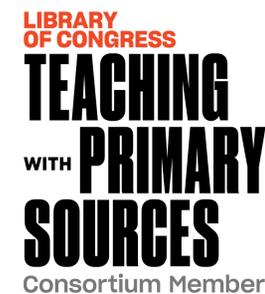


1. Title / Episode Link:	Doc Susie
2. Historic Site:	Cozen's Ranch House and her own house in Fraser, Colorado
3. Episode	https://www.pbs.org/video/doc-susie-nxzdmq/
4. Developed by:	Sally Purath, Poudre School District Kile Clabaugh, Library of Congress Teaching With Primary Sources Keith Patterson, Library of Congress Teaching With Primary Sources Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 School District
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<i>Grade Level:</i> 6 th - HS <i>Standards:</i> Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4 <i>Prepared Graduate Competencies:</i> Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards 6 th : PGC 1-5, 7, 8 7 th : PGC 1-5, 7 8 th : PGC 1-5, 7 HS: PGC 1-5, 7, 8
6. Assessment Question:	How does Doc Susie serve as a model of a woman who had to carry the extra toughness and skills to survive and prosper in a man's world on the frontier?
7. Contextual Paragraph	Susan Anderson was born in 1870 in Fort Wayne Indiana. In 1891 after she graduated from high school, her divorced father moved her and her brother to Cripple Creek, Colorado in hopes of striking it rich. She left for medical school at the University of Michigan, and upon returning, the miners shunned her, believing women were unlucky to have around the mines. She lived in Denver and Greeley until the tuberculosis she contracted became worse, seeing the death of her beloved brother and being left by her fiancé on her wedding day. In hopes of finding a mountain cure, she moved to Fraser, Colorado in 1907. She converted a barn into a home and office, and practiced medicine as the only doctor in Fraser for the next 49 years. She was paid little, often in food or firewood, and never owned a horse or car, preferring to bundle up and walk or ski for miles in subzero



	<p>temperatures and deep snow to make frequent house calls to ranches. Though women doctors tended to be distrusted, she was more successful than men due to being obsessive about cleanliness, and the town of Fraser took her to heart. She was medically involved in two historic events: the flu epidemic of 1918 and she was Grand County Coroner during the building of the Moffat Tunnel, which killed 19 and injured hundreds. Eventually, she also cared for broken-limbed skiers from Winter Park, and some thought she was an inspiration for the television series, “Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman.” She practiced medicine until her late eighties and died in 1960 at 90. She was inducted into the Colorado Women’s Hall of Fame in 1997. An exhibition about her is in the Cozen Ranch House, a place she would have frequented herself, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.</p>	
<p>7. Connection to Historic Preservation</p>	<p>Cozen Ranch House was built in 1874 and was used as a private home, stagecoach stop, hotel, and post office in Fraser, Colorado. It was a prominent historic building during Dr. Susan Anderson’s 50 years in Fraser, and today it is a museum containing an exhibition about her and her medical instruments. The Cozen family deeded it to Jesuits at Regis College who then deeded it to the Grand County Historical Association in 1987. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 1988.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

Susie Anderson with two men in Cripple Creek
about 1893



<http://digital.denverlibrary.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15330coll22/id/10783/rec/130>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What does this log cabin for a family of three say about the kind of life they must have lived there?
2. What kind of challenges and adaptations do you think they would have had to make in order to live at an elevation of 9,500 feet during entire winters?

Cozens Ranch House, Fraser, Colorado built in 1874
which contains an exhibit about Dr. Susie Anderson



<https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail?assetID=a2f9066c-5ed8-4399-aa7d-ac9c484bf0a5>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. How does this ranch house built in 1874 show its adaptation to high altitude and a poor community?
2. What materials were used to create this building? How are they more refined than those of most frontier homes?
3. What role did this building play in Dr. Anderson's life and business?

Dr. Susan Anderson



<http://www.cogreatwomen.org/project/susan-anderson-md/>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What do you infer from Dr. Susan Anderson's appearance that could create difficulties for her to practice medicine?
2. Why would a woman be viewed as "less able" to practice medicine when dressed this way?

House/barn that became the home and doctor's office of Dr. Susan Anderson



<https://www.summitdaily.com/explore-summit/the-weekend-meet-some-women-who-changed-the-world/>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. Doc Susie was so poor she had this barn taken apart and reassembled as a home and medical office. What difficulties would living in such a place at 9,500 feet entail?
2. How would preserving this site help document the history of Doc Susie and this area?
3. How does this site help tell the story of Colorado?

Statue commemorating Doc Susie in Fraser,
Colorado



<https://quiltripping.com/finding-unexpected-art-history-fraser-colorado/>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. Why would the town of Fraser want to commemorate Doc Susie with a statue?
2. How exactly does this statue commemorate Doc Susie's contributions to the town of Fraser?
3. How is Doc Susie represented in the statue?

Women in Early Colorado



<https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/women-early-colorado>

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. How did early women doctors such as Dr. Justina Ford and Doc Susie get around the prejudices against them to successfully practice medicine?
2. What other roles did women have in Colorado during this time period?

Assessment Question

How does Doc Susie serve as a model of a woman who had to carry the extra toughness and skills to survive and prosper in a man's world on the frontier?

Response