The Faces of War:
Traumatic Combat Wounds and Facial Reconstruction in the First World War

John A. Haymond
A Historical Context of Facial Wounds
Private Rowland Ward. After he was wounded in 1864, it took multiple surgeries to produce the result shown at far right. The medical notes indicate that the initial operations were performed without anesthetic.
A British soldier treated at Queen Mary’s Hospital, Sidcup.
Private William Thomas.

Left, after he was wounded in 1918; and at right, as he appeared in 1924 after numerous surgeries.
Preventative Measures and Medical Responses

An experimental helmet with moveable eye screens.
British 8-inch guns in action in the Battle of the Somme, 1916.
A piece of time fuse from an artillery shell, extracted from a wounded soldier’s cheek.
Gunshot wounds to the face. A British soldier, above, and a German soldier, right.
Петроградское Славянское Благотворительное Общество Лазарет

Младой сербской армии
Милана Ставица

Ранение 23-го сентября на черный бархат. Части пули, извлеченные из раны.

Сентябрь 19, дома 1914 г.

Старший врач И. Стручков
Dr. Harold Gillies
Walter Yeo. In the photo at left, his facial scarring has left him unable to close his eyes. The photo at right shows him after Dr. Gillies performed the skin-grafting procedure.
Lieutenant William Spreckley was wounded at Ypres. Dr. Gillies’ construction of a new nose restored him to a more normal appearance; the photo at far right shows him nearly 50 years after he was wounded.
Seaman Willie Vicarage was wounded at the Battle of Jutland in 1916.

He was an early recipient of Dr. Gillies’ revolutionary tubed pedicle procedure.
LE CALVAIRE D’UNE GUEULE CASSÉE

Décembre 1914.
3 mois après la blessure.

Juin 1915;

Mai 1916.

Juillet 1917.
Recovery and Rehabilitation of Facial Wound Casualties
Private Harold Page