

Charles Matlock (1770-1819) was a quarter breed indian by blood from the Chickasaw tribe. This was revealed in a deposition given before the United States Supreme Court on March 22, 1897 in AB Hill et al vs Chickasaw Nation by Minerva Hill, who lived less than a half mile from Charles and his wife, Elizabeth Lynch Matlock (1773-1822) at Monroe in Overton County. The reason for the deposition is because AB HILL et all were seeking citizenship into the Chickasaw Nation. The application was denied.

Minerva Hill, who was believed to be around 90 years of age when she gave her deposition, stated that Old Aunt Giney, a slave woman who lived with the Matlock's told her that Charles had "black hair, tolerable course, stood straight and dark skin and black eyes." She said Charles' father, Moore "Obediha" Matlock, was a white man, but his mother, Emma, was a half breed Chickasaw Indian by blood.

Geni.com says Charles was a Colonel. Findagrave.com says he was with the Overton County, Tennessee militia during the the war of 1812 and was commissioned a Lieutenant on June 26, 1812. Charles was supposedly murdered in April of 1819. Three years later, Elizabeth allegedly hung herself. Old Aunt Giney said she helped raise their five children. The youngest, Elizabeth, aka Betsy, was born four months after her father's death, on August 26, 1819. She married Benjamin Ledbetter. Charles and Elizabeth are buried at Speck Cemetery in Overton County.