

WHAT DID WOMEN IN WALES DO DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR? **IN THE ARMED SERVICES**



QMAAC Amy Goodwin of Swansea QMAAC (on the right) and a friend exploring the trenches near Bourges, France, summer 1919.

Group of officers ('officials') of QMAAC at Kinmel Camp, Bodelwyddan.



WRAF May Stratford, WRAF, born in Newport in 1898.

NORA TREADWELL in WAAC uniform. Nora was born in Lancashire, but brought up in Bryncoch, Neath.

Soldiers and sailors traditionally did their own cooking, cleaning and washing. By **1917** it was realised that women could do these tasks, freeing the men to fight. So: the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS) was formed in **1916**, the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, WAAC, (later Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, QMAAC) in **JANUARY 1917**, and the Women's Royal Air Force (WRAF) in **APRIL 1918**. The official age for entry was 18, but some volunteers were 16. The work was domestic or clerical. Some women were sent to France, particularly after the fighting ended. All three women's services were ended in **1920**.

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