

SM-13  
Porto Bello  
Portobello Road  
Drayden  
Private

after 1742

Porto Bello is a 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed Flemish bond brick house built after 1742. Two exterior chimneys stand at either gable end of the building. The two on the east end are exterior, while those on the west end are interior. Two smaller gambrel-roofed structures were added to the west gable end c. 1910, but were removed in the early 1980s. These were then replaced by a one-story enclosed sunporch, and another such addition was added to the east gable end. The house has five bays on both the north and south facades, including a central doorway which has a flat brick arch similar to the arches used over the window. Both entrances contain double doors and are surmounted by a 4-light transom. Windows are 9/9 sash with louvered shutters. There are three shed-roofed dormers on either side of the gambrel roof, whose windows contain a mix of 6/6 sash and replacement casement windows. The roof below the lower pitch-break once angled out to form a front (south) porch running across the main block; this and a similar porch on the rear (north) gave the house a bell-cast profile. These porches were removed in the early 1980s, and the south porch has been replaced by a one-story flat-roofed porch supported by paneled square columns with a second floor balustrade. The east gable end also once featured a pent-roofed entrance porch between the two chimneys, trimmed with sawnwork bargeboards. Between the two stacks in the attic gable is a small 2/2 sash window with a splayed jack arch. Narrow 4/4 sash windows flank the chimneys

on the second floor. In the south bay of the east facade is a narrow (2 pane wide) 6/6 sash window with a splayed jack arch. Displays a single narrow 4/4 sash window in the south bay of the second floor with a door in the same bay on the first floor. The interior of the house reflects changes in taste on the part of the owners. The 19th century molding in the dining room is an example. And the hallway has retained some mid-Georgian carving. Paneled dados and architrave trim remain in various places, as well as a highly decorated Federal cornice and sophisticated plaster ceiling medallion.

An altered example of an early St. Mary's-Southern Maryland manor house type, Porto Bello still retains its basic characteristics. The interior reflects changes in taste on the part of the owners: the 19th-century molding in the dining room is an example. The hallway has retained some mid-Georgian carving. Porto Bello is located on a portion of the first grant of land recorded in the province of Maryland: West St. Mary's Manor, one of the nine original Maryland Manors.

SM-13  
PORTO BELLO  
Drayden  
Private

circa 1812-1813

The name Porto Bello commemorates a Caribbean naval battle in the Anglo-Spanish War of Jenkin's Ear (1739). Admiral Edward Vernon led the Royal Navy, which included several colonists. One of the Marylanders was William Hebb, who owned the land on which Porto Bello was built. Hebb remembered his service by naming his son Vernon, after his commander. Lawrence Washington, George Washington's half-brother who served with Hebb, named his Potomac River plantation, Mount Vernon after the Admiral.

During the Revolution Vernon Hebb lived at Porto Bello in the house that preceded the present structure. His correspondence with his sister in England gives a fascinating firsthand account of the effects of the war on St. Mary's County. Although Hebb's initial sympathies rested with George III and Parliament, by 1776 he had joined the cause of independence.

A newspaper advertisement of January, 1813 describes the Porto Bello property, which was for sale, including "a new brick house, huge and commodiou" and a number of outbuildings. The present house, thus probably built in 1812, is a 1 1/2-story brick house with a gambrel roof. The roof below the lower pitch of the gambrel angles out to form a porch on both the north and south facades, giving the house a bell-cast profile when viewed from the east. That facade has a double brick exterior chimney with a one-story pent. Two wings extend to the west in telescope fashion.

This property has been included on the National Register of Historic Places, United States Department of the Interior.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Porto Bello

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Porto Bello

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Maryland Route 244 (east of Drayden)

CITY OR TOWN:  
Drayden

STATE: Maryland      CODE: 24      COUNTY: St. Mary's      CODE: 037

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Estate of Laura Kennedy Coad (Mrs. Emory Barbour, resident)

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Porto Bello

CITY OR TOWN: Drayden      STATE: Maryland      CODE: 24

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:  
St. John's College Campus, College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis      STATE: Maryland      CODE: 24

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970       Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:  
94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis      STATE: Maryland      CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland  
COUNTY: St. Mary's  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
<p>Porto Bello is on the National Register of Historic Places. The property is within the boundaries for the <u>St. Mary's City Historic District</u> as submitted by the Maryland Historical Trust. The decision to accept the extended boundaries requested of the National Historic Landmarks program is pending as of December 1971.</p> <p>Located on the west bank of the St. Mary's River on Porto Bello Point, the driveway entrance is two miles east of Drayden on the south side of Maryland Route 244. Set on an exposed promontory, the house has a view of the St. Mary's River, the site of the old State House and West St. Mary's Manor.</p> <p>Built during mid-eighteenth century, and a 1971 part of a 478-acre working farm, Porto Bello is a brick, gambrel-roof, Maryland "manor house" type to which has been added two smaller gambrel-roof structures, c. 1910, to the west in "shot-gun fashion." The main block is painted and laid in Flemish bond brickwork. Of the four chimney stacks, the two on the east end are on the exterior of the wall. The house has five bays including a central doorway which has a flat brick arch similar to the arches used over the windows. There are three shed-dormers in the gambrel roof, the roof of each dormer an extension of the upper pitch. The roof below the lower pitch-break angles out to form a front (south) porch running across the main block; this and a similar porch on the rear (north) give the house a bell-cast profile when viewed from the east. Besides the twentieth-century additions the house has been continuously altered over its long history.</p> <p>An altered example of an early St. Mary's-Southern Maryland manor house type, it still retains its basic characteristics. The interior reflects changes in taste on the part of the owners: the nineteenth-century molding in the dining room is an example. The hallway has retained some mid-Georgian carving.</p>	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century  
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

## SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

after 1742

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | Early history of                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | Maryland  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  | _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  | _____   |

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Porto Bello is located on a portion of the first grant of land recorded in the province of Maryland: West St. Mary's Manor, one of the nine original Maryland Manors.

Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington, was named after Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757), commander of the Caribbean fleet of the Royal Navy in the War of Jenkin's Ear (1739-1741), therefore William Hebb II named his property after Vernon's most famous victory, the Battle of Porto Bello (1739).

J. Allan Coad (1885-1963), three times Maryland State Senator from St. Mary's County, lived at Porto Bello in the 1930's and restored the house with which his family had earlier ties. Edwin Coade of Carthagen, also named for a battle, had gone to the Caribbean during the War of Jenkin's Ear with William Hebb II and Laurence Washington, half-brother of George Washington.

West St. Mary's Manor tract, commanding a view of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, was granted to Captain Henry Fleet, a Virginia adventurer, who guided Leonard Calvert on his first exploratory trip in March 1634 to the future site of St. Mary's City. Fleet lived on the Manor tract and became a delegate to the Maryland Assembly until he returned to Jamestown in 1639. In 1648 the property reverted to Cecilius Calvert (1605-1675), the second Lord Baltimore.

In 1742 William Hebb II patented a portion (157 acres) of the tract and later built his residence, Porto Bello. He died there in 1758. His burial place is marked by a tomb in the garden.

The Hebbs, in addition to maintaining a plantation operated locally, constructed river schooners and ocean-going vessels for cross-Atlantic trading and the West Indies export and import trade.

