



James Tilton;

SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

BRO. JAMES TILTON.

B. KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE, JUNE 1, 1745.
D. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, MAY 14, 1822.

Tilton, James 1883

1883
First & Final Settlement
of
James Tilton's
Estate

October 5th 1883.

A 238

First and final settlement
of James Tilton late

1883
October 5

The Administrator charges,
himself with the following
amount received
For Wit

Cash recd from Connecticut Mutual
life insurance company \$2,209 57
for the benefit of, and pay-
able to Isabella H. Tilton
Policy No 6103

Cash recd from New England Mut
life insurance company of Boston, on policy
No 46734 on life of James
Tilton for benefit of Rebecca
R. Gibson as collateral security
for the amount of her then
subsisting pecuniary demands
against said insured,
wors plus if any for the bene-
fit of said insured heirs and
representatives

1049 20

Cash recd from sale of twenty five
shares increased stock Lake Superior &
Pugt Sound company

100 00 \$3358 77

Errors Excepted
Walter Lummis
Administrator

Account Examined adjusted
and passed October 5 - 1883
S. C. Biggs
Pres

3358 77

of Walter Cummins Administrator
of Wilmington deceased

1883
October

5

The Administrator craves
allowance for the following
amounts paid
To Wit

Cash paid Registers costs	\$	3 50	
" " Certified copy of letters		3 75	
" " Do Do Do		3 75	
" " S. R. Smith acknowledgment		1 00	
" " Acknowledgt in Washington		3 00	
" " H. Harmon acknowledgment		1 00	
" " Certified copy of letters		3 75	
" " C. Johnson Advertising		7 00	
" " Rebecca B. Gibson per proof of debt and release amt- due under policy No 46734 in N. E. Mil life Insurance company of Boston		1000 00	\$1026 75
Commissions allowed the Administrator		150 00	

Register stating each recording
Indexing filing each & copy
and recording two released

	12 00	162 00
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Balance in the hands of Adminis-
trator due and paid toabella Ho.
Tilton Beneficiary named in policy
No 6103 of Connecticut Mutual Life
Insurance Company

2170 02

3358 77

List of men in Siltow General Hospital, Wilmington Delaware, belonging to the 4th Regt. Delaware Volunteers

No.	name	Rank	Co	Regiment
1	Willis A. Crossdale	Corpl	D.	4 Del. Volz
2	Andrew Williams	Private	F.	4 " "
3	James Melvin	"	A	4 " "
4	Andrew S. Stewart	"	E	4 " "
5	Cornelius Palmatory	Corpl	F.	4 " "
6	Samuel Mc Nitt	Private	D	4 " "
7	Thomas Cochrane	"	F.	4 " "
8	James Rylatt	Corpl	A	4 " "
9	James Croft	Private	L	4 " "
10	A. W. Nolen	Sergt	F	4 " "
11	Francis Maguire	Private	B	4 " "
12	William Piper	"	B.	4 " "
13	James Dougherty	"	C	4 " "
14	Isaac Gregg	"	E	4 " "
15	Washington Barrow	corpl	F.	4 " "
16	Joseph Spence	Private	F	4 " "
17	William S. Yane	"	b	4 " "
18	Joseph E Palmer	"	G	4 " "
19	Edward Ford	"	G	4 " "
20	Joseph H. Jones	"	G	4 " "
21	George Himsworth	"	I	4 " "
22	James McMahon	"	I	4 " "
23	Henry Dewese	"	I	4 " "
24	Jacob Omesetter	"	I	4 " "

18	Joseph E Palmer	"	G	4	"	"
19	Edward Ford	"	G	4	"	"
20	Joseph H. Jones	"	G	4	"	"
21	George Hinnsworth	"	A	4	"	"
22	James McMahon	"	A	4	"	"
23	Henry Dewese	"	A	4	"	"
24	Jacob Omersetter	"	A	4	"	"

J. L. Parry
 Surgeon M.A.
 In charge of Hospital

Filton General Hospital
Wilmington Delaware
August 26th 1864

Surgeon C. J. Bailey M.D.
In charge of Hospital

List of Men remaining in
Filton General Hospital, be-
longing to the 4th Regiment
Delaware Volunteers

No. 13

State of Delaware, September 11. 1818.

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, Forty Eight — dollars and _____ cents: being for Six _____ months pension due to Joseph McGibbon _____ from the 4th day of September 1817, to the 4th day of March 1818 _____: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

Wm Robinson *ad m^o*

No. 14

State of Delaware,

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, Forty Eight — dollars and _____ cents: being for Six _____ months pension due to John Robinson _____ from the 4th day of September 1817 to the 4th day of March 1818. _____: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

No. 15

State of Delaware, March 17. 1818

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, Twenty Eight dollars and Eighty _____ cents: being for Six _____ months pension due to John Skilton _____ from the 4th day of Septemb. 1817 to the 4th day of March 1818. _____: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

Test.

L. Couper.

John ^{Ch} Skilton

Mark

No. 16.

State of Delaware, March 5. 1818

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, One hundred & eighty dollars and _____ cents: being for Six _____ months pension due to Doct. James Tilton _____ from the 4th day of Septemb. 1817 to the 4th day of March 1818 _____: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

James Tilton.

No. 17

State of Delaware,

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, Forty Eight - dollars and _____ cents: being for Six _____ months pension due to Thomas Watson _____ from the 4th day of Septemb. 1817 to the 4th day of March 1818 _____: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

Thomas Watson

No. 18.

State of Delaware,

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, Ninety _____ dollars and Twenty _____ cents: being for Six _____ months pension due to Hosea Wilson _____ from the 4th day of Septemb. 1817 to the 4th day of March 1818 _____: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

No. 17

State of Delaware, September 5. 1818

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, One hundred & eighty dollars and cents: being for Six months pension due to James Tilton from the 4th day of March to the 4th day of September 1818: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

James Tilton

No. 18

State of Delaware, Sept. 5. 1818

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, Forty eight dollars and cents: being for Six months pension due to Thomas Watson from the 4th day of March to the 4th day of September 1818: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

Thomas Watson

No. 19

State of Delaware,

Received of James B. Black, President of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, Agent for paying Military Pensions in the State of Delaware, Nineteen dollars and Twenty cents: being for Six months pension due to Hosea Wilson from the 4th day of March to the 4th day of September 1818: for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

Dr. James Tilton

From Revolution to Relevance.

By, Stacey Inglis
Director of Marketing
University and Whist Club, Tilton Mansion
Physicians Emeritus Luncheon Presentation, April 11,2017



James Tilton



James Tilton

Dr. Alfred R. Shands, an orthopedic surgeon who helped found the Alfred I. du Pont Institute and its medical director emeritus in 1975 wrote,

“Dr. Tilton, undoubtedly was the greatest physician Delaware ever had.”

Source: Morning News, Wilmington, DE, Tuesday, August 12, 1975 by William P. Frank



James Tilton

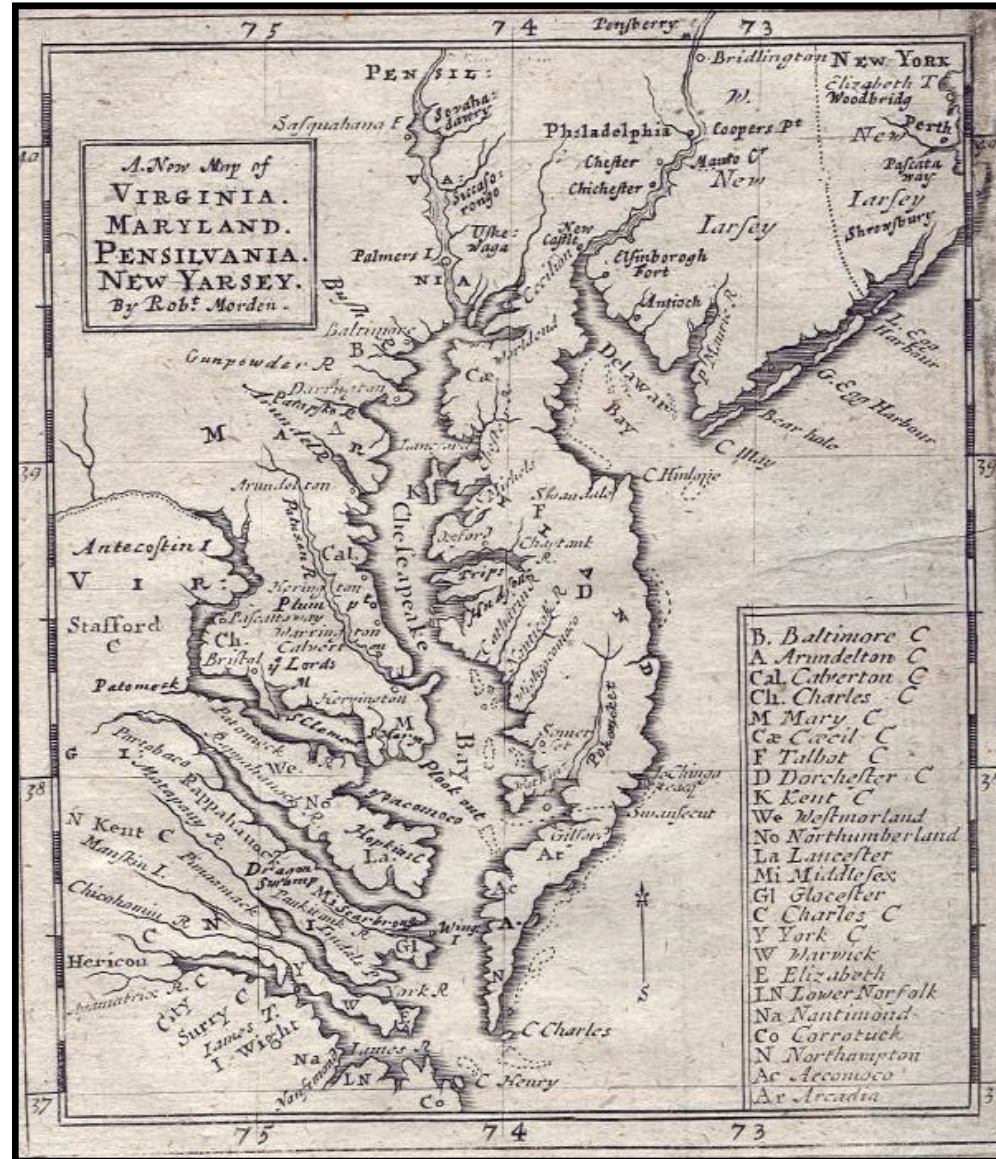


Lynn Massachusetts 1600's



James Tilton

1700's
Delaware
was not
Delaware but
the lower part of
Pennsylvania





James Tilton

- Super patriot
- “Refused to take no for any answer he thought should be yes”
- Cantankerous
- As surgeon of the First Delaware Regiment in the Revolutionary War, he shouted, “Clean bedding. Fresh air, sweep out the hospital, damn you!”
- He was 100% Delawarean, who hated Loyalists and anyone who had kind thoughts of the British King, George III

Sunday News Journal, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 8, 1976 • • Home 9

He gave wounded better deal

But historians often ignore surgeon James Tilton

(This is the 22nd in a series of articles outlining the events covered on the Delaware Revolutionary Heritage Map, which was created by the Sunday News Journal and continues on sale.)

By WILLIAM P. FRANK

His name was James Tilton and he was a doctor.

He was a superpatriot, and a cantankerous one at that. He despised British authority and he hated loyalists or anyone who even had kind thoughts for the British king, George III. He was a 100 per cent Delawarean.

He was also a stubborn Scotch-Irishman who refused to take no for any answer he thought should be yes.

His life was the kind of stuff that ballads are made of — or even folks stories. But by and large, Dr. James Tilton of Revolutionary War fame remains an unknown personality except to a few medical historians.

When the Revolutionary War broke out and the First Delaware Regiment was formed 200 years ago, Tilton of Kent County was one of the first to sign up.

He became regimental surgeon, and later on, when he saw the abominable conditions under which American wounded were cared for, he hit the ceiling.

“Clean bedding!” he yelled.

“Fresh air. Sweep out that hospi-



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tal, damn you!”

Tilton was born in Kent County in 1745 and was educated in the Nottingham Academy and later at the College of Philadelphia, the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

He got his degree in 1771 and started his medical practice in Kent when the Revolutionary War started. Tilton immediately joined up with Col. John Haslet, commanding officer of the First Delaware Regiment.

From then on, Tilton saw considerable active service in battle. He was with Haslet at the Battle of Trenton Jan. 3, 1777 when Haslet was killed.

Gen. George Washington recognized Tilton as a valuable man who could do more for the American cause in military hospitals than on the battlefield. So Tilton

was placed in charge of hospitals, and it was then he started to develop his radical reputation for his views about the care of the wounded and the sick.

He was considered strange in that he advocated fresh air, clean beds and sanitary conditions. In the meantime, Tilton showed no patience with conservatives or fence-sitters. He stormed against prominent men whom he suspected of having loyalist or anti-American tendencies.

He became a thorn in the side of congressmen with his hell-raising criticisms. Once he was named to the Continental Congress by the Delaware Assembly but the Assembly refused to reappoint him. Tilton went to Congress anyway, and the other members had to pass a formal resolution barring him from their meetings.

After the war, Tilton maintained his interest in public affairs. He was one of a group that tried to persuade Congress to establish the national capital at 9th and Broom Sts., Wilmington.

He helped to organize the Medical Society of Delaware and was elected its first president.

As the years piled on him, Tilton never mellowed. He was influential in establishing guidelines for the military in the handling of medical problems.

In 1815 he became afflicted with a cancerous tumor on his left leg. Amputation was required. Tilton summoned a surgeon, and gave him directions as to how the operation was to be handled. One report holds that Tilton was conscious all through the operation.

He died in 1822 and was buried in the First Presbyterian Church graveyard near 10th and Market Sts. He was later reinterred in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery along Delaware Avenue near Adams Street.

Few Delawareans of the Revolutionary War era and the decades that followed were as colorful or as controversial as James Tilton, M.D., but writers on Delaware history usually give him the brush-off.

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James Tilton

Dr. James P. Tilton

Born June 1, 1745 in one of the three lower counties of Pennsylvania, the County of Kent (now Delaware)

Parents:
John Tilton and Confort Rhodes Tilton

10 siblings

Younger brother, Nehemiah, mayor or burgess of Wilmington in 1799.





James Tilton

Monday, October 27, 1729, his father, John Tilton was in the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties: New Castle, Kent and Sussex.

Numb. XLIV.

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

'Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From Thursday, October 23. to Monday, October 27. 1729.

ON Monday last, His Honour our Governour set out from hence for *New-Castle*, to meet the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties. The Gentlemen chosen to serve for the ensuing Year, are as follow, viz.

For <i>New-Castle</i> County.	For the County of <i>Kent</i> .	For the County of <i>Sussex</i> .
Samuel James.	Mark Manlove, <i>Esq.</i>	William Till, <i>Esq.</i>
Thomas Noxton.	R. Richardson, <i>Esq.</i>	Henry Brooke, <i>Esq.</i>
Andr. Peterson, <i>Esq.</i>	A. Hamilton, <i>Esq.</i>	Simon Kolluck, <i>Esq.</i>
John Curtis.	David French, <i>Esq.</i>	Thomas Davies.
James Sykes.	John Brinklow.	En. Cumings, <i>Esq.</i>
Joseph Robinson.	John Tilton.	Rich. Hinman, <i>Esq.</i>

in these Counties, as we had the same of late in the Province: For a Remedy to this latter, I have ventured to pass an Act of Assembly for emitting a large Sum, which by its Circulation must undoubtedly affect all Parts on this River; but I am anxious to bear the Success of that Act in Britain, on Account of which I expect soon. In the mean time, it will be convenient for you to make an exact and thorough Inquiry into the Accounts of the Loan-Offices for these Counties, to discover how Payments have been made, and to deduce as exact a Computation as may be of the Sum now abroad on both Emisions: And so soon as our Condition in respect to this Currency can be more perfectly understood, I shall be very ready to join with you in any just and safe Measures that may prove for the true Interest and Honour of these Counties, in this or any other Point, wherein my Concurrence can contribute to the Ease and Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects committed to my Care; in which I have His own glorious Example set before me, to imitate in our low Sphere: And I doubt not but you will be equally ambitious of copying after that of His Loyal and Faithful Commons.

