

THE CLEMENTS SITE (41CS25)  
A LATE 17TH TO EARLY 18TH-CENTURY NASONI  
CADDO SETTLEMENT AND CEMETERY



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**SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**

*AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES*

*BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY*

*ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY*

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BOOK DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Kevin Havener

*ON THE COVER:* Cover photograph shows a Hatinu Engraved bottle from the Clements site (41CS25). *Hatinu* means "red" in the Caddo language.



**T**HIS VOLUME concerns an important collection of late 17th- to early 18th-century Nasoni Caddo funerary objects from the Clements site (41CS25) on Black Bayou in the northeastern Texas Pineywoods. The site was found and excavated in about 1898 by a local landowner, who sold the collection to the American Museum of Natural History in 1900.

With the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in 1990, Native American tribes such as the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma have had new opportunities to learn about and rediscover parts of their cultural heritage through the documentation, study, and repatriation of collections of human remains and funerary objects held by many museums in the United States. Long-forgotten collections have been found again, and now studied in detail, as attested to by the 2004 Clements site documentation project, which was the product of collaboration between the Caddo Nation and professional archaeologists who work with the Caddo, the American Museum of Natural History, and the National Park Service.

The scope of the volume is the character and archaeological significance of the diverse funerary objects placed with the dead in the cemetery at this Nasoni Caddo site. These included detailed analysis of ceramic vessels, ceramic pipes, pigments, chipped stone knives, ground stone tools, freshwater mussel shells, marine shell ornaments, and glass beads.

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