

## MICHAEL FRANK WILLIAM HOLLAND—1928-1957

READERS of the *Journal of Glaciology* will learn with deep regret of the death of Michael Holland in Greenland. Obituaries have already appeared, or will be published shortly, in *The Times* (9 August), *Nature* (28 September), the *Geographical Journal*, *Wayfarers' Journal*, *Climbers' Club Journal* and the *Polar Record*, and the present brief notice will therefore omit much that can be read elsewhere.

Holland, in a few years, had become a regular and active participant in the meetings of the Society, describing his early work and taking part in discussions. For his sheer enthusiasm, ready wit, exceptional kindness of heart and his knowledge, he will be sadly missed. Glaciology, and the work of the International Geophysical Year, are responsible for his death, for, with his young Danish companion, Carsten Velsboe, who also died, some circumstance caused him to leave the ice cap station above Inglefield Fjord and to attempt the descent of a heavily crevassed glacier during an exceptional summer blizzard. It would be proper here to record with gratitude the extreme solicitude and kind actions of the leader of the Danish party, Dr. Børge Fristrup, and of all the Danish authorities in Greenland and elsewhere. Moreover, thanks to them, his body was brought to his home near Macclesfield for burial. A memorial service was attended by a large congregation of his friends.

His contributions to glaciology, yet to be published, will come from Spitsbergen, the Alps, the Sukkertoppen region of West Greenland and from Inglefield Fjord. For the greater part they are observations and measurements of firn and glacier. His conclusions on some problems of glacial geology and relief, to be found in his notes and unfinished thesis, are indicated to some extent in his paper on Sukkertoppen, which was awaiting publication in the *Geographical Journal* when his untimely death occurred.

K. SANDFORD

## CORRESPONDENCE

SIR,

*Ice action on lakes*

As a contribution to the documentation of the occurrence of lake features due to lake ice action, the subject of interesting observations by L. Goldthwait reported in the last issue of the *Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 22, 1957, p. 99-103, may I draw attention to certain Tasmanian examples which are unlikely to be known to many of your readers.

The examples come from the Central Plateau between 2000 and 4000 ft. (610-1220 m.) in elevation, where there are many lakes, the smaller ones of the west being certainly the product of Pleistocene ice action, the larger ones of the centre and east more probably the result of tectonic movement (J. N. Jennings, The legacy of an icecap, *Australian Geographer*, Vol. 7, 1957, p. 62. The Great Lake falls into the latter category, and it is from this lake that there is an early description of phenomena of the type under discussion by W. V. Legge (A contribution to the physiography of Tasmania, *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1902, p. 138; A physiographical account of the Great Lake, Tasmania, *Report, 10th Meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science*, 1904, p. 348). Nearly uniformly sloping 35° ramparts of dolerite boulders, which rise 3-7 ft. (0.9-2.1 m.) above lake level, are attributed to the pressure of ice floes, even though he recognized that some of these ramparts faced the north-east, from which direction strong winds are infrequent. Ice expansion pressure seems a more likely genetic process. Similar features have been seen by the writer in various other lakes of the Central Plateau.