

CADDO LAKE NEWS

On the web: www.gclaoftx.com



Donna McCann, Editor

November, 2019



GCLA Christmas Party and Meeting

GCLA invites all members and want-to-be-members to our annual Christmas pot-luck gala, at the Karnack Community Center (behind the fire department) on December 11 at 6PM. We will provide the meats and ask that those attending bring a favorite vegetable, side, or dessert to share.

Weevil Christmas Wish List 2019

Since 2014, Caddo Biocontrol Alliance (CBA), has successfully raised salvinia weevils for release on Caddo Lake. This one of a kind "grassroots effort" to mass produce salvinia weevils, the only biological control for giant salvinia, needs your help!

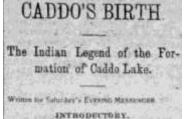
CBA (a 501(c)(3) non-profit) works with local, state and federal agencies in a collaborative effort to control the growth and spread of giant salvinia on Caddo Lake. CBA's workforce consists of many dedicated and hard-working volunteers, a part-time greenhouse manager and a part-time project manager.

Funds have been attained to build a much needed second greenhouse and construction will begin in the next few weeks. Some of our expenses are covered by grants, special events and the sale of weevils to TPWD, but most of what we rely on to keep our operation going are donations. We would greatly appreciate being one of your holiday season donations. Below are some of our most pressing needs, broken down by category.

- •New pump to supply lake water to both greenhouses \$2000
- •Lumber to build tanks in new greenhouse \$2500
- •Rubber liners for new tanks \$5,000
- Microscope with photography capabilities \$700
- •Lawn mower and Weed eater \$700

Donations may be sent to: Caddo Biocontrol Alliance P.O. Box 79 Karnack, TX 75661

The Legend of Caddo's Birth

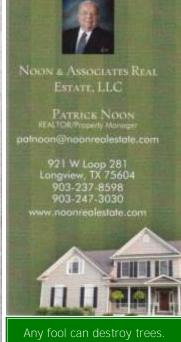


HE iate September evening was hot and sultry. On the strange shaped cypress trees the now many colored leaves hung downward, with a wilted dispirited air, like the

with a wilted dispirited air, like the branches from which they sprung were enervated by the oppressive atmosphere. The water of the lake looked listless and dead. There was no sign of animated being on lake or lakeshore. Every thing with life seemed suffocated into stillness. In sympathy with the rest of nature, a man clad in the conventional fringed buckskin of the frontier huntaman, rested his long barrelled rifle among the many snake like roots of a convenlent tree and stretched himself full length upon the short, sun-dried grass. He had hardly settled himself comfortably before he yielded to the influence of his surroundings and sank into heavy slumber.

Continued on page 3

Featured in the *Marshall Evening Messenger* February 25, 1893



Any fool can destroy trees

They cannot run away.

— John Muir









Sachihiko Ono Murata, A Caddo Legend

From a memorial by John Andrew Prime

Known to Caddo Lake locals as "George the Jap," Sachihiko Ono Murata left Japan as a youth, stealing aboard a U.S. Navy ship under the command of Admiral George Brown. He served as Brown's chef for several tours in the Pacific Fleet, but when Brown retired, he settled first in New Orleans.

However, he still had the urge to wander, and he traveled up the Mississippi and Red Rivers until stopping in Caddo Parish in the 1905-1910 time period. He finally settled on the north shore of Caddo Lake, just on the Texas side, where his ability to cook and lead fishing expeditions made him a favorite of both the Caddo Parish, La., and Harrison/Marion Counties, Texas, authorities.

The Caddo Lake water level declined after the US Army Corps of Engineers began blocking distributaries of the Red River feeding into the lake in the late 1800s, creating less lake and more swamp and mud flats. Mr. Murata discovered pearl-bearing mussels in the mud in the early 1900s and started a sensation when a couple of the pearls were appraised for hundreds of dollars. Many local people joined the pearl hunting craze until the first dam raised the water level of the lake, destroying the ideal habitat for the mussels.

When World War II began, long-time Japanese immigrants became the victims of unfounded suspicion while we were at war with their country of birth. Many Japanese-Americans were rounded up and placed in interment camps, and the FBI began searching for Mr. Murata.

Caddo Parish deputies and Texas law officers, reportedly under the direction of Texan T J "Cap" Taylor, Lady Bird Johnson's father, protected Mr. Murata from the federal agents, promising his good behavior, and the gentleman was able to lead a peaceful and undisturbed life until his death in 1946, just after the war ended

Sachihiko Ono "George" Murata was buried in the Core Cemetery just west of Gray in Marion County by those he loved and who loved him, in a country he came to know and love as his own.

