

County and was therefore eligible) to the convention called to consider ratification of the proposed constitution of the United States. Buchanan did not take an active role in the convention and made no recorded speech. He and Mason voted in favor of requiring amendment of the Constitution before ratification and then against the motion to ratify.

Buchanan married three times. His first wife, whose given name is unknown, was a daughter of James Hewitt and Susannah Crump Hewitt. They had one son and two daughters. After her death Buchanan married Anne Hooe, the daughter of his first wife's sister. They had one son before her death in 1792. On 10 January 1803 Buchanan wrote a will that divided his real estate and personal property among his children. Six months later, on 16 July 1803, Buchanan married Anne Baxter in Fredericksburg, and seven months after that, on 25 February 1804, he wrote a second will dividing his estate differently. When both wills were presented for probate on 9 October 1804, the court ruled on the basis of evidence presented to it that Buchanan had not been of sound mind when the second will was written and therefore rejected it "upon the ground of insanity." Andrew Buchanan died at his home in Falmouth on 3 October 1804.

Family data in file on Clear View, Stafford Co., George Harrison Sanford King Papers, VHS; earliest appearance in records, dated 4 Apr. 1763, in King George Co. Will Book, A:165; *Executive Journals of Council*, 6:390; *Williamsburg Virginia Gazette* (Rind), 30 Aug. 1770; *ibid.* (Purdie), 22 Sept. 1775, 1 Mar. 1776; *Journal of Council of State*, 1:156, 174, 183; numerous references in fragmentary surviving records of King George and Stafford Cos., esp. Stafford Co. Deed Book, S:381; William Allason Letter Book, 1770–1789, William Allason Papers, LVA; *Revolutionary Virginia*, 4:99–100, 5:228–229, 6:92, 7:743, 745 (first quotation); Mutual Assurance Society Declarations, nos. 125 (1796), 820 (1805), LVA; Kaminski, *Ratification*, 8:479, 10:1539, 1541; Fredericksburg Marriage Bonds, 16 July 1803; will dated 10 Jan. 1803 and estate inventory in Fredericksburg District and Superior Court Wills, Bonds, and Inventories, A3:220–221, 287–291; will dated 25 Feb. 1804 and record of its rejection in *Hooe v. Beckwith* suit papers, file 142, Fredericksburg District Court (second quotation); death notice in *Fredericksburg Virginia Herald*, 5 Oct. 1804.

DAPHNE GENTRY

**BUCHANAN, Annabel Morris** (22 October 1888–6 January 1983), composer and folklorist,

was born in Groesbeck, Limestone County, Texas, the daughter of Anna Virginia Foster Morris, a teacher, and William Caruthers Morris, editor and publisher of a local newspaper. She changed her given name from Annie Bell to Annabel at the age of eighteen. When Morris was ten her father gave up journalism to become a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and by 1901 had moved the family to Maury County, Tennessee. Showing precocious musical talent, Morris won a scholarship at age fifteen to the Landon Conservatory in Dallas, where she studied piano, violin, voice, and composition and graduated with honors in 1906. Morris taught music during the 1907–1908 academic year at Halsell College in Oklahoma and from 1909 to 1912 at the Stonewall Jackson Institute (later Stonewall Jackson College) at Abingdon.

On 14 August 1912 in Salem she married John Preston Buchanan, a lawyer who served in the Senate of Virginia from 1916 to 1919, during part of which time his father and law partner, Benjamin Franklin Buchanan, was lieutenant governor. The couple settled in Marion, where, into the 1920s, Buchanan was involved primarily with her home and family of two daughters and two sons. She also found time to serve as organist and choir director at a local church, to compose songs, and to write articles about gardening for such magazines as *Better Homes and Gardens* and *Woman's Home Companion*. In 1923 Buchanan organized the Marion Monday Afternoon Music Club and through that group became active in the Virginia Federation of Music Clubs, for which she served two terms as state president in 1927–1930, and the National Federation of Music Clubs, for which she sat on the board of directors from 1933 to 1937 and chaired the Department of American Music from 1933 to 1935.

