

CORA BUSSEY HILLIS was born at Bloomfield, Iowa, August 8, 1858, and died in an automobile accident near Saint Cloud, Minnesota, August 12, 1924. Burial was in Des Moines, Iowa. Her parents were Cyrus (afterward General) Bussey and Ellen (Kiser) Bussey. Soon after the close of the Civil War General Bussey and his family removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where Cora grew to womanhood and was graduated from Sylvester Larned Institute, New Orleans. In 1880 she was married to Isaac Lea Hillis. In 1883 they removed to Des Moines. In 1887 Mrs. Hillis was one of the incorporators of the Des Moines Women's Club. She soon began her notable career as a worker and organizer in the cause of child welfare, by securing the first public bath house in Des Moines for children, so they could in safety enjoy the river. In 1898 she attended, in Washington, D. C., the second meeting of the Congress of Mothers, as a delegate from the Iowa Child Study Society, a department of the Iowa State Teachers' Association. Soon thereafter she organized the Iowa Congress of Mothers. She introduced the penny savings system in the Des Moines schools, and in 1901 secured the first children's ward in the Iowa Methodist Hospital. In 1902 she opened a public sewing room in connection with the Des Moines public schools, where children who were out of school for lack of clothing were supplied with garments by mothers' clubs. In 1904 she led in organizing public opinion for a juvenile court law for Iowa, assisted in drafting a bill, and urged it upon the General Assembly, which resulted in its adoption, Iowa thus becoming one among the early states enacting this beneficent system. In 1912 Mrs. Hillis organized in Des Moines a "Save the baby" campaign and personally conducted a fresh air camp for mothers and sick babies. In 1914 she organized the Iowa Child Welfare Association and in 1915 urged on the legislature the adoption of a bill providing for the establishment of a Child Welfare Research Station at the University of Iowa, which was passed in 1917, having as its object the investigation of the best scientific methods of conserving and developing the normal child. This station was the first of its kind in the United States, although several states have since followed. In November, 1923, Governor Kendall appointed The Iowa Child Welfare Commission, making her one of the members. Its duty was to make a thorough investigation of the whole field relating to dependent, delinquent and unfortunate children, and to make recommendations to the governor and the Forty-first General Assembly. Mrs. Hillis assisted in this work, but her death occurred before the report was submitted. In vision as well as accomplishment in her chosen field, child welfare, Mrs. Hillis perhaps had no equal in the country.

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FRANK EDWARDS LYMAN, JR., was born at Kinsman, Ohio, June 20, 1869, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, April 13, 1925. His parents were Frank E. and Eunice I. Lyman. He came to Des Moines in 1886 and was graduated from East Des Moines High School in 1890. He began

newspaper work with the *Des Moines Capital* and served in various capacities on all the Des Moines dailies. In 1894 he joined the editorial staff of the *Des Moines Leader*, and went from that position to the *Des Moines News*, becoming its managing editor. For eight years he was manager of the Iowa bureau of the United Press Association. He left that position to become state editor of the *Des Moines Register*, and served there until the United States entered the World War, that being his last newspaper work. Interspersed with his newspaper work was his military activity. He enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment, I. N. G., July 11, 1889; was appointed sergeant August 8, 1889; became quartermaster-sergeant, Third Regiment, July 1, 1890; battalion sergeant-major, Third Regiment, April 30, 1892; was commissioned engineer and signal officer of First Brigade, August 23, 1892; resigned January 11, 1897. He organized the Twelfth Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, was commissioned captain and went with it to Cuba, serving from June 11, 1898, to April 17, 1899, when the corps was mustered out. From April 17, 1899, to May 26, 1901, he was a first lieutenant in the signal service of the U. S. Volunteers, and from May 27, 1901, to March 25, 1904, he was a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, serving in the Philippines. On the latter date he resigned and returned home and on June 7, 1904, was appointed inspector-general of the Iowa National Guard, and received honorable discharge April 12, 1906. In April, 1917, when the United States entered the World War, Major Lyman was appointed director of the selective service for Iowa, and was of great assistance to Governor Harding and Adjutant Generals Logan and Lasher in the great military organization so quickly made in the state. The fine record made by the state, which placed it fourth in the United States for efficiency and economy in administering the selective service law, was to a great degree due to the ability of Major Lyman. After the Armistice was signed he was appointed secretary-director of the Iowa Roster Commission and accomplished a stupendous task in compiling the materials concerning the Iowa soldiers in the World War.

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FRANK Q. STUART was born at Melrose, Monroe County, Iowa, January 24, 1856, and died in San Francisco, California, January 2, 1923. Interment was at Chariton, Iowa. His parents were Thomas C. and Philomenia Philadelphia (Thorp) Stuart. He obtained a high school education, learned telegraphy and followed it for a time, studied law with his brother, T. M. Stuart, at Chariton, was admitted to the bar in 1877 and began practice at Corning, being associated with his brothers, T. M. Stuart of Chariton, T. B. Stuart of Albia, and Dell Stuart of Osceola, as Stuart Bros. He removed to Denver, Colorado, in the early '80's, engaged in the practice of law there with his brother, T. B. Stuart, and was a member of the Colorado Legislature from 1885 to 1887. He removed to Chariton, Iowa, in 1890 and in March, 1891, was elected mayor, but resigned in a few weeks thereafter to do editorial work on

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