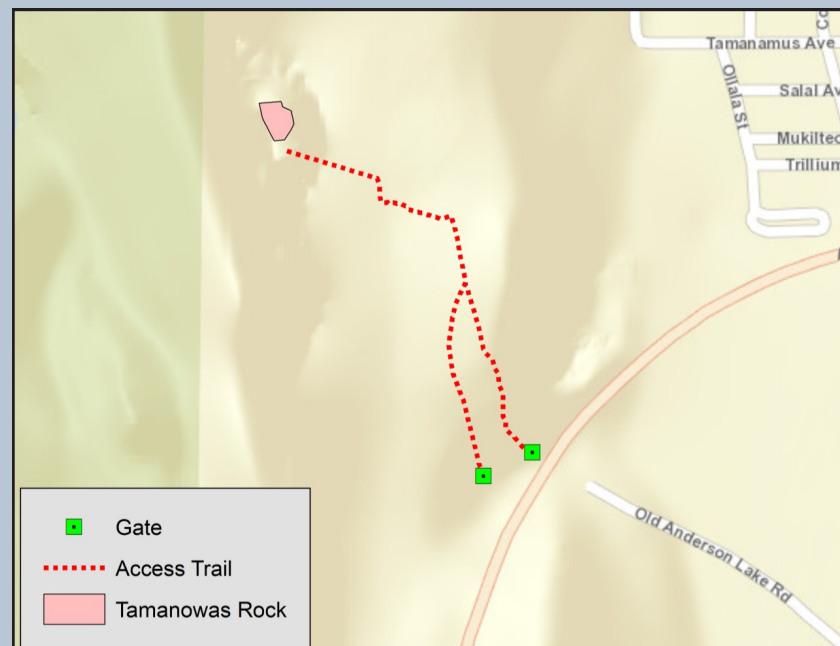
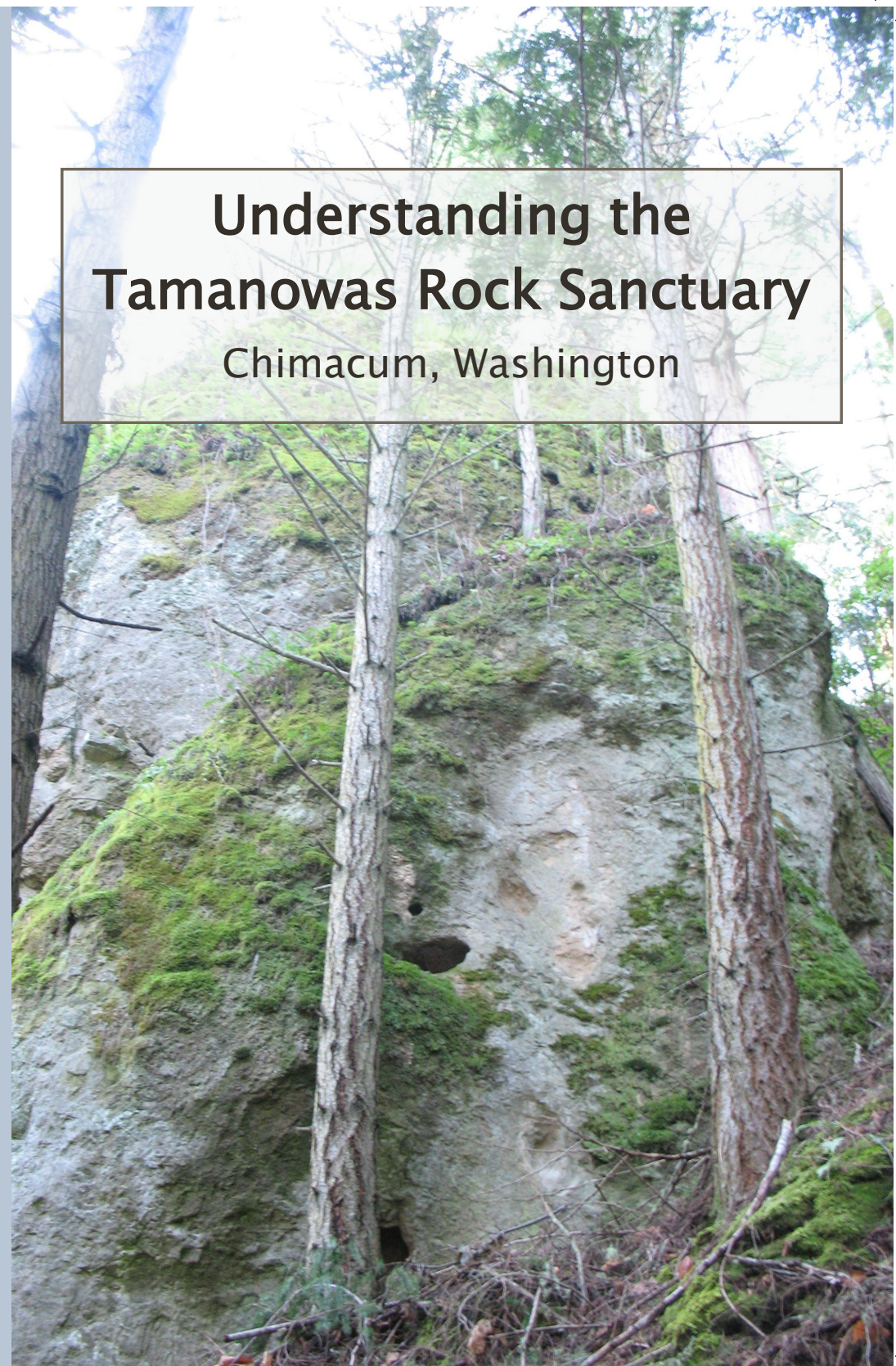


