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Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records

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Margaret K. Maes, Executive Director

Phone: 812-822-2773

Email: mkmaes@gmail.com

Melanie J. Dunshee, Board Chair

Phone: 919-613-7119

Email: dunshee@law.duke.edu

LIPA is a membership organization devoted to providing direction and support for preservation initiatives. In 2012 there are 107 members: 94 academic law libraries, 11 public law libraries, and 2 federal libraries. LIPA also receives financial support from the American Association of Law Libraries.

2012/2013 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Melanie Dunshee, Duke University Law Library (Chair)
- Camille Broussard, New York Law School Library
- Darin Fox, University of Oklahoma Law Library
- Victoria Trotta, Arizona State University Law Library
- Sally Wise, University of Miami Law Library

MEMBERSHIP

The membership year runs from July 1 – June 30. Annual dues are as follows:

- U.S. Academic Libraries - \$1,000
- State, Court & Other Libraries - \$500

To join LIPA or to be added to the listserv, contact Margaret Maes, Executive Director, at 812-822-2773 or mkmaes@gmail.com.

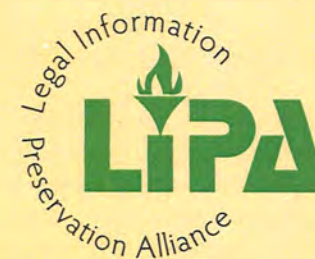
MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) is to provide the leadership, the organizational framework, and the professional commitment necessary to preserve vital legal information by defining objectives, endorsing and promoting the use of appropriate standards and models, creating networks, and fostering financial and political support for long term stability.



LIPA is a non-profit 501(c)(3) consortium of academic, federal, state and public law libraries working on projects to preserve print and electronic information.

It provides the opportunity for libraries to work collaboratively on preservation projects at lower cost and to take advantage of the partnerships created by the organization.





Legal Information Preservation Alliance

HISTORY OF LIPA

LIPA's roots go back to a number of initiatives undertaken by the American Association of Law Libraries in the late 1980s and the 1990s. It is the product of a conference, *Preserving Legal Information for the 21st Century: Toward a National Agenda*, sponsored by the Georgetown University Law Library and AALL in 2003. Conference participants established LIPA as an organization that would provide a framework for creating solutions to the problems of preserving legal literature.

The new organization commissioned a white paper and an inventory of existing and completed preservation projects. The white paper, *Preserving Legal Materials in Digital Formats*, issued in 2005, is available on the LIPA web site.

LIPA incorporated in 2007 and received tax-exempt status in 2009. Margaret Maes has been the Executive Director since 2008.

In the last four years LIPA has steadily added new projects and services for its members. In 2012 its digital preservation projects include a Legal Information Archive, a Law Review Preservation Program, and a web archiving service.

On the print preservation side, two years of exploring print repository options in collaboration with NELLCO will come to fruition in 2012 as the two organizations bring forward a proposal to their memberships for a shared collection storage facility to house historic U.S. primary print materials. LIPA and NELLCO will select a site in 2012 and begin ingesting materials in early 2013.

LIPA is a member of the National Digital Stewardship Alliance, a collaborative effort of the Library of Congress to preserve a distributed national digital collection for the benefit of present and future generations.

PROJECTS AND SERVICES

- **Print Repository**—a project to establish a shared, jointly-owned print collection of legal materials, to be housed in a climate-controlled, purpose-built facility and to be widely accessible for use as needed. This is a collaborative project with NELLCO, an international consortium of law libraries.
- **Legal Information Archive**—a collaborative digital archive established to preserve and ensure permanent access to vital born digital legal information, using OCLC's CONTENTdm and its Digital Archive system.
- **Law Review Preservation Program**—a long-term archiving solution for law reviews published online. In partnership with Berkeley Electronic Press, law reviews published on bepress's Digital Commons platform can be automatically archived in CLOCKSS, an international dark archive for long-term preservation.
- **Web Archiving Service**—a subscription service that allows LIPA members to harvest and preserve collections of digital content and create digital archives, using the Archive-It web archiving service from the Internet Archive.
- **Preservation inventory**—a searchable database of library and non-library projects that reformat legal information for the purpose of providing long term retention while preserving the look of the original. We are committed to updating and maintaining the inventory.
- **Education and advocacy**—a website that serves as a clearinghouse for national and state preservation activities and provides resources for libraries needing preservation information, documents LIPA's history and projects, and includes a dynamic blog.

COMMITTEES

Print Repository Advisory Committee—establishes the parameters for a shared storage collection of print legal materials, including collection development, access and funding, in collaboration with NELLCO.

Legal Information Archive Steering Committee—develops, maintains and promotes policies and standards for the Legal Information Archive.

Education Committee—develops educational programs and program proposals for the AALL annual meeting and other meetings as needed.

Nominations and Elections Committee—prepares the slate of candidates for annual election to the Board of Directors.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Archive-It
- Berkeley Electronic Press
- CLOCKSS
- National Digital Stewardship Alliance
- NELLCO
- OCLC



Web Sites

The Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group:
www.legalinfoarchive.org

The Legal Information Archive:
www.aallnet.org/lipa/LIA.asp

CONTENTdm:
www.contentdm.com

OCLC Digital Archive:
www.oclc.org/digitalarchive

Articles

Breaking Down Link Rot: The Chesapeake Project Legal Information Archive's Examination of URL Stability, 102 Law Libr. J. 581 (2010).
<http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Publications/llj/LLJ-Archives/Vol-102/publljv102n04/2010-33.pdf>

Beyond the Banks of the Chesapeake: Creating and Expanding The Chesapeake Project Legal Information Archive, Law Libr. Lights, Spring 2010, at 15-18.
www.llsdc.org/attachments/contentmanagers/32/Spring2010Lights.pdf

The Chesapeake Project: Preserving the Digital Future, Georgetown Law, Fall/Winter 2009, at 50-55.
scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/digitalpreservation_publications/3/

The Chesapeake Project: Preserving "Born Digital" Documents, 58 Virginia Lawyer 53 (2009).
scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/digitalpreservation_publications/2/

Creating a Collaborative, Web-Based Legal Information Archive, Info. Outlook, Dec. 2009, at 33-37.

