The Women of Bletchley Park: Decrypting Gender Equality
Annotated Bibliography

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Junior Division
Group Website
Source Count: 106

Primary Sources

Books

Luke, Doreen. *Our Road to Bletchley Park*. Cleobury Mortimer, M &Amp; M Baldwin, 2003.

    This personal memoir helped us understand which women worked in which departments at Bletchley Park and get an inside, at-the-time perspective on the gender and social skews associated with the different tasks. Direct quotes from this source are not on our website, but this was a key source that we used to develop our analysis. This is a primary source because it was written by a person who worked at Bletchley Park.

Watkin, Gwen. *Cracking the Luftwaffe Codes: The Secrets of Bletchley Park*. Greenhill Books, 2006.

    This memoir helped us understand how the secrecy that was core to the operations at Bletchley Park stretched to include secrecy between departments and ranks and how not everyone was aware that machine ciphers even existed. We also used it to find out who worked in which department at which time; this information was included on our *Context* page. It is a primary source because it is a memoir written by a person who worked at Bletchley Park.

Webb, Charlotte. *Secret Postings: Bletchley Park to the Pentagon*. BookTower Publishing, 2011.

    This memoir helped us understand how an insider at Bletchley Park felt about their situation and how the skills developed and nurtured at Bletchley were applicable to other places. A quote from this source was used on the *A Legacy of Inspiration* page, under the

section on how Bletchley Park prepared women for the future. This is a primary source

because is was written by somebody who worked at Bletchley Park.

Welchman, Gordon. *The Hut Six Story: Breaking the Enigma Codes*. McGraw-Hill Publishing,

1982.

This memoir helped us understand how recruitment was done at Bletchley Park during

its early days and what kind of an effect that had on the "working environment" there

among other things. Specific parts of this book helped us develop our understanding on

how some women faced opposition from some male codebreakers at Bletchley Park (our

A Silent Stand page.) This is a primary source because it was written by somebody who

worked at Bletchley Park.

Government Publications

De Grey, Nigel. *Summary of SIGINT operations 1939-1945. The National Archives in Kew, TNA*

HW 14/145, Aug 1949,

discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C6149386. Accessed 21 Jan 2017.

This formal summary of SIGnal INTelligence operations helped us understand how

women at Bletchley Park sometimes faced opposition from their male counterparts. We

used this source on our *A Silent Stand* page, in the section on opposition at Bletchley Park

because we were trying to show that some leading male codebreakers there had a

misogynistic streak. This is a primary source because it was created by somebody who

worked at Bletchley Park, during the time of Bletchley Park.

United Kingdom, Parliament of the United Kingdom. *Official Secrets Acts 1911-1939*.

Legislation.gov.uk, 1939.

This collection of the Official Secret Acts 1911 to 1939 helped us understand how everyone at Bletchley Park was forced from talking of their time there, both during WWII and after. We used this source on our *A Silent Stand* page under the section on the Official Secrets Act to illustrate more of the difficulties people, especially women, would face because of their inability to talk about their wartime deeds. This is a primary source because it was created by the British Parliament during wartime to contain the British government's secrets at the time.

Images

Amundson, Claire. "Mavis Lever." *The Women Codebreakers of Bletchley Park,* Girl Museum,

17 Dec 2016,

www.girlmuseum.org/the-women-codebreakers-of-bletchley-park/#comment-536.

Accessed 29 March 2017.

This photograph of Mavis Lever helped us show what she looked like at the time of her arrival at Bletchley Park. We used this picture on our *Interactive Timeline* to mark her joining Bletchley Park. This is a primary source because it is a picture of somebody that worked at Bletchley Park.

"Bailing Hay." *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016.

quest.eb.com/search/115_2734501/1/115_2734501/cite. Accessed 26 Dec 2016.

This image helped us understand what the daily life of women in the Women's Land Army was like. We used this image on our *Context* page to illustrate how the only ways that women could be involved in the war effort in Britain before Bletchley Park were

through manual labor. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of the

Women's Land Army at work.

"Bletchley Park Reunion." *Bletchley Park*, Bletchley Park Trust, 6 Sept 2015.

www.bletchleypark.org.uk/calendar/d.rhtm/901264-Annual-Veterans-Reunion.html.

Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This photo showed us what many veterans looked like roughly 70 years after their

heroic actions, and how proud they were to have worked at Bletchley Park. We used this

on our website on the *Context* page to show what the veterans look like today. This is a

primary source because it is a photograph of people who worked at Bletchley Park, at

Bletchley Park.

Chivers, Tom. "Bletchley Park Recruitment Crossword." *The Telegraph*, 10 Oct 2014,

www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-two/11151478/Could-you-have-been-a-

codebreaker-at-Bletchley-Park.html. Accessed 11 Jan 2016.

This crossword helped us understand one of the more eccentric ways that people were

recruited to Bletchley Park: a crossword competition. We feature this crossword on our

recruitment page to showcase one of the ways in which recruitment was gone about. This

is a primary source because it is the recruitment crossword used at Bletchley Park.

"Colossus Codebreaking Computer in Action." *Wikimedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 8 Jan 2006,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Colossus.jpg. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This image helped us understand how the female Colossus operators did their jobs, as

well as what the machine actually looked like. We used this image in the *Winning the*

War page of our website to show how women would operate these machines. This is a

primary source because it is a picture of people and a machine at Bletchley Park.

Crowley, Andrew. "Mavis Batey in Wartime." *Mavis Batey's Obituary,* The Telegraph, 13 Nov

2013,

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/military-obituaries/special-forces-

obituaries/10447712/Mavis-Batey-obituary.html. Accessed on 22 Jan 2017.

This image helped us understand what Mavis Batey looked like during the time that

she worked at Bletchley Park. We used this on the *Golden Geese* page where we featured

Mavis Batey. This is a primary source because it is an image of somebody that worked at

Bletchley Park.

Crypto, Matt. "Lorenz Machine on display at Bletchley Park." *Wikimedia,* Wikimedia

Foundation, 15 July 2005,

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4d/Lorenz-SZ42-2.jpg. Accessed 11 Jan

2017.

This image of the Lorenz machine, helped us understand what the Lorenz machine

looked like, and what a monumental problem it was to tackle. We featured it on our

Winning the War page to show what the machine looked like. This is a primary source

because it is a picture of a machine that was decrypted by Bletchley Park.

"Dillwyn 'Dilly' Knox." *Talks About Bletchley Park*, John Davis, 1 Dec 2016,

www.bletchleyparktalk.co.uk/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2017.

This image helped us understand what Dillwyn Knox must had looked like to all of

the young women that worked with him. We featured this photograph on our *Bletchley

Beginnings* page next to several quotes from him. This is a primary source because it is a

photograph of somebody that worked at Bletchley Park.

