Bibliography


———. The Complete Works. 17 vols. New York: 1902. Until supplanted, the standard edition. A better edition has long been in preparation by Harvard University Press; three volumes have so far appeared, the poems (1969) and the tales and sketches (2 vols., 1978).


*Prax, Maria. The Romantic Agony. New York: 1956. A classic of literary scholarship, about the themes of literature throughout the Western world in Poe’s era.


Chapter 4: Mummy Powder, Mummy Blood

The book edited by Aidan and Eve Cockburn puts together in one volume everything one wants to know about mummies, from their history and geographical distribution about the world to laboratory analysis techniques. It is written for the scientist but may interest the ambitious layman with some medical background. The Brothwell and Sandison book, though a bit dated, is also useful, and also for specialists. Laymen will enjoy the book on bog mummies by Glob. My thanks to Dr. Michael Zimmerman for his suggestions and review of this chapter.

*Brothwell, Don, and Sandison, A. T., eds. Diseases in Antiquity. Springfield, Ill.: 1967. Although a bit dated, a must for people seriously interested in diseases in ancient peoples. It contains many landmark papers, including a good one on pseudopathology by biohistorian Calvin Wells. For specialists or those developing a technical interest.

Cockburn, Aidan. The Evolution and Eradication of Infectious Diseases. Baltimore: 1963. One of the important books of recent decades on the history of diseases.

*Cockburn, Aidan, and Cockburn, Eve, eds. Mummies, Disease, and
Bibliography

Ancient Cultures. Cambridge, England: 1980. The book lives up to its ambitious title; it is the comprehensive and indispensable compendium on the subject. Includes essays on mummies from Peru to Japan, on the mummies PUM II, Rom I, and Nakht, on dental health in ancient Egypt. Each chapter has its own bibliography. Deals with laboratory methods from blood-typing to electron microscopy.


Harris, H. A. Bone Growth in Health and Disease. London: 1933. The landmark work on “Harris lines.”


Harris, James, and Wente, Edward. An X-Ray Atlas of the Royal Mummies. Chicago: 1980. For specialists. A major work, from the research on which the popular book of Harris and Weeks (see above) developed.


Ruffer, Marc A. “Notes on the Presence of ‘Bilharzia Haematorial’ in Egyptian Mummies of the Twentieth Dynasty (1250–1000 B.C.).” In Brothwell and Sandison, eds., see above. A landmark paper.


Bibliography

Chapter 5: Dry Bones

More than any other chapter, this one draws on numerous scattered and specialized scientific papers, sometimes a half dozen bearing on one small point. I have listed many of those quoted directly or indirectly, some that are landmarks in the field. No work exists, to my knowledge, to introduce laymen to this fascinating field. I have drawn heavily on the invaluable Paleopathology Newsletter. The book of Brothwell and Sandison, though now somewhat dated, is still indispensable; the Cockburns’ book on mummies, cited for the previous chapter, is an equally valuable update. Steinbock’s book, for specialists, has exhaustive bibliographies.


Cockburn, Aidan; Duncan, Howard; and Riddle, Jeanne. “Arthritis, Ancient and Modern.” Henry Ford Hospital Medical Journal 27 (1979): 74–79.

Bibliography


Chapter 6: Biocataclysm

There are now several good books, from introductions for laymen to quite sophisticated and scholarly overviews, of the history of diseases and epidemics. Perhaps the best recent work is that of McNelis, Plagues and People, for the serious nonspecialist. Sigerist is dated but still interesting in places. Cartwright's is probably the best recent popular work. Rosebury's book on venereal infections is excellent, as is Gottfried's on the plague. My thanks to Professor Stanley Weinstein for the term biocataclysm.


*Steinbock, R. Ted. Paleopathological Diagnosis and Interpretation.