ALABAMA REGISTER OF LANDMARKS AND HERITAGE

Nominatio	on Form	Section 1		-199
		Ad	ded to Alabam	a Register 10-1-9
1. Name				
historic Pelh	am-Bush Cemetery			
and/or comme	on Pelham-Bush	Cemeley		
2. Locatio		(east side of U.S. 431, ju	ust north of junction v	vith Co Rd 109)
city, town		vicinity of Alexandria (a	approx 4 mi north of A	Anniston on U.S. 431)
state Alabar	ma	county Calhoun	zip	
3. Classific	cation			
Categorydistrict _building(s) _structure _x_site _object	Ownershippublicprivate _x_both Public Acquisitionin processbeing considered	Status _x_occupiedunoccupiedwork in progress Accessibleyes: restricted _x_yes: unrestricted _no	entertainment government industrial military	museumparkprivate residencereligiousscientifictransportation _x_other: cemetery
name c/o A		e by Indian Oaks Developme nander, Major John Pelham C	- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I	
city, town I	Heflin	State AL	Zip 36265	

Attached

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	_x_original site
_x_good	ruins	_x_altered	moved date:
fair	unexposed	_x_antered	moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance.

The Pelham-Bush Cemetery is situated on less than one acre of property located approximately 4 miles north of the city of Anniston in Calhoun County. It is in the vicinity of the community of Alexandria, on the east side of U.S. Highway 431, just north of its junction with County Road 109. Access to the cemetery is on Tomahawk Trail, part of an upper-middle class community development centered around a golf course and clubhouse. The neighborhood was developed during the late 1960s and early 1970s by the Indian Oaks Development Corporation, a group which is no longer active. The cemetery was set aside from the development and has been maintained by the Major John Pelham Camp #258 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The cemetery contains approximately 17 graves, including 14 marked burials. Dates of burial range from 1853 to 1900, with the grave of Floyd King Bush being the earliest and that of Robert J. McGehee the most recent. Markers include a number of small simple headstones, small marble obelisk-type posts, and a larger marble obelisk marking the grave of Captain William Floyd Bush (July 9, 1815-Feb 28,1898). There are a number of unmarked graves, evident only by a depression in the ground, and believed to be slave burials. In the past year, the stones have been sandblasted, a new picket fence has been built around the graveyard, and the grounds have been landscaped and seeded. The fence encloses an area approximately 50' x75' which is located on the front portion of a wooded lot measuring approximately 125' x 225'. The rear portion of the lot is not part of the subdivision.

7. Significance (See attached instructions for specific guidelines.)

Period	Areas of Significance-Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1799	architecture	education	military	social/	
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
_x_1800-1899	commerce	_x_exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater	
1900-	communications	industry	politics/government	_x_other (specify)	
			funerary art		

Specific dates 1853-1900 Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph).

The Pelham-Bush Cemetery is eligible for listing on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage under Criteria A and C, in the areas of settlement and funerary art. The cemetery depicts evidence of the early settlement and funerary monuments of Calhoun County, as well as memorializes the members of one of its prominent 19th century families. Essentially unchanged since the last burial in 1900, the markers and grounds have been cleaned and the property set aside by a fenced enclosure in the midst of a recent residential development.

Historical Summary:

The Pelham-Bush Cemetery contains approximately 15 graves and 9 markers commemorating the burial of members of the Captain William Floyd Bush family. Bush (July 9, 1815-Feb 28, 1898) was an early settler in Calhoun County and was important in the social, economic and political development of the county. Originally from North Carolina, he was the brother-in-law of Dr. Atkinson Pelham and uncle of Lieutenant Colonel John Pelham. He represented Calhoun County in the Alabama Legislature from 1859-1861. During the Civil War, he was initially appointed Sutler for the 10th Alabama Regiment, but soon returned to Calhoun County as the Confederate Impressment and Tax Agent for the remainder of the war. Additionally, he commanded a company of home guards known as Bush's Mounted Rifles, later Company "D" Hardie's Reserve. He served as pall bearer at the funeral of John Pelham in 1863.

