Visitor Guide & Map
Your visit to the Heard Museum includes 12 exhibition galleries, free audio self-guided tours, outdoor sculpture gardens, a renowned café, a contemporary art gallery and trading-post style shopping, plus much more.

MUSEUM & SHOP HOURS
Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Closed Monday
Doors open to members at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday

MUSEUM APP
Download the new Heard Museum mobile app. Features include museum maps, audio guides, exhibition information and more!
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The Heard Museum is fully wheelchair accessible and wheelchairs are available upon request.
Assisted Listening System, video & audio transcripts are all available to be checked out at Admissions.
Food & drink are not permitted in the galleries.
Photography is permitted without flash unless otherwise posted.
Any bag over 13” x 17” and all backpacks are not permitted in the museum. Free lockers are available to store any items during your visit.
No firearms or weapons are allowed on this property. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 4-229

Copyright for many works of art in the museum rests with the artists. The Heard Museum does not assume liability for violation of copyright law by a photographer (Title 17, United States Code). Photography may not be used for publication without written permission from the museum and/or artists.
MEMBERS EXPERIENCE MORE

Leekya Deyuse (Zuni Pueblo), 1889-1966, silver and turquoise squash blossom necklace, 1939.

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WE ARE HERE: ARIZONA’S FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBAL NATIONS

Arizona is fortunate to have within its borders 22 sovereign tribal nations whose people have called this land HOME for thousands of years—long before there was a United States and long before there was an Arizona. After centuries of colonization, warfare, forced removal and dispossession, the federal government created reservations, consisting of a small portion of traditional tribal lands. Today, approximately 28 percent of Arizona land is tribal land.

Within the HOME exhibition that encompasses the region of the Southwest, we have featured special artworks made by people from the 22 federally recognized tribal nations of Arizona. Many of those artworks were created within recent decades, underscoring the ringing statement, We Are Here!

Timothy Terry, Jr. (b. 1965)
Akimel O’otham, Gila River Indian Community
Calendar stick, 2004
Heard Museum Collection
**THE HOPI TRIBE**

Federally Recognized: 1882

The Hopi have lived continuously in northern Arizona since 500 C.E. They are one of the oldest living cultures in documented history; the village of Old Orayvi is the oldest continuously inhabited village in North America. Today, Hopi tribal lands encompass 2,410 square miles in northeastern Arizona, with 12 villages located on three mesas. Each village is an autonomous government, but the Hopi Tribal Council makes laws for the tribe and sets policies to oversee tribal business. The tribal lands are located entirely within the Navajo Nation. Of the many ancient cultural arts of the Hopi people—basketry, ceramics, weaving and carving—silver jewelry is a 20th-century development. To learn more, visit https://www.hopi-nsn.gov/

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**PUEBLO OF ZUNI**

Federally Recognized: 1877

Traditional homelands of the A:shiwi (Zuni) stretch from the Grand Canyon to the Rio Grande in central New Mexico. For the past 300 years, many of the A:shiwi have lived in the Pueblo of Zuni in New Mexico. The A:shiwi have worked successfully since the 1960s to secure sacred ceremonial lands, including land located in Apache County in eastern Arizona. The A:shiwi A:wan Museum and Heritage Center presents both two- and three-dimensional arts and defines itself as an “ecomuseum” in harmony with Zuni’s environmental values. A:shiwi ceramics and jewelry often express artists’ thoughts of rain and animals associated with water. A:shiwi jewelers are known for their excellent lapidary work. To learn more, visit http://www.ashiwi.org/
THE NAVAJO NATION