Draco2008. "Bletchley Park." *Wikimedia,* Wikimedia Foundation, 20 July 2005,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bletchley_Park_-_Draco2008.jpg. Accessed 11 Jan

2017.

This image gave us and understanding of what the Bletchley Park mansion looks like

today. We used this on our website on the *Context* page in order to provide some context

as to what Bletchley Park was. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of

Bletchley Park's main mansion.

"German U-Boat." *Britannica ImageQuest,* Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016,

quest.eb.com/search/german-u-boat/1/115_2724518/German-U-boat. Accessed 24 Jan

2017.

This image helped us understand what a German U-Boat would have looked like

during battles on the Atlantic. We used this image on our *Winning the War* page, in our

discussion on the importance of tracking and locating U-Boats. This is a primary source

because it is a photograph of a U-Boat from the time of Bletchley Park.

Howard, Kerry. "Margaret Rock." *Dear Codebreakers,* Bletchley Park Research,

www.bletchleyparkresearch.co.uk/tag/enigma/. Accessed 29 March 2017.

This image of Margaret Rock helped us explain to the visitors of our site what she

looked like. It marks her arrival at Bletchley Park on our *Interactive Timeline*.

Jeanot. "Arthur Scherbius 1928 Enigma Patent." *Wikimedia,* Wikimedia Foundation, 26 Sept

2005,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scherbius-1928-patent.png. Accessed 29 March 2017.

This image of Arthur Scherbius's Enigma patente helped us understand the very

technical nature of the challenge that the people of Bletchley Park had to overcome. We

used in on our *Interactive Timeline* page to show what it was that Arthur Scherbius

invented in 1918. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of his original

patent.

"Land Army At Work."*Britannica ImageQuest,* Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016,

quest.eb.com/search/115_2736398/1/115_2736398/cite. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This image helped us understand what the daily life of women in the Women's Land

Army was like. We used this image on our *Context* page to illustrate how the only ways

that women could be involved in the war effort in Britain before Bletchley Park were

through manual labor. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of the

Women's Land Army at work.

"Land Army Harvesting."*Britannica ImageQuest,* Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016,

quest.eb.com/search/115_2729701/1/115_2729701/cite. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This image helped us understand what the daily life of women in the Women's Land

Army was like, just as several previous images have. We used this image on our *Context*

page to illustrate how the only ways that women could be involved in the war effort in

Britain before Bletchley Park were through manual labor. This is a primary source

because it is a photograph of the Women's Land Army at work.

"Land Girls." *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016,

quest.eb.com/search/115_2725303/1/115_2725303/cite. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This image helped us understand what the daily life of women in the Women's Land

Army was like, just like several previously-cited images. We used this image on our

Context page to illustrate how the only ways that women could be involved in the war

effort in Britain before Bletchley Park were through manual labor. This is a primary

source because it is a photograph of the Women's Land Army at work.

Manske, Magnus. "Bletchley Park." *Wikimedia,* Wikimedia Foundation, 21 Oct 2005,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bletchley_Park_IMG_3625.JPG. Accessed 11 Jan

2017.

This image helped us understand what the mansion of Bletchley Park looks like, and

what a both hideous and imposing figure it must have been to the new recruits coming the

Bletchley for the first time. We used it on our *Bletchley Beginnings* page to show what

the first impressions of recruits were of. This is a primary source because it is a picture of

Bletchley Park.

Manske, Magnus. "Four Rotor German Naval Enigma on Display at Bletchley Park." *Wikimedia,*

Wikimedia Foundation, 21 Oct 2005,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bletchley_Park_Naval_Enigma_IMG_3604.JPG.

Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This image demonstrated to us what a 4-rotor naval Enigma looked like. We used it on

our website's *Context* page to provide a basic visual understanding of what a naval

enigma was. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of a machine that

Bletchley Park decrypted.

"Mavis Batey with the Abwehr Enigma in 2004." *Mavis Batey's Obituary*, The Telegraph, 13

Nov 2013,

la-loupe.over-blog.net/article-mavis-batey-obituary-121141903.html. Accessed 11 Jan

2017.

This obituary of codebreaker Mavis Batey provided us with a picture of her and the

Abwehr Enigma in 2004. We used this on the *Bletchley Beginnings* page of our website

underneath an audio interview with her and Michael Smith, where she answered

questions about her recruitment. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of

somebody that worked at Bletchley Park.

PA. "Jean Valentine holding a Bombe drum." *Bletchley Park Falling into Ruin*, The Telegraph,

24 July 2008,

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2452896/Bletchley-Park-falling-into-ruin.html. Accessed 11

Jan 2017.

This image helped us understand what the Bombe replica looked like, as well as its

internal brushes. We featured this photograph on our *Bletchley Beginnings* page along

with a video of Jean Valentine explaining how the Bombe worked to show what she

looked like, and the relative size of the drums. This is a primary source because it is a

photograph of somebody who worked at Bletchley Park.

Rossographer. "Sign outside the entrance to the Royal Naval Reserve on Queen's Island in

Belfast." *HMS Caroline*, Geograph, 2009,

www.geograph.org.uk/reuse.php?id=2293320. Accessed 29 March 2017.

This sign showed how the Official Secrets Act 1911-1939 affected the areas that it

kept secret. While this sign was found on a ship, identical signs hung around Bletchley

Park. This is a primary source because it says what one of the signs at Bletchley Park said

regarding security and the Official Secrets Act; it is on our *Interactive Timeline*.

Simkin, John. "Hugh Sinclair." *Hugh Sinclair*, Spartacus Educational Publisher Ltd., Sept 1997,

spartacus-educational.com/SSsinclairH2.jpg. Accessed 29 March 2017.

This image of Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair helped us convey in a visual manner the

enormous significance that Sinclair's purchasing of Bletchley Park had. This image is on

our *Interactive Timeline*, and represents when Bletchley Park was purchased. This is a

primary source because it is a photograph of the man that purchased that land that would

become Bletchley Park.

Simkin, John. "Margaret Rock." *Margaret Rock,* Spartacus Educational Publishers Ltd., Nov

2014,

spartacus-educational.com/Margaret_Rock.htm. Accessed 22 Jan 2017.

This source helped us gain a general understanding of Margaret Rock, as well as

aiding our decision in featuring her on our website. We use an image from the article on

our *Golden Geese* page, in the section on Margaret Rock, which is a primary source

because it is a photo of somebody that worked at Bletchley Park. The rest of this source,

however, is a secondary source because it was created using primary sources by

somebody who didn't work at Bletchley Park.

Thompson, Mary. "Deirdre & Statue." Bletchley Park Trust Archive, 1942. Accessed 13 May

2017.