Bush's gravestone, the focal point of the cemetery, is a large obelisk giving the dates of his birth and death and commemorating the deaths of his three sons who are buried outside the state. First was Major Thomas Bush (Dec 6, 1838-Sep 5, 1862, "Killed at Manassas, VA-Buried Middlesburg, VA" who was in command of the 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion at the time of his death and was one of three men from Calhoun County who held regular commissions in the Confederate Army (the others being his cousin John Pelham and John H. Forney). Next Atkinson Pelham Bush (Mar 12, 1855- Dec 1885--buried at Cork, FL) and, finally, Henry Forney Bush (Jan 25, 1860-Apr 13, 1885--buried at Montgomery, Texas). Also inscribed on the monument and buried beside it are the graves of Bush's third wife Harriet Beall McGehee Bush (Oct 11, 1819-Mar 4, 1874) and infant son of Captain William F. Bush and Amanda Cobb Bush (his second wife).

Other graves which are marked include that of Floyd King Bush (Dec 23, 1843-Nov 11, 1853); Elizabeth Maria Bush, wife of W.D. Bush (Sept 24, 1846-June 24, 1900); and William Dudley Bush (Oct 21, 1836-Dec22, 1888). William Dudley Bush served as a sergeant with the Calhoun Guards (Company A, 2nd Alabama Infantry) and later as a sergeant with Company A, 51st Alabama Partisan Rangers. Both he and his cousin Lieutenant William Pelham were captured at Shelbyville, TN in June 1863 and spent the remainder of the war as a POW at Ft. Delaware, DE, being released in June 1865. Buried beside W.D. Bush are his wife and three infants.

Still other burials include Codelia J. Bush Sharley (Oct 19, 1841-Apr 21, 1893) and her husband Henry Sharley

(Aug 6, 1836-Dec 1880); Robert J. McGehee (Nov 22, 1823-Feb 5, 1900), the brother-in-law of Captain Bush and Atkinson Pelham; McGehee's daughter Pattie Pelham McGehee (Dec 21, 1856-May 22, 1898); McGehee's mother-in-law Mary W. Samuels (Oct 12, 1799-Sept 1882). His wife and other daughter are buried next to John Pelham in the Jacksonville City Cemetery, as is Captain Bush's second wife. No burials have occurred in the cemetery since 1900.

During the past year, the cemetery was refurbished for a rededication ceremony which was held in June, 1997. In addition to attendance of the Bush and Pelham descendants, there was also present descendants of Charles Bush, the slave of William Floyd Bush, who was born in 1838 or 1839 in Calhoun County. When Thomas Bush (son of WFB & also born 1838) organized Company B, 5th Alabama Battalion (Calhoun Sharpshooters), Charles Bush accompanied him to Virginia as a servant. He was possibly freed during this service (1861) when the Sharpshooters were under the command of General John Bankhead Magruder. Magruder had urged his commanders to free the slaves who had worked hard for the army and were deserving, and Charles later named his first child for General Magruder. Whatever the circumstances, Charles was with Thomas Bush when he was wounded at the Battle of Second Manassas and died on Sept 6, 1862. Charles returned to Calhoun County with Captain Bush's sword and flag of the Calhoun Sharpshooters and gave them to Captain Bush's mother (now located in the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Provenance 5th AL Battalion Flag).

After returning to Calhoun County, Charles Bush achieved a degree of prominence in his own right. He served as corporal in William Floyd Bush's Mounted Rifles Company, though they worked primarily as a home guard and law enforcement unit and only entered the Confederate Army in March 1865. Following the war, he worked with William Floyd Bush and William Dudley Bush in their horse and saddle business, and all three names appeared in the 1868 Calhoun County Voter Registration list. Charles later acquired some land from William Floyd Bush and became a relatively prosperous farmer. He was active in the United Confederate Veterans, as evidenced by photographs of him wearing a number of United Confederate Veteran Reunion ribbons (now in the possession of Dr. Helen Bush Caver, his great-granddaughter). He also was known to have frequently worn his United Confederate Veterans grey uniform. Charles Bush died in 1931, past the age of 90, and is buried in the old Liberty Baptist area (now part of Fort McClellan's Pelham Range).

8. Major Bibliographical Refere	ences
Dasinger, Adam P. Draft nomination and	
9. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated propertyless Quadrangle name	
Enclose map showing location of property Attached.	(city or county map, state highway department map, or USGS mag
10. Form Prepared By Sally M	loore (AHC)_and
name/title Adam P. Dasinger, Comman	
organization Major John Pelham Camp #2	58 Sons of Confederate Veterans date Oct 1, 1997
	Telephone 205-463-5607 (h); 205-463-2012 (w) 253
city or town Heflin	state AL zip 36265 Hollis
11. Please submit color slides of	the property with this form.
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Alabama Register Coordinator Alabama Historical Commission 468 South Perry Street Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900



