The Place Names of Svalbard
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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
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. 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 75th anniversary of the Norwegian Polar Institute. The Institute was founded on this date in 1928 as Norges Svalbard- og Ishavundersøkelser (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.

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Director, Norwegian Polar Institute  
Anne Urset  
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Gunn Sissel Jaklin  
Head of Information, Norwegian Polar Institute

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) or look up the Norwegian Polar Institute’s website (www.npolar.no).
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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, Bjerneya, 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 Svalbardexpedisjoner" (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 Svalbardexpedisjoner", in connection herewith, was preparing maps to be used for the settlement of private claims in the archipelago.

Government Place-Names Committee.
"De norske Svalbardexpedisjoner" 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 Svalbardexpedisjoner" 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. Werenskiold, 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 Svalbardexpedisjoner" and "Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser".
The Committee proposal was then handed over to "De norske Svalbardexpedisjoner" 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 Svalbardexpedisjoner" to do this.
"De norske Svalbardexpedisjoner" (from 1928: "Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser") now took over the work. In order to keep contact with the work of the Committee, Professor Werenskiold, a member of the Committee, was appointed as a collaborator. Later on other members of the staff of "De norske Svalbardexpedisjoner" ("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:

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 Svalbardekspedisjoner”) 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 hoek.
3. Names connected with navigation in these waters, e. g. Behouden Haven, Fair Haven, Foule Bay.
4. Names of plants, e. g. Salaad Berg.
6. Names of nations, countries and places, e. g. English Bay, Hollantsche Bay, Norway Eyland, Hamburger Bay.
8. Names expressing sentiment, e. g. Misery Mount, Treurenburg Bay, Point Welcome, Verlegen Hoek, Liefde Bay.

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 l.)
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 Bjernaya 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 Bernadzikiewicz.
- 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 Revig, 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, Vallespynten 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-Alesund, 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, Duner & 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 Qarne, 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 Bucht, Liliehöök Bucht, 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 Bucht, Cap Boheman, Cap Heer); after Swedish naturalists (Edlunds Berg, Cap Selander, Wahlhers 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 Koldeway, 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, Rohlfs 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 und 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 und 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 und 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 und 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)


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. 347368). 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 Newland, 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 Greeniland, 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 pa 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, Nordenskiöld land, Heers land.

Professor De Geer continued his naming of the main parts of Vestspitsbergen in another paper (Om gradmätningensätet 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
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 order 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 plateaus 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

by the inhabitants themselves, without translation, but with transscription 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 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 unchangeable 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 Babylonic 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 rivers, 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.

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be exactly designated through their number and the name of the quarter or the valley without any superfluous special names."

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) Island, Insel, Ostrow, -ön; or: Ilé, 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; GI 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 Spetsbergen natur i Sveagravens 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 Agardhbutken 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 author 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 Klementjeff, 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 Knorrning, 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: Gf Freya, Névé dome Oden, Gl Gull faxe, Gl Valhall.


Names of localities in Sweden: Jämmtland Ridge with the peaks Mt Are, Bydal, Frösö, Stugun and Ragunda. Dalsland Ridge with the peaks Mt Mon, Le, and Ed. Vetter Gl, Vener Gl. Names of coal mines in Sweden, and mining terms: Högånäs, Hålsingborg, and Billsholm Gl; Stoll, Ort, Borr, and Gruv nénén, Mt Kolhammaren.

Historical names: Mt Drott, Jarl, and Hird; Mt Helvetia, Tell Gl; Mt Runik, Varjag, and Miklagard; Runa Gl, Piraeus 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 Knorrning; 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, Gl Sven, Gl Relict, Mt Kristineberg and Gl 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 relic fauna of Sweden, and founded Kristineberg Zoological Station in Båhuslän. In the same county (län) are Kosterörarna. 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 Fagerstafljella after methods of producing forged iron and steel: Osmund, Wallon, Bessemere, and Elektro Gl.

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 (Guisez 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. Ml Sverre, Ml Sigurd, Ml 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 Lövenskiold, formerly Prime Minister of Norway, who lived at Vækkerø near Oslo, made large contributions to Isachsen’s expeditions. Plateau Lövenskiold 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 = mountain), Glacier Vardebrae (brae = glacier), Plaine Sars Øyra (Plaine = eyr) and Vallée Værdalen (dalen = valley). De Geer has amongst others: Mt Gryterget (berget = 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 Dhuhb, 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: Stakliputten (a small lake (pool) on slightly sloping (slack) ground), Skutlien (skuit = shuttle, from the shape), Einangen and Akglanen (Norwegian lake names), Mjøgsjøen (mjøg = narrow, sjø = lake), Trestikkelen (from the shape, the lake has three branches), Ørvella (Norw. river name, meaning probably that which rises quickly), Meifarhaugen (haug = hill) halfway between the north and south coast). Of other names we may mention such as are connected with some incident, e. g. Svelthieltjørnene (“Starve-to-death-tarns”, east of Daudmannsvatnet (Dead man lake) where a human skull and some bones where found a few years ago); with geological formations or occurrences, e. g. Byhatten (“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 galdr = 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.


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.


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

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 1° 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 "entire 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 unnational 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 I 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. Midterhukeren. 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 line 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 Hyperthatten. 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 this 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

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 Polarinstittut 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 Svarthjellet, Svartherget, Svarthoppen, 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 Polarinstittut. 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

aus ter, aust  
eastern

bakke, bakken  
mountain, plain

bandet  
bank, elevation of the

banke, banken  
sea-bottom

bekk, bekken  
brook, little stream

ber, berget, pl. berga  
mountain, hill

bog, bogen  
bay, cove

botn, botnen  
head of fjord, upper end

bratte, bratta  
of valley

bre, breen, pl. breane  
steep ground

brot, brotet  
shoal, break, edge

bru, brua  
bridge

buk t, bukta  
shoal, reef

by, byen  
valley

dal, dalen  
hill

dam, dammen  
hill, mountain, ridge

djup, djupet  
depth

dokk, dokka  
ridge, marsh

egg, eggå, egggen, pl. eggene  
cone

eid, eïdet  
cliff, mountain

elv, elva  
cliff, mountain

fall, fallet  
cone

fjell, fjerret, pl. fjella  
town

fjord, fjorden  
valley

flak, flaket  
hill, mountain

floe, floten  
kettle

flog, flotet  
lake

fly, flya  
valley

fløy, flya  
valley

fonna  
valley

foss, fossen, pl. fossene  
hill

gatt, gattet  
cliff

gel, geli et  
cliff

gjerv, gjuvert  
cliff

glut, glupen  
cliff

grunne, grunnen, pl. grunnane  
cliff

gruve, gruva  
cliff

hall, hallet  
ridge

hals, halsen  
ridge

halvøy, halvøya  
ridge

hamar, hamaren, pl. hamrane  
ridge

hamn, hamna  
ridge

hatt, hatten  
ridge

haug, haugen  
ridge

hav, havet  
ridge

hei, heia  
ridge

hette, hetta  
ridge

holme, holmen, pl. holmane  
ridge

horn, hornet  
ridge

hovde, hovden  
ridge

huk, hukten  
ridge

hump, humpen, pl. humpene  
ridge

hytte, hytta  
ridge

hø, hea  
ridge

høgd, høgdet, pl. høgdene  
ridge

høl, høla  
ridge

indre  
ridge

is, isen  
ridge

jøkul, jøkulen  
ridge

kall, kalven  
ridge

kalv, kalven  
ridge

kamp, kammen  
ridge

kapp, kappet  
ridge

kil, kilen  
ridge

kjøle, kjøl  
ridge

klepp, kleppen, pl. kleppe  
ridge

kleppen, pl. kleppane  
ridge

klett, kletter, pl. klettane  
ridge

kluft, klufta  
ridge

klump, klumpen  
ridge

kølt, klofte  
ridge

knapp, knappen  
ridge

knat, knatte, pl. knattane  
ridge

knai, knausen, pl. knobsane  
ridge

knoll, knollen  
ridge

knopp, knoppen  
ridge

knut, knutten  
ridge

kolle, kollen, pl. kollane  
ridge

kul, kullen  
ridge

kvin, kvuen  
ridge

kvæve, kvævene  
ridge

lagune, laguna  
ridge

land, landet  
ridge

leire, leir  
ridge

li, lia  
ridge

lon, lona  
ridge

lykt, lykta  
ridge

mark, marka  
ridge

mellom  
ridge

midre, midtre  
ridge

morene, morena, morenen  
ridge

myr, myra  
ridge

nakke, nakken  
ridge

nase, nasen  
ridge

nebb, nebben  
ridge

nebb, nebbet  
ridge

mountain

holm, islet

horn

rounded mountain

hook, headland

hummock

hut

hill

hill, small mountain

deep pool

inner

ice

glacier

old man

calf

cape

cove, inner part of fjord

cone

ridge, marsh

hill, mountain

cliff, mountain

hill, mountain

canyon

hill, mountain

canyon

button

hill, mountain

hill, crag

peak

peak, top

peak, mountain

rounded mountain

deep pool in a river

rounded peak, hump

valley

lagoon

land

clayey, flat ground

mountain slope

little, small

calm part of a river

light

field, ground

middle

middle

moraine

marsh, moor

hill, mountain

hill, mountain, peak

hill, mountain, peak

hill, mountain, peak
nedre, nes, neset
nibbe, nibba
nipe, nipa
nord, nordre, nordste

nos, nosa
nup, nupen
nut, nuten, pl. nutane
odde, odden
os, osen

pass, passet
pigg, piggen, pl. piggane
pik, piken
platå, platået
poll, pollen
pukkel, pukkelen
putt, putten, pl. puttane
pynt, pynten
pytt, pyttene, pl. pyttane
rabb, rabben, pl. rabbane
renne, renna

rev, revet
rinde, rinden
rust, rusta, pl. rustene
rygg, ryggen
sal, salen
sig, siget
sjø, sjøen
skag, skaget
skage, skagen
skal, skallen
skard, skardet
skarv, skarvet
skjer, skjeret, pl. skjera
skolt, skolten
slette, sletta
snag, snaget

snute, snuten
stabbe, stabben, pl. stabbane
stakk, stakken
stein, steinen, pl. steinane
stor, store
strand, stranda

lower
promontory, headland
hill, mountain, peak
hill, mountain, peak
north, northern, northernmost
peak, hill, mountain
high mountain peak
peak, hill, mountain
point
mouth of river, narrow
neck of water
pass, defile
peak, mountain
peak
plateau
bay, fjord, cove
hump
small lake, pool
point
small lake, pool
hill, mountain
lane channel
reef
ridge
ridge
ridge
mountain
gently flowing water
lake, sea
windy, open place
point
skull
pass
pass
mountain
rock, reef
mountain, hill
plain, level land
projecting part of bank
or flat
snout
stump
stack
reef, skerry, mountain
great
shore, beach

straum, straumen
stryp, strypet
stup, stupet, pl. stupa
sund, sundet
sæte, sætet
sør, søre

søyle, soyla
såte, såta
tagge, taggen
tange, tangen
tann, tanna
tjørn, tjarna, pl. tjernene
topp, toppen, pl. toppane
tungh, tunga

tuva, tuva
urd, urda

varde, varden
vatn, vatnet, pl. vatna
vegg, veggen

vesle
vest, vestre
vidde, vidda
vik, vika
vol, vola
våg, vågen
ytre, ytste
ør, øra
øst, østre
øvre, øvste
øy, øya, pl. øyane
øy, øya
å, åa
ål, ålen
ås, åsen

strait, stream, current
gap, glen
cliff
sound
seat
south, southern, southernmost
mud, muddy land
hill, mountain
top, peak
point, promontory
tooth
peak, mountain
small lake, pond
top, peak
top, point
scree, slope of loose stones
cairn (as landmark)
lake
wall (mountain), wall of rock
little, small
west, western
mountain plateau
cove, bay
mountain, hill
field, meadow
cove, inlet
outer, outmost
delta, sandbank
east, eastern
upper
island, peninsula
delta, sandbank
stream, river
hill, mountain, ridge
hill, ridge, mountain
Aberdeen Machar, city in Scotland.

Abbots l., see Tusenøyane.

Aberdeen, city in Scotland.

Aberdeensflya


Aberths-Tal, see Woodfjordalen.

Abt l., see Abbotsøyane.

Achmatovskardet, see Achmatovskaret.

Achmatovskaret

76° 48.7' N 16° 38.5' E

Glacier pass between Snøkrossen and Gråtinden connecting Kvitlættbreen with the northwestern side of Olsokbreen and the western part of Vågøebyreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Victor Viktorovich 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. Achmatovskaret, P. Akhmatov, Wassiliev 1925.

Achter-Voorlandt, see Forlandsundet.

Active Range, see Activekammen.

Activekammen

77° 53.8' N 15° 31.5' E


Adam Gl., see Paradisbreen.


Adam Gl., see Paradisbreen.

Adam's Berg, see Adam's Bank.

Adam's Bank, see Adamsteinen.

Adam's Ice Berg, see Adambreen.

Adam's Stone, see Adamsteinen.

Adamsteinen

75° 30.0' N 10° 30.0' E


Adam's Bank, see Adamsteinen.

Adam's Ice Berg, see Adambreen.

Adam's Stone, see Adamsteinen.
Adlerstrømmen 27° 31’. Advent Valley, De Geer 1912; Advokatgruva, Nye and Gamle, 78° 50’.

Svalbardkommisær 1927, map 31. Advent Valley, De Geer 1912; Adventbaidalen, Qvigstad (1927) p. 18; Adventuredalen, Carlsheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 44; Breites Thal, Barry 1894 b.

Advent Valley 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E
River flowing through Adventdalen and debouching into the head of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommisær (1927) part 1 p. 20. Adventbaid-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 Moskusham, are on the south western 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 1856. Svalbardkommisær (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, Samoilović (1913 a) p. 27; Claas Billen Baai, van Keulen 1707; Klaas billen Baay, Zorgdrager 1720; Klaas Billen Bay, Giles and Rep 1710; Klaasbillen Baai, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Longyerbukta, Nyquist 1945.

Adventpasset 76° 57.0’ N 16° 22.0’ E

Adventpynten 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E

Adventpynten lykt 78° 14.7’ N 15° 33.5’ E
Beacon on Adventpynten, the eastermost point of Hotelnnet, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Sjakart 523, 1978.

Adventtoppen 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E


Adventurer Sound, see Adventfjorden.

Adventuredalen, see Adventfjorden.

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), Alesund, 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 Agardhbkut.  
Agardh Berg, see Agardhfjellet.  
Agardh Valley, see Agardhdalen.

Agardhaksla 78° 04.7' N 18° 57.0' E  

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; Bajt mej Vuijerudsen, Blaue 1662; De Aaggardh, Monaco 1901; Dét. de Foule, de Reste 1801; Foule Sound, Scoresby 1820 b; Foule Sond, of Vuy/e Rivier, Giles and Rep 1710; Foul sound, 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 Sveigbrean, 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.

Agardhella 78° 05.4' N 18° 18.5' E  
River from Sveigbreen and Eifenbeinbreen towards Agardhdalen, 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. Trigonomatric station at 638 m of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Ascended by G. De Geer and O. von Knorrning on July 29 and 30, 1899. The following day they were assisted by F. N. Cernysev 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. Witttrum (1904) p. 44. **Agardh Berg**, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Cap Agardh*, Chydenius 1867; *Kap Agardh*, De Geer 1900. Mt Agardh, De Geer 1919 a, Wassiliw 1925.

Agardh-laakso, see Agardhdalen.

Agardhpysnten 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.

Agards Förberg, see Agardhaksla.  
Agnes Mine, see Agnesgruva.  
Agnesfeltet. Orvin 1934 b.

Agnesgruva, 78° 50' N 11° 30.0' E. Former mine at Ny-Ålesund belonging to Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S, was worked 1917-21. After Agnes Olga Smith, née Tvetter, b. 1877, married in 1903 to Simon Olaus Smith captain 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.

Agnorbrean 78° 39.4' N 12° 12.5' E  
2.5 km long glacier on the northern side in the Ellserekvassen 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 Dauddmanssodden 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 Kvitsen.

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  

Ahlmanns breen, see Nordbreen.

Ahlmannstasjonen 79° 55.0' N 20° 00.0' E  

Ahlandhalvøya 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 Ahlandhalvøya is named Ahlstrandodden. After Johan

**Ahlstrøndodden** 77° 34.1' N 15° 00.5' E


**Akselvarden** 78° 02.0' N 14° 23.0' E


**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 Thordsen", Tromsø, which was chartered by A. E. Nordeskiold's Spitsbergen expedition in 1864. Meteorological observations carried out here by the hunting expedition of Johan Hagerup September 1888-August 1899, September 1900-July 1901, September 1904-June 1905, and September 1906-June 1907. The Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition (led by N. Russelværd) had one of its stations on this island September 1902-July 1903 and astronomical observations were also carried out. *Svalbardkommissær* (1927) map 9. *Aksel*, Saraste 1925 a; *Aksel øar*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Hovedøen*, Birkeland 1908; *N. Axeløn*, De Geer (1919 a) p. 241; *Stora Axeløn*, Nathorst (1884) p. 37.

**Akseløy Lykt** 77° 44.8' N 14° 34.4' E

Light on Birkelandøddden, the northern point of Akseløy, on the northern inlet to Van Mijenfjorden. From neighbouring name. *Lyngaaas* (1947) p. 232, Svalbard chart 509 1949.

**Aksla** 77° 26.5' N 16° 00.0' E


**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.

**Aktivbreken** 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 Passivbreken in the neighbourhood. *Harland and Masson-Smith* 1962.


**Alasdairhornet** 78° 29.3' N 11° 190' 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.
Albstert-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. Statrud and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 14, 1920, for the purpose of geographical surveying. Mt Albert Brun, Dubois 1912.

Albert Gletscher, see Albregten.
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, Lilliehöök-breen, Raudfjordbreen, Klinckowstromfjorden 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

Albert-Dirksebai, 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.

Albertøn, see Albertøya.

Albertøya
79° 40' N 11° 00' E

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

Albrechtbreen
77° 56.0' N 23° 09.0' E

Albrow Ground, see Albrowgrunnen.
Aleksejøya, see Alekseevøya.

Alexanderbreen, see Aleksandrbreen.

**Alexanderfjellet** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E
Mountain, 666 m, south of Engelskbuoka, 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.

Alexeyiewskoy Ostrow, teacher, head master and mathematician, who worked out the Alexander, calculations, and prepared for publication, the results of the 1909 and 1910

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 Alfred 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).

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 Alfred 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.

**Alfredsbreen** 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 and named the area. Gl. Alfred, Isachsen 1915.

**Alfredsfjellet** 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 1898 mapped and named the mountain. Alfredsfjell, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Alfreds Fjall,** see Alfredsfjellet.

**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, Guissez 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

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

**Alkefjellet** 79° 30' N 18° 00' E

**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 (PloBox alie). 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
Small islet east in Brækmoholmehane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. A. = the little auk. Thousands and thousands of this birds are breeding here among the boulders. See also Brækmoholmehane, Store Brækmoholmeh and Tranderen.

**Alkenebbet** 78° 39.8' N 26° 48.5' E

**Alkenhorn,** see Grenberget.

**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 Trolenykjen in the eastern part of Phippsøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. A. = the auk torn.

**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, Flichtner 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; Dödsmannen, Barry (1894) p. 26; Ohr des totten Mannes, Barry (1894) p. 26; The Auk-horn, Nordenskiöld 1879.

Orvin 1913; Anse de Princesse Alice, Guissez 1904; Baie Princesse Alice, Isachsen 1913.

**Alk Point,** see Alkhornet.

**Alk Pt,** see Alkepynten.

**Alk Range,** see Alkefjellet.
Alkhornet-berg, see Alkhornet.
Alkhornet-vuori, see Alkhornet.
Alkorn-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.

Alfarvegen 79° 03.0' N 19° 40.0' E
Five km long glacier from Slotsjøkulen in the west to Bjørnsundet, north in Olav V Land. A. = the public highway. Here towards Slotsjøkulen. Lytskjold 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 polaris, 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

Alpinieya 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 captain of an Italian Alpini regiment. Isola degli Alpini, Sora (1930) p. 156, Albertini (1932) p. 32.

Alt. Fremans Inlet, see Fremansundet.
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.

Alvreckalen 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. Føyming-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

Alvrekelta 78° 34.0' N 16° 14.0' E
River through Alvrekalen, southeast in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Føyming-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

Alvryggen 79° 28.0' N 12° 23.0' E
Mountain ridge on the northern side of Strengehagenfjellet west of Monacoøren in Haakon VII Land. After Alv Strengehagen, 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 Serghiesky, 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.

Ambergtopen 79° 17.6' N 12° 24.5' E

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

Amelnyrggen 77° 57.5' N 16° 48.5' E
Mountain, 881 m, between Höganäsbron and Helsingborgbreen, between Kolhamaren and Borbreen-Gruvfonna southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Amel 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 sense to convey the idea that something had terminated. In this case the outward journey had terminated.”
Amenfonna
79° 52.0' N 22° 50.0' E
Glacier in the eastern part of Vestfonna, southeastemmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

Amfett
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. Amfett, Agdestein 1980.

Amffitjet
79° 08.8' N 11° 59.0' E
685 m high mountain in Ole Hansenkammen, Generalfljella, west in Haakon VII Land. A. = the amphi mountain. After the southward, amphiplike mountain slope. Hjelle 1984.

Ammonittøya
77° 00.8' N 16° 25.5' E

Amsterdam, see Amsterdamøya.
Amsterdam Eiland, see Amsterdamøya.
Amsterdam øya, see Amsterdamøya.
Amsterdam Island, see Amsterdamøya.
Amsterdam s:ri, see Amsterdamøya.

Amsterdammer Eiland, see Amsterdamøya.
Amsterdammer nieuw Tent. Settlement in Smeerenburg. van der Brugge (1635) p. 25.
Amsterdam-neset, see Smeerenburgodden.
Amsterdamsch Tent, see Smeerenburg.
Amsterdamscbaai, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Amsterdamscba Eyl., see Smeerenburgøya.
Amsterdamscba Tents, see Smeerenburg.

Amsterdamøya
79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Island 18.8 km² 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. Amstel Eiland, Phipps 1777 b; Amsterdam Eiland, Keilhau 1831; Amsterdam i., De Geer 1913; Amsterdam Island, Laing (1818) p. 53; Amsterdam sri, Saraste 1925 a; Amsterdammer Eyl., Giles and Rep 1710; Amsterdamsmcke Eyl., Colom 1650; C. Collins, Markham (1921) p. 121; Hackuyt-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.

Amundsen, see Amundsenisen.

Amundsen, see Amundsenisen.

Amundsenisen
77° 17.1' N 15° 33.5' E

Amundsen-Plateau, see Amundsenisen.

Amundsenoden
80° 15.0' N 19° 40.0' E

Amundsen-Plateau, see Amundsenisen.

Amundsenstøtta
78° 50.0' N 11° 30.0' E

Amundsen-støtta, see Amundsenstøtta.

Anda
80° 10.4' N 25° 52.0' E
Small island between Tandbergøya and Bjørnvika 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 Davidsenpynten, 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 Andreon Andeya, Norway. Andenes 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 Sere Buchananen to the eastern part of Krokodillen, northeast on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1955.

Andenes Pt, see Andeneset.
Anderselva. Cannot be identified. Schytt and Blake.
Andersen In., see Anderssonøyane.
Anderssons-Gletscher, see Duckwitzbreen.
Anderspynten, 77° 01.1' N 15° 49' E. Point at Bogstranda. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
Andersson Øy, see Anderssonøya.

Anderssonbykta
78° 10' N 20° 30' E

Anderssons Berg, see Stensløfjellet.
Anderssons bære, see Anderssonøyane.
Anderssonby, see Anderssonbykta.
Anderssønya 74° 23' N 19° 12' E
Small island north of Hvalrossbukta, outside the southeastern coast of Bønnyøya. After Johan Gunnar Andersson, b. 1874, geologist. He was a member of Nathorst's expedition to Spitsbergen and Bønnyøya in 1898 and headed an expedition to the island himself in 1899. *Andersson Øy*, Isachsen 1912 b.

Anderssønyane 78° 10' N 20° 30' E

Andfjellet 80° 19.0' N 22° 30.0' E

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.

Andrebrean 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 Måthas 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; *Valleé 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 Andréeiætan.

Andréeland 79° 10' N 14° 00' E
The district between Woodfjorden and Wijdefjorden, limited in the south by a line from Woodfjorden through Vonbreen to Holtedahlfonna eastwards to the upper part of Abrahamsenbreen through Ruskbreen, Millarpasset, Lisbethbreen and Vestfjorddalen to Wijdefjorden. 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 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 Kongøya, 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. *Andréës Bay*, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 b.

Andréeneset 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 Andréëebukta.

*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.

*Andréetangen* 77° 20' N 22° 30' E

Andrinebreen 77° 57.5' N 18° 01.0' E
About 9 km long glacier on the western side of Askeheimfjellet and Gruberungfjella 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

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

Andskjera 76° 56.2' N 15° 44.5' E

Andsteggen 77° 11.0' N 22° 44.0' E

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. *Lytskjold* 1985.

Andungen 77° 51.4' N 13° 46.0' E
Lake about 1 km east of Gravsjøen on the coast of Nordskjoldkysten, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the duckling. *Svalbard* map B10 (1948).
Andvika 76° 56.3' N 15° 46.0' E
Bay between Andskjera and Kvitveodden 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).

Andoyane 79° 40' N 13° 00' E
A group of small islands with a total area of about 2.4 km², in Liefdefjorden northernmost in Haakon VII Land. A. = the duck islands. Ande Øyan, Isachsen 1912 d; Enten î., Bock and Poninski 1908; îles des Canards, Isachsen 1912 a; Malmgren J.s., Nordenskiöld 1875 a, De Geer 1913, Skaiersbai-øyen, 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

Angeliberget 79° 30' N 19° 30' E

Angelins Berg, see Angeliberget.

Angeljellet 79° 00' N 15° 00' E

Angellisen, see Angelikrokane.

Angelikroane 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 Angelikrokane to Eimfellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki.

Angelskardet, see Angellskaret.

Angelskaret 79° 00' N 15° 00' E

Anglisskaja gavan, see Kolhamna.

Anitavika 80° 16.0' N 18° 40.0' E

Ankartrollet 78° 48.2' N 28° 43.0' E

Anker, see Ankerfjella.

Ankerbreen 77° 57.3' N 16° 24.0' E

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. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. Gl. 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, Lynge (1938) p. 28.

Ankerholmane, see Stasjonøyane.

Ankerhorns, see Ankerhamna.

Ankeripynset, see Brandalpynten. Ankershamn, see Ankerhamna. Anna Gl., see Hannabreen.


Annaberget 77° 37.3’ N 15° 04.5’ E Mountain, 645 m, between Bravaisberget, Berrkletten and Louiseberget, southwest in Nathorst Land. Ascended by W. Werenskiold 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 Amundsdøya, 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 Nilss Strindberg, member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée’s balloon expedition 1896 and 1897. Anna’s 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 Øberg, b. 1864, married 1885 to Gustav Emil Brooms. Mrs. Brooms 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. Anna’s 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.


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

Anser I.s., see Gåsøyane.


Antarctic Bay, see Antarcticbogen.

Antarcticbogen 78° 23.6’ N 11° 33.0’ E About 5 km wide, open bay between Hornes on Peaehflya and Incholemmonden on Forlandsletta, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Nathorst’s ship “Antarctic”. See also Antarticbukta. Antarctic Bay, Bruce 1908, Isachsen 1912.

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 Kong Karls Land and named the bay. Antarctica 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. Antarctica Fjäll, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

Antarctic Bay, see Antarcticbukta. Antarctic Bay, see Van Muydenbukta. Antarctica Fjäll, see Antarcticfjellet. Antoniatcöya, see Antarcticöya.

Antarcticöya 78° 40.3’ N 28° 36.0’ E Small island outside Kyrkjevika on the southern coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After the ship “Antarctic”. Antarctica 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-Antoinen-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 Primesfjella, northwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1988.

Apen 79° 42.0’ N 12° 29.5’ E Mountain peak southernmost in Primesfjella, 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 Grenfjorden. Archefjellet, see Archernabbane.

Archernabbane 79° 40’ N 11° 20’ E

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.

Arctowski breen 78° 10’ N 16° 30’ E

Arctowski fjellet 78° 10’ N 16° 30’ E
Mountain, 973 m, south of Sassenfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Henryk Arctowski, 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 Løetbreen 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. Löuet, 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.

Ardeset 79° 19.8’ N 19° 41.2’ E
Point southwesternmost on Wahlbergøya, Vaigåttøyane in Hinlopenstretet. Liestal.


Arendtsøya 77° 10’ N 21° 30’ E
Small Island in Kong Ludvigøyan at the mouth of Tjuvøysundet, Edgeøya. After Karl Arndts, 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.

Ariekammen

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, Ariekammen 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 Ariekammen, 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, Ariekammen 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

Ariekammen 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

Arieskaret 77° 01.2’ N 15° 33.5’ E

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

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 Arkfjellet 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, Platenthalvøya in the northern part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

Arlabreen
79° 40’ N 12° 30’ E

Arlna Gl., see Arlahaugen.
Arla Hill, see Arlahaugen.

Arlahaugen
79° 40’ N 12° 30’ E

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.

Armbrøden
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.

Armern
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 Armbern and Sjøtterbreen, 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, Engravstomtoppen, Frænkeltoppen, Hamiltonbreen, Jäderinfjellet, Lagercrantzfjellet, Larssentoppen, Ringertzfjellet, Rubinfjellet, Solanderfjellet, Torgersruudfjellet, Westmanfjellet, and Wulffberget. Gl. Arnelius, Guissiez 1904.

Arneliusneset
79° 50’ N 11° 30’ E

Arneputtane, see Arneputtane.

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 Bjørnen 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

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.

Arnesodden
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.

Arrdalshøgda
77° 14.2’ N 16° 40’ E
Small glacier at the head of Arnicaudalen, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Arricadalen
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).

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. From neighbouring name. Arrdalsnuten, Orvin 1964.

Arovika
80° 04.9’ N 18° 18.0’ E
Ardalsnuten, see Ardalshøgda.

**Arresjøen** 79° 40.4' N 10° 48.5' E
Lake south of Ballongkollen in the southwestern part of Dansøya, 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 engineering 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 Sarseyra, 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.

**Asbestodden. 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 Fagerbuksa, 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

**Askeladden**, see Oskeladden.

**Askervigfjellet** 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 Ask, parish near Oslo, Norway, where G. Isachsen lived since 1911. *Mt Ask*, Isachsen (1915) p. 18.

**Askerfjellet** 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.

**Askheimodden** 77° 57.0' N 18° 10.0' E

**Askeheimodden** 76° 29.7' N 24° 59.5' E

**Asplanibreen** 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

**Astrid elven**, see Ytterdalselva.

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

**Astrupbreen**, see Midbreen.

**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 Álverkdalen, Brimerpynten, Nærvesenst and Niddalen. 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.

**Atgeiringen** 77° 58.9' 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

**Atndalen** 78° 09.0' N 21° 59.0' E
About 11 km long valley between Langjåkulen and Bergfonna in the northern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
Atomfjella 79° 08.0' N 16° 30.0' E

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

Aucellaskaret et, see Aucellaskaret.

Aucellaskaret 78° 18' N 16° 40' E

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

Aueberget 8° 24.0' N 23° 12.0' E
Mountain in Platenhalvøya, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet.

Auefjellet 79° 32.0' N 11° 12.0' E

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

Augnabreen 78° 30.0' N 21° 50.0' E

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 Larssentoppen and Ringertfjellet, north in Haakon VII Land. See also Seligerbreen. August Gl., Bock and Poninski 1908.

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

Auk Fell, see Alkefelljet. Auk-horn, see Alkironet.

Aula 78° 16.0' N 13° 09.5' E
River from Aubreen through Auldalen and across the southeastern part of Daudmannsøya, 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 Daudmannsøya, south in Oscar II Land. A. = the creeping glacier. Svalbard map B9 (1955).


Auldalen 78° 18.5' N 13° 13.5' E

Aurababen 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 Auralsbvre through Auralsdalen 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 Auralsbre 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, Guissez 1904.

**Aurkollen** 77° 23.7' N 16° 01.0' E Mountain, 605 m, southeast in Friherrefjella, between Aurkvollen 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 Sørflyna, 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 Stubendorfbreen 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 Bromelodden 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 Daudmannsøya, 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 Mitterferrel and the highest part of the ridge, 862 m, west in Bünsow Land. A. = the east corrie. East Corrie. McCabe 1939.


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

**Ausbâen** 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 Keihaubreen in the north and Kikutodden in the south, on the southeastern coast of Sørkapp Land. A. = the eastern bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Austernebra** 76° 51.5' N 16° 36.0' E Small mountain, 761 m, between Vestjøkulen and the northwestern part of Vasil'evbreen, with Westernneba 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 Tuneheim (1916-25). Hoel 1925. Sarumvåg, Hoel, Kvalheim, Schive 1918; Østervåg, Bjørnøen A.S. 1919.

**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. Austfjord, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; East Fiord, British chart 2751; Fiord de L'est, French chart 5375; Ost Fiord, German chart 155; Østfjorden, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, German chart 155; Østfjorden, Qvigstad (1927) p. 37.


**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).
**Austflyoddene** 78° 15.5' N 12° 06.5' E
Point forming the southern boarder of Sandbakta 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 km² (included Vegafonna). A. = the eastern glacier. East Ice, Ahlmann 1933 c; Groote Ys Berg, Giles and Rep 1710; Ost-isen, Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 69.

**Austgjørtbreen** 78° 26.5' N 13° 04.5' E
About 6 km long glacier on the western side of Trollheimen between Motalafjella, Løvlifjellet, Nøkken, Huldrehatten and Huldefjellet west in Oscar il 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 Sweden, Austgjørtbreen, Kindefjellet, Motalafjell, Ommafjellet, Vennerbreen, Vestgjørtbreen and Vetterbreen. 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. Lytskjold 1985.

**Austjøkelen**, see Austjøkelen. **Austjøkeltinden**, see Austjøkultinden.

**Austjøkulen** 76° 53.0' N 16° 39.0' E
About 7 km long glacier between Mendeleevbreen and Vasilevévren, in the northeastern part of Sørkapp Land. West has been mistaking 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

**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 Vassdaleiva, 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).

**Austnesbånen** 79° 00.1' N 12° 03.0' E
Sunken rock in Blomstrandhamna, 350 m southeast of Austrevert, 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 Vasahalvaya, Albert I Land. Plana (Swedish dialect word) = hill. In the neighbourhood Högplanan 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 km², 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 Kuilgrubekompagni, 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 Jøde, shipowner, Bergen, Norway, who in 1938 founded the company, Norske Kulfelter A/S of Fana, near Bergen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17.

**Austre Breggerbreen** 78° 54.0' N 11° 50.5' E
Glacier south of Kongsfjorden, Breggerhalvaya, north in Oscar II Land. See also Breggerbrene. 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

**Austre Fagerfjord** 77° 30.0' N 14° 30.0' E
Name of recognized claim, 29.6 km², 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 Grenfjordbreen** 77° 55.5' N 14° 20.0' E
The smallest and easternmost of Grønfjordbreen west in Nordenskiöld Land. The divide between Austre and Vestre Grenfjordbreen are between Hallandkammen north-northwards to the distal moraine. From neighbouring name. Østre Grenfjordbre.

**Austre Holmesletbreen** 78° 29.4' N 12° 56.0' E
The easternmost of Holmesletbrene on the northern side of Holmsletfjella 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 Kvadehukene and Kongsfjordeneset on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land.

Austre Krossfjord  79° 10' N 11° 30' E  Name of recognized claim, 19.9 km², 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 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).

Austre Russøya  80° 12.7° N 21° 10' E  The eastern part of Sabinebukta, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Lytskjold 1996.

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 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 km², 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. Lyngse 1924.

Austre Tømmerpynten  78° 50.6° N 29° 18.0° E  The southeastern part of Tømmerneset in the eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Arnesen.

Axel Sound. Probably Akselsundet.

Axel Toppen  78° 43° N 12° 56.5° E  Mountain northeast of Kregnestoppen in Oscar II Land. After Axel Charles Kregnes, 1884-1935, Trondheim, Norway,

Axeløhamn, see Akselhamna.
Axeløsundet, 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 Agardhbuotka.
B. au monier, see Raudfjorden.
B. aux Angols, see Kongsfjorden.
B. aux oiseaux, see Fuglefjorden.
B. Bakan, see Bakanbukta.
B. Betty, see Bettybukta.
B. Danoise, see Kobbejorden.
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 Füchse, Translation of Vossen Bay, here placed in Ginervrobatnen. Pagès 1786.
B. des Chiens Marins, see Selvågen.
B. des Houilles, see Colesbukta.
B. d’Etallonage, see Habenichtbuotka.
B. di S. Giovanni, see St. Jonsfjorden.
B. diric, see Breibogen.
B. du Roi, see Kongsfjorden.
B. extreme, see Ekstrømfjorden.
B. Faxe, see Fakeavagen.
B. ferer, see Fairhaven.
B. Gips, see Gipsvika.
B. Hollandeaise, see De Hollantsche Haven.
B. Hollandaise, 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. Treirenburg, see Sorgfjorden.
B. Wiche, see Wichebuotka.
B. Wosse, see Vossebukta.
B. Zeipel, see Zeipelbukta.
B. de la Magdaleine, see Magdalenefjorden.
B. des holandois, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
B. des holandoise, see De Hollantsche Haven.
B. des panoles, see Trygghamna.
B. di Keewick, see St. Jonsfjorden.
B.: S. Gio, see St. Jonsfjorden.
B.: des panole, see Trygghamna.
B.: des panoles, see Trygghamna.
B.: Backa Dead lee, see Backabreen.
B.: Backa Gl., see Backabreen.
B.: Backa top, see Backaberget.

**Backabreen**

79° 50’ N 18° 00’ E


**Backabreen**

79° 50’ N 18° 30’ E


**Backlundbreen**

78° 30’ N 20° 00’ E

Glacier northwest of Ginervrobatnen, Olav V Land. After Helge Göttrik 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 Newtontoppen (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 Akademikarbreen, 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 “Ille de France”. Mt Backlund, Backlund 1908.

**Badekaret**

78° 17.6’ N 13° 02.5’ E

Lake in the central part of Daudmannsøya, southwest in Oscar II Land. B. = the bathing tub. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Badetoppane**

79° 20.0’ N 11° 22.0’ E

Several nunataks between Førstebreen, Andrebreen, Brücknerbreen, Lilliehöökbreen 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.

B. Berg, see Béberget.
B. Baerberg, see Béberget.
B. Baerland, see Kongsfjorden.
B. Baia del Re, see Kongsfjorden.
B. Baia della Croce, see Krossfjorden.
B. Baia della Maddalena, see Magdalenefjorden.
B. Baia di Sta Maria Adalena. The name is mistakenly entered at Smeerenburgfjorden, instead of Magdalenefjorden. Dudley 1636.
B. Baia Incognita, see Stormbukta.
B. Baia Red, see Raudfjorden.
B. Baia Anderson, see Anderssonbukta.
B. Baia Ayer, see Hamiltonbukta.
B. Baia Basisnaia, see Russebukta.
B. Baia Bruce, see Brucebukta.
B. Baia Coles, see Colesbukta.
B. Baia de Hambourg, see Hamburgbukta.
B. Baia de hollandae, see De Hollantsche Haven.
B. Baia de hollandae, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
B. Baia de la Madeleine, see Magdalenefjorden.
B. Baia de la Recherche, see Recherchebukta.
B. Baia de la Vierge, see Virgohamna.
B. Baia de l’Alcool, see Brennevinsfjorden.
B. Baia de l’Ours, see Johnstunbukta.
B. Baia de Magdaleine, see Magdalenefjorden.
B. Baia de Weitje, see Wijdefjorden.
B. Baia de los Anglais, see Engelsbukta.
B. Baia de Basques, see Hamburgbukta.
B. Baia de Coquilles, see Mosselbukta.
B. Baia de Epaves, see Rekvalebukta.
B. Baia de Glaciers, see Ayerfjorden.
B. Baia de Glaciers, Guissez 1904; Glacier Bay, De Geer 1913; Glacier-bay, Nordenskiöld (1892) p. 53; Sørforden, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35.
B. Baia de 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 Kvarrossbukta.

Baie du Charbon, see Kolbukta.

Baie du Marbre, see Peirsonhamna.

Baie du Narvals, see Einhymingbukta.

Baie du Nord, see Nordgattel.

Baie du Sud, see Söd-Hafen.

Baie du Tonnerre, see Dunderbukta.

Baie Eidem, see Eidembukta.

Baie Genevra, see Ginevrobotnen.

Baie Goës, see Gâshamna.

Baie Hamburger, see Hamburgbukta.

Baie Hourker, see Virgohamna.

Baie Jakobsen, see Jakobsenbukta.

Baie Large, see Wijdefjorden.

Baie Large, see Breibogen.

Baie Liefde ou Wiche, see Liefdefjorden.

Baie Michel Rinders, see Rindersbukta.

Baie Muyden, see Vârsolbukta.

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 Vaigattiobogen.

Baj met de Eylanden, see Fuglefjorden.

Baj met Vuijlerudsen, see Agardhbuht.

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: Halliberget, Hayesbreen, Hildegardfjellet, and Pöschfjellet. Mt Bard, Wassiliw 1925.

Baja d’Oianda, see De Hollantsche Haven.

Baja d’Oianda, see Fuglefjorden.

Baja d’Oianda, see Mushamna.

Baja d’Oianda, see Varsollbukta.

Baja d’Oianda, see De Hollantsche Haven.

Baja d’Oianda, see Fuglefjorden.

Baja d’Oianda, see Mushamna.

Baja d’Oianda, see Varsollbukta.

Balck Gl., see Balckfjellet.

Balck Gl., see Balckbreen.

Balckfjellet 78° 45.0’ N 14° 40.0’ 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: Halliberget, Hayesbreen, Hildegardfjellet, and Pöschfjellet. Mt Bard, Wassiliw 1925.

Balckfjellet, see Balckfjellet.

Balck Gl., see Balckfjellet.

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).

_Baldhead_, see Skolten.
_Baldhead Glacier_, see Skolbreen.

**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

_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 Svatnksausane.

**Balstadnuten** 77° 35.8' N 15° 59.0' E

_Balt Gl._, see Baltbreen.

**Baltbreen** 77° 59.5' N 18° 17.0' E
Minor glacier in the northern part of Rjurikfjellet facing Agardbukta, 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 Schmidt, a palaeontologist who was a Balt. See also Friedrichjellet, 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 evre 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 Laponiahalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.

_Bamseodden_ 80° 23.0' N 19° 46.0' E

_Banc de la Sentinelle_, see Sentinellefjellet.
_Banc de Sable_, see Sarstangen.
_Banc du Nord_, see Nordgrunnen.
_Banc du Sud_, see Sørgrunnen.

_Banebottnen_ 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.
_Bangenhookland_, see Bangenhukhalvøya.

_Bangenhuk_ 79° 50' N 15° 30' E
Point on the southern side of Mossebukta, 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 Mossebukta and Wijdefjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Bangen = fearful or dangerous. _Bangenhookland_, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 17.

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


_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.

_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 Grønfjorden, 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. Nederlandse 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. Nederlandse 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).

**Barentsøya**

78° 00' N 14° 00' E

Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district, on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, 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. Nederlandse Spitsbergen Compagnie bought them in 1920. In 1932 the property was sold to a Russian State company Arktikugol. Area 56.3 km². 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


**Barentshavet**

75° 00.0' N 35° 00.0' E


**Barentsjøkulen**

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 km². The coast is not much indented. The island is separated from Spitsbergen by Ginevroboten and Heleysundet, 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; Barentsland, Ovigstad (1927) p. 54; Barents-maa, Saraste 1925 a; Bärenland, Skililing-Magasin (1870) p. 60; Bæren-l.; Lorentzland, 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 Barettene in Bendefjellet, Torell Land. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Barettene**

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. Barkhå, 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. Giglcher’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


**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


**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. Liestol 1987.
Baronbreen

Glacier from Conwaytoppen to Conwaybreen, Haakon VII Land. After the Baron of Allington. See Conwayfjellet.

Baronen


Baronfjella

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

Point at the front of Thomsonbreen, southeast in Heer Land. B. = the baron point. See Thomsonbreen and Thomsonfjellet. Arnesen 1969.

Barron


Barronfjella

18° 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.

Barryneset

Point between Bragazavågen and Sveasundet, southeast in Hinlopenstretet. B. = the baron, referring to Baron Nordenskiöld. Lytjkjold 1990.

Barsokbreen

820 m high mountain between Universitetsbreen, Studentbreen and Botnfonna, northwest in Dickson Land. Barsok = Barholow. Lid’s party left this region on the 24th of August, 1929, which is called Barsok Day. Lid (1929) p. 450.

Barth Gletscher

Mountain 956 m, north in Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The western part of Varangermassivet. This area is rich in large blocks of basalt. Nordaustlandet. Basis = base-lines. Measuring of base-lines was performed here by the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in 1899. Plaine de la Base Suédoise, De Geer 1923 a; Svenska basländet, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 49.

Basilika

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

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.

Basilikakarabbane

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

Mountain, 460 m high, at Depotodden on the northern side of Brenneinsfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Base Mountain, Wright (1939) p. 213.

Basismaja ravnina

see Grunnlinesletta.

Basisodden

79° 50’ N 17° 00’ E

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-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in 1899. Plaine de la Base Suédoise, De Geer 1923 a; Svenska basländet, 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.

Bassen

78° 56.5’ N 15° 50.0’ E
Mountain with two peaks, 1074 and 946 m, with Bromelldalen to the west, Kvitkjarbreen and Lundsøbreen to the south, Langfjellet 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 Bastianøyanne. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

Bastianøyanne

79° 00’ N 21° 00’ E
The northernmost islands of the large group of small islands east and southeast of Wilhelmsøya at the southern entrance to Hinlopenstretet. The southern islands are called Rønnbeckøyane. This region was visited by the Norwegian Arctic skipper N. F. Rønnbeck 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.

Bassøefjellet

77° 30.0’ N 15° 42.5’ E
Mountain with two peaks, 1074 and 946 m, with Bromelldalen to the west, Kvitkjarbreen and Lundsøbreen to the south, Langfjellet 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 Bastianøyanne. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.
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, Klonen, Koner and Peschel.
Lange, Ehrenberg and Koner are the same island (Langeøya).
After Adolf Bastian, 1826-1905, German explorer and ethnolo-
gist. Carlheim-Gyllenskold (1900) p. 34, Petermanns Mitt.
Erg. 28 (1871), Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bastian Insel*,
Petermann-Koldeway 1871; *Bastion I.*, Rüdiger 1898, Wassiliw
1925, British chart 2751; *Bastions-øyane*, 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 Gásbreen, 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 southwest-
wards between Bastionbreen and Garwoodbreen, northeast in
Sørkapp Land. After the appearance. *Bastion Point*, Conway
(1898) p. 172.

**Bastionfjellet** 78° 45.1' N 17° 01' E
Nunatak, 1050 m, on the divide between Nordenskiöldbreen
and Migg-Feuerbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. Harland

*Bastions-øyane*, see Bastianøyane.

*Bates B.*, see Batesefjellet.

**Batesfjellet** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E
Mountain, 375 m, on the northern side of Ginevrabotnene, Olav
V Land. After Henry Walter Bates, 1825-92, English scient-
ist and South American traveler. Petermann named various
places after a number of other British scientists: Belcherfjel-
let, Crollbreen, Davisbreen, Inglefieldbreen, Johnstonbukta,
Kap Brown, Kapp Murchison, Lamontøya, Markhambreen,
Newtonika, Ommaneyfjellet, Osbornefjellet, Richardsbreen,
Strongbreen and Thomsonbreen. Belcher, Davis, Inglefield,
Murchison, Lamont and Richards supported the plans of Peter-
mann for a German polar expedition starting from somewhere
between East Greenland and Novaya Zemia, whereas the
English plans favoured the regions west of Greenland as the
Heuglin 1871; *Mt Bates*, Wassiliw 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 Bjørnsøya in 1920,
Spitsbergen and Bjørnsøya in 1921, Spitsbergen in 1935. See
also Hiljestadfjellet and Folmarfjellet. Norges Svalbard- og
Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

*Batty Bay*, see Bettybukta.

**Battyebreen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E
Glacier between Dicksonfjorden and Wijdefjorden, Dickson
Land. After Aubyn Trevor-Battle, 1855-1923, English travel-
er, Island of Kolgujev 1894, member of Conway's Spitsbergen
Glacier*, Conway 1897 a.

**Baugen** 77° 46.3' N 18° 24.0' E
The southernmost height, 505 m, in Lundqustfjella between
Brathengbreen and Storjforden, 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,
westnorth 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 Anglaise**, see Engelsbukta.

**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 Lieffefjorden.

**Baye de Deeve**, see Tjufvorden.

**Baye de la Cloche**, see Bellisund.

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

**Baye de la Magdeleine**, see Magdalenesfjorden.

**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 Magdalenesfjorden.

**Baye des Lichorns**, 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 Roei**, see Kongsfjorden.

**Baye du Sud**, see Süd-Hafen.

**Baye Glacée**, see Lisfjorden.

**Baye Jean Tunis**, see Jan Teunissenbukta.

**Baye Jolie**, see Woodfjorden.

**Baye Large**, see Wijdefjorden.

**Baye Wossen**, see Vossebukta.

**Baye Jean Tunis**, see Jan Teunissenbukta.

**Baye Jolie**, see Woodfjorden.

**Baye Large**, see Wijdefjorden.

**Baye Wossen**, see Vossebukta.
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, Voitela 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

Baylybreen  78° 55.0' N 16° 49.0' E

Be de Klinckowström, see Klinckowströmfjorden.
Be de l’Ours, see Bjørnbukta.
Be de Nicolas Bille, see Adventfjorden.
Be des Anglais, see Engelskubukta.
Be du Charbon, see Colesbukta.
Be du Licorne, see Einhyrningbukta.
Be Klaas Billen, see Billefjorden.
Be Aagaardh, see Agardhbukta.
Be. Anglaise, see Sørøya.
Bear Bay, see Lomfjorden.
Bear Bay Glacier, see Chydeniusbreen.
Bear Gap, see Johnstonbukta.
Bear l., see Bjørnøya.
Bear Inlet, see Bjørnvik.
Bear Island, see Ytre Norsøya.
Bear Island Current, see Bjørnøyastraumen.
Bear Island Shelf, see Bjørnøyabanken.
Bear Plain, see Bjørnøya.
Bear Valley, see Bjørndalen.
Bear-Cove, see Diskobukta.
Bear baye, see Bjørnøya.
Bear l., see Bjørnholmene.
Bear Island, 77° 50' N 21° E. Island off the western coast of Edgeøya. No island exists in the position given. Dudley 1646.
Bear Island, see Ytre Norsøya.
Bear Island, see Tusenøyane.
Bear Island, see Bjørnøya.
Bee Promontoire, see Fuglehukene.
Bauport, see Recherchefjorden.
Bau-Port, see Fairhaven.

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

Becker Berg, see Beckerfjellet.

Beckerfjellet  78° 50' N 20° 30' E

Beckes Berg, see Becketoppane.

Becketoppane  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 Cramerbreane, 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, Döltteroppane, Hassingerbreen, Penckbreen, Richterbreen, Siegerbreen and Suessberget. Svalbardkommissær (1927 map 11) Beckes Berg, Hamberg 1905.

Becquerelbreen  79° 20' N 11° 30' E
Tributary glacier of Lillihöökbreen, 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.

Beecheyhukene  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 Sorgfjorden.
Beere bay, see Fairhaven.
Beere Berg, see Heclahuken.
Beere Gadt, see Johnstonbukta.
Beere Gat, see Johnstonbukta.
Beeren B., see Klinckowströmfjorden.
Beeren baai, see Sorgfjorden.
Beeren Eiland, see Bjørnøya.
Beeren Eylanden ou Isle des Oiseaux, see Bjørnøya.
Beeren Eylandt, see Bjørnøya.
Beeren Island Bank, see Bjørnøyabanken.
Beeren Island Banks, see Spitsbergenbanken.
Beeren-Eiland, see Bjørnøya.
Beerhaven, see Fairhaven.
Beerhaven, see Fairhaven.
Beermland, see Bjørnøya.

Begna  79° 44.0' N 16° 00.0' E

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.

_Béhounekodden_ 80° 14.0’ N 25° 29.0’ E

_Behovën's Haven_, see Trygghamna.

_Beijen korf_, see Bikuben.

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

_Beinnbreen_ 77° 07.0’ N 16° 48.0’ E
Small glacier between Stolovajafjellet and Stolbeinet, south in Tørell Land. B. = the leg glacier. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

_Beinbukta_ 79° 58.0’ N 18° 19.0’ E

_Beinfjellet_ 79° 32.5’ N 12° 07.0’ E

_Beinn Dhub_*, see Svarthaugen.

_Beinneiset_ 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

_Beisdalen_ 77° 29.5’ N 14° 01.0’ E
About 1.5 km long valley between Hamaren and Dundrabeisens, between Dunderbukta and Longdalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Dundrabeisen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

_Beisknatten_ 77° 29.4’ N 14° 02.5’ E
373 m high mountain splitting the inner part of Beisdalen, between Dundrabeisen, Hamaren and Har Narhe in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Dundrabeisen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

_Beisodden_ 77° 28.8’ N 14° 00.5’ E

_Beistelva_ 80° 04.0’ N 22° 40.0’ E

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

_Beistfløta_ 80° 01.3’ N 22° 50’ E

_Beistikollen_ 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 Andréneset 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

_Bekkehegda_ 78° 44.5’ N 14° 57.5’ E
Mountain ridge between Syningen and Garborgnuten, east of Holmstrømøya in James I Land.

_Bekkeneset_ 78° 17.2’ N 14° 12.5’ E
Point on the northern side of Tangvik east of Erdis manflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. B. = the brook point. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

_Bekkeskardet_, see Bekkeskaret.

_Bekkeskaret_ 76° 30’ N 25° 00’ E

_Bekkevatnet_ 77° 50’ N 16° 30’ E

_Bel Point_, see Ispynten.

_Bel Pt., _see Midterhuken.

_Bel snd_, see Bellsund.

_Bel Sond_, see Recherchefjorden.

_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
Belemnitsletta 78° 02.3' N 18° 46.5' E
Coastal plain on the southern side of Myklebardfjellet and Agardhfjellet, from the eastern end of Båtbogen projecting 5 km eastwards, Sabine Land. After Belemnites, fossil-group, ancestors of the cuttle-fishes. Belemnit Slatt'en, 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 Ljosfonna 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 Ljosfonna, 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

Bellsund 77° 40.0' N 14° 15.0' E
20 km long sound by the inlet to Van Mijenfjorden, Van Keulenfjorden 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 Lagneset to Straumsneset. Akseløya and Mariahelmen 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 defined 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, Dunør and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Bel Sound of Klok Bay, of Willem van Muyens Bay, Giles and Rep 1710; Bel Sound, Fotherby 1613; Belt Sound, Scoresby 1820 b; Belsund, Carolus 1614; Belsound, Gerrits 1613; Belsund, Bernt Gundersen 1617 in Ræstad (1912) Bilag 7, p. 108; Clock bay, Colom 1650; Clode 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, Svalbardkomissarien (1927) map 5; Kloksond, Hondius 1636; Klom Bay, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 92; Klombai, Šidlovskij (1912) p. 1; Horne Sont, Vrolick 1635; Inwyck, Barents 1598; Keloisalmi, Saraste (1925) p. 25; Klanbay, Mullers (1793) p. 17; Klarnayskaja Guba, Mullers (1793) p. 17; Klock bay, Goos 1660; Kolokol(n)nyj Zaliv, Samoïlovich (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 Ishavs-undersøkelser.

Bellsund Radiofyr 77° 42.8’ N 13° 59.5’ E

Bellsundbanken 77° 20’ N 12° 40’ E

Bellsunddale 78° 03.0’ N 18° 12.0’ E
Tributary valley from west to Arardhaal. The valley is situated between Smidtbetget and Friedrichfjellet in the northwest, Klement’evfjellet in the southeast and Passbreen, Bjarmeskolten and Bjarme breen in the southwest, Heer Land. Bellsund Dalen, De Geer 1919 a.

Bellsundhasten 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 Revig expedition in 1918, for triangulation work. Hest = horse, from a faint resemblance to the back of a horse. Svalbard M S-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Bellsundhasten, 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 Reiunisøyane on the northern side of Bellsund, southeasternmost on Nordenskiöldkysten. Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.

Bellsundhøla, see Bellsundhola.
Bell-sunds-jøkeln, see Fridtjovbreen.
Bellsundstranda, see Calypsostranda.

Belopol’skjibreen 76° 40.0’ N 16° 38.0’ E

Beipoint, see Bellpynten.
Beipoint, see Kapp Lyell.
Be-point, see Ispynten.
Be-point Particion, see Midterhuken.

Belshornbreen 79° 09.5’ N 15° 02.5’ E

Belshornet 79° 11.0’ N 15° 00.0’ E

Belsondt, see Bellsund.
Belshared, see Bellsund.
Bellsund, see Bellsund.
Bellsund Dalen, see Bellsunddalen.
Bellsundhøsten, see Bellsundhøsten.
Belvedere 78° 20' N 16° 30' E
Mountain, 368 m, on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Stauch with K. 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. Belvedère, Dubois 1912; Belvederefjellet, Freibold (1931) pl. III.

Belvedère, 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.

Belvederefjellet, see Belvedere.

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

Beobachtungs-Inseln, see Observasjonsholmen.

Berakopen 79° 11.9' N 15° 24.8' E
Snow covered mountain in Bessefjella, between Kardalen and Landingsdalen, Andrée Land.
**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 Bergildalen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. B. = the mountain slope glacier. Norwegian Polar Institute 1961.

**Bergildalen** 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. This was changed to Bergmesterporten.

**Berglibreen** 79° 40.8’ N 16° 53.5’ E Lake in Bergildalen 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 Frøyaodden 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 Knesen and Knesdalen to the west, Synshovbreen to the south and Frøysjadalven 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’ 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).


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

**Birgnesen** 76° 36.0’ N 16° 46.0’ E Mountain top, 600 m, between Lyngbreen, 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 Richardsfjellet, between Djupkilen and Botnvika, southwest in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytkjold 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); Przełęczy Bergskardet.

**Bergströmmoden** 80° 20’ N 24° 30’ E Cape on the northern coast of Boydsfjellet, 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. Schytt and Blake.

**Bergtussen** 77° 41.2’ N 17° 54.0’ E The northwesternmost nunatak in Tuftekallane, southeast in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Bern Land, see Bjørnaya.**

**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).

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

**Bermeland, see Bjørnaya. 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 Márjelbreen and Sveitsarfonna, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Bern, capital of Switzerland. See also Sveitarfonna. Berner Bg, Hamberg 1905.

**Bernt Eiland, see Bjørnaya. Bernt Øyland, see Bjørnaya.**

**Berrfjôta** 78° 12.0’ N 22° 35.0’ E Plain from Raundalselva in west to Berreheia in east, in the northern part of Edgeøya. Arnesen 1969. Neu-Bayer-Land, Búdel.
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 Sidroverberget, Stubendorffberget, Blåramberget, Lindemanberget, Store Berreikollen, Lille Berreikollen and Yystekollen. Arniesen 1981.

Berklettbreen
77° 38.7 ' N 15° 11.0 ' E
About 2 km long glacier on the northern side of Berklætten projecting east to the upper part of Ulladalen, west in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Berklettalde
77° 38.3 ' N 15° 01.0 ' E
3.5 km long tributary valley from Louiseberget between Berklett, Gunnarberget and Dalskilsåta in the north, Annaberger and Braavisberget in the south to Forkastningsdalen, westernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Berkletten
77° 38.4 ' N 15° 08.0 ' E
710 m high mountain at the upper part of Berklettalde, between Gunnarberget, Berklettbreen, 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 Einstonøya, 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 Abeleya, Kong Karls Land. Liestøl.

Berteltoppen
78° 52.5 ' N 11° 59.5 ' E
The highest peak, 808 m, of Sherdahljejlet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Bertel Kristoffer Arnessen 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 Sherdahljejlet. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Berthlibreen
78° 41.0 ' N 16° 17.0 ' E
About 5 km long glacier between Reuterskioldsfjellet and Pyramiden, in the central and eastern part of Dickson Land. After Arvid Bertil Høgbom, 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 Høgbomfjellet.

Bertilryggen
78° 36.8 ' N 14° 26.0 ' E
About 610 m high mountain between Lappdalen and Ekmanfjordøn, on the southern side of Hemsedalen, southwest in James I Land. After Arvid Bertil Høgbom, 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 Høgbomfjellet. 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

Bertrambreen
78° 44.3 ' N 16° 48.0 ' E

Bertrandpyttane, see Bertrandpyttane.

Bertrandpyttane
74° 28 ' N 18° 58 ' E

Berzeliusberg, see Berzeliumstinden.

Berzelius Dal, see Berzeliumsdalen.

Berzelius Quarter. Region between Berzeliumsdalen and Rein­

Berzeliumsdalen
77° 51.5 ' N 14° 49.0 ' E
About 16 km long valley from Skardalspasset and Marstrand­
breen southwards to the western part of Van Mijenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. After Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848, Swedish chemist. See also Berzeliumstinden. Svalbardkom­

Berzeliumseggenøya
77° 31.2 ' N 15° 01.5 ' E
1049 m high mountain northwards from Berzeliumstinden. The mountain is separated in two by the westernmost of Blümckebreane, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See Berzeliumsdalen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Berzeliumselva
78° 50.5 ' N 14° 46.0 ' E
12 km long river flowing through Berzeliumsdalen to the outermost part of Van Mijenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. See Berzeliumsdalen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) part 1 p. 9.

Berzeliumstinden
77° 30.7 ' N 15° 03.5 ' E
Mountain 1205 m, between Berzeliumseggenøya and Foldaksøya in the north and Hermelinberget in the south, between Antoniabreen in the west ans 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. Svalbardkom­

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

Bessekampen, see Binnekeampen.
Besselsbreen 78° 32' N 21° 33' E

Bessemer Gl., see Bessemerbreen.

Bessemerbreen 77° 47.0' N 16° 41.0' E
About 1.5 km long glacier northwards from Aspenløptoppen, 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

Besshøbreen 77° 15.0' N 16° 44.0' E

Besstjørnene 74° 30' N 19° 03' E

Betty Bay, see Bettybukta.

Bettybukta 76° 40.4' N 17° 06.0' E
Open bay from Dumskolten in the north to Keilhaubrein 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 Sørkapp, returned and reported a good anchorage (Bettybukta) just north of Sørkapp. B. Betty, Wassiliew 1925; Betty 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

Bevenbreen, see Bevanbreen.

Beverly Bay, see Beverlysundet.

Beverly sd, see Beverlysundet.

Beverlydalen 80° 20' N 19° 30' E

Beverlysundet 80° 20' N 19° 30' E
Sound between Chermiseøya, 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); Detroit Beverly, De Geer 1923 a; Nordkapsundet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 58; Stretto di Beverly, Albertini (1929) p. 88 d.

Beyren Eylandt, see Bjornøya.

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 Fotografiyrgen in Pilsudskifjella northwestwards to Zawadskiabreen in the Nathorstbreen complex, westernmost in the central part of Torell Land. After Dr. Witold Franciszek Biernaswski, 1898-1957, who acted as photographer and radio operator for the Polish expedition 1934, which mapped this area. Later prorector at the Mine- and Smeltery-Academy in Cracow. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Biernsbay, see Sorgfjorden.

Big Bear Valley, see Bjørndalen.

Bijl, see Storøya.

Bijlk, see Bikuben.

Bikka 78° 31.8' N 17° 47.5' E
Nunatak between Flichnerfonna and Bogebreen, 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
Moutain forming the western point of Amsterdemøya, Albert I Land. B. = the beehive. Alueano, Martens (1680) p. 59; Beehive, Martens (1711) p. 26, Addison 1904; Beiwen korf, Giles 1724 b; Bienenkorb, Martens (1675) p. 22; Bijkorf, van der Brugge (1635) p. 28; Bykork, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720; C. Pyramid, De Geer 1913; Pyramide, Isachen 1915; Pyramiden, Strindberg 1897; Ruhe 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 Nordenskiold applied to its present locality. Svalbardkommissariat (1927) map 14. Be Klaas Billen, French chart 5375; Billen Bay, De Geer 1912; Claus Bittens Bay, Bergens Turistforening (1897) p. 19; Klassibilinby, Knipowitsch (1901) p. 440; Klaus Billenbai, Schoener (1902) p. 530; Klass Bilen-B., Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 a; Klaas-Billen Bay, German chart 155; Klaas-billen-vuono, Saraste (1925) p. 239.

Billen Bay, see Billefjorden.

**Billesholm Gl.,** see Billesholmbreen.

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

**Billingen** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E Mountain on the northern side of the outer part of Murchisonfjorden, Storesteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After mountain in Våstergötland. Kulling who was geologist with the Swedish-Norwegian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1931, came from Våstergötland, 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, Ringerz 1899.

**Bing-hytta,** see Tredalshytta.


**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 Bjørrnsundet, Hinlopenstretet. B. = the female bear bay. Liestøl 1987.

**Binnehovden** 79° 15.7' N 15° 10.0' E Partly snow covered mountain at the head of Sjettedalen in Paleontologfjella, Andrée Land.


**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 Platenthalvøya 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 Canyon.** Near Colesbukta, but cannot be identified. Hågg (1925) p. 41.

**Bird l.,** see Fugleholmelen.

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

**Bird Rock,** see Emoholmane.

**Bird Rock,** see Kongshamaren.

**Birddalen** 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.


**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 Kinande fjellet. 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 Bjällbo, 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.


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

**Birkafjellet**  
78° 10' N 16° 00' E  

**Birkelandfjella**  
79° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain range west of the head of Vestfjorden in Wijdefjorden, Andréa Land. After Olaf Kristian Bernhard Birkeland, 1867-1917, Norwegian 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 an expedition which wintered on Akseløya 1902-03 in order to study Aurora borealis. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Birkemajerkammen**  
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, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway, who organized an expedition which wintered on Axeløya 1902-03 in order to study Aurora borealis. *Birkemajerkammen*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Birketvedtoppen**  
77° 46.3' N 16° 34.0' E  

**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*. 

**Biscayearhalvøya**  
79° 47.0' N 12° 21.0' E  

**Biscayarhaugen**  
79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Hill south of Biscayarhuklen, northeast on Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. *Biskayerhaugen; Mt Biscayer*, De Geer 1913.

**Biscayarhuklen**  
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. Biscayarhuklen 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 Hooi*, Gisuzzé 1904; *Biscayershouch*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 8; *Biskayerhuklen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Boscajens Hook*, Beechy 1818 a; *Boschheyer, of Biscajers hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *C. Biscayer*, De Geer 1913; *Cap Biscaya*, Pagès 1786; *Lille Rødebaineset*, 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 Biscayarhuklen.  
**Biscayers Hook,** see Biscayarhuklen.  
**Biscayershouch,** see Biscayarhuklen.  
**Biskaiers-huk,** see Velkomstpynten.  
**Biskayerfonna,** see Biscayarfonna.  
**Biskayerhalvøya,** see Biscayarhalvøya.  
**Biskayerhaugen,** see Biscayarhaugen.  
**Biskayerhuklen,** see Biscayarhuklen.  
**Bismarck Strasse,** see Bjørnsundet.

**Bisneberget**  
79° 13.2' N 16° 30.0' E  

**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  

**Bitihornbreen**  
78° 52.3' N 14° 41.5' E  

**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 Ásgard, heavenly castle of the gods. See also Balderfonna. *Bivrostfonna; Frostbre, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; Névé dôme Bifrost*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Bjelbofjellet**  
77° 51.0' N 16° 59.0' E  
Snow cap on Torellfjellet, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Bjelbøfjellet**  
79° 40' N 11° 30' E  

**Bjelopolskibreen,** see Belopol'skijbreen.
Bjønaden, see Bjonasletta.

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

Bjønahnalvön, see Bjonasletta.

Bjønahamna 78° 23.5' N 16° 52.0' E
Bay between Bjønapynten and the river delta outside Bjønahamna in the southwestern corner of Bünsow Land. After the Sloop “Bjøna” of Tromsø, Norway used by a Swedish Spitzbergen expedition in 1882, which mapped and named the harbour. *Bjønahn, Nathorst 1883; Bjøna Haven, Balchin 1941; Bjønas hafen, Barby 1894* E*TempleHAMNA*, Vågstad (1927) p. 20.

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

Bjønas, see Bjønahamna.

Bjønasund-um 78° 23.9' N 16° 50.5' E

Bjønasund-um, see Bjønasundura.

Bjønasletta 78° 23.4' N 16° 49.0' E

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

Bjøvkampen 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 Bjøvbreen, Hyllebreen and the upper part of Vallåkbreen, 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 Bjøvbreen. *Mt Bjøvkampen*, De Geer 1919.

Bjønäs Haven, see Bjønahamna.

Bjønnaksia 79° 18.5' N 15° 25.7' E
Mountain east in Binnenkampen, between Sjettedalen and Purpurdalen, Andrée Land.

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

Bjørlykkebreen 79° 20' N 12° 00' E

Bjørn B., see Bjørnbogen.

Bjørn B., see Bjørnbogen.

Bjørn Sund, see Bjørnsundet.

Bjørnbai, see Bjørnfjorden.

Bjørnbai, see Birdvågen.

Bjørnbaisundet, see Særgattet.

Bjørnbaia, see Moseøya.

Bjørnbeinflya 76° 43.2' N 16° 13' E
About 2 km inland westwards from Olsofkyflya and Fisneset towards the front of Vilkovskibreen, southwest in Sørkapp Land. *Bjørnbeinflya*, Lyng 1924; *Bjørnbeinflya*, Rapp (1955) p. 132.

Bjørnbeinflya, see Bjørnbeinflya.

Bjørnbeinflya, see Bjørnbeinflya.

Bjørnbogen 79° 00' N 20° 30' E

Bjørnbreen 77° 22.2' N 15° 12.0' E

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

Bjørnbeinflya 77° 20' N 22° 30' E

Bjørnbeinflya, see Indre Hesteskogrunnen.

Bjørndalen 78° 12' N 15° 20' E


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

Bjørnebadet 79° 42.1' N 26° 38.0' E
**Bjørnebog**
77° 10' N 23° 00' E

**Bjørnebu**
76° 35' N 25° 00' E

_Bjørnebukt_, see Birdvågen.

**Bjørnegrandane**
79° 00' N 15° 00' E
Sandbanks at the mouth below Brynhdalen 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.

**Bjørneklea**
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 Svenøya, 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 Raschaøya in Orvin Land, north of the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. B. = the bear sculls. Lytskjold 1985.

**Bjørneskanka**
78° 36.2' N 12° 25.0' E
923 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 Kongsoya.
_Bjørne-Øen_, see Bjørnoya.

**Bjørnfjellet**
79° 19.5' N 17° 38.0' E

**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. _Bjørnfi_, Qvigstad (1927) p. 31; _Engelsbäi_, Qvigstad (1927) p. 31.

**Bjørnhama**
79° 30' N 11° 00' E
Bay on the southern side of Sørgattet, west of Bluffodden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. B. = the bear bay. *Beer haven*, Bennet and van Wijck 1829.

**Bjørnholmane**
77° 30' N 20° 30' E
Islets at Ekrollhamna, Edgeøya. B. = the bear islets. *Bear 1*, Edge 1625; *Hochzeits-Inseln*, Büdel; *Ternøya*, Moberg 1960.

_Bjørnnesbreen_, see Sørøide.

**Bjørnesholmen**
79° 07.7' N 16° 08' E
Island on the eastern side of Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden near Austfjordeshytta, Ny-Friesland. After Georg Bjørndes, 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.

**Bjørnskardet**
76° 56.3' N 16° 31.0' E

_Bjørnskaret_, see Bjørnskardet.
_Bjørnskaret_, see Fjordsetningsdalen.

**Bjørnskaubukta**
76° 50.8' N 15° 40.0' E
Bay between Raksodden and Rafenodden, northernmost on Breinesfiya, northwest in Sarkkapp Land. After Carl Mathias Bjørnskau, 1870-1958, Norwegian tradesman from Tjame, 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

**Bjørnsnesfjellet**
78° 00.1' N 14° 58.0' E

**Bjørnsunda**
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). *Bismark Strasse*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Bjørn Sund*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *De Nieuwe fiord*, Poort 1720; *Détroit Bjørn*, De Geer 1923 a; *Nieuwe fiort*, Giles 1724 a; *Omhhulet*, Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 193.

**Bjørnvika**
80° 10.3' N 25° 48' E

_Bjørnepark_, see Bjørnøybanken.
_Bjørneøen_, see Bjørnoya.
_Bjørne-Øen_, see Bjørnoya.
_Bjørnøi_, see Bjørnoya.
_Bjørnøy Radio_, see Bjørnoya 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 km². 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 km² 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 Tunsheim 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 Bjørneen 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 Bjørneen 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' 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 Island, De Veer (1609, English) p. 76; Beeren Eiland, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; Beeren Eylanden or Isle des Oiseaux, Bellin 1758 a; Beeren Eylant, Carolus 1634; Beeren-Eiland, Keilhau (1831) p. 230; Beernland, De Veer (1598 b, German) p. 48; Bereneiland, Gerrits (1613) p. 5; Bern Land, De Veer (1598 b, German) p. 48; Berneilând, Tromsø-Tidende (1839); Bernt Eiland, Kjaer (1929) p. 5; Bernt Øyland, Kjaer (1929) p. 5; Byerun Eylandt, De Veer (1598 a, Dutch) p. 17; Bjørne-Øen, Mohn 1874; Bjørnena, Holmsen (1911 a) p. 8; Bjørn-Øen, Keilhau (1831) p. 230; Bjørnøy, Arstal (1922) p. 16; Bären Island, Brækmo 1894; Bären Eiland, Pettersen 1864; Bären Ins., Forster 1783; Bären Insel, Gerrits (1618) p. 39; Bären Ø, Rathke (1795-1802) p. 149; Bären-Eiland, Aagaard 1873; Cherie-iland, Poole (1604) p. 269; Cherry I., Pitt 1680; Cherry Island, Keilhau (1831) p. 230; Chirri Island of Børneiyant, Gerrits 1613; l. 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, Karusaaari, Saraste (1925) p. 13; L’Ile aux Ours, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 7; L’Isle des Ours, Gerrits (1613) p. 5; L’Isola di gli Orsi, Ramusio (1606) sheet 409; Le Bären Eylant oder Isle aux Ours, Ripl 1613; Medvezhno ostrovo, Samoilov (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 Eylant, 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, Jansonsen 1821; Wyspa Niedzwiedzia, Siedlecki (1935) p. 10; Ysele Tuere, 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

Bjørnøya banken 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; Bjørnøya-banken, Iversen (1906) map 3; Bjørnøya-bankenene, Norden and Norskهavet 1948; Bären Insel-Platte, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1934) p. 288. Bjørnøya-bankenene, see Bjørnøya-banken.

Bjørnøya renna 73° 20.0’ N 21° 00.0’ E

Bjørnøyastraumen 75° 30’ N 20° 40’ E

Bjørvigfjellet 78° 52.0’ N 11° 48.0’ E
Mountain with two peaks, 493 and 615 m, north of Engelsk Bukta on Breggarhalvøya, 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 Wellmann's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1894 and to Franz Josef Land 1898 were 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 Dansøya 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 Wordiekmann, 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 Svarterget.
Black Mt, see Svarthamaren.
Black Point, see Svarthamar.
Black Pointe Ile, see Svarthamar.
Black Point, see Negerpynt en.
Black Point, see Svartknausane.
Black Pointe Ile, see Prins Karls Forland.
Black Pt, see Svarthamar.
Black Pt, see Svarthamar.
Black wall, 79° 50′ N 16° 30′ E. Trigonometric station east of Mosselbukta to connect the astronomical observatory Treuenberg in Sorgefjorden 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 Knorrjefjellet and Ståket, Nordenskiöld Land. After David Black, manager of the Spitsbergen Coal and Trading Co. from 1904 to 1906 or 1907. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Blankfjellbreen 77° 16.5′ N 16° 30.0′ E
Small, tributary glacier from the cirque between Kamrøysen 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.

Blankknuten 77° 59.3′ N 21° 16.0′ E
Mountain, 465 m, on Blankkodden, on the western side of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. Blankberg, Büdel.

Blankkodden 77° 50′ N 21° 00′ E
Point south of Kapp Lee, on the western coast of Edgeøya. It is possible that Edge’s Blank was meant to indicate the northwestern corner of Edgeøya (=Kapp Lee), but it moved southwestern, 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. Blanco, Pages 1782; C. Blanck, Edge 1625; C. Blanco, Colom 1650 and 1652 a, Jansz 1651, Goos 1660, Doncker 1664, Valk and Schenck 1690; C. Blanko, van Keulen 1682; Cap Blanck, Wassiliew 1925; Cape Blanco, Scoresby 1820 b; Caap Blanko, Giles and Rep 1710; Weis Cap, Pages 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

Bläues-Gebirge, see Blaafjella.

Blautflya 77° 31.2′ N 15° 45.0′ E
Six km long, gravel plain east of the end moraine of Penckbreen and Friherreffjella 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 Keulenfjorden near Søre Leiroddne, 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). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 10. 2 Pointe de sable, Grad (1866) p. 33; Langnäs, Hamberg 1905; Sandudden, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865) p. 6.
Bleken 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

Bleikskallpasset 77° 21.0' N 15° 27.0' E
Ice covered pass between Bjørnibreen in the Recherchebreen complex to Hågstebreen 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).

Bleikumbreen 78° 14.7' N 16° 02.5' E
Small glacier east of Målaldalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian mining engineer, later managing director at Knaben mines, Sverre Bleikum, 1886-1944, who did research work on the coal seams here in 1921. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Blenda V., see Blendadalene.

Blendadalene 78° 03.3' N 14° 00.0' E
3.5 km long valley from Vardåsen in west towards east in front of Voringbreen, southeasterwards 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 Sørentoppene, 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 Fridjof Nansen’s expedition with “Fram” 1893-96. See also Brambreen. Blessings Berg, Strindberg 1897; Mt Blessing, Isachsen 1915.

Blessings Berg, see Blessingberget.
Blinden. Locality on the northeastern side of Edgeøya, probably Blåbüka. Laurie and Whittle 1799.

Blindernbreen 79° 00' N 15° 00' E
Tributary 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.
Blokkodalen, see Blokkøyra.

Blokka V., see Blokkvatnet.

Blokova 78° 56.9' N 22° 11.0' E

Blokkyra 77° 55.6' N 18° 19.0' E
Wet plain, about 4.5 km long, on the northern side of Inglefield-morenen, northwest in Heer Land. See Bløkkøya. Orvin 1960.

Blombeeren, see Flowerbreen.
Blomedalen, see Flowerdalene.
Blomedalselv, see Flowerdalselv.

Blomesletta 78° 37.5' N 14° 54.0' E
7.5 km long and 2 km wide plain on the eastern side of Ekmandalfonna, between Kapp Wærn and Tolmodbukta, southeast in James I Land. Norwegian adaption of the original name. Flower-Garden, Conway (1897) p. 241.


Blomibreen 78° 33.0' N 14° 18.0' E
3.5 km long glacier between Wijkanderberget and Tjørndalsellipet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Ole Blomi, b. 1888, Tromsø, Norway, who for many years wintered as a trapper in Calypsobyen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Blomidalen 77° 34.0' N 14° 18.5' E
2.5 km long valley between Wijkanderberget and Halvorsenfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See Blomibreen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Blomsterdalene 78° 10' N 15° 30' E
Valley on the southern side of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the flower valley. Flower Valley (Blomsterdalene) 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.

Blomstervåben 77° 06.7' N 14° 40.0' E
Sunken rock between Sandrevet and Naisbåen 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).

**Blomsterøya**

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.**

**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. **Blomstrandsal**, Isachsen (1908) p. 137; **Blomstrandsæter**, Isachsen 1912 a. **Blomstrandsæter/Hamn, see Blomstrandbreen.**

**Blomstrandsal**

78° 50' N 12° 00' E Small bay on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After an occurrence of Barzeliuseggene and Aldegondaberget, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Adolf Blumcke, 1854-1914, German glaciologist, professor in the Oberrealsh at Augsburg. Member of the International Glacier Commission. **Blumckebreane**, see Blumcke's glacier. **Blumcke's glacier, see Blümckebræene.**

**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. House: 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 km². Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. **Blomstrandsal**, Isachsen (1908) p. 137; **Blomstrand's Mound, see Blomstrandhamna.**

**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. **Blomstrandsal**, Isachsen (1908) p. 137; **Blomstrand's Mound, see Blomstrandhamna.**

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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. **Blomstrandsal**, Isachsen (1908) p. 137; **Blomstrand's Mound, see Blomstrandhamna.**

**Blomstrandhalvøya**

78° 50' N 12° 00' E Small bay on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After an occurrence of Barzeliuseggene and Aldegondaberget, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Adolf Blumcke, 1854-1914, German glaciologist, professor in the Oberrealsh at Augsburg. Member of the International Glacier Commission. **Blumckebreane**, see Blumcke's glacier. **Blumcke's glacier, see Blümckebræene.**

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**Blomstrands Halvø, see Blomstrandhalvøya.**

**Blomstrand Hamn, see Blomstrandhamna.**

**Blomstrand's Mound, see Blomstrandhalvøya.**

**Blomstrandhalvøya**

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 Blomstrandhalvøya.**

**Blomstrandhalvøya**

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 Blomstrandhalvøya.**

**Blomstrandsal**

78° 50' N 12° 00' E Mountain on the western side of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Blot = the offering procedure in sacrifice. **Blubbertown, see Smeerenburg.**

**Bluff Gl., see Bluffbreen.**

**Bluffbreen**

79° 30' N 11° 00' E Small glacier on the southern side of Sørgattet, south of Bluffodden, 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**


**Blümcbebreane**

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 Blumcke, 1854-1914, German glaciologist, professor in the Oberrealsh at Augsburg. Member of the International Glacier Commission. **Blümcke's glacier, see Blümckebræene.**

**Blümcke's glacier, see Blümckebræene.**

**Blyvika**


**Biaja**


**Bliaa Fjord, see Blåbukta.**

**Blåbreen, see Albrechtbreen.**
Blåbrekka 78° 35' N 18° 10' E  

Blåbüka 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.

Blåbüktalen 77° 57.2' N 22° 47.0' E  
About 12 km long valley from Storskavlen eastwards to Blåbüktfjøya, northeast on Edgeøya. From neighbouring names. Orvin 1964.

Blåbüktelfva 78° 01.0' N 23° 07.0' E  
River from Marsjøen through Blåbüktbdalen and across Blå büktfjøya to Blåbüktbka, in the eastern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring names. Orvin 1964.

Blåbüktbka 78° 03.0' N 23° 03.0' E  
Large coastal plain between Blåbüktbka and Bernebø, Tusse-berget, Pistradalen, Midtrinden, Blåbüktbdalen 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 "Blåfjell", ship of Norwegian Thor Iversen's expedition in 1923 which mapped the island and named the place. Iversen 1926.

Blåfjella, 77° 50' N 14° 30' E. Mountain south of Grøndalen, no geographical unit. Isachsen 1912 c. Blaafjellene, see Blåfjella. 
Blåfjorden, see Blåbüktbka. 
Blaafjorden, see Blåbüktbka. 
Blaafjordenes, see Kapp Heuglin.

Blåhukdalen 77° 51.1' N 15° 44.5' E  
Small valley between Blåhukbna and Ishøgda, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. See Blåhukbna. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Blåhukbna 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. Blåhukbna is and old name used by Norwegian hunters. Nathorst (1900) p. 109, Kjellsstrøm 1901, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Blåhuk-niemi, Saraste (1925) p. 20.

Blåhukbna Lykt 77° 49.6' N 15° 54.0' E  

Blåhukhyttta 77° 49.7' N 15° 52' E  

Blåhuk-niemi, see Blåhukbna.

Blåhô 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.

Blåhôpasset 77° 15.0' N 16° 40.0' E  

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).

Blåklettisien 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).

Blåklettryggen 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  

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 Blåshaugbreen northwards between Krümmelfjellet and Taulusfjellet on Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. Blås = windy. Liestel 1984.

Blåshaugen 79° 11.5' N 11° 33.0' E  
572 m high mountain central on Mitrahalvøya, between Trong- 

dalen, Gnipakollen, Talusfjellet, Blåshaugbreen and Krüm-
meifjellet, 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).

August 5, 1918, for the purpose of geographical surveying.

melfjellet, south in Albert I Land. B. = windy hill. Ascended by G. the German expedition wintering in Ebeltofthamna 1912-13 had

27, 1906, for the purpose of topographic work. On the summit

lsachsen and companions of the lsachsen expedition on August

Nunatak, 722 m, on the glacier divided east of Austre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the windy ice. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Bsachsen (1912 d) p. 28.

Blaashaugen, see Blåshaugen.

Blåsterisen 77° 11' N 15° 34' E

Ice field southwest of Blåster toppen, on the divide between Paierbreen and Austre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the windy s. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Blåster toppen 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 27, 1906, for the purpose of topographic work. On the summit

lsachsen and companions of the lsachsen expedition on August


Bodylevskyhøgda, see Bodylevskihøgda.

Boeck-Insel, see Boeckøya.

Boeckøya 80° 10' N 25° 30' E

Small island in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nor­
daustlandet. 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 impos­
ible 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 Grennfjordfjellet, northwards through the lower and western part of Hollendaralen 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 Névé, Hamberg 1905. Schweitzer-Gletscher, Filchner 1914.

Bogegga 78° 50' N 12° 00' E

985 m high mountain ridge east of Engelskburst, southeastermost on Braggerrhalvoya, Oscar II Land. B. = the bow ridge. The mountain is saddle or bow-shaped. Svalbardkommissæra (1927) map 18.

Bogegrundane 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


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 Braggerrhalvoya, north in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring names. Winsnes 1988.
Bohmanflya
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim covering the peninsula of the same name, Oscar II Land. Claimed by S. Zakariassen of Tromse, Norway in 1899. Claim transferred to “Kulkompaniet Isfjord Spitsbergen” in 1900. This year “Trondhjem Spitsbergen Kulkompanie” also claimed the area, which claim was taken over (and extended) by Ayer and Longyear in 1905. In 1920 the newly formed “A/S Isfjorden Kulkompani” with chiefly Dutch shareholders purchased the property of the old Isfjord 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 Companie and sold to the Russian state company “Kulkompaniet Oskar I Land.” Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

Bohemangruva
Mine southeast on Bohemanflya, on the northern shore of Isfjorden. See Bohemanneset.

Bohemanflya
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. Svalbardkommissæren (1927) map 15. *Boheman Tundra*, De Geer 1913.

Boheman Tundra

Bollen
Mountain in the central part of Gangerølvfjella, west in Dickson Land. B. = the bun. After its shape. Arnesen 1987.

Bollene
Mountain near the coast between Isfjorden and Bellsund. No geographical region. De Geer 1912.

Bokskaret
Two km long southeastern spit on Bohemanflya, on the northern shore of Isfjorden. See Bohemanneset.

Bolton
Small nunatak, 773 m, in the uppermost part of Profilbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the bolt. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Bolterdalen
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 Bolterdal at the outlet in Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Torvedalshaugen, Lyngen (1936) p. 312.

Boltereiva  78° 00' N 16° 00' E  

Bolternosa  78° 08' N 15° 53.5' E  
The northern promontory of Carl Lundhjellet, west of Bolterdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Bolter Pass, Conway 1897 b; Bolterskardet.

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. Svalbardkommissæren (1927) map 31. Bolter Pass, Conway 1897 b; Bolterskardet.

Boltenhauen  77° 30.0' N 18° 12.0' E  

Bolton Glacier, see Boltonbreen.

Boltonbreen  78° 29.8' N 17° 40.0' E  

Boltpasset  77° 16.7' N 15° 29' E  
Ice covered divide between Profilbreen and Amundsenbreen 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  

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 Tofaamhaamma. Gjertz 1990.

Booming Glacier, see Drønbreen.

Borrfonna, De Geer 1919 a; Borrhøgda, De Geer 1919 a.

Bordbreen  77° 05.0' N 17° 00.0' E  

Bordtoppen  79° 48.0' N 17° 49.0' E  

Bore Gl., see Borebreen.

Borebreen  78° 26.5' N 13° 53.0' E  

Borebukta  78° 23.0' N 14° 17.0' E  

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 Mehogda to Ratangen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964.

Boret  77° 57.2' N 16° 45.0' E  

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 Göteborgsnuten. Borg Gl., De Geer 1913.

Borgdammane  78° 04.4' N 13° 48.5' E  
Six tarns of which 5 on Vardeborgsletta and 1 in the lower part of Linnedaien, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Booming Peak, see Drønbreen.

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 Göteborgsnuten. Borg Gl., De Geer 1913.

Borgdammane  78° 04.4' N 13° 48.5' E  
Six tarns of which 5 on Vardeborgsletta and 1 in the lower part of Linnedaien, 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, Stjernspet 1891; Mt Castel, Wassiliw 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, Bjernoya. After Borgmästare, Swedish name for the glaucous gull (Larus glauca) or burgomaster, which was seen here. See also Bergmesterporten. Isachsen 1912 b. Borgmesterporten; Borgmästareporten, Düner 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 Bergmesterporten.

Borgå 78° 47.1' N 15° 07.0' E
About 10 km long river from Sølvberget through Borgdal to Dicksonfjorden, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.

Bornbreen 79° 11.0' N 16° 40.0' E

Borr Gl., see Borrøen.

Borffjellet 79° 25.0' N 14° 20.0' E
Mountain east of Verdalen, west of Forkalen in Andrøya Land. After Borr, the son of Bure in Norse mythology.

Borffonna, see Borrøen.
Bosarp Gl., see Bosarpbreen.

Bosarpbreen 77° 53.5' N 17° 04.0' E

Bocsajas Hook, see Ermaktangen.
Bocsajas Hook, see Biscayarhukuen.
Boschheyer, of Bocsajas hoek, see Ermaktangen.
Boschheyer, of Biscajarshoek, see Biscayarhukuen.
Bosleyfjella, see Perthesfjella.

Bosleyfjellet 78° 30.4' N 18° 40.0' E

Botffonna 78° 50' N 15° 00' E
Side glacier from east towards Universitetsbreen in Vestfjordtalen, 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 Högborfljellet and Brucebreen in the east, in the eastern part of Bünsow Land. Arnesen 1981.

Botnbekkene 79° 35.2' N 13° 13.5' E

Botnberget 79° 31.8' N 12° 43.5' E

Botnbreen 78° 50' N 12° 00' E
Small cirque glacier on the northern side of Haavimbjofjellet, 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 Thisfljellet and Trinituane 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.

Botnhaugen 79° 40' N 12° 00' E

Botnheia 78° 10' N 16° 00' E
Mountain, 519 m, on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. Translation of the English name. Svalbardkommissar (1927) map 32. Corrie Down, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912; Mt Corrie Dome, Wällsliew 1925.

Botnesjøbekken 77° 21.7' N 14° 13.0' E

Botnesjøen, store and little 77° 20.9' N 14° 17.5' E

Botnfljellbreen 78° 51.0' N 12° 26.0' E
Glacier along the eastern side of Botnfljellet, Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Botnfljellet 78° 51.0' N 12° 24.0' E

Botniahalvøya 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‘ile Botnia, De Geer 1923 a; Roald Amundsens halvø, Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

Botniggen 79° 32.0' N 14° 26.5' E
Mountain at the head of Junkerdalen, north in Andrøya Land. Botn = the corrie peak.

Botnvika 80° 05.0' N 23° 30.0' E
Bay at the inner and eastern part of Duveforden, Nordaustlandet.

Botten Range, see Botnhaugen.
Botten Hill, see Botnheia.
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, Seralisen, Activbreen

**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. *Bouren 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 Henri, 1851-1905, Prince of Bourbon, Prince of Parma, Count of Bard, leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892, which mapped and named the locality. *Bouren Hafen*, Barry 1894 i, Hamberg 1905; Svensen’s-Hafen, Gripp (1929) p. 200; Wittfisk-Hafen, Gripp (1929) p. 200.


**Bourééesset** 79° 09.5’ N 11° 40.0’ E Point on the eastern side of Mitrhalveya facing Krossfjorden, on the northern side of Ebeltoffthamna in Albert I Land. After Henri Jean Alfred Bournée, b. 1873, lieutenant de vaisseau de la marine francaise, hydrographic surveyor of Prince Albert I of Monaco’s Spitsbergen Expedition. *Mt Bourée*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Bourg de la graisse**, see Smeerenburg. *Bouwe-Spitze*, see Bourééesset.

**Bouvierfjella** 79° 20.3’ N 12° 04.0’ E Mountain range with its highest peak 947 m, between Kolerbreen, Monacoobreen and Storingsbreen, 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. *Mt Bouvier*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Bowles Bay**. Identified by Markham in 1881 as Adriakuita 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.

**Bragança-järvi**, see Braganzavågen.

**Braganza-lahti**, see Braganzavågen.

**Braganzatoppen** 78° 00.9’ N 14° 05.0’ E 380 m high peak east in Heilfjefjellet 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 fjord 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. *Bragança Bugten*, Kjellström 1901; *Braganza-järvi*, Saraste 1925 b; *Braganza-lahti*, Saraste 1925 b; *Braganzavågen*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Bulder Bay*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 14; *Herzogin von Braganza Bucht*, Barry 1894 p; *Zaliv Berganca*, Rabot and Wittenburg (1924) p. 61.

**Braganzavågen**, see Braganzavågen.


**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; *Hyperlön*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.


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 Severensen 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. Lyngaaas (1947) p. 235, Svalbard chart 510 (1949) and 507 (1949).

Brandalsøra, 78° 55.8' N 11° 55.5' E Point between Ny-Ålesund and Thibsbukta. Bay 1913. Brandalsøra, see Brandalpynten.

Brandubunutane 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 Vitkovskijbreen and the northwestern part of Olsoxbreen, 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 Baj, see Brennevinsfjorden. Brandewyns Bay, see Brennevinsfjorden.

Brandtbreen 78° 10' N 16° 00' E Glacier at the head of Hanaskogdalen, east of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiold 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. Brannweins Bay, see Brennevinsfjorden. Branta Bemica. The Latin name Branta Bemica (wild goose) has been misunderstood to be a place-name. USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 871. Brantberget, see Brattberget. Brattkneikbreen, see Brattkneikbreen. Brattnuten, see Brattnuten. Brathl., see Brathholmen.

Brattleikollen 78° 50' N 12° 00' E Mountain peak, 369 m, on Blomstrandhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After Jens Kristian Meinich Brattlie, 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 Grønfjordfjellet and Akselvarden northwest in Nordenskiold 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 Myrtkjarna in Brattalgdal to Nottinghambukta, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring names. Polish chart 1984.


Brattegdalen 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, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. B. = the steep-ascent glacier. Brattekleiv Gf., De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915; Glacier névé de la Princesse Alice, Albert I (1899) p. 4.

Brattekleiv Gf., see Brattekleivbreen.

Brathamaren 77° 50.6' N 14° 53.0' E Mountain crag, 464 m, on the eastern side of Berzeliusdalen and north of Iskoldalen, southwest in Nordenskiold Land. B. = the steep crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Brathengbreen 77° 45.6' N 18° 23.0' E Steep glacier from the southern part of Bereznikovbreen and Ingerbreen to Storfjorden, between Lundquistsfjella in the north and Båtsmannen in the south, easternmost in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
Bratthømen, 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. Brath!, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Brathovden, 80° 41.7' N 21° 19.0' E

Brathuken, 79° 40' N 15° 30' E

Braththe 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).

Brathøbreen, 77° 09.2' N 15° 16.5' E
Small glacier between Solheimfjellet and Brathhe, 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).

Bratkneikbreen, 76° 48.0' N 16° 41.0' E
Small, tributary glacier from west between Gråtinden and Brattnenberget 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).

Bratlldalen, 78° 18.8' N 17° 20' E

Brattihøgda, 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 Skramedalen, Brattldalen and Avdalen. B. = the steep-sloped mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Brattneset, 80° 39.2' N 21° 09.0' E

Brattvågbukta, 80° 05.5' N 31° 26.0' E
Bay on the northern part of Andræneset, westernmost on Kvitøya. After M/S *Bratvåg*, the ship that found Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée’s camp in 1930, which anchored in, or near, this bay. Hjelle 1980.

Bratvbach, see Årdalselva.

Bravaisberget, 77° 37' N 15° 00' E

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 Keulenhamna, 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 Maitre mécanicien Gilbert Georges Paul Brazy, 1902-28, mechanician 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.

Brebuakta, 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).

Bredbuakta, 76° 47.7' N 15° 50.5' E

Brede Bugt, see Breibukta.

Bredchinryggen, 76° 55.5' N 16° 30.0' E
About 14 km long mountain ridge southwards from Hornbreen to the north, between Chomjakovbreen and Vestjøkullen to the west, Mendeelevbreen and Austjøkullen to the east, to Vasil'evbreen to the south, north in Sørkapp Land. Peaks and mountains in Bredchinryggen from north: Bautan, Starostinfjellet, Smalegga, Bladegga, Cernajafjellet, 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 Bredich-
hina, Černyšev (1901) p. 275; La Chaîne des monts Bredikhin, Akhmatov 1910.

Bredjupet 77° 00' N 13° 05' E Submarine depression between Bellsundbaken and Hornsundbanken. B. = the wide deep. Svalbard chart 509 (1945).

Bredryggen, see Breiryggen.

Bredsdorfferget 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 Bredsdorf, b. 1888, Norwegian naval officer, hydrographic surveyor of the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition 1925. Mt Wijk, De Geer 1912.

Breelva. River at the front of Werenskioldbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land.


Bregrunnen 78° 34.3' N 12° 14.5' E Shoal in the northern part of Farmundet between Hermansenoya 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, Nordaustlandet. B. = the glacier hill. Glacier Hill, Wright 1939.

Breholmene 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, sare and nordre 76° 48.7' N 15° 49.5' E Brooks west of Widerfjellet with many branches, partly from the same afflux, west in Sørkapp Land. B. = the spreading. Svalbard map C13 (1948).


Breiboglaguna 79° 46.4' N 12° 47.5' E Lagoon at the head of Norddalsbukta, at the shore southeast in Breibogen, northermost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.


Breibukta 78° 50.0' N 28° 40.0' E Large bay on the southern side of Kongseya, limited in the south by a line from Kapp Altmann to Helgolandbreen 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 André Land. Breidd = latitude. The name derives from the fact that observations of latitude were made in the islet. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Eiderholmens, Isachsen (1908) p. 147; Eiderholmens, Gradmåningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 9; Île des Eiders, Isachsen 1915; Latitude I., De Geer 1916.

Breindnosa, see Breinosa.

Breijallet 79° 10.0' N 17° 00.0' E Indented mountain on the western side of veteranen, between the tributary glacier Trinity Hall breen and Parisbreen, Ny-Friesland. B. = the broad mountain. Orvin 1960, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Breiffonna 78° 09.5' N 17° 06' E Short and wide glacier on Breikampen, Nordenskiold Land. B. = the wide glacier. Svalbard chart 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 chart C9 (1950).

Breineset 76° 48.4' N 15° 47.0' E About 1.5 km wide spit on Breinesflya, northwestern in Sørkapp Land. B. = the broad nose, or point. Svalbard chart C13 (1948).


Breinesflyane, see Breinesflya.

Breinosa 78° 00' N 16° 00' E Mountain, 839 m, on the southern side of Adventdalen west of Foxdalen, Nordenskiold Land. Brei = broad. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants, of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition, on August 13, 1914, for geographical surveying. Breindnosa, Svalbardkomissær (1927) map 27; Bunting Bluff, Conway 1897 b; Snespurvfjellet, Løvenskiold (1964) p. 365.


Breisiget 74° 25' N 18° 52' E Water course on the west coast of Bjørnøya. B. = the broad trickle. Hoel 1925.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brenn</td>
<td>78° 50.0' N 15° 00.0' E</td>
<td>Mountain, 880 m, south of Flådalen on the western side of Dicksonen, James I Land. After a mountain in Norway. Orvin 1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brennevin B., see Brennevinfjorden. Brennevinbån, see Brennevinfjorden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brennevinfjorden</td>
<td>80° 10' N 19° 30' E</td>
<td>Fiord in Gustav V Land on the northwestern side of Nordaustlandet. Brennevin = spirits (spirituoso). 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; Baie du Brandevin, Pagès 1872; Brandewijns Baj, Doncker 1663; Brandewyns bay, Goos 1660; Brandwein B., Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Brandy Bay, Moll 1716, De Geer 1923; Brandywine Bay, Scoresby 1820 b; Brantwein B., German chart 155; Brantweins Bucht, Petermann 1864; Brannveins Bay, Pagès 1876; Brennvin B., Amundsen (1925 a) sketch p. 103; Brennevinbåten, Qvigstad (1927) p. 57; Brændevinsbay, Greenslade (1935) p. 8; Brændevinsbukten, Amundsen (1925 a) p. 93; Brænvins Bugten, Nordenskiöld 1863.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brennkollen</td>
<td>79° 46.8' N 15° 51.5' E</td>
<td>Small mountain south of Fennmilsfjorden, on the western side of Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent Pass, see Brentskaret. Brentskardet, see Brentskaret. Brentskardhaugen, see Brentskarhaugen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brentskarhaugen</td>
<td>78° 10.8' N 16° 54.5' E</td>
<td>530 m high hill south of Brentskaret at the head of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950). Brentskardhaugen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breppasset</td>
<td>77° 49.0' N 17° 35.0' E</td>
<td>Pass from Bakeninbreen between Passvaktaren and Hagaberget to Nordsysselbreen in Heer Land. Ameson 1981.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brepollen</td>
<td>77° 00.0' N 16° 28.0' E</td>
<td>The innermost part of Hornsund towards Storbreen, Hornbreen, Svalisbreen and Mendeleevbreen, on the divide between Torell Land and Sørkapp Land. B. = the glacier bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breskarvet</td>
<td>77° 39.7' N 15° 41.0' E</td>
<td>About 6 km long mountain ridge on the western side of Fysslaborfi, Kjellmanberget and Richterbreen, on the eastern side of Martinbreen and Greenbreen, south of Skarisen and Krylen, and north of Törnøybohmefjella, in the western part of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nathorst Land. B. = the barren mountain above the glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Breskilkausen 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).

Breskilmoren 77° 54.0' N 17° 53.0'E Triangular moraine between Edvardbreen and Nordensskelmoren, between Håfjellet, Braastadfjella and Drygjellet, in the central part of Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

Breskilnabbren 77° 51.2' N 17° 19.0'E About 850 m high mountain rock between Edvardbreen, and between Halfdan Jacobsenryggen and Brodtkorfjellet, 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. Breskjerrane, Svalbardkommissariat (1927) map 2; Bræskjene, Norwegian chart 198, 1925.


Brejtjøarna 77° 56.9' N 14° 21.5'E Small glacial lake behind the moraine of Austre Grenfjordbreen in Grenfjorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the glacier tarn. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Breitdalsen 74° 26' N 19° 16'E Valley on the eastern side of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøy. B. = turned-up edge valley (of the geological strata here). Hoel 1925.

Brevasbekken 77° 14.6' N 14° 24'E Brook from Brevasdalen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the glacier lake brook. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Brevasdalen 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.

Brevasfjellet 76° 52.8' N 15° 56.0'E 585 m high mountain on the southern side of Gøsvenat between Kovalovskajafjellet 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 Brevasdalen at the front of Kokkbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the glacier lake. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Brevegen 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).

Breviska 78° 41.1' N 14° 26.5'E Bay in the front of Sefstrømbreen, 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 Sefstrømbreen, northwest in Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.

Breveyane 79° 00.1' N 12° 06.5'E Two small islets in Blomstrandhamn at the front of Blomstrandbreen, Haakon VII Land. Pillevizier and Voigt 1967.

Brikken 78° 55.0' N 12° 40.0'E Mountain rocks between Conwaybreen and Kronebreen, Haakon VII Land. Orvin.

Brieljøtternene 77° 19.6' N 14° 25.5'E Two small lakes on the northern side of Evaefjellet, 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 = breakers, waves broken against the cliff (Norwegian dialect). Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

Briming 76° 43.1' N 15° 54.5'E Skerries, west of Vikovskjibreen, 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).

Brimoden 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.


Brisingejøllet 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 Kvitnsåta, 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 l., see Brochøya.


Brock’s Island, see Brochøya.
Broddega
77° 08.5' N 15° 24' E
712 m high mountain between Nannbreen and Vrangpjesbreen, 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 Isbродdane east of Isbродdbreen in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

Brodkorfjellet
74° 50.4' N 17° 15.0' E
About 8 km long mountain ridge between Majorfjellet and Halfdan Jacobsenryggen, on the eastern side Vallёkrabben in Heer Land. After managing director Brodtkorb. Orvin 1960.

Broeders, see Sjюayane.

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 Theodore Brogniart, 1801-76. French palaeontologist, as Nathorst himself. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Brogniart's berg, Nathorst 1900, Hamberg 1905; Mt Brogniard, Wassiliew 1925.

Brogniart's berg, see Brogniartfjella.

Brokebreen
79° 30' N 11° 00' E
Glacier in the innermost part of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvюa, 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 "Meléager" in order to protect English whalers. Gl. Franklin, Koller 1912; South Ice Berg, Broke 1807.

Broken Tooth Mountain, see Birger Johnsonfjellet.

Brokennesse. 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).

Bromelledalen
77° 43.0' N 15° 54.0' E
About 8 km long valley between Hisingerfjellet in the west and Sven Nilssonfjellet and Bassёfjellet in the east, north in Nathorst Land. After Olof Bromell (Bromelius) 1639-1705, Swedish physician and botanist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Bromells Dal, Kjellstrёm 1901.

Bromelldoden
77° 45.3' N 15° 47.5' E
The western point of the delta made by the river from Brommeldalen, on the western side of Auvågen, on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Bromells Dal, see Brommeldalen.

Bromsfjellet
78° 30' N 17° 30' E

Brook Gully, see Bekkeskaret.

Brorbreen
77° 59.5' N 17° 49.0' E

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 Brofjellet 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 westmost in the Sёre Buchananisen complex, from the top of Phippsfjellet, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Brotfjellet
79° 33.3' N 13° 03.5' E

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.


Brotskjer
76° 50.0' N 21° 03.0' E


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 Bunsø 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-Murdock). 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 Fornandssundet, limited by a line from Poolepynsent to Gordonpynsent. Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. See also Brucebreen. *Baie Bruce*, Isachsen 1915; *Rossmalbüxta*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Seahorse Bay*, Bruce 1908 and 1913, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Bruce’s hut*, see Brucebyen.

**Brucebyen**  78° 38.2’ N 16° 44.0’ E
Houses, about 500 m south of Kapp Napier, northwest in Bunsow 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.

**Bruceeneset**  79° 40’ N 12° 00’ E
Cape on the eastern side of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northermost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. See also Brucebreen. *Pte Bruce*, Guisez 1904.

*Bruce’s hut*, see Brucebyen.

**Brucevarden**  79° 40’ N 12° 00’ E
Cairn on Bruceeneset on the eastern side of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northermost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. See also Brucebreen. *Cairn*, Guisez 1904; *Cairn Bruce*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Bruhns I.*, see Bruhnsøya.

**Bruhnsøya**  77° 10’ N 21° 30’ E

**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

**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.

**Bruurskankbreen**  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

**Bruunodden**  77° 17.8’ N 14° 10’ E
Point between Kapp Klaveness and Hannevigodden, on the western coast of Nordenskiöld Land. After Lorenz Brunn, 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 Lilliehöökbreen, 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

**Bryhndalen**  79° 00’ N 15° 30’ E
Valley on the eastern side of the northern part of Vestfjorddalen, northermost in Dickson Land. After Nils Bryhn, 1854-1916, who wrote a number of papers on Norwegian and Arctic morses. Lid 1929.

**Bryllaukskaka**  78° 55.0’ N 15° 20.0’ E

**Brægr.**, see Bregrunnen.

**Brækmoholmene**  77° 04.0’ N 22° 30.0’ E
Group of islands comprising Store Brækmoholm, Tranderen and Alkekongen in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. After Sivert Brækm, 1853-1930, Beitstaden, Trøndelag, Norway, skipper on G.A. Serensen's ship “Aurora”, Spitsbergen 1878. Brækm lived 21 years in Varde 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 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.

**Breidevinpsbay**, see Brennevinfsfjorden.

**Breidevinpsbukten**, see Brennevinfsfjorden.

**Bränvins Bugten**, see Brennevinfsfjorden.

**Braskjere**, see Breskjera.

**Brævasdalen**, see Brevassdalen.
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.


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. Orvin 1934 b; See Brøggerbreane.

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 Halve, Isachsen 1912 b; Bugger-Halbinsel, Ritter (1932) p. 6; Poluostrrov Brodzer, Samolovic (1927) p. 54.

Brøgger's berg, see Storgubben. Brøgger's Halve, 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.

Braastadfjella 77° 55.3' N 17° 57.0' E Mountain area on the northern side of Inglefieldbreen, between Andrinebreen ans 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.

Bråskevatnet, see Braorvatna.

Bråstadvaksen, see Låkesfjella.

Braastadskaret, see Braastadskaret. Braastadskaret, see Braastadskaret.


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 baden 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.


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 Braen, see Buchananisen. Buchanan Glaciers, see Buchananisen.

Buchananhalvøya 79° 40' N 12° 00' E Peninsula at the head of Raudfjorden, between Ayerfjorden and Klinikowströmfjorden, 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 Braen, 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
Small mountain peak, 307 m, south of Raudfjorden, south on Buchananhavøya, 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, Guisez 1904.

Buchanbreen
Small glacier on the northern side of Magdalenefjorden, Reuschnahvøya, Albert I Land. After David Buchanan, 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; Infantin Maria Anna-Gletscher, Barry (1894) p. 26; Prinzessin Aldegonda-Gletscher, Barry (1894) p. 30.

Buchholz B., see Buchholzbukta.

Buchholzbukta
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
Glacier pass in the northeastern part of Isrosa facing Ulvebreen east of Buckhøgda in the eastern part of Nordmannsfonna, Sabin Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. Buckpasset.

Buckhøgda
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.

Bugetjorna

Buggbekken

Buggeljadi, see Peder Kokkefjellet.

Buggefjellet
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 In, see Ymerbukta.
Buhta Kapustraja, 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

Bukkebreen

Bukkehornet
1190 m high mountain south of Landingsdal in Andree Land. Orvin 1960.

Bukkenakken
Crag northeast of Reinbukta, northernmost on Reihalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

Bukkeskardet, see Bukkebreen.

Bukkevola

Buklerimen

Bulderbay, see Braganzavågen.

Buldbreen
The northernmost arm of Valhallfonna, Ny-Friesland. Henningsmoen 1971.

Buldrevågen

Bulen, see Stakken.

