

MALONE

History of Our Family Roots



Alex Malone, son of Andrew



Charlie Malone, grandson of Andrew, son of Mack



Wade Malone, grandson of Andrew, son of Mack

*Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea, Africa to
Tipton County Tennessee*

Malone Family Reunion Celebration

September 2-5, 2022
Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites
5090 Copper Creek Blvd.
Millington, Tennessee 38053



Friday, September 2, 2022, 6 pm—9 pm

Meet and Greet with Food & Fun
Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites, Millington

Saturday, September 3, 2022, 6 pm—9 pm

Red Carpet Banquet
Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites, Millington

Sunday, September 4, 2022, Noon—5 pm

Family Picnic
Lion's Park, 4378 Oak Spring Drive, Millington

Monday, September 5, 2022

Until Next Time

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Prologue

This book journeys back through history of the African American Malone Family from Mason, Tipton County, Tennessee. The original story handed down from Clyde “Bully” Malone to Stephanie Taylor Pegues in the early 1990’s repeated a story told to him by his grandfather Mack Malone when Bully was about 13 years old. Mack explained, *“My brother Alex, mother Sarah and I stayed with the Malone plantation because we were very tall approaching 7 feet. While my younger sister Emm and brother went to the Williams plantation. Never forget this boy, the Williams are your kinfolks.”* Bully identified the tombstones of Mack’s younger siblings at the Malone Cemetery in Mason Tennessee and insisted that we never forget this story.

After decades of research, we have unraveled with documentation what is believed to be a most plausible version of the story, because we know with time and without documentation, stories can have truth but sometimes the details get muddled. The most current version of the story sounds like this coming from Mack, *“My grandmother Sarah lived on Alanson Williams plantation back in Warren, North Carolina. She had several children there including my father Andrew and his sister Amy. After old man Alanson died, his son Thomas Christmas Williams was given my father Andrew while his sister Amy, mother Sarah, and younger siblings stayed back on the Williams’ Plantation in North Carolina. Eventually, my father Andrew was purchased by Stephen and Elizabeth Smith Malone and brought to Mason, Tennessee.”*

This 2022 Malone Family History Book is focused on **Andrew Malone** found in the 1870 U.S. Census, we explore what life may have been like for him in North Carolina and Tennessee. To accomplish this, the estate of Andrew’s first enslaver, Alanson Williams, and the final enslaver Stephen Malone, is opened and analyzed to glean behind the brick wall of slavery before everyone was freed on June 19th, 1865. DNA analysis from African Ancestry, Inc. provided results using the patrilineal method to understand the country and tribe of origin for all the men who directly descend and ascend from Andrew’s bloodline. African Ancestry, Inc. currently has the largest and most comprehensive database of over 30,000 indigenous African DNA samples to compare against. This event opened a deeper knowledge of cultural and character traits our family group may carry.

Sharing our own narrative, provides present and future generations a clearer picture of the power, intelligence, perseverance, and devotion we inherited from our ancestors. To uncover and piece together a silenced history, we employed

many research techniques and collaborated with other genealogists and historians to reach as far back as possible. While we sometimes view history as past events and a closed case, our history as African Americans is alive. Currently, many projects focused on African American historical events, large and small, are happening all over the world including but not limited to Africa and the Americas. Many new technologies, and discoveries enable us to annihilate the proverbial brick walls at a more rapid pace. Additional wonderful, and enlightening findings are destined for the future. So, I encourage you to pass our stories and these books along to each generation as there are many budding historians in the family yet to be discovered who will use this as a guiding light to look back as we move forward.

I dedicate this book to my husband, Kirk Pegues, my parents, Mathew (RIP) and Annie Dowell Taylor, Uncle Clyde Wade Malone (RIP), cousins Alex “Joe” Malone, Linda Blanton (RIP), Rufus Albritton, Melvin Phillips, Carolyn Brown, Jason and Michael Borum, Vernard Wayne Malone, and mentor John W. Marshall for their love and deeply personal contributions in support of this effort. I hope you enjoy the journey and for any comments or feedback, please contact me at sthpy@comcast.net.

Peace and Blessings,

Stephanie Taylor Pegues

The Beginning – Africa to North America

In a quest to understand our origins, we extracted DNA samples from **Vernard Wayne Malone** and discovered we share paternal genetic ancestry with the **Bubi** people in **Bioko Island** (Equatorial Guinea) today. Scientists compared the Y chromosome polymorphisms to indigenous African people and found a 100% match to samples from the Bubi people in Bioko Island. The Sequence Similarity Score of 100% reflects the level of confidence in the match accuracy.

Our ancestors in Bioko Island were born during a time when Europe had an insatiable appetite for sugar and the bight of Biafra had many resources including yams, palm oil, the kolanut, and intelligent people skilled in agriculture, carpentry, politics, and leadership. While the word slave from an Anglo-American perspective means a person who has no rights and therefore counted as chattel, on the contrary from an African perspective, this concept of enslavement meant indentured servitude with rights. This type of servitude was a way to pay back debts. The European and colonists' appetite for chattel slavery was quite different, distinct, and veracious.

On Bioko, there were no tribal kings selling off nearby enemy tribesmen. The Bubi were suspicious, unfriendly, and deadly to strangers who tried to land on their island. Among the ancient Bubi, apparently, in-family fighting stopped at the shoreline. Those strangers who were allowed to settle on the fringes of the coast were traders who could serve a purpose for the Bubi in getting them guns and knives in exchange for palm oil.

The Aro organization, a major network of traders, engaged in trading north of the island in the ports of Old Calabar in Nigeria, Rio del Rey, and Douala in Cameroon (**Figure 1**). How and why, someone was deported to the Americas happened for various reasons including, political, economics, wars, liberate undesirables, punishment, and kidnapping to name a few. It was thought that the colonists would kill and cannibalize them. This fear was one that pushed some to suicide.

The island, though, was too strategic and necessary as a fresh-water source and provision-providing resource for European trading and slaving ships to simply be avoided altogether. Constant, tentative landings were made by the Portuguese,

Spanish and sometimes the English. It was the English, in 1810, who experienced first-hand just how unwelcoming the Bubi could be to strangers in their harbors.

An English vessel, stopping by for fresh water, found itself stalked by boatloads of patrolling Batetes. The tribesmen launched an attack on the sailors with accurate, deadly spears. Every man on board was killed.

“Everyone has close friends or acquaintances who are hard to deceive. If there is one time you might surprise or dupe them, there will not be a second time. Catching them off-guard one time certainly does not prove them foolish, stupid, or incapable of understanding. Quite the opposite is true. They quickly develop suspicion, prudence, and a clear understanding, eyes wide open, in their dealings with you. This is characteristic of the Bubi.” While our ancestor was captured and brought to North America before 1810, our tribesmen quickly learned to tighten security on the shoreline.



