

FRIENDS



OF GUADALUPE RIVER STATE PARK
HONEY CREEK SNA



WINTER NEWSLETTER 2020

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

Interpreter Update

by Holly Platz, Park Interpreter

Here in central Texas, we have it pretty good in the winter. In other areas around the country, winters can be so gloomy and dismal. I know once I moved to Texas, I quickly adapted to sun being the norm most of the time. Now, when the sun comes back out after a few days of rain and clouds, I feel like a flower that emerges from the ground and basks in the sun's welcoming rays.

Because central Texas winters are usually pleasant, winter is a great time for people to get outdoors, and that's definitely true here at Guadalupe River State Park. Wildlife also takes advantage of the nice weather, much to the delight of park visitors. Armadillos are a common sight to see throughout the day during the cooler months, and I can't tell you how many times a young child has come up to me and told me all about how they got to see one!

I'm so glad that here at Guadalupe River State Park, we can continue holding small outdoor interpretive programs, offering families a chance to get that connection with nature that we know is so important.

This winter we are taking advantage of the cooler weather by once again offering guided hikes at the Bauer Unit; holding some programs during the afternoon hours; and once again offering First Day Hikes on January 1st. Check our online calendar to see all our upcoming events. All of our programs are family friendly, held outdoors, and follow physical distancing protocols. We hope to see you out at the park soon!

Current Park Programs and Ways to Connect:

- We are currently offering interpretive programs on Saturdays as well as some during the week. All program offerings (including online programs) can be found on our calendar of events here: https://tpwd.texas.gov/state-parks/guadalupe-river/park_events
 - o Most programs require registration ahead of time – all registration details are provided on the online calendar above.
 - o Please make sure to reserve your online Day use entrance permit before planning to come to a program. We are selling out of weekend entrance permits a few days to a week in advance, and we want to

make sure that you will be able to enter the park once you make the drive!

- We partner with the local library in Bulverde, Mammen Family Library, to provide a children's program once a month. Currently we're doing it on Zoom and having a blast! It's open to the public and you can see details on our online calendar (link above).
- If you have kids in your family, ask at the Park Office for a FREE Junior Ranger activity book! This is a great way for your family to explore the nature of the park on your own. Once a child has completed the number of activities based on their age, stop by Park Headquarters and they will earn their Junior Ranger badge! (You can also download the Junior Ranger activity book—just type "TPWD Junior Ranger" into your favorite search engine and you'll find it right away).
- Check out the park's Instagram [Instagram.com/guadalupeiverstatepark](https://www.instagram.com/guadalupeiverstatepark) and Facebook [Facebook.com/guadalupeiverstatepark](https://www.facebook.com/guadalupeiverstatepark) to see park updates, as well as fun and educational videos, photos and stories! (Especially helpful if you're teaching the kiddos at home!)



A note to volunteers:

Thank you to those who have assisted in connecting families to nature during these strange times. Your creativity and willingness to think outside the box is terrific! Whether it's modifying a nature scavenger hunt for families; or creating social media content to share the park with those who can't be here I truly appreciate it, and so do our park visitors! And for those volunteers who aren't able to come out in person yet, we look forward to when we can all be together again safely.

Slavery in Texas and the Hill Country. Part I

by Mackenzie Brown and Charleen Moore

In the midst of the war against Mexico in 1836, a proud and righteous Anglo Texan, known only as Curtius, explained to the world the motivations underlying the Texans' rebellion:

"This is not a war waged by them for cupidity or conquest, but for the establishment of the blessings of liberty and good government, without which life itself is a curse and man degraded to the level of the brute." (Curtius 2)

The good Texan went on to explain that the Texan colonists had been "forced into this contest with the mother country" by her various oppressions. He then listed a number of such perfidious acts, the first of which he explained in the following words:

"With a sickly philanthropy worthy of the abolitionists of these United States, they [the Mexicans] have, contrary to justice, and to law, intermeddled with our slave population, and have even improperly threatened in the war now pending, to emancipate them, and induce them to turn their arms against their masters." (Curtius 14)

A similarly inconsistent justification around the same time was proffered by Stephen F. Austin, founder of the first Anglo colony in Texas, thereby becoming the "Father of Texas." He argued publicly, in Louisville, KY, that the Texas war was not only for the sake of liberty, but also "to protect the 'southwestern frontier [Texas]' from 'mistaken philanthropists and wild fanatics' who 'might attempt a system of intervention in the domestic concerns of the South'" (quoted in Cantrell 340).

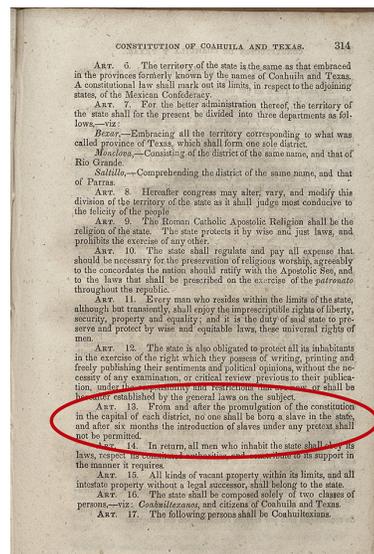
There were, of course, many other vexing issues for the Texan colonists, including trade restrictions and forbidding of "North Americans," that is, US residents, from coming into Texas. But the problem of slavery underlay many of these other disputes.

The economic aspect of slavery was clearly recognized by Austin. His colony had been approved by the new Mexican government (following the close of the Mexican War of Independence from Spain) as a continuation of the grant Stephen's father, Moses Austin, had received from the Spanish in January 1821. Stephen Austin was ambivalent about slavery. While condemning slavery as "that curse of curses, and worst of reproaches on civilized man" (quoted in Cantrell 9), he himself periodically owned one or two human beings. While believing that Texas should eventually eliminate slavery, he thought that for his colony to prosper, it had to attract immigrants, especially Southern planters and their slaves. The colony, situated in the rich lower Brazos and Colorado River bottoms, was ideal cotton-growing country. As Austin noted in 1824, "The principal product that will elevate us from poverty is cotton, and we cannot do this without the help of slaves" (quoted in Campbell). In 1825, the census indicated that some 443 slaves resided in his colony, almost 25% of the total population. In any case, back in 1822, Austin's plan for colonization was approved by Mexico, encouraging immigrants to bring their slaves. By the summer of 1822, several immigrants from the US South had brought with them the human beings they owned, introducing the institution of slavery into Texas (Bugbee I, 391).

Despite its own tolerance of peonage and acquiescence

regarding the admission of slaves into Austin's colony, the Mexican government was generally opposed to slavery. For the next several years, the Mexican Congress and state legislatures repeatedly debated the slavery issue, with Austin constantly pleading for the acceptance of slavery in his settlements. In November, 1822, the first colonization bill passed, which acknowledged that the scarcity of labor in the new colony necessitated some accommodation of slavery on a temporary basis: "There shall not be permitted, after the promulgation of this law, either purchase or sale of slaves that may be introduced into the empire. The children of such slaves, who are born within the empire, shall be free at fourteen years of age" (quoted in Bugbee I, 394).

This anti-slavery outlook of the Mexican government clearly emerged again in the Constitution of the State of Coahuila and Texas of 1827. Despite repeated objections by Austin and his Texan colleagues, this constitution, in line with the first colonization law of 1822, declared that, following promulgation, "no one shall be born a slave in the state, and after six months the introduction of slaves under any pretext shall not be permitted" (Constitutions of Texas [1827]).