Bulken
Small nunatak between Profilbreen and Amundsenisen, in the central, eastern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the dent. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Bull Simonsenfjellet
Mountain range, 886 m, southeast of Engelsbukta, 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

Bulltinden  78° 29.5' N 12° 36.0' E

Bulmanfjellet  78° 54.1' N 16° 08.5' E
875 m high mountain between Zeipelldalen 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 Nordenskioldbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After its boomerang shape. Harland 1952.

Bungebreen  76° 49.0' N 16° 07.0' E

Bungeelva  76° 45.0' N 16° 06.0' E

Bungefjellet  77° 50.6' N 18° 04.5' E

Bungeleira  76° 45.6' N 16° 06.0' E
Clayey plain between Bungevatnet to the west, Bungebreen and Plogen to the north, Vitkovskijbreen 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).

Bungemoren  76° 47.5' N 16° 06.5' E

Bungevatnet  76° 45.8' N 16° 01.5' E

Bunting Bluff, see Breinosa.

Burfjellet  79° 29.0' N 14° 22.0' E

Burger Hafen, see Burgerbüttka. Burgerbreen, see Mühlbacherbreen.

Burgerbüttka  77° 00' N 16° 00' E

Burgo grasso, see Smeereburg.
Burgomaster islet, see Meholmen. Burgomasters gate, see Bergmesterporten. Burgomasters Port, see Bergmesterporten. Burial Ground, see Gravneset. Burmeister Berg, see Burmeisterfjellet.

Burmeisterfjellet  77° 40' N 21° 30' E

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 Risefjella, 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.

Burralttoppen  78° 05' N 15° 55' E
968 m high peak west of Bolterskardet, Nordensiöld 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).

**Burrying-ground Point**, see Gravnesodden. **Burrying Ground**, see Gravneset.

**Buttobreen** 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.

**Buten** 77° 40.7' N 16° 29.5' E 780 m high mountain between Buttobreen 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 Andree 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 Jelmland, between Frösöfjellet and Svenskane, east in Oscar II Land. After a tourist centre in Jelmiland, Sweden. See also Jelmlandfjellet. *Mt Bydal*, De Geer 1912.

**Bjørdalen** 78° 16.6' N 21° 53.0' E Mountain east of Freemannbreen southeast on Barentsøya. After professor Julius Børdal.

**Byeubuka** 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).

**Bykorf**, see Bikuben. **Bünsow Bay**, see Bünsowbukta.


**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.


**Bytingen** 78° 26.0' N 13° 14.5' E Small mountain west in Trollheimen and east of Huldrafjellet and Huldrafjellet in the Eidefjellet 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 Chauveaubren and Markbreen, northeast in Albert I Land. B. = the wooden milkpans. Orvin 1964.

**Byttypasset** 79° 38.5' N 11° 49.0' E Pass between Markbreen and Chauveaubren 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. **Byxona**, see Twillingneset. **Bäckön**, see Bekkevatnet. **Bären Island**, see Bjørnøya. **Bären B.**, see Bjørnøya. **Bären Eiland**, see Bjørnøya. **Bären Ins.**, see Bjørnøya. **Bären Insel**, see Bjørnøya. **Bären Insel-Platte**, see Bjørnøya banken. **Bären Ø**, see Bjørnøya. **Bären-Eiland**, see Bjørnøya. **Bären-I.,** see Barentsøya. **Bären-Insel-Polarstrom**, see Bjørnøystreamen. **Bären-Insel-Strom**, see Bjørnøystreamen. **Bärenplateau.** Plateau east of the station of the expedition “Haugen”, sent to Ripjorden 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 Vekerafjellet and the northern part of Konowryggen and Kolsås, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Veękero is a locality in Bærum, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Bäuerl-Gletscher**, see Paiertbreen.


**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).

Bømdalen 78° 00.4' N 14° 46.5' E
Two km long, tributary valley to Grendalen, 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

Bøygisen 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

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.

Båtsbogen 78° 02.9' N 18° 35.5' E
The northernmost part of Agardhbuoka between the outlet of Agardhelva and Belemnisletta, 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 Sommerfeltbuoka, southeast in Sørkapp Land. B. = the boat harbour. Lyng 1924, pl. II.

Båtvic, see Båtsbogen.

Båtvik 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 Gåsoddend.
C. Arla, see Arlaneset.
C. Astrup, see Astrupneset.
C. Auguste Viktoria, see Kapp Auguste Viktoria.
C. Australe, see Sørkapp.
C. Barcam, see Barkhamodden.
C. Barkhå, 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 Biscayartuhken.
C. Bjona, see Bjonapynnten.
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. Cartheim-Gyllensköld, see Purchasneset.
C. Cold, see Kapp Sietoe.
C. Cold, see Kaldneset.
C. Collins, see Amsterdamøya.
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 Daumandnesodden.
C. Delta, see Deltaneset.
C. desidero, see Verlegenhuken.
C. di Dear sound, see Mitra.
C. di Ghebrockland, see Magdalenehuken.
C. di Horn Sound, see Suffolkpynten.
C. di Keenwick, see Sarstangen.
C. di Low Sound, see Lågneset.
C. di S. Maria-Magdalena, see Knatodden.
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 Drotteneset.
C. du Diable, see Hakluythovden.
C. Dufferin, see Kapp Dufferin.
C. Dødmånsøren, see Dødmånsøren.
C. Dødmånsøren, see Dødmånsøren.
C. Edge, see Øyrlandsodden.
C. Ehrenswärd, see Kapp Ehrenswärd.
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. Giaever, see Gjæverneset.
C. Giaever, see Gjæverneset.
C. Graue, see Kapp Linné.
C. Giszez, see Kapp Giszez.
C. Götä, see Götaneset.
C. Hakluyt, see Hakluytodden.
C. Hann, see Hannbreen.
C. Heer, see Heerodeset.
C. Heuglin, see Kapp Heuglin.
C. Holz, see Tømmerneset.
C. Hornstull, see Hornstullodden.
C. Höfer, see Höfepynten.
C. Idun, see Uduneset.
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. Kocknysz, see Mitra.
C. Koldeway, see Kapp Koldeway.
C. Koudebeber, see Lågneset.
C. Kyk uyt, see Sørkapp.
C. Kynnae, see Salpynten.
C. l' Hirondelle, see Hirondelleynten.
C. Lady, see Kapp Lady.
C. Laguna, see Lagunepynten.
C. Lange, see Langsporden.
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. Mitra, 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 Gråhuken.
C. Odd, see Oddneset.
C. Oelker, see Kapp Oelker.
C. Oetker, see Kapp Oetker.
C. Ommanney, see Ommanneyfjellet.
C. Osborn, see Osbornfjellet.
C. Payer, see Kapp Payer.
C. Pedachenko, see Höfepynten.
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 Daudmannosodden.
C. Schoulitz, see Kapp Schoulitz.
C. sciurocco, see Salpynten.
C. Scott, see Kapp Scott.
C. Selander, see Selandereset.
C. Selma, see Selmaneset.
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 Bjonapynnten.
C. Svea, see Sveaneset.
C. Svensksund, see Kapp Svensksund.
C. Thordsen, see Kapp Thordsen.
C. Thumb Point, see Tumlingodden.
C. Torell, see Kapp Mohn.
C. Twin, see Twillingneset.
C. Ule, see Uleneset.
C. Vlak-Hoek, see Flatuhken.
C. Vogel, see Fuglehuken.
C. Waldburg, see Kapp Waldburg.
C. Waygaf, see Vaигatneset.
C. Welcome, see Velkomstvarden.
C. Wilthcke, see Wilczekodden.
C. Wojtekow, see Kapp Voejkov.
C. Yermack, see Ermaktyngen.
C. Zeipel, see Zeipelodden.
C. Ziepel, see Zeipelodden.
C. Æolus, see Eolusneset.
C. di Lee Sound, see Daudmannsodden.
C. Horn, see Worcesterpynten.
Caddelfjellet, see Caddelfjellet.

Caddelfjellet 78° 37.0' N 16° 58.5' E
Mountain, 775 m, on the southern side of Nordenskiöldland, between Carronvaldalen 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, one managing director of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., Edinburgh. Visited Spitsbergen in 1920 to inspect the syndicate’s properties. Caddelfjellet, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); Mt Cadell, Mathieson 1922.

Cadiopytten 79° 13.0' N 11° 50.0' E
The southwestern point of Kong Haakons Halvéy, 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. Cadiopytten, Isachsen 1912 a.

Cailletetbreen 79° 20' N 11° 00' E
Tributary glacier of Lilliehöökbreen, 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 Caisubreen.

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.

Caldefjellet, see Kaldbekta.

Caldefjellet 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, Båred.

Calypso Bay, see Calypsostranda.

Calypsobyen 77° 33.5' N 14° 32.0' E

Calypsostranda 77° 30' N 14° 00' E

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. Bellundstranda, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13; Calypso Bay, Rolleston 1896; Coal point, Holmsen (1911 a) p. 64; Kolbaai, van Keulen (1788) p. 80.

Cambren 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

Camillanibba 79° 16.2' N 13° 01.4' E
Mountain south of Henrikaksla in the western part of

**Camp Bell**  
77° 45.5' N 14° 21.5' E  

**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  

**Camp Jacobsen**, see Calypsobyen.  

**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. (1913-12-13) 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 Fridtjovfjorden, 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. Svalbardkommissærr (1927) map 5. Camp Miller, Nathorst (1914) p. 5, Norberg 1920.

**Camp Miller**, see Camp Millar.

**Camp Morton**, see Camp Morton.

**Camp Morton**  
77° 47.4' N 14° 54.0' E  
House about 500 m east of Kapp Morton, southwest in Norden­sköld 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. Shalto 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, Svalbardkommissærr 1927, map 6. Camp Morton, 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.  

**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, Matthewbreen and Carrondalen, west in Bünsow Land. Ascended by J. Sartorius and assistants of the Hoel expedition on August 12, 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. Svalbardkommissærr (1927) map 14. **Campbell Range**, Mathieson 1920.

**Campo de’ Cerui**, see Reinsdyrflya.  
**Campano delle Renne**, see Reinsdyrfvidda.  
**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 Ernachtsen.  
**Cantone del Diauolo**, see Hakluythovden.  
**Cap Advent**, see Adventpynnten.  
**Cap Agardh**, see Agardhpynten.  
**Cap Agardh**, see Agardhfjellet.  
**Cap Ahlstrand**, see Ahlstrandodden.  
**Cap Altmann**, see Kapp Altmann.  
**Cap Balfour**, 71° 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 Bjonaodden.  
**Cap Blanck**, see Blankodden.  
**Cap Boheman**, see Bohemanodden.  
**Cap Bragança**, see Ahlstrandodden.
Cap Brehm, see Kapp Brehm.
Cap Breusing, see Kapp Breusing.
Cap Bruun, see Kapp Klaveness.
Cap de Balene, 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 Hakluysodden.
Cap du Sud, see Torellneset.
Cap Fleur de Lys, see Kapp Fleur de Lys.
Cap Foster, see Fosterneset.
Cap Froid, see Kaldneset.
Cap Förväxling, see Mistakodden.
Cap gipsifère, see Gipsishuken.
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 Verlegenhuken.
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 Galées, 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 Selandereset.
Cap Sietoe, see Kapp Sietoe.
Cap Siettoe, see Kapp Sietoe.
Cap Smyth, see Kapp Leigh Smith.
Cap Staratschin, see Kapp Starostin.
Cap Staratschin, see Kapp Starostin.
Cap Thordsen, see Kapp Thordsen.
Cap Thordsen-niemi, see Kapp Thordsen.
Cap Thordsen, see Kapp Thordsen.
Cap Tordenskiold, see Tordenskjoldberget.
Cap Torell, see Torellneset.
Cap Vertegen, see Verlegenhuken.
Cap Wijk, see Kapp Wijk.
Cap Wrede, see Kapp Wrede.
Cap Wærn, see Kapp Wærn.
Cap Barcan, see Barkhamodden.
Cap Barren, see Oydehovden.
Cap Bergesen, see Bergesenneset.
Cap Bjôna, see Bjonaspennten.
Cap Blanco, see Blankodden.
Cap Blomstrand, see Hansneset.
Cap Boheman, see Bohemanneset.
Cap Boheman Tract, see Bohemanflya.
Cape Brehm, see Kapp Brehm.
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 Ehrensvard, see Kapp Ehrensvard.
Cape Esperanto, see Esperantoneset.
Cape Fanshawe, see Kapp Fanshawe.
Cape Graarud, see Kapp Graarud.
Cape Guissez, see Kapp Guissez.
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.
Capitollium, see Kapitol.
Capo Flat, see Flathuken.
Capo Flatt, see Flathuken.
Capo Flattucken, see Flathuken.
Capo Fugle, see Fuglehuken.
Capo Platen, see Reinsdyrvidda.
Capo Verlegen, see Verlegenhuken.
Capo Wrede, see Kapp Wrede.
Capo-Sud, see Sørkapp.


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 Lundhjøllet 78° 00' N 15° 30' E Mountain, 906 m, south of Adventdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiold 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.
Carheim-Gyllensköldfjellet 79° 10' N 18° 30' E

Carlsen I., see Carlsøya.

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. Discover of the Barentz lies in Novaya Zemlya 1871. lee-pilot to the Austro-Hungarian to the eastern part of Løvenskioldfonna, in the central part of these mountains. See also Løvenskioldfonna.

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 Levenskioldfonna, in the central part of Oscar II Land. The ridge consisting of Haraldsfjellet in the north, Patronen and Knauen in the central and Valentinyggen in south. After Carl Otto Levenskiold, 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 Levenskioldfonna. Karlsfjella, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); Mt Carl, Isachsen 1915.

Carls-øen, see Prinsen Karl Forland.

Carmichaelpynten 78° 50' N 10° 30' E

Carolinedalen 78° 19.1' N 15° 45' E

Carolinefjellet 78° 10' N 15° 30' E

Carolusbukta 80° 10' N 21° 20' E
Bay west of Rjøpajfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Josias 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 Carpetøya.

Carpehøgda 79° 10' N 18° 00' E
Mountain north of Chydeniussbreen, 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 Klinckowström fjorden 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 Gerritfjellet. Carron Valley, Pye (1939) p. 12.

Carronelva 78° 37.5' N 16° 53.0' E
River from Mathewbreen through Carrondalen to Gerritfjellet 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’Arosobreenen 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. Chaine 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 Gråhuklen.

Castråns ø, see Castråneyane.

Castråns øar, see Castråneyane.

Castråneyane 80° 20' N 20° 00' E
Two small islands, Nordre Castråneya and Søre Castråneya 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 Castren, 1813-52, Finnish linguist and traveller. The islands were visited by O. Torell and A. E. Nordenskiöld 1861. Castråns ø; Castråns øar, Nordenskiöld 1863.

Catalinabukta 79° 59.5' N 18° 37.5' E
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.

Čebysyebreen 76° 56.5' N 16° 03.5' E
About 4.5 km long glacier from Nordfallet and Vestletinden along the eastern side of Čebysyebfjellet to the lower part of Körberbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Pfanutij L'vovich Čebysyev, 1821-94, Russian mathematician. Name transferred from Körberbreen. Gl. Tchebychev, Wassiliyev 1925; Tsjebysjovbreen, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Čebysyefjellet 76° 56.5' N 16° 00.0' E
920 m high, partly ice covered mountain between Gåshamna and Gåshamnøya in the west, Körberbreen and Čebysyebreen in the east and Nordfallbreen in the south, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Pfanutij L'vovich Čebysyev, 1821-94, Russian mathematician. Gora Čebysëva, Čebysëv (1900) p. 362; Mont Tsjebysjewsh, Wassiliyev 1909; Mt Tchebychev, Wassiliyev 1925; Reischach Spitze, Sterneck 1874, De Geer 1923 a; Tsjebysjovfjellet.

Ceglatoppen. 77° 03.7' N 15° 11' E. Small point northernmost in Gullichsenfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Celsius 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. Celsius bg, Chydenius 1867; Celsius bg, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); Mt Celsius, De Geer 1923 a.

Celsiusodden 80° 00' N 18° 30' E

Celsiusvatnet 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E

Central Bank, see Sentralbanken.

Central Glacier, see Barabreen.

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. Wångsjö (1952) p. 20.

Cephheusfjellet 79° 10.0' N 18° 20.0' E
Mountain east of Polarisbreen, Ny-Friesland. After the constellation Cepheus on the northern heaven.

Čeprj Bredihina, see Bredichinryggen.

Čeraskijtoppen 77° 30' N 18° 00' E
Mountain peak north of Kvalvågan, southernmost in Heer Land. After Vitalij Karlovich Čeraskij, 1849-1925, Polish-Russian astronomer, head of the observatory in Moscow. Vasi'ev who named it was an astronomer. Montagne W. Čeraski, Kostinsky 1925; Mt Zerasky, Wassiliyev 1925; Seraskitoppen.

Čeresejfjellet 79° 05.0' N 16° 40.0' E
1675 m high mountain at the head of Tryggvebreen, Ny­Friesland. After the asteroid Ceres.

Černaja Gora, see Svartberget.

Černająafjellet 76° 55.5' N 16° 30.5' E
754 m high mountain from Bjørnskardet in the north to Fridrichs­manskardet central in Bredicinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Russian chernyi = black. Mt Tchernaja, Wassiliyev 1925; Tsjernajafjellet.

Černyševjellet 78° 50' N 18° 00' E
Mountain, 1203 m, between Kvibreen, Hinlopenbreen and Alevsbreen; westemmost in Olav V Land. After Feodosij Nikolaievich 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 Chemishew, Frazer 1924; Mt Tschernyschew, Wassiliyev 1925; Mt Tschernyshew, Hansky 1925; Mt Tschernyschew, Bondsdorff 1905; Stroves bergkedja, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 241; Tsjernjasjovfjellet.

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

Chaine Bohusland, see Bohusland Ridge.

Chaine Casimir Péri, see Casimir-Périerkammen.

Chaine De Geer, see De Veer Range.

Chaine De Lapparent, see Lapparentryggen.

Chaine de Paques, see Pâskefjella.

Chaine de S-te Sophie, see Sofiekammen.

Chaine Halland, see Hallandkammen.
Chaine Lobatchevsky. Group of mountains south of Hornsund. No geographical unit. After the Russian mathematician Lobatchevsky. Bredichin was his pupil. See Bredichinryggen, Wassiliow 1925.

Chaine Lovén, see Lovén Ridge.

Chaine Michelsen, see Christian Michelsenfjella.

Chaine Savitch, see Wurmbrandegga.

Chaine Savitch, see Savičtoppen.

Chaine Savitch, see Wurmbrandegga.

Chaine Sjileström, see Sjilestrømkammen.

Chant de l'Oiseau, see Fuglesongen.

Chamberlindalen, see Chamberlindalen.

Chamberlindalen 77° 27.0' N 14° 33.0' E


Chamberlinelva 77° 26.0' N 14° 33.0' E


Chamberlinpasset 77° 24.3' N 14° 38.5' E


Chamberlin's dal, see Chamberlindalen.

Changing Point, see Mistakodden.

Channings Point, see Mistakodden.

Chansjinfjellet, see Chanzinfjellet.

Chart des oiseaux, see Fuglesongen.

Chanzinfjellet 78° 30' N 18° 00' E

Mountain between Lomonosovfonna, Transparentbreen and Filchnerfjellet, 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, Wassiliow 1925; Mt Khanzine, Wassiliow 1925.

Charapovfjellet 78° 30' N 18° 30' E


Charing Cross, see Fair Haven.

Charitonovhøgda 78° 04.5' N 14° 20.0' E


Charitonowhøgda, see Charitonovhøgda.

Charles Forland, see Prins Karls Forland.

Charles l, see Prins Karls Forland.
Cherry Island, see Bjørnøya.
Cherry Island, see Bjørnøya.
Cherry Islands, Non-existent. Pipps and Lutwidge 1774. 
Chert I., see Finnholmen.

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. Himkotoppen, Conway 1898 a and b; Mt Chimkov, Wassiliew 1925; Mt Svanberg, Conway 1898 a; Weiße Kathedrale, Philipp 1914.

Chinese Wall Glacier, see Kinamurbreen. 
Chirri Island of Beren Eylant, see Bjørnøya.

Cholmaksia 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).

Cholmefjellet 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 1889-1902, during the expeditions of 1900 and 1901. Mt Kholm, Wassiliew 1925.

Cholnokyska 78° 02.2' N 14° 46.5' E

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 1889-1902, 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

Christophersenfjellet 77° 52.9' N 14° 12.0' E

Chunfjellet 79° 13.9' N 11° 34.0' E
Mountain, 688 m, on the eastern side of Mitrhalvøya 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 Vaigatbogen, 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 Carloheim-Gyllenskold of the Swedish section of the Arc-of-Meridian Expedition, recognized (from Lovénberget), in the position accorded to the Peak of Chydenius, a whole
of whom also participated in the Arctic-Meridian Expeditions.

Chydenius Berg, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Chydenius MtS, Frazer 1924.

Čičagovberget 78° 00' N 22° 00' E

Cirrus Valley, see Cirrusdalen.

Cirrusdalen 79° 40' N 14° 30' E
Valley east of the outer part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andøya Land. After the cloud-type cirrus. Nearby are Kumlusdalen and Stratusdalen. Cirrus Valley, De Geer 1913.

Cissybreen 78° 40' N 11° 30' E

Citadellet 78° 40' N 15° 30' E
1014 m high mountain between Nathorstdalen 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

Claravågsundet 80° 00' N 18° 00' E
Sound leading to Claravågen, Storsteanhalvaya, 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 administrated. 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 Børje Leonard Eugen Clase, 1839-85, captain in command of "Onkel Adam", one of the vessels of Norden­skjold's Spitsbergen Expedition 1872-73. See also Holtenbreen. Clase Gl., Ahimann (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 Rathe 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.
Cliffed Rock, see Klovningene.
Cliffen. Locality in east or north on Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Plancius 1612.
Clive River, see Robertselv.
Clockse, see Konusen.
Clock bay, see Bellsund.
Clock Fluß, see Reindalselva.
Clock Rivier, see Van Mijenfjorden.
Clock rivier, see Van Mijenfjorden.
Clock Baye, see Bellsund.
Close cove, see Krossfjorden.
Cloude sound, see Krossfjorden.
Clyde cove, see Krossfjorden.
Clyon Cliff, see Klovningene.
Clover Leaf Bay, see Kloverbladbuuka.
Claas Billen Baaj, see Adventfjorden.
Coal B., see Kolbukta.
Coal Bay, see Colesbuuka.
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 Koffjellet.
Coal point, see Calypsostranda.
Coalharbour, see Colesbuuka.
Col des Aucelles, see Aucellaskaret.
Cold Harbour, see Kaldbukta.
Colebaital, see Colesdalen.
Colebaydalen, see Colesdalen.
Coles Bay, see Colesbuuka.
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.

Colesbuuka 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 km². 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; Coahalbour, Miethe and Hergesell (1911) p. 56; Coles Bay, Conway (1906) p. 351, De Geer 1910 a; Kuli-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 chart was known to Pelham Colesdale.) Colesdalen, 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 Højgel. 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 Kileryggan 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 Mitrahalvéya 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.


Coloroadofjella 78° 20' N 17° 10.0' E Group of mountains, the highest point 550 m, south of Neisdalen, southwest of Hundkollen, northwest of Brattildalen, westernmost in Sabine Land. The mountain group comprises Gjelrabanne, Coloroadoplatået and Fellehegada. The sides of the valley recall the Colorado Canyon in USA. Colorado-Berget, Na­ thorst 1883; Koloradofj., Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

Coloroadoplatået 78° 20.0' N 17° 10.0' E 500 m high, central part of Coloroadofjella, westernmost in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Koloradoplateau, Dege (1939) p. 164.

Colorosseum, see Koslosseum. 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 Engelsbukta after having joined Utvåsbreen, west in Oscar II Land. Traversed by G. Isachsen and companions in July 1909. The oldest name of Engelsbukta was Cove Comfortless. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). Comfortless Glacier, Conway 1989.

Commander Gilles’ Land, see Kvítøya. Commandeur Gilles Land, see Kvítøya. Conclave, 78° 40' N 14° 30' E. Collective name for Tolstadfjellet, 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 Oxfordjegla. 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 Utneflya and south of Petuniakardet 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 Sassenfjorden and von Postbreen. Fichler 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 Stemmeknauane to the front of the glacier. Haakon VII Land. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountaineer, 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 Duvelfjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountaineer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. Mt Conway, Wright 1939; Polnberget, 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, mountaineer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. Conwayjøkelen, Wassiliw 1925; Vallée de Martin Conway, Wassiliw 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, mountaineer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. De Geer (1900) p. 16.

Conway-laakso, 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, mountaineer, 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, mountaineer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. Set Conway, Isachsen 1912 a.

Conwentz morán, see Conwentzdoden.

Conwentzdoden 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-


Cookery of Harlem, see Harlingar Kocherey.

Cook’s Hole, see Cooksundet.

Cook’s hole, see Cooksundet.

Cooksundet 79° 50' N 11° 30' E Sound between Kloveingen and Norskoyane, on the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, Albert I Land. Cook’s Hole, Isachsen 1915; Cook’s hole, Phipps 1774 c, Beechey 1818 a; De Veer Cat, 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 Copernikusfjellet.

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. Svalbardkommissar (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 Geologtoppen in the north and Twillingtoppen 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 Fredda, 78° 10' N 21° E. The northern coast of Freemansundet.
Costa Sale, see Nordenskiöldkysten.
Côte de bois flotté, see Vedfjæra.
Côte du Bois-Flotté, see Rekvæstra.
Côte Rouge, see Raudsstranda.
Côtes du Nord-Est, see Nordaustlandet.
Coude herbergh, see Kaldbukta.
Coue Comfortless, see Engelsk bukta.
Couronne, see Brisingefjellet.
Cove Comfortless, see Engelsk bukta.
Cowan Range, see Cowantoppen.

Cowantoppen 78° 28.9' N 16° 24.5' E

Cox Mt, see Coxfjellet.

Coxfjellet 80° 21.4' N 22° 48.5' E

Craigtoppane 78° 40.0' N 10° 40.0' E

Crammerbreane 77° 28.0' N 14° 28.5' E

Crammer's Glacier, see Crammerbreane.
Crednermorena, see Crednerneromen.

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 Moråen, Kjellström 1901.

Credners Morån, see Crednermorenen.
Creo Rode, see Raufdalen.
Creest, see Persiskamnen.
Crête blanche, see Kvitkamnen.
Crête Drygalaki, see Drygalskikamnen.

Crête Lucien Roulett, see Roulteggua.
Crête Wurmbrandt, see Wurmbrandegga.

Criocerasaksla 78° 10' N 16° 00' E

Croftbreen 80° 01.5' N 22° 03' E

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

Crolfpasset 77° 10.0' N 17° 00.0' E

Cronstedtkollen 77° 42.0' N 15° 17.0' E
Mountain ridge, 2.5 km long, northwestern 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.
Croke 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 Tjufjorden.
Cross vuono, see Krossfjorden.
Crosse road, see Krossfjorden.
Crosse-roaade, see Ebeltøfthamna.
Crosse-road, see Krossfjorden.
Crows Glacier, see Kronebreen.

Crozierpynten 79° 50' N 16° 30' E
Point at Heclahamna on the eastern shore of Sogfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After lieutenant Crozier, member of the Parry's expedition 1827, which mapped and named the point. Hecla Cove-udder, Blomstrand (1864) p. 6; Point Crozier, Foster 1828, Nordenskiöld 1863.

Cruis Baye, see Krossfjorden.
Crus sond, see Krossfjorden.
Cryus bay, see Krossfjorden.
Čuchnovskijodden 80° 09.6' N 25° 45' E

Cuisine de Harlem, see Harlinger Kocherey.

Cul de Sac, see Mohnbukta.

Čuknovskyodden, Svalbard map G3 (1965), (1986).

Gul de Sac, see Mohnbukta.

Čummingøya 79° 50' N 11° 30' E
Small island southwest of Indre Norskeya, 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., Konig 1819.

Cumulus Valley, see Kulmdalen.

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Cumulus Valley, see Kulmdalen.

Curiefjellet 79° 10.5' N 16° 36.0' E

Curie-SkłodowskaFjellet 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 (Manya) Curie, née Skłodowska, 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-Skłodowska-Mountain, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; Góra Curie-Skłodowskiej, Polska wyprawa polarna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166.

Curie-Skłodowska-Mountain, see Curie-SkłodowskaFjellet.
D’arssypel, see Fugleholme.
D’Arsypelle, see Fugleholme.

Dabbefjellet 77° 47.6’ N 17° 50.0’ E
750 m high mountain south of Sula between Sulsbreen and Inglefieldbreen 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 Andree Land. Possibly after the mountain Dachstein in Austria.

Dachstein, see Taksteinen.
Dagheimfjellet, see Dagheimryggen.

Dagheimryggen 79° 40’ N 12° 30’ E
Mountain between Arlbreen and Serlabreen south of Vesle Raudfjorden, the inner part of Breibogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Dagheimfjellet; Mt Dagheim, De Geer 1913.

Daghøgda 79° 20.0’ N 16° 00.0’ E
Mountain between Wijdefjorden and Muspelliividda, Ny-Friesland. After Dag and Natt in Norse mythology. Dag was the son of Delling. See also Muspelliividda, Dellingstupa and Nathøgda.

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. Fjortoft 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, Barumbreen and Ujammbreen, west in Oscar II Land. After Thor Dahl, 1862-1920, businessman and whaling shipowner from Sandefjord, Norway. Dahlbreen, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); Gl. Dahl, Isachsen 1912 a.

Dahlfonna 77° 54.5’ N 14° 03.5’ E

Dahlgrenodden 77° 32.3’ N 15° 20.5’ E

Dahlbreen, see Dahlbreen.

Dahlgrenodden 77° 32.3’ N 15° 20.5’ E

Dahltoppen 78° 40.0’ N 11° 40.0’ E

Dahlvika 77° 26.8’ N 20° 56.8’ E
Small bay at the mouth of Elifadal, just east of Kvalpynten, westernmost on Edgeøya. After Norwegian Elif 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, Nordenskiold 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).

Dalfuren. 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.

Dalkjegla 77° 59.8’ N 17° 15.0’ E

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).

Dalkåglan; see Dalkjegla.

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.

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 Lundstrømdalen, Kjellstrømdalen, Skutdalen and Vesleknauen, southeast in Nordenskiold 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 Frøskaret in the south to Nansenpasset in the north, between Nansenbreen and Esmarkbreen, comprising Monfjellet 750 m, Smalåsen 660 m, Lettoppen 660 m, Kjøksen 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).

Daltjøerna 77° 33.7' N 14° 13.0' E

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' Moråner, 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.

Dames' Moråner, see Damesmorenen.

Damesmorena, see Damesmorenen.

Damesmorenen 77° 51.8' N 16° 33.0' E
Seven km long moraine from Lijievalcheneset in west to Skanorodden 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' Moråner, Kjellström 1901; Damesmorena, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25; Leirhauan, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.

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 Kronenbreen 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

Danegrunnen 79° 38.2' N 10° 48.5' E

Danes, see Smeerenburg.

Danes' Gal, see Danskekagettet.

Danes I, see Danskøya.

Danes I., see Danskøya.

Danes Ness, see Danskeneset.

Daniel Nøsodden, see Danielodden.

Danielodden 80° 01.1' N 16° 04.0' E

Danielssen I., see Danielssenenya.

Danielssenenya 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.

Danskekagettet 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Strait between Amstergøya 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 Gåt, Chips 1774 b, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Danskekagettet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; Datskij Proliv, Cernyšëv (1901) p. 358; De West-Bahy, van der Brugge (1635) p. 5; Dānēnthor, Kimakowicz (1897) p. 72; Dānēske Bay, Pagès 1786; Havre du Sud, Bernard (1715) p. 29; Middel Gåt, Middelhoven 1634; Middelgat of Zuyder Bay, Jan sz 1651 b; Middle Gåt, Addison 1904; Porto del Sud, Martens (1680) p. 33; Zuyd Bay, Giles and Rep 1710; South Bay, Addison 1904; Stretto dei Danesi, Alber tini (1929) p. 59; Suydt Bay, Colom 1662; Sōdhafen, Martens (1675) pp. 18 and 22; Sūlīcher Hafen, Martens (1675) pp. 18 and 22; West Bay, Addison 1904.
Danskehaugen 79° 40.2' N 10° 58.5' E

Danskeneset 79° 40' N 10° 30' E

Danskøya 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Island, 40.6 km², off the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. The island is called Danskeøya (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). *Dansøy*, Artsen (1931) p. 33; *Danses I, Moll 1716; Danes I, Scoresby 1820 b; Danish Island, Berggren (1875) p. 11; Danske Ø, Christie (1851) p. 7; Danskeøya, Isachsen 1919; Danskøystrov, Béhounek (1928) p. 15; Dansköyn, Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 48; Danskjøya Ostrova, Černýšev (1901) p. 354, Vasiliev (1915) p. 8; *Deenes Eiland*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865; Deensçe yol, Colom 1650; *Denen-ieland*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 27; *Denen 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 Danskeøyflaket, just outside Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart 510 (1944).

Danskøyflaket 79° 35' N 10° 10' E
Submarine plateau west of Danskeøya 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 Danzigøya, in the northern part of Nathorst Land. After the city of Danzig. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 8. *Danziger Iaakso*, Saraste 1925 a; *Danziger-dalen*, Kjellstrøm 1901.

Danziger Iaakso, see Danzigdalen.
Danziger-dalen, see Danzigdalen.

Danzigøya 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


Darbouxbrean 79° 20' N 11° 30' E

D’Arodesbrean 79° 08.5' N 12° 03.0' E
9.5 km long glacier from Fregatten in the east, westwards between Generalfjella and Casimir-Périerkamme 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 Schweine ohne Kopf, see Magdalenehuken.
Das Schweinchen Kopf, see Magdalenehuken.
Das Vorland, see Prins Karls Forland.
Das Westland, see Spitsbergen.
Dasmörkuste Cap, see Nordkapp.
Datskjøra, see Danskeøya.
Datskija Ostrova, see Danskeøya.
Daudbjørnstjønne. Lake at the foot of Håfjellet.
Daudbjørnspytten 76° 56.4' N 17° 17.0' E

Daudbjørnfjellet 76° 56.5' N 17° 14.5' E

Daudbreen 78° 05.1' N 18° 47.5' E

Daudbjørn sprungen. 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 Daudmannsøya, 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 1885 a; *Les Oreilles du Mort*, French chart 5375; *Pic de l’homme mort*, Malte Brun 1866; *The Deadman*, Nordenskiöld 1879; *Toddter 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 Protektorjellet in the east, containing part of Daudmannsbreen, southernmost in Oscar II Land. See Daudmannen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Daudmannsøddøten  78° 13.0' N 13° 01.0' E
About 3 km long cape on Daudmantsøyra, the western corner of Oscar II Land. After Daudmannsøyra, Svalbardkommisær (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-Handbucb, Nachtrag (1926) p. 32; Dead Man's Cape, Conway (1897) p. 266; Dödman Spit, British chart 2751; Dödmansøren-niemi, Saraste (1925) p. 91; Pointe Basse, Bienaimé 1894 a.

Daudmannsteiner, 79° 30' N 11° E. Locality on the southwestern shore of Magdalenejorden, 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

Daudmannsøyra  78° 16.0' N 13° 05.0' E
About 23 km long coastal plain from Daudmannen in southeast to Eidemjøra 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. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 4. Daumandsøren, Isachsen (1908) p. 143; Daumannsøra, Qvigstad (1927) p. 22; Daumannsøyra, Isachsen 1912 b; Dödmansøren, 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 km². D. = the dead man’s plain. Name given by Norwegian hunters in memory of a comrade who once perished there. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 4.

Daumannen, see Daudmannen.
Daumandsstenen, see Daudmannsteinen.
Daumannsøra, see Daudmannsøyra.
Daumen-Huk, see Daudmannsodden.
Daumannen, see Daudmannen.
Daumannsfjellet, see Daudmannen.
Daumannsøya, see Daudmannsøyra.
Daumannsøya, see Daudmannsøyra.
Daunen-Inseln, see Dunøyane.

Dausjøen  80° 03.3’ N 27° 10.0’ E

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 Óer, see Sjuøyane.
De Arssypel, see Fugleholmane.
De bøgt med de Eijlanden, see Murchisonfjorden.
De bøgt med de Eylanden, see Murchisonfjorden.

De Brogliebreen  79° 07.8’ N 16° 32.0’ E

De Dieve Baij, see Tjufjorden.
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 Geerabukta 79° 40’ N 17° 30’ E

De Geerdalen 78° 10’ N 16° 00’ E

De Geerelva 78° 19.0’ N 16° 19.0’ E

De Geerfjellet 78° 40’ N 16° 30’ E

De Geerfjellet 78° 40’ N 16° 30’ E

De Geerfonna 80° 00’ N 19° 14’ E

De Geer’s fjäll, see Friherrefjella. De Geer’s Peak, see De Geerfjellet. De Geer’s Valley, see De Geerdalen. De Groote Ysbergh, see Kong Johans Bre. De Groote, Wyde en Onbekende foerd, see Wahlenbergfjorden.


De Hooy bergh, see Høgberget. De inham Bell, see Bell sund. De inham Horn, see Hornsund. De Kloofde klip, see Klovningen. De Kvaade of Dyvvels hoek, see Haklythovden. De la Brise-Berg, see Blåshaugen. De Laagehoek, see Ermaktangen. De Naeue foerd, see Bjørnsundet.
Deer Sd, see Dyrevika.
Deer Sound, see Dyrevika.
Deere-Sound, see Kongsfjorden.
Dee Bay, see Tjøufjorden.
Dee B., see Tjøufjorden.
Dee Bay, see Tjøufjorden.
Deevie Bay, see Tjøufjorden.
Déf [lié] Wassiliew, see Aleksandrbreen.
Defant Gletscher, see Besselsbreen.
Defantbreen, see Augnebreen.
Défilé Russe, see Russебreen.
Déi 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 km². 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, Ingrass 1936; Die drei Eisberge, Passarge (1896) p. 251; Drei Gletscher, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 221; Erste, Tweede, Derde Ye Berg, Giles and Rep 1710; Erste, Tweede, Derde Ye Berg, Giles and Rep 1710.
Deicrowes Bay, see Tjøufjorden.
Deicrowes desier, see Kapp Hansteen.
Deicrowes Sond, see Tjøufjorden.
Deicrowes Sound, see Tjøufjorden.
Deilbekken, Sørre and Nordre 76° 51.4' N 15° 43' E Two branches of the same brook, coming from Sergeevskardet west of Liðfjellet, Sørkapp Land. D. = the dividing brook. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
Deildegasten 78° 27.5' N 21° 36.0' E Nunatak at Barentsjoekulen between Besselsbreen and Augnebreen, Barentsøya. Name after an alleged 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 Deilegggbreen and Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the dividing ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
Deilegggbreen 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). Lodowiec Dailegga.
Deinbolttoppane 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.
Deibreen 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 Morþnevbreen 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.
Dellenfjellet, see Dellingstupa.
Delta Glacier, see Deltabreen.
Delta Poninski, see Poninskøya.
Delta Valley, see Deltalalen.
Delta Watelie, see Watelieøya.
Deltabreen 77° 30' N 23° 00' E Glacier east of Tjøufjorden, Edgeøya. In front of the glacier is a large lagoon with a delta, hence the name. Delta Glacier, Michelson 1934.
Deltaladen 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, northeastern in Bungebreen, at the southern point of Flakfjellet in the eastern and central part of Oscar II Land. After the lake Dellen in Helsingland, Sweden. Mt Dellen, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.
Deltafjellet, see Dellingstupa.
Dee Bay, see Tjøufjorden.
Deer-Sound, see Kongsfjorden.
Deer Sound, see Dyrevika.
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Depilen, see Depelen.
Dépot Holm, see Depotoya.
Depot Pt, see Depotodon.

**Depotlaguna** 80° 05.0' N 23° 00.0' E

**Depotnase**. 176 m high crag just at the station of the expedition “Haudegen”, innermost in Rijpfjorden. 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.

**Depotodon** 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*, Dege and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Depotodon*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

**Depotuddon**, see Depotodon.

**Depotvika** 80° 20.0' N 19° 40.0' E

**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; *Depotøya*, 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 Krokoklikiefer**, see Rypefjellet.
**Der König**, see Kongen.
**Der weite Hafen**, see Wijdefjorden.
**Derde Ys Berg**, see Sørbrean.
**Dere sound**, see Kongsfjorden.
**Destroît de Jean Suatre**, see Storfjorden.
**Det Svenske Forland**, see Svenskøya.
**Dét. de Poule**, see Agardhbuakta.
**Dét. de Freeman**, see Freemanusundet.
**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 Franklinusundet.
**Détroit Hils**, see Heleysundet.

**Dettetbutkta** 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 Värn, Sweden. See also Billingen. Kulling 1934 a, Scholander 1934 b.

Deutsche Bucht, see Augustabukta.
Deutsche Warte, see Tyskevarden.
Deutsches Eck, see Tyskerfjellet.
Deve Bay, see Tjufjorden.
Devebugt, see Tjufjorden.

**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 Tjufjorden.
**Devils Huck**, see Hakluytovden.
**Devils Island**, see Djeveøya.
**Devil’s Thumb**, see Djelvetommelen.
**Devil’s Thumb**, see Veslefjellet.
**Deüvelshoech**, see Hakluytovden.
**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

**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 B10 (1948).

**Diabastangen** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E

**Diavasvika**, see Anitavika.
**Diadem**, see Exilfjellet.
**Diadem**, see Diademet.

**Diadem**, see Diademet.

**Diadem**, see Diademet.

**Diadembreen** 78° 50.0' N 13° 20.0' 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 Dianaabukta.

Dianaabukta 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.

Dianalen 77° 20’ N 23° 00’ E Valley north of Dianaabukta, Edgeøya. After the yacht “Diana”, which was used for Lamont’s Spitsbergen expedition in 1869. Ren Thal, Kükenthal 1890.

Dianannahamna 77° 10’ N 23° 00’ E Harbour, on the northern coast of Halvmåneøya, facing Dianaabukta, Edgeøya. After the yacht “Diana”, which was used for Lamont’s Spitsbergen expedition in 1869. Dianannahamna, see Dianabukta.

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 Nordensköldbreen 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. Cap Dickson, Nordensköld 1875 a.

Dicksonfjorden 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. Dicksonfjorden, 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 Battysbreen 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-
Dieselvatnet, 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  

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 Flåtbreen and Winsnesbreen, just south of grjotplogen, 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 Braastadfjella, 680 m, on the northern side of Inglefieldbreen in Heer Land. Diger = large. Arnesen 1964.

Diggersknatten  79° 17.5' N 11° 04.5' E  
534 m high mountain southeasternmost in Sejerstafjella, between Førstebreen and Andrebreen in Albert I Land. After Peter Wilhelm Diggers, 23 years old passenger on the ship "Rose" of Hamburg, burried 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 Nobelltoppen in the southwestern part of Fagerstafjella, in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Digre = large. Arnesen 1969; Kjoa, 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 Vennerbukta 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.

Dioritodden  80° 07.5' N 27° 52.0' E  
Point at the eastern side of Storeya, just north of Storeyjakulen, of the northeastern corner of Nordaustlandet. Dioritt = diorite. Dioritic rocks occur here, while gabbro prevails on Storeya. Hjelle 1980.

Dipilen, see Depelen.

Dirigenten  925 m high peak in the northern part of Operafljet, Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the conductor. In the neighbourhood are the localities Altbreen, Bassen and Tenoren. Kuyper 2002.
of the Russian inspection vessel "Bakan" in 1901. Mt Ditlov, Wassiliew 1925.

Divebay, see Tjuvfjorden.

Divibay, see Tjuvfjorden.

Dickson Land.

Dixon-bay, see Dicksonfjorden.


Djevelflota 79° 54.3' N 22° 38.0' E

Djeveleporten 78° 39.2' N 11° 02.0' E
Narrow glaciated pass between Klørne and Jevleomtellen southernmost in Nordre Buchanaisen and northeast in Grampianfjella on Prins Karls Forland. D. = the devil's gate. Orvin 1957.

Djevelomtellen 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 Veslefrikeren. 805, Isachsen 1915; Devil's Thumb, Scoresby (1820) p. 97; Bruce 1913; Djevelomtalen, Scoresby (1820) p. 97; Djevelens Tømmelfinger, Hermoder (1824) p. 314.

Djevelomtellen, see Djeveltomtellen.

Djeveløya 79° 40' N 10° 30' E


Djupikilen 80° 05.0' N 23° 10.0' E
A long narrow bay at the head of Duvefjorden between Djupikilen and Louise Richardfjellet, west in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.

Djupikilen, see Utvikoden.

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 Tømmelfinger, see Djeveltomtellen.

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-commisioned 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-commisioned officer, attached as heliographist to the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, during summer work in 1900 and 1901.

Dobbelgrunnun 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 Selvknappane 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.

Doddsmefjellet 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.

Dog Point, see Hundoden.

Dokka 80° 14.0' N 23° 43.5' E

Dokkan 79° 10.3' N 17° 00.0' E

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

Doktorbreen 77° 30' N 16° 30' E

Dolerittfjellet 79° 03.5' N 18° 10.0' E
Mountain between the upper part of Oslobreen, east of Kvikkobreen 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 Stretetamna, on the northeastern part of Edgeøya. Doleritt = dolerite. After geological structure. Neilson 1968.
Dolina B. Medvezja, see Bjørndalen.
Dolina Fara, see Fardalen.
Dolina Harbur, see Grøndalen.
Dolina Koles, see Colesdalen.
Dolina M. Medvezja, 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  78° 12.0’ N 18° 09.5’ E
Mountain ridge in Nordmannsfonna on the western side of the
upper part of Effenbeinbreen, 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
Dolomittfjellet and Skarvpasset south of Martinfjella, north
in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The mountain is essentially built of

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 Hinlopenstromet.
Dolomitt = after the constituent rock, dolomite. Svalbard chart S.

Dolutoppen  78° 52.1’ N 12° 05.5’ E
776 m high peak east of Welderyggen at Brøggerhalvoya, north

Dolpfoarna, 78° 10.4’ N 18° 49’ E. Small lake at the southern

Dom Miguelodden  77° 49.7’ N 15° 54.0’ E
Cape between Vrakbukta and Svenskundhamna, southern-
most in Nordenskieöland. Blåhuk Lyt 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 Snadomen.
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
walley on the southwestern side of the mountains. After the

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 Kval-

Domisen  78° 13.7’ N 18° 43.5’ E
425 m high icedome in Nordmannsfonna west of Domen,

Domkyrkja  78° 48.5’ N 12° 09.5’ E
796 m high, westernmost part of Trondheimfjella between
Comfortlessbreen and Uvørsbreen, norin in Oscar II Land. D.
= the cathedral. With an eye to the cathedral Nidarosdomen of

Domstolen  79° 22.5’ N 14° 50.0’ E
Mountain northeast of Hoggfjellet, Andréæ Land. D. = the

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 south-
ernmost 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

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, Spitzbergens-

Donner B., see Dunderbukta.

Dopynten  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

Doodemans Eil., see Likholmen.
Doodemans Eylandt, see Likholmen.
Doodemans Eyl., see Likholmen.
Doren, see Dapen.

Doppelberg, see Skrukkefjellet.

Dornier-Waldflya 80° 20.0’ N 20° 00.0’ E

Dorotheabukta 80° 17.7’ N 23° 17.0’ E

Dorre Hoek, see Gråhuken.

Dorren hoeck, see Gråhuken.

Dorrieshamna, see Davislaguna.

Dorst B., see Dorstbukta.

Dorstbukta 78° 30’ N 21° 00’ E
Bay between Frankenhalvøya 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 Magdalenehuken.

Dotten 76° 57.0’ N 16° 04.0’ E
Small nunatak on the divide between Körberbreen and Čebjasevbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. D. = the lump or plug. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Double Ground, see Doppelgrunnen.

Doppelgrunnen, 76° 20’ N 19° 30’ E. Sjakst 554, NSKV 1965.

Dove Bay, see Duvefjorden.

Dove Glacier, see Duvebreen.

Dove I., see Langeøya.

Doveneiset 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.

Dovrefjell 79° 05.9’ N 13° 29’ E

Dovrebrein 79° 00’ N 20° 30’ 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.

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
Formely 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., Dünér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.

Drachenfels, see Gregoryjellet.

Dracofjella 79° 10.7’ N 18° 19.0’ E
Mountains south of Dracosen, south of the lower parts of Chydeniusbreen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

Dracosen 79° 11.8’ N 18° 15.5’ E

Drakehausen 79° 27.6’ N 12° 48.3’ E

Drakeholmen 79° 15.5’ N 16° 01.0’ E

Draken 78° 43.5’ N 18° 05.0’ E

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.

Drangene 78° 27.9’ N 14° 34.5’ E

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 Schüblersøya and Brocheya, on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. D. = the wicked ghost of the sea. Lytskjold 1985.

Drauskgultane 80° 22.5’ N 18° 55.0’ E

Draumperknausane 79° 25.0’ N 18° 20.0’ E
Row of nunataks and crags along the eastern side of Torsfonna and Odinjkuljen, 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 Dei Tri Triars.

Drei Kronen-Gl., see Kronebreen.

Drei-Kronen-Gl., see Kronebreen.

Drei-Kronen-Gl., see Kronebreen.

Dreary Valley, see Tverrdalen.

Drei Kronen, see Dei Tri Triars.

Drei Kronen-Gl., see Kronebreen.

Drei-Kronen-Gl., see Kronebreen.

Drei-Kronen-Gl., see Kronebreen.
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). Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Drevpasset 77° 13.6' N 15° 55' E

Drift wood Shore, see Rekvagstrand.
Driftwood Pt, see Tammerneset.
Drifvedstranden, see Rekvagstrand.
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.

Driplane, see Reindalen.
Dryad Glacier, see Drydabreen.

Drooge Rivier, see Reindalen.

Dronning Mauds Fjell 79° 16.5' N 11° 24.0' E
584 m high mountain northernmost on Mitrahalvøya, between Dronningbreen and Sørbreen, 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 (1943). Dronning Maud, Isachsen 1912 b; König 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 Lundvettfjellet, south in Albert I Land. D. = the queen's mountain. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). Dronning Maud, Isachsen 1912 b; König Maud, Miethe 1923, Tafel 57; Mont de la Reine Maud, Isachsen 1912 a.

Dronningfjellet 78° 00.0' N 16° 00' 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 Diademet. 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

Dryad Glacier, see Drydabreen.

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 andAYER, 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.

Drygalskjemen 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 Diademet. 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

Drooge Rivier, see Reindalen.

Drooge Rivier, see Reindalen.

Drydalen, see Dyrdalen.

Drydalen, see Dyrdalen.

Drydalen, see Dyrdalen.

Drydalen, see Dyrdalen.

Drydalen, see Dyrdalen.

Drøthe, see Reindalen.

Drøthe, see Reindalen.

Drøthe, see Reindalen.
Litledalsfjellet outermost in Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the long plain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Dronbreen 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.

Drentoppen 78° 00’ N 16° 30’ E
Mountain, 884 m, near Dronbreen, 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 Bjørnaya. After the old Norse dripl = drop. Driplane.

Duboisbreen 78° 10’ N 16° 30’ E
Glacier on the eastern slope of Lusitaniasfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. After Auguste Dubois, 1862-1923, Swiss geologist, professor at the Ecole Normale de Neuchâtel. Glacier de Conway, Dubois 1912; Grit Ridge Glacier, Conway (1897) p. 130.

Duboistoppen 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. Lyng 1940, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Duck Cove. Harbour near Kvalhovden, not identified. Thornton 1716.

Duck I., see Steggholmen.

Duck Island, see Steggholmen.

Duckes Cove. Bay on the western shore of Edgeøya, not possible to identify. State Papers 1657.

Duckes Cove, see Gothavika.

Duckwitz Gi., 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 Gi., 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; Frühschnitt-Spitze, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 134; Pointe Déjeuner, Hamberg 1905; Pointe du Déjeuner, Recherche 1840.

Duum Gi., see Tommelbreen.

Duivenbaai, see Duvefjorden.

Duizend eiland, see Tusenøyane.

Duke’s Cove, see Diskobukta.

Dukstind 77° 41.9’ N 18° 03.0’ E
The southernmost and highest peak of Serentoppane, 753 m, southeast in Heer Land. Duk = dux (latin) = leader. In the neighbourhood of Fukstind. Arnesen 1969.

Dummer Kerl, see Dumskolten.

Dumskoltenbreen 76° 42.1’ N 17° 02.5’ E
About 1.5 km long glacier between Dumskolten and Istoppane, 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.

Dunderbait-huken, see Ispynten.

Dunderbukta 77° 27.5’ N 14° 01.0’ E
About 3.5 km wide bay between Tunoden 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., Đunđer and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

Dunderbuktsugan, 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 Brenniba 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 Lognedalsfjøya, 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

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 Dundrabuksa and south of Beisdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The name is a jocular allusion to Dundrabuksa. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

Dunér Gl., see Dunérbreen.

Dunérbreen 79° 40’ N 16° 30’ E

Dunérbukta 78° 11.0’ N 18° 55.0’ E
Open bay on the western shore of Storfjorden in front of Ulvbrein in Sabine Land. The bay is limited by a line from Kapp Johannsen to the outlet of Skjoldalen. 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 Svenskoya from Vindsalen 6 km southwards to Kjilen, Kong Karl’s 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, Kjellstöm and Hamberg 1899 b.

Dunér’s Berg, see Dunérfjellet.

Dunérvarden 79° 50’ N 16° 30’ E

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 Duneøyane. Dunsappie Loch, see Dunsappietjørra.

Dunsappietjørra 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 Bånsund Land. After Dunsappie Loch, on the hill Arthur’s Seat, Edinburgh. Dunsappie Loch, Mathieson 1922; Lake Lillian, Balchin 1941.

Dunøarne, see Dunøyan. Dunøyan, see Dunøyan.

Duneøyane 77° 03.5’ N 14° 54’ E
Group of small islands north of Horsund, outside the southwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Breeding place 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, Dunør and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Dunøyan, Lyne 1924; Dunen l., German chart 155; Graubraune In, Norddeutscher Lloyd 1914; Gåsöarna, Moberg (1959) p. 45; Gåsöarna, Moberg (1959) p. 45; Hornsundsværne, Tomsø-Tidende (1839); Horn Sound Islands, Newton (1865) p. 516; Hornsundsværne, Christie (1851) p. 111; I. Dunen, Malte Brun 1866; iles du Duvet, Hoel (1918) p. 232; Is. Dunes, French chart 5375, Sørre Dunøya, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; Untuva st., Saraste 1925 a.

Duneøyane fuglereservat 77° 03.0’ N 15° 00.0’ E

Dunøyene, see Forlandsøyane.

Duneyhamna 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).

Dunøyskjørra 77° 02’ N 15° 05’ E
Small skerries southeast of Dunøyan, outside the southwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Dunøyskjørra, Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

Dunøyskjørra, see Dunøyskjørra.

Dunøysundet 77° 03.4’ N 15° 03.5’ E
Shallow water between Dunøyan 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

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 Isleva. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Dusko, see Diskobukta.
Dutch B., see De Hollantsche Haven.
Dutch B., see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Dutch Elbe, see Hollendarelva.

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 Norden­skiöld 1865 a; Duivenbaai, Muller 1774; Duvebukta, Navnekomiteen (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

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.

Dyrgane 78° 35.0' N 18° 00.0' E

Dyrgbekken 79° 44.0' N 13° 21.0' E

Dyrgfonna 77° 27.7' N 15° 28.5' E

Dyrgikilen 79° 30' N 17° 00' E
Small glacier west of the central part of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. 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.

Dyrgjifjorden, see Tjuvfjorden.
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 Gerðøya, 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.

Dyrehiane 77° 44.0' N 22° 20.0' E

Dyreh 78° 11.8' N 17° 48.0' E

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, Storstieinhvaløya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordeastlandet. After Eric Dyriing, b. 1930, physicist, meteorologist and member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Nordeastlandet 1957-58. Liljequist-Schyt 1960.

Dyrkongen 77° 37.5' N 23° 00.0' E

Dyrskardet 7° 99.0' N 15° 00.0' E
Pass at the head of Kaalaasdalen, the eastern branch of Vestfjordalen, 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, Nordeastlandet. Dyr = deer (reindeer). Orvin 1960.

Dyrstaddalen 77° 32.7' N 14° 09.5' E

Dyrstadelfa 77° 32.8' N 14° 10.0' E
River from the depression between Kjerulfjellet and the eastern part of Ringarbræne, through Dyrstaddalen and Dyrstadelfa 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).

Dyrstadelfa 77° 33.7' N 14° 09.0' E
2.4 km long coastal plain from the northern point of Klokkefjellet to the brook from Daljørna, 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 Tjuvbjørden.
Dåner i., see Danskøya.
Dånerthor, see Danskegattet.
Dånsische Bay, see Danskegattet.
Dånsische In., 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Bergen Turistforening (1897) p.6: Dansk-Oerne. The name used as a collective name for Danskøya and Amstterdamaya. Schoener 1902.
Dånsische od. Robben B., see Kobbebjørden.
Dånsischer Bay, see Kobbebjørden.

Dånslicher Hafen, see Kobbebjørden.
Dööman, see Daußbfjorden.
Dööman Den, see Daußbfjorden.
Dööman Spitt, see Daußbfjorden.
Döömanden, see Daußbfjorden.
Döömandsholmen, see Liljequist-Schyt.
Döömandshøren, 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.
Döömansøren, see Daußbfjorden.
Döömansøren, see Alkhornet.
Döömansøren-rieni, see Daußbfjorden.

Dåkkberga 79° 48.3' N 22° 22.3' E
Crags between Flysjøen and Winsnesbreen, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Gustav Adolf Land, Nordeastlandet. D. = the dark crags. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.

Dööltberbakkene 77° 26.8' N 14° 18.5' E
Brook split in three from Dööltbreen southwestwards to Dunderelva, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Dööltbreen 77° 27.5' N 14° 21.0' E
About 2.5 km long glacier between Döölttoppane, Stuptinden and Becketoppane on the northern side of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Döölters Berg, see Döölttoppane.

Döölttoppane 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 Crammerbreene and Dööltbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Cornelio August Döölt y Cisterich, 1850-1930, professor of mineralogy and petrography at the University of Vienna, Austria. Svalbard-komissær (1927) map 11. Döölters Berg, Hamberg 1905.

Dørdalen 77° 23.8' N 14° 11.5' E
About 1.5 km long valley between Fløyfjellet and Dørdaelsut, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the door valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Dørdaelsbukken 77° 23.5' N 14° 09.0' E
Brook flowing from Dørdaelsjøen uppermost in Dørdaelen, through Dørdaelen across Fløysseltena to Nordbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the door valley brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Dørdaelsnuten 77° 23.4' N 14° 12.5' E
480 m high peak between Dørdaelen, Seljehaugdalene and Fløysseltena, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the door valley peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Dørdaelsjøen 77° 24.1' N 14° 12.5' E
E. de Wit, see Edgeøya.
E. Ulve Bay, see Vibebukta.
Ealings 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 Ebba breen.
Ebba River, see Ebbaelva.
Ebba Valley, see Ebbadalen.
Ebba Valley Glacier, see Ebba breen.

Ebba breen 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.


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.

Ebeltofthamna 79° 09.3' N 11° 36.5' E Harbour on the western shore of Krossfjorden and in the lower part of Tromsfjorden south on Mitralivøya, Albert I Land. After Adolph Ferdinand Ebeltoft, 1820-81, lawyer in Tromsø, Norway. Cross-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 Mitralivøya, 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.


Eddingtonfjorden, see Eddingtonfjella.
Eders Ö, see Eholmen.

Edjellet 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 Island, see Edgeøya.
Edges po. Reinodden or Ahlstrandodden, impossible to determine which. Fotherby 1813.

Edgeøya 77° 40' N 22° 30' E The third largest island in the Svalbard archipelago, covering an area of 5 073 km². 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 fringered 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 fringering the eastern part. The land forming the eastern part of the coast is called Malafyn, 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). Wider (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 Ostrow, Le Roy (1766) p. 42; E. de Wit, Bachiene 1772 a; Edge I., Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Edge Island, Conway 1906; Edge Æy, Isachsen 1919; Edges Island, Hydrographic Office 1835; Edges Island, Edge (1616) p. 18 and 1625, Seller 1671, Pitt 1680, l’Isle 1720; Edges Island, Scoresby 1820 b; Gerrits Eylaand, Plancius 1612; Het Stans Voorland of Zuyd Ooster Eylaand van Spitsbergen, Gies and Rep 1710; l. de Rix, Nolin 1708, Broucker 1749; Ile du Sud-Est, Vandermaelen 1827; Isle du Sud Est, Bellin 1764; Maloy Broun, Le Roy (1766) p. 7; Malý
Broun, Samoilović (1913 b) p. 21; Marfin, Carolus 1614; Nieu Lant, Mejer 1653; Onbekende Cust, Carolus 1614; Ost Spitsbergen, Forster 1783; Ostrov Alekseevskij, Samoilović (1913 b) p. 22; Ost-Spitzbergen, Le Roy (1768) p. 1; Petit Spitzbergue, 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, Zorgdager 1720, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Stas Vorland, Phipps 1774 a; Staats Vorland, Barrow 1818; Suyd-Ooster-Land, Martens (1685) p. 159; Sydost Land, Carlsen (1863); Syd-Ost-Landet, Petrusmann 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; Øst-Spitsbergen, Keilhau (1831) p. 145.

Edgeeøyjukelen 77° 30.0’ N 22° 30.0’ E Large glaciated area on the eastern side of Edgeøya.

Edinburgh Oyan, 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 Ivrinefjellet and Malloryfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. Harland and Wilson (1958) p. 267.


Edje Land, 77° 20’ N 23° E. The name is possibly a mistaken rendering of Edge Land. Used of the peninsula southeast of Tjuvfljorden. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.


Edlundbukta 77° 40’ N 11° 00’ E Submarine bay on the western slope of Isfjordbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

Edgetoppen 76° 47.8’ N 18° 23.5’ E Partly ice-covered crag, 535 m, between the northeastern part of Vågakvisbreen and the upper part of Olinsbreen, 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).

Egge breen 76° 55.9’ N 16° 12.0’ E Small tributary glacier from Kvassegga in the west, between Hornsundblind and Fjellnuten, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. E. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Eggbreen 76° 55.9’ N 16° 12.0’ E Small tributary glacier from Kvassesgga in the west, between Hornsundblind and Fjellnuten, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. E. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

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Edvard Gj., 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 Gj., De Geer 1919 a.

Een Groot hoog Eyland, see Storøya.
Een Vülke Kust, see Nordenskiöldkysten.
Eerste Ys Berg, see Dei Tri Isfjella.
Eerste Ys Berg, see Nordbreen.
Efuglvika, see Eufuglvika.

Eggbreen 77° 57.8’ N 14° 52.0’ E Small glacier on the northern side of the 755 m high peak in Skavlefljet 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 Kvassesgga in the west, between Hornsundblind and Fjellnuten, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. E. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Egsgj語kota 77° 40’ N 11° 00’ E Submarine bay on the western slope of Isfjordbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

Edmondsbreen 78° 55.9’ N 16° 12.0’ E Small tributary glacier from Kvassesgga in the west, between Hornsundblind and Fjellnuten, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. E. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Edgjøkelen 77° 30.0’ N 22° 30.0’ E Large glaciated area on the eastern side of Edgeøya.

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Edinburgh I., see Forlandsøyane.
Edinburgh Isles, see Forlandsøyane.

Edinburghbreen 79° 05.0’ N 17° 00.0’ E Glacier on the northern side of Ivrinefjellet and Malloryfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. Harland and Wilson (1958) p. 267.


Edje Land, 77° 20’ N 23° E. The name is possibly a mistaken rendering of Edge Land. Used of the peninsula southeast of Tjuvfljorden. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.


Edlundbukta 77° 40’ N 11° 00’ E Submarine bay on the western slope of Isfjordbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

Edgetoppen 76° 47.8’ N 18° 23.5’ E Partly ice-covered crag, 535 m, between the northeastern part of Vågakvisbreen and the upper part of Olinsbreen, 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 Ytterdalsenga, 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.


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 Ò,
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 Keulensfjorden, southwesternmost in Nathorst Land. E. = the eider duck islet point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

### Eholmundet

77° 36.4' N 14° 55.0' E

The northernmost sound from Bellsund into Van Keulensfjorden, 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.

### Ehrenbergeya

79° 02.0' N 21° 09.0' E


**Eidem Brae**, see Eidebreen.

### Eidem Breen

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 Eidebukta in Forlandsundet, southwest in Oscar II Land. E. Austgåtøabreen and Huldbreen 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 Brae, Isachsen 1912 b; Gota Gt., De Geer 1912; Ostgota Gt, De Geer 1912.

### Eidembukta

78° 21.6' N 12° 49.0' E

4.5 km wide, open bay in front of Eidem Breen, 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.

### Eidemmorenen

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.

### Eidempytten

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.


*Eidrasteinen*, see Fidrasteinen.

### EidsbRua

80° 43.0' N 20° 51.0' E

Bay on the northern side of Phippsøya in Sjøøyane towards the narrow isthmus central on the island, Nordaustlandet. E. = the isthmus bay. Hjelle 1980.

### Eidsvollfjellet

79° 00.0' N 13° 00.0' E

1451 m high mountain between Isachsenfonna and Vonbreen, north of Snoafljella 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 Falsenslottet, 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.

### Eislonodden

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, 1889-1929, 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


### Eilifdalen

77° 27.3' N 20° 58.5' E

Small valley running northwards from Dahlvikba, 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 Dahlvikba. Nilsens letter of September 13, 1967.

### Eimfjellbreane

77° 03.3' N 15° 21.5' E


### Eimfjellet

77° 03.4' N 15° 23' E

641 m high mountain between Werenskioldbreen and Reivdalen, 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


### Eindridebreun

79° 40' N 21° 30' E

Glacier debouching into the sea, south of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Eindrid = the god Tor in the Norse Mythology. Thor Glacier, Binney 1925 a.

### Einjerjane

79° 25.0' N 17° 00.0' E

Mountain with more crags west of Lokeryggen, Ny-Friesland. Einjerjer were, in Norse mythology, men who fell in battle and came to Odin in Valhalla. Orvin 1960.

*Einhorn Bai*, see Einhymningbukta.

*Einhorn Bay*, see Einhymningbukta.

### Einhymningbukta

78° 40' N 22° 00' E

Einhyrningen, see Einhyrningbukta.
Einhörner Bay, see Einhyrningbukta.

Einpiggen 78° 49.5’ N 17° 47.5’ E

Einsammuten 76° 56.1’ N 16° 49.0’ E
The northernmost peak, 520 m, in Brendetoppane, 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

Einsteinfjellet 79° 04’ N 16° 29’ E

Einsteinnodden 79° 02.7’ N 16° 18.5’ E

Einstædingen, 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. Einstøindingen, 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 Frigfjella in the central part of Dickson Land. Eir is a goddess in Norse mythology. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

Eis l., see Isøyane.
Eisack, see Pista.
Eisange, see Auga.
Eisauga, see Auga.
Eisauge, see Auga.
Eisbay, see Isfjorden.
Eisschlandscape, see Isormen.

Eistra 78° 06.9’ N 18° 25.5’ E
River running through the whole Eistradalen to Agardhvela, 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 Kravelen, 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, Svalbardkommissaer (1927) map 29.

Ejderholmen, see Breiddholmen.
Ekholm Head, see Ekholmpynten.
Ekholm Valley, see Mathiesondalen.

Ekholmfjellet 77° 37.7° N 15° 23.5’ E

Ekholmpynten 79° 40’ N 10° 30’ E

Ekholm’s Berg, see Ekholmfjellet.
Ekholms Udde, see Ekholmpynten.

Ekholmvika 78° 34.8’ N 16° 34.0’ E

Ekkoknausane 78° 43.5’ N 17° 25.5’ E
Five small nunataks forming a group in the upper part of

_Ekman B._, see Ekmanfjorden.
_Ekman Fj._, see Ekmanfjorden.
_Ekman Glacier_, see Holmström breen.


**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 Warne 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; _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._, see Strindbergfjellet.
_Ekmé-Bai_, see Ekmanfjorden.
_Ekroll Hn_, see Ekrollhamna.


**Ekstremdalen** 80° 23’ N 20° 20’ E Valley between Ekstemfjorden and Zeipel fjorden, Nordaustlandet. E. = the extreme valley. _Extreme Valley_, Glen (1937) p. 201.

**Ekstemfjellet** 80° 20’ N 20° 00’ E Mountain east of Ekstemfjorden, Nordaustlandet. E. = the extreme mountain. _Mt Extreme hook_, De Geer 1913 a; _Mt Toil_, Binney 1925 b.


**Ekstremhukem** 80° 20’ N 20° 00’ E Most northerly point of the peninsula east of Ekstemfjorden, Nordaustlandet. E. = the extreme point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). _Cap Gresham_, Alme 1895; _Extreme Hook_, Scoresby 1820 b, Nordenskiöld 1863; _Uiterste hoek_, van Keulen 1707; _Uyterste Hoek_, of _Uyterste Land_, Giles and Rep 1710.

_Ellasia Lake_, see Ellasjøen.


_Eleanor Glacier_, see Gerritbreen.
_Eleanorbreen_, see Gerritbreen.
_Elektrofjellet_, see Elektronfjellet.

**Elektrobreen** 77° 46.7’ N 16° 44.5’ E About 2.5 km long glacier from Aspelintoppen north-northeastwards between Mitranten and Midbaerungen in the northern part of Fagerstafjella, Nordhord 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 Engelskbukta and St. Jonsfjorden, west in Oscar II Land. After Eleonore Løvenskiold, 1866-1949, married 1886 to Diderik Cappelen, Ulefoss, Norway. Daughter of Carl Levenskiold, Norwegian prime minister, contributor to Isachsen’s expeditions 1909-10, which mapped and named the mountain. See also Levenskioldfonna. 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 Agardhdukan, Sabine Land. E. = the ivory glacier. _Ivory Glacier_, Conway 1897 b, De Geer 1910 a; _Ivory-Gletscher_, Gripp 1929; _Lednik Aivori_, Obtutschew (1927) p. 60.

_Elfenbeinporten_, 78° 18’ 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 some ivory gulls that frequented our camp”. Conway (1897) p. 177.


_Ellahytta_ 74° 24’ N 19° 02’ E House on the coast southwest of Ellasjøen, Bjørnøya. After

_Ellasjøen_, see Ellasjøen.

_Ellasjøen_ 74° 24' N 19° 02' E

_Ellevepiggane_, see Stratumfjellet.

_Ellevepiggane_, see Klofjellet.

_Ellingsenodden_ 79° 55.0' N 15° 50.0' E
Point westernmost on Mosaicshalvøya, northermost 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 Brenneinnesfjorden, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Lincoln Ellsworth, 1880-1951, American explorer, who took part in and partly paid the expenses of Roald Amundson'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 1936-39. Orvin 1960.

_Elnabreen_ 79° 10' N 14° 00' E
Small glacier between Vonbreen and Woodfjordalen, south of the head of Woodfjorden southwesternmost in Andrée Land. After Elina Sverre, née Jacobsen, b. 1870, married in 1893 to Johan Tiidemann Sverre, Norwegian officer. See also Sverresborg. Gl. _Eina_, 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._, Stensiö 1918.

_Elsenuten_ 76° 57.7' N 16° 40.5' E
1.8 km long mountain ridge from Alfhildtoppane westwards between Signybreen, Grobreen and Mendeleeevbreen, 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.

_Eldalfjellet_ 78° 50' N 14° 00' E
Mountain between Morabreen and Glopeken, 20 km north-northwest of the head of Ekmannfjorden, James I Land. After Álveldal, parish in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. See also Idredalen. _Mt Eldfalen_, De Geer 1912.

_Elvfjøya_ 77° 06' N 15° 04.5' E
Coastal plain traversed by several rivers and brooks, between the front of Torellbreen and Nottinghabukta, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. E. = the river plain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

_Elvhøgda_ 77° 06.3' N 15° 03.5' E

_Elvkrossen_ 77° 58.8' N 15° 21.0' E
Area in the uppermost part of Sermelodalen where the river from Stuttdalen and the river from Passdalen meet and flow into Sermelodalsa, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. E. = river cross or junction. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 30. _Croix des Rivières_, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 80; _Elvekryset_, Holmsen 1911 a.

_Elvkryset_, see Elvkrossen.

_Elveneset_ 78° 21.0' N 16° 20.0' E
Gravel point formed by the delta of De Geerfjøya 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

_Elvhøgda_ 78° 14.0' N 17° 41.5' E
360 m high hill in Milne Edwardsfjølet at the corner between Sassendalen and Fulmardalen, on the southern side of Sassenelva and west of the river through Fulmardalen, in Sabine Land. E. = the river height. Orvin 1960.

_Emanbreen_, see Holmstrømbreen.

_Emanuel Gl._, see Tungebreen.

_Emblafjellet_ 79° 10.2' N 18° 49.5' E
Mountain west of the front of Hinlopenbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. Embia 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

_Emil Nilsson's berg_, see Emil Nilssonfjellet.

_Emiljanovbreen_ 77° 20' N 17° 00' E
Large glacier debouching on the western side of Storfjorden, east in Torell Land. After Peter Pavlovich Jemelianow, Russian

Emmabreen 79° 30’ N 12° 00’ E
Minor tributary glacier of Monacobreen, south of Lieffdefjorden, northeastern in Haakon VII Land. After Emma Seliger, b. 1860, wife of Reichsmiinister 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 Hännström, 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 Øar, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

Emmas Øar, see Emmaholmane.
Emmy-Berg, see Hårfagrehaugen.
Emo Inseln, see Emoholmane.

Emoholmane 77° 00’ N 15° 30’ E

Emo Insel, see Emoholmane.

Endalen 78° 10.6’ N 15° 41’ E
Valley on the southern side of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. The name means Valley No. 1. Rapedalen, Lynge (1936) p. 312.

Endalselva 78° 10.5’ N 15° 41.5’ E

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 Engelsøya.
Engelsbait, see Bjørnfiorden.
Engelsbait, see Engelsbukta.
Engels-Bucht, see Engelsbukta.

Engelsche Bay, see English Bay.
Engelsche Bay, see Engelsbukta.
Engelsche Bay, see Kongsfjorden.
Engelsche baai, see English Bay.
Engelsche Uytkyck, see Kapp Gurnerd.
Engelše Bay, see Engelsbukta.
Engelse bay, see English Bay.
Engelse boog, see English Bay.
Engelse baay, see Kongsfjorden.
Engelse baya, see Sargattet.
Engelse baay, see English Bay.
Engelska Elfven, see Engelskaelva.
Engelska Stören, see Engelske Staur.
Engelsk-Bugten, see Engelsbukta.

Engelsbukta 78° 50’ N 11° 50’ E
About 1.5 km wide bay, on the eastern side of Forlandsundet, southeastern in Oscar II Land. E. = the English bay. Svalbard­kommissær (1927) map 18. Baie des Anglais, French chart 5375; Baye Angloise, Bellin 1764; Be des Anglais, Hamy (1901) p. 40; Cove 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; Englisches B., German chart 155; Englisches Bay, Pagès 1786; English Bay, Scoresby 1820 b; Komfortlose Bucht, Spitzberg­Handbuch (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 Engelsøya, off the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. E. = the English stack. Hoel 1925. Engelske Støren, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; Engelsk-Støren, Keilhau (1831) p. 124; Englishe Jungfrau, Centkiewicz 1956; Englishe Säule, Scholz; Rer Angele, French chart 5234; The English Pile, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 c.

Engelske Stør en, see Engelske Staur.
Engelska Elven, see Engelskaelva.

Engelskaelva 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 Elven, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; Engelsk-Elven, Keilhau (1831) p. 124.

Engelsk-Elven, see Engelskaelva.

Engelsøy 78° 30’ N 20° 30’ E
Small island in Genevrabotnen, just north of Barentsøya. After Ernst Engell, 1821-66, German statistican. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Angel i, Wassiliew 1925; British chart 2751; Engl i., Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

Engliah Cove, see Trinityhamna.
Englishe B., see Engelsbukta.
Englische Jungfrau, see Engelske Staur.
Englische Säule, see Engelske Staur.
Englischer Hafen, see English Bay.
Englischer Hafen, see Sargattet.
Englisches Bay, see Engelsbukta.

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 Sargattet. 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 Engelsbukta, is now applied to a bay on the eastern side of Forlandsundet. Addison 1904, British chart 3203. English Bay, see Engelsbukta. English Cove, see Trinityhamna. English Outlook, see Kapp Gurnerd. English Tent, see Plaats van ’t Engels huysje. Englænder bay, see English Bay.

Engstrømdodden 80° 10.0’ N 18° 40.0’ E
Spit which from northeast nearly cuts off the entrance from Claravågen to Arovika, on Storsteinhvalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Hans Birger Engström, b. 1927, electroengineer, member of the Russian-Finnish-Swiss Expedition to Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Liljequist-Schytt.

Engstrømtoppen 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 Engstrom, 1856-1926, Swedish astronomer, member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1900. Set Engström, Guissez 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 Ebeltofthamna, including Ebeltoftodden, southeast on Misrahvalvøya south in Albert I Land. After Louis Enjalbal, chief engineer on board Albert I, Prince of Monaco’s yacht “Prin­ce­esse Alice”. Enjalbal Strand, Isachsen 1912 b; Plage Enjalbal, Bourée 1912.

Enten l., see Andøyane. Entensee, see Andsjoen.

Enwalløya 79° 10’ N 19° 30’ E

Eoli röse, see Eolusvarden.

Eoluslettet 79° 50’ N 16° 30’ E
Plain at Eoluskrossen, Mosselhalvøya, northermost in Ny-Friesland. After the Norwegian sealing schooner “Æolus”. See also Eoluskrossen. Eusletta, Sora (1930) p. 88; Plaine Åelus, 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 roese, 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.

Erdmannin-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

Erdmannflya 78° 18.0’ N 14° 12.0’ E

Erdmannodden 78° 15.0’ N 14° 05.5’ E

Erdmann’s berg, see Erdmannberget. Erdmanns Gl., see Erdmannbreen.

Erdmannvatna 78° 18.5’ N 14° 13.0’ E

Eremitten 79° 10’ N 19° 00’ E
Ergomyševfjellet 78° 50' N 18° 00' E

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.

Eric-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 Føyen. 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

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 Nordenskœld 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 Signedal, east on Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Erling Frithjof Nicolay Hauerbach Eide, 1889-1962, 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

Ermakplatået 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

Ermaktangen 79° 50' N 12° 00' E
Low point east of the mouth of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northermmost 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. Biscayery Hoek, Isachsen 1915; Boscajens Hook, Beechy 1818 a; Boschheyer, of Biscajers hoeck, Giles and Rep 1710; C. Yermak, De Geer 1913; Canton piano, Martens (1675) p. 56, Martens (1680) p. 125; De Laagehoek, Blau 1662; Flacke Pont, Martens (1675) p. 56; Flakte Hoek, van Keulen 1682; Flat P., Moll 1716; Jermaktangen; Kapp Yermak, Foged (1964) p. 41; Læge Hoeck, Doncker 1664; Lage heock, Goos 1660; Lilje Rødebainneset, Qvistgard (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; Rokspytten, 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, northermmost 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 Whitefjellet, see Errol Whitefjellet.

Errol Whitefjellet 79° 10.5' N 15° 30.5' E
Mountain between Landingsdalen, Krosspyntdalen and the southwestern part of Bessejella, on the western side of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. After English geologist Errol Ivory White, 1901-1985, D.Sc., Ph.D., keeper of geology, British Museum,
Erste, Tweede, Derde Ys Berg, see Dei Tri Isfjella.

Eerta 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. Lytskjold 1985.

Eerta 77° 40.4' N 14° 49.5' E
Skerry northeast of Svarten in Mariasundet, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. E. = the pea. Arten; Swedish chart 301, 1921.

Erzherzogin-Maria-Josepha-Pyramide, see Terrieffjellet.
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.

Eskereiva 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 Sasseneiva between Deltadalene and Eskerdalene, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After esker (geological), narrow ridge of gravel and sand, deposited by a subglacial river. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Eskjøret 78° 50' N 12° 00' E
Skerry or islet north of Storholmen, part of Lovénøya, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. E. = the eiderduck skerry. Svalbardkommisssar (1927) map 2. Ehl, Isachsen 1912 b; Ille Ehl, Isachsen 1915.

Eskobreen 78° 55.0' N 16° 38.0' E

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.

Esmarkmoren, see Esmarkmorenen.

Esmarkmorenen 78° 17.5' N 14° 03.0' E

Esmarkeya 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.

Esperantoneset 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, Chalonnder (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.

Esteria Hill, see Esteriahagen.

Esteriahaugen 78° 39.6' N 16° 11.5' E
Small hill in Mimerdalene in front of the entrance to Munindalen, in the central part of Dickson Land. After order of fossil crustaceans (Estheria). Estheria Hill, Stensiö 1918.

Eton Depression, see Etongropa.

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 Etongreen, Nordaustlandet. After the British Public School, Eton College. Eton Depression, Ahlmann 1933 c.

Etonkjegla, see Oxfordkjegla.
Etsch, see Marga.

Eungane 77° 46.8' N 14° 00.5' E
Two lakes, the southernmost 10 m above sea-level, southernmost on Lågnesfjylla, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. E. = the eiderduckings. 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.

**Eva-Gl.**  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 Ishavsundersøkelser, Norway, 1932-37. See also Svalisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Evapasset, see Evabreen.

**Evatindane**  79° 33.2' N 10° 54.0' E

**Evensenbukta**  74° 27' N 19° 17' E

**Evensneryggen**  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.

Evil, see Diademet.

**Exil**  78° 50' N 13° 30' E
1001 m high mountain between Holtedahlfonna, Kronebreen and Diadembreen, just west of Diademet, west in James I Land. See also Diademet. *Diadem*, Wegener 1913 a; *Exile*, Conway 1898 b; *L’Exil*, Isachsen 1915.

**Exilpasset**  78° 50.0' N 13° 30.0' E

**Extreme Hook**, see Ekstemhuken.

**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 Wahl-enbergfjorden, 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.

**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.
Fager Rivulet, see Fagerstaelva.
Fagerstabelgen, see Fagerstafjella.

Fagerstadalene 77° 46.7' N 16° 49.5' E
About 4 km long valley between Midbøeryggen and Scheelebjelllet in the northeastern part of Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. De Geer 1919 a. Fagerstadlaakso, Saraste 1925 b.

Fagerstaelslaakso, see Fagerstadalene.

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 Scheelebjelllet in the north and Filantropbreen, Harefjellet and Pipebreen in the south, northeast in Nathorst Land. The summit of 1070 m was ascended by W. Wenerskjold with assistants, of the Hoel Expedition on July 21, 1921, for geographical survey. 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, Wästmanaland, 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).

Fagerstaneset 77° 48.7' N 16° 45.6' 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.

Fai Haven, see Fuglehuken.

Fair Haven 79° 50' N 11° 00' E

Fair Haven, see Holmiabukta.
Fair Haven. Ame 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 Norskoysundet.
Fair Haven, see Van Muydenbukta.
Fair Haven, see Fuglefjorden.
Fair Haven ou Baie de la Recherche, see Recherchefjorden.
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 Svenskekagette.

Fairbairnbreen 78° 53.0' N 16° 52.0' E
Tributary glacier from southeast to Formidablebreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Peter Edward Fairnbairn, Ph.D., English geologist, member of Jackson'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 Mathiesondalen, 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

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 Faxe, De Geer 1923 a.

Faksjefjellet 79° 30' N 17° 30' E
Mountain, 340 m, between Faksevågen and Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Fakse, horse in Norse mythology. Lomme Berg, De Geer 1923 a.
Falkevågen 79° 30' N 17° 30' E

Fakstørnene 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 Kjegelfjella, southwestwards to Hollendarela, north and west in Nordenskjold 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).

Fallbergsis 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).

Fallièresfjella 79° 12.8' N 12° 10.0' E

Falkaunesane, 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 Eidsvoll-fjellet. Felsen-B., Bock and Poninski 1908; Mt Felsen, Isachsen 1915; Mt Felsen, De Geer 1916.

Falunfjellet 78° 40' N 14° 00' E

Faluntårnet 78° 47.9' N 14° 13.0' E

Fanciullipytten 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, sailor 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

Fangenbreen 78° 16' N 16° 14' E

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.

Fannytoppen 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 Fardualen.

Fardalen, see Fardualen.

Faraøfjellet 78° 47.1' N 16° 20' E
Mountain between Karnakfjellet and Cheopsfjellet, between Hørbyebreen, Cambridgebreen and Balliolbreen, Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Harland 1952.

Fardualen 78° 16' N 16° 13' E
Branch of Colesdalen, Nordenskjold Land. F. = valley of passage. In winter the common route from Adventfjorden to

**Fargefjellet** 79° 58.0' N 18° 50.0' E Small mountain on the eastern side and innermost of Snaddvikva, 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.


**Farmhamna** 78° 20.3' N 12° 52.0' E Harbour between the northern spit of Hamnetangen and Haegstadpynten 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 Hermansenoya 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 Hermansenoya, 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 Hermansenoya to Ankerneset. After S/S "Farm", transport vessel of the Norwegian Navy. *Farm Sd*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Hermansensund*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926.

*Farn Sd*, see Farmsundet.

*Farvelaen*, 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 Harmensislen, southwest in Torell Land. After Fasmr who together with Foswinkel, D. Krohn, V. Krohn and Kryger (Det Grenlandske Compagnie, Bergen, Norway) in 1777 got "Privilegiy prolongatum" for six years to catch whales at Greenland and "Spidsbergene". *Svalbard map B12* (1953).

*Fass l*, see Foothya.

*Fastiisøen*, see Svenskøya.

*Fattole de gli Avinghesi*, 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 Bjarnoya. From fauske, mean, rotten wood, that was found on one occasion in this cove. Hoel 1925.

*Fausse vallée des Rennes*, see Studentdalen.

*Fayer-forland*, see Fuglehuken.

*Fayer haven*, see Fairhaven.

*Fearnley holmen*, 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 l.*, 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 Faringfjellet, 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 Feeringbreen, 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.

**Feisembreen** 77° 57.3' N 16° 44.0' E Small tributary glacier from Gruvfonna to Høganåsbreen between Feiselen and Boret in the southeastern part of Nordenskiold Land. Feisel is kind of a hammer used in mining. Orvin 1964.

**Feisedelen** 77° 57.4' N 16° 42.5' E 694 m high nunatak on the western side of Feisembreen between Gruvfonna and Høganåsbreen, southeast in Nordenskiold Land. Feisel is kind of a hammer used in mining. Orvin 1964.

*Fekampen*, see Raggfjellet.

**Fellehegda** 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.

**Felltoppen** 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 Falsenslottet.

*Felsen-Thor*. Locality in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland; cannot be identified with certainty. Drasche 1874 a.

**Femmilssjen** 79° 50' N 15° 30' E Lake some 7-8 km south of Møsselbukta. The lake starts at the face of a glacier from the inland ice, northwesternmost in Ny-
Five small lakes about 1 km east of Kapp Bjørset and the northwestern part of Lågnesflya, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the five tarns. Hoel 1925.

Femtjørnene (5)

Femtjørnene 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 Richardliaguna, Prins Karls Forland. F. = the fresh water bay. Freshwater Bay, Bruce 1908 and 1913, Isachsen 1915; Freshwater Baye, Fortherby (1613) p. 292; Kvalfiskbukta, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 13; Walvisch Bucht, Giles 1724 b.

Festefjellet 79° 11.3' N 12° 19.0' E
About 910 m high mountain on the southern side of Tineyrebreen 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; Faestninga, Isachsen 1912 b; Faestninga, Nordenskiöld 1875 b; Klinckowström (1891) p. 72; I. Festningen, Isachsen 1915; Mys Krepost, Sokolov (122) p. 124; Sandstenskamren, Klinckowström (1891) p. 72; Sandstenskamren, Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 13.

Festningen Fyrilampe, 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 Fyrilampe, 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, north-west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the fortress point. C. Fästningen, Nordenskiöld 1875; Faestningodden, De Geer 1910 a, Isachsen 1912 b; Kap Staratschin, Nordenskiöld (1875 b) p. 360.

Festningsskjæret 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 Festningsskjæret.
Festnings-Berge, see Skansen.

Feuchtbukta 80° 15.0' N 19° 40.0' E
Small bay in Laponiahalvøya 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 Alrekndalen, 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

**Filantropbreen** 77° 42.7' N 16° 42.0' E
About 5 km long glacier between Fagerstafjella in the north and Harejellet in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.

**Filchnerfallet** 78° 36.5' N 18° 09' E

**Filchnerfonna** 78° 30.0' N 17° 40.0' E

**Fimbulislen** 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 “fimbuvinter”, hard and terrible winter. Sheet 1 Vestspitsbergen Søre del 1964.

**Fimbulkollane** 77° 30.0' N 16° 20.0' E
Crags west of Doktorbreen, Torell Land. Fimbul is an ancient Norse word used in the meaning hard and terrible, such as in the word “fimbuvinter”, hard and terrible winter. Orvin 1960.

**Fingerdjupet** 74° 20.0' N 21° 40.0' E

*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, Wassiliew* 1925, *Stubendorff Mountains*, Frazer 1924.

*Finlandveggen*, see Finlandsveggen.

**Finlayfjellet** 78° 32.2' N 17° 12.0' E
Mountain between the upper part of Gipsdalens, Methuenbreen, Kvitterken and Rinkbreen, east in Bünsow Land. After Thomas Mathew Finlay, b. 1879, Scottish geologist, member of the ex-

**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

**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

**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. *Finneset*, 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

*Finlandveggen*, see Finlandsveggen.

**Finluva** 79° 30.0' N 13° 10.0' E
The southernmost peak in Roosfjella, Haakon VII Land. After mountain in Snåsa, Norway.

**Finluvebekken** 79° 32.3' N 13° 16.5' E
About 5 km long brook from Finluva eastwards to Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1990.

*Finneset*, 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 Hollandardalen and Grøndalen, north and west

**Finsterwalderbreen** 77° 29.0’ N 15° 16.0’ E About 12 km long glacier including three larger tributary glaciers: Revannbreen from west, Heimbreen and Leinbreen 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 Soppdalen.

**Firkantbukta** 80° 16.0’ N 25° 14.0’ E Small bay on the eastern side of Albertinbukta 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 Tørnebomfjella 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 Hyrnfjellet, east of Storbreen and south of Hamrensisen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. F. = quadruplets. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Firmbreen** 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, Firmbreen and Kroppbreen west in Heer Land. Orvin 1964.

**Firneheia** 77° 47.0’ N 21° 45.0’ E Mountain area between Guidalen and Plurдалen on the western side of Edgeøya, Fin (old Norwegian) = wilderness, district difficult to access. Hovda and Halvorsen 1969.

**Firnvatnet** 79° 55.0’ N 18° 40.0’ E Small lake situated southeast of Heimbuka at the head of Snaddvika, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Häggblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

First glacier. A glacier from Ben Nevis to the Grand Glacier, south of Raudfjorden. Hardy intended to be used as a geographical name. Wångsjö (1952) p. 20

*First Reef*, see Elvetangen. *Fischranbucht*, 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 Kamttinden which flows across Peachfjy 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 Peachfjy 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 Cholmaksja and Mezenryggen, south in Torell Land. After Cholm who was a fisherman (fiskar) from Mezen. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Fiskedalen**, see Soppdalen.

**Fiskedammene** 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 Nathorstdalen, 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.

**Finseset** 76° 42.7’ N 16° 15.0’ E Small point on the northern side of Stormbukta, between Bjørnebeinflya and Olsokflya, on the western coast of Sørkapp Land.
Fis = fart, after the smell from springs containing sulphuretted hydrogen. *Fisnes*, Lyngå 1924.

*Fitzbilly Glacier*, see Fitzbillybreen.

**Fitzbillybreen** 79° 17.8' N 17° 05' E


*Five Mile Lake*, see Femmilsjøen. *Fivelflyane*, see Fivelflyene.

**Fivelflyane** 78° 12.0' N 15° 57.0' E


**Fivelflyene** 827 m high and 3 km long mountain in upper and western part of the Dhalbreen complex, between Fjelgen, Ask fjellet and Jacobsenfjella, west in Oscar II Land. Fjelg means something that is clean, well-kept and beautiful. Svalbard map A6 (1957).

**Fivelflyene** 78° 38.0' N 12° 27.5' E

Three km long tributary glacier from west in the Dhalbreen complex, between Fjelgen, Ask fjellet and Jacobsenfjella, west in Oscar II Land. Fjelg means something that is clean, well-kept and beautiful. Svalbard map A6 (1957).

**Fjelgbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E

Mountain ridge northeast of the head of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasalhalvoya, Albert I Land. After the place Fjelbacka, Bohuslän, Sweden. *Mt Fjelbacka*, De Geer 1913.

**Fjellandet** 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 Gløttfjelbreen, with two peaks of 996 and 976 m, Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the mountain crag. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Fjellkjeten**, 76° 58.3' N 16° 28.5' E. Corrie in the northern slope of Starostinfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Fjelltassen** 79° 09.5' N 11° 26.0' E

About 505 m high peak between the larger mountains Scoresbyfjellet and Willeberget southernmost on Mitralhalvoya 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 Daubbjørnfjellet on the northwestern coast of Sørkapp Land. F. = the mountain bay, because the mountain rises directly up from the sea. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Fjerde breen** 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


**Fjomet** 77° 52.2' N 17° 36.5' E


**Fjord Lodowy**, see Isfjorden.

**Fjordnibba** 78° 22.2' N 17° 02.0' E


**Fjortende Julibreen** 79° 07.5' N 12° 10.0' E


**Fjortende Julibukta** 79° 07.5' N 11° 52.0' E


**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. Lytskjold 1989.

**Fjøregubben** 77° 32.5' N 18° 17.0' E

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).
Flagstanghagen 79° 50' N 16° 30' E
Hill on Crozierpynten in Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Flagstang = flag-pole. The name is possibly after a flag-pole which was placed here during an expedition. Flagstangskullen, Blomstrand 1864.

Flagstängskullen, see Flagstanghagen.

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 flat 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 Sarkapp 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 Sarkapp Land. F. = the flat mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Flakke Hoek, see Ermakten.

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 Austrevent on the southeastern side of Sarkappøya. F. = the flat rock. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Flakvassbekken 77° 23.4' N 14° 07.5' E
Brook from Dørdalsnuten through Fleysletta to the northermost of Flakvatna, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the plain water brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Flakvatn, see Istjørna.

Flakvata 77° 22.3' N 14° 07.0' E
Two lakes on the southern part of Fleysletta 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 Flichnerfonna, between the upper parts of Bogebreen and Philippbreen, Sabine Land. F. = the bottle.

Flakkeskjera 74° 21' N 19° 09' E
Rocks in Eyjebukta, 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 Ermakten.

Flat Rk, see Flatskjeter.

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. Schytt 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.

Flathaugsdalen 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 Nordenskiold 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 Fritjovbreen, southwest in Nordenskiold 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 Flathuen, 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 Kükenthaljellet in the southern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. F. = the flat height. Arnesen 1980.

Flatkollen 78° 17' N 17° 19.5' E

Flatkollhallet 78° 16.3' N 17° 20' E
Hillside between Flatkollen and Sassenelva, 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 Pricepynen, Prins Karls Forland. F. = the flat point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Flatpasset 77° 01.2' N 15° 44.0' E

Flatryggen 77° 02.2' N 15° 45.5' E
Long, rather flat ridge leading from Wieneritinden 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 Nørdestfellet and Lyngjellet, Hopen. F. = the flat saddle. The name is probably after the flat surface in the depression. Iversen 1926.

Flatskjæret 77° 29.4' N 14° 33.5' E
Rock in Vestervågen, the western bay in the inner part of Recherchejorden, 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.


Flatey 79° 00.1' N 30° 21.0' E
Island of the southeastern coast of Abeleya, about one km west of the southern point of Lågtinga, Kong Karls Land. F. = the flat island. Arnesen 1980.

Flatey 79° 16.0' N 16° 00.0' E
The coastal lowland at the mouth of Flateyrdalen, on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. Name given by the Norwegian trapper Georg Bjørnnes, who had his hut (Flateyehytta) here. Georg Bjørnnes (Harland and Masson-Smith 1962).

Flateyrdalen 79° 17.0' N 16° 08.0' E

Flateyrhytta 79° 16.5' N 16° 00.0' E

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 overflown 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 Fleinjellet and north of Valhallfonna, Ny-Friesland. F. = the bare or naked valley. Orvin 1964.

Feinegga 78° 04.5' N 16° 16.5' E
Ridge forming the northern part of Battjellet 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

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 Skjolddal and Øgledalen north of Agardhfjellet in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. F. = the baldhead. Orvin 1960.

Fleksen 80° 50.0' N 22° 18.0' E
Small island outside Springerodden on the eastern side of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Named after the dark part of sedimentsaries on the northeastern side of the island. Hjelle 1966.

Fleksbreen 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° 55.0' 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
1.5 km long ridge forming the northern part of Akseløya, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. F. = the flint ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

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).

Flintkammen 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).

Flinthornet 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.

Fiord dokka 77° 33.9’ N 15° 00.5’ E

About 700 m wide bay between Sternecaykja and Ahlstrandodden 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; Kvittfiskbukta, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13; Sandbakten, Nathorst (1900) p. 139.

Fleur de Lys Hafen, see Fleur de Lyshamna.

Fleur de Lys Lyst, see Kapp Fleur de Lys.

Fleur de Lys Hafen 79° 48.9’ N 13° 07.0’ E


Flogknauen 79° 29.1’ N 12° 51.5’ E


Flogtoppene 77° 04.3’ N 15° 47’ E

Two peaks, 804 and 873 m, on Sofiakammen, 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, Miñkinfjellet, Nemtinovfjellet and Gipsdalskongen in Bünsow Land. The glacier down to Gipsdalen is formed by two glacier arms, a minor from north towards Nordenskiöldsbreen, and a larger from northeast towards Tunabreen, separated by a long, narrow mountain ridge. The name is after the rich vegetation. Flora Glacier, Mathiesen 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 Långnesrabbane and Marvågen, separated by a long, narrow mountain ridge. The name is after the rich vegetation. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Floskjeret 77° 19.3’ N 15° 35’ E

A minor from north towards Nordenskiöldsbreen, and a larger from northeast towards Tunabreen, separated by a long, narrow mountain ridge. The name is after the rich vegetation. Flora Glacier, Mathiesen 1922.

Flosbreen 79° 50’ N 22° 50’ E

Glacier in the western part of Austfonna, just east of Venesjeen, and northeast of Winsnesbreen, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

Flosjesjøen 80° 01.0’ N 23° 04.0’ E

About 6 km long lake between Beistkollen and Austfonna, south in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Fløt(e) = woodland mountain plain. Arnesen 1969.
Fløtvatnet  78° 52.3′ N 10° 44.5′ E  

Flower Glacier, see Flowerbreen.  
Flower Pass, see Flowerskaret.  
Flower Valley, see Flowerdalen.  
Flower Valley, see Blomsterdalen.

Flowerbreen  78° 10′ N 16° 30′ E  

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. Blommedalen, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32; Flower Valley, Conway 1897 b; Reindeer Valley, Gatty 1895.

Flowerdalselva  78° 19.2′ N 16° 32.5′ E  

Flower-Garden, see Blomsterdalen.  
Flowerskaret, see Flowerskaret.

Flowerskaret  78° 10′ N 16° 30′ E  

Flygnerfonna, see Flygnerfonna.  
Flyngard, see Smæerenburg.

Flytangen  77° 21.6′ N 14° 08.0′ E  
Lake southernmost on Fløysletta in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fly means 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 Sørfljøa into the sea near Strandskjerka, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. F. = the barren plain brooks. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Flydammene  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 Jøns 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).
**Fløifj.,** see Fløyfjellet.

**Fløya** 77° 32.4’ N 21° 53.5’ E

**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. F. = the wing. After the situation of the outer wing of the mountains south of Dunderbukta. *Fløyfj.*, 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.

**Fløyoddan** 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.

**Fløytjørna** 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 Flåtjørna to the sea, 7.5 km west of Ny-Alesund, northernmost in Oscar II Land. F. = the ledge brook. Kvadehuk-Ny-Alesund 1957.

**Flåen** 79° 55.0’ N 16° 20.0’ E
Low mountain between Verlegenhusletta 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.

**Flåtana** 80° 02.0’ N 16° 00.0’ E

**Flåtjøna** 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. Kvadehuk-Ny-Alesund 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.

**Fog Camp. No identifiable geographical locality.** Binney (1925 c) p. 154.

**Fogberget** 80° 00’ N 19° 00’ E
Mountain west of Søre 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

**Fogelfjellet,** see Fuglefjellet. *Fog-saddle,* see Skoddepasset.

**Fokiden** 78° 51.1’ N 10° 32.0’ E
Small islet off the northernmost part of Hornflya, 200 m north of Selneset, in the northernmost part of Prins Karis Forland. F. = a Norwegian version of the word Phocidae = seal. The only colony of common seal between Fuglehukuen and Kapp Nietoe is situated here and on Selneset 200 m south-southwest. Gjertz 1990.

**Fokkberga** 78° 50.0’ N 17° 00’ E
Small nunataks on the northernmost side of Conwayjøkulen, a tributary glacier to Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. F. = the snowdrift nunatak. 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).

**Foksnsæs,** see Revnosa.

**Foktinden** 77° 33.4’ N 16° 22.5’ E
Peak, 1116 m, southernmost in Gloføykja, between Stenstrupbreen 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 Berzeliusbreen, between Hessbreen and Blümckebræne, 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 Gránutane, 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 Jons 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).

Foltmarfdalen 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 Foltmarfdalen, 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 Ishavszundersøkelser 1935.

Fonnbrauta 79° 23.4’ N 22° 40.0’ E

Fonndalen 78° 07.0’ N 22° 10.0’ E

Fonndalsbreen 80° 04.0’ N 23° 17.0’ E


Fonnsjøen 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

Fonnkampen 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.

Fonnygggen 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).

Fonnryggsbreen 77° 23.4’ N 22° 40.0’ E
1.5 km long lake about 2 km north of Nordmarka in the eastern part of Austfonna, southeasternmost in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Fonn = glacier. Lytskjold 1985.

Fonnkampen 77° 25.0’ N 22° 23.0’ E
Footoya 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; Heterland nvens de Reene floer, Poort 1720; I. Foot, De Geer 1923 a.

Forbesbreen 79° 19.5' N 11° 27.0' E About 5 km long glacier southwesternmost in the Lillehöök-breen complex, facing the inner part of Lillehöökfjorden, Albert I Land. After professor James David Forbes, 1809-68, glaciologist. GI. Hans Hess, Isachsen 1915; Glacier Hess, Isachsen 1912 a.


Fôrebreen 77° 57.4' N 17° 56.0' E About 6 km long glacier on the western and southern side of Adventfjorden, northernmost in Heer Land. After professor François Alphonse Forel, 1841-1912, Swiss limnologist and glaciologist. Arnesen 1969.

Forelandssundet, see Foerlandsundet.

Foreland Ford, see Forlandsundet.

Foreland Laichs, see Forlandsletta.

Foreland Sound, see Forlandsundet.

Foreland-Fjord, see Forlandsundet.

Foreland-salmi, see Forlandsundet.

Forlandsfjorden, see Forlandsundet.

Forlandssundet, see Forlandsundet.

Forerlyggen 79° 10.3' N 12° 28.0' E 1090 m high mountain ridge from Foerlindtinden between Fjortende Julibreen and Hakebreen, west in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

Forerlyggen 79° 11.0' N 12° 31.5' E About 1260 m high peak between Forelyggen and Målaryggen, 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.

Fôreneset 80° 36.8' N 20° 45.0' E The southern point of Parryøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. Fôre = furrow. Point with many furrows and small gaps. Hjelle 1980.

Fôrenesholmane 80° 36.5' N 20° 45.0' E Three islets south of Fôreneset, the southern point of Parryøya in Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.


Fôrhovden 79° 50' N 22° 16.3' E 308 m high, rounded mountain on Helvetesfjøya, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.
Forlandsflaket 78° 50' N 10° 30' E

Forlandsflaket, see Forlandsflaket. Forlandskreppa, see Forlandsrevet.

Forlandsletta 78° 22.0' N 11° 48.0' E
About 19 km long plain from Bogtjørna, Methuenfjellet, Tjernberget and Archibald Geikiebreen in the north to Vassdammen, the northern point of Persiakammen and further east Forlandskreppa, Forlandsflakket, Isachsen 1912 a; Plaine du Foreland, Isachsen 1915.

Forlandsrevet 78° 40' N 11° 00' E
Sandy reef between two (cuspate) sandy spits across the northern part of Forlandsundet, navigable only for vessels drawing up to 4 metres. Named after Prins Karls Forland. 2 Riften, Zorgdrager 1720; Forlandskreppa, Graarud (1913) p. 49; Forlandsøra, Qvigsø (1927) p. 24, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); La Barre, Isachsen 1915; Réclif du Foreland, Isachsen (1912) p. 57; 't Rif, Giles and Rep 1710; The Barr, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 232, The Barr. Edge 1625, Markham 1881.

Forlandsletta, see Forlandsletta. Forlandsundet, 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 Kvadehukken, and in the south by a line between Salpynten and Dau damannsdodden. 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 1668; Foreland Sound, British chart 2751; Foreland-Fjord, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Forelandsalimi, Saraste 1925 a; Forelandsfjorden, Christie (1851) p. 7; Forelandsundet, Isachsen (1908) p. 150; Forlandssundet, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; Foul Sound, British chart 2751; Fowle Sound, State Papers 1657; Hinter-Vorland, Zorgdrager (1750) p. 245; Kina Sound, Elwe 1792; Sir Thomas Smiths bay, Muller 1874; Voorlands fiord, van Keulen 1682, Giles and Rep 1710.

Forlandsøen, see Prins Karls Forland. Forlandsøra, see Forlandsrevet. Forsiustoppen, see Forlandsøyan.

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 Øyan, Isachsen 1912 b; Edinburgh I., Bruce 1913; Edinburgh Isles, Bruce 1908; Forlandsøyane, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; Forlandsøarna, Kolthoff (1901) p. 59; Forlandsøen, Norra & Södra, Levin 1904; Iles du Foreland, Isachsen 1915.

Forlandsøyane fuglereservat 78° 20.3' N 11° 36.0' E

Fortanna 77° 15' N 15° 00' E

Forteress, see Festningsen.

Fortet 78° 40' N 16° 30' E
Mountain between Petuniabukta and Adolfsbukta 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.
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 Vonzbreen (“hope glacier”) (mountain in the east). Mt Fortuna, De Geer 1916.

Fossiljelet, see Fossildalenen.

Fossildalenen 78° 05.6' N 14° 51.5' E
2.5 km long valley between Vestalaksla and Vesuvaksla northeast in Kjøglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Fossital, Gripp (1927) p. 35.

Fossite, see Fossildalenen.

Fossiland is a waterfall. Fossen 1925.

Fosterøyan, see Fosterøya.

Fosterøya 79° 35' N 19° 15' E

Foswinckelnuten 77° 05' N 16° 00' E
680 m high nunatak east of Mühlbacherbreen, southwest in Torell Land. See also Fasmerrøgda. 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 Pilsudskijella, 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 Agardhbjukta.
Foul Sound, see Forlandsundet.
Foule Sound, of Vuyte Rivier, see Agardhbjukta.
Fousound, see Agardhbjukta.
Fowl Bay, see Fuglefjorden.
Fowl Gat, see Fuglegattet.
Fowl I., see Fugløya.
Fowl I Plateau, see Fugløyfjellet.
Fowl Pt Gl., see Fuglepynten.
Fowl Range, see Agardhbjukta.
Fowl Sound, of Vuyte Rivier, see Agardhbjukta.
Foul 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 Fuglehholmene.
Fowl Sound, 79° N 11° E. Probably the outer part of Kongsfjorden. Muller 1874.
Fowl Sound, see Forlandsundet.
Fowl 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 Plateau, see Foxonna.
Fox Point, see Renardodden.
Fox Point, see Flathukene.
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 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.). Svalbardkommisær (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*, British chart 3203.

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 1104.

Fox Peak, see Foyen's Island.

Foyen (Framtidsoarna), 80° 20' N 26° 00' E
Island, area about 1.5 km², off the eastern part of the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Sven Foyen, 1809-94, Norwegian sealing and whaling pioneer, in the Arctic for the first time in 1844. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Foyen I., Ulve 1872; *Føyen's Island*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 244; *Walrus Eyland*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Fram Glacier**, see Frambreen.

**Fram Glacier** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E

**Frambuksa** 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 Nordssylsbreen 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 Inglefieldbreen 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. = the future islands. 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

**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.

**FranceArtique**, 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.

**Franklinbreen** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E

**Franklinhalvøya** 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
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.

Franklinisundet

Franskebreen, see Gallerbreen.

Franzøya

Frazer G/., see Frazerbreen.

Frazerbreen
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 G/., Glen 1937.

Freboldryggen
Three km long and 1.5 km wide mountain ridge from Vardebreen southeastwards on the northern side of Blendedalen, 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 Grefswald 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

Fredbreen
About 3.5 km long glacier from Harefjellet west-northwestwards to the upper part of Scheelebreen in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. After Fredspipa. Orvin 1964.

Fredfonna
About 4.5 km long and 2.5 km wide glaciated plateau between Øyebreen and Mendelevbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. F. = the peaceful glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Fredheim

Fredkollen
About 510 m high, partly ice covered mountain between Pulkovobreen, Øyebreen and Fredfonna, north in Sørkapp Land. F. = the peaceful mountain. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Fredspipa
Mountain in the peninsula between Lady Franklinfjorden and Fredbreen, east in Nathorst Land. In the neighbourhood Nobeltoppen and Nobellebreen. F. = the peaceful mountain. Orvin 1960.

Freeman Bay, see Stormbukta.
Freeman-od Thymen Str., see Freemansundet.
Freeman Strait, see Freemansundet.
Freeman Strait Glacier, see Freemanbreen.

Freemanbreen
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, Michelmore 1934.

Freemens Bay, see Stormbukta.

Freemansundet
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: Freemans Inlett, Edge 1625, Seller 1671; Alderman Freemans Inlet, Scoresby 1820 b; Alt. Freemans Inlet, Hondius 1636; Dét. de Freeman, French chart 5375; Freeman-od Thymen 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; Våler Timenstrædet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 52; Walter Thymens fjord, Scoresby 1820 b; Walter Thymens Fjord, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Walter Thymens salmi, Saraste 1925 a, British chart 2751; Walter Tymens Fjoerd, Zorgdrager 1720; Wolten Tymens Fd., Barrow 1818; Wolter Thymens fjoerd, van Keulen 1682, Giles and Rep 1710.

Fregatten

Fregatholmame
Two islets on the western side of Hamnetangen on the northern shore of Daudmannsøya, southwest in Oscar II Land. Frigate (fregatt) was a type of warship used by legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiold, 1690-1720. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
Freya G., Mount in north of Geren in the southwestern part of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Wint ered in Hornsund 1899-1900, and was a member of Wasiliew's sledge expedition to Hedgehogfjellet in the spring of 1900. Fridriksmanskartet; P. Fridriksman, Wassing 1925.