Preserving and Ensuring Long-Term Access to Digitally Born Legal Information, 18 Info. & Comms. Tech. L. 39-74 (2009).

The Chesapeake Project: Pilot Project to Preserve Digitally-Born Legal Materials, 28 LLAM News 12 (2008).
<http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/llam/publications/llamnewsletter/llam-news200809%20%282%29.pdf>

The Chesapeake Project Legal Information Archive: Keeping the Loss of Born-Digital Legal Information at Bay, 18 Trends L. Lib. Mgmt. & Tech. 35-42 (2008).

Georgetown University Law Library
111 G St., NW
Washington, DC 20008
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www.ll.georgetown.edu

Harvard Law School Library
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Cambridge, MA 02138
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www.law.harvard.edu/library

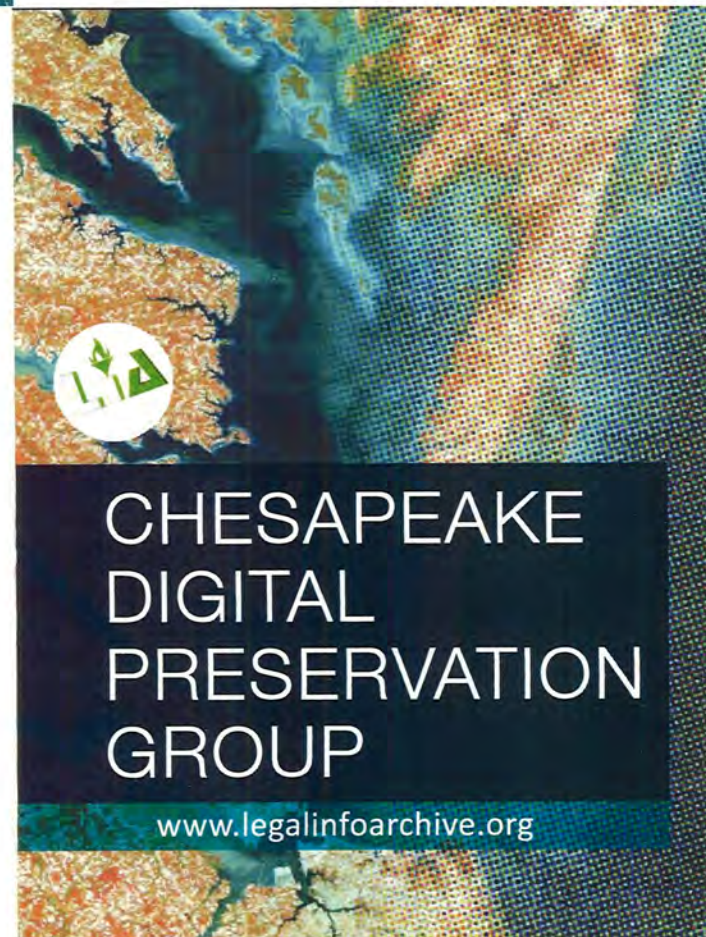
Maryland State Law Library
Robert C. Murphy Courts of Appeal Building
361 Rowe Blvd.
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 260-1430
www.lawlib.state.md.us

Virginia State Law Library
100 N. 9th St., 2nd Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-2075
www.courts.state.va.us/library/library.htm

www.legalinfoarchive.org

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www.facebook.com/legalinfoarchive



*...the ready availability of legal information
is a necessary requirement for a just
and democratic society*

—American Association of Law Libraries,
Vision Statement

Georgetown University Law Library • Maryland State Law Library
Harvard Law School Library • Virginia State Law Library

About the Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group

The Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group began in 2007 as the Chesapeake Project, a two-year pilot digital preservation program within the law library community.

The group represents a collaborative approach to addressing the long-term access and preservation challenges posed by the burgeoning amount of born-digital legal information being published directly to the Web.

Chesapeake collaborators include state government and academic law libraries:

- » Georgetown Law Library
- » Maryland State Law Library
- » Virginia State Law Library
- » Harvard Law Library

The group's digital archive database forms the initial segment of the Legal Information Archive initiative of the Legal Information Preservation Alliance.

The Chesapeake Group uses OCLC's suite of hardware, software, and technological tools and services built for digital content management.

A CONTENTdm Web-based user interface allows for access to preserved content, and a dark Digital Archive system, conforming to the ISO reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS), is used for the preservation of master archive files and metadata.

Visit us at www.legalinfoarchive.org.

Link Rot & Legal Resources on the Web

In 2008, a statistically significant sample of the original URLs (URLs where materials were originally posted) for content harvested and archived through the Chesapeake Group was tested to determine the extent to which these original URLs had succumbed to link rot.

We revisited the same sample in 2009, 2010, and 2011 to determine if and how link rot increases over time.

