

Finding Kingston's Animals: An Introduction and Guide to Animals in the Queen's University Archives



**Animals in Philosophy,
Politics, Law and Ethics
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Figure 1 - Archive Caption: "View of unidentified vendor and dog at the Market Square, with the Bank of Toronto in the background on King Street" (Queen's University Archives V23 Market Square-16)

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INTRODUCTION

The archives are more than human; they are filled with stories of animals too – from individuals like David the goat who was introduced as a mascot at Fort Henry, Kingston, in 1842 and the polar bear who traveled through the city as part of a menagerie in 1833, to groups of animals like the roosters the Kingston Board of Health tried to banish in 1922 and the turtles protected by official road crossing signs in recent years. Increasingly, animal studies scholars are focused on discovering and telling these animal stories. While many history books and articles have been written about animals, they typically adopt the lens of ecology or biology, viewing animals as part of ‘nature’, not as social and cultural beings or actors with their own perspectives, voices, and stories to tell; stories, for example, about the social, cultural and political history of a city like Kingston, and the role animals have played in shaping that history. Trying to decipher and understand the ways in which animals have experienced their lives; actively shaped and been shaped by their relationships; and contributed to, disrupted, or altered the world; is an exciting, and ethically important, area of research.

While writing human history is always also the writing of animal history there is something distinctive about historical work that makes non-human animals its focus (Benson, 2011). There is value in writing these histories because, in short, other animals have stories to be told that have shaped the world as it currently is.



*Figure 2 - David the Goat at Fort Henry
(Queen's University, V25_3-39-90)*

By only telling human stories and histories we perpetuate human exceptionalism and fail to acknowledge how other animals are also part of social, cultural, and economic histories. Furthermore, by putting on ‘an animal lens’, existing histories take on new meaning. That is, when we start to privilege the stories of those who have historically been sidelined in our telling of the past (including many animals) we start to understand the past, and how events unfolded, in new ways. This guide aims to provide you with some tools for ‘how to get started’ doing archival research with a primarily ‘animal lens’ at Queen’s University. Consequently, in Part 1 we consider some debates around what archives are, how to write animal histories, and some disciplinary areas you might want to explore; in Part 2 we focus on how to navigate Queen’s University archives; and in Part 3 we offer some additional resources. We hope you enjoy!



Figure 3 – Archive Caption: “Close up view of lady riding on elephant. Back of elephant is covered with a cloth advertising perfumes, toilet soaps and dentifrices. They are passing in front of R.M. Horsey & Co. (stoves & tinware), 189 Princess St.” (Queen’s University Archives, V23)

PART 1: ANIMALS, ARCHIVES, AND HISTORY

1.1. What are Archives?

The word ‘Archives’ refers to both historical collections and the buildings where those collections are housed. Differently to libraries, archives are places that house original records that will help researchers, students, families, businesses, lawyers, and writers understand and explore aspects of the past. These ‘undigested’ raw materials form the basis for the considered histories and analyses that fill libraries. That is, where libraries house published, secondary works that are easily browsed and could potentially be read at home; archives have original, unique, and rare documents and artefacts that are often only visible in specific reading rooms. Written documents (e.g., diaries, letters, official records, legal proceedings, newspapers, annotated books, day-planners, and countless other texts), sound files

(e.g., oral histories and testimonies), maps, surveys, and images (e.g., photos, advertising, posters, home movies) are all examples of the types of records that might have been kept by a person or organisation for posterity's sake (Ontario Government, 2021). But what kind of documents are valued and how they are kept is also shaped by the type of archive in which they are found. Some of the different types of archives include:

- Academic Archives typically have material related to the history, research and local community networks of a particular university or college. Examples include: [Queen's University Archives](#) and [Toronto University Archives](#).
- Corporate archives have records related to businesses. An example is [The Hudson Bay Company Archives](#)
- Government and National Archives house materials related to all levels of government and are aimed at preserving the heritage of a people or nation such as [Library and Archives Canada](#) and the [Archives of Ontario](#).
- Museum Archives often have large archives related to their broader collections; such as [the Museum of Health Care](#); [the Marine Museum of the Great Lakes](#); or the [Agnes Etherington Art Museum](#).
- Community Archives might be created and managed by grassroots and/or religious organisations, sometimes to address gaps in official government archives. Examples are the [Ontario Jewish Archives, or ArQuives \(which preserves the history of the LGBTQ2+ movement in Canada\)](#).
- Special Collections usually have rare and specialised published materials: see [the W.D. Jordan Rare Books & Special Collections at Queen's](#), or [National Chiefs' Library and Archive at Shingwauk Kinoomaage Gamig](#).
- Digital Repositories might be managed by any of the above types of archives who have digitized some (often only a fraction) of what is available in the physical archives. Other online spaces also house repositories which are useful for researchers; such as [Digital Kingston](#) and [Hathi Trust](#).

The different institutional orientations of these archives illustrate that archives are not value neutral places. Different groups have a stake in how society represents 'the past'. Archives are places that often privilege certain narratives and have been organised in particular ways. Some voices and stories are more visible in the archives than others and a lot of this has to do with the power dynamics around which stories are considered worthy of being noted and kept. This is important to remember because how archives are curated, managed, and organised "represents enormous power over memory and identity, over the fundamental ways in which society seeks evidence of what its core values are and have been, where it has come from, and where it is going" (Schwarz and Cook, 2002). Therefore, archives do not provide an objective or comprehensive representation of history but are, rather, sites that provide glimpses into the past not only in the textual records themselves but in how they are conceived and organised too.

However, as much as archives represent reconstructions of the past that tend to privilege certain voices, archives also provide opportunities for marginalized groups to find their stories and counter the hegemonic narrative of history. As

Schwartz and Cook (2002) point out, archives are “contested sites of power” (7) and should, therefore, be subjected to “a process of on-going critical interpretation” (12). Women’s voices were, for instance, often dismissed in historical documents and this prompted scholars to try and write ‘alternative histories’ that privileged their perspectives and contributions. This is captured in the concept of ‘herstory’ which was first coined by Robin Morgan in 1970 and has since become a feminist methodology for writing history that emphasizes the agency, roles, and experiences of women.¹ Animal studies scholars are similarly trying to find animal stories in the archives and to disrupt the anthropocentric framing of both history and the organisation of historical records. This has prompted scholars like Erica Fudge (2014), to call for an ‘itstory’ that centres animals’ lives in history. And although one might challenge Fudge’s use of ‘it’ to refer to animals, the sentiment of finding animal histories is currently an exciting field of study that is not only providing interesting histories but also raising important questions about how our knowledge and our records are kept and what even constitutes an archive. There is, however, a fair deal of debate as to how these animal histories should be told, and one central bone of contention is whether historians can accurately represent the lives of animals and, if so, how best to go about it.



