

## V. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The John Henry Site (7NC-J-223) does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site was originally considered for eligibility as a representative of an architectural type, the "House and Garden" dwelling. Historic research showed that although the house itself confirms to the type, the history of the property and its occupants does not. Arthur John Henry had a remarkable career, in which he worked his way up from laborer to become the owner of 40 acres of land, hardly a typical House and Garden plot. Indeed, Henry's career points out the danger in calling any property typical. Many houses that appear typical from the outside are found to have unusual histories.

However, the archaeological criteria described above for the House and Garden site type are still useful for evaluating the John Henry Site. The site does not meet those criteria. It now appears that before 1920, the house—J.A. Henry's residence—was located west of U.S. Route 13. Therefore, little information from before 1920 is likely to be present at Site 7NC-J-223, and little was found. No intact deposits were located dating to before the house was moved. (The original location of the house has been thoroughly disturbed by the construction of the Dupont Highway and an adjacent asphalt parking lot.) Although the yard landscape left by the last residents remains substantially intact, that landscape does not appear to be more than about 40 years old. The late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century landscape of the site has been completely obscured. Flotation of soil samples from around the yard did not produce significant plant remains. In terms of the criteria for integrity described above, the site possesses historical documentation and architectural integrity, but not landscape integrity or intact artifact deposits. For these reasons, further archaeological study of the John Henry Site would be unlikely to add significantly to our understanding of African-American life in late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century Delaware.

No further archaeological study is recommended at the John Henry Site.