Fridriksmanskaret, see Fridriksmanskartet. Fridthiofs Isfjell, see Fridtjovbreen. Fridjofhamnen, see Fridtjovhamna. Fridtjov Pt, see Fridtjovneset.

Fridtjovbreen 77° 50.0’ N 14° 29.0’ E About 14 km long glacier debouching into Fridtjovhamna in Van Mijenfjorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Minor tributary glaciers to Fridtjovbreen: Grån utbreen and Sagbræen from west to the lower part of Fridtjovbreen, and Nordre og Søre Aurdalsbre from the upper part of Fridtjovbreen to Aurdalen.

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 1885. Svalbardkommissar (1927) map 5. Axeis Isbræ, Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 12; Bell-sunds-jøkeln, Torell (1859) p. 13; Fridthiofs Isfjell, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Fridthiofs Glacier, British chart 2751; Fridjofjäätkkko, Saraste (1925) p. 43; Glockensundgletscher, Lausberg (1913) p. 385.

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; Frifthiof-Huk, Svalzerbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 185; Pte fridtjov, Bourée 1912.

Friedrichsenfjella 78° 29.6’ N 17° 56.0’ E Mountain group between Filchnerfonna and postbreen, between Philippenebreen and Potpescniggbreen, north in Sabine Land. Filchner 1974.

Friedhofs-Halbinsel, see Gravneset. Friedrich Franz I., see Franøya.

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 Agardhalen, limited by Bellsundalen, Smidtberget, Lardyfjellet, a small valley on the northern side and Agardhalen, Heer Land. After Friedrich Bogdanovitch Smidt, 1832-1908, Balto-Russian palaeontologist and explorer, academician. See also Smidtberget and Bartbreen. Mt Friedrich, De Geer 1919 a.

Friedrich-GL., see Friedrichbreen. Friedrichsberg, see Kreftefjellet. Friedrichsen-Berge, 78° 30’ N 18° E Mountain group north of Potpescniggbreen, no natural geographical unit. Filchner 1914.

Frydyggen 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 Vaigatøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After professor Theodor (Thor) Magnus Frithiof, 1832-1913, botanist, professor at the University of Upsala, 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: Basilikaarabane, 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, Skilttoppen 790 m, Suessberget 900 m, Armfjellet 755 m, Neumayerberget 933 m, Aurkollen and Langryggen with Langryggåta 886 m. Friherre = baron (De Geer). De Geer's fjäll, Hamberg 1905.

Frish l., see Frischøya.

Frischøya 79° 10’ N 19° 30’ E One of Vaigatøyane in Hinlopenstretet. Uncertain whether the island can be identified. After Karl Friedrich Frish, 1808-74, corrector at Deutsches National Lyceum at Stockholm, Sweden. He wrote a number of articles on Spitsbergen in Petermanns Geogr. Mitt. in the 1860’s. Frisch l., Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

Frohatten 77° 51.2' N 17° 03.0' E

Frontelva 78° 23.6' N 12° 44.5' E

Frontfjellet 77° 24.6' N 14° 34.0' E
Four km long mountain with a peak of 621 m, including Frontfjellinosa 495 m, on he 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).

Frontfjellinosa 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

Frontryggen 78° 45.0' N 16° 40.0' E
Small mountain ridge at the junction between Conwayjokulen and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Frontsjaen 78° 24.8' N 12° 45.5' E
Small lake on the edge of the northern part of Eidemmoren, west in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.

Frontvatnet 78° 43.1' N 10° 44.5' E

Frosnæsøer, see Frostøyaene. Frostbre, see Bivrostfonna.

Frøstbreen 79° 30' N 17° 30' E

Frostisen 78° 02.5' N 15° 43.0' E

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 Storeøya, east of Nordaustlandet. Norwegian adaptation of the English name. Frosne øer, Carlsen (1863); Østørne, Johannessen 1890.

Frukostneset, see Dugurdneset. Frustrationhuveli, see Sauriedalen. Frühstück-Spitze, see Dugurdneset.

Frysjafjellet 77° 42.5' N 15° 28.5' E
Two km long and 495 m high south-eastern part of Frontfjellet, Arnesen 1981.

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 Frysjafjellet. 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 Frysjafjellet. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Frysjafjord 77° 43.9' N 15° 24.5' E
Point formed of gravel from the river Frysjafjord, east of Bergmanbukta on the northern coast of the western part of Nathorst Land. After Frysjafjord. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Fraenkel Plaat, 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. Andréës ballon 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. Andréës ballon expedition 1897. Kjaer (1932) pl. 1.

Frænkeltoppen 79° 40' N 12° 30' E
Mountain, 788 m, east of Klinckowstromfjorden, 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. Andréës ballon expedition 1897. Mt Frænkel, De Geer 1913; Set Frænkel, Guissze 1904.

Frønskaret 78° 21.3' N 13° 50.0' E
Pass from Nansenbreen to Esmarkbreen between the southwestern point of Dalslandfjella and Polhagda, 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.

Freyabreen 79° 30' N 18° 00' E Glacier east of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After the goddess Freya in Norse mythology. Freya Gl., De Geer 1923a.

Fresyneset 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.

Fuglebø, see Kongshamaren.

Fuglefeld, see Fuglefelda.

Fuglefeldet, 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 Granberget and Pilarbergen, and the plateau between Grumandalten 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, Stavnicker (1948) p. 80; Fuglefjeld, Holmsen (1911) b) p. 71.

Fuglefjellset 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; Fugelfjället, 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. Navnekomiten (1923), Norwegian chart 303, 1926. B. aux oiseaux, Guérard 1628; Baie met de Eylanden, Blaeu 1662; De grote Vogel bay, Commelin 1644; Fair Haven, Scoresby 1820 b; Faire Haun, Edge 1625; Faulbucht, Miethe (1923) Taf. 69 b; Foul B., Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, German chart 155; Foul 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 Baj, Blaeu 1662; Zealnd Bay, Addison 1904; Vaugues 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 Fuglehall and Helisberg to Talaverafljá and Freemansundet, in the southwestern part of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. Buédel (1960) p. 84. Vogelweidebach, Buel (1960) p. 84.

Fuglehallet 78° 13.4' N 21° 02.5' E Slope east of the southernmost plateau in Kreftberget, Barentsøya. In the summer a large number of birds nest here, and the slope is green owing to the dung from the birds. Buédel 1960. Vogelweide, Buel 1960 and (1961) pp. 83 and 98.

Fugleholmene 79° 40' N 11° 00' E Group of small islands and rocks east of Fugleøya, 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, Zorgdrager 1720; Archipelago, Colom 1650; D’arsippyel, van der Brugge (1635) p. 14; D’Arsipelle, van der
Brugge (1635) p. 9; De Arssypel, 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; Fugleøya, 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 gener of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common on this location. Fugleskjergattet; Skerry Gat, De Geer (1913) p. 254.

**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 peninsula 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. Fowl Pt, De Geer 1913, Prinz Elias Pick, Barry 1894 g.

**Fuglesangen**

79° 50' N 11° 00' E

Island, 4.1 km², in Nordvestøyane, northeastermost 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 (Plautus alle). Birds Song, Martens (1711) p. 30; Bird's Sound, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 249; Canto d' Vecelli, Martens (1680) p. 42; Chant de l'Oiseau, de Reste 1801; Chant des oiseaux, Bernard (1715) p. 33; De Vogel Sang, Jansz 1651 b; De Vogel-sangh, van der Brugge (1635) p. 9; Fugelsang, Letellier 1897; Fuggelsang, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; Fuglesangen, Svalbard chart 7 (1934); Fæglingsang, Tottie 1892; Vogelsang, Pages 1782; Vogelsang-saaresta, André (1930 b) p. 120; Vogelsang, Zorgdrager (1720) p. 89, Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 a, Muller 1874, British chart 2751, German chart 155; Vogel-Sang, Orléans (1907) p. 35.

**Fuglehuken**

79° 50' N 10° 30' E

The northern point, comprising Fuglehukfjellet, 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 Frontmont, Pierre (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, Pages 1782; Foul Foreland, Scoresby 1820 b; Faire Foreland, Edge 1625, Conway 1906; Faire-fordan, Poole (1610) Purchas XIV p. 8; Färre forland, Gerrits 1613; Fayerland, Poole (1610) Purchas XIV p. 8; Fuglehuken, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; Fuglehuken, Christie 1851; Hoek van t Noord Voorland, of Vogel hoek, Gies and Rep 1710; Noordhöek, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Gies and Rep 1710; Nord-Fjordland, Martins 1675; Nordhuk, Kulstad (1871) p. 6; Nordvordan, Martins 1675; Pointe des Oiseaux; Vogel Hk, Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 a; Vogel Hoeck, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Vogel hoek, Barents 1598; Vogel Hook, Conway 1906; Vogel Huk, German chart 155; Vogel Insel, Pages 1786; Volucrum simum. Gerrits (1619) p. 50; Vogelklippener, 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


**Fuglehukfjellet**

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.

**Fuglehukflaket**

78° 50' N 10° 00' E

Submarine plateau north of Fuglehuken, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart 507 (1941) and 510 (1946).
Fuglevatna 76° 35.0' N 16° 20.0' E
Eight small lakes in the central part of Øylandsvatna, southernmost on Øylandet, southwest in Sørkapp Land. F. = the bird lakes. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Fugløya 79° 40' N 11° 00' E
Island, 2.5 km², 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). Foul l, Beechey 1818; Fowl l., De Geer 1913; Fuggelya, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; Noorwegen, Gies and Rep 1710.

Fugleyfjellet 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 Lagersfjellet, Vasaholmen 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. Gf. Fuhrmeister , Guise 1904.

Fuhrmeisterdalen 78° 26.5' N 17° 01.0' E
About 2 km long valley from Tempelfjorden towards Burn Murdorchbreen, between Gerdfjella 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

Fukstind 77° 42.1' N 17° 56.0' E

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

Fulmadalen 78° 12.5' N 17° 50.0' E
About 9 km long valley southeastwards from the upper part of Sassendalen to Jåkulvatnet in Sabine Land. After the fulmar petrel. Falmer Tal, Filchner 1914; Fulmer Valley, Conway 1897 b.

Fur Valley, see Fulmadalen. 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 Furdalsaksja and Jons Jacobfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the furrow valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Furdalsaksja 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 mountain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Furryggen 79° 58.0' N 18° 55.0' E

Furfjordodden 78° 12.2' N 13° 44.5' E

Furystakken 78° 50' N 16° 40' E
The northernmost nunatak in Miggat-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

Fyllittknausen 78° 32.1' N 11° 24.0' E
333 m high peak northernmost on the mountain ridge from Ferrierpigen, west in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Phyllite Knoll, Tyrrell 1921.

Fyrdammen 78° 03.8' N 13° 37.5' E

Fyrisbreen 78° 50' N 15° 00' E

Fyrisgrandane 78° 50' N 15° 00' E
River plains in Dicksondalen off Fyrisbreen, Dickson Land. After Fyrisbân, 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

**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.
**Fæstningen**, 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 Fløysetta, 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).

**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; *Snøstebreen*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).

**Førstehytta** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E

**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; *Snøstebreen*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).

**Førstehytta** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E

**Førstebreen**, see Forlandsøyane.
**Førlandsøna**, see Forlandsøyane.
**Førlandsön, 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; *Snøstebreen*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).

**Førstehytta** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E

**Førstebreen**, see Forlandsøyane.
**Førlandsøna**, see Forlandsøyane.
**Førlandsön, Norra & Södra**, see Forlandsøyane.

**Førstehytta** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E

**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; *Snøstebreen*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).

**Førstehytta** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E
Gaffelbekkane 77° 49.2' N 13° 54.0' E
Several brooks on Lågnesflya with a common outlet in Marvågen, about 1 km north of Marvågtjarna, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the fork brooks. Gaffelbekkane, Svalbard chart 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. Gaffelbreen, Isachsen 1915; Gl. Gaffelbreen, 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.

Gailbg., see Osten-Sakenfjellet.

Gaimardtoppen 77° 26.1' N 14° 44.0' E
595 m high peak in the Recherchebreen complex, between Rambornbreen 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.

Galerhøe 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 Venernbreen, Veternbreen, 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, Bjernøya. 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 Skollbreen.

Galeiholmene 78° 18.5' N 12° 53.0' E

Galileotoppen 79° 00.0' N 17° 20.0' E

Gallerbreen 79° 05.0' N 17° 00.0' E
Tributary glacier from west to Veteranen and situated between Irvingfjellet and Solfjellet. Franskebreen, Cabanes 1951; Val des Francais, Cabanes 1951; Val des Fransais, Cabanes 1951.

Gallerie, 78° 40' N 14° 30' E. Mountain east of Ekmanfjorden, probably the same as Kapitol. Drasche 1874.
Gallerie, see Kapitol.

Galleriholmen 77° 22.9' N 22° 33.0' E
Islet between Delitschøya and Pongtongen east in Tjuvøfjorden, 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. Gjeritz 1990.

Gallionspynten, see Hudsonodden.
Gallopin Banc, see Gallopingrunnen.
Gallopin shoal, see Gallopingrunnen.

Gallopingrunnen 79° 16.1' N 11° 56.0' E

Gallopin-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 Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. G. = the boar.

Galtreyggen 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 Brynhalden and Hagendalen, southernmost 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

Gandfjellet 78° 22.3' N 13° 38.5' E
About 750 m high, mainly snow covered mountain between the upper part of Venernbreen 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 Rjufjorden, 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.

Gangdalskjeegl 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).

Gangerovfjella 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 Roll, Viking, conqueror of Normandy, France. Mt Gange-Rolv, Isachsen 1915, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

Gangnuten 79° 10.9' N 17° 59.0' E

Gangpassbekken 77° 01.8' N 15° 13.5' E

Gangpassbreen 77° 02.1' N 15° 17.5' E

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

Ganzen-Eiland, see Gåsholmen.

Garborgnuten 78° 40' N 14° 30' E

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. Lytskjold 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 Gråhuken, 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 Bláfjell 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 Gásbreen 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

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,

Gassen 77° 09.0’ N 22° 45.0’ E
The westernmost of the large islets in Menkøya, south of Edgeøya. G. = the gander. In the neighbourhood other birdnames like Alka and Havella.

Gat Valley, see Kobbefjordalen.

Gatytoppen 78° 10’ N 16° 30’ E
Mountain, 868 m, between De Geerdalen and the mouth of Sassenelva, northeastermost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Victor Herbert Gatty, 1864-1922, business man and alpinist. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. Dôme Victor Gatty, Dubois 1912.

Gaulodden 78° 24.0’ N 20° 45.0’ E

Gaulalsfløttá 78° 23.0’ N 20° 50.0’ E

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 Fløysodden on south, on the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the wildgoose (Anser bernicla) lakelets. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Gauda, see Caltexfjellet.

Gauthiod Range, 79° 40’ N 11° E. Name used of the mountains east of Smeerenburfjorden. They hardly form a geographical unity. De Geer 1913.

Gavltinden 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 Jamtlandryggen between Triryggtoppen and Mediumfjellet, southwest in Oscar II Land. G. = the gable peak. Orvin 1964.

Gavlt oppane 77° 27.0’ N 14° 58.5’ E
Three peaks, 878, 805 and 715 m, southermost 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 Slåksdalen, 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 Drygalsikikammen, 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.


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.


Gebrooken land. The northwestern coast of Spitsbergen, not a geographical unit. Moxon 1655.

Geddes Beaches, see Geddesfjøya.

Geddesfjellet 78° 34.4’ N 11° 10.0’ E
386 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.

Geddesfjøya 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 Gchedéonov, Wassiliew 1925.

Geedebreen 78° 46.9’ N 18° 14.5’ E
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 Geerabukta.
Geier-Bg., see Stubendorffberget.
Geikie Gl., see Geikiebreaene.
Geikie Glaciers, see Geikiebreaene.

Geikiebreaene 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. Geikies moran, Kjellstrøm 1901.

Geikies morän, see Geikiemoren.
Geirsnaget, see Geikies moran.

Geikiemoren 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. Geikiebreaene.

Geikiebreaene, see Geikiebreaene.

Geitpasset 78° 33.0’ N 12° 00’ E

Generaldentoppen 77° 31.5’ N 18° 06.5’ E

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

Geograffygen 77° 22.7’ N 15° 42.0’ E
Four km long mountain ridge with the heights 815 and 868 m, between Penckbreen, Lågryggfonna and Tirolarbreen in the Penckbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See also Richthofenberget. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Geografyøya 78° 59.0’ N 21° 28.0’ E
Islet in the eastern part of Bastianøyane, south of Wilhelmøya in Hinlopenstretet. G. = the geographer island. This group of islands, several islands are named after German geographers. Orvin 1961.

Geologtoppen 78° 19.2’ N 13° 39.0’ E
Glacier defile between Kjerulfbreen and Esmarkbreen, between the southern spur of Galderhø and Geologryggen in the southern part of Oscar II Land. G. = the geologist pass. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Geologryggen 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 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

Georg-Gl., see Georgbreen.
Gerardfjella 78° 27.5' N 17° 08.0' E

Gerardodden 80° 00' N 19° 00' E

Gerard Øy, see Gerdøya.

Gerdøyane, see Gerdøya.

Gerdersbotn 77° 27.3' N 16° 58.0' E

Gerd Øy, see Gerdøya.

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 Klovingen.

Gestrikland Ridge, see Gestriklandkammen.

Gestriklandkammen 78° 23.9' N 13° 53.0' E

Gevjonfjellet 79° 25.0' N 14° 40.0' E
1085 m high mountain southeast of Forkfjorden, 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 de/le Tre Corone, see Kronebreen.
Giant’s Chair, see Gyrestolen.

Giardtinden 79° 09.4' N 12° 19.5' E
978 m high mountain peak easternmost in Casimir-


Gerardfjellet 78° 38.0' N 16° 51.0' E
River south of and along the lateral moraine of Nordenskiöldbreen from Cadeliffjellet to Santabukta in Bünsow Land. After Gertrit 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.

Gerritszodden 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.

Gertraudsplotz, see Tyskerfjellet.

Gerrit Neve, see Amsterdam.

Gerrit Neve, 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.

Gerritiszodden 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.

Gerritszodden, see Edgeøya. Gerrits eylát. The eastern part of Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. Plancius 1612.

Gerritszodden 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.

Gertraudsplotz, see Tyskerfjellet.

Gerrit Neve, see Amsterdam.

Gerrit Neve, 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.

Gerritszodden 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.

Gertraudsplotz, see Tyskerfjellet.

Gerrit Neve, see Amsterdam.

Gerhardfjellet 78° 38.0' N 16° 51.0' E
River south of and along the lateral moraine of Nordenskiöldbreen from Cadeliffjellet to Santabukta in Bünsow Land. After Gertrit 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.

Gerritszodden 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.

Gertraudsplotz, see Tyskerfjellet.

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Gerrit Neve, 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.

Gerritszodden 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.

Gertraudsplotz, see Tyskerfjellet.

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Gerritszodden 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.

Gertraudsplotz, see Tyskerfjellet.

Gerrit Neve, see Amsterdam.

Gerrit Neve, 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.

Gerritszodden 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.

Gertraudsplotz, see Tyskerfjellet.

Gerrit Neve, see Amsterdam.
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).


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 Isfartsverk 1930; Lamont 1861; Ekholm (1887) p. 34; Lamont 1861; Qvigstad (1927) p. 45; Zaliv Zinevra, Wassiliew 1926.

Gilessøen. The western part of Kongsøya. Gilessend, see Kvitøya. Gilessøen Land, see Kongsøya. Gilessøen Land, see Svenskøya. Gilessøen Land, see Kong Karls Land. Gilessøen-maa, see Kvitøya.

Gipshuken 78° 5' N 16° 00' E 962 m high peak east of Bolterskardet, Nordenskiöld Land. After Kenneth Lebrun Gibson 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 Between Egsetstranda and Bekkeskardet. Svalbard kommissær 1981. Gipshuken Land, see Kvitøya.

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' 0" 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' E Narrow and deep ice-valley between Nivlheim and Woodfjorden in Andrè Land. Name from Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

Giortgamen, see Hiorthhamn. Gips Bay, see Gipsvika. Gips Hoek, see Gipsvika.

Gipsdal 78° 16' 30" E Name of recognized claim east of Billefjorden, coal- and gypsum-bearing district of 247.6 km², 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 Bünos Lund. 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 Gipsdal to Gipsvika, in the southern part of Bünos Lund. From neighbouring name. River Gip, Balchin 1941.

Gipsdalskongen 78° 35' 5" N 17° 25' 0" E 1110 m high mountain surrounded by Gipsdal, Florabreen, Tunabreen, Jacksontoppen and Pattersonfjellet, innermost in Gipsdal and visible from all over Gipsdal, easternmost in Bünos Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

Gipshuk, see Gipshukslletta.

Gipsvikan, mountain range with the highest peak, Cowantoppen 760 m high, northernmost in the mountain complex, southwest in Bünos Land. G. = the gypsum hook. After the gypsum beds in the surrounding mountains. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. Cap gipsifere, Ekholm (1887) p. 34; Gips Hoek, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Gips Hook, French chart 5375; Gyps
Huge, (1916) p. 158; Middelland, Muller 1874; Mount Jean, Mathieson 1920; Mt Pic Blanc, Wassiliew 1925; 't Middel-land, Giles and Rep 1710.


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. Gyp, 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 Bukitinden, Oscar II Land. After Knut Hagbart Gisle Thorlksen, 1894-1940. The glacier is situated on the eastern side of Thorkelsenfjellet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1991.


Giaeverneset 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 Giaever, 1842-97, Tromsø, Norway, business man and shipowner. C. Giaever, British chart 2751; C. Gjaever, Ulve 1872; Lindemanodden, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

Gjallarbreen, see Cookbreen.


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 Heimfjellhumpane in the northern part of Heimfjella to Storbukta, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the ravine brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).


Gjelhallet 78° 15' N 17° 00' E Plain and slope between Gjelrabbane and Sassenelva, westernmost in Sabine Land. G. = the ravine slope, because Gjelrabbene above Gjelhallet are separated by deep ravines. Svalbard map C9 (1950).


Gjelsvikkind, see Sigden.

Gjerstadfjellet 78° 40' N 13° 00' E Nunatak, 1007 m, south of Kongsvegen, north in Oscar II Land. After Edward 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 Storilin, De Geer 1912; Set Gjerstad, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 74.


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.

Gjeaneset 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.

Gjevatnet 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 Lovliebreen. Gl. Andreas, see Andreasbreen. Gl. Anker, see Ankerbreen. Gl. Anna, see Eivindbreen. Gl. Anna Sofie, see Anna Sofiebreen. Gl. Arnellus, see Arneliusbreen.
Glacier No. 1, see Førstebreen.
Glacier No. 2, see Andrebreen.
Glacier No. 3, see Tredjebreen.
Glacier No. 4, see Fjerdabreen.
Glacier No. 5, see Femtubreen.
Glacier No. 6, see Sjettebreen.
Glacier No. 7, see Sjuubreen.
Glacier Nordenfjeldske, see Nordenfjeldskebreen.
Glacier Nygaard, see Nygaardbreen.
Glacier of Poles, see Polakkbreen.
Glacier Penck, see Bjørlvikbreen.
Glacier Princesse Irene, see Irenebreen.
Glacier Schjelderen, see Schjelderpuren.
Glacier Sergievsky, see Paulabreen.
Glacier Skovznoi, see Transparentbreen.
Glacier Sykora, 78° 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 Venner, see Venernbreen.
Glacier Wassiliew, see Vasil'evbreen.
Glacier østgôta, see Austgôtabreen.
Glacier øyen, see øyenbreen.
Glacier-bay, see Averfjorden.
Glacers Geikie, see Geikiebreen.

Gladbekken 78° 04.1’ N 14° 12.5’ E

Gladdalen 78° 04.2’ N 14° 14.0’ E

Glasberget 79° 20’ N 12° 00’ E
Mountain, 1036 m, east of the upper part of Lilliehöökbreen, between Löttbreen and Lilliehök breen, 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

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

Glasiologknusaen 77° 04.9’ N 15° 27.5’ E
Characteristic, steep crag in the southwestern part of Styngfjellet, dividing Styngfjelbreen and Skilryggbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the glaciological party of the Polish IIInd 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 Bjørkampen 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

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 Snosalen 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 Niggi, see Niggdalen.
Glen Watson, see Wolfschondalen.
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

Glenmore, see Glenmoreadal.

Glenmoreadal 78° 40’ N 10° 30’ E

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 gleaming or shining mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Glimisen 77° 10’ N 16° 00’ E
Glacier flowing from Fonnyggen and Gilmmetta to Drevbreen, southwest in Torell Land. G. = the gleaming or shining ice. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
Glimtoppen

Peak, 812 m, on the southern side of Langhommelen between Kleivbreen and Kroppbreen north in Heer Land. G. = the gleaming or shining peak. Orvin 1964.

Glint Gl., see Glinktreen.

Glinktreen

Glacier on Lomfjordhalvøya, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After glink (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. Glink, De Geer 1923 a; Glinktreen Gl.

Glintdalen

Valley on Lomfjordhalvøya, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After glink (geogr. term), meaning wall or cliff face in sedimentary rocks at a coast, or between a higher and lower land surface. Mts Glink, De Geer 1923 a.

Glintefonna

Ice-cap on Scaniahalvøya westernmost in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Glink, one of the dwellings of the gods in Norse mythology. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Glinkte Glacier-cap, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4; Nêvé dôme Glinkte, De Geer 1923 a.

Glinktenova

The westernmost mountain at Scaniahalvøya, just inside Selanderneset, westernmost in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Winsnes.

Glitter

Crag north of Forsetekollen in Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. Glitter was the home of Forsete in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

Glitra

Lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. G. = the glittering. Probably so named because the surface of the lake that is glittering. Hoel 1925.

Glitrebreken


Glitrefjellet

Mountain, 902 m, between Reindalen and Lundstrodmdal, Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the glittering mountain. Svalbardkommissionsar (1927) map 25.

Glitto Glaciers-cap, see Glinktefonna.

Glocken Sund, see Beilsund.

Glockenberg, see Klokkefjellet.

Glockenspitze, see Klokkefjellet.

Glockensundgleitscher, see Fridtjovbreen.

Glofayken, see Gloføykja.

Gloføykja


Glomma, see Glåma.

Glopbreen

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.

Gloonkeken

About 7 km long glacier in the Morabreen complex, at the western side of Elvdalfjellet, west in James I Land. Liestøl 1987.

Gl. Gl., see Glinktreen.

Glomma, see Glåma.

Glofdalen

Small valley west of Oswaldfjellet, Bjørnøya. Glugg means small opening in a wall (also used about a valley gap). Hoel 1925.

Glofrogdalsvatna

Small lakes in Gluggdalen, Bjørnøya. Glugg means small opening in a wall (also used about a valley gap). Hoel 1925.

Głotnenten


Glupen

Gap west of Alfredfjellet, on the southwestern shore of Bjørnøya. G. = the gap. Hoel 1925.

Gluud Pt, see Gluudneset.

Gluudneset

Sandy spit south of Kongsfjorden, on Bregerhalvøya, 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.

Glyfsdal

Narrow valley in the western side of Gangerolvfjella, in the western part of Dickson Land. G. = the crevice valley. Harland 1952.

Glyntnosa


Glrabreen

Small glacier west of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Glera one of the horses of the gods in Norse mythology. Gler = the bright one. Gl. Gler, De Geer 1923 a; Glarabreen.

Glerofjellet

Mountain crag north of Glerabreen, south of Valhalla, Ny-Friesland. After Glera, meaning the bright one. Horse of one of the god's in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
Gloersenfjellet 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 Hallywifjellet, 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

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.

Gláma 78° 33.0’ N 21° 10.0’ E
River from Veslemjøsa northwards to Ginevratbreen, north on Barentsøya. After a river in Norway. Glomma, Büdel.

Gmeinarryggen 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

Gneisodden 78° 55’ N 16° 20’ E
Point at the front of Stubendorfbreen in Vestfjorden, southwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

Gnipa-Höhle, 79° N 11° 30’ E. Ice cave, northeast of Ebelfothamna, on the western shore of Krossfjorden. The cave has now melted completely away. After Gniphahelleren, 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 Mitrahalvøya, 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 Lytskjold.

Gnombreen 78° 35.0’ N 17° 40.0’ E

Gnäberget, 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, goddes and maid to Frigg in Norse mythology. Arnesen 1987.

Gnålberget 77° 00’ N 15° 40’ E

Gnåloden 77° 00’ N 15° 40’ E

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’dem (Samis), meaning reindeer. Arnesen 1983.

Godfreybukta 80° 16.0’ N 24° 10.0’ E

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

Goës Bay, see Stormbukta.
Goës Bay, see Gåshamna.
Goës Glacier, see Gåshamna.
Goës Hafen, see Gåshamna.
Goës’hamn, see Gåshamna.

Goësbrøen 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 Goësdatnet, 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). Sørbrø, Pillewizer 1939.

Goës-Hafen, see Gåshamna.

Goësvatnet 76° 53.7’ N 15° 54.5’ E
Small, ice-dammed lake in front of Goësbrøen and on the southern side of the lower part of Gåsbrøen, northwest in
Sarkapp 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.


**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, Andree Land. After Gondul, valkyrie in Norse mythology.

**Gonville Glacier**, see Gnievillebreen.

**Gonvillebreen** 78° 45’ N 16° 00’ E Small glacier connected with Caiusbreen, west of the upper part of Heröybreun, Dickson Land. After the Cambridge College “Gonville and Caius”, UK. According to Glen this is the glacier on the western side of Sentinelknæsuen. This was, however, corrected by him in a letter of June 22, 1939. Harland 1952. **Gonville Glacier**, Mann 1933.


**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.


**Gotiahalvøya** 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’ile Gotia**, De Geer 1923 a.

**Gottlandn Ryggen**, 77° 30’ N 14° E. De Geer 1919 b.

**Gottwaldthøgda** 80° 10.0’ N 19° 40.0’ E Crag at the head of Brennevinfjorden, 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
306 m high mountain between Omondreyen 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

Grafen-Höhe, see Grevefjellet.
Grafenässet, see Likneset.
Graham Range, see Grahamkammen.

Grahamkammen 78° 30.4' N 16° 46.0' E

Gramdalen 77° 55.7' N 16° 03.5' E
About 3 km long valley from Greinhøgden and Greinbreane northwards through Litledalsfjellet and Granskaren, 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).

Grampaïnfjella 78° 37.5' N 11° 00.0' E
10 km long mountain ridge of Buchanansen, comprising Monacoefjellet 1084 m, Kasinoet 950 m, Neglene, Klerne 608 m, Djefeltommel 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 Grampaïn Hills, Scottish Highlands. Mt Mathieson, Bruce 1909; Mt Phipps, Bruce 1913; Northern Grampians, Bruce 1908, 1908 and 1913.

Grammyget 77° 55.2' N 16° 08.0' E
About 5.5 km long ridge between Gramdalen and Greinbreane in the west and Samuellsonbreen and Skallen 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 Rjødfjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) p. 81, Dege 1954.
Grań Stanislaskiego, see Stanislaskikammen.

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 Raudfjordbreen.
Grand glacier de Bell-Sound, see Recherchefjorden.
Grand Glacier Whales, see Strongbreen.

Grand Ravin, see Storgjelet.
Grand Spitzberge, 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 Sveagruva on Van Mijenfjorden, Spitsbergen. Mt Granholm, De Geer 1919 a.

Granite ridge, see Granitrabben.

Granittberget 80° 42.0' N 20° 51.0' E
Small mountain on the southern half of Phippsøya, in Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

Granittrabben 79° 33.0' N 11° 46.0' E
A granite ridge with three small nunataks, on the glacier southeast of the head of Brenningsfjorden, 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° 17.5' 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 Grannta river, a tributary river to Cam at Cambridge, UK. Harland 1952.

Graubraune In, see Dunøyane.

Grautaaget 74° 25' N 19° 06' E

Grautklatten 79° 23.4' N 11° 24.5' E
Nunatak northeast of Tvara on the southern side of Cailletetbreen in the western part of Lilliehöökbreen 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 hoek, see Gråhuken.
Grauwen hoek of Flache point, see Verlegenhuken.
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

**Gravneset** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E

**Gravnesodden** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E
The extreme end of Gravneset, Hoelhalvøya in Albert I Land. G. = the grave point. Old burial ground. *Burrying-ground Point*, Brighton (1866) p. 82.

**Gravadalensgraven**

**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.

**Gravssjøen** 77° 01.1' N 15° 54.5' E

**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.

**Gravådalensgraven**

**Gravådalensgraven**

**Green Harbour Tract**, 77° 50' N 14° E. Coal-bearing district east of Grønfjorden 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 Harbourfjellet**, 77° 50' N 14° E. Coal-bearing district southeast of the head of Grønfjorden, claimed in 1916 by A/S Svalbard Kulgruber, Oslo, Norway. The boundaries of this field were slightly different from those of “Grønfjordbotn”, Hoel (1916) p. 16.

**Greenlands**, see St. Hansholmane.

**Green Mt**, see Grønberget.

**Green valley**, see Grønfjorddalen.

**Greenbreen** 77° 40.0' N 15° 46.5' E
About 6 km long glacier from Haaviefjellet northwards to the western part of Bromeliadalen, 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 Harbourou**, see Grønfjorden.

**Greene land**, see Spitsbergen.

**Greene-harborough**, see Grønfjorden.

**Greenharbour Dal**, see Grøndalen.

**Green-Edwardsfjord**, see Grønfjorden.

**Green-Harbour-lahti**, see Grønfjorden.

**Green-haven**, see Grønfjorden.

**Greenland**, see Spitsbergen.

**Greenland Spitsbergen**, see Spitsbergen.

**Green-Valley**, see Grønfjorddalen.

**Gregory Glacier**, see Duckwitzbreen.

**Gregoryfjellet** 78° 20.0' N 20° 40.0' E

**Gregory-fjellet**, see Gauldalsfløtta.

**Greinbrean**

Several connected glaciers limited by Littledalsfjellet, Littledalen, Greinhegden, Krokkergen, Gramryggen and Gramdalen, from Greinhegden and Krokkergen northwards into Gramdalen, one branch westwards into Littledalen, Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the branch glaciers. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Greinhegden** 77° 54.0' N 16° 03.0' E
Mountain with peaks of 925, 955 and 1025 m, between Sundevalltoppen and Langnesdalen in the west and Krokkrgen in the east, south in Nordenskiöld Land. The mountain complex also consists of the southeastern spur named Steinharen. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Gren arbor**, see Grønfjorden.

**Gren Lant**, see Spitsbergen.

**Greneland**, see Spitsbergen.

**Grenharbor**, see Grønfjorden.

**Grenharbor Dal**, see Grøndalen.

**Grenna Valley**, see Grennabreen.

**Grennabreen** 79° 40’ N 14° 30’ E
Small glacier, near Grennabreen, east of the lower part of


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 Engelsbukta, 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.

Grænsefjellet 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 Poninskiya. The mountain was ascended by K. Haavim 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; Mtts 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).

Grevenite 77° 04.6' N 15° 55.5' E 695 m high mountain peak in the southern part of Luciakammen, southwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Austrian comtesse Lucia. Orvin 1960.


Gribnerfjell 77° 45.4' N 17° 42.0' E 841 m high and partly snow covered mountain surrounded by Keipbreen, Gribnebjellbreen, Lindstrømbreen and Inglefieldbreen in Heer Land. G. = the ugly mountain with coarse features. Arnesen 1969.

Gribnebjellbreen 77° 45.3' N 17° 38.5' E About 3 km long glacier between Hammeltoppane and Gribnebjell in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

Gråhukfonna, Ny-Friælsland. Named after Grid, who had the son Vidar with Odin in Norse mythology.

Gribekken 78° 00.3' N 13° 42.5' E Brook from Linnéfjella westwards through Griegfjelten along the southern end of Isflordfjøya to the river from Strokdammene 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 Griaaktakta 473 m, constituting the northern part of Linnéfjella, northwest Nordenskiöld Land. After Joachim Greig, 1849-1932, ship broker, Bergen, Norway. Mate on board “Vøringer”, 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. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 21. Griegfjell, Isachsen 1912 b; Linné M.T, De Geer 1910 a; Mount Starashchin, Conway (1897) p. 44.

Griegfjell, 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 AVS.

Grimaldi Bay, see Grimaldibukta.

Grimaldibukta 78° 40' N 11° 00' E Wide, open bay between Murrayneset and Troadeostraanda, 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, Bruce 1913.

Grimalditoppen 79° 04.8' N 11° 51.5' E 802 m high mountain just inside Kapp Guissee between Reppingen and Kappjellet, south and west in Haakon VII Land. After Grimaldi, family name of the princes of Monaco. See also Fryst-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.

Grimbotten 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 Ginevrobotnen in the northern part of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name.


Grimsbygrunnen 77° 05.0' N 16° 20.0' E Small glacier on the southern side of Grimfjellet, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1955.

Grimsby Ground, see Grimsbygrunnen.


Grinarbotnen, see Grønbogen.

Grinakertoppane 78° 40.0' N 12° 40.0' E Mountain peaks between Levenskioldfonna 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.

Grinakertoppane. See Grønbogen.

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.

Grinagard, see Groote Ys Berg.

Gripsholmfjellet 79° 40' N 11° 30' E Mountain, 760 m, east of Svitjodbreen, Vasahavøya, Albert I Land. After the castle Gripsholm on an island in lake Målaren, Sweden. Mt Gripsholm, De Geer 1913.

Gripsholmfjellet, see Grønbogen.

Grisdalen 77° 20.4' N 14° 17.5' E About 2 km long valley between Grisungen and Grisyggen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the hog's valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Griseryggen, see Grisyggen.

Grislevatna 74° 30' N 18° 55' E Small lakes in the northwestern part of Bjørnøya. G. = the scattered lakes. Hoel 1925.

Grisygggen 77° 20.2' N 14° 22.0' E Mountain with the heights 585 and 458 m, between Steindalen and Botnedalen, north of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the hog's back. Grisyggen, 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 Grisyggen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the piglet. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Grit Ridge, see Grisyggen.

Grijoerüne, see Duboisbreen.

Grijdal 79° 16.8' N 15° 24.3' E Small valley between Grjotrusta and Kistefjell in Paleontologfjella, Andrée Land.

Grijotplogen 79° 48.7' N 22° 30' E Small mountain between Fløtbreen and Winsnesbreen, west in Austfonna, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.


Grobreen 76° 57.0' N 16° 40.5' E About 3 km long glacier from Scott-Ruudfjellet north- and westwards to Mendeleevbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Gro Maurstad, b. 1928, daughter of Gunnar Scott-Ruud. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Groene haven, see Isfjorden.

Groene Herberg, see Groenfjorden.

Groene herberg, see Groenfjorden.

Groenlandia, see Spitsbergen.

Groenlandia, see Spitsbergen.

Groenhake, see Gråhuk en.

Gromodden 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.

Gromsby Ground, see Grimsbygrunnen.

Gromsbygrunnen 77° 00' N 14° 00' E Fishing ground on the northern part of Hornnyggen. Grimsby Ground, Close 1938.


Grinarbotnen, see Grønbogen.

Grimakertoppane 78° 40.0' N 12° 40.0' E Mountain peaks between Levenskioldfonna 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.

Grin Garbur, see Groote Ys Berg.

Gripsholmfjellet, see Grønbogen.

Gripsholm, see Groote Ys Berg.

Gripsholm, see Mittag-Lefflerbreen.

Groomodden 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 Stormesinhalvøya.

Groote Vogel Baa, see Scheibukta.

Groote Ys Berg, see Mittag-Lefflerbreen.

Groote Ys Berg, see Valhalla. Fonna.

Groote Ys Berg, see Austfonna.

Groote Inwyck, see Isfjorden.

Groo Kanebreen 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.
**Grotfjøra**
78° 55.0′ N 11° 20.0′ E

**Große Bucht**, see Storbukta.

**Große Grün-Hafen-Tal**, see Grøndalen.

**Große Insel**, see Storøya.

**Große Insel**, see Middøya.

**Große Moor**, see Stormyra.

**Große Norskö,** see Indre Norsköya.

**Große Steininsel**, see Storsteinhalvøya.

**Große Svithiod-Gletscher**, see Svitjodbreten.

**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 Groptjørna the hollow tarn. Kvadehukken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Adventfjorden**, north in Nordenskiöld Land. 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 Rusanowa, 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 Kilskjerå 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, Vasilev (1915) p. 89; Hoch-Zeits-Vorland, Bädel; Plaine de la Base Russe, Wassiliev 1925.

**Grunnvik**
77° 06.1′ N 15° 04.5′ E

**Grunnvågen**
76° 36.0′ N 16° 56.5′ E
Open bay between Kilodden 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

**Gruppa delle Wiches**, see Kong Karls Land.

**Grusbukta**
79° 42.2′ N 13° 16.5′ E

**Grusdievebreen**, see Gruzdievebreen.

**Grusholmen**, 76° 55′ N 16° 00′ E. Gravel islet in front of Körberbreen, Hornsund. Disappeared. G. = the gravel islet.

**Grusikilen**
79° 42.1′ N 13° 17.0′ E
Grusoddan 77° 48.2' N 16° 34.5'E
Point on the eastern side of Torellbukta on the northern coast of

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.
Grit Ridge, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912.

Grussjøen 78° 25.7' N 12° 50.5'E
Lake between the end moraines to Eidebreen,
Hydrografbreen and Vestgøtabreen, southwest in Oscar II Land.

Gruten 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. Fjørtoft 1983.

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.

Gruvbecken, see Gruvbekken.

Gruve 1 78° 10' N 15° 30'E
Former coal mine on the northwestern side of Longyeardalen,
noth 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,
noth 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. Stentrippledalen, Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S
1974.

Gruvedalen 77° 54.5' N 16° 43.0'E
Small valley north of Sveagruva between Deinvoltoppane
and the rest of Liljevalchfjellet, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sveagruva.

Gruvelfjellet 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 Slåkrbreen and the
lower part of Sjåkbreen, 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 Borgbreen.
Svalbardkommisær (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.

Gruvhjellgo 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

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
handicraftsmen to the Russian division of the Swedish-
Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. He
wintered in Hornsund 1899-1900. Gruisdévbreen; Vallé
Grousdev, Wassiliew 1925.

Grüner Hafen, see Grennfjorden.

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 Ganganoden in the
mouth of Wordiebukta, in the inner part of Rjøfjorden, Prins

Grytdalen 77° 25' N 14° 00'E
Valley on the northern side of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel
Jarlseberg Land. G. = the cauldron valley. Svalbard map B11
(1952).

Grytdalselva 77° 27.5' N 14° 12.0'E
River through Grytdalen to Dunderos in Dunderdalen,

**Grytdalsnuten**
77° 28.6' N 14° 18.0' E
712 m high peak between Grytalen and the southern part of Renardbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the cauldron valley peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Gryteberg, see Grytefjellet.**

**Grytefjellbeken**
80° 20’ N 19° 30’ E
Mountain, 515 m, northernmost on Laponinahalvøya in Gustav V Land, on the opposite side of Chemsideøya on Nordaustlandet. G. = the cauldron mountain. Ascended by A. E. Nordenskiöld and companions in 1861. Nordenskiöld 1863.

**Grytefjell, see Grytefjellet.**

**Grytevik**
87° 59.3' N 14° 34.5' E
Brook flowing from 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, Krokodalen and Gullstrandsfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Krokofonna 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 Gullstrandsfjellet. Gryteberg, Holmsen 1912; Grytefjell, Isachsen 1912; Mt Grytefjell, Isachsen 1915.

**Grytvika, see Grytvika.**

**Grytvika**
74° 28’ N 18° 47’ E

**Gräber-Halbinsel, see Gravneset.**
**Gräberplatz, see Gravneset.**
**Gräber-Spitze, see Eolusneset.**

**Grea**
74° 23’ N 19° 09’ E
Stream north of Antarcticfjellet, Bjørnøya. After rivers in Norway, probably connected with the verb “gréða” (old Norse græðr) to cause growth. Hoel 1925.

**Grøndalselva**
77° 50.0’ N 13° 20.0’ E
River from Grøndalspasset through Grøndalen to Grønfjorden, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green valley river. Arcade Coal Co. (1909) p. 23; V. Harbourdal, Isachsen 1915.

**Grøndalskyttta**
78° 59.0’ N 14° 52.0’ E

**Grøndalspasset**
77° 59.0’ N 15° 07.0’ E
The defile between Grøndalen and Passsdalen, between Passjellet and Tavlebreen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grønfjordbotn**
77° 50’ N 14° 00’ E
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 84.1 km², situated at the head of Grønfjorden, 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.

**Grønfjordbreane**
77° 50’ N 14° 00’ E
Two, about 8 km long, glaciers debouching at the head of Grønfjorden, connected with Fridtjofbreen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord glaciers. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Gris. du Green Harbour*, Isachsen 1915; *Green Bay Braæn*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Green Bay Gl.*, De Geer 1912; *Green Harbour Gletscher*, Barry 1894 a; *Greenharbourbreen*, Holmsen 1911; *Ice-sundjs jökeln*, Torell (1859) p. 16; *Siljestrom Névé*, De Geer 1912.

**Grøndal**
77° 50’ N 14° 00’ E
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 368.3 km², on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, 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 Grønfjorden. 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

**Grøndalselva**
78° 00’ N 14° 35.0’ E
River from Grøndalspasset through Grøndalen to Grønfjorden, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green valley. Qvigstad (1927) p. 17; *Zileni River*, Barry 1894 a.

**Grønda**
78° 59.0’ N 14° 52.0’ E
At the head of Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land.

**Grøndalselva**
78° 59.0’ N 15° 07.0’ E
At the head of Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land.

**Grøndalsdalen**
77° 56.5’ N 14° 24.0’ E
About 6.5 km long, wide and ice-free valley from Jannsbornbreen to Grøndalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord valley. There is nothing particular “green” about this place. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Green Dal*, Isachsen 1912 c, *Green valley*, Holmsen 1911; *Green-Valley*, De Geer 1910 a; *V. Greendal*, Isachsen 1915.

**Grøndalsdalselva**
77° 57.2’ N 14° 23.5’ E
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. Arbø vert, Danckerz and Tavernier 1628; Gruner
Hafen, Dittmer (1901) p. 213. German chart 155; Buhta Grin
Harbour, Ljutjevitch 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; Greenie Harbour, Edge 1625;
Greene-harbour, Baffin (1613) p. 56; Green-Harbour-lahti,
Saraste (1925) p. 54; Green-haven, Poole (1610) p. 17; Green
arbor, Gerrits 1613; Grennharbor, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; Grin
Garbur, Samoilovic et. al. (1927) p. 6; Grinharbor, Gerrits
(1613) p. 21; Groene Herberg, Giles and Rep 1710; Groene
herberg, Carolus 1614; Grønharberg, Bernt Gundersen 1617
in Ræstad (1912) p. 107; Grønne Herberg, Keilhau (1831) p.
238; Grønneshavn, Christie (1851) p. 7; Havre vert, Guérard
1628; Le havre verd ou Groenhber, Gerrits (1613) p. 14;
Porto de Groben, Dudley 1636; Pt Vert, French chart 5375;
Runbui, Stavnicer (1948) p. 51; Rynbovka, Stavnicer (1948)
p. 51; Zelenaja gavan, Samoilović (1913 b) p. 16; Zelený přístav,

Groenfjordfjellet 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 Grønland, 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,
Broggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. After Grenlie, manager

Grønne Herberg, see Grønfjorden.
Grønneshavn, see Grønfjorden.

Grønsteinelva 77° 50.8' N 13° 47.5' E
About 5 km long river on the northern part of Lågneshaffa to the
southern end of Gravsen, 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. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 17. Mt Triabas, De
Geer 1910 a.

Grønsteinodden 77° 45.2' N 13° 43.0' E
Point about 2 km north of Lågneshaffa southwest in Nordenskiöld
Land. G. = the green stone or diabase point. The bay is rich in
diabase, hence the name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Grøntjerna 74° 30' N 19° 02' E
Small lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. G. = the green
lakes. 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 Snaddvik, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land. Norraustlandet. G. = the

Grässfjell, see Grøssfjellet.

Grøssfjellet 79° 05.0' N 16° 20.0' E
Mountain north of Tryggebreene on the eastern side of
Austfjorden, west in Ny-Friesland. G. = the shudder mountain.
Sheet 3 Vestsletsbergen 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 Norraustlandet. G. = the grey

Gråelva 79° 52.0' N 17° 30.0' E
River flowing from Grångumen through Gråvatnet across
Basisulletta 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
Waldemarbreene and Irenebreene, 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.

Gråholmane 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
ame. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Graahuk, see Gråhuken.
Graahuk-Berg, see Gråhuken.
Gråhuk-dalen 79° 40' N 14° 30' E

Gråhuk-dalen, see Gråhuk-dalen.

Gråhuk 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 1810; Dorre Hoek, Gies and Rep 1710; Dorren hoek, 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; Grauhuk, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; Kape Nud; Kap Gråhuk, Jung (1939) p. 118; Swarte hoec, Blaeu 1662.

Gråhukfjellet 79° 45' N 14° 40' E

Gråhukfjylla, 79° 40' N 14° 30' E. Plateau at Gråhuk. 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


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.

Gråhukskletta 79° 45’ N 14° 40’ E

Gråhukvorberge, see Gråhukfjellet. Gråhuk-Vorland, see Gråhukskletta.

Gråhe 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).

Gråkalsbreen 76° 52.4’ N 15° 57.0’ E
About 800 m long glacier from the northwestern part of Slakkidarlen 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

Gråkallen 76° 51.6’ N 15° 57.5’ E
716 m high mountain northernmost in Wiederfjellet, between the northern part of Slakkidarlen 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 Tufeskallane, southeast in Heer Land. G. = the goblin or gnome. Arnesen 1969.

Gråkamaksla 79° 00.0’ N 15° 40.0’ E

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 Flynibba, 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).

Gråpigggen 78° 51.3’ N 15° 59.5’ E
The westernmost peak in Gyldefjellet, Dickson Land. G. = the grey peak. Winsnes 1987.

Graarudfjella 78° 40’ N 11° 30’ E

Gråskolten 80° 20’ N 24° 31’ E

Gråsteinen 77° 43.7’ N 14° 43.5’ E
Skerry outermost in Van Mijenfjorden, bout 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 Kvitøya, Sørkapp Land. G. = the grey summit. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Gråungen 79° 51.0’ N 17° 19.0’ E
Gråvatnet 79° 51.0' N 17° 27.0' E
Lake on the southern part of Basissetta north of Valhallfonna, from Grøningen through Gråvatnet to Hinlopenstretet, Ny-Friesland. G. = the grey lake. Henningsmoen 1971.

Gråøya, 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. Gråøya, Ringertz 1899.

G. Bürgermeister Tor, see BORGmesterpor ten.

Gubben 79° 43.4' N 14° 43.5' E
Mountain west of Vogtdalen in the northernmost part of Andree Land. Gubben is a designation of a person (old man). Orvin 1964.

Gudrunholmen, see Måkeholmen.

Gudrunholmen 78° 19.3' N 12° 50.0' E
Islet 300 m west of Hamnetangen and north of Fregatholmane, just outside the northern part of Daudmannssøya, 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 Zelandais, see Utikken. Gueritte des Zelandais, see Ytre Norskøya.

Gulfafriesbreen 78° 50.2' N 14° 40.0' E

Gufsdalen 78° 50.2' N 14° 40.1' E

Gufshøgda 78° 52.6' N 14° 47.5' E

Gulibautdtoppen 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 Guilhaud, 1890-1928, chief pilot of "Latham 47", who met disaster near Bjernøy 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).

Guldsdalene, see Lyckholmdalen.

Guisselholmen 79° 03.9' N 11° 39.5' E
Small islet on the northern side of Kongsfjorden, 300 m southwest of Kapp Guissel, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Kapp Guissel. Orvin 1964.

Guisselholmen fuglereservat 79° 03.9' N 11° 39.5' E
Bird reserve, comprises the islets at Kapp Guissel, 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

Gulia Eiland, see Måkeholmen.

Guldalen 77° 45.0' N 21° 40.0' E

Guldalshegda 77° 50.2' N 21° 58.5' E

Guleholmen, see Måkeholmen.

Gull Eiland, see Måkeholmen.

Gullberget 80° 35.0' N 20° 40.0' E
Mountain northeast on Paryya, in Sjueyane, north of Nordaustlandet. G. = the gold mountain, because of its appearance when the sun is low. Hjelle 1966.

Gulley Ice Berg, see Gullybreen.

Gullfaksbreen 79° 30' N 17° 00' E
Large glacier west of the lower part of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Gullfaks, the horse of the giant Rugne in Norse mythology. Gl. Gullfaxe, De Geer 1923 a.

Gullholmen, see Måkeholmen.

Gullfmsfjellet 77° 00' N 15° 00' E

Gull-lând, see Måkeholmen.

Gullmarbreen 79° 40' N 11° 00' E


Gull strandbreen 77° 57.5' N 14° 40.0' E
Small glacier on the northern and western slope of Gull strandfellet on the southern side of Grendalen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Gull strandfjellet 77° 57.1' N 14° 40.0' E
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 Pointe aux Tobeaux, Martins (1838 a) p. 140; Glacier Gully, Isachsen 1912 a; Gully Ice Berg, Broke 1807; Gully Glacier, British chart 3203.

Gullybukta 79° 33.3' N 10° 58.5' E

Gumpen 77° 10' N 16° 00' E
575 m high nunatak, forming the outer part of a snow covered mountain group on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

Gunnar Knudsenfjella 78° 29.5' N 13° 11.0' E
Mountain group on the southern side of St. Jonsfjorden between Leivliebreen, Charlesbreen and the easternmost and highest part of the mountain group is Drottesten. After Aaron 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 a; Mt Knudsen, Isachsen 1915.

Gunnar Pt, see Gunnarpynnten. Gunnar Varde, see Gunnarvarden.

Gunnarberget 77° 39.0' N 15° 07.0' E
716 m high mountain between Dalskilsåta, Berrklettdalen, Berrklettbreen, Smaubreen, Nordlibreen and Nordlibkollen, 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 Bjørnaya and Spitsbergen in 1898, which surveyed and named the mountain. The mountain was ascended by A. Koller and A. Staxrud with companions of the Are-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Terre Gustaf Adolf, De Geer 1923 a.

Gunnarvarden 78° 04.9' N 14° 13.5' E

Gunshildkletten 78° 45.0' N 13° 10.0' E
Peak westernmost in Dronningfjella, west in James I Land. After the Queen Gunshild. Amenes 1967.

Gnifth's Nose, see Kapp Gunnard. 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 lngsstad Trætteberg, 1897-1975, sister of Helge lngsst, b. in Tromsø, Norway. According to lngsstad's map, the name has been used on the westernmost part of Femmilsjøen. See also lngsstadfjellet. Gunvors v., lngsstad 1936.

Gurnerds Nose, see Kapp Gunnard. Gurnerds-nose, see Kapp Gunnard. Gustaf Nordenskiölds B., see Gustafvijellet.

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 Vibeubukta. After Gustaf VI Adolf, 1882-1973, King of Sweden 1950-73, succeeded King Gustav V as chairman of the Swedish-Russion 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 Rijpøy Kickout through Rijpdalen, across Helvetesflya 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 Gustav V, De Geer 1923 a.

Gustavdalen 77° 53.5' N 16° 27.0' E
About 7 km long valley from Varpyggen southwestwards between Liljevalchfjellet, Sjaktåtnet, Gustavfjellet, Reksten toppen 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 a; Nordenskiölds Dal, De Geer 1919 a; Smaadalen, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.

Gunarpynnten 79° 16.2' N 11° 33.5' E
Point separating Signehamna and Nilspollen, on the eastern side of Mitrhalvøya south in Albert I Land. After Karl Gunnar Tønnes Eide, 1902-73, Norwegian cand. jur., chief of police (Flora, 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.
About 3 km long glacier in the northeastern side of Gyldenfjelle, after Hans Olaus Fredrik Gylden, b. 1867, Swedish naval officer.

Two small islands in the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet, after Hans Olaus Fredrik Gylden, 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). 

Gyldenfjallet 77° 16.0’ N 16° 28.0’ E
2315 m high mountain between Ankerbreen, Landsverktuppen, Sjaktbreen, Sjakttarnet, Gustavfjelten, Rekstoppet, Reystoppen and Livbreen, in the southern part of Nordenskiold Land. The southwestern peak in Gyldenfjallet is named Alvetind. After Gustaf Erik Adolf Nordenskiold, 1868-95, Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist. In Spitsbergen 1890 as the leader of the geological survey. See also Gustavfjellet. Nordenskioldsdalen; Nordenskiolds Alv, De Geer 1919 a.

Gyldenbreen 77° 53.5’ N 16° 27.0’ E
River from Varpbreen through Gustavfjelten to Liljevalchneset, southernmost in Nordenskiold Land. After Gustaf Erik Adolf Nordenskiold, 1868-95, Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist. In Spitsbergen 1890 as the leader of a geological expedition. See also Gustavfjellet. Nordenskioldsdalen; Nordenskiolds Alv, De Geer 1919 a.

Gustavfjellet 77° 56.0’ N 16° 28.0’ E
1235 m high mountain between Ankerbreen, Landsverktuppen, Sjaktbreen, Sjakttarnet, Gustavfjelten, Rekstoppet, Reystoppen and Livbreen, in the southern part of Nordenskiold Land. The southwestern peak in Gustavfjellet is named Alvetind. After Gustaf Erik Adolf Nordenskiold, 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 Mt Gustaf, De Geer 1912 and 1919 a.


Gygrebreen 78° 48.5’ N 14° 56.0’ E
2.5 km long glacier at the northern side of Gygrebreen, debouching in Borgdalen, east in James I Land. Gygr is a giantess or sorceress in Norse mythology. Orvin 1964.

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Gygrebreen 78° 48.5’ N 14° 56.0’ E
2.5 km long glacier at the northern side of Gygrebreen, debouching in Borgdalen, east in James I Land. Gygr is a giantess or sorceress in Norse mythology. Orvin 1964.
Gåreryggen 0° 16’ N 23° 09.5° E
Mountain ridge between Flottesjen 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 Midterhukken on the western part of Nathorst Land. G. = the goose crag. Nathorst (1910) p. 395.

Gåsbergkilen 77° 39.4’ N 14° 45.5’ E

Gåsbergoden 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 northwards towards Gåshamna, north west 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; Goes Glacier, De Geer (1910 a) pl. 6; Goose Glacier, Conway 1898 a, Gåseglletscher, Pillewizer (1938) p. 2; Névé Goes, De Geer 1923 c.

Gåsebu 78° 54.5’ N 12° 06.0’ E

Gåshamna 76° 56.7’ N 15° 52.0’ E
Open bay between Schønningholmane and Hornstullodden 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 Goë, De Geer 1923 c; Goës Bay, Norwegian chart 303, 1919-25; Goes Hafen, Sterneck 1874; Goes’ hamn, De Geer (1900) p. 282; Goes-Hafen, Höfer (1874) p. 220; Goose Haven, British chart 2751 (1865), Conway 1898 a; Gánse Hafen, German chart 155; Hoes Bucht, Kostinsky (1925) p. 111; Pt des Oies, French chart 5375; Russebukten, Kristoffersen (1926) p. 181.

Gåshamnøya 76° 55.8’ N 15° 52.5’ E

Gåsholmen 79° 50’ N 11° 30’ E
H. Mathiesen, see Haakentoppen.
H. Olsen, see Hans Olsenfjellet.

H.U. Sverdrupfjella

Habenicht B., see Habenichtbukta.

Habentembtuka
Bay south of Hassensteinbukta, on the western coast of Edgeoya. After Herman Habenicht, 1844-1917, cartographer in Gotha. B. d’Etallonage, Wassiliew 1925; Habenicht B., Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Hvalerspynthavnen, London Baj, Vingboons 1665 b; Rushanna, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; Rysshammen, De Geer (1900) p. 20; Sandre Rushavn, Ekroll 1894.

Habicht Fels, see Haukesteinen.
Hacklins headland, see Hakluhydvoden.
Hackluid Headland, see Hakluhydvoden.
Hackluyt-Insel, see Amsterdamøya.
Hauclu Head Land, see Hakluhydvoden.
Haelfmoons Bay, see Mosselbukta.
Haga V., see Sauriedal en.

Hagaberget
Mountain with the heights of 834 and 794 m between Nordyselbreen, Bakaninbreen and Sulsbreen in Heer Land. After Thorgrimm Haga, b. 1924, consultant in the Norwegian Department of Industry. Orvin 1960.

Hagahytna
Hut in front of Sauriedalen on the southern side of Tschermakfjellet, at the coast southwesternmost in Dickson Land.

Hagendalen
Valley in Gråkamaksla, east of the northern part of Vestfjordalen, north in Dickson Land. After Ingebrigts Severin Hagen, 1852-1917, Trondheim, Norwegian bryologist who wrote a number of papers on Norwegian and Arctic mosses. Lid 1921.

Hagermanbreen
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 Sveavgrua and published treatise about Spitsbergen. Orvin 1960.

Hagerup Haus, see Hageruphuset.

Hagerupfjellet
About 4 km long mountain with the highest peak of 475 m, on the western side of Tromsøbreen, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Johan Sverdrup 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 sealing vessel "Puma" at New Foundland. 1910 he was skipper on a sealing vessel 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
Remains of a trapper’s hut about 400 m north of Steinneset, 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 1902-05 and 1906-07. In 1911 he was captain of the expedition vessel of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions M/C “Bellsund”. Hagerup Haus, Norberg 1920.

Hagfelribben
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 Hahnfella.

Hahnfella
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
932 m high peak between the upper part of Olsokbreen and Vasi’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 Bizzozero, Leo Gburek and Peter Wegener on July 26th 1937. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Akulji Zub, Vasilev (1915) p. 30; Haitanna, Vasilev (1915) p. 30; Haizahn, French chart 5375; Haizahn, German chart 155; Haitanna, Dunér and Nordenskjöld 1865 a; High Peak, British chart 2751; Haitanna, Qvigstad (1927) p. 10; Mt Haitand, Wassiliew 1925.

Haitannegga
About 2 km long and narrow ridge with a 697 m high peak between Haitanna and Leibbreen in the central part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Haizah, see Haitanna.

Haizahn, see Haitanna.

Hajeren
Lake in the lower and eastern part of Signedalen, northeast on Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. After a lake in Vestfold, Norway. Orvin 1964.

Hajtanden, see Haitanna.

Hakapiken
Mountain southeast of Nivlheim in the southern part of Andrée Land. After a tool for seal hunting.
Hakebreen 79° 10.0’ N 12° 24.0’ E


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 Hakluythovdven.

Hakluythovdven 79° 40’ N 10° 30’ E
Mountain, 312 m, forming the northern point of Amsterdameya, 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 Ekk, Adelung 1768; De Kvaade of Duyvuls hoek, Zorgdrager 1720; Devils Huck, Martens (1711) p. 26; Deüvelsheoeck, Martin (1758) p. 106; Duvels Hoeck, Bernard (1715) p. 29; Hacklints headland, Moxton 1653; Hackluit Headland, Hudson (1607) p. 11; Hauults Head Land, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; Hakluyt Sp., German chart 155; Hakluyt’s Hsd., Beechey 1818; Hakluyts Headland, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiod 1865 a; Kwaden Hoek, Jansen (1865) p. 166; Mauvais Cap or Cap du Diable, Bellin 1764; Neues Cap, Pagès 1786; Nordhorn, Mejer 1653; Oosthoeck, van Keulen 1717; Quade hoek, van Keulen 1717; Quade hoek, Gies 1724 b; Quade of Duyvuls hoek, Gies and Rep 1710; Schlimmes od. Teufels Cap, Alg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; Teufels C., Petermann 1869; Teufels Cap, Pagés 1786; Teufels-Huck, Martens (1675) p. 22.

Hakluytoddnen 79° 40’ N 10° 30’ E
Point on the northern side of Hakluythovdven on Amsterdameya, 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 Hsd., see Hakluythovdven.
Hakluyts Headland, see Hakluythovdven.
Halbemonds I., see Halvmåneøya.
Halbinsel Ahsland, see Ahsandrahalvøya.
Halbinsel Littrow, see Littroweset.
Halbmond I., see Halvmåneøya.
Halbmond-Insell, see Halvmåneøya.

Halmenuten 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 Norskoeya.

Halfdan Jacobsenryggen 77° 52.0’ N 17° 09.5’ E

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

Hallwylfjellet 78° 08’ N 16° 20’ E

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 Sør-Mer. Mt Halvdan, Hoel 1911 a, Isachsen 1915.

Halve Maans Bay, of Mossel Bay, see Mosseibukta.
Halve Maans Eyland, see Halvmåneøya.
Halvemaens baj, see Mosselbukta.
Halvemaens Ey/., see Halvmåneøya.
Halvmånedalen, see Negerdalen.

Halvmanesundet 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 12km², off the southeastern coast of Edgeøya. H. = the half-moon island. Meteorological observations by the hunting expedition of Petter Thordsen September 1906 to August 1907. Isachsen 1919, Svabard cahrt S. 5. Abbot's 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 Ey/., 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.

Halvorsensfjellet 77° 34.0' N 14° 16.5' E

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 Kvitisheiane 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 Hamarden and Vestre Lognedalsbrev, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hammer or crag hill. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Hamartjorna 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

Hambergbukta 77° 00.0' N 17° 00.0' E

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.

Hamburgbreen 79° 30' N 10° 30' E
Small glacier, ending at the head of Hamburgbukta, 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”. Bae de Hamburger, 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, Keihäuser 1831; Hamburger B., Dunér and Norden­skjöld 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; Hambourgers Bay, Scoresby 1820 b; Port louis ou Refuge français, Vroliq 1635; Port de gli Amburghesi, Martens (1680) p. 33; Refuge Français, Muller 1874; Ulfelds Bay, Christian IV 1644 in Ræstad (1912) p. 63.

Hamburger B., see Hamburgers Bay. 
Hamburger B., see Rekvedbukta. 
Hamburger Bay, see Hamburgher bukt. 
Hamburger Baytje, see Hamburgher bukt. 
Hamburgerbukta, see Hamburgher bukt. 
Hamburgerbukta, see Hamburgher bukt. 
Hamburgers Bay, see Hamburgher bukt. 

Hamilton B., see Hamiltonbreen. 
Hamilton B., see Rekvedbukta. 
Hamilton Bay, see Hamburger B. 
Hamilton B., see Rekvedbukta. 
Hamilton B., see Rekvedbukta. 
Hamilton B., see Rekvedbukta. 

Hamiltonbreen 79° 40’ N 11° 30’ E 

Hamiltonbukta 79° 40’ N 11° 30’ E 

Hamilton Berg, see Vikinghægda.

Hamiltonøyane 79° 47.8’ N 11° 52.0’ E 

Hamling Ground, see Hamlinggrunnen.

Hamlinggrunnen 74° 10’ N 15° 30’ E 

Hammeltoppane 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 Lindstrømbreen, 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.

Hamnbukta 77° 26.3’ N 13° 59.0’ E 

Hamnubkten, 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.

Hammerabben 78° 55.5’ N 11° 53.0’ E 

Hamnetangen 78° 19.3’ N 12° 52.5’ E 
Peninsula on the northern side of Døynekilen and Farmhamna on the northern coast of Daudmannsøya, southwest in Oscar II Land. The northern point and the peninsula is Møringen and the southern point is Snaudden. H. = the harbour tounge of land (spit). Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Hameavik 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 morraine 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 Uituna 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 Selstrømkammen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian aviator, captain Martin Hamre, 1912-43, flight pilot during the expedition to Svalbard 1938, when aerial photographs were taken for mapping purposes. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Hanaskogdalen 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E 

Hanaskogelva 78° 15’ N 15° 40’ E 

Handbreen 78° 29.0’ N 22° 00.0’ E 

Handklædet 74° 29’ N 18° 56’ E 

Handfjellet, see Handklædet.

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
Seliger. The name Hanna is probably due to a misreading of AS (1957).

About 4 km lang mountain with the heights 624, 655, 662 and coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map name. Dallmann 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 Geikiebreen and Midtre Geikiebreen, 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 Geikiebreen and the central part of Geikiebreen, 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.


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.


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, Nordeustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.


Hansholmene 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.


Hans-Nase, see Hansneset.

Hansryggen 79° 01.4’ N 16° 50’ E

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.


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 Hogskola 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 Glenn (1939) p. 228.

Harbinger Kocherey, see Harlinger Kocherey.

Haraldfjellet 78° 40.1’ N 12° 58.5’ E
About 820 m high nunatak north in Carlsfjella, between Oswaldbreen, Levenskisfonna 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 Levenskioldfonna. Mt Harald Løvenskiold, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 37; Set Harald, Isachsen 1915.

Haraldhausen 77° 20.4’ N 14° 36.5’ E

Harbour Elva, see Grøndalselva.
Harbour of Sneerenburg, see Süd-Hafen.
Harbour Range, 78° N 14° 30’ E. Name used of the mountains east of Grenfjorden 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.
Harbor, see Grøndalen.

Hardiefjellet 78° 26.4’ N 11° 32.5’ E
727 m high mountain between Peachflya and Archibald Geikie-breen, southernmost on Prins Karl 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 Svalhagda, 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.

Harlander 78° 55’ N 17° 00’ E

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 Koksery, 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 Ytterdalsgubbene, to which mountain the name was formerly attached. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Harpudden 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  

Hartmann Gl., see Hartmannbreen.

Hartmannbreen 77° 20' N 23° 00' E  

Hartogbukta 79° 32.5' N 25° 46.0' E  

Harva 79° 05.0' N 15° 09.0' E  
Mountain with several small peaks west of Malafjellet in the southern part of Andrré Land.

Hassenstein B., see Hassensteinbukta.

Hassensteinbukta 77° 30' N 20° 30' E  

Hassingerbreen 77° 27.2' N 15° 47.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier from Sukkertoppen and Kapellet northwesterly between Basika 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 Becketoppane. Hassinger’s glacier, Hamberg 1905.

Hassinger's glacier, see Hassingerbreen.

Hattbreen 78° 48.9' N 14° 47.5' E  

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. Svalbardkommissæren (1927) map 17. Diabashatten, Nathorst 1884; Hatten Hill, De Geer 1912; Hyperithatten, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

Hatten Hill, see Hatten.

Hattrustene 79° 07.8' N 13° 38.0' E  

Haudefjorden-Land. Land or peninsula east of Duvefjorden. After the German expedition “Haudefjorden”, 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.

Haugdammene 79° 13.2' N 11° 15.5' E  
Two Lakes northernmost on Diesetvatna and west and north of the low hill Haugen, Mitrahalvøya 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 Diesetvatna, west on Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. H. = the hill. Orvin 1964.

Haugen 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  

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 Bjørnøya A/S coal mines on Bjørnøya 1920-21 and 1923-25. Hoel 1925.

Haukganger 77° 22.6' N 14° 50.0' E  

Haugsmarka 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.

Hautjørnene 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 Ramlodden, 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

Hausen, see Hausselva.

Haukesteinen 78° 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.

Hauselva, see Hausselva.

Hausen 77° 33’ N 17° 02.0’E

Hausselva 74° 29’ N 19° 02.0’E
Lake, 2.5 km long, in the northern part of Bjørnøya. After Carl Hauss, b. 1855. "wirklicher geheimer Regierungsrat, Excel-lenz" 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 southeast in Breibukta. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.

Havestbreen 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° 30.0’E
Mountain 819 m, southwest of Smeerenburgbreen, Reuschohalvøya, Albert I Land. Havhest = northern fulmar. The northern fulmar is nesting here. Set Fulmarus, Isachsen 1912 a.

Havhestfjogget 77° 10’ N 14° 20.0’E

Havhestholmen 74° 31’ N 19° 08.0’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 Åkerheim, 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 vert, see Grensfjorden.

Havnes 78° 34.1’ N 10° 57.5’E
One km wide point northernmost on Utnesiya, on the northern side of Utnebukta, 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

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

Hayes-Gletscher, see Hayesbreen.
Hayes-Gletscher, see Hayesbreen.
Haystack Hill, see Høystakken.
Headless Hög, see Høystakken.
Hecla Cove, see Heclahamna.
Hecla Coveberget, see Heclahuken.

Hecla Cove-unden, see Crozierpynent.

Hecla Hamn, see Kokerhamna.

Hecla Hook, see Heclahukken.

Hecla Mt, see Heclaskjeret.

Hecla Rock, see Heclastakken.

Heclaberg, see Heclahamna.

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.

Heclahukken 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, Gies and Rep 1710; Gora Gekla, Vasili (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; Hecle Mount, Blomstrand 1864; Heclahuken, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); Montagne des Ours, Bellin 1874; Mt Hecla Hoek, Isachsen 1915, De Geer 1923 a.

Hecla-Mount-Kette, see Hecla Cove-kedjan.

Heclaskjeret 80° 30' N 20° 00' E

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.

Hecle Mount, see Heclahukken.

Hedehog, see Hedehogfjellet.

Hedehog Glacier, see Bungebreen.

Hedge-hog Mountain, see Hornsundtind.

Hedehogfjellet 76° 57.8' N 17° 16' E

Hedehogfonna 76° 58.0' N 17° 02.0' E
Large ice field west of Hedehogfjellet at Skilbreen, Tromsøbreen and Sykorabreen, northeast in Sarkkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Hedehogfjord, see Hedehogfjellet.

Heemskerckneset 78° 50' N 11° 00' E

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 Braganzvågen through Kjellstrømdalen, 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° 23.5' E

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.

Heerfjeldalen 77° 58.7' N 14° 23.5' E
Small valley in the western side of Heerfjellet, north of Krokdaulskaunen, 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, Krokdale in the south and Grønfjorden in the west, west in Nordenskiöld Land. The westernmost spur is Krokdaulskaunen 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.

Heftye Brae, see Heftyebreen.

Heftye Fjell, see Heftyebreen.

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 Heftye, telegraph
director, 1860-1921, Norwegian officer and politician. Heftyfjellene, Isachsen 1912 b.

Heftyfjellet 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 Kongssdalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Thomas Thomassen Hefty, telegraph director, 1860-1921, Norwegian officer and politician. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Heftyfjell, Isachsen 1912 b.

Heggodden 78° 40.0' N 11° 40.0' E
Point on the southern side of the front of Avatsmarkbreen, 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

Heibergtinden 79° 00' N 12° 30' E

Heidammen 78° 55.0' N 11° 20.0' E

Heidenstamtoppen 78° 19.0' N 13° 18.5' E
741 m high mountain peak between Vetternbreen and Aubreen, 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.

Heiloalen 77° 44.3' N 16° 34.5' E
Small valley on the southern side of Birketvedtoppen, 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 Vesamjøsa 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 Snaddvikva, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the home bay. Hägglund (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

Heimdallkampen, see Heimdalskampen.

Heimdalskall 79° 18' N 16° 05' E
Slope between Heimdalskampen and Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland.

Heimdalskampen 79° 15.0' N 16° 20.0' E

Heimenfjellet 78° 35.0' N 15° 28.0' E
About 6.5 km long and 3.5 km wide mountain of Eocriassic 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 Heimfjellhumpane, Humvarden 590 m, Leinryggen 765 m, and the peak of 752 m, between the Pennckbrean complex, Mårejelenbreen and the Finsterwalderbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Albert Heim, 1849-1937, Swiss geologist and glaciologist. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 10. Heim's Fjäll, Hamberg 1905.

Heimfjellbekken 77° 31.0' N 15° 26.5' E
Four brooks through Heimfjellhumpane in the northern part of Heimfjella to Storbukta, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Heimfjellhumpane 77° 30.2' N 15° 27.0' E
Crag in the northern part of Heimfjella from Aubbekken 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 Frankenhalvøya, on the northeastern 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.

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.


Heklabuken, 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.

Helies Sound, see Heleysundet.

Helis Sound, see Heleysundet.

Helisberg 78° 14.0’ N 21° 04.5’ E About 260 m high plateau formed hill southeasternmost in Krefthberget, southwest on Barentsøya. The name refers to Seeilsburg located on the other side of the brook, and the helicopter used by the expedition. Büdel (1960) p. 84.

Helissund, see Heleysundet.

Helis Snd., see Heleysundet.


Heleysundet, see Heleysundet.

Heleysundet, see Heleysundet.

Helge Backlundbreen, see Backlundbreen.

Helgevatnet 79° 45.0’ N 15° 40.0’ E Lake north of Femmilisjøen in the northwestern part of Ny­ Friesland. After Helge Marcus Ingstad, 1899-2001, Norwegian Arctic traveller, author of well known archaeological-historical works, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1933-35. Orvin 1964.

Helgoland I., see Helgolandøya.

Helgolandøya, 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 Tirpitzeya. After the German steamer "Helgoland". Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Helgoland I., Rüdiger (1898) p. 440; Helgolandøya, Kjellstrøm 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 Hegstebreen in the Vestre Torellbreen complex, Supanberget in the north and Stazicjellet in the south, in the eastern central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hell horn. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Helias Sound, see Heleysundet.

Helis Snd., see Heleysundet.

Helis Sound, see Heleysundet.

Hell Sound, see Heleysundet.

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.


Hellumaren’s Isole, see Halvmåneøya.
After Friedrich Anton Heller von Hellwald, German author of geographical works. Svalbard chart S. Hellwaldsbay, see Hellwaldbukta.


**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 Kjellstromdalen between Kolhamaren and Trollsteet, southeast in Nordenskiold Land. After Helsingborg, Sweden, where the coals of Skåne (Scania) were first observed. Helsingborgbreen, 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, Gaffelen with isletten 700 m, Mehogda 620 m, Kvæfjellet 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 Stubendorfbreen, situated between Snukuppelen and Malmgrenfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. After Helsinki, the capital of Finland. Harland 1952, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Helvedesdalalen**, see Forkastningsdalalen.

**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 Rijpelen, Nordaustlandet. H. = the hell plain. Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 100.

**Helvetiadalalen** 78° 10' N 16° 20' E Valley between Helvetiafjellet and Artofskifjellet, north of Adventdalen, north in Nordenskiold Land. From neighbouring name. Lyenge 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

**Helvetiafjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E 1079 m high mountain south of Tellbreen, north in Nordenskiold Land. Helvetia = Switzerland. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Mt Helvetia, De Geer 1912, Dubois 1912.

**Hemsa**, see Hemsil.

**Hemsdalalen** 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. **Hems, Orvin 1964.**

**Hemskerke Pt.**, see Heemskerkneset **Henckel In**, see Henckeløyane.

**Henckeløyane** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E Group of small islands in Ginevrabotnen, northwest of Barrentsøya. Svalbard chart S. 5. Henckel In, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.


**Henrikakska** 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.

**Henris 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 Erdmannsfjøya, 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.

**Hergeressibreen** 79° 13.6' N 11° 37.5' E Small glacier between Chunfjellet and Schottfjellet east on Mitrhalvøya, 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, southeasternmost in Andrée Land. After professor Hugo Hergesell, 1859-1938, German meteorologist. Hergesell-Kette, Wegener 1913 a.
Hermansenskaret 76° 35' N 25° 00' E Mountain pass in Hopen. After captain Andreas Kristian Johan Encke Hermansen, 1876-1964, Norwegian naval officer. Hermansenskaret, 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). Hermansenøya, Isachsen 1912 b; May Island, Bruce 1913; Reverholmen; Sant Jonsbayøya, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; St. Johnsøya, Oxaas (1955) p. 100.


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 Grónfjorden in 1911. He wintered in Grønfjorden 1911-12. In the map erroneously written Pettersen. Svalbard map B10 (1948).


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.

Herwigs Hafen, see Herwigs Hafen.

Hessbreen 77° 30.7' N 15° 08.0' E About 5 km long glacier between Foldaksla, Berzeliusdalen, Hermelinberget, Raysjefjellet and Tilasberget, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Hans Hess, b. 1864, German glaciologist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Hess’ glacier, Hamberg 1905.

Hessbergaksla 77° 49.4' N 14° 51.5' E 655 m hig crag on the eastern side of the lower part of Berzeliusdalen, between Iskollidalen and Kolfjelldalen, 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).

Hessjahuket, 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 Inglefieldbukta 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.

Hesteskøien 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.

Hesteskoholmen 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 Kviltknoten northernmost in Bungenbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Het Doot-mannen Eyland, see Likholmen.

Het Eyland nevens de Reene fjoerd, 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 Vaggtøyane in the Spant 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 or Zuyd Ooster Eyland van Spitsbergen, see Edgebøya.

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 Tømmeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigattøyane in the Spant of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poortmouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two Het Steyl Eyland.

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 Tømmeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigattøyane in the Spant of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poortmouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two Het Steyl Eyland.

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 Tømmeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigattøyane in the Spant of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poortmouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two Het Steyl Eyland.

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 Tømmeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigattøyane in the Spant of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poortmouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two Het Steyl Eyland.

Het Voorlandt, see Prins Karls Forland.

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 Tømmeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigattøyane in the Spant of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poortmouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two Het Steyl Eyland.
Hilmars Fjell, see Hilmars fjell.

Himninbjørgfonna 79° 10.0' N 16° 40.0' E
The southernmost part of Åsgardfonna, Ny-Friesland.
Himninbjørg was the home of Heimdal in Norse mythology. See also Heimdalkampen. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Himkovo toppen, see Himkovtoppen.

Himmelsbukta 79° 55.0' N 22° 10.0' E
The innermost inlet to Rijpfjorden, west of Kræmerodden, west of Kræmerodden, west of Kræmerodden, west of Kræmerodden.

Hingstsletta 79° 35.0' N 17° 40.0' E
Coastal plain east of Glaerfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After Glærfjellet. Glaer was a god's horse (stud) in Norse mythology.

Hinloopen Strædet, see Hinloopen strætet.

Hinlopen, see Hinloopenstredet.

Hinlopen Ränna, see Hinlopen renna.

Hinlopen Straat, see Hinlopenstredet.

Hinlopen Straats, see Hinlopen strætet.

Hinlopen Straße, see Hinloopenstredet.

Hinlopen Strædet, see Hinlopenstredet.

Hinlopenbreen 79° 00' N 19° 00' E

Hinlopenrenna 80° 00' N 17° 00' E
Submarine channel in Hinlopenstredet. From neighbouring name. Hinlopen Ränna, De Geer 1923 b.

Hinlopen-salmi, see Hinloopenstredet.

Hinlopenstredet, see Hinlopenstredet.

Hinlopenstredet 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 Hinlopenstredet are many islands: Vaigattøyane, Wilhelmøya, Bastianøyane and Rönnbeckøyane. Possibly after Thynen 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, Hinlopenstredet 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 Hinlopenstredet, are placed east of Vaigattøyane (e.g. maps Colom 1662 and Valk and Schenk 1617 and 1690. De Straet van Hinlopen, Blaeu 1662, Doncker 1663; Détroit de Hindelopen, Bellin 1758; Détroit de Hinlopen, Pagès 1782, French chart 5375; Grote Bay, Carolus 1614; Heenlopen Strait, Chydenius (1865) p. 75; Hinloopen Straat, Scoresby 1820 b; Hinlopen, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Hinlopen Straat, British chart 2751; Hinlopen Straats, Phipps 1774 a; Hinlopen Straße, German chart 155; Hinlopen Strædet, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Hinlopen-salmi, Saraste (1925) p. 68; Hinlopenstredet, Wassiliew chart S. 7 (1934); Hinlopen sundet, Lundborg (1928) p. 79; Sir Thomas Smith’s Inlet, Markham 1921; Nordoststrædet, Isachsen (1919) p. 10; Nordstrædet, Mohn 1873; Porto detto il Waigaz, Martens (1680) p. 64; Prior Ginlopen, Vasiliev 1915; Spitsbergen-Waiagat, Martens (1680) p. 64; Strada detta dell’ Indelopen, Martens (1860) p. 64; Straat van Hindeloope, Goos 1660; Strait of van Hinlopen. Parry 1828; Strasse Hinlopen, Pagès 1786; Stretto di Hinlopen, Albertini (1929) p. 144 d; Way Gai, Colom 1662, Valk and Schenck 1690; Waygat, of Straat van Hinlopen, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720; Waygats Straats, Phipps 1774 a; Waygatz Straat, Parry 1828; Weigatz, Martens (1860) p. 39 and 40; Weigaz, Martens (1860) p. 39 and 40; Weygat straits, Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 64; Weyhegaat, Martens (1675) p. 24; Weyhehagets Hafen, Martens (1675) p. 24; Waagat of de Straat van Hinlopen, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Waaijagats Straat, Chydenius (1865) p. 75.

Hinlopen sundet, see Hinlopenstredet.

Hiorthhaven, see Hiorthhavn.

Hiorthhaven, see Hiorthhavn.

Hiorthfjellet 78° 10' N 15° 30' E

Hiorthfjellgruva 78° 15' N 15° 40' E

Hiorthhavn 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. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 17. Hiorths Fjell, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Hiorths Fjell, see Hiorthfjellet.

Hira 74° 28' N 18° 48' E
Brook on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Hira, a river in Ringebu, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway. Hoel 1925.

Hirdfjellet 79° 40' N 11° 30' E
Mountain east of Svitjodbreken, 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 Hirondellepynten.

Hirondellepynten 79° 40' N 12° 00' E
Point on the western coast of Klinckowström fjorden, 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, Guisses 1904.

Hisdalfjellet 79° 30’0” N 14° 10’0” E

Hisingerfjellet 77° 43.0’ N 15° 45.5’ E
Mountain with the heights 1076 and 1039 m, between Brømelldalen in the east, Breskarvet in the south and Krylbrein in the west, north in Rathorst Land. After Wilhelm Hisinger, 1766-1852, Swedish chemist and geologist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Hisingers Berg, Kjellstrøm 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. Kveduken-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. Kveduken-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-Halen, see Hiorthhamn.
Hjorthavn, see Hiorththamn.
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.

Hjørnafjell, see Hynufjellet.
Hochstein, see Håøya.
Hochstetter Gl., see Hochstetterbreen.

Hochstetterbreen 78° 50’ N 21° 00’ E

Hochzeits-Halbinsel, see Martinodden.

Hochzeits-Inseln, see Bjørnholmane.

Hoch-Zeits-Vorland, see Grunnlinesletta.

Hödbreen 79° 20.0’ N 18° 40.0’ E
Small glacier between Mistelteine and Kristineberg on the eastern side of Balderfonna, Ny-Friesland. Hod was the son of Odin. Hædbreen.

Hodgbehuk, see Hedgehogfjellet.

Hodsbreen 78° 50’ N 15° 00’ E
Small glacier north of Hodshalsen, 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

Hoelfjellet 79° 30’ N 10° 30’ E

Hoelhalvøya 79° 30’ N 10° 30’ E

Hoels dal, see Femmilsjøen.
Hoels Halvøy, see Ghebrockland.
Hoels odde, see Beisaren.

Hoes Bucht, see Gåshamna.
Hof Pt., see Suffolkpynten.
Hof Pt., see Höperpynten.
Hof Pt., see Suffolkpynten.
Hofnung Gl., see Vonbreen.
Hofnings-od. Walross I., see Hopen.
Hofnings-Gletscher, see Vonbreen.
Hofnings-Insel, see Hopen.
Hofningsrücken, see Hopenryggen.

Hofgaardtoppen 78° 40’ N 12° 30’ E
Hofsten Bank, see Hofstenflaket.

Hofstenflaket 78° 24.0' N 16° 24.0' E
About 8 km long and 3 km wide shoal comprising Minister-grunnen and Mejfordgrunnen, 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 Storlyggen, 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 Hogggrunnen. Hogg’s Ground, see Hogggrunnen.

Hohe lnse/, Hohe lnse, Glen (1935) pp. 188, 252.


Holken 77° 44.5' N 17° 35.5' E
The highest peak, 840 m, in Hammeltoppane southwest in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.


Hollandfjellet 79° 10.0' N 17° 20.0' E

Hollandsche bay, see Smeerenburgfjorden. Hollandsche Bay of Mauritius bay, see Smeerenburgfjorden. Hollandsche ofte Mauritius Bay, see Smeerenburgfjorden. Hollands Eylandt, see Amsterdamaya. Hollandsche 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.

Holledarbutka 78° 06.2' N 14° 26.5' E
Four km wide bay on the southern side of Isfjorden, east of Kapp Dreselhusy, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Holledarberget 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Mountain, 300 m, on the southern side of Amsterdamaya, northwest in Albert I Land. H. = the Dutchman’s mountain. Holland Range, De Geer 1913; Holländerberget, Strindberg 1897; Mt Hollandar, Isachsen 1915; West Salad Hill, Addison 1904; West-Sala-bergh, van der Brugge (1635) p. 33.

Holledardalen 78° 03.5' N 14° 33.0' E

Hollendarvella 78° 03.6' N 14° 36.0' E

Holledarhaugen 78° 55.0' N 11° 56.0' E
Hill northwest of Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. H. = the Dutchman’s hill. Sjøkart 513.
The southeastern point of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. H. = the Dutchman’s point. The main Dutch whaling station Smöerenburg was situated near Holländerneset. *Hollandar Head*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 246; *Hollander Ness*, De Geer 1913; *Hollantiai-niemi*, Andrée (1930 b) p. 120; *Holländar Naze*, Andrée (1930 c) p. 57; *Holländerneset*, Strindberg 1897; *Holländar-näsu*, Andrée (1931) p. 60; *Hollander Hoofd*, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 75; *Punta degli Olandesi*, Andrée (1930 d) p. 77; *Smöerenburg-Halbinsel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1826) p. 46.

Holländerneset 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 Smöerenburg was situated near Holländerneset.

Hollandar Head, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 246; Hollander Ness, De Geer 1913; Hollantiai-niemi, Andrée (1930 b) p. 120; Holländar Naze, Andrée (1930 c) p. 57; Holländerneset, Strindberg 1897; Holländar-näsu, Andrée (1931) p. 60; Hollander Hoofd, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 75; Punta degli Olandesi, Andrée (1930 d) p. 77; Smöerenburg-Halbinsel, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1826) 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 Bakaniabreen, 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 Holländerneset.

Holländarberget, see Holländarberget.

Holländerneset, see Holländerneset.

Holländar-näsu, see Holländerneset.

Holländer Bai, see Smöerenburgfjorden.

Holländer Bai, see De Hollantsche Haven.

Hollænder Elva, see Holländarberget.

Hollænder Hoofd, see Holländerneset.

Holländer od. Amsterdam I., see Amsterdamøya.

Holländische Bay, see Smöerenburgfjorden.

Holländische Bay, see De Hollantsche Haven.

Holländisch 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 northernwestern side of Kongsoya, 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.

Holmegrå 74° 27' N 18° 49' E

Island off the western coast of Bjørnøya. H. = the grey islet. Hoel 1925.

Holmenkollen, see Leehovden.

Holmepurpe 79° 50.4’ N 12° 54.0’ E

Two minor glaciers, Austre Holmesletbrean and Vestre Holmesletbrean, on the northern side of Holmesletfjella on the southern side of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central western part of Oscar II Land. After Hans Holmest, b. 1881, skipper and owner of M/S “Laila”, one of the expedition vessels of Isachsen’s expedition 1910. Glacier Holmeslet, Isachsen 1915; Holmesletbrean.

Holmesletbrean, see Holmesletbrean.

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 Vestgåtaabreen, south of St. Jonsfjorden, between Bullbreen and Løvliabreen, in the central, western part of Oscar II Land. After Hans Holmest, b. 1881, captain and owner of M/S “Laila”, one of the expedition vessels of Isachsen’s expedition 1910. Mts Holmeslet, Isachsen 1915.

Holmetjarna 78° 10.5’ N 13° 23.0’ E

Lake in the southeastern part of Daudmannsøya 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 lakelet. 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 Agardhdenal between Estradalen and Væringsdalen, southeast in Sabine Land. After Holmgard, the Viking name for Novgorod. Mt Holmgård, De Geer 1919 a.

Holmgren I., see Holmgrenøya.

Holmgregnjet 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E


Holmgrenøya 79° 20’ N 19° 30’ E


Holmia Bay, see Holmiabukta.

Holmia Glacier, see Holmiabreen.

Holmiabreen 79° 40’ N 11° 30’ E

Glacier south of Holmiabukta, southern side of Svenegkegattet, 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 Svenegkegattet, 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.

Holmifjellet 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.

Holmmodden 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.

Holmsenfjellet, see Holmsenfjellet.

Holmsenfjellet 78° 00’ N 15° 00’ E

Mountain, 682 m, south of Colesbuksøya, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Gunnar Holmsen, b. 1880, Norwegian state geolo-

Holmstrøm Gl., see Holmstrømabreen.


Holmstrømmorenen 78° 45.0' N 14° 20.0' E End moraine of Holmstrømbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Holmstrøms Gl., see Holmstrømabreen.

Holmstrømtarnet 78° 48.5' N 14° 07.5' E Mountain between Vesterånet and Faluntårnet at the southern side of Holmstrømbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

Holmstrømøya 78° 40.0' N 14° 20.0' E Gravel plain in front of Holmstrømbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Holmssundet 77° 45.2' N 14° 15.0' E About 300 m wide sound between Hollabrunnholmen and Skjerppoden on the northern side of Bellund, southeast on Nordenskioldkysten, Nordenskiold 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, Nordenskioldkysten, northwest in Nordenskiold Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).


Holtedahlfonna 79° 00' N 14° 00' E Plateau glacier between Kongsfjorden and Wijdefjorden, limited towards Kronebreen by a line northwesterns from Exilfjella 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 Holtedahl's wife Tora. See also Torafjellet. Plateau Holtedahl, Isachsen 1915.

Holtedahlvarden 78° 17.1' N 13° 15.0' E 341 m high mountain west of Dauadmannsøya 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.

Holte 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.

Holveggen 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.


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.

Hoop Eylant, see Hopen.

Hooinsund, see Hornsund.

Hoom, 76° 50' N 15° 30' E. Possibly Hornsund. Coronelli 1691.


Hoom, see Smeerenburg.

Hoom, see Hornsund.

Hoom Bay, see Hornsund.

Hoom sondt, see Hornsund.

Hoombaye, see Hornsund.

Hoomsche-Haven, see Hornsund.

Hoomsund, see Hornsund.

Hooy Berg, see Phippsøya.

Hooy bergh, see Phippsøya.


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 Hopendjupet.

Hope Islands Bank, see Hopenbanken.

Hope v Spei I., see Hopen.

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 km². 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 Brunnich'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 Rjip. In the order given to Jan Cornelisz. May for his voyage in 1611, we read that Rjip 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, "I 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). Hoffnings- od. Walross i., German chart 155; Hoff­nings-Insel, Dittmer (1901) p. 260; Hooj Eylant, Jansz 1621, Colom 1652 a; Hoojen Eylantd, Goos 1660; Hooj., Edge 1625, Barrow 1818; Hoppe v Spei i, Hasius 1739, Lowitz 1746; Hoppen Eylant, Jansz 1651 a; Hoppen, Kristoffersen (1926) p. 184; Hopen-ön, Bergman (1773) p. 72; Horen Baj, Vingboons 1665 b; I. della Speranza, Hugues 1901 b; I. Esperance, French chart 5375; I. Speranza, Ministero della Marina 1930 a; L’ Ile d’Espérence, Bernard (1715) p. 268; L’ Isola Hope, Albertini (1932) p. 100; Ostrov Nadeždy, Samoilovič 1913 a; Sea Horse l., Barrow 1818; Seepferd l., Wegner 1897; Verlaten eylat., Plancius 1812.

Hopen Eyland, see Hopen.


Hopenbanken 76° 00’ N 22° 00’ E Bank or fishing ground east of the island Hopen. After Hopen. Hope Islands Bank, Lee (1956) p. 110.

Hopenjupet 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. Hoffningsrüken, 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.

Hopen, see Hopen.

Hoppevatnet. Schytt and Blake.
Hornfjøya 78° 50' N 10° 30' E

Hornemantoppen 79° 30' N 11° 30' E
Mountain, 1115 m, between Smeerenburgbreen and Hans Henrikkbreen, 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

Horn-Land, see Sørkapp Land.

Hornes 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).

Hornoden 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 Ishavundersøkelser. He lead 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).

Hornsund, see Hornsund.

Hornstind, see Hornsundtind.

Hornstullodden 76° 57.4' N 15° 56.0' E

Hornsund 76° 59.0' N 15° 50.0' E

Hornsund Huk, see Suffolkpynten.

Hornsund Strath, see Hornsunddjupet.

Hornsundbanken 76° 50' N 13° 30' E

Hornsund-Berg, see Hornsundtind.

Hornsunddjupet 76° 40' N 14° 30' E

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).

Hornsundslletta, 76° 53.4' N 15° 34.5' E. Plain at Hornsundneset, east of Snipevatna. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Hornsundtind, see Hornsundtind.

Hornsundtind 76° 55.2' N 16° 09.5' E

Hornsundtinden, see Hornsundtind.

Hornsundtinderne, 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 Ishavundersøkelser. He lead 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 Hotelneset.
Hotellneset 78° 10' N 15° 20' E

Hotellneset, see Adventpynten.
Hotellneset, see Hotellneset.
Houcker Bay, see Virgohamna.
Houcker-Bay, 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 Vliejellet, Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

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

Hovdanskjera 76° 53.0' N 15° 22.0' E

Hovedøya, see Akseløya.

Hoven 76° 53.7' N 16° 06.5' E

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

Hovudøya 80° 03.0' N 22° 19.0' E

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 Norraustlandet. 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 Hæljarnet.
Hufeisen, see Hesteskoen.
Hugin Valley, see Huginvald.

Huginasplisskardet 78° 40' N 16° 00' E

Huginvald 78° 40' N 15° 30' E

Huginelva 78° 44.3' N 15° 40.0' E
About 11 km long river from the glacier at the northern side of Storskarvet, through Huginvald to Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.

Hugosøket 76° 30' N 25° 00' E
Depression on the eastern side of Kollerfjellet towards Livbålstranda, Hopen. Søreide.

Huippovaltere, see Spitsbergen.

Hukbogen 78° 55.0' N 11° 20.0' E
Open bay on the northern coast of Kvadehuk, Brenggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. After Kvadehuk, Kvadehuk-Ny-Alesund 1957.

Hukbreen 79° 34.3' N 10° 45.5' E

Huker-Bai, see Virgohamna.

Hukgrunnen 79° 34.0' N 10° 35.0' E

Hukkollen 80° 15.0' N 23° 40.0' E
Mountain between Sætherbukta and Dokken east of Dudefjorden, Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet.

Huklagunene 78° 58.0' N 11° 27.0' E
Four lagoons between Kvadehuk and Kongsfjordneset on Brenggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land. The three largest lagoons have got individual names: Vestre Huklaguna, Midre Huklaguna and Austre Huklaguna. After Kvadehuk, Kvadehuk-Ny-Alesund 1957.

Huldrebreen 78° 25.8' N 13° 11.5' E
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 Austgåtobreen 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 Ingulsfann 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

Humla 78° 12.0' N 22° 59.0' E

Humpekken 77° 30.0' N 15° 29.5' E
Brook from Humppvarden through the eastern part of Heimfjellhumpane to the lower part of Mørjelenelva, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hummock or bump brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Humfonna 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).

Humplyggen 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 Kalveskerjet off the northernmost part of Landflya, on the western coast of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After the common seal, sjohund, meaning the sea dog. Gjertz 1990.

Hundkollen 78° 22.3' N 17° 21.0' E
Mountain south of the upper part of Noisadalen 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

Hundodden 80° 20' N 19° 20' E
One of the points near Depododden at Brennevisfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Dog Point, Godfrey (1938) p. 55.

Hunnberget 80° 00' N 18° 00' E


Huriefjellet 79° 20.0' N 11° 20.0' E
Mountain between Bequerelbreen and Cailletettbreen west of Lilliehöökbreen, Albert I Land.

Husbekken 76° 2' N 25° 00' E

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 Andréé 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 Mitterhukhamna, 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

Husøya, see Håøya.

Hutchinsfjellet 78° 55.0' N 17° 05.0' E

Hutchisongrunnen, Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965. Hutchison Ground, see Hutchisongrunnen.
Hutchison Grunnen 76° 15’ N 24° 20’ E
Fishing ground southwest of the island Hopen. Hutchison Ground, Close 1938.

Hvalersynthavnen, see Habenichtbukta.
Hvalfiske Point, see Kvalpynten.
Hvalfiskebugt, see Keeryck.
Hvalfiskehuk, see Kvalhovden.
Hvalfiskpynten, see Kvalpynten.
Hvalros Hamn, see Kvalrossbukta.
Hvalrosbugten, see Kvalrossbukta.
Hvalros-Fjæren, see Kvalrosspynten.
Hvalros Pt, see Edlundfjellet.
Hvalrosselfvnen, see Kvalrosselva.
Hvalrossudden, see Kvalrosspynten.
Hvalrosøen, see Kvalrossøya.
Hvalrosørne. North of Nordaustlandet, cannot be identified.
Pettersen 1864.

Hvalbarna, see Kvaløya.
Hval-øn, see Kvaløya.
Hvite Bay, see Wijdefjorden.
Hvideberget, see Kvitberget.
Hvidebugt, see Wijdefjorden.
Hvite, see Steggholmen.
Hvidbøen, see Kvitøya.
Hvita Berget, see Kvitøya.
Hvita on, see Kvitøya.
Hvidebjerget, see Kvitøya.
Hvidøra, see Kvitøya.
Hvidebugt, see Wijdefjorden.
Hval-on, see Kvitøya.

Hübnerbreen 78° 20’ N 22° 00’ E
Hübner Gl., Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Ritter-Eis, Büdel.

Hydroografbreen 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’ E
The northeastern, lower part of Scheellefjellet out towards the lowest part of Scheellebreen, easternmost in Fagerstafjella, northeast in Nathorst Land. H. = the shelf hill. Arnesen 1969.

Hyllejerna 80° 25.4’ N 19° 58.0’ E

Hyllinge Gl., see Hyllingebreen.

Hyllingebreen 77° 55.0’ N 17° 18.5’ E

Hypert ôn, 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 Skjæriokstupet, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the hyperite waterfall. Hyperite Waterfall, Conway (1897) p. 216.

Hyperrithat Point, see Diabasodden.

Hyrneberget 77° 28.8’ N 23° 00’ 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

Hyrnejefjellet 77° 00’ N 16° 00’ E

Hyrneknatten 77° 01.9’ N 16° 11.5’ E

Hyrneknussen 78° 27.6’ N 11° 10.0’ E

Hyrneodden 77° 00’ N 16° 00’ E
Point between Burgerbukta and Adria bukta, 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 Dishagene 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.
Hytteskaret, see Hytteskaret.

**Hytteskaret**
79° 30' N 11° 00' E
Pass above a trapper's hut, east of Bluffoden on the south¬
ern side of Sörgattet, northwesternmost on Reuschhalvøya,
Albert I Land. H. = the hut pass. *Hüttenjoch*, Untersteiner 1932; *Hytteskaret*.

**Hyttesletta**
79° 45.6’ N 14° 27.0’ E
Five km long plain between Kattefjellet, Musfjellet and the coast

**Hüttetal, see Mudaalen.**

**Hyttevatna**
78° 22.2’ N 11° 37.0’ E
Two lakes east of Inchcolmhytta and Inchcolmmodden 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).

**Hyttevikta**
77° 00’ N 15° 00’ E
Small bay west of Gulichsenfjellet, 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

**Häggbломelva**
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 Cholnokyaaksla, 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 Eidebulta in the southern part of
Forlandsundet, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Kristofer Mar¬
ius 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 Barentsøyskulen, Barentsøya. H. = the curved
iron fittings to put under the shoes around the heels.
Norwegian Polar Institute 1968. Hufeisen, Büdel; Jamlappet, Norwegian
Polar Institute 1968; Sigden.

**Hælgende Gletscher, see Hengebreen.**

**Hædalen, see Hødøbreen.**

**Høedal**
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.

**Høegelva**
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

**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 Ingstadijellet to the western side of Brommeldalen, 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 Heimhult, 1843-1924, Austrian
geologist in Klagenfurt. C. Höfer, De Geer 1923 c; C. Pedachenko,
Akhatov 1910; Höfer Pt., Conway 1906; Höfer Spitze, Sterneck 1874.

**Høgnæsabreen**, see Høganäsabreen.

**Høganäsabreen**
77° 56.6’ N 16° 45.0’ E
About 5.5 km long glacier from Skonuddane in the area towards
Sjåktbreen and Gruvfonna, down to Braganzavågen, southeast
in Nordenskiöld Land. After Høganás, coal mining centre in

**Høgberget**
80° 42.8’ N 20° 56.5’ E
405 m high mountain in the southeastern part of Phippsøya,
Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. H. = the high mountain. Nor¬

**Høgbohm-Berg**, see Høgbohmfjellet.

**Høgbohmfjellet**
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.
Høgbohm-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 Scheefelfjellet east in
Høgeloftet 79° 30' N 12° 30' E
Mountain west of Liefdefjorden, between Albertbreen and Andréebreen, southwest of Fotkollen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Mt Høgeloftet, 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.

Høgflaket 77° 59.2' N 16° 54.0' E
Mountain, 1040 m, surrounded by Marthabreen, Nabben, Pålbreen, Trollsløgga, Trollbreen, Kjernen, Helsingborgbreen and Gruvhjelmen, in the eastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the high piece of even ground. Mt Høgflaket, De Geer 1919 a.

Høgflya 78° 16.7' N 21° 10.0' E

Høghetta 79° 15.0' N 16° 40.0' E
Snow dome, the highest part of Himinbjoergfonna, west of Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Høghottbreen 79° 28.9' N 12° 21.5' E

Høghotten 79° 29.7' N 12° 16.5' E

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.

Høgkolladalen 79° 40' N 12° 30' E

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.

Høgkolladalen V., see Høgkolladalen.

Hegneset 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, Vasalalahvøya, 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 Rondebreen, 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). Høgsetet, 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 Høgskolen, 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 Løvenskioldstranda, west on Kongøya, Kong Karls Land. H. = the high plateau. Winsnes.

Høgsneisa 79° 23.4' N 12° 26.5' E

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 Høgsnytreen, Stuttadalshøgda, the southernmost part of Stuttalsbreen and Stuttdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the high snout. Puddingen, Holmsen 1910.

Høgsnytreen 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

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).

Høgsætet, see Høgsetet.
Høgtunga 78° 42.9’ N 18° 38.5’ E

Høgvatnet 80° 00.0’ N 18° 40.0’ E

Høipiken, see Haitanna.
Høllen-Sundet, 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

Hørbyealen 78° 40’ N 16° 00’ E

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. Høystack Hill, Beechey 1818; Headless Hog, Conway (1906) p. 355; ’t Varken sonder hooft, Giles and Rep 1710.

Håberbreen 78° 05’ N 15° 20’ E

Håberget 78° 00’ N 15° 00’ E

Håbergnuten, 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 Nordsysselbreen in the central of Heer Land. H. = the high mountain. Orvin 1960.

Haagfjellbekken 78° 03.0’ N 14° 29.5’ E
Two brooks from Haagfjellet to Hollendardalen: the westernmost brook flows into Hollendarela, while the easternmost brook flows into the river through Ira dalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Haagfjellet 78° 01.8’ N 14° 30.0’ 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.

Håkallen 76° 52.6’ N 21° 39.0’ E

Haaken Mathiesenfjella, see Mathiesenfjella.

Haakenbreen 78° 40’ N 11° 30’ E

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 75° 52.5’ N 21° 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.

Haaken peninsula, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

Haakon VII Land 78° 50’ N 11° 30’ E
The district east of a line from Krossfjorden through Lilliehöökfjorden, Lilliehöökbreen, Raudfjordbreen to Klincowströmfjorden and Raudfjorden, limited in the east by a line from the head of Woodfjorden through Vonbreen to Holtedahlfonna, across Holtedahlfonna through Kronebreen to Kongsvegen just west of Garwoodtoppen, then following Kongsvøgen westwards to Kongsfjorden. The area also embraces Reinsdyrflva in the north and Lovénøyan and Blomstrandhalvøya in the south. After

Haakonkette, see Kong Haakons Halvøy. Haakonsgebirge, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.


Hårbreen 79° 16.3’ N 11° 24.5’ E Small glacier in Drøning 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 Kongsgøya, 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.

Hårteigen, see Drivdalsryggen.

Håøya 76° 50’ N 20° 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 Elevè, French chart 5375; Wester l., Edge 1925.


Håvieeggga 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 (sysselmann) 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 Håvieeggga. After Erik Benedictus Lindseth Håvie, Norwegian police officer, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

Haaumbjørgfjellet 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.

Hâya 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 Elevè, French chart 5375; Wester l., Edge 1925.
de la Demi Lune, see Halvmåneøya.
I del Re, see Kongsøya.
I. Basse, see Lågøya.
I. Bergren, see Berggrenøya.
I. Bianca, see Kviteya.
I. Bird, see Fugleholmøya.
I. Caroli, see Prins Karls Forland.
I. Charles, see Prins Karls Forland.
La Hollandais ou d'Amsterdam, see Amsterdamaøya.
I. de Loui, see Albertøya.
I. de l'Ours, see Bjørnøya.
I. de Rix, see Edgesøya.
I. degli Orsi, see Bjørnøya.
I. dei Danesi, see Dansøya.
I. della Speranza, see Hopen.
I. des Chiens Marins, see Kobbeøya.
I. des Danois, see Dansøya.
I. des Oyes, see Ytre Norsøya.
I. des Verdiers, see Moffen.
I. di Guglielmo, see Wilhelmsøya.
I. di Stor, see Storeøya.
I. du Croissant, see Halvmåneøya.
I. du Gd. Duc Constantin, see Sørkappøya.
I. du Narwhal, see Kvalrossøya.
I. Dunen, see Dunøyanøye.
I. Enval, see Envaløya.
I. Esperance, see Hopen.
I. Festningen, see Festningen.
I. Foot, see Footøya.
I. Guillaume, see Wilhelmsøya.
I. Gylden, see Gyldenøyanøye.
I. Jäderin, see Langeøya.
I. Kobbeøya, see Kobbeøya.
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 Rooøyanøye.
I. Speranza, see Hopen.
I. Thumb Point, see Wilhelmsøya.
I. Tombola, see Tomboloøya.
I. Ursorum, see Bjørnøya.
I. Vogelsand, see Fuglesøyanøye.
I. von Otter, see Von otterøya.
I. William, see Wilhelmsøya.
I. es du Roi Louis, see Kong Ludvigøyanøye.
I. Purchas plus ultra, see Lågøya.
I. del Golfo, see Dansøya.
Ibsen-Eis, see Barentsøyanøye.

Ibsenfjella 78° 33.7' N 15° 38.0' E
About 6.5 km long mountain group on the southern side of Sauriedalen, between Gunntflya, Frostiøya and Storefjellet, in the southern part of Dickson Land. After Henrik Ibsen, 1828-1906, Norwegian dramatist. Mts Ibsen, Isachsen 1915.

Ice Bay, see Recherchefjorden.
Ice Canal Valley, 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 Isøyane.
Ice Point, see Isodden.
Ice Sound, see Isfjorden.