This unpublished photograph taken by Mary Thompson of her friend Deirdre and a

statue showed how whilst keeping immensely stressful jobs, the Bletchley Women still

had very strong friendships. It is featured in the slideshow on our *Golden Geese* page.

This is a primary source because it was taken at Bletchley Park in its time of operation.

Thompson, Mary. "Mary & Colleagues." Bletchley Park Trust Archive, Jan 1942. Accessed 13

May 2017.

This unpublished photograph taken by Bletchley Park veteran Mary Thompson helped

us understand how strong the bonds were that the women that worked at Bletchly formed.

It is featured in the slideshow on the *Golden Geese* page. This is a primary source because it was taken at Bletchley Park during its time of operation.

Thompson, Mary. "Morencambe." Bletchley Park Trust Archive, Jan 1942. Accessed 13 May 2017.

This unpublished photograph taken by Mary Thompson helped us gain a perspective on what she looked like at the time. It is in the slideshow on the *Golden Geese* page. This is a primary source because it was taken at Bletchley Park during its time of operation.

Thompson, Mary. "The Transport Deidre Ida." Bletchley Park Trust Archive, 1942. Accessed 13 May 2017.

This unpublished photograph taken by Mary Thompson shed more light on how the women that worked at Bletchley dealt with the stress of the times. It is in the slideshow on the *Golden Geese* page. This is a primary source because it was taken at Bletchley Park during its time of operation.

Thompson, Mary. "Wrest Park (Rachel, Muriel, Yreda, Joan)." Bletchley Park Trust Archive, 1942. Accessed 13 May 2017.

This unpublished photograph taken by Mary Thompson of her friends at Bletchley Park again demonstrated the strength that sustained these women that grew out of their bonds of friendship. It is featured in the slideshow on the *Golden Geese* page. This is a primary source because it was taken at Bletchley Park during its time of operation.

UK Government. "For a healthy, happy job join the Women's Land Army." *Wikimedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 1940, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:For_a_healthy,_happy_job_join_the_Women%27s_L

and_Army.jpg. Accessed 29 March 2017.

> This poster helped us show how women were recruited to the Women's Land Army around the time of the 1940s. It marks the beginning of the WLA on our *Interactive Timeline.* This is a primary source because it is a work of art dating from the 1940s.

Vianello, Lauren. "Joan Clarke." *Joan Clarke, the cryptanalyst war-heroine, and the women of Bletchley Park (you've never heard of),* Medium.com, 2013, medium.com/@LauraVianello/joan-clarke-the-cryptanalyst-war-heroine-and-the-women-of-bletchley-park-you-never-heard-of-2dec97ed6752. Accessed 29 March 2017.

> This image of Joan Clarke helped us share what she looked like during the 1940s. We used it to mark her arrival at Bletchley Park on our *Interactive Timeline*. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of a woman what worked at Bletchley Park.

"War declared by Britain and France." *Wikimedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 1939, en.rightpedia.info/w/File:War_declared_by_Britain_and_France.jpg. Accessed 15 May 2017.

> This picture of a headline reading 'War declared by Britain and France' helped us understand exactly how Britain entered WWII. This photograph is featured on our *Interactive Timeline*. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of a headline from the time of Bletchley Park.

Webb, Charlotte. "S/Sgt Betty Vine-Stevens, Washington DC, May 1945." *Bletchley Park Roll of Honour,* 2011, rollofhonour.bletchleypark.org.uk/search/record-detail/9337/. Accessed 24 Jan 2017.

> This image of Betty Webb helped us understand what Betty Webb looked like at the time that she was transitioning from working at Bletchley Park to working at the

Pentagon. We featured this image on our *Golden Geese* page, under the section on Betty

Webb. This is a primary source because it is a photograph of somebody that worked at

Bletchley Park.

"Women's Land Army lifting a crop, 1940. Among the many skills these young women, often

 city girls, was tractor driving. World War II." *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia

 Britannica, 25 May 2016,

 quest.eb.com/search/300_2291563/1/300_2291563/cite. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

  This image helped us understand what the daily life of women in the Women's Land

 Army was like, just like several other previously-cited images. We used this image on our

 Context page to illustrate how the only ways that women could be involved in the war

 effort in Britain before Bletchley Park were through manual labor. This is a primary

 source because it is a photograph of the Women's Land Army at work.

"Women's Land Army." *Britannica ImageQuest,* Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016,

 quest.eb.com/search/115_2725030/1/115_2725030/cite. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

  This propaganda poster helped us understand how women were specifically publicly

 recruited into manual labor jobs to assist the war effort, rather than intellectual labor

 efforts, before Bletchley Park. We used this image on the *Context* page to highlight the

 recruitment iconography used. This is a primary source because it is a propaganda poster

 from the time of the Women's Land Army.

"Women's Land Army." *Britannica ImageQuest*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 May 2016,

 quest.eb.com/search/115_2732386/1/115_2732386/cite. Accessed 26 Dec 2016.

  This propaganda poster helped us understand how women were specifically publicly

 recruited into manual labor jobs to assist the war effort, rather than intellectual labor

efforts, before Bletchley Park, just like the other propaganda poster that we cited. Just

like the previous propaganda image, we used this image on the *Context* page to highlight

the recruitment iconography used. This is a primary source because it is a propaganda

poster from the time of the Women's Land Army.

Interviews

Batey, Mavis. "Chatting with WWII Codebreaker Mavis Batey." Interviewed by Michael Smith,

AudioBoom, AudioBoom, 27 Mar. 2011,

audioboom.com/posts/312656-chatting-with-ww2-code-breaker-mavis-batey. Accessed

11 Jan 2017.

This audio interview helped us gain a much deeper understanding of many aspects of

Bletchley Park, from the recruiting process to Mavis Batey's experiences (she was a

leading Bletchley Park codebreaker), to what daily life was like. We featured a clip of

this hour-long interview on our recruitment page to show how language skills were

highly valued. This is a primary source because the interviewee worked at Bletchley

Park.

Webb, Charlotte. Personal Interview. 16 Jan 2017.

Our Interview with Charlotte "Betty" Webb gave us an invaluable perspective into

Bletchley Park's operations, and how people on the lower end of the corporate ladder

there were treated. We featured quotations from this interview throughout our entire

website, though we dedicated a section on the Golden Geese to her; the transcript of the

interview can be found on the page: *Charlotte "Betty" Webb.* This interview is a primary

source because the interviewee worked at Bletchley Park during the Second World War.

Lectures

Hinsley, Sir Harry. "The Influence of ULTRA in the Second World War." *Babbage Lecture*

Theatre, WayBackMachine Internet Archive, 19 Oct 1993,

web.archive.org/web/20000815213942/www.cl.cam.ac.uk/Research/Security/Historical/h

insley.html. Accessed 8 Nov 2016.