Mr. Hamilton was elected Speaker, and being presented to His Honour the Governour, was by Him approved.

New-Castle, Octob. 21. 1729. P. GORDON.



James Tilton

Dr. Tilton graduated with the first class of University of Pennsylvania in 1771

July 11, 1771. NUMB. 2220.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Ad- vices, Foreign and Domestic.

College of Philadelphia, June 28, 1771.

THIS being the Day appointed for the Anniversary COMMENCEMENT in the College of this City, the Trustees, at Half an Hour past Nine o' Clock, proceeded from the Apparatus-Room to the PUBLIC HALL, followed by the Provost, Viceprovost and Professors, with the different Candidates in their Gowns; the Band of Music belonging to the Twenty-first Regiment (or Royal North-British Fusiliers) playing during the whole Procession.

After Prayers by the Provost, and an Address by some young Gentlemen, the MANDATE for holding the Commencement, was delivered by the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON, Esq; as President of the Board of Trustees, and then the Business proceeded as follows, viz.

1. An elegant Latin Salutatory Oration, by Mr. Nathan Ramsey,
2. An English Oration, on the Advantages of Studying History,

be entitled not merely to the name of a College, but of an University, in any Part of the World.—That not only Professorships in the Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, &c. but in the different Branches of Physic, were established in it, and that this Day few the whole Plan complete, as several Gentlemen, who had been regularly educated in the Study of Physic, and admitted to their first Degrees in this Seminary, were now, after three Years respectable and successful Practice, and after giving convincing Specimens of their Abilities, thought worthy of being admitted to the Degree of Doctor, the highest Honor belonging to their Profession. He added an earnest Exhortation to all the Graduates to acquire themselves through Life, as still to reflect fresh Lustre on the Place of their Education; referring further to what might be said by the Gentleman who was to give the Medical Charge.

Dr. MORGAN, who was appointed to this Part of the Business, entered into a particular Account of those Branches of Study which the medical Gentlemen ought still to prosecute with un-

bearts of his People, approaching to adoration. His whole Study seems bent towards making them a great and happy nation. He seems to bid fair to realize the idea of a *Pax et Opes*. As Princes are but a few of Trustees for the People, and are possessed of the means to make them happy, it is matter of wonder that few should have the inclination.

They write from Vienna, that though the preparations for the opening the campaign are continued with the same expedition, and artillery and warlike stores daily sent off for Hungary, yet no time is mentioned for the Emperor's departure. This makes many people imagine, that his Imperial Majesty will not fix the time 'till after the arrival of a Courier from Prince Lobkowitz at Peterburgh.

Private letters from Vienna mention, that an interview is proposed to take place this Summer between their Sovereign and the King of Prussia.

A private letter from Rotterdam, received by the last mail, men-

College of Philadelphia, June 28, 1771.

THIS being the Day appointed for the Anniversary COMMENCEMENT in the College of this City, the Trustees, at Half an Hour past Nine o' Clock, proceeded from the Apparatus-Room to the PUBLIC HALL, followed by the Provost, Viceprovost and Professors, with the different Candidates in their Gowns; the Band of Music belonging to the Twenty-first Regiment (or Royal North-British Fusiliers) playing during the whole Procession.

7. The following Medical Degrees were conferred by the Provost, viz.

Bachelors of Physic. BENJAMIN ALISON, JONATHAN EASTON, JOHN KUHN, FREDERICK KUHN, BOBO OTTO, ROBERT POTTINGER, and WILLIAM SMITH.

8. A Piece of Instrumental Music.

9. Messieurs JONATHAN ELMER, of New-Jersey, JONATHAN POTTS, of Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania, **JAMES TILTON, of Dover**, and NICHOLAS WAY, of Wilmington, then presented themselves, agreeable to the Rules of the College, to defend in Latin the Dissertations printed for their Degree of *Doctor in Physic*.

Mr. Tilton's—“*De Hydrope*,”—was impugned by Dr. SHIPPEN, Professor of Anatomy.



James Tilton

January 20, 1773

Dr. Tilton became a member of the American Philosophical Society <https://www.amphilsoc.org/>

With members such as:

- Baron de Klingfledt
- Councilor of state to the emperors of Russia
- Dr. Torbern Bergman, Professor of Mathematics at Stockholm
- Vice-Director of the Academy of Sciences at Paris



The Pennsylvania Gazette (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) • 20 Jan 1773, Wed • Page 3

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held in their Hall, on Friday Evening last, in this City, near 30 Members being present, the following Gentlemen were elected *new Members*, viz. 1. TIMOTHY, Baron de Klingfledt, Counsellor of State to the Emprefs of Ruffia, Member of the Commission of the Law, and of the Oeconomical Society, at Petersburgh, &c. 2. Monsieur LE ROY, Vice-director of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris. 3. Dr. TORBERN BERGMAN, Professor of Mathematics, at Stockholm. (Each of the above learned Persons have done this Society the Honor of desiring to be admitted Members.) 4. Mr. ALEXANDER SMALL, of London. 5. Rev. Mr. WILLIAM LUDLAM, of Leicester. 6. JAMES TILTON, M. D. of Dover. 7. NICHOLAS WAY, M. D. of Wilmington. 8. Rev. THOMAS COOMBE, A. M. of Philadelphia.



James Tilton

1775 he was elected to the Committee of Inspection

And to the Correspondence Committee, along with Caesar Rodney, Vincent Lockerman and John Banning.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.
Kent County on Delaware.

AGREEABLE to the recommendation of the late Committee of Inspection "to choose a new COMMITTEE for said county," an Election was held on the 14th inst. in the several hundreds of the county, when the following gentlemen were elected and chosen, viz. The Hon. Caesar Rodney, Esq; William Meredith, John Dill, James Tilton, John Banning, William Killen, Vincent Loockerman, Benedict Brice, Benjamin Coombe, Nathaniel Luff, John Clark, John Davis, Rynear Williams, Elijah Morris, Belitha Laws, Benjamin Clark, William Cullen, William Cahoon, Edward Rees, Isaac Carty, Thomas Skillington, Silas Snow, Ezekiel Needham, William Jordan, James Starling, James Wells, Jacob Stout, John Bell, Emanuel Stout, Risden Bishop, Joshua Gordon, John Gordon, Vincent Loockerman, jun. Jonathan Caldwell, Thomas Rodney; who convened at Dover on the 17th inst. formed themselves in Committee, and proceeded to the choice of a Chairman and Clerk, when the Honourable Caesar Rodney was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Mark M'Call, Clerk.

The Committee then proceeded to appoint a Committee of Correspondence, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen for that purpose, to wit, Thomas Rodney, James Tilton, William Killen, John Banning and Vincent Loockerman.

By Order.
 MARK M'CALL, Clerk.



James Tilton

In the American Revolution, the **committees of correspondence, committees of inspection** took control of the Thirteen Colonies away from royal officials with a focus on Non-importation Agreements, which aimed to hinder the import of British manufactured goods.

As a response to the Boston Tea Party in 1773, the first Continental Congress's declaration was a boycott of British goods, in October 1774.

Tea cups and tea were **BANNED** from Dr. Tilton's house.





James Tilton

In 1781, Dr. Tilton was asked to be a professor at University of Pennsylvania Medical School and he declined because we thought it was more important to finish serving his country.

Looking back 200 years

Morning News, Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, August 12, 1975 • • 7

Delaware doctor fought for sanitation

By William P. Frank

Dr. James Tilton, a native of Kent County, was a genuine troublemaker in the Revolutionary era. "A cantankerous disorganizer," his enemies called him.

Tilton was an outspoken rebel when it came to storming the establishment and the status quo. He never learned how to be diplomatic, and his pet hatreds were the king of England, the Church of England, the British Parliament, British soldiers, Tories or Loyalists and Delawareans who posed as patriots but at heart were arch conservatives.

Tilton also hated conditions that seriously affected the health of wounded American soldiers. Take the time he was assigned to the American hospitals at Princeton, N.J.—roughly some time during 1777.

Hospitals? Well, they weren't exactly that. They were dirty and disease ridden.

Along came this Kent County doctor (who, by the way, had been trained in Philadelphia). He blew his cool. He smelled the stinking air and shivered at the sight of American soldiers dying—not so

much from wounds as from the filth.

The irascible Dr. Tilton moved from Trenton to Princeton with the same cry: "Let in the fresh air; clean up that mess; cover those latrines."

Many years later, Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagen, an authority on medical history, wrote:

"Probably without (Tilton's) devices for cleaning up the hospitals, Washington would have been defeated; and we know only too well to what great straits the coun-

try had been reduced (by fever and epidemics). We believe that there would have been no hope of success if this scourge of typhus fever had not been arrested."

With such adulation, one may well ask who this great doctor was. Tilton was born in Kent County on Jan. 1, 1745. He studied medicine at what is now the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1771 and returned to Kent County to practise.

He was imposing in appearance—tall, hearty, good natured, unaffected but very outspoken. He was dark and swarthy and extremely attractive to the ladies, although he never married. He also was a great tobacco chewer and was rarely without a tch of "tobaccoy" in his mouth.

When the Revolution started, Tilton joined a Delaware regiment as a surgeon. He considered himself an apostle of science and revolution. As he gained prominence as a surgeon and hospital organizer in the Continental Army, the college in Philadelphia elected him a professor.

This was in 1781, but Tilton disdained the honor and declined to leave the army. After the war, he returned to Kent County and continued in the service of his state as a congressman and a legislator.

He also continued his fight against conservatives. He was influential in pushing Delaware over on the side of the Constitution in 1787.

However, Tilton soon lost his love for Kent County. He considered it as a breeding place for malaria. He moved to Wilmington and bought himself a farm on the present site of the University Club at 9th and Broom Sts.

Unable to live a quiet life, Tilton helped to organize the Medical Society of Delaware in 1789 and became its first president. He also became an eccentric on foods.

Soon after the United States' second war with England, in 1812, Tilton was remembered and named the first surgeon and physician of the American Army.

Tilton died in 1822 and is buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington.

Dr. John A. Munroe, dean of

mixed together in one bowl to save the expense of unnecessary utensils. For drink, he advocated milk, apple brandy and corn whisky as domestic products infinitely preferable to pernicious foreign imports like tea and madiera."

Delaware historians has written of Tilton:

"Dr. James Tilton was no mere symbol. He was an original. In his housekeeping, in his profession, and in his politics, he showed vigor and imagination. He ate his food

And Dr. Alfred R. Shands, medical director emeritus of the Alfred I. duPont Institute, has written: "Dr. Tilton was, undoubtedly, the greatest physician that Delaware ever had."



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Source; Morning News, Wilmington, DE Tuesday, August 12, 1975



James Tilton

In 1783, Dr. Tilton was so indignant when John Dickinson resigned as president of Delaware to be governor of Pennsylvania, that he forced though a bill in the legislature which killed the old laws giving Delawareans dual citizenship with Pennsylvania.

He also had the law changed where people of Philadelphia could represent Delaware in the Continental Congress, the legislator voted him in and he served one term, 1783-1785

Delaware doctor had to be barred from Congress

By W. EMERSON WILSON
Dr. James H. Tilton, for whom many persons and some organizations believe that Eighth Street Park should be named, was a fiery tempered, independent individual.

A Delaware surgeon during the Revolutionary War, he first gained national recognition when he refused to leave the Continental Congress after his term had expired. Finally he adopted a formal resolution barring him from the chamber.

Although irascible, he got things done and he was the friend of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. He was an efficient surgeon general of the United States Army during the War of 1811.

ALTHOUGH the General Assembly ordered a special monument erected over his grave, now in Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, and the big Civil War Hospital at 9th and Tatalnol Sts. was named the Tilton General Hospital, there are no high-

ways, monuments nor buildings named for him in the state. Actually he is given much more recognition nationally for at least a dozen Army posts have Tilton Hospitals.

Tilton was born in Kent County, June 1, 1748, of a Scotch Irish Presbyterian family. He was educated at Nottingham Academy and got his medical degree in 1771 from the College of Philadelphia, forerunner of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He was practicing in Dover when the Revolution came. When Col. John Haslet formed the First Delaware Regiment, Tilton was both lieutenant in one of the companies and the regimental surgeon.

He fought at Long Island and at White Plains as a combat officer, and then after the battle was over he patched up the wounded. Most of the Delaware Regiment went home to recruit in December, 1776, so they did not cross the Delaware with Washington. But Tilton did, fighting at Trenton

on Christmas night and again at the Battle of Princeton on Jan. 3.

After that battle there was a lull and Washington appointed him chief surgeon in charge of the hospitals at Princeton. Later he operated military hospitals at Trenton and New Windsor, Md., and set up the first isolation wards for contagious diseases.

In 1780 he was promoted to senior hospital surgeon and was in charge of the hospital at Williamsburg, Va., during the Yorktown campaign. Two years later he returned to Dover and resumed the practice of medicine.

In 1783 he was so indignant when John Dickinson resigned as president of the Delaware State to become governor of Pennsylvania that he forced through a bill in the legislature which killed the old laws giving Delawareans dual citizenship with Pennsylvanians.

He was bitter too about the legislature's practice of picking Philadelphia residents to represent Delaware in the Con-



Dr. James H. Tilton
... first surgeon general

tinental Congress in Philadelphia. The legislature killed that practice, too, and elected Tilton to Congress, along with Gunning Bedford Jr.

Tilton soon became a thorn in the side of the other congressmen with his belittling criticisms. When the legislature failed to elect him to another term he was reluctant to leave.

While he was a member of Congress a search was begun

for a site for a permanent national capital. Tilton searched for one in Delaware and decided on Bancroft Woodcock's Bellevue at what is now 9th and Broom Sts. He argued for its adoption pointing out the central location of Delaware and the wonderful view of three states which could be had from the hill.

TILTON supported adoption of the Constitution, but he was shocked when the conservatives won the first election under it. However, he took a philosophical attitude saying, "Although it may be long before virtue can triumph over vice, good men will be more out of the reach and power of unjust and wicked oppressors under this Constitution than they were heretofore."

In 1789 Dr. Tilton was elected president of the Medical Society of Delaware which he was instrumental in organizing and he was re-elected to that office every year until his death.

Tilton, a bachelor, was described as being six feet tall with dark hair, keen black eyes, a swarthy complexion and a loud and quick voice. He was an expert tobacco chewer who could hit a spittoon six feet away.

In the early 1790s Tilton, Thomas Rodney and Robert Coram organized the Patriotic Society of New Castle County to protest John Jay's Treaty

with Great Britain. The group became the nucleus of the Democratic party, and throughout the rest of his life Tilton was a strong supporter of that party.

AFTER Congress decided to place the capital on the banks of the Potomac instead of in Wilmington, Dr. Tilton bought Bellevue from Woodcock and he lived in the modest house there until 1802 when he built the basis of the present University and Whist Club. It was a two-story stone house with attic containing dormer windows with the main entrance looking eastward toward Wilmington. He changed the name of the site from Bellevue to Federal Hill.

Tilton was always writing letters to the newspapers which he signed "Timoleon" but there was never any doubt about the author.

He kept prodding the secretary of war to modernize military hospitals and he finally wrote a book, "Economic Observations on Military Hospitals" which so impressed Secretary of War John Armstrong that he got Congress to pass a law establishing the post of surgeon general and as soon as it went into effect March 13, 1813, he appointed Tilton to that post.

The War of 1812 had already started, so the doctor set out at once on a tour of all military hospitals, including those

on the frontier, and then drew up regulations for the medical department which were issued in general orders in December, 1814.

In June, 1815, his term expired and he returned to his home on Federal Hill. In December of that year the tough old doctor found he had a cancerous tumor on one leg. He decided it had to come off so he called in a surgeon and told him how he wasted the

operation performed. He remained conscious throughout the operation as there was no anesthesia.

Tilton died in 1822 and was buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian at 16th and Market Sts. His grave was moved to Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery when the Presbyterian Cemetery gave way to the Wilmington Institute Free Library and the Delaware Trust Building.

Grin and bear it By Lichty



"Is anxious to reduce tensions so is informing your President we are ordering our troops in Cuba to relax!"