Ice sounde, see Isfjorden.
Iceberg, see Tollbreen.
Iceberg Mount, see Tollbreen.
Icehook, see Ys-hoek.
Ice-sound, see Isfjorden.
Ice-sunds jökeln, see Grønfjordbrøne.

Idabreen 79° 30' N 12° 00' E
Glacier at the head of Liedefjorden, 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

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 Asgård 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 Iddadaløen 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 Sørnafjellet, Stavkyrkja, Torafjellet, Elvdalfjellet and Venjafjellet, northwest in James I Land. After Idfjæra, parish in the northwestern part of Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. Mt Idefjæra, De Geer 1912.

Idrott Ness, see Idromneset.

Idromneset 79° 50' N 12° 00' E
Low peninsula between Vårtvågen 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, Ungbreen, Lingbukta, Stadionbreen, and Stadionfjellet. Idrott Ness, De Geer 1913.

Idun Carapace, see Idunskjoldet.

Idunbreen 79° 45 N 19° 40' E

Idunfjellet 79° 40' N 19° 30' E
Mountain east of Idunbreen, north of Wahlenbergfjorden, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Idun, goddess

**Idunneset**

79° 40' N 19° 30' E


**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.

**Iladalen**

78° 17.7' N 21° 56.5' E


*Ile Bastré*, see Nordre Castrénøya.

*Ile Blanche*, see Kvítøya.

*Ile Cumming*, see Cummingøya.

**Ile de Franckelkollen**

78° 15' N 16° 40' E


*Ile de la Grosse Pierre*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*Ile de la Mousse*, see Mosøya.

*Ile de Wahlenberg*, see Wahlenbergøya.

*Iles des Baleines*, see Kvaløya.

*Iles des deux Crois*, see Tokrossøya.

*Iles des Eiders*, see Eholmen. *Il Eiders*, see Eholmen. *Iles des Eiders*, see Breidholmen.

*Iles des Eiders*, see Eholmen. *Iles des Eiders*, see Eholmen. *Iles des Norvégiens no. 1*, see Ytre Norskøya.

*Iles des Norvégiens no. 2*, see Indre Norskøya.

*Iles des Oiseaux*, see Fugleholmøya.

*Ile du Grand Duc Constantin*, see Sørkappøya.

*Ile du Sud-Est*, see Edgeøya.

*Ile Ehl*, see Eskjericet.

*Ile Jutta*, see Juttaholmøya.

*Ile Midtøya*, see Midtøya.

*Ile Nordøya*, see Nordøya.

*Ile Russe*, see Russøyane.

*Ile Ræstad*, see Ræstadholmen.

*Iles Sigrid*, see Sigridholmen.

*Iles de la Station*, see Stasjonsøya.

*Iles des Canards*, see Andøyane.

*Iles des Mouettes*, see Måkeøya.

*Iles des Oies*, see Gåsøyane.

*Iles des Oiseaux*, see Fuglesteinen.

*Iles Dolomite*, see Dolomittøyane.

*Iles du Duvet*, see Dunøyane.

*Iles du Foreland*, see Forlandsøyane.

*Iles du Puim*, see Tommelsøyane.

*Iles Lovén*, see Lovénøyane.

*Iles Palander*, see Palanderøya.

*Iles Waygat*, see Vaigattøyane.

*Iles Wijkander*, see Wijkanderøya.

*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 Ytterholmen.

*Ils Alexéev*, see Kükenthaløya.

*Ils Alexéev*, see Alexseeøya.

*Ils Jakimowitch*, see Jakimovičøya.

*Ils Salskjaer*, see Salskjerøya.

*Ils Thomas Smith*, see Thomas Smithøyane.

**Imisdalen**

Somewhere between Revneset and Deltaneset. Hedač.

**Immervatnet**

79° 50' N 15° 30' E


**Inch Mickery**, see Mickeryholmøya.

**Inchcolm Hut**, see Inchcolmhytta.

**Inchcolmhytta**

78° 22.1' N 11° 37.0' E

Hut on Inchcolmoddøya 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.

**Inchcolmoddøya**

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. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 24.

**Indre Hesteskogrunnen**

77° 25' N 22° 30' E


**Indre Lågfjord**

77° 40° N 16° 00° E


**Indre Norskøya**

79° 50' N 11° 30' E


**Indre Russøyane**

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 Russøyane*, Olsson (1960) p. 118; *Inne Ryssön*, Carlheim-Gyllenskold 1900; *L. Ryssön*, Ringertz 1899; *Morensøn*, Carlheim-Gyllenskold (1900) p. 75; *Morensön*, Carlheim-Gyllenskold (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, Infantfonna 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.

Infantfonna 78° 49.1’ N 13° 17.8’ E
Glacier between Kronesbreen 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 Glletscher, see Holmiabreen.
Infantin Maria Anna-Gletscher, see Buchanbreen.
Inferno, see Poninskiyjra.
Inferno Bay, see Poninskiyjra.

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 Nordenskiold Land. After the heroine of the Old Norse Fridtjovsaga. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Ingeborgs Berg, Kjellstrøm 1901.

Ingeborgs Berg, see Ingeborgfjellet.

Ingebritsensbukta 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 Ingebritsens, 1848-1932, Norwegian whaler. Ingebritsens Bucht, Barry 1894 i; Ingebritsens’ bugt, Hamberg 1905.

Ingebritsens Bucht, see Ingebritsensbukta.
Ingebritsens’ bugt, see Ingebritsensbukta.

Ingebritsensøya 74° 23’ N 19° 12’ E
Small island in Kvalrossbukta, on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Morten Andreas Ingebritsens, 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.

Ingeretredden 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

Inglefieldbukta 77° 54.0’ N 18° 22.0’ E

Inglefieldmorenen 77° 54.8’ N 18° 15.0’ E

Ingstadegga 79° 50’ N 16° 00’ E

Ingstadeeggen, see Ingstadegga.

Ingstadfjellet 77° 40.4’ N 15° 56.5’ E

Ingvaldsbukta 77° 47.2’ N 16° 17.5’ E
Open bay on the southern shore of Van Mijenfjorden between Svendsenodden and the southwestern part of Danzigeyjra, 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.

Ingvaldsbakta 77° 40’ N 16° 00’ E
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 13.8 km², south of Van Mijenfjorden, north in Nathorst Land. After Ingvald Svendsen, Tromsø, Norway. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 22.

Ingvaldsbukta, see Ingvaldsbakta.
Ingvaldsbukten, see Ingvaldsbakta.

Inner Isfjorden Area. Used for the area arround 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 Strømbergfjellet in Oppdalen, tributary valley to Lundstrømdalen, southernmost in Sabine Land. l. = the inner glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
Inneregg 78° 43.8' N 12° 12.0' E
Crest with two peaks, 919 and 927 m, south in Mathiesensfjella, Oscar Il Land. I. = the inner crest. Hjelle 1988.

Inneflua 78° 40' N 11° 30' E. Sunken rock, 1 1/2 nautical miles south of Engelsbkukta. I. = the inner rock (half-tide). Isachsen 1912 b.

Innerholmen 78° 50' N 12° 00' E
Small island, one of Lovénayane in Kongsfjorden, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. I. = the inner islet. Svalbard map C 1912 b.

Innerhytta 78° 10' N 16° 20' E

Innerknausen 78° 05' N 17° 20' E
853 m high crag at the head of Oppdalens, 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

Innkjegla 78° 00' N 17° 00' E

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

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 Ræstadholmen.

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 Gyllenskoldfjellet 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 Mossebukta, 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 Widerøeefjella, north in Haakon VII Land. After Invarde, a type of aircraft used by Widerøes Flyveselskap A/S in Svalbard, the company taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes. Winsnes 1990.

Inwyck, see Bellisund.

Ira V., see Irdalen.

Irabreen 78° 01.4' N 14° 41.5' E
2.5 km long glacier from the top of Fossilfjellet in Kolspissfjella, westwards into Irdalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Ira (latin) = anger. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Irdalen 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

Irgens, see Irgensfjellet.

Irgensfjellet 78° 50' N 12° 00' E

Irmingerneset 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.


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. 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 Ísøyane.

Is Plankenholmane, see Plankenholmene.

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 Peachfiya 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 km², 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 Ahimann) 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.

Isachsenfjellbukta, see Isachsenfonna.

Isaksenøya 78° 50' N 21° 00' E Small island, one of Rønnbeckøyane in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After the Norwegian sailing skipper Isak Nils Isaksen, 1868-1939, Norwegian officer and Arctic explorer. Topographic surveyor of the second “Fram” 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.

Isaksen I, see Isakseneya.

Isakseneya 78° 50' N 21° 00' E Small island, one of Rønnbekkeøyane 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.

Isaugsfjorden 78° 00' N 18° 40.0' E Small lake near the head of Servika, in the inner part of Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice eye. Häggbliom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

Isauga, see Isauga.

Isaushägget 78° 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 Ingulfsen 1996.

Isboken 79° 50.0' N 17° 40.0' E River along the northeastern part of Valhallafonna to Buildevågen in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. Hensningsmoen 1971.

Isbjørn Hafen, see Isbjørnhamna.

Isbjørnhamna 77° 00.0' N 15° 36.0' E Bay in front of Hansbreen limited in the west by Willezekkodden, 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. *Isbjørn Hafen*, Sternek 1874; *Isfjordhamna*, Oxaas (1955) p. 113;


Isbjørnhamnena 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.

Isbjørnhamna 78° 05.8' N 14° 11.5' E Point on the eastern side of the outermost part of Grønfjorden, 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).

Isbjørnapasset 80° 12.0' N 21° 30.0' E Pass between Skardhø and Colomhøgda south of Nordenskiöldbukta 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 Fallbacker and Skjermøya, south in Torell Land. I. = the ice-spurs. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

Isbroddbrean 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).

Isbuuta 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.


Isdome 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° 10.0' N 14° 40.0' E Bay formed by the front of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the iceberg bay. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
Tempelfjorden, Billefjorden, Nordfjorden, Dicksonfjorden and head of Van Keulenfjorden, have now disappeared. Qvigstad the lake, hence the name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Ice-dammed lake situated 94 m above sea-level, on the western side of Raudfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. l. = the iceberg lake. Iceberg’s from the glacier is constantly floating into the lake, hence the name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Ice-dammed lake situated 94 m above sea-level, on the western side of Raudfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. l. =the iceberg lake. Iceberg’s from the glacier is constantly floating into the lake, hence the name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).


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.

Half-tide rock 600 m south of Isispynten on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1985.


Ishamna, see Blomstrandhamna.

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.

453 m high, partly ice covered nunatak just north of Sofiekkamnen, between Paierbreen and Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. l. = the ice-house. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

1040 m high, ice covered peak west of Sundevalltoppen, limited by Litlealen, Greinhøgdene, Sundevalltoppen and Ishøgda, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. l. = the ice height. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

1040 m high, ice covered peak west of Sundevalltoppen, limited by Litlealen, Greinhøgdene, Sundevalltoppen and Ishøgda, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. l. = the ice height. Svalbard map B10 (1948).


Tributary glacier from north to Hornbreen west of Isfjordfjellet, southernmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

Tributary glacier from north to Hornbreen west of Isfjordfjellet, southernmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
**lsispollen**  79° 42.2' N 26° 39.5' E
Small circular bay on the northern side of lsispynnten, on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Lytskjold 1985.

**lsispynnten**  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.

**lsisaka**  78° 10.6' N 18° 19.5' E

**lsikat**  78° 35.0' N 23° 50.0' E

**lsikatte**  77° 21.3' N 15° 22.5' E

**lsikat**  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.

**lsikat**  77° 05' N 15° 00' E
River running along the southern part of the front of Austre Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. *l.* = the ice-edge river. Svalbard map B1 2 (1953).

**lsikat**  77° 49.9' N 14° 54.0' E
Small glacier from Iskollen northwestwards along Hesselbergasla to Iskollalen south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. *l.* = the icy hill glacier. Svalbard map B1 0 (1948).

**lsikat**  77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E
Small glacier flowing from Iskollen down to Skimebreen, Torell Land. *l.* = the icy hill glacier. Svalbard map C1 2 (1953).

**lsikat**  77° 50.2' N 14° 51.0' E
Small tributary valley from east to the lower part of Berzeliusdalen, between Brathamaren and Hesselbergasla south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. *l.* = the icy hill valley. Svalbard map B1 0 (1948).

**lsikol**  77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E

**lsikol**  77° 49.3' N 14° 55.5' E
625 m high and partly ice covered mountain between Iskollbreen, Stenehjembreen, Kolfjellbreen and Kolfjelldalen, south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. *l.* = the icy hill. Svalbard map B1 0 (1948).

**lsikol**  77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E
720 m high hill on Iskollen, east of Ljosfønn in Torell Land. Svalbard map C1 2 (1957).

**lsikol**  77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E
724 m high peak in Iskollen, east of Ljosfønn in Torell Land. Svalbard map C1 2 (1957).

**lsikol**  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.

**lsikol**  77° 08.0' N 22° 48.0' E

**lsikol**  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. *l.* = the ice-lightening mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**lsikol**  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, Leveugane, Halenuten and, Dusken. Svalbard map B1 2 (1953).

**lsikol**  77° 08.0' N 22° 48.0' E

**lsikol**  77° 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. *l.* = the ice-lightening mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**lsikol**  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, Leveugane, Halenuten and, Dusken. Svalbard map B1 2 (1953).

**lsikol**  77° 46.3' N 22° 55.5' E
About 460 m high mountain in the western part of Edgeøyjøkulen, between Seidbreen and Gandbreen, Edgeøya. *l.* = the ice in between. Arnesen 1987.

**lsikol**  77° 05' N 15° 40' E

**lsikol**  77° 05' N 15° 40' E

**lsikol**  77° 40' N 21° 30' E
Mountain in Clarendonnæringane, south of the inner part of Wahlenbergfjorden, northermost in Gustav Adolf Land on Nor­daustlandet. After the ivory gull Pagophila eburnea. *Ivory Gull Cliff*, Binney 1925 a.
Ismásepynten 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.

Ismásestranda 79° 40' N 21° 30' E
Shore below Ismásefjellet, south of the inner part of Wahlenbergfjorden, northernmost in Gustav Adolf Land on Nordaustlandet. After the ivory gull Pagophila eburnea. Hjelle 1980.

Ismásetoppen 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). Ismásetp, Svalbard chart 507 (1941); Ivory Gull Shore, Binney 1925 a.

Ismásettoppen, see Ismásetoppen.

Ismibba 77° 39.5' N 16° 09.5' E
740 m high nunatak between Kvitstavbreen and Sysselmambreen, 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 Dahlhoffna 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 Serfonna, on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. Isoddmen, see Isodmen.
Isola di gli Vicelli, see Fuglesteinen.
Isola di Kip, see Prins Karls Forland.
Isola degli Alpini, see Alpiniøya.
Isola del Ghiaccio forte, see Svenskøya.
Isola del Principe Carlo, see Prins Karls Forland.
Isola del uomo morte, see Likholmen.
Isola dell' Vomo morto, see Likholmen.
Isola della Tavola, see Tavløya.
Isola dell'Orso, see Bjørnøya.
Isola di Rys, see Russøyane.
Isola Grande, see Storøya.
Isola Great, see Storøya.
Isole dei Norvesegesi, see Norskøyane.
Isole Sju, see Sjuøyane.

Isormen 78° 25.0' N 21° 40.0' E
Narrow glacier tongue south of Lomberget, between Willybreen and Reymondbreen on the northeastern coast of Barentsøya. I. = the ice worm. Buel. Eisschlange, Buel.

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.

Ispytten 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 Taverner 1628; Dunderbai-huken, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; Dunderpynten, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; Ice Point, Poole (1610) p. 6; Pt Giace, French chart 5375.

Ispynttjørna 77° 26.9' N 14° 00.5' E

Isroasa 78° 10.4' N 18° 34.0' E

Isrosehallet, see Raunhallet.

Irsundingen 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; Iskapp, Bergens Turistforening (1897) p. 14; Iskapp, Isachsen 1919; K. Eis, Dunér og Nordenskiöld 1865 c; Vlacke hoeck, Blaeu 1662.

Iryggen 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 Fredonna and the northern part of Austjøkulen, north in Sørkapp Land. I. = the ice ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Iryggpasset 76° 53.1' N 16° 40.5' E
Glacier pass from Austjøkulen to Øydebreen, between Iryggen and Gedeonovfjellet, north in Sørkapp Land. I. = the ice ridge pass. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Irypebreen 78° 40.0' N 13° 40.0' E
Steep glacier between Sveabreen and Sefstrombreen, James I Land. I. = the ivory gull glacier. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Irsypene 78° 40.0' N 13° 40.0' E
Small mountain between Farwoodtoppen and Irypebreen north of the upper part of Sveabreen, James I Land.

Issjedalen 77° 50' N 16° 30' E

Isskiltoppane 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 Issjordøya.

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

**Istoppane** 76° 40' N 16° 40' E
Several peaks and crags on the icy ridge and slope between Dumskolen and Rundtuva, southeast in Sørkapp Land. l. = 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. l. = 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. l. = 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. l. = the ice lake. Svalbard map C9 (1957).

**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. l. = the ice wall. Svalbard map A8 (1950).

**Isvika** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E
Bay on the southern side of Murchisonfjorden, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. l. = the ice bay. Kulling 1934 b.

**Isøarme**, see Isøyane.

**Isøyane** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E
Small islands off Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. l. = the ice islands. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Eis l.*, German chart 155; *Ice Is.*, British chart 2751; *Is Glace*, French chart 5375; *Is ø-ame*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Isøyane fuglereservat** 77° 08.0' N 14° 48.0' E

**Isøykalven** 77° 05' N 14° 40' E
Islet with a caim 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 Damflfja to Finn Malmgrenfjorden in Orvin Land, in the northern part of Nordaustlandet. l. = 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.

**Iverfluva** 77° 50' N 13° 30' E
Sunken rock off the coast, between Bellsund and Isfjorden, west of Nordenskiöld Land. After Iver Pedersen Rønning, Servær, Søndre Helgeland, Norway. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Ivergrunn** 77° 50' N 13° 00' E

**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


**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.

**Ivytoppen** 79° 45' N 16° 20' E
Small mountain peak between Dunérbreen, Ivorybreen and Asgardfonna, 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 Flirlingane and Trillingane, tributary to Storebreen, southwest in Torell Land. After Iwo Maria, b. 1955, son of the Pole Krzysztof Birkenmajer. Siedlecki 1959.
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 geodesist at Cambridge, UK. J. E. Jackson, who assisted Harland with work on maps. Harland 1959.

Jacksontoppen 78° 34.0’ N 17° 26.0’ E

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 Jacobitoppen (1900) p.239, Wassiliew 1925.

Jacobynten 80° 00’ N 19° 00’ E

Jacobs Well, see Jakobskjelda.
Jacobsbreen, 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; Mt Jacobsen, Isachsen 1915.

Jacobsenpynten, 77° 01.1’ N 15° 14’ E. Point 1 km south of Russepynten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987. Jacobsbreen, see Jakobskjelda.

Jacobs Well, see Jakobskjelda.

Jacobsenbukta 78° 50’ N 12° 00’ E

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).

Jakt 79° 31.8’ N 17° 56.7’ E
Islet south of Footøya in Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Lytskold.

Jambreen 79° 30.2’ N 11° 17.5’ E

Jamdalen 77° 56.5’ N 14° 34.0’ E
About 4 km long valley from Jamdalsbreen westwards on the southern side of Weenijellet to Grønijorddalen, 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 Snesealen 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 Ballsrudbreen east of the inner part of Grønijorddalen, 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 Geikiebreene on the eastern coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After James Geikie, 1839-1915, Scottish geologist, glaciologist. See also Geikiebreen.e. 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, Holtedahlfonna, Olafsonhøgda, the upper part of Abrahamsbreen, Ruskbreane, Millarpasset, Lissetbreen to Universitetsbreen, turning southwards on Universitetsbreen through Marisarkedet, Dicksondalen, Dicksonfjorden to Nord fjorden. 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 Grønfjorddalen into Grønfjorddalselva, 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 Livdega towards Chamberlindalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. J. = the uniform ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Jan Donker, see Donkerholmane.

Jan Tennisen Cove, see Jan Teenissenbukta.

Jan Teenisens B., see Jan Teenissenbukta.

Jan Teenissen Baai, see Jan Teenissenbukta.

**Jan Teenissenbukta** 79° 30' N 15° 00' E
Bay on the western side of Wijdefjorden, northeast in Andrée Land. After the Dutch whaling-ship owner Jan Teenis. Baye Jean Tunis, de Reste 1801; Beere bay, van Keulen 1682; Jan Tennisen Cove, Conway 1906; Jan Teenisens B., Zorgdrager 1720; Jan Teenissen Baai, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Jan Teenisessom bogie, Giles and Rep 1710; Tennisen Sight, Scoresby 1820 b.

Jan Teenisessom bogie, see Jan Teenissenbukta.

Jans Water, see Storfjorden.

Janson Gl., see Janssonbreen.

Jansson Hill, see Janssonhaugen.

**Janssonhaugen** 78° 10' N 16° 00'E
Mountain i Adventdalen, 322 m, 1.5 km from the head of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbardkommissæren (1927) map 17. Jansson Hill, De Geer 1912.

**Jantarodden** 76° 56.8' N 16° 23.5'E. Point north of Mannsfeldkammen. 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

Jarl Gl., see Jartbreen.

**Jarlbreuenn** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E
Small glacier south of Jarlfjellet, debouching at the southeastern corner of Fuglefjorden, Vasa halvøya, Albert I Land. Jarl is an old Norse title of the person ranking next to the king. See also Drott­fenjellet and Hirdfjellet. Jarl Gl., De Geer 1913.

**Jarlfiellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E
Peak, 545 m, north of Jarlbreen, at the southeastern corner of Fuglefjorden, not far from Hirdfjellet, Vasa halvøya, Albert I Land. Mt Jarl, De Geer 1913.

**Jarlbergyggen** 78° 38.2' N 12° 16.0'E

**Jarnbreen** 79° 30' N 14° 40' E

**Jarnbergyggen** 78° 38.2' N 12° 16.0'E
Small glacier between Malmberget and Salen down in Jarnsdalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. J. = the iron glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Jarnbreen** 77° 51.7' N 14° 04.5'E
Small glacier between Malmberget and Salen down in Jarnsdalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. J. = the iron glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Jarnbreen** 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).

**Jarnfiellet** 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, particulary 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.
Jamlappet, see Hæljarnet.

Jastrebkovbreen 78° 50’ N 17° 30’ E
Small glacier between Gruzdevbreen, Kvitbreen, Systertoppane 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

Jeffreystoppen 79° 05’,0” N 17° 20’.0’ E

Jegerfjellet 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E
850 m high mountain between Smeerenburgfjorden and Svitjodbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert 1 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 Samaribreen from Sergievskijpasset northeastwards between Jeksel and Toverudfjellet in the central part of Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Jeksel 76° 50’ N 16° 20’ E
Nunatak with two peaks, 560 and 649 m, on the southwestern side of Samaribreen, Sørkapp Land. J. = the back tooth. It has also been termed Devonyggen 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, Triryggtoppen 700 m, Ragundafjellet 760 m, Stugunjellet 660 m, Frösöfjellet 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 Stugunjellet, 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 Spitzbergen 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

Jensenvatnet 79° 43’.0” N 10° 50’.0” E

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.

Jergomsjevffellet, see Ergomyßefjellet.

Jermakbreen, see Ermakbreen.

Jermaks varde, see Ermakstetta.

Jermakstetta, see Ermakstetta.

Jermaktangen, see Ermaktangen.

Jessie Fjell, see Jessiefjellet.

Jessiefjellet 78° 35’.8” N 11° 00’.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

Jettaryggen 78° 48’.5” N 14° 50’.0” E
Mountain ridge between Trollhatten and Gygretrøna, James I Land. Jette is a giant in Norse mythology. Orvin 1964.

Jimbreen, see Jinnbreen.

Jinn Glacier, see Jinnbreen.
Johann Wybes Busen, 704 m high peak between the northern part of Peachflya and 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 Giaeverfjellet, see Giaeverfjellet.
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 Titoledden, 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

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 Gt, Scoresby 1820; Beere Gdtt, Giles and Rep 1710; Beere Gt, van Keulen 1682; Johnston Bai, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Ledjanaja buhta, Černyšëv (1902) p. 150; Trou aux Ours, de Reste 1801.

Johnshyttta 76° 30' N 25° 00' E
Hut on Bjørnstranda, Hopen. After the cook Johannes Nygard at the meteorological station 1956. Sørøya.

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.

Jonnruouvenbocht, see Virgohamna.
Jonssonelva, see Brâná.
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
Parly subterranean river in the southwest part of Bjørnøya. Hoel 1925.

**Jorisdalen** 80° 10.0' N 21° 33.0' E

Joséfine, see Joséfine Gruve.

**Josefine Gruve** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E

Josefine Mine, see Joséfine 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.

**Jotunkjeldane, see Jotunkjeldene.**

**Jotunkjeldane** 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.

**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.

**Jotunnrabbane** 78° 35.5' N 16° 12.0' E

**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).

**Julhegda** 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.  
Julie Regina bocht, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

**Jungfern-Stieg,** see Reddikeidet.

**Jungferntal,** see Plurdaal.

**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.

**Junikjeldene; Sources Jotun,** see Jotunkjeldene.

**Junoredvet** 80° 10.0' N 18° 40.0' E

**Junojet** 79° 55' N 17° 20' E
Nunatak southwest of Newtontøtten, south in Ny-Friesland. After the planet. Harland 1952.

**Jurakammen,** see Skiferkammen.

**Juttaholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E

**Juttaholmen. Name used on the northernmost part of Eidembreen in Trollheimen.** Orvin 1960.

**Jutlhogget** 79° 28.0' N 15° 59.0' E
Narrow valley between Åsryggen and Surftjellet on the western side of Ny-Friesland. Jutul = giant.

**Jutulslettet** 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. Jutulslettet, 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 Juvtind, Snåkuven and Kvitskarv dot 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, Lyng 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).

**Juvekklen** 80° 01.5' N 22° 39.0' E A prominent cliff on the northern side of Stegjuvet, on which Kittiwhakes 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.

**Juvtind** 77° 41.7' N 16° 17.5' E 1120 m high peak between Juvbreen in the south, Lundbreen, Steindoltoppen, Steindolbreen, Snåkuven and Snåkuven in the central part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

Južnaja ostrova, see Særkappøya.

Južnaja buhta, see Særhamna.

**Jylland Plateau**, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. In the northern part of Danskeøya. De Geer 1913.


**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, Vaigatøyan 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. Liestel.


Jægtvik, see Jektvika.

Jæksla, see Jektselen.

Jørnafjellet, see Jarnfjellet.

Jørnafjorden, see Jarnfjorden.

**Jokulsåset** 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.

**Jokulpasset** 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.

**Jokulrabban** 80° 09.3' N 27° 40.0' E Mound of rocks on the northern side of Storøyjøkulen, Storeya east of Nordaustlandet. J. = the glacier mound of rocks. Hjelle 1980.

**Jokulrusta** 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.

**Jokulskafet** 77° 25.5' N 23° 07.5' E Six km long ridge between Dianadal and Kvitkåpa, southeast on Edgeøya. J. = the glacier handle. Arnesen 1987.

**Jokulvatnet** 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 Jons Jakobfjellet.

**Jons Jakobfjellet** 77° 52.6' N 14° 38.0' E 630 m high mountain between Furdalen, Flygarfonna, Milbergøya, and Folkvård Buggebreen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Jøns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848,

*Jønsbr*, see Jønsbreen.  
*Jønsbreen*, see Jønsbreen.

**Jønsbreen** 77° 52.7’ N 14° 38.0’ E  

**Jørgensendalen** 79° 00’ N 15° 30’ E  

**Jørgenfjellet** 78° 25.3’ N 12° 41.0’ E  
K. Anker, see Ankenesnet.
K. Barry, see Barryneset.
K. Brühl, see Kapp Brühl.
K. Eis, see Isrundingen.
K. Henking, see Kapp Ägot.
K. Löschke, see Kapp Pechuel Löschke.
K. Martin, see Kapp Martin.
K. Rose, see Kapp Hanna.
Kabalstranna, see Ahlstrandodden.
Kaffekjelen, see Kaffikjelen.

Kaffikjelen 78° 30' 17° 40' E

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.

Kaffitoppen 79° 20' N 11° 00' E

Kaffiøya 78° 38.0' N 12° 00.0' E
13 km long coastal plain with many brooks from the glaciers, from Aaavatsmarkbreen 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-kommisær (1927) map 29. Kaffi-Øyra, Isachsen 1912 b; Plaine du Café, Isachsen (1912 b) p. 18.

Kaffi-Øyra, see Kafføya.

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 Sveigsvikjellet west of Strongbreen, Nathorst Land. K. = the cake.

Kaksen 78° 31.2' N 17° 20' E

Kald Bkt, see Kaldbuuka.

Kaldbuuka 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 Nordenskjoeld Land. Norwegian translation of the old name Koldbukta, meaning the cold bay. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Cold-bay, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 23; Cold Harbour, Scoresby 1820 b; Coude herbergh, Valk and Schenck 1690; Kald Bkt, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Kaldbuken, Swedish chart 301, 1921; Kalte B., German chart 155; Koldbej, Ljutkevič 1937; Kouda Herbergh, Middelhooven 1634; Kouda Herberg, Caesius 1622, Blaeu 1623 a, Carolus 1634, Colom 1650 a, Goos 1660, Doncker 1664, Giles and Rep 1710, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Kouda Herbergh, Jansz 1651 a, Colom 1652 a; Lerbuken, 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, Gerritsen 1613, Edge 1625; C. Fredde, Dudley 1646; Cap Froid, Service Hydrographique No. 127 (1922) p. 304; Cape Coald, Bruce 1908; Cape Cold, Poole (1610) p. 7; Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; Kap Cold, Isachsen 1912 b; Kapp Coald, Oxaas (1955) p. 82; Kolfjellet, Ovigsstad (1927) p. 24; Kolpynten, Ovigsstad (1927) p. 24; Middle Hook, Scoresby 1820 b; Schwarz Cap, Pagès 1786; Schwarz Eck, Phipps 1777 b; Schwarze Vorgebirge, 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 hoeck, 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).


Kaldvatnet 79° 55’ N 19° 00’ E

Kaldoyane 79° 55’ N 27° 32’ E
About 14 skerries about 5 km east of Frosteyane, northernmost on the coast of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

Kalk bejr, see Blomstrandhamna.
Kalkberget. Duner & Nordenskiold, 1867, Swede. Probably in the neighbourhood of, or identical with, Kalkstraanda. Cannot be identified with certainty.

Kalkberget 79° 50’ N 18° 20’ E
Mountain east of Kalkstraanda and north of Forsiusbreen, Gotiahalvoya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the limestone mountain. Dunér and Nordenskiold.

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 Nordenskiold Land. K. = the limestone ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1949).
Kalkgrennen 78° 57.2' N 12° 06.5' E
Shoal with three sunken rocks in Kongsfjorden between
Blomstrandhalvøya and Lovénøyane, southwest in Haakon VII

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.
Kalksteinsstupa, 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.
Kalkbukten, 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 Nøis-dalen and Nijs-jakollen, 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-west in the
western part of Sinaiberget, turning east-southeast between
Sinaiberget and Ryggefjellet 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 Kalvhagda, Vassdalsnuten
and Ryggefjellet 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 off 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.

Kalvhagda 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).

Kalvoeya 76° 59' N 22° 00' E
Islet in Tiholmane, Tunøyane, south of Edgeøya. K. = the calf

Kamavika 77° 00.2' N 15° 40.5' E
Small bay east in Hansbukta at the front of Hansbreen and
north of Oseangraftangen, 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 Tverrakammen, west in Haakon VII
Land. After Ole Hansenkammen and Tverrakammen. 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.

Kamfjellet 80° 10' N 24° 40' E
Mountain, 287 m, west of Albertinibukta, Orvin Land, Nordaust-
landet. 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

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).

Kamnovo 77° 01.7' N 17° 07.5' E
459 m high and northernmost part of Kamtoppane,
northeasternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

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

Kamryggbreen 77° 15' N 16° 20' E
Tributary glacier from south to Nathorstbreen, between
Blakketryggen 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).
Kamtniden 78° 29.5' N 11° 36.0' E
592 m high mountain between Hardiejellet 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).

Kamtniden 77° 40.2' N 16° 54' E
870 m high peak in Rimfonna at 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 Sefstromkammen 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 Sefstromkammen and it also indented on the east side like a comb. Svalbard map B10 (1955).

Kanembreen 76° 58.3' N 17° 14' E

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).

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

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 Dhalfonna, 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 Kramsøerdalen.
Kap Eidem, see Eideymynset.
Kap Eikvold 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 Gråhukene.
Kap Guisez, see Kapp Guisez.
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 Tammerset.
Kap Kjeldsen, see Kapp Kjeldsen.
Kap Kjellström, see Kjellströmodden.
Kap Kjellström, see Kapp Kjellström.
Kap Klaaveness, see Kapp Klaaveness.
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.
Kapelldalen 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 Temple, 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. Svalbardkommisssær (1927) map 20. Capitolum, Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 94; Drasche, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 885, Gallerie, Drasche (1874) p. 33; Capitolumberget, Nathorst (1893) p. 70; Mt Capitolum, De Geer 1910 a.

Kapitolbreen 78° 42.2’ N 14° 56.5’ E

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 “Elvine Dorothy” 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 Andraeassen 78° 51.3’ N 27° 50’ E
The coastal part of the ridge northwards from Sjøgrenfjellet, westernmost on Kongsoya, Kong Karls Land. After Hemming Andraeassen (Andersen), 1849-1917, Norwegian sealing skipper and explorer of Kong Karls Land. Kap Andraeassen, Küenthal 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.
Kapp Auguste Viktoria 79° 40' N 13° 30' E Cape east of Woodfjorden below Auguste Viktoriaahagda, northernmost in Andrée Land. C. Auguste Viktoria, Isachsen 1912 a; Kap Victoria, Schenck (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 Belvedere, Feiling-Hanssen and Jarstad 1950.

Kapp Belvedere, see Kapp Belvedere.


Kapp Bergersen 74° 29' N 19° 13' E Point on the northeast coast of Bjørøya. After consul Sigval Bergersen, b. 1863, Stavanger, Norway, businessman, 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 Barentseshavet) 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 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; Råbukklandsodden, Woldstad (1956) p. 133.

Kapp Brem 78° 12.7' N 23° 06' E Cape formed by the eastern part of Stubendorfberget and the coast below, between Kapp Heuglin and Kapp Pechuel Löbschke, 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, Bødøel.

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 Negribrean, 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, Wassiliwek 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 sailor and whaler of Tønsberg. He made meteorological observations in the Arctic Sea for professor H. Mohr, Oslo, and was awarded the gold medal of L'Association scientifique de France. See also Schiøte. 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, Lernneset and Rømneset. K. Brühl, German chart 155.

Kapp Bull 74° 20' N 19° 05' E The southeasternmost point of Bjørøya. 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 Bjørøya 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 Ishavskundersøkelser in a letter of May 30, 1927: "Setje 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; Setje taai, Gjes 1724 b; Zetje Fay, Zorgdrager 1720; Zetje taai, Muller 1874; Zetje far, Gjes and Rep 1710.

Kapp Dresselhysus 78° 06.4' N 14° 20.5' E Cape on the southern shore of the outermost part of Isfjorden, 3 km east of Heeroddan, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Henrik Herman Dresselhus, b. 1886, Dutch engineer.
and business man, founder of N.V. Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Compagnie, which bought the Russian coal property east of Grenfjorden in 1921 and built a mining camp there called Barrentsburg. The property was sold in 1932 to the Russian state company ArcticaUgol. Dresselhuys visited Svalbard 22 times and wintered there in 1924-25. Isachsen’s name is not suitable, as the river is now called Hollendaleva. Kap Dreselhuys, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; Russeelvaasset, Isachsen (1919) p. 217.

Kapp Dufferin 77° 57.7' N 18° 29' E

Kapp Dufva 78° 56.1’ N 28° 58’ E
Cape in the western part of Svenskubtta 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

Kapp Ehrensvard 80° 45.2’ N 20° 33.5’ E
The northwestern spur of Trygge Granfjellet and the northwestern point of Pippsøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordauslandet. After Count Albert Carl August Lars Ehrensvard, 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 Ehrensvard was chairman of the financial committee. Fries and Nyström (1869) pp. 7-8, 13. C. Ehrensward, Fries and Nyström 1869; Cape Ehrensvard, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

Kapp Ekholm 78° 34.5’ N 16° 33’ E

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 Lomfordhalvøya 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. “Hecla”, 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 Skansubukta and Billefjorden, southeast in Dickson Land. After “Fleur de Lys”, the yacht of Prince Henry of Bourbon. See also Fleur de Lyshamna. Kap 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

Kapp Freedon 79° 00’ N 19° 30’ E
Cape on the western side of the southern part of Hinlopenstredet. After Wilhelm Ihno Adolph von Freedon, 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. Freedon, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

Kapp Graarud 78° 40’ N 11° 30’ E
Cape on the southern side of Engelsbukta, 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 is has been applied to other localities in Spitsbergen. See also Midtherhukene. C. Guissez, Isachsen 1912 a; Cape Guissez, Artic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 237; Kap Guissez, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934), Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934); Kap Quise, 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 as a place in Cornwall, UK, now called Gurnard’s Head. Engelsche Uyttyck, Jansz 1651, Colom 1652; English Outlook, Addison 1904; Gunter’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 Svenksøya, stretching 1.5 km northwards from the cape on the southern point, Kong Karls Land. After Hammerfest in Norway. Kap Hammerfest, Altman (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 Bjørnaen A.S, which worked coal mines on the island. See also Kapp Ågot and Kapp Roalkvam. Hoel 1925. K. Rose, Deutzer Seefischerei-Verein (Scholz).
Kapp Hansteen  
80° 20’ N 19° 00’ E  

Kapp Harry  
74° 23’ N 19° 00’ E  

Kapp Heer  
74° 22’ N 19° 12’ E  

Kapp Heinius  
74° 30’ N 18° 51’ E  
Point on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After Dr. Alexander Heinius, b. 1878, German staff physician, medical officer to Deutscher Seefischerei-Verein’s expedition to Bjørnøya in 1912. Hoel 1925. Kap Heinius, Scholz.

Kapp Hesselman  
77° 35.2’ N 15° 29.0’ E  
Cape at the foot of Kollothoffberget on the northern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, south in Nathorst Land. After Dr. Oscar August Henrik Wilhelm Hesselmann, b. 1874, professor at “Statens skogsforöksanstalt”, 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-Zei expedition. See also Heuglinbreen. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Blaufjordnes, Olvgstad (1927) p. 52; C. Heuglin, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

Kapp Johannesen  
78° 12.4’ N 19° 02.5’ E  

Kapp Kjeldsen  
79° 20’ N 13° 57’ E  
Headland between Woodfjorden and Bockfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. After Johan Kjelsden, 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. Kjelsen, Hoel 1911 a, Isachsen 1915, Kap Kjelset, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

Kapp Kjellstrøm  
74° 30’ N 18° 57’ E  
Point on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After C. J. O. Kjellstrøm, 1855-1913, Swedish topographer, member of A. G. Nathorst’s expedition 1898, which mapped and named the locality. See also Kjellstrømdalen. Hoel 1925. Kap Kjellstrøm, Kjellstrøm 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 Nordenskiold 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 Hårfaqraugen in the western part of Kongøya, Kong Karls Land. After Koburg where the parents of Kukenthal lived and where he married.

Kapp Koldewey  
79° 00’ N 20° 00’ E  
Cape on the western coast of Wilhelmina, 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  

Kapp Kåre  
74° 23’ N 18° 58’ E  
Point on the southern coast of Bjørnøya. After Kåre Stenersen Geditsch, 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; Marmorpjnten, 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 Nordenskiold Land. After the motorcutter “Laila” of Tromsø, Norway, one of the vessels of Isachsen’s expedition 1910. See also Lailalalen. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). C. Erikson, De Geer 1912; Kap Laila, Isachsen 1912 c; Mys Lejela, Ljutkević 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 Wassiliyev 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 Zogrdrager 1720, however, it is used of the northwestern corner, and Dunér and Nordeskjold 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, Jones and Rep 1710, Zogrdrager 1720, Scoresby 1820 b; Lees Woerland, Paes 1786; Lees Foreland, Thornton 1716; Mys Lf, Vasiliev (1915) p. 8.

Kapp Leestasjonen 78° 04.9' N 20° 49.0' E
Station on the northern side of Dolerrittneset, northeast 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 Leijonhuvud 80° 00' N 23° 00' E
Point innermost in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Broder Abraham Leijonhuvud, 1823-1911, Swedish general and politician, at one time head of the Naval Department. Cap Leijonhuvud, 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 physicist, 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, Bernard (1914) p. 69; Kap Levin, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

Kapp Lindhagen 80° 10' N 20° 30' E

Kapp Linné 78° 03.8' N 13° 37.5' E

Kapp Linné fuglereservat 78° 03.5' N 13° 36' E
Bird reserve, comprises the area west of the line from Randvika to the southeastern end of Fyrøya 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 of 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 Lovénberg. Kap Lovén, Nordenskiöld 1863; Kap Lovén, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

Kapp Lyell 77° 34.5' N 14° 15' 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, Seller 1671, Scoresby 1820 b, Edge 1925; Belpoint, Gerrits 1613; C. di Schoom, Dudley 1636; C. Lyell, Nordenskiöld 1875; Kap Lyell, Svalbardkommissæer (1927) map 11; L. Rochester po; Fotherby 1613; Søre-Bellsundhukken, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; Sørhukken, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; Sørodde, Moberg (1960) p. 37.

Kapp Löwenigh 77° 20' N 21° 30' E
Point on the eastern side of Keilihauka, Edgeøya. After Bartolomæus (Barto) von Löwenigh (Loevenich), 1799-1853, German manufacturer and burgomaster of Burtseeck near Cologne, Germany, until 1834. In 1827 he chartered a vessel in Hamnerfjord, 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 Torell’s 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 strategy 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 Måna** 78° 04' N 13° 42.5' E  
Point on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, 2.5 km northeast of Kapp Linné, southwesternmost 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 (1932).

**Kapp Måland** 54° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Point west of Ulvebukta, Gustav Adolf Land, in the southwestern part of Nordenskiöld Land. When Oxaas wrote Kapp Mohr he undertook meant Camp Morton. Oxaas (1955) p. 46.

**Kapp Murchison** 77° 49.8' N 18° 25.5' E  

**Kapp Murdoch** 78° 25.9' N 17° 06' E  
Point on the northeastern side of the delta of Murdochfjellva on the northern side of Tempelfjorden, south in Bünnaw Land. See Burn Murdochfjorden. Feyling-Hanssen and Jørstad 1950.

**Kapp Mühry** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  

**Kapp Napier** 78° 38.5' N 16° 44.5' E  

**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).

**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 named and named. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**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 Olof**. 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 Bjørnen 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 Kongøya, Kong Karls Land. After Oscar Dickson, 1823-97, Swedish buisness man and patron of science. Kap Oscar, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); Kap Dickson, Kjellstrøm 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 "Ibsjøen" to Spitsbergen and southeastwards toward Novaya Zemlya. With Weyprecht leader of the Austro-Hungarian Polar Expedition to Franz Josef Land 1872-74. See also Buchholzbuakta. Laubejellet and Voilerberget. C. Payer, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Kapp Payer, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); Kappa Pyer, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser (1945) p. 20.

Kapp Pechuel Löšche 78° 09.8' N 23° 10' E The easternmost point of Lindemanberget, on the northeastern coast of EDGEØYA. After Eduard Pechuel-Löšche, 1840-1913, German geographer and explorer. Kap Pechuel Löšche, Kükenthal 1890; K. Löšche, Isachsen 1919.

Kapp Per, see Heerodden.

Kapp Petermann 79° 10' N 15° 30' E The north point of the peninsula separating Austsfjorden 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 Kongis Karls Land. See also Pettersenbreen and Karl Pettersenfjellet. Kap Pettersen, Kjellstrøm 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 hys. C. Pike, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915; Pike's Head, British chart 3203; Pikes Udde, Strindberg 1897.


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 Seefischerei-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 Guisesse.

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 Roalkvam 74° 22' N 19° 12' E The southpoint of Måkehølen, Bjørnøya. After Odd Roalkvam, 1883-1944, business man, Stavanger, Norway, managing director 1918-34 of Bjørnøen A.S which worked the coalmines in Bjørnøya. See also Kapp Hanna and Kapp Ägot. 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 Trygge 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 Roth 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 Roth, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 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 Fridtjofhammera, 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 Scholtz 78° 23.7' N 17° 07' E Point on the northern side of Scholtzhamna on the southern shore of Tempelfjorden, in the central, western part of Sabine Land. After Ernst Gustaf Wilhelm Axelson von Scholtz, b. 1881, Swedish naval officer, member of De Geer's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1908 when soundings were made in Isfjor-
den. See also Norseliusdjupeil. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932), C. Schoultz, De Geer 1912; Kap Schoultz, Flischner 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 tozien, zien = look, toe = to, towards (Letter from F. C. Wieder to Norwegian most in Haakon VII Land. After “Svensksund”, Swedish and Nordenskiold 1867 a; Kap Thordsen, Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 a; C Thordsen Point, Hägg (1951) p. 233; Middlehukhen, Mohn (1874) p. 87, Qvigstad (1927) p. 20; Mys Toson, Samoılıvič (1913 b) p. 30; ’t Middel-land, Gies and Rep 1710.

**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 Stjernspez was a member, was erected at his expense. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). C. Smith, Stjernspez 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 Gotha vika. 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 Nordenskiold 1867 a; Kap Staratschin, Nordenskiold (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, Guisez 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 Nordenskiold’s Spitsbergen expedition in 1864. See also Akseløya. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). C Thordsen, Livesay 1876; Kap Thordsen, Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 a; C Thordsen-niemi, Saraste (1925) p. 91; Kap Thordsen, Bazin (1913) p. 294; Kap Thordsen Point, Hägg (1951) p. 233; Middlethuken, Mohn (1874) p. 87, Qvigstad (1927) p. 20; Mys Toson, Samoılıvič (1913 b) p. 30; ’t Middel-land, Gies and Rep 1710.

**Kapp Thoulet** 79° 13.3' N 12° 01.0' E Cape on the northern side of the inlet from Möllerfjorden to Tinayrebuksa, 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 Ingebritsenbukta 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 Frankenhalvøya, on the northern coast of Barentsøya. After Alexandr Ivanovich Voejkov, 1842-1916, Russian meteorologist and explorer. C. Wojcikow, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassilew 1925; Kap Wojcikow, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); Kap Wojcikow.


**Kapp Walter** 78° 43.2' N 26° 29' E Cape on the central, western coast of Svensksøya, Kong Karls Land. After Alfred Walter, d. 1890, Balto-German zoologist, to Spitsbergen in 1889 with Kükenthal. Dr. Walter is also Known for his work in Transcaspia. See also Kükenthalbreen. P. Witt, 1889, p. 256. Kap Walter, Kükenthal 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 Svensksøya, Kong Karls Land. After the German town of Weissenfels an der Saale, birth-place of Kükenthal. Kap Weissenfels, Kükenthal 1890, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
Kapp Weyprecht 78° 50' N 21° 00' E

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

Kapp Wojiaw, see Kapp Wojciechow.
Kapp Worsley, see Sørmarka.

Kapp Wrede 80° 20' N 22° 00' E

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, Nordskiöld 1875 b; Middelhukien 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 77° 40' N 10° 30' E
Cape on the northeastern coast of Barentsøya. After professor Georg Theodor Ziehen, b. 1847, Berlin, who worked with Kükenthal on the central nervous system of whales. Kap Ziehen, Kükenthal 1890, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

Kapp Zito, see Kapp Sietoe.

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 Kongsgøya, 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 Guisesz, between Grimalditoppen, Olssønfjellet and Knøelen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Kapp Guisesz. Orvin 1964.

Kappfjellet 80° 16.0' N 25° 17.0' E


Kappssletta 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 Lundquistsfjella, 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'gafjell 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.
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 Aksieselskap, 1916-30, on whose property the mountain is situated. See also Bayelva. Mt Luna, De Geer (1912) p. 357.

Karl Møllersbai, see Möllerfjorden.

Karl Pettersonsfjellet 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, 1862-90, 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 Petterson and Pettersenbreen. Set Karl Pettersen, Isachsen 1912 a; Set Pettersen, Isachsen 1915.

Karl Schmidt fjellet 79° 20' N 12° 20' E

Karl XII Flak 80° 30' N 26° 00' E

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, Kongserget, 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 abd Malmberg (1931) p. 254). After Karl XII, 1682-1718, King of Sweden 1697-1718. Karl XII's ø, Nordenskiöld 1863; Charles XII Island, Ahlmann (1933 a) p. 7; Karl XII Øyane, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); Kaarte XII maa, Saraste 1925 a. La terre Charles, Brun (1903) p. 128; Outger Reps Eyland, Giles and Rep 1710; Outger Reps I., Pagés 1786, Scoresby 1820 b.

Karl breen 79° 14.5' N 11° 35.5' E

Karl-Gletscher, see Karlbreen.

Karlknuten 77° 48.8' N 17° 29' E

Karl Sound, see Kongsfjorden.

Karlsgøtjellet 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 Poninskiøya. Karl-Gletscher, Bock and Poninski 1908.

Karlsenodden, 77° 07' N 15° 10' E. The southern part of Kluftodden. Polen 1:25 000. 1987.

Kartsfjella, see Carlssjella.

Karlskrona Dept, see Karlskronadju plet.

Karlskronadju plet 78° 20' N 15° 00' E
The deepest part between Erdmannflya and Fuglefjella in the central part of Isfjorden. After Karlskrona, town in Sweden, naval port. See also Norseliusdju plet and Svensksunddju plet. Karlskronadjuplet 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

Karlnakjufjellet 78° 45' N 16° 00' E
Mountain between Balliolbreen and the upper part of Herbye breen, Dickson Land. After the ancient town Karnak in Egypt. Situated near Farafjellet, Menkaurafjellet, etc. Harland 1952.

Karolinefjellet, see Carolinefjellet.

Karpinskifjellet, see Karpinskijfjellet.

Karpinskjefjellet 79° 00' N 19° 30' E

Kars sond, see Kongsfjorden.

Kars sond, see Krossfjorden.

Karstenfjellet 77° 40' N 21° 30' E
Mountain south of Diskobukta, on the western side of Edgeeya. After Hermann Karsten, 1817-1908, German botanist and South American explorer. See also Philippbreen. 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
960 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

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 Snøkvubreen in the west, Svalbreen, Kassebreen, Buttibreen, Parbreane and Snøkvuen in the central part of Nathorst Land. K. = the case. Orvin 1960.

Kassiopeiabreen 78° 58.0' N 18° 35.0' E

Kastellbreen 78° 58' N 16° 00' E
Small glacier between Kastelllet and Purpurfjellet north in Dickson Land. After Kastelllet.

Kastelllet 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 Kastelllet, northeast in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

Kattefjellet 79° 40' N 14° 30' E
Mountain, 346 m, in the extreme north of Andree Land. K. = the cat mountain, referring to the nearby mountain Musefjellet (the mouse mountain). Katz, Bock and Poninski 1908; Mt Katz, De Geer 1913.

Kauzen 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, northwestermost 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 Danskegallet, not identified. "Eine unggemein fischreiche Bank vor der Südbay...allwo 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. Keerweer, see Mohnbukta.

Keerwyck, 78° 50' N 11° E. The northern part of Forlandsundet, north of Forlandsrevet. On June 26, 1956, the Dutch ships on which Barents entered Forlandssundet 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 Keilhaubuktata.
Keihaksberg, see Keilhaubufjellata.
Keilhau Bai, see Keilhaubuktata.
Keilhau Ness, see Kikutoden.

KeilhaubuEns 77° 20' N 21° 30' E

Keilhaubufjellata 76° 37.7' N 16° 55' E
532 m high mountain between Mathiastbreen, Sørkappfonna and KeilhaubuEns, southeasternmost 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 Knorr 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, Seerghevskiy, Akmatov and Backlund jr. Ascended by W. Wernerskiold 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, Nordenskiold 1875 a; Keilhaus bg., Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 b; Mt Keilhau, Akmatov 1910, Wassiliew 1925.

Keilhaubv Berg, see Keilhaufjellata.
Keilhaubv bg., see Keilhaufjellata.
Keilhaubv glacier, see Mathiastbreen.
Keilhaubv øy, see Keilhaubvøya.

Keilhaubvøya 74° 20' N 19° 04' E
Small low island off the southern point of Bjerrøya, 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). Keilhaubv øy, Hoel 1925.

Keipbreen 77° 46.4' N 17° 40' E
Tributary glacier from east from both sides of Keipen, to Baskaninbreen in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

Keipen Mountain, 841 m high mountain on the northeastern side of the upper part of Nathorstbreen, in the central part of Torell Land. From neighboring. Arnesen 1986.

Keipen Mountain, 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 Point in Breibukta that bounds Vioriabukta in the west, on the southern side of Kongøya, Kong Karls Land. K. = the rowlock point. Arnesen.

Keisar Wilhelmshøgda Mountain, 958 m, part of Keisar Wilhelm Øya, northern part of Hinlopenstretet. K. = the rowlock. Arnesen 1969.


Keisarhjelmen The southwesternmost and highest, 958 m, part of Keisar Wilhelmshøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1990.

Keisarkampen 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 340 m high mountain west on Wilhelmøya south in Hinlopenstretet. K. = the emperor crown, referring to Emperor Wilhelm I. Liestøl 1987.

Keithodden 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.

Kekjøen, see Russekeila.
Kellosalmi, see Bellund.
Keltiefjellet, see Scott Keltiefjellet.

Kenmore 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.


Kennedybukta 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; Macklyk Oud, Muller 1874; Makkely hout, Giles 1724.


Kennedys Glacier, see Kennedyøya. Kennedys ø, see Kennedybukta. Kennedyøya, see Kennedybukta.

Keiperbreen 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 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-Kaara.
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 Ishav-sunderselser from 1938, show no island in the given position. It is probably covered by a glacier. Ulve 1872.

Kervelbukta Small bay on the eastern side of Brásvellbreen, southernmost on Nordaustlandet. After lieutenant Johan Henrik van Kervel, 1825-81, Norwegian Navy.

Kiel Bay, see Sommerfeldtbukta. Kiepert I., see Klepertbukta.

Klepertøya The south-easternmost island of Bastianøyane, in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After Heinrich Klepert, 1818-99, German geographer and cartographer. Klepert I., Petermann-Koldewey 1871; Sivertøya, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

Kjinae, see Salpynten.
Kikutoden 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 hill. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Kikutodden 76° 36.7' N 16° 59' E

Kil Gl., see Kilbreen.

Kilbreen 77° 57.2' N 16° 48' E
Small glacier in the corrie on the southern side of Amelnyggen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After miner's tool "kile", meaning wedge, used to wedge down the coals. See also 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

Kileryggen 79° 05' N 17° 20' E
Mountain ridge, 1375 m, between Collinsbreen and Glaggowbreen, 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

Kilodden 77° 41.6' N 14° 46' E
About 1.5 km long, narrow point, who together with Kilskjera forms 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 Duvelfjorden, Norraustlandet. After Djupkilen.

Kilskjera 77° 41.5' N 14° 48' E
S Kerries which together with Kilodden forms Grunnkilen, on the eastern side of the southern part of Akseløya. 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

Kinanderfjellet 78° 40' N 16° 00' E
Mountain about 13 km east of the head of Dicksonfjorden, between Harbyebreen, 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

Kinghamna 78° 13.7' N 12° 09.0' E
One km long, narrow bay on the inside of Kingodden between Austfjøya and Salfellsletta, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Andrew King, 1862-1919, Scottish chemist. King Harbour, Bruce 1913.

Kinggodden 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 Kvadehuk en.
Kingsbøyan, see Lovénøyane.
Kingsbayness, see Kvadehuk en.
Kinnberget  

Kinnebekken  
78° 18.0’ N 13° 02.0’ E  
Brook from the depression between Kinnefjellet and Vennerbreen 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 Vennerbreen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Kinne-kulle, hill in Västergötland, south of lake Väner, 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 after an accident while collecting fossils on the ridge. His grave is also located here. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Kinnvatnet  
80° 10’ N 18° 40’ E  

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 Väner, Västergötland, Sweden. See also Billing. Kulling 1934 b.

Kirke, see Kyrkja.  
Kirchhof, see Gravneset.

Kirsebæret  
79° 00’ N 17° 30’ E  

Kirtonryggen  
79° 00’ N 18° 20’ E  
Mountain ridge between Kassiopiaabreen 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  
*Kistefjell*, see Sarkofagen.

Kistefjellet  
76° 36’ N 16° 41’ E  
*Kitovaja-Guba*, see Storfjorden.  
*Kitti Rock*, see Krykkjeskjera.  
*Kittiwake Glacier*, see Kårberbreen.  
*Kittiwake Rocks*, see Krykkjeskjera.

Kiaerbreen  
78° 18.3’ N 13° 45.0’ E  
About 2 km long tributary glacier to Esmarkbreen falling down to Lovénvatnet between Vermandryggen and Geologryggen, south in Oscar II Land. After Elias Cathrinus Kjær, 1893-1939, merchant in Fredrikstad, Norway, contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1912. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Kiaerdammene  
78° 55.6’ N 11° 31’ E  
Two small lakes, Store Kiaerdammen and Vesle Kiaerdammen, on the northern side of Kjaerfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadheukken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

Kiaerfjellbreen  
78° 55’ N 11° 33’ E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Kjaerfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadheukken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

Kiaerfjellet  
78° 54.5’ N 11° 34’ E  
Mountain area comprising the mountains between Kjaerstranda in the west, Trongskaaret in the east, Traudalen in the south and Kiaerdammene in the north, west on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Johan Aschehoug Kjær, 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 Kjaer*, Isachsen 1912 a.

Kiaerlighed Bay, see Liefdefjorden.

Kiaerstranda  
78° 54.5’ N 11° 30’ E  
Coastal plain between Kiaerfjellet and the sea, limited by the brook from Trauvatnet in the south and about 5 km north-westwards, on the south-western side of Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Kjedevatna  
79° 57.0’ N 22° 56’ E  

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.

Kjefausa  
77° 33.2’ N 15° 04.0’ E  
Hut on Kapp Toscana between Ingebrigsensbukta and Bourbonhamna, on the northern coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Liestøl 1984.

Kjegla  
79° 00’ N 18° 40’ E  
Kjeglbreen 78° 00' N 17° 09' E  

Kjeglefjella 78° 04.9' N 14° 48.0' E  
14 km long mountain area between Colebukta to Lailadalene and Hollendardalen to Passefjellbre, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. The mountain area comprises several mountain peaks: Oppkuen 398 m, Rundkollen 365 m, Vestalaksia 430 m, Vesuvaksia 402 m, Vestelfjellet 656 m, Vusuv 739 m, Ravn-høgda 460 m, Nostoppen 800 m, Luxtoppen 809 m, and Vesle Kjeglefjellet 811 m. K. = the cone mountains. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Kegel-Gebirge, Holmsen 1910; Kgle Fjeldene, Holmsen 1911 a. Kjeglefjella, Isachsen 1912 c.

Kjeglehaugane 79° 52' N 17° 20' E  

Kjeglehaugvatnet 79° 52' N 17° 20' E  
Small lake between Kjeglehaugane and Olympen in the northwestern part of Ny-Friesland. Henningsmoen 1971.

Kjegleløppen 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.

Kjellberghjellet 78° 02' N 17° 52.5' E  
615 m high mountain between Nordre Bellsundpasset and Søre Bellsundpasset, Kjellstrømdalen and Passbreen, northeast in Heer Land. After Tor Arne Kjellberg, b. 1899, Swedish forest officer, made the triangulation for the 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 Gyllen-skjoldfjellet 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. Kjellstrøm River, see Kjellstrømelva.

Kjellstrømdalen 77° 58' N 17° 28' E  

Kjellstrømelva 77° 58' N 17° 28' E  

Kjellströmin laakso, see Kjellstrømdalen.

Kjellstrømodden 77° 34.9' N 15° 35.0' E  
Point at the foot of Palifjellet, on the northern shore of the central part of Van Keulenvijorden, 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.

Kjellstrøms Dal, see Kjellstrømdalen. Kjellstrupbayen, see Kjelhaubukta.

Kjempepasset 79° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Pass on the western side of Solkampen, between Gulfaaksbreen and Skinnaaksbreen in Ny-Friesland. After the giant Runge who owned the horse Gulfaakse in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

Kjempevarden 77° 21.4' N 14° 53.0' E  
Large cairn, 565 m, easternmost on Vardetyggen on the divide between the Recherchebrekken complex and the Vestre Torellbrekken 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.

Kjeppasset 78° 32.0' N 13° 45.5' E  

Kjerlighedsbukt, 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 Kārman, De Geer 1919 a.

Kjerregaardsneset, see Gravneset. Kjerregaardsneset, see Likneset.

Kjerringa 79° 42.4' N 14° 41.5' E  
Kjerten 77° 42.7' N 17° 48' E
766 m high peak in the mountain ridge Lysestaken between Lindstrømbreen and Morønvbreen 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 Bellsundhstten between Ringarfjøra 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.

Kjett 79° 06.2' N 13° 36.0' E
Partly snowcovered mountain south in Dovrefjell, southeastermost in Haakon VII Land. After ”Kjett 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 Laponialhalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After ”Kjotta 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, southeastermost in Haakon VII Land. K. = the cat tail. Arnesen 1976.

Kjuka 77° 34.2' N 18° 06.5' E

Kjuilingane 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).

Kjuulingstoppane 77° 54.5' N 15° 12' E
The two northeastermost peaks, 685 and 680 m, in Ryfjellbreen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the chicken peaks, after its location near Ryfjellbreen (type = ptarmigan). Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Kjærgrunnen 74° 23.2' N 19° 12.5' E
Shoal, 5-6 m deep, outermost in Norskehanna 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 Kær. Lundquist 1980. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

Kjærlighedsbugten, see Liefdefjorden.
Kjøbenhavnsbrygge, see Kobbelfjorden.

Kjedetoppen 78° 15' N 15° 40' E

Kjølberget 77° 39.7' N 17° 23' E
Mountain with the heights Kjølhøe 830 m in the north and Stammen 639 m in the south, on the divide between Paulabreen and Morønvbreen, east in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1980.

Kjølen 80° 37' N 19° 48' E

Kjølen 78° 45.3' N 26° 38' E
About 4 km long mountain ridge between Dunørfjell and Flathagda 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. Kølen, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 b; The Keel, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 d.

Kjølhøe 77° 40.4' N 17° 23.5' E
830 m high and northernmost peak in Kjølberget, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.

Kjølhøyd 77° 39.8' N 17° 18.5' E

Kjølselfjorden 78° 45.5' N 26° 43' E
About 6 km long plain between Kjølen and the eastern coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. Sundsby.

Kjørevgubben, 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.

Klamebreen 78° 36.2' N 13° 30.0' E
Three km long glacier in the Osbornebreen complex between Klampen and Kvǫpane, 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 Klamebreen and Vintervegen in the eastern part of the Osbornebreen complex, in the central, eastern part of Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.
Klanbay, see Bellsund.
Klanbyskaja Guba, see Bellsund.

Klaratoppen 78° 18.1’ N 13° 47.5’ E 530 m high peak with a cairn, north on Vermlandygen in the southern part of Oscar II Land. After the river Klara in Värmland, Sweden. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Klassebinnbay, see Billefjorden.
Klatrerskardet, see Billefjorden.
Klaus Billenbai, see Billefjorden.

Klatten map B12 (1953).


Klavvbreen 78° 17.8’ N 18° 11.5’ E Tributary glacier to Nordmannsfonna, between Moskushornet and Klauva, towards Rabotbreen in Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

Kleen Bay, see Recherchefjorden.
Kleine Norskø, see Ytre Norskøya.
Kleine Rote Bøi, see Vesle Raudfjorden.
Kleiner Berg. Mountain east of Kongsfjorden, cannot be identified. Bellin 1759.

Klevenklett, see Klovningen.
Kliffen-Rock, see Klovningen.

Kleivdalen 77° 46.7’ N 14° 20’ E Small valley between Flynibba and Kleivdalsnuten in the north and Ingørbøfjellet 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 Grånubreen 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, Agardhalen, Rjurikdalen and Bjarmebrøna, 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 Spitsbergen 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 Kvaassnlken, 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 Isakaja and Buckhagda in Sabine Land. Orvin 1960.

Kleppergl. Probably Cambridgebreen or Balliolbreen. Hermann’s sketchmap is so poor that it is impossible to locate the name. Hermann 1942.


Klein-Tafelei, see Klynningen.
Klein-Tobe, see Klovningen.

Klimacowstrømfjorden 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, Guissez 1904; Beeren B., Blaeu 1662; Klinckowstrømsbø, 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 Magdalenaufjorden, Albert I Land. After Kaare Sverresønn Klingenbergh, 1872-1959, Norwegian officer and geodesit, managing director of the Geographical Survey of Norway since 1921. Klingenbergfjella; Mts Klingenberg, Isachsen 1912 a.

Klinikhamaren 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.

Klinikowstrømsbø, see Klinkowstrømfjorden.
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 Ayerdjorden, 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 Strømbergfjellet 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 Djevleømmelen and Klørne, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Klock bay, see Bellsund.
Klockfjellet, see Klockfjellet.

Klockmannbreen 77° 15' N 15° 00' E

Klockmannfjellet 77° 10' N 15° 00' E
934 m high mountain east of Vestre Torellbreen, leading from Klockmannfjellet to the sea, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

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).

Kloek rivier, see Van Mijenfjorden.

Klofjellet 78° 50.4' N 18° 05.0' E

Kloholmen 79° 40.9' N 12° 04.5' E
Islet off Kloa on the western side of Ayerdjorden, 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.

Klokkefjellet 77° 32.6' N 14° 02.5' E
553 m high mountain between Dyrstaddalen and the northern part of Lognedalsfjøya, north of Klokkekonden and south of Klokkekissen, 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 3. S. 3 (1932). Bell Hill, Poole (1610) p. 6, Conway 1906; Bell Mt, British chart 2751; Bellfjellet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13; Glockenberg, Spitzbergen-Handbuech (1916) p. 124; Glockenspitze, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 124; Klokke fjell, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; Klockfjellet, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

Klokkefjorden, see Bellsund.

Klokkekonden 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.
Klombai, see Bellsund.

Klonan 79° 07.9' N 19° 20.0' E
Group of small nunataks north in Slottsjakulen 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 Klovingen.
Kloof-de Clip, see Klovingen.
Klotavatna, see Kloten.

Kloren 74° 28' N 18° 50' E
Small lake in Blautmyrvatna in the western part of Bjørnøy. K. = the lump. Klotavatna, Hoel 1925.

Kloven 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 Finsterwaldbergen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the cloven-foot. Due to its form on the map. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Klovingen 79° 50' N 11° 20' E
Island, 2.2 km², 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). Cliffe Rock, Martens (1711) p. 30; Cloven Cliff, Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 39; Beechy 1818; De Kloofde klip, Zorgdrager 1720; Die gespalten Klippe, Martens (1675) p. 24; Ecuell Fouchu, de Reste 1801; Gefkloofde-klip, Zorgdrager (1720) p. 89; Gefdofde-clip, Pagés (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; Kliften-Rock, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774, Phipps (1777) p. 36; Klip met de kloof, Valk and Schenck 1690; Kløven Klip, Hansen (1927) p. 42; Klaaven Kliff, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; Klaaven Klipp, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; Meule de Foin, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 319; Rocher fendu, Bernard (1715) p. 33; Rocherfourchou, Phipps (1775) p. 35; Saddle Iland, Edge 1925; Saddle Island, Muller 1874; 't Eylant med de Kof, Colom 1652 a; 't Eylant met
**Klovningsknatten** 79° 50’ N 11° 00’ E

**Klubba** 77° 42.6’ N 17° 03.5’ E
850 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Scheesebreen, 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.

**Kluftholmen** 80° 45.3’ N 20° 26’ E

**Kluftnutane** 78° 12.5’ N 17° 32’ E
The southwestern part of Milne Edwardsfjellet, Sabine Land. Arnesen.

**Kluftdalen** 79° 50’ N 16° 20’ E

**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 Nordysseibreen, in the central part of Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Kluflholmen** 80° 45.3’ N 20° 26’ E

**Kluftodden** 77° 00’ N 15° 00’ E
Point, split up in two smaller points, west of Trusenfjellet, 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 Skinfastebreen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Klumpen** 79° 10’ N 17° 40’ E

**Klunstbreen** 78° 09.3’ N 18° 15’ E
Tributary glacier in Nordmannsfonna, from east to Elfenbeinbreen, on the southern side of Klunsen, Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

**Klunsen** 78° 09.9’ N 18° 14’ E

**Klypa** 80° 11.3’ N 22° 14.3’ E
Islet in Ripfjorden between Gerritszoddern 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.

**Kløden øya**, see KIOdenøy a.

**Klødenøya** 78° 50’ N 21° 30’ E

**Kløfnes** 78° 39.4’ N 11° 02.0’ E
Three small, steep peaks, 608, 485 and 505 m, south in Nordre Buchanansen and noertheast in Grampianfjella, Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Klesa** 79° 14.9’ N 11° 29.5’ E

**Kløten** 77° 33.9’ N 17° 10.5’ E

**Kløven Klip**, see Klovningen.

**Kloverbladbuks** 79° 40’ N 21° 30’ E
Bay in Oxfordhalvøya, at the head of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nor- daustlandet. The bay resembles a clover leaf. *Kloverbladbuks* is a Norwegian translation of the original name. *Clover Leaf Bay*, Binney 1925 a.

**Kløyvd ryggen** 79° 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.
Klärvatnet 77° 46.7' N 14° 09.5' E

Klaas bille Baay, see Adventfjorden.
Klaas Bollen Bay, see Adventfjorden.
Klaas Bollen 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.


Klaaven Kliff, Klaaven Klipp, Køas-billen-vuono, Knapen
Knapenpasset, see Adventfjorden.
Klaaven Kliff, see Klovningen.
Klaaven Klipp, see Klovningen.


Knappen 78° 14.7' N 18° 14' E
Ice area surrounding Knappen in the western part of Nordmannsfonna, Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

Knappen 78° 14.9' N 18° 13' E
Partly snow covered peak, 755 m, in the western part of Nordmannsfonna, Sabine Land. K. = a powerful man. Orvin 1960.

Knappepasset, 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 Bothen in front of Torelibreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the button. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Knappskaftet 77° 05' N 14° 20' E
Skerries south of Kapp Bothen, the highest of which has been named Knappen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Knaven 79° 05' N 14° 40' E
Mountain between the upper part of Lisbetbreen and Abrahamsbreen, André Land.

Knarren 80° 18.1' N 24° 11' E
Island in Adlersparrefjorden in Duvedfjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

Knaisten 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 Vestøkelen, Austøkelen and Vasilievbreen, 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.

Knatchølten 76° 29.6' N 16° 29' E
Islet about 2 km north of Utburden, 500 m south of Krokhølen and about 1.5 km from the western coast of Sørkappbreen. K. = the knotty islet. Orvin 1947, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Knattaas-høgda 79° 29.2' N 11° 42.5' E
Mostly snow covered height with the peak De Suelinden 1010 m, in the northwestern part of Lillehøkkbreen, 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 adaptation of the old name. “...which because it was full of knotty Mountains, I called Knottie-point...” (Poole (1610) p. 10, see Conway (1906) p. 354). C. di S. Maria-Magdalena, Dudely 1636; Knothi point, Seller 1671; Kottie point, Edge 1625; Knotty-point, Poole (1610) p. 10; Nordhukten, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; North Point, Bright (1866) p. 61; Pte Knotty, Conroy 1906, Isachsen 1915; Pte Smeerensbog, Isachsen 1912 a.

Knausen 79° 31' N 10° 51' E

Knausheia 78° 55' N 11° 30' E

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 Samaribreen, 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 Woodfjordalen, east of Abrahamsbreen, south in André Land. K. = the lackey, fellow. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Knekten 79° 03.1' N 19° 34.5' E

Knerten 78° 15' N 16° 00' E
582 m high cock-formed peak on Knorringfjellet, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the diminutive, or very small thing. Here because this peak is very small in comparison with the top of Knorringfjellet, 948 m. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
Knivegga, see Knivsegga.
Kniveggbreen, see Knivseggbreen.

Knivholmen 80° 02' N 22° 19' E
Small island at the inlet to Kræmerbukta, in the inner part of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1966.

Knivoddbukta, see Knivsoddbukta.
Knivodden, see Knivsodden.

Knivsegga 79° 30.3' N 10° 57.5' E

Knivseggbreen 79° 30.6' N 10° 56.0' E

Knivsoddbukta 78° 27.1' N 11° 20.0' E

Knivsodden 78° 27.1' N 11° 19.0' E

Knockdowe Cove, see Dianahamna.

Knockdowden 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

Knoffberget 79° 20' N 10° 30' E

Knofffjellet 74° 27' N 18° 49' E

Knoffodden 79° 22.0' N 10° 52.0' E

Knopen 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

Knollisen 79° 25' N 11° 20' E

Knolldoden 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

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).

Knorrvingbreen 78° 10' N 16° 00' E

Knorrvingfjellet 78° 10' N 16° 00' E

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.

Knortoddend 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.

Knoti point, see Knattoddend.
Knotie point, see Knattoddend.

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
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.

Knudsden
78° 56' N 11° 51' E

Knudsheia
78° 56' N 11° 51' E

Knutten
77° 21.3' N 15° 51.0' E
566 m high nunatak on the northern side of Zawadzkibreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the knob. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Knutlanna
77° 21.7' N 15° 48.5' E
Glaciated area, about 4 km² and 450-650 m high, in the central, northern part of Zawadzkibreen, on the western side of Knuten and Einvolle, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the knob glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Knuttodden
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, Sherdhjelflet and Steenfjellet on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Knulven
78° 15.5' N 13° 41.0' E
325 m high nunatak on the divide between Kjerulfbreen and Protektorbreen, southernmost in Oscar II Land. K. = the knob. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Knytnæven, see Knytnæven.

Knytnæven
74° 21.7' N 19° 09.5' E
Mountain on Beinneset, Bjørnøya. K. = the fist. Knytnæven.

Knebelberget
80° 14.6' N 20° 36.8' E
Mountain northwest of Sabinebreen, and southwest of Kolkfliya, west of Sabinebukta in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytksjold 1996.

Knælelegga, see Vestbakken.

Knæleleggen, see Vestbakken.

Knalen
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 Olssønflyet, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

Kneikvalen
79° 13.6' N 19° 54.5' E

Knoesdalen
77° 42.3' N 15° 19' E
About 3 km long valley from Knøsen northwards between Bergmanfjellet and Cronstedt Kollet, in the western part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Knosen
77° 40.8' N 15° 21.5' E
Mountain with two peaks, 759 and 780 m, between Nipilen in the west, Instbreen 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.

Kobbey, see Kobbefjorden.

Kobbe-Bai, see Kobbefjorden.

Kobbebugt, see Kobbefjorden.

Kobbebukt
74° 30' N 18° 54' E

Kobbefjorden
79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Valley leading from the head of Kobbefjorden to the eastern coast of Dansøya north of Sørgutet, Albert I Land. K. = the seal fiord valley. Gatl 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 Dansøya, 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 dit le port de S.Pierre, Muller (1784) 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; Kjøbenhavnsbavn, Braem 1631 in Ræstad (1912) p. 32; Kobbebay, Christie (1851) p. 14; Kobbe-Bay, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Kobbebugt, Pettersen 1864; Kobbe-lahti, Saraste (1925) p. 88; Pst Pierre apelle par les da-nois copen haure bais, Vrolicoq 1635; Par les holandois apelle Robesbaies, Vrolicoq 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 Baaai, Muller 1874; Stus 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 Karl of Forland. K. = the seal lump. This island together with Hundeblomman and Kalveskjertet are the most important resort for common seals in Svalbard. Gjertz 1990.

Kobbe-lahti, see Kobbefjorden.

Kobbeøerne, see Kobbeøya.

Kobbeøya, 78° 30’ N 20° 30’ E. The easternmost of the two islands in Ginevrobotnen, at the northern end of Storfjorden. K. = the seal island. van Keulen 1682.

Kobbsskjera
79° 50’ N 11° 30’ E
Kobbungen 79° 44.0' N 21° 10.0' E

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 Koljellet.
Kohlen-, 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 Regnar danset 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 Oceanographique 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 Havn, Isachsen 1912 b; Henrik’s 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).

Kokk bekken 77° 10' N 14° 20' E
Brook from Peder Kokkfelllet to Veslebu kta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Kokkbreen 77° 10' N 14° 20' E

Koks hol, see Cooksundet.
Kol Hamna, see Kolhamna.
Kol-B, see Colesbukta.
Kolbai, see Colesbukta.

Kolberget 78° 00' N 15° 00' E

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, Berl (1914) p. 69; Coal B., British chart 2751 (1913); Steenkolbuten, Keilhau (1831) p. 130; Stenkolbuten, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; Ugoljnaja buhta, Jakovlev (1921) p. 65.

Kolbøa, see Calypsostranda.
Kolck Riv., see Van Mijenfjorden.
Koldbej, see Koldbukta.

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 Bosarp­breen, Bjørkumfjellet, Valåkrabreen, 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.

Koljelbre n 77° 48.8' N 15° 00' E
About 3 km long glacier on the northern side of Koljellet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Kolfjell dalen 77° 49' N 14° 52' E
Small valley from east to the lower part of Berzeliusdalen, between Hesselbergaksia 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 Kolfjell dalen and Kolfjell bre n 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; Kolfjellet, 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 Koldneset.
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

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. Angliškaja gavan, Samoïlovitch (1913 a) p. 34; Coal Haven, British chart 2751; Havre Coal, Isachsen 1912 a; Kulhamn, Bay 1913; Kohlen-Hafen, German chart 155; Kol Hamna, Isachsen 1912 b; Kol-Hamnen, Kuylenstjerne in Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b; Port de Houillier, Grad (1866) p. 33; Port Houillier, Grad (1866) p. 38; P't du Charbon, French chart 5375.

*Kol-Hamnen*, see Kolhamna.

Kolhamnaguna 78° 56' N 11° 52' E

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. *Kulhaugen*, Hoel (1925) p. 31.

*Koliseumberget*, see Koloseum.

Kolkbreen 77° 40.2' N 15° 11' E
About 2.5 km long glacier from Svedeborgfjellet northwards to Kolkdalen, between Svedeborgfjellet and Réumurfjellet, 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 northwesternwards from Kolkbreen, between Réumurfjellet and Svedeborgfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. K. = the dirt valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Kolken 80° 17' N 20° 48' E

Kolkflya 80° 16' N 20° 45' E


Kolladalen 78° 15' N 17° 20' E

Koldalsnosa 78° 17.8' N 17° 29' E

Kollebekken 79° 43.4' N 13° 13.5' E
Brook from Skjoldkollen southeastswards, debouching in Grusbukta, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Kollebreen 79° 40' N 12° 30' E

Kollerbreen 79° 19.4' N 12° 20.0' E
About 8 km long glacier from Kollerfjorden eastwards along Kronprins Olavsfjell 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

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 Regardsnet 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; *Koller-Bucht*, Miether (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.

*Kolokoljnyj* Zaliv, see Belisund.

*Kolonadane*, see Kolonnadane.

*Kolonien*, see Svenskehuset.

*Kolonndane 78° 29' N 17° 31' E
About 6 km long and southernmost part of Langtunafjella, between the lower part of Tunabreen and Bodebreen, west in Sabine Land. K. = the colonnades. *Kolonndane*, Kolonnad-Berg, Filchner 1914; *Mt Colonnade*, De Geer 1912.

*Kolonndaden-Berg*, see Kolonnadane.

*Koloradfjella*, see Coloradofjella.

*Koloradoplået*, 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 Kjøt, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Kolosseum, 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 Choloknyaksla 828 and 758 m, Finsenfjellet 737, 820 and 770 m, and Bjørnsenfjellet 923 m, north and west in Nordenskiold Land. After A/S Kulsprids, Oslo, Norway, a company that claimed land here in 1909. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 28. Kulspridsfjellet, Isachsen 1912 c.

Kolsrudfjellet 77° 36.7' N 18° 02.5' E

Kolsås 78° 37.5' N 12° 47.0' E

Kolthoffberget 77° 36.2' N 15° 27.0' E
681 m high mountain south in Tornebohmfjella, 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 1888, 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 Lognedalsflya 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 Ringarbrenne in the east and Lognedalen and Lognedalsflya in the west, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the bell clapper. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Kol-Ōårne, see Twillingholmane.

Komarofjellet 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 Arctic Expedition to Spitsbergen, 1899-1902. He took part in the expeditions of 1899 and 1900. Mt Komarov, Wassiliew 1925.

Kometbreen 79° 00' N 17° 00' E
Small glacier south of Merkurfjellet at the upper part of Stubendorfbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

Komfortlose Bucht, see Engelskubukta.

Kommissærbrean 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 Komua, at the uppermost part of Storbreen, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

Koner I., see Langeøya.

Konersøya 79° 01' N 21° 25' E
Islet in Bastiansøya, southeast of Wilhelmøya at the southern entrance to Hinlopenstretet. After professor Dr. Wilhelm Koner. Orvin 1964.

Kong Haakons halvø, see Kong Haakons Halvø.

Kong Haakons Halvø 79° 16.0' N 11° 48.0' E

Kong Johann 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 Grote Ysbergh, Blaeu 1662; Glacier du roi Jean, French chart 5375; King John’s Glacier, British chart 2751; König Johann Gletscher, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Stør­fjellet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 53.

Kong Karl-Land, see Kongen. Kong Karl-Land, see Konge 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, Kongensøya, Abeløya, and two smaller islands Helgolandøya and Tirpitzøya, of which all of them are associated with islets and skerries. Area 331 km². 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 effected the first landing in the archipelago. He also
sighted in the northeast the present Kongseoya. A few days earlier the island had been seen by Elling Carlsen of Tromsø, Norway. In 1872 Nils Johansen of Tromsø landed on the island, 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 Kongsoya, Abeleya and Svenskaya. 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 Abeleya and Kongsoya. 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. Silts and dykes of basalt are of frequent occurrence. Access to the islands is often difficult because of ice. The name Konig 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 located 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 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”.

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Konig Karl’s Inseln, 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; Kong 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; König-Karl-Land, Mohn 1873 (German); Le isole Wiches, Albertini (1932) p. 100; O-va Karła, Mihailow 1952; Zemlja Korolja Karla, Samoïlovitch 1913 a; Terra di Re Carlo, Albertini (1929) p. 156; Terre du Roi Charles, French chart 5375; Wyche’s Islands, Conway 1906, British chart 2751.

Kong Ludvigøyane 77° 10' N 21° 00' E


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 Roy, Isachsen 1912 a.


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 Dunderdalsbre, between the uppermost part of Dunderdalen and the southwestern part of the Recherchefjebreen complex, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The mountain is built up of conglomerate, hence the name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Konglomeratknusesen 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


Konglomeratdoden 79° 40' N 11° 30' E

Point west of Raudfjorden north of Arnelliusbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. K. = the conglomerate point. After the constituent rock. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Konglomeratdoden 76° 58.4' N 16° 18.5' E


Konglomeratryggen 79° 37.8' N 12° 33.0' E


Kongressdalen 78° 01.5' N 14° 03.0' E

Four km long valley from Linnédalen in west, eastwards along the northern side of Heftzelfjellet 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, Sau­riedalen 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. Wernerskiold and assistants of the Hoel Expedi­
tion 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 Vasi'evbreen.

Kongressvatnet  78° 01.2' N 13° 59.0' E
Lake east of Linnédalen at the head of Kongressdalen, north­
west in Nordenskiold 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-eya, north of
Nordaustlandet. Used by Hjelle of the Norwegian Polar Institute

Kongsbotnen  78° 48.7' N 13° 23.5' E
Large glacier cirque in the northwestern part of Kongsfjella,

Kongsbreen  78° 50' N 12° 30' E
About 19 km long glacier between Stemmeknausane, Brikkene,
Ossian Sarsfjellet, Colthethøgda and Steindolpen northwards
to lsachsenfonna and Holtedahlfonna, debouching at the head
of Kongsfjorden on both sides of Ossian Sarsfjellet, southwest­
ermost 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 Brae, Norwegian
chart 198, 1926; Königs-Gletscher, Spitzbergen-Handbuch
(1916) p. 177.

Kongs-Bugten, see Kongsfjorden.
Kongsbugtnæsset, see Kvadehukene.

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 km² is coal-bearing,
Kongsfjorden. After Kongsfjorden. Svalbardkommissær (1927)
map 18.

Kongsfjord Brae, 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 Spitsber­
gen, along the northern side of Brøggerhalvøya. The fiord is
limited westwards by a line from Kapp Mitra to Kvadehukene,
towards Krossfjorden by a line from Collinsonudden to Kapp
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
Anglais, Vrolick 1635; B. du Roi, Malte Brun 1866; Baia del Re,
Italian chart 645 (1929); Baye Anglaise, de Reste 1801; Baye
du Roi, Pagés 1782; Dear Sound, Dudley 1646; Deere-Sound,
Poole (1610) p. 10; Deere sound, Gerrits 1613, Edge 1625;
Engelska Bay, Blaeu 1662; Engelse baya, Zorgdrager 1720;
Kar Soudt, Middelhoven 1634; Karls Sound, Mortier 1693; Karls
sound, Blaeu 1623; Kings Bay, Scoresby 1820 b, Keilhau 1831,
Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 a; Konge-Bugten, Hermoder
(1824) p. 314; Kongs Fj., Nansen 1920; Kings-Bugten, Keilhau
(1831) p. 240; Königsbaj, Martin (1758) p. 111; Koningsbaai,
Amundsen (1925 c) p. 274 b; Koninks bay, Giles and Rep 1710;
Králová zátoka, Běhounek (1928) p. 13; Königs-bay, Dittmer
(1901) p. 234; Königsbucht, German chart 155; Pt du gars,
Guérard 1628; Renntider-Sund, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916)
p. 171; Ring Bay, Barrington and Beaufoy (1818) p. 229; Zatoka
Królewiska, 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, southwesternmost in Haakon VII

Kongsfjordhallet  79° 02.3' N 11° 53.0' E
Six km long slope from Kappfjellet, Knølen and Olssønfjellet
down to Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Orvin

Kongsfjordneset  78° 55' N 11° 20' E
Point east of Kvadehukene, westernmost on Breggerhalvøya,

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 Rannan, 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 km². 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

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, southwesternmost on Kong
Haakons Halvø, west in Haakon VII Land. K. = the king’s
13; Cap moyen, Grad (1866) p. 33; Fuglefjellet, Isachsen 1912 b;
Fuglefjeldet, Isachsen (1908) p. 14; Mitterhuken, 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
Master glacier of the upper part of Kongsfjorden, 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. lsachsen and Oscar li Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Stavanger chart 303 1926.

**Kongsfjord** 78° 46.9' N 13° 31.5' E
The southeasternmost part of Kongsfjella, west in James I Land. K. = the king's hood. Mt Kungshättan, De Geer 1913.

**Kongsfjordens Graveyard** 79° 20' N 09° 00' E

**Kongsfjorden** 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. lsachsen and Oscar li Land. 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.

**Kongsfjordspasset** 78° 40' N 13° 00' E
Glacier divide, about 750 m, between Kongsfjorden, Sveabreen and Osbornebreen, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Oscar II Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Highway Pass, Conway (1898 a) p. 98.

**Kongsfjordsåta** 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 Drottingholm, De Geer 1912.

**Kongsfjord** 78° 55' N 28° 40' E

**Konung Ludwigs-öarna**, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

**Konung Ludwigs-öarna**, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

**Konung Ludwigs-öarna**, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

**Konusen** 78° 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.

**Konsulbreen** 80° 07.7' N 23° 53' E
Two islets in the inlet to Saetherbukta on the eastern side of Duvfjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Carl Sigmund Sæther, British vice-consul in Tromsø, Norway. See also Saetherbukta. Hjelle 1980.

**Kontaktberget** 80° 10' N 19° 30' E
Mountain east of Brenevinsfjorden, Laponiahalvøya, 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.

**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.
Konussen, see Konussen.

Kopernikusfjellet 77° 15' N 15° 40' E

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

Korfbekken 79° 33.8' N 13° 23.5' E
About 5 km long brook from the eastern side of Kork, crossing Roosflya to Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1990.

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

Kosterbreen 79° 10' N 18° 30' E

Kostinskijfjellet 77° 53.1' N 13° 59.5' E
825 m high mountain on the southern sode of Dahlfonna, between Thuefjellet and Ytterdalsgubben, west in Nordenskold Land. After islands in Bohuslan, Sweden. Mt Koster, De Geer 1912.

Kovalevskijdalen 76° 53.7' N 15° 47' E
540 m high mountain between the uppermost part of Lisbetdalen and Gøesvatnet, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Name transferred from Midfjellet. Kovalevskijfjellet, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Kovalevskajadalen 76° 53' N 15° 51' E
640 m high mountain between the uppermost part of Lisbetdalen and Gøesvatnet, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After professor Dr. Aleksander Kosiba, 1901-81, chairman of the Climatological Observatory and Institute at the University of Wroclaw. 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 IIIRD, I.G.Y. Spitsbergen Expedition 1957-58. Siedlecki 1959. Przelec K., Kosiba (1958) p. 100.
Kovalevkidalen, see Kovalevskajadalen.
Kovalevskijfjellet, see Kovalevskajajellet.
Kovalskijfjella, see Koval’skjella.

Koval’skjella 77° 00’ N 16° 30’ E
Mountain range north of Hambergbreen, southeast in Torell Land. After Marian Albertovich Kova’llskij, 1821-84, Russian astronomer, professor at the University of Kazan, worked in northern Ural with Hoffman’s expedition 1847-49. Kovalskijfjella; Massiv Kovalskago, Vasiliev (1915) p. 20; Mts Kovalsky, Walshliew 1925.

Kovebreen 79° 27.2’ N 13° 02.5’ E
About 3.5 km long glacier southernmost in Germaniaheggedene, 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.

Koverryggen 79° 27’ N 12° 56.8’ E

Kraemer Point, see Kraemerodden.

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.

Krainaia gora, see Ytterpiggen.
Kraju Torellá, see Torell Land.

Kraken 77° 28.3’ N 14° 04.5’ E
Small lake lowermost in Dunderdale, just inside the northern part of Dunderbukta, northwestmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The name usually means a sea monster, but has been given to lakes in Norway. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Kraen 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).

Kraakowdale, 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.
Královí zátoka, see Kongsfjorden.
Krapotkinfjellet, see Kropotkinfjella.
Krapotkin-Gletscher, see Krusibreen.
Kras sond, see Krossfjorden.

Krasil’sčikovtoppen 80° 25’ N 19° 55’ E
525 m high peak in Laponiasfjellet in the northern part of Laponiahalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Aleksandr Arkadevič Krasil’sčikov, the leader of the Russian Spitsbergen expedition in PMGRE (Polarnaja Morskaja Geologorazvedočnaja Êkspedicija), St. Petersburg, who died 1998. W. Dallmann 2002.

Krasnaja gavan, see Raudfjorden.

Kratere, 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 Würtzburg may also have been meant. He worked up material of the expedition of Heuglin. Kraussbaken, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Kraussbukta, Løvenskiold (1964) p. 280; Valderspynthamna, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; Whales Point-Bucht, Kükenthal (1890) p. 62.
Kraussbaken, see Kraussbukta.

Kraussbukta, 78° 12’ N 22° 31.5’ E
River from the valley on the eastern side of Kravuten in Semenovfjella, across Berrfiota to Arneset, north on Edgeøya. K. = the thin layer of ice-particles, the beginning of solid ice. Lech, Büdel.

Krafnuten 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 Krav, northeast on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1981.

Kreft Berg, see Kreftberget.

Kreftberget 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 Sydney 1861-74. Friedrichsberg, Büdel; Kreft 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 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.

Krekingpasset 78° 10’ N 16° 20’ E

Kreutzbay, see Krossfjorden.
Kreuz-Bay, see Krossfjorden.
Kreuz-Insel, see Krossøya.
Kreuzpunkthütte, see Krosspynthytta.

Krilen 78° 41.3’ N 13° 59.5’ E

Krillvatnet 74° 23’ N 19° 10’ E
Small lake in the southeastern part of Bjørnøya. “Krill” is a shrimplike crustacean (Euphausicea), 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

Kristoffersenneset, 76° 52.1' N 15° 32.0' E. Point south of Lindquistbukta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Krogfjellet, see Kroghfjellet.

Krogfjellet 78° 17.7' N 18° 49' E

Krogfjoryggen 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.

Kroghneshøgda 77° 50.5' N 14° 58.5' E
645 m high mountain between Brathamaren, 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).


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 Hynnebreen 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 Krokdalen to Grøn fjorddalselva, 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 Sigerudfjella southwest in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

Krokfjellet, see Kroghfjellet.

Krokfjellet 78° 18.7' N 13° 32' E
About 2 km long glacier on the northwestern side of Krokhjellet, south in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Krokfjellyvatnet 78° 17.3' N 13° 35.0' E
Lake 203 m above sea level, dammed by Harrietbreen, on the southern side of Krokhjellet, south in Oscar II Land. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

Krokhonom 77° 58.3' N 14° 32.5' E
Small glacier shaped like a bend, on the northern side of the divide between Gryttfjellet and Heerfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the bend glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Krokkanten 77° 38.5' N 17° 47.0' E
800 m high mountain between Morøsvbreen 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 Buchanansen 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 Krokrågggen down between Krokråggen 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).


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 Worsleysøet on the western side of the outer part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. K. = the hook bay. Orvin 1964.

Krokeya 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 Kroktjønna 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 Germaniahøgdene, north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the crown. Arnesen 1990.

Krondale 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. Liestol 1987.

Kronbreen 78° 50’ N 13° 00’ E About 22 km long glacier comprising Diademereen and Infantfonna on the southern side of Colletthøgda, Steindolphen and Kongsbreen, limited in the west by a line between Kronsvegen and Kongsvegen along the moraine from Garwoodtoppen west-northwestwards to the front of the glacier. Between the northeastern part of Mefonna and the northwest part of Vasil’evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the crooked or rugged mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Kronlefljellet 76° 49.6’ N 16° 39.5’ E About 3 km long, tributary glacier from Kronlefljellet and Snækkjøten southeastwards in the western part of Vasil’evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the crooked or rugged mountain.

Kronfonna 78° 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. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Krongleisen 79° 48’ N 16° 21’ E Glacier spur from Åsgarfonna north in Ny-Friesland. Orvin.

Kronletjørnene, see Krungletjørnene.


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; Olafberg, Lausberg (1913) p. 446; Prinz Olaf-B, Wegener 1913 a.


Kronprinsflya, see Kronprinsflya.


Kronprinshegda 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 Kronprins, Isachsen 1915.

Kronprinzen-Höhe, see Kronprinshegda.

Kropotkinfjellet 78° 07.8’ N 17° 00’ E 7.5 km long mountain with two ice covered peaks, between Skrusbreen and Sveigbreen, in the southern part of Sabine Land. After Prince

Kropp Gl., see Kropbreen.


Kross Fj., see Krossfjorden.
Kross Fjorden, see Krossfjorden.
Krossbaj, see Krossfjorden.
Krossbajen, see Krossfjorden.

Krossfjellet 79° 20’ N 10° 30’ E Mountain, 575 m, north of Fjerdabreen on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenebreen, 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 Mitrhalvøya eastwards to Kapp Guissez, 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. Svalbardkommissionen (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; Close sound; Gentils 1613; Close-sound, 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; Cruyys sond, van Keulen 1682, Doncker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690; Cruyys baay, Zorgdrager 1720; Kars sond, Doeds 1620, Blaue 1623, Colom 1650, Goos 1660, Doncker 1663; Korskay, Quennerstedt (1862) p. 2; Kras sond, H. and M. Jansz 1621; Kreutzbay, Pagès 1786; Kreuz-Bay, Ditmer (1901) p. 234; Kross Fj., Nansen 1920; Kross Fjorden, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norsk sjekjart 303, 1926; Krossbajen, Qviggstad (1927) p. 26; Krossbajen, Drasche (1784 a) p. 60; Kruis Baaie, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Kruys Sond, Giles and Rep 1710, Conway (1906) p. 353; Kryds-Bay, Keilhau (1831) p. 240; Kryssaibai, Qviggstad (1927) p. 26; Rhede des H. Kreutzes, Phipps (1777) pl. IV, Ristiäiä, Saraste (1925) p. 25; Zaliv Kresta, Samoilovič 1913 a.

Krossfjordflya 79° 04.8’ N 11° 46.0’ E About 6 km long coastal plain from the end moraine of Fjordtende 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 Sorffjorden, Ny-Friesland. K. = the cross hill. On this hill, the wooden cross called Eoluskrøstem is situated. Korskullen, Blomstrand 1864; Trauerberg, Rudiger (1913) p. 53.

Krosspyntalen 79° 10’ N 15° 00’ E Valley ending at Krosspynten on the western side of Wijdefjorden, east in André Land. K. = the cross point. In Krosspynthtyta, 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.

Krosspyntthytta 79° 10’ N 15° 30’ E Hut on Krosspynten on the western side of the mouth of Vestfjorden, Wijdefjorden, east in André 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. Kreuzzpunkthütte, 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, André Land. K. = the cross point beach. See also Krosspynten.


Krosseya 79° 50’ N 18° 00’ E Island in the outer part of Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. K. = the cross island. When Carlhein-Gylenskold 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, Yttreön, Carlhein-Gylenskold 1900.

Krus Baai, see Krossfjorden.

Krukkene 78° 48’ N 13° 45’ E Several nunataks east of Kongsfjella in James I Land.

Kruullen 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).

Kruullonna 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

Krungleyggen
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

Krungletoppen
78° 43.5' N 10° 50.0' E
Height of 585 m, westernmost in Krungleyggen, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Helle 1988.

Krusene
77° 03.5' N 16° 06' E
Small glacier in Kruseyggen, south of Wibeberen, on the eastern side of Vestre Burgerbukta, southwesternmost in Torell Land.

Krusen
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 "Grenlandsh" 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

Krykjedammen, see Krykjedammen.
Krykjeskjeret, see Krykkeskjera.

Krykkjedammen
74° 21' N 19° 05' E
Small tarn in the extreme southern part of Bjørnøya. K = the kittiwake pond. Krykdammen, Hoel 1925.

Krykkjefjøget
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.
Kraemer Laguna, see Kraemerlaguna.

Kraemerbutkta 80° 02' N 22° 25' E

Kraemerlaguna 79° 20' N 13° 00' E

Kraemerodden 80° 00' N 22° 20' E
Point, innermost in Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Waldemar Hilbert Kraemer, 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 Kraemerpynten. Kap Ehrich, Dege 1956; Kraemer Point, Wright (1939) p. 213.

Kraemerpynten 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 Kraemer, 1884-1947, Tromsø, who did some soundings round the island in 1925. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

Krokelbreen 77° 23.2' N 16° 56.0' E

Kroenl, see Veslekrone.

Kraevelen 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).

Kroevettjorna 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 Gullbreen 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

Kuhrbremorenen 77° 30.7' N 21° 46.0' E

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. Kulhavn, 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. Kulhaugen, 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, Nordaustlandet. After Oscar Hjalmar Kulling, b. 1898, Swedish geologist, member of Swedish professor and geographer H. Ahlmann's expedition to Nordaustlandet 1931. See also Oscarøya. Kulling Nunatak, Glen 1937, Wright 1939.

Kuimdalen 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.

Kuimodden 78° 55' N 11° 20' E

Kulmrabben, see Kvartsittrabben.

Kulmstranda 76° 54.8' N 15° 37' E
About 4 km long shore on the southern side of the outermost part of Hornsund, between Tjuvodden and Lisbetelva, northwest in Sørkapp Land. The shore is built up of Lower-Carboniferous (Culmian) sandstone, hence the name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Kulpdalens 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,

Kulpisdjella, see Kolspissjella.

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 Danishskipper Schau. Orvin 1960.


Kung Karls Land, see Kong Karls Land. Kung Karls Ø, see Kongsøya. Kunningas Kaarten maa, see Kong Karls Land. Kupffer Berg, see Kupfferberget.


Kuppelryggen 78° 45' N 11° 40' E Mountain with the peaks 487, 680 and 665 m east of Comfortlessbreen at the northernmost point of Sarsøyra, Oscar II Land. K. = the ridge with dome formed heights. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Kurzes Thai, see Skamdalene.

Kuttebreen 79° 25.4' N 11° 58.0' E About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier from east to Lilliehökbreen, 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 Lilliehökbreen and Louetbreen, westernmost in Haakon VII Land. K. = the cowl or frok 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 Walysthemanskjifellet 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 Kvadehuklen, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Kvadehuklen. Orvin 1934 a.

Kvadehuklen 78° 50' N 11° 00' E Point outermost on Brøggerhalvøya, comprising the area eastwards to Strandvoldammene, 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. Bøses Cab, Pagès 1786; Cap Mauvais, Bellin 1764; Kingsbai-neset, Ovigstad (1827) p. 25; Kingsbayness, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; Kongsbugtnæsset, Pettersen 1864; Kvaade hoek, Muller 1874; Quade Hk., Donér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Quade hoek, van Keulen 1682, Donker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710; Quade Hook, Søra (1930) p. 37; Quade hook, Giles 1724 b; Qval de huk, Martin (1758) p. 114; Uebles Cap, Bellin 1759.

Kvadehuksetletta 78° 50' N 11° 00' E Plain at Kvadehuklen, entrance to Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Kvadehuklen. Orvin 1934 a.

Kval Pt, see Kvalpynten.

Kvalbeinøya 76° 59.6' N 22° 11.5' E Island northwesternmost in Shareholmane, 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: Harmsensisen, Fasmerhøgda, Foswinkelnuten, Krygerkuten, Grevenuten, Braemfjellet, Vibebreen, Kruseryggen, Krohnbreen, Condevintoppen, Unetoppen and Lorchbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Kvalfangarpasset 77° 07.4' N 16° 07.5' E Wide pass between Krygerkuten and Kvalfinnen, leading from Kvalfangarbreen to Harmsensisen, 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.

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
Kvalifesøya

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; Hvalross-sudden, Nordenskiöld 1863; N. Pynten, Kulling 1934 b; Pointe des Morses, Grad (1866) p. 32; Walross-Spitze, Dittmer (1901) p. 255.

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.

Kvalrossinlandet

80° 00' N 18° 30' E
The northernmost point of Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land. K. = the walrus island. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 b.

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; Hvalross-sudden, Nordenskiöld 1863; N. Pynten, Kulling 1934 b; Pointe des Morses, Grad (1866) p. 32; Walross-Spitze, Dittmer (1901) p. 255.

Kvalrossstrenda

80° 04.3' N 31° 29' E
The southernmost point of the coast at Andræneset at Kvitøya. The Norwegian “Bratvaag” expedition caught walrus at this shore when they found Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andréé’s camp. Remains of walrus were also found at this shore in 1979. Hjelle 1980.

Kvalrossøy

78° 30.5' N 19° 39.5' E
Island in Ginevrobotnen in the front of Negribreen in the northern part of Storfjorden. K. = the walrus island. See also Kobbøya. Hvalrosønen, Christie (1851) p. 18; I. du Narwhal, de Reste 1801; Seahorse l., Scoresby 1820 b; Walross l., Pagès 1786; Walrusen Eylandt, van Keulen 1682, Doncker 1685, Val and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710, Scoresby 1820 b.

Kvalrossfjorden

78° 30' N 10° 30' E
Point facing Kvalryggen, Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert l Land. K. = the whale’s back. Do s de la Baleine, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 315, French chart 5375; Waldfisch-Rücken, Dittmer (1901) p. 236; Whale Rock, Brighton (1866) p. 81; Whale’s Back, Brighton 1866.

Kvalrossfjorden

79° 30' N 10° 30' E
Point facing Kvalryggen, Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert l Land. K. = the whale’s back 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 Kvalvågen, on the divide between Heer Land and Torell Land. K. = the whale bay. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303 1926, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1935), Christy, J. du Narwhal, Svaldbard, German chart 5375; Waldfisch-Rücken, Dittmer (1901) p. 236; Kvalryggen, 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

Kvalva

80° 00' N 18° 00' E
Island in Murchisonfjorden, on the western coast of Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the whale island. Hvallarøya, Carlhein-Gyllensköld 1900; Hval-ón, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 5; Hval ön, Nordensköld 1863; Ille des Baleines, Grad (1866) p. 32; Velrybyjî ostrov, Béhounek (1928) p. 224; Waldfisch l., German chart 155; Whale l, British chart 2751.

Kvamsegg

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 Blaipa and Gloføyka 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 8.5 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 Klufetrollet. 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 Helvetesfjella 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

**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 Breinesfjøya, 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. *Kullmrabben*, 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 sharp ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kvassseggbre** 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

**Kvasspiggbre** 79° 37.4' N 11° 05.5' E
About 2 km long glacier north of Kvasspiggen and Veslekrøna, debouching in Scheibukta on the northwestern side of Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Kvasspigg** 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

**Kvassting** 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

**Kvastane** 77° 27.1' N 17° 11.0' E
Group of mountain crags east of the upper part of Liestelbreen, northeast in Torell Land. Orvin 1960.

**Kvastbreen** 77° 26.5' N 17° 20.0' E

**Kvedfjordbu** 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).
Kvitehola 74° 50’ N 18° 00’ E

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 Osbornbreen complex and the upper part of Wahlenbergbreen, in the cenral, eastern part of Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.

Kvervbreen 77° 10’ 0’’ N 15° 20’ E

Kverven 77° 10’ 0’’ 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).

Kvervodvatna 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’ 0’’ 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

Kvigtinden 80° 20’ N 23° 18’ E
Mountain north of Reisdyrvidda on the eastern side of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After a mountain in Norway.

Kvikkåa 79° 34.4’ N 12° 59.5’ E

Kvikkåbreen 79° 33.2’ N 12° 59.0’ E

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’ 0’’ N 15° 00’ E
Brook from the front of Werenskioldbreen to Kvislodon, 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

Kvislodon 77° 05’ 0’’ N 15° 00’ E
Point on the northern side of Nottinghambukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the brook Kvisa, the outlet of which is situated at the point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Kvista 78° 15’ N 21° 05’ E

Kvistdalen 78° 15’ N 21° 05’ E
Valley on the northern side of Freemansundet, east of Kreftberget, on the southern part of Barentsøya. Hovda 1968. Staufberdalen, Büldef 1960.

Kvistdalskuvn 78° 18.0’ N 20° 59.5’ E
410 m high, rounded mountain northeast of Kreftberget 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; Hvidjeberget, 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; Volkoinen vuor, 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.

Kvitbjørnnavnet 80° 23.2’ N 20° 00’ E

Kvitfisk bukta, see Fleur de Lyshanna.
Kvitfiskneset, see Ahlstrandodden.

Kvitfiskpynten 77° 29.4’ N 13° 55.0’ E

Kvitfjella, see Kvitfjellet.
Kvitfjellet 78° 44.6' N 18° 05.5' E

Kvitgubben 76° 49.3' N 16° 12' E
937 m high and partly snow covered mountain with two carins east of Bungebreen, between Zdanovfjellet 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).

Kvithetlbreen 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 mountain. 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.

Kvithingen 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).

Kvithingpasst 76° 41.3' N 16° 53.5' E
Glacier pass from Vasil’evbreen in the north to Svartkuvbreen in the south, between Kvithingen 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 Blaisen (the blue ice). Ahlmann-Breen, Büdel.

Kvitsheiane 78° 01.7' N 21° 25.0' E

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. Créte blanche, Guissez 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).

Kvitkåpa 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

Kvitra 78° 04' N 22° 55' E
River from the pass between Flatberget and Store Berheikollen 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

Kvitreveldal 79° 55' N 22° 30' E

Kvitrevella 79° 55' N 22° 30' E

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 Nordenskiold Land. K. = the white ridge. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Kvitrygffonna 78° 00' N 17° 00' E
Ice covered area on Kvitryggen, southeast in Nordenskiold 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 Kvitskarvbreen northwestwards into Bromelldalen, between Ingstadfjellet and Bassefjellet, 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, Snøkven, 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 Kvitaya (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 Kvitaøysendet by some of the hunters. Berset (1953) p. 172. _Kvitøysund_, Oxaas (1955) p. 128.

**Kvitsåta**

78° 29.5’ N 16° 32’ E


**Kvittagen**

79° 18.8’ N 12° 25.5’ E


**Kvittoppbreen**

79° 43.1’ N 12° 29.0’ E

2.5 km long glacier southwest of Kvitttoppen 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 Klinckowstrømfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the white peak. _Set Blanc_, Guissse 1904.

**Kvitungen**

77° 05’ N 15° 20’ E

Nearly ice covered, oblong nunatak, 530 m, west of the upper part of Paierlbreen, 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 Paierlbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kviternfjellet**

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.

**Kviteøya**

80° 00’ N 32° 30’ E

Island east of Nordaustlandet, area 682 km². K. = the white island. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). _Commander Gilles’ Land_, Lamont (1861) p. 181; _Commandeur Gilles Land_, Giles and Rep 1710; _Giles White Island_, Glen (1938) p. 161; _Giles’ White Island_, Ahlmann (1933 a) p. 2; _Gilles-maa_, Saraste 1925 a; _Gilles Land_, British chart 2282; _Gillis’s Land_, Laurie and Whittle 1799; _Hvidøen_, 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_, André (1930 a) p. 215; _Ny Island_, Pettersen 1887; _Nyeen_, Alme 1895; _Ostrov Belyj_, Samoilov 1913 a; _Valkoinen saari_, Saraste (1925) p. 77; _Vidó_, Isachsen (1919) p. 244; _Vitón_, Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 10; _White I._, British chart 2282, German chart 155.

Kvitaøy, see Norskøyane.

Kvitøya, see Steggholmen.

**Kvitøysjøulen**

80° 07’ N 32° 30’ E

Large ice-area on Kvitaøya.

**Kvitøysund**

76° 56’ N 15° 44.5’ E

Point between Andvika in the east and Siesgfredbogen in the west, on the southern coast of the outermost part of Hornsund, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After the trapper Anders Kviwe 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 meterological stations. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kvævbekkens**

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.

**Kvævefjellet**

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. _Kükenthal’s 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 Alkenebøttet 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. _Nordenskiöld’s Berg_, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Kükenthalbreen Gt.**, see Kükenthalbreen.

**Kükenthaløyse**

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. _Ilis Alexéev_, Wassiliew 1925.

**Kynna**

79° 41’ N 15° 50’ E

River from Berglivatnet, through Kynnalan, Røyrjønna and Dirkslagenuga, Ny-Friesland. K. = the river flowing through tarns and lakes. Ingstad.

**Kynnalan**

79° 41’ N 15° 48’ E

Tarn formed by the river Kynna, between Røyrjønna 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 Kyrkevika, in the southernmost part of Svenskøya,
Kong Karls Land. K. = the church. Norwegian translation of the original name. Church, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 d; Kirche, Kükenthal 1890; Kyrkan, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 b.