   The transcript of Sir Harry Hinsley's Lecture at Babbage lecture hall on the influence

of ULTRA in WWII helped us understand the work done at Bletchley Park by

explaining, through a set of hypothetical situations, how it helped win the war. Quotes

from this transcript were featured on our *Winning the War* page. This is a primary source

because it was given by a person who worked at Bletchley Park (and is the official

historian on British Intelligence), and the transcript was approved by the speaker.

Letters

Ackeroyd, Margaret W. *Private Papers of Ms. MW Ackeroyd. The Imperial War Museum in

London, IWM 91/41/1 (66), 1985-1990,

www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/1030000910. Accessed 24 Jan 2017.

   This collection of letters sent to MW Ackeroyd by 35 ex-WREN Special Duties

officers helped us understand the many different perspectives that women doing more

monotonous work had. Information from this source can be found on our *Bletchley

Beginnings* and *Golden Geese* pages. This is a primary source because it is a collection of

letters written by people who worked at Bletchley Park.

Eisenhower, Dwight D. "Letter from Dwight D. Eisenhower." Received by Major General Sir

Stewart G. Menzies. *The Bletchley Park Trust Archive,*

www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/mar/15/eisenhower-letter-uk-code-breakers-

display-bletchley-park#img-2. Accessed 26 Jan 2017.

    This personal thank-you letter from Dwight D. Eisenhower to Sir Stewart Menzies

helped us gain yet another perspective on the importance of the work done at Bletchley

Park, and how it directly affected the outcome of the Second World War. We feature an

image of this letter as well as a quote on our *Winning the War* page and on our

Conclusion page. This is a primary source because it was written during the time of

Bletchley Park, about Bletchley Park, by two people connected to Bletchley Park.

Green, Molly Margaret. "Letter from Molly Green." Received by John Gallehawk. *MK Heritage,*

    www.mkheritage.co.uk/bpt/women/stanmore.html. Accessed 8 Nov 2016.

    Molly Margaret's Letter helped us understand how all of the women in the clerical

and communications departments acted as the glue of Bletchley Park and made sure that

all of the information was at the right place at the right time. Her unique perspective

allowed us to learn what filing clerks thought of their contributions. This is a primary

source because it is a letter written by somebody who worked at Bletchley Park.

Rhodes, Eric. *A Collection of Reminiscences of Women Who Worked at Bletchley Park and its*

    Outstations During the Second World War. The Imperial War Museum in London, IWM

    Misc 190 (2827), July 1937,

    www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/1030005803. Accessed 21 Jan 2017.

    This collection of letters helped us understand the unique perspectives that many

women working in lower-level positions such as machine and wireless operation shared.

This collection of letters sent to Eric Rhodes is featured on our *Bletchley Beginnings* page

in the sections on Bombe and Wireless operation to show how the women in these

positions felt about their contributions to the war effort. This is a primary source because the letters were written during the time of Bletchley Park by people working at Bletchley Park and its outstations.

Online Sources

Wallace, Grace. "BBC - WW2 People's War - The Women's Land Army: We Will Never Forget." *BBC News*, The British Broadcasting Corporation, 17 Nov 2004, www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/91/a3287991.shtml. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This source helped us understand the perspective of Grace Wallace, a member of the Women's Land Army, on the work that she was doing. We used her description of the hard physical labor on our *Context* page to make our point about Bletchley Park being an outlet for intellectual prowess. This is a primary source because it is a first-hand account of somebody that worked in the Women's Land Army.

Sketches

Mason, Gillian. "War Time Sketch." *The Women of Bletchley Park: 1938-1945*, Google Cultural Institute, www.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/exhibit/the-women-of-bletchley-park/QQZ2YSRa?hl=en. Accessed 28 Dec 2016.

We used this caricature of 11 women working at Bletchley Park in the Naval Section (Fay Cooke, Francoise Knapp, Pierette Knapp, Vivian Martin, Betinna Hansford, Adrienne Farrel, Jaqueline Simpson, Shiela Restler, Peneople Bishop, Morag MacLennan and Osla Benning) as the background of the header on our website because we felt that it

captured the humanity of the people working there. We used this image rather than one of

a machine because it felt as though it best represented our take on the historical

happenings: that our project was on the women of Bletchley Park, and not just about the

machines and what the machines accomplished; the color pallet also influenced the

design of the website. This is a primary source because it was created by somebody who

worked at Bletchley Park during the time that they worked there.

Records

C. H. O'D, Alexander. *Cryptographic history of Hut 8*. *The National Archives in Kew*, TNA HW

25/1, Jan 1920,

discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C6136631. Accessed 21 Jan 2017.

This unpublished record helped us understand how banburisms were important to the

cryptologic work at Bletchley Park, and how Joan Clarke was a key contributor.

Information from this source helped us with our overall understanding, but certain key

quotes were featured on the *Golden Geese* page, in the section on Joan Clarke. This is a

primary source because it was created by somebody who worked at Bletchley Park

during the time of Bletchley Park.

Statistical Data

Burrelli, Joan. "Women as a percentage of science, engineering, and health doctoral degrees

awarded 1958-2006." National Science Foundation, June 2008,

wayback.archiveit.org/5902/20160210152800/www.nsf.gov/statistics/infbrief/nsf08308/.

Accessed 18 Nov 2016.

This source helped us understand how the inspiration provided by the women of

Bletchley Park led to an increase in the number of doctoral degrees in STEM fields

awarded to women from 1958 to 2006. Although this specific data was not featured on

our website, it helped us write our analysis when we were trying to augment our quote.

This is a primary source because it is raw statistical data that remains unaltered by the

compiler.

Library House of Commons (Paul Bolton). "Education: Historical Statistics." UK Parliament, 27

Nov 2012,

researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN04252#fullreport.

Accessed 15 Nov 2016.

This source helped us understand how discrimination towards women in academia

was prevalent in the 1930s. A chart from this source is featured on our *A Silent Stand*

page, in which we address how women faced opposition at universities; viewers can

download the table to see an enlarged version there. This is a primary source because it is

raw statistical data that remains unaltered by the compiler.

Videos

Royal United Services Institute for Defense and Security Studies. "Mavis Batey." *YouTube,*

Performed by Kate Adle and Mavis Batey, 11 Dec 2011,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfwVtpa0nS4&t=211s. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This source helped us understand Mavis Batey's perspective on her contributions to

Bletchley Park, as well as more specific aspects, such as how she was recruited, how she

was treated by both male and female coworkers, and how the Official Secrets Act

affected her. We feature a clip of this video on our *A Legacy of Inspiration* page to show

how working at Bletchley Park gave many young women a strong intellectual foundation. This is a primary source because it was an account by Mavis Batey, who worked at Bletchley Park, read aloud by Kate Adle from the BBC because Batey was ill; it is also raw footage with only one camera angle.

