



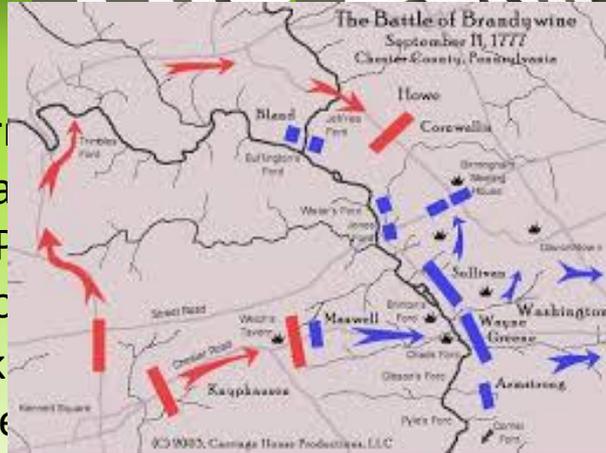
(Mad)  
Anthony Wayne  
By: CW



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# The Basics

- Anthony wayne was born in Pennsylvania.
- Anthony was educated at the academy in Philadelphia, as well as at the College of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania), where he was
- In 1766 he went to work in Nova Scotia
- Once he came back he served in the military
- He married Mary Penrose in 1766 and they had two children. Mary
- He entered the military in 1775 by becoming the colonel of the 4th



years he played key roles in the Battle of Brandywine, the Battle of Monmouth and Battle of Stony Brook. He returned to civilian life to serve in Pennsylvania's state legislature. He returned to the service in 1791 to help with the Northwest Indian War in the Battle of Fallen Timbers which resulted in the removal of Native Americans from Ohio and the surrounding area. this was considered one of his greatest



December 15, 1796, in Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.



# His Race to the Top

He was involved in all of these wars:

American Revolutionary War

Battle of Trois-Rivières

Battle of Brandywine

Battle of Paoli

Battle of Germantown

Battle of Monmouth

Battle of Stony Point

Battle of Bull's Ferry

Battle of Green Spring

Northwest Indian War

Siege of Fort Recovery

Battle of Fallen Timber

He joined the military at age 30 in 1775 by becoming the colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment.

he quickly moved up the ranks of great generals as he won countless battles and made peace throughout the lands.

when he negotiated peace treaties with both the Creek and the Cherokee, he was promoted to major general on 10 October 1783.





- Anthony wayne was born to Issac Wayne and Elizabeth Iddings Wayne in Easttown Township, near present-day Paoli, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

# Family

- Anthony Wayne was one of five children, his brothers and sisters were Hannah VanLeer; William Wayne; Anne Hayman and Margaret Penrose Holstein.

- He was married to Mary Penrose Wayne, and had two children, a daughter named margretta Wayne Atlee, and a son who he named after his father, Issac Wayne who later became part of the US congress.



Anthony Wayne was called "mad" Anthony because of his legendary and fiery temperament. He bristled at any challenge or threat of shame on his honor. although most believed he was called that because he was wild and reckless and lead his men into the hottest spots during battles.

"The hapless subordinate had incorrectly reported that some pickets had disappeared from their post. While Wayne was "hot-blooded" about some matters; he was equally "cold-blooded" when in actual battle. He shunned danger and consistently led from the front lines.

The nickname "Mad Anthony" came about several years after the Paoli Massacre. many men returned again again to fight under him, one of these was an eccentric who had his own nicknames. He was known as "Jemmy the Rover" to some and "the Commodore" by others. Wayne occasionally used him as a spy. But his wandering tendencies made him a chronic deserter, despite punishment by lashings and stints in the blockhouse.

In 1781, local constables jailed Jemmy for disorderly conduct. He told his jailers that he was Wayne's good friend and demanded to be set free. When the constables refused, Jemmy asked that a messenger be sent to General Wayne to order his release from jail. But when Wayne heard, his anger flared. He refused to intervene and added that if it happened again, he would order, "29 lashes well laid on".

Jemmy could not believe his ears when he heard Wayne's reply. Jemmy muttered, "Anthony is mad. He must be mad or he would help me. Mad Anthony, that's what he is. Mad Anthony Wayne".