Books in the News
Putting Bible into perspective

By JAMES F. PARKS

THE ANCIENT WAY: LIFE AND LAND— Christ, fishing techniques and similar points

Source: Morning News Wilmington, DE January 8, 1965



James Tilton

The Pennsylvania Packet (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) • 07 Jul 1786, Fri • Page 2

Philadelphia, July 7.
New-Castle, July 4, 1786.

The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Delaware, met at this place, and elected the following gentlemen officers for the current year.

Doctor James Tilton, President,
Major John Patten, Vice President,
Captain William M Kennan, Secretary,
Captain Edward Roche, Treasurer,
Major James Moore, Assistant Treasurer.

The day was afterwards spent in festivity, with a number of gentlemen of the town and county, when the following toast were drank.

1. The United States.
2. The Delaware State.
3. General Washington.
4. The President of this State.
5. May this anniversary be ever marked with joy, as its birth was with glory.
6. They allies of America in the time of her glorious trouble.
7. The memory of our brethren who fell in the struggle.
8. May the supporters of the Independence of America be ever united in the basis of republican principles.
9. Incouragement and success to the agriculture, manufactories and commerce of America.
10. May liberality of sentiment, benevolence, charity and good will to all mankind, ever pervade the minds of Americans, and influence their conduct.
11. Those ladies who have ever countenanced and encouraged the authors and supporters of American Independence.
12. May the liberties of America be propagated to the latest generations.
13. The memory of Cincinnatus; may his form ever perpetuate his spirit with his name.

First President of the Delaware State Society of The Society of the Cincinnati July 4, 1783

THE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI

MEMBER

Home About Visit Collections Exhibitions Events Scho

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S WELCOME PURPOSE NAME HISTORY ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP STAFF

About > Organization

THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

Original Member of the Delaware Society

original member

Allan McLane, Jr. (1746-1829)
By Charles Willson Peale, 1818
1925.31.1, Courtesy of the Maryland Historical Society

Allan McLane, Jr., served as an officer with both the Delaware Regiment and the Continental Light Dragoons during the Revolutionary War.

Organized in Wilmington, Delaware, July 4, 1783
Last meeting of the original society held in Wilmington, July 5, 1802
Reorganized in Wilmington, February 22, 1895
Incorporated by the State of Delaware, March 20, 1895
Readmitted as a constituent society by the General Society, June 17, 1902

<http://www.desocietyofthecincinnati.org/index.htm>
Contact: delaware@societyofthecincinnati.org

Established by officers of the Delaware Continental Line in Wilmington on July 4, 1783, the Delaware Society was the sixth of the constituent societies to be organized. Continental Army Surgeon James Tilton was elected its first president, along with Maj. James Patten, vice president; Capt. William McKennan, secretary; Lt. Edward Roche, treasurer; and Lt. Stephen McWilliam, assistant treasurer. Having suffered major losses among their officer corps in valiant service during the war, the Delaware Society was one of the smallest of the constituent societies, with thirty-eight original members. Although the Delaware Society met annually on the Fourth of July through the eighteenth century, interest and participation declined, and the Delaware Society formally disbanded in 1802.

The Delaware Society was revived and reorganized in 1895, and it was readmitted to the General Society in 1902.



James Tilton

The name of the society is derived from the story of the Roman farmer, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus.

In the Fifth Century, B.C., Cincinnatus, a farmer, was called upon to leave his fields and lead Rome into battle. After returning victorious, Cincinnatus returned to his fields and normal life when his job was done. Thus the motto of the Society, "He gave up everything to serve the republic."





James Tilton

After Yorktown, the Delaware troops were brought back from duty in the Carolinas and went into camp at New Castle awaiting discharge.

The officers of this camp, with others, met at Wilmington, where following the example set by officers in other states, they formed on July 4, 1783, the *Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati*, and elected Dr. James Tilton its first president.

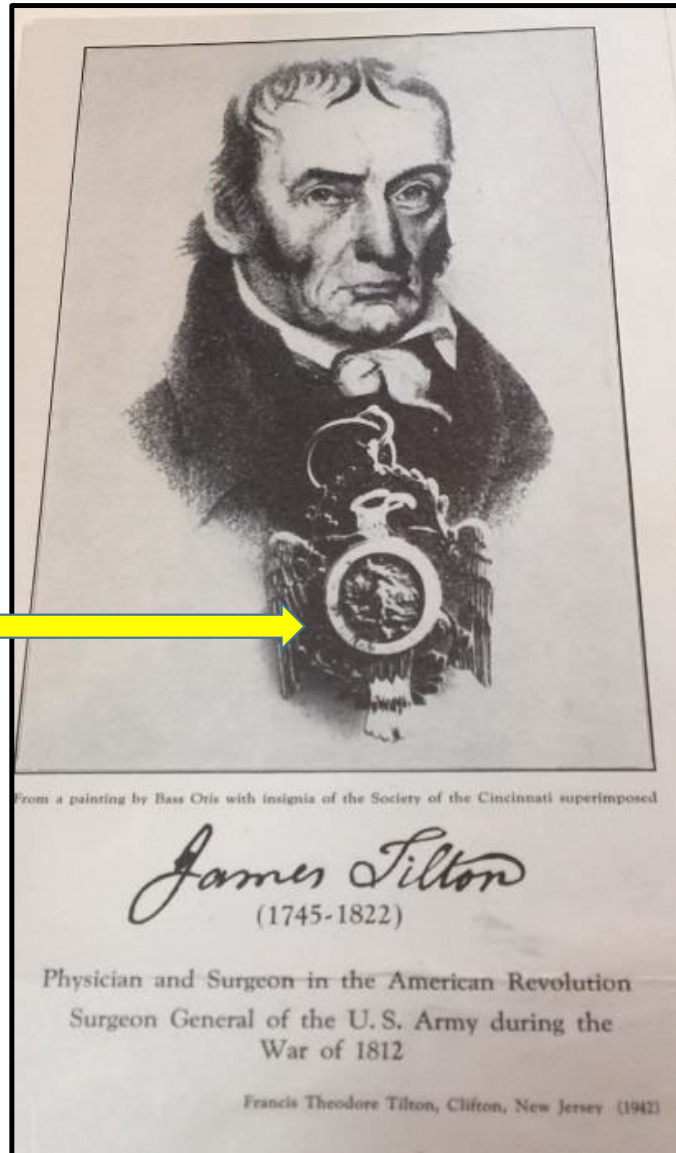
He held this office until 1795.





James Tilton

James Tilton was presented an emblem of the Cincinnati by General Lafayette.





James Tilton

McLane Tilton, great grand-nephew of James Tilton was in possession of the emblem in February 1929.



WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1929

One of the active members is Robert Cathcart Latimer, of New York, the assistant treasurer, and a relative of the late Mary R. Latimer, to whom the latter recently bequeathed the Latimer estate just outside of this city. He represents Dr. Henry Latimer, surgeon in the Continental Army and an original member of the Delaware Society.

McLane Tilton, Jr., is a great great grandnephew of Dr. James Tilton, of Wilmington, an original member. Mr. Tilton, who will be present, is in possession of an emblem of the Cincinnati presented to his ancestor by General Lafayette.

To Re-elect Officers

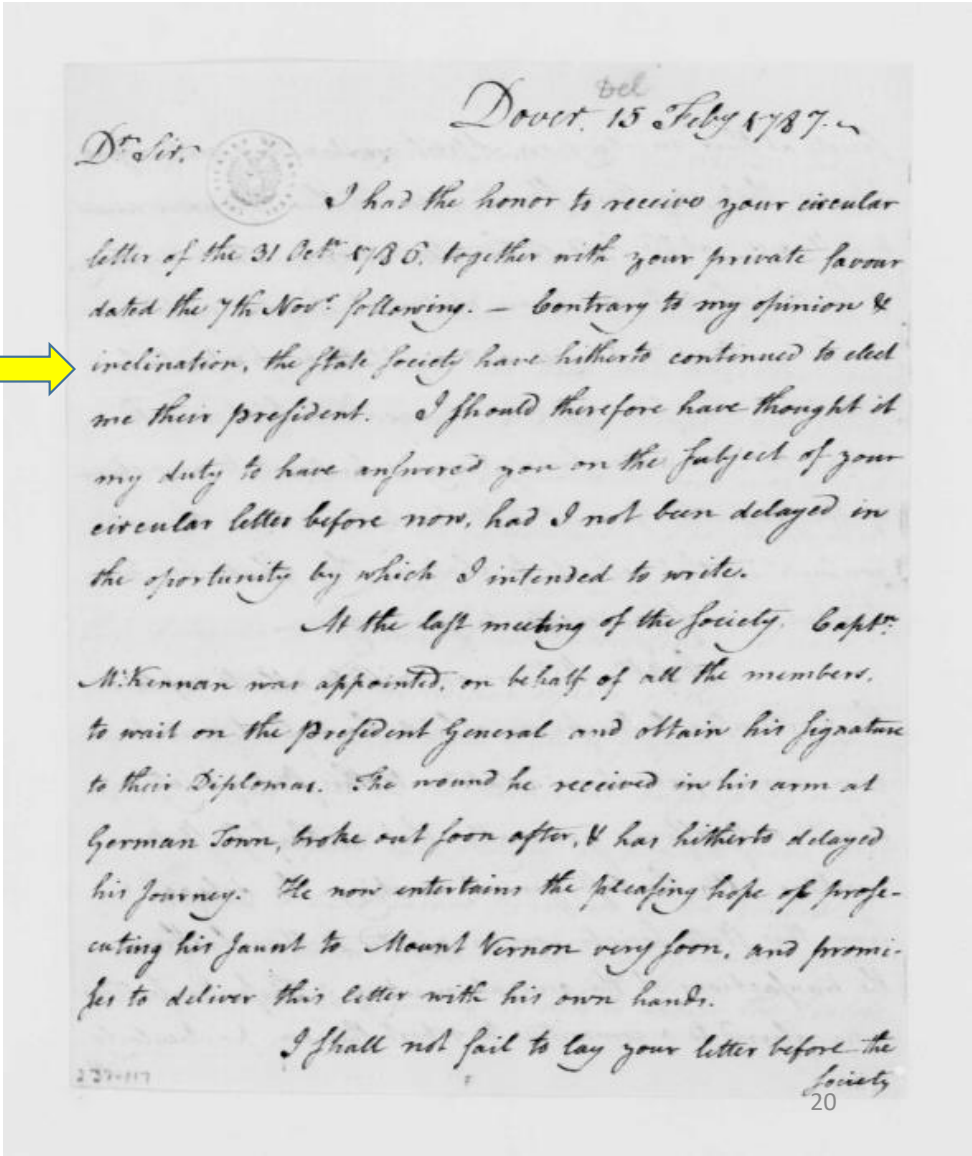


James Tilton

Letter to George Washington
February 15, 1787 announcing to
him that he was elected the
President of the Medical Society of
Delaware.

“contrary to my opinion &
inclination, the state society have
hitherto continued to elect me their
President”. James Tilton

Source: Library of Congress Digital Collection





James Tilton

1790 Tilton joins Thomas Rodney and Robert Coram to protest John Jay's Treaty with the British. This group becomes the nucleus for the Democratic Party.

C I R C U L A R.

The Patriotic Society of New-Castle county, in the state of Delaware,

To the Patriotic Societies throughout the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

When we consider the cause for which we braved the Storm of British Tyranny, and the consequent losses of our struggle in the cause of Liberty, it is with regret and indignation that we behold many individual Characters among us, who being well-gifted, foldes back to their false principles, the reputation of which has cost us so much blood and treasure. In order therefore, to counteract, as much as in us lies, this fatal and pernicious tendency, we have, from a sense of the strict obligations of duty, calculated ourselves for the purpose of exposing all indirect attempts upon our Liberties; and of preserving and diffusing political knowledge among us. And we conceive that the best means to obtain a full knowledge of the principles of Rational Liberty, & to diffuse the same, are by publications or discussions: such publications have been hitherto inauspicious in other countries; but it has been well said, that the collision of opposite opinions, produces the spark which lights the torch of truth.

It is perhaps unnecessary, and would be tedious, to enter into a detail of the Incompetencies we labour under; it is sufficient to say, that we have not hitherto considered the right of publicly and soberly bringing upon the contents of combated authorities: we have much to complain of in our own Government, and not a word in our multi-

rating such confusions. And we cannot but suppose, that were the important point which passes by our senses, upon which only we can be judged, and affecting the province of the Deity, undertaken to condemn us for our former inactivity.

We should be sorry to admit to, wide of our advantages, as they have the respect to what we are conscious is our interest, and what we hope is the design of all the political associations among us; for we are strongly inclined to believe, that the popular voice called against the excesses of the British, is nothing less than a naked battery, levelled against freedom of opinion. But the enemies of liberty are not aware of the true nature of the struggle. The monarchy of France, the which is Europe, supported by an hereditary Nobility, the most luxurious in the old world; by a clergy, possessing two thirds of the property, and ruling with unlimited confidence, and an annual tax, over the minds and consciences of the people; a government whose basis was the pillar of labor, consecrated by hereditary titles, and its laws expressed on the hearts of all the regulated orders of the people, from the slave to the prince; that the Pyramids of Egypt, from its indifference to the corroding waste of time; that yet it could not withstand the irresistible force of public opinion.

danger can be apprehended from them? The restlessness, the law who wish to govern will say, that the interests will become dangerous; that they will corrupt and mislead the people and indigna them to the subversion of the government. Here they unwarily drop the Mask; they tell you, that it is not the people as they say, but the people, who may be corrupted by the interest, and dissipated in respecting the government. It will be not agreeably abandoning the fundamental principle upon which the Constitution of our government is founded, then it is difficult to determine in what direction of principle confide.

Who then shall defend the quantity of Friends to their country, in order, not to government! Those who support with firmness the Constitution, which has subjected the administration of government to the salutary restraint of temperance and moderation; or those who upon the first appearance of abuse, call for a change, deliver the standard of the Constitution to rally round the pillars of government.

What then is the amount of the late attempt to subordinate, and the re-assertion of our authority as this subject, but language to the people: "You, the majority of the people, have delegated to us the qualified authorities, the exercise of certain powers; in trust, to be used, and for your present use and benefit. You have selected us to exercise as a restraint

that all principles of organization necessarily involve in their principles of dissenting societies, to produce an organized body, something will be disappointed; and if the popular objections of America deserve any credit for dissenting, they deserve no less credit for organizing, unless indeed it can be proved, that the Whigs pulled down the Colonial, and the Tories pulled the Federal Government.

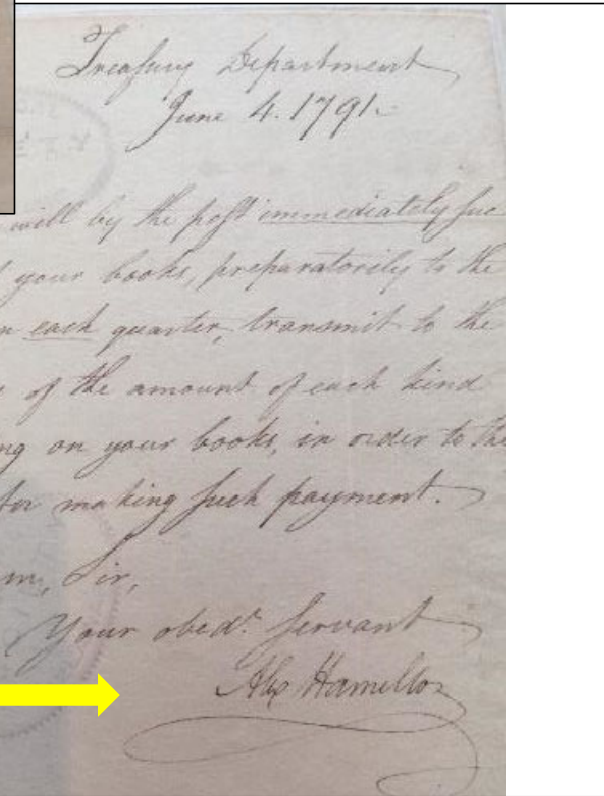
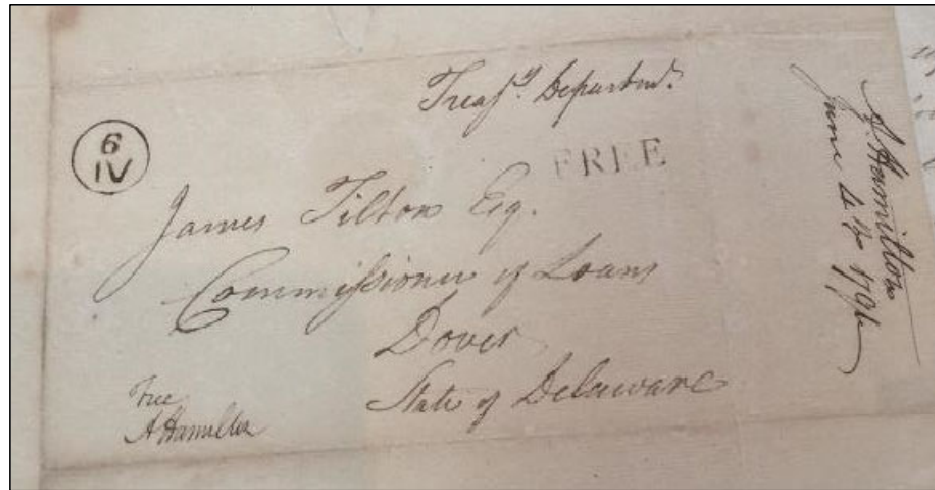
To affect that the members of the Popular societies of America, did not exerted and efficiently contributed towards the organization of the Federal Government, is a premature and incorrect ascription upon the living testimony of the present age.