Although a sister, Elizabeth, had married an Englishman, the Hebb family's shipping activities were threatened by the

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a  
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Porto Bello

## #6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

National Register of Historic Places

1970 Federal

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
801 19th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. code: 11

## #8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

enforcement of the Navigation Acts by Great Britain. These threats precluded their involvement in the American Revolution.

British activity in the Chesapeake Bay area centered around a naval blockade which forced Vernon Hebb and other planters to trade in Baltimore. The Royal forces made numerous raids on American plantations. To defend the St. Mary's County shoreline from British attack Thomas Johnson, Governor of Maryland, sent Vernon Hebb thirty guns on February 8, 1778. In spite of these precautions the British pillaged plantations, including Porto Bello, and destroyed tobacco crops, including that of Vernon Hebb.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: William D. Morgan, Maryland Historical Trust, 94 College Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland; Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust.

Interviews: Charles Fenwick, Senior, Historical Society of St. Mary's County, Leonardtown, Maryland; Mrs. Emory Barber, Porto Bello, Drayden, Maryland.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38°	10'	50"	76°	27'	30"	38°	10'	32.5"
NE	38°	10'	50"	76°	26'	42.5"	76°	27'	10"
SE	38°	09'	23"	76°	26'	42.5"			
SW	38°	09'	23"	76°	27'	30"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 826.5 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust      DATE: Dec. 20, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:  
94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis      STATE: Maryland      CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION      NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National       State       Local

Name: Orlando Ridout IV  
Title: State Liaison Officer for Maryland  
Date: December 20, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:  
Keeper of The National Register

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a  
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Porto Bello

## #9. REFERENCES continued

Forman, Henry Chandlee, Jamestown and St. Mary's Buried Cities of Romance, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1938.

Pogue, Robert E. T., Yesterday in Old St. Mary's County, New York: Carlton, 1968.

Earle, Swepson, The Chesapeake Bay Country, Baltimore: Remington-Putnam, 1938.

Wilstach, Paul, Tidewater Maryland, Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1931.

Hill, Norman Allan (ed.), Chesapeake Cruise, Baltimore: George W. King, 1944.

Scarborough, Katherine, Homes of the Cavaliers, 1930

Dictionary of National Biography, 63 vols., New York: Macmillan, 1889, Vol. LVIII.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, Mount Vernon An Illustrated Handbook, no place: Judd and Detweiler, 1968.

Biographical file, Library, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland, for J. Allan Coad.

Beitzel, Edwin W., Life on the Potomac, no publisher, 1968.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON:		Porto Bello	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		Porto Bello	
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Maryland Route 244 (east of Drayden)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Drayden			
STATE:	CDDE	COUNTY:	CDDE
Maryland	24	St. Mary's	037
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT:		William Morgan	
DATE OF PHOTO:		June 1969	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Maryland Historical Trust, 94 College Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland 21401	
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
South facade and west gable end.			



58%



58% 5M-13 P.117

SM-13



Form 10-300  
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Porto Bello

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Md. Route #244 (east of Drayden)

CITY OR TOWN:  
Drayden

STATE: Maryland      CODE:      COUNTY: St. Mary's      CODE:

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work In progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNERS NAME:  
Estate of Laura Kennedy Coad (Molly Barbour, resident)

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Porto Bello

CITY OR TOWN: Drayden      STATE: Maryland      CODE:

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
St. Mary's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Leonardtown      STATE: Maryland      CODE:

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 478

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:      Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:      STATE:      CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER      DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Porto Bello, built sometime in the middle of the 18th century, is a brick gambrel roofed Maryland manor house to which have been added two smaller gambrel roof structures (c1910) to the west in shot gun fashion. The main block is painted Flemish bond with four chimney stacks; the two on the east end being on the exterior of the wall in Southern Maryland fashion. The house has five bays including a central doorway which, like with <sup>the</sup> windows, has a flat brick arch. There are three dormer windows on the English gambrel roof, their roofs being extensions of the upper pitch. The lower pitch breaks and angles out to form a front porch running across the main block; this and a similar porch on the rear give the house a bell cast (Dutch) profile when viewed from the east. Besides the 20th century additions the house has been continuously altered over its long history.

Set on an exposed promontory, Porto Bello has a view of the St. Mary's River, the Old State House, and West St. Mary's Manor. It is part of a working farm.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century   
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)      C 1740      (Fenwick)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |                                       |   |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Abariginal <input type="checkbox"/>     | Education <input type="checkbox"/>    | Political <input type="checkbox"/>                | Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>    | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>  | Religion/Phi-<br>losophy <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic <input type="checkbox"/>       | Industry <input type="checkbox"/>     | Science <input type="checkbox"/>                  | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>    | Invention <input type="checkbox"/>    | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>                | _____                                    |
| Art <input type="checkbox"/>            | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>    | Sociol/Human-<br>itorion <input type="checkbox"/> | _____                                    |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>       | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input type="checkbox"/>                  | _____                                    |
| Communicotions <input type="checkbox"/> | Literoture <input type="checkbox"/>   | Transportotion <input type="checkbox"/>           | _____                                    |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>   | Military <input type="checkbox"/>     |   | _____                                    |
|   | Music <input type="checkbox"/>        |   | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Built by William Hebb, who named the house after the Battle of Porto Bello in which he took part (he served with Lawrence Washington under Admiral Vernon), probably about 1740 (Fenwick research), although Orin Bullock suggests it may have been rebuilt after a fire in the eighteenth century.

An altered example of an early St. Mary's-Southern Maryland manor house which still retains its basic characteristics. The interior reflects changes in taste on the part of the owners, for example, the 19th century molding in the dining room; the hallway does, however, have some mid-Georgian carving.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fenwick, Historical Society of St. Mary's County, Leonardtown, Md.  
Mrs. Molly Barbour, Porto Bello, Drayden, Md. (994-0265)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CDDE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CDDE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CDDE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
William Morgan

ORGANIZATION: University of Delaware DATE: June 5, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Department of Art History

CITY OR TOWN: Newark STATE: Delaware CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM PORTO BELLO

Henry M. Miller  
Archaeological Laboratory Director  
Historic St. Mary's City

During the summer of 1984, I examined a large collection of artifacts recovered from the site of Porto Bello. All derived from the vicinity of the main house on the property. Most of this collection consisted of ceramic sherds with a little glass and a few other materials present. Because of questions pertaining to how early this structure was constructed, a detailed examination of the materials was made to ascertain when occupation began and how long it continued. Fortunately, because of their short production periods, ceramics provide an excellent tool for establishing the date of archaeological sites.

The majority of the pottery sherds were of post-1850 date, but an important component were made before that date. The earliest specimen in the collection was a sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware. This English ceramic is a predominantly 17th-century artifact, although it does continue into the 18th century. Other wares, such as English Brown and Dipped Stoneware and locally made pottery all suggest that a residence was established at the site during the second quarter of the 18th century. Other wares (White Salt Glaze, Rhenish Stoneware, Scratch Blue, Creamware, Buckley ware and Pearlware) all indicate that occupation continued throughout the 18th century. Very early 19th-century ceramics, as revealed by their decoration, are common, but sufficient quantities of pearlware and Blue-edge decorated Whiteware were found to determine that occupation did persist during the 1800 to 1850 period. As previously noted, the bulk of the collection dates to the post 1850 period and continues up into the 20th century. In summary, the ceramic evidence indicates that occupation at Porto Bello began c.1725 and continued more or less continuously into the 20th century. This early founding date and long period of occupation make Porto Bello an important site and a rich source of information about the changing ways of life in Maryland.