This is what we found:

» 2008 sample: link rot found in **8.3%** of URLs



» Same sample, revisited, 2009: link rot = **14.3%**



» Same sample, 2010: link rot = **27.9%**



» Same sample, 2011: link rot = **30.4%**



Despite our findings, all of these items remain accessible online thanks to the Chesapeake Group's efforts.

Items Archived, Storage, & Access Statistics

Total items archived	7,800
Total storage used	48 GB
Item views, July 2010–July 2011 (past year)	265,000
Item views, July 2008–July 2011	750,000

Other News

Fall 2010 » The Chesapeake Group's written analysis of its annual link rot findings, "Breaking Down Link Rot: The Chesapeake Project Legal Information Archive's Examination of URL Stability," appeared in the Law Library Journal.
See 102 Law Libr. J. 581-597 (2010).

Summer 2011 » The Chesapeake Group migrated to a new version of CONTENTdm, featuring a redesigned end-user interface at www.legalinfoarchive.org, with simpler access to digital items, easier navigation paths, dynamic interaction with digital items, and added avenues for discovery.

Arizona Memory Project

LIPA Member: Arizona Department of Library, Archives
and Public Records

- FDLP Regional Depository
- Digitized Collections of Note:
 - Arizona Related Federal Publications
 - Arizona Attorney General Opinions
 - Arizona Executive Orders
- 50+ partners
- Average number of distinct visitors to site is over 50,000/month
- Using: ContentDM
- 85,000 documents and counting!

The Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group

- The Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group features government, policy, and legal information archived from the Web through a partnership between state and academic law libraries.
- Collections include:
 - Reports relating to U.S. government and policy
 - Selected state, federal, and foreign government documents
 - <http://legalinfoarchive.org>

<http://www.legalinfoarchive.org/>

- The Chesapeake Digital Preservation Group began in 2007 as the Chesapeake Project, and is today part of the [Legal Information Archive](#), a collaborative digital preservation program for the law library community.
- Members include Harvard Law Library, Georgetown Law Library, Virginia State Law Library and the Maryland State Law Library.

American Indian Documents in the Congressional Serial Set 1817-1899

LIPA Member: University of Oklahoma Law Library

- Collection will eventually approach 10,000 documents! Based on 1977 Johnson bibliography.
- Partnership with: FDLP State Regional Oklahoma Department of Libraries & the University of Oklahoma Library.
- Searchable PDFs.
- Using: ContentDM, Plustec Optic Book Scanner

USGPO DIGITIZATION PROJECTS REGISTRY

- 27 “Law & Regulatory” projects. FDLP Law Library Projects include:
 - Rutgers Congressional Document Collection (Rutgers Camden Law Library)
 - Historical Publications of the United States Commission on Civil Rights (Thurgood Marshall Law Library)
 - Arizona Related Federal Publications
 - American Indian Documents in the 19th Century Serial Set (University of Oklahoma Law Library)

What is LIPA?

<http://lipalliance.org>

- LIPA is the Legal Information Preservation Alliance. It is a non-profit 501(c)(3) consortium of academic, federal, state and public law libraries working on projects to preserve print and electronic information. It provides the opportunity for libraries to work collaboratively on preservation projects at lower cost and to take advantage of the partnerships created by the organization.



The University of Oklahoma

DONALD E. PRAY LAW LIBRARY

Project Endorsement: The Importance of Access to the American Indian Documents in the 19th Century Serial Set

"The unique legal posture of the tribes in relation to the federal government is deeply rooted in American history, and a knowledge of historical context is perhaps more important to the understanding of Indian Law than of any other legal subject. Indian Law has always been heavily intertwined with federal Indian policy, and over the years has shifted back and forth with the flow of popular and governmental attitudes toward Indians." (William C. Canby Jr. *American Indian Law in a Nutshell*, 1 (5th ed. 2009). During the 19th century, the United States was engaged in an era of territorial expansion and addition of new states. The government entered into treaties with tribes, conducted wars with tribes, established reservations, relocated tribes, and determined rights to the lands and resources of the indigenous population. The Serial Set provides in depth, detailed contemporaneous documentation of this period of United States history. American Indian documents are interspersed chronologically in the Serial Set together with all other Congressional House and Senate Reports and Documents and Executive Documents. The Reports and Documents contain information from all branches of government and agencies as they relate to the legislative process with regard to Native Americans.

This proposed database is a portion from the whole Serial Set, which has been identified as pertaining to Native Americans in Steven L. Johnson's bibliography, [Guide to American Indian Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899](#). The documents are a source of legislative history that explains the outcome of laws and policies affecting tribes and all Americans. There are many modern rights that trace back to 19th century treaties and statutes. They provide background information essential to determining rights of tribes, states, and individuals.

The relevance of these documents is international. There is now a global constituency interested in them as a result of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Supporters of the Declaration are tasked with developing a legal regime in their own countries recognizing the rights of native peoples, and what these legal regimes should be. The United States has the longest history of any nation in the world in developing policies regarding indigenous peoples. Therefore, policy makers around the world have interest in the study of United States Indian policy found in the documents created by Congress in the 19th century.

The goal of this project is to make these Congressional documents pertaining to American Indians freely and publicly accessible on the internet.

