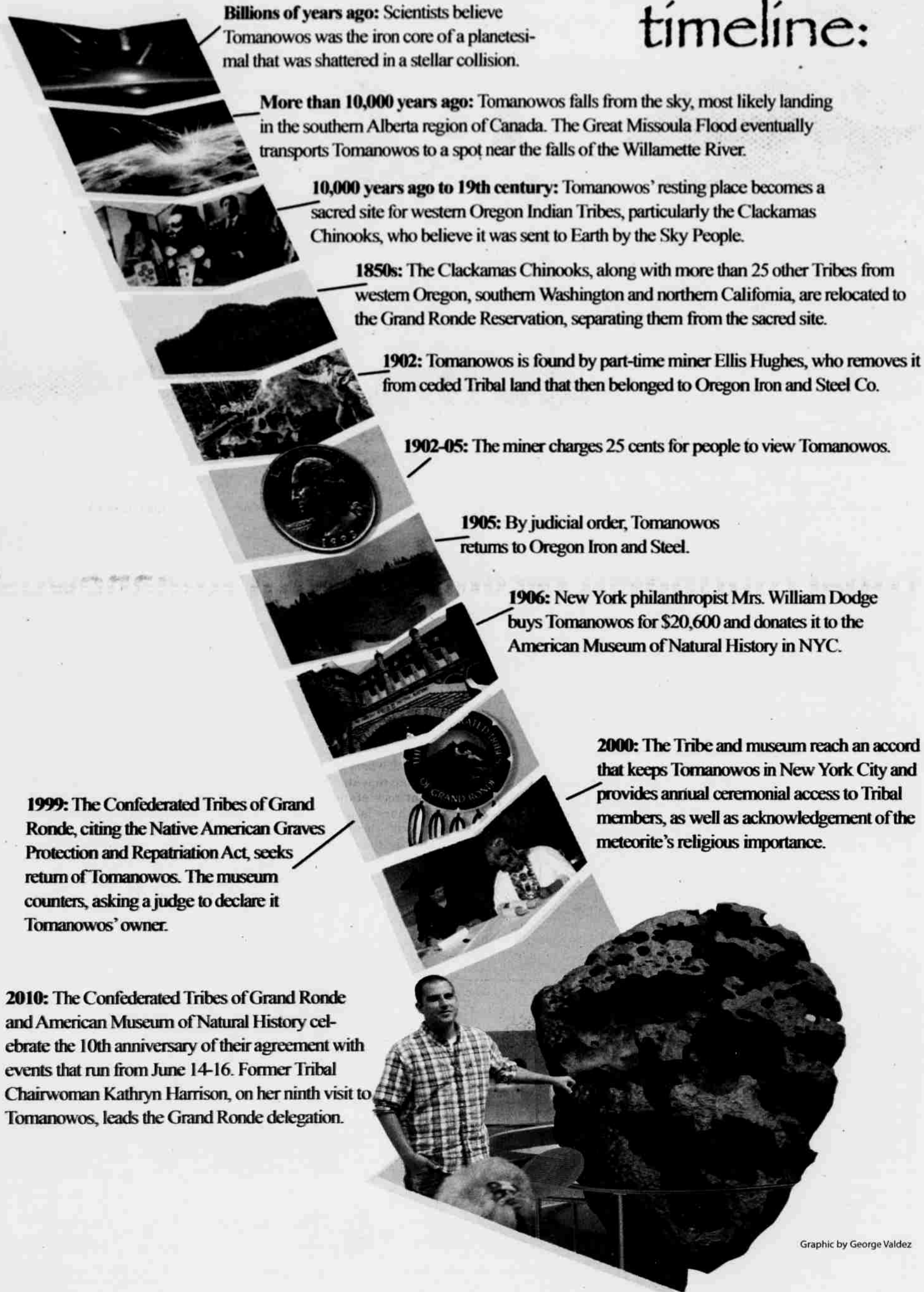


Tomanowos timeline:



Billions of years ago: Scientists believe Tomanowos was the iron core of a planetesimal that was shattered in a stellar collision.

More than 10,000 years ago: Tomanowos falls from the sky, most likely landing in the southern Alberta region of Canada. The Great Missoula Flood eventually transports Tomanowos to a spot near the falls of the Willamette River.

10,000 years ago to 19th century: Tomanowos' resting place becomes a sacred site for western Oregon Indian Tribes, particularly the Clackamas Chinooks, who believe it was sent to Earth by the Sky People.

1850s: The Clackamas Chinooks, along with more than 25 other Tribes from western Oregon, southern Washington and northern California, are relocated to the Grand Ronde Reservation, separating them from the sacred site.

1902: Tomanowos is found by part-time miner Ellis Hughes, who removes it from ceded Tribal land that then belonged to Oregon Iron and Steel Co.

1902-05: The miner charges 25 cents for people to view Tomanowos.

1905: By judicial order, Tomanowos returns to Oregon Iron and Steel.

1906: New York philanthropist Mrs. William Dodge buys Tomanowos for \$20,600 and donates it to the American Museum of Natural History in NYC.

1999: The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, citing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, seeks return of Tomanowos. The museum counters, asking a judge to declare it Tomanowos' owner.

2000: The Tribe and museum reach an accord that keeps Tomanowos in New York City and provides annual ceremonial access to Tribal members, as well as acknowledgement of the meteorite's religious importance.

2010: The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and American Museum of Natural History celebrate the 10th anniversary of their agreement with events that run from June 14-16. Former Tribal Chairwoman Kathryn Harrison, on her ninth visit to Tomanowos, leads the Grand Ronde delegation.