Overall, the collection of surface materials examined by the author indicates that a large quantity of 18th and 19th-century remains survive at this site. The diversity and richness of the collection suggests that the builders' trenches and other architectural features in the soil will yield dating evidence through which the evolution of this significant early Maryland home can be traced.

In addition to the artifact collection discussed here, it should be noted that other 18th and 19th-century artifacts have been observed in the fields surrounding the main house. These objects probably signify the location of outbuildings, servants' quarters and tenant homes associated with the Porto Bello plantation. Although no intensive examination of the area has been undertaken, the discovery of artifacts on the lands bordering the main house suggests that many other significant archaeological remains lie buried and forgotten under the soils of this historic property.

January, 1985



**Historic  
St. Mary's City**

PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Architectural Notes

13 July 1985

William Hebb and Garry Wheeler Stone

Masonry

SOUTH WALL, FINAL PERIOD

Irregularities in the masonry suggest that this wall was intended to be covered with a rendering of plaster, and traces of such a rendering survive behind the location of the former porch posts. This rendering was not scored to imitate ashlar. Among the irregularities the wall displays are:

Inconsistent course closure -

At most openings, the bond is broken using "king" (3/4) brick closers. Along the east side of the door and the east side of one of the windows, "queen" (1/2 brick) closers were used.

Joint Finish

Unlike the east and north walls, the mortar joints were not scored with a jointer and ruler. The south wall joints are finished with the trowel only. The strike is common (trowel handle up) and not a weathered strike. Occasionally, where the joints are particularly wide (as in the jack arches above the windows), the joint was struck twice creating a raised center.

(The joint finish is well preserved as a coat of stucco protected it for much of its life and the wall has been painted only a few times since then.)

Window arches -

The window arches are unusual. The jack arches are crude (brick ungauged, starting angles irregular), and reinforced by a rowlock course above the jack arches. Either the arches were meant to be concealed or the window heads have been raised. If the windows have been raised, we should be able to determine this from the sheltered brickwork immediately under the cornice.

.../contd.

EAST WALL, FINAL PERIOD

This wall is laid in irregular Flemish bond with ruled joints. The foundation is older or laid of reused brick.

Brick Bond--wall -

Irregular Flemish. Evolves into English or common bond around some openings to work out the bond. At the bottom of the wall there are 4 courses of large brick above a two-step water table and an English bond foundation laid of large brick.

Brick Bond--chimneys -

South chimney: Flemish bond switching to haphazard bond near the top of the gable.

North chimney: Flemish bond switching at head height to a haphazard bond combining English and common bond.

Thickness -

A brick and a half from the foundation to the gable, a brick thick in the gable.

Mortar and Joint finish -

The exterior 4 inches of the wall is laid in a white, high lime mortar. The shell for the mortar was poorly burned and poorly screened. This left many small fragments of shell in the mortar. The back-up mortar is a tan mortar incorporating less lime.

Both head joints and bed joints have been flush struck and then scored with a 1/8 inch wide jointer, sharp cornered, only slightly worn. A ruler was used in striking the bed joints. Good control was used. Only a few of the head joints are deeply incised.

The joints of the English bond foundation have been handled very differently. While the mortar and jointer appear the same or similar, only the head joints of the foundation have been scored, and these rather deeply. Are the foundation and wall from different periods, from the same period by different workmen (the head mason being away or sick), or was the mortar too soft to strike at the end of the day and too hard to strike the next day? (Lime mortar has to partially set before the joint is finished.)

.../contd.

#### Window Arches -

The ground floor windows have jack arches (no rowlocks above), the second floor windows have no arches, and the small window in the peak of the roof has a simple rowlock above the frame.

#### NORTH WALL

The northeast corner is the end of the east wall. Its return to the west was toothed to allow for the subsequent bricking of the north wall. Thus, at the time of the reconstruction of the old farmhouse into the present, gambrell-roofed structure, the new north wall was frame. The north wall was reconstructed in brick at a later time, but not much later. A double-struck headed nail was discovered driven into the top bed joint of the north wall.

#### NE CORNER

At the north end of the east wall, the brickwork was not neatly terminated but returned to the west and was toothed to allow for the future bricking of the north wall. Alternate courses of the wall return are a stretcher and a header (13") wide, but the courses above and below are a header, a queen closer, and a stretcher (15½") wide. Despite the thick paint on the north wall, this tothing is obvious, because when the north wall was bricked, the mason had trouble coursing into the old work. Occasionally, he had to cant down the end of a new brick to fit between the toothed brick.

During the period that the north wall was frame, the tothing may have been concealed behind a corner board.

At the NE corner, wood grain impressions in the mortar show that the wall plate has moved inward 9/16ths of an inch. While tape recording the field notes, Stone thought that this meant that the present plate is a replacement dating from the bricking of the north wall. However, in the field sketches we noted that at its east end, the present plate rests on shell-filled mortar dating from the construction of the east wall. Thus the present plate is original to the construction of the gambrell roof.

The north wall plate is only 2 inches thick. It was designed as the joist bearer cap of a brick wall and not as the lintel of a timber wall. Along with the tothing of the NE corner, this is evidence that the Hebbs planned to brick the north wall at

an early date. And they may have done so. A double-struck headed, machine-cut nail comparable to those used in the gambrell roof was found projecting from the top bed joint of the north wall.

#### North Wall -

Flemish bond brickwork with joints scored with a ruler. The exterior mortar was an excellent, clean lime putty. Unfortunately, only the top course is free of thick layers of white paint, but this course shows that the mortar joints were carefully scored with a crisply square-cornered jointer exactly 1/8 inch wide. Excellent control was shown in scoring both the head and bed joints. The ruler employed was over four feet long.

#### NW Corner -

At the NW corner, the masonry does not change period. Rather the 19th-century, north wall masonry continues around the corner, but in a manner suggesting that this masonry was laid between the house being remodelled and a building immediately to the west. While the north wall ruling continues to the NW corner, it does not continue around the corner. The joints at the north end of the west wall are merely trowel struck, and at the end of the gable joist some mortar was left hanging out of the joints as if the mason could not reach this area. The profile of the west side of the corner also is slightly irregular, as if the brick were laid against an existing structure. This pre-existing structure may have been a hyphen connecting the dwelling and exterior kitchen. In the west gable, ruled joints begin again above the level of the conjectured hyphen.

#### Roof

The present roof was constructed between 1790 and 1812. The January, 1813 newspaper advertisement establishes that the house already has been reconstructed, and a post 1790 date is established by the nails used in constructing the gambrell roof.