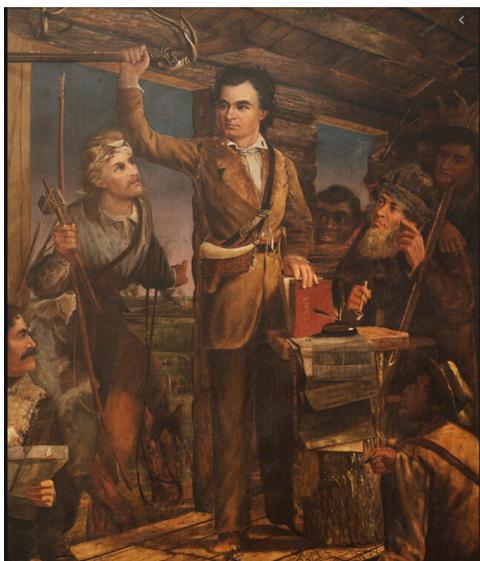
Constitution of Coahuila and Texas, 1827, Article 13

But Texans soon found ways to evade the laws. Austin advised his colonists to avoid using the word slave, substituting other terms, like "family servants" or "laborers." He pled with the Mexican congressmen of the State of Coahuila and Texas to pass a law the next year bypassing the 1827 provision forbidding the introduction of slaves by permitting the practice of indentured servitude for life—similar to the Mexican institution of peonage. This law provided that former slaves, now "free" servants or laborers once entering Texas, would sign a contract to reimburse their masters not only for their own worth as slaves (often exceeding \$1,000), but also for the costs involved in their daily upkeep of food, clothing, and shelter. As historian Lester Bugbee summarizes, "Such a contract...made the negro thus

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brought into Texas as truly a slave as if his master had remained in the United States. It was of course a hopeless dream to think of ever paying the debt acknowledged in the agreement, or even that contracted from year to year for clothing and other necessities" (Bugbee I, 412).



Settlement of Austin's Colony, by H. McCardle, 1875, showing Austin in 1824, with his black cook, Simon, looking in the window.

(<https://www.thestoryoftexas.com/discover/artifacts/the-settlement-of-austins-colony>)

The slavery debates only intensified over the next few years, even while many, including politicians, recognized the tension between "economic necessity" and human dignity for all. As Don Ramon Musquiz, a Mexican government official and personal friend of Austin, wrote in January, 1830, the success of the Texan settlers in the endeavors of "agriculture, the raising of cattle, and other labors...cannot be effectuated without the aid of the robust and almost indefatigable arms of that race of human species, that are called 'negroes,' and which by their misfortune, are held in slavery." Musquiz immediately went on to say: "Philanthropy and the natural sentiments of humanity, cry out immediately, in favor of liberty, but the positive laws which regulate society array themselves in favor of property and declare it a sacred and inviolable right" (quoted in Bugbee II, 653). Needless to say, the interests of the economy—justifying the self-interest of slave-holding planters—repeatedly won out.

By 1830, the Mexican government was becoming increasingly apprehensive about US designs for acquiring the lands of Texas. Such concern resulted in the decree of April 6, 1830, sometimes likened to the Stamp Act that incited the American Revolution. Article 11 prohibited further immigration from the US into Texas. The preceding article, while accepting the reality of slaves already living in the colonies, decreed that "the Federal government and the government of each state shall most strictly enforce the colonization laws, and prevent the further introduction of slaves" (cited in McKeehan).

By 1831, the largest number of slaves in Texas were in

Austin's settlements. By 1834 there were about "1,000 negroes" in the colony, out of a total population of around 9,000 (Bugbee II, 664). But in 1830, Austin himself thought that enough slaves had been introduced into Texas and opposed further expansion of the institution, as he stated in a letter to prospective immigrants from Alabama: "The reasons for a partial toleration of this evil have now ceased; and the true prosperity and happiness of Texas require that an everlasting bar should be interposed to the further introduction of slaves." In the same letter, he added, "I am of the opinion that Texas will never become a slave state or country. I will be candid with you on this point, and say I hope it never may" (quoted in Bugbee II, 665-66).