Kyrkjevintnet 78° 52.3' N 14° 00.0' E About 4 km long, tributary glacier to Holmstrøm from north, between Stavkyrkja and Sárfjellet, west in James I Land. K. = the church. Liestøl 1987.

Kyrkjefjellet 77° 34.6' N 16° 22.5' E 1,056 m high mountain in the southern part of Gloføykja, between Steenstrupbreen 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 Antarktisøya and further to the coast 2 km south of Utstikkaren, on the southwestern coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. K. = the church bay. Arnesen.


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. Przybyllok, came from Königsberg. See also Hahnfjellet. Königsberg Gl., Filchner 1914.

L' Alken-Fjell, see Alkefjellet.
L' Île aux Ours, see Bjørnøya.
L' Île des morts, see Likholmen.
L' Île d' Espérandé, see Hopen.
L' Île de Prince Charles, see Prins Karls Forland.
L' Île des Ours, see Bjørnøya.
L' Isola di gli Orsi, see Bjørnøya.
L' Isola Hope, see Hopen.
L. Elsmere Sound, see Van Keulenfjorden.
L. Mossel, see Mosselvatnet.
L. Notthingham's bay, see Nottinghambuktua.
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 Jord) Northampton, see Langejøet.
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 Franchoys, see Bellsund.
La Centrale, see Centralen.
La Chaîne des monts Bredikhin, see Bredinchyrggen.
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 Gyrgrestolen.
La Costa de Barsam, 78° 10' N 20° 30' E. Stretch of coast north of Barkhamodden, Barentsya. Dudley 1646.
La Costa de Greenland, 76° 50' N 17° E. The eastern coast of the southeastern part of Spitsbergen. Dudley 1646.
La Crête de Rytatschew, see Rykačevfjella.
La Demie Lune ou B. des Moules, see Møsebukta.
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 Leirøddøya, Søre and Nordre.
La Porte d'Ivoire, see Eilfjorden.
La Pyramid, see Trekanten.
La Regina, see Dronningfjorden.
La Selle, see Salisfjellet.
La Spitzberga, o Nieulandt, see Spitsbergen.
La Tente, see Teltet.
La terre Charles, see Karl XII-øya.
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

Lac Dieset, see Diesetvatna.
Lac Ella, see Elaisjøen.
Lac Erling, see Erlingvatnet.
Lac Goës, see Goësvatnet.
Lac Lovén, see Lovénvatnet.
Lac Ollas, see Elaisjøen.
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 Andrées’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 Røyfjøllum.

Lacmannbreen 77° 57' N 14° 43.5' E
About 1.5 km long glacier between Gullstrandfjellet and Skardalsnuten 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 Franklinbreene.

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, Qinngua (1927) p. 57; Lady Franklin’s Bugt, Nordenskiöld 1863.

Lady Franklin’s Bugt, see Lady Franklinfjorden.
Laeg gebrokne land, see Tusenevane.
Laeg hoek, see Nærøyfjorden.
Laeg punkt, see Fuglepynten.
Laes Vorland, see Kapp Lee.
Laes hoek, see Ermaktpnten.

Lagercrantzberget 78° 40’ N 16° 00’ E

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, Guisse 1904.

Lageröthegda
77° 57.8' N 15° 00.5' E

Lagfjellet
78° 57.5' N 15° 37.0' E
1145 m high mountain between Sir Thomasfjellet and Bryllauptsakta, 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.
Lagunefellet. Orvin 1934 b.

Lagunenestet
79° 30' N 15° 20' E

Lagunepeynten
80° 00' N 16° 30' E

Lagunestrannda
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 Lailadal.

Lailadal
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.

Lailaelfa
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 Wulfvatnet.
Lake Àland, see Àlandsvatnet.

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. Låkenytten, see Låkpynten.

Laksdalen
79° 42' N 16° 02' E
Small valley from Lakssjøen eastwards to Åsgarðfonna, north in Ny-Friesland.

Laksev. v., see Røyesjøen.

Laksev.
74° 29' N 19° 00' E

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 ožera, Jakovlev (1921) p. 71.

Lamber Bay, see Lomfjorden.

Lambrechtsodden
80° 18' N 18° 45' E

Lammas Bay. 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 4 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 Hohenlohe-fielen 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.

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Lammas Isl., see Lammas I. Lamont l., see Lamontøya. Lamontbukta, see Lamontbukta.

Lamontbukta
78° 35' N 20° 10' E

**Lancastrefjella**  78° 57.5' N 15° 57.0' E  

Lancasterryggen, see Lancastrefjella.

**Lancastertoppen**  78° 56.5' N 15° 55.0' E  

Lancastertoppen, see Lancastrefjella.

**Lancestabben**  80° 03.4' N 31° 20.0' E  
Skerry west of the southwestern point of Kvitøya. After the expedition vessel “Lance”. Svendsen 1986.

**Langebreen**  79° 40.9' N 14° 35.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Mel! byfjellet and Vestbyfjellet debouching in Vogtdalen, north in Andree 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 Andree Land. L. = the landing valley. **Landing Valley**, Conway 1897 a; **Landings Thal**, German chart 155.

**Lanndersingsvika**  74° 23' N 18° 58' E  
Bay on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the bay of the “landersding” (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 Velkomstvarden.

**Landsortbukta**  79° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Open bay west of Velkomstpynten and north of Velkomstvarden, northermmost 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.

**Landsverktoppen**  77° 57.5' N 16° 32' E  

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).

**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.

**Langesperden**  79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
The southwestern point of Langeøya, Hinlopenstreret. L. = the long tail (of a fish). After its shape. C. Lange, De Geer 1923 a.

**Langevatn**  77° 29' N 23° 12' E  

**Langeøya**  79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
The largest of Bastianøyane at the southern entrance to Hinlopenstreret. 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 Langgruppen.

**Langgruppen**  78° 22.0' N 12° 38.5' E  
About 2.5 km long reef with several skerries, 15 km south of St. Jonsfjorden at Eidempynten, 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'Ecuell, French chart 5375; Shoal Point, Parry 1828, Dunér and Norden­skild 1865 a; Sjaalpynten, 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° 20.8' N 17° 05.5' E About 3 km long mountain ridge in the north-south direction, between Balchinjellet 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 Kropaebreen 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 Salfellsletta, 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 southwestern 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 dolcerum. 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 Steindolpelen to Langlidalen, between Råenekampen and Langlibjellet, 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 Langlibjellet in the west and Råenekampen in the east, north in Nathorst Land. L. = the long hillside valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Langlibjellet 77° 43.3' N 16° 08' E Mountain with the heights 1002, 965 and 800 m, between Sven Nilssonfjellet, Leyndbreen, Bassøefjellet, Lundbreen, Steindoltoppen, Langlibreen and Langlidalen, north in Nathorst Land. L. = the long hillside mountain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Langnesdalene 77° 51.8' N 16° 02.5' E About 3.5 km long valley leading from Griehcigdene southeasterswards 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 Svensksundhamna, 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 Ristehe 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 Flathægda 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).

Langsigs 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 sjöbreen, Lundströmdalen, Kjellströmdalen, Murbreen and Tinkarpbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the long stack. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. Mt Långstaken, De Geer 1919 a.
Langstranda 76° 38.3' N 16° 20.5' E
Beach along the western coast of the northern part of Øylandet, between the river from Olsovatnet 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.

Langurvatnet
80° 26.5' N 19° 53' E
About 1.8 km long and narrow lake in Beverlydalen on Laponiahalvøya, 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.

Langøya
77° 01.3' N 16° 22.0' E

Langøya, see Langeøya.

Langåra
76° 59' N 21° 58' E

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

Laplaces topp, see Laplacetoopen.

Laplacetoppen
79° 00' N 17° 00' E


Laponiahalvøya
80° 20' N 19° 30' E

Lapp Valley, see Lappdalens.

Lapparentryggen
79° 20' N 12° 00' E

Lappbreen
78° 38.5' N 14° 17.5' E

Lappdalens
78° 36.0' N 14° 20.0' E

Lappegamma
78° 37.4' N 14° 21.5' E
About 510 m high mountain on the eastern side of Lappdalens, 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 Lappdalens, 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 Kötebreen and Suessbreen west in Friherreffjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The peak looks like the dwellings of the Sami people (Lapplanders) in the northern part of Norway. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Lardyfjellet
78° 03.7' N 17° 55' E
Mountain between Sir Martindalen, Friedrichfjellet, Smidtberget, Passbreen, Nordre Bellsundpasset and Kjellströmdalen, between the innermost part of Kjellströmdalen and Agardhalden 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

Lars Hiertas Glacier, see Hiertabreen.
Lars Hjertás berg, see Lars Hiertafjellet.

Larsbreen 78° 10' 15° 30' E

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 Moe, the son of Erik Moe, hydrographer at Norwegian Polar Institute, who did measurements of the sea here in 1981. Moe 1981.

Larssénkoppen 79° 30' N 12° 00' E
Mountain south of Raudfjorden, between Raudfjordbreen and Ringertzfjellet, north of Ekmanfjorden in James l Land. After one of the men in the motor-cut­ter and Rattvikfjellet, north of Ekmanfjorden in James l Land. After the ornithological genus Larus (Latin) = gull.

Larssónfjellet 78° 50' N 14° 30' E

Larstopping 78° 30.9' N 13° 29.5' E
About 860 m high, easternmost peak in Vegardfjella, in the eastern 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 Waern, southeasternmost in James I Land. After one of the men in the motor-cutter "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

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 Grenfjorden, 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

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 aerial photographs for mapping were taken. Svalbard map B10 (1948).


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.
Lauraa 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

Lav Island, see Lågøya.
Lave Ø, see Lågøya.
Lavlandsoddene, see Lågneset.
Lavneseet, see Wilczekodden.
Lavneseet, see Lågneset.
Lavøya, see Lågøya.
Lax Sj., see Røytjørna.
Laxe Elv, see Lakselva.
Laxevand, see Laksvatnet.
Le 7 Isole, see Sjuøyane.
Le Beren Eylandt au Isle aux Ours, see Bjørnya.
Le Chateau, see Borgen.
Le cochon sans tête, see Magdalenehuk en.
Le cochons sans Teste, see Magdalenehuk en.
Le Colosse, see Storingen.
Le Diademe, see Diademet.
Le Havre verd au Groenharbor, see Grønfjorden.
Le ile Wiches, see Tusenøyane.
Le Isole Wiches, see Tusenøyane.
Le Moine, see Munken.
Le Mur, see Muren.
Lebedevfjellet 76° 44.7' N 16° 24' E About 3 km long mountain between Hilmarfjell and Olsofjellet in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Lebedev, a Russian sailor who wintered with Wiesler in Hornsund 1899-1900. Name transferred from Hilmarfjell. Svalbard map C13 (1948). Lébedevfjellet, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Lebedefjellet, see Lebedevfjellet.

Lech, see Krava.


Ledalen 78° 15' N 16° 20' E Small valley between the crags 398 and 439 m, on the northern side of Botneheia, northeast in Nordenskiold Land. L. = the leeward valley. Lyngen 1940.

Ledjanaja buhta, see Johnstonbukta.

Lednik Aivori, see Ermakbreen.

Lednik Ermak, see Ermakbreen.

Lednik Hørbye, see Hørrbybreen.

Lednik Lahvian, see Lahvianbreen.

Lednik Lahvial, see Lahvianbreen.

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.


Lees Foreland, see Kapp Lee.

Lees Forelandt, see Kapp Lee.

Lees Weordland, 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 Vasilevbre, 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 Roaldyningen. 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 Springerodden in Rjofjorden, 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 Finnsterwaldbreen complex, between Leinryggen in Heimfjella and Subhøgda, 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 Dicksonfjorden, 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 Leineggbreen and Krylbreen, north in Nathorst Land. L. = the slanting ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Leineggbreen 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 Leinryggen and Heimbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the slanting ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Leinstrand 78° 50' N 11° 20' E Coastal plain southwest of Breggerfjellet, Breggerhalvøy, Oscar II Land. L. = the undulating plain at the shore. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Leinstadadden 78° 50' N 11° 20' E Point on Leinstrand, on the southern side of Breggerhalvoya, 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 clay shale and a coal bed outcrops here. Orvin 1934 b.

Leirholmen 78° 50' N 12° 00' E

Leirodden, Sære 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.

Leirisget 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).

Leisigtjørnen 77° 10' N 14° 20' E

Leirhjøl 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).

Leirungen 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

Lekskandfjellet 78° 40' N 14° 30' E

Leilangen 74° 26' N 18° 53' E

Lemströmfjellet 78° 50' N 16° 30' E

Lemströmfonna 78° 59.5' N 16° 36.0' E

Lemströmyøya 79° 20' N 19° 30' E

Leonard Névé. De Geer 1912. Lerbuken, see Kaldbuks. 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 SIS “Helgoland”, which he had organized, visited Kong Karls Land. Liestøl 1990.

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 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 SIS “Helgoland”, which he had organized, visited Kong Karls Land. See also Bohemanøya and Kapp Brühl. Kap Lerner, German chart 155.

Lernervegen 74° 22' N 19° 11' E
“Road” from Kvalrossbukta to Serhamna 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.

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 SIS “Helgoland”, which he had organized, visited Kong Karls Land. See also Bohemanøya and Kapp Brühl. Kap Lerner, German chart 155.

Lernervegen 74° 22' N 19° 11' E
“Road” from Kvalrossbukta to Serhamna 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

Les 2 Sœurs, see To Systre.
Les Dents de Scie, see Sagtindane.
Les îles Saint-Jean, see St. Hansholmane.
Les Montagnes Neigeuses, see Snøfjella.
Les Oreilles du Mort, see Daudmanne.
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 îles, see Suøyane.
Les Spitzbergen, 79° 30' N 10° 30' E. Mountains at Magdalenefelljorden. No geographical unit. Bernard (1715) p. 34.
Les trois Courronnes, see Tre Kroner.
Lessetts Isles, see Lisetholmane.
Lestriss Gt., see Lestrissbreen.
Lestriss Mt, see Lestrissfjellet.
Lestrisbreen 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E

Lestrisfjellet 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E

Letjernene 80° 24.2’ N 24° 10’ E

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.

Leversteins Tent, see Smeerenburg.
*Leversteins Tent*. Vingboons 1665 b.

Levik 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).

Levinbukt 77° 32.4’ N 15° 17.0’ E
2.5 km wide, open bay between Ålesundnesset and Dahlgrenodden, on the southern side of the outermost part of Van Keulens Fjorden, 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.

Levinodden 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 Grønfjorden and carried out research work at Kopp Mineral. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Lewisodden 80° 00’ N 22° 00’ E

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 Lexfjell to the valley between Lexfjell and Cappellenhøgda, south in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1955, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Lexfjell 78° 15.0’ N 13° 31.0’ E
Mountain with the heights 997 and 945 m, between Dauðmannsøya, Vetternbreen, Cappellenhøgda, Harrietbreen 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 Exilfjell.

Lexygggen 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. Elding 1977.

Libreen 77° 21.1’ N 14° 38.0’ E
About 2.5 km long glacier from Lifjellettina between Lifjelllyggen 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

Lid Gl., see Libreen.

Liddalen 76° 51.5’ N 15° 49.5’ E
About 2.5 km long valley between Lifjellet and Gavrilovfjellet, the uppermost part also between Gavrilovfjellet and Kovalevskajaffellet, 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).

Lidelvea 76° 50.8’ N 15° 48’ E
About 5.5 km long river from the pass between Liddalen and Lisbetdalene, through Liddalen across Brinesflya 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

Lidpasset 76° 52.2’ N 15° 48.5’ E
Lihogda  
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.

Liholmen  
79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small island in Danskegattet, between Amsterdamøya and Danakly in Albert I Land. L. = the corpse island. It has numerous graves from the whaling period of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Likneset  
79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Point on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, northwest in Kennedybukta, Vasahalvøya, 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. Grafenåset, Strindberg 1897; Grave Point, British chart 3203; Kjerregaardsneset, Qvigstad (1927) p. 31.

L’île du Cap Sud, see Sørkappøya.

Liljevalshøjd  
79° 54° N 18° 24' E  

Lijfevalch Quarter, 77° 50' N 16° E. District between Reindalen and Van Mijenfjorden. De Geer 1912 a.


Lijfevalchfjellet  
77° 54' 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, Svenebukta 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 pengermå, Saraste (1925) p. 307; Liljevalchivuoret, Saraste 1925 b; Liljevalch Berg, Kjellström 1901; Mt Liljevalch, De Geer 1912, De Geer 1919 a.

Liljevalchin huippu, see Liljevalchfjellet.

Liljevalchin pengermå, see Liljevalchfjellet.

Liljevalchivuoret, see Liljevalchfjellet.

Liedjøet  
79° 30' N 13° 00' E  
Fiord on the northern coast of Spitsbergen, in the western branch of Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. Liedfjellet = love, possibly the name of a ship ("de Liefde"). Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Baie Liedfjellet ou Wihe, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1866) p. 322; Baye d'Amour, Bernard (1715) p. 34; Kjærlihgåhade Bay, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; Kjærlihgåهد Bay, Pettersen 1864; Kjærlihgåهدbugten, Christie (1851) p. 7; La baie de l'Amour, Orléans (1907) p. 59; Liedfjellet, Blomstrand (1864) p. 12; Liedfjellet ou Bay d'Amour, Bellin 1759; Liedfjellet-Bay, Orléans (1907) p. 59; Liefdefjorden, b., Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Liedfjellet, Blomstrand, Dydenius (1865) p. 315; Liedfjellet, Zorgdrager 1820; Liedfjellet Fj., Hansen 1920; Livefjorden, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Love Bay, Scoresby 1820 b, Lamont 1861; Miljø gavanj, Stavnicer (1948) p. 35; Porto do to Agamante, Mertens 1860) p. 64; Roob, Moll 1716; Roode Baai, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Skayserbukta, Hansen (1926) p. 27; Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; Wilde-Liedfjellet, Stevenson (1905) p. 615.

Lieroppen  
78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 807 m, southeast of Engelskbugt, 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 Arnhemusfjellet, the glacier complex also comprises Gisalobreen and Kråkebreen, 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 Dunderalsbreen 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 Lifbreen, Lifjellfonna and Lifjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Lihallet  
79° 29.2' N 13° 15' E  
Liljevalchneset  77° 50.9' N 16° 25.5' E

Liljevalchs Berg, see Liljevalchfjellet.
Lilla Gåsön, see Vesle Gåsøya.
Lilla Røde bay, see Vesle Raudfjorden.
Lilla Taffeløn, see Vesle Tavleøya.
Lille Bjørndalen, see Lille Bjørndalen.
Lille Botnesjøen, see Lille Botnesjøen.
Lille Elvedal, see Bjørndalen.
Lille Kjeglefjell, see Vesle Kjelegjefjell.
Lille Lakevann, see Laksvann.
Lille Rødebaie, see Raudfjorden.
Lille Rødebaineset, see Biscayarhukun.
Lille Rødebaineset, see Ermaktangen.
Lille Table Island, see Vesle Tavleøya.
Lille Taffeløya, see Vesle Tavleøya.
Lilleøen, see Mariaholmen.
Lilliehuk-Bay, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

Lilliehöökfjorden  79° 23.0' N 11° 43.0' E
About 22 km long glacier complex, including Forbesbreen, from Lilliehöökfjorden towards Raudfjordbreen, 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 Haakons Halvøy, limited in the south by a line from Cadopysen 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, Ovqistad (1927) p. 27; Lilliehöök-Bay, Dittmer (1901) p. 234; Lilliehöök fjorden, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 100; Vestfjorden, Ovqistad (1927) p. 27; West Cross Bay, Scoresby (1820) p. 115.

Lilliehöökfjorden, see Lilliehöökfjorden.
Lillienhoek-gletscher, see Lilliehöökfjorden.
Lillien-Spitze, see Kapp Fleur de Lys.

Lilliborgesfjellet  79° 40' N 12° 00' E
Mountain, 744 m, east of Klinkowströmfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Wilhelm Lilljeborg, 1816-1908, Swedish zoologist, professor at the University of Upsala. Described material collected by Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. Mt Lillieborg, British chart 3203; Mt LillJeborg, Isachsen 1915; Set Lilljeborg, Giszez 1904.

Lime Shore, see Kalkstranda.
Limestone Plain, see Kalkstranda.
Limpopo Glacier, see Manchesterbreen.
Lindbomhågda, see Lindholmhågda.

Lindemanberget  78° 09.8' N 23° 07.5' E
Mountain on the northern side of Blåbukta and Blåbuktfjorden 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

Lindemanodden, see Giæverneset.

Linderothneset  77° 51.1' N 16° 29' E
Point 1.5 km east of Liljevalchneset, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Emil Linderoth, 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

Lindhagenbukta  80° 10' N 20° 30' E

Lindholmhøgda  78° 10' N 15° 40' E

Lindqvistbukta  76° 52.4' N 15° 31.5' E
Small bay on the southern side of Suffolkpynten 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 Morønebreen, southwest in Heer Land. After Harry Garman Lindstrøm, b. 1916, at the Norwegian Department of Industry. Orvin 1960.

Lindstrømfjellet  78° 05' N 15° 00' E
Mountain, 986 m, east of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Gustaf Lindstrøm, 1829-1901, Swedish palaeontologist and zoologist. Described palaeontological material collected
by Swedish expeditions to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26. Lindstrøm, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 22. Lindstrøms Bg., Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Reindeer Hill, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; Rennithiers Berg, German chart 155.

Lindstrøms Bg., see Lindstrømfjellet.

Linneses 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 name looks like a line (sandstorm ridge), hence the name. Linjenäss, Hamberg 1905.

Ling Bay, see Lingbukta. 
Ling Gl., see Lingbreen.

Lingbreen 79° 40' N 12° 00' E

Lingbukta 79° 50' N 12° 00' E
Open bay west of Biscayarhukøya 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

Linjenäss, see Linneses.

Linken 79° 02.3' N 18° 00.0' E
Mountain crag at the northern side of Olsbreen, west of Doloritfjellet, southeast in Ny-Friesland. L. = the link. Orvin 1960.

Linné Gl., see Linnébreen. 
Linné M:T, see Griejefjellet. 
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 Christensenfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl von Linné, 1707-78, Swedish botanist. Linné Gl., De Geer 1912.


Linnédalen 78° 01.5' N 13° 54' E

Linnéelva 78° 04.5' N 13° 46.0' E

Linnéfjella 78° 00' N 13° 49' E

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.

Linsobogen 79° 06.5' N 20° 20.0' E
Open bay between Kapp Breusing and Molteneset, 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 Gryttdalen 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. 

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, nee 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

Lisbetelva 76° 54.7’ N 15° 42’ E

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, nee 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.

**Lisetholmane**

77° 54.2′ N 13° 37′ E

Group of small islets and skerries about 3.5 km north of Os­


*Lisets Isles*, see Lisetholmane.

*Lissets I.*, see Lisetholmane.

**Litjorna**

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.

**Litle Bergheikollen**

78° 06.4′ N 22° 52′ E

Height of about 300 m, south in Bergheia, between Store Bergheikollen and Ytstekollen, northeast on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1981.

**Litle Bjørndalen**

78° 11.7′ N 15° 13.5′ E

Small valley at the coast between Bjørndalen and Grumant­

**Litle Botnesjøen**

77° 20.9′ N 14° 21′ E


**Litle Sauriedalen**

78° 30.6′ N 15° 35′ E

About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier to Sauriedalen towards Frostisen, between Frostisryggen and Saurierberget, southernmost in Dickson Land. Arnesen 1981.

**Litle 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.

**Littedalen**

77° 52.8′ N 15° 47′ E

About 6 km long valley from Greinbrene southwards bet­ween Littedalsfjellet and Ishøgda, south in Nordenskiöld Land. L = the little valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Littedalsfjellet**

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 Littedalen and the western part of Greinbrene and Gramdalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 7.

**Litleodden**

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).

**Litjetjørna**

78° 17.2′ N 13° 05.0′ E

Lake in the central part of Daudmannsøya, southwest in Oscar II Land. L = the small tarn. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Litlevatnet**

79° 55′ N 18° 40′ E


**Litoppen**

79° 29.8′ N 13° 06.5′ E

The northernmost part of Lihøgda, northeast in Germaniahøgdene, 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


**Livbreen**

77° 56.3′ N 16° 21′ E


**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 "Dekabríst" ran 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 Döttertoppane 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


Livdeggbekkene, see Livdeggbekken.

Lizets ilands, see Lisetholmane.

Lizets Rocks, see Lisetholmane.

**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 lightening glacier, because it is partly covered by glacier ice. Sheet 3 Vestspsbergen Nordre del 1964.
Local Dome, see Lokaldomen.
Lochannah Cnoc, see Knocktjørrna.
Lochhoute, see Sørkapp.

Loderbreen 79° 11.5' N 18° 49.5' E
Glacier on the southern side of Carlheim-Gylenskoldfjellet into Vaigattbogen, west in Ny-Friesland. After the god Loder, who together with Odin and Hener created the first humans in Norse mythology.

Lodowiec Dailegga, see Deileggbreen.
Lodowiec Dobrowolskiego, see Zawadzkibreen.
Lodowiec Hansa, see Hansbreen.
Lodowiec Polaków, see Polakkbreen.
Lodowiec Tuv, see Tuvbreen.
Loes Foreland, see Kapp Lee.

Loftusbrein 78° 05' N 16° 40' E
Tributary glacier from west to Dronbreen, 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 Brodtkorbfjellet west in Heer Land. Orvin 1964.

Logndalen 77° 30.5' N 14° 06.0' E
5.5 km long valley between Kolven, Ringaren, Storgubben, Glöttnten and Dalkfjellet in the northeast and Hamaren, Hamarhe and Dunderfjell 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 Bellund, 1.5 km from Klokkebekken, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Logneskjera 77° 31.2' N 13° 55.5' E

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.

Lokkeryggen 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 Berg, Goos 1660; Lommen Berg, Giles and Rep 1710; Lommenberg, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Lommenburg, Pagès 1786.

Lome Bay of de Eenhoorens Bay, see Einhymingbukta.

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. Lyngne (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 baj, Giles 1724 a; Loom Bay, Parry (1828) p. 132, Newton (1865) p. 504, Livesey 1876; Lummee B., Béhounek (1929 a) p. 241; Zakbocht, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 240.

Lomfjordhalvøya 79° 20' N 18° 00' E

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 Bay 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.
Lommebajgetscher, see Veteranen.
Lommen baj, see Lomfjorden.
Lommen Berch, see Lomberget.
Lommen bai, see Einhymingbukta.
Lommenberg, see Lomberget.
Lommenburg, see Lomberget.

Lomonosovberget 78° 00' N 22° 00' E

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 Lomonosossow, Wissiliew 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 Tjøv fjorden.

London
78° 50' N 12° 00' E

London Bay, see Habenichtbukta.

Loneelva
77° 52.1' N 13° 45' E
About 2 km long river from the southernmost of Lonevatna to Orustoden on Nordenskiöldkysten west in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the river forming ponds. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Loneene
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 Island
80° 05' N 22° 00' E
Small island in Rjødfjorden, 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 Kjellstrømdalen, no separate name necessary. Conway 1897.

Longir, see Longyearbyen.

Lonevatne, see Longyearbyen.

Longstaff Glacier, see Longstaffbreen.

Longstaffbreen
79° 45' N 16° 00' E
Glacier with outlet in the eastern end of Femmiljsjøen, 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.

Longyearva 78° 10' N 15° 20' E

Longyear-Tal-Stadt, see Longyearbyen.
Longyearälven, see Longyearva.
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 Marietopp, southwest in Torell Land. After Thomas Lorch who in 1817 was granted the licence to catch whales for seven years. See also Kvalfangardøya. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
Lord Dufferin's Varde, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. In Engelsgbukta, can no longer be identified. Passage (1969) p. 103.
Lord Nottingham Bay, see Nottinghambukta.
Lord Stair's Heights, see Stairhøgdene.
Lorentzland, see Barentsøya.

Lortholmen 78° 25.3' N 11° 25.0' E
Small island on the coast of Peachfyra, 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 Morselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

Lortfjølmen 79° 55' N 16° 10' E
Small tarn on the northern side of Polhemhøgdene, Morselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

Lortjørnabekken 79° 55' N 16° 00' E
Brook from Lortjørna westwards to the sea at Lortodden, Morselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

Losbroket 74° 26' N 19° 16' E

Losen 79° 35.9' N 18° 43.0' E
Small island north of Tommeløyane in Hinlopenstrelet. Lyftskjold.

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 Kerraunga 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.

Louisdal 78° 15' N 15° 40' E

Louise Richard Mts., 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 Mts., 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

Louis I, see Lusholmen.
Louvvsond, see Van Mijenfjorden.
Louvvsondoens, see Lågneset.

Lovberget 77° 00' N 16° 00' 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.

Lampirefjella, see Lamperefjella.
"Lamperefjella" is the correct name for the mountain group Lombrefjella, see Lombrefjella.

Love Bay, see Lifdefjorden.
Lovedeinsen, see Lovénøyane.
Lovedeinseln, see Lovénøyane.
Loven B, see Planciusbukta.
Loven B, see Carolusbukta.
Løvén Plateau, see Balderonna.
Løvén Øyan, see Løvenøyane.

Løvénberget 79° 20’ N 18° 30’ E
Mountain, 434 m, east of Lomfjorden, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. After Sven Ludvig Løvén, 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). Løvénin vuori, Saraste (1925) p. 102; Løvén’s berg, Nordenskiöld 1863; Mount Löven, Skogman (1864) p. 553; Mt Løvén, De Geer 1923 a.

Løvenbreane 78° 50’ N 12° 00’ E

Løvenbreane nr 1, see Vestre Løvenbreane.
Løvenbreane nr 2, see Midre Løvenbreane.
Løvenbreane nr 3, see Austre Løvenbreane.
Løvénin vuori, see Løvénberget.
Løvén’s berg, see Løvénberget.
Løvøns Nøvéer, see Løvenbreane.

Løvenvatnet 78° 17.2’ N 13° 46.0’ E

Løvønsøyane 78° 50’ N 12° 00’ E
Seven small islands in the inner part of Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Løvenbreane. Svalbardkommisser (1927) map 2. Iløs Løvén, Isachsen 1912 a; Kongsbøya, Qvigstad (1927) p. 26; Kongsgøya, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; Lovéinenel, Lausberg (1913) p. 442; Lovéinenel, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 25; Løvøn Øyan, Isachsen 1912 c.

Low broken ground, see Tusønøyane.
Low Broken land, see Tusønøyane.
Low I., see Lågaya.
Low Point, see Fuglepyntens.
Low Pt, see Ermartangen.
Low Sondness, see Lågneset.
Lowe Fj., see Van Mijenfjorden.
Lowe Nesse, see Lågneset.
Lowe Sound, see Van Mijenfjorden.
Loweness, see Lågneset.
Lower Lake, see Nedretjønna.
Lowness, see Lågneset.
Lonesesse Island, see Lågneset.
Lowsound, see Van Mijenfjorden.

Lowzowfiella 78° 33.0’ N 12° 47.0’ E

Loüetbreen 79° 20’ N 12° 00’ E
Glacier between Liefdefjorden and Krossfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Louis Ferdinand Louët, 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 Louët, Isachsen 1912 a.

Lucerasletta 78° 15.0’ N 20° 50.0’ E
Coastal plain between Barkhamodden and Kreftberget on Barentsøya. Bødøel.

Lucchesi Brook, see Kongresselva.
Lucia K., see Luciakammen.
Luciafjætter, 77° 03.9’ N 158 56’ E. South in Luciakammen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Luciakammen 77° 00’ N 15° 30’ E

Luciapytten 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.
Lufrøset, 79° 50’ N 16° 30’ E. Station in Mosselbukta. Rosén (1913) p. 18.
Luftskeppet, 79° 50’ N 16° 30’ E. Trigonometric station east of Mosselbukta to connect the astronomical observatory Teurenberg in Sorgfjorden (of the Swedis-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 Illird I.G.Y. Expedition to Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet 1957-58. When director of the Polish Metro-
logical Institute he organized the Polish IInd Polar Year 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.*

**Luktvassbren** 76° 42.8' N 16° 19.5' E

Small river from springs containing sulphurated hydrogen, along the northern side of the front of Olsokbreen, southwest in Sørkapp Land. L. = the smell-water river. *Luktvasselva; Luktvasse, Svalbard map C13 (1948).*

*Luktvasselva, see Luktvassbren. Luktvass, see Luktvassbren. 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


*Lumme B., see Lomfjorden.*

**Lumpbreen** 78° 13' N 18° 01.5' E

Small, tributary glacier to Nordmannsfontana towards Fulmarfjorden 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.

**Lunckebreen** 78° 00' N 16° 40’ E


**Lunckefjellet** 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 Ishavs-undersøkelser. 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


**Lundbohmefjellet** 78° 35.4' N 14° 27.0' E


**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.

*Lundbrettfjellet, see Lundbrettdetfjellet.*

**Lundbreen** 77° 41.7' N 16° 11' E

About 4 km long glacier from Jutindden westwards to Kvitksesvarenesen, north in Nathorst Land. After chief constable Egil Lund, b. 1903, who acted as governor clerk (sylsetmannfullmektig) in Svalbard 1933 and 1934. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Lundehuken** 79° 40' N 17° 30' E

Point on the western shore of Hiniopenstretet 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 Papageia, De Geer 1923 a; Papagaien Hook, Petermann 1864; Papagaia hoek, van Keulen 1710; Papageys Hoek, Zorger 1720; Papageia 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 “lund” (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.*

**Lundquistfjella** 77° 47.5' N 18° 24' E

Mountain with the heights Akterhollen 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


**Lundryggen** 78° 50' N 11° 40' E

685 m high mountain ridge between Zeppelinfjellet and
Berteltoppen, south of Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar Il Land. After the Norwegian engineer Ove Roll Lund, d. 1946, manager of Kings Bay Kulk Company AS, when he was murdered at Ny-Ålesund. Svalbard map A7 (1961). 

*Lundstrøms Dal*, see Lundstrømdalva.

**Lundstrømdalva**

78° 02' N 17° 15' E

About 14 km long, tributary valley from north to Kjellstrømdalen, 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. *Lundstrøms Dal*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Lundstrøm river**, see Lundstrømdalva.

**Lundstrøm river**

78° 02' N 17° 15' E

River from Slottsbreven through Lundstrømdalen to Kjellstrømdalen, 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. *Lundstrøms Dal*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Lundtvedt fjellet**

79° 14.5' N 11° 17.5' E


**Lusodden**

80° 00' N 16° 10' E


**Lusitania**

80° 00' N 16° 00' E

Islet west of Verlegenhuken, Ny-Friesland. L. = the louse islet. The old names were applied to a skerry or islet east of Gråhøken, and also to one east of Verlegenhuken. 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 Gjen**, see Lusitaniadalen.

**Lusitaniabreen**

78° 10' N 16° 30' E


**Lusitaniadalen**

78° 10' N 16° 30' E

Valley east of Lusitaniabjellet, 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 Gjen*, 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 Lusitania*, 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 Verlegenhuken at Lusholmen, on the northern point of Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

**Lusodden**, see Lyckholmdalen.

**Lyckholm V., see Lyckholmdalen.**

**Lyckholmdalen**

78° 38.5' N 15° 34.0' E

About 9 km long valley between Gangerofjellet 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.
Lyckholms ø, see Lyckholmøya.

Lyckholmyeya 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 ø, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

Lydiannasund, 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; Lydiannasund, Nathorst (1899) p. 32.

Lyellstranda 77° 34.5' N 14° 15.5' E
3.8 km long coastal plain from the brook from Daljtjørna in west, almost to Rochesterpynten, 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.

Lygra 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

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, Wassiliew (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.

Lyngbreen 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 Lyngen, 1884–1942, Norwegian botanist and Arctic explorer, 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).

Lyngfjellet 76° 40' N 26° 00' E
Mountain in the northern part of Hopen. After Bernt Lyngen, 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.

Lyngenøya 79° 35' N 10° 40' E
Mountain southernmost on Danskøya, Albert I Land. After the steamer “Lyngen”.

Lyngassteineane 79° 40' N 10° 40' E

Lynkammen 78° 55' N 17° 00' E
Mountain ridge at the upper part of Formidålsbreen, southern in Ny-Friesland. L. = the lightening comb or rodge. Harland 1952.

Lysodden 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.

Lysfjellet 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 Mitralavøya, south in Albert I Land. Orvin 1964.
Lyseskardet 77° 15' N 15° 40' E

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

Lyisingen 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

Lützow-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 Lützow-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 in 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

Lånsi-Huippuvuoret, see Spitsbergen. *Lödöse Hill*, see Lödösehöga.

Lödösehöga 79° 30' N 11° 00' E

Løkedalshytta 78° 46' N 15° 27' E
Hut on the shore south of Kapp Nathorst at the foot of Lykta, Dickson Land.

Lønødden 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 Kvittbreen and Hinløpenbreen, 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, Tyrell 1922 c; *Mt Lion*, Cabanes (1951) pp. 32-33.

Løveisen 77° 10' N 15° 20' E

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, Vekere 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, Haraldsfjellet, Ottotoppen and Vekkerøfjella. *Plateau Løvenskiold*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 36 and 1915.

Løvenskioldstranda 78° 55.2' N 28° 25' E
Beach in Bünstowbukta, between Hårflagrehaugen and Nordneset in the western part of Kongsoya, Kong Karls Land. After Dr. Herman Leopaldus Løvenskiold, who in 1960 visited Kongsoya 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
Nunatak, 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, Mabilia, 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-
Løvland 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 Holmstokkja and Gunnar Knudsenfjella, in the central part of Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. G. Andreas, Isachsen 1915.

**Løvliejellet**
78° 27.8' N 13° 03' E
About 700 m high and 2 km long mountain between Løvliebreen, Vestgøtjebreen 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 Løynbreen.

**Løynbreen**
77° 42.9' N 16° 06' E

**Løynbekkene**
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.

**Løynfjellet**
79° 19.6' N 14° 25' E

**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).

**Løynvatna**
78° 18.7' N 11° 55.5' E

**Løyningdalen**
79° 40' N 12° 30' E

*Løynodden*, see Løynodden.
*Løynvatn*, see Løynvatna.

**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 Eljasjøen. Hoel 1925.

**Løypevatnet**
74° 24’ N 19° 01’ E

Laag gebrooken Landt, see Tusenøyane.

Laag gebrooken Landt, see Tusenøyane.

**Låg on**, see Lågøya.

*Låga Kullarna*, see Lågkollane.

**Lågberget**
77° 05’ N 15° 20’ E
525 m high nunatak in the upper part of Paieribrein, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the low crag. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Lågbergisen**
77° 05’ N 15° 20’ E

**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

**Låghetta**
78° 19.6’ N 13° 27.5’ E
Nunatak with the heights 485 and 418 m, on the divide between Verembreen and Vetternbreen south in Oscar II Land. L. = the low hood. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Lågholmene**
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.

**Lågkollane**
77° 40.2’ N 15° 00’ E
Low hills on both sides of Lågkolldalen, between Midterhukfjellet, Nodikollen and Nordlidalen, westernmost in Nathorst Land. L. = the low hills. *Låga Kullarna*, Kjellstrøm 1901.

**Lågkolldalen**
77° 40.5’ N 15° 00’ E
About 2 km long valley separating Lågkolldalen 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).

**Låglandsvarde**, see Lågnesvarde.

**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.
Lågnesbukta  
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 Lågnesbukta, 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. Svalbardkommisssær (1927) map 5, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). C. di Low Sound, Dudley 1646; C. Koudeberber, Dudley 1636; Ljord Northampton, Fotherby 1613; Lavlandssoden, Oxaas (1955) p. 99; Løvneset, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; Louvsondnes, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; Low Sondness, Gerrits 1613; Lowe Nesse, Edge 1625; Loweness, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; Lowness, Scoresby 1820 b; Lownesse Island, Poole (1610) p. 10; Nore Bellsundhuker, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.

Lågnesflaket  
77° 40' N 13° 40' E  
Flat part of Isfjordbanken, southwest of Lågneset, outside Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

Långeflya  
77° 48.5' N 13° 58' E  

Långesputtane  
77° 44.9' N 13° 51' E  
Seven lakelets on the northern side of Långesbukta, about 1.5 km northeast of Lågneset, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Långesrabbane  
77° 45.8' N 13° 54' E  
Low hills with heights between 25 and Långesvarden 55 m, between Lågneset and Kapp Martin in the south and Långesflya in the north, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Långestjørna  
77° 44.3' N 13° 45.5' E  
About 1 km long lake on Lågneset, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Långesvarden  
77° 45.6' N 13° 54' E  
Cairn on the highest point, 55 m, in Långessebanna, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the lowland cairn. Långeset was used as a trigonometric signal. Långesflakten, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).


Långryggen  
77° 24.0' N 15° 44.0' E  
3.5 km long, narrow ridge between Tirolarbreen and Långryggenbukta in the Penckbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the low ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Långryggenbukta  
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).

Lågslieletta  
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 Piskebukta to the lakes southeast of Nordneset, Kong Karls Land. Sundsby.

Långskysta  
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 Høgsnytbukta, Stuttdalshøgga and Långsyabbreen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the low snout. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Långskyttbukta  
78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Brook north of Långskysta, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Långsyabbreen  
78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
About 3 km long glacier between Stuttdalshøgga and Långskysta, northeastwards towards Gangdalen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Långtunga  
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.

Långøya  
80° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Low island, 14 km long and 12 km wide, off the northwestern coast of Nordauslandet. L. = the low island. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Flachinset, 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, Aime 1895; Lavøya, Norwegian chart 303, 1919-25; Lågøn, Nordenskiöld 1863; Low i., Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Niedriå, Pages 1786, German chart 155; Purchas plus ultra eiland, Muller 1874; 't Lage Ey', 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  

Långhummelen, see Langhumelen.  
Långnäset, see Langneset.
M' Laurin, see Maclaurinryggen.
M. Gansten, see Kapp Hanstein.
M. Magdalenen Sond, see Magdalenefjorden.
Perrier, see Perriertoppen.
Mts. Glist, see Glintfjella.
Mts. Rosén, see Rosénfjella.
Mts. Veteran, see Veteranfjella.
Mac Leod Corrie, see Macleodbotnen.
Mac Ritchie Pass, see MacRitchieskaret.

Macdonaldryggen 78° 45' N 18° 00' E

Maceijtoppen, 77° 01.7' N 15° 31.5' E. Small peak in the northern part of Ariekammen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
Machdalena-Bahy, see Magdalenefjorden.
Mackelcouw, the highest part of Campbellryggen, Kapp Hansteen, 18° 00', 1909 and 1952.

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.

Mackij Oud, see Kennedybukta.
Mackij Oud, see Mackelyk Oud.

Mackeya 78° 50' N 21° 00' E
One of the southernmost of Rönnebeckøyane 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, Cartheim-Gyllenskold (1900) p. 238; Maclaurinbotnen; Mt Mac Laurin, Wassiliev 1925.

Maclaurinbotnen, see Maclaurinryggen.

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. Maclean 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 Campbellyryggen, west in Bünsow Land. After Angus Macleod, b. 1893, minister of the Church of Scotland, Ohltree, 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 out 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.

Magdalenefjorden 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; McNair's Corrie, Wordie (1921) p. 41.

Magdalenahukk, see Magdalenehukk.
Magdalena, see Magdalenefjorden.
Magdalena fj., see Magdalenefjorden.
Magdalena Hook, see Magdalenehukk.
Magdalena-Bailey, see Magdalenefjorden.

Magdalenafjellet 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.

Magdalenahukken, see Magdalenehukken.
Magdalenafjorden, see Magdalenefjorden.
Magdalenaboan, 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. Magdalenebøen, 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 Madeleine, Bellin 1764; B. de la Magdaleine, French chart 5375; B: de la Magdaleine, Malte Brun 1866; Baia della Maddalena, Albertini (1929) p. 47; Baie de la Madeleine, Pages 1782; Baie de Magdaleine, Marmier (1841 b) p. 215; Baye de la Magdaleine, Pages 1782; Baye des dentz, Barents 1598; Dentium sinum, Gerrits (1619) p. 50; English Bay, Scoresby (1820) Vol. II p. 37; M. Magdalenebøen, Doeds 1620, Blaeu 1623;
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.
Magdalenen Bay, see Magdalenefjorden.
Magdalenen Sond, see Magdalenefjorden.
Magdalenen-Berg, see Magdalenafjellet.

Magnetøgda 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).

Malbreen 79° 06.0’ N 12° 12.5’ E
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier to Fjortende Julibreen, between Loviansfjellet and Mercantonfjellet, southwest on Haakon VII Land. Named due to May 7, 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 Kongfjorden, 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 Kvitluva 845 m and Attåtakken 880 m, between Vallåkrabreen and Mettebreen, west in Heer Land. After Harald Major, b. 1918, geologist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

Makarovbreen 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.
Makhu, see Mitr.
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, Andrée 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

Malenebukta 80° 42.0’ E 14° 10.0’ E
Malene-Bai, see Magdalenefjorden.
Malbkt, see Malbukta.

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, Jarnsälen, Jarnbreen, the northern part of Långfjøya and Erdmannbreen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the ore mountain. A deposit of hematite occurs here, hence the name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Malmay, see Malmeskeret.

Malmeskeret 78° 19.7’ N 12° 01.5’ E
Skerry 750 m outside the coast of Forlandsletta, 3.5 km south of Davidsøyfjorden, south in Forlandsundet. After Eibert 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 ay, Isachsen 1912 b; Walker Rock, Bruce 1913.
Malmgren I., see Malmgrenøya.
Malmgren I.s, see Andøyane.

Malmgrenfjellet  78° 50’ N 16° 30’ E

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

Malmskaret  76° 27.7’ N 24° 57.0’ E
Gap northeast in Iversenfjellet, in the southernmost part of Hopen. After Per Inge Malm, Stewart with the meteorological station on Hopen, where he wintered several years. Særeide.

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 Antovon, Wassiliew 1926.

Maltebrun Berg, see Malte Brunfjellet.
Maliy Broun, see Edgeøya.
Maliy Stolovyyi ostrov, see Vesle Tavleøya.
Mamelons Harald, see Haraldsknattane.

Mannbreen  78° 35’ N 17° 00’ E
Tributary glacier from north to Gulfafseybreen, northeast in Ny-Friesland. M. = the mane glacier. Gulfafsey 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 Ålundsvatnet, 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.

Manchesterbreen 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 Sørøen 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 Gulfafseybreen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.

Manjer Bahy, see Raudfjorden.
Mannbotnen, see Mannbreen.

Mannbreen  78° 57.3’ N 15° 51.0’ E

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 Bauten 473 m, northwesternmost in Bredichirggen, in the northern central part of Sørøen. After Count Hieronymus Mannsfeldt, 1842-81, Austrian minister of agriculture and neighbour of Count Hans Wilczek (at Seeabarn castle in Niederdörfer). 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

Mansfield’s B., see Mansfieldfjellet.
Maples Island, see Juttuholmen.
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 Marmarpynnten.

Marbukta  79° 30’ N 11° 00’ E

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.


Marcussenfjellet 77° 53' N 14° 18' E 749 m high mountain with a 1.5 km long ridge towards southeast, on the divide between Grønfjordbrene and Fridjordbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Anders Marcussen, 1840-1913, whaling man of Sandefjord, Norway. Carried on whaling from a shore station at Finneset, Grønfjorden in Spitsbergen, 1909-12. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Mt Marcussen, Isachsen 1915.


Marfn, see Edgøeya. Margaret Glacier, see Margaretbreen. Margaretas Land, see Lomfjordhalvøya.

Margaretbreen 78° 34.7' N 17° 05' E About 7 km long glacier between Meakinsfjellet, Robertfjellet and Urmsjonfjellet 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 Smeerenburgfjorden, 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 Kjellstrømdalen 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 Stenksela,m. tiebolaget Spitsbergen, 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 Sassenfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the sea height. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Mari magd. Bay, see Magdalenenfjorden. Maria Antonia Gletscher, see Antoniabreen. Maria Jadwigaisen. Tributary glacier to Harmensisen, between Kvalfinnen and Tvillingane. After Birkenmajers wife Maria Jadwig, née Borowiejska. Siedlecki 1959. Maria Magdalenen bay, see Magdalenenfjorden. Maria mit den Brüsten, see Marit de Borsten. Maria Theresia Pick, see Maria Theresi toppen.

Maria Theresi toppen 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; Teresi toppen, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11.

Maria ön, see Mariaholmen. Mariaberg, see Marietoppen.

Mariahølen 77° 40.8' N 14° 48.5' E Islet between Akseløya and Måseneset, westernmost in Nothern Land. After the poem "Axel and Maria" by the Swedish poet Tegnér. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9. Axels øar, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Lillegår, Birkeland 1906; Little Akseløya, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15; Maria ön, Kjellström 1901; S. Axeløn, De Geer (1919 a) p. 241.

Marianskardet, 76° 51.5' N 16° 35.5' E. Pass between Ves­ternebba and Austernebba. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Mariasundet 77° 40.6' N 14° 50' E Sound between Måseneset and Mariaholmen, the southernmost inlet from Bellisund to Van Mijenfjorden, westernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Nordstromen, Oxaas (1955) p. 50; Södra Strömmer, Spitzbergen-Handbucb (1916) p. 135; Södra Strömmen, Kjellström 1901.

Maribreen 78° 50' N 15° 00' E Glacier on the eastern side of Mariaskardet, north of Dicksondalen, Dickson Land. After Marimesse (Mary's Mass). Lid 1929.

Marie Gletscher, see Mariebreen. Marie Spitze, see Marietoppen. Marie-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 Gletscher, Petermann-Koldeway 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, 490 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. Mariaber, Bianchi (1902) p. 309; Marie Spitze, Sterneck 1874; Mt Marie, Wessiliew 1925.

Marine h.lan, see Marineholmiane.

Marineholmiane
78° 19.7' N 12° 49.0' E
Group of islets on the western side of Tromsøya outside the northern part of Daudmannseoya, 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 h.lan, Isachsen 1912 b.

Marinova
79° 10' N 14° 30' E
Mountain in the northeasternmost part of Wagnerfjella south of Woodfjorden, southwest in André Land. Mariebeck, Bock and Poninski 1908; Mt Mariebeck, 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

Markbryggen
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

Marlowfjellet
77° 36.2' N 16° 12.0' E
About 6 km long mountain with the heights 1011, 917, 1017 and 1045 m, between Sysselmannbreen and Steenstrupbreen southeast in Nathorst Land. After Wolmer Tycho Marlow, b. 1881, Norwegian officer, mining engineer, and jurist, governor (sysselmann) 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 Trauairstranda and Landflya, 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 Høygaaard (1928) p. 251.

Marmorbyen, see London.

Marmorseset
76° 59.9' N 15° 28.0' E

Marmorpynten, see Kapp Lady.

Marmorpynten
80° 10' N 18° 30' E
Cape on the western side of Westmanbukta south of Franklin- sundet, 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
Marit 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.

Marit de Brosten, see Marit de Borsten.

Marsfjellet 79° 00' N 17° 00' E
Nunatak, 1435 m, between Veteranen and Stubendorfbreen, 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 Storskavløya, 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 Storskavløya, 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 Sørlie, 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

Martens ø, see Martensøya.

Martensøya 80° 40.5' N 21° 13.0' E

Martha-Berg, see Johnsenberget.

Marthabreen 78° 07' N 16° 43' E
About 8 km long glacier surrounded by Propsbreen, Lunkefjellet, Nabben, Högflaket, Gruehwjelmen, 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 Mjøllegga, flowing into the head of Davidsdalen in the central part of Nathorst Land. After Anton Rolandsson Martin, 1729-86, Swedish scientist, who in 1758, at Linne’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, Jarmfjellet 696 m with Okernuten 717 m, Magnethøgda 805 m, Durochertoppen 771 m, Bienaimøkkappane 759 and 760 m, and Gavløppane 878, 805 and 715 m, between Recherchefjellet and Antoniabreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Martin Range, Rolleston 1896.

Martinkampen 77° 50.2' N 17° 01' E
The southeasternmost 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. Grierson 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 Ekelømmåna and south of Rossebukena, on the southwestern coast of Edgeøya. After Martin Ekroll. See also Ekelømmåna. 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 Storskavløya, 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).

Marvåtgjøna 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 Goltysne, see Goltysnfeldjellet.
Massif Swanberg, see Swanbergfeldjellet.
Massiv Kovalskago, see Koval’skijfjellet.

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 Carronfjellet 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 Engelskbukta, 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); Mt. Mathiesen, Isachsen 1912 a.

Mathiesenfjellet 77° 48.5’ N 18° 12’ E

Mathiesondalen 78° 33.3’ N 16° 44’ E
About 9 km long valley between Campbellryggen in the north and west and Tyrrelfjellet, Skeltonfjellet, Meakingfjellet 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. Ekhholm Valley, Pye (1939) p. 14, Balchin 1941; Glen Watson, Mathieson 1922; Watsondalens, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

Matholmene 74° 28’ N 18° 46’ E

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.

Mattiasodden 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 Mathiasl, who after 34 trips to the Arctic, died 57 years old during the wintering at Grâhuken 1972-73. A nephew of him, Erik Mattiasl, died in Raudfjorden 1908. Slakoddon, 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 throug the North East Passage and the New-Siberian islands 1918-25.

Mauldin Point, see Magdalenehukens.
Mauldin Sound, see Magdalenefjorden.
Mauldin sound, see Magdalenefjorden.
Maunoir Berg, see Maunoirberget.

Maunoirberget 78° 30’ N 18° 00’ E

Mauritij Bay, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Maurits Bay, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Mauritsbaai, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Mauritius Island, see Amsterdamaya.
Mauritius-Bahy, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Mauritz bay, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Maus, see Musfjellet.
Mavvais 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.
Mayden’s 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.

McGregor Ground, see Mc Gregorgrunnen.

Mc Gregorgrunnen 75° 45’ N 17° 00’ E
Fishing ground south of Storfjordrenna. Mc Gregor Ground, Close 1938.

McNair’s Corrie, see Macnairrabbane.

McWhaebreen 78° 47’ N 16° 40’ E

McCabejellet 78° 40’ N 17° 00’ E

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 Watsonfjellet 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 Mejefjellet.

Medalen 78° 00’ N 15° 20’ E

Medalsbreen 78° 00’ N 15° 20’ E

Medalsnuten 78° 50’ N 15° 40’ E
674 m high mountain at the uppermost part of Zeipeltdalen, 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 Gavltinden 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.

Mefarjellet 78° 00’ N 17° 00’ E
Partly snow covered, 870 m high mountain between Vegbreen and Pålajbreen, 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 Misyfjellet, Bjørnøya. M. = the midway one. The lake is about halfway between Austervåg and Sarhamna. Hoel 1925.

Mefeld, see Mejefjellet.

Mefjellet 78° 00’ N 15° 30’ E
Mountain, 993 m, southeast of Colesbukta, north in Norden­sköld 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; Mefeld, Holmsen 1911.

Mefjordbåen 77° 45.8’ N 19° 55’ E
Mefjordgrunnen
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
Plain between Rjipfjorden and Duvefjorden in the central part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.

Mefonna
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.

Mefonntoppane
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).

Mehestbreen
About 3.5 km lang glacier Mehesten southwards between Flakfjellet and Hestskanka to the uppermost part of Bungebreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Mehesten
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 Bardodedj and Peter Wegener, members of Rieche’s expedition. Pillwizer 1939, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Mehestnuten

Meholmen
Islet on the eastern side of Sørhamna, southeasternmost on Bjørnøya. M. = the midway islet, i.e. in the middle of the sound between Måkeholsmen and the main island. Hoel 1925. Burgo-master islet, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 209.

Mehoven
Point on the southern side of Freemansundet, north of Middendorfberget, in the northern part of Edgeøya. Mer de Wybe Jans, see Storfjorden. Meran spitze, see Meranfjellet.

Menkeøyane

Meodden
Point on the southern side of Freemansundet, north of Middendorfberget, in the northern part of Edgeøya. Mer de Wybe Jans, see Storfjorden. Meran spitze, see Meranfjellet.

Menkaurafjellet

Mendelejevbreen
969 m high peak in Barlaupen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Me = landmark. Liestøl 1986.

Mendeleevbreen

**Merantangen**, see Meranpynten.

**Mercantofjellet**

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 Fjortendje 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 Svalbersgen in 1910, Jan Mayen 1921 and 1929. *Set Heim*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Mercollfjellet**

78° 00' N 16° 30' E  

**Merkesteinen**

79° 16.9' N 11° 55.5' E  

**Merkurfjellet**

79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain, 1295 m, at the upper part of Stubendorffbreen, between Planetbreen and Komfbreen, Ny-Frieslund. After the planet. Harland 1952.

**Merraskainen**

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° 15.0' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain on the western side of Vaigattbogen, Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Frieslund. 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 Battebybreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Meråkerfjellet**

78° 50.0' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 1227 m, about 15 km northwest of the head of Dicksonfjorden, between Orsabreen, Venbreen, Venfellet, Brurskankbreen, Meråkerbreen and Røsbreen, James I Land. After Meråker, a parish in Trøndelag, Norway. *Mt Meraker*, Isachsen 1915.

**Mesjeret**

76° 33.1' N 16° 25' E  

**Mesteinane**

79° 30' N 10° 30' E  

**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  

**Meteorfella**, see Meteorane. *Mercoll 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  

**Meule de Foin**, see Kløvningen.

**Meyerbreen**

78° 41.9' N 15° 01.0' E  

**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  
Mezenryggen

77° 05' N 16° 20' E

430 m high ridge south of Cholmefjellet, 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 Flyveselskap A/S in Svalbard, the company taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes. Winsnes 1990.

Michajlovfjellet

79° 08.3' N 18° 45.5' E


Michelsenhuset

77° 30' N 14° 30' E


Michelson-Kette, see Christian Michelsenfjella.
Michiel Binders Bay, see Rindersbukta.
Michiel Reyniers Rivier, see Rindersbukta.
Michiel Reyniersz' rivier, see Van Keulenfjorden.
Michiel Rinders Rivier, see Van Keulenfjorden.
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.

Midbeeryggen

77° 46.6' N 16° 47' E

The easternmost of three mountain ridges (the others are Vestranter and Midtranten) from Aspelintopen 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 Flayoden 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 Danskekaggattet.
Middel Hk, see Middershuken.
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 Danskekaggattet.
Middelhook, see Tschermakfjellet. Middelhook, see Roosneset. Middelhukenen i Nordfjorden, see Kapp Wærn. Middelhukhaven, see Middershukhama. Middelland, see Gipsuhken. Middendorff B., see Middendorffberget.

Middendorffberget

78° 10' N 21° 30' E


Middle Gat, see Danskekaggattet. Middle Hook, see Kaldneset. Middle Hook, see Kapp Guissez. Middle Hook haven, see Midterhuskhamna. Middle R. Bay on the western side of Storfjorden, cannot be identified. Lamont 1861. Middle Rivulet, see Odenlva. Middle Rocks, see Mesteinane. Middleburg, see Smeerenburg. Midle-hook, see Midterhusk.

Middle-hook berg, see Middershukfjellet. Middle-Hook Hamn, see Middershukhamna.

Midgarden

79° 05' N 18° 20' E


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 Sofia Kovalevskoj, Vasiliev (1915) p. 17; Mt Kovalevskaia, Wassiliew 1925, Mt Midi, De Geer 1923 a.

Middle Hook, see Tschermakfjellet.

Midre Huklagunane

78° 58' N 11° 27' E

The second easternmost of Huklagunane, between Kvadehukene 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 Lovénbreen, 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.

Midtbyen

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.

Midtbrerabanne

78° 26' N 21° 26' E


Midtbåen

79° 29.5' N 13° 44.5' E

Midterfjellet 78° 36.1' N 16° 51' E

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 km². 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

Midterhukbreen 77° 39.3' N 14° 54.0' E

Midterhukbreen 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. Midterhuk must be the middle hook because it divides the two main branches of Bell and, 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 Participation, Gerrits 1613; Die Abfahrt-Spitze, Dittmer (1901) p. 211; Middel Hk, 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, Recherch 1840; Point Partition, Poole (1610) p. 6, Fotherby 1613, Scoresby 1820 b; Point Pettition, Muller 1874, Edge 1925; Pointe de Milieu, Malte Brun 1866; Poing de Partage, French chart 5375; Portion Poynt, Dudley 1646; Separation point, Dittmer (1901) p. 211.

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. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Qvigstad (1927) p. 47.

Midterhukhamna 77° 38.6' N 14° 47.5' E

Midterhuksetta 77° 39.0' N 14° 46.0' E
Coastal plain between Gåsbergen and 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

Midholmen 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.

Midtkamben 77° 47.5' N 17° 25.5' E
950 m high mountain on the eastern side of Ragna-Mariebreen, between Skjerdaltoppane in the north and Hollertoppen in the south, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

Midtknaußen 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.


Midtneset 78° 57.8' N 28° 42' E
Point between Nordneset and Kapp Oscar on the northern side of Kongøya, Kong Karls Land. Arnesen.

Midtranten 77° 47.6' N 16° 43.5' E
One of three mountain ridges (the others are Vestranten and Midbøeryggen) northwards from Asplintoppen north in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.

Midtre Geikiebreen 78° 28.4' N 11° 31.5' E
One of geikiebreen 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 Østerdalen, Pistradalen and Blåbuktflya, 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 Fallieresfjella, from Snødomen westwards along Snødombreen towards Möllerfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. Liestøl 1984.

Midsundstadbreen 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 Midsundstad, 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.
Midvatnet  76° 29'4 N 16° 34' E
Small lake on the southern side of Sørkappplaguna in the central part of Sørkappøya. M. = the middle lake. Mellvatnet, Lyngø 1924.

Midtyøya  78° 20'4 N 11° 36' 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; Ille Midtyøya, Isachsen 1915; Miderøya, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; Stor Øya, Isachsen 1912 b. Miethe I., see Mieytheholm.

Mieythebreen  79° 30' N 11° 00' E

Mieytheholm  78° 50' N 12° 00' E

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

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).

Mikhaitovfjellet, see Michajlovfjellet.

Mikkel Revbreen  80° 22'5 N 20° 00' E

Mikelberget  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 Jøns 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 Andráe 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.

Mills Pass, see Millarodden.
Millarskardet, see Millarodden.
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 exploler 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

Millomryggen  77° 50' N 16° 30' E

Milne Edwardsfjellet  78° 13.3' N 17° 37' E
Mountain area limited by Vendomfjorden, Sassendalen, Fulmadalen and Hellefonna, on the southern side of the head of Sassendalen, Sørkapp Land. The westernmost part of the mountain is called Kluffnutane, and the height at the corner of Sassendalen and Fulmadalen 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.

Miljo gavanj, see Liedefjorden.

Mimasknausen  78° 50' N 17° 20' E

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 southwestern 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; Miners 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; Miners 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 Mimerdal en into Mimerbukta in the eastern part of Dickson Land. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Mimers dal, see Mimerbukta.

Mimesdal, see Mimerbukta.

Mimesvalnet 79° 24.3’ N 18° 01.5’ E Lake in Glintdalen, east of Geren, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Lytskjold.

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.


Miner’s Bay, see Mimerbukta.

Minervahytta 78° 00’ N 14° 00’ E Remains of a hut at Kokerihamma on the western side of Gønrfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Built mainly of material from the cabin of the sealer S/S “Minerva”, which was wrecked at Finneset in Gønrfjorden 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 Gønrfjorden, between Kokerinset and Sandefjordneset, formed by the outlet of Kongresselva, about 9 km from the inlet to Gønrfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After S/S “Minerva”, that was wrecked in Gønrfjorden 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 Hofsteinfjellet 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.

Minkebukta 77° 55’ N 11° 40’ E Submarine slope in the southern part of Isfjordrena. 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 Missgeschics, Centkiewicz (1956) p. 80; Elendberg, Dittmer (1901) p. 179, German chart 155; Åland-Berg, Dittmer (1901) p. 179; Gora Nescastra, 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 Förvelxing, Wassiliew 1925; Changing Point, Bruce 1909, British chart 2751; Channings Point, Wassiliew (1902) p. 92; Förvelxingudden, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; La pointe Changeante, Service Hy-
skerry outside the inlet to Kongsfjorden, 800 m southwest of Spitsbergen. From neighbouring name. Iversen 1935, Svalbard of Mitra and 2 km north of Kapp Mitra, southernmost in Albert l Land. From neighbouring name. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Mitra** 79° 08.8' N 11° 18.5' E
393 m high mountain southwest of Scoresbyfjellet, south on Mitraløvøy, Albert l 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; Colins, Hondius 1611, Pontanus 1611; La Mitre, Isachsen 1915; Makhuk, Pettersen 1864; Mock Hook, Chydenius (1865) p. 348; Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b, British chart 275; 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).

**Mitralaguna** 79° 07.0' N 11° 12.5' E

**Mitralaguna** 79° 06.8' N 11° 09.5' E
Skerry outside the inlet to Kongsfjorden, 800 m southwest of Kapp Mitra, southernmost on Mitraløvøy, Albert l Land. From neighbouring name. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Mitrasnaget** 79° 00.0' N 08° 40' E
The southwestern point of Sjubrebanken. From neighbouring name. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Mitratvagta** 79° 08.3' N 11° 12.5' E
Two small lakes southwest on Mitraløvøy, 2 km southwest of Mitra and 2 km north of Kapp Mitra, southernmost in Albert l Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Mitre Cape** 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 Mitrelínne, in Norse mythology.

**Mitre Cape** 79° 08.8' N 11° 18.5' 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

**Mitta** 79° 26' N 19° 05' E
Narrow lake in the central of Bjørnøya. After mjoeg (Norwegian dialect) = narrow. Hoel 1925.

**Mittag-Lefflers Glatiar**, see Mittag-Lefflerbreen.

**Mittel-Felsen**, see Mesteinane.

**Mittel-Hook**, see Midterhukken.

**Mittelhooken**, see Kongshamaren.

**Mittel-Huk-Hafen**, see Midterhukenanna.

**Mitter hook**, see Midterhukken.

**Mitterhoek**, see Tschermakfjellet.

**Mitlinga** 77° 38’ N 22° 50’ E

**Mitlosa-See**, see Veslemjøsa.

**Mjellegga** 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 Mjellegga and Håviefjellet in the central part of Nathorst Land. M. = the dry-snow glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Mjøgsjøen** 74° 26’ N 19° 05’ E
Narrow lake in the central of Bjørnøya. After mjoeg (Norwegian dialect) = narrow. Hoel 1925.

**Mjøgsjøhytta** 74° 26’ N 19° 05’ E
Hut near Mjøgsjøen, 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.

**Mjølkjøpnen** 79° 35.0’ N 16° 00.0’ E

**Mjølkjølen** 77° 21.1’ N 15° 19.5’ E
885 m high nunatak in the eastern end of Gothankammen, on the divide between Bjørnbreen and Hégstebreen, north in Wedel Jarslberg Land. M. = the flour mountain, because it is partly covered with ice and snow. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Mjølerfjellet** 79° 30’ N 18° 00’ E
Crag between Lomfjorden and Torshornen, Lomfjordetvyna, Ny-Friesland. After Mjøler, the hammer of the god Tor in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Mjøltøppeden** 79° 10’ N 14° 50’ E
Snow-covered peak in the southern part of Nivlheim, Andrée Land.

**Mjøsa**, see Veslemjøsa.
Mobergtopen  

Mock Hook, see Mitra.

Moejeflet  

Moer met de borst, see Marri met de Borsten.

Moffen  

Moffen eyl., see Moffen.
Moffen Eylandt, see Moffen.

Moffen naturreservat  
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 Platå, see Moffenflaket.
Moffen saari, see Moffen.

Moffenflaket  
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  
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).
Moltkebreen  79° 00' N 20° 00' E

Moltkeneset  79° 00' N 20° 30' E

Monaco, see Monacofjellet.
*Monaco Gt.*, 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 Fryst 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; *Liefdef Bay-bræ*, Isachsen (1907) p. 12; *Monaco Gt.*, 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.

Monacoblitket  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.

Moncureasla  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.
*Moniors-baai*, see Fuglefjorden.
Mount "Parasol", see Maunoirberget.
*Mont Aigu*, see Syltoppen.
*Mont Amberg*, see Ambertoppen.
*Mont Bezglavâia*, see Ramsayfjellet.
*Mont Biélaia*, see Kvitberget.
*Mont Château-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 Ostrokonotchnaja*, see Mt Bonsdorff.
*Mont Oudatchnaia*, see Lykkehegda.
*Mont Priamoougolnaya*, see Urmstonfjellet.
*Mont Thor*, 79° 50' N 16° 30' E. Mountain on the western side of Sorgfjorden, cannot be identified. Westman (1905) Pl. I.
*Mont Tschebyshew*, see Čebyshevfjellet.
*Mont Wainflete*, see Wainfletefjellet.
*Mont Zoubetchala*, 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 Heclaüken.
*Montagne Grise*, see Gráfjellet.
*Montagne Noir*, see Svarterberget.
*Montagne Rayeë*, see Stripfjellet.
*Montagne W. Ceraski*, see Ceraskijtoppen.
*Montagnes N. Joukovsky*, see Žukovskijfjella.
*Montagnes N. Zinger*, see Zingerfjella.

Montblanc  79° 40' N 12° 00' E

*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 Pakhtoussov*, see Pachtusovfjellet.
*Monts Stubendorff*, see Finlandsveggen.

Montsouristoppen  79° 30' N 12° 00' E

Moosinsel, see Moseøya.
*Moine Névé*, see Morabreen.

Morabreen  78° 50' N 14° 00' E

Morafjellet  78° 50' N 14° 00' E

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. Moråndalen, 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 Biscayaarhalvøya, 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 Wibevikasouthwesternmost 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 lsbukta, in the Small glacier on the eastern coast of Woodfjorden, off Mushamøy. 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.

Moritzbreen  79° 30' N 14° 00' E
Small glacier on the eastern coast of Woodfjorden, off Mushamøy, north in Andree Land. Morensons ø, see Indre Russøya.

Moritz-Glacier, see Moritzbreen.
Mornier Bay, see Raudfjorden.
Morsche Zinne. Mountain peak on De Geerfjellet, cannot be more closely identified. Heritsch (1929) p. 3.
Morsjønevreen, see Moršnevreen.

Moršnevreen  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. Morsjønevreen; Vallée Morchnev, Wassiliew 1925.

Mortens ø, 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.

Moråndalen, 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 Sørgattet, south of Danskøya, Albert I Land. M. = the moss island. Bjørnbaia, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; Île de la Mousse, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 376; Île Basse, Bellin 1764; Moosinsel, Amundsen (1925 b) p. 43; Moskeøy, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 35; Moss l., Beechey 1818 b; Mosseøen, Amundsen (1925 a) p. 45; Niedrige Insel, Bellin 1759; Viak Eyland, Giles and Rep 1710.

Moseøya fuglereservat  79° 30' N 10° 30' E

Mosel Bajj, see Sorgfjorden.
Moskouig Mound, see Hedgehogfjellet.
Moskavia Mound, see Hedgehogfjellet.
Moskovia mound, see Hornsundtind.

Moskusdalen  78° 18.8' N 17° 40' E

Moskusflanken  78° 20.3' N 18° 11.4' E

Moskushamn, see Hiorthhamn.
Moskushavn, see Hiorthhamn.

Moskushornet  78° 18.6' N 18° 10' E

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. Lynge 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 Ovibos moschatus back. Orvin 1960.

Moss l., see Moseøya.
Mossel of Halve-maans Baay, see Mosebukta.
Mossel-B., see Mosebukta.
Mossel-Bai-Haus, see Polhem.
Mossel-bay, see Mosebukta.

Mosebukta  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 same 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...
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

Mossellaguna

79° 50' N 16° 00' E

Mosselvatnet

79° 50' N 16° 00' E
Lake east of Mossebukta on the eastern side of the mouth of Wijdefjorden, north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. L. Mossefjord, 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 Sørkappplaguna in the central part of Sørkappøya. M. = the moss lake, due to the amount of moss at the location. Lyngé 1924.

Mossøysundet

79° 38.7' N 10° 55.0' E
Small sound between Moseøya and Danskøya, west in Albert l Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Motalafjella

78° 26.4' N 12° 59.0' E
Mountain range whith heights up to 850 m, between Vestgøta­breen and Austgøta­breen, on the northern side of the lower part of Eidefjorden, 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 l., see Måkeeyane.

Moulin Rouge, see Raudfossen.

Mound Edge, see Hornsundtind.

Mount 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 Hedgehogfjellet 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 Lövberget.

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 Gribfjellet.

Mount Vesuv, see Vesuv.

Mount Vitie-Huk, see McVitieypten.

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 Qvigstadfjellet.

Mt Allan, see Allanfjellet.

Mt Anna, see Annafjellet.

Mt Antonov, see Malte Brunfjellet.

Mt Archer, see Archernabiane.

Mt Arctowski, see Arcotwskifjellet.

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 Hallwyllfjellet.

Mt Balfour, see Balfourfjellet.

Mt Barbara, see Mirefjellet.

Mt Bard, see Bairdfjellet.

Mt Barents, see Barentsfjellet.

Mt Bates, see Batesfjellet.

Mt Bear, see Børberget.

Mt Belcher, see Stepovfjellet.

Mt Bergman, see Bergmanfjellet.

Mt Bertil, see Bertilryggen.

Mt Binney, see Binneyfjellet.

Mt Birger, see Birgerfjellet.

Mt Birka, see Birkafjellet.

Mt Biscayer, see Biscayrarhagen.

Mt Bjelbo, see Bjelbofjellet.

Mt Bjuvkampen, see Bjuvkampen.

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. Wassiliev 1925. Mt Bourée, see Bouréefjellet.
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° 10’ E. Cannot be identified. After J. V. Burn Murdoch. See also Isachsenfjellet. Bruce 1909.
Mt 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 Hohenlochefjellet.
Mt Castel, see Borgøen.
Mt Castle, see Kastellet.
Mt Celsius, see Celsiusberget.
Mt Chameau, see Amadeusberget.
Mt Charapol, see Charapovfjellet.
Mt Charles, see Charlesfjellet.
Mt Cheops, see Cheopsfjellet.
Mt Cherishev, see Cernyševfjellet.
Mt Chisholm, see Laurantzfonfjellet.
Mt Christie, see Wiechertfjellet.
Mt Christophersen, see Christophersenfjellet.
Mt Chun, see Chunfjellet.
Mt Citadel, see Citadellet.
Mt Clairaut, see Clairauttoppen.
Mt Colven Clift, see Klovningsskatten.
Mt Collett, see Colletthøgda.
Mt Colonnade, see Kolonnadane.
Mt Congress, see Kongressfjellet.
Mt Conqueror, see Conquerorrfjellet.
Mt Conus, see Konusen.
Mt Conway, see Fuglehukfjellet.
Mt Conway, see Conwayfjellet.
Mt Corrie Dome, see Botneheia.
Mt Coullisses, see Kulissene.
Mt Cox, see Coxfjellet.
Mt Crioceras, see Criocerasaksjøa.
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’Observatoire, see Observatoriefjellet.
Mt de St. Nicolas, see St. Nikolausfjellet.
Mt Deception, see Poincarétoppen.
Mt Dellen, see Dellenfjellet.
Mt des Houilles, see Kolfjellet.
Mt des Oiseaux, see Fuglefjellet.
Mt des Oiseaux, see Kongshamaren.
Mt des rennes, see Tschermakfjellet.
Mt Deux Soeurs, see Systertoppane.
Mt Ditlov, see Ditlovtoppen.
Mt Hamborg, see Ahlmannsfjellet.
Mt Hampus, see Hampusfjellet.
Mt Hannay, see Hannayfjellet.
Mt Hansteen, see Hansteenfjellet.
Mt Harald Løvenskiold, see Haraldsfjellet.
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 Hellwaldsfjellet.
Mt Helvetia, see Helvetiafjellet.
Mt Hierta, see Lars Hiertafjellet.
Mt Hilgard, see Hilgardsfjellet.
Mt Hird, see Hirdsfjellet.
Mt Hollandar, see Hollendarberget.
Mt Holmgren, see Holmgrenfjellet.
Mt Holmgård, see Holmgardin.
Mt Holmia, see Holmiafjellet.
Mt Hobo, see Høbo.
Mt Hogplana, see Høgplana.
Mt Högskolan, see Høgskulefjellet.
Mt Högstadius, see Høgstadiusberget.
Mt Haag, see Haagfjellet.
Mt Haavim, see Haavimfjellet.
Mt lakukan, 78° 50' N 19° E. Mountain between Billefjorden and Hinlopenstretet, cannot be identified. After Jan Kazimirovich lakukan, captain of the ice-breaker “Ledokol II”, ship of the Russian division of the Swedis-Russian Arf of Meridian Expedition in the summers of 1899, 1900 and 1901. Wassiliyev 1925.
Mt Idre, see Idrefjellet.
Mt Idun, see Idunfjellet.
Mt Infant, see Infantfjellet.
Mt Inkäglin, see Inkgjegla.
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 Johnsonsfjellet.
Mt Karlsborg, see Karlsborgsfjellet.
Mt Karsten, see Karstenfjellet.
Mt Katz, see Kattefjellet.
Mt Keilhau, see Keilhaufjellet.
Mt Khazinyse, see Chazinsfjellet.
Mt Khimkov, see Chimkovfjellet.
Mt Kolm, see Kolmfjellet.
Mt Kinander, see Kinanderfjellet.
Mt Kinne, see Kinnefjellet.
Mt Kjær, see Kjærfjellet.
Mt Kjellberg, see Kjellbergfjellet.
Mt Klementiew, see Klementievfjellet.
Mt Klementjeff, see Klementjevfjellet.
Mt Kholm, see Kholmfjellet.
Mt Komarov, see Komarofvjejellet.
Mt Kon, see Konfjellet.
Mt Koster, see Kosterfjellet.
Mt Kostenk, see Kostenkifjellet.
Mt Kostomyzyne, see Ferrierfjellet.
Mt Kovalevskaja, see Midifjellet.
Mt Krapotkin, see Kropotkinfjellet.
Mt Kristine, see Kristineberg.
Mt Krogh, see Kroghfjellet.
Mt Kronprinz, see Kronprinshøgda.
Mt Kroppkollen, see Kroppkollen.
Mt Kross, see Krossfjellet.
Mt Krümmel, see Krümmelfjellet.
Mt Kungshetta, see Kongsfjellet.
Mt Kupffer, see Kupfferberget.
Mt Kåman, see Kjernm.
Mt Köping, see Köpingfjellet.
Mt Labor, see Laborfjellet.
Mt Lagercrantz, see Lagercrantzfjellet.
Mt Lagercrantz, see Lagercrantzberget.
Mt Lagerl, see Lagerløfhøgda.
Mt Laplace, see Laplacetooppen.
Mt Laponia, see Laponiafjellet.
Mt Larsin, see Larsøntoppen.
Mt Larsson, see Larssonfjellet.
Mt Laube, see Laubeufjellet.
Mt Laurantz, see Laurantzfonfjellet.
Mt Le, see Letoppen.
Mt Lébedev, see Hilmarfjellet.
Mt Lee, see Leefjellet.
Mt Legendre, see Legendretoppen.
Mt Leksand, see Leksandfjellet.
Mt Lemström, see Lemstrømfjellet.
Mt Lex, see Lexfjellet.
Mt Liljevalch, see Liljevalchsfjellet.
Mt Lilleborg, see Lilleborgsfjellet.
Mt Ling, see Lingfjellet.
Mt Linné, see Linnéfjellet.
Mt Lion, see Lövohveden.
Mt Louis, see Louisfjellet.
Mt Louis Olivier, see Oliviertoppen.
Mt Lovén, see Lovénberget.
Mt Lucitania, see Lusitaniasfjellet.
Mt Lule, see Lulefjellet.
Mt Luna, see Karl Bayfjellet.
Mt Lundbohm, see Lundbohmfjellet.
Mt Lundtvdt, see Lundtvdttfjellet.
Mt Lusitania, see Lusitaniasfjellet.
Mt Lux, see Luxtoppen.
Mt Lovland, see Lovlandsfjellet.
Mt Lovle, see Lövfjellet.
Mt Łangstakken, see Langstakken.
Mt Mac Laurin, see Maclaurinroygen.
Mt Makarov, see Makarovfjellet.
Mt Malmgren, see Malmgrenfjellet.
Mt Manchester, see Manchesterfjellet.
Mt Marcus, see Marcusfjellet.
Mt Margaret, see Margaretberget.
Mt Margaret, see Margaretfjellet.
Mt Margaret, 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 Phippsfjellet.
Mt Medium, see Mediumfjellet.
Mt Mathiesen, see Mathiesenfjellet.
Mt Mathieson, see Mathiesonfjellet.
Mt Methuen, see Methuenfjellet.
Mt Middelhuk, see Tschemmakfjellet.
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 Motalafjellet.
Mt Muller, see Mullerberget.
Mt Müller, see Thorkelsenfjellet.
Mt Mæcenas, see Marstranderfjellet.
Mt Nacka, see Nacka.
Mt Nadejda, see Häpfjellet.
Mt Nathorst, see Nathorstfjellet.
Mt Natrud, see Natrudfjellet.
Mt Neilsen, see Nielsenfjellet.
Mt Nemtinov, see Nemtinovfjellet.
Mt Nielsen, see Nielsfjellet.
Mt Nils, see Nilsfjellet.
Mt Nilsen, see Sven Nilssonfjellet.
Mt Nisser, see Nisserfjellet.
Mt Nobel, see Sinaiberget.
Mt Nora, see Nora.
Mt Nordenskiöld, see Nordenskiöldfjellet.
Mt Nordeskild, see Nordenskiöldfjellet.
Mt Nordfjellet, see Nordfjellet.
Mt Nordkulla, see Nordkollen.
Mt Norby, see Norbyeget.
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 Ellevepiggane.
Mt Opera, see Operafløjt.
Mt Orsa, see Orsafjellet.
Mt Ossian Sars, see Ossian Sarsfjellet.
Mt Oswald, see Jons 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 Stirtrand.
Mt Protector, see Protektorfjellet.
Mt Pteraspis, see Pteraspistoppen.
Mt Purpura, see Purpurberg.
Mt Pyramidal, see Pyramiden.
Mt Queen, see Dronningfjellet.
Mt Rabot, see Batheugene.
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 Rogačevygen.
Mt Roslagen, see Roslagenfjellet.
Mt Rotges, see Alkekongen.
Mt Rotunda, see Rotundafjellet.
Mt Rubin, see Rubinfjellet.
Mt Rudmose, see Rudmosefjellet.
Mt Runk, see Rjukfjellet.
Mt Rypefjell, see Rypefjellet.
Mt Råtvik, see Råtvtvikfjellet.
Mt Röhs, see Röhsberget.
Mt Røros, see Rørosfjellet.
Mt Røsklumper, see Raysklumper.
Mt Saether, see Sætherfjellet.
Mt Sars, see Ossian Sarsfjellet.
Mt Saurie, see Saurieberget.
Mt Schdanov, see Ždanovfjellet.
Mt Schetelig, see Scheteligfjellet.
Mt Schmidt, see Smidtbrotet.
Mt Schoenrock, see Schönrockfjellet.
Mt Schott, see Schottfjellet.
Mt Schwedenstein, see Svenskestenen.
Mt Scoresby, see Scoresbyfjellet.
Mt Scotia, see Scotifjellet.
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 Seffström, see Palatiumfjellet.
Mt Serghievskiy, see Serghievskijfjellet.
Mt Serghievsky, see Amadeusberget.
Mt Sidorov, see Rotjesfjellet.
Mt Siegel, see Zigelfjellet.
Mt Sigurd, see Sigurdfjellet.
Mt Siglum, see Siglumfjellet.
Mt Sir Thomas, see Sir Thomasfjellet.
Mt Sköldkulla, see Sköldkollinen.
Mt Slottet, see Slottet.
Mt Smolyov, see Smolyovfjellet.
Mt Snelliuss, see Amadeusberget.
Mt Snelliuss-Mire, see Snelliussfjellet.
Mt Snövålen, see Snøvåla.
Mt Sokolov, see Ploegun.
Mt Solander, see Solanderfjellet.
Mt Solna, see Solanafjellet.
Mt Sparre, see Sparrefjellet.
Mt Stadion, see Stadionfjellet.
Mt Starostin, see Starostinfjellet.
Mt Steinhauser, see Steinhauserfjellet.
Mt Stelling, see Stellingfjellet.
Mt Stenbrohult, see Productustoppen.
Mt Stépanov, see Belcherfjellet.
Mt Stigaren, see Stigaren.
Mt Stjernspetz, see Stjernspetzfjellet.
Mt Stolovaia, see Stolovajaafjellet.
Mt Storbullen, see Storbullen.
Mt Storknös, see Storknausen.
Mt Storien, 78°40'N 13°E. Probably identical with Gjerstadfjellet. De Geer 1912.
Mt Storien, see Gjerstadfjellet.
Mt Storlängan, see Storlänga.
Mt Strökk, see Strökkafjellet.
Mt Strömberg, see Lardyfjellet.
Mt Stugun, see Stugunfjellet.
Mt Sture, see Sturefjellet.
Mt Stäket, see Stäket.
Mt Sundevall, see Sundevallstoppen.
Mt Svanberg, see Chimkovfjellet.
Mt Svanberg, see Svanbergfjellet.
Mt Svea, see Svea.
Mt Sven, see Svenfjellet.
Mt Sverre, see Sverrefjellet.
Mt Sverresborg, see Sverresborgfjellet.
Mt Syd, see Sørjellet.
Mt Sylltoppen, see Sylltoppen.
Mt Systema, see Systemafjellet.
Mt Särna, see Särnafjellet.
Mt Säter, see Särterfjellet.
Mt Sörbullen, see Sørbullen.
Mt Sörby, see Sorbyfjellet.
Mt Sörkulla, see Sörkollen.
Mt Sørli, see Sørliatfjellet.
Mt Söstrene, see Systemafjellet.
Mt Table Taage, see Tåkelfjellet.
Mt Tatiana, see Tat'janafjellet.
Mt Taylor, see Taylorfjellet.
Mt Tchebychev, see Čebyshevafjellet.
Mt Tchernaia, see Černajaafjellet.
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 Tjoasaas, see Tjoasaasfjellet.
Mt Toil, see Ekstremfjellet.
Mt Tostad, see Tostadafjellet.
Mt Tor, see Torfjellet.
Mt Tor, see Torfjellet.
Mt Tor, see Torfjellet.
Mt Torgersrud, see Torgersruudfjellet.
Mt Torne, see Tornefjellet.
Mt Tretaggen, see Tretaggen.
Mt Triabas, see Gransteinfjellet.
Mt Tricolor, see Trikolorfjellet.
Mt Triplex, see Triungen.
Mt Trollhättan, see Trollhättan.
Mt Trollstädet, see Trollsteet.
Mt Tschernycheff, see Černyševfjellet.
Mt Tschernyschef, see Černyševfjellet.
Mt Tschernyschew, see Černyševfjellet.
Mt Tydalen, see Tydalsfjellet.
Mt Tyrell, see Tyrrellfjellet.
Mt Uddevalla, see Uddevallaryggen.
Mt Umbrella, see Maunoirberget.
Mt Ume, see Umeafjellet.
Mt Urmston, see Urmstonfjellet.
Mt Vallot, see Vallotfjellet.
Mt Varjag, see Värening.
Mt Vasa, see Vasaafjellet.
Mt Venjan, see Venjanfjellet.
Mt Vestal, see Vestalafjellet.
Mt Vestplana, see Vestplana.
Mt Vestvalla, see Vestvallafjellet.
Mt Vesuvius, see Vesuv.
Mt Visingös, see Holtedahlfjellet.
Mt Vitie Pt, see McVitiepynten.
Mt Vivien. Mountain east of Billefjorden, cannot be identified. Wassiliew 1925.
Mt Vlak-Hoek, see Flathukfjellet.
Mt Volger, see Volgerberget.
Mt Volkovitch, see Volkovičfjellet.
Mt Vortefjellet, see Vortefjellet.
Mt Väderhatt, see Väderhättfjellet.
Mt Värend, see Vardeborg.
Mt Väringen, see Wargentinfjellet.
Mt Väsby, see Vestbyfjellet.
Mt Wallenberg, see Wallenbergfjellet.
Mt Walrus, see Edlundfjellet.
Mt Wargentin, see Wargentinfjellet.
Mt Wassiliew, see Vasil'evfjellet.
Mt Waygat, see Vagatfjellet.
Mt Whales Head, see Kvalholven.
Mt Whales Point, see Kvalpuntfjellet.
Mt Wijk, see Bredsorberget.
Mt Wille, see Willeberget.
Mt William, see Wilhelmerget.
Mt Wiman, see Wimanfjellet.
Mt Wulff, see Wulffberget.
Mt Zebra, see Zebrafjellet.
Mt Zebre, see Zebrafjellet.
Mt Ziemowit, see Ziemowitfjellet.
Mt Zorn, see Zornfjellet.
Mt Zornfjellet, see Zornfjellet.
Mt Zor, see Zorafjellet.
Mt Zorafjellet, see Zorafjellet.
Mt Zorafjellet, see Zorafjellet.
Mt Zornfjellet, see Zornfjellet.
Mt Zruns, see Zrunsberget.
Mt Zschorbinsky, see Cerskijtoppen.
Mt Ziel, see Siktefjellet.
Mt Zorn, see Zornfjellet.
Mt Zschorbinsky, see Cerskijtoppen.
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Mt Zschorbinsky, see Cerskijtoppen.
74° 50’ N 16° 20’ E
Fishing ground northwest of Bjørnøya. Mud Bank, Close 1938.

Mudderbukta
78° 43.5’ N 14° 45.0’ E

Mueller Berg, see Müllerberget.

Muen
77° 49.8’ N 21° 30.5’ E

Muffen Eyland, see Moffen.
Muffen-saari, see Moffen.
Muffin’s Island, see Moffen.
Muts Island, see Moffen.

Mulefjellet
78° 00’ N 21° 32’ E

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

Munch-Berge, see Framsfjellet.
Munin Gl., see Muninbreen.
Munin River, see Muninelva.
Munin V., see Munindalen.

Muninbrener
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-skjøldjefjellet and Odinjefjellet, 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 Muninelva 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.

Munkefjella
78° 25’ N 11° 50’ E
Mountain peak south of Munken, northeast of the uppermost part of Lilliehöökbreen, Haakon VII Land.

Munken
78° 42’ N 10° 58’ E
Small and very distinctive crag in Boureefjellet on the southern side of Murraybreen, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. M. = the monk. Hoel 1909.

Mudalen
77° 49.8’ N 21° 30.0’ E
Munken  79° 20’ N 12° 00’ E
1223 m high mountain with a snow cap, half-way between the head of Lillehøökfjorden and Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. The black mountain with the snow cap resembles a tonsures monk, hence the name. Le Moine, Isachsen 1912 a, British chart 2751.

Munro 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

Murbreen  77° 58.9’ N 17° 08’ E
About 2 km long glacier from Murtoppane and Langstakken to Pålsegbreen, southeastermost 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. Liljaquist (1959) p. 82.

Murchisonfjorden  80° 00’ N 18° 00’ E
Fiord towards Hinhopenstretet, in the extreme west of Nordaustlandet. After Sir Roderick Murchison, 1792-1871, English geologist and geographer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1932). Murchison-Bai, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 49; Russebøien, Qvigstad (1927) p. 56; Russefjorden, Alme 1895; Russefjorden, Qvigstad (1927) p. 56; Ryssöbyen, Carlyss-Geilenskåld (1900) p. 167; Øfjorden, Navnkomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

Murdoch river, see Murdochelva.

Murdochelva  78° 26’ N 17° 02’ E
River from Burn Murdochbreen through Fuhrmeisterdalen to the northern coast of Tempelfjorden, southeast in Bunslow Land. After William Gordon Burn Murdoch, 1862-1939. See also Burn Murdochbreen. Murdoch river, Feyling-Hanssen and Jerstad (1950) p. 28.

Murdochtoppen  78° 27.8’ N 11° 31.0’ E
575 m high mountain between Midtre Geikebreen and Archibald Geikebreen 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).

Mureflota  77° 18’ N 22° 50’ E

Muren  79° 20’ N 12° 00’ E
Rock-wall with almost perpendicular sides, south of Selgerbreen, a tributary glacier from the west to Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. M. = the wall. Le Mur, Isachsen 1912 a.

Murjefjellet  78° 48.3’ N 15° 53.5’ E
Mountain east of Citadellet and south of the upper part of Natorstdalen, west in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

Murchison-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.

Murraytorneene  78° 44.0’ E 11° 10.5’ E

Murreisteine, see Seligermabanne.

Murtoppene  77° 59.5’ N 17° 10.5’ E
Three peaks on the ridge westwards from Dalkjegla, southeastermost in Nordenskiöld Land. Orvin 1964.

Muscel-Bay, see Mosselbukta.
Muscelhafen, 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.

Mustjellet  79° 40’ N 14° 30’ E
Mountain, 405 m, on the eastern side of the mouth of Woodfjorden, northermost in Andrée Land. M. = the mouse mountain, translation of the German name. Mauz, 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 Svenden, Isachsen 1912 a; Liefde Baytje, Giles and Rep 1710; Myus haven, Blaeu 1662, Conway 1906; Svendenbukta, Ritter (1938) p. 55; Svenden-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 (Portlandi 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 Mossebuka. 
Muydens Bay, see Vårsoebuka. 
Muyens haven, see Van Muydenbuka. 
Muyens Haven, 80° N 18° E. Bay on the northwestern side of Nordaustlandet. Gies and Rep 1710. 
Muyos haven, see Mushanna.

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.

Myadalsela 78° 30' N 16° 00' E
River through Myadalen, southeast in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

Myggdal 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. 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

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. Burgrubenn, Pililzewer 1938; Gl. Mühlbach, Wassiliew 1925; Mühlbacher Gletscher, Sterneck 1874; Mühlbacherbreen, Heintz (1953) p. 9.

Mühlbacherbreen, see Mühlbacherbreen. 
Myhres top, see Myhretinden.

Myhretinden 79° 20' N 11° 30' E
Mountain, 1021 m, 12 km east-southeast of Magdalenejorden, 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 southeasternmost in Ræderfjella, between Andrebreen and Tredjebreen, west in Albert I Land. Arnesen 1984.

Mylla 79° 47.0' N 13° 10.0' E

Müller, see Thorkelsenfjellet. 
Müller Berg, see Müllerberget.

Müllerberget 77° 30' N 21° 30' E
Mountain in the Peninsula northwest of Tjuvfjorden, southwest on Edgeeeya. 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 Müller, Wassiliew 1925, British chart 2751; Mueller Berg, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Müller Berg, German chart 155.

Müllerneset 78° 29.2' N 12° 22.5' E

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.

Myrtjøna 77° 00' N 15° 00' E

Myrtjøna, see Myrtjøna.

Myrvatna 77° 05.8' N 15° 05.5' E

Mys Južnyj, see Serekkas.
Mys Krepst, 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 Tøsen, 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 Bünsoy Land. After Mytilus edulis. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

Målarbreen 78° 15’ N 16° 00’ E
Glacier at the head of Måladalene, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Mælardalen, see Målardalen.

Målardalen 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E


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.

Mærjebreen, see Mærjebreen.
Mæreliva, see Mærelivfa.

Mærjebreen 77° 27.0’ N 15° 29.0’ E
About 4 km long glacier northeastwards from Saussureberget to Ny-Mærelene, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Mærjebreen, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Mærelivfa 77° 30.2’ N 15° 33.0’ E
About 5 km long river from Ny-Mærelene northwards to Storbukta on the southern side of Ve Keulenfonna, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Mærelivfa, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Møhn 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.

Møllerfjorden 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 Fanciulippen, in the north towards Kollerfjorden by a line from Regulations to a point 1.3 km south of Speidarnesse, northwest on Spitsbergen. After Didrik Magnus Axel Möller, 1830-96, Swedish astronomer, professor at Lund University. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Karl Möllersbøi, Qvigstad (1927) p. 27; Möller bay, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 237; Möllers-B., Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Østfjorden, Qvigstad (1927) p. 27.

Møllerhamna 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.

Møllers-B., see Möllerfjorden.

Mønsåsen 76° 40.1’ N 16° 45’ E
408 m high nunatak in front of Mønsåsen, Sørkappfonna, south in Sørkapp Land. M. = the ridge-piece. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Mørebekken 78° 56’ N 11° 50’ E
Brook from Mørebekken to Kolhamna at Ny-Ålesund, Breggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadehuken-Ny-Åiesund 1957.

Mørebreen 78° 56’ N 11° 41’ E
Glacier in the northern slope of Scheteligfjellet, west of Ny-Ålesund, Breggerhalvøya, 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 Daudmannsøya, 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.

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.

Møll, see Kvitra.

Møllerfjorden, see Måkeøyane.

Møensøya, see Måkestauren.

Mørenberg, see Måkeberget.


Møydalen 79° 38’ N 15° 03’ E
Møysalbreen 78° 05' N 16° 20' E

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 åyan, see Måkeøyane.

Måkeberget 78° 30' N 21° 00' E

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.

Måkeodden 76° 55.1' N 15° 38.0' E

Måkestauren 74° 30' N 19° 10' E

Måketjørna 74° 27' N 19° 15' E
Lake at the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. M. = the gull tarn. Hoel 1925.


Måkeøyane 79° 30' N 13° 30' E
Islands at the mouth of Liedefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. M. = the gull islands. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Iles des Mouettes, Isachsen 1912 a; Mouettes l., British chart 2751; Möven Inseln, Bock and Poninski 1908; Maake Øyan, 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

Månedalen 79° 58' N 18° 52' E

Månevatnet 78° 50' N 11° 30' E
Pond at Zeppelinhamna, Ny-Alesund, 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.

Måsungen 80° 08.7' N 21° 21.6' E
Mountain south of Colomhøgda, northeast of Ismåsetoppen, Gustav V Land, Norraustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

About 1 km long shore near Kollerfjellet on the western side of Balderfonna, Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. After Nanna, wife of Balder in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Svalbard map C12 (1957).

N. = the nameless (shore). Søreide.

Tributary glacier to Nuddbreen north of Splittnaglen, Hopen. N. = the nameless (shore). Søreide.

About 14 km long glacier from the eastern part of Trollheimen and Klinckowstromfjorden at the head of Raudfjorden, north in Nordenskiold Land. After professor Fridtjof Nansen, 1861-1930, Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat. Ahlmann and Friberg (1933), Nansen 1941.


N. = the peg. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

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 Dickson Land. After professor Fridtjof Nansen, 1861-1930, Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat. Ahlmann and Friberg (1933), Nansen 1941.

Nabbsjon N. & S., see Nabbvatna.

Nabbvatna
77° 50' N 16° 40' E

Nacka
79° 40' N 11° 30' E

Naeuwe fioert, see Bjørnsundet.

Naglene
77° 10' N 16° 40' E
819 m high nunatak about 5 km north of Flattbreen, 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).

Nafkuchenform, see Sentinelknasen.

Narefjellet
79° 15' N 14° 40' E
Mountain in Nivlheim, Andrée Land. After Nare, the son of Loke in Norse mythology.

Narnvalholmen
79° 40' N 18° 30' E

Narreneset
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, Guissez 1904; Kap Beijer, Nordenskiold 1892 a; Mitterhaken, 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 Alvrekoden, 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 Mariabreen, 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 Sindbalfjellet.
**Nathorst Glacier**, see Sandsteinfjellet.

**Nathorst Land** 77° 30' N 14° 30' E
Peninsula between Van Mijfenfjorden and Van Keulensfjorden, limited in the west from Rindersbukta through Paulabreen, between Kjelberget and Skaget across the lower part of Moršnevbreen to the upper part of Strongbreen, turning westwards between Søkkfjellet and Sokkelen to Dødbreten, through Dødbreten to Van Keulensfjorden. 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. **Nathorst Land**, De Geer 1900.

**Nathorst Range**, 77° 40' N 16° E. Mountains south of Van Mijfenfjorden, not a geographical unit. De Geer 1912.
**Nathorst V.**, see Nathorstdalen.
**Nathorstberg**, see Sandsteinfjellet.

**Nathorstbreen** 77° 20.0' N 16° 26.0' E

**Nathorstdalen** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E

**Nathorstelva** 78° 45' N 15° 30' E

**Nathorstfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E

**Nathorst-Gletscher**, see Nathorstbreen.
**Nathorst berg**, see Sandsteinfjellet.
**Nathorsts berg**, see Nathorstfjellet.
**Nathorst Land**, see Nathorst Land.

**Natrudfjellet** 79° 15.6' N 11° 14.5' E
647 m high mountain between Farstebreen and Drongnbreen, northwesternmost on Mitralhalvøya, south in Albert I Land.

**Natthøgda** 79° 25' N 16° 00' E
Mountain north of Daghatøgda west of Muspelli-vidda, west in Ny-Friesland. After Natt, the mother of Dag in Norse mythology. See also Dellingstupa. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Nauckhofføy** 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. Nordenskjöld’s expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1868 and to Greenland in 1871. **Nauckoff i.**, Koldewey 1871.

**Nauckoff i.**, see Nauckhofføy.
**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

**Nebben** 77° 51.2' N 15° 10' E
365 m high, southernmost part of Rytefjellet, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the beak. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Nebboden** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E
Small point on the northern side of Serbukta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. N. = the peak point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Nebbrota** 79° 22.5' N 12° 07.0' E

**Nebbryggen** 79° 22.9' N 12° 00.0' E
Nebbvatnet 77° 10’ N 14° 20’ E

Nebel joch, see Skoddepasset.
Nebel-Insel, see Bjørnøya.

Nebulapasset 78° 55’ N 18° 20’ E

Nedere 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.

Nedere Rijpvatnet 79° 54.6’ N 22° 21.0’ E
The lowermost of two lakes in Rijpdalen at the southern end of Rijsletta, on the divide between Gustav V land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.


Nedrevågøy, see Nedrevågøya.

Nedrevågøya 78° 50’ N 21° 30’ E
Small island, one of the Rønnbeckøyane, Hinlopenstretet. After A. O. Nedrevaag, Norwegian sealing skipper who made the northernmost sum­
Negerdalen 77° 10’ N 22° 30’ E

Negerjellet 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 Negerjellet, 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 punct, Middelhoven 1634; Plat Point, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Platpynten, Oqvigstad (1927) p. 49; Neger Pt, Iversen (1926) p. 6. Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Negro Point, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Edge 1925; Swarte hoeck, Zorgdrager 1720; Swarte hoeck of Black point, van Keulen 1682; Swarte hoeck of Black point, Giles and Rep 1710; Swarte hoeck of Black point, Jansz 1651 a; Swarthoeck, H. and M. Jansz 1621.

Negerpyntlaguna, see Negerjellet.

Neglene 78° 39.8’ N 11° 01.0’ E
Two nunataks near Kårne and Djelvetommelen, in Nordre Buchananisen, northernmost in Grampianfelljøa 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 Christofor 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.
Neilon glacier, see Pedersenbreen.

Nekknuten 78° 54.9’ N 11° 32.5’ E
603 m high peak west in Kiærjellet, 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 Bönsow 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 summer work in 1901. Mt Nemtinov, Wassiliew 1925.

Nep, see Knausen.

Nepebreen 79° 31.3’ N 10° 52.5’ E

Neppelbreen, see Nipilbreen.
Neppeldalen, see Nipildalen.
Neppelen, see Nipilen.
Neppelodden, see Nipilodden.

Neptunfjellet 79° 00’ N 17° 00’ E
1524 m high mountain between Veteranen and the head of

Nesbukta 76° 33.9' N 16° 19' E
Bay between Øyrlandsodden and Nesodden on the southern part of Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. N. = the nose bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Neset, see Hotelineset.

Nesodden 76° 33.7' N 16° 20' E
The southernmost point of Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. N. = the nose point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Nesungen 76° 16.0' N 11° 48.0' E

Nesvatna 76° 34.2' N 16° 20' E
Group of nine lakes, the largest is Nesvatnet, forming the southern part of Øylandsvatna, southernmost on Øylandet 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

Neu-Bayer-Land, see Berrflota.
Neue Klippe, see Nyflua.
Neues Cap, see Hakluythovden.

Neufeldttoppen 78° 40' N 12° 30' E

Neuk Peak, see Neukpiggren.

Neukpiggren 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 Friherreffjella, between Suesbreen, Tirolerbreen an Langryggbreen, 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 Tryggevbreen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Neu-Aalesund, see Ny-
Nève dôme Asgard, see Ásgårdfonna.
Nève dôme Balder, see Balderfonna.
Nève dôme Bifrost, see Bivrostfonna.
Nève dôme Gimle, see Vestfonna.
Nève dôme Glitne, see Glitnefonna.
Nève dôme Oden, see Odinjøkulen.
Nève dôme Tor, see Torsfonna.
Nève dôme Valhall, see Valhallfonna.
Nève Goës, see Gásbreen.
Nève Knorring, see Knorringbreen.
Nèveées Lovén, see Lovénbreane.

Nevingen 79° 45' N 15° 40' E

New Amsterdam Island, see Amsterdamaya.
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 Kvitaya.
New Aalesund, see Ny-
Newland, see Spitsbergen.
Newton, see Newtontoppen.
Newton Cove, see Newtonvika.

Newtonvika 79° 00' N 17° 30' E

Newton Cove, see Newtonvika.
Newtontoppen 79° 44' 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.

Newtontoppen 78° 40' N 20° 30' E
The southernmost point of Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. 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.

Neuhof, see Newtonvika.

Newtontoppen, see Newtontoppen.
Newton, see Newtontoppen.
Newton Cove, see Newtonvika.

Newton Cove, see Trygghamna.
Niches Cove, see Trygghamna.
Nicho's Cove, see St. Jonsfjorden.

Nicolaytoppen 79° 22.0' N 11° 07.0' E
Peak northernmost in Ræderfjella, between Fjerdebreen and
Stabbrebtnen, south in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Nidarostoppen** 78° 48.3’ N 12° 15.0’ 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 Nilsbreen.

**Nilsbreen** 76° 30’ N 25° 00’ E

Old hunters hut, built in 1908, in Husdalen, Hopen. After Vilhelm Nilsen. Sørøide.

**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. *Nilsen Gl.*, Ulve 1872.

**Nilsfjellet** 79° 15.2’ N 11° 35.5’ E

About 500 m high mountain between Signedalen and Lillie-hökfjorden on the eastern side of Mitralhalvøya, 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


**Nilsptynan** 79° 16.0’ N 11° 35.5’ E

The northeastern spur of Nilsfjellet on the eastern part of Mitralhalvøya, 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 b; Pte *Nils*, Bourée 1912.

**Nimrododden** 78° 05.1’ N 13° 46.5’ E

Point between Russeekeila 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).

**Nigerbreen** 76° 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 *Nielsen*, Conway 1898 a; Mt *Nielsen*, Conway (1898 a) p. 76, Isachsen 1915.

**Niedriges I.,** see Làgøya.

**Niedriges Insel,** see Moseøya.

**Niedriges und versunkenes Land,** see Tusenøyane.

**Nielsen Gl.,** see Nilsbreen.

**Nielsfjellet** 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 *Nielsen*, 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 Berghe,** see Spitsbergen.

**Nieu Lant,** see Edgeøya.

**Nieu Lant autrement dit Spitsberge,** see Spitsbergen.

**Nieu Mackelyk Oud,** see Mackelyk Oud.

**Nieu Vriesland,** see Ny-Friesland.

**Niger Gl.,** see Niberbreen.

**Nigerbreen** 76° 56.7’ N 15° 58.5’ E

Small glacier in the western side of Çebysyevfjellet in the northwestern 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. *Glenu Nigg*, Wordie 1921 a.
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 Skifteryggen in Réaumurfjellet and Knåsen, northwest in Nathorst Land. N. = the beak. Neppelen, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Nipiloddan 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).


Nisjakollen 78° 23.2’ N 17° 30’ E

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 Schelderpur 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

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, Sivjelva, 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, Lyngen 1924.

Njotneset 76° 36.9’ N 16° 19’ E
Small point on the western side of Øylandet, 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

Nobilefjellet 78° 55’ N 12° 00’ E

Nois-Tal, see Naidsdaløya.
Nona Gl., see Nonabreen.

Nonabreen 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E

Noord Bank, see Nordgrunnen.
Noord Bay, see Nordgattet.
Noord Baai, see Nordgattet.
Noord-Bahy, see Nordgattet.
Noordoer gat, see Nordgattet.
Noordhoek, see Fuglehuken.
Noort bay, see Nordgattet.
Noortheaaij, see Nordgattet.
Noonwegen, 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

Norbäcken, see Nordbekken.
Nord Bay, see Nordgattet.
Nord Cap, see Nordkapp.
Nord Fjord, see Van Mijenfjorden.
Nord Östliches Land, see Nordeastlandet.

Nordalfjellet 77° 10’ N 14° 30’ E
Nordalstundet 80° 00' N 20° 00' E
The second largest island in the Svalbard archipelago with an area of 14,467 km². 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; Kaalismia, Saraste 1925 a; Le Pais du Nord Est, Bellin 1764; Nieu Friesland, Valk and Schenck 1690; Nord Ostliches Land, Pagès 1786; Nordausturlanid, Armaso (1931) p. 72; Nordost Land, Keihau 1831; Nordostlandet, Christie (1851) p. 8; North East Land, Phipps 1774 a, Scoresby 1820 b; North-east I, Scoresby 1820 b; Oosterlant, Colon 1652 a; Oostland, Blau 1662; Serovy-chodni zeml, Béhounek (1928) pp. 256-57; Severo Wostochnaja Zemlija, Samoilov 1913 a; Smyths land, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 264; Ziemia Północno-Wschodnia, Siedlecki (1935) p. 49; Soud-Westland, Bernard (1715) p. 34; Sr. Thomas Smyth's Island, Edge 1925; Süt-Osten-Land, Martens (1675) p. 24. Terre de Sud-Ouest, Bernard (1715) p. 34.

Nordaustpynen 78° 54.8' N 29° 37.5' E
The northeastern point of Kongssa, Kong Karls Land. N. = the northeastern point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Nordost-Kap, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 247; Nordaustpynen, Mohn 1873, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; Nordost spitze, Mohn 1873 (German).

Nordaust-Svalbard naturreservat
Nature reserve, comprising Kvitøya, Kong Karls Land and Nordaustlandet 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' in Sorgfjorden straight north to the territorial frontier and south-eastwards to the southernmost bay in Sorgfjorden, further in straight line over the top of Svingfjellet to Kapp Mühr y. 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.

Nordåusturlanid, see Nordaustlandet. Nordbajen, see Zorgdragerfjorden.

Nordbekken 77° 50' N 16° 30' E

Nordbotnen 78° 36.5' N 16° 52.5' E

Norbre, see Nordfjallen.

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 Fløyssletta, 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. Norrb = Swedish farm-name, Norwegian Nordby. Mt Norrb, De Geer 1913.

Norddalsbukta 79° 40' N 12° 30' E

Norddalsflya 79° 40' N 12° 30' E

Norddammen 78° 38.3' N 16° 44' E

Nordelva, see Reindalselva.