Secondary Sources

Books

Black, Sue. *Saving Bletchley Park*: How #socialmedia saved the home of the WWII codebreakers. Random House UK, 2016.

This source helped us understand how the efforts of Dr. Sue Black contributed to turning Bletchley Park into a museum, and not destroying it. This source was written by Dr. Black herself, whom we were able to speak with. This is a secondary soure because it was written by somebody who didn't ever work at Bletchley Park.

Bradley, Harriet. *Men's Work, Women's Work: A Sociological History of the Sexual Division of Labour in Employment (Feminist Perspectives)*. University of Minnesota Press, 1989.

This source helped us understand the state of gender inequality in the workforce during the time of Bletchley Park; ergo: it told us what jobs were socially acceptable for women in the 1930s and '40s. This source led us to find several primary sources on the topic and helped us in formulating our analysis. This is a secondary source because it was written by a person who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Dyhouse, Carol. *No Distinction of Sex? Women in British Universities*. University College

London, 1995.

This source helped us understand what life was like for women in British universities

during the 1930s and 40s. It also included personal accounts, which was quite helpful,

some of which were featured on our *A Silent Stand* page in the section on opposition at

universities. This is a secondary source because it was made using primary sources by a

person who wasn't at Bletchley Park at the time.

Gilbert, Sir Martin. *Winston S. Churchill, Volume 6: The Finest Hour, 1939-1941*. Volume IV,

Hillsdale College Press, 1983, pp. 612.

This monstrous biography helped us understand how pivotal Winston Churchill's

support of Bletchley Park was. We feature his famous quote about the Women of

Bletchley Park on our *Home* page. This is a secondary source because it was written by a

biographer, about a person that was secondary to the operations at Bletchley.

Greenberg, Joel. *Gordon Welchman: Bletchley Park's Architect of Ultra Intelligence*. Frontline

Books, 2014.

This source helped us understand what motivated Gordon Welchman to make the

misogynistic statements about women working at Bletchley Park that he did. It also

contained lots of information on how the women at Bletchley Park in various ranks were

perceived by other women. This is a secondary source because it was written by

somebody not directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Halsall, Christine. *Women of Intelligence: Photographic Interpretation in the Second World

War*. Spellmount Publishing, 2012.

This secondary source helped us understand the very broad roles of women during the

Second World War, and beyond. Although we got most of information on what women could do during the war from other sources, this provided an interesting take on the situation; we also used a quote from it to describe discrimination that women working under RAF (Royal Air Force) officers faced. This is a secondary source because it interprets primary sources, and was created by somebody who never worked at Bletchley Park.

Hastings, Max. *The Secret War: Spies, Ciphers, and Guerrillas*. HarperCollins Publishers, 2016.

This source helped us understand the exact mechanics of how the Enigma and Lorentz ciphers were cracked, as well as how important it was that this happened as quickly as possible. It also contained a plethora of information on many other intelligence operations throughout the world throughout time, which gave us a more global perspective. This is a secondary source because it was written by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Hill, Marion. *Bletchley Park People: Churchill's "Geese That Never Cackled"*. The History Press, 2004.

This book helped us understand what life was like for people at Bletchley Park, and how their experience ended up reflecting upon them. It was also the place where we got the idea to use the "geese that never cackled" quote on our homepage. This is a secondary source because it was created using primary sources by somebody who personally never worked at Bletchley Park.

Hinsley, F. H., and Alan Stripp. *Codebreakers: The Inside Story of Bletchley Park*. Oxford University Press, 1993.

This anthology of various primary sources helped us understand several different

points, including how Joan Clarke felt about working with banburisms, how many people

worked in which departments at Bletchley park (and their gender), and how women

worked in the machine rooms. This core source gave us access to several high-quality

primary sources, from which quotations are featured throughout our website. This is a

secondary source because it contains mostly primary sources, but the authors chose

which sources to include, and which not to include.

Hodges, Andrew. *Alan Turing: The Enigma*. Simon & Shuster, 1983.

      This source helped us understand a lot of background information about Bletchley

Park from Alan Turing's perspective. Originally, our project was going to be on Alan

Turing, but we found that this source nicely transitioned over to aiding our learning on

the women of Bletchley Park. This is a secondary source because it was written by a

person who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary

sources.

Howard, Kerry. *Dear Code Breaker: the Letters of Margaret Rock (Bletchley Park Code

      Breaker) &Amp; John Rock (Parachute and Glider Forces Pioneer)*. BookTower

      Publishing, 2013.

      This anthology of personal letters between Margaret & John Rock helped us

understand how people who were swept up in the work at Bletchley Park had to comply

with the Official Secrets Act, and how the way that people's views of Bletchley Park

have changed over time. We did not include quotations from this source on our website,

but it helped us formulate our analysis on Margaret Rock. This is a secondary source

because the letters were written during the time of Bletchley Park by somebody who

worked there, but the author made decisions about which letters to include, and which not to include.

Leavitt, David. *The Man Who Knew Too Much: Alan Turing and the Invention of the Computer*. W.W. Norton, 2006.

This source helped us understand how the progress that the Polish made on cracking the enigma was immediately built upon by the people at Bletchley Park. It also provided us with lots of understanding on the struggles that people faced when trying to decrypt the Enigma, both by hand (banburisms) and using machines (bombes.) This is a secondary source because it was written by a person who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, was written after the fact, using primary sources.

McKay, Sinclair. *The Secret Lives of Codebreakers: The Men and Women Who Cracked the Enigma Code at Bletchley Park*. Penguin Group, 2010.

This source helped us get a baseline understanding of Bletchley Park from a women's perspective, as well as get more specific information and personal accounts on how recruiting work. This is a secondary source because it was written by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Smith, Michael. *The Debs of Bletchley Park and Other Stories*. Aurum Press Ltd, 2015.

This source helped us understand how the women of Bletchley Park came to work there. It also has excellent information on the general perspectives of women. This is a secondary source because it was written by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Smith, Michael. *The Secrets of Station X: How the Bletchley Park Codebreakers Helped Win the War*. Biteback Publishing, 2011.

> This source helped us understand how recruitment at Bletchley Park worked, as well as the roles of Mavis Leaver and Margaret Rock. This is a secondary source because it was written by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Summerfield, Penny. *Women Workers in the Second World War*. Croom Helm, 1984.

> This source helped us understand how Bletchley Park served as a haven for women with logical thinking skills to come and assist in the war effort, as well as serve their country. It also contains lots of information on other jobs that women had in the Second World War, including working in the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS). This is a secondary source because it was written by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Images

Aldridge, Stephanie. "Stephanie Aldrige." *CyberSecurityChallengeUK,* cybersecuritychallenge.org.uk/about/steph-aldridge. Accessed 3 Feb 2017.