Rennard James Strickland
Senior Scholar in Residence
University of Oklahoma Law Center
Andrew M. Coats Hall

Date: June 5, 2012



An Investigation into the Removal of Nine U.S. Attorneys in 2006



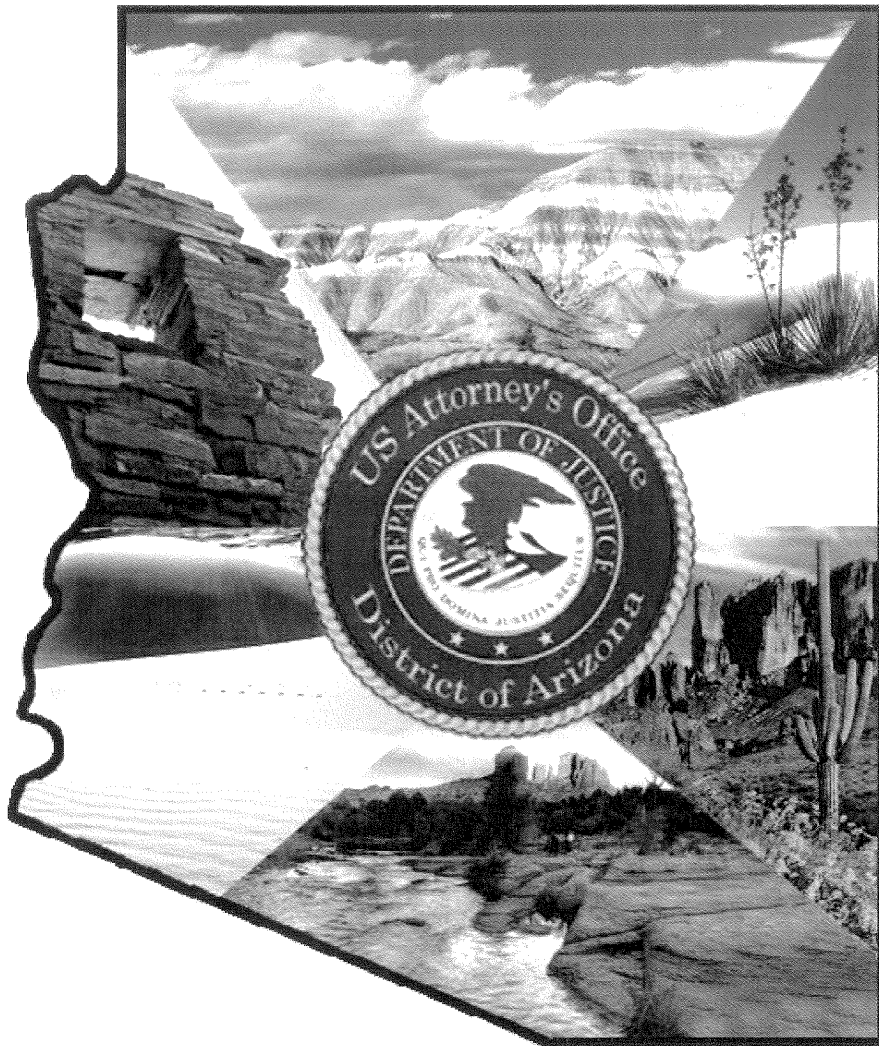
**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Inspector General**



**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Professional Responsibility**

September 2008

2009 ARIZONA INDIAN COUNTRY REPORT



DIANE J. HUMETEWA

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

L E T T E R

FROM

T H E S E C R E T A R Y O F W A R ,

TRANSMITTING

Statements from the Quartermaster-General and others in reference to Senate resolution of January 24, 1882, calling for information in relation to the cost to the government of the Indian wars during each of the past ten years, &c.

MARCH 6, 1882.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 4, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate, dated January 24, 1882, by which the Secretary of War is directed to inform the Senate what has been the cost to the government of the Indian wars during each of the past ten years; also what has been the cost to the government during each of the past ten years of so much of the Army as has been engaged in the observation and control of Indians, and whose presence has been rendered necessary as a protection from danger of Indian hostilities.

In reply to that part of the resolution which calls for information as to the cost to the government of the Indian wars during each of the past ten years, I have the honor to submit a tabular statement, marked A, made by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, showing the cost of transportation, quartermaster's supplies, and claims paid arising out of Indian wars during the years in question, and a tabular statement marked B, made by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, showing the cost of subsistence stores issued and lost in such wars, both these statements giving expenses above the cost of the usual supplies to the Army. These statements have been combined in one table, herewith submitted, marked C, which shows, with as much definition of years as I am advised is practicable, the cost of Indian wars over and above the usual expenses of maintaining the Army during the period in question.

In reply to that part of the resolution which calls for information as to the cost to the government during each of the past ten years of so much of the Army as has been engaged in the observation and control of Indians, or whose presence has been rendered necessary as a protection from danger of Indian hostilities, I have the honor to state that my endeavors to obtain data upon which to base a response show that, if the reply should be delayed a sufficient time to do all that is practicable in the way of separating the proper items of cost from the mass of expenditures on any assumed basis, there would still be left a large amount of expenditures which would have to be divided by estimate merely, and that the result would therefore be still an estimate, and

probably not much nearer absolute accuracy than the result reached, as hereinafter shown.

I have assumed that so much of the Army as is kept in that part of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi River, is so kept for the purposes named in the inquiry, and have therefore caused to be prepared the table herewith submitted marked D, making for each year an exhibit of the total strength of the Army, and of the strength of that part of it kept west of the Mississippi. The average percentage of the Army so kept is, for the whole period of ten years, 73.36. The statement herewith submitted marked E, prepared by the Adjutant-General of the Army, gives, for each year, an exhibit of the various ordinary appropriations for maintaining the Army, and a statement based upon percentages of which the average is as above stated, which, combined with certain special appropriations expended wholly in the West, shown in the same statement gives the estimate of the Adjutant-General prepared for my assistance in answering this inquiry. Attention is also respectfully invited to the letter of the Adjutant-General transmitting his estimate.

