

Cumann na mBan:
During the Easter Rising

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Junior Division
Individual Documentary

Process Paper: 500 words

Once I learned about National History Day, I immediately wanted to do something related to my Irish heritage seeing as my mother was born in Ireland. In my research, I found the Easter Rising. Now that I had narrowed my selection down, I began to dig deeper, and I came across an Irish women's group, Cumann na mBan, that helped greatly in the Rising but has gone largely unnoticed in history.

I tried to have a wide range of research. First, I began by searching for a video about Cumann na mBan. I had found an RTE documentary on the Easter Rising of 1916. It was in that documentary that I came across Fr. Oliver Rafferty, a professor at Boston College. I was able to obtain his email address, contact him, and we had a phone interview. I searched websites and books at my local and Boston Public Library, taking notes and citing them in Noodletools as I went. The Burns Library at Boston College has the most extensive Irish History collection outside of Ireland, so in January, I went there too and was able to obtain many primary sources. In February, I went to Boston College and interviewed Fr. Rafferty in person. I was able to talk with him and combine what I had learned in my research to understand my topic in more depth than I had before.

After I collected my research, I decided that my project would be best represented in the form of a documentary. I began by creating my script and recorded it using GarageBand on my computer. After editing my writing, I put it into iMovie and built my images around what my script was saying. To finish it off, I chose an Irish tune and edited it for the perfect effect. After adjusting the volume, it was complete.

I think that I was successful in working the "Breaking Barriers" theme into my History Day project. Cumann na mBan members were instrumental in the Rising. They raised money to purchase arms, and it was them that kept fueling the fire while the men were all in prison. The struggles that women in Ireland and around the world faced at this time was just not right, and I wanted to show that to my viewers. Women were viewed as homemakers and were not involved with their countries' struggles and affairs. That is until Cumann na mBan was created. Cumann na mBan gave Irish women the chance to be a part of a revolutionary movement, and be involved with their country. In fact, the first woman ever elected to Irish parliament was a member of Cumann na mBan. What really made me want to show the public about these women was when I learned that Elizabeth O'Farrell, who helped surrender to the British, was cut out of the famous photo- showing only Patrick Pearse beside her. These women put aside their traditional roles and stood up for what they believed. They need to be remembered.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

- The Angel of Freedom Postcard*. 1913. Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, John J. Burns Library, Boston College, box 4, folder 62. The Angel of Freedom postcard accurately describes how women were viewed at this time and the fact that they had no vote. John Redmond who this cartoon shows was the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party and did not like suffragists. Redmond refused to commit his party to the cause of women's suffrage. It fits into my documentary nicely adding to what was considered the role of women in Ireland during the early 1900's and the liberties that they just didn't have.
- A Call to Irishwomen*, Object and Constitution, Box 3, Folder 12, Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, MS.2016.016, John J. Burns Library, Boston College, Boston. I found this primary source at the Boston College library. It is a call to all the women of Ireland that they must fight for Ireland at all costs. It speaks to the feeling of the time. "Irishwomen! You must choose Death itself, rather than suffer this National Disgrace!" It fit with my documentary because I was able to show how the Irish women were calling for help to stand up for their country.
- Cartoons & Sketches from the Easter Rising*. *Cartoons & sketches from the Easter Rising*, *The Archives of Villanova University*, RTE,
www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/galleries/galleries/cartoons-sketches-from-the-easter-rising. Accessed 6 Feb. 2020. This cartoon represented the struggles for freedom that Ireland faced. It depicts a woman who has freedom for Ireland written on her shirt. She is being hung by a man and there is a boy shaking his fist angrily at the man.
- Christmas Card*, undated, Box 3, Folder 7, Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, MS.2016.016, John J. Burns Library, Boston College, Boston. I wanted to use this primary source at the end of my documentary. It's a Christmas card with a Cumann na mBan member holding a rifle and a bandolier.
- Constance Markievicz*. *Irish Examiner*, 28 Dec. 2018,
www.irishexaminer.com/breakingnews/lifestyle/features/the-madame-rebel-the-colourful-life-and-times-of-constance-markievicz-894330.html. Accessed 15 Feb. 2020. Constance Markievicz was a very important rebel during the Irish revolution and she helped greatly during the Easter Rising. She not only was very important in the gathering of money for the independence movement, but she was also a sniper. On the first day of the Rising she even shot and killed a police officer at St. Steven's Green. When she finally was arrested it was said that she kissed her revolver before handing it over to the British. This image is useful in the important people's' section of my documentary. It shows Constance Markievicz examining her colt revolver and wearing the Cumann na mBan uniform.
- Countess Markievicz*. May 1916. Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, John J. Burns Library, Boston, box 4, folder 32. This primary source shows Countess Markievicz as a wealthy Anglo-Irish. She was married to a prince and could have just watched the fighting in her home country but she chose to fight instead.

