COWASEE Basin Tour Guide

In 1727, an Englishman named John Lawson trekked through the Carolina backcountry with a group of settlers on their way to the western frontier. After stopping for respite and trading at the Santee River, Lawson turned south into South Carolina and continued his journey through the Upstate, eventually reaching the Congaree National Park area. This journey was crucial in the development of the COWASEE Basin, as it marked a significant point of contact between the European settlers and the native population.

The COWASEE Basin includes a variety of landscapes, including the Santee River Valley, the Congaree National Park, and the Wateree River. This area is home to some of the most significant natural and cultural features in South Carolina, including the Santee Swamp, the Congaree National Park, and the Upper Santee River.

The COWASEE Basin is one of the most important ecosystems in the United States, providing habitat for a wide variety of flora and fauna. The COWASEE Basin is also an important cultural area, with a rich history and a strong connection to the indigenous peoples of the region.

Natural History

The heart of the COWASEE Basin consists of the life-giving waters of the Santee River Valley, the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, and the fertile floodplains that nourished the COWASEE Basin. Historic District, Stateburg. Some of the most significant events in South Carolina's history have taken place in this area, including the Battle of Camden and the Battle of Horry. The area is also home to a number of important archaeological sites, including the Congaree National Park.

The COWASEE Basin has a strong and enduring hunting and fishing culture, with a rich tradition of Native American and European fishing and hunting practices. The COWASEE Basin is also home to a number of bird species, including bald eagles, ospreys, and great blue herons.

COWASEE Basin Heritage Preserve

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