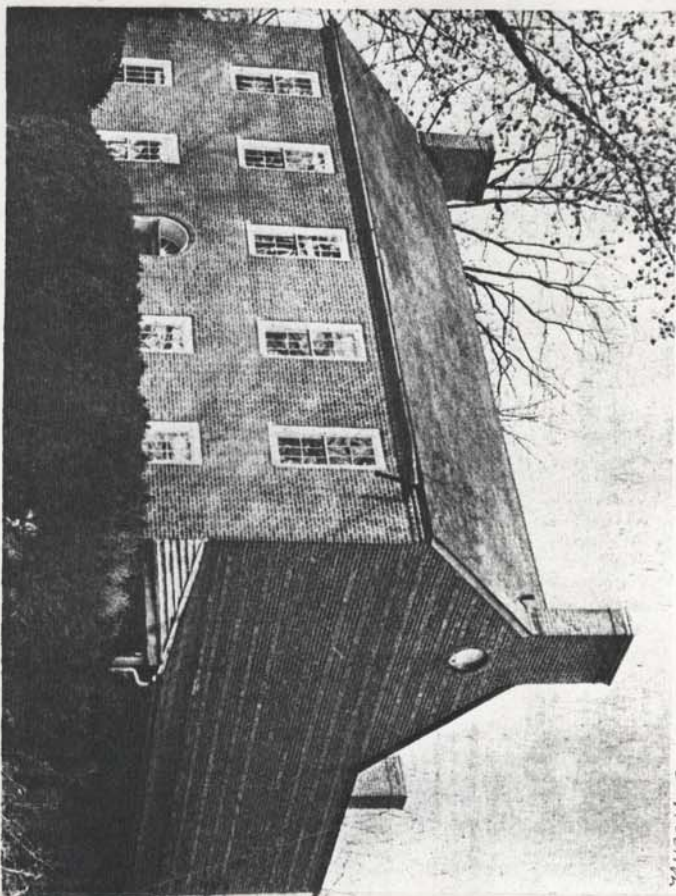


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Moor Green, a familiar Brentsville area landmark, now on landmarks register

# Moor Green a landmark

Moor Green, a familiar landmark in the Brentsville area, was added to the Virginia Landmarks Register, the Virginia Historical Landmarks Commission recently announced.

All places listed in the register are in turn nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, which are maintained by the Department of the Interior.

Moor Green is distinguished by the brickwork, and a separate attached the front porch and rear veranda on the north side and rear veranda on its flounder-roofed second floor.

In addition, the floor plan with its separate stair for the second-floor oil room, relate

the house closer to the architecture of the Middle Atlantic States than with Tidewater Virginia, according to the commission.

The house is owned by Century 21—Capital Realty of Manassas, which plans to renovating it for residential use.

The early 19th-century brick house was erected by the Hooson family shortly before 1820.

Originally part of a grant to the Chevalle family, the property on which Moor Green stands, "being part of a larger tract of land granted to Clement Chevalle and Lewis Reno... in 1711" was sold by Mary Ann Bronaugh to and William Bronaugh to Howson Hooson in 1793.

In 1817, the Prince William land books reported that Hooson was living "on the premises." The first separate valuation of buildings, in 1820, charged him with buildings on the 42-acre parcel that he had obtained from the Bronaugh.

The valuation remained unchanged until Hooson's death in 1833. This suggests that the house, which Hooson called Moor Green in his will and which he bequeathed to his son James, was standing before 1820, although architectural evidence suggests that it was not built much before 1810.

The valuation of the buildings on the property remained at \$4,000 until 1841, when it was reduced to \$1,000, implying that other buildings had then removed from the tract.

At James Hooson's death in 1838, the property passed to his sister, Jane Hooson Reid Foster, who held it until her death in 1891.

The Register was established by the General Assembly in 1966 as a vehicle for identifying and calling attention to the landmarks of Virginia history.

Currently, the Virginia Landmarks Register includes over 750 buildings, districts, and sites around the state having outstanding architectural, historical, or archaeological value.