#### NAILS

The present roof is constructed with both wrought and early machine-cut nails. The lower rafter feet are attached to the false plates and ground floor ceiling joists with 4 inch wrought spikes. The rest of the visible roof frame is fastened with machine-cut, double-struck hand-headed nails. Double-struck nails attach the upper collars to the upper rafters, the shingle lath

to the lower rafters, and the filler pieces (between the shingle lath) to the gable rafters. Double-struck nails were used to assemble the steep stair from the attic to the roof space and the ladder from the roof space to the top of the roof (where there may have been a Captain's walk). Two generations of hand-wrought, spoon-tipped nails pierce the sheathing of the upper roof. (Spoon tipped, wrought nails were preferred for shingling, as the wide tips cut rather than split the fibers of the shingles.)

#### ROOF ASSEMBLY

The roof was reared as two separate sets of trusses. First, lower trusses were assembled. These consist of the lower rafters pinned with large, octagonal wooden pins to the ceiling joists of the attic. After these trusses were reared and spiked to the floor frame below, 1 inch by 10 inch pine planks (now seasoned to 15/16 inches by 9½ inches) were laid on the ends of the attic ceiling joists. On these planks, upper trusses were reared. The upper trusses consist of the upper rafters and collars. The rafters are through mortised, tenoned, and pinned at their apices. The collars are half-lapped and nailed. While the saw marks on the collars do not match those on the rafters, they are contemporary. This was proven by picking up the fallen #3 truss collar and matching the nails in it to the holes in the rafters. The nails (2½ inch, double-struck hand-headed) match the holes in the rafters perfectly. As there were no extra, earlier nail holes, the collar must be original.

The upper rafters were pit sawn from adze-hewn baulks. While they vary in dimensions from 5 ¾ inches by 3½ inches to 4½ inches by 2½ inches, their wood and working (except at the west end) are completely consistent. The saw marks on the collars wobble less. Either they were sawn by a pair of sawyers with an exceptionally regular stroke, or they were sawn with a water-powered reciprocal saw with a wide crank. The collars vary in size from 4½ inches by 3 inches to 3½ inches by 3 inches.

The present roof rafters were in place before the east gable was bricked. The mortar on the top of the gable has wood impressions matching the existing gable rafter.

#### REUSED RAFTERS

All the upper roof trusses are uniform except for the #2 and #4 trusses. The #4 rafters are of pit-sawn oak, but are other-

wise indistinguishable from the softwood rafters of the rest of the roof. The #2 rafters, however, are reused from an earlier dwelling. They are pit-sawn oak 3 inches wide. They taper in thickness from 2½ to 2 ¾ inches at their upper ends to approximately 3½ inches thick at their lower ends. Below the existing collar truss, each of these rafter exhibits a vacant notch for an earlier, half-lapped joint. From the angle of the notch, these notches appear to have been for struts from shed rafters to shed ceiling joists. On the inside surfaces of the upper ends of these reused rafters are lath nail holes and fragments of broken-off nails. One fairly complete fragment was extracted. It was from a small, sharp-pointed nail. Another fragment was extracted from a vacant collar joint. It was from a medium-sized, spoon-pointed wrought nail.

These two rafters are conjectured to have to be fragments of shed rafters dating from the widening and brick facing of the west end of the dwelling. The lath nails show that the attic had finished chambers.

#### ROOF SHEATHING

The lower roof was lathed with pit-sawn, 1 inch by 3 inch shingle lath on 7 inch centers. The lath are attached to the rafters with one, 3 inch, double-struck nail per joint.

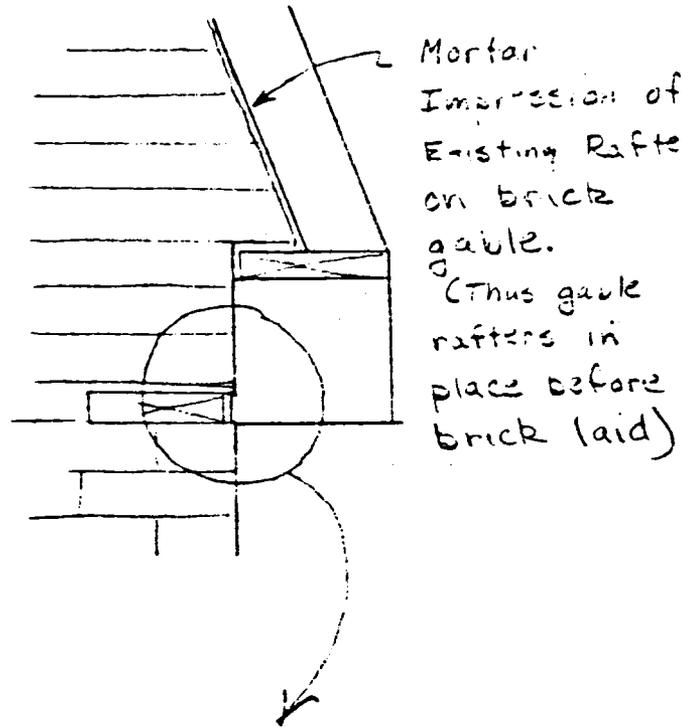
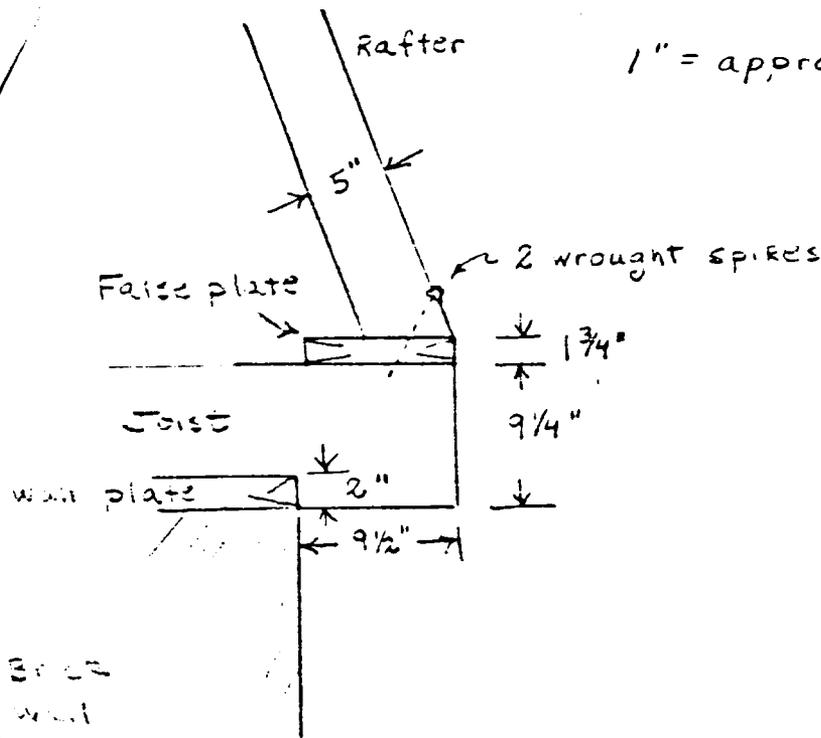
The upper slope of the roof is sheathed with random width (9 to 13 inches wide) reciprocal mill-sawn sheathing. It is this sheathing that is pierced with two generations of wrought shingle nails and many generations of cut nails. Either this sheathing is a very early replacement, or, more likely, it shows that solid sheathing was preferred for this location. Perhaps the added strength was desired to stiffen the upper trusses or support the conjectured roof walk.