GCLA Officers

PRESIDENT Pat Noon
VICE PRESIDENT Gary Bowles
SECRETARY Angela Anderson
TREASURER Susan Sedberry

GCLA Board Members

Donna McCann Hattie Hackler Ashli Dansby Terry Echols Robert Speight Beth McCann Jan Cook Judye Patterson Christie Woodson



Angela Anderson

Property Manager

1803 Dorough Rd Karnack, TX

903.407.0329

BurntOrangePropertiesLLC@gmail.com www.facebook.com/PinelslandParadise

https://www.airbnb.com/rooms/26059150

Continued from page 1

The dull red sun hung low over the wood-bound horizon, resting just above a mass of angry looking black clouds, its subdued rays failing through the hazy atmosphere and changing the shadows along the margin of the lake from a soft grey to that strange combination of grey and blue that gives to all it touches a ghastly tint. Hot, fitful breezes came in gusts from the water, and made the pines deeper in the wood wall and sigh, by fits and starts, like penitent ghosts in hopeless agony. Far out on the water long swells rose and fell, like human passions long pent up, struggling ceaselessly to be free. Over the white sands of the beach the moving sheets of water gurgled and blused, as though full of serpents, as they came in and out. The man opened his eyes lazily, gave one startled look at his surroundings and rose hastily to his feet. His rifle's stock grated against the hollow sounding roots as he raised it, causing a well grown fawn to spring back from the water's edge, where it had been quenching its thirst, and start across the open between the water and the wood to gain the friendly cover of its shadow. Not quicker than the veteran hunter's practiced eyes were its movements. Rapidly raising the rifle to his shoulder, he simed it hastily and pressed the trigger. A red flash went up from the powder pan where the spark from the flint struck, a long flame sprang from the muzzle, the herald of the report that followed, and the fawn pitched forward, sponting frothy blood from its mouth and nostrils. A few convulsed quivers as it lay on its side, and the forest tragedy was complete.

As he bent over his game, knife in hand, a grunt of satisfaction close at his side caused him to turn quickly around. Before him, his many colored him, stood a Caddo Indian, with a pleased grin on his age drawn and wrinkled visage. The long eagle feathers in his coarse black hair and the quantity of wampum pendent from his shriveled neck showed him clearly to be a man of importance in his tribe.

The hunter greeted him in the Caddo tonque, which he had mastered during a stay of two years in the wilds of East Texas, enforced by the slow strengthening, from too long neglect, of a broken leg. The Indian replied with unusual volubility, and ended his speech with an invitation to the hunter to come with him to his ledge, near by, for shelter from the rapidly approaching storm. The proferred hospitality was gladly accepted, and together they bore the game to the wigwam, secure in the heavy timber allike from cold, wholl and rain.

While the Indian's daughter was placing the hot verison steaks and steaming sofkey, served in the burned clay pottery of the Caddo's, upon the woven cane matting, that served for a table, the guest had drawn from his weather worn haversack of heavy hair coated buckskin a well filled flank of excellent brandy, purchased at the trading post at Shreve's Landing when he started on his expedition to the interior some days before, and both guest and host were feeling in a decidedly communicative most. Ere they seated themselves on the ortable akin rugs preparatory to come acquainted with the other's

name, that is to say they had exchanged names, during their stay together, the Indian taking that of the white man and the white man assuming that of the Indian, a Caddo way of comenting friendship.

The meal ended, scated Turkish fashion each upon his bear skin, they smoked their pipes silently for some time, until the genial influence of the weed began to stimulate the desire for human exchange of thought. The white man was the first to break the silence. He was thinking of the strange customs and traditions of the kindly and decidedly intelligent tribe, with whom he had spent so considerable a portion of his life, sharing often for months their wigwams and ways of life, but without ever more than half understanding them. This inspired his question, "How long have your people lived on the shores of this lake?"

The Indian deliberated for some moments, after the manner of his tribe, before replying. At length he said, "My people came to this land many moons, from the warm wind (meaning the gulf breeze and had many caciques, who lie buried in the great mound one moon toward the setting sun, before this lake was born."

The hunter knew that the Caddos believed, in common with some of the other southern tribes, that all lakes and rivers were children of one of their most dreaded goddesses, or spirlis, the "Mother of Waters." Hence he readily understood the old Indian to mean that his tribe was older than the lake, upon whose shores they lived, and had doubtless dwelt for ages. His curiosity was at once aroused, and his eager questions prompted his host to tell him the story of Lake Caddo's birth, It was told in the almost stately and intensely dramatic dialect of the Caddos, which like that of the Aztecs further south, to whom this tribe was closely related, consisted of a series of symbolic word pictures, difficult to translate, but exceedingly poetical and effective. If we can produce in any degree the weird and picturesque wildness of the tale as the pioneer hunter and trader heard it, we feel sure that our readers will be more than satisfied with the result.

THE INDIAN'S STORY.

"The new moon in this month has long been the season for the Caddos to hold their sun dance. It is the time when the sun god is preparing for his journey to the far North, and our people hold their great dance to see him safely off. Since the time of the great chief, Otto-Waho, Rising Water, when the sun dance is over, and the moon comes for our braves to prepare for their hunt on the northern shore, another dance has been held. Atl-Wa ho-Mama (the dance of the Mother of Waters) is what it is called. Then the women gash their arms and breasts with the flint knives, and dance around the sea fish bone for two moons, to gain a safe return from the northern shore for their braves from the Mother of Waters.

