



ANCIENT CAHOKIA
FUTURE VISIONS

04.27.18

CONFERENCE

LOCATION + SCHEDULE



8:00-9:00 AM CHECK IN

9:15 AM Governor Rauner Opening Remarks

9:20 AM Dr. Susan Martinis

9:25 AM Dr. Mark Ryan

9:30 AM Dr. Thomas Emerson

10:00 AM 25-MINUTE BREAK

10:25 AM Timothy Good

10:50 AM Dr. Timothy Pauketat

11:30 AM-1PM LUNCH

1:00 PM Dr. Barbara Mills

1:25 PM Marisa Cummings

1:50 PM Robert Hormell

2:15 PM 15-MINUTE BREAK

2:30 PM Lt. Governor Evelyn Sanguinetti

2:40 PM TBA

3:00 PM TBA

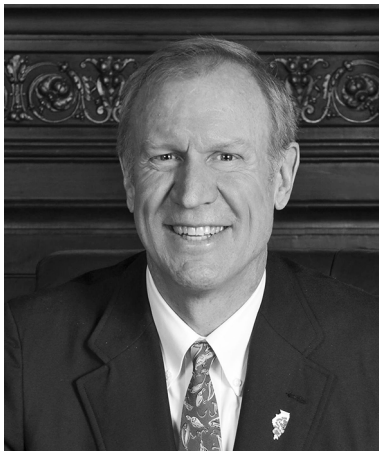
3:20 PM Cahokia Research Initiative

3:30 PM Concluding Remarks

4 PM-6 PM RECEPTION

*times subject to change

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS



BRUCE RAUNER

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR Bruce Rauner was sworn in as the 42nd Governor of Illinois on January 12, 2015. Before becoming Governor of Illinois he was working at then-startup investment company Golder, Thoma, Cressey (later GTCR). He later became a partner at the firm. Governor Rauner attended Dartmouth College where he graduated with top honors. He went on to earn an M.B.A. from Harvard.



EVELYN SANGUINETTI

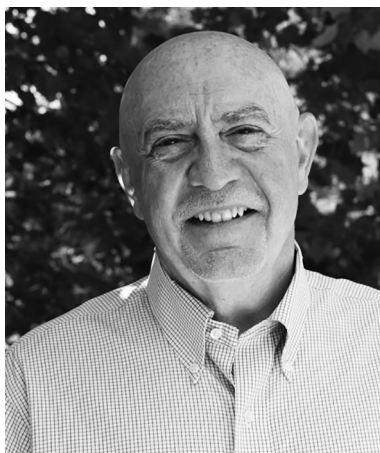
ILLINOIS LT. GOVERNOR Evelyn Sanguinetti is proud to serve the residents of the State of Illinois as their 47th Lieutenant Governor. She is also Illinois' first Latina Lt. Governor. She is a wife, working mother of three, and an attorney by trade. She was formerly an adjunct professor of law and a Wheaton City Councilwoman. She attended Florida International University and The John Marshall Law School, where she developed an understanding and passion for the law and Illinois.



DR. SUSAN MARTINIS

**INTERIM VICE CHANCELLOR FOR RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN**

Susan Martinis provides leadership for the campus-wide interdisciplinary research institutes, promotes new research initiatives, and oversees the administrative and business processes that ensure the safe, ethical, and productive conduct of research at Illinois. Dr. Martinis, the Stephen G. Sligar Professor of Molecular and Cellular Biology, studies the mechanisms, evolution, and biomedical applications of protein synthesis and RNA-protein interactions. She is a successful researcher, engaged in entrepreneurial and corporate partnerships, a committed educator, and an experienced administrator.



DR. MARK R. RYAN

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Mark Ryan leads the Prairie Research Institute (PRI), which is comprised of 5 Research Divisions with over 200 Ph.D. scientists, generating ~\$60 million in research expenditures annually. Previously he spent 31 years at the University of Missouri (MU), where he held the William J. Rucker Endowed Chair in Wildlife Conservation and a Curator's Distinguished Teaching Professorship. For his last 10+ years he served as Director of MU's School of Natural Resources. Dr. Ryan, a Fellow of The Wildlife Society, studies the ecology and conservation of birds in grassland, wetland, and agricultural ecosystems.



