1. Philippe d’Auvergne’s Glacier Amsterdamøya, Smeerenburg

View east across Smeerenburgsfjorden from Smeerenburgsletta. Inserted historical images from left to right, top: 1693 version of Jan Jansz map of “Hollantsche Bay” as published by Hendrick Donker in his De nieuwe geoctroyeerde verbeterde en vermeerderde stuurmans zee-spiegel: T Eerste en tweede deel Van de Nieuwe Stuurmans Zee-Spiegel. Verlichtende de Noordsche, Ostersche, en Westersche Schip-Vaert, Amsterdam (courtesy, National Library, Portugal). Jan Jan- sz, 1651, “De Hollantsche ofte Mourits-Bay” engraved map published in De Lichtende Columnne ofte Zee-Spiegel by Jan Jansz, Amsterdam, 1651 (this version from Wieder 1919). This is the first printed local map of the whaling area in northwest Spitsbergen. To identify the plate of the 1651 version of this map number 22 1/2 is printed in the lower right corner. It also seems to be the first map where two glaciers are each marked as “ysbergh”. Judging from their positions it is most likely todays Kenneydbyreen (left) and Frambreen. Pieter Goos, 1657, “Spitzberga” in De Lichtende Columnne ofte Zee-Spiegel originally published by Jan Jansz, Amsterdam, 1651 (courtesy, National Library, Spain). Below from left to right: John Clevely’s 1774 version of “View of an iceberg” in Spitsbergen (courtesy, British Museum). Clevely’s version of the glacier is based on a sketch by Philippe d’Auvergne. The chart of the area made by Constantine Phipps in 1773 and W. Byrne’s print of the “View of an iceberg” based on the sketch by Philippe d’Auvergne as published in 1774 in A voyage towards the North Pole, undertaken by His Majesty’s Command 1773 by Constantine John Phipps. Below: panorama view by Anders Beer Wilse, 1908, (courtesy, Norsk Folkemuseum). Top and bottom panoramas Tyrone Martinsson 2012.

2. Danskøya – Albertøya panorama, 1896 – 2012

Camera position on east coast Danskøya: n 79° 43’06’’ e 10° 57’08’’. Tyrone Martinsson 2012 view east, southeast, across Smeerenburgsfjorden and Albertøya. Frambreen (left), Sellströmbreen (right). Top panorama: Nils Strindberg 1896 (courtesy, Grenna Museum).
3. South coast panorama in Magdalenefjorden 1861 – 2012
Glaciers from left to right: Waggonwaybreen, Brokebreen, ("The Hanging Glacier"), Gullybreen and Adambreen. Below: Tyrone Martinsson view south from north side of the bay 2012.

Top: panorama by Nils Strindberg, 12 August 1896, (courtesy, Grenna Museum). Northeast coast of Amsterdamøya at: N 79° 46’06’’ E 10° 52’46’’. Annabreen was photographed by Nils Strindberg during his mapmaking of Amsterdamøya with surroundings and named after his fiancé Anna Charlier. Bottom: Tyrone Martinsson panorama view Annabreen, September 2011.

5. Albertøya, 1873 – 2012
Top: Tyrone Martinsson, view across Smeerenburgfjorden, July 18 2012. Bottom: Axel Enwall, July 18 1873, (courtesy, Grenna Museum). We came to work at Albertøya on the same date as Enwall and snow conditions were similar. Visible glaciers are Kennedybreen (left in Enwalls image but not visible from this position in 2012), Frambreen (right). Camera position is from below the 1869 cross on north side of the island. Arctic terns stopped all attempts to work more in detail rephotographing Enwalls images.

7. Panorama Basecamp at Danskeneset 1901 – 2012


9. The Hanging Glacier, Magdalenefjorden, 1861 – 2012

Top left: historic image from Henri de Bourbon’s 1891 expedition with the ship Fleur de Lys, photographer unknown, (courtesy, Norsk Polarinstittut). Top right and bottom image: Tyrone Martinsson 2011 from Trankollane mountains.

Top images from left to right: Herbert C. Chermside 1873 (courtesy, Grenna Museum), Henri de Bourbon with Fleur de Lys, photographer unknown 1891, (courtesy,


13. Waggonwaybreen 1861 - 2012

14. Smeerenburgbreen
15. Gullybreen

16. ”The Hanging Glacier” (Broke 1807), Magdalenefjorden

17. Adambreen

18. Buchanbreen
19. Bottom Magdalenefjorden, Miethebreen and Waggonwaybreen