

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

AFP via Getty Images, A. (1904). Picture dated 1904 shows Marie Curie holding her daughter IrFne as... Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/picture-dated-1904-shows-marie-curie-holding-her-daughter-news-photo/51417735?adppopup=true>

Primary Source. This picture shows Marie and Pierre Curie in the garden in 1904, holding their first daughter Irene. Marie never seems to smile or be happy in pictures of her.

American Institute of Physics, A. (Ed.). (2000). Marie Curie and the Science of Radioactivity. Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://history.aip.org/exhibits/curie/scandal1.htm>

Primary Source picture from a secondary source. This section shows the famous picture of Marie Curie surrounded by an incredible array of male, world renowned scientists at the Solvay Conferences in Belgium in 1911. This was close to the time Marie was awarded her second Nobel Prize. Of note are Paul Langevin and her new friend Albert Einstein.

Archive, H. (1910). Polish born French physicist Marie Curie in her laboratory. Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/polish-born-french-physicist-marie-curie-in-her-laboratory-news-photo/2635894?adppopup=true>

Primary source. This is a famous picture of Marie Curie in her laboratory wearing her signature long, black dress.

Austin, Peter, Ph.D. Historian, Author [Online interview]. (2021, January).

Primary source. I was fortunate to be able to interview Dr. Peter Austin, an Historian and Author and former History Professor at St. Edwards University in Austin, Texas. He was able to provide insight into how communication helps us understand the subtleties of history especially in the case of Marie Curie's life.

Becquerel, Henri. "Browse Lots." BECQUEREL, Antoine-Henri (1852-1908). , 2008. <https://www.christies.com/lot/lot-becquerel-antoine-henri-1852-1908-autograph-manuscript-signed-of-5138522/#>.

Primary source. This picture is of some of Henri Becquerel's notes including where he marked out and rewrote sections. It gave me insight into some of his thinking and struggle.

Curie, M. (1910). Marie Curie Letter to Les Temps. Retrieved November 20, 2020, from <https://historical.ha.com/itm/autographs/inventors/marie-curie-autograph-letter-signed/a/6054-34276.s>

Primary source. This is the letter Marie Curie wrote to the newspaper Les Temps after they erroneously quoted her. It demonstrates how frustrated she became with inaccurate communication about her.

Curie, Marie. A La Faculté des Sciences de Paris, June 1903, 1–169.

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/t2e4d92a/items?canvas=170&langCode=fre&sierraId=b21175299&source=viewer%2Fpaginator>.

Primary source. This is a copy of Marie Curie's doctoral thesis. The professors who reviewed it said it was "the greatest contribution to science ever written."

Dorset Life, Editors. "Dorset Life." Dorset Life Like a beast at bay Marie Curie's secret stay in Highcliffe Comments, December 2012. Retrieved 2020 from <https://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2012/12/like-a-beast-at-bay/>

Primary source. I used this to build background information for the stress Marie found herself under during her life.

Einstein, A. (1935). Volume 8: The Berlin Years: Correspondence, 1914-1918 (English translation supplement) page 6. Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://einsteinpapers.press.princeton.edu/vol8-trans/34>

Primary source. This is the letter that Albert Einstein wrote to Marie Curie after the press said bad things about her because of the Langevin affair. This communication really helped Marie to pull out of a deep depression and continue her life-changing work.

Facts. NobelPrize.org. Nobel Media AB 2021. Thu. 28 Jan 2021.

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/chemistry/1911/marie-curie/facts/>

Primary source. I used this contemplative picture of her on the website. She still isn't smiling!

Harlingue, A. (1910). French physicists Paul Langevin and Marie Curie stand in front of a... Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/french-physicists-paul-langevin-and-marie-curie-stand-in-news-photo/71423855>

Primary source. This picture is intriguing because it highlights the place of women during the time of Marie Curie. She wanted to be seen as an equal to her male counterparts, but society was not necessarily ready for that.

Humanities, National Endowment for the. "New-York Tribune. [Volume] (New York [N.Y.]) 1866-1924, March 06, 1921, Page 11, Image 73." News about Chronicling America RSS. New York Tribune. Accessed January 29, 2021.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1921-03-06/ed-1/seq->

73/#date1=1867&index=2&date2=1934&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&words=Curie+CURIE+Marie+Mary&proxdistance=5&state=&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=&phrasertext=&andtext=marie+curie&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1.