DR. THOMAS E. EMERSON

**DIRECTOR OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ILLINOIS STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Dr. Thomas Emerson specializes in North American Eastern Woodlands archaeology, especially of the Upper Mississippi River Valley region. His research has generally centered on the archaeology, religious ideology, and political economy of late prehistoric Mississippian cultures. However, his interests are diverse and his work has included mortuary analyses, subsistence studies, archaeological ethnicity, archaeometric sourcing of raw materials, faunal analysis, Great Lakes maritime research, archaeological law and compliance, heritage management, and cultural resource management. He has conducted fieldwork throughout the Great Lakes region, the Plains (Missouri Trench), and Norway.

Emerson is dedicated to the publication of archeological materials and in this role, has founded nine publication series, most recently, *Issues in Eastern Woodlands Archaeology* with Timothy Pauketat for AltaMira Press. He has served as journal editor for *South Dakota Archeology*, *Illinois Archaeology*, and *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* and book review editor for *Illinois Archaeology*. His professional services have included activities/memberships with such groups as the National Association of State Archaeologists; Committee on Public Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology (SAA); the Illinois Interagency Coal Mining Committee; Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials Steering Committee (ATAM), Midcontinental Archaeometry Working Group, UIUC; RPA Recruitment Committee; and the SAA Cultural Resource Management Award Committee. He was also the primary author of Illinois' major archaeological laws, Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act (20 ILCS 3435) and the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440).

CAHOKIA

RELIGION, POWER, AND DESTRUCTION

A thousand years ago, the first American Indian city rose on the shores of the Mississippi River across from modern day St. Louis. Studies by University of Illinois archaeologists have documented this urbanizing event from its rise as a religious center, its political turmoil, and eventual decline in the 14th century. Knowledge of its very existence disappeared from native lore and the archaeological remnants are being rapidly destroyed by development—leading us to make an urgent call for the national government to move to save this unique American treasure.



TIMOTHY S. GOOD

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Timothy S. Good, a twenty-eight year National Park Service (NPS) veteran, is currently the superintendent at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, a place which commemorates the life, military career, and presidency of our 18th President. Good began his career in Washington, D.C. serving at the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and Ford's Theatre National Historic Site. He followed these two assignments with a 14-month detail for the NPS Washington Office Information and Telecommunications Division where he helped develop the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, a computerized database of 6.3 million soldier records and several thousand unit histories. Good then served on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, Illinois; Cuyahoga Valley National Park in Brecksville, Ohio; Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park in Dayton, Ohio; and the Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebraska before beginning his current assignment in 2009. He has also held acting assignments at Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and Acadia National Park.

Good graduated from Valparaiso University in Valparaiso, Indiana, with a Bachelor of Arts in American History, attained his Master of Arts in History through the University of Durham, England, and earned a diploma from the United States Naval War College. He has authored four published books, *American Privateers in the War of 1812: The Vessels and Their Prizes as Recorded in Niles' Weekly Register* (2012), *Lincoln for President: An Underdog's Path to the 1860 Republican Nomination* (2009), *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates and the Making of a President* (2007), and *We Saw Lincoln Shot: One Hundred Eyewitness Accounts* (1996).

THE PROCESS

FOR NEW NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITS

The National Park System includes 417 diverse units scattered throughout the fifty states as well as the Caribbean and American Pacific territories. The National Park Service, founded in 1916, administers these places.

There are two processes by which units are added to the system. By the typical method, an act of Congress, signed by the president, creates new units. However, in other instances the president may act independently and add new units through the 1906 Antiquities Act.

For many years now, American citizens have advocated for Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site—and its related outlying precincts, towns, and shrine complexes—to become a unit of the National Park System. This talk will discuss the steps that have been taken, the current status, and future possibilities for this nationally significant treasure.