Countess Markievicz in Uniform. BBC Wars and Conflict, 1916 Easter Rising, Profiles, 24 Sept. 2014, www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/easterrising/profiles/po13.shtml. Accessed 20 Jan. 2020. This image of Constance Markievicz in the Cumann na mBan uniform holding her revolver. The members were honor-bound to use Irish materials to make their uniforms.

Countess Markievicz Photograph, box 4, folder 37, Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, MS.2016.016, John Burns Library, Boston College, Boston. Countess Markievicz, as a founding member of Cumann na mBan, was very active in the Easter Rising. I chose this original photograph because it shows her with her revolver that she most famously kissed before handing it over to the British officer.

Cumann na mBan Photo inc. incl. Constance Markievicz. Dublincity.ie, www.dublincity.ie/image/libraries/sc037-members-cumann-na-mban-incl-constance-markievicz-far-right. Accessed 2 Feb. 2020. This is a photo of nationalist women along with Constance Markievicz who were members of Cumann na mBan. They had made the decision that they were going to fight for independence. The feminists believed that an Independent Ireland would be the only way to gain equality.

Cumann na mBan. Belfast Branch constitution. Box 3, Folder 5, Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, MS.2016.016, John J. Burns Library, Boston College, Boston. This primary source was Cumann na mBan's constitution that listed their objectives and their constitution.

"Cumann na mBan." Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, John J. Burns Library, Boston, Box 4, Folder 3k. Typescript. This primary source is a letter that was sent to each branch of Cumann na mBan. It states that there must be drill work for 15 minutes, first aid for one hour, and political work for one hour.

Cumann na mBan I. The Irish War, theirishwar.com/organizations/cumann-na-mban/. Accessed 2 Feb. 2020. This image is useful because it shows women at the time period of the revolution. Forty Cumann na mBan members took part in the Rising, fighting alongside the Irish Volunteers. This photo shows members of Cumann na mBan marching.

Cumann na mBan Membership Roles. Stair na hÉireann | History of Ireland, stairnaheireann.net/2016/04/02/1914-cumann-na-mban-founded-at-wynns-hotel-dublin/. Accessed 4 Mar. 2020. This image shows Cumann na mBan members marching in Uniform. While this picture exists in its normal state I was able to find the same image but it has an Irish flag in the background. I thought that this would be a good way to end my documentary.

Cumann na mBan Uniform. Irish Volunteers, irishvolunteers.org/cumann-na-mban-uniform/cumann-na-mban-uniform-3/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020. To show what the women of Cumann na mBan would have worn. The Cumann na mBan members had green uniforms and they were honor-bound to use Irish materials from their home country to make them. They were mainly homemade, but they all had a universal Cumann na mBan pin on their shirt and hat. They were made fun of and called grasshoppers by the wives of the British soldiers, but they ignored these statements and continued to fight for their country.

Cumann na mBan Women's League Badge. Goldmark Jewellers Carlow,
goldmark.ie/wordpress/product/cumann-na-mban-womens-league/. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020.
Cumann na mBan had special pins that they put on their uniform on their lapel and a smaller one
worn on their hats. They also wore green uniforms even though they were called grasshoppers by
wives of the British Soldiers.

Discover Ideas About Old Irish. Pinterest, www.pinterest.com/pin/375769162633735615/. Accessed 26
Feb. 2020. Winifred Carney was a member of Cumann na mBan. It is said that she entered the
GPO building with a typewriter in one hand and a gun in the other.

Dublin's First Woman Lord Mayo. Women's Museum of Ireland,
womensmuseumofireland.ie/articles/kathleen-clarke. Accessed 26 Feb. 2020. Kathleen Clarke was
a member of Cumann na mBan who was largely involved with Cumann na mBan. She was
involved with the dependant's fund.