Nordenfalkbukta 80° 10' N 24° 30' E

Nordenfalks B., see Nordenfalkbukta.

Nordenfjeldsbreen 78° 40' N 12° 00' E
Small tributary glacier from the east to Comfortlessbreen, Engelsaksbukta, 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. Nordensiöld Bay, see Hartogbukta. Nordensiöld Cairn, see Nordensiöldvarden. Nordensiöld Coast, see Nordensiöldkysten. Nordensiöld I., see Nordensiöldøya.

Nordensiöld 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 Kjellstrømdalen, further through Lundstrømdalen, between Slettet 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 Nordensiöld, 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. Isfjordhalvaya, Aasgaard (1951) p. 224; Nordensiolds land, De Geer (1896) p. 7, and 1900. Terre Nordensiöld, Isachsen 1915.

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; Nordenskiöldbreen 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 Gustavella. 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 Nordskjold, 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 Bellund, 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 Vuile Kust, Giles 1725; Nordenskiöld Coast, De Geer 1912; Salz Küste, Bellin 1759.

Nordenskiölds berg, see Nordenskiöldfjellet. Nordenskiöld Berg, see Kükenthalfjellet. Nordenskiöldsdal, see Gustavdalen. Nordenskiöldslodge, see Nordenskiöldbreen. Nordenskiöldshus, see Svenskewhere. Nordenskiöldsland, see Nordenskiöld Land. Nordenskiöldslv, see Gustavella.

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.

Nordenskiöldvri, see Nordenskiöldfjellet.

Nordenskiöldøya 79° 10' N 19° 00' E
One of the Vaigatayyan 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

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 Thordsen, in a northwards direction with the tributary fiords Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden. N. = the northern fiord. Dunér and Norden­skjold 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 Klinkowströmfjorden.

Nordflaket 75° 00' N 16° 00' E
The western part of Spitsbergenbanken, situated between Bjørnøya and Storfjordrenna. N. = the northern bank. Nordflaket, Iversen (1906) map 3; Nordre Bjørnøybanken; North Bear Island Bank, Lee (1956) p. 110.

Nord-Flaket, see Nordflaket.

Nordflaya 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-Fløya, see Nordflaya.

Nordgaten, see Nordkapsundet.

Nordfløy 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; Baie 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 (1835) p. 8;

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. NavLink:Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Nordhamn 74° 30' N 18° 58' E Open bay with good anchorage on the northern shore of Bjørnøya. N. = the northern bay. NavLink:Hoel 1925.

Nordhavn, see Nordhamn.

Nordhausen 77° 50' N 13° 00' E Shoal in the extreme northern part of Røvågflaket, south of the mouth of Isfjorden. N. = the north bank. NavLink:Svalbard MS-map 1913, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).


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 Hermansenskaret, Hopen. Soreide.

Nordhøgda 74° 28' N 18° 57' E Hill on the northern part of Bjørnøya. N. = the north hill. NavLink: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. NavLink:NGO, Issacson.


Nordkapp 80° 30' N 20° 00' E The northernmost point of Nordaustlandet. N. = the north cape. NavLink:Cape Tabin, Conway 1906; Black Point, Scoresby 1820 b; Cape le plus Nord, Bellin 1764; Dasnörddicheste Cap, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; Mys Severnyj, Samoiloевич (1913 a); Nord Cap, Nordenskiöld 1863; Nordkap, Ovgstad (1927) p. 58; Nordostlandets Nordkap, Alme (1895) p. 4; North Cape, Conway 1906; Point Purchas, Edge 1625; Pte Noire, Phipps 1775 b; Sever mys, Behounek (1928) p. 256-57, Sorte Pynt, Pettersen 1864.


Nordkappbåan, see Magdalenebåen.


Nordkapsundet, see Beverlysundet. NavLink:Nordkapeya, see Chernisdeøya.

Nordkollen 79° 40' N 12° 30' E Mountain, 528 m, west on Reinsdyrlyfja, between Liefdefjorden and Breidbogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. N. = the north hill. NavLink:Mt Nordkulla, De Geer 1913.

Nord-Lehmspitze, see Nordre Leirodden.

Nordlibreen 77° 39.5' N 15° 07.0' E Minor glacier between Svedenborgfjellet, Gunnerberget and Nordlichkollen, west in Nathorst Land. N. = the glacier on the northern slope. NavLink: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 Lågkollane, westernmost in Nathorst Land. N. = the valley on the northern slope. NavLink:Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Nordlichkollen 77° 35' N 15° 00' E 690 m high crag between Lågkollane, Dalskilsåta, Gunnerberget, Nordlibreen and Svedenborgfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. N. = the crag on the northern slope. NavLink:Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Nordlyseøyane 80° 15' N 18° 40' E Three small islands on the eastern side of Lågøya in Lady Franklinfjorden, on the western coast of Nordaustlandet. NavLink:NGO, Issacson. N. = the northern lights (Aurora borealis) islands. NavLink: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. NavLink: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, Ulvebreen, Domiser, Usherbreen, Köningsbergbreien, the ice area north to Jebensfjellet and Hildegardfjellet with Luitpoldbreen, Klauvbreen, Knapeisen, Skrottbreen, Lumpbreen, Veitbreen, Dollbreen, Elfenbeinbreen, Klunsbreen 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 Nordauslandet.  

**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 Liljevalch, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; Nordhase, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 208.

**Nordost Land**, see Nordauslandet.  
**Nordost-Kap**, see Nordostpynten.  
**Nordostlandet Nordkap**, see Nordkapp.  
**Nordostlandet Sydkap**, see Kapp Mohn.  
**Nordostpynten**, see Nordostpynten.  
**Nordostspitz**, see Nordoststredet.  
**Nordoststredet**, 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 Kull 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 Kongsoya and Depotøya to Tvillingsøya. N. = the northern point. *North Channel*, Lamont 1861.


**Nordre Auralsbre**  
77° 52.6’ N 14° 31.5’ E  
Glacier between the head of Auralsen and the uppermost part of Fridtjovbreen, north of Søre Auralsbre and Romnæstopen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Nordre Basaltjønna**  
78° 57.1’ N 28° 37.5’ E  
The northernmost of two lakes in the northern part of Basaltfjyna, in the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

**Nordre Bellsundpasset**  
78° 02.6’ N 17° 51.5’ E  

**Nordre Bjørnaybanken**, 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 which is a continuation of the brook from the highest part of Widerfjellet, across Breinesflya into the sea on the northern side of Breineset, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Nordre Buchananiisen**, see Buchananisen.

**Nordre Castrénaya**  
80° 20’ N 20° 00’ E  
The northernmost of Castréneayen, north of Laponialvalvo, Nordauslandet. From neighbouring name. *Castrén’s*, Ó. Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 4; *Ille Bastrén*, Grad (1866) p. 32.

**Nordre Condevintoppen**  
77° 03.6’ N 16° 13.0’ E  

**Nordre Deilbekken**  
76° 51.5’ N 15° 40.5’ E  
The northernmost of two brooks which is a continuation of the brook from Sergeevskarvedet, across Breinesflya into the sea at Vestvika, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Nordre Diesetvatnet**  
79° 13.5’ N 11° 21.5’ E  

**Nordre Dunøya**  
77° 00’ N 14° 30’ E  
The northernmost of Dunøya, 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  

**Nordre Franklinbreen**  
80° 00’ N 19° 00’ E  
The northernmost of Franklinbreen, debouching into Lady Franklinfjorden with a 500 m wide front, west in Gustav V Land, Nordauslandet. 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 Kneikbreen**  
76° 53.4’ N 16° 15’ E  
About 4.5 km long glacier with a sharp bend, west in Samar-inbreen from Mehesten and Hestskanka between Austryggen.

Nordre Kvassegga, 76° 56.8' N 16° 09' E. The northernmost part of Kvassegga. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Nordre Leirodden 77° 32.8' N 15° 57.5' E

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 Midtdoden 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 Andree Land. From neighbouring name.

Nordre Nabbvatnet 75° 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 Nathorst-breen 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 Nunnatak 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-Majelen 77° 29.0' N 15° 35.0' E
The northeastern lake, that is all that is left of Ny-Majelen, between Penckbreen and Heimfjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After lake in Switzerland.

Nordre Port, see Nordkappundet.

Nordre Randberget 76° 45.2' N 17° 04.5' E
305 m high mountain between the southern part of Vassil'evbreen and the sea, on the eastern side of Sørkapp Land.

Nordre Repøy 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 Ey., Giles and Rep 1710.

Nordre Rushavn, see Ekrollhamna.

Nordre Russøya 79° 50' N 18° 00' E
The northernmost of Russøyane in Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. N. Korsoen, Ringertz 1899; Norre Ryssøn, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900.

Nordre Russøysundet 79° 50' N 18° 00' E

Nordre Salatberget 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Mountain in Amsterdamøya, off the northwestern coast of Albert I Land. N. Salaetbergh, van der Brugge (1635) pp. 7 and 34; N. Salaet-bergh, van der Brugge (1635) pp. 7 and 34; North Salas Hill, Addison 1904; Salatberget.

Nordre Seterdalbekken, 76° 52.9' N 158 40.5' E. Peak north in Sergejefjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Nordre Seterdalbeken, 77° 02.9' N 15° 10.5' E. Peak east of Seterlandneset. 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 Storal, see Verdalen.

Nordre Vasskilbreen 78° 54.5' N 15° 40.5' E

Nordre Viffteneset 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

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 Kjellströmelve 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

Nordstein, see Nordsteinein.
Nordsteinein, 79° N 11° E. Shoal at the mouth of Krossfjorden, cannot be recognized. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).
Nordstrom, see Akselsundet.

Nordströpet 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).

Nordstrådet, see Hinlopenstretet.
Nordstrøm l., see Nordstrømsøya.
Nordstrømmen, see Mariasundet.

Nordstrømøya 79° 10' N 19° 30' E

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.

Nordvaka 78° 25.7' N 18° 08.4' E

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 Forlandsøylene, on the western coast of Botnialvaløya, 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

Normanndalen 78° 30.0' N 11° 08.0' E
Two km long valley on the southern side of Skotafjellet, 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 Nornepassen, westernmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Norra Belsundpasset, see Nordre Bellsundpasset.
Norra Borgmästareporten, see Borgmesterporten.
Norra Dunön, see Nordre Duneya.
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 lserudden, see Nordre Lierudden.
Norra Ryssön, see Nordre Russøya.
Norra Strömmen, see Akselsundet.
Norrdala Bay, see Norddalsbukta.
Norrdala Tundra, see Norddalsfjøya.
Norse Depth, see Norseliusdjuet.

Norseliusdjuet  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 De Geer's expedition when he sounded Isfjorden. See also Karlskronadjuet, Svensksunddjupet and Kapp Scholtz.
Norselius Depth, De Geer 1912.

Norske Hamna, see Norskehamna.
Norske Øer, see Norskeøyane.

Norskebanken  80° 12.0' N 14° 30.0' E

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, Tyrell and Sandford (1933) p. 303.

Norskehamna  74° 24' N 19° 12' E

Norskehavet
The northernmost extension from Jan Mayen to Sørkapp in Spitsbergen, further to Nordkapp on the mainland in Norway. N. = the Norwegian ocean.

Norskøyane  79° 50' N 11° 30' E
Two islands, Indre Norskøya and Ytre Norskøya at the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, northernmost in Albert I Land. N. = the Norwegian islands. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Isole dei Norvegesi, Hugues (1901) p. 131; Kvitaøya, Hoel 1936; Noren-
Norways; see Norskeyane.
Norwegian Thal, see Norskedalen.
Norwegian Inseln, see Norskeyane.
Norwegian Valley, see Norskedalen.
Norwegischer Sund, see Norskøysundet.
Noreya, see Nordre Dunøya.

Nosa 79° 18’ N 16° 32’ E

Noskovskardet 76° 54.5’ N 16° 28.5’ E

Nottingham Bay, see Nottinghambukta.

Nottingham Bay 77° 00’ N 15° 00’ E

Nouvelle Frise, see Ny-Friesland.

Nøva 77° 10’ N 16° 40’ E
825 m high mountain north of Flatbreen, forming the corner between Isbroddbreen and Nøvbreen, 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 Andøre Land.

Novatnet 80° 00’ N 19° 26’ E

Nøvbreen 77° 10’ N 16° 40’ E
Small glacier west of Nøva and tributary from the north to Flatbreen, in the central part of Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

Nøvdammane 78° 24.7’ N 11° 42.0’ E
Seven minor lakes on the northern part of Forlandsletta at the southern corner of Methuensfjellet, south on Prins Karls Forland. N. = the corner of a logbause lakes. Svalbard map A8 (1957). Nøvdammane.

Nøvdammane, see Novdammene.

Nøvsteinen 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.

Nøwej Fryzj, see Ny-Friesland.
Nøx 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 Nøx, De Geer 1912; Nøx 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 Liestalbreen, on the southern side of Nudd 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.

Nudd 77° 30.7’ N 17° 06.0’ E

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

Nurken 78° 05’ N 16° 40’ E

Ny Friesland, see Ny-Friesland.
Ny Frisland, see Ny-Friesland.
Ny Island, see Kvitøya.
Nya Mårjelen, see Ny-Mårjelen, Søre and Nordre.

Nybyen 78° 10’ N 15° 20’ E

Nye Grube l, see Nye Gruve I.
Nye Gruve I 78° 10' N 15° 20' E

Nye Gruve II 78° 10' N 15° 20' E


Nyflu 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

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

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 Márjelenbreen and the lower part of Penckbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Márjelen, ice-dammed lake at the Aletschgletscher in Switzerland. *Nya Märjelen*, Hamberg 1905.

Nürnberg, see Nürnberg pass.

Nürnberg pass 79° 30' N 11° 00' E

Nyström I., see Nyströmoya.

Nyströmoya 79° 20' N 19° 30' E

Nyangtan 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.

Nyaøen, see Kvitøya.

Ny-Alesund 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, Bregenhalvøya, 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-Elisworth-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-Alesund 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-Alesund: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway and United Kingdom. *Neu-Aalesund*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 2; *New Aalesund*, Arnesen (1929) p. 23.

Nægrunnen 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.

Næringsha, see Næringstuga.

Næringstuga 77° 19' N 23° 00' E

Næss Pl, see Næsppytten.

Næssfjellet 78° 12' N 15° 33' E
Small mountain on the western side of the head of Longyeardalene 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 Zachariassenblanden. Orvin.
**Næssøpynten** 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 Marinius 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.

**Næsøbynten** 79° 35' N 13° 10' E

**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

*Nøisdal*, see Nøisdalen.

**Nøisdal** 78° 22.3' N 17° 11' E

*Nøisvannet*, see Vårfluesjøen.

**Nøkkken** 78° 27.4' N 13° 11.5' E

*Nördlicher Hafen*, see Fair Haven.

**Nördstebreen** 77° 05.2' N 15° 42.5' E

**Nördstefjellet** 76° 40' N 25° 30' E
The northernmost mountain in Hopen. N. = the northernmost mountain. Iversen 1926.

**Nördsteten** 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).

**Nördsetjørsa** 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 Diademet 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 Nivilem in Andrée Land. N. = the needle.
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.

Observasjonsholmene 78° 50' N 12° 00' E
One of Lovénøyane in the innermost part of Kongfjorden, 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.

Observasjonssjøen, 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 Fuglesteinen and Vestervågen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. O. = the observatory mountain. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 19. Glaadberg, French chart 5225; Mt de l'Observatoire, Recherche 1840; Mt de l’Observatoire, French chart 5225; Observasjonssjøen, Swedish chart 301, 1921; Observatory Mt, British chart 2751; Slaadberg, Grad (1866) p. 12.

Observatory Mt, see Observatoriefjellet.
Oddsholmene 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).

Oddsholmen 79° 40' N 10° 40' E
Small skerry of Søre Midtodden in Danskegattet, where the line from Fuglesteinen to Oddsholmen forms the bearing for southward approach to Danskegattet from Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. O. = the point skerry. Oddskjø, Svalbard chart 510 (1944) and (1946); Oddskjeret.

Oddneset 80° 00' N 18° 00' E

Oddskjø, see Oddsholmen.
Oddskjeret, see Oddsholmen.

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

Also member of expeditions to Greenland, 1933, Arctic Canada, 1931 and 1944, Mt. Everest, 1938, etc. From 1950 professor of geology Otaga 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).

Oden Glacier, see Hårdbredbreen.

Odindalen 78° 39.8' N 16° 00' E
About 4 km long, tributary valley to the upper part of Mimerdalbreen, 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.

Odinelfa 78° 39.8' N 16° 00' E
River through Odindalen with the 60 m high water-fall Sjursetfossen, to Mimerela 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, Mimerdalbreen and OdinDAL, in the central part of Dickson Land. After Odin, god in Norse mythology. Mt Oden, Stensiö 1918.

Odinjøkelen, see Odinjøkelen.

Odinjøkelen 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 totten Mannes, see Alkhornet.

Okerhaugen 78° 48.3' N 10° 43.5' E
Small, 82 m high, hill west of Sidresletta 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 Martinfiella, 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 Andree Land. After mountains in the northern part of Norway. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Olafoberget, 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, Småländ, 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 Olofsbukta. He drowned in September 1929 while landing in Bellsund. He has also been commemorated by the name Olofsnøgda. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Olofsonhøgda 79° 00' N 14° 00' E Pass south of the head of Woodfjorden, between the heads of Vonnbreen, 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 Olofsbukta. Olofsonpasset, Wegener 1913 a.

Olofsonpasset, see Olofsnøgda.

Olainuten 77° 48.1' N 17° 30' E The central and highest peak, 860 m, in Skjerdaltdaloppen between Ragna-Mariebreen and Bakaninbreen, west in Heer Land. After Karl Olai Skjerdal, 1911-89, secretary in the Norwegian Department of Industry. Arnesen 1981.

Olasp river, see Olavbekken.

Olátjørna 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 Bjørneens kulkompani. In 1918 Bjørneøen A.S was founded, which worked the coal. Hoel 1925.


Olavbekken 78° 05.0' N 14° 16.0' E Brook from Olavsverden on Grønfjordfjellet through Zachariasendalen to Selisbukta on the southern side of Isfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Ola river, Stepanov (1937) p. 191; R. Olaf, Stepanov (1937) p. 127; Reka Olaf, Stavnicer (1948) p. 109.

Olavs Varde, see Olavsverden.

Olavsverden 78° 00' N 14° 00' E 522 m high cairn on the summit of Grønfjordfjellet, on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, 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.

Olbgodalen 77° 30.2' N 21° 04.0' E Tributary valley to Årdalen in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. O. = the elbow valley. Neilson 1967.

Olboftjørna 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 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.


Olenidsletta 78° 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 Reinsdyrfiya.

Olga Bassin, see Olgastrøet.

Olga Hafen, see Kvalrossbukta.

Olga Strasse, see Olgastrøet.

Olgastrøet 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 southern in Jacobsenfjella between Humprygen 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.

Olivierbreen, 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
Oliver, 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 Klaverness, 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).


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 Samarinnbreen 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. \(GJ.\ Belopolsky,\) Wassiliw 1925; \(\text{Sørbreen},\) Bizozzero (1939) p. 414.

Olsokflaket 76° 41' N 15° 25' E Bank from Hornsund to Øyrielandet, 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 Fisnset in the west to the lateral moraine of Olsokbreen in the east, southwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Olsokflyan, Lyng 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 Øyrielandet, south in Sørkapp Land. Olsok is the Norwegian name for July 29, the day of St. Olav. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Olsøn, see Olsønsfjellet.

Olsønsfjellet 79° 03.6' N 11° 57.5' E 2.7 km long glacier between Kappfjellet in the west and Olsønsfjellet and Knølen in the east, southwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Olsønsfjellet 79° 03.7' N 12° 01.0' E 924 m high and 7 km long, narrow mountain ridge between Kappfjellet, Olsønsbreen and Knølen in the west, and Junibreen in the east, south and west in Haakon VII Land. After general Christian Wilhelm Engel Bredal Olsøn, 1844-1915, Norwegian officer and politician. Commander-in-chief of the army 1910. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18. Mt Olsøn, Isachsen 1912 a, and 1915; Olsøn, Isachsen 1912 b.

Olsønuten 77° 37.0' N 18° 04.0' E The highest, 732 m high peak in Kolstrudsulfa, between Indrebøreen and the uppermost part of Thomsonbreen, southernmost in Heer Land. After Oluf Kolsrud, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Arnesen 1969.

Olympe, see Olympe.

Olympe 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 Reindsyrvidda, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

Omdalkilen 80° 20' N 19° 40' E Bay on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, Lapoinialahiwaya 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 Holtedahlvearden, 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 Omerberget in Östergötland, Sweden. Mt Omma, De Geer 1912.

Ommanneyfjellet 77° 10' N 17° 00' E Mountain west of Storfjorden, north of Davisbreen, southeast in Torell Land. After Sir Erasmus Ommannay, 1814-1904, English naval officer and Arctic explorer. C. Ommannay, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Mt Ommannay, Wassiliw 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 Normanndalen and Geddesfjella 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 Gust, 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

Onguljsjøen, 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 fant, see Nordaustlandet.
Oosterwijc, see Woodfjorden.
Oosthoeck, 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 Målaardalen, 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.

Oppdalalen 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 Oppdalalen, 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 Oppdalalen, 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

Ordonnansbreen 78° 44.0' N 19° 04.0' E
About 2.3 km long, tributary glacier from north to Negribreen, between Chimkofjellet and Snelliusfjellet in Olav V Land. Ordonnans = orderly, referring to King Olav V of Norway 1993-91. Lytskjold 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 Lundquistsfjella between Bereznikovbreen and Storfjorden, easternmost in Heer Land. O. = the seaman. Arnesen 1969.

Ormabreen 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.

Ormemoren 80° 10' N 24° 35' E

Orren 78° 42.8' N 18° 07.0' E
Two km long mountain ridge between Petrovbreen and Omabreen, west in Olav V Land. O. = the snake, worm. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Ormevatnet 80° 11.9' N 23° 40' E
Lake near Ormemoren, west of Schweigaardbreen, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

Ormholet, see Heleysundet.

Ornaasvånet, see Heleysundet.

Ormsundet, see Heleysundet.

Ormsundet, see Heleysundet.

Ormsundet, see Heleysundet.

Ornabreen 78° 40' N 14° 30' E

Orsabreen 78° 40' N 14° 30' E

Orsabreen 78° 40' N 14° 30' E

Orsadalen 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

Ort Névé, see Ortbreen.

Orut V., see Orstdalene.

Ortneve, see Ortbreen.
Orustdalen 77° 56’ N 13° 57’ E
About 5 km long and 2 km wide valley on the southern side of Systemafjellet, Christensenfjella and Ovigstadfjellet, 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

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 Fonndalen 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- and 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, Werenskiold 1920.

Orvinfjellet 77° 15’ N 14° 20’ E
Mountain, 796 m, northeast of Torellbreen, east of Orvindalen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Orvins Dal, see Orvinfjellet.

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.

Oskareya 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.

Oskeladdenn 79° 34.3’ N 14° 07.0’ E
Seven km long and 4.5 km wide mountain between Woodfjorden and Junkerdalen, northwest in André Land. Oskeladdenn is a figure in Norwegian fairy-tales. Helle 1988.

Oskeladdenn 78° 42’ N 13° 02’ E

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.

Oosoddenn 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 Scotafjellet and Conquerorfjellet, southwards to the southwestern part of Ultesfjøya 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 Scotafjellet 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. Hageland 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. Johannesen 1890.

Ost Spitsbergen, see Edgeøya.

Osten 74° 25.2' N 19° 13.5' E
Limestone rock at the crest above Vesalstranda, between Urd and Verände in Miseryfjella, at the eastern corner of Bjørnøya. O. = the cheese, owing to the yellow top of the mountain. Merk 1984.

Osten 78° 59' N 15° 20' E
Mountain on the western side of the uppermost part of Unisversitetsbreen, 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 Berrflota 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 departamento 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. Gaulbg., Büdel; Ostensacken B., Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

Osterwyk off Wyde Bay, see Woodfjorden.

Ostfjorden, see Austfjorden.

Ost-Gletscher, see Recherchebreen.

Ostra Brama, see Ostra Bramatoppen.

**Ostra Bramatoppen** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E
Peak, 1033 m, in Pilсудskifjella, 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.

Ostrogradskijfjella, see Ostrogradskijfjella.

**Ostrogradskijfjella** 77° 00.8' N 16° 50' E
Mountain area between Hornbreen in the northwest, Svalisbreen in the southwest, Tatjanapasset 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. Mt Ostrogradsky, Wossiliw 1925, Ostrogradskifjella.

Ostrof Alekseevskij, see Edgeøya.

Ostop Belyj, see Kvítica.

Ostop Nadeždy, see Hopen.

Ostop Velikago Knjaza Konstantina, see Sørkappøya.

Ostop Norvežkie, see Norskøyane.

Ostop Anzer, see Gàseyane.

Ostopove mrtvého mužic, see Likholmen.


Ostwyck ofte Wyde Bay, see Wijdefjorden.

Ostöerne, see Frostøyane.

Osvatnet 74° 27' N 19° 10' E
Small lake in the eastern part of Bjørnøya. O. = the outlet of a river from a lake. Hoel 1925.

Oswald Quarter, 77° 50' N 14° 30' E. Mountains east of Grønfjordalen. Not a geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

Oswaldsfjellet 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 Förrberg, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a, Nathorst 1910.

Oswalds Förrberg, see Oswaldsfjellet.

Oterholm, see Ytterholmene.

**Ottilie Gruve 1 and 2, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E.** Former mines in the coal-field at Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden. After Ottilie Knutsen, née Andersen, b. 1864; married 1891 to Michael Ju­lieus 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.

Ottilie Mine. See Ottilie Gruve 1 and 2. Hoel (1925) p. 31. Otter I., see Von Otterøya.

Otterøya, see Von Otterøya.

**Otto Pettersonsfjellet** 77° 32.8' N 16° 14.5' E
About 7 km long mountain with the heights 727, 907, 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 Petterson’s berg, Hamberg 1905.

Otto Pettersons berg, see Otto Pettersonsfjellet.

**Ottobreken** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E
Small glacier southeast of Mushamna on the eastern shore of Woodfjorden, Andree 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.

**Ottotoppen** 78° 38.7’ N 12° 36.5’ E
Mountain, 660 m high, partly snow covered nunatak in the uppermost part of Dahlbreen, west in Oscar II Land. After Otto Løvenskiold, prime minister, who contributed to Isachsen’s Spitsbergen expeditions of 1909-10, which mapped and named the glacier. Set Otto, Isachsen 1915.

_Ou Grenland_, 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 Eyeland_, see Karl XII-øya.
_Outger Reps I.,_ see Karl XII-øya.
_O-va Karla_, see Kong Karls Land.
_Ovala Iskalotten_, see Langgrundisen.

**Ove Dahlfjellet** 79° 00’ N 15° 00’ E

**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. _Svalbard_ (1934) p. 102.

P Tinney. North of Hamburgbukta, cannot be identified. Lamont 1861.

P Wellcome, see Velkomstpynten.
P. Akhmatov, see Achmatovskarett.
P. Andersson, see Anderssonbukta.
P. Charles Iland, see Prins Karls Forland.
P. Fridriksman, see Fridrichsmanskaret.
P. Look out, see Sørkapp.
P. Medvéji, see Bjørnsskaret.
P. Monier, see Sørkapp.
P. Noskov, see Noskovskaret.
P. Oereill, 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 haore baies, sees Kobbefjorden.

Pachtusovfjellet 78° 40' N 18° 30' E

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

Pagetbreen 79° 05' N 16° 20' E

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 Paierbreen.
Paierl Gletscher, see Paierbreen.

Paierbreen 77° 00' N 15° 40' E

Pakalanuten, 77° 05' N 15° 34.5' E. Small nunatak in Hansbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Palander Gl., see Palanderbreen.
Palander Valley, see Palanderdalen.

Palanderbreen 79° 30' N 20° 30' E
Small glacier south of the inner part of Palanderbukta, André 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

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° 30.0' N 14° 40' E
Mountain with the heights 725, 653 and 629 m, between Camberlnidalen 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

Palander’s berg, see Palanderfjellet.

Palanderoya 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

**Palasset** 78° 50’ N 13° 30’ E
1097 m high mountain between Holmstrømbreen 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 Selbstrom*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Palatiumfjøya** 78° 44.6’ N 14° 20.5’ E

**Paleontologfjella** 79° 10’ N 15° 00’ E

*Paleontologfjella*, 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

**Palibinranten** 78° 08.4’ N 21° 02.0’ E

**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.

**Pallbuksa** 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 Tornebohmfjellet, 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 Törnebohjella, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Palmebui, 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

**Papagaian Hook, see Lundeheuken.**

**Papagaays hoek, see Lundeheuken.**

**Papegays Hoek, see Lundeheuken.**

**Papegojeneset** 79° 47.5’ N 17° 53.5’ E
Point on the western side of Hinlopenstretet, 3 km south of Lundeheuken, 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.

**Pappejage hoek, see Lundeheuken.**

*Par les holandois apelle Robesbaies, see Kobbeijorden.**

**Paradisbreen** 79° 40’ N 12° 30’ E

**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

**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.
Lagoons on Basisodd, 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 between Phippsfjellet and Phippskals 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 Luutwidge (1774) p. 36; Parnassus, Bruce 1908, Isachsen 1915.

Parnassus, see Parnasset. Parrot Hook, see Lundehuken. Parry Pl., see Parryflaket. Parry Platán, see Parryflaket.

**Parryfiellet** 80° 10' N 18° 00' E

**Parryflaket** 80° 24.0' N 17° 30.0' E

Parnyn saari, see Parryøya. Parry's Quartz-Rock, see Parryflaket.

**Parryvarden** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E

**Parryøya** 79° 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 Expedition1899-1902 is situated at 373 m. The island was visited by Torell and Nordenskiold on July 29, 1861, and the following day Torell ascended the highest peak of the island. Latitude determination was done by V. Carlheim-Gylenåsöö at the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition on July 17, 1898. Topographical observations done by Rubin 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 Midderrhukken. Partnach, see Veitdalén. Passberg, see Passfjellet. Passdalén, see Passfjellet. Pasfjeld, see Passfjellet. Pass Dalen, 78° N 17° 30' E. Pass Wassiliyevský, see Vasil’evskiy. Pass. Serghievs’ky, see Seregievskijpasset. Passage Iglin, see Russbreen.

**Passbreen** 78° 01.5' N 17° 59' E
6.5 km long glacier between Kjellbergetfjellet and Bjørneskelten, 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.

**Passdalén** 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). Passdalén, Holmsen 1911 a; Pastaf, Holmsen 1910.

Passe Bolter, see Gangskaret. Passe de la Tente, see Teltpasset. Passe du Prince, see Prinsøpasset. Passe du Roi, see Kongsvegen. Passe du Sud, see Sørgattet.

**Passet** 78° 51' N 28° 05' E

**Passfjellbreen** 78° 00.8' N 15° 00.0' E
Glacier on the northern side of Passfjellet and Bjørnsonfjellet, between Hollemdalåsen 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, Passdalén, 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). Passberg, Holmsen 1910; Pasfjeld, Holmsen 1911 a.

**Passhattén** 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).

**Passhytta** 78° 50' N 17° 20' E

**Passhytten** 78° 10' N 16° 40' E
Hut in Barentskardet between Adventdalen and Eskerdalen,

**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

**Passnuten**  77° 15' N 15° 20' E
Nunatak. 883 m, situated between Svinegpasset and Snakietpasset, 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 Nordsysselbreen and Bakaninbreen, west in Heer Land. After Brepasset. Arnesen 1981.

**Pastal, see Passdalai.**

**Paterson & Speirs' Lagoons, see Patersonlagunene.**

**Paterson & Speirs' Lagoons, see Speirslagunene.**

**Patersonlagunene, 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; Patersonlagunene, De Geer 1912.

**Patiencestranden, 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, Serkaksia, 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 Kjelsergeto Rindersbukta on the divide between Nathorst Land and Heer Land. After Paula, née Baronean 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. Svalbardkommissar (1927) map 25. Glaciers Sergievsky, Wassiliew 1925; Lednik Mihailis, Samoilovic (1913 b) p. 15; Paula Gletscher, Barry 1894 p, Kjellström 1901; Paula-jäätiikko, Saraste 1925 b. Paula-jäätiikko, 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 Vittenburgfjellet, separating the mountain area in a northern and a southern part, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Paul Vittenburg. Orvin 1964.

**Paullytoppen, 77° 01.8' N 15° 19' E. Peak north in Torbjørnsenfjellet. Polen 1.25 000, 1987.**

**Paulsputtane**  74° 26' N 18° 51' E

**Pax G1., 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 G1., De Geer 1913.

**Paxbreen**  78° 02.4' N 14° 41.0' E

**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 moy 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 Rotbeken 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.

**Pedasenko, 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 Pedašen kobreen.**

**Peder Kok Bg., see Peder Kokfjellet.**

**Peder Kok Fjell, see Peder Kokfjellet.**

**Peder Kokfjellet, see Peder Kokfjellet.**
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 (kok) on board the ship of the Svalbard expeditions 1911, 1916 and 1917. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Buggefj, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Peder Kok Bg., German chart 155; Peder Kok fjell, Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25; Peder Kok fj., 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). Neilsen glacier, Garwood (1899) pl. 42.

Peer Gynt Fimkuppe, see Per Gynt slottet.
Peer Gyntdomen, see Per Gynt slottet.

Peirsonhamna 78° 50' N 12° 00' E Small bay at London in Blomstrandhalvøya, Kongsfjorden, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg 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.

Pellarberget, see Hunnberget.
Pellarberget, see Pilarberget.
Pellarberget, see Hampus fjellet.
Petitfjellet, see Gneis fjellet.
Pemmican Pt, see Pemmikanpynnten.
Pemmikanpynnten 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 for 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. Penck's glacier, Hamberg 1905.

Penckbreen, see Bjørlykkebreen.
Penckbrænen, see Bjørlykkebreen.
Penck's glacier, see Penckbreen.

Pencktoppen 79° 30' N 11° 00' E Mountain, 896 m, east of the head of Magdalene fjorden, 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. Penk-Gipfel, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 36; Spänglerspitze, Untersteiner 1932.


Peninsula delle Renne, see Reinsdyrfjøya.
Peninsula delle Tombe, see Gravneset.
Peninsula di Friesland, see Ny-Friesland.
Peninsula di Hoel, see Hoelhalvøya.
Peninsula di Re Oscar, see Prins Oscars Land.
Penk-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 Gynt slottet 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. Bøidel. Peer Gynt Fimkuppe, Bøidel; Peer Gynt domen.

Perdalen 78° 34.5' N 15° 57' E Small, tributary valley from north to Skansdalen, between Gynntfjøya 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.
Pereiskopet, see Casimir-Perierkammen.
Perkunhuken, 76° 58.4' N 15° 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).


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

Perriertoppen 79° 05' N 16° 40' E

Persberger 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.
Perseseibreen, see Perseseibreen.

Perseibreen 77° 30' N 17° 30' E
Glacier west of Storfjorden, northeast in Torell Land. After the ship “Persé”, used by the Russian expedition to Spitsbergen in 1924. Gl. Persey, Obrutschew 1927; Perseseibreen.

Perseusissen 78° 59.7' N 18° 09.5' E

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, 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.

Persisvatnlan 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 Lyngaa, b. 1939, son of Reidar Lyngaa, see Lyngaa steiniane. Perskjeret, 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.

Persskjeret, 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.

Pescheleya 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 Selvägen.

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 Forlandsundet, 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; Peter 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 Ginevrabotnen, northeasternmost in Sabine Land. After Dr. August Petermann, 1822-78, German geographer, founder of Petermann’s Geographische Mitteilungen, Gotha. Promotor of German polar exploration.

Peternsbyr 78° 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.

Petternsbyuht, see Petersbukta.

Petersbreen 76° 57.5’ N 16° 10’ E

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.
Pettet Baie Rouge, see Vesle Raudfjorden.
Pettet Montagne, see Vesle Raudfjorden.
Pettet Montagne, see Prins Heinrichfjella.

Petrellskaret 78° 31.1’ N 13° 25.5’ E

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.
Pettersen Gletscher, see Pettersenbreen.

Pettersenbreen 77° 20’ N 23° 30’ E
Glacier in the southeastern part of Edgeoya. 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 Petuniaaskaret.

Petuniabukta 78° 40’ N 16° 30’ E
The northwestern branch of Billefjord, Dickson Land. After S/S “Petunia”, ship of the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate in 1919 of which Mathiesen was a member. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Petunia Bay, Mathieson 1920.

Petuniaaskaret 78° 32.7’ N 11° 07.5’ E
Mountain pass between Thomsonfjella and Conquerofjellet 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, Tyrell 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

Philippbreen 78° 30’ N 17° 30’ E
Glacier about 10 km east of the head of Tempelfjorden, between von Postbreen, Bogebreen, Potpeschniggbreen and Filchnerfonna, northwest in Sæbøe Land. After Hans Philipp, b. 1878, German geologist, professor at the University of Cologne, member of the Filchner expedition to Spitsbergen in 1910. Philipp Gletscher, Filchner 1914.

Philippi Gl., see Philippbreen.

Philippbreen 77° 43’ N 21° 50’ E

Philipp Gletscher, see Philippbreen.
Philipp I., see Cummingøya.
Philipp ø, see Phippsøya.

Phippsakska 78° 37.9’ N 11° 01.5’ E
About 860 m high mountain on the eastern side of Phippsfjellet, between Brotbreen and Isveggen in Sære Buchanansen, 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 Mathiessen, 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. See also Cummingøya, Nelsonøya and Waldenøya.

Phoebefjellet 78° 55' N 17° 20' E
The third nunatak north of Saturnfjellet, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Phoebe, the satellite of Saturn. Hartland 1952.

Phylitine Knoll, see Fyllitknauenen.
Plan 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 Snøtoppen.
Pic du Signal, see Signalpiggen.
Pic Fourchu, see Tøvihyrningen.
Pic Grimaldi, see Grimalditoppen.
Pic Milne-Edwards, see Milne Edwardsfjellet.
Pic Montsouri, 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 Svarthvigen, see Svarthvigen.
Pic X. Marmier, see Marmierfjellet.
Picco Nobile, see Nobilefjellet.
Pierre remarquable, see Merkesteinen.
Pieter Winters bay, see Selvågen.
Pieter Winters Baaytje, see Peter Winterbukta.
Piggefjellet, 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 Åkerhjelm, on the southern central part of Kongsgøya, Kong Karls Land. After Arnold Pike, who visited Spitsbergen in his ship S/S “Victoria”, with skipper Nilsen, 1896 and 1897. 
Pikes Bay, see Pikes Bay.
Pikes Bay, see Virgohamna.
Pikes 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 Victoriansuka). 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. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26. Pilarberget, Nathorst (1910) p. 376.

Pilgrimvatn 80° 21' N 18° 18' E

Pillewizerfjellet, 76° 57.5' N 16° 01' E. Peak north in Cebysevfjellet. 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 Walÿ Hetmanskiejfellet 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 Walÿ Hetmanskiejfellet. The names are symbols of the largest Polish cities: Warsaw, Wilno, Krakow and Lwow. Göry Pilsudskiego, Siedlecki (1935) p. 186; Pilsudski-Mountains, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

Pilsudski-Mountains, see Pilsudskifjella.

Pilen 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 nisser. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Pilen 79° 34.8' N 19° 18.8' E
The northernmost of Fosteroysøane in Hlinoprenstretet. Lytsjold.

Pincher Peak, see Maria Theresiatoppen.
Pilngoflya, 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 Whitsun peak. Whitsun is here commemorated together with Christmas and Easter. See also Påsketoppen and Julhøgda. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
Piriepynen 78° 31.0′ N 13° 04.5′ E

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, southwesternmost 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. After Pistra. Norwegian Polar Institute 1981.

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.

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 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, northermost 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 Polahauen and Barryneset. Cap Pitner, Barry 1894 i.

Pjafjellet 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).

Pjafjellet 77° 15′ N 15° 00′ E
Nunatak, 687 m, on the southern side of Hægstebreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the small and shabby person. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Pjuskisen 77° 15′ N 15° 00′ E
Ice between Pjusken, Svinegga, Tusfjellet 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 Hornflya.
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 Dietzel, see Diesetsletta.
Plaine du Café, see Kafføyra.
Plaine du Foreland, see Forlandsletta.
Plaine Lomonossov, see Lomonosovfonna.
Plaine Mendeléev, see Mendeevbreven.
Plaine Radde, see Raddesletta.
Plaine Sars Øya, see Sarsøyra.
Plaine Traquair, see Traquairstranda.
Plaine Æolus, see Eolussletta.

Plananeset 79° 47.2′ N 11° 56.0′ E

Planici B., see Planciusbukta.
Planicii B., see Planciusbukta.
Planicius B., see Planciusbukta.
Planicius Bay, see Planciusbukta.
Planicius Valley, see Planciusdalen.

Planiciusbukta 80° 10′ N 21° 20′ E
Small fiord, 8 km long, on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch theologian and geographer Petrus Planicius, 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 voyages. 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. Planici B., British chart 2751; Planicii B., Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Planicius B., Glen 1937; Planicius Bay, De Geer 1923 a.

Planiciusdalen 80° 10′ N 21° 40′ E
Valley from the head of Planiciusbukta to Rijpfjorden, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch theologian and geographer Petrus Planicius, who died in 1622. See also Planiciusbukta. Planicius 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 Ludwig Planck, 1858-1947, professor of physics, Münich 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.
Planebreen 79° 00' N 17° 00' E
Small glacier between Merkurfjellet and Marsfjellet, southwest in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

Planefjella 79° 00' N 17° 00' E

Plankekhi., 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 Ruklestrandra, 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 Plankehi., Isachsen 1915; Plankehi., Isachsen 1912 b; Plankholman, 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.

Plante Ravine, see Plantskøyta.

Plantecløfta 78° 39.8' N 16° 07' E

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.

Plaskowyź Amundsena, see Amundsenisen.
Plat Point, see Negerpynten.
Plateau Gallopin, see Gallopingrunnen.
Plateau Holtedahl, see Holtedahlfonna.
Plateau Isachsen, see Isachsenfonna.
Plateau Løvenskiold, see Løvenskioldfonna.
Plateau Staxrud, see Staxrudfonna.
Plateau Zeipel, see Zeipeljellet.
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 Rijp Peninsula, Glen (1937) p. 301.

Plato Edlund, 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.

Plobreen 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).

Plobreen 78° 00' N 16° 00' E

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 Vitkovskijbreen in the central western part of Sørkapp Land. P. = the plough. Svalbard MS-map 1919, Lyngen 1924. Mt Sokolov, Wassliiiew 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 point north in Plogen, between Bungebreen and Vitkovskijbreen, 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

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).

Ploutusbergen, see Rotjesfjellet. Plough Glacier, see Plobreen.

Pluggane 78° 16.1' N 18° 38.5' E

Plura 77° 42.5' N 21° 27.5' E
About 20 km long river from Philippibreen, through Plurdalen and Grunlinesletta to Storfjorden, on the southwestern part of Edgeoya. After Plura in Nordland, Norway. Orvin 1964.

Plurdalen 77° 41.5' N 21° 24.5' E
Valley between Burmeisterfjellet and Digerfonna west on Edgeoya. Jungferntal, Büdel.

Pluto 77° 53.7' N 15° 39.5' E
Hut on the ridge between Drygslletta 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. Engelskjan, Kramer and Schwietzer (1972) p. 192.

Plutofjellet 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.
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. After professor Henri Poincare, 1854-1912, French mathematician. Mt Deception, Odell 1923, Mt Poincaré, De Geer 1923 a; Poincaré, Carlheim-Gyllenskold (1900) p. 239.

**Poincarétoppen** 79° 10’ N 17° 00’ E
Mountain peak, 1677 m, between Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden and Vaigatbogen in Hinlopenstretet, south in Ny-Friesland. After professor Henri Poincare, 1854-1912, French mathematician. Mt Deception, Odell 1923, Mt Poincaré, De Geer 1923 a; Poincaré, Carlheim-Gyllenskold (1900) p. 239.

**Poincéedden**, Poincéedden (see Poincarétoppen.**

Polahaugen 77° 33.4’ N 15° 01.5’ E
One km long hill inside Kapp Madrid at Ahlstranshalvøya, northermost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the town of Pola on the Adriatic. Pola Hügel, Barry 1894 i, Hamberg 1905.

**Polakkfjellet** 77° 10’ N 16° 00’ E

**Polakkfjellet**, Poccodden, see Pocock Point.

**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 polarna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166.

**Polakskaret** 76° 56.0’ N 16° 23.5’ E

**Polarisbreen** 79° 10’ N 18° 30’ E

**Polarklubben** 80° 16.8’ N 24° 01’ E
Mountain forming a small peninsula between Sætherbukta and Godfryebukta east of Duvefjorden, northwest in Orvin Land on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Norsk Polarklubb (Norwegian Polar club).

**Polarmåkeodden**, Måkeodden (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

**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. Nordenskiold 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. Nordenskiold 1875. Mossei-Bai-Haus, Gudiger (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,

**Polhemhagdene**  79° 55' N 16° 00' E

**Polhøgda**  79° 53 ' N 16° 04' E
Small island near the Swedish station Polhem at Mosselbukta, northwest in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Georg Bjernes.

**Polhagda**  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

**Polska Stacja Polarna**  77° 00.0' N 15° 33.5' E

**Poluostrov Brodzer**, see Brøggerhalvøya.

**Pommer-Platte**, see Reinsdyrflya.

**Pommierryggen**  79° 05' N 17° 20' E

**Pomorsteinane**  76° 53.3' N 15° 30.0' E
Group of rocks outside Palffyodden, 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.

**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 Goésbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. P. = the gate glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Porfyrknausen**  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 1951: Inferno, Gradmåningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 9: Inferno Bay, De Geer 1916; **Poninski Grund**, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Poole Pt**, see Poolepynten.

**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.

**Pooppy Bay**, see Trygghamna.

**Pormestarin parti**, see Borgmesterporten.

**Port de houillère**, see Kolhamna.

**Port de la Sureté**, see Trygghamna.

**Port de Salut**, see Trygghamna.

**Port du Nord**, see Engelskbufta.

**Port du St. Jean**, see Sørhamna.

**Port du Sud**, see Sørhamna.

**Port Froid**, see Kaldbufta.

**Port Harwig**, see Herwighamna.

**Port Houillier**, see Kolhamna.

**Port luis ou Refuge francois**, see Hamburgbukta.

**Port Møller**, see Møllerhamna.

**Port Nick**, see Trygghamna.

**Port Peirson**, see Peirsonhamna.

**Port Pierson**, see Peirsonhamna.

**Port Signe**, see Signehamna.


**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 1951: Inferno, Gradmåningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 9: Inferno Bay, De Geer 1916; **Poninski Grund**, Bock and Poninski 1908.
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, Guisssez 1904.

Portion Poynt, see Midterhukken.
Portnick, see Tryghamnna.
Porto Bello. The outer coast, north of Kongsfjorden, cannot be identified. Dudley 1636.
Porto chiamato Sicuro, see Tryghamnna.
Porto de 'Danesi, see Kobbebuuka.
Porto de gli Amburghesi, see Hamburgbuka.
Porto de gli Orsi, see Sorfjorden.
Porto de g'Inglesi, see English Bay.
Porto de Grouen, see Grenfjorden.
Porto della Maddalena, see Magdelenefjorden.
Porto della meza Luna, see Breibogen.
Porto delle Conchiglie, see Mosselbuka.
Porto detto il Waigaz, see Hinlopenstretet.
Porto detto l'Amato, see Liefdefjorden.
Porto di Schoom, see Recherchefjorden.
Poselek Konstantinnovsky, see Konstantinovka.

Posseneset  80° 42.0' N 21° 17.5' E
Cape formed by the northern point of Brathovden on the northeastern corner of Martensøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordauflandet. After Count Arvid Rutger Fredriksson Posse, 1820-1901, Swedish politician. Cap Posse, Nordensiöld 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, Dansøyva, 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  79° 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.

Pt. Albert pk, see Fyrfst Alberts Topp.
Pt. Charles Forel., see Prins Karls Forland.
Pt. Charles Foreland, see Prins Karls Forland.
Pt. Charles Foreland-saari, see Prins Karls Forland.
Pt. Wilhelm BERGE, see Wilhelmberget.
Pt. William Mts, see Wilhelmberget.

Prekestolen  77° 05' N 17° 00' E
625 m high crag in the southeasternmost part of Storlyngen, southeasternmost in Torell Land. P. = the pulpit. Orvin 1955.

Première Pointe, see Sørkapp.
Preservation Harbour, see Tryghamnna.

Presidentbreen  79° 13.2' N 12° 19.5' E

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 Buchananhalvøya.
Presqu'île de Pierre, see Storstainhalvøya.
Presqu'île de Tombeaux, see Grøneneset.
Presqu'île des Rennes, see Reindsyrfjøya.
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 Storstainhalvøya.

Pretender  78° 50' N 13° 00' E

Pretender Pass, see Pretenderskaret.
Pretenderskaret, 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; Pretenderskaret.

Pricepynten  78° 17.0' N 12° 06.0' E
Point forming the northern limit of Sandbukta, on the eastern coast of Austfjøya 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 Austfjøya, 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.


Primatesfjella 79° 40' N 12° 30' E Mountain about 8 km east of the inner part of Raudfjorden, comprising Homofjellet, northermost 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 Land, see Prins Karls Forland.
Princess 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 454 m, Prinsesseryggen 454 and 510 m, Bøksen 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. Poe Heinrich, Isachsen 1915; Ito Princippe 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 km². After Charles I, 1600-49, Prince of Wales 1616. Svalbardkommissær (1927) part 1 p. 15, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Carls-øen, Hermoder (1824) p. 314; Black Pointe Is, Poole (1610) p. 7, De Bas (1877) p. 5; Charles Foreland, Scoresby 1820 b; Charles I, Scoresby 1820 b; Charlie's Island, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; Das Voorland, Pagès 1786; Forland, Mullers (1839) p. 43; Forlandet, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; Forlandsaten, Pettersen 1864; Het Voorland, Gleys and Rep 1710; I. Caroli, Hasius 1739, Lowitz 1746; I. Charles, Hondius 1636; Isle de Kijn, Gerrits (1613) p. 13; Isle de Vorland avant Terre, Pagès 1784; Isla de Vorland, Pagés (1782) p. 139; Isola de Kijn, Dudley 1636; Isola del Principo 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 Il, 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; Prince Karl-Vorland, German chart 155; Prinz-Charles-Vorgebirge, Amundsen (1925 b) p. 211; Promontoire du Prince Charles, French chart 5375; Promontorio, Martens (1860) p. 33; Zembla Karola Karla, Mihallow 1952; Żmijie Księcia Karola, Zagrajski and Zawadzki (1935) p. 51; Spitsbergen Voorland, Jansen (1865) p. 169; t' Lang Eylandt, Blaeu 1662; t' Lang I, Schenk 1700; t' Langh Eiilandt, Vingboons 1655 b; t' voor landt, Carolus 1614; t' Vorlandt, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651; t' vorrault, Middelhoven 1634; Vorlandt, Martens 1675.

Prins Oscars Land 80° 07' N 22° 40' E Peninsula limited in the west by Rijpfjorden, through Rijdpaljen, across Helvetesflya to Winsnesbreen, eastwards on the lower part of Austfonna, following the lower part of Austfonna to a line northwards across Fonndalen, through Innvikdalen, Innvika, Förtherbyfjorden and Duvelfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Prince Oscar, later King Oscar II of Norway and Sweden 1872-1905. Nordenskiöld 1893. Península de Re Oscar, Albertini (1929) p. 97; Rips Pena, Glen 1937; Rips 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.

Prinsenpasset 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 Indrebøreen, south in Heer Land. After Princess Ol'ga, wife of Igor, the Prince of Kiev. Winsnes 1886.

Prinsesse Alicefjellet 79° 40’ N 12° 00’ E Mountain, 271 m, on the eastern coast of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northermost 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, Guissé 1904; Princesse Alicefjellet, Guissé 1904.

Prinsessebreen 77° 02.0' N 15° 50.0' E Small glacier on the western slope of Sofiekammen between Prinsesseetoppen 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).


Prinsetoppen 79° 30’ N 14° 00’ E Mountain peak, 701 m, northwest in Oskeladden, on the southern side of Jakobsenbukta, west on Moseishealvøya, northermost 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. Prinzekopf, Bock and Poninski 1908.
Prinz Elias Pick, see Fuglepyntfjellet.
Prinz Karl-Vorland, see Prins Karls Forland.
Prinz Olaf-B, see Kronprins Olavsfjell.
Prinz-Carl-Vorgebirge, see Prins Karls Forland.
Prinzkopf, see Prinsstopen.
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**

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.

**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 Holmboeoddøen and Ækallneset, the southeastern part of Basissletta, Ny-Friesland. P. = the cross section shore. Henningsmoen 1971.

**Prohod Vasilieva**, see Aleksandrbreen.

**Promontorio du Prince Charles**, see Prins Karls Forland.

**Promontoire Suedois**, see Svenskøya.

**Promontorio**, see Prins Karls Forland.

**Prøppen**

76° 58.3' N 21° 56.5' E

**Proppen**

79° 24' N 11° 13' E
Small nunatak uppermost in Fjerdebreen, Albert I Land. P. = the plug.

**Prospbreen**

78° 00' N 16° 43' E

**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

**Prospektryggen**

78° 10.2' N 18° 06.5' E

**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 Trygghamma 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 Trygghamma, 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. Pruvoost had during a long period connections with Cambridge, UK. Harland 1952.

**Pruzlec K.**, see Kosibapasset.

**Przelecza Dobrego Poczatku**, see Godthåppasset.

**Przelecz Bergskaret**, see Bergskaret.

**Przybyllok-Berg**, see Brzyblylokfjellet.
Przybylofkjellet 78° 20' N 17° 30' E
Mountain south of von Postbreen east of Tempelfjorden, Sabine Land. After Dr. Erich H. G. Przybylof, 1880-1954, German astronomer and managing director of the Observatory at Königshof, he participated as a geodesist and astronomer in Filchner's Spitsbergen expedition 1910, and accompanied Filchner to the Antarctic in 1911-13. Przybylof-Berg, Filchner 1914.

Pt Ullik, see Wilczekodden.
Pt Andenes, see Andeneset.
Pt Angus, see Andeneset.
Pt Charmichael, see McViteypnten.
Pt Charmichael, see Carmichaelpynten.
Pt Crioceras, see Criocerasaksia.
Pt des Oies, see Gåshamna.
Pt du Charbon, see Kolhammer.
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 Velegenhuken.
Pt Vert, see Grefnørkodon.
Ptarmigan Hill, see Skarvryphasgoda.
Pte Baleine, see Kvalhoven.
Pte Baleine, see Kvalpynten.
Pte Black, see Gibsonpynten.
Pte Bourée, see Bouréneset.
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’Écueil, see Langgrunnfjorden.
Pte de l’Hirondelle, see Hirondellepynten.
Pte des Aucelles, see Aucellatoppen.
Pte des Rennes, see Reinfjorden.
Pte Dr. Regnard, see Regnardneset.
Pte du Chien de mer, see Selpynten.
Pte Escarpée, see Brathukken.
Pte Fanciulli, see Fanciullpynten.
Pte fridtfjov, see Frådtføjneset.
Pte Gunnar, see Gunnarpymnten.
Pte Hofer, see Sulfolkpynten.
Pte J. Murray, see Murrapymnten.
Pte Knotty, see Knatoddon.
Pte Larvik, see Larvikpynten.
Pte Lookout, see Utkikpynten.
Pte Nils, see Nispymnten.
Pte Noire, see Nordkapp.
Pte Noire, see Salpynten.
Pte Nord, see Kapp Rubin.
Pte Pouce, see Tumlingodden.
Pte Ronde, see Rundodden.
Pte Smeerenbourg, see Knatatoddon.
Pte Sud, see Bjønarpymnten.
Pte Thoulet, see Kapp Thoulet.
Pte Welcome, see Velkomstpynten.
Pte Wigdehl, see Wigdehlpynten.
Pte Wilfikomen, see Velkomstpynten.
Pte Wilczek, see Ahlstrandodden.

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.

Puddingen, see Hëgsoynya.
Puddingen 79° 40' N 12° 00' E
Mountain peak east of Raudfjorden, just south of Richardvatnet, Biscayaryalvoya, 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, Pukkelryggen 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.
Pukkelryggen 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).
Pukksteinen 79° 25.8' N 11° 23.5' E
Pulkovobreen 76° 53.5' N 16° 48' E
Glacier northernmost in Vasilievbreen between Fredkollen, Pulkovfjella and Øyudenuten 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 Vasilievbreen, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After the Russian Astronomical Observatory of Pulkovo, where A. S. Vasiliev was astronomer. Mt de Poulkovo, Wassilew 1925; Pulkovskaja Vozvyssenost, Černyšev (1901) p. 275; Pulkovskiy gory, Vasiliev (1915) p. 23.
Pulkovskaja Vozvyssenost, 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

Punt Monier, see Suffolkpynten.
Punta Bluff, see Bluffoden.
Punta degli Olandesi, see Hollendarneset.

Purchasneset 80° 20' N 18° 00' E
Northernmost headland ofLågøya 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. Cartheim-Gyllensköld, De Geer 1923 a; Point Purchas, Seller 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.

Purchasneset 78° 33' N 12° 02' E
About 3 km long submarine ridge 3.5 km west of the northern point ofHermansenøya, 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.

Purpurthalbach, see Pücklerhamna.

Pücker Hafen, see Pücklerhamna.

Pückerhamna 79° 10' N 21° 00' E

Pyefjellet 78° 31' N 17° 03' E
975 m high mountain between Gipsdalens, 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 Gipsdalens. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Pyntberget, see Kinnberget.

Pyntbreen 79° 32.7' N 18° 29.9' E
The lower part of Odinjøkulen from Alkefjellet to Tellmepynten, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland.

Pyntlaguna 78° 26.6' N 11° 53.0' E

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. MtPyramidal, Wassiliev 1925; Pic Couronné, Bienaimé 1894 e.

Pyramiden 78° 40' N 16° 00' E
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing (Carboniferous system) district, just south of the mountain Pyramiden, Dickson Land. After the mountain Pyramiden. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 23. Pyramidbergsfältet, Andersson (1917) p. 18; Pyramide- vuori, 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

Pyttholmen 77° 05' N 15° 00' E

Pythuken 77° 06.2' N 15° 03.5' E

Pyttodden 77° 26.0' N 13° 58.5' E
Point with a lakelet on the southern side of Hammbukta, northernmost on Fløysletta in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Pyttssiget 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 Rjøpbreien, 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 Pöschel, 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 Bairdijellet. Mt Posche, Wassiliew 1925, British chart 2751; Pösch B., Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

Pål Neven, see Pålbreen.

Pålbreen 77° 59.2' N 16° 59' E
Glacier from Høglakot to Pålsjöbreen southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Pål Neven, De Geer 1919 a.

Pålsjöbreen 77° 59.3' N 17° 03' E

Pålsjöbreen 77° 59.3' N 17° 03' E

Pålsjö Gl., see Pålsjöbreen.
Ouade Hk., see Kvadehuken.
Ouade hoek, see Hakluythovden.
Ouade hoek, see Kvadehuken.
Ouade Hook, see Kvadehuken.
Ouade of Duyvels hoek, see Hakluythovden.
Ouadehoek button, 78° 50' N 11° E. Northwestern peak of Kjær­fjellet, 589 m. Isachsen (1908) p. 250.
Ouadehoekknappen, 78° 50' N 11° E. Northwestern peak of Kjær­fjellet, 589 m. Isachsen (1908) p. 250.
Queens, see Dronningfjella.
Queen's Palace, see Palasset.
Queen's Palace, see Dronningfjella.
Quest Channel, see Questrenna.
Queens, see Dronningfjella.
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 Qvigstadfjellet.
Quade hook, see Kvadehuken.
Qval de huk, see Kvadehuken.
Qvale l., see Qvaleøya.

Qvaleøya 78° 50' N 21° 00' E

Qvarnströmbreen 78° 40' N 14° 00' E
Glacier along the northern side of Palatumfjellet 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.

Qvigstadfjellet 77° 57.3' N 14° 0.40' E
770 m high mountain on the southern side of Aldegondabreen, between Orustdalen and Vestre Grenfjordbreen, 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, Qvigstad Fjell, Isachsen 1912 c.
Wide valley in land from Diskobukta in the western part of Edgeøya, cannot be identified. Dudley 1646.

**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 Nick's Coue**. Bay east of Trygghamna, cannot be identified. Dudley 1646.

**R. du havre**, see Recherchefjorden.

**R. Gerrit**, see Gerritfjorden.

**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.

**Rabotv., 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 Glacier**, De Geer 1913.

**Rabotfjellet**, see Botnehaugen.

**Rabotlaguna** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E

**Rabotryggen** 79° 45.4' N 12° 26.0' E

**Rabot's glacier**, see Midterhukbreen.

**Rabotvatnet**, see Nedre Rabotvatnet.

**Radde Thal**, see Raddedalen.

**Raddedalen** 77° 50' N 21° 30' E

**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

**Raffeluddene**. Must be some points along the shore of Tempelfjorden, perhaps Kapp Schoutz 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 Hellefjonna 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

**Ragnar Glacier**, see Ragnarbreen.

**Ragnar Glacier**, 78° 40' N 16° 30' E

**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.


**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 Jamtlandryggen, 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 Rjipfjorden, 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, Svalbardkommissæren (1927) map 25.

Rakkardalen 77° 47.8’ N 21° 21.5’ E

Rakkerdalen, see Rakkardalen.

Rakpasset 79° 36.7’ N 11° 53.5’ E
Pass between Tjukktarmen and Rakkben, 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. Lytskjold 1996.


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).

Raakstorda, see Râlstorda.

Ramsayfjellet 78° 50’ N 16° 30’ E

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 Vasi’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 Vasi’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.

Randvikoden 78° 04.3’ N 13° 41.5’ E

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

Rantebreen 79° 02.5’ N 12° 24.5’ E

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.

Ranunkeoya 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 ø, Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 81.
Raskløfta, see Rasklufta.

Raspa 79° 14' N 12° 37' E
Notched mountain ridge west of the northern end of Isachsenfonna, Haakon VII Land. R. = the rock fall precipice. Arnesen (1953).

Rasstupet 76° 57.6' N 16° 00' E
Two km long, steep northern precipice of Čebyesvjettel, northwest in Sarpark 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 Boremoren, separating Borebukta and Øienbukta on the western side of Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. R. = the moraine tarn. Arnesen 1983.

Ratjørna 77° 57.6' N 17° 36' E

Ratjørna 79° 30.4' N 10° 49.5' E

Raud Fd, see Raudfjorden.

Raudbergbreen 79° 10' N 18° 00' E

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 Crag, Odell (1927) pl. VII.

Raudbergryggen, see Raudryggen.

Raudbukta 80° 15' N 18° 30' E

Raudfjellbreen 77° 10' N 15° 00' E

Raudfjellet 77° 10' N 15° 00' E
Mountain, 1015 m, between Bell sund and Hornsund, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the red mountain. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Raujh., Svalbard MS-maps 1918-25, Norwegian chart 303 (1926); Raudfjell, Knothe (1931) p. 21.

Raudfjordbreen 79° 30' N 12° 00' E
Glacier 18 km long and 3 km wide at the head of Klinckowstrømfjorden, 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, Guissez 1915; Great Glacier, British chart 3203; Red Bay Gl., De Geer 1913; Stor glacier, Nordensiöld 1892 a.

Raudfjorden 79° 40' N 12° 00' E
20 km long and 5 km wide fiord with two branches, Klinckowstrømfjorden and Averfjorden, 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, Vorlick 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 Radebait, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35; Manjer B., van der Brugge (1635) p. 6; Moniers Bay, H. and M. Jansz 1621, Blaeu 1623 a and b; Moniers Baa., 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; Redcliffe-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; Rogue-baai, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 194; Rothe Bay, German chart 155; Rokklinnen-Sund, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 215; Røde Bugt, Keihau (1931) p. 229; Redebay, Christie (1851) p. 7; S. Laurrens 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 Rjipdalen, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. R. = the red height, because of the red granite. Ohta 1980.

Raudkollen 78° 40' N 15° 00' E
Raudnuten 74° 25' N 19° 00' E
The northernmost ridge in Oswaldsfjellet, Bjernøya. R. = the red peak, because of the red rocks of the Carboniferous age. Hoel 1925.

Rauddryggen 79° 15' N 18° 00' E

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. Røskj., Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

Raudstranda 79° 50' N 13° 30' E
The coast on the northern side of Reinsdyrflya, 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, Seller 1671, Scoresby 1820 b; Red-beach, Fotherby (1614) p. 69; Redbeach, 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

Raudvatnet 78° 50' N 16° 00' E
Lake uppermost in Nathorstdalen, 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

Raudøya 79° 30.9' N 13° 13.0' E

Raufj., see Raufdjellet.
Raufjell, see Raufdjellet.

Raundalen 78° 08' N 22° 03' E
Valley between Lomonossoverget 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 Lomonossoverget and Øversterinden, in the northern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

Raundalsfonna 78° 03.5' N 22° 18.5' E

Raunhallet 78° 09.6' N 18° 44' E

Raunåsen, see Raunhallet.

Ravedalen 80° 20' N 20° 20' E
Valley between Rüdigertoppen and Schröder-Stranzfjellet, on the eastern side of Laponiahalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Friedrich Christopher Rave, 1881-1933, German seascape painter from Hamburg, member of the Schröder-Stranz expedition 1912-13. Rave and Dr. Herman 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 Neuville dalen.

Ravlbekkene 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

Ravladden 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).

Ravløyna 77° 24.8' N 14° 02.0' E
Ravndalen

78° 04.3' N 14° 54.5' E
Small, tributary valley to Lailadalene, 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


Réaumurjellet

77° 41' N 15° 12' E

Rebingen

78° 50' N 15° 30' E
Mountain east of Dicksonfjellet, Dickson Land. After a mountain at Voss, Norway, Lid's domicile. Lid 1929.

Rechberg, see Høgflya.

Recherche glacier, see Recherchebreen.

Recherchebreen

77° 25.5' N 14° 51.0' E
About 16 km long glacier with the tributary glaciers Ramdorbreen, Dollfusbreen, Fornuddonna, Vardyggfonna, Bjørnbreen and Tverrbreen, in the northern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbarkommissær (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; Østra Gl., Nanthorst 1900.

Reddikeidet

77° 42' N 21° 15' E
Cleft that separates Zigel'fjellet from Burmeisterfjellet on the western side of Edgeøya. After the polar rekkerd Skioldkollen. Red Crag Glacier, see Raudbergbreen.

Reddikeidet, see Reddikeidet.

Redinger Pt, see Redingerpynten.

Redingerpynten

79° 08.3' N 11° 50.0' E
Cape on the northern inlet from Krossfjorden to Fijordene 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.
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, Mollerfjorden and Mollerhamna, 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 Instituts Océanographique in Paris, established by Prince Albert I of Monaco in 1906. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). Pte Dr. Regnard, Isachsen 1912 a; Regnardneset.

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, Hamborg 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.


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 "Bysa" 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 T. Bysadalene, Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 21; Conway Valley, De Geer 1912; Conway-laaksø, Saraste (1925) p. 21; Drooge Rivier, Zorgdrager 1720; Dry Fjord, 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 Séche, 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; Isthjellvela, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15; Nordelva, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15; Shallow River, Conway 1897 b; Storelva, Isachsen (1919) p. 240.

Reindalspasset 78° 00’ N 16° 40’ E Pass between Lundstrømdalen 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 Reinkuerta. Reindeer Hill, see Rennthiers Høgel. Reindeer Hill, see Lindstrømfjellet. Reindeer Pena, see Reinhalvéyaa. Reindeer Pt, see Reinodden. Reindeer Valley, see Flowerdale. Reindeer Valley, see Drydale. Reindeerland, see Reinsdyrflya. Reinflyvatna, Orvin 1964.

Reinhalvéyaa 80° 10’ N 21° 00’ E Peninsula between Sabinebukta and Carolusbukta, Nordeastlandet. 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, Beirn, 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.

Reinhardpynten, 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’ øar, see Reiniusøyane.

Reiniusøyane 77° 44.8’ N 14° 14.5’ E Group of islands comprising Bellshundholm, 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’ øar, 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; Rentner-Huk, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 63; Renudden, Nathorst (1900) p. 157.

Reinsbukkbreen

79° 12.5’ N 16° 46.5’ E


Reinsbukkdalen

79° 10’ N 16° 00’ E

Valley east of Wijdefjorden, just north of Kapp Petermann, Ny-Friesland. R. = the reindeer buck valley. Reinbodalen, Reinidental, Oxaas (1955) p. 142; Rendalen, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 31.

Reinsdyrflja

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 (1660) pp. 42 and 63; Campo de’ Cerui, Martens (1680) pp. 42 and 63; Deer Field, Phipps 1774; Olenj ostrov, Rabot and Wittenburg (1924) p. 60; Peninsula delle Renne, Albertini (1929) p. 47, map; Peura-maa, Saraste (1925) p. 120; Plage des Rennes, de Reste 1801; Plaine des Rennes ou Renneveld, Pagés 1782; Pommern-Platte, Bock and Poninski 1908; Presqu’ile des Rennes, Isachsen 1912 a; Reene Eyland of Reene Veldt, Giles and Rep 1710; Reene Velt, Zorgdrager 1720; Reeneveldt Tundra, De Geer 1913; Reeneveld, Goos 1660, Muller 1874; Rehenfelt, Martens (1675) p. 13; Reindeerland, Scoresby 1820 b; Ren-Lann, Nansen 1920; Rennes Peninsula, British chart 2751; Rensdyrdelandet, Isachsen 1912 d; Rensdyrsland, Christie (1851) p. 7; Rensdysrlandet, Kjellman (1875) p. 83.

Reinsdyrvidda

80° 10’ N 22° 30’ E


Reinsletta

77° 32.3’ N 14° 49.5’ E


Reinstranda

79° 40’ N 13° 40’ E


Reinstranddoden

79° 44.1’ N 13° 52.5’ E

Point southeast in Reinsdyrflja, northeasternmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Reirmarka

77° 42’ N 14° 44.5’ E

The southern part of Akselaya where eiders have their nests. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Reischach Spitze, see Čebýsevfjellet.

Reischach-Spitze, see Reischachtoppen.

Reischachtoppen

76° 57.9’ N 16° 07’ E


Rejmyre Berge, see Rejmyreffjellet.

Rejmyre Range, see Rejmyreffjellet.

Rejmyreffjellet

78° 23.7’ N 17° 17’ E

614 m high mountain area between Naisdalen 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.


Rekesøyla

78° 16’ N 12° 30’ 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. Reklissøya, see Ryke Yseøyane.

Rekstadfjella

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


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; Drivtemmerbukten, Isachsen (1908) p. 145; Hamburger B., Petermann 1869; St. Jans baay, Zorgdrager 1720; Wrack B., German chart 155; Wreck Bay, British chart 2751.

Rekvedstrand

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, Hunters station at Rekvikodden, north of Rekvika, on the western side of Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Rekvik, 80° 00’ N 16° 00’ E

Rekvik, 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.

Rekvik, 79° 55’ N 16° 00’ E

Rekvik, Point north of Rekvik, on the western side of Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. The hunting station Rekvik is situated on the point. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Relikt, 80° 20’ N 23° 00’ E

Relikt, 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, cf. Lovénberget. Relict Gl., De Geer 1923 a.

Reliktbreen, 79° 20’ N 18° 30’ E

Reliktbreen, 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.

Rendal, see Reindalen.

Rendal, see pass Sassenelva.

Rendal, see Reindalen, Rendalriver, see Reinsbukkdalen.

Rendal, see Sassenelva.

Renfjellet, see Kongressfjellet.

Ren-Lann, see Reinsdyrflya.

Renn-Bahn, see Mureflota.

Rennes Peninsula, see Reinsdyrflya.

Rennthier Thal, see SAuriedalen.

Rennthiers Berg, see Lindstrømfjellet.

Rennthiers Hügel, 78° N 15° E. On the maps the name has been placed in the same spat as Lindstrømfjellet south of Idfjorden, but sometimes the altitude has been stated to be 250 m, while Lindstrømfjellet is 966 m. The name was possibly intended to indicate a plateau of Lindstrømfjellet, but in this case it is unnecessary. Barry 1894 b.

Rentnt-Huk, see Reinodden.

Rentnt-Sund, see Kongsfjorden.

Rentnt-Tal, see Stjordalen.

Reinsdyrlandet, see Reinsdyrflya.

Reinsdyrslandet, see Reinsdyrflya.

Reinsdyrlandsodden, see Velkomstpynten. Rental, see Semmeldalen.

Renudden, see Reinodden.

Reppogen, 79° 05.2’ N 11° 55.5’ E

Reppogen, 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.

Repsoyan, see Repøyane.

Repøyane, 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 Kvitoeya) published a map of Spitsbergen about 1710. Repøyan, Qvigstad (1927) p. 60; Repøyan, 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 Moskushman, 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

Rettkvalneset 76° 59.9’ N 15° 31.0’ E

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 Hårfaqrehaugen 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

Reuschhalvøya 79° 30’ N 11° 00’ E

Reuterskiöldfjellet 78° 41’ N 16° 13’ E
Mountain between Bertibreen and Muninalden in the central part of Dickson Land. After Adam Reuterskiöld, b. 1890, M.Ph., member of Stensiö’s Spitsbergen expedition in 1917. Mt Reuterskiöld, Stensiö 1918.

Revbotnen 77° 02.7’ N 15° 20.0’ E

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

Revdalstoppen 77° 01.9’ N 15° 19.5’ E

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

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). Revflaket, Isachsen 1912 b.

Revflakket, see Revflaket.

Revelholmen 76° 28.8’ N 16° 41’ E
The largest islet northwesternmost on Austreøya, on the southern side of Sørkappøya. R. = the bar islet. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Revleneset 76° 29.1’ N 16° 37.5’ E
The easternmost point of Sørkappøya. R. = the bar point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Reveoddon, see Ripleoddon.

Reveloddon 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 Staratshan, Isachsen 1912 c.

Revlestranda 78° 03.1’ N 13° 36’ E

Revenset 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E
Revnosa

78° 01.8’ N 18° 46’ E
Point south of Myklegardfjellet and Agardhfjellet in the southeastern part of Svalbard Land. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).


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. Røftandten, Hamberg 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


Reymondbreen

78° 20’ N 22° 00’ E

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.

Rheede des H. Kreutzes, see Krossfjorden. Rheelant, 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 Eijland, see Nordre Repøya.

Richard Lagoon,

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.

Richarddalen

77° 34.1’ N 14° 59.5’ E
Point on the divide between Bellund 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 Richardslagoon.

Richardsbreen

77° 43.5’ N 18° 11’ E

Richardvatnet

79° 40’ N 12° 00’ E
Lake east of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakan 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, Guissey 1904, Isachsen 1915.

Richarzjefellet

78° 50’ N 14° 00’ E
Mountain between Morabreen, Orsabreen and Rakryggen, northwest of Ekmanfjorden in James I Land. After Franz Richard, 1860-1920, German physicist, professor at Marburg. He was keenly interested in Kurt Wegener’s meteorological work during his wintering in Spitsbergen 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 Törnebohmfjella 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, Hamberg 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, Inninonna 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 Zawadzkibreen, 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 Zawadzkibreen 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).

Richtofen’s berg, see Richthofenberget.

Riddarborgen 79° 00' N 16° 00' E

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.

Riegdammen 78° 12.4' N 21° 00.0' E

Rieper Glacier, see Rieperbreen.

Rieperbreen 78° 00' N 16° 00' E
Glacier south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Rieper is a corruption of rypef, the Norwegian name for ptarmigans. Rieper Glacier, Conway (1897) p. 100.

Riesen-Berg, see Risefjella.
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 Bjarnoya. R. = the groove point. Hoel 1925. Refsel-Spitze, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 104; Refseludden, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 a; Reveleodden, Hoel, Kvalheim, Schive 1918; Striated Pt, Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 c.

Rift van de Uytkyk. Shoals east of the mouth of Raudfjorden, cannot be identified. Zorgdrager 1720.

Riiser-Larsenodden 80° 20' N 19° 40' E

Rijp Yse Islands, see Ryke Yseøyane.
Rijk Yse Islands, see Ryke Yseøyane.
Rjpp Glacier, see Rijpbreen.
Rjpp Glaciers, see Rijpbreen.
Rijp valley, see Rijpdalen.

Rijpbreen 80° 00' N 21° 40' E
Glacier debouching into Bengtssenbukta, northeast in Gustav V Land, Noraustlandet. 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; Rjpp Glaciers, Glen (1941) p. 67.

Rijpvalley, see Rijpdalen.

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.

Rijpelva 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. Ørelva, 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; Rjpsfjord, Ahlmann and Malmberg 1931; Rjps-B., Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Rjpsbukten, Arnesen and Lundborg (1928) p. 135; Ripsbaj, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 18; Rypefjorden, Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

Rjps fiorid, see Rjpfjorden.
Rjps Pena, see Prins Oscars Land.
Rjps Peninsula, see Prins Oscars Land.
Rjps-B., see Rjpfjorden.
Rjpsbukten, see Rjpfjorden.
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 supercargo 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. Rimfakse, 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 southeasterwards 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 Venembreen 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 Pista, northeast on Edgeøya. After Rind, one of the concubines of Odin in Norse mythology. Arnesen 1981.

Rinddüalen 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.

Rindealska 78° 14.9' N 21° 17.5' E Projecting mountain southeastwards from Hørgrinden, south-westernmost on Barentsøya. R. = the mountain ridge crag. Arnesen 1987.


Rinedola 78° 15' N 21° 20' E River from Duckwitzbreen through Rinedalen to Freemansundet, Barentsøya. R. = the mountain ridge river. Jachenau, Büdel 1960.

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 Mihaelis, Samoilović (1913 b) p. 8; Klok river, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 219; Mich Rinders Revier, H. and M. Jansz 1621; Michiel Binders Bay, Doyle (1922) p. 63; Michiel Reynders Rivier, van Keulen 1682; Michiel Rinders Rivier, Carolus 1634; Michiel Rinders Riv., Błaeu 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; Rynerses River, Scoresby 1820 b; Ryners 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).


Ringberg, see Remjeberget.

Ringbreen 77° 35.5' N 15° 55.0' E About 5.5 km long glacier from Ringfjellet around Falstadnuten to the lower part of Sysselmannbreen, 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. Svalbardkommisær (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. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 30.

Ringertz Névé, see Ringertzbreen.

Ringertzfjellet 79° 30’ N 12° 00’ E

Ringertzøya 80° 00’ N 18° 00’ E

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).

Ringgåsdalen 80° 05’ N 22° 50’ E

Ringgåsvatnet 80° 05’ N 22° 50’ E
Lake west of the bottom of Innvika in Ringgåsdalen, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. R. = the brent goose lake. Flood 1966.

Ringholmen 79° 41.5’ N 13° 20.0’ E

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.

Ringhorndalen 79° 15’ N 16° 00’ E

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.

Rippfjellet, see Rypefjellet.

Ripsbai, see Ripfjorden.

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. Mt Risefjell, Isachsen 1912 d; Riesen-Berg, Bock and Poninski 1908.

Risen 79° 50’ N 11° 00’ E
Small island north of Klovnningen, 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 Klovnningen. Andréé I., De Geer 1913; De Reus, Carolus 1614; Dunereya, 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. Bødøl.

Rissa Gl., see Rissabreen.

Rissabreen 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E
Small glacier west of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert l Land. After rissa (Latin) = sea gull.

Risten 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

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; Ritchiekilane.

Ritchiekilane, 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 Raymondbreen, 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 Femmlisjaen, 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. Ritterens v., Ingstad 1936; Ritters vann, Ingstad 1936.

Ritter-Vorland, see Ritterflya.
Ritterøya, 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

Rivalen sd, see Rivalensundet.
Rivalen Sund, see Rivalensundet.

Rivalensundet 78° 48’ N 27° 20’ E
Sound between Kongsøya and Svennsøya, limited in the north by a line between Arnesonodden on Svennsøya to Kennedyneset on Kongsøya, and in the south by a line from Kapp Weissenfels on Svennsøya 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, Kukenthal 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.

Riviére du Cratère, see Kraterelva.
Riviére du Cratère, see Kraterelva.
Rivière Queerweicq, see Keerwyck.
Rivière Sèche, 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.

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 Agardhbbukta, 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. Mt Rurik, De Geer 1919 a; Rurikdalen.

Roach Hill, see Alkekongen.
Roald Amundsen’s halvøy, see Botniahalvøya.

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 Engebret 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).

Roallds Top, see Roaldtoppen.

Roaldtoppen 79° 50’ N 18° 00’ E
Mountain peak south of Murchisonfjorden, southwest in Gustav V Land, Noroautlandet. 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 Kobbebjorden.
Robbe gat, see Kobbebjorden.
Robben Baai, see Kobbebjorden.
Robben Eyland, see Kobbeøya.

Robben kap, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Probably in Danskeysa, but cannot be more closely identified. Husvennen 1829.

Robertdal. Originally given as name on the depression between Martinfjella and Recherchebreen. Nordenskiöld 1875 b.

Robertdalen, 77° 30' N 14° 30' E. Small valley northwest of Maria Theresiatsoppen, 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.


Robertfjellet 78° 35.7' N 17° 00' E Mountain between Mathiesondalen, Mathewbreen, Cadellfjellet, Gerritbreen, Urstonfjellet, 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 van Saar (1909) p. 114.

Roberts Ålf, see Robertelva.

Roberts Ålf. Originally given as name on the river in the depression between Martinfjella and Recherchebreen. 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 Robitzch, 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.

Rocherfourneyu, see Klovningen.

Rochesterpynnten 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.

Roeveld, see Velkomstpynten.

Rogačevygggen 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; Rogatsjevyyggen.

Rogahorn, see Buklerimen.

Rogatsjeyvyggen, see Rogačevygggen.

Rohlfs B, see Rohlfsberget.


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 Crags 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.


Rokspynnten, 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.
Ross, member of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Spitsbergen expedition in 1907. *Ross Heights*, Bruce 1908.

**Rossmålbukta**, see Brucebukta.


**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, Gullfjellet, Knottbreen, Jamfjellet 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 Alasdarhornet 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. **Rotgansseylant**, 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.**


**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 (Plateus alle), nesting here in large numbers. *Mt Sidorow*, Wassiliow 1925; *Plotusbergen*, Tiedemann (1943) p. 253; *Rotges Mt*, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; *Rotgesfellene*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Sidorow Kamm*, Sterneck 1874.


**Rotjesfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E Small point west of Rotjesfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953). **Rotklippesund**, 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.


**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).

**Rutvoldodden** 80° 15' N 18° 00' E Point on the western coast of Lågøy, Gustav V Land in Nordaustlandet. After Einar Rutvold, Norway, member of the Schröder-Stranz expedition 1912-13.


**Rozyckibreen** 77° 22.2' N 15° 53.0' E 3.5 km long, tributary glacier to Zawadskibreen in the Nathorstenbreen complex, on the southern side of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Stephan Spigniev Rozycki, 1906-88, who took part in the Polish expedition 1934 as a geologist. Professor 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

Rubinfjellet 79° 40' N 11° 30' E
Mountain, 742 m, west of Raudfjorden, between Hirdfell and Gripsholmfjellet, Vasalavøya, Albert l Land. After Dr. Sven Trygge 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, Gissuex 1905.

Ruby Point, see Rubypytten.

Rubypytten 77° 29.7' N 14° 38.0' E

Ruche à Miel, see Bikuben.

Rudibukta 76° 50.4' N 15° 42' E

Rudieaksla 78° 05' N 16° 40' E

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). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. Cape Rudmose, Mathieson 1920.

Rudmosepynten 78° 40' N 16° 30' E

Rudmosepynten Lykt 78° 40' N 16° 40' E

Ruggbreen 79° 05' N 15° 04' E
Trubutary 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.

Rugia 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 Merckoilfjellet, Nordenskiold Land. After Julian Rugaas, 1886-1957, who was mine fore man 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

Rukkelstranda, see Ruklestranda.

Ruklestranda 78° 14.4' N 11° 52.5' E

Rullesteinøya 76° 58.0' N 21° 56.0' E

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 Andrínbreken and Adalen 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 Moltkebreken and Hochstetterbreken, northeast in Olav V Land. Lytskjold 1989.

Rundfjellet, see Flatkollen.

Rundhaugen 79° 40' N 21° 30' E

Rundholm, see Skjoldholmene.

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 Nannbreken 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 Kongsoya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name.

Rundisen 78° 53.5' N 29° 10' E
Small glacier field on Rundisflya on the eastern part of Kongsoya, Kong Karls Land. Norwegian adaption of the English and Swedish names. Runda Iskalletten, 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 Kongsoya, 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

Rundtuva 76° 41.5' N 16° 56' E
594 m high, rounded mountain between Vasiel'evbreken and Svartkvubren on the eastern side of Kvingtpasset, in the southeastern part of Sørkapp Land. R. = the rounded hillock. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Rundvatnet 79° 55' N 18° 40' E

Rundvika, 77° 00.9' N 15° 53' E, Cove at the western side of Gnålodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
Rundön, see Round Island.

Rundoya 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 Heksebreken in the Eidembreken complex and the upper part of Venénbreken, south in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.

Runebreken 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 Gullfaksbreken, 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 Rjurikbreken.
Rurik Range, 78° N 18° E. Group name of several mountains divided by valleys, southwest of Agardhalen. De Geer 1912.
Rurikaksla, see Rjurikaksla.
Rurikbreen, see Rjurikbreken.
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 Alexandrovich 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 Northeast 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 Abrahamsenbreken, 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

**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).

**Russebufta**  77° 30' N 21° 00' E
Open bay in the western part of Edgeøya. R. = the Russian bay. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Baie Basisnaïa, Wassiliew (1905) p. 87; Baie Russe, Wassiliew 1925; Golfe Russe, Wassiliew (1905) p. 85; Russen-Bucht, Büdel.

**Russebuynæset,** see Rekvika.
**Russebukten,** see Gåshamna.

**Russebuodonde**  77° 50.7' N 13° 38.5' E
Point about 1 km north of Baff Bjarset on Nordenskioldskyten, westernmost in Nordenskiold 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

**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; Russelven, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; Ryssälven, Forsberg 1900.

**Russeelefnæset,** 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

**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, Berl (1914) p. 69; Russenhafcn, Andersson 1900; Sydhamnen, Dunér and Nordenskiold 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 Nordenskiold 1865 c.

**Russekeila**  78° 04.9' N 13° 45.0' E

**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 km². R. = the Russian, narrow bay. Isachsen 1912 b.

**Russekeilen,** see Russekeila.

**Russekolloden**  78° 05' N 15° 00' E

**Russekollen**  78° 05' N 15° 00' E
550 m high, rounded hill east of Colesbukta, and situated on the Russian property Grumant, north in Nordenskiold Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Russelelaguna**  79° 50' N 18° 00' E
Harbour with a narrow inlet on the eastern side of Søre Russeøya in Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. R. = the Russian lagoon. The Russians used to have a hunting station here. Rysshannels, Carheim-Gyllenskiold (1900) p. 168.


**Russelvtedden**  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 originaler. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Russelvdaalen,** see Hollendardalen.
**Russen-Bach,** see Russelva.
**Russen-Bucht,** see Russebufta.
**Russenhafcn,** see Russehamna.
**Russenstrømen,** see Store Russebustraumen.
**Russen-Tal,** see Linnédalen.

**Russepasset**  76° 53.9' N 16° 02' E
Pass from the upper part of Gåsbreen to Goësbreten, between


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 Lake, see Linnévatnet. Russian R., see Russeleva. Russian River, see Linnéelva. Russian Valley, see Linnédalen. Russkaja ravinya, 77° N 16° 30' E. Vasiliev (1915) p. 16.


Russian R., see Linnévatnet. Russian R. Gl., see Russevatnet. Russkaja ravnina, 77° N 16° 30' E. Vasiliev (1915) p. 16.


Rykkolbreen 77° 39.6' N 16° 04' E About 3 km long, narrow glacier from Ryggkollen and Zimmerfjellet northwards to Kvitaskarvbreen, north in Nathorst Land. R. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

Ryggkollen 77° 39.7' N 16° 01' E 890 m high mountain on the eastern side of Ingstadfjellet, west of Ryggkollbreen and south of Kvitaskarvbreen, north in Nathorst Land. R. = the ridge knob. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Rygnneset 79° 24.0' N 19° 37.3' E Point northwesternmost on Wahlbergøya. Vaigatbøvane in Hinlopenstretet. Liestøl.

Ryggseken 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.

Rykaçevfjella 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, Wassiliev (1926) p. 55; Mts Rykačev, Wassiliev 1925; Rykatsjevfjell.

Rykatsjevfjella, see Rykačevfjella. Ryke Yse Is., see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse Islands, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse-Eilanden, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yses øar, 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, Wassiliev (1926) p. 55; Mts Rykačev, Wassiliev 1925; Rykatsjevfjella.

Rykatsjevfjella, see Rykačevfjella. Ryke Yse Is., see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse Islands, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse-Eilanden, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yses øar, 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, Wassiliev (1926) p. 55; Mts Rykačev, Wassiliev 1925; Rykatsjevfjella.

Rykatsjevfjella, see Rykačevfjella. Ryke Yse Is., see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse Islands, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse-Eilanden, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yses øar, 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, Wassiliev (1926) p. 55; Mts Rykačev, Wassiliev 1925; Rykatsjevfjella.

Rykatsjevfjella, see Rykačevfjella. Ryke Yse Is., see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse Islands, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yse-Eilanden, see Ryke Yseøyane. Ryke Yses øar, 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, Wassiliev (1926) p. 55; Mts Rykačev, Wassiliev 1925; Rykatsjevfjella.
Røderfjella 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). Mt Ræder, Isachsen 1912 a.

Røflglacieren, see Renardbreen.
Røftandbreen, see Revtanna.
Rækis-øyane, see Ryke Yseøyane.

Røstadholmen 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.

Røttufjellet 78° 50' N 14° 30' E
Mountain north of Holmstrømmorenen, between Gufsdaalen and Målarbreen, James I Land. After Røttvik, a judicial district and parish in Dalarna, Kopparbergs lån, Sweden. Mt Røttvik, De Geer 1912.

Røda havvet, 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.
Røde-Strand, see Raudstranda.
Redholmen, see Juttaholmen.
Radsten, see Redstenskjeret.

Redstenskjeret 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 Redsten, leadman 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. Radsten, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Reedvikafjorden 74° 24' N 19° 12' E
Røhss Ó, see Røhssøya.

Røhssberget 79° 40' N 11° 00' E
Røhssøya  78° 53.8' N 28° 44' E

Røkenestjorna  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 Vikovskibreen 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.

Røld., see Rålstrand.
Rømbaks l., see Rennbeckøyane.

Rømerneset  78° 59.2' N 30° 06.5' E
Minor cape about 3 km south of Lerneneset 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. Lytksjold 1985.

Rønnbeckøyane  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 Røye (norwegian), meaning red char (Salmo alpinus).

Rønen  78° 50' 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

Røskj., see Raudskjeret.
Røverholmen, see Hermansenøya.

Røvigsflaket  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. Røvigsflakene, Norwegian chart 303, 1919; Røvigsflaket, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

Røvigsflaket, see Røvigsflaket.
Røvigsflakene, see Røvigsflaket.

Røyesjøen  79° 40' N 15° 40' E
Lake west of, and connected with, Lakssjøen, Ny-Friesland. After røye (norwegian), meaning red char (Salmo alpinus). Lakske v., Ingstad 1936.

Røyetjorna  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.

Røysbreen  78° 54' N 11° 40' E
560 m high peak northwest of Breggerfjellet, Breggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. R. = the heap of stones. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Røysenset  78° 54' N 11° 30' E
Minor glacier between Røysbreen and Røysfjellet. Nacht 1898, member of Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1919 during the mapping of Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C10 (1948).

Røysfjellet  78° 29.6' N 15° 09.0' E
Mountain with the heights 765 and 635 m, between Hessbreen and Revettbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Røys is here used in the meaning of cairn. Svalbard chart B11 (1952).

Røysfjellet, see Røysfjellet.

Røysen  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
Røysklumpen
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 Røysklumpen*, De Geer 1919 a.

Reysneset
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).

Reystoppdalen
About 3.5 km long valley on the southwestern side of Johan Ankerfjellet, in the southeastern part of Nordenskiold Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Reystoppen
1118 m high mountain with a cairn, between Gustavfjellet and Skalken in the southern part of Nordenskiold Land. R. = the peak with a cairn. Orvin 1960.

Reystoppnosa
About 3 km long mountain ridge from Reystoppen towards the southern side of Reindalen, south in Nordenskiold Land. Arnesen 1981.

Råbukklandsodden, see Kapp Borthen.
Raabukland, see Rheelant.

Råbekkene

Rålrabbane

Rålstranda

Rålvatnet
1.7 km long lake 10 m above sea level, on the northern side of Lågneset, southwesternmost in Nordenskiold Land. Rål = noise or shriek. Here from birds nesting in the vicinity. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Rånebreen
Small glacier between Lundgrenfjellet and Rånekampen in the northern part of Nathorst Land. R. = the hog glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Råneodden
Point at the outlet of the brook from Rånebreen, between Blixdoden and Svendsenodden, on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. R. = the hog point. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Råsen
S. Axelöhn, see Mariabolmen.
S. Cape Depression, see Storfjordbreen.
S. E. Gullies, see Leirdjupet.
S. Halland Ridge, see Ytterdalsteggen.
S. Jans hoeck, see Verlegenhuken.
S. Korsön, see Krossoya.
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 Midtdovden.
S. Middkap, see Søre Middodden.
S. Pynten, see Sørpynten.
S. Repsøya, see Søre Repsøya.
S. Torell Glacier, see Austre Torellbreen.
S. tus Petrus, see Kobbefjorden.
Sab. obs., see Sabineobservatoriet.

Sabelyngen 79° 27.7' N 13° 01.5' E

Sabine B., see Sabinebukta.
Sabine Glacier, see Sabinenbreen.
Sabine Hill, see Sabinehaugen.

Sabine Land 78° 00' N 17° 00' E
Region bounded by Lomonosovfonna and Negribreen in the north, Storfjorden and Agardhbuksa 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 Sassenelva in the west. Area 1900 km². "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 1913.

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

Sabineobservatoriet 79° 50' N 11° 30' E
Observatory on Indre Norsøyka, 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. Sabine Observatory, Kjellman (1875) p. 49.

Sabineoaddon 79° 50' N 11° 30' E
The southern point on Indre Norsøyka, 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 øyar, 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. C. Sabine, De Geer 1913; Sabiner Island, Ahlmann (1933 b) p. 19; Sabine's øyar, Nordenskiöld 1863.

Saddle Iland, see Kløvningen.
Saddle Mt, see Salfjellet.
Saddle Pt, see Sørpynten.
Saddle-Island, see Kløvningen.
Sæther B., see Sætherbukta.
Sæther Bay, see Sætherbukta.
Safe Harbour, see Tryghamna.
Saga Rock, see Sagaskjæret.

Sagabreen 77° 46.7' N 14° 25' E
About 2 km long glacier from west in the lower part of Fritjovbreen, between Kleinvuten, 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 Ottilia 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.


Sagkrakken | 77° 10.3’ N 16° 55.0’ E | 726 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, Rotbrene and Alpebrene, 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 Trinitute, about 1.5 km long branch to the south to Slettjeldalane, and about 2 km long branch towards the head of Dunderdalane, 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 Sassenfjorden, corrupted by Norwegian trappers to Saksendalen. Saks is the Norwegian word for the sas, meaning sluice, basin or entrance from the sea.(Refering to Sas van Gent, Belgium). The claim (230 km²) was originally claimed by Ayer and Longyear of Boston in 1905. Purchased in 1916 by the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap, Oslo. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. Sassen Bay Tract, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 29.

Saktefjorden, see Sassenfjorden.

Saksen, see Sassenfjorden.

Saksenstai, see Sassenfjorden.

Saksendalen, see Sassenfjorden.

Sal Pt, see Salpynten.

Sal Pt., see Salpynten.

Saladgebirge, see Slaad Berg.

Salatberget, see Sorre Salatberget.

Salatberget, see Nordre Salatberget.

Salatoddien | 79° 41.4’ N 11° 14.5’ E | Point on the southern side of Slaadbakta, on the eastern shore of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.


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, southwesternmost 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, southwesternmost 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).

Salihukun, see Salpynten.


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.


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.

**Sallyhammen**, see Sallyhamna.
**Salmon Lake**, see Laksvatnet.
**Salmon lake**, see Reyjetjarna.
**Salmon Lakes**, see Reyjetjarna.

**Salomonbreen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E
Small glacier at the head of Grennadalen, northernmost in Andrée Land. **Salomon-Gl.**, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Salomonbreen**, see Salomonbreen.
**Salomons Seen**, see Reyjetjarna.

**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, Pipps and Lutwidge 1774, Scoresby 1820 b; Parry (1828) p. 12; Black Pt, Pipps 1774 a; Blak point, Edge 1625; C. Kynnae, H. and M. Jansz 1620, Carolus 1634; C. scirocco, Dudley 1636; Förländsnäset, Kolthoff (1901) p. 60; Kijna, Blauw 1662; Point Black, Conway 1906, Bruce 1909; Pte de la Selle, French chart 5375; Pte Noire, Pipps 1775 a; Saddle Pt, Pipps 1774 a; Sal Pt, Isachsen 1912; Sal Pt., British chart 2751; Salhuken, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; Sattel Landspitze, Pipps 1777 a; Sattel Sp., German chart 155; Sattelkap, Miethe (1923) p. 62; Schwarze Landspitze, Pipps 1777 a; Zuid hoek of Kynna, Doncker 1663; Zuyd hoek of Kynnae, Giles and Rep 1710; Sorte-Pint, Drasche (1874 a) p. 50; Sydhuk, Christine (1851) p. 7; Syd-Huk, Keilhau (1831) p. 239; Synder-Hüken, Bentensen (1745) p. 297; Serhuken, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; Zuidhoek, Goos 1660; Zuidhoek 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.

**Salskjerja** 78° 12.1' N 12° 07.0' E

**Salz Küste**, see Nordenskiöldkysten.

**Salzburgbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E
Small glacier between Penktopten and Jomsborga. Reuschhalvea, 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. **Samarinbreen**, 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; *Samarinbreen*, 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.
**Samuelsbreen**, see Samuelssonbreen.

**Samuelsbreen** 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. **Samuelssonbreen**, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Sandbreen** 78° 27.2' N 16° 50' E
Small glacier in the northwestern slope of Storholen with a branch southwards to the valley between Aitkenfjellet and Sindicbelfjellet, 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 Austfyladden on the eastern coast of Austfjøra, 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

**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. 

**Sandfordbågda.**

**Sandhamna** 76° 34.7' N 16° 17' E
Bay between Øylandsodden and Flintskjera in the south and west and Sandhamnoden in the north, southwest on the coast of Øylandet, Sørkapp Land. S. = the sandy harbour. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sandhamnoden** 76° 35.2' N 16° 17' E
Point between Alvika and Sandhamna on the southern part of the western coast of Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sandoden** 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

**Sand's Glacier,** see Sandbreen.

**Sandsteinberget,** see Reinhornet.

**Sandsteinfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E

**Sandsteinkløfta** 79° 20' N 15° 12' E

**Sandsten-Berg,** see Nathorstfjellet.

**Sandstensfjeld,** see Nathorstfjellet.

**Sandstenskammaren,** see Festingen.

**Sandstenskammen,** see Festingen.

**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

**Sandvikodden** 80° 40' N 20° 39' E

**Sandålen** 76° 35.6' N 16° 17.5' E
Small, narrow spit between Sandbogen and Alvika on the western coast of Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the sand eel. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sant Jons bai,** see St. Jonsfjorden.

**Sant Jonsbøya,** 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.

**Sarsbuka** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E

**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 l.,* Ulve 1871.

**Sarstangen** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E

**Sarsvatnet** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E

**Sarsøya** 78° 40' N 11° 20' E

**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 Ishavs-undersøkelser 1923-24 and 1925. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Servalsmi** , see Hornsund.

Sasolean bay, see Sassenfjorden.

**Sassele of Sassen Bay, Sassenfjorden.**

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 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
Sassen Riv., see Sassendalva.
Sassen River, see Sassendalva.
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.
Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. Rendal, Rabot 1894; Rendalen, Nathorst 1883; Saksendalen, Qvigstad (1927) p. 18; Sassendal, Conway 1897 b.

Sassendalva 78° 15.5' N 17° 20' E

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 Norwegian hunting expedition of L. G. Nisja from June 1900 to August 1901 (at the mouth of Sassendalva). "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. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. East Branch, De Geer 1910 a; Golfo Grande, Dudley 1636; Saksfjorden, 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; Sassen-bej, Stavnicer (1948) p. 103.

Sassentalebene. Probably identical to the outermost part of Sassendalen. Dege (1941) p. 97.
Sassen Bay, see Sassenfjorden.

Satellitane 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

Satellitpasset 79° 30.1' N 11° 45.5' E

Sattel Bg., see Salfjellet.
Sattel Landspitz, 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.
Sauhannen, see Trygghamna.
Saurie Berg, see Tschermakfjellet.
Saurie Hook, see Saurieberget.
Saurie River, see Saurieelva.
Saurie Tal, see Saurierdal.

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 Little Sauriedalen, Studentdal, 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; Renthiher Thal. Drasche (1874 a) p. 37; Saurie Tal, De Geer 1910 b; Saurieklftan, Klinckowström (1891) p. 84.

Saurieelva 78° 31' N 15° 26' E
River from Nørdfjellet through Sauriedalen to Nordfjorden, south in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Saurie River, Conway (1897) p. 240.

Saurieklftan, 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
Savičdalen 76° 54.7' N 15° 47' E
About 2.5 km long valley between Wurmbrendealla in the east and Savičtoppen, in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. After the Russian astronomer Alexei Nikolaevich 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 Nikolaevich Savič, 1810-83. Name transferred from Wurmbrendealla. The original name included Wurmbrendealla, Kovalevskaiafjellet and Gavrilovtoppen. Chaine Savitch, Akhmatov 1910, Wassiliew 1925; Savitsjtoppen, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Savičvatnet 76° 54.7' N 15° 45' E

Savičdalen, see Savičdalen.
Savitsjfjellet, 76° 53.9' N 15° 50' E. Peak southernmost in Wurmbrendealla. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
Savitsjtoppen, see Savičtoppen.
Savitsjvatnet, see Savičvatnet.
Savitsjn, see Savičvatnet.
Scania Glacier-cap, see Vegafonna.

Scaniahalvøya 79° 30' N 20° 00' E

Schakt Névé, see Sjaktbreen.
Schansberg, see Skansen.

Schareholmene 76° 59.6' N 22° 14.5' E
Group of three large and some smaller islets, east of Tiholmene 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

Scheelefjellet 77° 45.5' N 16° 55.5' E

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 Névéer, see Scheelebreen.

Scheibe 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 Wijk 1829.

Scheteligelva 78° 50' N 11° 30' E
River, the head of which is situated south of Scheteligeljet 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.

Scheteligeljet 78° 55.5' N 11° 42' E
Mountain comprising the east-westwards mountain ridge and the southsouthwards 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 Scheteligeljet, 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.

Schieldburg, see Grimheia.
Schieldwach-Bank, see Sentinellefjellet.
Schillisodden, 76° 59.9' N 15° 40.5' E. Point at Oseanografodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Schivelbukta 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 coalmining company Adventdalen’s Kullfelt, and on Bjørnøya in 1918, for the company Bjørnøen A.S. Hoel 1925.

Schivefjellet 79° 20' N 12° 40' E

Schivesporen 79° 26.6' N 12° 53' E
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 Scheibren.
Schlimmes od. Teuffels Cap, see Hakluytovden.
Schloß, see Borgen.
Schlößer-Insel. The largest island west of Woldiebukta, Rjipfjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) pp. 80-81.
Schmermburg, see Smeerenburg.
Schmerenberg, see Smeerenburg.
Schmidtberget, see Śmichtberget.
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 Tjøuvfjorden, 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. Neilsen 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 Mitrahalvøya, 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 1899-99. 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

Schultzhammera 78° 23.5’ N 17° 06’ E
Bay on the southern side of Kapp Schultze and on the southern coast of Tempelfjorden, Sabine Land. After Ernst Gustaf Wilhelm Axelson von Schultze b. 1881, Swedish naval officer, member of De Geer’s expedition to Spitsbergen in 1908 when soundings were made in Isfjorden. See also Norseliusdjuvet, Aasgaard (1949) p. 49. Schultzhavna, Aasgaard (1949) p. 38; Schultzhamn, Aasgaard 1941.

Schultzhavna, see Schultzhama. Schrammskårdet, 76° 56.9’ N 16° 07.5’ E. Pass from Körverbreen to Petersbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Schröder-Stranziedet 80° 16.5’ N 24° 23’ E

Schröder-Stranzfjellet 80° 18’ N 20° 20’ E
Gentle mountain ridge southeast in Laponiahalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the leader of Schröder-Stranzeexpedisjonen 1912-13, who perished on Nordaustlandet.

Schödingerbreen 79° 08.4’ N 16° 23’ E

Schultzhavna, see Schultzhama.

Schulzbanken 73° 50’ N 07° 20’ E
Sjøkart 515, 1962.


Schweigaardbreen 80° 10’ N 24° 30’ E
Glacier deboucing 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 Gli., Ulve 1872.

Schweinfurth B., see Schweinfurthberget.

Schweinfurthberget 78° 20’ N 21° 30’ E

Schweizer-Gletscher, see Bogebreen. Schweizer Névé, see Sveitsarfonna.
Schwerdt Gl., see Schwerdtbreen.

Schwerdtbreen 77° 40’ N 22° 00’ E Glacier north of Møllerberget, in the western part of Edgeøya. After Heinrich Schwerdt, 1810-88, Oberpfarrer in Gräfentonna (Thür.), author of popular geographical works (North Pole etc.). Schwerdt Gl., Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

Schübeløya, see Schüblerøya.

Schüblerøya 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 Schübel, 1815-92, Norwegian botanist, professor at the University of Oslo. Schübeløya, 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 Høyerpynten 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 Schönrock.

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 Schönrock, Wassiliew 1925.


Scoresbygrotten, see Scoresbygrotta.
Scoresby Grotta, see Scoresbygrotta.
Scoresby, see Scoresbyøya.


Scott Gl., see Scottbreen.
Scotta, see Scottiabreen. Scotia, see Scotiabreen.
Scotia Glacier, see Scotiabreen. Scotia Glen, see Scotiadalen.

Scotiabreen 78° 31.3’ N 11° 10.5’ E Small glacier in the northern side of Scotiabreen, 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 Scotiabreen 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; Skotfjellet, Navnemekitten (1925), Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).


Scott Keltiefjellet 79° 20’ N 14° 15’ E Mountain with the highest peak of 1367 m, and the ridge west-southwards 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) 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-Hansenfjellet 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E Mountain 763, on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, between Sellströmibreen and Frambahem, Vasalhalvøya, 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).

**Seal Point**, see Selpynten.

**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 Talaverafjøya on the southwestern part of Barentsøya. After the Swiss mountain Seelisberg. Bödel (1960) p. 83.

**Sea Horse Island**, see Hopen.

**Sea Horse Bay**, see Utikiken.

**Sea Horse Point**, see Ytre Norskøya.

**Seeuwse Eylandt**, see Ytre Norskøya.

**Sedgwick Bay**, see Hopen.

**Sedgwick Plateau**, see Hopen.

**Sedgwick Glacier**, see Hopen.

**Sedgwickfjellet**, see Sefstromfjellet.

**Sefström Gl., see Sefström Glaciers.**

**Sefström Ridge**, see Sefström Glaciers.

**Sefström Breen**, 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 jääkkö, Saraste (1925) p. 146; Sefström-Gletscher, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 164; Splendid Glacier, Trevor Battye (1897 a) p. 249.

**Sefströmin jääkkö**, see Sefström Glaciers.

**Sefström Kammen**, 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.

**Sefströms Berg**, see Sefströmkammen.

**Sefströmsnoretten**, 78° 41.8' N 14° 33.0' E Peak in the front moraine of Sefströmsbreen, 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 Edgeøyjakulen 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 Andræ 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, 1850-1903, Norwegian clergyman, educationalist and politician, minister for church affairs and education 1908-09, in which capacity he proposed a government grant for lsachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 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. Seitsems., see Sjuøyane.

Sejerstedfjella 79° 18.5' N 11° 09.5' E

Sekkebreen 79° 25' N 12° 20' E

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 Wahlenbergforden, 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 Seldden and Hornholm, limited in the north and northeast by Storbreen and Hymrebreen, southwest in Torell Land. S. = the seal bay. Siedlecki 1959.

Selstrøm-Gletscher, see Sefstrømbreen. Seliger Gl., see Seligerbreen.

Seligerbreen 79° 30' N 12° 00' E
Tributary glacier from west toward Monacobreen, near its front in Liedefjorden, 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 Pohnskis'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 Pohnskis 1908.

Seligerknatten, see Seligernabbane.

Seligernabbane 79° 28.9' N 12° 08.5' E

Selisbukta 78° 06.3' N 14° 17.0' E
2.5 km wide bay between Heerodden and Kapp Dreselhusen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the sealer "Selis" which was bombed along with "Ibsjern" 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 Slettfjelldal, between Derdalsnuten and Seljehaujjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Seljehaugfjellet 77° 22.6' N 14° 16.5' E

Seljehauqsfj., see Seljehauqfjellet. Seljahauqsfj., see Seljehauqfjellet.

Seljstrømbreen 79° 40' N 11° 00' E
Glacier east of Smeerenburgforden, 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 Ottiliana Lovisa Lagerlöf, 1858-1940, Swedish authoress and Nobel Prize winner. The cape is the extreme spur of Vemlandyvgen, so named after the home district of Selma Lagerlöf. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Cape Selma, 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 Stietoe 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 Hyrnbreen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. The point was exposed some time between 1949 and 1956. Siedlecki 1959.


Zeehonde Bay, and Rindhovden, surrounded by Raundalen, Berrflota, Ostenname. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

About 8 km long valley from north to the outer part of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the reindeer cow valley. Holmsen 1910; Stordalen, Holmsen 1911 a; Sortal, Holmsen 1910.

Semmeldalen 77° 58’ N 15° 24’ E
Ice area between Conwayjøkulen and Formidablebreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

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 dom in the northeastern part of Sentralisen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

Sentralipigen 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.
Separation point, see Midterhukten.

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-læs, see Sjuøyane. Serøskitoppen, see Serøskitoppen.

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 Sergeieiev, Wassiliew 1925; Sergejevsvjellet.

Sergeievskaaret 76° 52.4' N 15° 44.5' E Pass with two small lakes in the northern part, between Lidfjellet and Sergeievskaaret 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. Sergejevsvjellet, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Sergejevsvjellet, see Sergeievskaaret. Sergejevsvskaret, see Sergeevaare. Sergejevsvskifjellet, see Sergeievskaaret.