We have not been so much shocked with the idea of the members of the French Nation to the cause of Liberty, as not to have perceived that even the phrenia could have been fatal with necessary causes. We are often told that their passions have been allured wholly to private interests; but all the voters who have engaged to support the change have been partisans of Liberty, who, however they might be expected to follow the cries of Honor, will shake nations for the sake of a single Frenchman, when a large number of people are the act of taking exceptions to you, by making their choice over the heads of their competitors; we cannot give but offer to the truth of their situation. This country is not so distant, and the passions of men are not directly opposed to trace the utility of France to their proper business. James might have been willing to observe that the time of his trifling of the independence is the result of which the

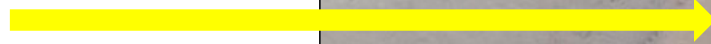
Source: 1790 Library of Congress



James Tilton



June 4, 1791 letter and envelope from Alexander Hamilton head of the Treasury Department to Dr. Tilton describing his duties at the newly appointed Commissioner of Loans for Delaware.





James Tilton

Tilton was one of 13 Commissioners of Loans that helped to build the country.



The Treasurers of the respective States, specify at the foot of their quarterly account current, the payments received from the States, distinguishing the dates and amounts of the respective Sums, and the payments in actual specie, from those in Interest certificates.

The names and annual Salary of the above Officers are as follows

Nathaniel Gilman	New hampshire	650 Dollars.
Nathaniel Appleton	Massachusetts	1,500
William Ellery	Rhode Island	600
William Imlay	Connecticut	1,000
John Cochran	New York	1,000
James Ewing	New Jersey	700
Thomas Smith	Pennsylvania	1,500
James Tilton	Delaware	600
Thomas Harwood	Maryland	1,000
John Hopkins	Virginia	1,500
William Skinner	No. Carolina	1,000
John Neufville	So. Carolina	800
Richard Wylly	Georgia	600

The above Salaries are in full for all services and duties which are or may be annexed to their respective Offices, and also in full for Office-Rent, Clerks and every other charge except that of Stationary.



James Tilton

A report from Dr. Tilton to the Committee of Health for the Borough of Wilmington, September 6, 1798

He was constantly writing to the newspaper, the city, the Presidents, under the pseudonym "Timoleon" which is Greek for statesman or general.

we now observe, every man of common sense would fly to it as to a city of refuge. Physicians and nurses would attend with confidence; and it would be easy to banish from our towns any contagious sickness.

"It may not be impertinent to observe, that when imperious circumstances require those who are well to leave their habitations, they might, as well as the sick, take advantage of tents, by forming an encampment near their ordinary place of residence. This would certainly be better than to fly, in terror, over the whole face of the country. The Governor of Pennsylvania has, on a former occasion, set the example, and, I should suppose, others might profit by doing so likewise.

"These, Gentlemen, in my opinion, are the great outlines which demand your immediate attention. Secondary objects, such as bedding, furniture, the internal government and management of the hospital, may be further regarded in due time.

"With great respect,
"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your most obedient servant,
"JAMES TILTON.

"COMMITTEE of HEALTH for }
the Borough of Wilmington. }
"Wilmington, September 6, 1798."


In this report, you will perceive, I have not attended to the critical distinction between *contagion* and *infection*, but have rather conformed to the prevailing impression at the time; for every body, at Wilmington, supposed the disease to be *specifically contagious*. The highly offensive smell proceeding from the patients, so as to characterize the disease, and often to affect the ordinary sense of smelling, at a much greater distance* than that to which the contagion is limited by Dr. Chisholm, contributed not a little, with the rapid spread of the fever, to give this general impression.


At the same time that, in this fever, all our senses are strongly impressed with the idea of contagion, proceeding immediately from one person to another, it must be confessed, it has some characteristics in common with infectious disor-

* Ten feet.



James Tilton


 PROCEEDINGS of the
 HOUSE of ASSEMBLY
 of the DELAWARE STATE
 1781-1792
 and of the
 CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF
 1792


 Edited by
 Claudia L. Bushman, Harold B. Hancock,
 and Elizabeth Moyne Homsey

With an Introduction and Addenda by Harold B. Hancock

Page 16 »

more pro-France than the Federalist party. George Read, Richard Bassett, and Joshua Clayton were prominent members of the Federalist party within the state, while Thomas Rodney, Dr. James Tilton, and Peter Jaquett were active in the Democratic-Republican party.²¹

Whigs like Tilton and Captain Peter Jaquett were upset to see men who had not been ardent supporters of independence assume political office. In a partisan pamphlet written in 1787, Tilton (under the pseudonym of "Timoleon") attacked "Dionysius, Tyrant of Delaware" (George Read), who, Tilton believed, controlled Delaware politics.²² In a long letter to Caesar A. Rodney

Page 20 »

Continental Congress. A motion to restrict nominations to residents of the state failed, but those chosen were all residents. Only Caesar Rodney was retained from the slate of the previous year. The other delegates were Gunning Bedford, the state's attorney-general; Eleazer McCollum, a merchant, who later became the state's auditor; and Dr. James Tilton, well known for his services as a physician and senior surgeon with the Continental Army.³⁴

Page 29 »

convention and for members of the General Assembly. Two days later, on 28 November, petitions were signed in Sussex County claiming that companies of armed Tories stationed near the polling place in Nanticoke Hundred prevented Whigs from voting and intimidated many voters. A prejudiced Whig commentator, "Timoleon" (Dr. James Tilton), reported that upon that occasion, "sundry persons were insulted and violently assaulted professedly because they were Whigs, Presbyterians or Irish-men; that one fellow in particular, after assaulting a Whig with several blows, swore his teeth had grown an inch on that day that

Page 415 »

while issuing incents or interest,	195	10	0
By commissions on specie transactions,	137	5	6
	£ 32,886	9	2 ½
Dr. James Tilton Esq., late State Treasurer, in Account with the Delaware State, for Receipts and Payments, between the 6th of June 1785, and the 10th of July 1786.			
To New-Castle county, received	£ 7,950	4	8 ½



James Tilton

Whigs like Tilton and Captain Peter Jaquett were upset to see men who had not been ardent supporters of independence assume political office. In a partisan pamphlet written in 1787, Tilton (under the pseudonym of “Timoleon”) attacked “Dionysius, Tyrant of Delaware” (George Read), who, Tilton believed, controlled Delaware politics.²² In a long letter to Caesar A. Rodney,



James Tilton

1792 he moved
to Wilmington.



Federal Hill, Bellevue, Hilton and Tilton Mansion



James Tilton

1800s

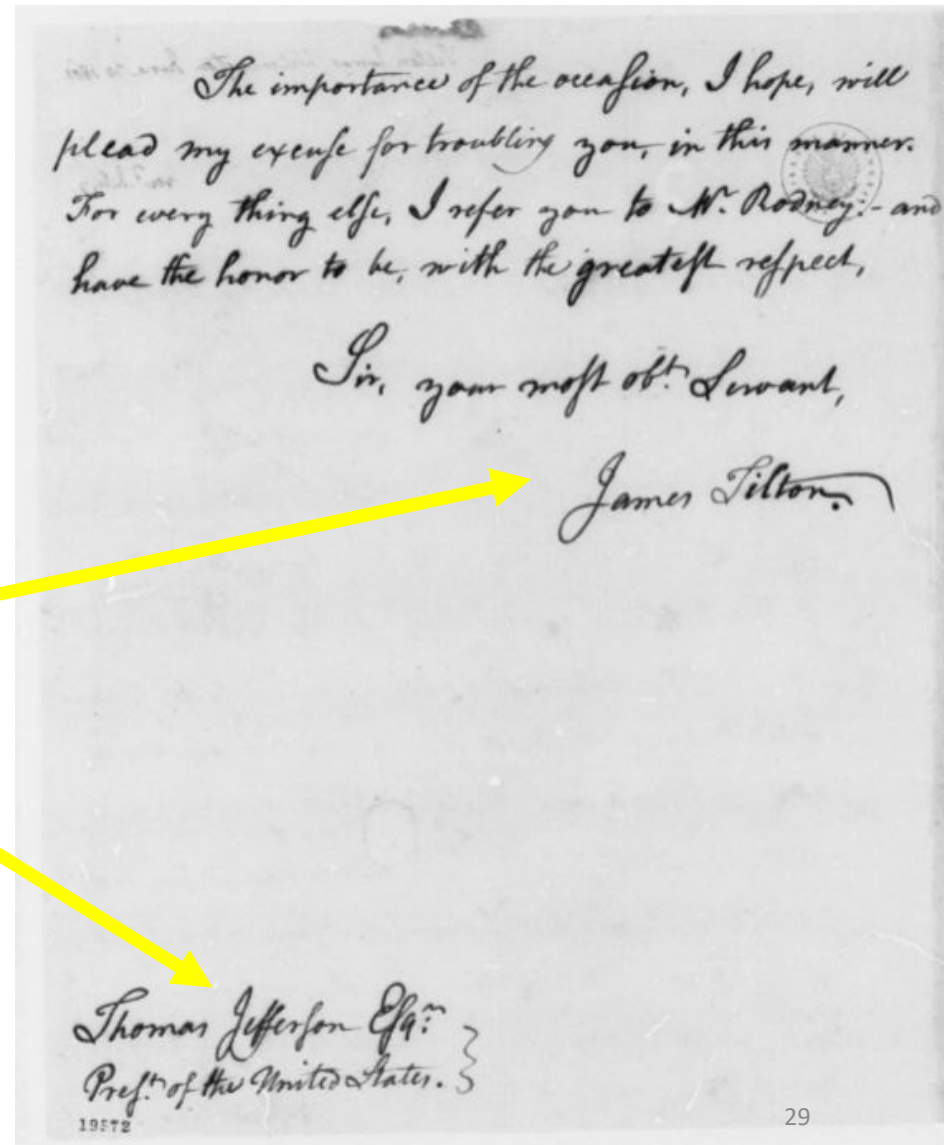




James Tilton

1801

Letter FROM Dr. Tilton to President Thomas Jefferson in 1801



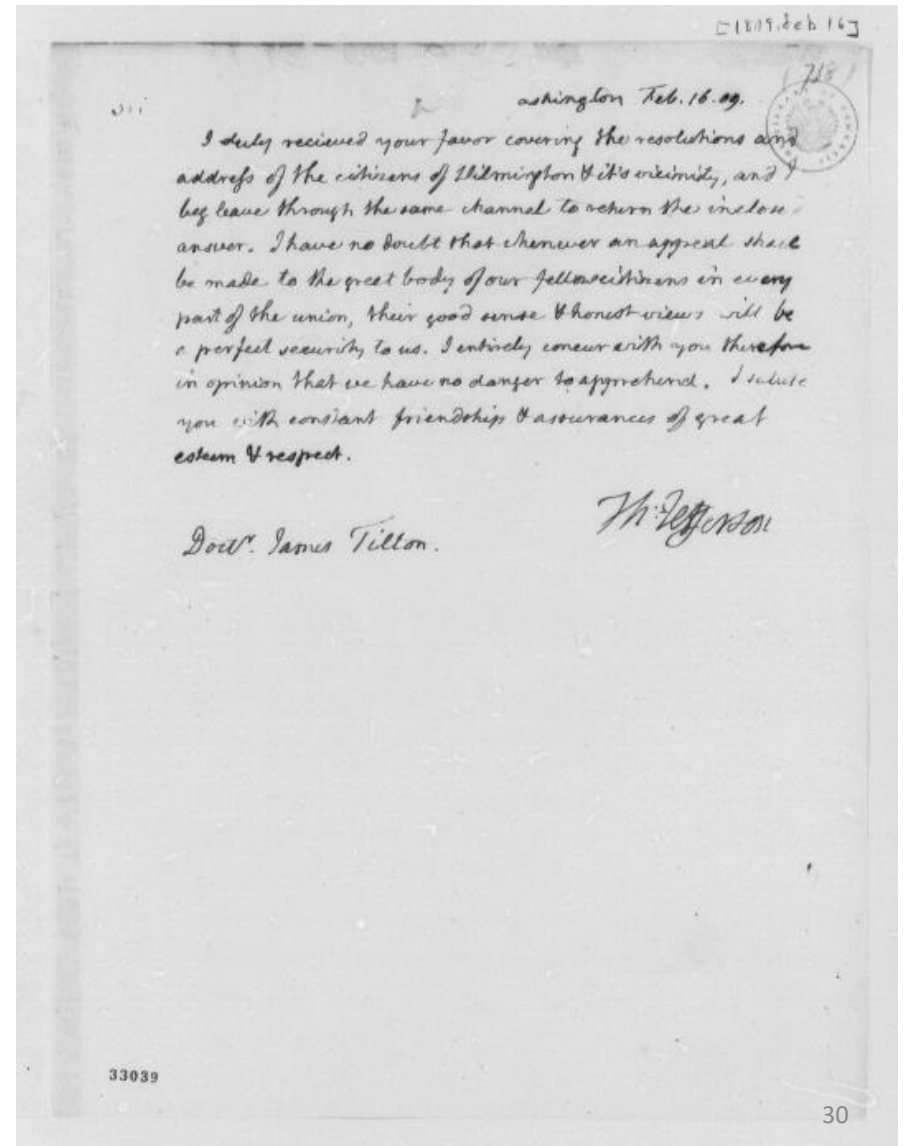


James Tilton

1809

Letter FROM President Thomas Jefferson
TO James Tilton in 1809

Source: Library of Congress Digital Collection





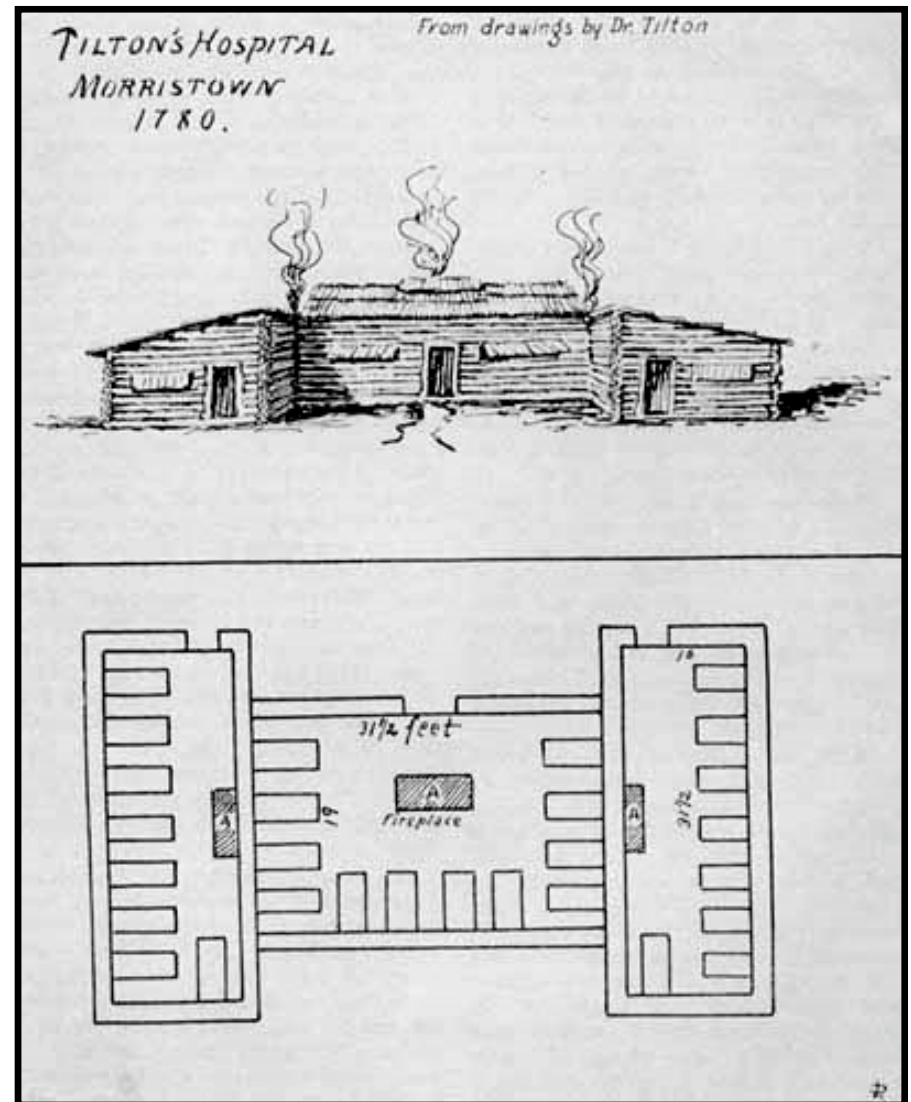
James Tilton

1813

Design for a military hospital in
Morristown in 1780. Based on an Indian
hut.