Primary source. This newspaper article points out how poor Marie Curie was and that she allowed others to get rich from her discoveries. She only ever wanted more radium so she could continue her scientific research.

Humanities, National Endowment for the. "The Morgan County Press. (Wartburg, Tenn.) 1916-1926, August 19, 1921, Image 2." News about Chronicling America RSS. Press Pub. Co. Accessed January 29, 2021.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn99065839/1921-08-19/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=1867&index=14&date2=1934&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&words=Curie+Marie&proxdistance=5&state=&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=&phrasertext=&andtext=marie+curie&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=6>.

Primary source. This newspaper article demonstrates how difficult it was to extract radium from the mines and why it was so expensive and hard to come by. Marie spent a lot of time merely getting enough radium to work with.

Jacqueline Johnson Lambiase, Ph.D. Professor and Department Chair, Bob Schieffer College of Communication, TCU [Online interview]. (2020, December).

Primary source. I was lucky enough to interview the Department Chair of the Bob Schieffer College of Communication at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, Texas. She provided insight into bias and the effects of communication on the understanding of Marie Curie's life.

Kellog, C., & Kellog, V. (Translated) (1923). Marie Curie, Pierre Curie with Autobiographical Notes. New York, NY: Macmillan.

Primary Source. These autobiographical notes from Marie Curie give us insight into what and how she thought. This communication is a key to understanding her in context.

Marie Curie – Documentary. NobelPrize.org. Nobel Media AB 2021. Thu. 28 Jan 2021. <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/1903/marie-curie/documentary/>

Primary source. This is video footage of Marie Curie's visit to America in 1921. It shows her receiving her 1g of radium during her visit with President Harding. Marie forced herself to attend many events during her visit to ensure she received the radium so she could continue her work in Paris.

Materese, Robin. "Other NIST Connections to the Nobel Prize." NIST, January 17, 2020. <https://www.nist.gov/nist-and-nobel/other-nist-connections-nobel-prize>.

Primary source. This picture shows Marie Curie's radium standards which are used as reference points for chemical and physics experiments. They remain safely stored under several lead bricks.

Meloney, William B. "The Delineator. V.98 (1921)." HathiTrust. The Butterick Publishing Co. Accessed January 29, 2021.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.31951000728032z&view=1up&seq=215>.

Primary source. This is the critically important article written by the journalist who convinced Marie Curie to come to the United States in 1921. She wrote the story in a very particular way to ensure she could raise enough money from wealthy American women to purchase one gram of radium to give to Marie Curie.

Presse, A. (1902). Polish-born chemist Marie Curie posing with her French husband and... Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/polish-born-chemist-marie-curie-posing-with-her-french-news-photo/3207380?adppopup=true>

Primary source. I used this portrait of the young Curie couple on the website.

Salter, C. (2019). 100 letters that changed the world. New York, NY: Universe Publishing.

Primary source (the letter itself, the book is a secondary source.) This is the book that initially stirred my curiosity in Marie Curie and the way that communication influenced her life and potentially shaped the course of history. It all started with a seemingly innocuous note from Marie to Pierre in the summer of 1894 to which Pierre responded with a letter that convinced Marie to return to Paris and eventually marry him. Their work together then changed the world.

The New York herald. [volume] (New York, N.Y.), 13 March 1921. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045774/1921-03-13/ed-1/seq-84/>

Primary source. This newspaper article describes Marie's visit to America in 1921 to receive her one gram of radium.

The Nome Nugget. (Nome, Alaska) 1919-1934, July 05, 1934, Page TWO, Image 2. Accessed January 29, 2021. [https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062013/1934-07-05/ed-1/seq-](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062013/1934-07-05/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=1789&index=5&date2=1963&words=Curie+Marie&searchType=basic&sequence=0&sort=relevance&state=&rows=20&proxtext=marie+curie&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1)

[2/#date1=1789&index=5&date2=1963&words=Curie+Marie&searchType=basic&sequence=0&sort=relevance&state=&rows=20&proxtext=marie+curie&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062013/1934-07-05/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=1789&index=5&date2=1963&words=Curie+Marie&searchType=basic&sequence=0&sort=relevance&state=&rows=20&proxtext=marie+curie&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1).

Primary source. This article shares the death of Marie Curie with the world in 1934. She was only 66 and died of aplastic anemia, a cancer related to her exposure to radiation.