A Family Photo Shows Members of Cumann na mBan on Parade. anphoblacht,
www.anphoblacht.com/contents/23870. Accessed 29 Feb. 2020. To spread awareness Cumann na
mBan often went on marches and parades. They would dress in their uniforms while holding flags.
This led to a more nationalist spirit and more people wanted to fight for their country.

Front Page of The Irish Citizen, 22 June 1912. British Newspaper Archive. Indie Tours,
www.indietours.biz/blog/2018/8/9/discovering-leila-hunger-striking-suffragettes-pictured.
Accessed 4 Mar. 2020. This image was from *The Irish Citizen* which was a radical suffragette
newspaper at the time of the rising. They once called the Cumann na mBan "Slave Woman" just
because they fought for their country without a guarantee of suffrage. I used this to show what the
paper looked like.

General Post Office, Dublin, No 1. 1865. Carlann Ailtireachta na hÉireann,
iarc.ie/exhibitions/previous-exhibitions/the-gpo-two-hundred-years/. Accessed 1 Mar. 2020. I used
this source to show the famous General Post Office (GPO) in Dublin that was the Irish Volunteers
headquarters during the rising. It was here at the start of the rising that Padraig Pearse read the
Proclamation of Independence, declaring Ireland a Republic. Winifred Carney was said to be the
first person to enter the GPO building at the start of the rising. She spent the week typing James
Connolly's dispatches that were sent to the other garrisons during the fighting. She stayed at the
GPO with Connolly, who had been shot, until the building caught fire.

*The General Post Office in Dublin Shown Here After the 1916 Rising. 90.5 WESA Pittsburgh's NPR News
Station,* www.wesa.fm/post/1916-easter-risings-continued-impact-ireland-and-abroad#stream/0.
Accessed 13 Feb. 2020. A photo to show the destruction after the 1916 Easter Rising.

*Interior Shot of the Ruins of the Metropole Hotel at the Junction of Sackville (O'Connell) St. and Princes
St. The GPO is Visible to the Left and Nelson's Pillar is Visible in the Background. (Part of the
Independent Newspapers Ireland/NLI Collection). Independent.ie,*
[www.independent.ie/irish-news/1916/rising-images/timeless-images-of-dublin-city-in-ruins-after-
1916-34589535.html](http://www.independent.ie/irish-news/1916/rising-images/timeless-images-of-dublin-city-in-ruins-after-1916-34589535.html). Accessed 1 Mar. 2020. This image shows the ruins of the Interior shot of the
ruins of the Metropole Hotel. Although it is a high-end luxury hotel now it was in complete ruins
after the Easter Rising.

The Irish Constitution. *anphoblacht*, www.anphoblacht.com/contents/23897. Accessed 24 Feb. 2020. The Irish Constitution was established to declare freedom from Ireland. Although it was not immediately accepted by the British till after the war it allowed Ireland to have home rule. Home rule means that a country can govern themselves with their own representative but their rulers can veto anything that they do.

Irish Flag, Inside Dublin Castle. *Somewhere Else*, www.letsgosomewhereelse.com/2018/12/dublin-eirinn-go-brach-ireland-forever.html. Accessed 23 Feb. 2020. This image shows the Irish flag inside Dublin Castle, an important place during the Easter Rising that was captured by the British. The Irish tried to regain control of their castle but failed and it was held by the British as an important post during the war.

The Irish Flag - or, in Irish, the 'Bratach na hÉireann'. *Irish Central*, www.irishcentral.com/roots/history/story-irish-flag. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020. I used this Irish tri-color flag to represent a free Ireland. In Gaelic it's called Bratach na hÉireann.

Irish Parliament. *First World War Hidden History*. Accessed 1 Mar. 2020. Constance Markievicz was the first woman to ever be elected to Irish parliament. Although she did not take her seat due to her Nationalist beliefs. Due to this it is not largely known of her election because a woman named Lady Nancy Astor was the first woman to take her seat in parliament.

Irish Republican Prisoners' Dependents' Fund. Memorabilia from The 1916 Easter Rising, its Prelude and Aftermath, www.theeasterrising.eu/150CumannNamBan/CumannnamBan.htm. Accessed 27 Mar. 2020. The Irish Prisoners Dependents Fund was used to support the families of men who had been imprisoned or killed during the Easter Rising.

