



MEDIA KIT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

First Americans Museum (FAM) celebrates our shared American history through the collective stories of 39 distinct Tribal Nations in Oklahoma today.

Oklahoma's story began long before statehood. Only a few Tribal Nations are indigenous to what is now the State of Oklahoma. All others were removed from homelands across the contiguous United States to Indian Territory. In 1907, Oklahoma became the 46th state to enter the union. The state's name comes from two Choctaw words, "Okla" and "Homma," meaning land of the red people.

The 175,000 square foot museum is located at 659 First Americans Boulevard in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and showcases state-of-the-art exhibitions in First American history, culture and art; live public and educational programs; a full-service restaurant and an express café offering unique Native-inspired cuisine; and a museum store featuring exclusive items created by premiere First American artists that can only be found at FAM. There is also an amazing selection of one-of-a-kind jewelry, basketry, pottery, textiles and Native inspired products.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

FAM is managed by a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation, the American Indian Cultural Center Foundation (AICCF). The AICCF was initially established in 1998 to facilitate fundraising activities for the project and manage funds received through charitable gifts and grants. In August 2017, the AICCF embraced a management role for the development and operations of FAM. The Native American Cultural and Educational Authority (NACEA) is a state agency originally established in 1994 to develop the project.

This public-private partnership is a partnership between the State of Oklahoma and the City of Oklahoma City, with the help of a Chickasaw Nation subsidiary, the AICCF and numerous donors. The AICCF operates the museum on behalf of the City and AICCM Land Development, LLC will develop the surrounding property.

First Americans Museum.

Our shared history.

**ONE
STATE
MANY
NATIONS.**

Note: When quantifying the number of Tribes in Oklahoma today, FAM uses 39 Tribal Nations to be as inclusive as possible. If the term "Federally Recognized" is added, then the number of tribes must be 38. As noted above the Yuchi Tribe of Indians is not currently federally recognized. Yuchi tribal members are eligible for Muscogee Nation Citizenship. This is not culturally

accurate since the Yuchi’s have an isolate language, so FAM tried to honor the cultural considerations to be as inclusive and accurate as possible.

What’s in a name?

Each tribe has its own name in their respective native language. The way First Americans have been referred to by others has changed over time.

- “Indians” was commonly used but is not historically accurate.
- “Native Americans” emerged but many nationalities born in America considered themselves to be native Americans also.
- A shift to “American Indians” was embraced to infuse new layers of meaning to the term.
- Younger generations have preferred the terms “Native” or “Indigenous.” There is no one reference that can adequately address all the complexities of so many diverse nations, in one name. First Americans Museum (FAM) connects to the geographic location known today as the Americas. We have always been here.

39 Tribes Represented within First Americans Museum

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Modoc Tribe
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	Muscogee Nation
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Osage Nation
Caddo Nation	Otoe-Missouria Tribe
Cherokee Nation	Ottawa Tribe
Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes	Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Chickasaw Nation	Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Choctaw Nation	Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
Comanche Nation	Sac & Fox Nation
Delaware Nation	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Delaware Tribe of Indians	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe
Eastern Shawnee Tribe	Shawnee Tribe
Fort Sill Apache Tribe	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Tonkawa Tribe
Kaw Nation of Oklahoma	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
Kialegee Tribal Town	Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Wyandotte Nation
Kiowa Tribe	Yuchi Tribe of Indians (not federally recognized)
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	

Land and People Acknowledgement

The Indigenous people who inhabited these lands before the United States was established include:

- Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
- Caddo Nation
- Tonkawa Tribe
- Wichita and Affiliated Tribes

Tribes that have a historical relationship to this region include:

- Comanche Nation
- Kiowa Tribe
- Osage Nation
- Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma

ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

FAM sits on a nearly 40-acre site along the Oklahoma River (previously N. Canadian River) at the crossroads of America. There is a symbolic east-to-west arrival. This acknowledges that many First Americans doorways in cultural communities face east greeting the new day.

FAM commemorates and honors the special times of equinox and solstice. The east facing Remembrance Walls align with the sunrise of the March (Vernal) and September (Autumnal) Equinox, with the sun rising directly in the center of the stone walls.

During the Summer Solstice the sun sets at the peak of the mound, during Winter Solstice the sun sets through the tunnel embedded in the FAM Mound.