Initially, the roof space was unfloored except for a strip of flooring connecting the stair from the attic with the ladder to the roof. While the attic remained unfloored, the ceiling joists, collars, and other miscellaneous segments of the roof were heavily whitewashed. They may have been whitewashed to protect them from powder post beetle attack.

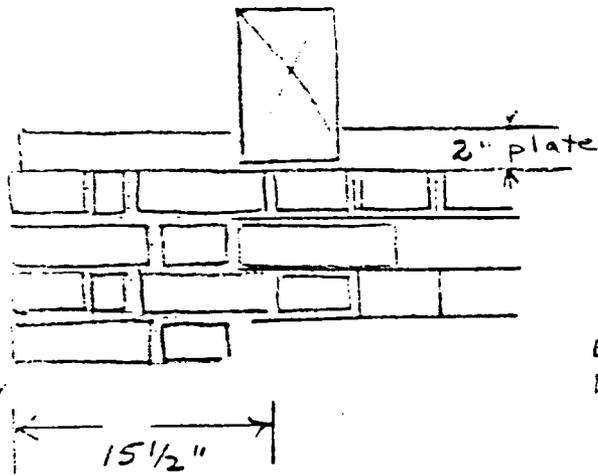
SM-13 Porto Bello  
 Notes 13 July 85  
 Garry Stone, Bill Hebb

Header - Plate - Joist Detail

1" = approx. 1'-0"

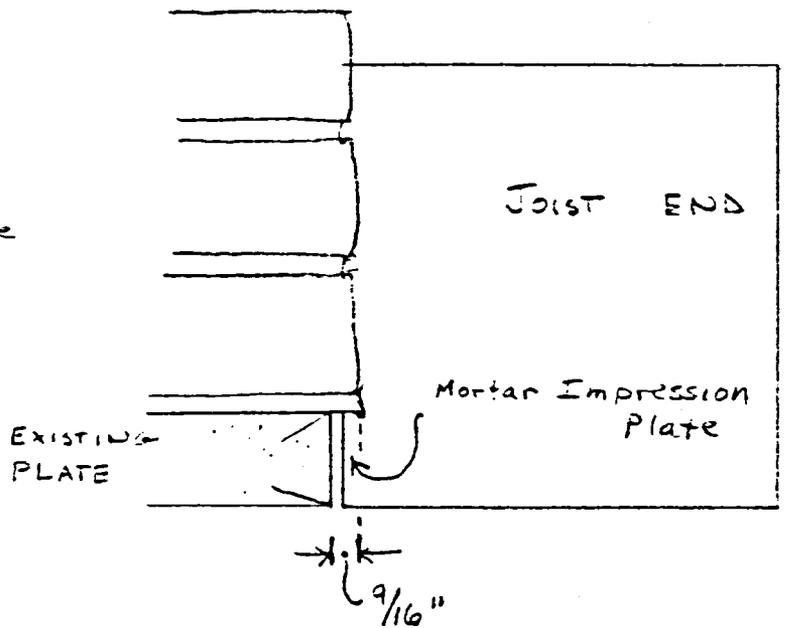


North Face, NE Corner



End Shell  
 End Ruled  
 Joints

Showing toothing &  
 2 phases of Mortar



Detail, North End East wall  
 showing Mortar Impression  
 of Plate

3" = approx. 1'-0"

PORTO BELLO DWELLING  
St. Mary's County, Maryland  
[SM-13]

Progress Report  
on  
unravelling its architectural evolution

April 4, 1985, I spent twelve hours studying the architecture of Porto Bello with its owners, Mr. and Mrs. William Hebb.

This study included review of the documentation, previous research, and architectural parallels as well as investigation of the historic structure. Mr. Hebb's extensive knowledge of the building was of inestimable assistance in developing the outline presented below. This outline is preliminary. Further research will elaborate it and may revise it drastically.

Garry Wheeler Stone  
Historic St. Mary's City  
10th April, 1985

1. Frame structure 48 by ?, interior gable-end chimneys, brick foundation.

Date: Unknown.

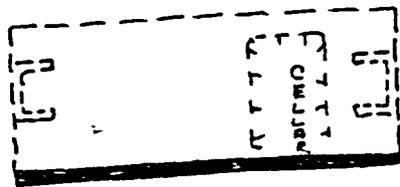
Evidence: South wall brick foundation sandwiched between subsequent exterior brick veneer and interior cellar foundation. Reused timbers in c.1800-1810 floors and partitions may include some timbers from this structure. Foundation of SW chimney may date from this period.



2. Flemish bond, brick veneer added to south wall.

Date: Unknown.

Evidence: The east and west ends of this wall survive and reveal the locations of two large windows. Brick joints ruled with a 3/16" wide score. Veneer rests on a 13 inch foundation (with elliptical water table brick) added to the outside of the original foundation. Foundation appears to incorporate reused brick (two brick sizes are present). East cellar window appears to be original to this period and locates a cellar added at this time.



3. West gable reconstructed in brick to improve the appearance of the dwelling from the entrance road and add a shed room the back of the structure. New Flemish bond brick work had heavily glazed headers, ruled joints, (jointer 1/8" wide), and a belt course at the ceiling level.

Date: Unknown.

Evidence: Most of the gable survives including the ghost of the belt course (removed this century), the angle of the south roof slope, the rectangular fireplace of the front room and a fragment of the fireplace flue for the rear shed. Two of the shed rafters survive as reworked into the #2 truss of the c.1800-1810 gambrel roof. These reused rafters preserve the plaster scars of the attic chamber and the notch for the brace between rafter and shed ceiling joist. A small portion of the plastered gable wall of the attic chamber survives buried in the c.1800-1810 chimney. It shows that the 18th-century ground floor ceiling level was about three feet below the present ceiling.

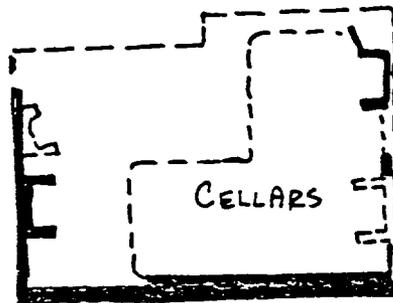


4. East gable reconstructed with rear shed or wing over enlarged cellar. Probably frame construction.

Date: By 1758 (Hebb inventories and correspondence).

Evidence: East cellar wall and N.E. cellar fireplace

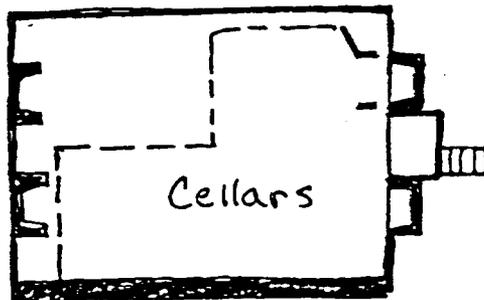
survive. Date of S.E. cellar fireplace unknown.



5. Remnants of original frame structure demolished and present gambrel roof structure constructed. This involved taking down most of the south wall and reconstructing it as a brick and a half masonry wall, extensively reworking the west wall, and constructing a new east wall with two exterior chimneys, a chimney pent, and an exterior cellar entrance. The north wall was reconstructed in frame, and the present roof constructed.