It is Believed That This is a Photo of Sixty of the Cumann na nGaedheal, Cumann na mBan and Irish Citizen Army Women Who Were in the Easter Rising as Part of the General Post Office, Jacob's Mill, Marrowbone Lane, South Dublin Union and College of Surgeons Garrisons. Many were held in Kilmainham and Mountjoy prisons. A meeting of the Irish National Aid Association, 'Volunteer Dependents' Fund was held in Mr. and Mrs. Ely O'Carroll's house in Peter's Place, Dublin in the summer of 1916 and this photo was taken in their garden. *The Roll of Honour of 1916*, microsites.museum.ie/rollofhonour1916/roleofwomen.aspx. Accessed 2 Feb. 2020. This photo will be used to depict some of the women in Cumann na mBan.

James Connolly Attempts to Dispel the Notion that Ireland Has Either 'Natural Enemies' or 'Natural Allies' Amongst Any of the Countries Currently at War. *RTE Boston College*, www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/james-connolly-what-should-irish-people-do-during-the-war. Accessed 1 Mar. 2020. James Connolly was appointed Commandant-General during the Rising. He commanded military operations during the week from the GPO building. On April 27th he was severely wounded, but he still stayed. Winifred Carney stayed with him, which led to her arrest. He was also arrested and killed by firing squad. He was so injured that he had to be supported by a chair. In the aftermath of the Rising, the British arrested 3,430 men and 79 women. This led to public support for the Irish.

Kathleen Clarke, in *Widow's Weeds, With Her Children*. *History Ireland*, www.historyireland.com/volume-25/issue-2-marchapril-2017/100-years-ago-irish-national-aid-volunteers-dependants-fund/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020. I chose this picture of Kathleen Clarke because it shows her after her husband was executed. She is in widow's black and she has her three children with her. This is a very powerful picture because it shows the aftermath of the Rising. So many men were imprisoned and even executed leaving families alone. Thanks to Kathleen Clarke she gave hope to these families by setting up the Irish Volunteers' Dependents' Fund (IVDF). She was able to help the dependents of Volunteers.

Kathleen Daly Clarke. 1924. Kathleen Daly Clarke Papers and Collection of Thomas Clarke and Irish Political Materials, John J. Burns Library, Boston College, Box 2, folder 5. Kathleen Clarke was a nationalist and a feminist. She was a co-founder in Cumann na mBan in 1914, and later became president of its central branch. Kathleen established the Volunteer Dependents' Fund to distribute assistance to families of Irish Volunteers who were involved in the Rising and subsequently arrested. She helped these families during their most difficult time. It was important to add her to my documentary.

Kilmainham Prison. *The National Archives of Ireland*, www.census.nationalarchives.ie/exhibition/dublin/law_order/J_Em_KilmainhamJail_c1900_roy3118.html. Accessed 2 Mar. 2020. Kilmainham Prison was where many of the Irish freedom fighters were held. They were tried and if they were proven guilty they would either face further imprisonment or death.

A List of Women Who Were Detained at Richmond Barracks After the 1916 Rising. *Richmond Barracks*, www.richmond Barracks.ie/women-1916/women-detainees-list/. Accessed 15 Feb. 2020. I used this photo to be able to show the faces of the women who were held at Richmond Barracks at the end of the Rising.

Mary Colum, RTÉ Stills Library. *RTE*, 31 Mar. 2014, www.rte.ie/news/2014/0328/605079-cumann-na-mban-centenary/. Accessed 22 Feb. 2020. Mary Colum was a member of Cumann na mBan who spoke up against Suffragettes trying to downgrade and make fun of Cumann na mBan members. She spoke for all members when she said that Cumann na mBan "decided to do any national work that came within the scope of our aims".

Muriel, Mary and Annie MacSwiney. *The Spirit of Mother Jones Festival*, motherjonescork.com/2018/07/22/mary-annie-and-muriel-macswiney-extraordinary-women-in-extraordinary-times-2/. Accessed 29 Feb. 2020. Mary and Annie MacSwiney were sisters and Muriel was their sister-in-law, who were members of Cumann na mBan. Mary was one of the founders of the Cork branch of Cumann na mBan. Mary was imprisoned for her involvement. While she was at Mountjoy Jail she went on a hunger strike. Annie did the same outside the gates of the prison. This image is used for my documentary as it shows them meeting together.