DR. TIMOTHY R. PAUKETAT

**PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
RESEARCH SCIENTIST AT ILLINOIS STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

Dr. Timothy Pauketat is an archaeologist interested in the broad relationships between history and humanity, environment and human agency, and religion and urbanism. He received his Bachelors and Masters degrees from Southern Illinois University and his doctorate from the University of Michigan. He has advocated for the preservation of greater Cahokia, and other pre-Columbian and colonial-era archaeological sites, for most of his career, mostly because he has witnessed the destruction of so many of them.

His research interests cover the pre-Columbian and early historic-period Mississippi River and extend into Mesoamerica and the Southwest, but his focus has remained the development of the American Indian civilization at and around the city of Cahokia. He has led a series of research projects over the last 25 years funded by the National Science Foundation, the John Templeton Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Geographic, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. He is the author or editor of a dozen books and numerous scholarly journal articles and book chapters. Pauketat is currently completing the analyses of excavations at a major Cahokian religious shrine complex and other rural farmsteads in the countryside outside Cahokia, in conjunction with co-PIs Susan Alt and Thomas Emerson. He is also completing three book manuscripts, one on North American archaeology, with Kenneth Sassaman, another on new theoretical approaches to ancient cities, with Susan Alt, and a final one on early cities with a popular bent.

Pauketat considers his most lasting archaeological contribution to have been in helping to document the expansive historical impacts that Cahokia and Cahokians had on all of America up to the present day.

CAHOKIA'S ALTERNATIVE URBANISM

The earliest cities in the world were destinations for pilgrims and magnets for immigrants. Cahokia was no different. Foreigners from the Great Plains, upper Midwest, and South left behind their exotic artifacts in Cahokia's major civic-ceremonial precincts and outlying farming villages. Excavations at one hilltop a day's travel east of the city shows that the attraction was cosmic. Cahokian astronomer-priests had redesigned the hill into a faceted acropolis. At the same time, they re-built their city and other sites across the region, creating a kind of heaven on earth a thousand years ago. They also traveled hundreds of miles to the north, near La Crosse, Wisconsin, and south, close to Clarksdale, Mississippi, in order to establish religious shrines atop distant hills and alongside ancestral mounds. By linking people on earth to the cosmos in this way, Cahokians created an alternative form of urbanism, with lessons that we might learn today.



DR. BARBARA J. MILLS

PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Dr. Barbara Mills is anthropological archaeologist with broad interests in archaeological method and theory, especially (but not exclusively) as applied to the North American Southwest. Her work has focused on ceramic analysis as a tool for understanding production, distribution, and consumption, but she is more broadly interested in material culture to understand social relations in the past.

Her research on ceramic technology, craft specialization, and accumulations research led to a series of papers and edited volumes on social inequality, identity, feasting, and migration. These interests were fostered by more than a decade of work in the Silver Creek area of east-central Arizona, including a multi-year collaborative project with the White Mountain Apache Tribe.

Mills has field and research experience in a number of other areas of the Southwest including Zuni, Chaco, Mimbres, Grasshopper, and most recently the Greater Hohokam area. Outside the U.S. She has research experience in Guatemala (Postclassic Maya), Kazakhstan (Bronze Age), and Turkey (Neolithic).

Besides ceramics she is interested in depositional practice, and how that can be used to understand memory, materiality, and relational logics. Currently she is a Principal Investigator (PI) on the Southwest Social Networks Project, which brings together data and a talented group of scholars to apply social network analysis (SNA) to archaeological data to the Southwest. This ongoing project continues her interest in looking at the dynamics of social relations from a multiscale perspective.

CAHOKIA IN CONTINENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Cahokia holds a special place in the history of North American Indigenous societies as the largest pre-Columbian city north of Mexico. We can learn much about the creation and use of Native North American centers by placing Cahokia in continental perspective. Comparisons with other centers, such as Chaco Canyon in the U.S. Southwest, bring out several commonalities in how Indigenous Americans created new worlds especially their cosmopolitanism, regional scale connectivity, and ceremonialism. Nonetheless, as the capital of the Mississippian World, Cahokia stands out for the extensiveness of its reach, the diversity of people it incorporated, and its monumentality. Cahokia's history is the history of all North America and especially important for descendent communities. As a place of shared history, it is only fitting that it continue to be preserved, visited, and interpreted.