The Richmond palladium and sun-telegram. [volume] (Richmond, Ind.), 17 May 1921. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86058226/1921-05-17/ed-1/seq-3/>

Primary Source. This article shows Marie Curie as a mothering type.

The Washington herald. [volume] (Washington, D.C.), 07 Nov. 1914. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045433/1914-11-07/ed-1/seq-6/>

Primary Source. This article allows us to see the significance of the letter Pierre wrote to her asking her to come back to Paris. It wonders if the same progress would have been made if Pierre and Marie hadn't met and did not work together.

Secondary Sources:

Badash, L.. "Henri Becquerel." Encyclopedia Britannica, December 11, 2020. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Henri-Becquerel>.

Secondary source. I used this source as background information on Henri Becquerel who shared the Nobel Prize for physics with Marie and Pierre Curie in 1903.

Barbara Tasch, Business Insider. "Marie Curie's Belongings Will Be Radioactive For Another 1,500 Years." ScienceAlert, August 31, 2015. <https://www.sciencealert.com/these-personal-effects-of-marie-curie-will-be-radioactive-for-another-1-500-years>.

Secondary source. This source shows pictures of Marie Curie's laboratory notebooks which will remain radioactive for another 1,500 years and have to be handled with care.

Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Marie Curie Timeline." Encyclopedia Britannica, September 30, 2020. <https://www.britannica.com/summary/Marie-Curie-Timeline>.

Secondary source. I used this timeline to put Marie Curie's life in perspective and context of the things that were happening in the rest of the world while she concentrated on science in her laboratory.

Clark, E. (2020, July 22). Radioactive. Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://www.pluggedin.com/movie-reviews/radioactive-2020/>.

Secondary source. I quoted this review of the movie Radioactive.

Curie, E., Sheean, V., & Sloan, S. (2017). Madame Curie: A biography. New York, NY: ISHI Press International.

Secondary source. This is the biography of Marie Curie written by her daughter Eve. It's a great story but notably leaves out the affair with Paul Langevin.

Curie, Marie. "Marie Curie Radioactive Lab Notebook." Marie Curie Lab Notes, 1900, 1–168.

Secondary source. I used this book to research more about her radioactive laboratory notebooks.

Dempsey, John Mark. "'Radioactive' Tells The Story Of Pioneering Scientist Marie Curie." 88.9 KETR, July 31, 2020. <https://www.ketr.org/post/radioactive-tells-story-pioneering-scientist-marie-curie>.

Secondary source. I used this poster of the film Radioactive on the website.

Goldsmith, B. (2005). Obsessive Genius The Inner World of Marie Curie. New York, NY: W.W. Norton and Company.

Secondary source. This is one of the many biographies written about Marie Curie. Like all biographies it takes a particular perspective of her life's work.

Jardins, Julie. "Madame Curie's Passion." Smithsonian.com. Smithsonian Institution, October 1, 2011. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/madame-curies-passion-74183598/>.

Secondary source. This article from the Smithsonian Magazine gave me lots to think about. It describes the communication and how different approaches and bias create different impressions of who Marie Curie was and the influence she had on history. I quoted this article several times on my web page.

Krulwich, Robert. "Don't Come to Stockholm! Madame Curie's Nobel Scandal." NPR. NPR, December 14, 2010. <https://www.npr.org/sections/krulwich/2010/12/14/132031977/don-t-come-to-stockholm-madame-curie-s-nobel-scandal>.

Secondary source. This article describes the stress and scandal surrounding the Langevin affair and Marie Curie's second Nobel Prize. This time had a profound effect on Marie and plunged her into a deep depression. The communication of her friend, Albert Einstein is one of the things that helped her continue her work.

LeRoy, M. (Director). (1943). Madame Curie [Video file]. Retrieved 2020, from <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0036126/>

Secondary source. This is the first film that was produced depicting the life of Marie and Pierre Curie. It showcases her as a devoted mother and wife. I suspect Marie would have hated it.

Marie Curie. In Gale Middle School Online Collection. Farmington Hills, MI: Gale, 2019. Gale In Context: Middle School (accessed January 31, 2021).

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/TSFRRRA808177696/MSIC?u=j105904042&sid=MSIC&xid=9b55ed9e>.

Secondary source. I used this source early in my research to build the context of Marie Curie's life.