Sergejonskifjellet 77° 30' N 17° 00' E Mountain west of Strongbreen about 12 km from its front in Kvalvågen, west of Storfjorden, northermost in Torell Land. After Dmitrij Dmitrievich Sergeievskij, 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 Sergyhevsky, Wassiliew 1925; Sergeievskaaret.


Sergejonskijpasset, see Sergejonskijpasset.

Serraksia 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.

Sørla Gl., see Serlabreen.


Sørvychodni zemé, 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 Aurivilius, see Auriviliusfjellet. Set Blanc, see Kvittoppen. Set Brægger, see Brægertinden. Set Bull Simonsen, see Bull Simonsenfjellet. Set Carr, see Carrfjellet. Set Conway, see Conwaytoppen. Set de la Patience, see Tolmodyrget. Set de Seue, see De Søetinden. Set du Café, see Kaffitoppen. Set Eleonore, see Eleonoretoppen. Set Engström, see Engströmtoppen. Set Finsterwalder, see Finsterwaldertoppen. Set Forel, see Forelltinden. Set Fraenkel, see Fraenkeltoppen. Set Fulmarus, see Havhestfjellet. Set Giardtinden, see Giardtinden. Set Gjerstad, see Gjerstadfjellet. Set Harald, see Haraldsfjellet. 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 Kilian toppen. Set Kregnes, see Kregnestoppen. Set Larssén, see Larssentoppen. Set Lie, see Sophus Liefjellet. Set Lier, see Liertinden. Set Liljeborg, see Liljeborgfjellet. Set Moe, see Moe f fjellet. Set Myhre, see Myhretinden. Set Neufeldt, see Neufeldttoppen. Set Otto, see Ottofjellet. Set Pettersen, see Karl Pettersenfjellet. Set Productus, see Productustoppen. Set Pteraspis, see Pteraspistoppen. Set Ringnes, see Ringnestinden. Set Rostosky, see Rostoskyfjellet. Set Rubín, see Rubinfjellet. Set Strengehagen, see Strengehagenfjellet. Set Teiste, see Trollfuglfjellet. Set Torgersrud, see Torgersrudsfjellet. Set Triangle, see Triangelfjellet. Set Taalmodigheten, see Tolmodyrget. Set Westman, see Westmanfjellet. Set With, see Trollhåttan. Set With, see Withfjellet. Setdalsneset, 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 Isøle**, see Sjuøyane.
**Sette montagne di giaccio**, see Dei Sju Isfjella.
**Severnaya 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 Skjelten, 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.

**Seixe Gf.**, see Sexebreen.

**Sexebreen** 80° 00' N 25° 30' E
Glacier on the northeastern side of Nordaustlandet. After Sjur Aamundssen Sexe, 1808-88, Norwegian geologist (ice age) and mining man, professor at the University of Oslo. **Sexe Gf.**, 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*, Nordenskiold 1875 a.

**Sfinxudden**, Point in Billefjorden, cannot be identified with certainty. Hågg (1951) p. 243. **Shallow River**, see Reindalselva.

**Sjannonbåen** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E

**Sharp Peak**, see Kvasstoppen.
**Shefferdes orcadés**, 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-Alesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Bertel Kristoffer Arnessøn Sjerdhall, b. 1878, Norwegian mining engineer, 1917-29 manager of the coal mines at Ny-Alesund belonging to Kings Bay Kul Company A/S. See also Sofie Gruve. Orvin 1934 a. *Kofjellet*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 29.

**Shoal Point**, see Langgrunndudden.
**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.

**Sideveg**, 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

**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. Bernadskiewicz 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).

**Siegeffjellet**, see Zigeljfellet.

**Siegerbreen** 77° 27.2' N 15° 53.5' E

**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.

**Sietoholmen** 78° 46.6' N 10° 30.0' E
Small islet just off Kapp Sietoe, northeasternmost on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Gjertz 1990.

**Sigdgbreen** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E
Sigden 78° 23' N 21° 15' E
Nunatak, 546 and 552 m, on Barentsøjulken north of
Freemanbreen, Barentsøya. S. = the sickle. Büdel. Gjelsvikfjeld,
Büdel; Sichelberg, Büdel.

Sigden, see Hæljarnet.

Sigdfjellet 77° 15' N 16° 00' E
680 m high mountain in Pilsudsfjellet, Torell Land. S. = the
ripping hook mountain. Name owing to the shape. Svalbard
map B12 (1953).

Sigfredborgen 76° 55.6' N 15° 42.5' E
Open bay on the western side of Kriveodden on the southern
side of the outer part of Hornsund, Sørkapp Land. After Sigfred
Anton Nordby Kristoffersen, b. 1889, Norwegian, 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).

Sigfredsdalen 74° 26' N 19° 08' E
Valley or depression northwest of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. =
the solifluction valley. Hoel 1925.

Sigflyggen 79° 20' N 11° 30' E
Nunatak 332m, in Lilliehöökfjorden, Albert I Land. S. = the signal

Sigfjeldalen 79° 15.7' N 11° 31.0' E
Wide valley east on Mitrafjelvøya between Droenning Mads
Fjell, Nilsafjellet and Chunfjellet, from Signehamna and Nilsfjellet
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, Matthey-Dupraz
(1915) p. 18.

Signehamna 79° 16.4' N 11° 33.0' E
Bay on the western side of Lilliehöökfjorden, limited by a line
between Frigjøvneset and Gunnarpynten, Mitrafjelvøya, 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 Frigjøvneset, south of it are Gunnarpynten and Nilsfjellet, and further 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.

Signyfjellet 79° 10' N 13° 30' E
Extinct volcano, 1162 m, between Karlsbreen and
Frøenkelbreen, 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.

Signyfjeld, see Remjedalen.

Sigynfjellet 79° 20' N 17° 00' E
Mountain south of Lokeryggen at the head of Lomfjorden, Ny-
Friesland. After Signy, 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 Saueriedalen, 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).

Sildressletta 78° 49' N 10° 52' E
Plain with many small brooks north of Richardlagona, Prins

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.

Silesiafjellet 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
Siljanfjellet 78° 50' N 14° 00' E
Mountain between Morabreen and Orsabreen on the northern side of Holmstrømbreen, northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Siljan, lake in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. Mt Siljan, De Geer 1912.

Siljestrøm Névè, see Grønfjordbrene.
Siljestrøm 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 Grønfjordbrene in the west and Grønfjordalen and Janssobreen in the east, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Per Adam Siljestrøm, 1815-92, Swedish physicist and schoolmaster. Took part in the French expedition in 'La Recherche' 1938-39 (wintering at Bossekop in Norway). Chaîne Siljestrøm, Isachsen 1915; Siljestrøm Ridge, De Geer 1912.

Sillhøgda 79° 00' N 18° 20' E

Silhøgda 78° 32.4' N 18° 18.5' E

Sillooden, see Sillhøgda.

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 Kjærfjellet, Brøggerhalvoya, 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 Rennbeckeøyane 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 Sømmeldalen, Kaivdalen, Tavlebreen and Passtdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants on August 25, 1923. 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 Tempel. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. Nathorst Berg, Filchner 1914; Temple Mount, Mathieson 1920.

Sir Martindalen 78° 04.8' N 17° 53.5' E

Sir Thoms 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 Smith's Inlet, see Wijdefjorden.
Sir Thomas Smith's Inlet, see Hinlopenstretet.

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 Auralsbre 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 Discon 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.

Sjakttrånet 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 Gineverbaten.

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 Andréé 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 ørne, 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 Magdalenehukten, southwards to Kongsfjordrenna, outside the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).


Sjubreflaket 79° 28.0’ N 10° 35.0’ E Level elevation from Magdalenehukten southwards to 79° 19’ N, outside the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

Sjukovskifjella, see Žukovskifjella.

Sjursethssonen 78° 39.6’ N 15° 54.5’ E 60 m high waterfall in the upper part of Odelva, north of Torfjellet, in the central part of Dickson Land. After A. Sjurseth, one of the directors of Kavi! Cheese Company in England, one of the leading supporters of the Imperial College Spitsbergen Expedition 1959. Smith 1960.

Sjuøyane, see Sjuøyane.

Sjøøyane 80° 41.0’ N 20° 57.0’ E Group of islands comprising Parryøya, Nelsøyna, 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 Órer, Petersen 1864; Die 7 Inseln, Pagès 1786; Isole Sjó, Hoel (1950) p. 451; Le 7 Isole, Albertini (1829) p. 156; Le Sette Isole, Martens (1860) p. 65, Hugues 1901 b; Les sept îles, Bernard (1715) p. 34; Sedm ostrovů, Andrée (1931) p. 308; Seitsens., Saraste 1925 a; Sem ostrovov, Vasilev 1915; Sept-Iles, Grad (1866) p. 18; Sette Isole, Andrée (1930 d) p. 78; Shefferdes orcades, Fox 1635; Sieben Inseln, Petermann 1864; Sju ørne, Nordenskiöld 1863; Sjuøyane, Norwegian chart 303, 1919; Sjøeyjar, Årnson (1931) p. 71; Zev en ei/anden, Muller 1874; Svu Øerne, Spitsbergen Gazette (1897) p. 29; Svyøuer, Alme (1895) p. 4; Svyvøyen, Qvigstad (1927) p. 59; The Seven Islands, Pipps 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.


Sjøgrensfjellet 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. Sjøgrens Berg, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899.

Sjøgrens Berg, see Sjøgrensfjellet.

Sjølivhaugene 80° 20' N 19° 40' E
Two hills between Zeipelbukta and Omdalkilen on the eastern side of Brennevinfsfjorden, west on Laponialvaløya, 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 Brennevinfsfjorden. Orvin 1964.

Sjenabben 79° 45' N 15° 50' E
Mountain on the northern side of Femmiljsjøen, Ny-Friesland. After Femmiljsjøen.

Sjøværnbukta 79° 30' N 13° 00' E

Sjøalpynten, see Langgrunnodden.
Sjåtilineset, see Kapp Sietoe.

Skaget 77° 41' N 17° 34' E

Skagsekampen 77° 40.7' N 17° 38.5' E

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

Skajerhamna, see Worsleyhamna.
Skairesbai, see Woodfjorden.
Skairesbaihamna, see Worsleyhamna.
Skajersbai-ayan, see Andøyane.

Skakkbu 76° 15' N 25° 00' E

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 Nordenskiold Land. S. = the first cut of a loaf. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Skallen 80° 15' N 24° 30' E
Small mountain easternmost in Glenhalvaeya, the western side of Finn Malmgrenfjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the scull. After the shape seen from the south. Neilsen 1967.

Skalpellen 77° 29.6' N 16° 49.0' E
Three km long and 860 m high mountain on the eastern side of Doktortbreen and south of Sporebreen, north in Torell Land. S. = the scalpel. Arnesen 1986.

Skamdale 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 A7 (1961).

Skanken 78° 40' N 12° 00' E

Skansbuksa 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 Nordenskiold (1867) p. 53, Nordenskiold 1875; Skas Bay, British chart 2751.

Skandsdal 78° 33' N 15° 58' E
About 6 km long valley from Skansbukta northwestover towards Frostisen, southeast in Dickson Land. S. = the redoubt valley. Grande Vallée, Bienaimé 1894 d.

Skandsalsbreen 78° 33.5' N 15° 46' E
The northernmost branch in Frostisen down to Skandsalen, southeasternmost in Dickson Land. S. = the redoubt valley glacier. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

Skandsalselva 78° 33' N 15° 58' E
River through Skandsalen from Skandsalsbreen to Skansbukta, southeast in Dickson Land. S. = the redoubt valley river. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

Skansebogen 79° 32.2' N 14° 40' 00' E

Skansen 78° 33' N 16° 08' E
Skansen Quarter, 78° 30' N 16° E. Area between Skansbukta and Mimerbukta. De Geer 1912.
Skansviken, see Skansbukta.

Skanörodden 77° 52' N 16° 42' E

Skar Thal, see Skardalen.

Skaraberget 80° 00' N 18° 30' E

Skaraodd 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

Skardalen, see Skardalen.

Skardalen 77° 56' N 14° 45.5' E
About 3.5 km long valley from Skardalspasset northwards 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.

Skardalsnuten 77° 56.7' N 14° 44.5' E
Crag between Skardalspasset, Gullstrandfjellet and Lacmannbreen, on the southern side of Grøndalen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Skardalspasset 77° 56.9' N 14° 48.5' E
Pass between Skardalen 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, Lågnesflya, Salen and Ytterskardet, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the pass crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Skardsrimen, see Skarsrimen.

Skardtjärna 77° 57.7' N 13° 49' E
Lake 55 m above sea level just west of Tjernskardet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the pass tarn. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Skaret 78° 52.4° N 11° 52.5° E

Skarvfjellet 80° 41.3' N 21° 10' E

Skarpegga 79° 30' N 10° 30' E

Skarpeggbreen 79° 35.9' N 11° 03.0' E

Skarprygen 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 shapre ridge. Hjelle 1988.

Skarpryttaren 78° 10' N 21° 00' E

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

Skarstjerna 80° 41.1' N 21° 12' E

Skarvbreen 77° 36.5' N 22° 10.5' E
About 5 km long glacier between Tjufjordskarvet 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 Antonibreen, 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

Skarvholm 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).

**Skavrnes**
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).

**Skavrnesbukta**
78° 28.9’ N 11° 03.5’ E

**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).

**Skarvrypa**
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.

**Skaugebreen**
79° 33’ N 14° 47’ E
Glacier uppermost in Andrødalen, Andrøe Land. After Skaugum near Oslo, Norway, where members of the the Royal family live. In the neighbourhood Kronprinsesse Mårthas Fjell and Kronprins Haralds Fjell.

**Skavheia**
80° 10’ N 21° 40’ E

**Skavl Berg,** see Skavlefjellet.

**Skavelfjellet**
77° 57.5’ N 15° 53.5’ E
About 3.5 km long glacier from the southern part of Skavelfjellet northwards between Skavelfjellet and Tungebrenknausen to the head of Grøndalen in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skavelfjellbreen**
77° 57.8’ N 14° 51.5’ E
About 4 km long north-northwestwards ridge in Skavelfjellet, between Grøndalen and Berzeliusdalen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skavelfjelllegga**
77° 57.8’ N 14° 51.5’ E
About 4 km long north-northwestwards ridge in Skavelfjellet, between Grøndalen and Berzeliusdalen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skavelfjellet**
77° 57’ N 14° 51.5’ E
Mountain range with the heights 845 and 755 m and Skavelfjelllegga, between Grøndalen, Skardalen, Skarrdalspasset, Marstrandbreen, Tungebreen and Tungebrenknausen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. Mt Arhenius, De Geer 1912; Skavl Berg, Holmsen 1910; Skavelfjeld, Holmsen 1911 a. Skavilfjerna
80° 21’ N 20° 10’ E
Lake on Laponiahalvøya, just south of Ekstremfjorden, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.

**Skayersbay,** see Liefdefjorden.

**Skandersby,** see Woodfordjen.

**Skedvi Range,** see Skedvikfella.

**Skedvig-Berge,** see Skedvikfella.

**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; Skedvig-Berge, Filchner 1914.

**Skeltonfjellet**
78° 31.5’ N 16° 44’ E
About 7.5 km long mountain ridge between Mathiesondalen, Watsondalen, Meakinsfjellet, Stenhousebreen, Grahambakken, 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 1919.

**Skerry Gat,** see Fugleholmgattet.

**Skiferdalens**
78° 00’ N 15° 00’ E

**Skiffertalens**, 77° 50’ N 15° E. Group name of mountains west of the lower part of Reindalen. S. = shale mountains. Holmsen 1911.

**Skiferhagd**
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 Zawadzkibreen and Biernawskibreen west in Pilsudskifjella, westernmost in Torell Land. S. = the slate crest. Winsnes 1984. Jurakammen, Rózycki 1914.

**Skiferpasset**
76° 52.5’ N 15° 52.5’ E

**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 Réamurfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. S. = the slate ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Skifertal, see Skiferdalens.
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.

Skifferuddden. 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 MS-maps C13 (1948).

Skilhøgdene 79° 53.3' N 22° 21.0' E

Skilisen 77° 10' N 16° 00' E
Ice on the divide between Drevbreen and Blåklettispen, 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 Triherrefjella, dividing the upper part of Twillingbreen, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the dividing peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Skiltvakten 78° 25.1' N 16° 37' E

Skilvika 77° 34.0' N 14° 52.0' E

Skimebreen 77° 15' N 17° 00' E
Nine km long glacier leading down to Storfjorden between Ommaneyfjellet and Bellingen, in the central eastern part of Torell Land. S. = the skimmering glacier. Orvin 1955.

Skimenutane 77° 17' N 17° 06' E
Nunatak west of Skimebreen, between Storfjorden and Ljosfonna in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1955.

Skinfaaksebreen 79° 30' N 17° 00' E
Glacier southwest of the head of Faksevågen on the western side of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Skinfaakse (the horse of the sun, with shining mane) in Norse mythology. Gl. Skinfaakse, De Geer 1913 a.

Skinkevata 74° 29' N 18° 55' E
Two lakes near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the ham lakes. Hoel 1925.

Skinluva 78° 25' N 18° 10' E
Nunatak in the uppermost part of Hayesbreen, Olav V Land. S. = the fur cap.

Skipperbreen, see Hydrograffbreen.

Skipperrryggen 78° 28' N 12° 50.5' E

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 Andree 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 Haegdal, north in Dickson Land. S. = the tortoise. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

Skjelvatna 80° N 18° E

Skjembebeken 76° 34.2' N 16° 35.5' E

Skjemmenes, see Skjemmeneset.

Skjemmeneset 76° 33.9' N 16° 36' E
Small cape on the western part of Sørlyta, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. After a trapper's hut located here. From Old Norwegian skemma meaning small room, cage, hut. Skjemmenes, Lyngen 1924.


Skjerdaltoppane 77° 48.1' N 17° 20' E
Mountain peaks comprising Karluten 835 m, Olainuten 860 m and Floymannen 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.

Skjeringa  78° 10' N 15° 30' E
Part of the city Longyearbyen where the house of the district governor (sylumberlanden) 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, Balstal (1955) p. 408.

Skjerm  77° 10' N 17° 00' E
608 m high ridge dividing Skjerm from Ryggbreen, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the screen. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

Skjerm  77° 10' N 17° 00' E

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.

Skjern  78° 37.5' N 10° 51' E

Skjernesvatna  78° 37.2' N 10° 52.5' E
Three minor lagoons on Trauqiristranda, 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 C12 (1957).

Skjer  78° 37.5' N 10° 51' E
The southeasternmost point of Øyrlandet, on the southwestern part of Skjernes, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Skjerpnuten  77° 55.2' N 14° 30.5' E
Mountain peak innermost in Grønfjorddalen, between the front of Baalsrudbreen and Janssonbreen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the prospect hole crag. Svalbard map B12 (1948).

Skjerpodden  77° 45.4' N 14° 15.5' E
Point between Van Mydenbukta 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 Mariaholm, between Beilund 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 Kongfjorden, 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.

Skjoldalen  78° 07.5' N 18° 54' E
Valley between Væringen and Skjoldet in the east and Fleinskallen in the east, southeasternmost in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Skjold  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. Rundh., Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; Skjoldholmen.

Skjoldholmane, see Skjoldholmane.

Skjoldkolladalen  79° 40' N 12° 30' E
Valley west of Skjoldkollen, in the western part of Reinsdyrfjella, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. S. = the shield hill valley. Skjoldkulla V., De Geer 1913.

Skjoldkolladammen  78° 45.9' N 13° 08.5' E

Skjoldkollen  79° 40' N 13° 00' E
482 m high mountain in Sebrafjella, in the western part of Reinsdyrfjella, 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 Skjoldkulla. De Geer 1913; Red Hill, Phipps 1774, Beechey 1818 a, Scoresby 1820 b; Roo Berg, Giles and Rep 1710.

Skjoldpynten, see Langgrunnodden.
Skjæreggen, see Skjeregen.
Skjærlokkstupet, see Skjærlokkstupet.

Skjærlokkstupet  78° 20.6' N 16° 17' E
Precipice east of Gransteinfjellet towards Elveneset, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After skjærlokk (Cyttos fragilis) growing here. Lynge 1940. Skjærlokkstupet, Lynge 1940.

Skjela  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 Skoien 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 shoe 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 Skålffjellet 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. Werenskiold and H. Holst on July 13, and W. Solheim and assistants on July 25, 1918, all of the Norwegian Hoel and Revig expedition, for geological and topographical work. S. = the foggy mountain. Svalbard MS-maps 1918-25.


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.


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.


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.


Skolteneset 76° 31.1’ N 16° 30.5’ E About 1 km long, northern point of Sørkappøya. S. = the scull cape. After human sculls found here in 1920 by Hoel's expedition. Skoltenes, Lygne 1924.

Skolthukken 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 Skonrokk northernmost in Gestriklandkammen, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Skonrokk 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 Sjaktbreen, Høganåsbreen 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.


Skorpehøgda 77° 44.2’ N 16° 39.4’ E 309 m high part of Dumskolten towards the sea, southeast in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Skottefjellet, see Scotiafjellet.

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, Nordeustlandet.

Skatteskjær 74° 31’ N 19° 09’ E Low skerries off the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After name of part of Blomstrandbreen and Skreifjellbreen, southernmost in of Konsulbreen, west in Haakon VI Land. After the many skerries off the southern part of Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Skredberget 79° 06.6’ N 12° 28.5’ E 1158 m high, partly snow covered mountain southwest in H.U.Svedrupfjella 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 southwestern 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. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 18.

Skrekkjuvet, see Skrekkjuvet. Skrekkjuvodden, see Skrekkjuvodden.

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. Skrekkjuvet, Hoel 1925.


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.

Skrentfjellet 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).


Skrikholmane 80° 38.5’ N 20° 51’ E Four small islets on the eastern side of Parryøya in Sjuøyane on the northern side of Nordeustlandet. S. = the shrieking 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).


Skrikomhovden 77° 33’ N 21° 37’ E Projecting mountain between Ruhrbreen and Skrentbreen, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya.

Skrinmmulén 78° 27.5’ N 20° 40’ E Mountain ridge westwards from Haastberget, between Skrinndalen and Sjodalen in the northwestern part of Barentsøya.

Skreiavfjellet 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; Skrombergbreen, Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 25.

Skrombergbreen, see Skrombergabreen.

Skrottbreen 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.

Skrottbreen, see Skrombergbreen.

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.

Skrothøgda 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).


Skrikholmane 80° 38.5’ N 20° 51’ E Four small islets on the eastern side of Parryøya in Sjuøyane on the northern side of Nordeustlandet. S. = the shrieking islets, because of the shrieking of sea-swallows. Hjelle 1980.
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.

Skrukketoppen 79° 07.7' N 12° 02' E
804 m high mountain in Casimir-Périerkammen between D’Arodesbreen and Fjortende Julibreen west in Haakon VII Land. S. = the wrinkle peak. After the many small passes in the mountain. Hjelle 1984.

Skrukkedalen 78° 05' N 21° 10' E

Skrymtodden, see Phantomodden.

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.

Skrud, see Phantomodden.

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.

Skutelen 74° 24' N 19° 03' E

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 Nordsysselbreen, in the central part of Heer Land. S. = the projecting ridge. Arnesen 1969.

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 Nordsysselbreen, 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, Mathiesen 1920.

Skvalpodd 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 Skjoldkoldalen.
Skolfj., see Skålfjellet.

Sköveddeoden 80° 10' N 18° 00' E

Skålfjellet 77° 28.0' N 17° 35.5' E

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° 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, Svalbardkommissær (1950).

Slakbekken 78° 20' N 22° 00' E

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; Slenting Glacier, Conway 1897 b.

Slakdalen 78° 20' N 22° 00' E

Skålhaugen 80° 15' N 19° 40' E

Skålhaugen 80° 15' N 19° 40' E

Skålstranda 79° 42.5' N 14° 19.0' E
Seven km long shore north of Mattiasodden, northwest in Andrée Land. S. = the gentle shore. Orvin 1964.

Slakbekken 78° 20' N 22° 00' E

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; Slenting Glacier, Conway 1897 b.

Slakdalen 78° 20' N 22° 00' E

Slakkuven 78° 19.9' N 21° 54.0' E
Short valley, tributary to Slakdalen from west, between Sakkvuen and Buklerimen, southeast on Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

Slaklidalen 80° 00' N 15° 20' E
Small valley leading from Slakfjellet to Revdalen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Slakvatten 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.

Slakvatten 79° 18.2' N 17° 36.5' E
Small glacier-dammed lake between Bjørnfjellet and Svingfjellet in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Skålhaugen 80° 15' N 19° 40' E

Skålhaugen 80° 15' N 19° 40' E

Slakkvatten 76° 51.3' N 15° 54' E
About 4 km long valley from Gråkallbreen, between Wiederfjellet, Gavrilovfjellet and Brevassfjellet to Breinesflya in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the valley with gently sloping hillside. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Slakkvatten 76° 51.3' N 15° 54' E
About 4 km long valley from Gråkallbreen, between Wiederfjellet, Gavrilovfjellet and Brevassfjellet to Breinesflya in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the valley with gently sloping hillside. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Skålfjellet 77° 00' N 15° 20' E

Skålstranda 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Probably Hollendarberget in Amsterdamøya. The plant which is alluded to is an anti­scorbutic herb, Cochlearia officinalis. van der Brugge (1635) p. 30.
Slamtangen 77° 10' N 14° 40' E Spit on Slamøyra in front of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. 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.


Slanting Glacier, see Slakbreen.

Slatertoppane 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. Sleggja.


Sleipnerhaugane 79° 30' N 18° 00' E Crags 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 Fleysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the lake on the plain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Slettebog, 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 Slettteneset.

Slettteneset 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). Slettteneset.

Slettetvatna 76° 58.6' N 22° 04.5' E Island between Tiholmane and Schareholmane in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. S. = the plain island. Gjertz 1990.

Slettøya 78° 44.4' N 13° 59.5' E About 1.5 km wide, open bay on the northern side of Slettøya, on the northern coast of Bellsund and Mappebukta, on Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Slettnerhuset 78° 14.5' N 13° 04.5' E Four tarns in the central part of Daudmannsøya at the mouth of Slettungbukken, southwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the tarns on the plain. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Slettvedbukta 78° 14.5' N 13° 04.5' E Brook from Slettungane in the central part of Daudmannsøya southwards to Wilkinsbukta, southwest in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Slettvatna, see Slettteneset.

Slettvik 77° 51.4' N 16° 20' E Bay on the northern side of Van Mijenfjorden, west of Liljewalchneset, south in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the bay on the coastal plain. Orvin 1960.

Sletvoldgrunnen 78° 00' N 20° 00' E Shoal in Storfjorden. After M/C “Sletvold” of Tromse. 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).

Slipsteine 78° 32' N 18° 50' E Mountain east in Sandfordfjella, between Johansenbreen and Negnbreen northeast in Sabine Land. Barstad and Lytskjold.
Slorea 79° 48.0’ N 13° 07.5’ E

Slorett 78° 00’ N 17° 00’ E
Mountain, 814 m, facing Lundstrømdalen, 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 Slorett, Hagerman 1925.

Sloftbreen 78° 05’ N 17° 00’ E

Sloftsjakulen 79° 04.0’ N 19° 20.0’ E

Sloftsmøya 78° 00’ N 17° 20’ E
867 m high, partly ice covered mountain southeast of Slorett, southwest in Sabine Land. S. = the castle maiden. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Sluket 76° 58.4’ N 21° 56.5’ E

Slykie Inham. Probably at the mouth of Storfjorden. Slykie Inham, see Storfjorden.

Slyngbreen 79° 22.5’ N 12° 27.0’ E

Slyngfjellbreen 77° 05’ N 15° 20’ E

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).

Sloebreen 79° 17’ N 11° 28’ E

Sløreya 80° 11’ N 22° 22’ E
Small island on the northeastern side of Røpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. S. = the veil island, after the shape. Hjelle 1966.

Slåa 77° 43.3’ N 21° 13.5’ E
2.5 km long, narrow mountain ridge southwest in Burmeisterjellet 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, see Torellbreen.
Slaadberg, see Slaad Berg.
Slaadberg, see Observatoriefjellet.

Slaadbukta 79° 40’ N 11° 00’ E
Bay in front of Sellstrømbreen, on the western side of Vasahalvøya, 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. Kloekke, authority on Dutch dialects’.

Slattofjellet 78° 50’ N 12° 00’ E
Mountain. 580 m, south of Kongsfjorden, Bøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Einar Slatto, b. 1898, Norwegian mining engineer, Ministry of Trade, Oslo, on Spitsbergen for Kings Bay Kull Company A/S 1923-29. The company worked the coal mines on the southern side of Kongsfjorden. Orvin 1934 a.

Smølega 76° 57.2’ N 16° 30’ E
Three km long mountain ridge with the heights 557 and 519 m, from Staroslinfjellet to Bjørnsvardet in the northern part of Bredichinryggen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the narrow ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Smøleggbreen 76° 57.7’ N 16° 31’ E
Glacier between Starostinfjellet and the northern part of Smølegga, northeast in Bredichinryggen, in the northern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the narrow ridge glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Smøleggknatten 76° 57.5’ N 16° 32.5’ E

Smølfjellbreen 78° 45’ N 12° 00’ E
Small glacier along the northern side of Smølfjell, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the narrow mountain glacier. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Smølfjellet 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).

Smølgangen 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.

Smølvalnet 78° 16.7’ N 13° 02.0’ E

Smølvasen 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).

Smeeringbourgh Harbour, see Isfjorden.
Smearingbourgh Harbour. Probably Smeerenburgfjorden, but it cannot be identified. Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 43. Smear Bay, see Smeerenbukta.
Smeerenbay, see Smeerenbukta.
Smeerenberg, see Smeerenburg.
Smeerenborgh, see Smeerenburg.

Smeerenbukta 79° 40' N 11° 00' E
Bay off Smeerenburgsletta in Amundsenøya, 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 Amundsenøya, 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 Middleburg 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 frequenter 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; Amsterdamscb Tent, Vingboons 1665 b; Amsterdamscb Tents, Jansz 1651 b, Colom 1652 b; Blubbertown, Conway (1920) p. 202; Bourg de la graisse, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 318; Burgis 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, Vingboos 1665 b; Hoorn, Jansz 1651 b, Addison 1904; Middelbo, Jansz 1651 b; Middelburg, Addison 1904; Nordens Batavia, Moberg (1959) p. 94; Schareremburg, Martens (1711) p. 27; Schmerenborg, Martens 1675; Smeerenberg, Keilhau (1831) p. 243; Smeerenborgh, Martens (1675) p. 184; Smeerenburg, Giles and Rep 1710.

Smeerenburg, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Smeerenburg Bay, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Smeerenburg bræ, see Smeerenburgreen.
Smeerenburg Gl., see Smeerenburgreen.

Smeerenburgreen 79° 30' N 11° 30' E
Large glacier debouching into the head of Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. Traversed by G. Isackson 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 Smeerenbukta.
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 Amundsenøya and Danskøya, and Sørgatlet between Danskøya and the mainland, Albert I Land. On the southern point of Amundsenøya 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). Amsterdamscb baaj, Letter from van Cracauw to Christian IV 1638 in Ræstad (1912) p. 160; B. Hollandoise, Bellin 1764; B. des holandois, Vroliq 1635; B. de hollande, Guérard 1628, Marmier (1841 a) p. 110; Baja d'Olanda, Marmier (1841 b) p. 217; Christianshafften, Christian IV 1631 in Raastad (1912), appendix 23, p. 146; De Hollantsche Haven, Carolus 1614; Détroit de Smeerenburg, Isachsen 1915; Dutch B., Moll 1716; Fischtrandbucht, Béhounek (1929 a) p. 13; Golfo largo et Fredissimo, Dudley 1636; Hollay bay, Zorgdrager 1720; Holland Bay, Bruce 1900; Hollandsche bay, Carolus 1364; Hollandsche Bay of Mauritius bay, Giles 1724 c; Hollandsche otte Mauritius Bay, Jansz 1651 b; Hollandsche Baai, Blaeu 1662; Holliansche bay, Goos 1660; Hollant bay, H. and M. Jansz 1621; Hollantse baai, 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 Raastad (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, Wassenaer (1624); Smeerenburg, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Smeerenburg Bay, De Geer 1913; Smeerenburgfjord, Béhounek (1929 a) p. 13; Smeerenburg-Sund, Schenk (1937) p. 15; Zatóce tuku, Béhounek (1828) p. 11.

Smeerenburg-Halbinsel, see Hollendarneset.

Smeerenburgodden 79° 40' N 11° 00' E

Smeerenburgsletta 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Plain at Smeerenburg in Amundsenøya, Albert I Land.

Smeerenburg-Sund, see Smeerenburgfjorden.
Smeeringburghafen, see Süd-Hafen.


Smerudknausen 76° 47.1' N 16° 23' E About 560 m high, partly ice covered crag between Vítkovskjibreen, Olsokbreen, Rekensåta 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).

Smidtberget 78° 04.6' N 18° 06' E Mountain limited by Bellsundaldalen, Passbreen, Lardyfjellet and Friedrichfjellet, northeast in Heer Land. After Friedrich Bogdanovich Smidt, 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 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 Recherchejforden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Smith River, Rolston 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, Guisset 1904.

Smithhøgda 78° 50' N 11° 30' E River east of Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden, Breggerhalvøya, 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.

Smith's doortogt, see Keerwyck.

Smith's Inlet, see Smithøyane. Smith's Inlet, see Wijdefjorden. Smith I., see Smithøya.

Smithøya 79° 20' N 19° 30' E One of Vaigattøyane, between Nystromøya 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 l., Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.


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 little glacier. Liestøl 1990.

Smaadoxal, see Gustavdalen.

Småen 79° 21.8' N 12° 17.0' E Small mountain 3 km west of Storingen, between Lilliehökbreen and Storingen in Haakon VII Land. S. = the little one. Orvin 1964. Münstoppen, Orvin.


Småpyttane 74° 29' N 18° 50' E Small lakes in the northwestern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the small pools. Småputtane, Hoel 1925.

Småskjera, see Småskjera.

Smaaskjæra, 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 Eidemynten, southwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the small skerries. Småskjøa, Svalbard chart 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 on Stortrolløst east 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 Inchcolmøkken, 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.

Snadtvika
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.

Snickerby, see Snillerby.

Snagat, 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

Snauodden, see Knuffungen.

Snaukajera
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.

Snaustranden, see Snaustrand.

Snautangen
79° 55' N 15° 50' E
Point on the western side of Mosseialvøya, 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.

Snifjellet, see Snøkollen.

Sneholmen, see Snøkollen.

Snekkevika
77° 36.3' N 14° 55.5' E
Small bay on the northern shore of Eholmen between Bellsund and Van Keulenfjorden, west in Notherst Land. Snekke is a kind of small, Norwegian sailing boat. Kahltnauen, Hamberg 1905.
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; *Snefeldene*, Holtedahl 1911.

**Snøfrua**

78° 40' N 17° 30' E


**Snøhatten**

80° 20' N 20° 00' E


**Snøhetta**

79° 00.0' N 17° 53.5' E


*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. *Snøholmen*, Johannessen 1890.

**Snøkampbreen**

77° 53.9' N 14° 54' E

Glacier on the southern side of Brattnutn 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 Brattnutn, 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).

**Snøklettpasset**

77° 15' N 15° 20' E

Ice covered pass between Snøkletten and Passnutn, 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. *Snękolle*, Holtedahl 1911.

**Snøkrøszen**

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 Vasi’evbreen in the central part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the snow cross. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Snøkulen**

78° 54.8' N 17° 30' E


**Snøkuppelen**

78° 50' N 16° 30' E


**Snøkuvbreen**

77° 43' N 16° 23' E

About 6 km long glacier from Juvtinden, Snøkuvbreen and Kassen, northeastwards to Danzdigdalen north in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Snøkuvlen**

77° 58.5' N 17° 50' E

About 650 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Storbullen, Brorbreen, Furebreen, Sørbullene and Stuttdalen, north in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Snøkuven**

77° 41' N 16° 22' E

1030 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Kvitlskarvet, Juvbreen, Juvtinden, Snøkuvbreen, Kassen and Parbreane in the central part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Snøkulten**

78° 35' N 18° 00' E


**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.

**Snølogen**

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.

**Snøsalbreen**

77° 55.4' N 14° 44.5' E

Glacier on the eastern slope of Sønessen 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 Gieditschfonna 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 Snaueiria 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 Krokjebreen, in the Liestølbreen complex, northwest in Torell Land. Helle 1986.
Snøsporven 78° 55' N 12° 50' E

Snøsporvstranda 78° 51.3' N 28° 13' E
Six km long beach on the southern side of Tordenskjoldfjellet in the western part of Kongøya, Kong Karls Land. S. = the snow bunting beach. Thor Larsen.

Snøtind 79° 40' N 11° 30' E

Snøtoppbreen 80° 24' N 19° 35' E
Small glacier from Snøtoppen southwards towards Hundodden in the western part of Laponianhalvøya, 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, Laponialhøya 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; Schneekuppe, Petermann 1864; Schnee Kuppe, 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 Krosspynttdalen.

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

Sockertoppen, see Sukkertoppen.
Sockertoppen, see Mösberget.
Sofia Deep, see Sofiadjupet.

Sofiadjupet 80° 30' N 10° 00' E

Sofiaøya 79° 14.9' N 20° 09' E
Three km long island on the eastern side of von Otterøya in Vaigatøyane, 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-Alesund, Kongsfjorden. Belongs to Kings Bay Kull Kom. A/S and was worked in 1923-29. After Sofia Maria Sherdahl, née Halsberg, born 1880 at Karlstad, Sweden, married in 1919 to B. A. Sherdahl, mining engineer, manager of the coal mines at Ny-Alesund, 1917-29. See also Sørhaugen and Otilie Gruve. Name given by the company. Hoel (1925) p. 31. Sofia Mine, see Sofia 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

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 Røvø expedition on July 29, 1918, for geographical surveying. After Sophie Ottingen-Öttingen, née Princess Metternich, 1877-1914, daughter of Count Hans Wilczek’s oldest lady friend, Pauline Metternich-Såndor. Wilczek’s expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 named the mountain. Chaine de S.-t Sophie, Wassiliw 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 Sokkel, 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 Sokkelen 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 Vitkovskibreen, on the western side of Sørkapp.
Land. After Sokolov, d. 1905, Russian astronomer at Pulkov 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 Varingen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Russian palaeontologist Dimitri Nikolaevich Sokolov, 1837-1922, who with W. Bodylevski described Mesozoic fossils from the Festning Section, Svalbard. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Solandajellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E Mountain between Raudfjorden and Richardvatten, Biscayrarhalvøya, 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; Guiss 1904.

**Solandeneset** 79° 45.7' N 12° 11.5' E Point near Solandafjellet on the eastern side of Raudfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Eiken 1988.

**Solbjørn** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E Precipitous rocky wall of Sir Tomasfjellet towards Vestfjordalen south of Wijdefjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. It was named Solbjørn 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 Burreitoppen and Bolterskaradet, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sun height, but also altitude of the sun. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Sollitøgda**, see Sollsundet.

**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.

**Soloveckijbukta** 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 Soloveckij 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 Russkei. Solovjetskibukta, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Solovejtskibukta**, see Soloveckijbukta.

**Solryggen** 77° 58.5' N 13° 48' E About 5 km long ridge with the heights 760 and 635 m, south in Línnejfella, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sun ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Solskjærfjellene** 74° 30' N 19° 06' E Small lakes in the extreme northeast of Bjørnøya. S. = the sunshine tarns. Hoel 1925.

**Solthornet** 79° 55' N 18° 40' E Tarn southeast of Heimbutka at the head of Snaddvika, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the sun tarn. Hågbom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

**Solvatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E Small lake near the quay at Ny-Álesund, Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. S. = the sun lake. After its rounded shape. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1935 b.

**Solveigdalen** 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.

**Sømerfjorden**, see Fuglefjorden.

**Sonmar Hill**, see Sumarhaugen.

**Sommerfeldtbukta** 76° 34.5' N 16° 28' E About 8.5 km long bay limited by a line from Sørneset to Skilteneset on Sørkappøya, further to Stjernøya and Skjero. After Seren Christian Sommerfeld, 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 Brügen (1907) p. 237; Sommerfelt Bukt, Resvoll-Holmsen (1921) p. 31, Lynge 1924.

**Sommerfelt Bukt**, see Sommerfeldtbukta.
Sommet Buchanan, see Buchananstoppen.
Sommet du Sud, see Salfelflet.
Sommet fourchu, see Tviyrmingen.
Sommet Lagercrantz, see Lagercrantzfjellet.
Sommet Neige, see Snatinden.
Sommet neigeux, see Snatoppen.
Sommet Noir, see Svarterget.
Sommet Ringertz, see Ringertzfjellet.
Sommet ronde, see Johansenfjellet.

Somovaksala 77° 10' N 16° 00' E
678 m high mountain in the northern part of Somovfjella, southwest in Torell Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Somovbrean 77° 10' N 16° 00' E

Somovfjella 77° 00' N 16° 00' E

Sonklarbreen 78° 40' N 20° 30' E

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 Gavhaugen and Sophus Liefjellet, west in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

Soppdalen 78° 50' N 15° 30' E

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. Treieren, 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; Bere-Hafen, Martens (1675) p. 13; Biersbay, Hamy (1901) p. 32; Jammerf., 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; Surunlahi, Saraste (1925) p. 122; Sorgebai, Qvigstad (1927) p. 39; Treuernberg, Nordenskiöld 1863; Treuernberg od. Sorge B., German chart 155, Treuernberg-lahtti, Saraste (1925) p. 86; Treuernberg-vuono, Saraste (1925) p. 81; Treuernburg, Giles and Rep 1710, Pagès 1786, Conway 1906; Treuernburg B., Parry 1828; Trouemburg 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 Sørsteinein.
Sorte pyt, see Svarterneset.
Sorte Pynt, see Nordkapp.
Sortepynt, see Salpynten.

Sottryggen 77° 27.1' N 15° 58.5' E
Two km long ridge between Sottryggen and Twillingbreane, in the eastern side of Friherreffjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the soot ridge because of the black shale. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Sotrygfonna 77° 26.8' N 15° 56.5' E
2.5 km long glacier between Valken and Sottryggen on the easter side of Friherreffjella, 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 Mount, see Kistefjellet.
South Channel, see Sørporten.
South East Land, see Barentsøya.
South East Land, see Edgøøya.
South Gat, see Sørgattet.
South Harbour, see Süd-Hafen.
South Haven, see Sørhamna.
South Hook, see Torellneset.
South Ice, see Sørfontna.
South Ice Berg, see Brokebreen.
South Land, see Sarmarka.
South Point, see Marmorrynten.
South Salad Hill, see Søre Salatberget.
Southampton Glacier, see Southamptobreen.

Southamptonbreen 78° 50’ N 16° 00’ E
Glacier southwest of Ælandsvatnet, 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 Serporten.
Southern Land, see Sarmarka.
Southern Plateau. Southern part of Ben Nevis, but hardly meant as a geographical name. Wångspö (1952) p. 21. Southern Rivulet, see Torelva.

Spannklumen 78° 45.8’ N 12° 26.0’ E

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 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.

Sparrneset 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 Söteborg), 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 Speirslagunane.

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 Speirs Bruce). See also Brucebreen. Paterson & Speirs’ Lagoons, Bruce 1913; Speirslagunane.

Spekkholmen 77° 22.4’ N 22° 29.5’ E

Spelbreen, see Spælbreen.
Spelen, see Spælen.
Spelvatnet, see Spælvatnet.

Sperra 76° 59.1’ N 21° 56.5’ E

Sphinxen, see Sflinksen.
Spicerbey, see Spitsbergen.
Spidsbiergene, see Spitsbergen.

Spikarhovudet 77° 05’ N 16° 00’ E
Small nunatak, 480 m, in the eastern part of Mühlbachbreen, 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

Spitreforess 74° 21’ N 19° 07’ E
Small waterfall formed by a stream falling 115 m vertically into Evjebukta, southeastermmost on Bjørnøya. Spitre 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 km². After 1969 the potential for confusion was reduced by using the name Spitsbergen only for the largest island. The deeply intened west and north coasts of Spitsbergen form a number of large fjords. The most important of these are (south to north): Hornsund, Bellstrand, Ifjorden, Kongsfjorden, Krossfjorden, Magdalenefjorden, Smeerenburgfjorden, and on the north coast Rauffjorden, 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 Barent’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,
faissait il calme avions le vent Siroest, la terre (au lo[n]g duquel premiers nostre route) estoit la plus part rompue, bien hault, & non autre que Monts & montaignes aues, 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 a ce pays le nom de Spitsberguen a 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 Barentsz's 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 hold that it was part of Green land, and they accordingly 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 therefore 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 called 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, Groenland, Green Island 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 (1676) 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, Vroliq 1635; Grand Spitzbergue, Engel 1779; Greene land, Fox 1635; Greenland, Thornton 1716; Moll 1727; Greenland Spitsbergen, Senex 1757; Gren Lant, Plancius 1612; Grenland, Edge 1625; Grenlant; Groenlandia, Ramusio (1606) Bl. 408; Groenland, Wassenauer (1624) Bl. 138; Großspitzbergen, Kükenthal 1890; Grumant, Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) p. 15; Grumant, Mullers (1793) p. 16, Samoilovic (1913 b) p. 8; Grumpt, 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 Nieland, Coronelli 1691; Länshi-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 Spitzbergh, Gerrits 1613; Ou Grenland, Gerrits (1613) p. 11; Zapadnyj Spicbergen, Stanvicer (1948) p. 73; Ziemia Zachodnia, Siedlecki (1935) p. 49; Spicberky, Bèhounek (1928) p. 11; Spidsbiergene, Hansen 1780; Spilberg, Wells (1876) p. 286; Spitsberge, Doedsz 1620, Blaeu 1623; Spitsberhege, Hugues 1901 a; Spitsberghen, H. & M. Jansz 1621; Spitsbärger, Martin (1758) pp. 307, 313; Spits-bärger, Martin (1758) pp. 307, 313; Spitsenborg; Spitzberg, Gerrits (1618) p. 41; Spitzberg Ouest, French chart 5375; 'T nieuwe Landt van Spitsbergen, Carolus 1614; Terra regis Jacobi, Charisius 1618 in Raestad (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; Westspitsbergen, Dittmer (1901) p. 202; West-Spitzbergen, German chart 155.

Spitsbergen Bank, see Spitsbergenbanken.
Spitsbergen Banken, see Spitsbergenbanken.
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; Bjørnsen-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.
Spitsbergenørgruppen, see Svalbard.
Spitsberge, see Spitsbergen.
Spitsbergen, see Spitsbergen.
Spitsbärgen, see Spitsbergen.
Spits-bärgen, see Spitsbergen.
Spitsenbergen, see Spitsbergen.
Spitzberg, see Spitsbergen.
Spitzberg Ouest, see Spitsbergen.
Spitzbergen-Polarstrom, see Sørkappstraumen.

Sjetunes 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 Sefströmbergen.
Splittnaglane, see Splittnaglen.

Splittnaglen 77° 32.6’ N 17° 12.5’ E
About 5 km long and 800 m high, partly snow covered ridge between Nuuddbreen and Naglebreen, northernmost in Torell Land. S. = the split rivet. Orvin 1960. Splittnaglane.

Spokojnaja Buhta, see Trygghamna.

Sponen 79° 41.7’ N 11° 31.5’ E
Mountain between Sellstrømbreen and the southwestern part of Svitjodbreen at Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the spear point. Arnesen 1985.

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.

Spordebre, see Sporebreen.
Spordeen, see Sporen.

Spordebreen 77° 30.6’ N 16° 49.5’ E

Sporehegda 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 Liestolsbreen in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Sporden, Sheet 1 Vestspitsbergen Søre 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.

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 sauarians were found nearby. Winsnes 1986.

Spott-Huk, see Mitra.

Sprekkvatnet 79° 58’ N 19° 01’ E

Springarodden 80° 06’ N 22° 20’ E
Point between Gangarodden and Hallingodden, on the eastern side of Rjpfjorden, west of Ahlmannfonna, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian folk dance springar. Hjelle 1966.

Spunset 76° 58.8’ N 21° 56.5’ E

Spælbreen 77° 25.1’ N 17° 15.5’ E

Spælen 77° 25.9’ N 17° 14.5’ E

Spælvatnet 74° 28’ N 19° 04’ E
Lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the short tail lake, after its shape. Spælvatnet, Hoel 1925.

Spångerspitze, see Pencktoppen.

Spålen 78° 13.3’ N 13° 21.5’ E
Lake in the southeastern part of Daudmannsøya, about 500 m east of the lower part of Vettermelva, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Spålen, lake in Nordmarka near Oslo, Norway. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Sr. Tho. Smiths Inlett, see Wijdefjorden.
Sr. Thomas Smiths Isles., see Thomas Smithøyane.
Sr. Thomas Smyth’s Baye, see Keerwyck.
Sr. Thomas Smyths Bøye, see Nordaustlandet.
Sr. Thomas Smyths Bøye, see Wijdefjorden.
Sr. Thomas Smyths Inlett, see Wijdefjorden.
Sr. Thomas Smyths Inlett, see Wijdefjorden.
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Sr. Thomas Smyths Inlett, see Wijdefjorden.
Sr. Thomas Smyths Inlett, see Wijdefjorden.
Sr. Thomas Smyths Inlett, see Wijdefjorden.
St. Andrew Peaks, see St. Andrew Peaks.
St. Andrew Peaks, see St. Andrew Peaks.
St. Andrew Peaks, see St. Andrew Peaks.
St. Hans Islets, see St. Hansholmane.
St. Hansbugla, 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 Illands, Dudley 1846; 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. Iacob. Island off Kong Johans Bre, does not exist. Blaeu 1662.
St. Iacob Baj, 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 Baj, see St. Iacob Baj.
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. Iacob Baj.
St. Jans Bay of St. Jans Haven, see St. Jonsfjorden.
St. Jans baay, see Rekvedbukta.
St. Jans Haven, see Engelsbukta.
St. Jans haven, see St. Jonsfjorden.
St. Johann-Bay, see St. Jonsfjorden.
St. Johannes-Bucht, see St. Jonsfjorden.
St. Johans 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 Mullerneset, 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. de 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; Osbums Inlett, Edge 1625; Sant Jons bai, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; St. Jonsfjord, Navenkomiteen (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. Johans Bay, Bellin 1759; St. Johans Bay, Pagès 1786; St. Johans 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
St. Nikolausfjellet  76° 38.2’ N 16° 41.5’ E
St. Ol’gafjella, 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 Sergiojevska, wife of the leader, D.D. Sergiojevski, of the Russian wintering party in Hornsund 1899-1900, of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition. See also Sergiojevkjifellet. Mts de Ste Olga, Wassiliew 1925; St. Ol’gafjella.
St. Russůn, see Sore 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.
Stabbarp Gl.  77° 51.7’ N 16° 57’ E
About 3.5 km long glacier between Torellfjellet and Snøvøla, westernmost in Heer Land. After old coal mine in Skåne (Scania), Sweden. See also Billesholmbreen. Stabbarp Gl., De Geer 1919 a; Stabbarpsglacären, Swedish chart 301, 1921.
Stabbarpsglacären, 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 Stabbvatna 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

**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 Heggestabben, meaning the chopping-block. 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).

**Stabbeisbreen** 79° 00’ N 15° 01’ E
Glacier between Stabeisen, Wängsfjellet 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. Lytskjold and Luktvasslimo 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.

**Stairhøgdene** 78° 40’ N 10° 30’ E

**Staken** 77° 45.6’ 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 Pålsjobreen, 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

**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 Sparrelellet, 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.

**Stamnen** 77° 38.7’ N 17° 24.0’ E
The southernmost and 693 m high part of Kjellberget, easternmost in Nathorst Land. S. = the stern. Arnesen 1969.

**Stamnhorga** 77° 26.0’ N 23° 21.0’ E
About 360 m high mountain between Dianadal and the sea, southeasternmost on Edgeøya. S. = the stern mountain. Arnesen 1987.

**Standfjellet**, see Edgeøya.

**Stanislawskikammen** 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. **Graj Stanislawskiego**, Polska wyprawa polarna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166; **Stanislawski-Ridge,** First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

**Stanislawski-Ridge**, see Stanislawskikammen.
**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 Voorland**, see Edgeøya.
**Stans Voorland**, 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 Nordenskiold 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 northeastwards to Kapp Starostin, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Kapp Starostin. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Starostinka** 78° 05.2 N 13° 51.5’ E
563 m high mountain peak between Bautabreen and Hornbreen, northeastermmost in Bredichenryggen, 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 Sveliell.

**Stasjonsoyane** 79° 40’ N 13° 30’ E
Staszicjefjellet 77° 15' N 15° 20' E


Station Västisen 79° 55' N 20° 00' E
Station in Vestfonna, used by the Swedish expedition in Nordaustlandet 1957-59. Liljequist (1959) p.112.


Staszic-Mountain, see Staszicjefjellet. 

Station Øyan. Locality in Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. Plancius 1612.

Station-Insel, see Stasjonøyane.

Stats Eyvat. Locality in Spitsbergen, cannot be identified.

Stats Vorland, see Edgeøya.

Statsrådshnipa 77° 45.7' N 17° 24' E
760 m high mountain south of Hollertoppen between Ragnafjellet and Sveabreen, southwestemost in James I Land. S. = the lummocked glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

Stauterbekken, see Kvista.

Stauterdalen, see Kvistdalen.

Stauterfonna, see Kvista.

Stauferfjellet, the southwestern, icefree part of Barentsøya. Budel 1960.

Staubreen 77° 00' N 17° 00' E
Steep glacier leading down from Skjoldfonna to Storfjorden, southeasternmost in Torell Land. S. = the depression peaks. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Stautindane 79° 00' N 14° 40' E
Mountain peaks between Battybreen and Wångsjøfjellet, northeast in James I Land. S. = the depression peaks. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Stautindbreen 79° 00' N 14° 40' E
Glacier between Birkelandfjella and Stautindane, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name.

Staubvatnet 79° 27.9' N 18° 31.3' E
Lake dammed by Balderfonna and Tommelbreen in Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Lytskjold.

Staurbreen 78° 53.3' N 13° 49.5' E
tributary glacier from the north in the Holmstrømbreen complex, from both sides of Stauren, west in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Stavnefjellet 77° 15' N 15° 20' E
Nunatak between Holmstrømbreen and Holtedahlfonna in James I Land. S. = the pole.

Staveodden 80° 10' N 18° 20' E

Stavkyrkja 78° 50' N 13° 40' E

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.

Staxrudfonna 79° 30' N 12° 00' E
Plateau glacier between the heads of Raudfjordbreen, Lilliehøökbreen and Øyfjellbreen, 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 Mansfeldsfjellet and Ravehytta. Plateau Staxrud, Isachsen 1912 a; Staxrud Plateau, Isachsen 1915.

Steen, see Steenfjellet.

Steenbreen 78° 50' N 11° 40' E

Steenfjellet 78° 50' N 11° 30' E

Steenkulbugten, see Kolbukta.

Stensfjellet, see Steenfjellet.

Steenstrupbreen 77° 35.5' N 16° 15' E
About 8.5 km long glacier between Marlowfjellet and Gloføykja,

**Steenstrupdalen**

77° 35.0' N 16° 06.5' E


**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 Wordeoddan and Kræmeroddan, 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 Norskeyane, Vassalhalvøya, Albert I Land. Stegg is a male bird (in this case of the eider duck). *Barrier l.*, De Geer 1912; *Duck l.*, British chart 3203; *Duck Id.*, Konig 1819; *Eiderholmen*, Kjellman (1875) p. 56; *Hvidø*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Hvitholmen*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 16; *Kvitøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 34.

**Steggskjeret**

79° 40' N 11° 30' E

Skerry north of Steggholmen, north on Vassalhalvøya, 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


*Stein Warte, see Velkomstvarden. Steinbeis Berg, see Steinbeisfjellet.*

**Steinbeisfjellet**

78° 30' N 21° 00' E


**Steinborga**

78° 13.1' N 21° 03.5' E

50 m high, basalt plateau just east of Zorellvatnet on Talaveraflya, 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*, Lyng 1924.

**Steindalen**

77° 15' N 14° 20' E


**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).

**Steindalsstjerna**

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).

**Steindolbpreaken**

77° 43.1' N 16° 20' E


**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.

**Steindoltpoppen**

77° 42.7' N 16° 16' E

About 1005 m high peak between Råneckampen, Juvtinden, Langifjellet and Steindolbpreaken, in the northern part of Nathorst Land. After the bird steindolp. Orvin 1964.

**Steinegg**

77° 25.2' N 14° 40' 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).

**Steinfiya**

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*. Kvaedhukens-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Steinflåstupet**

78° 57.5' N 11° 39' E

Precipice in the northern part of Steinflåen, northwest on

Steinhhamaren  77° 52.3’ N 16° 06’ E
The southeastern part of Greinhøgdene, 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 Ginevrobotnen, 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 Moringa 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 Russelhamna, 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.
Steinnesset, see Stonebreen.

Steinhytta  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 Daudmannsøya,
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 Daudmannsøya, 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
cannel, 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.

Steinskaftet  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

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
Guillchenfjellet, 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

Steinvikskaret, 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.

Stellingsvatnet  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 Crag 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. Stenbrohultdalen, see Stenbrohultdalen.


Sten Mts, see Sten De Geerfjellet. Stenbrohult Valley, see Stenbrohultdalen.


Sten Mts, see Sten De Geerfjellet. Stenbrohultdalen, see Stenbrohultdalen.

Stenehjembreen, see Stenehjembreen.

Stenehjembreen 77° 49.8' N 14° 58.5' E Glacier on the eastern side of Krognesshegda and Iskollen in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Ivar Stenehjelm, Vardø, Norway, who in 1910 led an expedition to Spitsbergen on behalf of Christian Michelsen, and erected the first house at Camp Morton. Stenehjembreen, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Stenersonodden 80° 15' N 19° 00' E Point on the western side of Botnialshälvaya 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.


Sternkolsbukten, see Kolbukta. Stensiö Glacier, see Stensiöbreen.


Sterntippdalen, see Grudevadal. Stenö. Probably identical with Storsteinhalvaya. Stenö, see Storsteinhalvaya.

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).


Sterna Gl., see Sternabreen. Sterna Mt, see Sternafljellet.

Sternabreen 79° 40' N 11° 00' E Small tributary glacier to Svijodbreen, 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 Sterneckaya. Sterneck-Grat, see Meranfjellet.

Sterneckaya 77° 34.2' N 15° 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 Jacobsenbukt, Andrée Land. After mountain in Norway.
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 Brathuken.

**Sticky Keep**
78° 10’ N 16° 30’ E Mountain, 700 m, on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, northeast in Nordenskiold 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 Sjåktbreen, Höganåsbreen, Stollbreen and Varpbreen, southeast in Nordenskiold 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 Charlesjellet, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Stigdalene**
78° 00’ N 15° 20’ E Small tributary valley from west to Skiferdalen in Nordenskiold 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 Flyveselskap 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**

**Stjernspetzfjellet**
78° 50’ N 15° 00’ E Mountain southwest of Universitetsbreen, north of the head of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. After major Henrik Albin Stjernspetz, 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 Stjernspetz. **Mt Stjernspetz,** De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915; **Vardberget,** Stjernspetz 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 Sarkappøya and Tokrossøya at the southern point of Spitsbergen. S. = the star island. **Stjernøya,** Kristoffersen (1931) p. 251.

**Stjerneyskjeria**
76° 31.6’ N 16° 25.6’ E Several skerries between Stjernøya and Båtsundøya at the southern point of Spitsbergen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Stjerntbreen**

**Stjerntenn**
79° 24’ N 12° 50’ E Small mountain ridge between Stjerntbreen and Oberstbreen on the eastern side of Monacobreen in Haakon VII Land. S. = the tail.

**Stjerthøgda**
78° 40’ N 15° 07’ E The easternmost part of Trollfuglfljella, southeastermost in James I Land. S. = the tail height. Arnesen 1981.

**Stjordalen**
79° 20’ N 14° 00’ E Valley east of inner part of Woodfjorden, west in Andrée Land. After locality in Trøndelag, Norway. **Rennier-Tai,** Wegener 1913 a; **Sandre Stordal,** la grande vallée meridionale, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 49; V. **Stjordalen,** Isachsen 1915.

**Stjørdalsen**
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 Névéen,** see Stollbreen.

**Stollebreen**
77° 55.9’ N 16° 42’ E About 2 km long glacier from the northern part of Liljevalchfjellet down to Höganásbreen, southeast in Nordenskiold Land. Stoll is a level tunnel in mines. See also Borbreen. **Stoll Névéen,** De Geer 1919 a.

**Stolbreen**
77° 55.9’ N 16° 42’ E 2.3 km long glacier from the top of Fossifjellet in Kolpissfjella, northeastwards to the head of Hollelandfjellet between Finsenfjellet and Cholnokyaaksia, north and west in Nordenskiold 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 Schetelifjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After the German meteorologist O. Stoll, who wintered on Kvadehukten 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 Hambergbreene and Markhambreene, south in Torell Land. After the Russian word stolovaja (f) = tabular. Mt Stolovaia, Wassiliew 1925.

Stolovyi ostrov, see Tavleøya.

Stolryggen 77° 05' N 17° 00' E
About 8 km long mountain ridge between Markhambreene 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 part of Edgeøya. After Stone, after whom Stonebreen was named. C. Disco, Pagés 1782; Disco Hook, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c; Disko, Christie (1851) p. 9; Hoek van Stans Voorland Disco, Giles and Rep 1710; Stansfjordshuk, Christie (1851) p. 9; Steinmuse, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 181; Steinnesia, Nevnemekitein (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 Rasttupet on the northern side of Cebysfjellet, northwest in Serkapp Land. After Stonehenge, stones arranged in two circles on Salisbury Plain, England, and believed to be the remains of an ancient druidical temple.


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 Dianadalene, southeastern side of Edgeøya. After Stone, probably and employee of the Muscovy Company, London. Stans Foreland, Scoresby 1820 b; Stans Voorland, Doncker 1685; Stones forland, Edge 1625.

Stones forland, see Stones Forland.

Stonga 78° 50' N 17° 40' E
Mountain at the uppermost part of Oxfordbreen, west in Olav V Land. S. = the bar or stick. Orvin 1960.

Stoor Fiord, see Storfjorden.

Stor Fiord, see Storfjorden.

Stor glacier, see Raudfjordbreene.

Stor Øya, see Midtøya.

Stora Axelén, see Akseløya.

Stora Dunøn, see Store Dunøya.

Stora Norskön, see Indre Norskøy.

Stora Ryssön, see Søre Russøya.

Stora Rødedø, see Raudfjorden.

Stora Sten øn, see Storsteinhalvøya.

Storbaiøya, see Scoresbyøya.

Storbaien, see Nordenskiöldbukta.

Storbaiøya, see Scoresbyøya.

Storbanken 78° 00' N 33° 00' E

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

Storbukta, see Storvik.

Storhøy 78° 58.5' N 17° 44' E
668 m high mountain east of the lower part of Kjellstrømdalen, between Edvardbreen, Stuttdalen, Snøkuven and Brorbreen, north in Heer Land. Mt Storbullene, De Geer 1919 a.

Stordal, see Reindalen.

Stordalen, see Ulladalen.

Stordalen, see Dyrdalen.

Stordalen, see De Geerdalen.

Stordalen, see Seameldalen.

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 Little 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 Little Botnesjøen.
Store Brækmoholmen 77° 04' N 22° 28' E

Store Dunøya 77° 00' N 14° 30' E
The largest of the Dunøyane, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Kolthoff (1901) p. 27; Stora Dunøn, Kolthoff (1901) p. 27; Storeøya, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11.

Store Hustjørna, see Hustjørna.
Store Isdam, see Isdammene.

Store Kiærdammen 78° 55.6' N 11° 31' E
The westernmost of the two Kiærdammene 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

Store Nesvatnet 76° 34.3' N 16° 20.5' E
The largest of Nesvatna, the group of nine lakes in Øylandsvatna, southernmost on Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the large nose lake. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Store Rødebaiset, see Breibogen.
Store Rødebäineset, see Flathuken.

Store Russebustraumen 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 Rødeba, see Breibogen.

Store Skarvatn 79° 58' N 19° 05' E

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 Ø, see Storeøya.

Storebrøne 78° 47.0' N 20° 46.5' E
Two nunataks, 670 and 675 m high, south of Steinhausferfjellet, 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 Storeøya.

Storfjellet 78° 10.5' N 18° 00.5' E
Mountain between Nordmannsfonna and Fulmardalen and Jekulvatnet in Sabine Land. S. = the large mountain. Orvin 1960.

Storfjord 76° 50' N 17° 00' E

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 Kitutodden in Serkapp Land, across Håøya, Tiholmane, Brækmoholmene and Menkeøyane in Tusenøyane to Negerpynten at Edgeøya. Limited towards Freemansundet by a line from Sundneset southwards to Palibinranten 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, Ku Istad (1871) p. 8, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Der große Fjord, Rüdiger (1898) p. 434; Destroit de Jean Suatre, Guérard 1628; Fiordo de Stor, Ministero della Marina 1930, map No. 1; 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 Bussen, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; Kitowaja-Guba, Charteronow (1851) pp. 156 and 173; Mer de Wybe Jans, Fench chart 5375; Sylkie Inham, Bachiene 1772 b; Titowa Guba, Charteronow (1851) pp. 156 and 173; Stoor Fiord, Wassiliew (1912) p. 1; Stor Fiord, British chart 2751; Storfjord, Christie (1851) p. 8, Isachsen 1915; Vibelands Water, Kulstad (1871) p. 8; Wallfisch-Bai, Charteronow (1851) pp. 156 and 173; Wibe Tians Bay, Jansen (1865) p. 167; Wibelands Water, Keilhau 1831; Wide Jaws Water, Skogman (1864) p. 552; Wije 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 Serkapp and Spitsbergenbanken leading into Storfjorden. After Storfjorden. S. Cape Depression, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933.

Storfjordstrædet, see Freemansundet.

Storfloskjeret 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 Nøstdalen, between Fjordnibba, Rejmyrefjellet, Kalotten, Coloradofjella and Hunkollen, 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 Røvug expedition on August 31, 1918, for geographical surveying. The large stony plain. Svalbard map 89 (1955).

Storheia 78° 05.4' N 14° 20.0' E
Three km long and 1.5 km wide mountain hill between Charltonovhøgda, Isfjorden, Zachariassendalen and Hollendardalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the large islet. Storgjelet, see Torellfjellet.

Storholen 78° 26.9' N 16° 53' E
Mountain ridge between Sandbreen, Aitkendalen, Balchinfjellet and Fuhrmeisterdalen, on the northern side of Sindballefjellet south in Bünswol Land. S. = the large ridge. Arnesen 1981.

Storholmen 78° 50' N 12° 00' E

Storbingreen 79° 21.0' N 12° 26.0' E
Tributary glacier from west to Monacobreen, between Storisingen and Bouvierfjella, Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Storningen 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, Issachsen 1912 a.

Storlengja 78° 02' N 17° 37.5' E
Mountain on the western side of the head of Kjellstrømdalen, 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 Storlågan, De Geer 1919 a.

Storlinsnet 80° 11.0' N 11° 20.0' E
Submarine projecting ridge about 60 km north of Nordvestøyne, 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 Kjedevatna northeast of Helvetesflya in the central part of Nordaustlandet. S. = the large bend or bended chain.

Stornbreen 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; Geöds Bay, British chart 2751; Snadden Bay, Strom (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 a) p. 22). Norwegian adaption of the English name. Blizzard Plateau, Binney (1925) p. 22.

Stormneset 78° 50' N 10° 20' E

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 Kaldubukta, outermost in Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the large moor. Große Moor, Holmsen 1910; Stormyren, Holmsen 1912 a.

Stormyrva 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 Vikåsgda, 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

Storsteinhalvøya 80° 00' N 18° 00' E
Peninsula on the northwestern coast of Nordaustlandet. Visited by A. E. Nordenskiold and A. J. Malmgren on July 7, 1861 (Chydenius (1865) p. 165). See also Botnialhalvøya. 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’ile de Pierre, Grad (1866) p. 22; Presqu’ile Suecia, De Geer 1923 a; Shoal-Point-Land, Passage (1869) p. 188; Steenc, Fries (1869) p. 130; Stora Stenön, Nordenskiold 1863; Storsteinøvra, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; Sueciahalvøya, Kulling 1934 a; t Walvisch Eijland, Giles 1724 a.

Storsteinøvra, see Storsteinhalvøya.

Storstulen 80° 15.2' N 23° 56.8' E
Large hill south of Lusegrasvika in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

Stortal, see Semmeldalen.

Stortindene 79° 40' N 11° 30' E
Peak, 1005 m, between Svitjodbreen, Fuhrmeisterbreen, Tindbreen and Sklia, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the large peak. Translation of the French name. Gd. Pic, Guissez 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

Storvatnet 78° 50' N 11° 30' E
Small lake near Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. S. = the big lake. Svalbard MS­map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.

Storvika 77° 10' N 14° 00' E

Storvikflaket 77° 20' N 13° 40' E
A level part of Bellsundbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

Storvikfla 77° 15' N 14° 00' E

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 Pettersenfjellet, 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 Pettersenfjellet and Storvola, southeast in Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Stora, see Sørkappøya. Storøen, see Storøya. Storøe, 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 Ø, Pettersen 1864; Store-Øen, Carlsen 1863; Storø I., Kükenthal 1890; Stor-øe, Römer and Schaudinn (1900) p. 29; Storøen, Christie 1851, Johannessen 1890; Velkeho ostrova, Béhounek (1928) p. 234.

Storøya, see Store Duneya.

Storøyjakulen 80° 05' N 27° 30' E
Glacier on the southern side of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

Storeysundet 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 Hindeloopen, see Hinlopenstretet. Strait of van Hinlopen, 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 18° 19' E
Open bay between Sandålen and Njotneset on the western

**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 Granfjordbreen, 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).

**Strandskjeira** 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 Kvitfiskpynten, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the beach 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. Sollhagda, 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, Breggerhalvøya, 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 terrace shore barriers, between Kapp Walter, Flatthøgda, Kjølen and Vestletta on Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. S. = the shore dikes. Sundsby.

**Strandyrdammane** 78° 57.5' N 11° 29' E A group of about 15 tarns behind shore barrier on the northeastern part of Kvadehuksetta, northwesternmost on Breggerhalvøya 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 Tursjøelva in Storvika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the beach barrier point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Strandvollsetta** 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).

**Strååe Hinlopen,** see Hinlopenstretet.

**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** (Gaedic) = a small, wide valley. **Strathbeg,** Bruce 1909.

**Strathmore,** see Strathamoredal.

**Strathamoredal** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E Valley in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Valley of Strathamore, 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. Elleviepiggane, 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 André Land. After stratus, a kind of cloud. **Stratus valley,** De Geer 1913.

**Strauhmallet** 78° 18.5' N 14° 05.5' E Slope between Ramfjellet and Erdmannflya where several brooks from Ramfjellet passes on their way to Morenkelien and Straumsjøen, southeast in Oscar II Land. S. = the slope with many streams. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Strauholmian,** see Strauholmmane.

**Strauholmian** 77° 31.8' N 13° 55.0' E Two skerries 400 m northwest if Straumeset 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). **Strauholmian,** Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; Søre-Bellsundholman, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11.

**Strauåmeset** 77° 31.6' N 13° 55.5' E Point at Lognedalsflya, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the current point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Strauåmporten** 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 aften passes through the sound with the tidal streams. Hjelle 1980.

**Strauårevet** 74° 28' N 19° 17' E Reef on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the current reef. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Strauåsjeen** 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).
**Strauskjera**
78° 10.7' N 20° 33' E

**Straumslandet**
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).

**Straumtangen**
79° 30' N 15° 20' E

**Strengehagenfjellet**
79° 20' N 12° 00' E
Mountain, 994 m, on the western side of Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. After Alv Strengehagen, 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 Strengehagen, Isachsen 1912 a; *Strengehagens top*, Isachsen (1907) p. 96.

*Strengehagens top*, see Strengehagenfjellet.

**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 Beverylundet.
*Stretto di Hinlopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.
*Striated Pt*, see Rifleodden.

**Strilane**
79° 32.4' N 19° 02.1' E
Skerry east of Tommeløyane, Hinlopenstretet. Lytskjold.


**Strindbergfjellet**
79° 40' N 11° 00' E

**Stripfjellet**
78° 40' N 18° 30' E

**Strokkømmene**
78° 01.5' N 13° 41.0' E
12 tarns in the southern part of Isfjordfjøya, northwest in Nordenskiøld Land. S. = the long range of tarns. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Strongbreen**
77° 30' N 17° 30' E

**Strunkholmen**
80° 10.5' N 23° 37.5' E
Islet outside Tjoholmen in Botnvika, 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 Sarkapp 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 Černyševfjellet.

**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

**Strypekken**
78° 55' N 11° 40' E
Brook from the front of Mørebreken to the coast, Breggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the gap brook. Kvadehuken-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**
78° 05' N 15° 20' E
Gap between Strypegga and Broddsegga, leading from Nannbreen to Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Stryvpvnet**
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.

*Strævik*, see Stretehamna.
*Stræ-a-yan*, see Vaigattøyane.

**Streen**
79° 45' N 15° 40' E

**Strökkjarrfjellet**
78° 20' N 17° 30' E
Hogskulefjellet, southeasternmost in Dickson Land. Svalbard in Dickson Land. Student = student. Norwegian Polar Institute

About p.

and North-East Siberia, Russia. Sent material and historical

topographical section of the Russian General Staff. Member

of the Commission of the Swedish-Russian Area-of-Meridian

in Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Otto Eduardovich von

About

A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel

Hogerfjellet by Hagermann 1925. Bror Strömberg was a friend of

Hagermann. Hagerman 1925.

Strömsbraaten toppen 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 Hans Stroemsbraaten, b. 1894, b. in Adalen, 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 Gi., see Stubendorfbdalen.

Stubendorf Mountains, see Finlandsveggen.

Stubendorfberget 78° 02.2' N 23° 04.5' E

Height northeast in Berrheia, comprising Kapp Brehm, northeast on Edgeeeya. Possibly after Stubendorf, 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.

Stubendorfbreen 78° 50' N 16° 30' E

Glacier on the eastern side of the southern part of Austfjorden in Wildefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Otto Eduardovich von Stubendorf, 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 1889-1902. The glacier was mapped and named by this expedition. Stubendorf Gi., Jäderin 1899, De Geer 1912.

Student V., see Studentdalen.

Studentbreen 79° 00' N 15° 00' E


Studentdalen 78° 30' N 15° 51' E


Stugunfjellet 78° 35.9' N 13° 57.5' E

About 660 m high mountain in the central part of Jemtlandryggen, between Ragunafjellet 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 Steinfjåen through Stuphallet to the coast, on Brøggerhalvøya northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the precipice brook. Kvadehuk-ny-Ålesund 1957.

Stuphallet 78° 57.5' N 11° 40' E


Stupryggen 76° 49.3' N 16° 02' E

About 3 km long ridge southeast in Widerfjellet in the western part of Serkkap Land. S. = the precipice ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Stupstranda 79° 33.8' N 19° 43.3' E

Shore between Selanermeset and Angelinberget, westernmost on Sølihalvøya, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Winsnes.

Stuptindbreen 76° 53.7' N 16° 29' E

About 3 km long, tributary glacier on the eastern side of Samarinnbreen, from Stuptinden southwestwards between Tverraksbreen and Vestjøkulnuten, north in Serkkap 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 Bredichinryggen, just south of Cermafjellet, north in Serkkap Land. S. = the steep summit. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Stuptindpasset 76° 54.3' N 16° 29.0' E


Stuptjerna 79° 42' N 15° 58' E

Small lake on the southern side of Lakssjaen, 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 Frostirskyggen, 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 (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


Stuttdalen 77° 59.7' N 15° 29' E

About 3.5 km long valley from Stuttdalsshaga and Stuttdalsbreen west-southwestwards between Melefjellet and Høgnsnyta to Semmeldalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the short valley.

Stuttdalen 77° 57.3' N 17° 46' E


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, Hegsnytbreen and Lågnsytbreen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Styggbotn, see Grimbotnen.

Styggdalen 76° 30′ N 25° 10′ E

Stygghø 79° 19′ N 14° 38′ E
Mountain northeast of Vaktaren, Andrée Land.

Ståket 78° 10′ N 16° 00′ E
Mountain peak, 987 m, in the peninsula halfway between Adventfjorden 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 Ståket, De Geer 1912.

Størmerbreen 79° 00′ N 14° 30′ E
Glacier about 5 km eastwards from Stertane, turning southwards to Battyebreen, north in James Land. After Fredrik Carl Mülertz Stemmer, 1874-1957, Norwegian mathematician and geophysicist (Aurora Borealis), professor at the University of Oslo, 1903-46. Størmerdalen; Stormer-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 Stemmer, 1874-1957, Norwegian mathematician and geophysicist (Aurora Borealis), professor at the University of Oslo, 1903-46. Harland 1952.

Störmer-Tal, see Størmerbreen. Störtebecker-Durchfahrt, see Störtebeckersundet.

Störtebeckersundet 79° 30′ N 11° 00′ E

Støvelen 77° 37.9′ N 17° 13.5′ E

Staats Vorland, see Edgeøya.

Subbhøgda 77° 27.5′ N 15° 20.′′ E
About 2.5 km long ridge with a peak of 720 m in the Finsterwaldbreen complex, on the southern side of Leinbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the waste heigh. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Sucai l., see Sucaieya.

Sucaieya 79° 50′ N 27° 00′ E
Island off Kapp Laura east of Norraustlandet. 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. Sucai i., 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.

Suðtorn, see Sørkapp.


Suessberg 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 Lundsquistbuka, 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; Hofer Pt, Akhmatov 1910; Hornsund Hukun; Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10; L. Suffolk po.; Fotherby 1613; Conway 1906; Paffy Cap, Sterneck 1874; Pte Hofer, French chart 5375; Punt Monier, Bennet and van Wijk 1829.

Suffolkvatnet 76° 52.6′ N 15° 33′ E

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

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
Sulsbreen 77° 49' N 17° 45' E  
About 4.5 km long, tributary glacier from the south to Nordsyselbreen, between Hagaberget. Sula and Sulskommen in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

Sulskommen 77° 49.5' N 17° 51.5' E  
About 5 km long mountain ridge from Sula northwards along the western side of lngefieldbreen, 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.  
Sundevels Berg, see Sundevalltoppen.

Sundevalltoppen 77° 51.9' N 15° 55.5' E  

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 lngefieldfjellet, 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.

Sundoddene 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 Kvadehuk towards Forlandsundet, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the sound point. Kvadehuk-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.

Supanbreen 79° 19.7' N 12° 00.0' E  
8.5 km long glacier from Taggbekken westwards between Forken and Kronprins Olav's Fjell to Kong Haakons Halvøy, west in Haakon VII Land. After professor Alexander Georg Supan, 1847-1920, German geographer. Gl. Supan, Isachsen 1912 a.

Supantjøra 79° 18.5' N 11° 50' E  


Surkla 78° 11.8' N 22° 40' E  

Surkledalen 78° 09.2' N 22° 56' E  
Valley hollow in the central part of Berringøya northeast on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

Surkleholet 78° 11.2' N 22° 50' E  
Hollow with several brooks on the divide between Berringflota and Berringøya northeast on 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 Sorgenfjorden.

Susebekken 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Small brook near Sveagruva, 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 Sveagruva, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Sjøkart 513, NSKV 1959.

Sutor Burn, see Susebekken.  
Sutor N. & S., see Sutfjella.

Sutorbekken 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Brook between Sutfjella 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. Andreas Haukane, north on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Gjelsvik 1987.

Sutfjella 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.
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 km²), Nordaustlandet (14 467 km²), Edgeøya (5073 km²), Barentsøya (1288 km²), Kvitøya (682 km²), Prins Karls Forland (615 km²), Kong Karls Land (331 km²), Hopen (46 km²) and Bjørnøya (178 km²) farthest south.

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. *Spitsbergenagrupper*, Utkast til bergverksordning for Spitsbergen (1919) p. 3.

**Svalbard kirke**

78° 13.1' N 15° 37.1' E


**Svalbard lufthavn**

78° 14.5' N 15° 29' E


**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. Heftey, 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. Lyng (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 Hornbæk on the southern side of Ostrogradskijfella, north in Sørkapp Land. S. = the cool ice glacier. Svalis was the telegraphic address of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, later Norwegian Polar Institute. In the neighbourhood of the glacier members of the staff of this institution have been commemorated: Vartdalsåta, Svalisbåen, Svartakstoppen, Ellen, 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 with the peaks of 860 and 918 m, between Svalisbreen in Sysselmannbreen and Heegh-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 Svanberg, Wassiliew 1925; Mt Svanberg, Frazer 1922; Svanbergs Bg., Chydenius 1866; *White Cathedral*, Conway 1896 a and b.

*Svanbergs Bg.*, see Svanbergfjellet.

**Svanhildpasset** 76° 54.9' N 16° 50.5' E

**Svansbreen** 79° 04.2' N 12° 11' E
Five km long glacier on the northwestern side in the Blomstrandbreen complex, surrounded by Leevlandfjellet, 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

**Svalberget**, see Svalterget.
**Svarta branter**, 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 Kliften**, 79° 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 Botnialahvøya, 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 Jæderinfjorden, Botnialahvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the occurrence of the rare grass Trisetum spicatum (svartaaks). 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

Svartdalene, see Svartstupa.

Svartdalen  79° 40' N 15° 00' E
Valley on the western side of Wijdefjorden, Andree Land. On Svalbard chart 510 1944 is only the name Svartdalsneset introduced, but this name also supposes the name Svartdalen.

Svartdalsbreen  79° 40' N 14° 50' E
Glacier at the head of Svartdalen, northeast in Andree 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, Andree Land. Svalbard chart 510 (1944).

Svarten  77° 40.3' N 14° 49.5' E
Skerry southernmost in Mariasundet south of Akselfjøya, 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 Bullfjorden, in the central western part of Oscar II Land. Ascended by O. Holtedahl (geologist) in 1909. Visited by J. Laurantz 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 Svartfjellstranda in the south and 5.5 km northwestwards in the western part of Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Svartamaren  77° 31.6' N 14° 46.5' E

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

Svartknausane  79° 20' N 21° 30' E

Svartknausfyja  79° 24' N 22° 10' E
About 21 km long coastal plain from south of Svartknausane and Vibeheydene 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 Indrebybreen 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 Kvitningpasset towards Skoltsletta, between Rundtua and Svartkuvbreen, southeast in Sørkapp Land. S. = the black hump glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Svartkuvdalen  76° 39.8' N 17° 00' E

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.

Svartnesstoppen  80° 27' S 19° 29' E
Crag on Svartneset east of the entrance to Brennevinsfjorden, Laponialalvøya, 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.
**Svartnosdale**. 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).


**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 Bellund. 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 Serbreen an the eastern side of Wijdefjorden in Ny-Friesland. Name changed from Svartberget in order to avoid double name. *Svartberget*, Ingstad 1936.


**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 dolerite 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.

**Svartjørnene** 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.

**Svartøfet** 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 Vagdfjella, 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 Lisbøtdalen by the foot of Hohenloheflya, 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.

**Sveagruva**, see Sveagruva.

**Svea Gl.**, see Sveabreen.

**Svea Nævé.** 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.

**Sveabukta**, see Sveabukta.

**Sveagruva** 77° 53.9' N 16° 44' E Coal-mine settlement innermost in Van Mijenfjorden on the lowland between Liljelachfjellet, 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 AS. In 2002 the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. In 2002 the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. In 2002 the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. In 2002 the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. In 2002 the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. In 2002 the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S.
three weeks in accommodation units in Svea and two weeks off. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Svea, Balstad (1955) p. 161; Sveagruva, Andersson (1917) pp. 219, 221, and 223, De Geer 1919 a; Sveakaivos, Saraste 1925 a; Svenskstad, Andersson (1917) pp. 219, 221, and 223.

Sveagruva, 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 Braganzavágum 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; Svedbergs Cairn, British chart 3203.

Svedbergs Berg, see Svedbergfjellet. Svedbergs Cairn, see Svedbergfjellet.

Svedenborgfjellet 77° 40' N 15° 08.5' E Mountain with the heights 758 and 717 m, limited by Nordlidalen, Nordlibreen, Smaubreen, Ulldalalen, Instebreen, Réamurfjellet, 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. Svedenborgs Berg, Kjellström 1901.

Svedenborgstupet 77° 41.3' N 15° 05' E 381 m high, northernmost precipice of Sverenborgfjellet, 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 Loyndfjellet in the western part of Andrée Land. S. = the bending ridge. Arnesen.

Sveisarfonna 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.

Sveisartoppen 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).


Svelltihel 78° 20.2' N 16° 42' E Cape on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, half-way between Vindodden and the outlet of Sassenelva, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. Starvation Bluff, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912.

Svelltiheltjørnene 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 Nilssonfjellet 77° 44' N 16° 00.5' E Mountain with the heights 980 and 965 m, on the eastern side of Bromelidalen, north of Løyndbreen and west of Langlfjellet and Langlidalen, north in Nathorst Land. Ascended by A.

*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 G.*., 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 "Hvidfiskene", who was in Sandbukten (Fleure de Lyshama) 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 "Hvidfiskene", who was in Sandbukten (Fleure de Lyshama) 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 Kjelströmdalen, limited by Vråbreen, Sveigbreen, the western part of Agardhvalen, 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.

Svenerdalen. 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.


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.


Svenskebukta 78° 55.5' N 29° 12' E Open bay on the northern side of the eastern part of Kongsvær, 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*, Sjekart 555, NSKV 1965, 1976; *Svenska Segelsällskapets Bukt*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Svenske Segelsällskapets Bukt*, 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 Vermalndryggen with the heights 464 and 365 m, south in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

Svenskegrunnene 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. Carlsheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 140; Maison Suédoise, Ekholm (1887) p. 4; Nordensköld's hus, Spitsbergen Gazette (1897) p. 57; Svenska huset, Nordenskiöld 1875 b. Carlsheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 140; Swedish house, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 233.

Svenskekestenen 7° 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.
Svenskund Depth, see Svenskunddjupet.
Svenskund Djupet, see Svenskunddjupet.

Svenskunddjupet 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 "Svenskund", Swedish gunboat, used by the Swedish expeditions in 1897 (André expedition), 1899, 1908, (De Geer) and 1892. Svenskund Depth, De Geer 1912; Svenskund Djupet, De Geer 1910 a.

Svenskundhamna 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. Svenskunds Hann, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

Svensksunds Hann, see Svensksundhamma.

Svenskøya 78° 45' N 26° 30' E The westernmost and second largest islands of Kong Karls Land. Area 137 km². S. = the Swedish island. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303. 1926, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Det Svenske Forland, Mohn 1873; Fastsissen, Altmann (1872); Giles-Land, Dunér and Nordensköld 1865 a; Isola del Giaccio forte, Hugues (1901) p. 129; Promontoire Suédois, French chart 5375; Schwedishes Vorland, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Svenska Förlantet, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; Swedish Foreland, British chart 2751.


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.


Sverdrupodden 79° 42.1' N 11° 13.5' E Point at the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, north of Slaadubukta, 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 Wahlenbergbreen, 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 Wahlenbergbreen 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 3, 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.

Svinggasset 77° 15' N 15° 20' E

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.

Svingeledalen 78° 09.0' N 21° 15.5' E
Small valley between the western part of Skrukkefjellet and Snauehea, 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
Crag 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.

Svitihod Gl., see Svitjodbreen.

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 Svitihod-Gletscher, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 211; Herzog von Parma Gletscher, Barry 1894 g; Svitihod Gl., De Geer 1913; Vogelbucht-Gletscher, Schenk (1937) p. 15.

Svoelbukta 76° 58.5' N 16° 21.5' E

Svukuen 77° 48.8' N 22° 10.5' E

Sværingen 79° 34.3' N 19° 17.9' E
The largest of Fosterøyane in Hinlopenstretet. S. = the huge one. Lytjold.

Svarte Hoeck, see Sørkapp.
Svarte Hoeck of Black point, see Sørkapp.
Svarte Hoeck, see Sørkapp.
Svarte Hoeck, see Kaldneset.
Svarte Hoeck, see Gråhukten.
Svarte Hoeck of Black point, see Sørkapp.
Svarte Hoeck ofte Black point, see Sørkapp.
Svarte Hoek, see Kaldneset.
Swarten Hoeck, see Magdalenehukten.
Swarthoeck, see Sørkapp.
Sweden Sound, see Svenskegattet.
Sweden Sound Glacier, see Holmiabreen.
Swedenborgs Berg, see Svedenborgsfjellet.
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 Jæerne, see Sørkappholmane.
Süd Gat, see Sørgattet.
Syd Glacier, see Sørjfellbreen.
Syd Range, see Sørjfellet.
Syd Waigats òar, see Vaigatøyanne.
Sydberget, see Sørjfellet.
Sydfjorden, see Grønfjorden.
Sydgater, see Sarporten.
Sydgattet, see Sørgattet.
Südhalfen, see Danskegattet.
Sydhannen, see Sørhamna.
Sydhannen, see Russehamna.
Sydhavn, see Sør-Hafen.
Süd-Hfn., see Sørhamna.
Sydhuk, see Salpynten.
Syd-Huk, see Salpynten.
Süd-Insel, see Sørøya.
Syd-isen, see Sarfonna.
Sydkap, see Sørkapp.
Sydkapfallet, see Sørkappfallet.
Sydkaph., see Sørkappholmane.
Sydkapholman, see Sørkappholmane.
Sydkaplantet, see Sørkapp Land.
Sydkapp fjell, see Kistefjellet.
Sydkappærne, see Sørkappholmane.
Sydkapøya, see Sørkappøya.
Süd-Lehmstipitz, see Søre Leiroddne.
Südlicher Hafen, see Danskegattet.
Sydnapben, see Sørnapben.
Sydost Land, see Edgeøya.
Südost-Cap, see Tømmerneset.
Süd-Osten-Land, see Nordaustlandet.
Sydosthavnen, see Sarhamna.
Sydostland, see Barentsøya.
Syd-Ost-Landet, see Edgeøya.
Süd-östliches Eyland, see Edgeøya.
Sydow Gl., see Sydowbreen.

Sydowbreen 77° 30' N 21° 00' E

Sydhyggen, see Søryggen.
Sydskaften, see Sørskaten.
Süd-Spitzbergen-Polarstrom, see Sørkappstraumen.
Südstrom, see Mariasundet.
Sydvestnagget, see Sørvestsnaget.
Südwaygat Inseln, see Vaigatøyane.

Sykorabreen 77° 01' N 17° 02' E

Sylens = Gora Syltoppen, 680 m, between Kvævefjellet and Bohemanflya, The southeastern part of Helsing land ryggen with the highest peak, 680 m, in Sylfjellet, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

Syllodden 78° 16.0' N 13° 57.0' E

Sylstauren, see Sylens.

Syltoppen 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.


Synder-Hücken, see Salpynten.

Synhovd 77° 56' N 17° 55' E
The northwesternmost and highest of the peaks in Braastadfjella, 781 m, on the northern side of Inglefieldbreen in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

Syningen 78° 46' N 14° 53' E
Mountain north of Ekmanfjorden and east of Holmströmaøya in James I Land. S. = the height affording an extensive view.

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

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, Kjellimanberget 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

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 (sysselmann). Norges Svalbard- og Ishavssundersøkelsesundersøkelsesundersøkelsen 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 Linne's work "Systema Naturae". Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Mt Systema, De Geer 1912; Mt Søstrenes, Isachsen 1915; Søstrene Fjell, Isachsen 1912 c.
Systerbreen 77° 31.6' N 16° 59.5' E

Systerodden 77° 36.5' N 15° 07.5' E
Point about 3 km east of Van Keulenhamna on the northern coast of Van Keulenvfjorden, west in Nathorst Land. After the sisters Anna, Louisa and Ulla, daughters of Axel Hamberg. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Systertoppane 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. Dvive Sestry, Wassiliew (1926) p. 56; Mt Deux Soeurs, Wassiliew 1925.

Syv lisbjerg, 78° 20' N 11° E. Supposed to be situated in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Hermoder (1824) p. 314. Syv Isbjerg, see Dei Sju Sfjella. Syv Øerne, see Sjuøyane.

Syvertsenjtørna 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 theJosva Mine (Julianehaab) in western Greenland 1907-09, on Bjørnøya for Bjørnen A.S Stavanger, Norway, as a superintendent at the coal mines at 1919-30, from 1933 in the service of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap as mine foreman at the coal mines at Longyearbyen. Hoel 1925.

Syvøer, see Sjuøyane. Syvøyen, see Sjuøyane. Szczycygiv 1934, see Polakkfjellet. Sægæzhene, see Sægindane. Sæl Pt, see Selpynten. Sællstrøms Glacier, see Sellstrømbreen. Sæloden, see Selpynten. Sæludden, see Selpynten.

Sænafjellet 78° 50' N 14° 00' E
Mountain between Holmstrømbreen, Kyrkjebreen and Morabreen, about 17 km northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Sårna, small town in the northeastern part of Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. See also Idrefjellet. Mt Sårna, De Geer 1912.

Sæterdalneset 77° 00' N 15° 00' E
Point south of Hyttvika, east of Dunøyane, south in Wedel Jarlsberg 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 Hyttvika. Sæterdalneset, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Sæterfjellet 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. Saether B., Glen 1937; Saether Bay, Wright 1939.

Sætherfjellet 78° 40' N 16° 00' E

Sæule, see Sylen. Södra Beelsundpasset, see Söre Bellsundpasset. Södra Bögsmåstareporten, see Bergmesterporten. Södra danska gattet, see Sørgattet. Södra lerudden, see Søre Leirudden. Södra Nordenskiöldhammen. Probably the same as Sentralbukta near the front of Nordenskiöldbreen in Billefjorden, but cannot be identified with certainty. Hågg (1951) p. 244. Södra Ryssösundet, see Søre Russøysundet. Södra Strömmen, see Mariasundet.

Søkkbreen 77° 37.3' N 17° 20.0' E

Søkkfjellet 77° 35' N 17° 20' E
Mountain with two peaks on the corner between Strongbreen and Morønebreen, 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 Øyfjellbreen in the Monacobreen complex, northwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Sølen 79° 30' N 12° 00' E

Sølpynt, see Selpynten.

Sølrova 79° 30.2' N 12° 09.0' E

Sølvberget 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

Sølvknappane 77° 21.2' N 16° 45.0' E
Selvkrona 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 Stjordalen.  
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 Gåsøya and Samarindalen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Særaust-Svalbard naturreservat  
Nature reserve, comprising Barentsøya and Edgeøya with the surrounding islands, Kükenthaløya, Ryke Yseeøyane, Halvmanøya and Tusenøyane. Limited in the north by the central line in Heleysundet to the position 78° 33’ N, 20° E. Then straight south to the territorial border and further along this around Edgeøya, Tusenøyane, Ryke Yseeøyane and Barentsøya. Not included is the terrestrial 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.

Søralsbukta 79° 40’ N 12° 30’ E   
Bay at Sørdalsflya on the northern side of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Sørdala Bay, De Geer 1913.

Sørdalsflya 79° 40’ N 12° 30’ E  

Sørdalsodden 79° 41.7’ N 13° 11.0’ E  
Point between Sørdalsbukta and Grusbukta at Sørdalsflya, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Sørdommen 78° 38.1’ N 16° 43.5’ E  

Sørdalbreen 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 Aurdalsbre 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 Kjellberget, on the divide between Kjellstrømdalen and Agardhdelan, 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 brooks across Breinesflya from the highest part of Widerfljetet to the sea at Breineset, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Buchanenisen** 78° 37.5' N 11° 07.5'E
The southern, 7 km wide part of Buchanisen on the northeastern side of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Castrénøya** 80° 20' N 20° 00'E
The southernmost of the Castrénøyan, north of Laponialvøya, 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

**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 km². 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 Franklinbreen, 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 Kongøya, 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 Samarindbreen, from Ždanovfjellet eastwards between Kneikjellet and Jekselen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948). Kneikbreen, sære.

**Søre Leirodden** 77° 31.2' N 15° 50.0'E

**Søre Låg fjord** 77° 40' N 16° 00'E
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district, south of Conventzoden, 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. Låg fjord is an adaption 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 Midtoddøen** 79° 40' N 10° 30'E
Cape on the southern side of Danskegattet, Danskøya, Albert l Land. From neighbouring name. S. Mid Cape, Isachsen 1915; S. Midkap, Strindberg 1897.

**Søre Mjelbreen** 79° 12.5' N 15° E
Glacier from the southeastern side of Mjøltoppen, flowing together with Nordre Mjelbreen 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 Nathorstmoren** 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-Mårjelen** 77° 28.2' N 15° 33'E
The southwestern lake that is left of Ny-Mårjelen 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 Vasi'evbreen and the sea, east in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Repøya** 80° 20' N 24° 00'E
The southernmost of Repøya on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. S. Repøya, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Søre Russøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00'E

**Søre Russøysundet** 79° 50' N 18° 00'E
Sound between Søre Russøya and Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Södra Ryssösundet, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900.
Søra Salatberget 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Mountain above Kapp Zachau in Amsterdameya, Albert I Land. After salad (salat), here in the sense of scurvy-grass and sorrel. *Salatberget; Zuid-Zaalat-bergh, van der Brugge (1635) p. 16; South Salad Hill, Addison 1904.*

Søre Sgeriejevjeveljet, 76° 52.5' N 15° 42' E. Peak in Sgeriejevjeveljet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Søre Seterdalbekken, 77° 02.9' N 15° 10.5' E. Brook east of Seterdalneset. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

Søre Sylngjeveljet, 77° 05.6' N 15° 32' E. The easternmost part of Sylngjeveljet. 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 Zeipelndal, north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

Søre Vifneset 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. Orvin 1960.

Søre-Bellsundholman, see Straumholmane.
Søre-Bellsundhukene, see Kapp Lyell.

Sørentoppene 77° 42.5' N 18° 05' E
Seven nunataks on the southern side of Richardsbreen and northwest of Richterjevellet comprising Fukuind 665 m, Dukstind 753 m, Nordstangen 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 Sørfjell, situated just west of the glacier. *Syd Glacier, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 412.*

Sørfjell 79° 45' N 16° 20' E
Mountain in Dunérbreen, south of Sørgjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. S. = the south mountain. *Mt Syd, De Geer 1923 a; Syd Range, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 410; Sydberget, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 51.*

Sørfjord, see Recherchejorden.
Sørfjorden, see Ayerjorden.
Sørfjorden, see Van Keulenvorden.

Sørfjallet 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. *Sørfjallet, Isachsen 1912 b.*

Sørfjallet, see Sørflakset.

Sørfly 76° 34' N 16° 42' E
About 8.5 km long coastal plain from Båthamna in Sommerfeldbukta eastwards to Mathiasbreen, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the southern stony plain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Sørflyrabane 76° 34.6' N 16° 41' E
About 3 km long area with several ridges between Kisterfjellet 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 Nordaustlande. Part of Palanderisen. Ahlmann 1933 c.

Sørgattet 79° 30' N 10° 30' E
Sound between Danskøya and Reushalvøya, the southern approach to Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. S. = the southern strait. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Be. Anglaise, de Reste 1801; Bjømbaisundet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; Bocca della Baia, Dudley 1636; Engelse baay, Zorgdager 1720; Engelscher Hafen, Martens 1675; Passe du Sud, Isachsen 1912 a; Zuid baaif, Muller 1874; South Gat, Moll 1716; Beechey 1818, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiold 1865 a; Suijer Gadt, Vingoobs 1665 b; Suyder gat, Blaeu 1662; Súd Gát, Petermann 1869; Sydggattet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; Södra danska gattet, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (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 Engelse bay, Giles 1724 c; Zuydergart, Jansz 1651 b.*

Sørgebai, see Sorgjorden.

Sørgrunnen 79° 40' N 10° 30' E

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; Zuidhaven, Willem Barents (1880) p. 66; South Haven, British chart 300; Sydhaven, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; Süd-Hfn., German chart 155; Sydosthavnen, 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.

Sørhukene, see Salpynten.
Sørhukene, see Renardodden.
Sørhukene, see Kapp Lyell.

Sørhytta 76° 15' N 25° 00' E
Old hunter’s hut, built in 1908, at Koefoedodden, Hopen. Sørehide.

Sørhytta 77° 55' N 15° 40' E
House at the outlet of Gangdalen in Reindalen, south in
Sørkapp Land, see Sørkapp Land.

Sørkapp Øya, see Sørkappøya.

Sørkapholmane, see Sørkapholmane.

Sørkapp Land

About 1 km long, southern point of Sørkappeya. S. = the south cape. Isackson 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 Uyttkyk off Whales Backs, Doncker 1685; C. Kyk uyt, Colom 1650; Cape du Sud, de Reste 1801; Gall Cap od. Bank, Pagés 1786; Generaels hoeck, Carolus 1614; Kyckutt, H. and M. Jansz 1621; Loochhoute, Gerrits (1613) p. 20; Look Out Pt, Phipps and Lutwidge 1775; Mys Južnyj, Samoiloivitch 1913 a; P. Look out, Moll 1716; P. Monier, Carolus 1634; Poincte du Su, Gerrits (1613) p. 20; Point Lookhoute, 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; Sud Cap, Pagés 1786; Sydkap, Keilhau 1831; Wale Back, van Keulen 1680; Whale Back, Moll 1716; Whales Back, Laurie and Whittle 1799; Whales Backs, Jansz 1651 a; Whales Baks, Doncker 1685; Z. hoeck, Middelhoen 1634.

Sørkapp Fjell, see Kistefjellet.

Sørkapp fuglereservat

76° 29.5’ N 16° 34’ E


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; Sørkapp Land, Norwegian chart 303, 1919.

Sørkappbanken

76° 30’ N 15° 20’ E


Sørkappfallet

76° 26.5’ N 16° 37.5’ E


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, Keilhaufjellet, Olsokbreen, Belopol’skijbreen, Vasil’evbreen and Keilhaubreen, in the southern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the south cape glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Sørkapholmane

76° 27.9’ N 16° 36’ E

Group of islets, the largest Sørholmen, on the southern side of Sørkappeya. From neighbouring name. South Cape Islands, Evans and Sturge (1959) p. 167; South Cape Islets, Isackson (1912 d) p. 10; Syd Cap øerne, Evans and Sturge (1859) p. 167; Sydkapf., Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; Sydkapholman, Qvigstad (1927) p. 9; Sydkapärene, 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 Sørkappeya. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Sørkappstrau men

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, Nachtigal (1926) p. 3.

Sørkappvatnet

76° 28.2’ N 16° 35.5’ E

About 800 m long lake at Sørkapp, on the southern point of Sørkappeya. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Sørkappeya

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 Sørkappeya. The island was visited by W. Solheim and W. Werenskiold with assistants in August 1919, for the purpose of triangulation and geological work, and by Hoel and others in 1920. The name Sørkappeya 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, Hanksy 1905; Île du Grand Duc Constantin, Akhmatov 1910, Wassiliev 1925; L'Ile du Cap Sud, Hoel (1922) p. 22; Ostrov Velikago Knjaza Konstantina, Vasileiv 1915; Ronde Klip, Middelhoen 1634; Ronde Klip Insel, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 110; South Cape Island, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 212; Store, Kristoffersen (1931) p. 249; Storøen, Birkeland (1920) p. 283; Sydkapøya, Svalbard MS-maps 1919-25; Sørkap Øya, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10.

Sørkapøya, see Sørkapholmane.

Sørkolløden, see Sørkollpasset.

Sørkollen

76° 40’ N 12° 30’ E


Sørkollpasset

76° 40’ N 12° 30’ E

Pass between Sørkollen and Högkollen west of Reindsyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Sørkolløden; Sörkulla, De Geer 1913.

Sörkulla, see Sørkollpasset.

Sørlandia
Ground south of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. = the southern hillside. Hoel 1925.

Sørli
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. Sørlia named the mountain. In 1911 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
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
Small hill at extremity of the cape immediately east of Sveagruva at Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiold Land. S. = the south knob. Sødnabben, De Geer 1919 a (Ohman).

Sørneset
The southernmost point of Spitsbergen, in the central part of Sørfløyvatna at Sørflya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the southern point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Sørnesrevet
About 2 km long reef eastwards from Sørneset, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1945.

Sørnesvatnet
The southeasternmost of Sørfløyvatna at Sørflya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the southern point lake. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Sørrodden
The southernmost point of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. Lyne (1939) p. 5. Sørrodden, see Kapp Lyell.

Sørporten
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; Syd gate, Isachsen (1919) p. 196; Søndre Port, Pettersen 1864.

Sørpynten
The extreme southern point of Kvalrosshalvøya in Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the southern point. Fløyden, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavssundersøkelser (1945) p. 20; S. Pynten, Kulling 1934 b.

Sørriesnande

Sørmarka
79° 55' N 27° 00' E

Sørli
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. Sørlia named the mountain. In 1911 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° 20' N 14° 00' E

Sørli
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. Sørlia named the mountain. In 1911 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.
Sørvågen, see Sørvågen.

Søroya 78° 19.3' N 11° 37.5' E

Søroya, see Søre Dunøya.
Søstre 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 Tørnebohmfjella, 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 Rif.** Sandy point on the western side of Wijdefjorden, cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

**T' Eerste Rif.** 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.

**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.

**Taggane, see Kvasstaggene.**

**Taggane, see Kvittaggene.**

**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.
Tandbergøya 80° 10' N 25° 30' E

Tendenbaai, 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, Fortanøya, to Isfjellvånet 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 Tryggvabreen 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 I., see Tantalushaugen.

Tantalushaugen 79° 10' N 14° 00' E

Tappen 79° 15' N 17° 20' E

Tarantellen 78° 46' N 16° 34.5' E

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.


Tareloppa 77° 05.0' N 22° 35.0' E
Islet 3 km northeast of Braemoholmane, Tuseneøyane, 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 Steenstrupbreen 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).

Tasssen 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, Wassilew (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, northeastermost 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 Tuseneøyane.
Takvøya, see Tavleøya.

Tavlebreen 77° 58' N 15° 07' E

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, Hughes (1901) p. 245; Stolovy ostrov, Vasiliev (1915) p. 59; Table I., Phipps
1774, Parry 1828, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; Taffel ön, Nordenskiöld 1863; Tavkøya, Admiralty chart 2751 1955.


**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.

**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.


**Teiknarryggen** 78° 45.0' N 15° 00.0' E About 3.5 km long mountain ridge between Tolstadfjellet and Bkekkehøgda, east in James I Land. T. = the draughtsmans ridge. See Tolstafjellet. 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 guillemot), hence the name. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Mt Teist, Wassiliew 1925.

**Teistberget** "Teisthenget" where Tempelfjorden branches off from Sassenfjorden. Løvenskiold (1964) p. 341. Teistefjellet, 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 Kongsmøy, Kong Karls Land. T. = the black guillemot point, because this is a place where this bird nests. Larsen.


**Telegrafneset**, see Finneset.

**Telegfellet** 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 Nordenskiöldjellet 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.

**Telfjellbeken** 78° 35' N 16° 40' E Brook at Telfjellet on the eastern side of Billefjorden, Dickson Land. Feyling-Hanssen 1955 a p. 12.

**Telfjellet** 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 Lilliehöökfjorden and Louetfjorden, south of Teltet. Haakon VII Land. After Teltet. Passe de la Tente, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 82.

**Teiltsletta** 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. Teilsletten, Ingstad 1936.

Teilsletten, see Teilsletta.

**Teltvikla** 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.

Tempelfjella 78° 20' N 16° 30' E
Name of recognized claim, gypsum (and anhydrite) bearing ground, at Tempel in Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkomissær (1927) map 14.

Tempelfjorden 78° 24.5' N 17° 05' E
The innermost branch of Sassenfjorden, limited in the southwest by a line from Bjønpanyten 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 Bjønhamna.
Tempelivuori, see Tempel.
Temple Gletscher, see Von Postbreen. Tempel Mount, see Sindballefjellet.
Temple Mt, see Tempel.
Temple Range, see Tempel.

Tempel 78° 25' N 16° 43' E
770 m high mountain south of Cooperbreen and Bjonadal, 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 mountain the appearance of a gigantic Gothic cathedral fallen into ruins". Svalbardkomissær (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.

Tennholmane 77° 05' N 23° 05' E
Two islets on the eastern side of the southern part of Halvmâneøya, on the southeastern coast of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.

Tennis 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 Terneøya.
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. Svalbardkomissær (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 Mietholmen.

Tenneøya 77° 35.0' N 20° 50.5' E

Terningen, see Dietricholmen.

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 Sud-Oster-Land.
Terra regis Jacobi, see Spitsbergen.
Terra Bünsow, see Bünsow Land.
Terra de Sud-Øuest, see Nordaustlandet.
Terra Dickson, see Dickson Land.
Terra du Roi Charles, see Kong Karls Land.
Terra Garwood, see Garwood Land.
Terra glacée russe, see Russkajas Ledjanaja Zemlja.
Terra Gustaf Adolf, see Gustav Adolf Land.
Terra Gustaf V, see Gustav V Land.
Terra Haakon VII, see Haakon VII Land.
Terra Margareta, see Lomfjordhalvøya.
Terra Nordenskiöld, see Nordenskiöld Land.
Terra Oscar II, see Oscar II Land.
Teres Basses et Coupées, see Tusenøyane.

Terrorfjellet 78° 41' N 17° 20' E
The northernmost and highest of the two mountains, the other named Ferrierfjellet, in the lower part of Nordenskiöldbrean, 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 Muhlbackerbreen, 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 Linne, 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

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.
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 Lågnesflya and Lågnesrabbane, 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 Nordstendinen 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).

Texas Bar
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

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 Cove, see Russehamna.
The Crocodile, see Krokdillen.
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 Gill, see Gjelet.
The Glen, see Borgdalen.
The great Indraught, see Isfjorden.
The Hanging Ice Berg, see Hengebreen.
The Ivory gate, see Ellenbeinporten.
The Keel, see Kjølen.
The Lifeguard, see Drabanten.
The Nunatak, see Buchananryggen.
The Oval Ice Cap, see Langgrundisen.
The Pinkie, see Veslefingenør.
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 Saddles, see Klovningen.
The Saurian Mountains, see Saurierberget.
The Seven Ice Mountains, see Dei Sju Isfjella.
The Seven Islands, see Sjuøyane.
The Thousand Islands, see Tusenøyane.
The Waggonway Ice Berg, see Waggonwaybreen.
Thermometer H., see Blåshaugen.

Thetingtjernene 74° 27’ N 19° 12’ E

Thiisaksia 77° 22.8’ N 14° 21.0’ E
The northwestern, outlaying part 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.

Thiisdalene 77° 22.8’ N 14° 18.5’ E
1.7 km long, tributary valley to Slettfjeldalen, between Seljehaugfjellet and Thiisaksia 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 Slettjefjelldalen 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...
Third Reef, see Straumtangen.
Thistle Point, see Tistloden.

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).

Theo Smyths bay, see Keenwyck.
Thomas Smiths øar, see Thomas Smithøyane.