Figure 1 Bight of Biafra

From Bioko Island in the Bight of Biafra, our ancestor journeyed through the middle passage for about 3 months and probably disembarked on the southeast shores of Virginia. Research from the University of Wisconsin concluded that Virginia was the second largest location in North America where our ancestors disembarked, with the greatest number of passengers from the Bight of Biafra. **(Figure 2)**

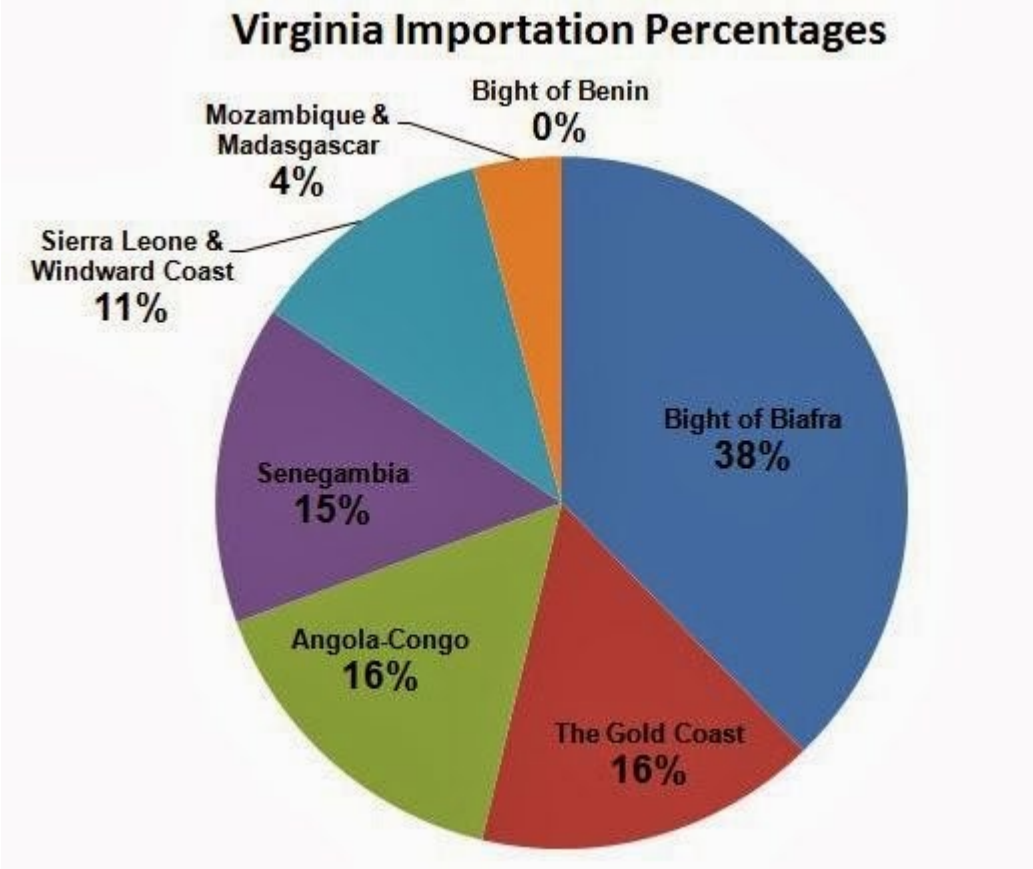


Figure 2 African groups disembarked in Virginia

Research from Phillip D. Curtin also identified the five major ports where the enslaved disembarked in Virginia included **(Figure 3)**:

1. York River District
2. Rappahannock River District
3. South Potomac River District
4. Upper James River District, and
5. Lower James River District

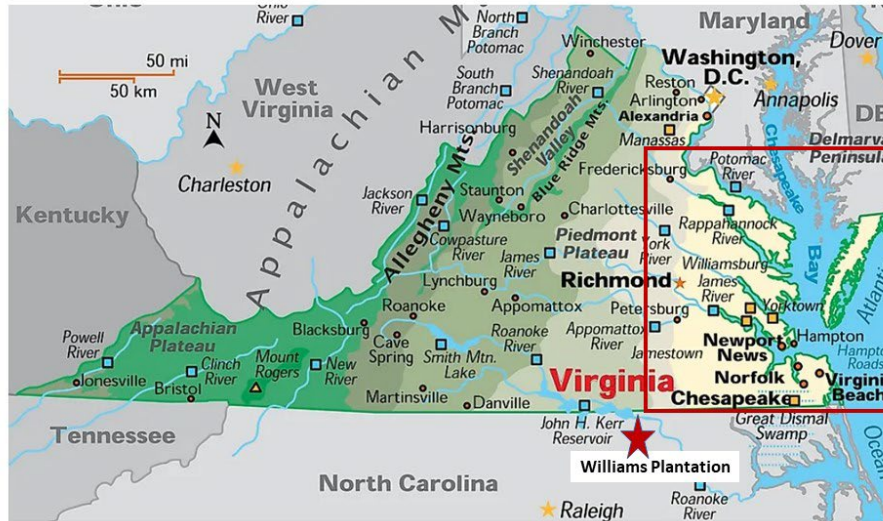


Figure 3 Virginia ports where Africans landed

While Andrew was not the first to land in the Americas however, he was the first documented ancestor we found in the U.S. Census records, born in Warren County, NC in 1804. Though the evidence is not undisputable, we are certain based on several last will and testaments, court records, and shared ancestral stories, that Andrew's ascendant family was probably first enslaved on the Alanson Williams plantation.

The Williams Enslaver Family & Our Ancestors Separation

When Alanson Williams was born on 15 February 1779, in Warren, North Carolina, his father, Simon Williams, was 43 and his mother, Mary Ann Turner, was 48. He married Martha Christmas (1777-1851) on 19 September 1797, in Warrenton, Warren, North Carolina. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 2 daughters (**Figure 4**). A wealthy couple who owned a plantation near Nutbush Creek called “Elm Grove” where they grew tobacco and cotton (**Figure 5**). Alanson and Martha remained married for almost 30 years before his death on 4 January 1825, in Warren, North Carolina at the age of 45. We hypothesize, this family as the original colonial enslavers of our first documented ancestor **Andrew**.

