

1785. Cartwright, George. Journal of Transactions and Events during a residence of nearly sixteen years on the Coast of Labrador.  
Vol. II, page 55. "The birds which the people bring from thence (Funk Island) they salt and eat in lieu of salted pork." \* \* \* The poor inhabitants of Fogo Island make voyages there to load with birds and eggs. When the water is smooth they make their shallop fast to the shore, lay their gang-boards from the gunwale of the boat to the rocks, and then drive as many penguins on board as she will hold, for the wings of these birds being remarkably short they cannot fly. But it has been customary of late years for several crews of men to live all summer on that island, for the sole purpose of killing birds for their feathers; the destruction which they have made is incredible. If a stop is not soon put to that practice, the whole breed will be diminished to almost nothing, particularly the penguins, for this is now the only island they have left to breed upon." This long quotation is given for the many interesting points it contains.
1822. Faber. Prodomus der isländischen Ornithologie, Kopenhagen. 1822.  
States that when visiting the Westman Islands in August, 1821, he was told that it had been twenty years since a Great Auk had been seen there.
- 1827-'38. Audubon, J. J. The Birds of America; from original drawings, London, 1827-'38. Plate 341. Ornithological Biography, vol. IV, p. 316.  
While Audubon never saw the bird alive, his figure is undoubtedly the best published. The Great Auk was a stout, thick-necked bird, built much on the plan of the Razorbill, yet nearly all plates represent it as a sort of cross between a Murre and a Loon, with a small head, slender neck, and unduly obese body. Audubon's figure was probably made from an English specimen, and his knowledge of the bird's habits and habitat was derived from hearsay.
1837. Blyth, E. On the Osteology of the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*) in comparison with that of Sphenisci.  
<P. Z. S., v. 837, pp. 122, 123.
1842. Bonnycastle, Richard. Newfoundland in 1842.  
Vol. I, page 232, says that "the large Auk or Penguin (*Alca impennis* L.) which not fifty years ago was a sure sea-mark on the edge of and inside the banks, has totally disappeared from the ruthless trade in its eggs and skin."
1854. Lloyd, L. The Great Auk (*Alca impennis*) still found in Iceland.  
<Edinb. New Philos. Journ., lvi, 1854, pp. 260-262.  
Extract from his Scandinavian Adventures, II, page 495.
- 1856-57. Steenstrup, J. Et Bidrag til Geirfuglens, *Alca impennis* Lin., Naturhistorie, og særligt til Kundskab om dens tidligere Udbredningskreds.  
<Vidensk. Meddel. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, for Aaret 1855, Nr. 3-7, 1856-'57, pp. 33-116, Kart og Tavle.  
In this paper nearly all the known facts in regard to the Great Auk were brought together for the first time. Stuvitz's visit to Funk Island is quoted at some length and evidence brought forward to show that the Great Auk was not a dweller within the Arctic circle. There are two German and one French translation of this important paper, the most available being the French version in Bull. Soc. Ornith. Suisse, II, 1<sup>e</sup> e. pte., 1868, pp. 5-70.
- 1859? Charlton, E. On the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).  
<Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, IV, 1859 (?), pp. 113 et seq. Reprinted in Zoologist, 1860, pp. 6883-6888.  
Largely a compilation. Interesting as stating that the dried bodies of Auk and Guillemots are used for fuel on the Westmann Islands.
1860. McClintock, F. J. The Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).  
<Zoologist, XVIII, 1860, 6981.  
Notes that the Great Auk has not been met with by any of the modern Arctic expeditions.