A turning point in Buchanan's life came about 1927 when she met John Powell, a composer and pianist from Richmond, who not only employed themes from folk music in his works but also believed ardently in preserving Anglo-Saxon cultural forms. Powell inspired Buchanan to study and collect folk music and to use its musical themes in her compositions. She included performances by folk musicians in the

first Virginia State Choral Festival, which she and Powell organized in 1928.

In 1931 Buchanan cofounded and directed the White Top Folk Festival, held each year (except 1937) until 1939. The festival, which took place atop a mountain in Grayson County and gained nationwide attention in 1933 when Eleanor Roosevelt was guest of honor, was only part of what Buchanan saw as her larger work of preserving and disseminating the traditional music of the region. From 1933 to 1936 she organized a series of prefestival seminars that brought folklorists, composers, and writers together with traditional musicians for classes and concerts. Through these meetings, and later through correspondence with such folklorists as Phillips Barry, Anne Gilchrist, and Donald Knight Wilgus, Buchanan continued to study and write about folk music. Her *Folk Hymns of America* (1938) explored traditional use of secular tunes for sacred songs. Buchanan also provided musical arrangements for many of the traditional hymns she had collected from family members and other informants. The collection was well received by musicians and scholars alike.

Buchanan called all her folklore activities the "White Top work." Besides the establishment of one of the nation's first large regional folk festivals, her accomplishments in this field include published articles on the White Top festival and on other aspects of folk music, four book-length manuscripts on folk music and folklore, and her collection of more than 800 traditional songs, mainly from southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, eastern Kentucky, and Tennessee. This collection is particularly valuable because Buchanan, with her musical training, was one of the few collectors to record tunes as well as lyrics on paper in the years before the widespread availability of recording machines.

Buchanan used folk themes in much of her own substantial body of musical compositions, especially the three choral-symphonic works—a choral ballad called "The Legend of Hungry Mother," a work for women's chorus entitled "Rex Christus," and a suite for chorus and symphony orchestra called *When the Moon Goes Down*—that she believed were her most important contributions to the fine arts. She also pub-

lished more than 100 original art songs and hymns as well as the arrangements for nearly 250 folk songs and folk hymns.

In 1936 Buchanan moved to Richmond to work for the Works Progress Administration's Federal Music Project and withdrew from active involvement in the White Top festival, partly as a result of her new position and partly from escalating disagreements with promoters John Augustus Blakemore and John Powell over the growing commercialization of the festival. Buchanan's husband, who had remained in Marion and from whom she had become alienated, died on 15 September 1937. She sold their Smyth County home and to support herself taught music at the New England Music Camp in Kennebec County, Maine, at the University of Richmond as a professor of musical theory, and at Madison College (later James Madison University) in Harrisonburg. In 1948 Buchanan retired from teaching to devote more time to her manuscripts and compositions. Three years later she moved to Paducah, Kentucky, to be near her family. Buchanan worked with the National Federation of Music Clubs as its national folk music archivist from 1958 to 1963. Through correspondence with members and folklorists all over the country, she collected more than a thousand folk songs that were deposited in the Archive of Folk Song at the Library of Congress. In 1963 Annabel Morris Buchanan took a six-month world tour, after which she returned to Paducah, where she died on 6 January 1983. She was buried in Round Hill Cemetery in Marion. Later that year, when Marion music enthusiasts reactivated the Monday Afternoon Music Club, the organization she had founded was renamed in her honor the Annabel Morris Buchanan Federated Music Club of Smyth County.

Lyn Wolz, "Annabel Morris Buchanan: Folk Song Collector," *Ferrum Review* 5 (fall 1982): 27–34 ("White Top" quotation on 29); Wolz, "'White Top Folk Trails': Annabel Morris Buchanan's Folk Music Legacy" (master's thesis, UNC, 1983); Grace Caroline Lelear, "Annabel Morris Buchanan: A Profile of Her Contributions to Folklore" (MLS thesis, UNC, 1978); Buchanan Papers and index to folksong collection, Southern Historical Collection, UNC; correspondence in John A. Blakemore Papers, Southern Historical Collection, UNC, and John Powell Papers, UVA; BVS Marriage Register, Roanoke Co.; John A. Blakemore,