The Tamanowas Rock Sanctuary is located just west of State Route 19 (Rhody Drive) and just east of Anderson Lake State Park on Anderson Lake Road.



There are two gated entrances from which paths lead to the main trail up to Tamanowas Rock. The trail becomes increasingly steep and narrow as it nears the rock.



# Understanding the Tamanowas Rock Sanctuary Chimacum, Washington

## Recent History and Acquisition

Since the early 1990's, the S'Klallam/Klallam Tribes and the local community have worked to save the Tamanowas Rock property from development.

A coalition of Washington State Parks, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, and Jefferson Land Trust worked together to negotiate and eventually purchase the property for permanent protection between 2009 and 2012. The property is now owned by the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, and Jefferson Land Trust holds a permanent conservation easement on the property. The conservation easement permanently protects the property's wildlife habitat, productive forest, scenic and open space qualities, and other natural values.

While available for limited public access, the Tamanowas Rock Sanctuary is not an extension of Anderson Lake State Park; it is privately owned by the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe. Please respect park boundaries, understanding that the allowable uses are different in the sanctuary than they are in the park.

The Tribes have established allowable uses for the site (listed in the center section of this booklet), with a focus on respect for its sacredness to the S'Klallam people.



## The Partners



**Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe**, Sequim, WA  
[www.jamestowntribe.org](http://www.jamestowntribe.org)



**Jefferson Land Trust**, Port Townsend, WA  
[www.saveland.org](http://www.saveland.org)



**Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe**, Port Angeles, WA  
[www.elwha.org](http://www.elwha.org)



**Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe**, Kingston, WA  
[www.pgst.nsn.us](http://www.pgst.nsn.us)



**Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**,  
Olympia, WA  
[www.parks.wa.gov](http://www.parks.wa.gov)



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**National Park Service**.  
[www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)



## A Place of History

Tamanowas Rock was used as a mastodon hunting lookout over the land below. The rock was present long before the Cascade Mountains (which include Mount Baker, Mount Rainier and Mount St. Helens) east of Seattle were formed from molten lava 28 million years ago.

In 1976, Tamanowas Rock was listed in the Washington Heritage Register as having significant archaeological interest.



## A Place of Refuge

Many similar Coast Salish Canoe Culture flood stories suggest that peaks such as Tamanowas Rock provided safe haven during tsunamis and other flooding events. Tribal peoples packed their families and supplies into dugout cedar canoes and as the water rose, they made long ropes out of roots to secure their canoes around the rock and wait until the water receded. The most recent such event occurred about 300 years ago.



## A Place of Natural Beauty

Rising up from the forest, Tamanowas Rock is like a natural cathedral, breathtaking in scale.