Thomas Smithøyane 78° 10' N 20° 30' E
Group of small islands in the western entrance to Freemansundet, between Barentsøya and Edgøeya. After Sir Thomas Smith or Smythe, 1558-1625, English merchant adventurer, one of the governors of the Muscovy Company, London. *Ils Thomas Smith, Wassiliow 1925; Smith In., Petermann-Heuglin 1871; Smiths Iles, Wood 1711; Sr. Thomas Smiths I., Edge 1625; Thomas Smiths øar, 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 Hopendjuvet, northeast of Bjørnøya. Thompsons Øar, 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 Nordenskimobreen, 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). Mt Larsen, Isachsen 1915; Thomson Hill, Bruce 1913.

Thomsonryggen 79° 05' N 16° 20' E

Thor Glacier, see Eindridebreen.
Thorbjørnsenfj., see Torbjørnsjøen.

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 geographicaul surveying. After lieutenant Knut Hagtib 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

Thorkelsenskaret, see Thorkelsenskaret.

Thorkelsenskaret 76° 35' N 25° 00' E

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 Dalfonna, 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).

Thyten Strædet, see Freemansundet.
Tide Breakers, see Skavalskjær.
Tide Skerry, see Floskjær.

Tiholmene 76° 59' N 21° 58' E
Group of islands comprising the largest islands Lureya, Kalvøya, Langára and Rugla, in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøeya. Orvin 1964.

**Tillbergfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E


**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


**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 tinkle glacier. Lytksjold 1990.

**Timertfjellet** 78° 00' N 21° 00' E


**Timmermäset, see Temmerneset.**

**Tinayrebreen, see Tinayrebukta.**

**Tinayrebucka** 79° 12.5' N 12° 21.0' E

About 10 km long glacier from Isachsenfonna westwards to Tinayrebukta in Mollerfjorden, 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 Bæ*, Hoel 1909; *Tinayre Bæ*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Tinayres bugt, see Tinayrebukta.**

**Tindbre, see Körrberbreen.**

**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 Hornssundtind towards Samarainbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. T. = the summit ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Tingvollen, see Forkbreen.**

**Tinkarpbreen** 77° 59.2' N 17° 14' E


**Tinnfatet** 77° 26.0' N 14° 08.0' E


**Tipiggane** 78° 45' N 17° 40' E


**Tippen, see Rypesteine.**

**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


**Tiroler Névé, see Tirolarbreen.**

**Tiroler Névé, 77° 20' N 15° 30' E.** Upper part of Penckbreen. Hamberg 1905.

**Tiroler-Feld, see Blåbuktflya.**

**Tirolerkarat, see Tyrolarkammen.**

**Tirpitzøya** 78° 45.7' N 28° 39' E


**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).
Tiselgr, see Thistlegrunnen.

Tisledoden 78° 23.2' N 11° 54.0' E
Cape on the eastern coast of Forlandsletta, between John Rossbukta and Tiselbogen, 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 Sedgwickjakulen, 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 Titrebeckytte in the northern part of Bjørnøya. *T.* = the trickle brook. Hoel 1925.

Titrebekkpyytte 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 l Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Tjalken 79° 29' N 11° 31' E
Small nunatak at the upper part of Sjettebreen, Albert l Land. *T.* = havhvesten = the fulmar petrel.

Tjoholmen 80° 10.3' N 23° 33.7' E
Islet in Botnvika, Duvefjorden, Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet. Lytjkjold 1996.

Tjosåsdalen, see Tjosaasdale.

Tjosåsdalen 78° 31.1' N 16° 32' E
About 2 km long valley between Tjosåsfjellet and Brisingefjellet, west in Bønslow Land. After Hans Bernhart Tjosas, 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 Tjosas, Matheson 1920, Tjosåsfjellet*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14.

Tjuktarmen 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 Deeye*, de Reste 1801; *Cross Sound*, Mortier 1693; *De Dise Beie*, Blaeu 1662; *Deevey Bay*, Lamont (1861) p. 101; *Devey Beie*, Isachsen 1919; *Deevey Bay*, Colom 1650, Pages 1786; *Deevey 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 Beaufort (1818) p. 229; Scoresby (1820) Vol. I, p. 140; *Dyvebay*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 49; *Divibay*, Kulstad (1871) p. 72; *Dyvebay*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 49; *Dybe-bay*, Pettersen (1885) p. 236; *Dyfjorden*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Dyebey*, *Dyvebey*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 49; *G: Athale*, Dudley 1648; *Londen Bay*, Middelhoven 1634.

Tjuvfjordhorga 77° 20.0' N 22° 45.0' E

Tjuvfjordlaguna 77° 33' N 22° 48' E

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

Tjuvjotjorna 76° 54.1' N 15° 34' E

Tjuvovatn 74° 28' N 18° 48' E
Several small lakes on the western coast of Bjørnøya. *T.* = the skua (Arctic skua) lakes. Hoel 1925.


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).
Tjornberget 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).

Tjornalen 77° 33.4' N 14° 13.0' E
2.5 km long valley between Bellundhøsten, Halvorsenfjellet and Tjørndalsegga, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Tjørdalsbreen 77° 32.3' N 14° 15.5' E
1.5 km long glacier along the eastern side of Bellundhøsten into Tjørdalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn valley glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Tjørdalsegga 77° 33.1' N 14° 16.0' E
About 2 km long ridge with the heights 627 and 538 m, between Blomlibreen and Tjørdalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn valley ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Tjørnenes 78° 36.7' N 12° 01.5' E
1.2 km wide point on the southern part of Kafføya, southwest of the front of Elisebreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. T. = the tarn point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Tjørnoddent 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.

Tjørnskartet 77° 58.1' N 13° 51.5' E
Pass between Linnéfjella 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 Systre 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; Tvo Syster, Two Sisters, British chart 2751.

Tobiesen house, see Tobiesen Hus. Tobiansens Haus, see Tobiesen Hus. Tobiesen Fluß, see Tobiesenelva.
Tobiesen l., see Tobiesenøya. Tobiesen Øy, see Tobiesenholmene.

Tobiesenelva 74° 30' N 19° 00' E
Brook debouching into Herwighamna near Tobiesen Hus, Bjørnøya. After Sivert Kristian Tobiesen, 1821-1973, 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.

Tobiesenholmene 74° 23' N 19° 12' E
Islet north of Norskehama, 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.

Tobiesen Hus 74° 30' N 19° 00' E
House built by Sivert Tobiesen in 1865 at the present Herwighamna, Bjørnøya. Aften 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 l., Ulve 1871.

Tobiesenøya, see Tobiesenholmene.

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. Lønne 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, Lønne (1936) p. 314.

Todalselva 78° 05' N 15° 40' E

Todter Mann, see Daudmannen. Todter Mannes Eyland, see Likholmen.

Tofamnhamna 76° 59.2' N 21° 57.5' E

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.
Tokia 80° 00' N 16° 30' E
Small bay in the eastern shore of Verlegenhuken, 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 buyt, Chydenius (1865) p. 126; Willem Tolckx Baaytje, Giles and Rep 1710; Willem Tolks baaytje, van Keulen 1707.

Tolmodbukta 80° 07' N 19° 06' E

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 Taalmodigieten, Isachsen 1915; Taalmodigieten 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.

Tolstafjellet 78° 40' N 15° 00' E

Tomasfjellet, see Sir Thomasfjellet.
Tonefjellet 77° 00' N 15° 00' E Mountain, 933 m, north of Hornsund, in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Tone Johanne Werenskiold, b. 1913, daughter of the Spitsbergen explorer, professor Werner Werenskiold, in 1936 married to G. M. Sverdrup Thygeson. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Tones Fjell, Hoel (1922) p. 15.

Tongbreen 79° 08.1' N 12° 22.5' E About 4 km long glacier on the southern side in the Fjortende Julibreken complex, west in Haakon VII Land. T. = the pair of tongs glacier. Helle 1984.

Tonikabreen 77° 10' N 16° 20' E Small glacier between Trekkåveren 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 Nordenskiold 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, Giaeverfjellet and Schönrockfjellet, east in Torell Land. T. = the summit ridge. Arnesen 1985.

Toppkarvet 79° 25' N 11° 20' E Mountain on the northern corner between Lilliehöökbreen 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 Sorgefjorden. Rosén (1913) p. 18.

Torafljellet 78° 50' N 14° 00' E 1124 m high mountain between Holtedahlfonna, Morabreen and Holmströmbrænen and between Stavkyrkja, Idrefjellet, Eldvikfjellet and Stauren, west in James I Land. After Tor, 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.

Torbjørnenfjellet 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).

Tordenalven 77° 36.5' N 16° 00' E Tributary valley to Mimerdalen between Tordefjellet and Jotunfonna, in the central part of Dickson Land. After Tor, god in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

Tordennyrggen, see Toreryggen.

Tordenskjoldberget 78° 52' N 28° 12' E Mountain from Passet in southwest to Utsinet in northeast, towards Låsgletta in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiold, 1690-1720. Cap Tordenskjold, Johnsen 1872; Tordenskjolds Berg, Kjellstrøm 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 Daudmannsøya, southwest in Oscar II Land. After legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiold, 1690-1720. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

Tordenskjoldsbukta, see Tordenskjoldberget.

Torellbukta 77° 00' N 16° 00' E Area between Hambergbukta to the head of Hornsund, through Hambergbreen and Hornbreen, and from Burgerbukta through Mühlbacherbreen, Nornebreen, Zawadzkibreen to Van Keulenfjorden at the mouth of Nathorst breen, further north through Doktorbreen between Sokkelen 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 Torellia, Kosiba (1958) p. 97; Torells 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. Nordenskiold 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; Storifjellet, Qvigstad (1927) p. 12; Torells isfjell, Nathorst 1884.

Torellbräcken, 77° 54.5' N 17° 04' E. 18 km long mountain wall from Torellfjellet to Langhammerelen at the southern side of Kjellstrømdalen. 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

Torellfjellene, see Torellfjellet.

Torellfjellet 79° 20` N 21° 00` E


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.

Torellsta isfjell, see Torellfjellet.

Torells Land, see Torell Land.

Torells Morän, see Torellmorenen.

Torellva

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 Torenhuset, 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.

Torgersrudsvarden

79° 20` N 17° 30` E

Cairn on the northern side of Lornfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. Torgersrudsvarden, Heritsch (1939) p. 104.

Torgersruddjellet

79° 40` N 11° 30` E

Mountain, 776 m, west of Raudfjorden, between Hamiltonbreen and Smithbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Jacob Torgersrud, 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 Torgersrud, Guissez 1904.

Torgny Gj., see Torgnybreen.

Torgnybekkene

78° 13.0` N 13° 30` E

Two brooks from Torgnybreen across the southeastern part of Daudmannsøya to Isfjorden, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Torgny Torgnysson Lagmann, according to Snorri's Heimskringla, Swedish presiding judge (lagmann) in Tiundaland.

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 Olaf 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; Torkildsen, Kükenthal 1890.

Torkildsen, 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. Nêvé dôme Tor, De Geer 1923 a.

Torskevatnet 80° 16.8' N 22° 39.5' E Lake between Vindbukta and Reinsdyrflya in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the cod lake. The degree of salinity 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 Andøye Land. After Tor, god in Norse mythology. Lid 1929.

Torstjørna 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 Olaåtjørna and Haabethvatnet. Hoel 1925.

Tranngardbreen, see Trongskardbreen.

Trantikkolane 79° 33' N 11° 05' E Mountain on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, between Gullybreen and Brokebreen, Storsteinhalvøya in Albert l Land. T. = the fish oil hill.

Tranngard, see Drabanten.

Trabanten, see Drabanten.

Training Squadron Island, see Reinholmen.

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 Nordvik 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.

**Traqair Beaches**, see Traqairstranda.

**Traqairstranda** 78° 36.7' N 10° 54.0' E

**Traelagga**, see Trogdalen.

**Traelagga** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E

**Traelberg**, see Krosshaugen.

**Traeldalen**, see Trogdalen.

**Traeldalen** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E

**Traelvatnet**, see Trauvatnet.

**Traelvatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E

**Tredalhytta**, see Bolterdalen.

**Tredalhytta** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E

**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.

**Trehøyringen** 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.

**Trehørgtransen**, see Bolterdalen.

**Trehørgtransen** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E
Tributary valley to Eskerdalen from east on the southern side of Trehørdal, west in Sabine Land. T. = the three hills valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Trehøgden**, see Bolterdalen.

**Trehøgden** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E
Mountain on the southern side of Sassendalen, east of the valley which leads to Bre盛大kar, west in Sabine Land. T. = the three hills. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Conway 1897 b. *Trident Peak*, Conway 1897 b.

**Trehøgddhallet** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E
Slope between Trehøgdene and Sasseneleva, west in Sabine Land. T. = the three hills slope. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Trehøgdbreen** 79° 27.7' N 12° 19.0' E
Trekanten 79° 20’ N 12° 00’ E
Mountain, 1094 m, southwest of the head of Liedefjorden, Haakon VII Land. T. = the triangle. La Pyramide, Isachsen 1912 a.

Trekåverbreen 77° 10’ N 16° 20’ E

Trekløverbreen 77° 10’ N 16° 20’ E

Trekåveren 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.

Treflogen 78° 29.4’ N 18° 09.6’ E

Treskelen 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.

Treskelbukta 77° 00.5’ N 16° 15’ E
Peninsula projecting from Hrynefjellet 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, Kaffijkelen and Gnomen, 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 Kjellströmdalen in Heer Land. T. = the three peaks. Mt Tretaggen, De Geer 1919 a.

Tretåbreen 79° 32.3’ N 11° 22.5’ E

Tret de Cook, see Cooksundet. Treurenberg, see Velkomstvarden. 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 Lyngenhågda at Dansköya, Albert I Land. Ims and Hovrud 1995.

Trevor Battys Glacier, see Battyebreen. Tri Korony, see Tre Kroner. Triangelbjerget, see Triangel.

Triangel 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.


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.

Tris 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 Kvaflangerbreen, southwest in Torell Land. Essentially built up of Triassic sediments, hence the name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Triasnuten. Petcon 1979. Trident Peak, see Trehogdene. Trifels, see Kreftberget. Trihyrningen, see Trehyrningen.

Trikolorfjellet 78° 50’ N 16° 00’ E
Mountain on the southeastern side of Álansvatnet, 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 Kvaflangerbreen, southwest in Torell Land. T. = the triplets. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Trillingodden. 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 from Svitjobreen, 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 Svitjobreen, 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. Adoption of the English name. *Anse des Anglais*, French chart 5375; *Engligh Cove*, Beechey 1818; *English Cove*, Brother, 1807; *John Duncans Bight*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Trinitie Harbour*, Fotherby (1614) Purchas XIV, p. 66; *Trinity Harbour*, Conway 1906.

Trunutane 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 Batnedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the three peaks. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Trunutpasset 77° 21.4' N 14° 32.0' E Pass at the foot of Trunutane, from Dunderdalen to Orvindalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Trunutryggen 77° 22.2' N 14° 32.0' E About 2 km long ridge northeastwards from Trunutane 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, Gotiahalvøya, 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 Trulivatnet. Schytt and Blake.

Trirytttoppen 78° 34.1' N 14° 04.5' E About 700 m high peak south in Jemtlandryggen, between Ragundafjellet and Gavltinden, southwesternmost in Oscar II Land. T. = the three ridge mountain. Orvin 1964.


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 Geikiebreen 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*, Løvenskiold (1964) p. 288.

Triungsdalen 78° 45.0' N 15° 51.0' E 6.5 km long, tributary valley to Hugindalen, between Triungen and Alen, 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 Trocadero (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.

Troldalen 78° 00' N 15° 00' E Narrow valley between Nathorstfjellet and Sandsteinfjellet south of Coledalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the trough valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).


Troll Névén, see Trobbren.  
*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 Névé*n, De Geer 1919 a; *Trollfonna* Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.


**Trollfleya** 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. Lystkjølt 1985.

*Trollfonna*, see Trollbreen.

**Trollfuglifjella** 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 Teistejfell*, 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 Eidebreen, comprising Huldfjellet, Huldrhatten, the southernmost parts of Gunnar Knudsenfjella, Robertsonfjellet, Skrivefjellet, Heimerget, Tomtegubben, Leisten, Korkhatten, Monfjellet, Tussekallen, Runebomma and Hekefjellet, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After locality in Norway. *Mts Trollheim*, 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 Trollkjeldane.

**Trollkjeldane** 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.

**Trollosen** 76° 42.7’ N 16° 15.0’ E River outlet on the northern side of Stormbukta, about 500 m east of Fineset, Sørkapp Land. Troll (folklore), supernatural being. The river has a long subterranean channel in limestone. In the neighborhood are springs smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen. Lynge 1924.

**Trollleggata** 77° 58.8' N 17° 00' E 913 m high mountain between Trollsteet, Trollbreen, Högfiakten, Pålbreen and Pålsjöbreen, 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 Eidebreen 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 Sørfla, 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 Kjelströmdalen, 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 Hietafjellet, south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Troll (folklore), supernatural being, ogre. Høeg (1932) p. 10.

**Trollсудет** 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 Trollkjeledane, 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 Zeipeladal on the northern side of Sophus Liefjellet in Dickson Land. *T.* = the drum.

*Troms øy*, see Tromsøya.


**Tromsёbreen** 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

Island about 500 m west of the northern point of Hamnengaen 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. Tromsøy, isachsen 1912 b.

Trondheimfjella

Mountain range, 827 m, southeast of Engelskbutka, 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.

Trondsnenneset


Tronfjellet

1047 m high mountain at the head of Lundstrømdalen, easternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the throne mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

Trongdalen

About 4.5 km long valley east on Mitrahalvøya, between Trongskaret and Trondsnes, in Torell Land. Mts Trondheim, Isachsen 1915.

Trongpasset

Gap leading from the upper part of Mühlbacherbreen to the watershed between Polakkbreen and Drevbreen, westernmost in Torell Land. T. = the narrow valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

Trongskarbreen

Glacier with the upper part situated in Trongskaret, Bøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Trongskardbreen, Orvin 1934 a.

Trongskaret

Pass between Kiærjellet and Stollnuten, Bøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. T. = the narrow pass. Trangskardet, Orvin 1934 a.

Tronisen


Tromsø

78° 19.8' N 12° 49.5' E

Island about 500 m west of the northern point of Hamnentangen 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. Tromsøy, isachsen 1912 b.

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 Protektorjellet, 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, Pages 1786; Der behaltene Hafen, Martens (1675) p. 18; Havre Behovens, Pages 1782; Havre de demeure, Guérard 1628; Le Havre sur, Bernard (1715) p. 23; Niches Coue, Edge 1625; Niches Cove, Baffin (1613) p. 53; Pooppy Bay, Baffin (1613) p. 53; Port de la Surete, 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; Sauhammen, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 36; Sicherheits-Hafen, Dittmer (1901) p. 232; Spokojnaja Buhta, SamoIovič (1913b) 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.

Trolbogen, see Woodfjorden.

Trotsen

77° 04' N 22° 29.5' E

Tschemakberg, 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, Wassiliiew 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.
Tschitschagovberget, see Čicagovberget.
Tschemakberg, see Čicagovberget.
Tschuknovskyodden, see Čuchnovskijodden.
Tsjebysovbreen, see Čebysjovbreen.
Tsjebysovjfjellet, see Čechnovskijodden.
Tsjebsjovfjellet, see Čebysjovfjellet.
Tsjebysovjfjellet, see Čebysjovfjellet.
Tsjebsjovfjellet, see Čebysjovfjellet.
Tsjebsjovfjellet, see Čebysjovfjellet.
Tsjebsjovfjellet, see Čebysjovfjellet.

Tuhat-saaret, see Tusenøyane.

Tumlingodden 79° 00' N 20° 30' E
Cape on the eastern side of Wilhelmoya. 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° 9' E. Submarine slope between Erdmanodden and Bohemannset, Isfjorden. De Geer 1912. Tundra Wargentin, 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 calles Tundrarøvet, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1983.

Tundrarøvet 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 Brotbukken, 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. Wångsjö (1952) p. 21.

Tungebekken 79° 31.5' N 13° 09.5' E
About 3 km long brook from Finnuva southwards to Sjøvarnbukta, 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 Skavlefjellet, Tungebreknaussen and Lagerlåfthøgda, on the southern side of the head of Grøndalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the tounge glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. Emanuel Gl., De Geer 1912; Zungengletscher, Holmsen 1910.

Tungebreknaussen 77° 57.5' N 14° 55.5' E
Crag between Tungebreen and Skavlefjellet 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.

Tuhat-saaret, see Tusenøyane.

Tufane 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.

Tufsdodden 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° 40.2' N 18° 00' E
Group of nunataks comprising Bergtussen, Bergkongen 776 m, Tuftegubben 729 m, Gråkallen and Gråkallegga, between the upper part of Moršnevbre, Indrebøbre, Thomsonbreen and Innfonna, southeast in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

Tuftegubben 77° 40.7' N 18° 00' E
729 m high nunatak northeasternmost in Tuftekallane, southeast in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

Tuftegubben 77° 40.2' N 18° 00' E
Group of nunataks comprising Bergtussen, Bergkongen 776 m, Tuftegubben 729 m, Gråkallen and Gråkallegga, between the upper part of Moršnevbre, Indrebøbre, Thomsonbreen and Innfonna, southeast in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

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.

Tufsdodden 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° 40.2' N 18° 00' E
Group of nunataks comprising Bergtussen, Bergkongen 776 m, Tuftegubben 729 m, Gråkallen and Gråkallegga, between the upper part of Moršnevbre, Indrebøbre, Thomsonbreen and Innfonna, southeast in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

Tufsaaret, see Tusenøyane.

Tumen 80° 25.6' N 23° 13.5' E
Projecting crag northeast on Platenhalvøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the thumb.
Tunnel G1, see Tunnelbreen.

Tunnelbreen
80° 00’ N 19° 00’ E
Small glacier just west of the front of Sere Franklinbreen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Tunnel G1, Moss and Glen (1939) p. 228.

Tunodden
77° 29.0’ N 13° 57.5’ E

Tunssjebekken
78° 03.7’ N 13° 42.0’ E
Brook at lsfjordflya from Tunssjøen north and northwestwards to Randvika, northwesternmost in Nordenskiold Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

Tunssjøen
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 Nordenskiold Land. T. = the lake on the court or farmyard, because it is situated in the neighbourhood of the wireless station. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Turrisfotellet, 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E. House (“hotel”) at Hotellneset, Adventfjorden, now removed. Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) pp. 18 and 30.

Tunssjøbekken, 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E. House (“hotel”) at Hotellneset, Adventfjorden, now removed. Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) pp. 18 and 30.

Turrhotputtane, see Turrholpyttane.

Turrsjøelva
River from Turrsjødalens to Storvika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Turrsjøxfe
t 77° 15’ N 14° 20’ E
River from Turrsjødalens to Storvika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Turrsjøelva
77° 15’ N 14° 20’ E
Small glacier just west of the front of Sere Franklinbreen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Tunnel G1, Moss and Glen (1939) p. 228.

Turrsjøen
77° 29.0’ N 13° 57.5’ E

Turrsjøfoten
78° 03.7’ N 13° 42.0’ E
Brook at lsfjordflya from Tunssjøen north and northwestwards to Randvika, northwesternmost in Nordenskiold Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

Turrsjøbekken
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 Nordenskiold Land. T. = the lake on the court or farmyard, because it is situated in the neighbourhood of the wireless station. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Turrsjøfoten, 78° 10’ N 15° 30’ E. House (“hotel”) at Hotellneset, Adventfjorden, now removed. Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) pp. 18 and 30.

Turrsjøkle, see Turrsjøfoten.

Turrsjøkle
77° 15’ N 14° 20’ E
Glacier tongue from Vestre Torellbreen, flowing down into Turrsjødalens, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Turrsjødalens
77° 15’ N 14° 20’ E
Valley between Buggefjellet and Kvassniken, 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). Turrsjøvassdalens, Werenskiold (1953) p. 306.

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).

Tuva
77° 00’ N 21° 30’ E
A number of small islands south of Edgeøya. T. = the thousand islands. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). 1000 Isln, Rüdiger (1898) p. 439; Altermael laegh gebroken land, Colom 1650; Altermael laegh gebroken lant, Jansz 1651 a, Doncker 1664; Beare Iland, Edge 1625; Duizend eilanden, Muller 1874; Hopeles I., Pitt 1680; Hopeles Ilés, Dudley 1646; Hopeless Isls, Edge 1925; Hopeless Islands, Scoresby 1820 b; Laag gebroken land, Valk and Schenck 1690; Le Mille Isole, Hugues 1901 b; Laag gebrooke Landt, Zorgdrager 1720; Laag gebroken 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; Milie-Illes, 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, Kødhulten 1890; Terres Basses et Coupées, de Reste 1801; The Thousand Islands, Scoresby 1820 a; Thousand Is, Barrow 1818; Tuhat-saaret, Saraste 1925 a; Tusenøarne, Torell (1859) p. 8; Tusenøyan, Isachsen 1919; Tusinde øer, Pettersen 1864; Tysja kościostrovov, Černyšev (1901) p. 366.

Tusinde øer, see Tusenøyanne.

Tust 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 Løvenskioldfonna 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 Pistradalens, 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

Tuvpasset
77° 01.7’ N 15° 32.0’ E

Tvara
79° 22’ N 11° 20’ E

Tvehyrningen, see Tvihyrningen.
Tverdalen, see Tverrdalen.

Tverraksia
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 Freboldryggen 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

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 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

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 Tverreldalen, tributary to the river through Lyckholmtdalen, in the western part of Dickson Land. Arnesen 1981.

Tverreldalen
78° 37.6’ N 15° 39’ E
Tributary valley to the lower part of Lyckholmtdalen, between Sivjella, Bredsorfberget and Njordfjellet, in the western part of Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

Tverraksla

Tverrbrepasset
80° 07’ N 18° 51’ E

Tverrdalen
78° 28.5’ N 16° 34’ E
North-south directed valley, tributary to the lower part of Gipsdalselva from north, between Gipsuhken and Kvitstøta in the west and Usherfjellet in the east, southwesternmost in Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

Tviholmene
8° 13.2’ N 12° 57.5’ E

Tvihyrningen
78° 28’ N 11° 10’ E
Mountain with two peaks, 526 and 505 m, between the southern point of Omondryggen and Geddesfjøya, 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

Tvilling-neset.

Tvillingholmene
78° 21.5’ N 14° 41.0’ E
Tvillingetatnet 80° 00’ N 18° 00’ E

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.

Tvillingssåtene 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 Kongsfjellet and Kongsfjellbreen in the western part of Vasiélvbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. T. = the twin cocks. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Tvillingstoppene 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, Breggerhalvøya, 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, Breggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. T. = the twin lake. At low water level 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

Tviryggen 77° 00.8’ N 16° 45.5’ E

Tvireysegga 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 Zawaszkibreen, 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

Tvistegbreen 79° 30’ N 11° 00’ E

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.

Två systers, see To Syster.
Tvådalen, see Tverrdalen.
Tweede Mackelyk hout of Kraaije nest, see Mackelyk Oud.
Tweede Ys Berg, see Midtbreen.
Twin Nunatak, see Tvillingstakken.
Twin Peaks, see Tvillingtoppen.
Twin Rocks, see Tvillingholmene.
Two Queens, see Dronningfjella.
Two Sisters, see To Syster.
Twostep Gl., see Tvistegbreen.

Tydalens 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 Ser-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

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 Tykktarmen 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, Reuschtalvåya, Albert I Land. Tyroler = person from Tyrol in Austria. Tirolergrat, Untersteiner 1932; Tyrolarkammen.

Tyrolarkammen, see Tyrolarkammen.

**Tyrellfjellet**
78° 31.8' N 16° 34' E
River through Tyrellfjellet to the northern site of Phantomvika, west in Bunsv 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.

**Tyrrelldalen**
78° 31.8' N 16° 34' E
About 2 km long valley between Tyrellfjellet and Tjosaasfjellet in the western part of Bunsv 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.

**Tyrrell, Tyrrell**
Scottish geologist, senior lecturer in geology, University of Glasgow. Chief of scientific staff on the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate (led by W. S. Bruce), chief geologist on the expedition of the same company in 1919 (led by J. Mathieson), leader of expedition to Iceland 1934. See also Mathiesondalen. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Tyrelldalen**
11° 00' E
Mountain ridge west on Reuschfjellet, Reuschtalvåya, Albert I Land. Tyroler = person from Tyrol in Austria. Tirolergrat, Untersteiner 1932; Tyrolarkammen.

**Tyske huset**
Tyskevarden
79° 30' N 14° 00' E
Mountain, 626 m, south of Mushamna, east of Woodfjorden, north in Andréé 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.

**Tømmerneset**
78° 51' N 29° 12.5' E
Bay on the western side of Tømmerneset, in the eastern part of Kongsgøya, Kong Karls Land. T. = the timber bay. Sundsby.

Tømmernes, see Tømmerneset.

**Tømmerbogen**
78° 50.8' N 29° 16' E
Large cape comprising Vestre Tømmerpynten and Austre Tømmerpynten, on the southeastern shore of Kongsgøya, 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; Tømmernes, Mohn 1873; Tømmernas, Römer and Schaudinn (1900) p. 26.

Tømmermås, see Tømmerneset.

Tøns-Nase, see Tønsneset.

**Tønsneset**
79° 00.6' N 11° 58.5' E

**Tør-Fjord**, see Van Mijenfjorden.
**Turf** (1948).

**Tórnbohm fjell**
77° 37.0' N 15° 31.0' E
About 9 km long and 6 km wide mountain range with the heights Såta 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, Richterdalen, Richterbreen, Martinbreen and Davisdalen, south in Nathorst Land. After Alfred Elis Tornebohm, 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). Törnbohms fjäll, Hamberg 1905.

Törnbohms fjäll, see Törnbohm fjell.

**Tørrflya**
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
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 Asgardfonna, Ny-Friesland. T. = the toe.

Tåbreen  79° 48' N 16° 30' E
Small glacier on the western side of Tåa, from Asgardfonna to Mosseldalen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.

Taaffelbergh, see Parryøya.

Tåhetta  77° 39.0' N 17° 17.0' E

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, Lyне (1938) p. 28; Tabla Taage, Conway 1897 a.

Taalmodighetens top, see Tolmodryggen.

Tåoddøn  79° 43.0' N 12° 02.0' E
Point on the western side of the inner part of Raudfjorden, Vasaahlvøya, 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.

Tårbrua, 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 Bråvaliafjella, 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.

Udety. 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 Kvadheuken. Ueps-bei, see Kvalvågen. Ueps-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.


Uggfjellet 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.

Ullfjellet 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 Ullfjellet. 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).

Ulltuna Range, see Ulltuna-Berge. Ulltuna-Berge, see Ulltuna-Berge.

Ulltunafjella 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, Ulltuna, south of Uppsalara, where Swedish geologist, chemist and botanist H. A. von Post, student of the Quaternary period, worked several years. Ulltuna Range, De Geer 1912; Ulltuna-Berge, Filchner 1914.

Ulude Bay, see Ulvebukta. Ulve Bucht, see Ulvebukta. Ulve Gl., see Ulvebreen.

Ullebreen 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

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

Umejeffellet 78° 37.0' N 14° 13.5' E

Unicam 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

Untuva st, see Dunøyane.
Uoles-baj, see Kvalvågen.
Uoleshedd, see Kvalhovden.
Upper Lake, see Øvrefjøra.
Uppsalu 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

Urbreen 78° 46.9' N 14° 56.5' E
Small glacier between Gyrestolen 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.

Urdkollen 77° 53.8' N 16° 15' E
About 3.5 km long glacier from Krokyrgrgen, Gramryggen and Skalken, along the northern side of Urdkollen to Urdkolladaln in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

Urdkolladaln 77° 53.7' N 16° 22' E
Tributary valley from west to Gustavldalen between Urdkollen and Rekstentoppen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Urdkollen 77° 53.4' N 16° 17' E

Ureinodden 77° 23.8' N 14° 02.0' E
Point on the northern side of Nordbukta in the central part of Fjøysletta, 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. Fouul reef, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 281; Vuyl Reef, Scoresby 1820 b; Vuyl rif, toegevoer en ondoergangelijk, van Keulen 1710; Vuyl Rift, Giles and Rep 1710.

Urefjorden, see Agardhbuksa.
Uriá. Has been mistaken for a geographical name. USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 1008.
Uriá Gl., see Uriabreen.
Uriá Mt, see Uriafjellet.

Uriabreen 79° 40' N 11° 00' E

Uriafjellet 79° 40' N 11° 00' E

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. Haggart and Burn Murdoch, W.S., Edinburgh. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Mont Priamomougalnaya, 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.

Urnebreen 77° 03.0' N 16° 06.0' E
Small glacier on the western slope of Umettoppen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d.

Urmset 80° 40.2' N 21° 23' E

Umettoppen 77° 00' N 16° 00' E
813 m high peak between Hynrefjellet 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 whaleing at Spitsbergen. See also Kvalfangarbrene. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Ursafonna 79° 05' N 18° 00' E

Ursi insula, see Bjørnøya.

Ursinodden 80° 28' N 19° 59' E
Point on the southern side of the eastern entrance to Beverlysundet, Laponialhøvda, 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 Usherbreen.
Usher Range, see Usherfjellet.

Usherbreen 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 Brucebreen. Usher Glacier, Tyrrell (1922 b) p. 219.

Usherfjellet 78° 23' 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 Brucebreen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. Usher Range, Mathieson 1920.


Utburden 76° 28.6' N 16° 30' E
Small islet between Knatholmen and Brathholmen, 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).

Utkik, 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; Zeeuwsche Uytblik, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 194; Zeeuwsche Uitkiek, Petermann 1869; Zeeuwsche uitkyk, Muller 1874; Utkik, 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.

Utkikshea 77° 45.6' N 18° 20' E
575 m high nunatak between Bereznikovbreen, Ingerbreen and Braththengbreen, 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. Utvik(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

Utnes 78° 32.6' N 10° 59.5' E
Point central on Utnesflya, on the western coast of central part of Prins Karls Forland. U. = the outlying point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Utnesbukta 78° 33.0' N 10° 59.5' E
2.5 km wide, open bay between Utnes and Havsnæs, on the western coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Utnesflya 78° 32.7' N 11° 02' E
Eight km long coastal plain from Skvalpodden in south to Havsnæs 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

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.

Uttsira 77° 09' N 21° 28' E
Small islet west in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. After island in Norway.

Uttskjeret 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 Svenskøyane, Kong Karls Land. U. = the pier.

Utsynet 78° 53.2' N 28° 19' E
Height northeast in Tordenskjoldberget on the western part of Kongseya, Kong Karls Land. U. = the view. Thor Larsen.

Utvika 80° 09' N 23° 10' E
Small bay between Innvik 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

Uveirsbreen, see Uvërsbreen.

Uvërsbreen 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.

Uvërseya 78° 50' N 11° 40' E

Uysterse Hoek, of Uysterse Land, see Ekstremhukken.

V. **Beverly**, see Beverlydalen.

V. **Bird**, see Birdsdalen.

V. **Brøggerbre**, see Brøggerbreane.

V. **Charpentier’s glacier**, see Charpentierbreen.

V. **des Adadémiciens**, see Académikabreen.

V. **Franklin**, see Franklinlandet.

V. **Glenbeg**, see Glenbegdalen.

V. **Glenmore**, see Glenmoredalen.

V. **Glint**, see Glintdalen.

V. **Grenddal**, see Grønfjordalen.

V. **Harbourdalen**, see Grøndaalen.

V. **Keulen Fjord**, see Van Keulenvjorden.

V. **Muydens bukt**, see Vårsolbukta.

V. **Nordmannsdalen**, see Reindalen.

V. **Ondiepe**, see Reindalen.

V. **Otter I.**, see Rascshøya.

V. **Otters ø**, see Rascshøya.

V. **Otters ø, 80° 10’ N 26° E. Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 81.**

V. **Stjørdalen**, see Stjørdalen.

V. **Tavløya**, see Vesle Tavløya.

**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


**Vaigattbreen**  79° 00’ N 19° 00’ E


**Vaigattfjellet**  79° 00’ N 19° 30’ E


**Vaigattneset**  79° 10’ N 20° 00’ E

The easternmost part of von Otterøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Waygat, an old name of Hinlopenstretet. Waigat (Dutch) signifies “the opening from which the wind blows”. *C. Waygat*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Vaigattoyane**  79° 10’ N 19° 00’ E


**Vaktaren**  79° 10’ N 14° 00’ E

The highest peak, 1227 m, in Vaktarfjella, east of the head of Woodfiorden, southwest in Andrée Land. Norwegian translation of the German name. *Mt 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 Woodfiorden, southwest in Andrée Land. FMN. Arnesen 1988.


**Val des Francais**, see Gallerbreen.

**Val Lusitania**, see Lusianadalen.

**Valberget**  80° 06’ N 23° 40’ E

Height east of inner part of Botnøya, innermost in Duvefjorden, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. V. = the shallow bay height.

**Valderset**, see Kvalhovden.

**Valderset-hamna**, see Kvalvågen.

**Valderspynt**, see Kvalpynten.

**Valderspynt-hamna**, see Kraussbukta.

**Valdres Pt**, see Kvalpynten.

**Valdresfjøya**  79° 44’ N 15° 55’ E


**Valefjellet**  79° 15.0’ N 14° 43.5’ E

Mountain on the northern side of Nordhogg 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.

**Valettbreen**  76° 46.2’ N 16° 35’ E

About 2 km long, tributary glacier from east between Haitanna and Guibaudtopen on the eastern side of Olsokbreen, Serkapp 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

Valhallfonna  79° 40’ N 17° 00’ E  

Valken  77° 27.4’ N 15° 55.5’ E  
580 m high mountain peak between Siegerdalen and Sotryggnonna in the eastern side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the pad or roll. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

Valkoinen saari, see Kvitoya.
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.

Vallot’s glacier, see Vallotbreen.

Vallot’s glacier, see Vallotbreen.

Vallot’s glacier, see Vallotbreen.

Vallot’s glacier, see Vallotbreen.

Wallatven  78° 10’ N 16° 40’ E  

Valenbrein  77° 46.6’ N 16° 37’ E  

Valer Timensværet, see Freemansundet.
Valudden, see Kvalpynten.

Valvatnet  74° 27’ N 19° 15’ E  

Van Dongenbukta  80° 05.0’ N 27° 01.0’ E  
Bay between Leighbreen and Nordmarka, on the northeastern corner of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch Sjef 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 Keulenhama.

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 Eholmens 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 Baaijte 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 Midterhukken. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). B. E. van Karlen, Stavrnick (1948) p. 74; L. Lesmere Sound, Fotherby 1613; Michiel Reyniersz. rivier, Muller 1817; Michiel Ryners Rivier, Giles and Report 1710; Middert-Fjord, Khlebush 1813; Middertfjorden, Svalbardkommissaar (1927) map 10; R. de Sardam, Pagès 1782; Sardam Bay, Conway 1906; Sardammer R., Scoresby 1820 b; Sardammer Rivier, H. and M. Jansz 1621; Særfjorden, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; V. Keulenfjord, Nansen 1920; Van Keulens Bay, Scoresby 1820 b; Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Conway 1906; Van Keulens haven, Saraste (1925) p. 21.

Van Keulenhama
77° 36.6' N 14° 57.5' E
Bay on the northern shore of the western part of Van Keulenfjorden, limited in the southeast by a line from Eholmeset northeastwards to a point 800 m west of Bravaisodd, and in the west by a line from the southeastern corner of Forsbladodden to the northeastern part of Eholmen, Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissaar (1927) map 9; Forsblads hamn, Nathorst (1900) p. 146; Hamna, Qvigstad (1927) p. 14; Hambukten, 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 Keulenhama.
Van Keulens Baaije, see Midterhukhamna.
Van Keulens Hamn, see Van Keulenhama.
Van Keulens vuono, see Van Keulenhama.
Van Mijen vuono, see Van Mijenhjord.

Van Mijenhjord
77° 47.5' N 15° 30' E
Fjord, 83 km long, between Nordenskiöld Land and Nathorst Land. At the mouth is Akseleya, with narrow sounds on the northern and southern sides, separating Van Mijenhjord from Bellsund. The innermost, northern branch is Sveabukta with Braganzavågen, where the mining camp Vega grua is situated. The innermost, southern, about 10 km long branch is Rindersbufta. After Willem Van Muyden, Nordenskiöld mistakenly wrote his name Van Mijen which has been used since. See also Van Muydenbufta. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
Baie Van Mijen, isachsen 1915; Bell R., Scoresby 1820 b; Buhta Van-Majen, Stavnicker (1948) p. 74; Clock Rivier, Doncker 1664; Cleeck rivier, Jansz 1651 a; Dry-Fjord, Keilhau (1831) p. 237; Kleeck rivier, Blau 1623; Klock Rivier, Giles and Rep 1710; Colk Riv., van Keelen 1680; Lagfjorden, Svalbardkommissaar (1927) map 6; Louvsvond, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; Lowe Fj., Nansen 1920; Lowe Sound, Poole (1610) p. 6; Fetherby 1613, Edge 1625, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; Lowsound, Gerrits 1613; Nord Fjord, Norwegian chart 1926; Nordfjorden, Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 65; Isachsen 1915, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Tor-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 Mijenhjord.

Van Muydenbufta
77° 45.7' N 14° 09' E
Large, open bay, about 5.5 km wide, on the northern shore of Bellsund, southernmost on Nordenskiöldsklysten, Nordenskiöld Land. After Willem Van Muyden, chief of the Dutch whaling fleet 1612-13. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Antarctica Bay, Kjellström 1901; Bottle Cove, Pelham (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 Muyden haven, Blau 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 Muydenbufta.
Van Mysen Bay, see Van Mijenhjord.

Vendsaen, see Tvingvagnet.

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.

Varaoddon, see Langgrunnodden.
Vardeborg, see Stjernspetzzellet.

Vardeborg
78° 04.4' N 13° 53.0' E
588 m high mountain, partly covered of Vardebreen, between Starostinksla and Vardeásen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After the estate of the Spitsbergen explorer Gunnar Isachsen in Asker, Norway. See also Askerfjellet. Mt. Värend, De Geer 1912.

Vardeborgseletta
78° 04.7' N 13° 48.5' E
Coastal plain between Linnédalen and Isfjorden, between the lower part of Linnéelva, Starostinksla 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 Frebolddryggen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the glacier cliff.

Vardebufta
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.

Vardeholmene
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 Sofakammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A cairn was erected on the top by J. Gjelstensen 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 Tjørnsetta, 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.
Afterwards he was engaged with the Arctic Coal Company at Varpbreen northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Hroar Vartdal, 1903-50, who lived on the eastern side of the southern part of Grønnfjorden, north and southeastwards to a point 1.5 km east of Kjempevarden, further along Varudyrggen and then northwards to Konglomeratfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the cairn ridge snow field. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**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).

**Varderygfonna** 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 Varudyrggen and then northwards to Konglomeratfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the cairn ridge snow field. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Vardåsen** 78° 03.7' N 13° 53.0' E
About 560 m high mountain between Vardeborg in the north and Sokolstofften 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. Vardeasen, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Vargentindalen**, see Wargentindalen.

**Vardingbukta** 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 Grønnfjorden, 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 Grønnfjorden. Afterwards he was engaged with the Arctic Coal Company at Longyearbyen until 1915, Bjørnøya 1916-18, in Grønnfjorden for Arthur S. Lewin, the Russian company, Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Company and Store Norske Spitsbergen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Varg Gl.**, see Varbpreen.

**Varbpreen** 77° 55.4' N 16° 38' E
Small glacier innermost in Gustavdalen between Sjakttärnet and Stigaren, in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Varp (Swedish) = waste, refuse from the mine. See also Borbpreen. Varp Gl., De Geer 1919 a.

**Vars water places.** 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 Skilffonna, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Hroar Vartdal, 1903-50, who for a number of years was librarian at Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, and who prepared a bibliography on Norwegian papers about Greenland ans 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 Vestsuatsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Vasa Peninsula**, see Vasahalvøya.

**Vasa Peninsula** 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

**Vasdalen, see Vasdalen.**

**Vasilevbreen** 76° 47.5' N 16° 50' E

**Vasilev'fjellet** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E

**Vasilev'skaret** 76° 51.9' N 16° 12.5' E

**Vasilev'breen, see Vasilevbreen.**

**Vasilev'fjellet, see Vasilev'fjellet.**

**Vasilev'skaret, see Vasilev'skaret.**

**Vassanga** 77° 45.8' N 13° 56.5' E
Small lake 15 m above sea level on the eastern side of Lågnesrabbane, 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
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. Vassalen, 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. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 6.

Vassdalsven 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. Svalbardmap B10 (1948).

Vassdammehns 78° 17.3' N 11° 50.5' E
Five small lakes, partly on Forlandsletta and partly on Vestfjøya at the shore of Whistsonbukta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After lake near Kristiansund in Norway. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Vassfarbuka 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

Vassfatet 77° 10' N 14° 20' E
Ice-dammed lake on the border between Vestre Torellbreen and Peder Kokkjet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the water basin. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Vassholet 77° 15' N 14° 20' E
Small lake on the southern side of Tursjødalen, 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 Bohemianfjøya, southeast in Oscar II Land. V. = the water beetle. Orvin 1964.

Vasskalven, see Nordre Vasskalven.

Vasskilbreen 78° 55' N 15° 40' E
Mountain at the upper part of Zeipeldalen, north in Dickson Land. V. = the watershed mountain. Orvin 1960.

Vasskilrabban 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. Liestel 1987.

Vasskiltoppen 77° 52.9' N 14° 24.5' E
579 m high mountain on the divide between Austre Grønfjordbreen and Fridtjovbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the watershed peak. Isachsen 1912 c.

Vassknattane 78° 43.6' N 19° 58.5' E

Vasskulpen 79° 54' N 17° 25' E

Vassløya 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).

Vasstakefja 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. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Vastaket 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, André 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.

Vattnfallsryggen. Must be a mountain or ridge with the Upper Carboniferous beds at the head of Hornsund, probably Høynefjellet 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 Tyneset 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, Andréed 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 Ahlmann and Malmberg.

Vika-isen, see Vegafonna. Vegaisen, 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 Vegardfjellet 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.

Vegardfjellet 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 Kjellstrømdalen continuous glaciers (Vegbreen and Pålsjøbreen) form a sledge route, Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the trail glacier. Vegabreen, Svalbardkommisær (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.

Veidebakk, 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). Veidebakk, see Sørbakkene.


Veidebugt, see Wijdefjorden.


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 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.


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 Løvenskiold, 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. Vokteripen, 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, northeastermost in Haakon VII Land. V. = the welcome point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Biskaiers-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 Welcome, Thornton 1716; Point Welcome, Scoresby 1820 b; Pte Welcome, Isachsen 1915; Pte Willkommen, French chart 5375; Rensdyrlandsodden, 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; 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 Vellebreen, northernmost in Olav V Land. V. = the spring forth glacier. Lytskjold 1990.

**Velrybji ostrov**, see Kvaløya.

**Velvet Lawn**, see Fløyelenga.

**Venbreen**

78° 55' N 14° 20' E

Glacier along the southern side of Venfjellet, James l Land. V. = the pretty glacier. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Vendomdalen**

78° 10' N 17° 00' E

The fourth valley on the southern side of Sassendalen, west in Sabine Land. V. = the pretty glacier. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Vendomkjegla**

78° 10' N 17° 20' E

Gravel cone formed by the river from Vendomdalen in Sassenelva, west in Sabine Land. Svalbard chart 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).

**Venjesjeen**

79° 51' N 22° 40' E


**Venetz' glacier**, see Venetzbreen.

**Venetzbreen**

77° 36.2' N 15° 37.0' E

About 2.5 km long glacier from the central part of Tårnebohmfjella eastwards on the southern side of Venetzhumpen to Davidsdalen, 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 Tårnebohmfjella, 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).

**Venjefjellet**

78° 55' N 14° 40' E

Mountain northwest of Barmfjellet, James l Land. V. = the pretty mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Vengeberget**

78° 39.5' N 15° 03' E

The southwesternmost part of Trollfuglfljella, southeasternmost in James I Land. V. = the wing mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Vengebreen**

77° 44.7' N 16° 21' E

Small glacier between Lundgrenfjellet and Vengefjellet, from Rånekkempen 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 Rånekkempen 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


**Vennern R.**, see Dineleyelva.

**Venusfjellet**

79° 00' N 17° 00' E

Nunatak between Veteranen and Stubendorfbreen, 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 Mitrarahvøya, south in Albert I Land. Orvin 1964.

**Verblužja Gora**, see Amadeusberget.

**Verdal**

79° 20' N 14° 00' E

Valley on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, west in Andrée 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 Verdal, 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 Verdal, west in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Værdalen-Fluö, Schenk (1937) p. 16.

Verdalspynnten 79° 29' N 13° 51' E
Point west of Verdal on the western side of Andrée Land. From neighbouring name.

Verande 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 Verande.
Verlaten eylat, see Hopen.
Verlegen hoeck, see Ny-Friesland.
Verlegen hoeck, see Verlegenhuken.
Verlegen Hook, see Verlegenhuken.
Verlegen Hook-pynnten, see Verlegenhuken.

Verlegenhukenbukta 80° 03' N 16° 27' E
Bay east of Verlegenhuken, on Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Verlegenhuken 80° 00' N 16° 00' E
Point between Wijdefjorden and Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. "Verlegen hoeck 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, Dudely 1646; Cap Lointain, Hamy (1901) p. 41; Cap Vertegen, Brun (1902) p. 111; Ferlegenhuk, Ovigstad (1927) p. 39; Forlingenhets-Huk, Pettersen 1864; Grauwen hoeck ofte Flache point, Valk and Schenck 1690; Isme, de Reste 1801; Langenen, Blaeu 1662; Point Desire, Fotherby (1614) p. 75, Edge 1625, Conway 1906; Pt Vergelen, Phipps 1775 b. S. Jans hoeck, Colom 1652; Verlegen hoeck, Colom 1662, van Keulen 1682; Verlegen Hook, Phipps 1774 a, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Conway 1906; Verlegen Hook-pynnten, Alme (1895) p. 39; Vertegen Hook, Recherche 1840; Vertigen Hook, Wells (1876) p. 195; Vlacke hoeck, Vågne 1874; Vlakke of Verlegen hoeck, Giles and Rep 1710; Verlegenbed Hook, Woodfall 1865 p. 311; Vrangneset, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

Verlegenhukflya 80° 00' N 16° 00' E
Coastal plain south of Verlegenhuken, Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Vermeland R., see Vermlandryggen.

Vermlandryggen 78° 16.5' N 13° 50.0' E

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 Akseleøya. 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 Verlegenhuken.
Vertical Rock, see Drangen.
Vertigen Hook, see Verlegenhuken.
Verwechslungs Spitze, see Mistakodden.

Vesalbreane 78° 45' N 10° 40' E
Two small glaciers on the northern side of Laurantsonfjellet, 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 Andøyan, 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

Vesle Gåsøy 78° 27' N 16° 13' E
The smallest and southernmost of Gåsøyane in the inlet to Billefjorden, about 2 km west of Gåsdodd, Bunsow 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 Kjærdammen 78° 55.6' N 11° 31' E
The easternmost of Kjærdammene on the northern side of Kjærfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name.

Vesle Kjeglefjell, see Vesle Kjeglefjell.
Vesle Meinekeøya 77° 07.0' N 22° 05.5' E
One of Meinekeøyane in the central part of Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1990.

Vesle Raudfjorden 79° 40' N 12° 30' E

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

Vesle Starostinfjellet, 76° 58.3' N 16° 30' E. The easternmost part of Starostinfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 19 87.

Vesle Svartkuven 76° 39.7' N 16° 59.5' E
Small mountain between Svarttjønene and Keilhaubreen, southeast in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Nordenskiöld (1867) 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).

Vesle Svarttjønena 78° 57' N 28° 51.5' E
The second largest of Svarttjønene, between Basaltflya and Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.
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 Holmstrømbreen, James I Land. V. = the little tower. Liestøl 1987.

**Veslevatn**, 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 Vestfjellet.

**Vestfjellet** 79° 05' N 16° 40' E
1500 m high mountain at the head of Tryggevreen, Ny-Friesland. Vesta is one of the largest asteroids. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Vestal Fjell**, see Vestfjellet.

**Vestalaksla** 78° 05.6' N 14° 48.0' E
430 m high mountain northwards from Vestafjellet 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 Vestfjellet in Kjeglefjella, along Vestalaksla northwestwards to Isfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Vestfjellet** 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 Vestafjellet.

**Vestbakken** 74° 10' N 16° 00' E

**Vestbyfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E

**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 Twesteggbreen.

**Vesterbotten Range**, 79° 40' N 12° E. Group name of the mountains west of Breibogen and Richardsvatnet 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.

**Vesternet** 76° 51.3' N 16° 34.5' E
837 m high, small mountain between Vostjakulen and the northwestern part of Vasiljevbrean, between Austernet and


**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 Tomtodd and Asbestodd, 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, Crammerbrean and Chamberlinfjorden, 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 Trollhåttan and the southernmost Withfjellet. Isachsen put the names With and Vesterålen together because With was the chairman of the Vesteraaliske 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.

**Vestfjordalen** 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. Ovigstad (1927) p. 37. West fjorden, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Vestfjordalen**, see Lilliehööckfjorden. **Vestfjordhalmen**, 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 Donaldthumpane and Persikamnen, south on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Vestfonna** 79° 50' N 19° 30' E

**Vestgruva** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E

**Vestgöta Gl.**, see Vestgötabreen. **Vestgöta Ridge**, see Jørgenfjellet.
Vestgøtabreen  78° 27.5' N 12° 53.5' E

Vestjakelen, see Vestjakulen.
Vestjakelnuten, see Vestjakelnuten.
Vestjakelpassel, see Vestjakelpasset.

Vestjakulen  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). Vestjakelen, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Vestjakelnuten  76° 53.2' N 16° 29' E
575 m high nunatak between Vestjakulen and Stuptindbreen, in the central northern part of Sørkapp Land. Vestjakelnuten, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Vestjakelpasset  76° 51' N 16° 33.5' E
Pass from Vestjakulen southwards to Samarinbreen, between Mefonntoppane, Vesternebba and Kronglefjellet, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. Vestjakelpasset, 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, northeast 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 Blomsstrandhamna, 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

Vestranten  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 Breggerbreen  78° 54.6' N 11° 46' E
The westernmost of Breggerbreen 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 Paierlbrene 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 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 Holmesfjellja 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 Kvadehukene 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. Lovénbreen 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

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 Steinbruvatnet, Lygne 1924.

Vestre Sverdrupbyen, see Sverdrupbyen.

Vestre Toddivatn 80° 11' N 19° 22' E

Vestre Torellbreen 77° 16.0' N 14° 50.0' E

Vestre Twillingneset 80° 00' N 18° 40' E
The western point of Twillingneset on Storesteinhalvøya, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Olsson (1960) p. 118.

Vestre Twillingodde 78° 05.9' N 13° 53.5' E
The westernmost of Twillingholmane on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, between Kapp Starostin and Festningen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiold Land. Hoel and Orvin 1937.

Vestre Temperpynten 78° 50.4' N 29° 14.5' E
The southwestern part of Tempernetset in the eastern part of Kongsoya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

Vestre Ždanovfjellet, 76° 01' N 16° 10' E.

Vestelsletta 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.

Vestspitsbergenstrauen
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.

Vestvallahfjellet 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 Sørkappøya. 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 Sørkappøya. V. = the west bay skerries. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Vestvikjørnen 76° 51.8' N 15° 38' E
Small lake in Vestvika at the southern end of Hornsundneset, northwest in Sørkappøya. 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 Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiold 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 Kjeglefjella, between Fossidalen and Lailadalan, north and west in Nordenskiold Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Vettern, see Veteranen.

Vettern 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). Nordenskiold 1863. Gl. Veteran, De Geer 1923 a; Lomme Bai Glacier, Frazer 1924; Lommebaigletscher, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 44; Veteran, Chydenius (1865) p. 285.

Veteranjella 79° 10' N 17° 00' E
Mountain range along the western side of the glacier Veteranen, south of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Mts Veteran, De Geer 1923 a; Veteran Mts, Glen 1934.

Veterynenge 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 Ursaflonna and Polarisbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. V. = the geniuses. Orvin 1960.

Vetten Gl., see Vettenebreen.

Vetternbreen 78° 18.0' N 13° 25.0' E
About 7 km long glacier with the tributary glacier Krokobreen, southwards to the eastern part of Daudmannsøya, 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). Vetten Gl., De Geer 1912.
**Vetterneva** 78° 14′ N 13° 20.0′ E

**Vibe B.**, see Vibe bukta.

**Vibe bukta** 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.

**Vibehøgdene** 79° 27.0′ N 22° 30.0′ E
Mountain on the southern side of Sørfonna, northwest of Vibe bukta, limited in the northeast and northwest by Austfonna and Svartknausflya in south, including Fonnsbraute 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. Kjellstrøm and Hamberg 1899 b. Victoria Bay, Pike (1898) p. 366.

**Vidarjellet** 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

**Vide Bay**, see Wijdefjorden.

**Videbaj**, see Wijdefjorden.

**Videfjorden**, see Wijdefjorden.

**Vidö**, see Kvithoya.

**Vifta** 79° 01′ N 14° 30′ E
Mountain between Mansfieldjellet 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 Mansfieldjellet, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Viftepasset** 78° 59′ N 14° 26′ E
Pass south of Vifta, between Orsabreen asnd Batteybreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name.

**Viggobreen** 79° 32.3′ N 12° 46.5′ E

**Vigilbreen** 77° 42.8′ N 17° 55′ E

**Vigilbreen** 77° 43.5′ N 17° 53′ E
861 m high mountain between the uppermost branches of Richardsbreen and Hagfelribben, at the head of Inglefieldbreen, 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.

**Vikhegda** 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. Hamitons Berg, Wiman 1914; Mt Marmier, Conway 1897 b; Viking-Berg, Filchner 1914.

**Vikodden** 80° 09′ N 23° 07′ E
Point between Innvika and Ulvika northwest of Vikhøgda, innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet.

**Viksbraun** 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.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Vikvaktaren</td>
<td>80° 06.2' N 23° 08' E</td>
<td>High mountain in the innermost in Innvik, Duvefjorden, on the divide between Prins Oscars Land and Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikvatna</td>
<td>77° 15' N 14° 00' E</td>
<td>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).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vikvatnet</td>
<td>79° 49.1' N 13° 08.5' E</td>
<td>Small lake south of Tovikbukta, between Reinsdyrflya and Nordalsflya, Haakon VI l Land. Orvin 1964.</td>
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<td>Vikdalen, see Vilidalen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vilefjellet</td>
<td>79° 27' N 14° 29' E</td>
<td>Mountain between upper part of Verda len and Forkdalen, Andree Land. After Vi le, brother of Ve, sons of the god Bør in Norse mythology.</td>
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<td>Vilhelmsøya, see Wilhelmøya.</td>
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<td>Villefjellet, see Vilidalen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villa Møen</td>
<td>79° 29' N 15° 53' E</td>
<td>Hut built in 1924, on the southern side of the front of Sør breen towards Wijdefjorden, on the western shore of Ny-Friesland. Ingstad 1936.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vildalen</td>
<td>79° 52' N 16° 18' E</td>
<td>Narrow valley east of Mosselbukta in Ny-Friesland. V. = the wild valley. Vilda Dalen, Rosén (1913) p. 19.</td>
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<td>Vimsa</td>
<td>77° 05' N 15° 00' E</td>
<td>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).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vimsodden</td>
<td>77° 05' N 15° 00' E</td>
<td>Point on Elveflya, where the river Vimsa has its outlet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vimsosen</td>
<td>77° 05' N 15° 00' E</td>
<td>Lake-formed outlet of Vimsa at Vimsodden, WJL. Svalbard map B12 (1953).</td>
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<td>Vimsøya</td>
<td>77° 06.4' N 15° 03.5' E</td>
<td>Small bay southeast of Vimsodden, on the southern side of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.</td>
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<td>Vinda</td>
<td>76° 46.5' N 15° 58.5' E</td>
<td>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).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vindbreen</td>
<td>77° 23.6' N 16° 33.0' E</td>
<td>Five km long glacier between Arheniusfjellet and Vindfjellet, northwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1986.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vindbukta</td>
<td>80° 10' N 22° 20' E</td>
<td>Bay on the eastern side of the entrance to Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. V. = the windy bay. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). Windy Bay, Wright 1939.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vindegga</td>
<td>77° 28.7' N 17° 18.0' E</td>
<td>Mountain between Vindeggbreen, Persejbreen and the upper part of Liestølbreen, northeast in Torell Land. V. = the windy ridge. Orvin 1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindeggbreen</td>
<td>77° 29.4' N 17° 19.0' E</td>
<td>Glacier along the northern side of Vindegga, south of Ristingfjellet and Geodetfjellet, northwest in Torell Land. V. = the windy ridge glacier. Orvin 1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindfjellet</td>
<td>77° 22' N 16° 33.5' E</td>
<td>Mountain east of Nathorstbreen, south of Arrheniusfjellet, between Vindbreen and Dobrowolskibreen, west in Torell Land. V. = the windy mountain. Orvin 1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindfløyen</td>
<td>77° 39.1' N 16° 42.5' E</td>
<td>1135 m high, northernmost peak in Rokkhøgdene, between the upper part of Svalbreen and Rondebreen, east in Nathorst Land. Liestel 1986.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindheimen. Cannot be identified. Schytt and Blake.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vindholet</td>
<td>78° 50' N 10° 30' E</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindholmen</td>
<td>77° 02.5' N 22° 33' E</td>
<td>Small islet south-southeast of Brækmoholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Orvin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vindodden</td>
<td>78° 20.4' N 16° 32' E</td>
<td>Point formed by the delta of Flowerdalen on the southern shore of Sassenfjorden, on the northeaster coast of Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian translation of the English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. Windy Point, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vindrabbane</td>
<td>80° 03.8' N 31° 32' E</td>
<td>Comparatively low, windswept crags downwards in west, southernmost on Andréeneset, westernmost on Kvitøya. Hjelle 1980.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindsalen</td>
<td>78° 49.5' N 26° 33' E</td>
<td>Pass between Mohnhøgda and Dunérjellet on Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. Amundsen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vindvatnet</td>
<td>79° 55' N 19° 00' E</td>
<td>Lake at the border of Vestfonna southwest of Wulffvatnet, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Häggblom (1963) pp.80 and 81.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vingla</td>
<td>77° 51.5' N 21° 34.0' E</td>
<td>River from Karstenfjellet crossing the southern part of Raddesletta to Diskobukta, in the westernmost part of Edgeøya. V. = the meandering river. Orvin 1964.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinkelbreen</td>
<td>77° 48.5' N 17° 18.5' E</td>
<td>Glacier between Tverregga, Gimlingen and Thoretinden in Winsnesfjellet, westwards to Mettebreen westernmost in Heer Land. V. = the angle glacier. Orvin 1964.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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.


**Vinkeltjerna** 80° 30.8' N 20° 00.0' E

**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

**Vintergata** 77° 52.1' N 16° 33' E
About 5.5 km long depression between Damesmørenen and Liljecalchjellet, south in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the winter street. STSK 1982.

**Vinterhamna, see Selvågen.**

**Vinterrabbane** 79° 17.2' N 17° 47.5' E

**Vintertoppen** 79° 43.8' N 12° 36.0' E

**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 Danskea and west of Virgohamna. Not a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1913.

**Virgohamna** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E

**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

**Vitkovskibreen**, see Vitkovskijbreen.

**Vitkovskijbreen** 76° 45.5' N 16° 15.5' E

**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 Bellund. He also examined palaeontological material collected in Spitsbergen by Norwegian expeditions. *Mts Wittenburg*, Isachsen 1915; *Wittenburgfjella*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Vitón, see Kvitøya.**

**Vivien Berg, see Vivienberget.**

**Vivienberget** 78° 30' N 18° 00' E

**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.
Vlakke hoeck, see Isrundingen.
Vlakke hoeck, see Verlegenhuken.
Vlak point, see Ermaktagen.
Vlk Eyl., see Kapp Platen.
Vlk Eyland, see Moseøya.
Vlakke hoeck, see Verlegenhuken.
Vlakke of Verlegen hoeck, see Verlegenhuken.
Vlat Hook, see Kongshamaren.
Vilisingen. Probably the name of a tent in old Smeerenburg.
Bentsen (1745) p. 297.
Voerland, see Prins Karls Forland.
Vogel Berg, see Fugleberg.
Vogel Bg., see Kvalpyntfjellet.
Vogel Hk, see Fuglehuken.
Vogel Hoeck, see Fuglehuken.
Vogel hoeck, 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-eiland, see Fuglesteinen.
Vogel-Eylanden, see Fuglesteinen.
Vogelhuk-Bake, see Fuglehukenbäken.
Vogel-Insel, see Fuglehølmen.
Vogelkopf, see Fugleberg.
Vogelsanck, see Fuglesongen.
Vogelsang-saaresta, see Fuglesongen.
Vogelsund, see Fuglegattet.
Vogelweide, see Fuglehallbåken.
Vogelweidebach, see Fuglehollbakken.
Vogelzang, see Fuglesongen.
Vogenbuchtinsel. Probably Fugleøya, 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

**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 Nordfahrtausschuss 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.

**Volkovitsjefjellet**  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 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; Volkovitsjefjellet.

Volkovitsjefjellet, see Volkovičfjellet.

**Vollbokken**  79° 24.5' N 22° 06.5' E
Brook from the western part of Vibehågdene, 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 Øylandsvatna, in the southern part of Øylandet, 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 Øylandsvatna, south on Øylandet, southwest in Sørkapp Land. Voll here means shore wall, or gravel ridge, laid up by the sea. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Vulcurnium sinum**, see Fuglehuken.

**Vonna**  74° 27' N 18° 58' E
Lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. V. = the belly. Hoel 1925.

**Von Otteryøya**  79° 10' N 20° 00' E
Island in Vaigatøyanøye 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

**Voogland Glacier.** On the southwestern 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 fiord,** see Forlandsundet. **Vorlegenbed Hook,** see Verlegenhuken.

**Vörneset** 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 Nátta, Stakken and Stavkyrkja, northwest in James I Land. V. = the wart mountain. *Mt Vortefjellet*, lsachsen (1912 e) p. 75, and 1915.

**Vortehaugen** 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

**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.

**Vrakbreen** 78° 03.9’ N 17° 43’ E
About 4 km long glacier uppermost in Kjellströmtdalen, between Storslenga and Svenfjellet, south in Sabine Land. V. = the desolated place glacier. Arnesen.

**Vulkan Hamn, see Vulkanhamna.**

**Vulkanboken** 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,* lsachsen 1912 b.


**Vuyl Reef,** see Ureinskagen. *Vuyl rif, toegevrooren 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 Væringsdalen into Båtbogen in Agardhbuksa, in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.
Væringen 78° 06.8' N 18° 47' E
About 5.5 km long mountain between Væringsdalen and Skjoldalen, in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. After Væring, 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 Væringen, Myklegardfjellet and Holmgardfjellet, southeasternmost in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

Værtavågen 79° 40' N 12° 00' E

Værøya. Orvin.
Väst-isen, see Vestfonna.
Vögelklippen, see Fuglehukuen.
Vögel-Sang, see Fuglesongen.
Vørings Fjell, see Voringbreen.

Væringbreen 78° 02.7' N 13° 59.0' E
1.5 km long and 1.5 km wide glacier from Væringen northwards between Sokolovtoppen and Bodylevskijhøgda to Blendadalen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Vørings Brae, Isachsen 1912 c.

Værøya. Orvin.
Väst-isen, see Vestfonna.
Vögelklippen, see Fuglehukuen.
Vögel-Sang, see Fuglesongen.

VærØya, see Vørterkaka.

Vørterkaka, see Scoresbyfjellet.

Vågingen 78° 09' N 23° 43' E
Mountain between Botniva and Duvebreen, innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet.

Vågskallen 80° 27.5' N 19° 48' E

Vårflyskåppen 79° 40' N 14° 20' E
Lake about 8 km south of Gråhukken, on the eastern shore of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andree 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 Nordenskiöldskysten, 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.

Vaattebugna, see Bockfjorden.
### Wagerbreen

78° 45’ N 17° 40’ E


### Waggonwaybreen

79° 30’ N 11° 00’ E

Glacier, 7 km long, debouching at the head of Magdalenenfjorden, 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; *Kjørgenvbreen*, 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 Piresudalen, south of the head of Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. After Hermann Wagner, 1840-1929, German geographer. *Herrmann Wagner-B., Wegener 1913 a, Mt Väringen*, De Geer 1916; *Mts Tronfjell*, Isachsen 1915; *Wagnerfjellet*.

Wagnerfjellet, see Wagnerfjella.

Wahlbergs ø, see Wahlbergøya.

### Wahlbergsøya

79° 20’ N 19° 30’ E


Wahlenbergs Fjord, see Wahlenbergsfjorden.

Wahlenberg Gl., see Wahlenbergbreen.

### Wahlenbergbreen

78° 31.0’ N 14° 02.0’ E


### Wahlenbergfjellet

77° 43.2’ N 15° 35’ E

Mountain with the heights 946 and 910 m, between Frysjadalen, Krylen and Krylbreen, north in Nordhå 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

Fjord, 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 fiord*, Poort 1720; *Wahlenbergs Bugt*, Nansen 1920; *Wahlenbergs Bugt*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Waalenburg Bay*, Johnsen (1933) p. 34.

Wahlenbergs B., see Wahlenbergfjellet.

Wahlenbergs Bugt, see Wahlenbergfjorden.


Wainfletefjellet

78° 55’ N 17° 20’ E


Wal-Bucht, see Kvalvågen.

Walde Bay, see Woodfjorden.

### Waldemarbreen

78° 40’ N 12° 00’ E


Walden I., see Waldenøya.

Walden ø, 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 ø*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Waldens Isd.*, Phipps 1774 a.

Walders Hå, see Kvalhovden.

Walders pynt, see Kvalpynten.

Wale Backs, see Sørkapp.

Wales Whithes Baaì, see Wisehebuka.

Walfrs B., see Kvalvågen.

Walfrs I., see Kvaløya.

Walfrs Sp., see Kvalpynten.

Walfrs Sp., see Kvalhovden.

Walfrs-Rücken, see Kvalryggen.


Walker Rock, see Malmeskeret.

Wallenberg Massiv, see Wallenbergfjellet.

### Wallenbergfjellet

78° 14.5’ N 17° 56.5’ E


Walees Sp., see Kvalhovden.

Walleshedd, see Kvalpynten.
Wallisberg, see Wallisberget.
Wallis Cap. Od. Untieffen, 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 Svetsarfonna, northeast on Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Wallis, canton in Switzerland. *Wallis berg*, Hamberg 1905.

Walton Gl., see Valonbreen.
Walross Bay, 78° 30' N 11° E. Placed in the middle of Forlandsundet, possibly the old Whales Bay. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.

Walross I., see Kvalrossøya.
Walross Ins., see Whale Island.
Walross-Bach, see Kvalrosselva.
Walross-Spitze, see Kvalrosspynten.
Walrus Ei effect, see Whale Island.
Walrus Eyland, see Foyneya.
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 Tymens Fjord, see Freemansundet.
Walter Tymens Fjord, see Freemansundet.
Walter Tymens 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 Fjord, see Freemansundet.
Walterfjellet, see Walterfjellet.

Walterfjellet 79° 30' N 11° 00' E
668 m high mountain on Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land.

Walvis Eyland, see Whale Island.
Walvisch Bocht, see Ferskvassbukta.
Walvisch bogt, see Keenwyck.
Walvisch Eil., see Whale Island.
Walny Hetmański, see Walny Hetmanskiej fajer.

Wady Hetmanskiej fajer 77° 20.6' N 16° 07.0' E

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

Wargentindalen 80° 00' N 18° 30' E

Wargentinfjellet 80° 00' N 18° 30' E

Wargentinflata 80° 00' N 18° 00' E

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.

Watsonfjellet 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.

Watsonfjellet, see Mathiesondalen.

Watsontoppen 78° 50' N 16° 00' E

Wawel, see Waweltoppen.
**Waweltoppen**
77° 10' N 15° 40' E

Wawel, see Waweltoppen.
Way Gat, see Hinlopenstretet.
Way-gat, see Wijdefjorden.
Waygat l., see Wilhelmye.
Waygat, of Street van Hinloopen, see Hinlopenstretet.
Waygats l., see Vaigattayone.
Waygats Straits, see Hinlopenstretet.
Waygatz Straat, see Hinlopenstretet.
Waynfletefjellet, see Wainfletefjellet.

**Weaselbuka**
80° 01.2' N 18° 53.5' E


**Wedel Jarlsberg Land**
77° 00' N 14° 00' E
The district west of a line from the head of Van Keulenfjorden through Zawadzkibræen, west of Kopperniskfjellet through Norrenbrein and Mühlbachbrein 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, Rözycki (1959) p. 13.

Ween Fjell, see Weenfjellet.

**Weenfjellet**
77° 57.1' N 14° 31' E

**Wegenerfjellet**
79° 25' N 11° 40' E
Mountain west of the upper part of Lillehökbreen, west in the central part of Albert I Land. After Kurt Wegener, who headed an expedition across Spitsbergen to search for Schröder-Strantz in 1913. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

Wehrknatten, see Svartsåta.
Weide Bay, see Wijdefjorden.
Weigatz, see Hinlopenstretet.
Weigaz, see Hinlopenstretet.
Weiss Cap, see Blankodden.
Weiße Kathedrale, see Chimkovfjellet.
Weisser Berg, see Kvitberget.
Weißer Berg, see Kvitberget.
Weißer Berg, see Kvitásáta.
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 Brøggerhalvoya, Oscar II Land. After Harald Wilde, Norwegian mining inspector in Svalbard. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

Welkom Pt, see Velkomstpynten. Welkomstpunkt, see Velkomstpynten.
Wellmanhuset, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. House at Virgohanna on Danskøya, Albert I Land. Built by the American journalist and polar explorer 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 Aurdalsbre, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After captain Gasta 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

Werenskioldøyra, 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
Westbyelva, 1833-1961, 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 Werenskioldbreen. Birkenmajer 1959 d.

Wernerkatten
77° 05' N 16° 20' E
620 m high crag on the northern side of Werenskioldbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Werner Werenskiold, 1883-1916, 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 Werenskioldbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Wertack. Used by Büdel on river from Semenovfjella and west of Kravåa. Büdel.
Wessely-fjellet, see Jomsvorga.
West By, see Danskegallet.
West Cross Bay, see Liliehöökfjorden.
West fjorden, see Vestfjorden.
West Gebirge, see Skiferfeldene.
West glacier, see Renardbreen.
West Ice, see Vestfonna.
West Island, see Spitzbergen.
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.

Westbyelvata
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 (1952) 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).

Western Island, see Håøya.
Western Plateau. The westernmost part of Ben Nevis, but hardly meant as a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 24.
Westhoek, see Magdalenehukten.
Westinsel, see Spitsbergen.
Westman B., see Westmanbukta.

Westmanbukta
80° 00' N 18° 30' E

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, Guissez 1904.

West-Sala-bergh, see Hollendarberget.
West-Spitsbergen, 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 Grønfjorden 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.
Weyhegats Hafen, 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 Kvalrygpynten.
Whale Rock, see Kvalryggen.
Whaleback Point, see Kvalrygpynten.
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 Land, see Edgeøya.
Whales Wiches Bay, see Wichebukta.
Whales-B., see Kvalvågen.
Whalis Wiches baij, see Wichebukta.
White bay, see Wijdefjorden.
White Berg, see Kvitsåta.
White Cathedral, see Svanbergfjellet.
White Cathedral, Probably Svanbergfjellet.
White L., see Kvítøya.
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). Slettetøyna, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 198, 1926.

Whitson Bay, see Storfjorden.

Whibebreen 77° 00' N 16° 00' E

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.


Wibevikat 77° 04.1' N 16° 03.5' E

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 Wiche, Pagès 1782; Wales Whithes Baaï, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; Whales Wiches Bay, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Seller 1671, Giles and Rep 1710, van Keulen 1782; Whales Wilches 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

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 Flyveselskap 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

Wiederbreen 76° 49.7' N 16° 00.5' E
2.5 km long glacier in the eastern part of Widerfjellet, 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).

Widerfjellet 76° 50' N 15° 58' E
About 8.5 km long mountain partly covered by Widerbreen, comprising Gråkallen, Stumpyggen 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

Wienerlinden 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...

Wienfjellet. Point 655 on the map. After Wien, the capital of Austria. Hochrainer and Bieler 1966.

Wiesemann Untiefe. Skerry east of Extremhukaen. 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.

Wigdehlpynten 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.

Wije Jansz Water, see Storjorden.

Wijbes gat, see Storjorden.

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 Weite, Durocher (1838) p. 470; Baie Large, Orléans (1907) p. 59; Baye Large, De Reste 1801; De weite Bay, Martens 1675; De Weyde Bay, Gies and Rep 1710; Der weite Hafen, Martens 1675; Gotlo 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 Viőše, Vasiliev (1915) p. 40; Sr. Tho. Smiths Inlet, Seller 1671; Sr. Thomas Smyths Inlett, Edge 1625; Veidebugt, Christie (1851) p. 7; Vide Bay, Blomstrand (1864) p. 12; Videbaj, Qvigstad (1927) p. 37; Videfjorden, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 198, and 303, 1926; Way-gat, van Keulen 1682; Weide Bay, Scoresby 1820 b, Keilau 1831; Werfen-Bay, Passages (1869) p. 56; Weyde Bay, Parry 1828; White bay, Bazin (1913) p. 323; Widdie Fjord, Wells (1876) p. 221; Widdy Bay, Wells (1876) p. 211; Wide Bay, Newton (1865) p. 501; Widde-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; Wyde-Bay, Drasche (1874 a) p. 39.

Wijk Tal, see Idodalen.


Wijkander's berg, see Wijkanderberget.


Wijkfjorden, see Dicksonfjorden.

Wijk's berg, see Wijkberget.

Wilcekodden 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; Lavneset, Qvigstad (1927) p. 12; Przy. Wilczka, Polish map IGIK 1984; Wilczek-Spitze, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 121; Wiltscheck-Spitze, Sterneck 1874.

Wilczek-Spitze, see Wilcekodden.

Wilde-Liefde Bay, see Liefdefjorden.

Wilde-Liefde Bay, see Woodfjorden.

Wildgrat, see Skarppegga.

Wildspitze, see Kvasspiggen.

Wilhelm Insel, see Wilhelmaya.

Wilhelm Tolkes bugt, see Tolkvika.


Wilhelms-Höhe, see Keisar Wilhelmsøgda.

Wilhelmtinden 79° 32.6' N 12° 58.5' E Peak between Glopbreen, Kvikkbåreen and Ugreibreen, in the central part of Keisar Wilhelmsøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1990.

Wilhelmya 79° 00' N 20° 00' E Island in Hinlopenstretet, area 120 km². 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 Wilhelmaya deriving from the same German milieu are Roonøyane, Roonbreen, and Moltkkebreen, to the south is Bjørnsundet (earlier Bismarck stræle) and on the norther side Moltkeneset. Wilhelm, Bismarck, Molteke and Roon were the German leaders in the Franco-German War 1870-71. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). I. di Guglielmo, Huges 1901 b; I. Guillaume, French chart 5375 (1910); I. Thumb Point, De Geer 1923 a; I.
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).

78° 13.3’ N 13° 09.0’ E

Willeberget

Mountain with the heights 539 and 494 m, southernmost on Mitralhalvøya, 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

1.7 km long glacier in Willeberget, southernmost on Mitralhalvøya in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Willem mijen 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.
Willem van Muyden haven, see Van Muydenbukta.
William Heleysund, see Heleysundet.
William I Island, see Wilhelmøya.
William I., see Wilhelmøya.

Williamstarnet

Peak between the upper part of Adolfbreen and Nygaardbreen, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1990.

Willkommen Huk, see Velkomstpynten.

Willybreen

Glacier in the northeastern part of Barentsøya. After Willy G. Kükenthal, 1861-1922, German zoologist and explorer. Nansen Gt., Kükenthal 1890.

Wilnobreen

Small glacier flowing from Ostra Bramatoppen to Polakkbreen, westernmost in Torell Land. Ostra Brama is the symbol of Wilno (Vilinus), Lithuania. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

Wilson Lagoon, see Wilsonlaguna.

Wilsonbreen


Wilsonlaguna

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.

Wiltscheck-Spitze, see Wilczekodden.

Wimandalen


Wimanfjellet

913 m high mountain between Knerringfjellet in the south, Cricerasaksla in the west, Marhaegda 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

Glacier between Helvetesflya and Ettonbreen in the central part of Nordaustlandet. After Thore Schanke Winsnes, b. 1922, geologist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Schytt and Blake.

Winsnesfjellet

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

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 Virghoma.
Roald Amundsen both to the North Pole and The South Pole.

Witches Bay, see Wichebukta.
Witches l., see Edgeøya.
Witches Island, see Halvmåneøya.
Witches Land, see Ryke Yseøye.
Witfisk-Hafen, see Bourbonhamna.

Withtfjellet 79° 40’ N 11° 30’ E
The southernmost peak 878 m in Vesterålfjella, between Svitjodbreen and Markbreen, Vasahalvaya, Albert I Land. After Richard Bernhard With, 1846-1930, founder and manager of Vesterålaiske Dampskibsselskap, the first Norwegian shipping company to send tourist ships (S/S “Lofoten”) to Spitsbergen (1896) and which also built a hotel at Hotelneset. Set With, Isachsen 1915.

Wittenburgfjella, see Vittenburgfjella.

Wittrockdalen 77° 35.7’ N 15° 49.0’ E
About 2.5 km long, tributary valley from east to Davisdalen, between Wittrockfjellet and Brognerfjellet, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After professor Veit Brecher Wittrock, 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).

Wittrockfjellet 77° 36.5’ N 15° 49.0’ E
About 3.5 km long mountain with the heights 923 and 805 m, between Reidbreen and Wittrockdalen, west of Davisleiden, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After professor Veit Brecher Wittrock, 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). Wittrock’s berg, Hamberg 1905.

Wittrock’s berg, see Wittrockfjellet.
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 Kühenthal’s expedition. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). Wolkenhauer Berg, Kühenthal 1890.

Wollebækfjellet 77° 52.4’ N 14° 56’ E
675 m high mountain between Berzeliusdalen, Vasdalen, Snakampen 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).

Wolletttoppen 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 Tymsen Fd., see Freemansundet.
Wolter Thyns fioer, 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

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 Woodforden the name Hout Bay is found (hout = wood). On various sandy spits extending fat into the fjord, drift-wood is found, hence the name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). Baye Jolle, 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, Benett and van Wijk 1829; Oosterwijc, Colom 1650; Oostwyck, Jansz 1651 a; Osterwyk off Wyde Bay, van Keulen 1682, Doncker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690; Skaiersbait, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; Skayersbay, Hansen (1926) p. 135; Traebaiaen, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; Traebugten, Christie (1851) p. 7; Vedafjorden, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; Walde Bay, Lamont 1861; Wicke Sound, Markham 1921; Witches 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, Hansen 1920.

Worcester P., see Worcesterynten.

Worcesterynten 77° 00’ N 15° 00’ E

Wordie B, see Wordiebukta.
Wordie Crags, see Wordiekammen.

Wordiebukta 80° 00’ N 22° 20’ E

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).

**Wordieodden** 80° 00' N 22° 20' E Peninsula in the inner and eastern part of Rjødfjorden, 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 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.


Worseleyntes 79° 40' N 13° 40' E Point at Worsleyhamna, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. On Løvenskiold’s map this is the point northwest of Andøyan, 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 Campbellsryggen, 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. Watherspoon-Corrie, Tyrrell (1922 a) pl. 3, fig. 2.

Watherspoon-Corrie, see Watherspoonbotnen.
Wrack B., see Rekveldbukta.
Wreck Bay, see Rekveldbukta.
Wrightfjellet, see Storburukken.

**Wrighttoppen** 80° 16' N 23° 10' E Mountain on the eastern side of Reindsdyrvidda 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, Guisez 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). Lake Wulff, De Geer 1923 a; Wulffs sjö, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 29, Wulffsjoen, Kulling 1934 a.

**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 Wulff, De Geer 1923 a; Wulffs sjö, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 29, Wulffsjoen, 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 Höperpynten 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, Wassiliw 1915; Chaine Savitch, Akhmatov 1910; Créte Wurmbrandt, De Geer 1923 a; Wurmbrandt Rücken, Sterneck 1874.

Wurmbrandt Rücken, see Wurmbrandegga.
Wurtzburger hytte, see Würzburgerhytta.
Wybe Jans Water, see Storfjorden.
Wybe Jans Water, see Storfjorden.
Wybe Water, see Storfjorden.
Wyses, see Storfjorden.
Wybe Jans Water, see Storfjorden.
Wybe Jans Water, see Storfjorden.
Wybes gat, see Storfjorden.
Wyches Islands, see Kong Karls Land.
Wyches Land, see Wiches Lande.
Wyches-ön, see Wiches Lande.
Wyde bay, see Wijdefjorden.
Wyde Jans Water, see Storfjorden.
Wyde-Bay, see Wijdefjorden.
Wirtzburger Hütte, see Würzburgerhytta.
Wirtzburger 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
Wärmelaguna

Wærnskjera
god in Nor se myth ol ogy. Y dal was the house of Ull in Norse mythology. Sheet 3
Ydalkampen
Two rocks south of Kapp Wærn, southernmost on the peninsula between Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden, southeast in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Wärmelaguna

80° 10’ N 18° 40’ E

Wærnskjera

Two rocks south of Kapp Wærn, southernmost on the peninsula between Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden, southeast in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Wärmelaguna

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.

Wängsöljefjellet

Yggdrasilkampen

Mountains south of Sigynfjellet in Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. Ydal was the house of Ull in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestsputserbergen Nordre del 1964.

Wærnskjera

Two rocks south of Kapp Wærn, southernmost on the peninsula between Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden, southeast in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Wärmelaguna

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.

Wärmelaguna

80° 10’ N 18° 40’ E

Wängsöljefjellet

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.

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 Vestsputserbergen 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 Yggrandane.

Ygg-grandane

79° 00’ N 15° 00’ E

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; Ymer Bay, Zimmermann (1933) p. 297.

Ymerdalene

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.

Ymerdalene

Ymers dal, see Ymerdalene.

Ymers Thal, see Ymerdalene.

Ymesdalen, see Ymerdalene.

Ymet Bay, see Ymersbukta.

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 Bohemanfjya, 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 Schmithfjellet, west of Monacobreen north in Haakon VII Land. Y. = the drizzling rain mountain. Sheet 3 Vestsputserbergen 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 Bay, see Isfjorden.

Ys-hoek, 79° 40’ N 11° E. Point east of Smeerenburgfjorden. van Keulen 1682.

Ysle Tuure, see Bjørnøya.

Ysse caep. On the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Conway (1906) thought it to be Huklythovden. Cannot be identified. Gerrits 1613.

Ys Sond, see Isfjorden.

Ytste Hesteskog runnen

77° 21.8’ N 22° 07.5’ E
Small shoal, 6.5 km west-southwest of Zieglerøya on the northernmost in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

Ytste 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 Island, Edge 1625; Demie Norwege, de Reste 1801; Gueritte des Zelandais; 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 /. des Oyes, Grad (1866) p. 32; Seeuwse Eylandt, Blaeu 1662; Seeuwsche /. des Oyes, Schenk 1700; Øtra Norskön, Chydenius (1865) p. 334.

Ytstekollen

78° 35.2’ N 14° 57.5’ E
About 270 m high crag southernmost in Berrheika, between Little Berrheikollen and the northern part of Blåbuktfjya, northeast on
**Ytstekollen** 79° 35.9' N 10° 54.5' E

**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** 79° 49.5' N 14° 15' E
About 9 km long valley between Salen, Skardkampen, Ytterdalssåta, Ytterdalsgata, Grunutane and Flynnibba, southwesternmost in Nordenskiold Land. Y. = the outer valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Ytterdalselva** 77° 48' N 14° 14.5' E
River from Erdmannbreen through Ytterdalen across the southwestern part of Lågnesflya to Van Muydenbukta, southwesternmost in Nordenskiold Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 5. Astri 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 Nordenskiold Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbardkommisær 1927, map 5. *Harold Lunden 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 Nordenskiold Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Ytterdalssåta** 77° 49.1' N 14° 09.5' E

**Ytterdalsveggen** 77° 40' N 14° 00' E

**Ytterholmame** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E
Small islets west of Amsterdammøya, 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 Ytterholmame.

**Ytterjørna** 78° 14.0' N 12° 58.0' E
Tarn southwest on Daudmannsøya, 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, Mitrahalvøya, Albert I Land. Y. = the outwards lagoon. Orvin 1964.

**Ytterpiggen** 78° 40' N 18° 30' E

**Ytteryggen** 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).

**Ytterskaretet** 77° 49.6' N 14° 08' E

**Ytterön**, see Krossoya.

Z. *houck*, see Sarkapp.

**Zachariassendalen** 78° 05.0' N 14° 16.5' E
3.5 km long, narrow valley from the northern side of Grenfordsfjellet northwards between Bykollen and Charitynovhegda, west of Storheia, north and west in Nordenskiold Land. After Sørøen Zacharriassen, 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 Naessfjellet 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 Sylwierusz 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.

**Zalweiikoden**, 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.

**Zalví Bergança**, see Braganzavägen.

**Zalví Karolévsky**, see Kongsfjorden.

**Zalví Kresta**, see Krossfjorden.

**Zalví Ldon**, see Isfjorden.

**Zalví Pečeli**, see Sorgfjorden.

**Zalví Rogovyj**, see Hornsund.

**Zalví Uajld**, see Ginevra botnen.

**Zalví Višde**, see Wijdefjorden.

**Zalžuck**, see Lomfjorden.

**Zapadnyj Spitsbergen**, see Spitsbergen.

**Zatoce tuku**, see Virgohamna.

**Zawadzkibreen**, see Zawadzkibrøen.

**Zeipelodden**


**Zeeland B.**, see Selvågen.

**Zeeland Bay**, see Fuglefjorden.

**Zebra Plateau**, see Sebrafjella.

**Zebra-Berge**, see Sebrafjella.

**Zeehonde Bay**, see Selvågen.

**Zeehonde bay**, see Selvågen.

**Zeehondenbaai**, see Kobberfjorden.

**Zeeland Outook**, see Uttiken.

**Zeelands Baj**, see Selvågen.

**Zeemosche Bay**, Bay near Raudfjorden, probably Breibogen. De Veer (1609).

**Zeeusche Uytkyk**, see Uttiken.

**Zeeuwsche baai**, see Fair Haven.

**Zeeuwsche Uitkiek**, see Uttiken.

**Zeeuwsche uitkyk**, see Uttiken.

**Zeiland in**, see Zeiløyane.

**Zeisleyane**


**Zeipel Valley**, see Zeipeldalen.

**Zeipelbukta**


**Zeipeldalen**

*Zeipel Valley*, see Zeipeldalen.

**Zeipelfjella**


**Zeipelodden**

Mountain, 553 m, south of Ny-Ålesund and Zeppelinhamn, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1934 a and b.

**Zeppelinhamn**

Comprising the area between Mainzodden and Gliudneset, 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.

**Zeitje Fay**, see Kapp De Geer.

**Zeitje taai**, see Kapp De Geer.

**Zeitjefar**, see Kapp De Geer.

**Zeiven eilanden**, see Sjuøyane.

**Zeiven groote Ysbergen**, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

**Ziegel**, see Zigel’fjellet.

**Ziegler I.**, see Zieglerøya.

**Zieglerøya**


**Ziemia Północno-Wschodnia**, see Nordaustlandet.

**Ziemia Zachodnia**, see Spitsbergen.


**Zigel’fjellet**

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.

Ziller 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 Freiherrfjella, northeastermost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Zillertaler Alps in Tyrol, Austria. Zillerberg, Hamberg 1905.

Žimie Ksiecia Karola, see Prins Karls Forland.

Zimmerbreen 77° 39.5' N 16° 07.0' E Three km long tributary glacier to Kvitstavbreen from Zimmerfjellet northwards on the western side of Isnibbá, 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 Haegh-Omdalbreen, Kvitstavbreen 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).


Zinkholman, see Sinkholmens.
Zinnen-Berg, see Ringertzfjellet.

Zittelberget 77° 22.5' N 15° 26.5' E 1192 m high mountain between the upper part of Penckbreen and Bjornbreen 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 Talaverafjya, 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...
Ågirfjellet 79° 40' N 14° 40' E

Åkalineset 79° 40' N 17° 46' E
Point on the northern side of Buldrevågen, northeast in Ny-Friesland. Åkall = (male) common eider. Heningsmoen 1971.

Åkongen 77° 17' N 21° 25' E

Ålvsnabbenrena 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 minesweeper “Ålvsnabben”, which took part in the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Nordaustlandet in 1957-1958. Liljequist (1960) p. 233.

Årfuglvika 74° 24' N 18° 55' E
Open bay on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. ÅR = the eider duck bay. Efuglvika, Hol 1925.

Årten, see Erta.

Åøya 79° 43' N 10° 53' E
Small island in Virgholm, on the northern side of Danskøya, northwest in Albø Land. After the common eider (Årfugl) on the island. Molaug (1968) p. 41.

Øberg l., see Øbergøya.

Øbergøya 79° 20' N 19° 30' E
One of Vaigattøyane just west of Walhbergøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Dr. Per E. Waldemar Øberg, 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 stabilise a colony at Kapp Thordsen. Øberg 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 (agile) found here. Agardhby, 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 Keilauhtuka. Orvin 1964. Ymir-Wand, Ødell.

Ølenbukta 78° 23.9' N 14° 30.0' E
3.5 km wide bay between Bohemanflya and Ratangen, on the western side of Ifsøorden, southeasternmost in Oscar II Land. After the arctic sea pilot Jens Ølen. Orvin 1960.


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).

Økssega 77° 10' N 15° 00' E
910 m high, edged mountain, just east of Høgsetet, between Austre Torelbreen and Vestre Torelbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ø = the axe-edge (crest). The word has here a double meaning. The mountain has a sharp 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).

Økselhogget 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 Stolsryggen 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 Oland, Swedish island in the Baltic. De Geer 1919 b.

Ømmerbekken 76° 52.5' N 15° 38' E
Brook from Hohenloheskarden southwestwards to the central part of Ømmervatn at Hornsundneset, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø = the blow brook. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Ømmervatn 76° 52.3' N 15° 35' E
Three lakes south at Hornsundneset, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø = the blow 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 Aurdalskamper, Milberghedga and Folkvad 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 Fuglesøyn, in the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, Albø Land. After Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée’s balloon “Ornen” (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 Granseen, Sauland. Probably one that grows abundantly. Hoel 1925.
The uppermost of two lakes in Rijpdalen, just west of Østbyfjellet. Not a geographical unit. De Geer 1913.


øvre Rabotvatnet

øvre Rijpvatnet
The uppermost of two lakes in Rijpdalen, just west of Skilhagdene, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscar Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

øvre Bungebreen, 76° 51.2' N 16° 03.5' E. The upper part of Bungebreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.


øvre Rabotvatnet
9° 44.5' N 12° 27.0' E

øvre Rijpvatnet
9° 53.3' N 22° 19' E
The uppermost of two lakes in Rijpdalen, just west of Skilhagdene, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscar Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

øvre Bungebreen, 76° 51.2' N 16° 03.5' E. The upper part of Bungebreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.


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 Kafføyra 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 Holtedahlvarden, southwest in Oscar II Land. Ø. = the gravel plain tarns. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

Øyrelva, see Rijpelve. 78° 45' N 11° 33' E
Shallow area on the northern side of Sarstangen, outside Sarsøyra on the western side of Forlandsundet, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Sarsøyra. Sjøkart 513, NSKV 1959.

Øylandet 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. Lyngre 1924, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

Øylandslsøra 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 Øylandet (gravel land). Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Øylandsoddene 76° 34' N 16° 17.5' E
About 800 m long and 900 m wide point on the southern point of Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. C. Edge, Dudley 1646.

Øylandsvatna 76° 35' N 16° 20' E
Lakes and ponds on the southern part of Øylandet, southwards from Njoten, comprising Nesvatna, Fuglevatna, Vollvasskalven, Vollvatnet, Øyvungen, and a small lake at the northern point of Øyvungen, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Øyersnes 78° 38.4' N 11° 54.5' E
One km wide point on the northern part of Kafføyra, west of the front of Elisebreen, west in the central part of Oscar II Land. Ø. = the sandbank point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Øyersnesbekken 78° 38.9' N 12° 00.0' E
River from the northern side of Irenebreen across Kafføyra to Øyersnes, west in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

Øyvungen 76° 36.3' N 16° 21.5' E
The largest lake of Øylandsvatna south on Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø. = the lake on the gravel plain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Øyungen, 78° 56' N 11° 52.5' E. Used on little lake south of the outlet of Bayevela. Bay 1913.

Åbreen 77° 59' N 18° 11' E
Glacier on the western side of Rjurikfjellet from Gribnerista to Ådalen, northernmost in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

Ådalene 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.

Aagaard-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. Amensen 1988.

Aagaard, see Aagaardtoppen.

Aagaardfjellet 78° 20' N 18° 00' E

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.

Åklangen 74° 26' N 18° 52' E

Åklingen 80° 04' N 27° 08.5' E
Small lake in Nordmarka, easternmost in Orvin Land in the northeastern part of Noraustlandet. After Åklingen 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 Glydénfjellet, Odelfjellet 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 Álryggen and Magdalenefjellet, in the
northern part of Rodahlfjellet, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Å. = the eel glacier.

Álryggen  79° 54' N 16° 31' E
Low, narrow mountain ridge along the western side of Albreen
on Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Å. = the eel ridge. Orvin 1964.

Álen  78° 45' N 15° 55' E
Long, narrow ridge on the southeastern side of Triungen in
Dickson Land. Å. = the eel.

Álesundneset  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
Álesund, Norway, who caught white whales here. Álesundnäs,
Hamberg 1905.

Álesundnäs, see Álesundneset.

Álryggen  79° 54' N 16° 31' E
Low, narrow mountain ridge along the western side of Álryggen
on Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Å. = the eel ridge. Orvin 1964.

Álvika  76° 35.5' N 16° 17.5' E
Bay between Sandålen and Sandhamnodden on the southern
part of the western coast of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in
Sørkapp Land. A. = the eel bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

Ámdalen  78° 50' N 11° 40' E
Small valley between Brøggerfjellet and Bjørvigfjellet,
Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar l Land. After Peder Am, Norwegian
trapper in Svalbard and watchman at Ny-Álesund for many

Amot  74° 24' N 19° 10' E
Confluence of the rivers Ørvella and Russeelva on Bjørnøya. A. = confluence. Hoel 1925.

Aamot. Confluence of rivers in Grøndalen. Å. = confluence.
Isachsen 1912 c.

Ámotsdalen  78° 07.4' N 20° 59.0' E
Small valley between Leehovden, Snauehea and Palibinranten,
northerwesternmost on Edgeøya. A. = the valley where the rivers

Áneset  78° 13' N 22° 27' E
Point at the outlet of Krava on the northeastern coast of
Edgeøya. Å. = the river point. Orvin 1964.

Árdalen  77° 31' N 21° 01' E
Valley between Grindane and Árdalsnuten southwest on
Edgeøya. After Árdalen in the western part of Norway. Orvin
1964.

Árdalselva  77° 31.7' N 20° 56.0' E
River through Árdalen and Grunnlinesletta to Hassensteinbukta,
northerwesternmost on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name.

Árdalsnuten  77° 30.0' N 20° 55.0' E
About 460 m high mountain north of Kvalpyntfjellet,
northerwesternmost on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name.
Orvin 1964.

Árdalstangen  77° 32.4' N 20° 50.0' E
Low point between Habenichtbukta and Hassensteinbukta,
south on Grunnlinesletta, southwesternmost on Edgeøya. After

Árefjellet  78° 39.8' N 13° 35.5' E
The northermost, 870 m high mountain in Jemtlandryggen,
east in Oscar II Land. See also Jemtlandryggen. Mt Are, De
Geer 1912.

Árungen  79° 55' N 17° 20' E
Small lake two km southwest of Basisodden, northeast in Ny-

Áasefjellet  79° 30' N 10° 30' E
Mountain, 457 m, south of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya in
Albert l Land. After Aase Kristofersen. 1888-1955, authoress,
Tromsø, Norway. Mt Aase, Isachsen 1912 a.

Aasepasset  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).

Ásgardfonna  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. Nvêve dôme Åsgård, De Geer
1923 a; Åsgårdfonna.

Aaasgaardfjellet  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.

Ásgårdfonna, see Æsgardfonna.

Asgårsbreia  79° 25' N 16° 40' E
Row of nunataks on the eastern side of Åsgardfonna, Ny-
Friesland. Asgårdsreia is the mighty horde of riders from Åsgård
in Norse mythology.

Askrakkane  79° 42' N 17° 01' E
Small nunataks between Ásgardfonna and Valhallfonna in Ny-
Friesland. From neighbouring name.

Ásryggen  79° 25' N 16° 00' E
Mountain between Wijdefjorden and Ásgardfonna, Ny-Friesland.
After Surt, a god in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen
Nordre del 1964.

Asåyggen  79° 28' N 16° 25' E
Small nunataks between Ásgardfonna and Sørbreen in Ny-
Friesland. From neighbouring name.

Ásö V., see Åsödalen.

Asödalen  79° 40' N 11° 30' E
Valley west of the entrance to Raudfjorden, northeast on
Vasalhalvøya, 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 Bæ, 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.
Below is given a list of maps, charts, books, and papers in preparing the present work on the place-names of Svalbard. The abbreviated titles used under each place-name are, in the present list, printed in heavy type at the head of each item. They consist in most cases of the surname of the author and the year 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.

Ahlmann (1933 c). Map of North-East Land. By the Swedish-Norwegian Arctic Expedition in the summer of 1931. Scale 1: 750 000.-Ahlmann (1933 c). [Pl. 2.]
Andrée (1930 b). [S. A. Andrée.] Kotkan lento pohjoisnapaa kohti ... Helsinki 1930.
Andrée (1930 c). [S. A. Andrée.] Andrée’s story ... New York 1930.
Andrée (1930 d). [S. A. Andrée.] Con “L’Aquila” verso il Polo ... Verona 1930.
Arctic Coal Co. (1909). Printed copy of letter, December 27, 1909, from the Arctic Coal Company and Frederick Ayer and John M. Longyear, to the Secretary of State, relating to the coal properties in Spitzbergen, and of report of manager and exhibits therein referred to.


Barrington & Beaufoy (1818). D. Barrington. The possibility of approaching the North Pole asserted. With an appendix containing papers on the same subject and on a North West Passage by Colonel Beaufoy. 2. ed. London 1818.


Barry 1894 g. Skizze der Foul Bay und des Fair-Hafens aus der Vogelperspective von der Höhe Inner-Norway Islands aus gezeichnet.-Barry (1894). P. 64.


Barry 1894 m. Skizze des Coal Havens in der Kings Bay, West-Spitzbergen.-Barry (1894). P. 111.


Colom 1662. Nieuwe pascaart door Arnold Colom . . . in Zee-atlas ofte waterwereldt nieuwelycks uyt-gheheven, door Arnold Colom. *Amsterdam, in de lichtende Colom, 1658; and in the editions 1658 or 1659.* Reduced repro.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 17. No. 111.


Dole (1922). Nathan Haskell Dole. America in Spitsbergen. The romance of an Arctic coal-mine... 1. 2. Boston 1922.


Dufferin (1857). Lord Dufferin. Letters from high latitudes; being some account of a voyage in the schooner yacht "Foam" 85 O. M., to Iceland, Jan Mayen, & Spitzbergen in 1856. London 1857.


Feyling-Hanssen and Jørstad 1950. Map showing the localities dealt with in the present paper.-Rolf W. Feyling-


Fotherby (1615). A true report of a voyage Anno 1615 . . . as it was performed by Robert Fotherbie. (Haklyutus posthumus or Purchas his pilgrimes. Vol. 14. Glasgow 1906. Pp. 82-91.)


Gerrits 1618. Eïffter Theil der orientalischen lndien, darinnen Eilffter Theil der orientalischen lndien, darinnen Eilffter Theil der orientalischen lndien, darinnen Eilffter Theil der orientalischen lndien, darinnen
Erfindung und Beschaffenheit der Landschaft Spitzberg. [Von Hessel Gerritsz.] Alles ... von neuen ... in unser hochteutsche Sprache gebracht. Samp ... 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 scrivspt.] addita simul relatione injuriarum quas Ann. 1613 ali piscatores ab Anglis perpressi sunt. ... Nunc primum latio donate atque ... imaginibus illustrate summptibus atque opera Johannis Theodori de Bry. ... Oppenheimii 1619.


Moll 1705. This draught of the North Pole is to she w all the countries near and adjacent to it .... By H. Moll, geographer.-In John Harris. Navigantium atque intenrationum bibilotheca, or A compleat collection of voyages and travels. Vol. 1. London 1705. See: Wieder (1919). No. 209.


Moll 1727. New and correct map of the world .... By Herman Moll. ... Printed for and sold by I. Bowies ... & by T. Bowies ... in St. Pauls Yard, and by P. Overton ... Svalbard repro.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 21. No. 237.


Moncure 1912. Topographic map of a portion of tract No. 1, Arctic Coal Co., West Spitzbergen. Topography by Thomas H. Moncure. Surveyed in 1912. Scale 1 inch = 1000 feet. (Printed for the Arctic Coal Co., Boston.)


Mount & Page 1699. A new and exact chart containing the sea coasts of Europe, Africa & America from ye isles of Fero to Cape Bona Esperanca and from Hudsons Bay to the Straits of Magellan. ... Sold by W. Mount & T. Page on Tower Hill London ... 1699.-In Harris sculp. The new map ... Drawn ... of an approved author ... London 1699. See: Wieder (1919). No. 193.


Moxon 1655. A plat of all the world. Projected according to the truest rules being far more exact then either the plaincard or the maps of the world discribed in two rounds first set forth by Mr. Edw. Wright and now newly corrected and enlarged with many new discoveries by Jos. Moxon and sold at his shop in Corn Hill at the sign of Atlas. 1655.-In Edw. Wright. Certain errors in navigation. London, printed by Joseph Moxon. 1657. Partly repro.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 7. No. 104.


Navnekomiteen (1925). Fortegnelse over vedtatte og foreslattede navn, insendt af Navnekomiteen for Spitsbergen med skriveval af 25. juni 1925 til Handelsdepartementet. [Place-name proposals of the "Name Committee".]


(Works issued by the Hakluyt Society. Vol. 18.)


(Petermanns Mitt. Ergh. 26.)


Phipps 1774 a. Chart shewing the track of His Majesty's sloops Racehorse and Carcass during the expedition towards the North Pole. 1773.-Constantine John Phipps. A voyage towards the North Pole undertaken by His Majesty's command 1773. London 1774. Tit. Pl. Reduced reprod. of the upper part of the map: Wieder (1919). Pl. 45. No. 269.

Phipps 1774 b. Chart shewing the different courses, steered by His Majesty's sloop Racehorse from July 3d to August 22d.-Constantine John Phipps. A voyage towards the North Pole . . . London 1774. P. 76.


Samoilovič 1913 a. R. Samoilovič. Ostrov Spičbergen i pervaja russkaja naučnopromyslovaja eksplidacija. Archangelsk 1913. (Printed for the Russian coal company.)


Skogman (1864). C. Skogman. Completion of the preliminary survey of Spitzbergen, undertaken by the Swedish government with the view of ascertaining the practicability of the
- Spitsbergen Gazette (1897).
- Svalbard 1942. Svalbard. Målstokk 1 2 000 000.-The Place-Names of Svalbard. Oslo 1942. (Skriver om Svalbard og Ishavet. Nr. 80.)


Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. [Various MS-maps constructed by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavszundersokelser 1913-1925.]

Svalbard MS-map 1914. [MS-map of the coal-field in Kongsfjorden.]

Svalbard MS-map 1934. [MS-map constructed by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavszundersokelser 1934.]


Trevor-Battye (1897 b). A. Trevor-Battye. The Birds of Spitsbergen. (The Ibis 1897.)


van Keulen 1682. Paskaarte Van Ysland, Spitsberge, en Jan Mayen Eyland. ’t Amsterdam, Iohannis van Keulen.-In Jan van Loon en Claes Jansz Vooght. De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fackel. Vol. 1. Amsterdam, Johannes van Keulen, 1682; and


von Keulen 1717. [Large handdrawn map of N.W.-Spitsbergen.] Inserted in a copy of: C. Jz. Voogt. De nieuwe groote lichtende zeeafkial, verbetert door Gerard van Keulen. Amsterdam 1717. Se: Wieder (1919). No. 224. It must be this map which is referred to in: Conway (1906), p. 351: "... manuscript atlas by Van Keulen (c. 1680), known to Muller, but not now discoverable by me."

von Keulen 1724 and 1725. See Giles 1724, a, b, c, and 1725.


Vassiliev. See Wassiliev.


Wallsee. H. E. Wallsee. Der Nordland- und Spitzbergenfahrer. Erliebtes und Erienes. Hamburg [s. a.]. (Richters Reiseführer.)


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)

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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) | Gerrits 1613 |
| Bachiene 1772 a | Gerrits (1618) |
| Bachiene 1772 b | Gerrits (1619) |
| Bennet & van Wijk 1828 | Giles 1724 a |
| Bennet & Van Wijk 1829 | Giles 1724 b |
| Blaeu 1623 a | Giles 1724 c |
| Blaeu 1623 b | Giles 1725 |
| Blaeu 1648 | Giles & Rep 1710 |
| Blaeu 1649 | Goos 1657 |
| Blaeu 1655-58 | Goos 1660 |
| Blaeu 1662 | Goos 1666 |
| Brugge (1635) | Hondius 1611 |
| Caesius 1622 | Hondius 1636 |
| Carolus 1614 | Janssen 1650 |
| Carolus 1634 | Janssonius 1621 |
| Colom 1650 | Janssonius 1650 |
| Colour 1652 a | Jansz 1651 a |
| Colom 1652 b | Jansz 1651 b |
| Colom 1652 c | H. & M. Jansz 1621 |
| Colour 1662 | van Keulen 1680 |
| Commelin 1644 | van Keulen 1682 |
| Doedtz 1620 | van Keulen 1707, 1710 |
| Doncker 1663 | van Keulen 1717 |
| Doncker 1664 | van Keulen (1888) |
| Doncker 1685 | Ley 1619 |
| Elwe 1792 | Loots 1685 |
| Gerrits 1612 | Middelhoven 1634 |
| | Mortier 1693 |
| | Muller 1874 |
| | Plancius 1612 |
| | Pontanus 1611 |
| | Poort 1720 |
| | Schenck 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 Repayane 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)
Focke 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
Petham (1631)
Pitt 1680
Poole (1604)
Poole (1605)
Poole (1609)
Poole (1610)
Poole (1612)
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

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 Mohnbukt

Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition, 1902-1903. Organized by Kr. Birkeland
(Led of the Auroral station in Spitsbergen: Nils Russelfvdt)
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

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N. E. C. (1912-13)
N. E. C. (1913)
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