The architects for the project from its very inception were Johnson Fain, an internationally renowned firm from Los Angeles, in collaboration with Blatt Architects (formerly Hornbeek Blatt), a local firm with offices in Edmond, Oklahoma. This team guided an extensive site selection process and development of the master plan for the complex. Their work included further collaboration with a host of other major consultants, including Lord Cultural resources, Hargreaves Associates and Ralph Applebaum and Associates. Once funding was secured, Johnson Fain and Hornbeek Blatt finalized the design of the project and managed the construction contracts. Their creativity and representational style are evident in the use of natives forms and historical references throughout the structures which house FAM.

Two separate adjacent buildings make up the First Americans Museum campus: the 175,000 square foot museum and the 4,000 square foot FAM Center which serves as an educational resource center.

MUSEUM HOURS

Monday 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Tuesday CLOSED
Wednesday 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Thursday 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Friday 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Saturday 11 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Sunday 11 a.m. — 5 p.m.

ADMISSION PRICES

Adult \$15
Tribal, Senior (62+), Military, Certified Educators,
Student (13 & over) \$10
Youth (4-12) \$5
Child (3 & Under) Free
Group prices available on request

LOCATION

FAM is located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma at the Crossroads of America, the confluence on Interstates 35, 40, 235 and 44. Oklahoma City is the capital and largest city in the state of Oklahoma, USA. FAM is positioned along the Oklahoma River across from downtown.

FAM serves as a starting point to explore First American attractions throughout Oklahoma.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS

Community Gallery – (Free admission)

One Place, Many Nations: Acknowledging the 39 takes a deep dive into the unique histories, cultures, contributions, and resilience of each of the 39 tribes that call Oklahoma home. Hands-on activities, interactive experiences, educational opportunities, and cultural experiences are all features of the exhibition. FAM Community Gallery installments are free to view.

Tribal Nations Gallery and Mezzanine Gallery – (Admission required)

The two signature exhibit galleries are in the south wing of the museum.

Indigenous Brilliance — A two-story copper wall featuring a digital screen print illustration on copper by Cherokee artist Joseph Erb. *Indigenous Brilliance* illustrates the story of the First American people through a sequence of silhouetted figures depicting the past, present and future. Erb's use of diverse design motifs represents the numerous tribal communities in Oklahoma today. The interaction between figures honors how cultures and philosophies are passed between generations. ***Indigenous Brilliance*** is a project of the Oklahoma Arts Council's Art in Public Places program in cooperation with the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority.

Origins

Ayo Wahdut Kuku (Sky Earth Water) — From the outside, *Origins* looks like a large piece of Caddo pottery. This acknowledges that the Caddo people have always called this place home since time immemorial. The design created by Jeri Redcorn (Caddo/Potawatomi) is an illustration applied on venetian plaster incorporating interactive layers referencing the sky, earth and water into her design. This project was prepared with the assistance of Marwin Begaye (Navajo) and Starr Hardridge (Muscogee Nation). It is a project of the Oklahoma Arts Council's Art in Public Places program in cooperation with the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority.

Inside *Origins* is a 320-degree screen looping animation about creation stories from four tribes in Oklahoma. With tribal diversity and inclusion in mind, FAM narrowed down the stories selected into the common categories: stars/sky, water, earth. While there are several unique and singular stories from some tribes, the stories of the Pawnee, Yuchi, Caddo and Otoe-Missouria could be relatable to most tribes in Oklahoma.

Tribal Nations Gallery (located on the first floor of the south wing).

OKLA HOMMA — This signature exhibit shares the collective circumstances, histories and stories of the 39 Tribal Nations in Oklahoma today. This includes those tribes who have always been here and those removed from ancestral homelands to what is now Oklahoma. Visitors are immersed in a media-rich experience highlighting tribal origin stories and historical accounts from a uniquely Native first-person perspective. In addition, this exhibit reveals insights into Native cultural lifeways, including humor, sports and games, and the role of warriors in our communities. The entire curatorial team are members of tribes in Oklahoma today. There are 19 newly commissioned objects created for this exhibit, 14 FAM specific films, 4 audio projects and 1 media interactive.

Historical Path

Braided Nations Wall — The Braided Nations Wall features dated events that significantly impacted tribes. This wall has a searchable database built by esteemed historians Donald Fixico (Shawnee/Sac and Fox/Muscogee Nation/Seminole), C. Blue Clark (Muscogee Nation) and Brian Hosmer.