I have also the honor to submit a copy of a letter from the General of the Army on this subject, from which it will be perceived that his general conclusion is that about four-fifths of the expenditures for the Army during the past ten years have been made on account of that part of the Army which is engaged west of the Mississippi River. This estimate would increase that of the Adjutant-General by about the average annual sum of \$1,792,486.

The estimates prepared by the Adjutant-General would, in my judgment, be reasonably accurate, if the character of the troops, the nature of their duties, and the facilities for transportation of men and supplies were similar in the East and in the West. Three important items—pay, subsistence, and clothing—cost the same in one place as in another; but when it is considered that the cavalry, the most expensive arm of the service, relatively, is wholly employed in the West, that all the troops in the West are frequently in the field and not merely in garrisons, as in the East, and that the numerous isolated posts in the West are nearly all supplied by the most costly methods of transportation, it is manifest that greatly more than the pro rata part of such appropriations as regular supplies and incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, transportation of the Army, and hire of quarters and construction of temporary quarters, is expended in the West. These items aggregate, for the ten years, the sum of \$110,361,069. If, instead of adopting the estimate suggested by the General of the Army, of four-fifths of the total appropriations, a percentage as high as 90 per cent. on these particular items is taken (as to other items, using the percentage adopted by the Adjutant-General), the estimated cost of that part of the Army west of the Mississippi River, as shown in the statement of the Adjutant-General, is increased by the average annual sum of \$1,841,650, making an estimate of the aggregate annual cost slightly larger than is suggested by the General of the Army. I have embodied this estimate in the inclosed statement marked F, which is respectfully submitted as my response to the second inquiry contained in the resolution of the Senate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,

Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT *pro tempore*,
United States Senate.

COST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN WARS.

STATEMENT A.—Statement of cost of Indian wars since 1872, as shown by the records of the Quartermaster-General's Office.

Wars.	Period.	Q. M. appropriation.	Claims.	Total.
Modoc	1872-'73	\$335, 009 78	.....	\$335, 009 78
In Texas	March to June, 1875	6, 641 61	.....	6, 641 61
Sioux	1876-'77	1, 894, 361 28	.....	1, 894, 361 28
Nez Percés	1877	931, 329 02	\$43, 753 63	975, 082 65
Bannock	1878	556, 636 19	10, 935 25	567, 571 44
Northern Cheyennes	1878-'79	34, 209 57	.....	34, 209 57
Ute	1879	1, 190, 320 64	2, 362 25	1, 192, 682 89
Sheep eaters	1879	.....	9, 411 86	9, 411 86
Apache (partial)	1881	43, 850 00	.....	43, 850 00
Total .....	.....	4, 992, 358 09	66, 462 99	5, 058, 821 08

J. G. CHANDLER,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 17, 1882.

STATEMENT B.—Table showing expenditures incident to Indian wars entailed upon the Subsistence Department of the Army during the fiscal years 1872 to 1881, inclusive, over and above the cost of subsisting the Army during the same periods.

Date of issue.		Cost to the Subsistence Department.	Refunded by the Interior Department.
	1872.		
	1873.		
January, 1873.....	Rations issued to first brigade, Oregon militia, in Modoc war.	\$181 85	.....
March, 1873.....	Commutation paid two Modoc prisoners	1 50	.....
	1874.	183 35	.....
	1875.		
November, 1874, to May, 1875.	Rations issued to Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne prisoners of war in Department of Missouri and en route to Fort Marion, Fla.	19, 836 98	.....
May and June, 1875.....	Rations issued to above prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla.	540 81	.....
	1876.	20, 377 79	.....
March to June, 1876.....	Subsistence stores lost in operations against Sioux Indians.	2, 786 70	.....
	1877.	2, 786 70	.....
July, 1876, to June, 1877.....	Rations issued to Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne prisoners of war at Fort Marion, Fla.	4, 399 31	.....
July, 1876, to June, 1877.....	Subsistence stores lost in operations against Sioux Indians.	13, 061 80	.....
	Add excess of cost of above stores purchased in Black Hills over cost of same stores if supplied from depots.	6, 311 86	.....
May and June, 1877.....	Rations issued to Crow allies	1, 545 78	.....
April, 1877.....	Commutation of rations paid on account of Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne prisoners of war.	22 50	\$22 50
	1878.	25, 341 25	.....
July, 1877, to April, 1878.....	Rations issued to Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne prisoners of war at Fort Marion, Fla.	2, 885 34	.....
July, 1877.....	Subsistence stores lost in operations against Sioux Indians.	1, 637 62	.....

4 COST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN WARS.

STATEMENT B.—Table showing expenditures incident to Indian wars, &c.—Continued.

