



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18WA470

Site Name: Wachtel-Stine Cemetery

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th - mid-19th German-American cemetery

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 19

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.6680

Longitude -77.8183

Physiographic province Great Valley

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 153 m

Site slope 3-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Conococheague Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 305 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

### Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

Floodplain

Hilltop/bluff

Interior flat

Upland flat

Ridgetop

Terrace

Low terrace

High terrace

Rockshelter/cave

Hillslope

Unknown

Other

### Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Archaic site

Early archaic

Middle archaic

Late archaic

Woodland site

MD Adena

Early woodland

Mid. woodland

Late woodland

Contact period site

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1720 - 1780

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1900 - 1930

Post 1930

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

African American

Anglo-American

Hispanic

Asian American

Unknown

Other

German American

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

Village

Hamlet

Base camp

Rockshelter/cave

Earthen mound

Cairn

Burial area

Misc. ceremonial

Rock art

Shell midden

STU/lithic scatter

Quarry/extraction

Fish weir

Production area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

#### Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

#### Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

#### Educational

#### Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

#### Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

#### Non-domestic agri

#### Recreational

#### Midden/dump

#### Artifact scatter

#### Spring or well

#### Unknown

#### Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken wood, skeletal, fabric, Harris Line



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Numerous features containing diagnostic historic artifacts.

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	1	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	119	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	25	Misc.	30
		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> funerary items

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Historic

Brief

Description:

Late 18th - mid-19th German-American cemetery

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18WA470, the Wachtel/Stine Cemetery, is located within the current boundaries of the Forty West Landfill (formerly Lund Landfill), approximately 1 km northwest of Huyett, Maryland. It is situated within the Berks-Montevallo soil association (soils on shale) of Washington County. The site was first documented in 1996 during a Phase I survey in preparation for the development of the (then) Lund Landfill. The results of survey indicated that the site was likely intact and significant and that Phase II archival research was warranted to confirm this. The project scope was expanded to include the Phase II archival work.

This initial archival study indicated that Site 18WA470 likely represented an early to mid 19th century family burial ground for German-American Protestant settlers. It determined that the earliest possible interment within the cemetery was likely that of John Wachtel (d. 1810), who purchased the parcel on which the cemetery is located in 1797. The Wachtel family owned the property from 1797 until the death of Valentine Wachtel in 1857. Based upon extant inscribed grave markers, at least four members of the Wachtel family, Elizabeth (d. 1825), Sarah (d. 1845), Benjamin (d. 1855), and Mary (d. 1856) are interred within the cemetery. And additional nine members of the Wachtel family were identified as "probable" interments within the cemetery. Archival records indicate that members of the Wachtel family intermarried with members of the neighboring Kershner, Stine, Troup, Thumb, Gobboney, and Bovey families, suggesting that members of those extended families could also be interred within the cemetery.

In the fall of 2003, the cemetery was the subject of Phase III data recovery excavations. This work was carried out in advance of the planned development of two refuse containment cells at the (now) Forty West Landfill. Again, background archival work was performed, following excavation conducted in three general stages designed to permit comprehensive documentation of all aspects of the cemetery.

The detailed archival research indicated that Joseph Chapline first purchased the land that included the location of the Wachtel/Stine cemetery in 1760. The tract, known as "Little Friendship" was later subdivided and sold to George Schutts (Schultz) in 1763. The remaining acreage was sold in 1767 to Lodwick Young, who renamed his portion "Roof's Neighbor". When George Schultz died in 1779, he specified in his will that his, "body [was to] be decently entered in the next neighbor's graveyard after a Christian mourner", suggesting that a cemetery had already been established on adjacent land prior to 1779. Schultz's neighbors included Anthony Roof, Martin Kershner, and Lodwick Young. Thus, when John Wachtel purchased portions of "Roof's Neighbor" and "Little Friendship" in 1797, he likely acquired land already containing the cemetery and was not the first person interred there (contrary to the Phase II findings). The Wachtel family maintained ownership of substantial portions of the property until 1864 when the final portion of John Wachtel's original tract was sold off (a few years after Valentine Wachtel's death).

The first stage of excavation involved the clearing of all extent vegetation within the previously defined boundaries of the cemetery and within a 6.1 meter (20 ft) wide buffer surrounding the cemetery. During this stage, all visible grave markers and surface depressions were recorded, a remote sensing survey was conducted (earth conductivity & magnetic susceptibility) to locate more graves, and visible grave markers were removed. In the second stage of investigation, the upper extent of the soil column was removed, all exposed potential burial shafts were recorded, 22 of the burial shafts were selected for archeological excavation, and then were systematically excavated. During the final stage of investigation, more overburden was removed and all remaining burial shafts were excavated (84 total). Overall preservation of the human remains and associated artifacts varied from good to very poor depending upon the drainage capabilities of the soil, the amount of burial shaft compaction and settling, and the degree of tree and insect intrusion or disturbance.

A total of 84 historic burials were fully excavated. As many of the objects recovered are portions of burial furniture or grave markers, they are not included in the artifact count tables above. Those items are, however, described below.