Figure 4 - 1841 Muskrat advert (Chronicle and Gazette, pg. 3)

1.2. Writing Animal Histories

While animals do not deliberately leave historical records in the traditional, anthropocentric sense (e.g., personal letters or photo collections) historians do not view this as a death sentence to researching animal histories (Kean, 2012; Hribal, 2007; Ritvo, 2002; Benson, 2011; Fudge, 2014; etc.). Instead, they view it as an opportunity to expand our ideas about how we can know the past and how we can fairly characterize historical actors. At the centre of these debates are questions about animal agency and historical representation. There are many examples of history books that have pages filled with animals but in which animals are treated as objects, commodities, or things (take for example Fischer’s *Cattle Colonialism*). These books offer incredible contributions to understanding how animals are *part of* human history but do not do much in the way of explaining how animals are *historical agents* and/or how they may have *experienced* the events discussed (Kean,

¹ Importantly the etymology of history is not related to the pronoun ‘his’ but is connected to ideas of knowledge and narratives of past events.

2012; Hribal, 2007). For Jason Hribal (2007), when animals are treated as objects this is indicative of 'a history written from above' and he subsequently advocates for writing 'a history from below' that centres animal agency and class. He explains:

"Agency refers to the minorities' ability to influence their own lives – i.e. the ability of the cow to influence and guide her own life. Class refers to the relationship(s) between historical figures – i.e. the relations between a dairy-cow and her owner, or between a dairy-cow and her fellow dairy-laborers. As for their interconnection, it occurs when the scholar discovers how the combined factors of agency and class have shaped the overall historical process. Hence, to simply study the history of cows does not mean then that the historical subjects, suddenly and without much effort, become actors." (Hribal, 2007: 102)

Hilda Kean (2012) is more forgiving of these 'histories from above' because there remains much work to be done in inserting animals into existing narratives. Nonetheless, following the work of Walter Benjamin, she thinks that histories should be written for the present, keeping in mind the injustices, stories, and events that are currently shaping the *Zeitgeist*. Considering the current constellation of crises facing the world - e.g., the horrors of the animal industrial complex, catastrophic climate change, biodiversity loss and the extinction of many animal species and cultures - there has perhaps never been a more pressing time to ask historical questions about how different animals came to be where they are, doing what they are doing. For Kean (2012), then, the impetus for writing animal histories does not rest so much on whether animals themselves have 'told those histories' but rather on the sensitivity of historians to *write* in ways that are open to their agency and stories. She continues:

"Whether past lives become "historical" lives depends not on the subjects themselves – be these animals or humans – but on those writing about them who then choose to construct a history. This is an important distinction. As Daniel Smail has suggested, "to admit that other animals have no sense of history is a quite different thing from claiming that animals cannot be held within the embrace of history" (Smail 2008, p. 69). The issue then is not about agency of the subjects of history as such (in this instance animals) but the choices, agency if you will, of those seeking to transform such actions into history. There is a distinction to be made between events happening in the past in which even the most conservative of historians would agree animals played a role, most obviously in the economy, transport, or warfare and the turning of this subject matter into particular histories that privilege animals." (Kean, 2012: s60)

Kean (2012) goes on to note that historians writing about disenfranchised human groups whose direct voices are not abundant in historical records (such as the poor, slaves, or working-class women) were not deterred by the relative lack of material. Rather, they paid attention to the traces of these groups and told their stories anyway (Kean, 2012: s62). There is, therefore, little that should preclude animals from being considered as historical subjects and there is important creative and methodological work to be done to understand their lives. Some of this methodological work entails learning from other disciplines and being attuned to some of the *silences* already written (and read) in histories.

There are opportunities to learn from, for example, work in cognitive ethology, phenomenology or animal ethnography which provide insights into how present-day animals experience the world. These insights could offer a gateway for thinking through how animals in history *might* have experienced their lives. Etienne Benson (2011) cautions us, however, to not unquestioningly map contemporary scientific understandings of animals into analyses of historical animals, because just like humans these other animals might have undergone dramatic socio-cultural (maybe even biological) changes. Moreover, individuals are not 'substitutable' just because they belong to the same species: we must be mindful of how (or indeed whether)

individual histories can stand in as representative cases.

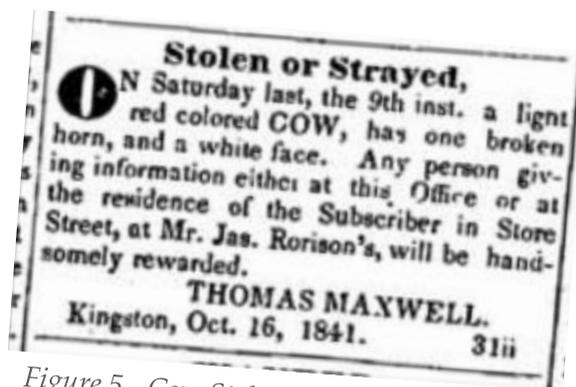


Figure 5 - Cow Stolen or Strayed (*Chronicle and Gazette*, 1841, pg. 3)

While the histories of some individual animals capture the hearts and imaginations of the humans around them and are forever written into the historical record these stories must also be treated with caution. Take for example, Trim the cat. Kean (2012) explains how Trim worked on naval voyages in the early 19th century and Matthew Flinders, a naval officer, took a particular liking to him. Flinders

consequently wrote about many of Trim's exploits (including his swimming!). Trim was not, however, the only cat aboard the HMS *Reliance* and other vessels but because of his relationship with Flinders, and because he appeared to be more social than the other cats on board – his story has been told. It is a wonderful story, but it is important to remember that while the stories of these exceptional individuals are sometimes told, they represent individual animals who mattered to humans, while the more general social and cultural histories of animals as group actors are almost never told.

There are no easy solutions to how best to represent animals and their agency in writing history or how to address the tensions between telling individual and group histories. It is, nonetheless, important to be mindful of these challenges as you enter the archives because there are not only silences in *whose* histories are told but also in the framings and analytical approaches to *how* those stories are told.

1.3. Animals in the Archives

Archives are often not arranged with animals in mind; and when they are, they are usually organised in a way that privileges the perspective of humans who use animals for their own purposes (e.g. for labour, transport, food, entertainment,

research), or view them as a problem (e.g. ‘pests’, ‘strays’, etc.) not necessarily recording reflections or observations as to what those animals’ experiences might have been, or what might have been important to them. For example, in Kingston’s City Assessments, domesticated animals like cows, horses, and dogs feature prominently but chickens and cats are mostly absent. While tourism brochures might mention fish, beavers, and bears they rarely mention cows, pigs, and sheep. In other words, animals appear in the archives in relation to how they are significant to humans – as ‘entertainment’ on a fishing holiday, as a threat to human health or property, as a taxable holding, or as the companion of a prominent person, and so on. On the one hand this provides important clues about how and where to find animals in the archives. On the other hand, it highlights all the problems of framing, perspective and silencing discussed earlier, and the relations of power that have defined history as only for and by humans (and even then, only certain humans).



Figure 6: Kingston Fire Department 1890 (Bill Stevenson, Vintage Kingston)

For Benson (2011), we can write animal histories if we are willing to “track” them and to find their “traces” in the archives. He believes this is achieved by opening our consideration to what constitutes a document and how history is written. That is, Benson (2011) maintains that “human-authored texts can still provide valuable insights into the past that are not reducible to the human perspective” (Benson, 2011: 5). There are traces of animals in the archives, and elsewhere, that cannot fully be reduced to the humans who note them. Therefore, although “silences haunt every archives” (Carter, 2006), even an apparently ‘silent archive’ can bring about new ideas and stories when it is looked at through a different lens – one that was perhaps not anticipated when the archive itself was collated (Thomas, Fowler and Johnson, xvi).

