

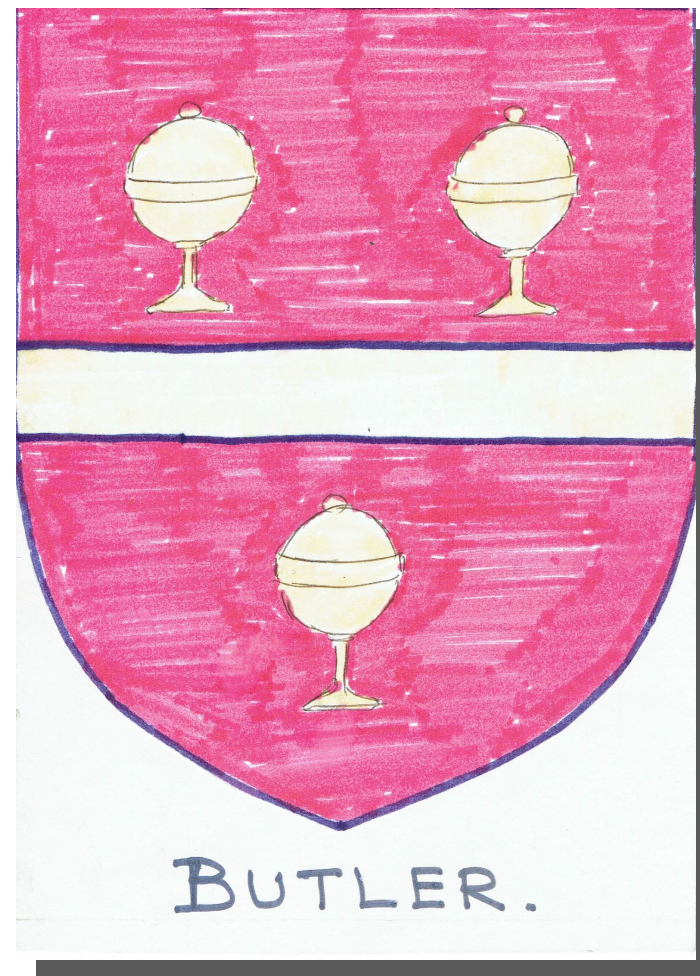
Bramshott Vale

Listed Grade II*



TWO VIEWS SHOWING THE SYMMETRICAL EAST ELEVATION AND THE (ORIGINALLY) SYMMETRICAL SOUTH ELEVATION

Georgian house. Early C18 (1731), with early C20 small extensions and minor alterations. East and south elevations have brick walls in Flemish bond with blue headers, and flush red quoins and rubbed cambered arches, moulded 1st floor band (south elevation), plinth, stone cills: the north and west elevations have coursed sandstone walls, galletted, with brick quoins, plain 1st floor band (west elevation), plinth, stone cills, the tall arched staircase window having slender brick pilasters with moulded caps and basis: later extensions have similar details. Hipped tile roof, moulded cornice, flat-roofed dormers, hips to extensions. Symmetrical east front of two storeys and attic 2.1.2 windows (the narrower windows flanking the upper light of the projecting centrepiece now filled): sashes in exposed frames. Porch of two columns two pilasters, with Ionic order with modillions, dentils and diagonal volutes to the capitals of the plain columns, open pediment with panelled soffit, doorway with cambered head enclosing a decorative fanlight, above a 6-panelled door, all above a flight of three stone steps with moulded fronts. The west elevation is symmetrical of two storeys and attic, five windows (the central being narrower), with similar features, a Doric door case with segmental pediment and fluted pilasters, now filled with a window; to the north side is a lower extension (c.1900), of similar details, with a two-storeyed angular bay. Sashes in exposed frames, the two ground-floor windows on the east side being a C20 replacement of a Victorian bay. Interior: original features include three rooms with pinewood panelling, pinewood oval arch in the hallway flanked by Doric pilasters, staircase and stone floor to the hall. The east front has sloping



The story goes that when King Henry became King of Ireland he told one big man helping him there that he and his family could call themselves Butlers—bottlers—to the king. The family put 3 gold goblets on their shields. 500 years later during trouble in Ireland a young Butler came to England, married a Bramshott girl and settled in an old farm here. After 3 generations of Walter, there came John, who has a tablet in St Mary's Church.

Renting a furnace in Fernhurst & possibly Hammer at Pophole, this John Butler decided to make guns and cannon for the Army and Navy. He became the 'Big Man' and made so much money that in 1731/2 he built himself a house called Bramshott Vale. Not as large as he had planned he reckoned 'I shall get to the bottom of my purse