Federally Recognized: 1868

The Diné (Navajo) are the largest tribal nation in the United States in land area. With 275,000 enrolled members and lands in New Mexico and Utah, in addition to Arizona, Diné Bikéyah (Navajoland) is larger than 10 of the 50 U.S. states. For more than three centuries, the Diné have lived within their four sacred mountains. In 1863, more than 10,000 Diné were forced to march from their land on the Long Walk to imprisonment by the U.S. government at Bosque Redondo in New Mexico. In 1868, a treaty with the federal government allowed the survivors to return to a much-reduced portion of their land, however still within the four sacred mountains. Among Navajo arts, textiles are best known. Navajo textiles have changed over centuries, but whether created as garments or artworks, they continue to represent the finest of textile creations. Visitors to the Navajo Nation can learn more about Diné history at several museums including the Navajo Nation Museum in Window Rock, Arizona; the Ned A. Hatathli Cultural Center at Dine College, Tsalie, Arizona; The Navajo Code Talkers Museum and the Navajo Interactive Museum both in Tuba City, Arizona. To learn more on the web, visit http://www.navajo-nsn.gov/

KAIBAB BAND OF PAIUTE INDIANS

Federally Recognized: 1934

With lands located about 50 miles north of the Grand Canyon along the Arizona/Utah border and tribal headquarters in Fredonia, the Kaibab-Paiute number approximately 250 enrolled members. Pipe Spring National Monument is located entirely within the tribe’s nearly 188 square miles. Tourism, agriculture and livestock are important to the tribe’s economy. Paiute weavers excelled at creating many functional baskets suited to their traditional lifeways and seasonal moves. To learn more, visit http://www.kaibabpaiute-nsn.gov/
**SAN JUAN PAIUTE**  
**Federally Recognized:** 1990

The most recently recognized tribe, with approximately 300 members, the San Juan Southern Paiute people are currently without a land base, being located entirely on land of the Navajo Nation. Tribal members primarily live in the communities of Willow Springs (near Tuba City) and Navajo Mountain. The tribe’s offices are in Tuba City. Basketry created by San Juan Southern Paiute weavers includes designs of use to the Navajo for ceremonies, as well as designs that interest today’s basket collectors. The San Juan Paiute site at https://www.sanjuanpaiute-nsn.gov/ is currently under construction.

**QUECHAN TRIBE**  
**Federally Recognized:** 1884

The lands of the Fort Yuma Quechan Reservation lie along both sides of the Colorado River, bordering California and Baja California, Mexico. In 2013, the Quechan (Kwatsaán) tribe had a population of 3,200. Agriculture is an important part of the tribe’s economy. The reservation is bisected by Interstate 8, and its location makes it a popular destination for winter visitors with the Quechan Casino Resort and Paradise Casino in Yuma, five trailer and RV parks, and the Fort Yuma Quechan Museum. For all of the Yuman peoples, special gatherings featuring Bird Song singers and dancers are important traditions. To learn more, visit https://www.quechantribe.com

**COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES**  
**Federally Recognized:** 1865

The Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) land is located near Parker, Arizona, along both sides of the Colorado River. When the reservation was established, the Mohave (spelling preference) and Chemehuevi peoples lived there. In 1945, land was set aside for Hopi and Navajo people who wished to settle there because of work on the Grand Canal, part of the Central Arizona Project. Agriculture remains an important part of the community’s economy. The ‘Ahakav Tribal Preserve, established in 1995, offers opportunities for recreation and learning about sustainability of the Lower Colorado River basin. Annie Fields was among the Mohave potters whose figurative work told of traditional lifeways and stories. To learn more, visit http://www.crit-nsn.gov/
FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE

Federally Recognized: 1910

Based in Needles, California, the Pipa Aha Macav (People by the River) consist of more than 1,100 members living on 52 square miles of land in Arizona, Nevada and California. Their traditional lands are along the Colorado River, where they were farming when the Spanish first encountered them. The name of their reservation derives from the military outpost established in 1859, as the people protected their lands from colonizers traveling west on the California Trail. Agriculture and tourism are important contributors to the tribe’s economy. Mojave ceramic figurines often show the traditional tattooing and willow-bark skirt of Mojave women and children. To learn more, visit http://mojaveindiantribe.com/

FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION

Federally Recognized: 1884

The Kwevikopaya band of the Southeastern Yavapai were allocated a small portion of their original lands in the Mazatzal-Four Peaks and Superstition Mountain region. The nation is located 23 miles northeast of Phoenix, with nearby communities of Rio Verde, Fountain Hills, Mesa and Scottsdale. A museum and many visitor attractions are described on its web site. With 960 members, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation has led in several areas that have affected Native people far beyond their group, including securing voting rights for American Indian people of Arizona and bringing about the state compact for tribal gaming. It is the birthplace of Dr. Carlos Montezuma (1865-1923), a graduate of Northwestern University’s Chicago Medical College, who was one of the first known advocates of human rights for Native Americans. The nation’s history is presented at The Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Cultural Center and Museum. To learn more, visit https://www.fmyn.org/
YAVAPAI-APACHE NATION

**Federally Recognized: 1934**

Two distinct tribes, the Dilzhe’e Apache and the Wipukupaya Yavapai, compose the Yavapai-Apache Nation in the Verde Valley. Of the 2,440 enrolled members, 750 live in five communities: Tunilii, Middle Verde, Rimrock, Camp Verde and Clarkdale. Although the Yavapai-Apache Nation is a single political entity, respect for the dual heritage of its members is recognized as an important legacy to pass on to future generations. Despite the different backgrounds, the importance of the cultural art of basketry is shared by both tribes. Tribal enterprises include Cliff Castle Casino, established in 1995. To learn more, visit http://www.yavapai-apache.org/

YAVAPAI-PREScott INDIAN TRIBE

**Federally Recognized: 1935**

Members of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe call themselves A’bahja, which means “the people.” The lands of the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe are located adjacent to the city of Prescott on 1.425 acres, a small portion of the tribal lands they once called home. In 1935, led by the efforts of Sam Jimulla and his wife Viola, the initial reservation was established on 75 acres of land located near an old military reserve. Each family received two cows as a potential source of extra income. Many people became cattle ranchers. Following the death of Sam Jimulla in 1940, Viola Jimulla became the tribe’s leader and was the first woman chief among North American Indians. The tribe, which numbers fewer than 200 members, operates a hotel, a shopping center and two casinos. As one of three tribal nations of the Yavapai, this tribe celebrates the impressive baskets it is known for by featuring one on its flag. To learn more, visit http://www.ypit.com/

HAVASUPAI TRIBE

**Federally Recognized: 1880**

Although approximately 700 of the Havsuw ‘Baaja, People of the Blue Green Waters, live primarily within the Grand Canyon, their homelands were once both within and outside of the Canyon. In 1919, the establishment of Grand Canyon National Park left the tribe with 518 acres in the southwest corner of the Canyon. In 1975, when the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act became law, it returned to the Havasupai people more than 185,000 acres, including some of their former lands on the plateau outside of the Canyon. This return of the land was the most ever returned to a tribe by the U.S. government. The tribe’s primary industry is tourism, with visitors from around the world trekking down into the Canyon and Supai Village, the headquarters of the tribe. To learn more, visit http://theofficialhavasupaitribe.com/

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The earliest federally recognized tribal community in Arizona, established by an act of Congress, is composed of two distinct tribes: the Akimel O’otham and the Pee-Posh (Maricopa). The O’otham are descendants of the ancestral Huhugam, while the Pee-Posh are a Yuman band who migrated historically from the Colorado River area. Each group honors its own heritage, but both are governed by a single council. The reservation is located south of Phoenix, Tempe and Chandler. Beginning in the 1870s and continuing for decades, the water that had made farming possible for these people was diverted by non-Indian farmers. In recent years, important water settlement cases are restoring to GRIC the possibility of developing agriculture. Visitors can enjoy numerous resort and entertainment opportunities, and the Huhugam Heritage Museum. As with other O’odham groups, exceptional basketry is an enduring cultural art form that still is honored today. To learn more, visit http://www.gilariver.org/
NATIVE PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY

Federally Recognized: 1879

Once residents of the Gila River Indian Community, some of the Onk Akimel O’odham (Pima) and the Xalychidom Piipaash (Maricopa) moved to the Salt River area in search of water when non-Native farming interests diverted the water that had sustained their lives. Today’s Community of 9,500 enrolled members adjoins the towns of Scottsdale, Tempe, Fountain Hills and Mesa. Of its 52,600 acres, 19,000 acres are maintained as a nature preserve. Talking Stick Resort, Talking Stick Golf Course and Casino Arizona are some of the visitor amenities offered by the Community. Salt River Fields at Talking Stick is the spring training home for the MLB Arizona Diamondbacks and the Colorado Rockies. Visitors can learn more about the Community by visiting the Huuhugam Ki Museum or on the web at https://www.srpmic-nsn.gov/