Indeed, when you put on an “animal studies lens”, animals become highly visible in the archives – often in surprising ways. Materially some of the documents you

encounter are bound with animal skin, many pages have the blood and legs of insects who have been squished between them, some archives even keep the bodies of animals, and others view animals' bodies themselves as biological archives (such as the ear wax of whales). Visually, you will see renditions of animals on stamps, letterheads, artworks, and advertising. Textually, you will see them mentioned in by-laws, policies, correspondence, and meeting minutes. While animals often only become the subjects of these documents when they are framed as problems or as opportunities for humans, the ubiquity with which they are mentioned hints that animals have rich histories intertwined with humans if we are willing to look. So, the questions then become: whose story are you finding in the archive? How does it relate to other stories told and not told? And what materials might help you identify and start to fill some of the gaps? That is, what traces of animals could you find and how might you tell their story?

While these questions (and their related answers) might be shaped by your use of “an animal studies lens” the ways in which you read archival material, and indeed even the types of questions you might ask and artefacts you might seek, will also be shaped by your disciplinary commitments. To whet your appetite, *Table 1* unpacks some of some these areas of focus, also providing examples of archival work in these fields and suggestions as to how these areas might relate to Kingston. While reading through these possibilities keep in mind the earlier discussions of framing, perspective, and silences. Which questions might be easily explored by examining documents and artifacts? Which questions might be more challenging, requiring reading between the lines, and attending to gaps, silences, and choices about whose history matters?



Figure 7 – Archive Caption: “View of the Market Square filled with horses. Taken from King Street and looking toward City Hall and the waterfront”, 1880 (Queen's University Archives, V23, Market-Square-29)

Table 1: Disciplinary Areas to Explore

<p>Political economy</p>	<p>The fate of animals is tied up with changing modes of economic production. For example, with industrialization, animals shifted from household economies to industrialized economies. Consider the case of cows who used to be solitary backyard residents in North American cities and were later concentrated and enclosed on rural farms or feedlots. An example of ‘animal political economy’ using archival research is Andrew Robichaud’s (2019) <i>Animal City: The Domestication of America</i>, in which he discusses how working cows, horses, and dogs, as well as dead and captive wildlife, were historically valued differently in human urban economies. Researchers in the field of political economy might be interested in exploring how changing patterns of trade and production in Kingston affected how animals were valued, as well as how these valuations related to their geography and life conditions.</p>
<p>Political ecology</p>	<p>We think of cities as a human-built environments, but they are also ecosystems which are home to many wild and domesticated animals. The growth and development of cities has enormous implications for which animals can live and thrive as part of urban ecologies. Examples of ‘animal political ecology’ based on archival research include studies like Philip Gordon Mackintosh’s (2017) book chapter <i>Farmlike City</i> and Dawn Day Biehler’s book <i>Pests in the City</i>. These two works explore the messy and often complicated relations animals have with changing ecologies of 19th century cities and how these have shaped the very idea of what constitutes ‘nature’. Researchers in this field might be interested in exploring how Kingston’s ecology has changed over time and which animals have adapted (or not) to these changes, as well as how these processes connect to human ideas and discourses about which animals ‘belong’ in the city.</p>
<p>Social and Family life</p>	<p>Relations with animals are not just economic or ecological, but also social. Humans have a long history of living and working alongside animals in relations of sociability, including the intimate relations of family life. An example of archival research used to illuminate these relationships is Erica Fudge’s (2008) book <i>Pets</i>, which explores the rise of the idea of “companion” animals as distinct from “food/farm/working” animals. A slightly different example is Carla Hustak’s (2017) work about the entanglement of human and cow mothers in the feeding of human infants in Hamilton. Researchers of human-animal social relations might also be interested in exploring how views of some animals shifted over time (from property and tools to co-workers, neighbours, and members of families).</p>
<p>Animal ethics and advocacy</p>	<p>While animal rights is often seen as a new issue, there is in fact a long-standing tradition of concern for the treatment of animals which is represented both in mainstream animal welfare organizations (like the SPCA) and more radical vegetarian/vegan or abolitionist organizations. An example of archival research used to explore these histories is Catherine Oliver’s <i>Veganism, Archives and Animals: Geographies of a Multispecies World</i>, which explores the emergence of veganism as a socio-political force. Researchers interested in the animal welfare or rights movement could explore the history of</p>

	<p>animal advocacy organizations in Kingston, or specific public debates that have galvanized the public over the years, such as the struggle to ban circuses in Kingston, or to end the use of animals for invasive medical research.</p>
<p>Indigenous histories</p>	<p>Kingston exists on traditional Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee territory, and Indigenous peoples have, both historically and to this day, practiced their own forms of human-animal relations, even as the process of settler colonialism has attempted to impose European ideas of animals as property and resources. Virginia Anderson’s (2004) <i>Creatures of Empire</i> unpacks the implication of settlers introducing ‘Old World’ animals to North America and the related social and ecological consequences. Robin Wall Kimmerer’s (2013) <i>Braiding Sweetgrass</i>, on the other hand, is an example of a text that centres Indigenous histories and ways of knowing and relating to animals. Researchers interested in this field could use ‘an animal lens’ to explore the history of settler-Indigenous interactions in Kingston, the ways in which settler laws and policies disrupted Indigenous modes of relating to animals, and forms of Indigenous resistance/resurgence that centre a different relationship to animals and the more-than-human world.</p>
<p>Law and public policy</p>	<p>The treatment of animals is often minutely regulated by law, including municipal laws around zoning, animal licensing, ‘pest control’, taxation, and public health protections. Research based on analysis of these by-laws and regulations can contribute to studies like "From farm to nuisance: Animal agriculture and the rise of planning regulation" by Catherine Brinkley and Domenic Vitiello (2014) and Sean Kheraj’s (2016) “Urban Environments and the Animal Nuisance: Domestic Livestock Regulation in Nineteenth Century Canadian Cities”. These journal articles unpack how the regulation of animals’ movements and wastes were some of the first and most policed urban by-laws in North America. Researchers interested in the governance and regulation of animal lives could use the Archives to explore the history of public policy debates in local Kingston newspapers and council proceedings, and the history of bylaws and enforcement.</p>
<p>Art, culture, and representation</p>	<p>Animals do not just have a physical, legal, and social presence in the city. Images and representations of animals also play a central role in cultural life - in literature, movies, sculpture, political cartoons, advertising, and so on. Steve Baker’s (2001) <i>Picturing the beast: Animals, identity, and representation</i> is an example of a critical study of human-animal relations based on historical analysis of these human representations of animals. Researchers interested in this kind of study will find a wealth of animal representations in the archives – such as Kingston event posters, personal diary accounts, photo collections, speeches, newspaper stories, and advertisements.</p>



Figure 8 – Archive Title: “Man with fish”, 1950 (Queen's University Archives, V25.5, Box 13, Envelope 106)

PART 2: Queen’s University Archives

Queen’s University archives have been in Kathleen Ryan Hall since 1981. The Queen’s University Archives employs a ‘Total Archives’ approach to record keeping. First articulated in a 1980 report to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (Archives, 1980), Total Archives is an “attempt to document all aspects of historical development, seeking the records not just of officialdom or of a governing elite but of all segments of a community....” by “combining official administrative records and related private files, architectural drawings, maps, microfilm, and other documentary forms all touching on the development of the organization or region” (The Consultative Group on Canadian Archives, 63-64). Rebecka Taves Sheffield notes that this unique philosophy has four key tenets:

1. “archivists should document the history of all Canadian society, not just the elite;
2. archivists should acquire all kinds of archival materials regardless of their medium or form;

3. archivists should control the entire life cycle of records from their creation to disposition; and
4. archivists should create archival networks.”