Alanson Williams’ Family Tree

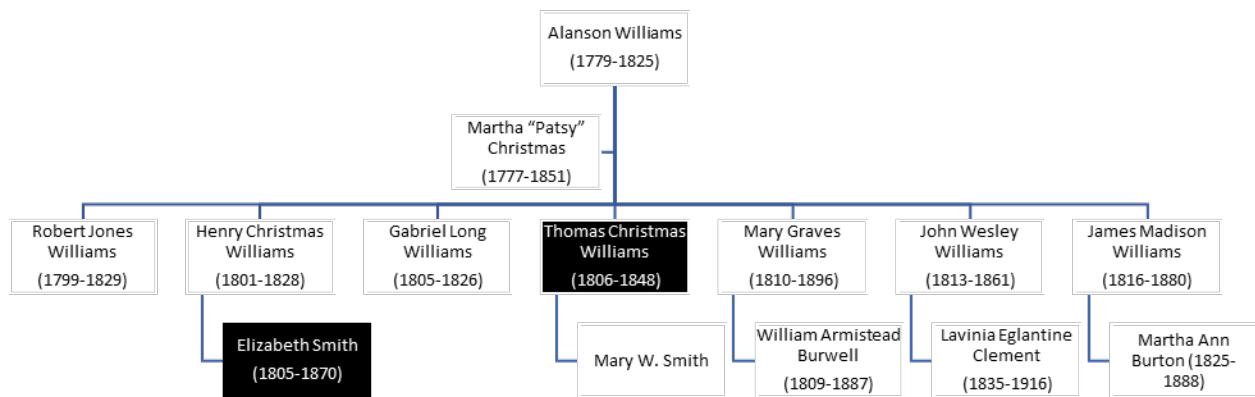


Figure 4 Alanson Williams family tree

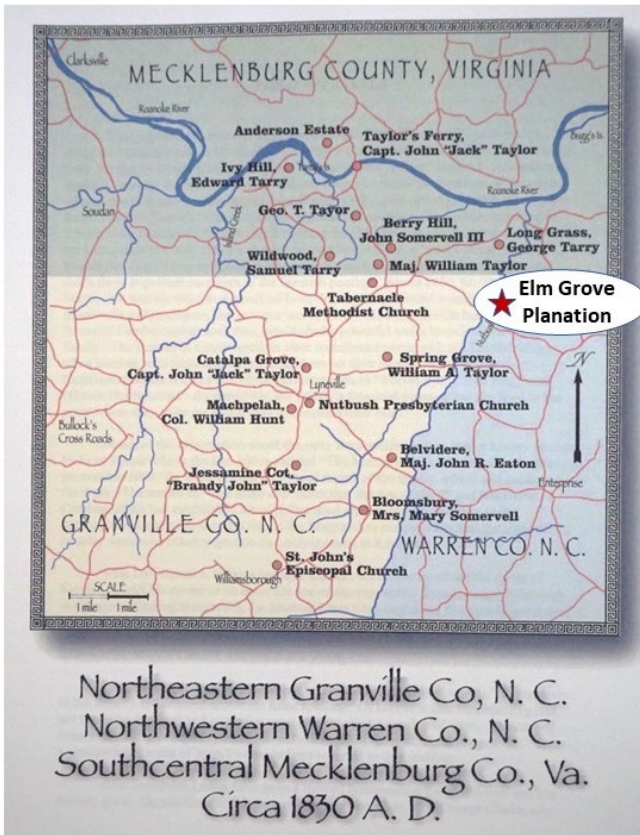


Figure 5 Plantations in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, plus Warren and Granville Counties, North Carolina

Alanson's Last Will and Testament details how our ancestors were divided amongst family and friends. His estate stayed in probate from 1825-1851 reopening after each of his children either turned 21, died, or were married.

During the 1828 opening of Alanson's Last Will and Testament, the courts allotted his son Thomas C. Williams, **Andrew (1804-1880)**, Daman, and Clarisa (**Figure 6**). We believe this is our 24-year-old ancestor Andrew. Exactly how he eventually arrived in the possession of Stephen Malone and Elizabeth Smith Williams, is still a mystery. As more information becomes available, perhaps we may see specific documents about this transaction.

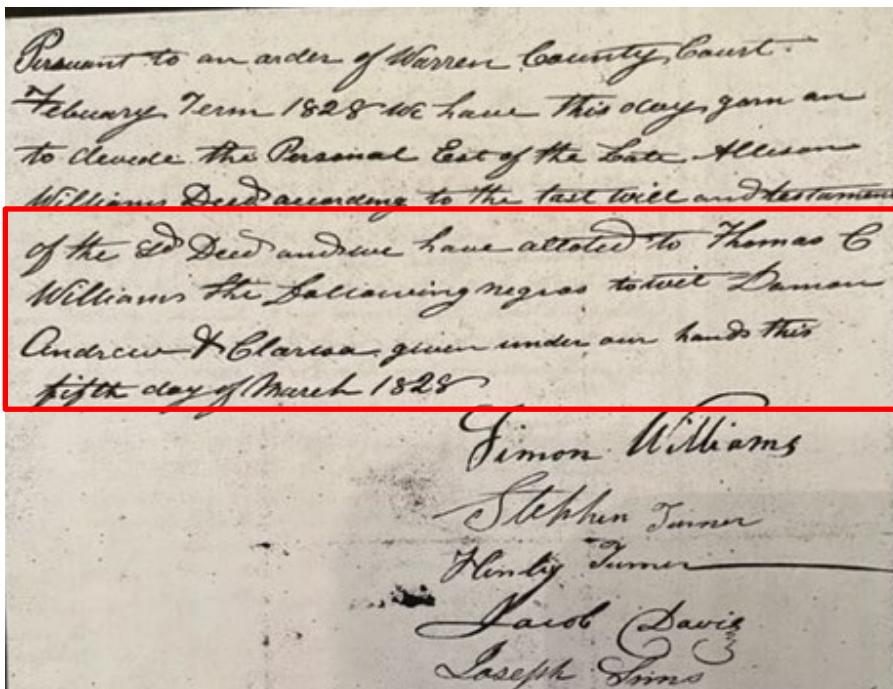


Figure 6 Andrew bequeathed to Thomas C. Williams

Born at Elm Grove Plantation, **Andrew**, his mother, siblings, nieces, and nephews, all resided there. Alanson's last will and testament continued to list the inventory of the enslaved people giving us insight into our family unit and where they subsequently landed

after the death of their mistress, Mrs. Martha Christmas Williams in 1851. Andrew

was the first to leave with Thomas Christmas Williams in 1828 to Montgomery County, Tennessee.