AK-CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY

Federally Recognized: 1912

“Ak-Chin” in the O’odham language means “Place where the wash loses itself in the sand or ground.” The name refers to the seasonal washes that flow down from the mountains, making farming possible. With approximately 1,000 enrolled members, Ak-Chin is located 58 miles south of Phoenix, with its tribal headquarters in the town of Maricopa. Farming is important to Ak-Chin; the Ak-Chin Water Settlement Act of 1984 made it possible for the tribe to cultivate what has grown to 16,000 acres by the Ak-Chin Farms Enterprise. Farming and Harrah’s Ak-Chin Casino and Conference Center are the primary businesses of the Community, making the tribe independent of the federal government for financial assistance. The Ak-Chin Him Dak Eco Museum is the first of its kind in the United States. For more visit http://www.ak-chin.nsn.us/
SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

Federally Recognized: 1871

The San Carlos Apache Tribe is one of four Ndee (Apache) groups in Arizona having 1,834,781 acres in Gila, Graham, and Pinal counties in southeastern Arizona. Historically, several bands of Apache and Yavapai were taken from their traditional homelands in Arizona and New Mexico and forced to reside at San Carlos. Today, more than 12,200 are enrolled members of the tribe, residing on lands with alpine meadows and forests. Cattle ranching is important to the tribe’s economy. Visitors to San Carlos can learn more about the tribe by visiting the San Carlos Apache Cultural Center, established in 1990 in Peridot, Arizona or on the web at http://itcaonline.com/?page_id=1177 or http://www.sancarlosapache.com/

TONTO APACHE TRIBE

Federally Recognized: 1972

With headquarters in Payson, the 110 enrolled members of this tribe are descendants of the Delzhe’e Apache band that historically lived in the Payson area. They were taken from their homelands and began a 25-year exile that ended with people gradually returning to the Payson area from the San Carlos Apache Reservation, only to learn that much of their land had been taken by settlers. At 85 acres, their reservation area is the smallest of Arizona’s tribes and among the most recent to be federally recognized. With a small landfill, the Mazatzal Casino and Resort is an important part of the tribe’s economy. To learn more visit http://itcaonline.com/?page_id=1183
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Basket, early 1900s
Gift of Miss Marion R. Plummer and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley W. Plummer

Timothy Ward (b. 1985)
San Carlos Apache Tribe
Buckskin cap, 2002
Gift of Andy Eisenberg

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**TOHONO O’ODHAM NATION**

**Federally Recognized:** 1874, 1886

Tohono O’odham lands comprise four non-contiguous segments in southern Arizona, the largest encompassing 4,219 square miles. Combined, the tribal land area is slightly smaller than the state of Connecticut. O’odham families live on traditional lands on both sides of the international border, striving to maintain family connections and ceremonies despite travel restrictions. Discussing border crossing, some O’odham have pointed out, “The border crossed us.” O’odham basketry artists display not only a mastery of their art form, but also their intimate knowledge of the desert and how to gather and process basketry materials. Artists in basketry and painting celebrate the summer saguaro fruit harvest and the O’odham rain ceremony. The Tohono O’odham Nation Cultural Center & Museum is located in Topawa, Arizona, and works to promote understanding and respect of the O’odham himdag, or way of life. To learn more visit http://www.tonation-nsn.gov/

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**PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE**

