

= Shalden =

Shalden is a village and civil parish in the East Hampshire district of Hampshire , England . It is 2 @. @ 3 miles (3 @. @ 7 km) northwest of Alton and 1 @. @ 9 miles (3 @. @ 1 km) northeast of Bentworth , just off the A339 road . The parish covers an area of 1 @, @ 536 acres (622 ha) and has an average elevation of 600 feet (180 m) above sea level . The nearest railway station is Alton , 2 @. @ 5 miles (4 @. @ 0 km) southeast of the village . According to the 2011 census , it had a population of 435 .

Bronze Age and Roman remains have been found in the area . The manor of Shalden was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 , and was included in the Odiham Hundred . A Saxon church was in the village , but was destroyed and replaced with a newer church , which was constructed in 1863 . Shalden was in the national headlines in 1867 due to its association with the murder of Sweet Fanny Adams in a nearby hop field . The village contains twelve Grade II listed landmarks , including St Peter and St Paul 's church , Shalden Lodge and Manor Farmhouse , a Grade II * listed building .

= = History = =

= = = Prehistory to Roman = = =

The village name has been spelled in various ways , including Seldene (11th century) , Schalden , Scaldeden , or Scaudedene (12th century) , and Chalden or Scalden (13th century) . There is evidence of Roman occupation in the village , with several Roman coins and pottery remains being found near Shalden school in 1905 . There is further evidence to suggest that a Roman villa was once constructed in or near the village . Bronze Age remains found in the area include a looped palstave and a cinerary urn . A Saxon church was formerly in the village ; this was rebuilt in the nineteenth century , with flint with Bath stone .

= = = Medieval = = =

The manor of Shalden was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 by William Mauditt of Hanslope . It had formerly been in the ownership of four freemen of King Edward the Confessor as an " alod " . Shalden was included in the Odiham Hundred . The ownership of the manor was eventually passed to the descendants of William Mauditt alongside the manor of the nearby hamlet , Hartley Mauditt , of which the manor of Shalden was held under . The manor was apparently held by the Mauditt family of Hartley Mauditt until near the end of the 12th century , when William Mauditt gave the manor to his brother Robert Mauduit of Warminster , to be held by William and his heirs for the service of half a knight 's fee . Robert Mauditt died in 1191 , and his son and successor Thomas was holding the manor between 1235 and 1236 . He died in 1244 , and was succeeded by his son , also named William .

William Mauditt left a son and heir , Warin , a minor , whose custody was assigned by Henry III to his brother Richard , Earl of Cornwall . During this time , Richard temporarily held the manor of Shalden from Henry until his death 1272 . Consequently , Warin Mauditt held the manor until his death in either 1299 or 1300 . Interest in the manor passed down to his son Thomas , in which he granted a sum of land at Shalden to a Knight named Walter Stoner and his freeman , in gratitude for his homage and services . At that time Sir Nicholas de Boys held the manor of Shalden as a tenant for life . In 1297 the Earl of Cornwall , in consideration of the services of Sir Nicholas , granted the manor to him and his heirs indefinitely . Sir Nicholas paid nothing for the manor , though his heirs were to pay £ 12 a year .

In 1309 Sir Nicholas de Boys granted the manor of Shalden to Robert de Kendale and his wife , Margaret , along with her heirs . The manor was then held by Ralph le Mareschal indefinitely . He was still holding it in 1310 , however it had passed to Robert de Kendale sometime before 1316 .

Robert died in 1330 , and his son Edward succeeded to the manor , but it was held by his widow Margaret until her death in 1347 . Sir Edward de Kendale died in 1373 , leaving a son as his heir for the manor of Shalden . Edwards 's son and his brother , Thomas , both died without issue in 1375 . Sir Robert Turk and his wife , Beatrice , conveyed the manor in 1376 ? 7 to Sir William Croiser and William Bukbridge , trustees of Sir Edward de Kendale , to whom they transferred to in the same year . Robert 's daughter , Elizabeth , soon married Sir Thomas Barre , and died in 1421 . Her heir was her grandson , but the manor of Shalden passed to John de Kendale , who held it in 1428 .

= = = Tudor to Georgian = = =

Ownership of the manor was passed on to William Dyer in 1444 , who was a trustee of a lord named Robert Lee . Ownership was then transferred in 1485 to Maud , Anne , Elizabeth , Jane , and Ellen , daughters of John Lee , who had claimed the issues of the manor was under the will of their father , and complained that they had been prevented from enjoying them by Reginald Sandes and Robert Norton , who were also trustees . In 1567 , William Lee sold the manor to Anne Twynne , and in 1591 Richard Miller sold it to Sir William of Kingswll . It was sold again in 1628 by Sir William 's son and successor Edward Kingswell to Sir Richard Young of Weybridge , of whom it was purchased in 1632 by Sir Humphrey Benett . Benett then compounded his estate in 1649 , and sold the manor of Shalden in 1653 to Anne Mynne .

