Indiana fares rather poorly in this volume, possibly because the Hoosier state along with Ohio and Illinois is considered to have only an Indian past, a view that ignores the vitality of the contemporary urban Indian communities and recent developments. Although the Miami County Museum in Peru is listed, no mention is made of the Miami Nation of Indiana, which carries on a variety of programs occupying an entire former high school building. Unnoticed as well is the Minnetrista Cultural Foundation, comprising twenty-one contemporary Indian organizations, with headquarters in an award-winning architectural structure in Muncie.

Although the *Traveler's Guide* claims to list academic courses on Indian subject matter offered in each state, only Ball State in Muncie and Purdue in West Lafayette are listed. Indiana University is not mentioned; neither is the American Indian Studies Research Institute located on the Bloomington campus. The Indiana chapter has two sections on museums, with a long-out-of-date telephone number for the nonexistent "Museum of Indian Heritage" that has been absorbed into the new Eiteljorg Museum in Indianapolis. Wisconsin gets better treatment and twice the number of pages allotted to any other state.

Even the maps have problems. Michigan's main west shore highway, U.S. 31, is missing from Muskegon to Mackinaw City, the stretch that passes through or near a string of important Indian communities. The Sanilac Petroglyphs are first located "near Grand Rapids," about 150 miles west of their actual site in the "Thumb Area." To this reviewer's personal dismay the *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* is cited—totally erroneously—as justification for the statement that "Illinois has only five major archaeological sites" (p. 63).

The Indian input to this "guide" is supplied by a well-intentioned Arikara from Montana. Sincerely she pleads for respect for the bones of the ancient ones, the often-mentioned Mounds, and Mother Earth and cautions women tourists not to wear shorts to pow-wows. There is a place for a guidebook with this title, and it is a shame that this attempt misses the mark so badly yet looks so good.

HELEN HORNBECK TANNER, The Newberry Library, Chicago, was editor of the *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* (1987), served as a member of Michigan's State Indian Commission from its formation in 1967 to 1970, has been active in litigation concerning federal Indian treaties, and is a former president of the American Society for Ethnohistory.

Henry Clay: Statesman for the Union. By Robert V. Remini. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1991. Pp. xxviii, 818. Illustrations, notes, bibliographical essay, index. $35.00.)

When near death Andrew Jackson was asked if he had left anything undone. He replied, "I didn't shoot Henry Clay."

As a one-term Whig congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln joined Clay in opposition to the Mexican War. The Great Compromiser became Lincoln's political idol, and much of the president's later domestic agenda was a reflection of Clay's American System.

Robert V. Remini's carefully researched and warmly written account of Clay's political life provides something of a "within the beltway" history for the forty-year period from 1812 to 1852. (With a slightly wider focus Merrill D. Peterson in *The Great Triumvirate* [1987] traveled much the same political terrain.) Clay spent a brief time in the United States Senate, but his real political career commenced with his election to the House of Representatives and his immediate selection as speaker. Remini details Clay's two major political tactical errors while serving as Kentucky's representative in the House: his criticism, as speaker in 1819, of Jackson's military activities in Florida—an attack Old Hickory never forgot—and his decision in 1825, in violation of the Kentucky legislature's specific instructions, to vote for John Quincy Adams in the only presidential election to be decided in the House of Representatives under the Twelfth Amendment. Clay's later appointment as Adams's secretary of state left the Kentuckian open to "corrupt bargain" charges, and his decision, he later admitted, was a lifelong mistake. Clay was in fact a good secretary of state, giving early thought to Latin American interests and the possibility of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific in Central America. His long Senate career commenced in the first Jackson term.

Speaking in the *American Commonwealth* toward the end of the nineteenth century, Lord James Bryce placed Clay at the top of the list of great American statesmen who did not make it to the White House. In addition to his efforts in 1824 Clay ran a very poor second to Jackson in 1832 and to James K. Polk in 1844. No other speaker, in fact, sought the presidency so long or so passionately. Notwithstanding Clay's enormous skill as a congressional manipulator who often, but not always, used his unique talents to patch the Union together, one must wonder if Clay would have handled the presidency well. Would he, for example, have acquired the vast southwestern territory for the United States?

In 1896 Mary Parker Follett in *The Speaker of the House of Representatives* labeled Clay the first modern speaker, and Richard B. and Lynne V. Chaney, in *Kings of the Hill* (1983), fully agreed. Ronald M. Peters filed a mild dissent in *The American Speakership* (1990), but in *The Washington Community* (1966) James Sterling Young called Clay "the first partisan Speaker." Without any specific reference to these authorities, Remini seems to adopt the Follett-Chaney-Young line.

Best known as an authority on Clay's bitterest adversary, Andrew Jackson, Remini has brought Clay vibrantly to life in what

will be considered the authoritative biography of the Great Compromiser for many years. Indeed, Remini's fairness and attraction to Clay is remarkable.

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The Orphan Trains: Placing Out in America. By Marilyn Irvin Holt. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992. Pp. 248. Illustrations, notes, bibliographical essay, index. $27.50.)

Holt has written a comprehensive work on the placing-out system—that nineteenth and early-twentieth century technique of moving destitute children from the cities to the "west" to save them from lives of poverty. The title of her work refers to the nickname applied to trains used to transport the children. Holt discusses the earliest uses of placement in the United States and then the role of Charles Loring Brace of the New York Children's Aid Society in popularizing it. Other public and private agencies, such as the Boston Children's Mission, New York's Juvenile Asylum, and the Sisters of Charity, are also covered. The author includes information on the placement process, describing, often in the words of the children, the trips out and subsequent experiences. Two children sent to Indiana later became state governors.

The growth of poverty in the Midwest and the creation of state boards and institutions were reasons for the initial attacks on the system in the 1870s by states including Indiana. Other factors contributing to placement's demise in the 1920s were state legislation limiting placements, acceptance of the idea that preserving the family was critical in saving children, compulsory school laws, and the shift from religious-based charities to the secular activities of social workers, based on the new "scientific" concepts of sociology. Holt concludes that without complete records it is impossible to determine the exact number of successful placements. Clearly placing-out met a need, and equally clearly times and values changed, leading to its elimination.

Holt slights the almost seven thousand adults placed out by the New York Children's Aid Society during Brace's lifetime although she discusses adults placed by other agencies. The fact that placing adults ran counter to Brace's views is a tantalizing inconsistency that should not be ignored. The material on Charlene J. Talbot's *An Orphan for Nebraska* (1979), which is included in the discussion of literary orphans, could be reduced. There are some minor stylistic problems including inconsistencies in the use of hyphens in the phrase "placed-out" (pp. 86-87). Citations that neither follow direct quotations nor appear at the ends of paragraphs as well as long awkward sentences which, while grammatically con-