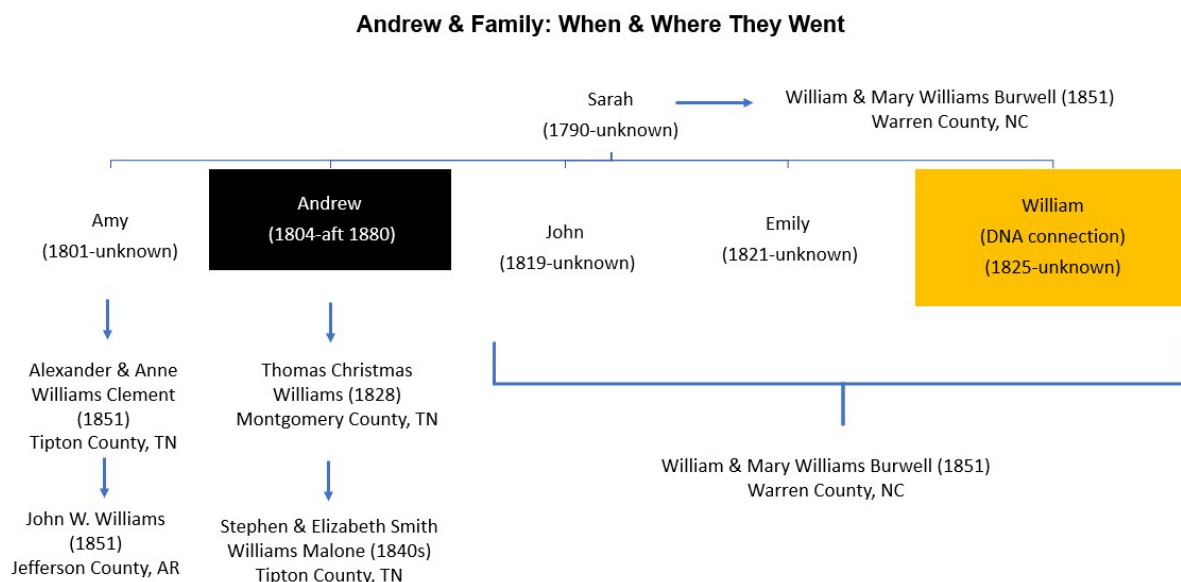


Figure 7 How Andrew's family was divided and where they went

After Andrew relocated, the rest of the family left 23 years later, following Martha's death. The enslavers daughter, Mary Graves Williams, and her husband William A. Burwell, acquired **Mother Sarah** (1790-unknown) and her youngest three children. The reason we theorize Sarah as Andrew's mother is because Clyde "Bully" Malone mentioned her name as the matriarch back in the 1990s. Plus, we discovered a **DNA match** to Sarah's youngest son William Burwell! Sarah and the youngest children remained in Warren County, NC with many descendants still living there to this day (**Figure 7**).

Andrew's sister **Amy** (1801-unknown) was a house servant to Martha. That meant she was well versed in the arts of cooking, cleaning, meal service, and rearing children. She and at least three offspring, Andy, Grace, and Allifint also stayed with Martha until her death in 1851.

It appears that Amy may have also had a son named Alexander. After the reading of Martha's will, Amy and Alexander were supposed to go to Mason, Tennessee with Martha's granddaughter Anne Williams Clement and her husband Charles Alexander Clement, however, apparently, they were exchanged at the reading of the will. Consequently, Amy, Alexander, and Allifint all stayed together as a family

unit and went with John, and Lavinia Clements Williams to Bolivar, Jefferson County, Arkansas.

With continued analysis through DNA, government, and personal records we hope to find other family members separated by circumstances.

The Malone Enslaver Family

Elizabeth Smith, Stephen Malone's wife, first married Henry Christmas Williams, Alanson's second eldest son, in 1824 in Warren County, NC. To this marriage two children, Anne Henry Christmas, and Charles, were born. Tragically in 1827, Henry died at age 26 leaving debt that depleted his estate.

While devastated at the loss of her husband's estate, and becoming sole caretaker of two young children, Elizabeth was comforted and assisted by her wealthy immediate family. In 1829, she and her children moved to Sumner County, Tennessee. They joined her brother Charles E. Smith and his wife Frances Whitehead (first cousin to Stephen Malone) to be closer to family.

Two years later, Elizabeth's mother Lethe died leaving her an inheritance. It enabled Elizabeth to purchase 40 acres of land adjacent to her sister and brother-in-law Anne "Nancy" and Bailey Peyton's estate in Sumner, TN. The Williams and Malone families knew each other well and were intertwined by marriage. Consequently, four years later in 1837, Elizabeth married **Stephen Malone** in Sumner. Their estates merged and Stephen paid taxes on 363 acres of land and 7 enslaved people.

By 1842, Elizabeth's brother Charles sold Stephen several acres of land in Tipton County, Tennessee. The family moved there in 1846. However, before they moved, death came to both families. Brother Charles E. Smith and Stephen's father Robert perished. This added a high degree of emotional stress to Elizabeth and pushed Stephen to focused care for his new wife. They called their plantation in Mason, Tipton County, Locust Lane (**Figure 8**).