Austin's change in attitude, of course, was "too late; a new and more radical element was entering Texas and hurrying it to revolution" (Bugbee II, 665). Upon commencement of the war with Mexico, the Republic of Texas then promulgated a new constitution in 1836, the same year in which the good Texan Curtius announced the reasons for the Texan rebellion. This 1836 constitution declared:

"All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude.... Congress shall pass no laws to prohibit emigrants from the United States of America from bringing their slaves into the Republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by which such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall Congress have power to emancipate slaves; nor shall any slave-holder be allowed to emancipate his or her slave or slaves, without the consent of Congress.... No free person of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the Republic, without the consent of Congress...." (Constitutions of Texas).

Let us now move across the ocean to another continent, to Germany and the little town of Baumgarten. Political and economic uncertainty were roiling the populace. Intellectuals were engaged in philosophical discussions regarding whether individual freedom or national unity was more important, reflecting on the situations in Germany and in America. Let us listen in on one of these discussions taking place in the country home of an aristocratic family on New Year's Eve of 1841. Assembled in the room was the young assistant judge, Otfried Hans Freiherr and his fiancé, Elizabeth von Hardenberg, as well as their good friend, Bettina von Arnim, among others. At a critical point in the conversation, "members of the group asked each other how a land like the United States could proclaim liberty so loudly and yet tolerate slavery." Otfried's fiancé then asked him "to reconcile the two ideas." Otfried, in accord with his liberal humanism, responded that "they were irreconcilable; liberty for one bespoke liberty for all" (King 26-27).

Near the end of the evening, one of the guests read an excerpt from a poem he had composed, called the "Star of Texas." The poet had come to admire the Republic of Texas and was contemplating going there. Interestingly, he did not seem overly worried about notices of slavery in Texas, even though reports

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of the institution's presence there had been published in Germany. In 1834, for instance, the German immigrant to Texas, Detlef Dunt, had published a German book in Bremen, which took note of the April 6, 1830 national law (Dunt 91). And Fritz Dirks wrote from Texas to friends in Germany: "Slavery prohibited, but tacitly tolerated" (quoted in Dunt 146).

Otfried, deeply moved by his poet friend's love of the new republic, was soon reading all he could on Texas, including William Kennedy's 1841 book, *Texas: The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas*. While Kennedy noted that "Political, social, and economic considerations have combined to render Texas a slaveholding country" (II, 382), he argued that newly invented steam-powered machinery would likely be "capable of performing nearly all the labour required in cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco estates..." (II, 384). He further asserted that "Texas is not geographically adapted to the great extension of slavery" (II, 384). Texas was ripe, he concluded, for enterprising immigrants who wished to pursue farming by their own efforts without slave labor.

Enthralled by what he read about the wonders of Texas, Otfried was especially intrigued by the opportunities to study natural history in this largely unexamined land. In October of 1844 he wrote to Count Carl Castell, business manager of the newly organized Society for the Protection of German Immigrants to Texas (known as the *Adelsverein* or *Verein*), that he was interested in emigrating to Texas. After various negotiations, Castell appointed Otfried as the second Commissioner-General of the *Adelsverein*, to succeed the first, Prince Carl von Solms (King 32, 40-41).

In early 1845 Otfried commenced a 2-month sea- and landjourney to Texas. Upon departing from England on his way to Texas, unlike his predecessor Prince Solms, Otfried abandoned all the pomp and pretensions of aristocracy, including discarding his aristocratic title, Otfried Hans Freiherr von Meusebach, becoming simply John O. Meusebach. Yet even the aristocratic Solms, like Meusebach, was horrified by the institution of slavery, protesting vigorously against the fact that the *Verein* actually owned a number of slaves at Nassau Plantation in Fayette County, the first property the Society had bought in Texas. Count Boos-Waldeck had purchased the land for the plantation in 1843, and immediately purchased 15 slaves at the New Orleans slave market. Solms lamented: "From the bottom of my heart, I can only say that this slave mess is an unworthy affair for the *Verein*. It is a stain on human society" (from Solms report to the Society in December 1844, quoted in Geue and Geue 53). He further noted that slavery had caused him more vexation than all the other dangers and hardships he had endured on behalf of the *Verein*. Meanwhile, growing criticism of slavery in Germany led the Society in 1845 to declare its colonies "slave-free." The Plantation, however, was not sold until 1848, along with its 25 slaves.