Printed in his book *Economical
Observations on Military Hospitals*,
Wilmington, 1813.

Drawings were by Dr. Tilton.





James Tilton

Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagen, authority on medical history wrote:

“Probably without Tilton’s devises for cleaning up hospitals, Washington would have been defeated; and we know only to well what great strits the country had been reduced by fever and epidemics. We believe that there would have been no hope of success if this scourage of typhus had not been arrested.”

Source: Morning News, Wilmington, DE, Tuesday, August 12, 1975 by William P. Frank



James Tilton

Tilton's letter to General John Armstrong, Secretary of War about the findings he wrote about in the book.

It was written from right here in this house, then called Bellevue by him and the Tilton Mansion by us.

TO
GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG,
SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR,

Although I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, I am sufficiently acquainted with your character to know that you are a competent judge of the following essay; and that your official station puts it very much in your power to extend its usefulness, according to its merits. Permit me, therefore, to recommend it to your patronage so far as you may deem it of public utility.

And be assured that I am, with great respect for your talents as a man and your virtues as a citizen,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. Tilton

*Bellevue (near Wilmington Del.)
ZF by 1816.*

Source: U.S. National Library of Medicine Digital Series Collection

ECONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON
MILITARY HOSPITALS;
AND
THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DISEASES
INCIDENT TO AN ARMY,
IN THREE PARTS:
ADDRESSED
I. TO MINISTERS OF STATE AND LEGISLATURES;
II. TO COMMANDING OFFICERS,
III. TO THE MEDICAL STAFF.

*P. Macaulay
from his friend
D. J. Tilton
Philad July 11th
1814*

BY JAMES TILTON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

On mules and dogs the infection first began,
And last the baneful arrows fixed in man.

ILIAD, BOOK 6.

WILMINGTON, (DEL.) PRINTED BY J. WILSON.

33



James Tilton

1814

Dr. Tilton's surgery slab. He had his leg amputated here in December 1814.

Remains in the basement of his house, the Tilton Mansion.





James Tilton

Died May 14, 1822



James Tilton

1828



Artist Thomas Edwards' portrait of James Tilton drawn in the new crayon manner for Pendelton Lithographs printing in 1828.



Published in the "*American Medical Biography*" by James Thacher, Boston, 1828, opposite p.129 of the second volume.



James Tilton

1863

Tilton Hospital 1863-1865
at 9th and Tatnall St.,
Wilmington, DE





James Tilton

Plaque on the present site of the building today, corner of 9th and Tatnall.





James Tilton

1893

THE MORNING NEWS--WILMINGTON, DEL., FRIDAY, JULY 14. 1893.

THE MORNING NEWS--WILMINGTON, DEL., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12. 1893.

“One of the chief points of attraction to the citizens and visitors to our city was a trip to the top of the tower to of Dr. Tilton’s house to enjoy the view.” The Morning News, Wed. July 12, 1893



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Revival of an Old Custom.

To the Editor of THE MORNING NEWS.

SIR: I desire to call the attention of our city fathers, and of our citizens, to the grand opportunity we might have of enjoying the superior view of our city and the surrounding country and river for many miles from the top of the new water tower at the corner of Ninth and Rodney streets.

Eighty years or more ago when Dr. Tilton owned the stone dwelling now the residence of C. W. Howland, one of the chief points of attraction to the citizens and visitors to our city was a trip to the top of Dr. Tilton's house to enjoy the view. And now, that we have this new tower still higher than Dr. Tilton's, would it not be a very agreeable and desirable thing to make such arrangements as to allow this magnificent view to be enjoyed?

Could it not be arranged that it should be open to the public from 4 to 7 o'clock p. m. during the summer months, and a suitable man provided to take charge of it?

Then, if the grounds belonging to the city, adjoining the tower, were cleared from the rubbish and pipes, it would become an attractive and healthful public park.

If this opportunity was granted it is quite possible that some public spirited person might provide a suitable telescope, which would add much to the interest of the visitors.

A CITIZEN.

Wilmington, July 11, 1893.

FINE VIEW OF THE CITY

Outlook From the Top of the New Water Tower.

HOME OF SURGEON-GENERAL TILTON.

Scenes Famous in Local History. Site Once Chosen for the National Capital—Land of Elizabeth Shipley's Beautiful Vision.

The highest point of observation overlooking this city is the top of the new water tower built by the Water Department at the corner of Ninth and Rodney streets. The base of this tower is 240 feet above tide water and its height is sixty feet, making an observation point 300 feet above tide water. The view from the top of the tower is a charming one, including almost every variety of landscape, and is limited in extent only by the power of the eye.

Standing upon the tower the observer appears to be in the centre of a great basin, the northern side of which is composed of the Brandywine highlands, from which a succession of wooded hills carry the rim line to Iron Hill on the southwest, and thence eastward to Delaware City, where the Delaware river enters as through a gate and sweeps along just inside the Jersey shore and flows out of the picture where the northern side of the



James Tilton

Journal of American Medical Association November 4, 1893

“Dr. James Tilton a Revolutionary War surgeon was the first to suggest a diary of weather in 1814.”

The American Meteorological Journal January 1894.

“Dr. James Tilton...as the order of keeping a diary of the weather.....the credit belongs officially to him.”

1893. | EDITOR

THE
Journal of the American Medical Association
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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All members of the Association should send their Annual Dues to the Treasurer, RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, M.D., Lock Box 1274, Philadelphia, Pa.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

THE ARMY AND METEOROLOGY.

Under this heading, a recent editorial in an army journal abstracts the facts detailed in a paper by MAJOR CHARLES SMART, "on the connection of the Medical Department of the Army with the development of meteorological science in the United States," read at the Congress of Science in Chicago, Ill., in August last.

"The credit for instituting the Army meteorological service has been given to GENERAL JOSEPH LOVELL, Surgeon General of the Army, who in 1819 directed surgeons at military posts to furnish quarterly reports of weather; but DR. SMART has found from the records that DR. JAMES TILTON of Delaware, a Revolutionary War surgeon, was the first to suggest a diary of the weather in 1814. He was occupied at the time on the Northern frontier, looking after the interests of the sick and wounded. While DR. TILTON suggested the system he was interrupted in carrying out his idea by the war with Great Britain.

372 The American Meteorological Journal. [JAN., 1894.]

THE METEOROLOGICAL WORK OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY.*

MAJOR CHARLES SMART, U. S. A.

[Abstract.]

METEOROLOGICAL science in the United States was conceived and brought forth by the Army Medical Department. General Joseph Lovell, the first Surgeon-General of the army, appointed in 1818, is usually credited with the honor of having instituted the Army Meteorological Service, and every reference to the subject published from the office of the Surgeon-General gives credit to Dr. Lovell. Nevertheless, it appears that Surgeon-General Lovell's credit must be restricted to the fact that he appreciated the value of the existing rules of the Medical Department in regard to meteorological observations. The earliest meteorological journal on file in the office of the Surgeon-General, instead of bearing date January, 1819 (as claimed), is dated at Cambridge, July, 1816, and signed by Benjamin Waterhouse, Hospital Surgeon.

In going back through the Military Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the United States, an order may be found dated May 2, 1814, which makes it a duty of hospital surgeons to keep a diary of the weather. Prior to this date neither the regulations of the army nor the rules of the medical department made any reference to such a duty. Dr. James Tilton, of Delaware, was then the Physician and Surgeon-General of the Army. As the order directing the keeping of a diary of the weather was issued during his administration, the credit of originating it belongs officially to him. The meteorological journal of Dr.



James Tilton

According to Joseph Hagarty, Office of Climatology, U.S. Weather Bureau, ***Tilton was the first to establish a network of meteorological statistics May 2, 1814.***

By 1838, the Medical Department of the army grew slowly and daily meteorological observations were being taken at 13 forts.

JOSEPH H. HAGARTY, Office of Climatology, U. S. Weather Bureau



DR. JAMES TILTON was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, serving successively as Surgeon of the Delaware Regiment (1776), Hospital Physician (1777), and Hospital Physician and Surgeon (1780 to the end of the war).

Dr. Tilton devised and established a hospital group of small well-ventilated huts, each holding but six patients, resulting in a great decrease in mortality. His paper on jail (typhus) fever was a classic in its day. He became the first president of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1785 sat in the Continental Congress and later was a member of the Delaware House of Representatives for several terms. In 1813 he was appointed Physician and Surgeon General of the United States Army, and held that office through the War of 1812.

On 2 May 1814, Dr. Tilton issued an order entitled "Duties of the Apothecary General and of His Assistants, of Hospital Surgeons, and 3. Hospital Surgeons Mates."

In Section 2 referring to the duties of hospital surgeons the order reads: "He shall

keep a diary of the weather, together with an account of the medical topography of the country in which he serves, and shall report to the commanding officer every circumstance tending to restore or preserve the health of the troops."

This order was the first official notice the new country took of meteorology, and in effect it established an official network of meteorological stations. Immediate compliance with Dr. Tilton's order was impracticable since the War of 1812 was in progress. In fact, Tilton himself was in the field with the Army in the north.

The 2 May 1814 order slowly began to bear fruit and the first meteorological journal submitted under it appears to be from Cambridge, Massachusetts, for July 1815. It was prepared by Benjamin Watethouse, M.D., hospital surgeon.

The number of stations operated by the Medical Department of the Army grew slowly. By 1838 daily observations were being taken at 13 forts, mainly in the Midwest. By 1865, the end of the Civil War, observations had



James Tilton

1900s

A decorative flourish consisting of symmetrical, flowing lines that curve upwards and outwards from a central vertical stem, resembling a stylized scroll or scrollwork.

THE EVENING JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1909



James Tilton

Evening Journal, Wednesday, October 13, 1909

“120 years ago, the president was also a Kent County man, the founder, James Tilton”.

Dr. Henry J. Strubbe of Wilmington was named President at the Richardson Hotel in Dover.

STATE DOCTORS ELECT OFFICERS

Special to THE EVENING JOURNAL.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 12.—The president and fellows of the Delaware State Medical Society had one of the most enthusiastic and successful state conventions in the history of the society in Dover yesterday. Besides the large attendance of physicians there was a decidedly fraternal and progressive spirit displayed and the enthusiastic business meetings were concluded in time for a fine luncheon at the Hotel Richardson at which the retiring president, Dr. Henry J. Stubbs, of Wilmington, sat beside the newly-elected head of the society.

Dr. Presley S. Downs, of Dover, for years active in the work of the society, was chosen as the 121st president. One hundred and twenty years ago the president was also a Kent county man, the founder, Dr. James Tilton.

Dr. Downs will have a notable staff of associate officers at his command. Dr. G. W. K. Forrest, of Wilmington, is the secretary; Dr. S. C. Rumford, treasurer; and the vice-presidents are Dr. L. Helsler Ball, of Faulkland, and Dr. Joseph Martin, of Lewes.

Dr. James H. Wilson, of Dover, was chosen as National delegate or representative to the American Medical Association, which meets in New Orleans. Dr. H. W. Briggs, of Wilmington, was selected for the state's representative before the Council on Medical Education to be held in Chicago.



James Tilton



175 Years Later



James Tilton

WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1921

Illustrious Delawareans

April 5, 1921

“Dr. Tilton wrote numerous works on military hospitals, yellow fever, rabies, fruit tree diseases and other medical subjects.”

Illustrious Delawareans

DR. JAMES TILTON

DR. JAMES TILTON, first president of the Delaware State Medical Society, incorporated February 3, 1798, was born in Kent county in 1745. After receiving a classical education at Nottingham Academy, Maryland, under Rev. Samuel Finley, afterwards president of Princeton College, he was graduated in 1771 from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor Tilton's services to the cause of Independence were of incalculable value. First a lieutenant of a company of light infantry, after the Declaration of Independence he was appointed surgeon to the First Delaware Regiment, and in 1777 was in charge of the General Hospital at Princeton, N. J., where he was stricken with the deadly typhus fever which was depleting Washington's army and narrowly escaped death. General Washington commended him highly for his services in combating the disease in 1779-80, while in charge of the General Hospital at Trenton. In fact his services in abating the scourge are said to have been largely responsible for the salvation of Washington's army.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in 1782, he resumed his medical practice in Dover; but in 1812 the Government again called on his services and appointed him Surgeon-General of the Army of the United States.

He died May 14, 1822, several years after the amputation of his thigh, necessitated by a tumor of the knee. In 1857 his remains were disinterred and placed in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery. He wrote numerous works on military hospitals, yellow fever, rabies, fruit tree diseases, and other medical subjects.



James Tilton

1930's





James Tilton

THE 1930s

October 12, 1939 in conjunction with the Medical Society of Delaware's Annual Meeting, soldiers from Fort DuPont and the U.S. Medical Corps honored Dr. Tilton.





James Tilton

Front page news.

THE WEATHER
CLOUDY BARE, FOLLOWED BY SHOWERS
AND COOL TOMORROW FAIR AND COOL.

JOURNAL-EVENING

Home Edition

Vol. 7 No. 242

Evening Journal and Evening Evening
Evening Journal Founded 1881

Wilmington, Delaware, Wednesday, October 11, 1939.

26 Pages

Price Three Cents

Doctors Elect Seaford Man President Of State Society

Dr. Bruce Barnes Is Given Unanimous Vote; Federal Official Honors Tilton; Wreath Is Placed on His Grave in City Cemetery

The Medical Society of Delaware elected Dr. Bruce Barnes of Seaford ninety-third president today and paid homage to Dr. James Tilton, first president and honored warrior against disease.

Dr. Barnes, 44-year-old secretary of the State Board of Health, was elected unanimously to succeed Dr. Meredith I. Samuel of Wilmington at the morning session in the Delaware Academy of Medicine.

A few minutes later a squad of Fort DuPont soldiers fired three volleys over the grave of Dr. Tilton in the Wilmington and Broadway City Cemetery, after Col. Arthur P. Hitchens, U. S. Medical Corps, had laid a wreath on the tombstone.

This came belated honors to the first surgeon-general of the United States, a Delaware doctor who saved Washington's army from the ravages of typhus and organized a medical corps in the War of 1812.

Doctors whose knowledge and training far surpasses the readily repairable equipment available to Dr. Tilton—grouped about the grave in the cemetery site of a series of programs marking the 125th anniversary of the state society.

Dr. Barnes' election followed a morning of technical discussion by three doctors. He was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1881 and became a physician in 1884.

Dr. Tilton Honored; He Saved U. S. Army



Wreath was laid on grave of Dr. James Tilton, first president of the Medical Society of Delaware, and first U. S. surgeon-general today in ceremonies at the grave of the pioneer physician in Wilmington and at Mount Hope Cemetery. Col. Arthur P. Hitchens, U. S. Medical Corps, in uniform behind the speaker, laid a wreath in front of the monument.

