

duct of his son, chiefly with his step-children, the Irvins, in Washington county, Kentucky, where he died in 1812.

The Indians had again become very troublesome in 1811, and a general Indian war was expected. Col. Smith, now too old for actual service,* but still having considerable of the old leaven of patriotism in him, wrote out and published a treatise on Indian warfare, of which the following is the title page :

“ A Treatise on the Mode and Manner of Indian War, their Tactics, Discipline and Encampment, the various Methods they Practise, in order to obtain the Advantage, by Ambush, Surprise, Surrounding, &c. Ways and Means proposed to Prevent the Indians from obtaining the Advantage. A Chart, or Plan of Marching, and Encamping, laid down, whereby we may undoubtedly Surround them, if we have Men Sufficient. Also—A Brief Account of Twenty-three Campaigns, carried on against the Indians with the Events since the year 1755; Gov. Harrison’s included. By Col. James Smith. Likewise—Some Abstracts selected from his Journal, while in Captivity with the Indians, relative to the Wars: which was published many years-ago, but few of them now to be found. Paris Kentucky. Printed by Joel R. Lyle. 1812.” pp 1, 59.

There is not much new matter in this volume. It is little more than those portions of his “captivity” relating to Indian warfare, rearranged and connected. No one could read it without being convinced of the wisdom of the tactics he suggests and even of their applicability to Indian warfare in these latter days.

*He made the attempt, however. In *Niles’ Register* for September 26, 1812, he is said to have “gone to join the army, when he heard of the surrender of Hull.” His son Robert raised a company of volunteers in Washington county, Ky. He was a tanner, and in order to *uniform* his company he tanned all their pantaloons in his vats.