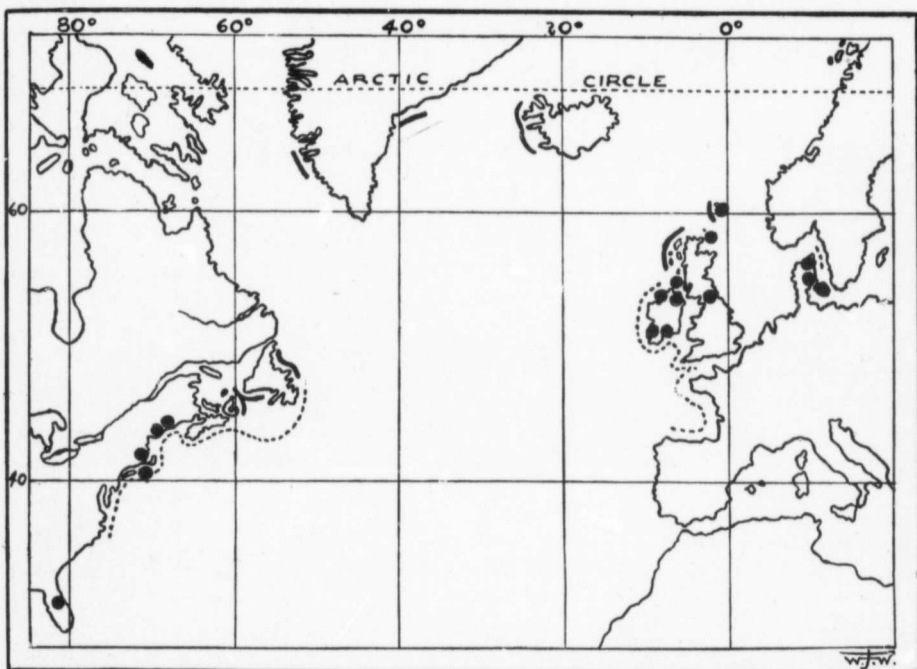


shell-heap on Cape Cod,⁴⁹ and, according to Putnam, bones were also taken from the shell-heaps of Marblehead and Plum Island.⁵⁰

Shell-heaps on Block Island, off the coast of Rhode Island, likewise yielded evidence of its presence.⁵¹

The most interesting discovery yet recorded, however, is that of two left humeri of this bird in a shell-heap at Ormond, Florida, in 1902, by W. S. Blatchley and C. H. Hitchcock, which indicates that this bird must have gone farther south than has been generally supposed, but it is very doubtful whether it was a permanent resident of Florida.⁵²

ground that the bones are probably those of birds taken during their migration southward.⁵³ Miss Hardy, on the other hand, maintains that the bones are those of summer residents and not migrants,⁵⁴ because she thinks she "can show the best of reasons for believing that nineteen-twentieths of all the clams and oysters represented by one shell-heap were taken and shelled during the summer months." Dr. Eaton, however, speaking of the Block Island shell-heaps, says, "there is no reason for supposing that they were deposited during the summer only, or even principally. On the contrary, the remains of many birds which visit our coast in the autumn



Summer Habitat of Great Auk —. Winter Range ----. Archaeological Evidence.

The discovery of the bones of the Great Auk in shell-heaps has given rise to the question whether or not the bird was a summer resident of the New England coast. This has been discussed by Lucas, Miss Hardy and others. Lucas takes the

and early spring rather indicate a permanent residence of the Indians there. Furthermore, the fact that all the auk bones found belonged to mature skeletons is opposed to the theory that these birds bred on the island.⁵⁵ Forbush, considering the archaeological and historical evidence, seems in the main to agree with Miss Hardy's conclusion and thinks "we have the best of evidence that the Great Auk was found in summer at the head of Buzzard

⁴⁹Second Annual Report of the Peabody Museum (Boston, 1869), p. 17.

⁵⁰The American Naturalist (Salem, Mass., 1870), Vol. III, p. 540; Note.

⁵¹Eaton, George F.: The Prehistoric Fauna of Block Island, as Indicated by its Ancient Shell-Heaps, The American Journal of Science (New Haven, Conn., 1898), Vol. VI, pp. 143 and 147-148.

⁵²Hay, Dr. O. P.: On the Finding of the Bones of the Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*) in Florida, The Auk, 1902, Vol. XIX, pp. 255-258.

⁵³Great Auk Notes, The Auk, 1888, Vol. V, p. 232.

⁵⁴Hardy, Fanny P., Testimony of Some Early Voyagers on the Great Auk, *ibid.*, p. 384.

⁵⁵Op. cit., p. 148.