ANCIENT ROOTS: We Were Always Here — Designed to feel like you're walking through a forest before European contact in the 1400s and serving as the first chapter in the timeline (origins-1830s). Tribes have separate, distinct communities and alliances with one another, which was disrupted by European colonization. By 1800, the First American population was reduced by 95% to less than a million people.

UPROOTED: Ripped from Our Homelands — Serving as the second chapter in the timeline, from the Indian Removal Act in 1830 to just before Oklahoma's statehood in 1907. The 1800s were a dark time for the First American people. A large video screen allows tribal community members to share very personal removal stories that are part of our family histories. Between 1830 and 1907, the United States seized more than 1.5 billion acres from First Americans.

TRANSPLANTED: Growing Strong — The third chapter of the timeline spans Oklahoma’s statehood from (1907 – present). This area features large graphic images of budding trees. This new growth serves as a metaphor for the development as First Americans enter the 20th century. This timeframe is when First Americans began to reclaim sovereignty and the right to self-governance. In addition, tribes, once at risk of disappearing from the cultural landscape, are growing strong in the 21st century.

Community Voices

Community Voices combines peoplescapes, soundscapes and landscapes. As visitors leave the historic path they will end in a space called Community Voices. At this point all tribes are in Oklahoma. The seating is in the shape of the state of Oklahoma. Visitors are surrounded by larger-than-life murals of the communities in Oklahoma and the beautiful landscapes of today. This space features five audio vignettes — allows visitors to pause and reflect on the 500 years of history experienced throughout the museum and regroup with family members before continuing into the Living Landscapes which represent the contemporary part of our stories.

Living Landscapes

Representation and Misrepresentation — When Europeans arrived in the New World, the images they drew of First Americans created a distorted view that falsely depicted Native peoples as subhuman and affirming the belief that Native peoples were inferior. Visitors move through a tunnel featuring a plethora of stereotypes about Native peoples and the misrepresentations. These stereotypes are countered with images and art created by First American artists who illustrate how First Americans represent themselves. There are two media experiences in this area:

- *Powwow Van* — Visitors are invited to sit in the van and go on a road trip across the state to get a glimpse of the diverse tribal dances that take place each weekend in Oklahoma.
- *Living Room* — Step into a Living Room — wall designs inspired by First American artist T.C. Cannon (Kiowa/Caddo) — where visitors experience a television display illustrating some common stereotypes.

Sports and Games

More Than a Game — In the Sports and Games, FAM introduces the historical relationship tribes have with games of chance and skill. Some games were given to our communities at the time of creation and continue to be played as part of our cultural continuance. With the introduction of modern sports, our athletes have excelled. We feature heroic figures like Jim Thorpe and other icons from First American communities. There are two interactive games in this area:

- *Handgame* — A game of chance played by many Plains tribal communities. Visitors get an opportunity to step into a virtual handgame.
- *Chunkey* — A game dated back to the mound builders. Visitors can roll a virtual disc and throw their virtual spears to see who can get closest to the disc to win.

Warriors — Even when our tribal peoples were not U.S. citizens, we have always defended this country in significant numbers. Currently, there are appx. 133,000 Native American Veterans in the United States. This section includes a thematic understanding of our tribal warriors with a searchable living database that will continue to grow as people add their images and warrior stories.

Thank You for Your Visit — As visitors exit the exhibit, they hear voices of Native American community elders wishing them well and expressing gratitude for taking the time to listen to our historical memories and stories.

Mezzanine Gallery (located on the second floor of the south wing).

Winiko: Life of an Object

Selections from the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) also includes newly commissioned artworks. This exhibit provides an opportunity to understand the importance of the creation, collection and continued importance of cultural materials today.

WINIKO is a Caddo word for everything on earth, in the universe and beyond. All natural and human creations and the shared, living spirit that connects all things. The exhibit was named to honor the Caddo people who have always inhabited this part of the continent.

There are three sections or themes in this exhibit:

“Creation” — Cultural materials were made with purpose, love and specific design motifs that were meaningful.

“From Collecting to Decolonizing”— Believing our cultures were vanishing, wealthy collectors began acquiring our materials. What were the circumstances that caused our peoples to let go of these items? What happens when cultural materials were removed from tribes of origin and how were they handled in the museum environment? We give the visitor a peak behind the scenes from a tribal perspective. Today, as more Native people enter the museum field, we are effecting positive change. With our guidance, museums have instituted new standards in consideration of Native perspectives.