O'Brien, Ashling. *Wynn's Hotel*. *Atheist Ireland*, 21 Oct. 2016, atheist.ie/events/event/atheist-ireland-agm-2016/wynns-hotel/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020. To show a picture of the Wynn Hotel where the first meeting of Cumann na mBan was held.

On May 3, 1916, 1916 Easter Rising Leader Padraig Pearse Was Executed For His Involvement in The Uprising. *Irish Central*, www.irishcentral.com/roots/history/padraig-pearse-1916-execution. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020. Picture of Patrick Pearse who helped plan the Easter Rising and along with Elizabeth O'Farrell delivered the surrender notice.

The Photograph of Pádraig Pearse's Surrender. Elizabeth O'Farrell's Feet, Visible Below Pearse's Coat, Are All That Remain of Her in the Airbrushed Photo. *Irish America*, irishamerica.com/2017/02/wild-irish-women-elizabeth-ofarrell-a-fearless-woman/. Accessed 27 Feb. 2020. Elizabeth O'Farrell was an important member of Cumann na mBan. Nurses were a very important part of the Irish Revolution; they took care of the wounded, cooked, and sent messages from one garrison to another. They were used as courtiers because the British soldiers wouldn't suspect women of doing something important. It was Elizabeth O'Farrell who delivered the surrender to the British. In many photographs, she is airbrushed out and all that can be seen is Patrick Pearse surrendering to the British.

Photo: Woman and 3 Children Outside Thatched Cottage, Probably Ahascragh, Co. Galway. Central Statistics Office, www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-1916/1916irl/society/livingconditions/. Accessed 9 Feb. 2020. This image shows light on what the living conditions were like during the 1916 Rising. They were very bad conditions and will be very useful to show at the very beginning of my documentary.

Poster Advertising The Irish Citizen newspaper. National Library of Ireland. *Suffragette City*, www.indietours.biz/blog/2018/10/2/votes-for-women-now-damn-your-war. Accessed 22 Feb. 2020. Although the members of Cumann na mBan had good intentions and wanted to fight for their country they were often mocked and degraded by other British and Irish people. The Irish Citizen was a suffragette newspaper and was greatly against Cumann na mBan as seen in this article.

Saint Stevens Green. Pinterest, www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/466122630160960010/. Accessed 27 Feb. 2020. Stevens Green was one of the many battle sites during the Irish Revolution. This was where Constance Markievicz shot and killed a policeman on the first day of battle.

"Sentence on Rebel Countess Markievicz." *Daily Sketch* [London], Loretta Clarke Murray Collection of Women in Revolutionary Ireland, John J. Burns Library, Boston College, 8 May 1916, p. 3. This newspaper article was from May 8th, 1916 after Constance Markievicz was arrested for her participation in the Easter Rising and for shooting and killing a police officer. This primary source shows the aftermath. She was sentenced to death, then her penalty was commuted to penal servitude for life. Along with Markievicz, it shows that there were 56 others sentenced.

Slainte. *Britches Full of Stitches*. 2010. 2010. *Free Music Archive*, freemusicarchive.org/music/Slinte/Cup_of_Tea/slainte_-_05_-_britches_full_of_stitches_munster_bank_bill_sullivans_the_a_polkas. Accessed 15 Feb. 2020. This Irish audio clip really caught my attention because of the story that was told in the song. It had a good rhythm and I thought that it would fit well in my documentary.

Topical Press Agency, via Getty Images. *Destruction in Dublin in May 1916, after the Easter Rising. The New York Times*, 25 Apr. 2016, www.nytimes.com/2016/04/26/world/europe/easter-rising-archival-coverage.html. A photo showing the destruction in Dublin as a result of the Easter Rising.

A View From Nelson's Column Shows Ruins in Dublin After the Easter Rising of 1916. Photograph: PA/PA Wire. A collection of rarely seen photographs of the Easter Rising and its aftermath has been made available from the Press Association archives. The capital's streetscapes are instantly recognisable yet disfigured and destroyed, mostly by British artillery fire. A bird's-eye view of the GPO, the rebel headquarters, taken from Nelson's Pillar in the aftermath of the bombardment, shows it to be little more than a shell. Despite the destruction, the Press Association archive photographs also capture people going about their daily business. 5 14 1916. The Irish Times, www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/the-1916-rising-rarely-seen-images-1.2585507#&gid=1&pid=1. Accessed 13 Jan. 2020. This image is interesting and rarely seen, it shows the destruction after the Easter Rising.