Date of issue.		Cost to the Subsistence Department.	Refunded by the Interior Department.
1878—Continued.			
July to December, 1877.....	Rations issued to Cheyenne and Sioux prisoners of war.	\$7,512 88	\$7,803 71
December, 1877, to June, 1878	Rations issued to Cheyenne prisoners of war.	6,268 35	.....
July to September, 1878	Rations issued to Crow allies	1,680 17	.....
November, 1877, to June, 1878	Rations issued to Nez Percé prisoners of war	18,851 32	.....
January to June, 1878	Commutation paid on account of Nez Percé prisoners of war.	29 25	.....
	Subsistence stores lost in operations against Nez Percés.	8,811 36	.....
July to October, 1877	Rations issued to volunteers and volunteer scouts in operations against Nez Percé Indians.	2,664 40	.....
June, 1878	Rations issued to Idaho volunteers in operations against Bannock Indians.	184 68	.....
January to June, 1878	Rations issued to Bannock prisoners of war	114 49	.....
October, 1877, to June, 1878	Rations issued to Warm Spring Apache prisoners of war.	8,469 43	.....
1879.		59,109 29	7,803 71
July, 1878, to June, 1879	Rations issued to Cheyenne prisoners of war	8,498 40	.....
July, 1878, to June, 1879	Rations issued to Nez Percé prisoners of war	1,542 50	.....
July to September, 1878	Rations issued to Idaho volunteers in operations against Bannock Indians.	352 81	.....
December, 1878	Subsistence stores lost in operations against Bannock Indians.	66 95	.....
August, 1878, to May, 1879	Rations issued to Piute Indian prisoners of war.	11,884 19	1,932 30
July, 1878, to June, 1879	Rations issued to Bannock prisoners of war	4,709 77	.....
September, 1878, to June, 1879	Rations issued to Bannock and Piute prisoners of war.	461 87	.....
October, 1878, to April, 1879	Rations issued to Bannock and Shoshone prisoners of war.	2,117 41	.....
June, 1879	Rations issued to Cheyenne prisoners of war	416 64	.....
October, 1878	do	109 54	.....
July to September, 1878	Rations issued to Warm Spring Apache prisoners of war.	3,763 67	.....
October, 1878, to June, 1879	Rations issued to Weiser prisoners of war	213 82	.....
1880.		34,137 57	1,932 30
July and August, 1879	Rations issued to Nez Percé prisoners of war	66 66	.....
July, 1879, to December, 1879	Rations issued to Bannock prisoners of war	684 04	.....
July, 1879, to September, 1879	Rations issued to Bannock and Piute prisoners of war.	568 44	.....
July, 1879, to September, 1879	Rations issued to Cheyenne prisoners of war	1,087 93	.....
August, 1879	Rations issued to Cheyenne, Bannock, and Sioux prisoners of war.	212 60	.....
February to April, 1880	Rations issued to Bannock prisoners of war	40 23	.....
September, 1879, to June, 1880	Rations issued to Sheepstealer prisoners of war	1,584 43	.....
March to June, 1880	Rations issued to Ute prisoners of war	13 76	.....
October, 1879	Subsistence stores lost in operations against Ute Indians.	756 44	.....
July, 1879, to June, 1880	Rations issued to Weiser prisoners of war	242 87	.....
May, 1880	Rations issued to Chimijuipe prisoners of war	417 48	.....
July to October, 1879	Rations issued to Mescalero Apache prisoners of war.	112 87	.....
December, 1879	Rations issued to Apache prisoners of war	20 46	.....
July to October, 1879	Rations issued to Lipan prisoners of war	41 09	.....
June, 1880	Rations issued to Sioux prisoners of war	1,900 81	.....
1881.		7,750 11	.....
July to October, 1880	Rations issued to Sheepstealer prisoners of war	498 82	.....
November, 1880, to June, 1881	Rations issued to Sheepstealer, Weiser, and Nez Percé prisoners of war.	1,664 14	.....
July, 1880, to January, 1881	Rations issued to Ute prisoners of war	31 76	.....
July, 1880	Rations issued to Weiser prisoners of war	38 17	.....
August, 1880	Rations issued to Mescalero Apache prisoners of war.	176 51	176 51
February to June, 1881	do	94 20	.....
September, 1880, to April, 1881	Rations issued to Apache prisoners of war	90 53	.....
July, 1880, to June, 1881	Rations issued to Sioux prisoners of war	88,970 51	25,000 00
		91,564 64	25,176 51

COST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN WARS.

STATEMENT C.—Expenditures on account of Indian wars from 1872 to 1881.

Period.	War.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Subsistence of Indian prisoners.	Stores lost.	Total.
1872-'73	Modoc	\$335,009 78	\$183 35			\$335,193 13
1875	Texas	6,641 61				6,641 61
1875	do			\$20,377 79		20,377 79
1876-'77	Sioux	1,894,361 28			\$23,797 98	1,918,159 26
1876-'77	do			5,967 59		5,967 59
1877	Nez Percés	975,082 65	2,664 40		8,811 36	986,558 41
1877-'78	do			37,227 31		37,227 31
1878	Bannock	567,571 44	537 49		66 95	568,175 88
1878-'79	do			42,301 73		42,301 73
1878-'79	Northern Cheyennes	34,209 57				34,209 57
1879	Ute	1,192,682 89			756 44	1,193,439 33
1879-'80	do			6,993 67		6,993 67
1879	Sheep eaters	9,411 86				9,411 86
1879	Apache	43,850 00				43,850 00
1880-'81	do			91,564 64		91,564 64
		5,058,821 08	3,385 24	204,432 73	33,492 73	5,300,671 78

STATEMENT D.—Distribution and average yearly strength of the United States Army from January 1, 1872, to December 31, 1881.

Year.	Number employed in observation or control of Indians, &c.			Number otherwise employed.			Aggregate.	Percentage in the Indian Territory.	Garrisoned posts east of the Mississippi.	Garrisoned posts west of the Mississippi.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.				
1872	1,260	18,852	20,112	852	7,219	8,071	28,183	71.36	71	104
1873	1,303	19,852	21,155	777	6,724	7,501	28,656	74.17	54	107
1874	1,326	19,100	20,426	762	6,791	7,553	27,979	73	63	110
1875	1,321	15,756	17,077	755	7,040	7,795	24,872	68.65	55	110
1876	1,391	17,154	18,545	768	8,553	9,321	27,866	66.55	62	107
1877	1,500	16,417	17,917	685	4,946	5,631	23,548	76	46	107
1878	1,461	17,624	19,085	700	5,630	6,330	25,415	75	37	107
1878	1,511	18,875	20,386	624	5,387	6,011	26,397	77.33	31	107
1880	1,526	18,780	20,306	634	5,479	6,113	26,419	76.86	28	114
1881	1,556	17,261	18,817	633	5,733	6,366	25,183	74.72	29	112

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 27, 1882.