“Our Cultural Continuum.” — Today, we continue to create and use our cultural objects just as our ancestors did. Historical objects are vital to our cultures. They provide a collective memory of events and of traditional knowledge. They also reveal the artistic techniques and designs essential to making our traditional objects. We not only continue these traditions today, but also this was an incredible homecoming as some objects were reunited with their tribe of origin. In continuum, we have several living cases with cultural materials that are intended to be used.

FAMily Discovery Center (located on the first and second floor of the north wing)

Coming Soon! — Visitors will walk into a space that resembles a pop-up book world that is familiar yet magical. There is something for every age group. Animal guides lead visitors through experiences designed to convey important cultural values such as respect, community, resilience, and stewardship. The space is playful, sometimes funny and always safe. It combines hands-on activities, physical challenges and media-rich interactives emphasizing “we are all connected.”

FAM CAMPUS AND ICONIC FEATURES

FAM Center

A stand-alone building which serves as an educational resource center is 4,000 sq. ft. It is the first building closest to the parking area.

Courtyard

This circular outdoor area serves as a welcoming space aligning with the four cardinal directions, featuring stunning works of art and features occasional outdoor programming.

Touch to Above, 2010

This inaugural Oklahoma Arts Council, Art in Public Places monumental stainless-steel sculpture is located at the east end of the Courtyard and welcomes all visitors upon arrival.

In June 2009, father and son Cherokee artists, Demos Glass and Bill Glass Jr. were selected. The sculpture is 13’ high and 10’ wide. It was originally installed in a temporary location in 2015. It was moved to its permanent location seated on top of Mesquabuck stone supports in January 2021.

Glass Studio, Demos Glass (Cherokee Nation), Bill Glass, Jr. (Cherokee Nation), assisted by Dakota Coatney & DJ Bolin (Cherokee Nation)

Touch to Above, 2010
Stainless steel

In the past, historians have often recorded that Native people were Sun worshipers because they observed them holding their hands up to welcome the morning Sun. In fact, this was not to worship the Sun, but to worship what was beyond the Sun, the Creator. *Touch to Above* symbolizes prayer to the Creator. The arch symbolizes a zenith; Cherokee way the Creator resides in a realm 7 zeniths high. The cross symbolizes the sacred number four; found in the Creator's order for the directions, seasons, stages of life, and the logs of the stomp dance fire, among others. Bill Glass, Jr. and Demos Glass are both Cherokee National Treasures. A project of the Oklahoma Arts Council's Art in Public Places program in cooperation with Native American Cultural and Educational Authority.

Four Ceramic Artworks

These were dedicated on September 21, 2022 and illustrate our connection to the life sustaining elements of "Wind, Fire, Earth, and Water. Each artwork includes an interpretive panel with the word for these elements in the Cherokee Language and then in English.

WIND - This design can be related to a whirlwind, whirlpool and even by a vine that grows upward encircling a sapling. It has been called the "Strength of Life".

FIRE - The Sacred Fire was brought to us by grandmother water spider. Ceremonial Stomp Dances continue to be conducted around this eternal fire.

EARTH - The rattlesnake is an earthly symbol and the plants rooted and growing out of it are the Three Sisters - Corn, Beans and Squash.

WATER - This is a stylized depiction of water with rain storm and aquatic creatures. Without clean water mankind can no longer exist.

FAM Entrance

Remembrance Walls — Visitors to First Americans Museum enter through the distinctive Remembrance Walls completed in 2008. This 113-foot walk features two dramatic inclining stone walls rising to 40 feet in height and is constructed of Mesquabuck stones quarried from southeastern Oklahoma.

Remembrance Walls: Meaning

The stones that compose these walls represent the Indigenous people who have always called this land home. They also acknowledge the First Americans removed from their tribal homelands throughout North America to "Indian Territory." We honor those who lost their lives along the perilous journey and celebrate those who survived.

Remembrance Walls: Materials

These walls intentionally face the east to greet the morning sun. They are made of stone named for Mskwabek, a distinguished warrior among the Wabashni Potawatomi of Indiana. The name references the many colors highlighted at sunrise and sunset.

Hall of The People

The word "The" is intentionally capitalized and included in the title. In many Native languages our word for ourselves often translates to "The People."

