Reverend Florence Buck

Florence Buck was born in 1860. She worked hard as a science teacher, but she realized she preferred to **preach** more than **instruct**. She then studied to become a **minister**. In 1901 Buck moved to Kenosha, where she became the first woman minister to serve as pastor of the Unitarian Church. She also worked in organizations for women and their families. She formed the Kenosha Playgrounds Association and asked the city to build more and better playgrounds for kids. Buck preached to her congregation in the building that is now the Bradford Unitarian Church. Her work here was greatly appreciated by many townspeople.

Clara Carter

In 1921 Clara Carter was the first woman in Kenosha to serve on a **jury** and did so proudly. A jury is a group of people who make a decision in court cases. In an article in the *Chicago Tribune*, she was quoted as saying, “I do not feel women should shrink from these duties. When I am called, I will report for duty and make no excuses.”
Cordelia Harvey

Louis and Cordelia (Perrine) Harvey were married in Kenosha in 1847. Louis Harvey was the governor of Wisconsin during the Civil War. During this time Cordelia Harvey traveled with her husband to some of the army hospitals in the South. Unfortunately, while on this trip, Governor Harvey drowned. Mrs. Harvey continued on without her husband. She recognized that these hospitals were in terrible condition. Desperately wanting to help these soldiers from the North and South, Mrs. Harvey had to convince General Ulysses Grant and President Abraham Lincoln that better hospitals were needed. She claimed many soldiers would die without Northern air. She felt air in the North was free of sickness, such as typhoid or gangrene. Both General Grant and President Lincoln agreed. A hospital was then built in Madison, Wisconsin, for the injured soldiers. Mrs. Harvey continued to work for improved care for soldiers until the end of the war. Harvey Elementary School was named after this great lady. A portrait of Mrs. Harvey hangs in our governor's office today.

Question
1. How have women like Cordelia Harvey affected other people's lives?
**Mary Lou Mahone**

Mary Lou Mahone dedicated her life to helping the people of Kenosha. She volunteered many hours working for **equal rights** and a good quality of life for all children. As a native Kenoshan, Mary Lou Mahone worked hard for Kenosha’s poor children, improving their education. She was the first **African-American** PTA president in Kenosha and the first African American to run for the **Kenosha** Unified School District No. 1 Board of Education. Mahone was also an original founder of the Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha. In recognition of her work for children and education, Mary Lou Mahone Middle School was named in her honor. She died on June 8, 1999.

**Beatrice Welles**

Beatrice Ives and Richard Welles (a successful businessman) were married in 1904. Beatrice Welles enjoyed politics and joined several organizations that helped women and children. Along with Mary Bradford and Harriet Bain, Welles successfully fought for the right of women to vote. In 1914, however, when women were not allowed to vote, she became a **candidate** for the Kenosha School Board. A candidate is someone who runs for a public office. In April 1914 she defeated John Chester by a vote of 293 to 189. While she was a school board member, she formed the Parent-Teacher’s Association (PTA) and fought for cleaner schools and well-trained teachers. Welles died at the age of 42. The *Kenosha Evening News* reported her death as “a great sorrow to many people.” One of her sons, Orson Welles, became a famous actor and director.