Meusebach arrived in Texas in May 1845, to succeed Solms as Commissioner-General. Seven months later, Texas became the 28th state, accepting annexation by the US. Just prior to annexation, Texas drew up its first state constitution, with Article VIII addressing the issue of slaves. Section I prohibited the

legislature from emancipating slaves without their owners' consent, and banned emigrants from bringing in "such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any of the United States...." It gave slave owners the right to emancipate their slaves, unless needed to settle debts. And it required that slaves be treated "with humanity," and obliged slave owners "to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb...." A seemingly benign third section of the Article warned slave owners and others, "Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed upon a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection by such slave" (*Constitutions of Texas [1845]*). Unfortunately, "insurrection" was open to a wide range of interpretations, most of which did not bode well for slaves.

Regarding the economics of slavery, in January, 1846, Meusebach wrote to Castell back in Germany assuring him that "slaves were not needed for agricultural success" in Texas, contradicting the earlier views of Austin and other Anglo Texans (King 72). Yet Austin would surely have welcomed the immigrants of the *Adelsverein*, for in 1830 he recognized German industriousness and even most importantly in his view, "they have not in general that horrible mania for speculation which is so prominent a trait in the English and North American character, and above all they will oppose slavery" (quoted in Biesele 25-26).

So how did the slavery-averse German immigrants coming to Texas after 1845 fare in the years leading up to and during the Civil War? That is the topic for Part II of "Slavery in Texas and the Hill Country."

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Guadalupe River State Park Clean Up by Boy Scouts

by Dave Kibler

On Saturday, 25 October, 2020, a crew of nine Scouts and dads from Troop 285, based at Coker Methodist Church in San Antonio, assembled at the historic Döppenschmidt House site in Honey Creek State Natural Area. The crew cleared brush along the entrance road on arrival, followed by three hours of work picking up trash, scattered scrap metal debris, and clearing the area around the house of weeds and cactus. In addition the group broke down a number of wooden deer blinds in the area of the house and nearby barns. The intent of the project, which was under the leadership of Scout Logan Balfour, was to improve the appearance of the site for the purpose of bringing park visitors to this area in the future. This troop has been performing semi-annual service projects at GRSP/HCSNA since 2007



Come on out – the birding is GREAT

by Linda Gindler

The cooler temperatures and golden leaves on the park's elms signal that winter is on the way. And winter is a perfect season for outdoor hiking to help keep Covid-19 at bay. Despite less rain in 2020, the grassy areas have produced many seed heads and are awaiting the park's winter seed eaters—sparrows and finches. While either of these families are fun to watch; the Goldfinches within the finch family are a colorful addition to the winter landscape and can add a bit of nature exploration to your walk.

The Goldfinches are often mistakenly identified as wild canaries, both are finches. Wild canaries originate from the Canary Islands and gave rise to the domestic caged variety that you see in pet shops. World-wide there are four goldfinch species, three in North America and one on the European continent. During the winter, two of North America's species may be found within the park, so it is a good time to practice identification skills. The two species (Lesser and American) are active birds that frequently gather in small feeding flocks readily intermixing with other seed eating birds. They like patchy open habitats of many kinds. Within the park they especially like the savanna areas and small woodland openings. Look for them in any area with tall weedy vegetation and seed heads. They are acrobatic, clinging to seed heads while upside down – sure to bring a smile if you find one. They readily come to backyard feeders, especially when Nyjer seed is offered. For that reason, you can find both species at the Woodland Blind located in the Day Use Area. But venture a bit further afield and watch for them along the Painted Bunting or Bamberger Trails.