Grave markers of fieldstone or marble defined the locations of many of the graves within the Wachtel/Stine cemetery. In total, 173 pieces of fieldstone and 10 fragments of marble were recovered. A total of 72 burials (85.7%) were clearly marked on the surface by the placement of a stone grave marker at the head and/or foot of the burial. Twenty-four of these are inscribed. One hundred and thirteen fieldstone pieces represented either headstone (70) or footstone (43) markers, and 21 could be tentatively associated with nearby burials as possible headstones (16) or possible footstones (5). Of the ten marble grave markers recovered during this project, 6 bore inscriptions that indicated those markers represented portions of headstones (4) or footstones (2). However, only one of the markers was actually found in place. The remaining markers were found lying flat on the ground surface during the preliminary stages of cemetery recordation or mechanized excavation. In addition to the stone grave markers, nine pieces of fieldstone were recovered along the periphery of the cemetery and appeared to represent boundary stones. In fact, four of them correspond to the projected location of a historic fence line delineating the eastern cemetery boundary. The majority of the individuals interred in the Wachtel/Stine Cemetery were buried in wooden coffins. The use of a combination of hexagonal and rectangular coffin forms was indicated, based on the shape of the grave shaft, remnant soil staining, and the locations of coffin hardware. The evidence indicates that 78 (92.9%) of the interments were in hexagonal coffins, while 4 (4.8%) were in rectangular coffins. Only one burial, an infant interred in a shallow grave, lacked evidence of the use of a coffin. Overall preservation of the coffin wood at Wachtel/Stine is very poor. Coffin hardware recovered during the investigation included 256 brads, 2,609 nails, 98 tacks, 286 screws, 31 hinges, and 1 washer. Some pieces were normal utilitarian hardware, while some pieces were specialized coffin trimmings.

In addition to the funerary items described above, the following artifacts were recovered. A total of 119 clothing objects were excavated; including 2 iron buckles, 42 porcelain buttons, 4 copper buttons, 16 unidentified cuprous metal buttons, 6 white metal buttons, 12 other metal buttons, 3 shell buttons, and 17 bone buttons. Hair combs were recovered in association with two burials, an adult female interment and the interment of a young child. In both burials, the hair combs were recovered from the top of the cranial area and apparently held a mass of hair, a portion of which was preserved in each burial. In 8 of the burials a total of 15 cuprous metal straight pins were encountered. In addition to these clothing items, 10 fragments of cloth were recovered from 5 of the burial features, but it could not be determined if these were fragments of clothing, coffin lining, or something else. They are therefore categorized in the count table above as miscellaneous objects. Other miscellaneous items included 19 indeterminate metal fragments and a piece of wire fencing taken from a standing cedar post near the cemetery boundary. Twenty-five personal items were recovered; all copper coins typically found in stacked pairs from various places within the coffin. And finally, one arms-related object was found; a round piece of lead alloy that was likely a piece of lead "buck shot".

Following excavation of the burial features, all 84 sets of human remains underwent osteological analysis to document the condition of the individual skeletal elements and to help better understand the lives of those interred in the cemetery. The skeletal population ranged in age from infants to older adults. Of those individuals for whom sex could be determined, males (20) slightly outnumbered females (16). Adults were the minority (37) within the cemetery; while infants (33) and children (14) comprised the majority of the interments. Given the fragmentary nature and poor preservation of the majority of the remains, ethnicity



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Late 18th - mid-19th German-American cemetery

Unknown

could seldom be determined with any certainty. However, given the results of the archival research and family histories indicating German-American settlement of the property and that living descendants display phenotypic characteristics common to Caucasians, the skeletal population was assumed to be Caucasian. The adults within the cemetery population displayed numerous pathologies ranging from dental carries to traumas and evidence of possible infectious diseases and viruses. Dental pathologies (caries and abscesses) were the most common pathology (33), followed by osteoarthritis (14), Schmorl's nodes (13), osteolytic lesions (7), and a thickened diploe (4). This last pathology is associated with Paget's disease, osteolytic lesions are associated with tuberculosis, and Schmorl's nodes (much like osteoarthritis) are associated with occupational stresses. And finally, several individuals exhibited metopism. The metopic suture divides the right and left halves of the skull's frontal bone along the body's midline. Normally the two halves fuse together and the suture disappears by age 8. However, between 1-12 % of modern populations retain this suture throughout their lifetime (a mytopic suture). Since it is believed that this trait can be passed on from parents to children, it can be used as a marker to identify genetically related individuals in a cemetery population. Other indicators of possible genetic relatedness include the presence of shoveled incisors.

The Wachtel/Stine Cemetery was a rural family cemetery that dated from the late 18th through the latter portion of the mid-19th century. Individuals interred within this cemetery were part of a growing community of German Americans that relocated to the Hagerstown Valley from Pennsylvania during the mid to late 18th century. They were members of strong German Protestant religious groups and the extended Wachtel, Stine, Troup, and Kershner families. These families shared a common burial ground on land belonging to John Wachtel and later to his heirs. Osteological analysis suggests that infant mortality was high and that most of the individuals led physically arduous lives, lacked access to dental care, and were exposed to common diseases of the period such as tuberculosis and Paget's disease. Potential hereditary markers, including the presence of shoveled incisors and mytopic sutures, were identified within the cemetery population and indicated possible familial relationships between individuals buried in different sections of the cemetery. Most individuals were interred in plain hexagonal or, more rarely) rectangular wooden coffins, placed in stepped burial shafts and marked on the surface by plain or roughly carved fieldstone, or later by professionally carved marble markers. The recovery of small fragments of wool, cotton, and linen fabric, as well as the presence of buttons, buckles and pins suggested that most individuals were buried in clothing or wrapped in burial shrouds. Some individuals were apparently given a pair of coins during burial.

After study of the site, the human remains, artifacts, and monuments were removed and re-interred at St. Paul's Cemetery in Clear Spring, Maryland.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006376, 97002020