

## Works Cited

*The Administration of a Hot Drink to Aid a Shock Case, KU Medical Center.*

This photo is seen on the Historical Context page. The photograph portrays one of the ways that soldiers were given medical aid on the battlefield. This shows the minimal treatment that was provided to the wounded.

*Aid station, 315th Infantry, 79th Division, Bois de Consenvoye, France. 8 Nov. 1918. KU Medical Center.*

This source can be seen on the Historical Context page. I included this photo to show the grim conditions of the medical stations.

*American Red Cross. Future Ship Workers—A One-Armed Welder. 1919. Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/exhibitions/world-war-i-american-experiences/about-this-exhibition/world-overturned/returning-home/helping-disabled-veterans-return-to-the-work-force/](http://www.loc.gov/exhibitions/world-war-i-american-experiences/about-this-exhibition/world-overturned/returning-home/helping-disabled-veterans-return-to-the-work-force/).*

This image was used on the "Short Term Effects" page. It was used to show an example of the aid that disabled veterans received. It was also used to inform veterans that there are people who can train them to overcome their disability and join the workforce. I think that that message was really important because prior to this, there was very little help for veterans and they would be coming home unable to work and not able to receive any compensation for their service.

Bamji, Andrew. *Gillies at Cambridge. 1902. The Gillies Archives of Plastic Surgery.*

This photo is seen on the Biography page. It was used to show what Gillies looked like during the time period. It helps the reader visualize his person and connect his actions to a face.

E., C. B., and F.R.C.S. "Obituary." *British Medical Journal*, 17 Sept. 1960.

This newspaper is located on the conclusion page. I included his obituary so that readers would be able to see how much of a mark he left on the world. The memorial also included accounts from a surgeon who worked under Gillies and I felt as though that would be really interesting to include on the website.

*The Father of Plastic Surgery. 1915. The Gillies Archives of Plastic Surgery.*

This source is seen on the Biography page. It shows Harold Gillies in the beginning of WWI.

*Footage from WWI, January 1916.*

This video is on the historical context page. I chose to add this to the project because I felt as though seeing the weapons being used and the visual aspect of it created a better understanding of what the conditions of the war were.

*French Soldiers Using Liquid Fire to Good Advantage in Front Line Trenches in France. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.*

This source is used on the Historical Context page. It shows the strategic tactics of the militaries but it also created severe burns on the recipients. It shows the conditions of the battlefield and the kinds of wounds nurses and doctors had to prepare for.

Gillies, Harold. *Plastic Surgery of the Face.*

Used on the "Lasting Impact" page. I wanted to include this to show viewers how organized he was and how he broke down each surgery to make it easier for people to learn from.

Gillies, Harold, and D. Ralph Milard, Jr. *The Principles and Art of Plastic Surgery.* Vol. I. II vols.

This book is on the "Lasting Impact" page. I included what the book was about and a photo of the cover. The purpose was to show the reader that he has books about his work if they wanted to read more about him.

*Gillies and His Team in an OR. Bibliotheque nationale de France, gallica.bnf.fr.*

This source is located on the "His Work" page. I added this photo to give the viewers insight to what his OR looked like. Compared to modern day ORs, this was lacking in many elements that could be considered essential today (overhead lamps, vitals monitors etc.)

*The Gillies Family. 1890. The Gillies Archives of Plastic Surgery.*

This source is located on the Biography page. This photo is a family portrait of the Gillies. Due to the nature of the clothes, we can determine the status of the family. Clearly they are doing financially well if they can afford all of the suits and dresses that everyone is wearing.

*Harold Delf Gillies. The Collection of British Association of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgeons.*

This photo was used on the homepage of the website to provide the viewers with an idea of what Gillies looked like.

"King Leopold Undergoes Facial Surgery for Scars." *New York Times*, 4 Dec. 1935.

This source is located on the Biography page. I wanted to include this because recognizable people in the 1930's aren't very common for people in this day and age. However, I know many people know who King Leopold is and so I thought this article would show how prestigious Gillies was while also talking about someone recognizable.

*Lieutenant William Spreckley. 30 Jan. 1917. Archives of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.*

These photos can be seen on the "His Work" page. These photos show the drastic change between the before and after photo. While the nose may not be perfect, it's way better than having a large open wound which is prone to infection.

*Map of Queens Hospital. British Association of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgeons.*

This photo is seen on the "His Work" page. I decided to include this photo to show viewers what the campus of his establishment looked like and where all of this incredible work took place.

*Museum, Canadian War. The Horrors of WWI: Chlorine Gas. 1915. Cove Editions.*

This is seen on the Historical Context Page. This image shows the effects of chemical warfare and another type of injury that could be sustained on the battlefield.

*The Press. Papers past, paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/CHP19560201.2.89.*

This Newspaper is seen on the Biography Page. It was used to show the public opinion of Gillies and how he was nationally recognized for his work.

*Private R. W. D. Seymour, "Big Bob." 1916. The Archives of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.*

This source is seen on the "His Work" page. The images are before and after photos of one of Gillies' patients. The purpose of the images are to show the viewers how Gillies helped restore the face of the veterans.

*Sergeant Sidney Beldham. 1917. The Archives of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.*

This source is located on the "His Works" page. I included these before and after photos so that you could see the drastic difference in what people look like thanks to Gillies.

*Sir Archibald McIndoe. 1947. New Zealand History,*

[nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/archibald-mcindoe](http://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/archibald-mcindoe).

This source is found on the "Lasting Impact" page. The photo was actually really interesting because it shows McIndoe with one of his old patients on their wedding day. This shows the nature of McIndoe and how he had a real connection to the people he treated. It also shows how he was following in Gillies' footsteps.