High Schools Now Instruct Pupils in Art of Living

Good Manners, Neatness, Dancing, Ordering From Menus Are Among Social Behaviour Taught Students to Equip Them in Facing World

Daily Post lines up with Cassel, Shakespeare, the philosophers and mathematicians in running out the education of Delaware high school pupils.

"Their lives needn't be red when they step out into society," educators said today, referring to high school boys just getting over the awkward stage.

The schoolmen disclosed today that hundreds of boys are being taught the essentials of good manners, the importance of neat appearance, how to act when dining out, even how to dance.

"One of the most important things for high school boys to know is that while education is very, very important in getting a job, neat, pressed clothes, a neat fit and general good appearance will also help them in landing those jobs," the school officials said.

The most expensive program in social manners is conducted at the Alexis I. DuPont School, near Wilmington, where Thomas W. Howe, superintendent, is a pioneer in teaching high school boys "problems of every day living."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Arms embargo advocates over-estimated the initial role of the

Germans Feel Daladier Still Seeks Peace

Nazis See No Conflict in Berlin-Paris War Aim; Both Nations Anxious For Security, Is View

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—Authorized German sources said today that official Germany sees no conflict between the war aims expressed by Premier Daladier yesterday—security, defense of his country, guarantees for European peace—provided those are France's real war aims—and the peace proposals of Berlin, formerly Hitler's Reichstag speech.

The German government apparently is willing to regard the French premier's criticisms on leading German personalities as intended for home consumption. Likewise his presentation of German aims are forgiven him, although sharply re-jected by the German viewpoint, these sources said, provided his basic demands are for security and guarantees.

Daladier said Britain and France would "continue to fight" until they obtained definite guarantees of security and "lasting peace in Europe."

German sources do not think that Daladier can prevail on the French to withdraw out from his Maginot line and attack Germany if the protracted French war aims are definite and security.

One trouble the Germans eye was Daladier's speech, however. (See GERMANY—Page 4)

Robber Seizes \$5200 in Gems In Local Home

Jewels Taken From House Of D. C. Ralston; Police Have One Suspect Listed

While two maids worked in another part of the dwelling, a snapper thief entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Ralston, 2100 Woodlawn Avenue, Monday, and stole 28 pieces of valuable jewelry, valued at \$5,200, police disclosed today.

The loot included a variety of jewelry set with diamonds, pearls, sapphires, jade and rubies.

The loot already listed included eight pieces set with various valuable stones, bracelets, ear-rings, eye-sets, a watch, cuff-links, and finger-rings of low value. Police say a further check-up will probably disclose additional loot.

The theft was discovered by Mr. Ralston at 11 o'clock Monday night. Mrs. Ralston was away at the time. She returned yesterday to give police a list of the stolen articles.

The jewels were taken from Mrs. Ralston's second floor bedroom suite.

Russian Control Over Finland Believed Next Move in Baltic Drive

Finns Appear Likely To Lose Their Liberty Under the 'Protective' Arm of Stalin Regime

Kremlin Concludes Pact With Lithuania

Liths Regain Old Capital, Seized by Poles in 1920, and in Return Will Let Moscow Fortify Borders

By Associated Press

MOSCOW, Oct. 11.—Russia turned today to "political and economic" talks with Finland in the drive to regain the Baltic dominance she enjoyed in the heyday of the czar.

Against a background of troops massed on Finland's border and concentrations of men, warplanes and warships elsewhere in the Baltic region, the Kremlin set the stage for negotiations with the Finnish delegation, which arrived today by train.

The Soviet Union has just concluded a series of military alliances with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, three former segments of the Russian empire which broke away following the World War. They became, in effect, Soviet protectorates.

Finland is to be "protected" by the Russian empire, appeared next in line for this "protection."

Russia gained points for the war-torning of thousands of troops and bases for warships and warplanes as well as trade and transport concessions through her bargains with the three little states to the south of Finland.

The Finnish delegation to Moscow was headed by Dr. Juhani Kusti Paasikivi, premier in Sweden, who

Nazis' Attack Led by Suicide Bomb Tossers

Report Germans Repulsed Along Increasing Front East of Moselle River

(See BRITISH—Page 4)

The transport of the expeditionary force compared favorably, in fact, with Britain's 1914 war effort, explaining that in the last six weeks of the World War only 148,000 British troops were sent to France.

In addition to contract delegates, he declared that "if people join parish social life because it is their duty, recreation programs cease to be recreational and become business."

He said the twenty-fourth National Recreation Congress in a prepared address that the "days of business church socials and mid-die parties" were over and that people would participate in church recreation programs "only if they have a good time."

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Britain's Man of Arms



Leslie Hore-Belisha

Leslie Hore-Belisha, British Secretary of State for War, is shown in a portrait. He is wearing a suit and tie, and has a serious expression.

He said the British troops in France "at this minute are better equipped in territory, their positions in the line."

"We have created our base and lines of communication organization so as to assure a regular flow of supplies and ammunition of every kind and to receive further supplies as it and when we may desire to send them," Hore-Belisha said.

The transport of the expeditionary force compared favorably, in fact, with Britain's 1914 war effort, explaining that in the last six weeks of the World War only 148,000 British troops were sent to France.

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He said the twenty-fourth National Recreation Congress in a prepared address that the "days of business church socials and mid-die parties" were over and that people would participate in church recreation programs "only if they have a good time."



James Tilton

“A noble, upright, honest man.”





James Tilton



WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1948

September 24, 1948

Healthcare Center Building in Delaware City named for Dr. James Tilton.

It housed crippled children and aged bedridden patients.

HEALTH CENTER BUILDING NAMED FOR TILTON

The name of Dr. James Tilton, early Delaware physician and first surgeon general of the United States some years after the Revolutionary War, has been given to the largest and most prominent building at the Governor Bacon Health Center, Delaware City. The center comprises renovated buildings of the former Fort DuPont and surrounding grounds.

Dedication of the center is scheduled for Oct. 27. The board of trustees of the health center, together with Dr. M. A. Tarumianz, superintendent, yesterday began the selection of names of prominent physicians and laymen interested in preventive medicine and psychiatry for the other buildings of the center.

The Tilton Building, which will house crippled children and aged bedridden patients, is now a completely modernized hospital unit. During World War II, it was a comparatively new Army barracks building and station complement headquarters.



James Tilton

12 letters written between 1807-1823 were donated to the State Public Archives Commission by McLane Tilton of Darien, Conn.

Dr. Darlington commends him for "his role as mentor of our medical youth"

Letters of **Dr. James Tilton** Donated to State Archives

Former Army Surgeon General and First President Of State Medical Society Covered 1807 To 1823 Period in Correspondence

A collection of 12 letters from the correspondence of **Dr. James Tilton**, founder and first president of the Delaware Medical Society, and first surgeon general of the United States Army, has been donated to the State Public Archives Commission by McLane **Tilton** of Darien, Conn.

In accepting the gift, Leon deValinger, Jr., state archivist, points out that it "constitutes a rich addition of information about **Dr. Tilton**," for whom the large Army hospital at Fort Dix, N. J., has been named. The letters in the collection date from 1807 to 1823, and were written either by the Delaware physician or to him at his Bellevue home or his Washington office.

The first letter was written to Mrs. M. E. **Tilton** concerning her son, "Master Gibson." In the letter **Dr. Tilton** points out that sturdy health is as important as a well-trained mind, and urges particular care of the child's feet, especially the avoidance of leather shoes until he is at least four years old.

Complains of 'Politics'

In the next two letters, written to his nephew, Nehemiah **Tilton**, in the Mississippi Territory, the doctor advised him that bark, clothin, and Delaware newspapers are on their way to him by water. He complains that "politics" is the cause of the difficulty in communication by mail.

and discusses the impending war of 1812.

In March, 1814, he discusses the rumored lifting of the embargo, the hopes of raising 60,000 regulars for the Army, and the "factious condition" of the government. New Castle County, he says, resents the dismissal of Governor D. Rodney, of Judges J. Way and Isaac Davies, appointees of former Governor Haslet. In this letter he also complains of having the gout.

Another letter is written to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Dover, and in it he resigns his appointment as one of the physicians selected by the legislature to "license practitioners in medicine." This letter, written in 1819 gives a "mained condition, together with the infirmities of age," as the reason for his resignation.

The letters to **Dr. Tilton** were

written by Joseph Wallace of Elkton, Md.; T. P. Cambridge, medical director of the U. S. General Hospital in Philadelphia; and William Darlington, A. Hawes, Outerbridge Horsey, and **James Wilson**, all of Washington, D. C.

These were all written in 1815 and 1816 and with the exception of the first two, which were routine business, pertained to **Dr. Tilton's** health, and his claim for reimbursement for a service-connected disability.

Mr. Darlington commends him for his role as "mentor of our medical youth." Mr. Hawes promises "friendly attention" to his claims on the government. Mr. Horsey requests detailed statements of his war services and physicians' affidavits to present to the Senate committee

studying his petition, and Mr. Wilson informs **Dr. Tilton** that his claim was refused, although he was granted a pension.

Federal Suit Started On Rental Overcharges

The area rent control office filed suit yesterday in U. S. District Court against Joseph D'Amico, 611 North Franklin Street, for violation of the rent control regulations.

According to the complaint, filed by Nathan P. Michlin, attorney for the local rent control office, D'Amico rented a property to Gordon H. Lang for the period from July 1, 1948, to May 30, 1949, at the rate of \$55 when the ceiling fixed by the rent control office was \$42.50.

Two-Two Friday Store Hours
Noon to 9 P. M.

COLOR Harmony



James Tilton

He rigged up a little wagon on which he placed a Windsor chair and had people push him around the property.

He returned from the war "poor as a snake."

W. Emerson Wilson

Dr. Tilton stayed mobile despite having only one leg

Dr. James Tilton, the old Revolutionary War veteran who was physician and surgeon general during the War of 1812, was not one to become chair-ridden or bedfast after having had his leg amputated in December of 1814.

He rigged up a little wagon on which he placed a Windsor chair and had "a sturdy boy or two" push him through his "plantation" in what is now the Ninth and Broom Streets area or even into Wilmington whenever he wanted to visit the city.

He called his big stone house "Bellevue" (now a part of the University and Whist Club) and the story of his mobile Windsor chair is contained in a letter written to William Popham of New York City from Bellevue on July 29, 1816. Popham who had been a comrade in arms during the Revolution had written him to ask what had happened to Tilton since that war had ended. Tilton's answer was a long letter amounting to a brief autobiography for those years.

Tilton tells Popham that he returned from the war "as poor as a snake," having spent all that he had been worth during his seven years service, but at least he had a home in Dover to go back to. However he was flabbergasted

when "a jade of a widow" brought suit against him and he lost the house when "a Tory court and jury" found in favor of the plaintiff.

He was able to get a little wooden house "not



Mr. Wilson

much better than a cellar" and by doubling his exertions as a physician was soon able to make a good living.

In a few years he was able to buy a comfortable home "but the climate fell foul" of him, he wrote, and with "swelled and speckled legs" he was scarcely able to walk so he decided to move "from the flat lands of Kent to the hills of New Castle" and in 1792 he fixed his residence in Wilmington. In addition to his practice of medicine he had been appointed Delaware Commissioner of Loans by Congress, but a few years later Congress deprived him of the right of hiring clerks. "Poor and frail as I was," he writes, "I was too proud to be hired for \$600 per annum so I resigned."

After spending eight or ten years in the borough, he continues, he became impatient "with the drudgery of physic" and decided to retire to a little farm he had purchased on the "tip-top of a hill northwest of the borough." After completion of the house and barn and the terracing of the gardens, he moved there in

1802, he writes, and began collecting the best fruit trees in the country.

When the War of 1812 broke out, he continues, "I was called to take over the medical department as physician and surgeon general of the American Army." He was reluctant to leave his retreat but his friends urged him to accept and he felt duty bound to do so.

He went to Washington and told Secretary of War Armstrong he was too old to spend a cold winter in Canada but the secretary assured him most of his duties would keep him in Washington. So he accepted appointment in May, 1813.

Tilton soon became restless in Washington and hearing reports of much illness and mortality in the army on the northern frontier he decided to go there. On his way he inspected army hospitals in New York City, Albany and Ulica before arriving at the camp at Sackett's Harbor.

Here, he writes, the camp was filthier than any he had seen in the Revolution—even worse than King's Bay—and it took him three months to get the camp and the hospitals in spotless condition. After the failure of the expedition into Canada in October these hospitals took care of 800 wounded men without much difficulty.

Toward the end of that month he started back to Wilmington, inspecting other hospitals on the way, and arrived here by the end of November. He then rested until February when he was called to Washington to make his semi-annual report. In it he pointed out the defects in the medical department, recommending a complete reorganization and the appointment of a medical board. The President and the secretary of war warmly approved his report but a bill to put it into effect was

defeated in the Senate after passing the House.

In the spring of 1814 he was planning another trip to the northern frontier when he was disabled by the gout, then with "an anthrax on my neck" and after that with a white swelling of the knee. These troubles made it impossible for him to travel but he kept up his staff duties and his correspondence with the hospitals and the department.

He repeatedly proposed that surgeons amputate his leg but they were reluctant to do so until December of that year when it seemed he was faced with amputation or death. He writes that he suffered a little from the operation and that the wound soon healed up.

"Thus maimed," he writes, "I lost no time applying to the government for a pension. It was acknowledged by the secretary of war who said the highest pension allowed was the half pay of a lieutenant colonel or \$360 a year." This, with the produce of his "beautiful, little farm," will keep him from starving, he wrote.

"I eat, drink and smoke very much as I used to do," he writes, "but with the many other infirmities of age I cannot take the exercise vital to vigorous health."

He closes his letter with an invitation to Popham to visit him at "Bellevue" and to stop in Wilmington and Newark "where you will find (Edward) Roche, (Allan) McLane, (George) Munro and other friends of Revolutionary days who are still living."

The letter does not mention his service in the Continental Congress nor his efforts to have the U.S. Capitol placed on his Bellevue farm although those efforts were made before he purchased the farm. He lived quietly at Bellevue until his death May 14, 1822.

The Morning News

Charles L. Reese Jr., Chairman of the Board; Richard P. Sengar, President and Editor-in-Chief; Frederick Welter, Executive Vice President and General Manager; John G. Craig Jr., Executive Editor; J. Denise Brandt, Managing Editor; Frederick W. Hartmann, Metropolitan Editor.

An Independent Newspaper, Published Every Morning Except Sundays By The News-Journal Co. Wilmington, Del.



James Tilton

Tilton Terrace Nursing Home
At 801 N. Broom St.

Opened in 1970. In 1991, it was acquired
by Franciscan Elder Care Corp and
renamed Franciscan Health Care Center.

84 THE NEWS JOURNAL ** THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1993

OBITUARY

James F. Moran, 65, owned Tilton Terrace nursing home

WILMINGTON — James F. Moran, founder, former owner and executive director of Tilton Terrace nursing home, died Tuesday in a motel in Woodbury, N.J. The cause will be determined by the New Jersey medical examiner.

Mr. Moran, 65, of Coffee Run, Hockessin, was formerly of Shellburne.

He became executive director of Tilton Terrace, 801 N. Broom St., when it opened in 1970. He was executive director and president of Rest Haven Nursing Home, Wilmington, from 1962 until it merged with Tilton Terrace in 1970.

He built the facility adjacent to the former home of Dr. James Tilton, a Revolutionary War physician, and named the building after him.

In January 1991, Tilton Terrace was acquired by Franciscan Elder Care Corp. and renamed Franciscan Health Care Center at Wilmington.

Born in Wilmington, Mr. Moran graduated from Wilmington High School and Beacom's Business College. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University's School of Public Health Administrative Medicine, New York City.

He was an auditor of accounts receivable at Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in 1950 and later became credit manager and assistant business manager at Wilmington General Hospital. From 1954 to 1963, he was the administrator of Wilmington's osteopathic facility at Riverside Hospital, then in Clifton Park.

He went on to become an assistant administrator of Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, and in 1964 was the first layman appointed to the administrative staff of St. Francis Hospital, where he served until 1971.

He was a board member of West End Neighborhood House; Latin American Community Center; Layton Home for Aged Persons and Catholic Ministry to the Elderly.