Secondary Sources

Breen, Dan. *My Fight for Irish Freedom*. Anvil Books, 1981. This book held a lot of good info about Cumann na mBan. It showed me the fight that took place and spoke about the Irish hardships that took place during this time period. I really like Dan Breen's style of writing and enjoyed this book.

Clear, Caitriona. "Cumann na mBan." *Encyclopedia of Irish History and Culture*, edited by James S. Donnelly, Jr., vol. 1, Macmillan Reference USA, 2004, pp. 121-122. *Gale In Context: World History*, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3434700090/WHIC?u=mclin_c_apple&sid=WHIC&xid=5ceb4344. Accessed 12 Dec. 2019. This source gave me a lot of information about Cumann na mBan. It was able to tell me more about the creation and objectives of Cumann na mBan. It talked about the objectives of the Cumann na mban organization and helped me greatly with my research.

Colum, Mary. *Life and the Dream*. Alfred A. Knopf, 1921. This book held information about the ideal country in which Irish citizens live. It spoke about the dream of an Irish citizen to live in a free country, free of British suppression and eyes.

Connell, Joseph E.A., Jr. "Cumann na mBan." *History Ireland*, May 2013, www.historyireland.com/20th-century-contemporary-history/cumann-na-mban-by-joseph-e-a-connell-jr/. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020. This secondary source gave me a better understanding of the suffragettes that joined Cumann na mBan. I used the quote from Helena Molony, "there could be no free women in an enslaved nation" (23) to show that many of the suffragettes believed in joining Cumann na mBan because of their goal of liberty for the women of Ireland. Working together to become a free republic. This, in turn, would bring with it the emancipation of women. This adds to my documentary to show the different types of women who joined the group even when it meant putting their own goals aside for a time.

"Cumann na mBan." *Facebook*, www.facebook.com/Cumann-na-Mban-268725576628397/. Accessed 7 Dec. 2019. I chose this source because I thought that it would be interesting and helpful to learn about what Cumann na mBan is doing now.

Cumann na mBan. Produced by Mac O'Barróid, YouTube, 2016.
www.youtube.com/watch?v=atrcy7THg98. This film taught me more about Cumann na mBan.

Foster, Robert Fitzroy. *Vivid Faces*. 2014. I chose this book because it held a lot of good information about Cumann na mBan.

Griffith, Kenneth, and Timothy O'Grady. *Curious Journey: An Oral History of Ireland's Unfinished Revolution*. Cork, Mercier Press, 1998. This secondary source was used to get a better understanding of the time period in Ireland. The author interviewed nine republicans who told of the most recent history of Ireland, one of which was the Easter Rising. On page 23 I was able to use a famous quote that Patrick Pearse said when commenting about the women of Cumann na mBan. Initially, most of the leaders didn't want women fighters, but Pearse actually appreciated them. He once said, "I would not like to think of women drilling and marching in the ordinary way but there is no reason that they should not learn to shoot." (23)

Hopkinson, Michael. *The Irish War of Independence*. McGill-Queen's UP, 2002. I chose this book due to the fact that it held a lot of information about Cumann na mBan.

McAuliffe, Mary, and Liz Gillis. *Richmond Barracks 1916 We Were There: 77 Women of Richmond Barracks*. Dublin, Dublin City Council, 2016. Richmond Barracks was located on the southside of Dublin and after the Rising, it was the place where women and men were held before going to Kilmainham Gaol. It was here that nearly 100 men and women were court-martialed. 77 women spent the night here and this book covers each of these women, their lives leading up to the Rising and after it. This book contained information on each of the women and the garrisons that they fought at during the Rising. It was helpful in my documentary to help me understand where everyone was located during that week.

McCoole, Sinéad. *No Ordinary Women*. 2003. This book contains many members of Cumann na mBan and was very helpful in finding information on important people.

"The New Gaol." *Kilmainham Gaol Museum*, kilmainhamgaolmuseum.ie. Accessed 20 Feb. 2020. I used this website to learn more about prison life after members of Cumann na mBan were arrested. In May, 14 members of the Irish Volunteers were executed by firing squad here.

