

bring the existing guidebooks, Henderson's and Fryxell's respectively up to date. However, he expanded them greatly and finally brought out a guidebook to the whole state of Wyoming, the *Guide to the Wyoming Mountains and Wilderness Areas*, which has gone through three editions, 1960, 1965, and 1977. Portions of the guide have been published separately for use by climbers and travelers in some areas as e.g. *Field Book of the Wind River Range*, and the *Guide to the Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole*. In his researches into the history of the Wyoming area he discovered many new facts and finally established the authenticity of the Langford-Stevenson ascent of the Grand Teton in 1872 and the Army climb of 1893 before the Owen climb of 1898. His searches also unearthed the journals of Lieutenant G. C. Doane's travel in northwestern Wyoming, which he published in *Battle Drums and Geysers: The Life and Journals of Lt. G. C. Doane's Exploration of the Early Yellowstone and Upper Snake River*, in 1970.

Bonney was the Central Vice President of the Club 1953-55. He was a member of the Outdoor Writers Association of America, and the American Society of Journalists and Authors. He was instrumental in founding the Lone Star Chapter of the Sierra Club in 1965, when he was elected Vice Chairman. A year later he was elected Chairman and held the post for four years. He continued to be active in that organization and conceived the idea of the 100-mile-long Lone Star Hiking Trail and helped greatly in preserving the Big Thicket, the Guadalupe Mountains and the Big Bend Wilderness.

Mountaineering and writing were not the only interests, for he was an active white-water kayaker, leading the fourth recorded trip through the canyons of the Big Bend of the Rio Grande, as well as running the Snake River Canyon.

Many Teton climbers will remember fondly his big teepee at the Jenny Lake Campground, where he played host to mountaineers and although he later had to move it to his home in Kelly, many were the climbers who followed him there. He was actively working on several books at the time of his death and his wife, Lorraine, is carrying on this labor. He is also survived by a son, Roger, and three grandchildren.

KENNETH A. HENDERSON

MARGARET YOUNG  
1932-1979

Margaret Young, an AAC member since 1973, died of cancer on June 17, 1979, after a 27-year mountaineering career including climbs in the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Ecuador, Bolivia, Kenya, Iran, Afghanistan, Russia, Nepal, and England. Among her first ascents were Monja Grande in Ecuador, and the south summit of the Moose's Tooth in Alaska.

She made numerous first ascents and first winter ascents of peaks and rock climbs in the Sierra Nevada, and first and last ascents of rock routes in the Glen Canyon area of Arizona (last because the routes are now covered by the waters of Lake Powell). She delighted in making first descents, for example the first descent from Upper to Lower Yosemite Falls by rope and rubber raft.

Margaret made a major contribution to the development of women's climbing. In 1970 she was a member of the first all-women's team to climb Mount McKinley. In 1972 she reached the summit of Noshaq in Afghanistan, and with Alice Liska shared the altitude record for women from the Western Hemisphere. Among her climbs with Vera Watson, her frequent climbing partner, were Mount Robson, first ascents of two peaks on the Gruening Glacier, the first all-women's ascent in winter of Pigeon and Howser Spires, and in 1977 the first all-women's ascent of Sajama (21,424 feet), the highest peak in Bolivia. Of all her peak climbs, Monja Grande in Ecuador was her favorite.

She brought her analytical skills to bear on her favorite activities—climbing, flying, caving and hang gliding—accepting inherent risks and proceeding with maximum control and safety. A superb photographer, she made stereo pairs of peaks and climbing routes for scientific study and for planning climbs. Less widely known are her sensitive photographs of the minutiae of the mountain world—small flowers, mineral crystals, knotty wood.

In August 1977, Margaret was thrown from a horse and paralyzed, but she maintained an extraordinary level of activity. Having time to devote to her longtime interest in solar energy, she designed a solar heating system for use in her home. In the fall of 1978 she was a member of the National Science Foundation's panel on science and the handicapped. She contributed to the American Women's Annapurna I Expedition by making concentrated wine by a process she had invented, as well as pickets, flukes, cable ladders, etc.

In her last years Margaret had many cruel blows—paralysis, the loss of her friend Vera Watson, and finally cancer—but she treated them calmly and matter-of-factly.

Margaret had rare imagination and determination—truly a unique woman, an innovative climber, and an inspiring friend.

ARLENE BLUM

GILBERT V. HARDER

1945-1979

On September 19, 1979, after several days of storm, an avalanche swept away Camp IV of the American Annapurna I Expedition and with it, the lives of Gil Harder, Eric Roberts and Maynard Cohick. Gil