> This personal photograph of Stephanie Aldridge, one of our interviewees, is featured on our *The Voices of Bletchley Park: Our Interviews* page; it serves as a visual for our readers when they are reading though the transcript and quotations from our interview. This is a secondary source because it is a photograph of a secondary source.

Hanna, John. "A Naval Enigma at the National Cryptologic Museum." *John Hanna Zenfolio,* 21 Dec 2016,

johnhanna.zenfolio.com/p119953083. Accessed 24 Jan 2017.

This picture that was taken of one of our group members sending the message "Bletchley Park" through one of the original Naval Enigmas at the National Cryptologic Museum helped demonstrate how much she learned going to that museum. We featured this image on the *Our Research* page. This is a secondary source because it is a picture of one of our group members, who didn't work at Bletchley Park.

Hanna, John. "Madeleine in front of the National Cryptologic Museum Sign." *John Hanna Zenfolio,* 21 Dec 2016, johnhanna.zenfolio.com/p119953083. Accessed 24 Jan 2017.

This picture that was taken of one of our group members in front of the National Cryptologic Museum was put on our website to show how certain aspects of our research really benefitted us in the process of creating our website. This picture is featured on the *Our Research* page. This is a secondary source because it is a photo of one of our group members, who didn't work at Bletchley Park.

MattD. "This Week in TV: The 7:39, The Bletchley Circle, The Taste, The Undateables and Benefits Street." *TV Bites,* 12 Jan 2014, tvbites.co.uk/blog/2014/01/12/this-week-in-tv-the-739-the-bletchley-circle-the-taste-the-undateables-and-benefits-street/. Accessed 24 Jan 2017.

This image helped us understand how the clothing of the actresses in *The Bletchley Circle* influenced how a viewer would feel about it. We used this image on our *A Legacy of Inspiration* in the section on the show. This is a secondary source because it is contained within a secondary source.

National History Day. "Taking A Stand in History." *National History Day,* National History

Day,

www.nhd.org/node/542. Accessed 2 Feb 2017.

The logo for this year's contest Theme is featured as the icon for our website and in

the footer, next to the size limit information. We decided to include this because it is a

visual way to connect our website's topic to this year's theme. It is a secondary source

because it doesn't have any relation to Bletchley Park.

Segrave, Elisa. "Elisa Segrave." *Celebrating Bletchley Park,*

celebratingbletchleypark.co.uk/?page_id=154. Accessed 9 May 2017.

This photograph of Elisa Segrave helped us show our audience what the person that

we interviewed looked like. It is featured on our *The Voices of Bletchley Park: Interviews*

page. This is a secondary source because it is a photograph of a secondary source.

World Productions. "Shown from L-R: Hattie Morahan as Alice, Sophie Rundle as Lucy, Anna

Maxwell Martin as Susan, Rachael Stirling as Millie, Julie Graham as Jean." *World*

Productions, 2013,

wvpublic.org/post/ladies-bletchley-circle-return. Accessed 24 Jan 2017.

This photograph of the main actresses in *The Bletchley Circle* helped us provide our

audience with some context of what the aesthetics of the show are. We feature this image

on our *A Legacy of Inspiration* page in the section on the show. This is a secondary

source because it is a photograph of yet another secondary source.

Interviews

Aldridge, Stephanie, and Jean Macintyre. Personal Interview. 11 Jan 2016.

Stephanie Aldridge and Jean Macintyre work at the CyberSecurityChallengeUK and the Raytheon Foundation, respectively; we contacted them after seeing a video about the event that their foundations had co-planned at Bletchley Park where codebreaking veterans and current women in cyber security attended. Their interview helped us understand the long-term legacy of the women at Bletchley Park, and how they serve as an inspiration to women in cyber security today; we featured a clip from their video on our *A Legacy of Inspiration* page, and quotations from the interview can be found on the same page, as well (the transcript is on their personal page.) This is a secondary source as neither Aldridge nor Macintyre worked at Bletchley Park, yet both based their understanding on information gained from primary sources.

Harding, Sarah. Personal Interview. 12 Mar 2017.

Sarah Harding is one of the producers of the television series "The Bletchley Circle," which is a fictionalization of the lives of five women ten years after they worked at Bletchley Park; we contacted her after examining the feedback that we received at the East Puget Sound Regional Competition and self-evaluating, in which we discovered that our "The Bletchley Circle" connection was the weakest part of our project. She provided us with an enlightening perspective that let us see how her team's artistic choices enhanced the story that they were telling, and how it illuminated a part of the story that was left out in the narratives of many other dramatizations. This is a secondary source because Sarah Harding did not work at Bletchley Park, and she helped create a secondary source on the codebreaking center.

Segrave, Elisa. Personal Interview. 3 May 2017.

Elisa Segrave is both the daughter of a Bletchley Park veteran and the organizer of an event known as "Celebrating Bletchley Park;" we contacted her over email after we found the website describing the event that was held in 2016. Our email interview helped us understand how the women that worked at Bletchley affected their children, and how this motivated Ms. Segrave to put on an event that brought together experts on different aspects of Bletchley for two days. This is a secondary source because Segrave never worked at Bletchley Park.

Journal Articles

Burke, Colin. "From the Archives: A Lady Codebreaker Speaks: Joan Murray, the Bombes, and the Perils of Writing Crypto-History From Participants' Accounts." *Cryptologia Magazine,* Reprinted Article written by Joan Clarke, Volume 34, Issue 4, Taylor & Francis, 17 Sep 2010, pp. 359-370.

This reprinting of a primary source article written by Joan Clarke in the 1970s helped us understand Joan Clarke's unique perspectives on wartime cryptography, as well as (as the title indicates) how difficult it can be to construct an accurate history from oral accounts. Specific quotations from this article are not featured on our website as most of the article focused on technical details of machinery, but the tone and writing style helped us better understand Joan Clarke's opinions and life experiences. We are citing this as a secondary source because it begins with a few pages of secondary analysis by Colin Burke before the reprinting begins, and we were unable to access the original article, as

the journal had since changed publishers; the secondary analysis also helped us better understand some of the more convoluted portions of the reprinting.

Maps

"Bletchley Park, Milton Keynes." *Google Maps,* Google,

www.google.com/maps/@51.9908983,-1.8777712,8z. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

This map helped us understand where Bletchley Park is located relative to the rest of England. We featured this map on our website's *Context* page, to provide context for where Bletchley Park is. This is a secondary source because it is a map created in 2017, while we are studying Bletchley Park in the 1930s and 40s.

Obituaries

Crowley, Andrew. "Mavis Batey in Wartime." The Telegraph, 13 Nov 2013,

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/military-obituaries/special-forces-

obituaries/10447712/Mavis-Batey-obituary.html. Accessed 22 Jan 2017.