This humorous tale spread around the Continental Army campfires and was repeated by soldiers in the ranks. "Mad Anthony Wayne" had a rhythm and cadence that caught on and stuck. Mad Anthony's nickname became a 'nom de guerre' "(was gen. 1). meaning 'war name'

# Fort Wayne

- Fort Wayne was established by Captain Jean François Hamtramck under orders from General "Mad" Anthony Wayne as part of the campaign against the Indians of the area in 1794. It was named after General Wayne, who was victorious at the Battle of Fallen Timbers which cleared out the Indians in Ohio and the surrounding regions. which made the building of fort Wayne possible.



Fort Wayne

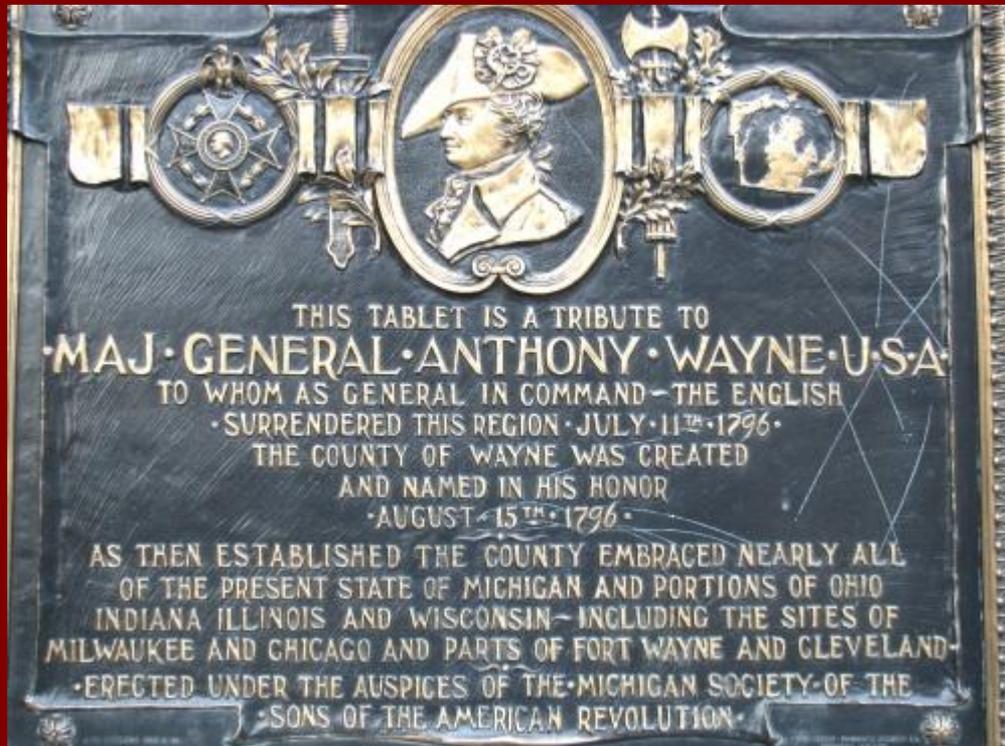
- Wayne was bold military leader who established the first American fort at the confluence of the three rivers.



Statue built in Fort Wayne's Freimann Square of 'mad' Anthony Wayne.



- He has affected today, because he helped make it possible for us to get free of the British and start the United States off. He also helped make treaties so that we could expand further past the Appalachian mountains.
- He won many wars and defended many people during his time. he was an amazing general and a persistent leader.



Impact on Today

It shows how much everyone loved him because there are so many things named after him such as Wayne county; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Wayne Park; and there are even multiple statues of him scattered about in Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania.

# Military Achievements/Tactics

- Anthony Wayne was very well known as an awesome general for his great ideas, quick thinking, strictness, and determination.
- many times he had to do extra work to help other groups. one example is when on September 11, 1777 Wayne commanded the Pennsylvania line at Brandywine to hold off General Wilhelm von Knyphausen to protect the American right flank. later he was told to harass the British rear in order to slow General Howe's advance towards Pennsylvania.
- One attack that was high on his revolutionary war service was the Battle of Stony Point. on July 16, 1779, Wayne personally led a bayonet-only night attack lasting only 30 minutes. His three columns of light infantry then stormed and captured British fortifications at Stony Point, which commanded the Hudson River. He was rewarded a medal for his victory.