Date: c.1800-1810 and before the 1813 sale advertisement.

Evidence: Surviving structure, double-struck (hand) headed, machine-cut framing nails used in roof frame, fully handwrought nails used to fasten roof shingles.



6. North (rear) wall rebuilt in brick.

Dating: After 1830.

Evidence: Fully evolved machine-cut, machine-headed nails used in fastening interior finishes of north wall; subtle differences in moldings; unruled joints in exterior masonry.

7. Shed porch (piazza) added to south facade. Brick wall under it rendered in smooth white plaster. Plaster not ruled to resemble ashlar stonework.

Date: Unknown.

Evidence: Plaster preserved behind later porch posts shows that porch floor in place before wall plastered.

Porto Bello Plantation  
on West St. Mary's Manor

Preliminary Sketch of Historical Significance

Garry Wheeler Stone  
Historic St. Mary's City  
13 February 1985

West St. Mary's Manor has long and intimate connections with the St. Mary's City historical site. The manor was the first land granted and settled outside of the immigrants' fort, and was later the second Lord Baltimore's personal farm. In the 18th century, a large portion of the manor--Porto Bello Plantation--became the seat of important merchant-planters.

In the first known Maryland land grant--dated 9 May 1634--the "Governor and Commissioners of Maryland" granted West St. Mary's Manor to Captain Henry Fleete. The manor appears to have been part of Captain Fleete's reward for abandoning Virginia and joining the Maryland colony. Fleete, an Algonkin-speaking fur trader well known to the local Indian, soon settled his manor. Quite probably, this was the first land in Maryland settled beyond gun shot of Fort St. Mary's. In February, 1639, precinct elections were held "at the house where Captain Fleete lately dwelt."

Fleete soon sold West St. Mary's Manor, and the land was quickly acquired by Lord Baltimore for his personal farm. In the early 1640s, the manor was producing tobacco, corn, wheat, and a rapidly growing herd of cattle, one of the largest in the Chesapeake (77 head in 1644).

Lord Baltimore's plantation was pillaged during Ingle's Rebellion (1645), but was reestablished. While the second Lord Baltimore was never able to visit Maryland, he retained a keen interest in his Maryland manor and the capital village across the river. In 1663, Lord Baltimore requested that his son, Governor Charles Calvert, arrange to have Augustine Herman, the gifted Bohemian cartographer, prepare a "particular map for St. John's and West St. Mary's (St. John's was the Governor's plantation in St. Mary's City).

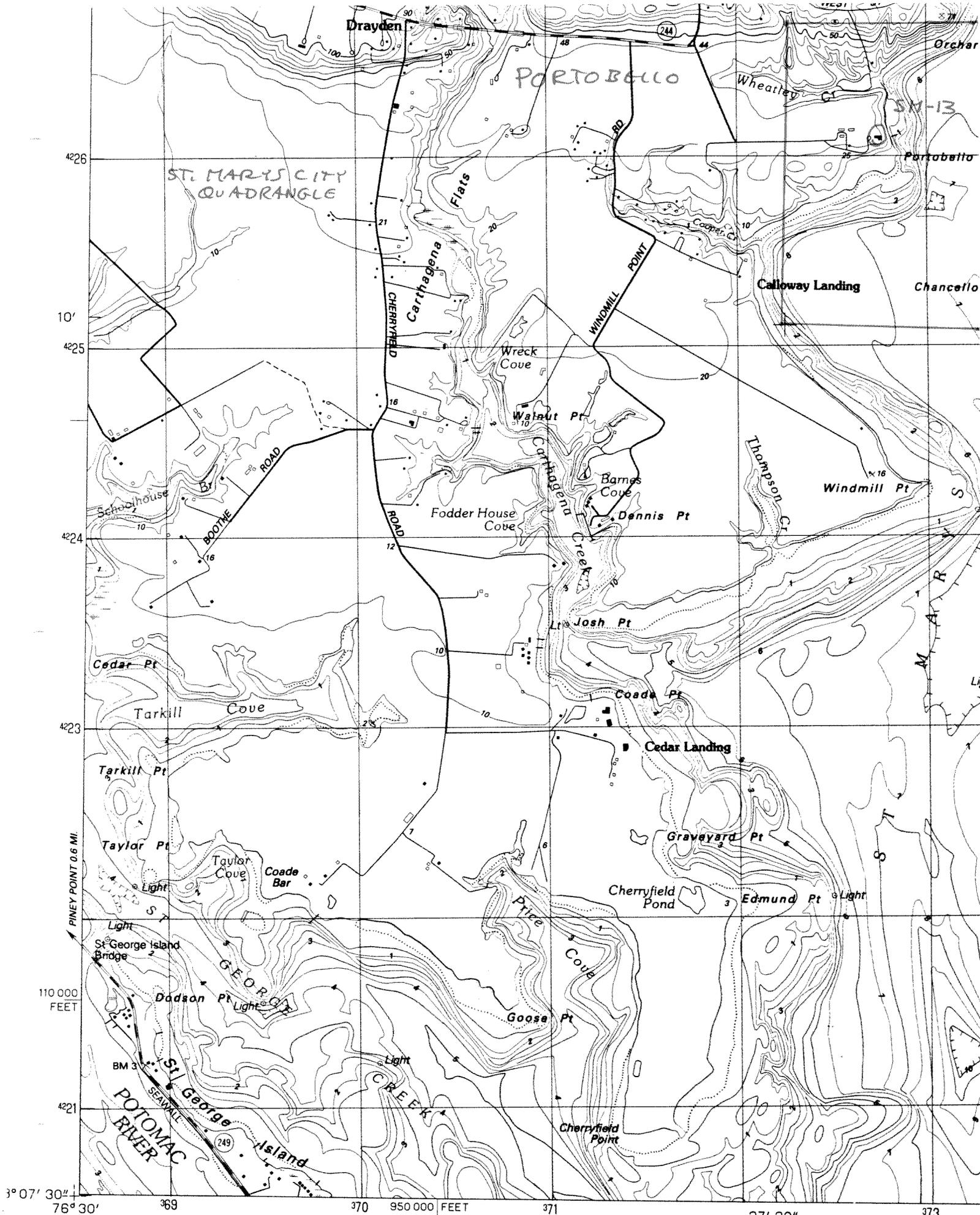
If Herman drew a map of West St. Mary's, it has not survived. But ten years later he published his famous map of the entire Chesapeake, a map that depicts eight dwellings within the general bounds of West St. Mary's Manor. Most of these are identifiable as small freeholds, but three are not and must include the dwellings of Lord Baltimore's plantation. These three buildings are shown near present Long Point, Deep Point, and Porto Bello Point.

In the late 17th or early 18th century, West St. Mary's Manor ceased to be the proprietor's personal plantation. It was divided into tenant farms which the Calverts leased until their manors were confiscated during the American Revolution. (The house now known as "West St. Mary's Manor" is a 1780s replacement structure for one of these tenements.) Before 1719, the Calverts' land agent sold the best farm of the manor to William Hebb I. His son, William Hebb II, enlarged this tract into one of the major plantations in Southern Maryland. Before his death in 1758, this wealthy planter-merchant acquired about 5,000 acres on and around West St. Mary's Manor. It was this Hebb who built the present plantation dwelling, incorporating, perhaps, the brick or foundations of an earlier Anglican church. Hebb is believed to have employed Thomas Ingalls, a St. Mary's Townlands joiner and cabinetmaker, to finish the interior of his house. Hebb named the plantation "Porto Bello" to commemorate the 1739 victory of Admiral Vernon in the War of Jenkin's Ear.

