

According to the collections policy of the Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies established in 1984, the archives collects unpublished documentary materials relating to a geographical area within “the mountainous areas of Canada bounded by the 49th parallel on the south, the Peace River on the north, the Front Ranges on the east and the Columbia Ranges on the west.” These two guides represent the latest contributions to an on-going finding aids programme and join previously published inventories for the Alpine Club of Canada and Catherine Robb Whyte Collections.

In both publications, each guide entry is composed of a number of selected, standardized, descriptive elements according to the needs of the researcher and the availability of the information. A typical entry in either guide would include the name of the person, organization or agency accumulating the materials, the call number, the format of the collection, inclusive dates, the size of the collection, linkages to other materials, bibliographic or historical notes relating to the creator of the fonds, the source and date of the acquisition, the scope and content of the material, and a number of other descriptions.

In the Guide to Photographs, the total photographic holdings of the archives, some quarter of a million photographs, are described at a fonds/collection level. As the introduction to the Guide points out, the collections originate from a spectrum of local and regional, private and public, sources: professional photographers, tourists, mountain climbers, government agents and ordinary citizens have all contributed to the collections housed at the museum archives. The entries — a very rough estimate puts the number of collections at around 800 — are arranged in alphabetical order by creator. The guide also features — and such touches are becoming a hallmark of these fine publications — an impressive selection of forty representative photographs drawn.

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from the most important fonds. Finally, the photographic fonds are indexed; researchers are provided with access to the collections by either a limited number of subject areas, by place name, or by creator or surname.

Similarly, the *Guide to Manuscripts* provides detailed descriptions of approximately 500 fonds and collections organized in alphabetical order by creator. Reproductions of photographs, letters, drawings and sketch maps drawn from the archives’ manuscript holdings illustrate the text of the guide. Microfiche copies of the inventories of the archives’ two most important collections, the Alpine Club of Canada and the Catherine Robb Whyte Collection, are also included in this publication.

This is a welcome and finely-crafted addition to the body of reference material available to researchers working in a variety of disciplines. One can only await the next publication from this ongoing programme with eagerness and anticipation.

**Patrick Hanford Burden**
National Archives of Canada

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This publication comprises an annotated bibliography of some travel literature written about Canada up to 1900. The preface and introduction set out some of the criteria used by the bibliographers in choosing entries for inclusion in their work. Generally, only published works are included and, for some reason, these works must include observations by the author on more than one region of the present geographic entity recognized as Canada. It is clear from a brief perusal of the volume, but not stated explicitly in the preface, that only works published in the English language are included. As a result, while this bibliography represents a massive amount of work on the part of the contributors, it is a narrow one, both in terms of subject and source.

Each of the entries in the bibliography includes a critical synopsis of the work. The entries are ordered chronologically by date of publication. The contributors include an author/title index as well as a subject index. This work would be of use to students interested in travel literature as a genre or, in fact, to anyone interested in Canadian history looking to buttress primary research with published works which may or may not be available in this country.

The introduction to the bibliography attempts to make some generalizations about the literature included in the volume. It includes a questionable statement regarding the more empathetic perception of aboriginal people by writers of travel literature on Canada as opposed to that written by white Americans in the nineteenth century. While Elizabeth Waterston’s statement may be correct insofar as it concerns Anna Jameson’s *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles*, it is unlikely to be defensible when one considers the variety of authors, relative quality and time span assumed in the notion of “travel literature about Canada.”

The contributors to this work created a data base which includes more extensive bibliographic information concerning the topic of travel literature. The INMAGIC data base is available and accessible through the University of Guelph library.