In 1978, Mr. Moran was appointed by Gov. Pierre S. Du Pont IV to the state board of examiners for nursing home administrators. He was elected chairman in 1981 and remained a member until 1990. From 1978 to 1987, he served on the board of the Delaware Health Council. He was a Fellow of the American College of Health Care Administrators.

He was a founder and board member of the Blood Bank of Delaware in 1956. He was a member of St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church; Knights of Columbus Monaghan Council 2872; Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus; Archbishop Fitzmaurice General Assembly Order of Alhambra; Monday Club; Wilmington Men of Malvern; American Health Care Association; and Delaware Health Care Facilities Association.

Mr. Moran leaves no immediate survivors.

Family and friends may call from 7 to 9 p.m. Friday in Doherty Funeral Home, 3200 Limestone Road. Mass of Christian Burial will be offered at 9:30 a.m. Saturday in St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church, Ninth and Du Pont streets, Wilmington. Burial will be in Cathedral Cemetery, Lancaster Avenue.

Instead of flowers, contributions may be sent to Franciscan Health Care Center at Wilmington.

— Patricia Talorico



James Tilton





James Tilton

ELEVEN

New Castle—
Newark—
Delaware City

The Evening Journal

Rural New Castle County News

Elsmere—
Richardson Park—
Bellefonte

LARGE ENTERING CLASS AT WOMEN'S COLLEGE

NEW CASTLE FIREMEN TALK OF NEW HOME

**Will Invite Bids Early
on Remodelled Prop-
erty—To Take Part
in Wilmington Pa-
rade—Church Girls
Organize Club—Mrs.
A. M. Early Dies**

TO COMMEMORATE PENN'S LANDING

Staff Correspondent
NEW CASTLE, Del., Sept. 21.—The Good Will Fire Company at a special meeting last night decided to participate in the parade of the State Volunteer Firemen's Association in Wilmington tomorrow. Members of the company desire to take part and are requested to notify John Dorris, assistant engineer at the fire house. Those without parade suits will be properly equipped by applying to Mr. Dorris tonight.

It is expected at least fifty members of the company will take part in the parade and that two large engines and ambulance will be in line. The committee in charge of providing new headquarters for the company and its equipment met last night, with Chief James V. Campbell presiding. Plans for remodeling of the old Royal Theatre at Fifth

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Patterson, of West Sixth street, were host and hostess to two hundred flower lovers during the past week, who visited the home to see the blooming night garden. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson own the only large plant of the kind in New Castle.

At the meeting last night of the committee on arrangements for the celebration commemorating the landing of William Penn at New Castle on October 27, 1932, the program, reception, entertainment and publicity committees were announced. Upon the acceptance of those selected announcements will be made of the personnel. It is the plan of the general committee to hold a program on the public square.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hewlett, of State Road, last night, entertained the recently organized Model 8 Club at their home. It was the first meeting of the club since its organization last month.

Those attending last night's meeting were: Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, the Messrs. Thelma Hopkins, Martha and Florence Harrington, Clara Kemp, Adelaide Ford, Margaret Gebhart, and Betty Wilshin.

"Booster's Night" will be observed at the meeting of Rose Hill Grange in the Grange Hall next Monday night. "Booster's Night" is being observed as a national affair and each grange assembly throughout the country will, next week, put on a special program when an effort will be made to have as many old members as possible in attendance.

Miss Florence Maggison, lecturer of Rose Hill Grange, is preparing an interesting program. The monthly clinic for colored children was held yesterday with

NEWARK COMPANY TO LEAD PARADE

Special to The Evening Journal.

NEWARK, Del., Sept. 21.—The Astina Hose Hook and Ladder Company, one of the oldest volunteer fire companies in the state, will lead the parade of march for volunteer companies in the great parade tomorrow in Wilmington in connection with the annual meeting of the Delaware State Volunteer Firemen's Association. The Astina Company will have as guests in the parade the Ringier Company of Elton which company will have a place in the parade directly in back of the Astina Co.

It is fitting for many reasons that the Astina Company should have the honor position in the parade. For one thing it is one of the oldest of the volunteer companies and this company was also the organizer of the summer carnival idea which has proved so successful and popular among fire companies throughout the state in recent years.

The Astina Company will have a large delegation of their members in the line of march tomorrow. The Elton Company, who will be their guests for the day will be entertained by the local company at a dinner later in the season. It was decided to postpone the dinner entertainment until a later date because of the fact that there will probably be much business following the parade tomorrow and delay in getting home.

GIVEN VARIETY SHOWER

Special to The Evening Journal.

ELSMERE, Del., Sept. 21.—The members of the Epworth League of Grace-De M. E. Church gave a surprise variety shower last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Barnes in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ritter C. Hall, of Richardson Park, who were recently married.

Among the guests present were:

OVER HUNDRED FRESHMEN AT GIRLS' COLLEGE

Enrollment is Larger Than
Last Year Despite De-
pression

FOURTEEN ENTER FOR ADVANCED WORK

Special to The Evening Journal.

NEWARK, Del., Sept. 21.—One hundred and four students have entered the freshman class at the Women's College University of Delaware. In addition fourteen other students are entering for advanced work.

The freshman class despite the depression is considerable larger than last year. It was expected that some students would return for advanced work as special indentments had been offered to them to come back.

Freshman week will open at the university tomorrow and will end on Monday when the advisory opens for the college year. Convocation exercises will be held Monday afternoon.

Activities at both colleges will begin at 7:30 tomorrow morning, with registration closing at 11 o'clock.

Following lunch, group meetings will be held at both Women's and Men's Colleges, and the program of welcoming the new students to col-

MUSIC FEATURES REVIVAL SERVICE

Special to The Evening Journal.

NEWPORT, Del., Sept. 21.—Dr. C. F. Weigle, evangelist who is conducting revival services at the Newport M. E. Church continues to attract large congregations.

Last evening Dr. Weigle spoke on "The Healing Power of Jesus." Dr. Pradell of the Crossville, Pa. Methodist Episcopal Church, and a large delegation from that church were present. Many visitors were also present from Chester, Pa., and Mrs. David Congleton of Chester, Pa. was the soloist of the evening.

A group of four girls known as the Swans Bell Ringers from Marcus Hook, Pa. church entertained with a musical program, under the direction of the Rev. Wesley Hare, pastor of the Marcus Hook Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hiddle sang a duet.

This evening Dr. Weigle will speak on "The Farmer Who Was a Fool." This will be known as Richardson Park Night and a delegation is expected from that point.

On Friday evening, Dr. Weigle will have the Rainbow Chorus from Brandywine Summit Camp here to furnish the musical program.

KENNETT NEWS NOTES

Special to The Evening Journal.

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., Sept. 21.—Miss Jane Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Phillips, enters George School today as a freshman.

Allen Phillips, son of Jose W. Phillips, returned to Worcester, Mass., where he will start his second year as a student at Worcester Academy.

Harry Nornitzky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Nornitzky, South Union street, left Monday for Washington, D. C., where he will start his senior year as a student at Georgetown University.

NO NEW SCARLET FEVER CASES

County Physicians Examine
Pupils of Delaware City
School

REQUISITIONS OUT FOR NEW UNIFORMS

Special to The Evening Journal.

DELAWARE CITY, Del., Sept. 21.—Dr. J. R. Doones, county health physician, visited the elementary school again yesterday morning accompanied by Miss Alice Vail, district health nurse, to see if there were any additional cases of scarlet fever since Francis Manning, a fifth grade pupil, developed the disease last Thursday.

Several children of this grade have been absent from school for the past few days but no additional cases have been reported at Delaware City or Fort DuPont, according to Dr. Walker W. Ellis and Major D. D. Cairns, Fort DuPont.

The illness of Francis Manning was definitely established as scarlet fever at the Washington General Hospital.

Company commanders at Fort DuPont have completed the task of making up requisitions for the men in their commands for the new uniforms for enlisted men, consisting of the new light breeches and dark coats. The new uniforms will be made for issue in the Second Corps Area between October 18 and November 18.

All requisitions turned in at the post have been placed in the hands of the Quartermaster, Captain Carl H. Odens, who is now engaged in

PARK FIRE CO. AIDE ELECTS OFFICERS

Special to The Evening Journal.

RICHARDSON PARK, Sept. 21.—Mrs. William Tinsman was elected president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Fire Police Fire Company last night. Mrs. Tinsman succeeds Mrs. William S. Schaefer.

The other officers elected were Miss Thomas Maxwell, vice-president; Mrs. Ann Laws Woods, secretary; Mrs. Florence Schaefer, assistant secretary and Miss Vera Maxwell.

Following the election, the members completed plans for participating in the firemen's parade in Wilmington tomorrow.

Officers of the Church of the Brothers are having the interior of the church re-decorated. The work will be completed in time for the annual rally on Sunday, October 2. The Rev. Walter M. Bantz, pastor of the church, will begin a series of five sermons in the church next Sunday evening.

The boys' class taught by Mrs. Ernest Beltrick, which won in the note box campaign, enjoyed an outing as a reward on Saturday.

OXFORD STUDENTS PLAY FRANCS ON TOWN AS

G. R. SHAW SPEARS

Students of Oxford University staged a hoax on the residents of Oxford, England, during the visit of George Bernard Shaw, his failed to disturb his posture. A party of youths wearing light grey hats and frock-coats, with wide, side whiskers, and made-up faces, drove in a broadloom through the streets, repeatedly raising their hats to astonished passers-by. There were many inquiries about the identity of the supposed visitors.

Some of the audience at the university gymnasium when Shaw addressed the Oxford Club, a Communist organization, were startled by

WANT EIGHTH ST. PARK MEMORIAL TO DR. TILTON

Physicians Ask Council to
Honor First Surgeon
General, U. S. A.

COLUMBUS PARK ALSO DESIRED

The New Castle County Medical Society last night adopted resolutions urging that City Council change the name of Eighth Street Park to Tilton Park in honor of Dr. James Tilton, first president of the Delaware Medical Society and first surgeon general of the United States Army.

A committee of five members of the county society will call on Council tomorrow night to urge the change.

The meeting, presided over by Dr. George W. Vaughan, president, started the first to be held in the new home of the society in former National Bank of Delaware Building, reconstructed at the Parkway and Lovett avenue, and served as a sort of informal house-warming party. The members of the county society were guests of the Delaware Academy of Medicine. The county society in turn last night was host to members of the Q. & C. Club of Wilmington, comprising a group of pharmacists. Pleasure with the arrangement of the rooms and the finish of the building was expressed by the more than 100 persons present.

1932 the fight
for the Tilton
Park begins.



James Tilton

1971 forty years later, the park is named.



HAPPIEST FELLA — Attorney Herbert H. Ward Jr. returns the applause of some of the 150 people who saw successful end to Ward's fight to honor memory of Dr. James Tilton. The Park at 8th and Broad Sts. was dedicated in Tilton's honor.

GOP 4 Vow To Strengthen Teacher Hand

City's Site Healthiest, According to Dr. Tilton

Support for repealing legislation to make teacher contracts binding without the signatures provision of salary funds was prominent last night by four GOP legislators in the Newark School District.

A Hill state Rep. Joseph R. Murphy of Brookside Park said he was not certain of his stand on repeal of the measure enacted during the state fiscal crisis in July, and would prefer a mandated passage of the state budget by April 1 to eliminate teacher contracts.

The five legislators spent two hours answering questions from a standing-room-only audience of district and teachers at the meeting called by the Newark

Wilmington was the healthiest site for a city in the United States in the opinion of a former surgeon general of the United States.

Dr. James Tilton's views were repeated yesterday by Dr. James A. Munroe of the University of Delaware's history department at a ceremony dedicating a boulder and plaque to Tilton at the former Eighth Street Park, 8th and Broad Sts.

The surgeon general during the war at 1812 also thought Newark was a very healthy town but had a low opinion of his native Kent County, Munroe also cited Tilton's heroic service during the Revolutionary War, his work in the Continental Congress, his founding of the Medical Society of Delaware, and his hopes to have the national capital situated here.

MAJOR Emory G. Haskell Jr. also lauded Tilton's contributions to the history of the city

and read a proclamation officially dedicating Tilton Park. Councilman Alexander DeStefano said of his successful steering the resolution through City Council.

The boulder and plaque were purchased and installed through funds raised by the Sons of the American Revolution, the Medical Society of Delaware, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Lions Club, the Revolutionary War Forum, the Daughters of American Colonists and the Capital Hill Civic Association.

HERBERT H. Ward Jr., Wilmington attorney, who fought for the naming of the Eighth Street park in honor of Tilton, was honored for his long and successful fight. He first made his proposal back in the 1930s but was turned down by council. He renewed it again in the 1950s and in the early 1960s only to be rebuffed again. He never gave up.

More than 150 attended the affair.

Plaque to Honor Dr. James Tilton

A granite boulder with a bronze plaque will be dedicated to Dr. James Tilton, a Revolutionary War hero, at 2:30 Thursday afternoon.

Dr. John A. Munroe of the University of Delaware history department will be the main speaker at the brief public ceremonies in Tilton Park, off Broad Street, between 7th and 8th Streets.

Tilton, who was a combat officer and later a director of several hospitals during the Revolutionary War, also was a member of the Continental Congress, founder and first president of the Medical Society of Delaware, surgeon general of the U.S. Army during the War of 1812 and founder of the U.S. Medical Corps.

FUNDS for the marker were raised by an ad hoc committee of representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Medical Society of Delaware, the Lions Club and the Capital Hill Neighborhood Association.

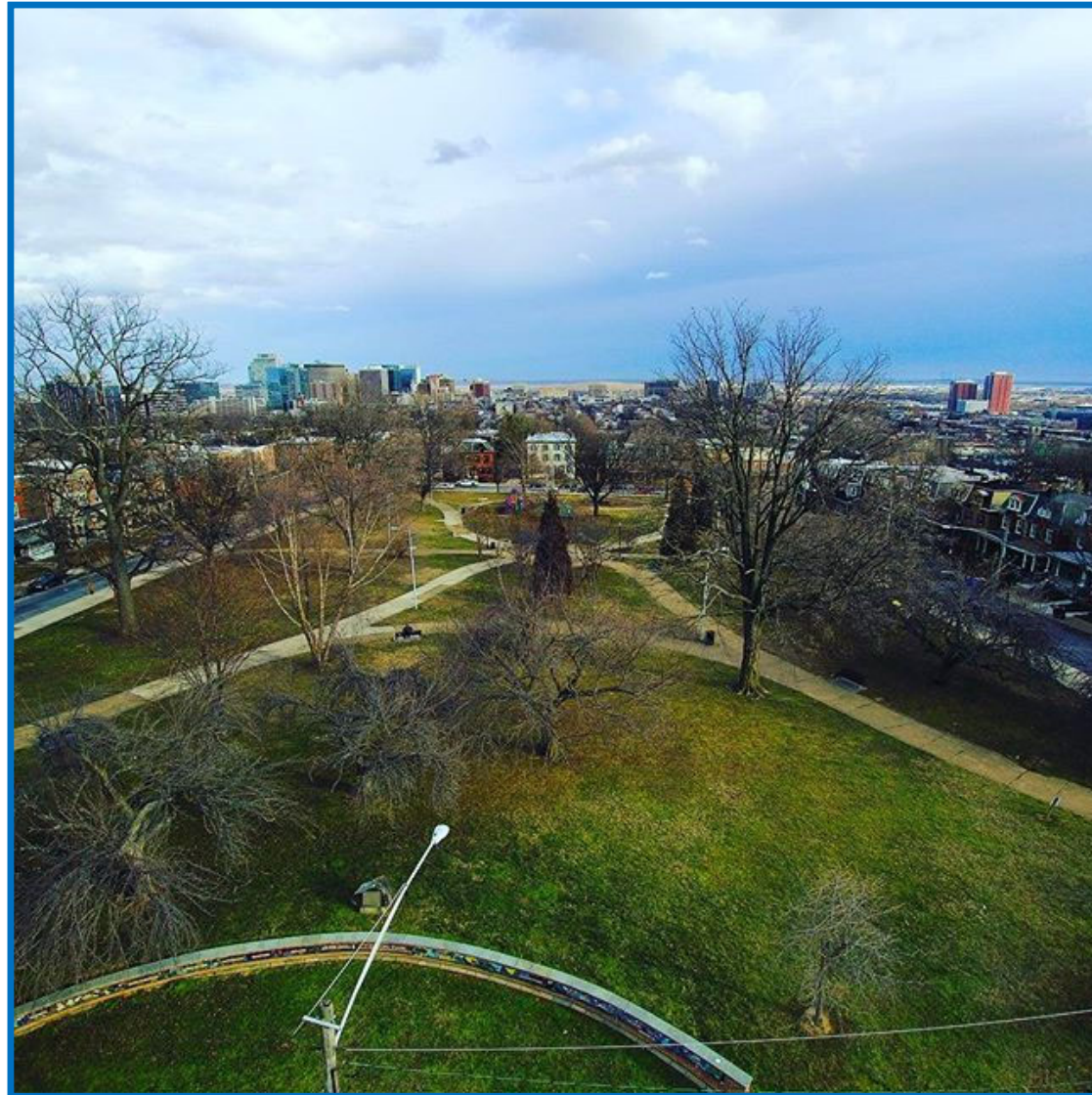
The committee said it chose Nov. 11 because it felt some observance of Armistice Day, marking the end of World War I, should be retained.