Start your Goldfinch search with the Lesser Goldfinch, a year-round park resident. They are small, measuring only 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches with a wingspan of 6-8 inches. The male is a rock star with bright



Male Lesser Goldfinch (photo by John Prentice)

yellow underparts, a jet-black cap and flashing white patches in the wings and tail. Their back can vary from jet-black to a dull dark green depending on the region but is most often black in the park. Female and immature birds have olive backs, dull yellow underparts, and blackish wings marked by two whitish bars. The Lesser only resides in 10 western and southwestern states within United States plus south into Mexico. Within Texas it is a resident from El Paso, to the hill country and south to the valley. Visiting birding enthusiasts from the east often have this bird on their must-see list.

The other Goldfinch resident is the American Goldfinch which only calls the park home during the winter. But unlike the Lesser, the American has an expansive territory that includes all the lower 48 plus north into Canada. It is slightly larger than the Lesser measuring 4 1/2 to 5 inches with a wingspan of 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 inches. Since



Male American Goldfinch in winter plumage (photo by John Prentice)
Inset: Male in breeding plumage March to October (photo by Cornell Lab)

the park is their winter home, the birds you observe will not be in breeding colors unless you spot them as they just arrive or just before they leave when they are transitioning. Birds found in the park are unstreaked light brown, with blackish wings, and two pale wingbars. Males will sport a bit of yellow wash at the throat and wings. Male American Goldfinches go through an amazing transformation into breeding colors each spring and you may be lucky enough to catch some of the color changes before they leave in the spring. Watch for them to become bright yellow overall with black cap and wings.

The birding is great at the park so head on over. To learn more about birds in the park, pick up a birding checklist at the entry ranger station, Discovery Center, or Woodland Blind. Watch the park calendar and join in on a birding program. And watch for updates concerning a second wildlife viewing blind located in the park's savanna area. The new blind is a major project by the Friends who are providing funding while volunteers provide construction labor. Planned completion is mid-year 2021. It will offer a different experience from the existing Woodland blind and is a greatly anticipated addition to the park's resources. Follow news about this exciting Friend's project on the Friends webpage.



New savanna blind with roof and flooring complete as of November 2020.



Family and Fireflies

by President, Thea Platz

Like most two year olds my grandson does not like bedtime and pulls out all the stops in delaying the inevitable. As much as he doesn't like bedtime he loves outside time -often the first thing he says when barely awake in the morning is "go outside", he has even been known to say it in his sleep. So it isn't surprising that one of his favorite things would also be a tool for slightly delaying bedtime. Who could resist a child asking for just one more trip outside to see fireflies before bed? Sometimes it is just one of us that goes outside with him to watch for fireflies, but many times he requests that each of us mom, dad and I all come out to enjoy the spectacle, to which we gladly comply. As we sat together enjoying the flashing insects whose numbers have waned but not the excitement, we also look for the moon, point to stars and planets and listen to the sounds of the night. What a blessing to stop, get quiet and enjoy a few moments in nature together as a family and through the eyes of a child that for the most part is completely unaware of "2020" a catchall number and year that when uttered is immediately understood as a symbol turmoil and change.

Our park management and team members, as well as you, our Friends, have had to endure and accommodate so many changes and challenges this year. How do you best meet the needs of visitors, volunteers and staff while keeping them as safe as possible? You change-figure out how to offer one of the things that people are most in need of, access to nature, under circumstances that no one has experienced in modern times. Literally overnight things changed and changed again and each time the park staff dug in and forged on doing whatever was necessary to get and keep the park open and offer a safe respite for our visitors. I know the many of you that volunteer at the park needed that distraction more than