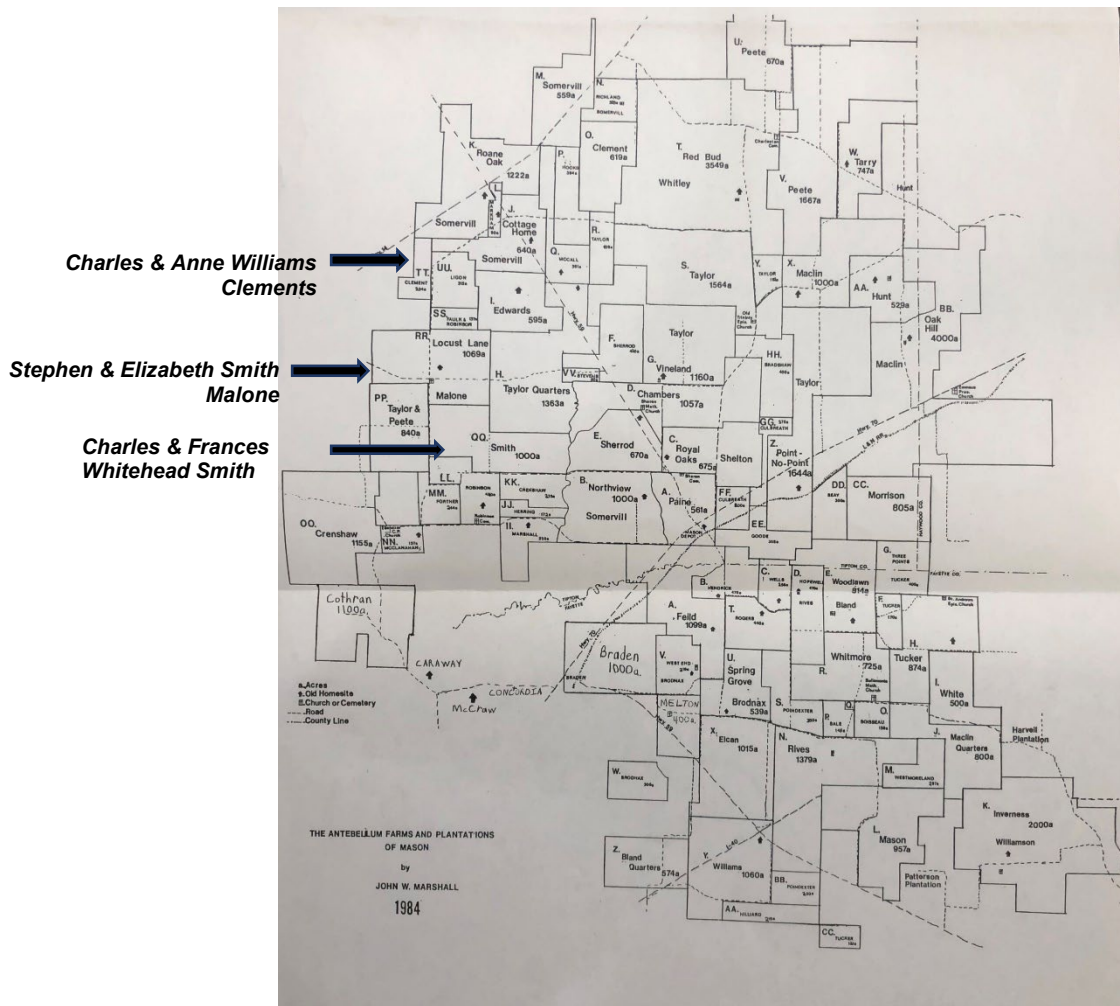


Figure 8 Antebellum plantations of Mason, Tennessee

Shortly after the move, Elizabeth’s daughter Anne Williams married Charles “Alexander” Clements and the next year, they moved to their plantation just north and west of Locust Lane. All the lands adjacent to each other, including Anne and Charles, Elizabeth and Stephen, and Charles E. Smith’s family, enabled them to support each other.

A few blissful years ensued when Anne became pregnant in 1852. She gave birth to Anne “Nannie” Clements in November but as fate would have it, her husband Charles died the next month one week before Christmas. It was the best of times and worst of times.

Anne made a critical decision to leave her farm with the more than capable black enslaved hands and moved into Locust Lane with her parents plus one-month old Nannie in tow. They reorganized plantation management and consequently became extremely prosperous over the next 8 years under the guidance of ancestor Andrew who was the Driver.

Unfortunately, the Smith family suffered from what was characterized as derangement of mind. Documentation found in a letter written by Mary Goodloe Taylor to her husband George A. Taylor in 1850, talked about Elizabeth’s brother, “John G. Smith suffered a disappointment in not marrying a Miss Downey, a lady in Granville, NC. He had arrived as far as New York on his journey home, he manifested no symptoms of derangement when he first arrived at his hotel, but when he was about to leave, he accused the bookkeeper with stealing a gentleman’s purse, and tried to shoot him with a pistol. They placed him in a Lunatic Asylum in New York.” Anne, Elizabeth’s daughter, suffered from the same illness. “People would come to visit, and she'd say come up here close to the fire and get warm and she would rub her hands as if she was getting warm but there would be no fire.” Stephen Malone stayed at home during the war to care for Elizabeth who also struggled with the same illness.

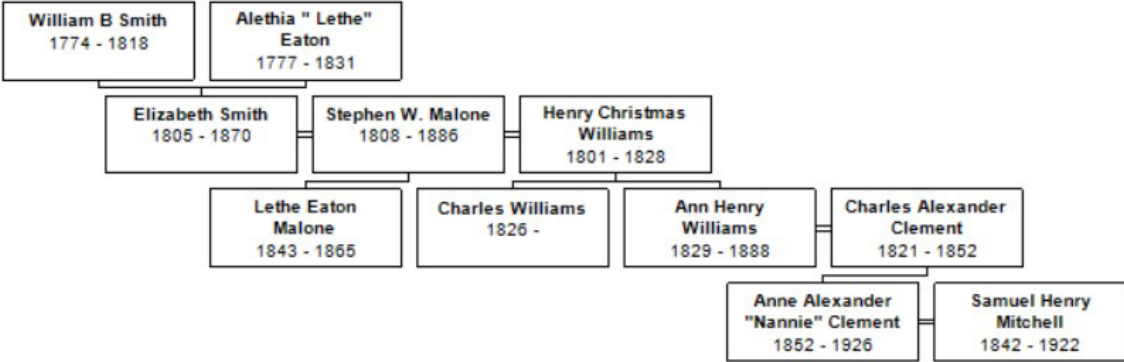


Figure 9 Elizabeth Smith Williams Malone Family Tree

Andrew Malone and Family

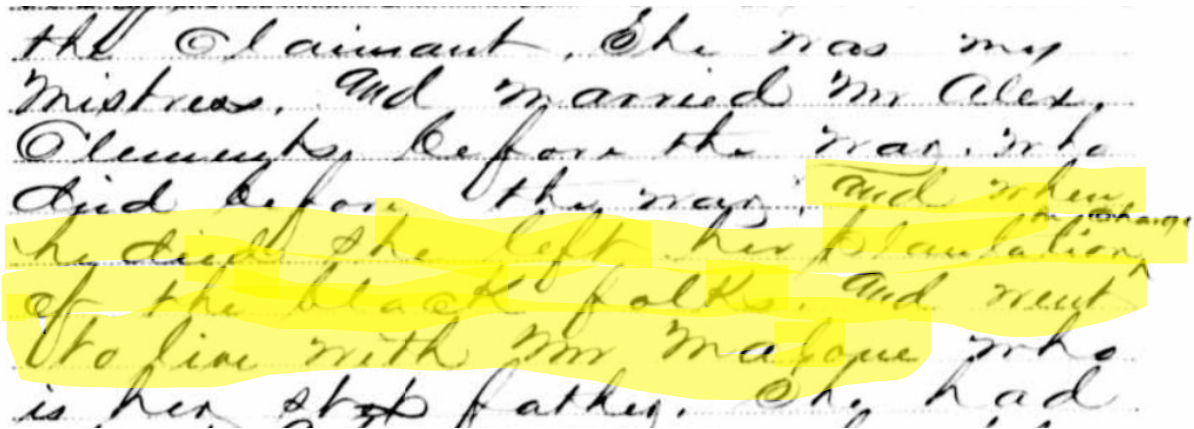
While we are not certain exactly when Andrew was acquired by the Malone's, we hypothesize that he was there from the first day they arrived at Locust Lane. Andrew, loyal, loved, and skilled in agriculture and leadership, was elevated to shoulder much of management of Anne's farm. Stephen's wife suffered from depression causing him to spend more time with her during the Civil War, also giving more responsibility of Locust Lane's farm management to Andrew.