This philosophy means that a wide variety of documents are found within archives like Queen’s University. While Queen’s Archives is home to a broad range of official documents which reflect the policies and ideas of governing powers, it also includes correspondence, letters, drawings, and photographs from ‘ordinary citizens.’ It currently “houses approximately 10 kilometers of textual records, 2 million photographs, tens of thousands of architectural plans and drawings, and thousands of sound recordings and moving images” (Queen’s University Archives, 2021). The combination of a wide variety of voices and materials offers a unique and exciting opportunity for animal studies scholars to explore animal stories.

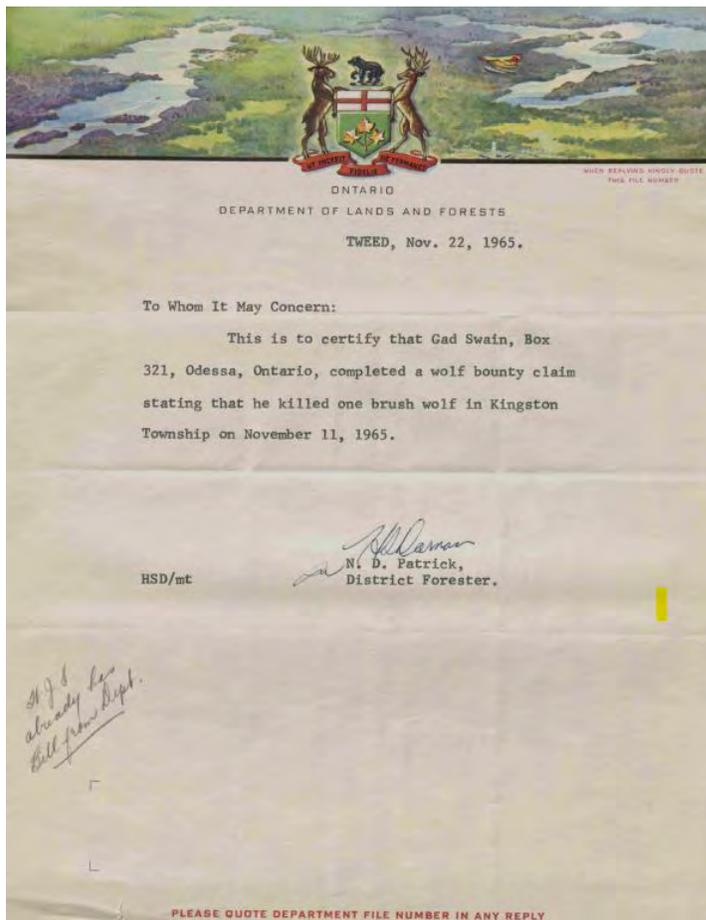


Figure 9 - Wolf Bounty (Queen's Archives, 5079, Box 21, File 22)

The wide variety of documents in Queen’s University Archives means you are able to ask questions and find details about how the city managed animals (by looking at by-laws, inspector reports, or the meeting minutes of particular departments and organisations, for example); how industries used them (by looking at the correspondence, records, and details of particular organisations); how animals surprised people or came to their notice (by reading correspondence and paying attention to newspaper clippings); how buildings and infrastructure were built and maintained with animals in mind (architectural and fire department drawings); how

animals’ bodies were actively manipulated and bred by humans (Agricultural society records, breeder’s Gazette); how animals were put on display (Kingston exhibition, circuses, visiting menageries, the market); how different humans and organisations valued different animals differently (Wills and Testaments, the

Market Inspector, By-laws); where and how animals worked (in homes, fire-stations, restaurants, ships, backyards, and hotels); and how animals were part of some of Kingston's most established institutions (Queen's University, prisons, city government and the military). In many of these documents you will find traces of animals as actors and shapers of history, to whom humans responded in various ways (e.g., by organizing wolf or fox hunts in response to animals killing sheep; by establishing pounds to curtail the mobility, grazing and scavenging of cows and pigs; by creating welfare organisations in response to the suffering and abuse of horses). There is, then, no shortage of themes you could explore about animals in the archives. In fact, there is so much material that it one can easily feel overwhelmed. Consequently, the next section provides a brief outline of how to navigate Queen's University Archives before offering a couple of collections with which you might want to start your journey of "tracking" animal "traces".

2.1. Navigating Queen's University Archives

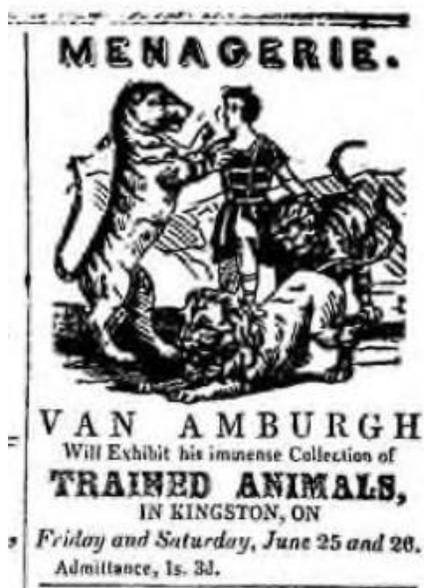


Figure 10 - Menagerie Advert
(*British Whig*, 1847, pg1)

Knowing where to look for animals is important and at Queen's University it is generally a good idea to first look at the online database and then to speak to an archivist about your specific project. Archivists are wonderful people who have a wealth of knowledge. In my experience archivists at Queen's University are extremely helpful and eager to learn more about your project – they often make content connections that you might not be aware of, so it is a great idea to talk to them. Before doing so, however, you want to orientate yourself and make sure that you have explored some of the resources that archivists have already made available to you and have a basic understanding of how archives are generally structured.

The first place you should start your search is the Queen's University database. *Table 2* outlines some tips on how to navigate the database by focusing on a search for chickens. While *Table 2* does show some references to chickens, there are likely many more instances of chickens in the material than what the search shows because animals are unfortunately often not tagged or indexed. Consequently, finding animal stories in the archives also calls for some creative thinking. The animals are there – you just have to know how to look for them. Consider doing some supplementary reading related to your areas of interest and if you cannot find a specific animal species try to search for places, people, and/or organisations with whom they might be associated.