TILTON Park was so named early this year, climaxing a 20-year fight by Wilmington attorney Herbert H. Ward Jr. to honor Tilton. Ward himself will be honored Tuesday at a Lions Club luncheon in the Hotel du Pont. W. Emerson Wilson, chairman of the marker committee, will speak about Tilton at the meeting.



James Tilton

Aerial view of
Tilton Park





James Tilton





James Tilton





James Tilton



JAMES TILTON'S NOTES ON THE AGRICULTURE OF DELAWARE IN 1788

Edited by R. O. BAUSMAN

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Delaware

AND J. A. MUNROE

Department of History, University of Delaware

1788 wrote about agriculture in Delaware and in 1970's

A rare example of a thoughtful agricultural survey made during the decade following the American Revolution. Dr. James Tilton's answers to the queries of a French scientist. Published in 1789 by Matthew Carey in his *American Museum*, Tilton's report has received comparatively little attention from students of agricultural history or of the history of Delaware. Yet it is interesting both by reason of the source of the queries, the media through which they were forwarded, the person who answered them, and the content of the answers, as well as for their value as an example of the international transfer of scientific knowledge in

Tessier's forty-four queries on American agriculture were apparently forwarded to the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture by Barbé-Marbois, French vice consul, who himself wrote on agricultural subjects and was, because of another set of queries which he forwarded, the man who caused Thomas Jefferson to prepare his *Notes on Virginia*.² Founded in 1785, the Philadelphia society had wide contacts by virtue of its location in the city then serving as the national capital.³ Apparently the society forwarded copies of the queries to men in various States. But, according to Carey's introduction, the only answers submitted were those of Dr. James Tilton which are



James Tilton

GRANGE & FARM

GRANGES: SEND YOUR NEWS TO COURIER-EXPRESS FARM EDITOR

WELCOME: ALL NEWS ITEMS FROM FARM-FOLKS

154 years after his death

Dr. James Tilton
Known expert of agriculture

The Sumner Gazette (Sumner, Iowa) · Thu, Sep 30, 1976 · Page 14

The News-Chronicle (Shippensburg, Pennsylvania) · Tue, Oct 21, 1975 · Page 7

Tuesday, October 21, 1975 News-Chronicle, Shippensburg · 7



Bicentennial Farm Features

Delaware physician promotes independence

Farmers in the early 1800s were urged by a Wilmington, Del., physician to follow the success of the Revolution with yet another type of independence — living entirely off the produce of his own farm.

Dr. James Tilton, who retired to his own 60-acre farm, urged:

"Avoid the luxuries of the day and live upon the produce of your farms."

He explained his lifestyle theory in this way:

"During the Revolution, independence of government or self-government, as it was emphatically styled, was the rage. 'At this time, an equal yoke appears for independence in our clothing. 'And yet strange to tell, few of us think of eating and drinking independently.' Specifically, Dr. Tilton urged farmers to give up the drinking of tea — a commodity that was at the heart of the revolution.

"Your farms furnish much better foods and at a cheaper rate," he explained. "I appeal to the good sense of my countrymen to abandon the vicious and injurious habits imposed upon us by mercantile intrigue."

Dr. Tilton went so far as to forbid tea cups or saucers in his home. In addition to eliminating tea from his diet, he explained, the practice saved the need for a

person to do the washing and piddling which these frivolous trinkets require.

The elderly physician pointed to his own state of health as an example.

Precisely he drank wine in the afternoon and said he was attacked by the gout and had regular fits for some years. Then, he became a farmer and consumed only home-grown food and drink.

"Although I am now on the wrong side of 60 years of age, my feet have recovered their tone and hardihood. I can walk and ride and do manual labor as well as ever. I trim my orchards and stack wheat and make hay with anybody. Besides, I am chief gardener in two acres."

He further explained he still indulged in a cheering glass of spirit once or twice a day, preferring good rye whiskey or high-proof apple brandy.

"For I scorn to go abroad for anything I can get better at home."

There's no real historical proof that Dr. Tilton's advice was widely followed in such a strict disciplinarian manner as he prescribed.

But his attitude illustrates the hardy, independent spirit of the American farmer, which prevailed not only at the nation's founding but throughout its history of growth and development.

Delaware Physician Promotes Full Independence of Farmer

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Solitary man with sickle symbolizes independence of early farmer.

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James Tilton

State Medical Unit to Honor Dr. Tilton for Bicentennial

The Revolutionary service of Dr. James Tilton will provide the theme of the bicentennial observance of the Medical Society of Delaware.

This was decided yesterday by the bicentennial celebration committee of the society which is headed by Dr. Allen C. Wooden and includes two laymen, John A. Munroe and W. Emerson Wilson.

Preliminary plans for the preparation of a biography of the founder of the society, director of several Revolutionary hospitals and a member of the Continental Congress, were made.

OTHER Revolutionary doctors

such as John McKinly, first president of the Delaware State; Col. John Haslet, commander of the Delaware Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Princeton; Dr. James McCallmont, who served in the Navy, and Dr. Nathaniel Luff, who crossed the Delaware with Washington, will also be honored.

If Delaware has a building or an exhibit area at the Bicentennial World's Fair in Philadelphia, the society will probably have a display there. A diorama showing the type of hospital of log huts over which Dr. Tilton presided during the Revolution is being considered for such a display.

Dr. Alfred R. Shands Jr. will continue his research into the life of Dr. Tilton, stressing his political and religious activities as well as his medical career. Dr. Shands reported there is some question about Dr. Tilton having been the first surgeon general of the United States Army, since the Medical Department was not established until 1818 and he served in 1813. His title at that time, according to official Army records, was "physician and surgeon general."

Dr. Lewis B. Flinn will coordinate the research material and assist in finding an author for the biography. Dr. James E. Marvil of Lewes will be in charge of research into the doctors from Kent and Sussex Counties who served in the Revolution.

THE society's bicentennial committee will assist the citizens' ad hoc committee in obtaining a plaque and pedestal to be erected in Tilton Park and in the formal dedication ceremonies after the plaque has been put in place. Tilton Park is the former Eighth Street Park, which was renamed by the mayor and council in honor of the Revolutionary hero.

Dr. Wooden said that any exhibit prepared for the Philadelphia Bicentennial should be of a permanent nature so that after the exposition closes it could be placed on display in the state.

While all plans are of a tentative nature, he expressed the belief that the committee has laid the ground work for full participation in the bicentennial by the society.

Deake Canal

MSD honored Dr. Tilton during the Bicentennial, headed by Dr. Allen C. Wooden and columnist W. Emerson Wilson.

With research into Tilton's life headed by Dr. Alfred R. Shands, Jr..



James Tilton





James Tilton

**Tilton Mansion
2017**

**Tilton Mansion
Preservation
Society 501(c)
President,
Edward Zabielski**





James Tilton

The Tilton Mansion
Artist's vision.

Recipient of the *Tilton Award* in 2006, artist C. Philip Wikoff.



"The Arrival" 1993 by C. Philip Wikoff



James Tilton

The Tilton Mansion
Artist's vision




"The Beech Tree" by C. Philip Wikoff 1993




James Tilton

195 years
after his
death.

Tilton Mansion Preservation Society
invites you to attend the



TILTON AWARD GALA
recognizing
MEDICAL ACHIEVEMENT IN DELAWARE




FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 2017
6:00 PM TO 9:00 PM

University and Whist Club
805 North Broom Street
Wilmington, Delaware
302-658-5125 x107

\$120 PER PERSON
BLACK TIE OPTIONAL

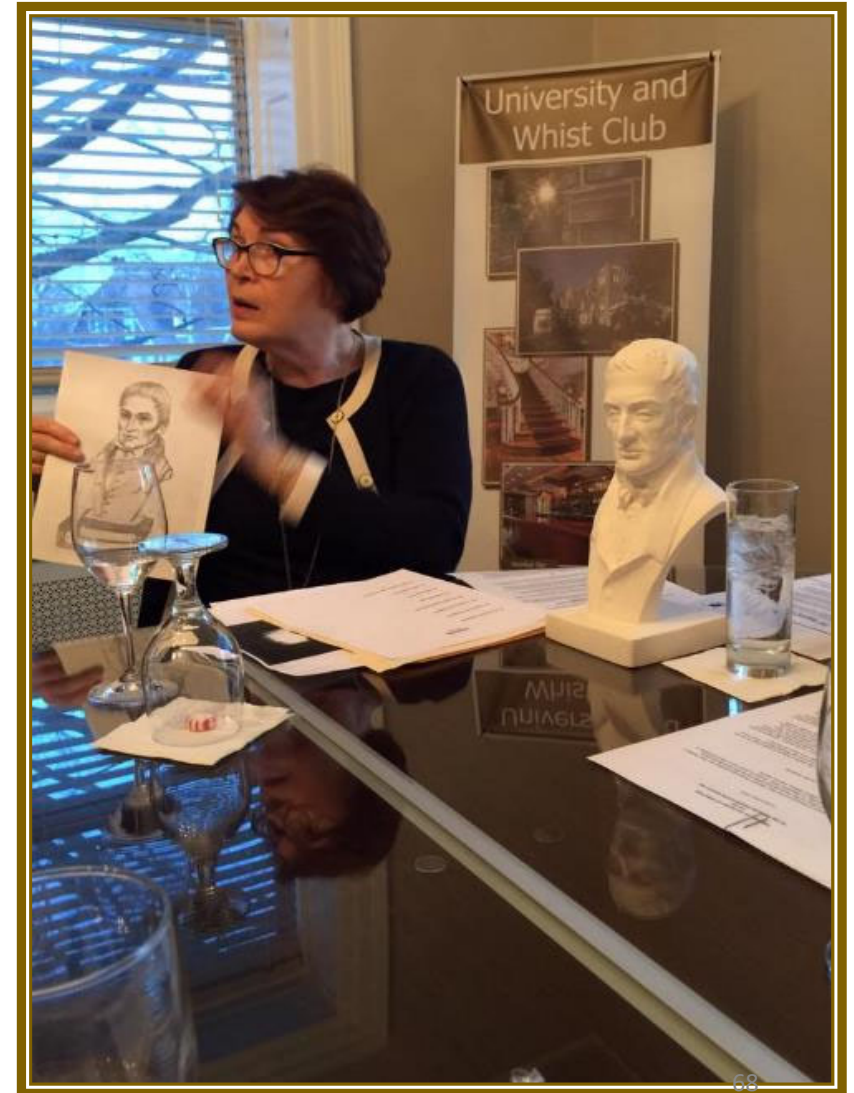
Hors d'oeuvres, 3-Course
Dinner, & Cash Bar
**A portion of the ticket is tax
deductible*





James Tilton

Award winning sculptress, Olga Nielsen has created a bronze bust of Dr. Tilton for this year's Tilton Award recipient.





James Tilton

Final bronze bust
of Dr. Tilton by
Olga Nielsen.






James Tilton




Tilton Mansion Preservation Society's new Facebook Page @tiltonmansion

Page Messages Notifications 1 Insights Publishing Tools Settings Help



Tilton Mansion Preservation Society
@tiltonmansion

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Share a photo or video Advertise your business Get phone calls Get messages

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Search for posts on this Page

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Be the first to add a post.
Create Post



James Tilton

Delaware HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Delaware Academy of Medicine's *Nursing and Medical Exhibit*
at the Delaware Historical Society through September, 2017

Includes a display by the Medical Society of Delaware
featuring Dr. Tilton.

½ price, only \$3 to all of you attending today's luncheon.





James Tilton



We are working on a *Tilton History Walk* that would begin at the site of the Tilton Hospital (9th & Tatnall) go to Tilton Park and end at the Tilton Mansion with a tour and lunch.

Things to Do

- Brandywine Treasure Trail Passport
- Vintage Atlantic Wine Region
- Attractions
- History & Gardens
- Arts & Entertainment
- Shopping
- Outdoor Recreation
- Sports
- Itineraries
- Tours

Tours

Read the tour book. Check the Internet. But there are still things you'll miss if you don't have a local there to tell you the stuff no one rights down. Organized tours offered all around Wilmington and the Brandywine Valley will give you the low-down secrets and behind-the-scenes stories of what happens at our local factories, what happened in our local history, and everything else you might miss without a guide.

Search Tools

Tours | Sort by Region

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View Map

View: A-F | G-L | M-R | S-Z | ALL

Sort By: RECOMMENDED | LOCATION

Historical Sites & Mansions

The indigenous Nanticoke people lived here in the Brandywine Valley for centuries before the first brave settlers sailed across the ocean onboard the Kalmar Nyckel to form New Sweden, a proud place that would (after a name change in honor of Baron De La Warr) become the first state to ratify the Constitution of the United States of America.

There is indeed a lot of history in these parts - a history that still lives on the cobblestone streets of historic **OLD NEW CASTLE**, on the decks of the faithfully replicated **KALMAR NYCKEL** and on the ramparts of **FORT DELAWARE** on Pea Patch Island.

The **DELAWARE HISTORY MUSEUM** will teach much about the history of Delaware and its people. The **HAGLEY MUSEUM AND LIBRARY** highlights Delaware and DuPont's vitally important role in the industrial revolution, while **WINTERTHUR MUSEUM, GARDEN AND LIBRARY** is a virtual time capsule, a peek into the lives those **DU PONTS** once lived and the legacy that continues.

Search Tools

Historical Sites & Mansions | Sort by Region

AMENITIES | Keyword | SEARCH

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Herr's Snack Factory Tour

271 Old Baltimore Pike
Nottingham, PA 19362
(610) 932-6400 | MAP | DETAILS

Taste Kennett Food Tours

W. State St.
Kennett Square, PA
19348 (484) 734-0740
MAP | DETAILS

Things to Do

- Brandywine Treasure Trail Passport
- Vintage Atlantic Wine Region
- Attractions
- History & Gardens
 - Historical Sites & Mansions
 - Unique Neighborhoods
 - Gardens
- Arts & Entertainment
- Shopping
- Outdoor Recreation
- Sports
- Itineraries
- Tours

Historical Sites & Mansions

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Search Tools

Historical Sites & Mansions | Sort by Region

AMENITIES | Keyword | SEARCH

Member of Greater Wilmington Convention and Visitors Bureau



James Tilton

New, \$150 million dollar *Museum of the American Revolution*, opens in Philadelphia April 19th.

Museum of The American Revolution Opens April 19, 2017

MEMBERSHIP DONATE TICKETS

M*AR VISIT EXHIBITS & PROGRAMS COLLECTIONS & RESOURCES SUPPORT

Collections and Resources

[Collections & Resources](#)
[Collection Objects](#)
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A Revolutionary Collection

The Museum of the American Revolution has an impressive collection of several thousand objects, works of art, manuscripts, and printed works from the period of the American Revolution. The collection began more than a century ago when a history-minded **minister** in Valley Forge raised funds from around the nation to purchase the original tent that George Washington used as his command center during the American Revolution. It was the beginning of a rich and diverse collection that continues to grow. The collection includes objects that span the scope of the war—from British, French, and American arms used in battles to a

MUSEUM EXHIBITION

Preview the Museum's core exhibition

[Explore Now](#)



James Tilton

Recap

Dr. James Tilton

Revolutionary not just in the war he served, but in his thoughts and ideas and practices. It is for those reasons that Dr. James Tilton has remained relevant 195 years after his death.