Passing through the glass doors, visitors enter one of the most iconic features, the Hall of The People. This 110-foot structure inspired by a Wichita grass house pays tribute to the Wichita and Affiliated people who were among the original inhabitants of this place long before it was Oklahoma.

The complex structure with its 10 vertical columns, each measuring 26 inches in diameter, were intentionally engineered to represent the estimated 10 miles a day Native people were forced to move by the U.S. military during forced removals, from their original homelands to Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma. As a result, this structure forever serves as a physical reminder of the resilience of our First American peoples. It also serves as the central gathering place within the museum at the intersection of man-made and earthen architecture.

The Hall of The People structural steel weighs a massive 230 tons. The shortest two columns are 40' high with two 90' columns which weigh 32,000 lbs. or 16 tons each. The columns are bolted and welded together with 10 arching trusses. The truss is 1,208' in length with an overall arc of 320' that ties the tops of all the columns and trusses together.

FAM Mound — Dedicated in August 2008.

The FAM Mound connects our past with the present. This 21st-century FAM mound is a tribute to the many tribes in Oklahoma who descend from Moundbuilder cultures or have earthen architecture as part of their cultural lifeways. The FAM mound opened in March 2022.

The FAM Mound path intersects with the Hall of The People and three outdoor Terraces. The Moon, Sun and Stars Terraces offer an opportunity to pause and connect with the elements. The mound cradles the Festival Plaza and together acknowledge the earth as an integral part of native cultures' collective past, present and future.

Oklahoma has a rich legacy of mound building cultures dating back to around 500 A.D. The Caddo Nation and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes have always called this place home. Archeological evidence demonstrates advanced trade networks were established with other cultural groups that spanned a large portion of the present-day United States. "The Spiro Mounds in eastern Oklahoma are considered one of the most important archaeological discoveries in North America." - Oklahoma Archeological Survey

The FAM Mound is 1,000 feet in diameter and ramps up to 90 feet high at the peak. It is a 2/3 of a mile roundtrip walk. 45,000 semi-truckloads of earth were brought in to build up the FAM Mound.

FAM AMENITIES

FAM Theater — This 159-seat intimate theater is extremely flexible and can be reconfigured to showcase everything from live performances and film to catered events and symposia. The theater also has its own entrance for easy public access.

Xchange Theater — This small but powerful theater venue is positioned between the FAMstore, Café and Restaurant. It serves as an orientation space for schools and group tours and features live demonstrations, performances and video presentations during the day. It is also the perfect pre-function space for special events during evening hours. The multimedia video walls are a "must see!" 191 screens (each 1'X2') is 50' wide X 13'6" tall. These are not regular TV screens.

Thirty Nine Restaurant — Featuring an Indigenous menu which combines traditional foods with a contemporary flair. The meals have been created by Regional Chef Brad Harris, Emmy award winning Chef Loretta Barrett Oden (Citizen Potawatomi Nation).

A sit-down dining experience, complete with great ambience and service, and delicious menu items inspired by authentic Native recipes and tribally specific dishes. Ingredients are sourced locally and regionally, with a focus on produce and game indigenous to Oklahoma. The menu serves as an educational tool to bring awareness to culinary distinctions between tribes, and the cultural history behind the recipes. This restaurant is a unique dining experience in Oklahoma.



Logo design for Thirty Nine Restaurant is composed of bold, clean and geometric lines. These lines come together, creating two and three parallel lines of equal space distribution, to form the numbers three (3) and nine (9). Combining the number three and nine represent 39 tribes in Oklahoma. The interesting union of number three (3) and nine (9) form a square which helps to represent FAM’s vision to serve as a dynamic center for First American cultures. Inspiration for the logo came from prevalent use of parallel lines as a visual art form found in many First American tribes and cultures.

Arbor Café — Nestled between the FAMily Discovery Center and the Xchange Theater, the café offers Native-inspired food items and specialty coffees and teas in a family-friendly dining environment.

Logo design for Arbor Café is inspired by an arbor - a rectangular wooden frame with branches draped over the top. The 39 tribes in Oklahoma use arbors as a shady resting place for reprieve from the hot Oklahoma sun. The many branches that make the arbor is the essence of the logo. The concept was further strengthened by the style of the chairs to be used in the café, which have a prominent branch detail. The Arbor Café logo is comprised of two colors, green and brown, which truly capture Arbor Café’s natural vibe. The bold, geometric pattern created to represent branches are green and the lettering is brown. The font created for the logo is san serif and exudes a nod to the updated earthy personality of the coffee shop.

