The maps in the paper

1. van Keulen, G. (ca. 1714). Nieuwe afteekening van Het Eyland Spits-Bergen. In J. van Keulen & G. van Keulen. (1969). *De Nieuwe Groote Ligtende Zee-Fakkel, Amsterdam 1716-1753*: facsimile edition in three volumes. Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. This map of Svalbard is the earliest map to depict Giles' original discovery of Giles Land in 1707. Giles and his contemporary fellow Dutchman Outger Rep are sometimes erroneously credited for the map, however, it is clear that Gerard van Keulen created it a few years later, although to a large extent based on Giles' and Rep's reported discoveries. A detail of the map appears as figure 1 in the paper.
2. Le Rouge, G-L. (1744). Les Isles du Spitsberg. In G-L Le Rouge, G-L. (1748): *Atlas nouveau portatif a l'usage des militaires, collèges et du voyageur*. Paris: Le Rouge & Prault Fils, Quay de Conty. George-Louis Le Rouge was active 1740-1780 and was appointed engineer for the French king Louis XV. This map of Svalbard is one of 87 maps that appear in his world atlas, which was dedicated to le Comte de Maurepas. The map in its entirety appears as figure 2 in the paper.
3. Bellin, J. N. (1758). Carte du Spits-Berg suivant les Hollandois. In J-F de La Harpe. (1780): *Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages*. Paris: Ménard et Desenne. This is a detailed map of Spitsbergen with the adjacent islands. It is detailed regarding rocks, shoals, and anchorages and notations concerning discoveries and explorations. French style decorative title cartouche, fleur-de-lys and rhumb lines complete the chart. Bellin was among the most important mapmakers of the eighteenth century. The map in its entirety appears as figure 3 in the paper.
4. Dunér, N. & Nordenskiöld, A. E. (1865). *Anteckningar till Spetsbergens geografi*. Stockholm: Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar. This map was drawn after the Swedish expedition to Svalbard 1863-64. It reflects the routes and discoveries made by the expedition. Beside the speculative and erroneous introduction of "Giles Land" where in fact Kong Karls Land lies, it depicts the contemporary knowledge of the area rather well. The map in its entirety appears as figure 4 in the paper.
5. Baur, C. F. (1870). *Neueste Karte der Erde. Mit Rücksicht auf das Bedürfniss des Handelstandes*. Stuttgart: Verlag von Julius Mayer. This very complex map depicts the world on a Mercator Projection according to the political conventions of the time. Although highly speculative in some respects (i.e., regarding Giles Land), some parts, such as the Canadian Arctic are remarkable well mapped. Various explorers' routes, for example, Cook and Wilkes, appear explicit. A detail of the map appears as figure 5 in the paper.
6. Payer, J. (1876). *Die Österreichisch-ungarische Nordpol-Expedition in den Jahren 1872–1874*. Wien: A. Hoelder. Payer, the official discoverer of Franz Josef Land, wrote this book based on his 1872-74 expedition. It includes the map that appears in its entirety as figure 6 in the paper. This map shows the expedition routes across Barents Sea to Novaja Zemlja and Franz Josef Land.
7. Petermann, A. H. (1872). Gillis-Land, König Karl-Land und das Seeboden-Relief um Spitzbergen, nach dem Standpunkte der Kenntniss im Jahre 1872. *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen* 18, 111–112. In this map, published by Petermann in his own geographical journal, Giles Land was repositioned 1.5 degrees of latitude farther north, to an area where no human had never been. During the next 60 years, there were people believing in Petermann's theory who were trying to reach this land. The main reason for the myth was probably that the map was taken at face value without consideration of Petermann's (lack of) written argument. A detail of the map appears as figure 7 in the paper.

8. Pettersen, K. (1884). Det europæiske Polarhav i Sommeren 1884. *Ymer* 4, 223–232. This map, published in the Swedish anthropological and geographical journal *Ymer*, was one of the first to include Petermann's theoretical Giles Land as well as Kvitøya. The confusion lead to the distinction between Giles Land at 81°30'N and Gilles Island at about 80°N in several later maps. The map in its entirety appears as figure 8 in the paper.
9. Bartholomew, J. G. (1897). Physical chart of North Polar regions. In F. Nansen. (1897): *Farthest North*. Vol. 1. New York: Harper and Brothers. This is a detailed map of the North Polar Regions, prepared following the Nansen's return from his expedition in the *Fram* to the North Polar Regions between 1893 and 1896. The *Fram's* route as well as the route of Nansen's and Johansen's failed attempt to reach the North Pole over the ice on ski appears explicit. This is also the map that S. A. Andrée used during his failed attempt to return to civilization over the ice after the forced landing with his balloon in the Arctic pack ice. A detail of the map appears as figure 9 in the paper.
10. Powell, E. J. (1909). *Arctic Ocean and Greenland Sea. From the latest information in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty*. Large corrections September 1908. London: Davies, Bryer & Co. This map, published by the British Admiralty, illustrates the common contemporary distinction between Giles Land at 81°30'N and Gilles Island at 80°N explicitly. Interestingly, the map was originally published in 1872—the same year Petermann repositioned Giles Land far to the north—but large corrections had been made several times until this version was published in 1909. A detail of the map appears as figure 10 in the paper.