William Hebb II left the plantation to his son, Vernon Hebb, who, like his father, was a merchant-planter. Vernon Hebb employed a resident of the old St. Mary's City site, Captain Edward Fenwick, as a master of one of his vessels. This association led to the marriage of Hebb's sister to Captain Fenwick, a Catholic. This development caused great distress to Hebb, the Anglican Squire. His letter on this subject has been the source of considerable amusement to subsequent generations of Fenwicks. The Fenwicks' St. Mary's City home still stands (SM-8).







Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 and the National Ocean Service  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and DMA



(UNSALE)  
 5880 11 SE

SM-13  
PORTO BELLO  
St. Mary's County



SM- 13  
PORTO BELLO  
St. Mary's County

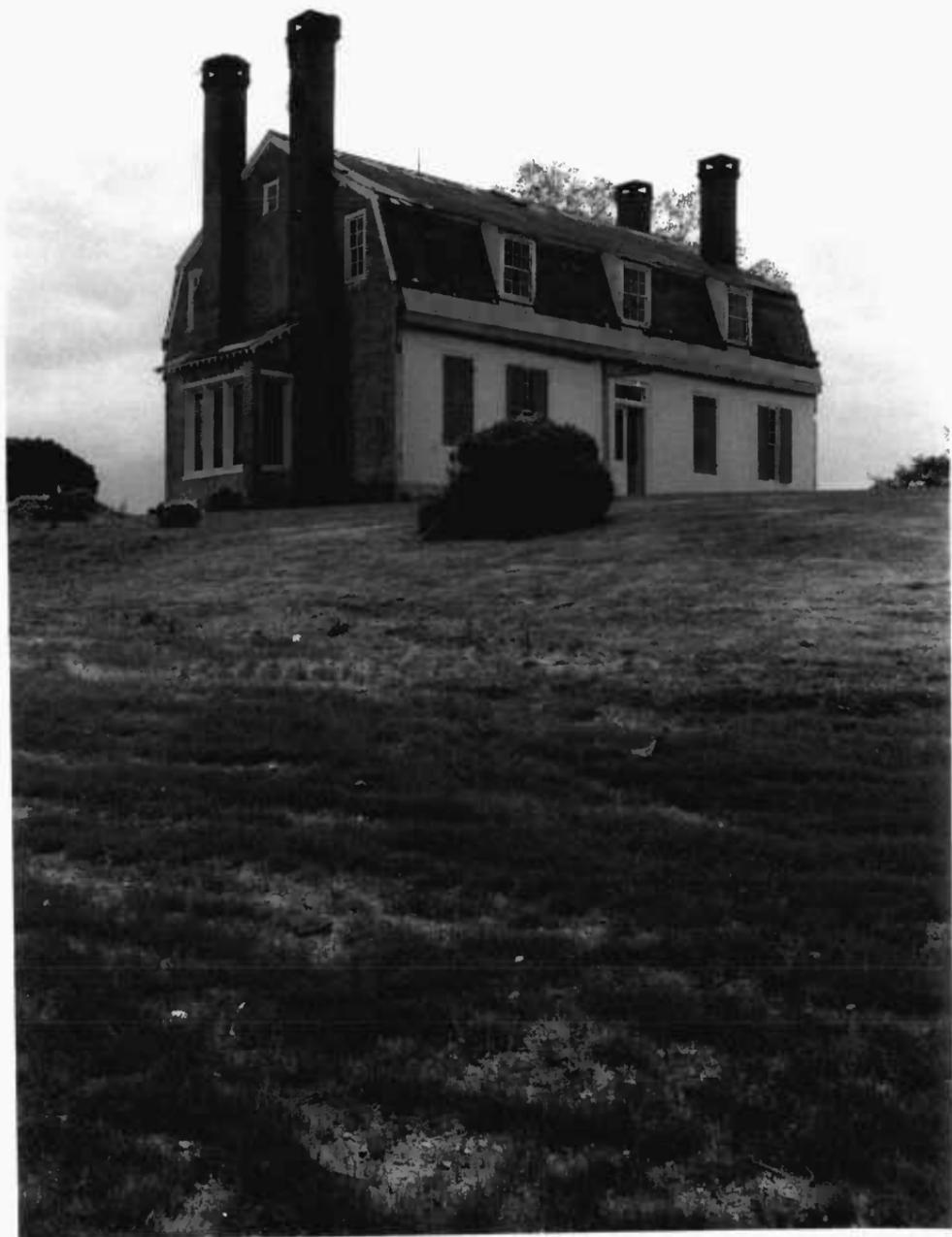


SM-13 PORTO BELLO



SM-13 PORTO BELLO

1969



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

View of north facade and east gable end with  
pent, from bank of S. Mary's River



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May, 1984

View of south facade and west gable end,  
taken from southwest. In the foreground  
(left) is the site of a later frame addition,  
recently demolished.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

View of south facade and east gable end  
with pent taken from southeast.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

View of north facade and west gable end,  
taken from northwest.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

East gable end of building, showing windowed  
pent between chimney stacks with later  
Victorian cornice.