MARISA M. CUMMINGS

OMAHA TRIBE MEMBER

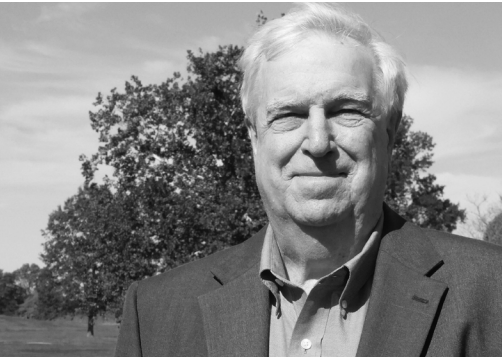
Marisa Cummings is a member of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska. Her Umonhon name is Miakonda (Moon Power). She belongs to the Buffalo Tail Clan of the Sky People and is the first born daughter of eight children and the mother of four children. Cummings is a member of the Three Fires Midewinwin Lodge and her spiritual work is currently focused on Sacred Site protection, water preservation, and young women's coming of age ceremonies. She is dedicated of the preservation of our land and water resources and the practice of the language, culture, and way of life of the Umonhon People.

Cummings received her Bachelors in American Studies and Certificate in American Indian/Native Studies from the University of Iowa. She has worked in the diversity field in higher education for over 13 years. She started her career at the University of Iowa Center for Diversity and Enrichment from 2005–2012. Cummings served her people as an Administrator for Little Priest Tribal College from 2012–2015 and then went on to serve her tribe as the Chief of Tribal Operations from 2015–2017. She now works at the University of South Dakota implementing a sexual assault prevention, education, and response program through the Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women.

ANCESTRAL CONNECTION

NAVIGATING WATER WAYS AND SACRED ENVIRONMENTS

Cahokia was used in oral tradition as a reference for me to know that we came from powerful people who birthed nations and lived wealthy lives. Our ancestors navigated through language and culture to build enormous trade networks and established our ancient spiritual connections to land, water, above, and below. Cahokia was not alone. There were many cities spread out throughout Turtle Island. These cities were places where trade of material goods and culture took place. Places where ceremonies evolved and prospered. We were, and still are, intertwined with all Native people who originated from Turtle Island and the connection to place and the ceremonies still exist within us today. We were strategic architects of our environment. Our sacred, ceremonial places are literally imbedded in our spirit. By connecting with our ancient ones, we become whole. By connecting with our future ones yet to come, we ensure the continuance of our relationship to all of creation in the universe and throughout realms.