Another step in effectively navigating the archives is understanding how the content is generally organised. The materials within the archives are arranged according to fonds, which are groups of documents that share the same origin, typically having emerged organically out of the daily activities of the individual or organization that donated them (though sometimes they are put together by archivists). While fonds can be organised in various ways, oftentimes a specific fonds will have multiple boxes with each box containing several files. For example, a large fonds within the Queen's Archives is the *County of Frontenac fonds* (locator number 5079); it includes hundreds of boxes and thousands of files. Box 22, for example has 53 files dealing with everything from county property correspondence (1852-1869) to development and trade (1910-1960), and forestry (1952). When you are working through a box, you should only take one file out at a time and put it back in the order you find. Also do not rearrange the documents in the files themselves. Oftentimes the very ordering of the files and the documents tells a story.

With so much to consider, it is easy to get 'lost' in the archives and forget where you found something so it important to take note of your sources when and as you find them. You can write them down, photograph them, or create scans using your phone. Ask for permission before taking photos and always make sure your flash is off. Also, important to note is that only pencils, no pens, are allowed in the archives. My favourite method for remembering my content is to:

1. Create a folder on OneNote with the title of the fonds, Box, and File I am looking at – this way I can make notes as I am reading, and I know what they relate to.
2. Make a scan using Adobe Scan on my phone with the front of the box, the front of the file, and the relevant items
3. Take photos of particularly important items.

Now that you have some idea as to how the Queen's University Archives are structured and the different scales at which you can find material (fonds, boxes, files, etc.), the next section will briefly outline some collections you might want to explore.

2.2. Collections to Explore:

As hinted at above, there are four broad collection types you might find useful when beginning your exploration into animals in the archives, these include:

1. Government (e.g., city, county, or even state);
2. Industry (e.g., Agriculture, entertainment, parks, etc.);
3. Institutions (e.g., Queen's University, prisons, hospitals, etc.); and
4. Local or Personal histories (e.g., photo collections, local history books, etc.).

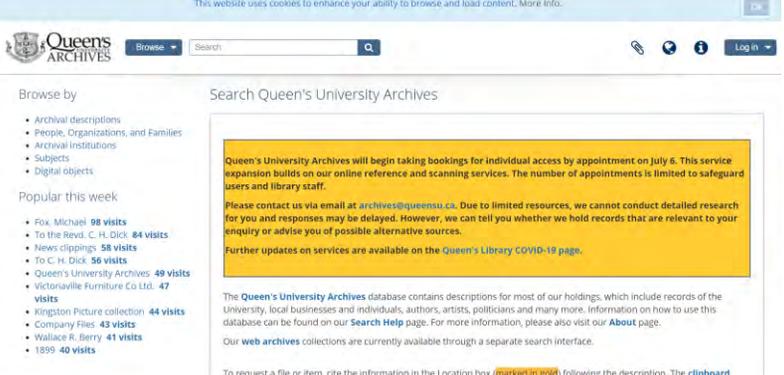
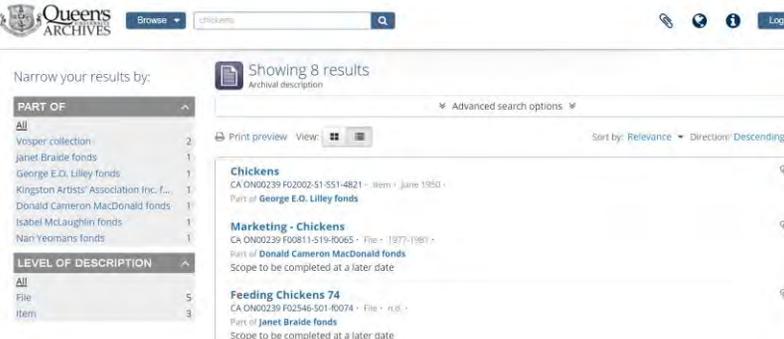
Related to these you are likely to find a wide array of document types including (but not limited to): reports, minutes, diaries, correspondence, newspapers, images, maps, financial records, licenses, multimedia, and much more. Below are some examples of collections in which you might find these documents. While these collections are only a fraction of what is in the archives, the intention here is to provide you with a glimpse of the material that is available to you so that you can better brainstorm your own work on animal histories, while also thinking through potentially useful places to begin or locate your search.

- **City of Kingston fonds (1830-1992):** A large fonds filled with documents related to municipal concerns in Kingston. It includes everything from the proceedings of the first town council in 1838 to minute books, commissioner diaries, and accounts books. Explore the database and look at more detailed Finding Aids here: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/city-of-kingston-fonds>
- **County of Frontenac fonds (1837-1994):** A large fonds with municipal and county correspondence, financial records, and subject files. Some of these subject files include documents related to agriculture, bounties on foxes, Game and Fisheries, health, and welfare as well as tourism and world wars. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/county-of-frontenac-fonds>
- **Ontario Federation of Agriculture fonds (1936-1970):** This fonds is also concerned with Frontenac County, which Kingston is part of. It has artefacts that look at the municipality including legal documents. It includes subject files, scrap books, speeches, photographs, and correspondence including some with and by the Department of Agriculture. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/ontario-federation-of-agriculture-fonds>
- **Kingston Miscellaneous Collection (1808-1907):** This collection has 4 boxes with a variety of material related to Kingston associations, places, and institutions some of which are related to parks, churches, penitentiaries, hospitals, and clubs. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-miscellaneous-collection>
- **Kingston Picture Collection (1860-2009)** has photographs and maps of Kingston. Some photos are related to the Eastern Dairy School, the Market Square, streets, hospitals, and much more. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-picture-collection>. Also check out the Pense Photo Album here: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/pense-photo-album>
- **Frederick Wellington Gibson fonds (1867-1988):** Frederick Wellington Gibson was born in Kingston and much of this fonds pertains to his time at Queen's University and politics of the time. Some of it relates to trade agreements, fisheries, the textile industry, the cattle embargo, Queen's University departmental records, the American revolution, as well as defence files. Explore the Database and look at more detailed Finding Aids here: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/frederick-wellington-gibson-fonds>
- **George E.O. Lilley fonds (1947-1999):** This fonds has the photographs and documents of this well-known Kingston photographer. There are over 50,000 items in this collection. Some are related to milk production, farms, and domestic photos of people with animals. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/george-e-o-lilley-fonds>

