SOURCE #1

Citation:


Summary:

This source is a short biography of Dr. Daniel Hale Williams’ medical career. The author, Ralph C. Gordon, begins by discussing Dr. Williams’ struggle to attend and practice medicine due to racism. Gordon then discusses his educational ventures that were unheard of before his time, including lobbying for African-American medical education and teaching clinics to both African-American and Caucasian students. The author continues to discuss his achievements, including performing one of the first cardiothoracic surgeries in the United States and suturing a ruptured spleen. Gordon emphasizes his importance as an African-American physician who changed the face of medicine during the Gilded age. Gordon also uses seven different sources from a wide-range of authors, proving all his information by providing citations.

Evaluation:

The author is Ralph C. Gordon. Although I could not find information about him outside of the article, he is credited to work at Western Michigan University in the Pediatrics and Human Development Department, as well as the Kalamazoo Center for Medical Studies and the Department of History. However, the article is credible as it is a scholarly article, meaning it has been peer reviewed. Gordon
clearly thinks highly of Dr. Williams, as he spent the majority of his time discussing Dr. Williams’ accomplishments, stressing his successes and not discussing his failures. This source takes a deeper look at one physician who is categorized as an ethnic minority. At the beginning, Gordon discusses how minorities—specifically, African-Americans—were treated unfairly in the world of medicine in the Gilded age. I can use this source as an example of someone who overcame the stereotype of the day and succeeded in the field of medicine. This source is will be useful for my paper as Dr. Williams was one of the most prominent African-American doctors because of his educational techniques and unique surgeries, making him an important figure in my subject.
SOURCE #2

Citation:


Summary:

The journal focuses on Dr. Matilda A. Evans, who was an African-American doctor. The author, Darlene Clark Hine, focuses on her role in health-care activism. The first five pages of the journal focus on Dr. Evans’ life, particularly after she receives her medical degree. It is organized in a chronological order, discussing the fields she specialized in, but Hine stresses the idea that she was mostly concerned about the health of African American children. Hine discusses how Dr. Evans was an advocate for better health care of deliveries, among other things. She also publishes a biography, created the Negro Health Association of South Carolina, and launched free clinics. The article focuses on Dr. Evans’ advocacy. Hine does not focus on her technical advances (such as Dr. Williams’ first cardiothoracic procedure mentioned in the above article) but social justice in medicine. Hine uses footnotes of a wide range of sources to provide evidence for her peer-reviewed article.

Evaluation:

Dr. Darlene Clark Hine, the author of this scholarly journal, is a professor of African American Studies and history at the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences at Northwestern University in Illinois. She received a Ph.D. at Kent State University. Dr. Hine has received numerous awards for her research projects. Dr. Hine’s research focuses on African Americans professionals, including those in the medical field, such as the article about Dr. Evans. Dr. Hine’s endless research makes her a very credible source. All her material has been peer reviewed and is accurate. Dr. Hine focuses on the positives of Dr. Evans in her article, creating a positive idea of who Dr. Evans was. This source focused on how she spoke out for
her patients and fellow doctors of minorities. I will use this source because it creates a nice contrast from the first article about Dr. Williams and his technical advances. It looks at medicine in a new light, focusing on social aspects and how Dr. Evans advocated for her patients. I will use this source in my paper to look at the advances in medicine in a social light, about health care reforms and civil rights in medicine.
SOURCE #3

Citation:


Summary:

This scholarly article discusses the history of x-rays. It begins by talking about Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, a German scientist who created the first x-ray machine. This invention is introduced to the elites in 1895, at the tail end of the Gilded age. The article discusses the issues of privacy, as many people thought a machine that looks at the insides of a person’s body was an invasion of privacy. The article discusses the scientific side of the machine and the mechanics of how it worked, focusing on how Röntgen came to create the x-ray. The main point of the article is how the x-ray machine was created. The article continues to discuss the history of the x-ray machine after the Gilded age. The article has been peer reviewed and cites several other sources for the evidence presented.

Evaluation:

This author of the journal is Dr. Simon Avery. Dr. Avery received his Ph.D. at Anglia Ruskin University. He is a principal lecturer at the University of Westminster in London, teaching literature and history. He has published over ten times in his career. The article seems unbiased, as its focus is how the x-ray machine worked and how the inventor created it. The source will be useful because it talks about an important advance in medicine, as the x-ray machine is used frequently in hospitals today. I will use this source to talk about scientific inventions in the Gilded Age that pertain to medicine, such as the x-ray machine. I will use this source to explain how the x-ray machine was created and how it was used both in the Gilded age and today.
SOURCE #4

Citation:


Summary:

This article covers the topic of nurses who are ethnic minorities, focusing on the history of nurses of ethnic minorities. Mary Eliza Mahoney is talked about in great depth, as she was the first African-American nurse. She became a nurse in 1879, during the Gilded age. It is organized in a chronological order, as it discusses the history of the diversity of nursing and goes through events in the order that they occur. The main point of the article is ethnic diversity in the United States and how nurses are continuing to become more diverse. There are seventeen references the author uses, providing plenty of evidence.

Evaluation:

Dr. Prudentia Worth is the Wayne State University Director of Anesthesia. She received a Ph.D in Instructional Technology, and has published several articles. The article has been peer reviewed by other scholars, making it a reliable source of information. Dr. Worth’s bias is her experience as a nurse and writing about nurses. She thinks positively about them, but she remains fairly unbiased in her journal. This source will be interesting in my presentation because all of the sources I have used focus on doctors or inventors, and this source talks about nurses. I will use this source to talk about nurses in the Gilded age and about the first African-American nurse, a significant event in history.
SOURCE #5

Citation:


Summary:

This source is a biography of Rebecca Lee Crumpler, who was the first African-American woman in the U.S. to earn a medical degree. The author first discusses Crumpler’s early life, then her pursuit of a medical degree, and ends with how she uses her medical degree – by caring for freed slaves who have no other access to health care. The author’s main focus is the life of Dr. Crumpler and her importance in the medical field as the first African-American woman doctor. The author quotes Dr. Crumpler’s published book to support her claims.

Evaluation:

Donald A.B. Lindberg, M.D., is a scientist at the University of Missouri. He has been the Director of the National Library of Medicine since 1984. He has received honorary doctorates from Amherst College, the State University of New York at Syracuse, and the Old Dominion University, among others. The author is a doctor by trade, which gives him a greater appreciation for the history of medicine than the average scholar. This source will be useful in my research as it shows the successes and contributions of a doctor who was an ethnic minority. I will use this source in my presentation as an example of a successful doctor of an ethnic minority in the Gilded age.