*Buchanan: The Family History of James Buchanan, Son of Alexander Buchanan of Pennsylvania, 1702-1976* (1978), 276; *Marion Smyth County News*, 15 Aug. 1912, 16, 23 Sept. 1937; Annabel Morris Buchanan, "Adventures in Virginia Folkways," *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Sunday magazines, 24 May-12 July 1936; David E. Whisnant, *All That Is Native and Fine: The Politics of Culture in an American Region* (1983), 181-252 (por. on 217); Ulrich Troubetzkoy, "Music on the Mountain," *Virginia Cavalcade* 11 (summer 1961): 4-10 (por. on 4); obituaries in *Paducah Sun*, 6 Jan. 1983, and *Marion Smyth County News*, 11 Jan. 1983.

LYN WOLZ

**BUCHANAN, Archibald Chapman** (7 January 1890-3 May 1979), Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals judge, was born in Tazewell County, the son of Augustus Beauregard Buchanan and Nancy Emerine Chapman Buchanan. His father served for five years as deputy clerk of the Tazewell County Court and for eight years as postmaster of Tazewell during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson. Buchanan graduated from Tazewell High School in 1906. He received a B.A. from Hampden-Sydney College in 1910 and an LL.B. from Washington and Lee University in 1914. Both institutions subsequently bestowed honorary doctor of laws degrees on him, and Buchanan recalled that he had been especially influenced by William H. Whiting, a Latin teacher at Hampden-Sydney, and Martin Parks Burks, dean of the Washington and Lee Law School and later a judge of the state Supreme Court of Appeals.

In partnership with his uncle John William Chapman and George Campbell Peery, who later served as governor, Buchanan practiced law in Tazewell from 1915 to 1927 in the firm of Chapman, Peery, and Buchanan. He served from 1917 to 1921 as mayor of Tazewell and from 1919 to 1927 as the county's commissioner of accounts. On 8 April 1927 the state legislature elected Buchanan to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the circuit judge for the 22d Judicial Circuit, which consisted of Bland, Giles, and Tazewell Counties. He was subsequently elected to a full term on 19 January 1928. He sat from 1928 to 1932 on the first Judicial Council of Virginia, which the legislature created to advise it on improving the administration of justice in the courts. Buchanan also helped the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council develop recommendations for revision of the probation and parole system, which the legislature enacted into law on 6 February 1942.

In 1946 Preston White Campbell, of Abingdon, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, notified Governor William Munford Tuck of his intention to retire and expressed a preference that Buchanan be appointed to Campbell's seat. On 12 September 1946 Tuck duly appointed Buchanan, who had already been mentioned with respect to earlier court vacancies, to replace Campbell.

A modest man, Buchanan was known to his associates as the scholar of the court. "Citizens need to know what they can and cannot do under the law," he declared in an interview following his retirement. "The fundamental principles of the law are generally well established," he continued, "and courts should only with great reluctance depart from them or modify them." In 1955 Buchanan wrote an opinion upholding Virginia's ban of interracial marriage as a proper governmental objective and one that had traditionally been open to state regulation. The court reaffirmed its validation of the state ban in 1966, but the United States Supreme Court declared the state law unconstitutional the following year. Buchanan also wrote the majority opinion that in 1963 absolved the state legislature of any constitutional obligation to operate free public schools in Prince Edward County. The nation's high court reversed this decision, too. In 1959, however, Buchanan voted with the majority on the state court that struck down Virginia's plan of Massive Resistance to desegregation in the public schools on the grounds that it violated the state's constitutional mandate requiring the legislature to "maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State."

Buchanan lived in Tazewell throughout his life and traveled to Richmond and Staunton for the sessions of the state's high court. He married Olivia McCall on 18 December 1915, and they had one son and one daughter. Buchanan was a Presbyterian teacher and elder, a member of the Tazewell Rotary Club, and a director of the Tazewell National Bank and the Lynn Camp Coal Corporation. He also served on the boards of trustees of Hampden-Sydney College from 1928 to 1969 and of Mary Baldwin College from 1948 to 1962. He retired from the

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