Mullner, Ross. Deadly Glow: The Radium Dial Worker Tragedy. United States, American Public Health Association, 1999.

Secondary source. This book describes the tragedy surrounding the mostly female workers who decorated the dials of watches using radium paint. They licked the paint brushes to keep the points sharp not knowing that the radium in the paint would make them sick and kill many.

Noëlle, M. (Director). (2016). Marie Curie: The Courage of Knowledge [Motion picture]. United States: IMDb.

Secondary source. This is one of the four films made about Marie Curie's life.

Ogilvie, M. B. (2011). Marie Curie: A biography. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books.

Secondary source. This is one of the many biographies of Marie Curie's life.

Ott, T. (2020, July 27). Albert Einstein Once Wrote Marie Curie a Letter Advising Her to Ignore the Critics. Retrieved February 02, 2021, from <https://www.biography.com/news/albert-einstein-letter-to-marie-curie>
Secondary source. Although this talks about the letter Albert Einstein wrote to Marie Curie, I used this source for his quote about her life which he spoke at the memorial service for her in 1935.

Pasachoff, Naomi. "Marie Curie and the Science of Radioactivity." Marie Curie - Scandal and Recovery (1910-1913), 2000. <https://history.aip.org/exhibits/curie/scandal1.htm>.
Secondary source. I used this source to help describe the Langevin affair and fallout of the press and others surrounding this event and her 1911 Nobel Prize.

Pinoteau, C. (Director). (1997). Les Palmes de M. Schutz [Motion picture]. France: IMDb.
Secondary source. This is a humorous play about the life of Marie Curie. It demonstrates a completely different way of communicating her life and contributions to science.

Quinn, S. (1996). Marie Curie: A life. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
Secondary source. This is another of the many biographies written about Marie Curie's life.

Redniss, L. (2015). Radioactive: Marie & Pierre Curie, a tale of love & fallout. London, UK: Dey Street Books, an imprint of HarperCollins.
Secondary source. This is another of the many biographies written about Marie Curie's life. Lauren uses art and illustration to depict the events of Marie's life and focuses on her personal relationships.

Rivers, C. (Ed.). (2018). Marie Curie: The Life and Legacy of the Legendary Scientist Who Became the First Woman to Win a Nobel Prize. Online, NY: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.
Secondary source. This is another of the many biographies written about Marie Curie's life.

Roysam, Varsha. "Marie Curie – How One Woman Changed the Course of Science." YourStory.com, November 7, 2016. <https://yourstory.com/2016/11/remembering-madame-marie-curie>.
Secondary source. I used this quote from Marie Curie on my website.

Satrapi, M. (Director). (2019). Radioactive [Video file]. United States: Studiocanal. Retrieved 2019, from <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt6017756/>
Secondary source. This is the latest film describing Marie Curie's life.

Simcox, Lindsey. "The Radioactive Legacy of Marie Curie." BIR Blog, September 2, 2015. <https://blog.bir.org.uk/2015/09/02/the-radioactive-legacy-of-marie-curie/>.

Secondary source. This article describes the radioactive notebooks Marie used to record her discoveries and laboratory work. They have to be carefully handled, but have provided much information to scientists about the work she did.

Szczepankiewicz, J. (2017, January 17). Those infamous border changes: A crash course in Polish history. Retrieved February 03, 2021, from <https://fromshepherdsandshoemakers.com/2017/01/15/those-infamous-border-changes-a-crash-course-in-polish-history/>

Secondary Source. This map gives insight into the Poland of Marie Curie's time.

Timeline of Curie's Life. Khan Academy. Khan Academy, 2001.

https://cdn.kastatic.org/KA-share/BigHistory/KU3.2.4_Timeline_Curie.png.

Secondary source. I used this timeline on my webpage because of the great job it does of putting Marie's life and events in the context of history.

Zilberman, A. (2017, July 13). 'Marie Curie: The Courage of Knowledge' loses track of its complex, contradictory subject. Retrieved February 02, 2021, from https://www.washingtonpost.com/goingoutguide/movies/marie-curie-the-courage-of-knowledge-loses-track-of-its-complex-contradictory-subject/2017/07/13/ad1ae294-6658-11e7-8eb5-cbccc2e7bfbf_story.html

Secondary source. This is a review of one of the films about Marie Curie's life. I used this source as a quote on my webpage.