ever, but things changed and you were unable to contribute in the ways that you normally do, you have missed! For those of you that have been able to continue or begin again in whatever capacity – thank you! Programs had to be cancelled and begin again virtually, oh how tired we are of that word too, but thankfully we had the option. Slowly we have been able to begin in person programs that look very different, but with the dedication and creativity of our staff and volunteers it has been possible. So many things other than the pandemic also added stress, heartache and weariness to the soul. We have all felt fear for our love ones, many have experienced loss. We miss normal, we miss the traditions that we look forward to and celebrate with our families and our community, one by one they are postponed, cancelled and discouraged. With so many changes and challenges it seems like nothing but bad news lately. However, maybe we can change the way we look at it and try to find at least a little good news. Try to look for and celebrate the good things. People spending more time together at home with their families and rediscovering the joys of simple things like playing outside. People seeking out nature in unprecedented numbers and learning to enjoy the universal gifts that she provides to all of us. Many people gained a new perspective on priorities and needs vs wants. Our closets have never been so tidy! We have all had a wakeup call regarding the importance of the things and people that we love but too often take for granted.

I challenge you to look for the light, you just might find it with family and fireflies.

Volunteer Seed Planting at the Day Use Area

by Holly Platz, Park Interpreter

On November 3rd, 8 eager Texas Master Naturalist volunteers from multiple chapters met up outside the Discovery Center for a task that would prove to both improve wildlife habitat and give everyone a break from the stresses of day-to-day life. Our goal was to plant native grass seed and some native wildflowers near the Bald Cypress Trail, in an area that had recently been damaged by feral hogs. The volunteers made short work of the area, as they smoothed out the rutted soil with metal rakes, and then scattered seed across the soil. When the rain comes, the native grasses that the volunteers planted will come up and help anchor the soil.

After this, the volunteers moved to a grassy island in the large Day Use parking lot. Our goal here was to add more wildflowers to this “no mow” area. After scraping the soil down to bare earth, the volunteers sprinkled seed (a mix of native wildflowers and grasses). They finished by stomping on the soil – a human substitute for what bison had done for thousands of years: trampling the ground with their strong hooves.

With a total of 9 of us, we got the work done in less than 2 hours! We’re looking forward to seeing both areas bloom into a healthier wildlife habitat, providing food for birds and insects through grass seeds, and nectar for our hard-working pollinators.

Thank you volunteers for your help and thank you to the Friends of Guadalupe River State Park/Honey Creek State Natural Area for providing the native seeds!



2020 Membership Dues Are Now Payable

Become A Friend / Renew Your Friendship Today:

Memberships at all levels directly support Guadalupe River State Park /Honey Creek State Natural Area. You will be kept up to date on all the upcoming programs, events and park news as well as information on volunteer opportunities through our quarterly newsletter and park updates. As a Friends member you and your family will also have access to member only events.

Fill out the section below and mail to the address below:

Name(s): _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip: _____ Email: _____

Membership Type: _____ New Member _____ Renewal

Student or Senior (over 62) Friend \$20.____, Individual Friend \$25.____,

Family Friend \$40.____,

Best Friend Forever (lifetime level) \$1000. +____ Other____

If you are also interested in helping the park through volunteering, please tell us your areas of interest: _____

Make checks payable to Friends of GR/HC, Inc. Mail to:
3350 Park Road 31, Spring Branch, TX 78070
Friends of Guadalupe River/Honey Creek, Inc. is a 501(c) 3 organization.
 All donations are tax deductible. Membership dues renew in January.
 We will not share your information or clutter your inbox.

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**Friends of Guadalupe River
and Honey Creek, Inc.**

3350 Park Road 31
Spring Branch, Texas 78070

We're on the web!

<https://friendsofgrhc.org>

**The Friends of Guadalupe River and
Honey Creek, Inc. is a
non-profit organization working with
Guadalupe River State Park and
Honey Creek State Natural Area.**

**The "Friends" meet monthly at the Park.
Please join us on the first
Thursday at 5:30 pm.
And bring a friend!**