- **Heritage Kingston Collection (1970-1973)** has travellers' accounts of Kingston as well as copies of articles and booklets about the history of Kingston. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/heritage-kingston-collection>
- **Kingston Jail fonds (1905-1917)** has two journals about the Kingston Jail. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-jail-fonds>
- **Kingston Whig-Standard fonds (1938-2001)** has photographs and documents by the staff including those related to subject files including one titled 'animals' and others related to crime, culture, fairs, fire departments, the garbage dump, the Humane Society, industrial commission, industries, municipal bylaws, police commission, pollution, Princess Street, sewage, sidewalks, snow dumping, tourists, traffic, and the waterfront. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/animals-4>
- **Kingston Penitentiary fonds (1835-1934)** has minute books, daily journals, correspondence, and accounts. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-penitentiary-fonds>
- **Kingston Historical Society fonds (1893-1984)** – has documents and moving images related to the society. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-historical-society-fonds>
- **Kingston Field Naturalists fonds (1954-1990)** relates to the society and its role in disseminating information about natural history. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-field-naturalists-fonds>
- **Kingston Humane Society fonds (1946-1988)** has meeting minutes, correspondence financial records, shelter reports and miscellaneous documents referring to the society. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-humane-society-fonds>
- **Kingston Dairy School fonds (1916-1936)** has correspondence, newspaper clippings and reports related to the school's closing. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kingston-dairy-school-fonds>
- **Queen's University Archives fonds (1938-2009)** includes sound recordings and moving images related to the university. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/queens-university-queens-university-archives-fonds>
- **Queen's University Television (1960-2010)** has several video productions made by and for Queen's University. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/queens-university-queens-television-2>
- **Queen's University, School of Medicine fonds (1854-2004)** includes lectures, correspondence, and documents pertaining to medical work in Kingston. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/queens-university-school-of-medicine-fonds>
- **Queen's University, School of Mining and Agricultural fonds (1893-1940)** includes minutes, financial ledgers, calendars, reports, and essays. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/queens-university-school-of-mining-and-agriculture-fonds>
- **Little Cataraqui Environment Association fonds** has documents related to advocacy, Cataraqui Mills, clippings, donations, Dupont, projects, newsletters, planning and assessments, stormwater management and trailheads. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/little-cataraqui-environment-association-fonds>

- **Duncan Gordon Sinclair fonds (1965-2005)** has correspondence, publications, and material related to veterinary medicine and animal care. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/duncan-sinclair-fonds>
- **Thomas Ashmore Kidd fonds** includes correspondence, details on the department of Games and Fisheries, mother's allowances, the Prince of Wales' visit, Queen's University, workman's compensation, the Conservation Association, and old age pensions. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/thomas-ashmore-kidd-fonds>
- **Tett Family fonds** includes bounded volumes, correspondence, legal documents (including the Tett farm lease, their estates, and payments); business records (including lumber records, memoranda, shipping records, department of railways and canals; land papers; maps and drawings; notes (including some related to the Agricultural Society, Indian Lands, Lots 1 and 2, and the Rideau Canal); newspaper clippings; newspapers; miscellaneous (pictures, maps, reports); additional material (on family tree, crown lands, letters, and receipts). Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/tett-family-fonds>
- **Donald Cameron fonds** includes correspondence, minutes, subject files and briefs (including many on agriculture, consumers credit, economics and development, health, labour, lands and forests, mining, municipal affairs, tourism, trade, welfare organisations), clippings, government debates, photographs, speeches, and much more... Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/donald-cameron-macdonald-fonds>
- **George William McLaughlin fonds (1831-1978)** has correspondence, subject files, legal records, documents related to the family carriage company, and General Motors of Canada. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/george-william-mclaughlin-fonds>
- **Kirkpatrick-Nickle Law Firm fonds (1797-1938)** has numerous documents related to the law firm begun by Thomas Kirkpatrick in Kingston and it includes letters, journals, court dockets, and their handling of numerous estates. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/kirkpatrick-nickle-fonds>
- **Andrew Joseph Connidis fonds (1922-1984)** has architectural drawings and material related to projects in Kingston. It also includes diaries, contracts, and tenders. Explore here: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/andrew-joseph-connidis-fonds>
- **J Douglas Stewart fonds (1973-)** has correspondence subject files, and documents related to the opening of Heritage Kingston at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre, as well as photographs protesting the demolition of the gaol. Explore more here: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/j-douglas-stewart-fonds>
- **Donald Cameron MacDonald fonds (1932-1999)** includes some of his writings, newspaper clippings, instructional videos produced by the Ontario Legislative Assembly, and documents related to some of the environmental, economic and technical issues faced by the province in the first half of the 1980s. Explore: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/index.php/donald-cameron-macdonald-fonds>

Table 2: Navigating Queen’s University Online Database

Instructions	Image Aid (*Please note this might not exactly reflect what you will find)
<p>You can access the Queen’s University database via the archive website (https://archives.queensu.ca/).</p> <p>Find Collections to Search their Holdings and then Click on “Search the Database” (http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/)</p> <p>From here you can search their collections (which includes private manuscripts, university records, partners, genealogy, and external resources) or you can enter a search item in the Browse Bar</p>	 <p>This website uses cookies to enhance your ability to browse and load content. More info.</p> <p>Queen's University Archives</p> <p>Browse by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archival descriptions People, Organizations, and Families Archival institutions Subjects Digital objects <p>Popular this week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fox, Michael: 98 visits To the Revd. C. H. Dick: 84 visits News clippings: 58 visits To C. H. Dick: 56 visits Queen's University Archives: 49 visits Victoriaville Furniture Co Ltd: 47 visits Kingston Picture collection: 44 visits Company Files: 43 visits Wallace R. Berry: 41 visits 1859: 40 visits <p>Search Queen's University Archives</p> <p>Queen's University Archives will begin taking bookings for individual access by appointment on July 6. This service expansion builds on our online reference and scanning services. The number of appointments is limited to safeguard users and library staff.</p> <p>Please contact us via email at archives@queensu.ca. Due to limited resources, we cannot conduct detailed research for you and responses may be delayed. However, we can tell you whether we hold records that are relevant to your enquiry or advise you of possible alternative sources.</p> <p>Further updates on services are available on the Queen's Library COVID-19 page.</p> <p>The Queen's University Archives database contains descriptions for most of our holdings, which include records of the University, local businesses and individuals, authors, artists, politicians and many more. Information on how to use this database can be found on our Search Help page. For more information, please also visit our About page.</p> <p>Our web archives collections are currently available through a separate search interface.</p> <p>To request a file or item, cite the information in the Location box (marked in gold) following the description. The clipboard</p>
<p>Once in the database you can search for something that interests you. Let’s say for example you are interested in chickens. Type ‘chickens’ into the search box and click search. Several search options will appear.</p>	 <p>Queen's University Archives</p> <p>chickens</p> <p>Narrow your results by:</p> <p>PART OF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Vosper collection: 2 Janet Braide fonds: 1 George E.O. Lilley fonds: 1 Kingston Artists' Association Inc. F...: 1 Donald Cameron MacDonald fonds: 1 Isabel McLaughlin fonds: 1 Nan Yeomans fonds: 1 <p>LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All File: 5 Item: 3 <p>Showing 8 results</p> <p>Archival description</p> <p>Advanced search options</p> <p>Print preview View</p> <p>Sort by: Relevance Direction: Descending</p> <p>Chickens CA ON0239 F02002-S1-551-4821 - Item - June 1950 Part of George E.O. Lilley fonds</p> <p>Marketing - Chickens CA ON0239 F00811-519-0065 - File - 1977-1981 Part of Donald Cameron MacDonald fonds Scope to be completed at a later date</p> <p>Feeding Chickens 74 CA ON0239 F02546-501-0074 - File - n.d. Part of Janet Braide fonds Scope to be completed at a later date</p>

One of the items that pops up should be 'Chickens' – Click that item:

- On this page you can now read a description about the item, the date it was created (1950), what type of item it is (a photograph).
- You can also see what fonds it is in by looking at the name of the creator (George E.O. Lilley fonds)
- Importantly, in the top right-hand corner of the page you will also see an orange box that tells you the location of the item, you will need these details for the archivist to find relevant material for you (Envelope: V25.5, Box 12, Envelope 224)

The screenshot shows a digital archive record for an item titled 'Chickens'. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads: [George E.O. Lilley fonds](#) > [Photographs](#) > [Accession 1980-140](#) > [Chickens](#). The record is organized into several sections:

- Title and statement of responsibility area:** Title proper: Chickens; Level of description: Item; Repository: Queen's University Archives.
- Dates of creation area:** Date(s): June 1950 (Creation).
- Physical description area:** Physical description: 1 photograph : b&w negative : 10 x 13 cm.
- Archival description area:** Name of creator: Lilley, George E.O. (1918-2003).
- Notes area:** Alpha-numeric designations: 500024.
- Control area:** Status: Final; Level of detail: Partial.