This obituary helped us confirm the year that Mavis Batey passed away, as well as providing us with images of her throughout her lifetime. This is a secondary source because it contains another person's summation of her life and legacy.

Online Sources

Bletchley Park Foundation. *Bletchley Park Roll of Honour - Charlotte Webb*. 2016,

rollofhonour.bletchleypark.org.uk/search/record-detail/9337/. Accessed 26 Nov 2016.

This source helped us understand what role Charlotte Webb played at Bletchley Park.

It also gave very specific information on how she was recruited. This is a secondary source because it is a registrar created after the time of Bletchley Park.

Howard, Kerry. *Bletchley Park Research.* Contributions by John Gallehawk, Kate Griffiths, John Jackson, Ron Nowicki, and Charlotte Webb, www.bletchleyparkresearch.co.uk. Accessed 13 Jan 2017.

This website was immensely useful to us in the beginning of our project, when we were trying to gather a broad understanding of the topic using secondary sources. We ended up contacting Kerry Howards (the chief historian) with some questions and interviewing Charlotte Webb, who worked at Bletchley Park. This is a secondary source because is was created using primary sources.

Lord, Lynsey Ann. *Joan Elisabeth Lowther Clarke Murray*. July 2008, www-history.mcs.st-and.ac.uk/Printonly/Clark_Joan.html. Accesed 16 Nov 2016.

This online source helped us understand the basic chronology of Joan Clarke's life, and how she came to be skilled at decrypting using banburisms. Quotations from this source are not on our website, but it was helpful in developing our analysis. This is a secondary source because it was written by somebody not directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Mason, Gillian, and Sarah Kay. "The Women of Bletchley Park: 1938-1945." *Google Arts & Culture*, Google Cultural Institute, www.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/exhibit/the-women-of-bletchley-park/QQZ2YSRa?hl=en. Accessed 29 Dec 2016.

We used this online source to gather many insightful quotes as well as images that had been collected by the curators. It provided us with an understanding about the

perspectives that many women at Bletchley Park had about their work, and we used the

quotes and images on the website throughout our website. This is a secondary source that

contains almost exclusively primary sources, but it is still a secondary source as some

analysis from the curators has been added.

Segrave, Elisa. *Celebrating Bletchley Park*. Feb 2016,

www.celebratingbletchleypark.co.uk. Accessed 12 May 2017.

This website that provided information on the 'Celebrating Bletchley Park' event

helped us contact certain primary and secondary sources and learn about the perspectives

of others on the women at Bletchley. We used information from this source throughout

our website. This is a secondary source because it was created to celebrate Bletchley Park

70 years after is closed its operations.

Sheffield, Gary. *The Battle of the Atlantic: The U-boat Peril*. The British Broadcasting

Corporation*, 30 March 2011,

www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/battle_atlantic_01.shtml. Accessed 8 Nov

2016.

This source helped us understand how important the operations at Bletchley Park were

to keeping the merchant naval supply ships afloat. It also had a great quote from Winston

Churchill on the aforementioned gravity of the situation. This is a secondary source

because it was written by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after

the fact, using primary sources.

Simkin, John. *Margaret Rock. Spartacus Education*, Spartacus Educational Publishers Ltd.*, Nov

2014,

spartacus-educational.com/Margaret_Rock.htm. Accessed 22 Jan 2017.

This source helped us gain a general understanding of Margaret Rock, as well as aiding our decision in featuring her on our website. We use an image from the article on our *Golden Geese* page, in the section on Margaret Rock. This is a secondary source because it was created using primary sources by somebody who didn't work at Bletchley Park.

Stanley, Alessandra. *Secret War Heroes, Hiding New Work from Husbands*. The New York Times, 19 April 2013, www.nytimes.com/2013/04/20/arts/television/the-bletchley-circle-on-pbs.html. Accessed 24 Jan 2017.

This review of *The Bletchley Circle* helped us understand the relevance of the show in the modern world, as well giving us a unique description to use on our website. We featured a quote from this article on our *A Legacy of Inspiration* page in the section on *The Bletchley Circle*. This is a secondary source because it is analysis written by somebody who never worked at Bletchley Park.

The National Museum of Computing. "Colossus & the Breaking of Lorenz." *Google Arts & Culture,* Google Cultural Institute, www.google.com/culturalinstitute/beta/exhibit/ARkvJ5E5. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

We used this online source to find many quotations about Colossus and the breaking of Lorenz from the people who worked there. We use it on our *Winning the War* page, in the section on Colossus. This is a secondary source that contains almost exclusively primary sources, but it is still a secondary source as some analysis from the curators at the museum has been added.

Pamphlets

Mowry, David P. *German Cipher Machines of World War II*. Center for Cryptologic History,

National Security Agency, 2014.

This pamphlet available at the front desk of the National Cryptologic Museum helped

us understand how Enigma and Lorenz were not the only German cipher machines being

used during WWII, and how the women of Bletchley Park were able to tackle such an

insurmountable challenge. Although direct quotations from this source are not featured

on our website, this pamphlet helped us figure our how we were going to explain Enigma

and Lorenz to our audience, without letting it overshadow our other sections; the

language of museum pamphlets gave us great ideas on which concepts were important,

and which were not. This is a secondary source because it was made using primary

sources by somebody who never worked at Bletchley Park.

Taylor, James Richard. *The National Cryptologic Museum: Explore Our Nation's Cryptologic

Legacy. National Crypgologic Museum Foundation, 2016.

This pamphlet available at the front desk of the National Cryptologic Museum helped

us understand not specific information about cryptanalysis, but what language and

explanation styles would be most effective for explaining these concepts to a wider

audience. This was something that we initially struggled with, but seeing how this

museum pamphlet was made enlightened us with which specific details people typically

find to be interesting, and which can be left out. This is a secondary source because it was

made using primary sources by somebody who never worked at Bletchley Park.

Turing, Dermot. *Demystifying the Bombe*. Pitkin, 2015.

   This source from the Bletchley Park visitors center helped us understand the precise

inner working of the Bombe, and what life was like for the Bombe operators who worked

in the 'hell-hole.' We featured a quote from Morag Maclenna, WRNS, on our *Bletchley*

Beginnings page, in the section on Bombe operators. This is a secondary source because

it explains to visitors how the Bombe worked, using primary sources.

Wilcox, Jennifer. *Sharing the Burden: Women in Cryptology during World War II.* Center for

   Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, 2013.

   This source avaiable at the front desk of the National Cryptologic Museum helped us

understand and draw parallels between what the women at Bletchley Park did

cryptanalytically, and what the American did, manufacturing their version of the Bombe.