ROBERT L. HORMELL

ARCHAEOLOGY ADVOCATE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ALUM

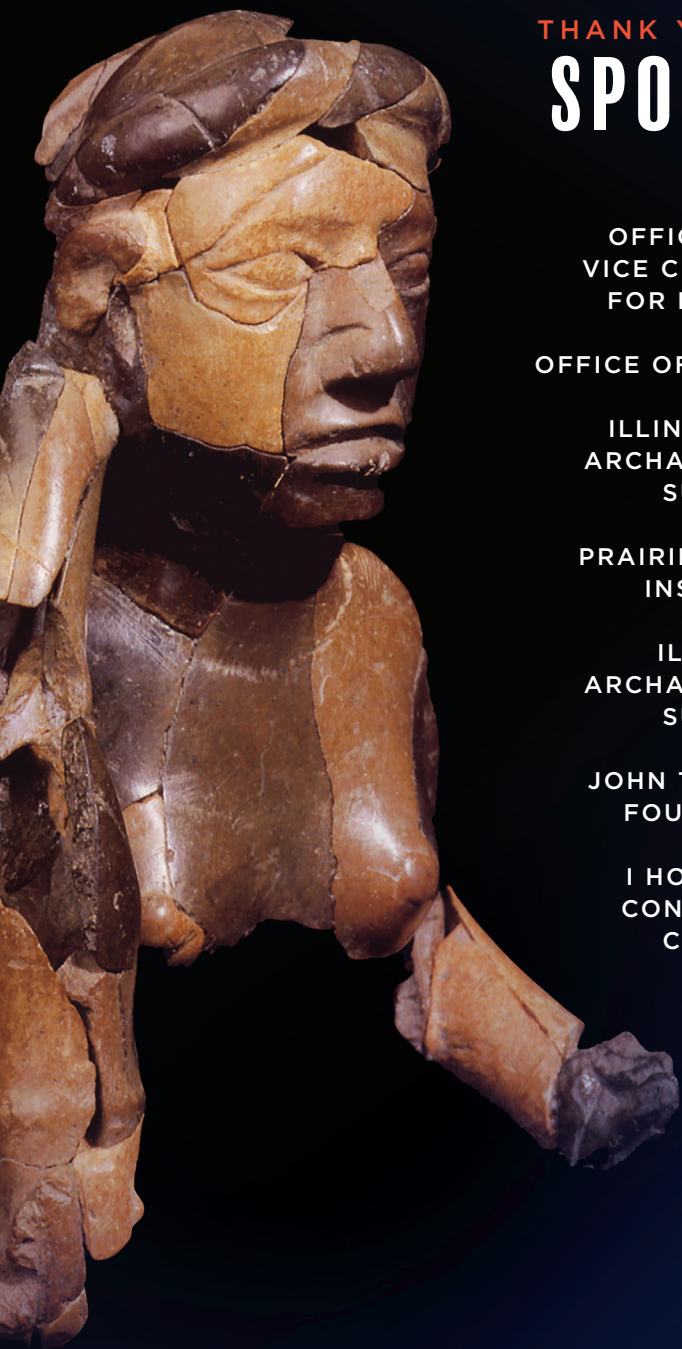
Robert Hormell attended the University of Illinois where he received a bachelor's degree in anthropology with a minor in math and computer science in 1969. During his time at U of I he participated in three field schools, the first two at Cahokia focusing on Mound 51 in the summers of 1966 and 1967. The former was an academic field school led by Chuck Bareis; the second was accomplishing faunal research under an National Science Foundation grant. Robert worked for many years at Southwestern Bell Company (SBC) in several positions before moving into upper management. He retired from SBC in November 2000. He has served as a consultant with Yellow Pages of South Africa and AMDOCS. In 2009 he officially retired from the business world.

Hormell has a continuing interest in archaeology-specific finds and their addition to our knowledge as well as the incorporation of new and effective technologies that enhance the discovery effort in the field. He has maintained a membership in the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), mainly to receive the Archaeology magazine to keep up with the new discoveries and research. He has supported Dr. Pauketat's research efforts from 2007 to present.

Hormell volunteers at the Missouri Botanical Garden as a research assistant analyzing collected plant species that have been deemed new. He holds positions on four boards: president—New Piasa Chautauqua-Common Interest Community Association, trustee—Glen Carbon Centennial Library, director—Chautauqua Historical Society, director—Historic Elsah Foundation.

51 AFTER 51

During Robert Hormell's time at the University of Illinois, he participated in three field schools, the first two at Cahokia focusing on Mound 51 in the summers of 1966 and 1967. The former was an academic field school led by Chuck Bareis; the second was accomplishing faunal research under an National Science Foundation grant. Hormell worked for many years at Southwestern Bell Company in several positions before moving into upper management. This talk will be a reflection on how experiences as a participant in archaeology field schools positively influenced his success in the business world.



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CAHOKIA'S RELIGION

**THE ART OF RED GODDESSES, BLACK
DRINK AND THE UNDERWORLD**

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SPURLOCK MUSEUM
EXHIBIT OPEN THROUGH MAY 20



When I reached the foot of the principal mound, I was struck with a degree of astonishment, not unlike that which is experienced in contemplating the Egyptian pyramids. What a stupendous pile of earth!

I everywhere observed a great number of small elevations of earth, to the height of a few feet, at regular distances from each other, and which appeared to observe some order; near them I also observed pieces of flint, and fragments of earthen vessels. I concluded, that a very populous town had once existed here, similar to those of Mexico, described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples, or monuments to the great men.

It is evident, this could never have been the work of thinly scattered tribes.

BRACKENRIDGE, HENRY MARIE 1814



ILLINOIS

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