**Federally Recognized:** 1978

The Yoemem (Yaqui people) live in two countries: along the Yaqui River in Sonora, Mexico, and in the United States, particularly Arizona. Movement into Arizona was the result of the Mexican government’s military campaign in the late 1800s to forcibly remove the Yoemem from Sonora. Thousands of people were deported to plantations on the Yucatán peninsula, while many fled to the United States. Today, more than 18,000 live in the United States and more than 30,000 live in Sonora. Although their reservation was formally established by the U.S. Congress in 1964, the tribe did not receive federal recognition until 1978. The Yoemem are located in seven communities: New Pascua, 15 miles southwest of Tucson, where the tribal government is based; Old Pascua and Barrio Libre, also in Tucson; Yoem Pueblo in Marana; Guadalupe, bordering Tempe; and Penjamo, located in south Scottsdale. A part of Yaqui belief includes a spiritual flower world, and flower designs adorn traditional art and women’s clothing. To learn more, visit http://www.pascuayaqui-nsn.gov/
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CHANGING EXHIBITIONS

LARGER THAN MEMORY: CONTEMPORARY ART FROM INDIGENOUS NORTH AMERICA
ON VIEW THROUGH JAN. 3, 2021
Larger Than Memory: Contemporary Art From Indigenous North America presents works by contemporary artists working across the United States and Canada in a variety of mediums and modalities. The exhibition centers around works produced in the 21st century, highlighting the significant contribution Indigenous artists have made and continue to make to broader culture from 2000 to 2020. Indigenous artists from North America present work that addresses critical dialogues taking place globally, engaging with challenging mediums and modes of production, expressing a continuum of their respective cultural heritages while also entering into conversation with and interpreting the canon of art history.

Artists in this exhibition include:
Neal Inuksoq Ambrose-Smith | Nanobah Becker | Nanibah Chacon | Lewis deSoto | Jeffrey Gibson | Elisa Harkins | Brian Jungen | Brad Kahilhamer | Ian Kuali’i | Cannupa Hanska Luger | Tanya Lukin Linklater | Meryl McMaster | Kent Monkman | Laura Ortman | Mike Patten | Eric-Paul Riege | Cara Romero | Kali Spitzer | C. Maxx Stevens | Jock Soto | Jaune Quick-To-See-Smith | Marie Watt | Kathy Elkwoman Whitman | Steven Yazzie

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Cornell Fine Arts Museum, Rollins College
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Garth Greenan Gallery, New York
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Musée des beaux-arts de Montréal
Musée national de beaux-arts du Québec
Sikkema Jenkins, Co., New York
Private Collections

GRAND PROCESSION: CONTEMPORARY PLAINS INDIAN DOLLS FROM THE CHARLES AND VALERIE DIKER COLLECTION
ON VIEW THROUGH SEPT 7, 2020
This exhibition celebrates an exceptional collection of dolls, or soft sculptures, created by Jamie Okuma (Luiseño and Shoshone-Bannock), Rhonda Holy Bear (Cheyenne River Sioux and Lakota) and three generations of Growing Thunder family members; Joyce Growing Thunder, Juanita Growing Thunder Fogarty and Jessica Growing Thunder (Assiniboine and Sioux). The 23 dolls included in the exhibition represent the largest private collection of its kind. Organized by the Denver Art Museum.

MARIA HUPFIELD: NINE YEARS TOWARDS THE SUN
ON VIEW THROUGH NOV 15, 2020
This exhibition is the first in the Heard Museum’s newly established exhibition series of monographic shows for women and women identifying artists. The series of exhibitions will highlight the impact women have made on and in the field of contemporary art, and will illuminate the rich bodies of work that women artists have created and continue to create to this day.

This exhibition is made possible through the support of:
Ameriprise Financial
Arizona Commission on the Arts
Phoenix Office of Arts and Culture
Dino DeConcini and Elizabeth Murfee DeConcini

TOP: 30-foot glass and clay art fence by Tony Jojola (Isleta) and Rosemary Lonewolf (Santa Clara/Tewa).

ABOVE: Site-specific cut vinyl installation by Ian Kuali’i (Kanaka Maoli) on view in the Lyon Gallery.
The Heard Museum is proud to feature fine Southwest-inspired cuisine at the Courtyard Café. Enjoy freshly prepared salads, sandwiches and entrées, many of which feature American Indian and locally sourced all-natural ingredients. The Coffee Cantina is also available for your dining needs, featuring specialty coffees, sweet treats and grab-and-go snacks.