# Military Achievements/Tactics (Con.)

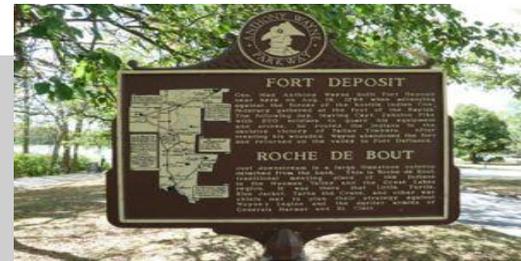
- Another show of his endurance occurred when in 1781 Wayne led Lafayette's advance forces in an action at Green Spring. He took a scouting group of 500 to determine the location of Lord Charles Cornwallis, and fell into a trap. Wayne held out against way superior forces until reinforcements arrived some time after.
- With only 900 troops left he charged into a bayonet counterattack against the British forces then retreated in good order when night set in . this increased his popularity as a bold commander.
- After winning yet another battle at Yorktown upon the British surrendering, Wayne went further south and severed the British alliance with the Native American tribes in Georgia. He then negotiated a peace treaty with both the Creek and Cherokee, for which he was then promoted to General by the state of Georgia on October 10th, 1783.



Fort Greenville

# Elder Years

Fort Deposit



- Toward the end of his years, Anthony Wayne got out of the military and served on the state legislature of Pennsylvania from 1784-1785.
- Although he was out of the military, since he was such a great leader he came back to help during the northwest Indian War of 1791 where he ended up winning and clearing the Indians out of Ohio and surrounding areas.
- Anthony then set up a few forts in the Ohio/Indiana area during the few years up until his death, such as Fort Wayne, Fort Recovery, Fort Adams, Fort Greenville, Fort Defiance, and Fort Deposit.
- he set these forts up for a multitude of reasons. One was to erase the army's bad reputation of losing at the Battle of Kekionga four years earlier. Second he realized that by building these forts it would lower the Indians wants to attack them since they had a strong base now. finally he realized by building these forts next to the rivers he would get control of at least 2 major rivers.



Fort Wayne



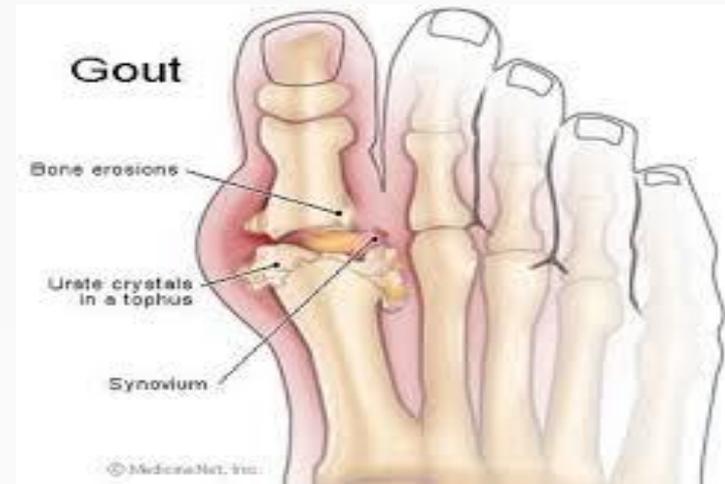
Fort Recovery



Fort Defiance

# How Did He Die?

- Anthony Wayne died due to gout which was a terrible and common diseases that caused painful swelling of the joints along with lumps under the skin.
- People back then thought rich foods and fine wines caused it. We now know it is caused by the kidney's failure to rid the body of uric acid.It is basically kidney failure.
- He died on his way back to civilization on December 15, 1796, Mad Anthony unexpectedly fell ill and died in a chair.
- His son came back for his to move him to their manor 13 years later, and ended up cutting him up so he could boil the flesh off. that way only bones would remain and it would make it easier for transport.



# Fun Facts

- 13 years after being buried he was
- Henry Whitney, in his letter of Oct 1831 saying, "the flesh on his back bone
- Anthony's body never got peace, he was buried in a wooden



pieces, boiled, and then reburied. Henry Whitney, in his letter of Oct 1831 said Anthony's dead body to pork and firm like new pork."

A woman took a lock of hair, and she took him up and boiled his



- The military surveyor
  - A legend
- modern U.S. Route 322, and that the highway searching for his lost bones.



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