= = = 19th century and the murder of Fanny Adams = = =

At the beginning of the 19th century , the manor of Shalden was passed to John Lewkenor and his wife , Anne , of whom it was eventually succeeded by their John , at an unknown point . The manor was then ceded on to the Knights of Chawton , in whose family it remained until 1840 , when it was sold by Edward Knight to John Wood , the owner of Thedden Grange in Bentworth . Upon his death in 1871 , it was finally renounced to his son John Gathorne Wood , who was the last owner of the manor from 1871 to some time after 1912 . In 1870 ? 72 the Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales by John Marius Wilson described Shalden as :

... a parish in Alton district , Hants ; 2 ½ miles N W of Alton r. station . Post @-@ town , Alton . Acres , 1 , 509 . Real property , £ 1 , 396 . Pop . , 185 . Houses , 37 . The manor belongs to J. Wood , Esq . The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester . Value , £ 331 . * Patron , the Lord Chancellor . The church is ancient .

Shalden gained national notoriety due to its association with the murder of Sweet Fanny Adams . On 24 August 1867 , Fanny Adams and her friend , Minnie Warner , both eight years old , were approached by Frerick Baker , a local solicitor 's clerk . Baker offered Fanny a halfpenny if she would accompany him to walk to Shalden from her home in Alton . Fanny refused , but took the halfpenny anyway . Shortly afterwards , he abducted Fanny and carried her into a hop field near Shalden . He proceeded to mutilate and butcher her in the hop field , severing her head on two poles and deeply slashing her mouth to ear across the temples . Her right ear had been cut off and both her eyes were missing , which were later found in the nearby River Wey . Baker was later discovered by a group of angry residents from Alton , and was soon tried and sentenced to death in Winchester Crown Court on 5 December . The term " Sweet Fanny Adams " , or " Sweet FA " for short , was gradually accepted throughout the British armed services as a euphemism for " sweet nothing " , as it passed into common usage .

= = Geography and demographics = =

Shalden is located in the eastern central part of Hampshire , in South East England , 2 @.@ 1 miles (3 @.@ 4 km) northwest of Alton , its nearest town . The parish covers an area of 1 @,@ 536 acres (622 ha) , of which 194 acres (79 ha) are woodland . It has an average elevation of approximately 600 feet (180 m) above sea level , with some parts of the southern parish falling to heights of around 400 feet (120 m) . The landscape is dominated by farms and woodland such as

Shalden Manor , Glenville Farm and Oldale Wood . The soil is of clay and chalk , with a subsoil of chalk , and the prominent crops produced in the area are cereals . A large number of old chalk pits indicate that the chalk was once worked in the parish . The parish contains four individual hamlets ; Stancombe , Shalden Green , Pountley and Golden Pot . According to the 2011 census , the parish of Shalden had a population of 435 people . In addition , there are 168 households in the parish with an average size of 2 @. @ 59 people .

= = Notable landmarks = =

The present church , St Peter and St Paul , was built in 1863 , and is reminiscent of the 13th century in design . The bell @-@ cot contains one modern bell . The old Saxon church stood a few feet to the south of the present one , and has been completely destroyed . The only piece of architecture that remains of the Saxon church is the font , which was re @-@ used for the new church . The front dates from the 15th century and is of octagonal form , with a moulded octagonal stem and a panelled bowl . The old Saxon church was given by William Mauditt to the prior and convent of Southwick between 1147 and 1153 . The grant was confirmed by Pope Eugenius III and Pope Urban III in 1185 . In the present church , a book of the registers contains baptisms from 1686 and marriages and burials from 1687 , baptisms running to 1790 , and marriages to 1753 .

Shalden contains 12 Grade II listed buildings , in addition to one Grade II * listed building . St Peter and St Paul 's church is a Grade II building , and the Manor Farmhouse in Shalden Lane is a Grade II * building . The Manor Farmhouse a late @-@ medieval hall house , built with a timber framed structure that covers two stories , dates from the 16th century , with early 19th @-@ century cladding and 20th @-@ century extensions . The house has a boarded door and a large porch . Inside are two wide fireplaces and a room with a Tudor arch . Shalden Lodge , another Grade II building , dates from the late 18th century , with early and late 19th @-@ century alterations and additions .