**THE COURTYARD CAFÉ**
Temporarily closed.
Visit heard.org/dining for availability

**COFFEE CANTINA**
Tuesday to Sunday, 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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**HEARD MUSEUM SHOP**
The Heard Museum Shop has grown from its humble 1958 beginnings to become one of the nation’s finest purveyors of American Indian art. The majority of pieces in the extensive inventory are purchased directly from hundreds of artists. Only the finest in authentic American Indian jewelry, pottery, paintings, sculpture, katsina dolls and weavings are selected for sale.

**THE COLLECTOR’S ROOM**
There are artists in every field who exemplify the best of the best and who have proven seminal in influencing future generations of artists and art styles. The Collector’s Room, located within the Heard Museum Shop, is a gallery space showcasing a carefully selected group of works by the top names and most influential artists in Native art.

**BOOKS & MORE**
Books & More, our boutique bookstore, offers one of the Southwest’s best selections of books by and about American Indians and the region. Also on hand are gifts like T-shirts, hats, children’s toys and packaged items for yourself or friends and family.

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Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Call 602.252.8344.
ONGOING EXHIBITIONS

HOME: NATIVE PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST
HOME GALLERY
Learn about the Native peoples of the Southwest and hear them tell their stories in their own words in the Heard Museum’s signature exhibition. In addition to cultural objects, the exhibition showcases the traditions of Native peoples of the past and present and examines their definition of home. Don’t miss the Navajo hogan (pictured below), the Pueblo horno or the 400 katsina dolls on display!

AWAY FROM HOME: AMERICAN INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL STORIES
A.J. Dickey Gallery
This is the updated installation of the long-running Remembering Our Indian School Days: The Boarding School Experience exhibition at the Heard Museum. Since its original opening in 2000, it has become the Heard Museum’s most thematically powerful exhibition. Over the past two decades, interest in American Indian boarding schools and scholarship about the subject has increased. It is a story that must continue to be shared and one that is central to remembering the nation’s past and understanding its present.

GENEROUS SUPPORT PROVIDED IN MEMORY OF ALICE BROWN FLEET (CREEK/SEMINOLE/CHEROKEE), NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NINA MASON PULLIAM CHARITABLE TRUST.

CELEBRATE! 90 YEARS AT THE HEARD MUSEUM
Signature works from the permanent collection
Hopi katsina dolls, classic Pueblo pottery, Navajo textiles, jewelry and more - will commemorate the milestones, people, and events that have made the Heard Museum the American treasure and must-see destination it is today.

THE THIRD DIMENSION: SCULPTURAL STORIES IN STONE AND BRONZE
Nichols Sculpture Garden
Some of the most exciting and moving American Indian fine art of the 20th and 21st centuries has been created by sculptors. The Heard Museum is fortunate recently to have been given works by leading American Indian sculptors such as Allan Houser and John Hoover. Gifts also include sculpture by the next generation of accomplished sculptors inspired by these pioneers, such as Doug Hyde and Bob Haozous, Houser’s son. Some of these sculptures were recently conserved thanks to a grant from the 2015 Bank of America Art Conservation Project.

AROUND THE WORLD: THE HEARD MUSEUM COLLECTION
Jack Steele Parker Gallery
Explore the cultural traditions of Native peoples from around the world in this exhibition of artwork from North and South America, Africa and Oceania. Much of the work on display is from the original collection of museum founders Dwight and Maie Heard.

AMERICAN INDIAN VETERANS NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Service and sacrifice spanning more than three centuries is honored in the first and only known national memorial to American Indian veterans of many conflicts. The memorial, located outside the Berlin Gallery, contains panels describing the devotion of American Indian soldiers to their country, and includes several heroic sculptures.
TELL US ABOUT YOUR VISIT

Take our short visitor survey to help us continuously improve the Heard Museum

Scan this code with your smartphone’s camera:

Thank you for your visit and feedback!
Turn today’s admission ticket* into a membership & come back for FREE all year.

*Up to two, same-day admission tickets may be redeemed towards the price of a membership.
Two Grey Hills rug by Louise Singer (Diné), 43" x 73"

Photo: Megan Richmond, Heard Museum

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