STATEMENT E.—Amounts appropriated for the support of the military establishment proper for the ten years commencing July 1, 1871, and ending June 30, 1882, showing general heads of appropriations, with estimated proportion chargeable to Army west of the Mississippi River.

Fiscal years.	Expenses of recruiting.	Contingent expenses Adjutant-General's Department, division and department headquarters.	Expenses Signal Service.	Pay of the Army.	Subsistence of troops.	Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.
1872-73	\$120,580	\$5,000	\$12,500	\$12,105,591	\$2,770,944	\$4,010,000
1873-74	121,000	5,000	12,500	12,300,000	500,000	4,500,000
1874-75	105,000	5,000	12,500	11,400,000	400,000	4,250,000
1875-76	105,000	5,000	12,500	11,400,000	484,330	4,250,000
1876-77	90,000	5,000	10,500	12,629,375	200,000	4,750,000
1877-78	75,000	5,000	10,500	11,300,000	270,000	4,350,000
1878-79	75,000	5,000	10,500	11,600,188	315,000	3,550,000
1879-80	75,000	5,000	10,500	12,299,800	250,000	600,000
1880-81	75,000	5,000	10,500	12,299,800	250,000	600,000
1881-82	97,000	5,000	10,500	12,255,800	250,000	500,000
Total	938,530	34,000	113,000	119,621,554	23,849,274	38,510,000
Amounts appropriated to supply deficiencies during the above ten years				896,000	191,800	1,322,981
Grand total	938,530	34,000	113,000	120,517,554	24,041,074	39,832,981

Fiscal years.	Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department.	Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.	Transportation of the Army.	Hire of quarters and construction of temporary quarters, &c.	Construction and repair of hospitals.	Purchase, manufacture and care of clothing and equipage.
1872-73	\$1,540,000	\$300,000	\$4,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$100,000	\$770,000
1873-74	1,300,000	350,000	4,500,000	1,700,000	100,000	1,723,508
1874-75	1,200,000	300,000	4,000,000	1,400,000	100,000	1,480,000
1875-76	1,200,000	300,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	100,000	1,450,000
1876-77	850,000	250,000	3,500,000	1,150,000	100,000	400,000
1877-78	800,000	200,000	4,200,000	1,100,000	50,000	900,000
1878-79	1,000,000	200,000	4,200,000	880,000	75,000	900,000
1879-80	1,000,000	200,000	4,200,000	880,000	75,000	900,000
1880-81	1,000,000	200,000	4,000,000	880,000	75,000	1,000,000
1881-82	1,000,000	200,000	4,239,000	880,000	75,000	1,100,000
Total	10,890,000	2,500,000	40,839,000	11,620,000	850,000	10,623,508
Amounts appropriated to supply deficiencies during the above ten years	550,903		3,172,095	956,090		280,493
Grand total	11,440,903	2,500,000	44,011,095	12,576,090	850,000	10,904,001

COST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN WARS.

STATEMENT E.—Amounts appropriated for support of military establishment, &c.—Cont'd.

Fiscal years.	Army contingencies.	Purchase of medical and hospital supplies.	Arms and equipments, Ordnance.	Total.	Percentage of Army in Indian country.	Percentage of appropriation chargeable to Army in Indian country, west of the Mississippi.
1872-73	\$75,000	\$300,000	\$550,000	\$7,909,615	71.36	\$19,916,301
1873-74	100,000	200,000	665,000	30,077,008	74.17	22,308,116
1874-75	100,000	200,000	475,000	27,434,500	73	20,027,185
1875-76	100,000	200,000	575,000	27,879,830	68.65	19,002,203
1876-77	50,000	175,000	610,000	25,758,875	68.55	17,142,531
1877-78	40,000	200,000	415,000	25,363,500	76	19,276,200
1878-79	40,000	200,000	565,000	25,413,688	75	19,000,286
1879-80	40,000	200,000	785,000	26,568,300	77.33	20,545,266
1880-81	40,000	200,000	765,000	26,398,300	76.86	20,289,733
1881-82	40,000	200,000	780,000	26,670,300	74.72	19,928,048
Total	625,000	2,075,000	6,185,000	269,273,916	.....	197,495,909
Amounts appropriated to supply deficiencies during the above ten years	.....	25,000	100,000	7,495,362	73.36	5,498,597
Grand total	625,000	2,100,000	6,285,000	276,769,278	.....	202,994,506

1.—Special appropriations for barracks and quarters west of the Mississippi.

Posts.	Purpose.	Amount.
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak	New post	\$90,903
Fort Hartsull, Nebr	do	50,000
Red Cloud Indian Agency	Winter quarters	30,000
Fort Custer and Keogh	New posts	200,000
Fort Assinaboine	New post	225,000
Fort Meade, Dak	do	100,000
Fort Bliss, Tex	do	40,000
Fort Lewis, Cal	do	40,000
Fort Niobrara, Nebr	do	50,000
Fort Maginnis, Mont	do	105,705
San Antonio, Tex.	Depot and headquarters building	225,000
Texas posts.	Sites, &c.	245,000
Omaha, Nebr	Storehouses, &c	85,000
Fort Snelling, Minn	New buildings	200,000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Barracks	30,000
Omaha, Nebr	Continuing work	30,000
Total		1,746,608

2.—Military wagon-roads and bridges west of the Mississippi.