Andrew Malone and Francis Turner had three sons before 1850 then 3 additional children after 1850 as follows:

1. Alex Malone (1845-1922)
2. Rufus Williams (1847-unknown)
3. Mack Malone (1848-1930)
4. Emma Malone (1851-1920)
5. Harrison Williams (1856-unknown)
6. Wade Williams (1860-1912)

Andrew loved his family and probably shared stories of his life back with old man Alanson and Thomas in North Carolina. We see half of his children took the last name Williams after the Civil War.

After Anne Williams Clements's husband died in 1852, she left the management of the farm to Andrew and the rest of the black folks as we found in his deposition and gifted him her late husbands treasured horse's saddle. **(Figure 10)**



The claimant, she was my
mistress, and married Mr. Alex.
Clements before the war, who
died before the war, and when
he died she left her plantation
of the black folks, and went
to live with Mr. Malone who
is her step father. She had

Figure 10 Excerpt from Andrew's deposition verifying blacks managed the plantation

Under Andrew’s leadership, both plantations grew exponentially from 1850 to 1860. Though Locust Lane was 4 times as large as Anne’s farm, Andrew and the team doubled her improved acreage from 65 to 130 acres. This enabled them to increase the wealth production by 1,582% within 10 years. In today’s 2022-dollar valuation, that farm produced close to \$1 million with the assistance of 20 enslaved people in 1860. Locust Lane almost doubled their acreage from 300 to 550 acres utilizing 48 enslaved people. This enterprise grew an astounding 1,446% within 10 years generating \$3.4 million in today’s dollars. But after the Civil War, in 1870, Stephen’s wealth returned to less than 1850’s numbers while Anne’s revenue increased only slightly more than 1850’s revenues. (**Figure 11**) Without free labor, personal wealth plummeted. They had less collateral to mortgage against. The ancestors that stayed, moved into labor contracts, better known as sharecropping, which encouraged landowners to cheat and ancestors to get more creative.

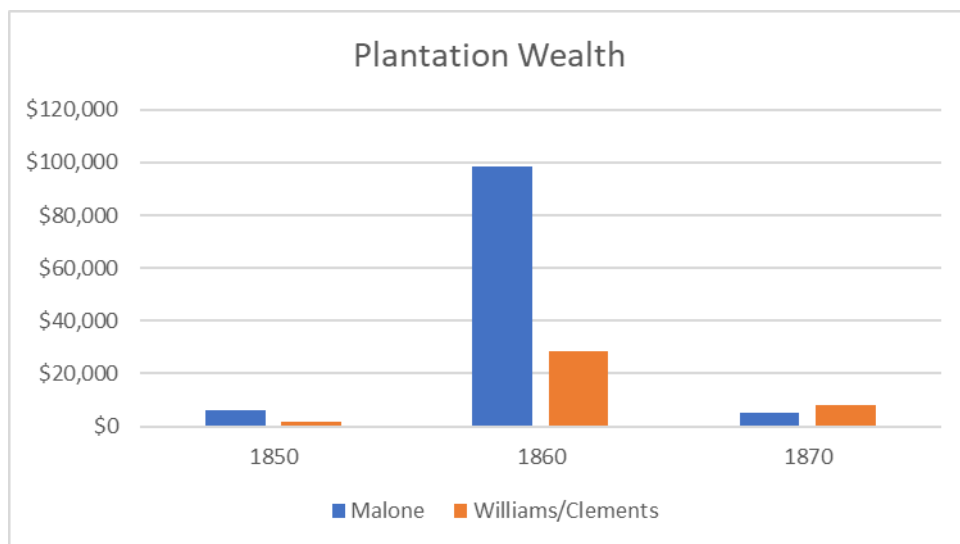


Figure 11 Malone and Clement Plantations wealth growth and decline (1850-1870)

Farm life was hard work requiring excellent blacksmith’s, carpenters, agriculturalists, animal husbandry, cooks, and other proficient skilled laborers. Andrew’s team slaughtered livestock for sell and consumption. The group grew and cultivated corn, hay, and wheat to feed the livestock. The team planted, chopped, and picked cotton to sell. They also cultivated and grew sweet potatoes, beans, and other vegetables for sell and consumption.

The entire community of enslaved people were involved in daily farm activities. Their community included families who we now know as the Blackwell’s, Terry’s, Williams, Clements, and Malone’s. They all resided on Locust Lane and Anne Clement plantations. Some of the more notable ancestors: William Terry and his

family (grandfather of Rosa Bell, Bernice Terry, and many others), Jack and Caroline Blackwell and family (ancestor of Ozell Blackwell from Canaan Grove Church), and Andrew and Francis Turner Malone and family.

Impact of Civil War & Reconstruction Challenges and Successes

America's form of enslavement was different than the indentured servitude known in Africa. In America, enslaved people of color had no legal rights. The only thing that was free was their labor. It was unjust, unequal, and infringed on their constitutional rights as citizens. They were cast down but not destroyed. The ancestors persevered and God was with them at every turn.

The south didn't want the federal government to declare the enslaved free while the north declared every person free. Each state had its own laws and regulations, and many citizens were more loyal to their individual state versus the United States. Finally, those states below Missouri (the Missouri Compromise), had enslaved people, and the states to the north, black people were considered free. So, the Civil War began in earnest in April of 1861. Eleven states seceded from the Union, one by one:

Table 1 Eleven states that seceded from the Union

Eleven States that Seceded from the Union	
South Carolina (December 20, 1860)	Texas (February 1, 1861)
Mississippi (January 9, 1861)	Virginia (April 17, 1861)
Florida (January 10, 1861)	Arkansas (May 6, 1861)
Alabama (January 11, 1861)	North Carolina (May 20, 1861)
Georgia (January 19, 1861)	Tennessee (June 8, 1861)
Louisiana (January 26, 1861)	

While President Abraham Lincoln was credited with issuing the executive order pronouncing the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, it was Frederick Douglass who convinced him that the war was about more than simply keeping the states together. It was about freedom and civil rights for all people in the Union. Douglass further convinced Lincoln to let black men fight in the war, and with this decision, the beginning of the end of slavery had begun. Many would perish, both black and white. One incident that occurred in Henning, Tennessee, not far from Tipton County, would prove to be the rally cry for all black men who fought for freedom.

