Michigan Intergovernmental Transportation Meeting: Historic and Cultural Preservation Panel

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Michigan Indian Country

- 12 Federally Recognized Tribes
- Three Fires—Odawa (Ottawa), Ojibwe (Chippewa), and Potawatomi (Bodewadmi)
Indian Sacred Sites and Cemeteries

- Michigan examples: Eagle Rock in the U.P.; Council of Trees on Greensky Hill near Charlevoix; Odawa cemetery on South Fox Island
- Bad history: American Indian Religious Freedom Act findings (federal agency interference with Indian religions)
Interior Notice

Cultural resources in the vicinity of this notice are fragile and irreplaceable. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and the Antiquities Act of 1906 protect them for the benefit of all Americans.

ENJOY BUT DO NOT DESTROY YOUR AMERICAN HERITAGE

Any person who, without official permission, injures, destroys, excavates, appropriates or removes any historic or prehistoric site, artifact, object of antiquity, or archaeological resource on the public lands of the United States is subject to arrest and penalty of law.

Permits to excavate sites or remove artifacts can be issued only to qualified persons for the purpose of furthering knowledge in the public interest.

For information, contact the Bureau of Land Management office at:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Tolomato Cemetery Marker

During the First Spanish Period, prior to 1763, this site was occupied by the Christian Indian village of Tolomato, with its church and burying ground served by Franciscan missionaries. The village was abandoned when Great Britain acquired Florida. In 1777, Father Pedro Camps, pastor of the Minorcan colonists, who had come to St. Augustine after the failure of Andrew Turnbull's settlement at New Smyrna, obtained permission from Governor Patrick Tonyn to establish this cemetery for his parishioners. Father Camps was buried here in 1790; ten years later his remains were re-interred in the "new church," the present Cathedral. The first bishop of St. Augustine, Augustin Verot (d. 1826), is buried in the mortuary chapel at the rear of the cemetery. The last burial took place in 1892.
Indian Trail Marker
Burial Mounds Sign
Kaposia Indian Village
Seminole Cemetery (Texas)
Kalanu Native American Cemetery

The State of Ohio contains more prehistoric remains than any other area in the Mississippi Valley. The number of earthworks is estimated at 11,000.

The Kalanu (or “Raven” in the Cherokee language) is the newest mound in the Ohio Valley. It was built in 1987 by the Scioto County Commissioners for the remains of 47 Ancient Native Americans, returned by the Ohio Historical Society, after accidentally being unearthed when the Scioto County Home for the Aged was torn down in 1986.

Just north of this cemetery is Raven Rock Hill, an early Woodland Indian observation point and ceremonial place.