FAMstore — The on-site store features FAM exclusive items created by premiere First American artists that can only be found at FAM. There is also an amazing selection of one-of-a-kind jewelry, basketry, pottery, textiles and Native inspired products. Shop in the museum or online.

Educational & Programming Information

Select from our year-round and seasonally specific cultural programming. There is something for everyone. Daily walk-in tours, weekend FAMily fun with hands-on activities and interpretive stations each weekend afternoon for families with children visiting the museum. Cultural workshops offered year-round to include everything from Ribbon Skirt Making, DIY Moccasins to Quillwork Holiday Ornaments. Evening programs featuring presentations by some of the important people behind FAM, including the FAM Director.

Membership Information

Join the FAMily with an Annual Membership

There are many annual memberships available to suit all needs. They range in price from an individual membership \$45 per person to FAMpatrons at \$500 for 4 persons and 4 children at

<https://famok.org/membership/>

Sponsorship Information

Support First Americans Museum in its mission to empower communities through education and programming by joining the “Circle of Honor”! FAMsponsorship opportunities range from \$5,000-\$25,000 at <https://famok.org/circleofhonor/>

Capital Campaign

There are still many areas that require capital investment to come to fruition. Some needing capital investment are the FAMily Discovery Center and the large changing exhibition space planned. Donate at <https://bit.ly/3sQBHb1>

Volunteer Information

First Americans Museum opened to the public in September 2021, and it will take a village to provide ongoing learning and engagement opportunities to the community. FAM is looking for energetic, fun and dedicated people to join its team as volunteers. From docents, administrative support and event support to hospitality, retail, information desk and engagement, FAM needs your help. Sign up and get more information at <https://famok.org/volunteer/>

Events at FAM

FAM has many different venues available for a variety of special events such as banquets, weddings, symposia and more. Book your event at <https://famok.org/bookevent/>

NOMENCLATURE & MESSAGING

CORRECT NOMENCLATURE	IMPORTANT QUICK INFORMATION
Courtyard	Features “Touch to Above” inaugural art created by father son Cherokee artists Demos Glass and Bill Glass Jr.
FAM Center	A stand-alone building which serves as an educational resource center is 4,000 sq. ft. It is the first building closest to the parking area.
FAM Entrance	Visitors to First Americans Museum enter through the distinctive Remembrance Walls completed in 2008.
Remembrance Walls	The stones that compose these walls represent the Indigenous people who have always called this land home. They also acknowledge the First Americans removed from their tribal homelands throughout North America to “Indian Territory.” We honor those who lost their lives along the perilous journey and celebrate those who survived.
Hall of The People	We intentionally added The to the name because the way many of the tribes reference themselves in their own language often translated to “The People.”
Festival Plaza	This is anchored to the Mississippian Mound plazas and also helps identify that this is the primary space for festivals and larger activities.
S. Wing or S. Wing Galleries	There are currently two galleries in the South Wing of the museum: Tribal Nations Gallery & Mezzanine Gallery. There will eventually be a third gallery.
Tribal Nations Gallery	This is the gallery space featuring the OKLA HOMMA exhibition.
Mezzanine Gallery	Second Floor Gallery in South Wing of museum.
Origins	Located in OKLA HOMMA exhibit.
Community Voices Theater	Located in OKLA HOMMA exhibit.
OKLA HOMMA exhibit in the Tribal Nations Gallery	
WINNIKO: Life of an Object: Selections from the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI)	This exhibit also features objects commissioned for the exhibit that are not part of the Smithsonian collection.
FAMily Discovery Center	Coming Soon
Xchange Entrance	The Entire East Wing is called the XChange and includes: Group Welcome Desk, Xchange Theater, FAMstore, Café and Restaurant
Guest Services Desk	Located in the Xchange area
Xchange Theater	There is a repeating video template in this space, utilizing 4 hands in Xchange. Templates are as follows: Xchange of People Xchange of Ideas Xchange of Practices

	Xchange of Languages
Café	Arbor Café
Restaurant	39 Thirty Nine. There is no hyphen.
FAMStore	
FAMtheater	Five Moons Theater