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Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763

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associated with criminal control of opium usage. This is a good article, and the reader is left asking for more of Chapman's work.

The final article is by Thomas Thorner and is adequately described by its title, "Sources for Legal History in the Archives of Saskatchewan and Alberta." Thorner enumerates the Court, Bench, Department of the Attornies General, Coroner, Enforcement Agency, Criminal Bar, and Prison sources available for legal historical work in these two Canadian Provinces. Thorner's main contribution is in stressing that legal historical research is an important but neglected component in the analysis of Canadian society, and in providing an extensive cataloguing that shows that there is research material available to be mined.

Overall, I can recommend this volume to anyone who might be interested in one or more of the diverse topics included. Only three of the five articles deal with Canadian legal history, and many important pieces of Canadian research are not included or referred to in this volume. This volume does reflect the nascent state of the subject in Canada.

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Richard Beale Davis, *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763*. Knoxville, Tennessee. University of Tennessee Press, 1978. 3 vols., xxxi, 1810 pp. \$60.00.

Professor Davis has put into his *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763* a lifetime of the highest scholarship, and the result is a reference work of breadth and depth which will be a standard source book for many generations of historians. The bibliographical notes alone are worth the price of this three-volume study.

Professor Davis begins with the observation that New England historians have the habit of attributing to New England all of the origins, influences, and development of American history and modern society. This book is designed to show that the colonial South was equally or more important than New England, and it can no longer be asserted that the South was unimportant in the determination of our national character. Since there is also a strong temptation to generalize from the well-researched writings on Massachusetts legal history to all of American legal history, this book by Professor Davis may serve to caution the readers of this journal.

This book is a work on intellectual history, and since legal history is a subdivision of intellectual history, it is of interest to us. Not only does it put our discipline into its broader context, but it also presents a sketch of southern legal history to the broader audience of general historians.

The part of this work that is of particular interest to legal historians is Chapter Ten, "The Public Mind: Politics and Economics, Law and

Oratory." Political institutions and their development are dealt with on pages 1509-1546; the courts of justice and their development, the relationship of English and colonial law, and the legal profession in the South is discussed on pages 1587-1609; legal oral rhetoric is covered briefly (pp. 1620-1625). Professor Davis has not done much work from the original sources of southern legal history; his primary interests lie in other areas of intellectual history. What is presented here is a summary of the major secondary works on the subject. The treatment of southern colonial legal history given here is accurate, lucid, and scholarly, but it is sketchy. The brevity of these sections is due not to the lack of primary materials but to the failure of legal historians to investigate them.

Professor Davis's work is a good place for the southern legal historian to start his researches. It puts legal history into its broader perspective, and it points out many avenues for further investigation. It is an excellent work; it is the general result of a full career of careful and intelligent research. This is an important work, and the readers of this journal should be aware of it. If they will read it or even read in it, they will be well rewarded.

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Robert J. Brugger, *Beverly Tucker: Heart over Head in the Old South*. Baltimore, Maryland. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978. xvii, 294 pp. \$15.00.

Beverly Tucker (1784-1851) was a lawyer in Virginia and Missouri, a judge in Missouri, and finally a law professor back home in Williamsburg. Even though Professor Brugger is concerned primarily with Tucker's personality and political philosophy, this biography of a man whose entire life revolved around the legal profession will be of interest to the readers of this Journal. Beverly Tucker was a prolific letter writer and pamphleteer, and from his literary remains and from the well-preserved Tucker family papers, Brugger has been able to examine Tucker as a human being at all periods of his life. The result is a very intimate biography. It is, moreover, a book which is dense with ideas which regularly excite the reader as the author places Tucker into his social and political milieu.

Beverly Tucker was born in 1784 the son of the prominent revolutionary, lawyer, judge, and scholar, St. George Tucker. He had an older brother, Henry St. George Tucker, and an older half-brother, John Randolph of Roanoke. It is Brugger's thesis that Beverly Tucker spent his life trying to cope with the prominence of his immediate family while having a sense of his own failure. This led him in early life to reject the eighteenth century rationalism of his father and of Jefferson and to follow the dashing and romantic model of his eccentric half-brother. Beverly's older brother, Henry, had been successful from the beginning of adult-