The property is comprised of 80% second-growth forest of Douglas fir, grand fir, red alder, big leaf maple, madrona and Western red cedar, with open fields and wetlands. Undergrowth includes salal, ocean spray (ironwood), willow and sedges.



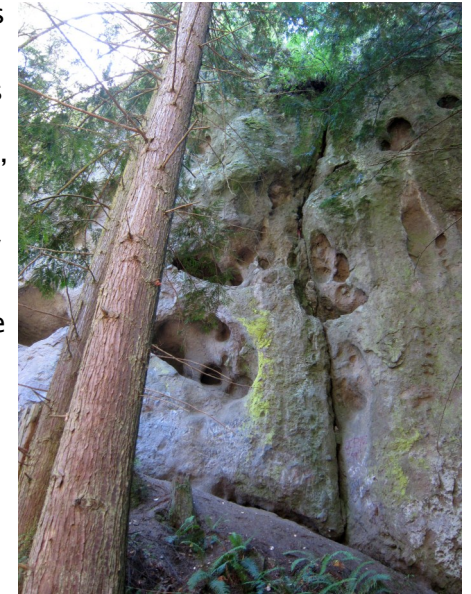
## A Sacred Place

To the S'Klallam people, Tamanowas Rock is hallowed ground.

Tamanowas Rock and its mysterious caves were used by Native people for spiritual vision quests. Over time, forced renunciation of Native spiritual practices nearly erased the rich, indigenous, ceremonial history from institutional memory.

Those who remember its importance have sought to reclaim Tamanowas Rock and rekindle its sacred status.

The time has arrived.



## An Ancient Place

Tamanowas Rock is a geological formation – an immense monolith with caves, crevices and cliffs, formed 43 million years ago. The ridge of rock between Chimacum and Anderson Lake grew up from the sea floor, and is a rare combination of adakite and volcanic breccia. The rounded indentations and smooth-walled caves are the result of gas bubbles in the molten lava while the rock was being formed. Large crevices were formed as the rock ridge moved and cracked over the millennia. Several outcroppings that once were a part of the rock are visible near the main monolith.



## A Place of Power

ṭəménəwəs means “spirit power” in the S'Klallam language. The place itself holds power, and Native peoples went there to discover their guardian spirit, the spirit that would guide them through life, aiding them in times of trouble, and giving them particular strengths and power in their lives. A spirit quest included three days of fasting at Tamanowas Rock and cleansing one's body in Anderson Lake. To this day, S'Klallams make offerings and prayers of thanks when they visit Tamanowas Rock.



## A Sanctuary, to be treated with respect

One of our most important goals is protecting this hallowed ground from any actions that might be considered disrespectful to our culture or damaging to Tamanowas Rock. We do this by placing Sanctuary boundary signs, restricting the activities which can be done on Tamanowas Rock and the surrounding sanctuary property, and instituting special and seasonal closures to allow for private S'Klallam ceremonies.

Allowed Uses	Conditional Uses: require a preapproved plan or other permission	Prohibited Uses
Tribal sacred ceremonies	Trail maintenance	Subdivision of land, building or development
Scientific and educational study	Habitat restoration and enhancement	Hunting
Limited public use: Access for quiet use and enjoyment, passive recreation such as birdwatching, nature observation, walking, etc.	Wetland restoration and enhancement	Horseback riding
	Archaeological exploration	Pets
	Forest management	Bicycle riding
	Safety/Security management	Operation and storage of motorized vehicles
	Tribal gathering of traditional plant materials	Alcohol or drug use
		Camping or picnicking
		Discharge of firearms or pyrotechnics
		New access roads
		Open fires
		Sports activities
		Rock climbing
		Mining and removal of soil, peat, rock or gravel
		Use of herbicides or pesticides, except when subject to a restoration plan
		Introduction of non-native plants, lawns or animal species
		Damming, diking, dredging, manipulation of water courses, except when subject to a restoration plan
		Harvest of standing timber, except to enhance wildlife habitat and forest health, control fires, remove hazard trees
		Commercial and non-commercial harvest of forest products such as bark, fir boughs, salal or similar vegetation
		Dumping or storage of waste, materials or equipment
		Agriculture and livestock grazing