On the right side, there is a sidebar with several sections:

- Location:** An orange box containing the text: Envelope: V25.5, Box 12, Envelope 224.
- Clipboard:** Add.
- Explore:** Reports; Browse as list.
- Export:** Dublin Core 1.1 XML; EAD 2002 XML.

If you would like to find out more about the fonds, click on the upper 'George E.O. Lilley fonds' hyperlink.

The screenshot shows a digital archive record for the 'George E.O. Lilley fonds'. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads: [George E.O. Lilley fonds](#) > [Photographs](#) > [Accession 1980-140](#) > [Chickens](#). The record is organized into several sections:

- Title and statement of responsibility area:** Title proper: George E.O. Lilley fonds; Level of description: Fonds; Repository: Queen's University Archives.
- Dates of creation area:** Date(s): 1947-1999 (Creation); Creator: Lilley, George E.O.
- Physical description area:** Physical description: ca. 50 000 photographs and other material.
- Archival description area:** Name of creator: Lilley, George E.O. (1918-2003). Biographical history: George Edwin Osborne Lilley was a photographer born in Kingston in 1918. George served with the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II. Just prior to the end of the war and after the war, he was employed at the National Film Board of Canada where ...
- Scope and content:** Fonds consists of approximately 20,000 negatives documenting events and people in Kingston and district during the period from the late 1940's to the early 1960's. The fonds has very large sections devoted to Queen's University, Canadian Industries ...

On the right side, there is a sidebar with several sections:

- Related Genres:** Graphic material.
- Related People And Organizations:** Lilley, George E.O. (Creator).
- Clipboard:** Add.
- Explore:** Reports; Browse as list.
- Export:** Dublin Core 1.1 XML; EAD 2002 XML.

On this page you will find out more about the entire fonds, you can browse through all the items in the top white box, see all the locator numbers in the orange box, read about the person who made the fonds, and get access to some finding aids (easily scannable and searchable excel spreadsheets). This type of contextual information is important for understanding the documents you are working with.

Notes area

Immediate source of acquisition: Donated by George E.O. Lilley, 1979, 1989, 1992, 2001 and 2002.

Arrangement: In the summer of 1999, the whole of the George E.O. Lilley fonds to that point was rearranged chronologically and re-indexed while attempting to maintain the integrity of the original arrangement.

Language of material: English

Location of originals: V025.5, V025.6, V025.7, V025.8, V025.9, V025.10, V025.11, V118.25 SE, V163.29 SE, F3 D15.114, KAD 59

Restrictions on access: Open

Terms governing use, reproduction, and publication: As a result of degradation, negatives must be handled with cotton gloves or, in some cases, may not be available to the public. Copyright provisions apply, please consult an archivist.

Finding aids: <http://db-archives.library.queensu.ca/FindingAids/L/Lilley-George/Lilley-George-V025-7.xlsx>

Accruals: Further accruals are expected

Access points

Genre access points: Graphic material

Not all fonds have a finding aid but if you are looking at one that does, it is useful to open them as they give a detailed, and easy to navigate breakdown of the fonds on an Excel Spreadsheet, for example:

Not all archives offer finding aids in the same way. Nonetheless, there are almost always finding aids that archivists have curated so no matter the archive you are in keep your eyes open for these helpful documents.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Box	File #	Title	Date	Photos	Neg.
671	8	[87]	Large group of people.	[1941]	n/a	[67]
672	8	[88]	Large group of people.	[1941]	n/a	[68]
673	8	[89]	Unidentified woman & child.	[1941]	n/a	[69]
674	8	[70]	Group of children in a sack race.	[1941]	n/a	[70]
675	8	[71]	Unidentified group. (Perhaps at Lake Ontario Park.)	[1941]	n/a	[71]
676	8	[72]	Unidentified Band.	[1941]	n/a	[72]
677	8	[73]	Unidentified female in a race?	[1941]	n/a	[73]
678	8	[74]	Group of men in a tug of war.	[1941]	n/a	[74]
679	8	[75]	Two unidentified couples.	[1941]	n/a	[75]
680	8	[76]	Two unidentified couples.	[1941]	n/a	[76]
681	8	[77]	Unidentified couples.	[1941]	n/a	[77]
682	8	[78]	Unidentified couple.	[1941]	n/a	[78]
683	8	[79]	Unidentified couple.	[1941]	n/a	[79]
684	8	[80]	Unidentified couple cutting a wedding cake.	[1941]	n/a	[80]
685	8	[81]	Unidentified man.	[1941]	pn	[81]
686	8	[82.1]	Wedding photo.	[1941]	n/a	2 of [82.1]
687	8	[82.2]	Wedding photo.	[1941]	n/a	[82.2]
688	8	[82.3]	Wedding photo.	[1941]	n/a	[82.3]



Figure 11 – Original Caption: “Heart Experiments over the last five years on Dieter the dog at Queen's University have contravened humane society rules. But Dr. Donald Jennings says the 9-year-old animal is telling us a lot about old age” ([Toronto Star Photo Archive](#)).

PART 3: Additional Resources

At this stage you should feel ready to start your own project related to animal histories. You now have a sense as to some of the tensions regarding navigating archives and writing animal histories as well as some of the more practical details related to areas you could explore and how. This section is supplementary and is meant to provide some additional resources that will help you prepare for and carry out your own project.

3.1. Online Resources about Kingston and Canadian History

Below is a list of online resources related directly to Kingston. Several of them include useful material that can be accessed online and some of them explain what they provide if you visit them.