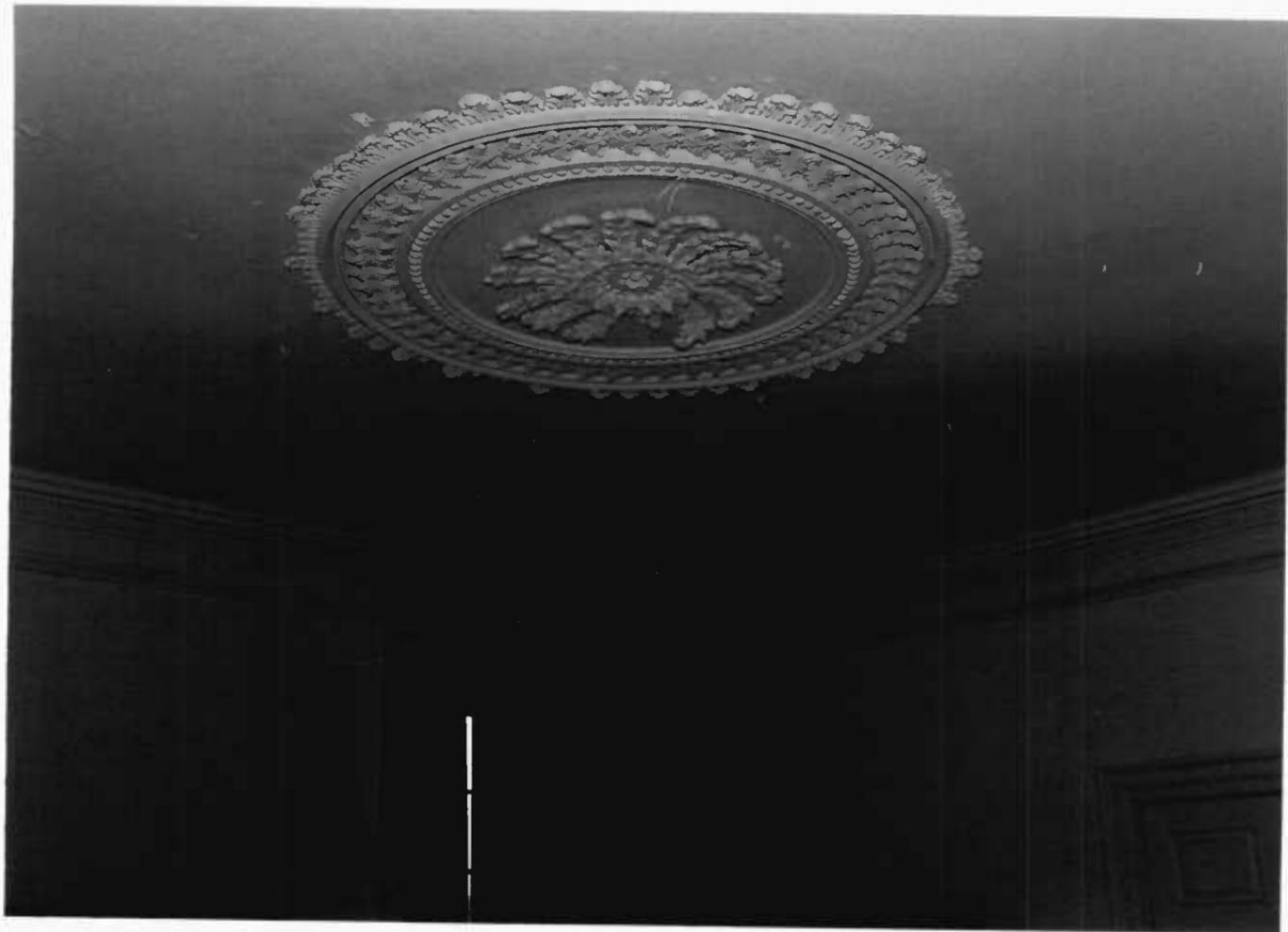


PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

View of interior of central hall on first floor looking south, showing central keystone arch. Walkway to left leads to northeast parlor.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

Detail of highly decorated Federal cornice  
and sophisticated plaster ceiling medallion.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

Highly decorated mantel and crosseted over-  
mantel in southeast parlor, first floor,  
looking east.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

Federal mantel and paneled overmantel in north-east parlor, first floor, looking east.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

Northeast corner of central hall, first floor,  
showing Federal paneling and molding. Stair  
leads to second floor.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

Interior of central hall, looking into southwest parlor. Note paneled dado and fire architrave trim.



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

Detail of paneled dado



PORTO BELLO

SM-13

Photo by: Mark R. Edwards, May 1984

Detail of back of dado, showing fielded panels.  
These may have been reversed in the early 19th  
century remodeling.



SM-13

Porto Bello

St. Mary's County, Md

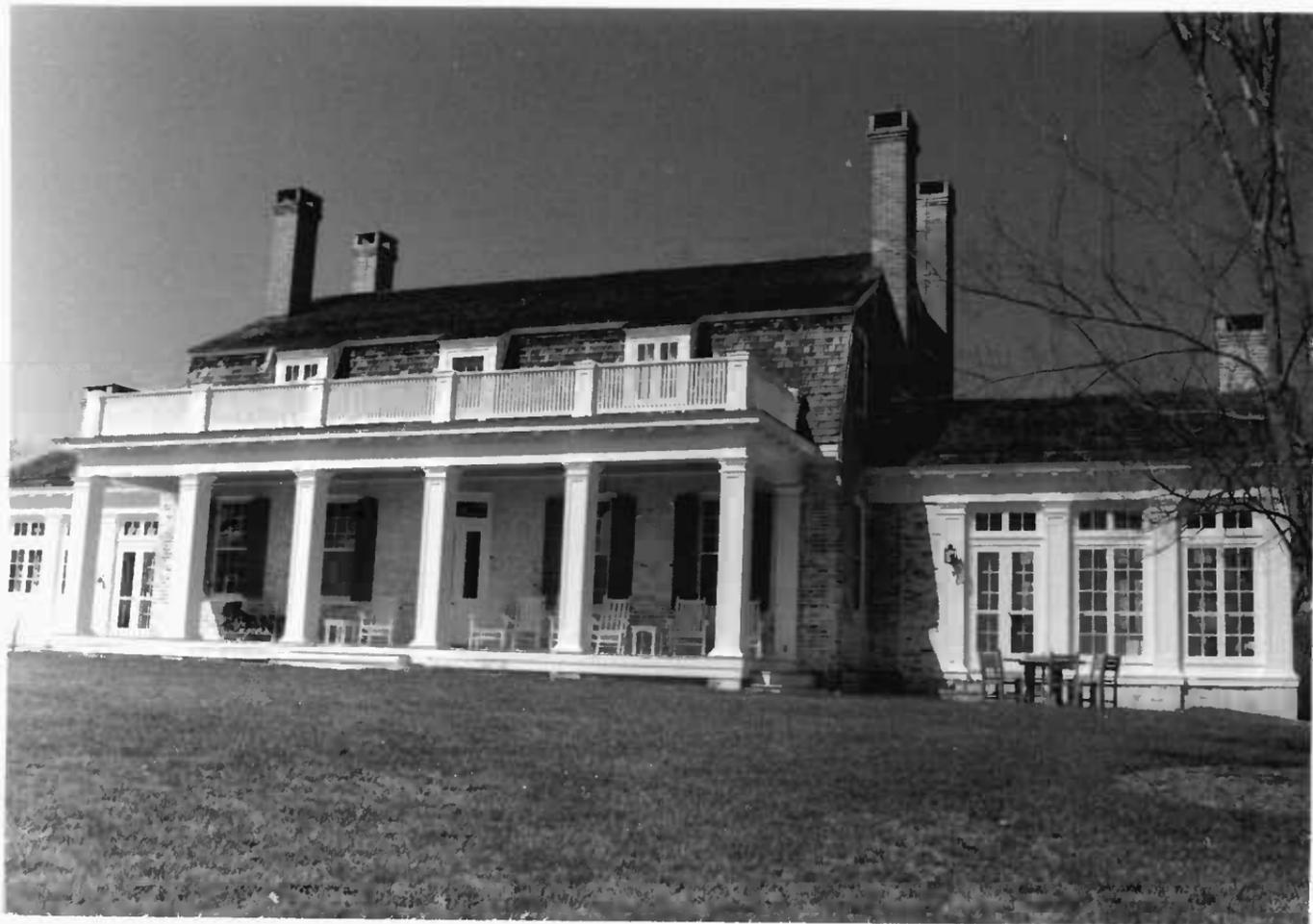
Kirk Ranzetta

Md SHPO

Feb/00

N+W elevation

1 of 3



SM-13

Porto Bello

St. Mary's County, Md

Kirk Ranzetta

MD SHPO

Feb/00

S4 E elevations

2 of 3



SM-13

Porto Bello

St. Mary's County, Md

Kirk Ranzetta

Md SHPO

Feb/00

View from porch - looking SE

3 of 3

58%



58% SM-13 P.117

SM-13 PORTO BELLO

12/4

1/10