"1916: Not Constance Markievicz, 'I Do Wish Your Lot Had the Decency to Shoot Me.'" *Executed Today*, www.executedtoday.com/2018/05/06/1916-not-constance-markievicz-i-do-wish-your-lot-had-the-decency-to-shoot-me/. Accessed 7 Feb. 2020. This website was helpful to my documentary because it told me more about the type of person that Constance Markievicz was. I used a quote from this website that she had said when she was arrested and court-martialed. She had been told that her sentence was commuted on account of her gender and she replied, "I do wish your lot had the decency to shoot me". It adds to my account of the strong woman that she was.

Owens, Rosemary Cullen. *Smashing Times: A History of the Irish Women's Suffrage Movement, 1889-1922*. Dublin, Attic Press, 1984. *Smashing Times* covers the Irish women's Suffrage movement. Between 1912-1914 many of these suffragettes joined groups such as the Irish Women's Franchise League and Cumann na mBan. Suffragette, Countess Markievicz became active in Cumann na mBan during the rising and she continued long after to fight for the women's movement. Many of these women were arrested and went on hunger strikes for their cause. Reading this helped me to continue to understand the lengths that these women would go and what they endured to obtain their independence.

Power, Maggie. "Margaret Skinnider." *Women's Museum of Ireland*, womensmuseumofireland.ie/articles/margaret-skinnider. Accessed 21 Nov. 2019. This website held a lot of good information and facts about the Irish Revolution and Cumann na mBan.

Rafferty, Oliver P., S.J. Interview. 8 Feb. 2020. After watching an RTE documentary on the Irish Revolution I researched and found that one of the experts was a local professor at Boston College. I was able to contact him via email and we set up a time in December to have a phone conversation. During that conversation Fr. Rafferty kindly agreed to meet with me for an interview and be part of my documentary. We met on Saturday, February 8th for about an hour. During that time he answered questions that I had previously written up. He was able to provide me with much information especially on the final days of the Easter Rising and surrender of the Irish.

"Responses from the Front: The Impact of the Rising on Irish Soldiers at War." *Responses from the Front: The Impact of the Rising on Irish Soldiers at War*, IRE, www.rte.ie/centuryireland//images/uploads/article-images/Ed71-IrishSoldiers.jpg. Accessed 2 Feb. 2020. This website held a lot of good information and facts about the Irish Revolution.

Rooney, David. Elizabeth O'Farrell. *Irish America*, irishamerica.com/2017/02/wild-irish-women-elizabeth-ofarrell-a-fearless-woman/. Accessed 27 Feb. 2020. Courtesy of 1916 Portraits and Lives. This drawing shows what Elizabeth O'Farrell had to do to carry out the surrender to the British. She had to carry a white flag and show that she was a nurse. All while in the middle of intense fighting.

RTE The Irish Revolution Episode 1 of 3. Adapted by Di Marco, 2019. This video helped me find a possible man to interview for my Cumann na mBan documentary.

RTE The Irish Revolution Episode 2 of 3. Directed by Di Marco, 2019. I watched this documentary on youtube and it helped me choose my documentary topic.

Urquhart, Diane. "Women in Nationalist and Unionist Movements in the Early Twentieth Century." *Encyclopedia of Irish History and Culture*, edited by James S. Donnelly, Jr., vol. 2, Macmillan Reference USA, 2004, pp. 761-763. *Gale In Context: World History*, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3434700435/WHIC?u=mclin_c_apple&sid=WHIC&xid=892714ad. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019. This database helped me gain a better understanding of what women faced in this time period.

Ward, Margaret. *Unmanageable Revolutionaries*. Pluto Press Limited, 1983. This book gave me a better understanding of the struggles that women faced being revolutionaries and fighting for their country. On page 97, the suffragette newspaper, the Irish Citizen, called the Cumann na mBan members 'slave women' for supporting the Irish Volunteers without a guarantee of suffrage. It was Mary Colum who was traveling around Ireland setting up new branches of Cumann na mBan that fought back saying that we are, 'not the auxiliaries or the handmaidens or the camp-followers of the Volunteers- we are their allies.' (97).

Ward, Margaret. *In Their Own Voice: Women and Irish Nationalism*. Dublin, Attic Press, 1995. Mary Colum was one of the members of Cumann na mBan that spoke up against the suffragettes that were insulting Cumann na mBan. She stayed strong even though they were trying to put her down. She is a member of Cumann na mBan that should be looked up to.