About Kingston History:

- Kingston Historical Society: <https://www.kingstonhistoricalsociety.ca/>
- Digital Kingston: <https://www.digitalkingston.ca/> (which also includes city directories from 1855-1923).
- Stones Kingston: <https://www.stoneskingston.ca/>
- The Archives of Ontario - <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/index.aspx>
- City of Kingston, Historical Maps - <https://www.cityofkingston.ca/explore/maps/historical>

Archives, collections, and libraries in Kingston:

- Canada's Penitentiary Museum - <https://www.penitentiarymuseum.ca/>
- Civic Artefact Collection - <https://www.kingstonsciviccollection.ca/>
- County of Lennox and Addington Archives - <https://www.lennox-addington.on.ca/museum-archives>
- Kingston Branch, The Ontario Genealogical Society - <https://kingston.ogs.on.ca/local-resources/local-archives-and-libraries/>
- Kingston Frontenac Library - <https://www.kfpl.ca/getting-started/local-history-and-genealogy>
- Kingston Museums - <https://www.kingstonmuseums.ca/>
- Marine Museum of the Great Lakes at Kingston - <https://www.marmuseum.ca/>
- Pump House Museum - <https://www.kingstonpumphouse.ca/>
- RMC Museum - <https://rmcmuseum.ca/>
- The Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Ontario - <https://www.ontario.anglican.ca/resources/archives>
- Queen's University Agnes Etherington Museum - <https://agnes.queensu.ca/>
- Queen's University Rare and Historical Map Collection - <https://library.queensu.ca/locations/print-collections/rare-and-historical-map-collection>
- Queen's University W.D. Jordan Rare Books & Special Collections - <https://library.queensu.ca/locations/wd-jordan-rare-books-special-collections>
- United Empire Loyalists Association, Kingston, and District Branch - <http://www.uelac.org/Kingston-Branch/>

About Canadian History:

- A list of 737 archives in Canada - http://www.archivescanada.ca/car/car_e.asp?l=e&a=alpha

- Archives Canada - <http://www.archivescanada.ca/>
- Canada's History - <https://www.canadashistory.ca/>
- Canadian Museum of History - <https://www.historymuseum.ca/>
- Library and Archives Canada - <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Pages/home.aspx>
- The Canadian Encyclopedia - <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en>

Other useful sources:

- Internet Archive - <https://archive.org/>
- The National Archives (UK) - <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>
- The National Archives (USA) - <https://www.archives.gov/research>

3.2. Online Resources about Animals

Below is a list of online resources that relate to animals. Many of them have a historical leaning but several of them are related to animal studies more broadly:

Online Animal Archives and Collections:

- Animalia, Animals in the Archives - <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/animalia/index.aspx>
- Archives of Zoological Studies - <https://www.heraldopenaccess.us/journals/archives-of-zoological-studies>
- Before Internet Cats: Feline Finds from the Archives of American Art - <https://www.aaa.si.edu/exhibitions/before-internet-cats>
- History: Animals - <https://www.history.com/tag/animals>
- Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry - <https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/017.html>
- The American Historical Association: The 'Animal Turn' in History - <https://www.historians.org/publications-and-directories/perspectives-on-history/november-2016/the-animal-turn-in-history>
- The Tom Regan Animal Rights Archive - <https://www.lib.ncsu.edu/specialcollections/find/animalrights.html>

Animal Research Groups and Networks:

- Animals and Society Institute - <https://www.animalsandsociety.org/has-links/>
- Animals in Philosophy, Politics, Law, and Ethics Research Group - <https://animalpolitics.queensu.ca/>
- Animal History Group - <https://animalhistorygroup.org/>
- Deakin Critical Animal Studies Network - <https://www.dcasn.com/2021>
- Human-Animal Research Network - <https://www.sydney.edu.au/arts/our-research/centres-institutes-and-groups/human-animal-research-network.html>
- Leeds Animal Studies Network - <https://ahc.leeds.ac.uk/english/dir-record/research-projects/640/leeds-animal-studies-network>

- Sheffield Animal Studies Research Centre - <https://sheffieldanimals.group.shef.ac.uk/>
- The British Animal Studies Network - <https://www.britishanimalstudiesnetwork.org.uk/>
- Winged Geographies - <https://www.wingedgeographies.co.uk/>

Animal Studies Podcasts:

- 11 Animal Scholarship Podcasts - <https://www.podchaser.com/lists/11-animal-scholarship-podcasts-107a99qAJW>
- Beyond Species Podcast - <https://beyond-species.simplecast.com/>
- Knowing Animals Podcast - <https://knowinganimals.libsyn.com/>
- The Animal Podcasting Network - <https://iroarpod.com/>
- The Animal Turn Podcast (which has a season dedicated to Animals and the Urban) - <https://www.theanimalturnpodcast.com/>

3.3. Reading Lists

Popular Media Articles:

- Animals and Humans: A brief history - <https://famous-trials.com/animalrights/2604-animals-and-humans-a-brief-history>
- Animal History: An Emerging Scholarly Trend - <https://daily.jstor.org/animals-in-the-archive/>
- Animal History: The Final Frontier? <https://www.oah.org/tah/issues/2015/november/animal-history-the-final-frontier/>
- Centering animals in archival research - <https://libraries.wm.edu/blog/post/centering-animals-archival-research>
- The ‘Animal Turn’ in History - <https://www.historians.org/publications-and-directories/perspectives-on-history/november-2016/the-animal-turn-in-history>
- What is Animal History and Why does it matter? <https://blog.degruyter.com/humans-and-animals-entangled-in-history/>

Academic Reading:

Urban Animal Histories

Atkins, P. ed., 2016. *Animal cities: Beastly urban histories*. Routledge.

Biehler, D.D., 2013. *Pests in the city: Flies, bedbugs, cockroaches, and rats*. University of Washington Press.

Benson, E., 2013. The urbanization of the eastern gray squirrel in the United States. *Journal of American History*, 100(3): 691-710.

Blaisdell, J.D. 1999. The rise of man's best friend: the popularity of dogs as companion animals in late eighteenth-century London as reflected by the Dog Tax of 1796. *Anthrozoos*, 12(2): 76-87

- Brantz, D., 2020. Animals in Urban-Environmental History. In *Concepts of Urban-Environmental History* (pp. 191-202). transcript-Verlag.
- Brinkley, C. and Vitiello, D., 2014. From farm to nuisance: Animal agriculture and the rise of planning regulation. *Journal of planning history*, 13(2): 113-135.
- Brown, F.L., 2017. *The city is more than human: An animal history of Seattle*. University of Washington Press.
- Dean, J., Ingram, D., and Sethna, C., (eds). *Animal Metropolis: Histories of Human-Animal Relations in Urban Canada*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press.
- Howell, P. and Kean, H., 2018. Writing in animals in history. In *The Routledge Companion to Animal-Human History* (pp. 3-27). Routledge.
- Kheraj, S., 2013. Living and working with domestic animals in nineteenth-century Toronto. In *Urban Explorations: Environmental Histories of the Toronto Region*, pp.120-140.
- Kheraj, S., 2015. Urban environments and the animal nuisance: domestic livestock regulation in nineteenth-century Canadian cities. *Urban History Review/Revue d'histoire urbaine*, 44(1-2), pp.37-55.
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- Mackintosh, P.G., 2018. 2. Farmlike City. In *Newspaper City* (pp. 63-94). University of Toronto Press.
- Marran, C.L., 2013. Animal Histories: Stranger in a Tokyo Canal. In (pp. 175-186). University of Hawaii Press.
- Palmer, C., 2003. Colonization, urbanization *Japan at Nature's Edge*, and animals. *Philosophy and Geography*, 6(1): 47-58.
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Figure 12 – BooHoo the Bear in Student Publication (Queen's University Archives)

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