Appropriated for—	Amount.
Bridge across North Platte River	\$15,000
Roads in New Mexico	6,645
Roads in Arizona	15,000
Road from Sioux City to Fort Randall	2,500
Ojo Caliente to Fort Wingate	5,000
Bridge at Fort Snelling	65,000
Road from Scottsburg to Camp Stuart, Oreg	10,000
Ojo Caliente to Pagosa Springs	5,000
Fort Missoula to Cœur d'Alene	20,000
Total	144,145

3.—Military telegraph lines west of the Mississippi.

Line appropriated for.	Amount.
Prescott to Camp Verde.....	\$4,000
Frontier of Texas.....	100,000
Lines in New Mexico and Arizona.....	163,000
Indian and Mexican frontier.....	232,500
Bismarck to Fort Ellis.....	50,000
Fort Buford to Helena.....	20,000
Fort Elliot westward.....	20,000
Total.....	589,500

RECAPITULATION.

Proportion of appropriations as above chargeable to the Army west of the Mississippi...	\$202,994,506
Special appropriations for construction and repairs of posts west of the Mississippi (see table 1).....	1,746,608
Special appropriations for military roads and bridges (see table 2).....	144,145
Special appropriations for military telegraph lines west of the Mississippi (see table 3)....	589,500
	205,474,759

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 27, 1882.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith Senate resolution of January 24, 1882, calling for "the cost to the government of Indian wars during each of the past ten years"; also "the cost to the government during each of the past ten years of so much of the Army as has been engaged in the observation or control of Indians, or whose presence has been rendered necessary as a protection from danger of Indian hostilities," with tabulated statements showing the disposition of the military force, the regular appropriations for the support of the Army, and special appropriations made to facilitate military operations during the period named in the resolution.

The average percentage of troops west of the Mississippi for the past ten years is 73.36, and the proportion of garrisoned posts (if we deduct, as in my judgment we should, the temporary stations occupied by the troops in the Southern States in the years 1872-1876) is about the same.

Taking these items, as shown in detail in the statement, it is found that the aggregate is \$205,474,759, but there are certain items of the appropriation, such, for instance, as regular supplies, incidental expenses, transportation, purchase of cavalry horses, repair of barracks, in which the percentage is higher than that given.

I have the honor, to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1882.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, calling for my views on the subject of inquiry by the Senate of January 21, 1882, "What has been the cost to the government during each of the past ten years of so much of the Army as has been engaged in the observation or control of Indians, or whose presence has been rendered necessary as a protection from danger of Indian hostilities."

I construe all of the Army west of the Mississippi as either in the Indian country or so near as to be incident to their control or observation.

The Army to-day consists of 23,785 enlisted men and about 2,000 commissioned officers. Of these are posted west of the Mississippi River—

	Men.
All the cavalry—ten regiments.....	6,627
All the Indian scouts.....	300
Twenty-four out of twenty-five regiments of infantry.....	10,916
First Regiment of Artillery.....	525
Batteries E and F, Second Artillery, and C, Third Artillery.....	161
Total west of the Mississippi.....	18,529

East of the Mississippi River—

The Tenth Regiment of Infantry.....	350
Four regiments of artillery, less the three companies.....	1,885
Permanent recruiting parties.....	1,316
Engineer Battalion, Ordnance Department, and non-combatants.....	1,705
Total east of the Mississippi.....	5,256

Thus accounting for every man now in the Army.

This has been the condition of facts for the past ten years, the aggregate force varying each day, but the relative proportions but little disturbed.

I am unable to apportion the relative cost of the several parts of the Army, as that does not fall under my supervision; but my general conclusion is, the four-fifths of the Army has during the past ten years been employed west of the Mississippi, and that the expenditures of the annual appropriations have been in about the same ratio.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Hon. R. T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

STATEMENT F.

Fiscal years.	Estimate by Adjutant-General of cost of troops in the Indian country, including annual average of appropriations for deficiencies expended wholly west of the Mississippi River.	Additional amount chargeable on appropriations for regular supplies and incidental expenses, transportation, purchase of horses, hire and construction of quarters, to make the proportion charged on these items 90 per cent.	Annual average of deficiency appropriations for items mentioned in the preceding column, calculated as therein.	Estimate submitted by the Secretary of War of the total cost of troops in the Indian country.
1872-'73.....	\$20,714,186 00	\$2,069,040 00	\$99,874 43	\$22,883,100 43
1873-'74.....	23,106,001 00	1,955,005 00	99,874 43	25,160,880 43
1874-'75.....	20,825,070 00	1,895,500 00	99,874 43	22,820,444 43
1875-'76.....	19,800,088 00	2,401,875 00	99,874 43	22,301,837 43
1876-'77.....	17,940,416 00	2,227,750 00	99,874 43	20,268,040 43
1877-'78.....	20,074,145 00	1,400,000 00	99,874 43	21,574,019 43
1878-'79.....	19,858,151 00	1,444,500 00	99,874 43	21,402,525 43
1879-'80.....	21,343,151 00	1,251,796 00	99,874 43	22,694,821 43
1880-'81.....	21,087,618 00	1,271,952 00	99,874 43	22,459,444 43
1881-'82.....	20,725,933 00	1,500,343 20	99,874 43	22,326,150 63
Total.....	205,474,759 00	17,417,761 20	998,744 30	223,891,264 50