It required more courage for black men to become soldiers because the confederacy had not revoked its stated intention to punish captured Negroes as insurrectionists. In some cases, rebel officers or soldiers refused to take black prisoners, or murdered such prisoners in cold blood after capture. Fort Pillow was a Union outpost on the Mississippi River in Henning. They had approximately 570 troops with slightly less than half being black. On April 12, 1864, Confederate

General Bedford Forrest, led a rebel attack on the fort and captured it. An undetermined number of Union soldiers, majority black, were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered. A Congressional committee charge that at least 300 of the Union troops were massacred.

The Fort Pillow Massacre did indeed have the effect of making black troops fight more desperately, because they feared the consequences of capture. Black troops at Memphis were reported to have taken an oath “on their knees” to avenge the massacre of their brothers, they then charged into battle yelling, “Fort Pillow!”



Figure 12 Picture left to right: unknown boy, Alex, and Phoebe Burrell Malone

Around this time, Andrew, and his eldest son Alex (**Figure 12**) had to take a multiday trip to the Hatchie Bottom to secure a debt owed to Anne Williams Clements. They set out to pick up 6 200+ pound hogs, slaughter and prepare them so that their fellow hands back on the plantation would have enough food for the winter. On their way back home, a small group of Union soldiers stopped them and took 2 hogs, put them in their wagon and rode off. Then another larger calvary of Union soldiers stopped them, saw they had 4 hogs, so the soldiers cut all the hogs up, strapped them to their horses, and threw 2 hog

heads back into Andrew’s wagon. Adding insult to injury, they unbridled and took 3 of their good mules, a horse, and the special saddle given to Andrew by Anne as a gift. It was the saddle that belonged to her late husband Charles. Andrew and Alex were angry and terrified all at once. Finally, surrounded by some of the soldiers, they looked at Andrew and said, “you come along with us!” Before Andrew could reply, an officer rode up and said, “you boys let that old man alone. He looks like an honest old man.”

Andrew and Alex stood at the door to freedom in that moment. Andrew made a choice that day, family over freedom. They journeyed back home to family and friendships.

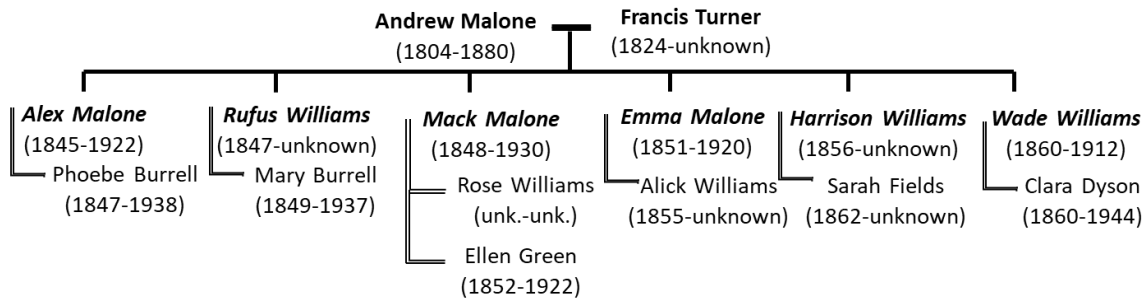
One year later, April 1865, that war was over. The Union won but more battles and challenges would still lay ahead to this day.

In 1871, the federal government allowed people with pillaged property to file claims with the Southern Claims Commission for consideration of reimbursement. Consequently, Andrew, Alex, Jack Blackwell, William Terry (Rosa Bell and Bernice Terry's grandfather), and Horace Burchett testified on behalf of Anne and Stephen. Records of their depositions are historical, consequently, a short video of Andrew's deposition was produced by Jason, Jocinta, and Michael Borum and available for viewing. Anne's claim was disallowed and barred.

Andrew lived a full life, was baptized at Trinity Church on March 11th, 1879, and perished after 1880. He was recorded in the church records as, "***Very aged and faithful servant. Faithful unto death.***" Signed Stephen Malone and Anne Clement.

During reconstruction, several black men were able to purchase land and make an everlasting impact on African American society in Tipton County including Dave Albritton, Anderson Taylor, Rev. Henderson Maclin, Horace Burchett, and the Boyd brothers to name a few who were neighbors and relatives of Andrew. Horace became an advocate for free and fair elections, enabling over 1500 black men in the area voting power while fighting in the courts for their voices to be heard. Dave Albritton was an entrepreneur who opened a prosperous boot-legging business to supplement his farming income. Their families still hold their land deeds. Anderson Taylor, a former blacksmith, and Henderson Maclin, an educated minister, secured hundreds of acreages for their families with deeds still in possession to this day. John W. and his brother George Boyd were black attorneys at the state and local levels of government respectively who fought "Jim Crow" and contract labor laws that served to keep the ancestors in bondage.

Andrew's Descendants



While all of Andrew's children lived their full lives in the Tipton County area, as freedom enabled, some of Andrew's grandchildren migrated to Memphis, and others out of Tennessee. Alex's children relocated to Memphis, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The chart below displays some of the cities and states all over America and the world where Andrew's descendants continue to migrate:

Table 2 Migrations of Andrew's descendants

Andrew's Children	Children	Grand	Great Grand	GG Grand	GGG Grand
Alex	Mason, Memphis, TN; Arkansas; Mississippi	Mason, Memphis, TN; South Bend, IN; Arkansas; Chicago, IL; Sacramento, CA; Detroit, MI	Mason, Memphis, TN; Indianapolis, IN; Arkansas; Philadelphia, PA; Benton Harbor, Detroit, Lansing, MI; Harvey, IL	Detroit, MI; Chicago, IL; Memphis, TN	
Rufus	Covington, Mason, TN				
Mack	Mason, Memphis, TN	Mason, Memphis, Nashville, TN	Chicago, IL; New York, NY; Covington, Memphis, TN; Pontiac, MI; Elkhart, IN; Los Angeles, CA	Covington, Mason, TN; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Detroit, Pontiac, MI; Atlanta, GA; Ohio; Los Angeles, CA; Mississippi	Covington, Mason, TN; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Detroit, Pontiac, MI; Atlanta, GA; Ohio; Las Vegas, NV; Colorado; Champaign, IL; Medellin, Columbia
Emma	Covington, TN; Missouri	Covington, TN; Missouri			
Harrison	Memphis, TN	Memphis, TN			
Wade	Mason, TN	Mason, Memphis, TN			

Some of Andrew Malone’s Notable Descendants

Every descendant from Andrew’s tree was born with various talents and gifts including but not limited to leadership, ministry, music, engineering, teaching, service, administration, speaking, medicine, science, athleticism, entertainment, cooking, and entrepreneurship. Here are a few of our notables:

Name	Gift	Name	Gift
Augusts Malone (1880-1952)	Entrepreneur	Dr. Jasmine Dowell (1983-present)	Critical Care Pediatrician & Researcher
Louis Malone (1912-1985)	Musician	Clarence Stowers (1966-present)	Pastor & Author
Rufus Albritton (1946-present)	Retired Teacher	Marcie Wilson (1973-present)	Professor, Minister, Author
Lonnie Lynn (1943-2014)	ABA Basketball Star	Juaquin Fezell (1975-present)	Lawyer
Melvin Phillips (1947-present)	Veteran & World Traveler	Vernard Malone, Sr. (1953-present)	Pastor & Entrepreneur
Lonnie Rashid Lynn “Common” (1972-present)	Musician, Activist, Actor	Patrick Fox (1966-present)	Chef
Carolyn Brown (1952-present)	Retired Teacher	Jason Borum (1979-present)	Engineer & Entrepreneur
Dr. Michael Borum (1982-present)	Exec. Director for Mental Health Services	Alex “Joe” Malone (1936-present)	Leader & Historian
Tanya Taylor Foutch (1967-present)	Sr. Engineering Manager	Linda Moore Blanton (1953-2017)	Sr. Executive Director & Historian
Dr. Ashley Moore Gray (1988-present)	Occupational Therapist	Dr. Stephen Moore (1990-present)	Nuclear Radiologist
Joshua Stowers (1997-present)	Minor League Baseball Player	Damen, Arletta, Alisa, Venia, & Anthony Hayes	Singing Group “Just Us”

Cause of Death Information

We believe Andrew and Frances were buried in the Malone Cemetery on Locust Lane. The Malone Cemetery is the last resting place for Stephen and Elizabeth Malone and their descendants as well as many of our Malone ancestors. The following document identifies some of our ancestors whose death certificates were accessible in Ancestry.com. Names, age at death, year deceased, cause of death, burial place, and whether they had a tombstone is just some of the information contained here. Sometimes tombstones were damaged, weathered, and worst cases they did not have a marker at all, but vital records tell us where they were officially buried.

Malone Family Cause of Death and Final Resting Place

First	Last	Relationship	Age	DOD	Informant	Buried	City	ST	Tomb	Prin. Cause of Death	Contributor y Factors	Disease	Other Significant Conditions
Joe	Albritton	Son of Dave & Laura Crenshaw Albritton	75	1959		Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	Y	Stroke at the brain	Scrirosis of the blood	Stroke	
Pheobe	Burrell Malone	Wife of Alex Malone & Daughter in law of Andrew Malone	95	1938	Rufus Malone	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Bronchopneumonia	Senility	Pneumonia	
Mary	Burrell Taylor	Daughter of Adams & Lucy Ann Taylor Burrell & Daughter in law of Andrew Malone	72	1937	Peter Taylor	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Bronchopneumonia	Influenza	Pneumonia	
Ellen	Green Malone	Wife of Mack Malone	64	1922	Mack Malone	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Lobar Pnumonia		Pneumonia	
Alec	Malone	Son of Andrew & Francis Turner Malone	77	1922	Harrison Malone	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Apoplexy		Stroke	
Charlie	Malone	Son of Mack and Ellen Green Malone	78	1963	Louis Malone	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	Y	Bronchogenic Carcinoma		Cancer	
Clardy	Malone	Son of Mack & Rosa (1st wife) Malone	71	1955		Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Adenocarcinoma, Metastatic; bone primary		Cancer	
Emma	Malone	Daughter of Mack	60	1920					N	Aortic	Rhuemalisu	Heart	
Harrison	Malone	Son of Alex & Pheobe Burrell Malone	52	1945	Marinda Webb	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Symphatic Leukemia		Leukemia	
James	Malone	Eldest son of Alec & Rosa Bell Terry Malone	27	1945			Covington	TN	N	volvulus of small intestine, infection and		Bowel Obstruction	
Mack	Malone	Son of Andrew & Francis Turner Malone	80	1930		Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Typhoid Fever		Typhoid Fever	

Malone Family Cause of Death and Final Resting Place

First	Last	Relationship	Age	DOD	Informant	Buried	City	ST	Tomb	Prin. Cause of Death	Contributor y Factors	Disease	Other Significant Conditions
Nesbit	Malone	Son of Alec & Rosa Bell Terry Malone	76	2001	Mattie Malone	Prairie Street Cemetery	Elkhart	IN	Y	Metastatic Cancer	Diabetes Mellitus	Cancer	Cerebrovascular insufficiency
Rufus	Malone	Son of Alex & Pheobe Burrell Malone	74	1966	V.A. Hosp Memphis	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Bronchopneumonia	Carinoma of lung with metatasis to kidney	Pneumonia	Chronic brain syndrom associated with cerebral arteriosclerosis, incompetent
Wade	Malone	Son of Mack & Ellen Green Malone	66	1956		Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	Y	Intracerebral Hemorrhage		Stroke	Exposure
William E.	Malone	Son of Alec & Rosa Bell Terry Malone	62	1986	Bessie M Malone	Rice Cemetery	Elkhart	IN	Y	Transverse Fracture of C-6 vertebral body	Patient fell in bathroom of hospital	Broken Neck	Accident
Annie	Malone Taylor	Daughter of Alex & Pheobe Burrell Malone	28	1918		Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Pneumonia and Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	
Millie	Sanders Malone	Wife of Charlie Malone	74	1962	Charlie Malone	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	Y	Unknown	Found dead in bed. No indication of foul play.	Unknown	

Malone Family Cause of Death and Final Resting Place

First	Last	Relationship	Age	DOD	Informant	Buried	City	ST	Tomb	Prin. Cause of Death	Contributor y Factors	Disease	Other Significant Conditions
Bernice	Terry	Daughter of Archie & Sally Davis Terry	76	1966	Birdie Bland (daughter)	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Cerebrovascular accident		Stroke	
Mamie	Terry	Daughter of Mack and Ellen Green Malone	23	1915	Tommy Terry (husband)	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of knee joint	Tuberculosis	
Willie Lee	Terry	Daughter of Archie & Sally Davis Terry	70	1964	George W. Williams	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Heart failure	Uremia	Stroke	Carcinoma of the Liver
Rosa Bell	Terry Malone	Daughter of Archie & Sally Davis Terry	55	1946	Alex Malone (husband)	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	N	Bronchopneumonia	Fem. Advanced cancer of breast	Pneumonia	
Susie	Whitley Malone	Wife of Wade Malone	27	1922	Wade Malone	Charleston	Mason	TN	N	Military Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis	
Drew	Williams	Son of Rufus & Mary Burrell Malone	69	1948	Pearl Williams	Malone Cemetery	Mason	TN	Y	Myocarditis		Heart Failure	

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