Although this source wasn't explicitly included on our website, it helped formulate our

understanding about how the women of Bletchley Park were not the only women doing

heroic and secretive work; parallels between the Bletchley Park women and women in

other countries was a strand that we had originally explored, but chose to not delve into

on our website. This is a secondary source because it was created using primary sources

by somebody who never worked at Bletchley Park.

Wilcox, Jennifer. *Solving the ENIGMA: History of the Cryptanalytic Bombe.* Center for

   Cryptologic History, National Security Agency, 2015.

   This source available at the front desk of the National Cryptologic Museum helped us

understand how the American Bombe worked, and connect that to the British Bombe.

This source is not directly featured on our website, but it did help us enrich our

understanding of the British Bombe by drawing parallels between it and another piece of

machinery; our group member Madeleine was able to see a replica at the National Cryptologic Museum in Fort Meade, MD. This is a secondary source because it was made using primary sources by somebody who never worked at Bletchley Park.

Reports

National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education. *Title IX at 40: Working to Ensure Gender Equity in Education*. NCWGE, 2012.

This anniversary report on Title IX helped us understand and formulate our opinion on how the work of the women at Bletchley Park has inspired many young women to consider careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics. It also made very many other sources available. This is a secondary source because it was written by somebody not directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Speeches

Harding, Sarah. "Behind the Scenes: Bletchley Park and The Bletchley Circle." Celebrating Bletchley Park, Riding School, Firle Place, East Sussex, 19-20 Mar 2016, Accessed 13 May 2017.

This speech given by Sarah Harding, the daughter of Bletchley Park veteran Dorothy Mary Thompson and director of The Bletchley Circle, helped us understand how her mother experienced her time at Bletchley Park, and what a lasting impact it had on her life. We use quotes from this speech on our *Golden Geese* page, and the speech can be downloaded there. This is a secondary source because it is a relative's description of a family member's life, and the speaker never worked at Bletchley Park.

Shetterly, Margot Lee. "Outside in | "Hidden Figures" author Margot Lee Shetterly on the ways

    that women and people of color have contributed to American innovation." The Mixer,

    The Commons, Redmond Campus, Microsoft Corporation, 24 Feb 2017, Accessed 17

    Mar 2017.

        This keynote given by the author of *Hidden Figures*, Margot Lee Shetterly, finished

    her beautiful speech with a quote on technological advance revolving around women

    doing mathematics, and it included several comments on Bletchley Park. This quote is

    featured on our *Golden Geese* page because it shows how the women working so

    diligently without recognition brought the world forward. This is a secondary source

    because it is a speech given by the author of a secondary source.

Television & Film

Burt, Guy. *The Bletchley Circle*. World Productions, 2012.

        This seven-episode television show helped us understand how the story of the women

    at Bletchley Park had inspired modern-day screenwriters to bring them to life and proves

    that the story of the women is still important today. This is a secondary source because it

    was created by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact,

    using primary sources.

The Imitation Game. By Graham Moore, Directed by Morten Tyldum, Performances by Keira

    Knightley and Benedict Cumberbatch, Produced by Peter Heslop, Graham Moore, Ido

    Ostrowsky, Teddy Schwarzman, and Nora Grossman, Black Bear Pictures and Bristol

    Automotive, 2014.

        This source helped us understand how having Keira Knightley play a major

supporting role showed both an increase in the importance of the Bletchley Park story

and an increase of women in important theater roles. This is a secondary source because

it was created by somebody who wasn't directly related to Bletchley Park, after the fact,

using primary sources.

Theses

Burman, Annie. "Gendering Decryption - Decrypting Gender: The gender discource of labour at

Bletchley Park 1939 - 1945." *Academia.edu,* Uppsala University, 2013,

www.academia.edu/19556776/Gendering_decryption_-

_decrypting_gender_The_gender_discourse_of_labour_at_Bletchley_Park_1939-1945.

Accessed 28 Nov 2016.

This source helped us in all dimensions of our understanding. It covered all relative

topics, but went into lots of detail on all portions; it also gave us access to a lot of

important resources, as well as providing insight from the perspective of a women's

studies major perspective. It is a secondary source because it was written by somebody

that wasn't related to Bletchley Park, after the fact, using primary sources.

Videos

Black, Sue. "Saving Bletchley Park: The Story of Saving the Home of Modern Computing."

United Authors Publishing Limited, Performed by Dr. Sue Black, 2016,

unbound.com/books/saving-bletchley-park. Accessed 30 Apr 2017.

This short film of Dr. Sue Black promoting her book *Saving Bletchley Park* helped us

understand what motivated her to spearhead a campaign to restore Bletchley Park's

financial situation. A quote from this film can be found on *A Legacy of Inspiration* page,

and it describes how Dr. Black's misconceptions about Bletchley were dispelled when she visited it. This is a secondary source because it was created by somebody that never worked at Bletchley Park, and the footage was later edited together.

ComputingHeritage. "Operating the Bombe: Jean Valentine's Story." *YouTube,* Performed by Jean Valentine, Google, 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=HYNen5muQSE. Accessed 11 Jan 2017.

    This source helped us understand what life was like for women who operated the Bombes – the machines that worked out Enigma rotor settings. Jean Valentine was a former Bombe operator, and she explains how the machine worked using a replica and discusses what Enigma was, and how she felt that by doing her job she was doing her contribution to the greater good. This is a secondary source because it features a veteran of Bletchley Park – Jean Valentine – directly, but the footage was edited together and came from multiple camera angles.

Horne, Steve. "Women in Cyber Security - Bletchley Park." *YouTube,* Performances by Judy Baker, Dr. Brooke Hoskins, and Kerry Howard, CyberSecurityChallengeUK, 28 Oct 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=kvmu_lGMWX8&t=34s. Accessed 5 Jan 2017.

    This short film about an event hosted at Bletchley Park that brings together veteran women codebreakers from Bletchley Park and modern women working in cyber security helped us understand the long-term legacy of the women at Bletchley Park, and how they have changed our world for good. We went on to interview Stephanie Aldridge from CyberSecurityChallengeUK and Jean Macintyre from the Raytheon women's network; a clip of the video on our *A Legacy of Inspiration* page, as well as several quotations from

it. This is a secondary source because it was made after the time of Bletchley Park by

people who didn't work there.

Sykes, Christopher. "The Strange Life and Death of Dr. Turing." *YouTube,* Christopher Sykes

Productions, 9 March 1992,

www.imdb.com/title/tt1043774/. Accessed 22 Jan 2017.

This biographical film about the life and death of Alan Turing helped us in our process

of learning the most general information about Bletchley Park from secondary sources.

We ended up using this source on our website exclusively for a picture of Joan Clarke,

which we displayed on our *Golden Geese* page, under the Joan Clarke section. This is a

secondary source because it is a biographical film.