*Soldiers Loading a 155mm Howitzer near Meuse, France, 18 Oct. 1918. The National WWI Museum and Memorial.*

I used this photo on the Historical Context page. This photo depicts a Howitzer which was used to fire shrapnel shells. Due to the nature of shrapnel, it created agonizing wounds for the recipient and it played a major role in the cause of Gillies' efforts to help these people who were wounded by the shrapnel.

Stoneman, Walter. *Sir Harold Delf Gillies. 1940. National Portrait Gallery, London,*

[www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw93037/Sir-Harold-Delf-Gillies?LinkID=mp56503&role=sit&rNo=1](http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw93037/Sir-Harold-Delf-Gillies?LinkID=mp56503&role=sit&rNo=1). Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.

This photo is seen on the Biography page. Another photo of Gillies later in life.

Gives the reader a face to link all the information to.

*Vicarage and the Tube Pedicle. 1917. Gillies Archives of Plastic Surgery.*

This source can be seen on the "His Work" page. This is significant because Vicarage was the first ever tube pedicle surgery that Gillies had performed. This new technique would be crucial to Gillies' success.

*A Vickers Machine Gun Crew at Verdun. 1916. National War Museum.*

This photo is used on the Historical Context page. I wanted to elaborate more on the types of weapons used during WWI and the machine gun is very significant. It isn't the same as the modern day kind, so I thought that by providing an image it sets the time period and gives a glimpse on the kind of technology of the time.

*Walter Yeo. The Collection of British Association of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgeons.*

This source can be found on the "His Work" page. Walter Yeo was significant in that he was one of the first surgeries that Gillies attempted to pursue.

*Wax Teaching Model. 1917. National Army Museum,*  
[www.nam.ac.uk/explore/birth-plastic-surgery](http://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/birth-plastic-surgery).

This source can be seen on the "His Work" page. This model demonstrates the techniques Gillies used. The model was sent to different locations to help surgeons learn the new methods. I included this because it was a big help in the spread of plastic surgery.

*Wound Debridement in Improvised OR. Injuries in World War I, World War I Centennial.*

This picture is seen on the Historical Context page. Since the OR is in a dusty area without the proper sterilization precautions, it is likely that infections will be spread to the patient. It also shows the type of conditions soldiers are "repaired" in before Gillies could help them.

*Wounded British and Indian Soldiers at the Neuve Chapelle.* 1915. *National Army Museum.*

This photo was used on the thesis page. It was intended to provide viewers with a visual of the injuries being sustained. Because of wounded soldiers like the ones in the photo, people like Harold Gillies rose up to try and help them.

*Wounded Veterans at Eden Hall Convalescent Hospital.* 1918. *National Army Museum.*

This source is located on the "Short Term Effects" page. I added this photo to the life of the veterans with their disabilities.

### **Secondary**

"The Birth of Plastic Surgery." *National Army Museum,*

[www.nam.ac.uk/explore/birth-plastic-surgery](http://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/birth-plastic-surgery). Accessed 2 Feb. 2024.

This source is located throughout my entire project. I used this website on the basis of collecting information, photographs, and quotes. This source provided lots of key information.

*Dr. Stephen Goldie. Daily Record,*

[www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/scottish-news/plastic-surgeon-warns-home-made-sheep-1795523](http://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/scottish-news/plastic-surgeon-warns-home-made-sheep-1795523).

This photo is used on the "Lasting Impact" page. This photo is used to show who the interview was conducted with.

*Faces from the Front.* Narrated by Andrew Bamji, Royal society, 2020.

This source is located on the "Lasting Impact" page. I really liked the way Bamji composed the lecture. It was very informative and it gave a better understanding of the legacy Gilles created.

---. "Script for the Health Pavilion on." National Archives, [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/medicine-on-the-western-front-part-one/sir-harold-gillies/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/medicine-on-the-western-front-part-one/sir-harold-gillies/). Speech.

This source is from Gillies himself and it's his words describing his work. This was used in the conclusion because the speech was able to sum up his work in a similar way that I'm doing it.

*The Gillies Archives from Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup.* [www.gilliesarchives.org.uk/index.htm](http://www.gilliesarchives.org.uk/index.htm). Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.

This source is utilized throughout the entire website. It has a great timeline of events that helped me to organize my thoughts and add key details.

*KU Medical Center.*

[www.kumc.edu/school-of-medicine/academics/departments/history-and-philosophy-of-medicine/archives/wwi/essays/military-medical-operations/regimental-aid-station.html](http://www.kumc.edu/school-of-medicine/academics/departments/history-and-philosophy-of-medicine/archives/wwi/essays/military-medical-operations/regimental-aid-station.html). Accessed 7 Feb. 2024.

This website was used throughout my project. I mainly used this source to get details of medicine on the warfront.

*Library of Congress.*

[www.loc.gov/exhibitions/world-war-i-american-experiences/about-this-exhibition/world-overturned/returning-home/helping-disabled-veterans-return-to-the-work-force/](http://www.loc.gov/exhibitions/world-war-i-american-experiences/about-this-exhibition/world-overturned/returning-home/helping-disabled-veterans-return-to-the-work-force/).

This website was mainly used on the "Short Term Effects" page. The website was really helpful, in that I was able to find documents and stories from the time period that described how hard life was coming back from war disabled.



Williams, CJ. "Harold Gillies." *NZEDGE*, 26 June 2002,

[www.nzedge.com/legends/harold-gillies/](http://www.nzedge.com/legends/harold-gillies/).

Used throughout the website. This source is very detailed and it provides lists of reliable sources and photos. It also gives great background information that was necessary to the development of each topic in the website.