"The sun god went on his journeys to the North, returned and journeyed to the South many times. The Caddos danced the great sun dance each time. Then the braves went hustingto the north, and returned with many bears and deer.

"Then a young chief from the far South came among the Caddos. He was a great medicine man, the greatest our tribe has ever seen before or since. His batchet was harder and keener than any of ours, and his wide spear was white and clear like water. He taught our women and old men how to weave the bear's long hair into blankets, and how to braid into garments the feathers of birds. His madicine made stones and bits of skins bear messages to the cacique from him. But greatest of all his wonderful possessions was the strange sea. fish bone, given to his father by the Mother of Watera. With this he could make the waters of the river, which sometimes overflowed our hunting grounds, go back into their channels. When the long drouth drove the game further up the stream into the lands of the wild Commanches, our enemies, he could make the water rise in our river, bringing them back again.

"The cacique gave him his most beautiful daughter, and promised him that he should govern the Caddos when he had seen too many mount to longer lead the hunting parties to the North, if he would stay in the land of the Caddos.

"One moon the old chief left not his wig want to lead the braves to hunt the bear and deer in the North. The young chief called the essentil, and they gave to him the eagle feathers and wampum of the eneight to the Caddos. Then he lead the traves to the hunt in the North. As he left his wigwam Nee-Nee, wife of the encique, rairest then of all the women, called him to her father's bear skin, and the uld chief pressed his hand, gave bin his strong-low and his wampum.

"Many mount the braves hunted. Many door and lears they sent home to the women, more than ever before the Caddos on one hunt to the northward had returned with.

Then the sky grew red. The days were dark, and a strange anow, like the sches of our camp fires, fell for many moune The thunder god growled and reared beneath us, like our old men said their old cariques, long scaled within the great mound, one prior towards the setting our, told of when the Caddon came from the land of the warm winds. Many moons, and the sun grew darker, all the woods seemed bathed in blood. The thunder god came nearer, and his growling shook the matting on our wigwam floors; Still the braves returned not.

Old Kaploel, oldest of all our medistae men, returned one night from the village on the creek, where he idly spent his days since the young chief from the land of the warm wind, whom he hated, came among us. Soon he called the council of the old men; told them of the anger of the Mother of the Waters, who would soon bring forth a daughter, that our braves were gone bunting bear and deer far to the northward, and would not dance at the conting of her daughter, hos the thunder god, her husband, was angry with the Caddos. Then he told them of the strange sea fish bone, which he knew the young chief gave to Nor-Nee when he lead the braves to the northward; told them how 'twould mathe the sager of the Mother of Waters, if he used it with his medicine.

"Nee-Nee gave the sen fish bone to Kaplool, and he placed it in the Earth. Then he danced around it for three moons, with many signs and incantations. Then the thunder god growled buder, and the day grew dark as night. Winds blew florcely through the trees, laded with the strange snow that stung and burned. The earth rule and fell, throwing down the wigwans.

"When the earth was still, and the sun came back again, all before us was the water, the water of the broad lake.

"Otto-Waho and his braves never came back from the North, free banding bear and deer. When the sun god journeys to the North the braves go to the North share, when the Water-Mother's dance is finished. Two means they hunt for Otto-Waho and the braces, who went with him when the Mother of the Waters brought forth her child, 'Lake Caddo.'

"I have here the sea fish bone, given to me by my father. It is given to the women: when they dance the dance of Waho-Marm."

The old Indian ceased speaking. In vain the buster coxxed him to tell him more of Noc-Nee, and old Kaploel. Even the potent "fire water" could induce him to tell nothing further. He had spoken, and the utmost that he would promise was to tell him more about his people another time when both were not too tired. When the hunter stretched himself at last upon his bed of skins, and was sinking into his usual deep and dreamless sleep, he fancied he heard the Indian's daughter chanting slowly to berself the refram of the monotonous song of the Atl-Wales-Mama, which he had so often heard the women of the Caddos sing at their great dance, following that of the men to the sun god, without understanding its meaning.

KEEP CADDO LAKE NATURAL! Join GCLA

Dues are only \$10.00 per person per year. This includes membership in The Greater Caddo Lake Association of Texas, plus you will receive our newsletters which are printed on a semi-regular basis; more often if needed. There is no better way to keep up with the issues that concern the lake.

Name:				
Address				
City	State		Zip	
Email*		Telephone ()	
Additional Names				
Amount Enclosed	(\$10.00)*(number of members)			
New Members:	Renewals:	Number of `	Years:	

Make checks payable to GCLA of Texas Mail to GCLA of Texas. P.O. Box 339, Karnack TX, 75661

Please check the date printed above your name and address - it shows when your membership expires. If you are past due, this may be your last newsletter!

*Your email address is voluntary. It will only be used to keep you informed of developments on the lake. It will not be given or sold to anyone. We will send one newsletter per address, unless otherwise instructed. This allows us to mail copies to our politicians and government entities to let them know how we feel on the issues!