

Chapter 1 : Catalog Record: The history and topography of Harrogate, and | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Knaresborough is served by Knaresborough railway station, on the Harrogate Line between Leeds and York. The town is four miles from junction 47 of the A1 (M) Motorway (Great North Road), and on the A59 which links York and Wallasey.

Places of worship in Harrogate There are many fine examples of architecture about the town. The Sun Pavilion at the northern edge of the park can be privately hired. Tennis courts and a bowling green are in the west of the park. The Friends Of Valley Gardens group was formed in to support the park. The Stray is an area of open parkland in the centre of the town. During the Victorian period, there was a racecourse for horses there. Harrogate was a gold medal winner of Europe in Bloom in In it came fourth in the same league; the programme claimed that it placed lower due to "a slight dip in exam results", although presenter Phil Spencer noted that it was his personal favourite. The event attracted record crowds to the town centre and was televised to a global audience. British cyclist Mark Cavendish was forced to exit the race when he crashed a few metres from the finish line and suffered a dislocated shoulder. They have a derby with Harrogate Railway Athletic F. Harrogate District Swimming Club is an amateur level swimming club that has had teams compete at National level and come home with medals. There are many different squads within the club with over total members. Harrogate Cricket Club is one of the strongest clubs in the Yorkshire league. But a devastating fire destroyed the historic old pavilion at the ground. Harrogate Cricket Club is to be the home of Yorkshire Women cricket team. The club has 4 Saturday teams. Members compete in road races, cross-country and fell races or simply run for fun and to keep fit. Rock climbing is a popular sport in and around Harrogate, both indoors at the Harrogate Climbing Centre and at venues such as Almscliffe Crag and Brimham Rocks. Rock climbing is seen as a personal challenge, however indoor climbing walls hold climbing competitions to create a competitive event. He is one of only ten players in Stanley Cup history to win the Cup with three different teams. Trains are operated by Northern. Trains run every half-hour to Leeds and Knaresborough, and every hour onto York. There are extra non-stop commuter services at peak times between Harrogate and Leeds. The former railway lines to Ripon and Wetherby see Wetherby railway station were dismantled in the s. The issue remains a significant one in local politics and there are movements wanting to restore the line. Harrogate is strongly connected to Leeds , in both rail and road transport. The A61 continues northwards to Ripon, while the A connects to Bradford after passing through north-west Leeds. The A also forms the Harrogate Bypass that skirts the south and east of the town, joining the A59 linking York and the A1 M to the east and Skipton to the west with Harrogate. Harrogate bus station[edit] Harrogate bus station is in the town centre. It is managed by Harrogate Bus Company , the main operator. Manchester Airport is accessible by rail via Leeds railway station. Education[edit] Harrogate High School was rebuilt under a governmental scheme in mid

Chapter 2 : Harrogate and Knaresborough (UK Parliament constituency) - Wikipedia

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History[edit] Knaresborough Market Place. Knaresborough Castle is Norman ; [5] around , the town began to grow and provide a market and attract traders to service the castle. He was constable of Knaresborough and leader of the group of four knights who murdered Archbishop Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral on 29 December The four knights fled to Knaresborough and hid at the castle. Hugh de Morville forfeited the lands in , not for his implication in the murder of Thomas Becket, but for "complicity in the rebellion of Henry the Young King ", according to the Early Yorkshire Charters. The Honour of Knaresborough then passed to the Stuteville family. When the Stuteville line was broken with the death of Robert the 4th son of Robert 3rd in , King John effectively took the Honour of Knaresborough for himself. Although a market was first mentioned in , the town was not granted a Royal Charter to hold a market until , by Edward II. A market is still held every Wednesday in the market square. Later, Scots invaders burned much of the town and the parish church. After her death in , the Honour was granted by Edward to their younger son, John of Gaunt , the Duke of Lancaster and since then the castle has belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. After the accession of Henry IV the castle lost much of its importance in national affairs, but remained a key site in regional administration for another century. The castle eventually fell and in an order was made by Parliament for its destruction but not carried out till The destruction was mainly done by citizens looting the stone. Many town centre buildings are built of castle stone. The railway age began in Knaresborough in with the opening of a railway station on Hay Park Lane; this was replaced with the current one three years later in The town had a railway line to Boroughbridge until it closed to passengers in ; it was dismantled in Culture and community[edit] The rowing boats on the River Nidd are a popular tourist attraction in the town. It is held on the second Saturday of June. The event was first staged in In the early 19th century, a strange child appeared in the Hill family. This child had abnormal very blonde woolly hair resembling the fleece of a sheep and was known as the Woolly-Headed Boy of Fort Montague. He conducted visitors around the house and was a great curiosity himself. Until the s there was a small zoo in the grounds. There is however a small Lidl. James retail park on the outskirts of the town off Wetherby Road has a number of retail chains based there. There are a number of high street retailers with branches in the town centre, mostly around the High Street, Market Place and Castle Courtyard a shopping arcade in the former town hall. The town also has a small municipal swimming pool. Knaresborough is served by Knaresborough railway station , on the Harrogate Line between Leeds and York. It is further served by Transdev and Connexions who both run buses in the area that centre around Knaresborough bus station on the High Street. The closest airport is Leeds Bradford Airport with bus links from neighbouring Harrogate. Economy[edit] Knaresborough is mostly a commuter town however it serves as a local centre for the surrounding rural villages. The town has a small tourism industry and service sector. There is a small industrial estate on Manse Lane in the East of the town. Knaresborough has its own local weekly newspaper; the Knaresborough Post, although it borrows content heavily from neighbouring publications. John the Baptist Church is the largest church in Knaresborough. It also has one United Reformed and one Mormon. There is a further education college in nearby Harrogate and universities in Leeds and York. The town has a two-storey library on the Market Place. Sport[edit] Knaresborough Town F. Youth football is catered for by Knaresborough Celtic with junior teams from Under 6s to Under 17s. Knaresborough Town are also developing youth football. Knaresborough Rugby Club play in the Yorkshire Leagues. The club was formed in and play at their Hay-a-park ground which opened in Unusually for a Yorkshire town, there is no rugby league club, the closest being in Wetherby. The town has two cricket clubs. Knaresborough Forest Cricket Club were Nidderdale League Division 3 winners in , afterwards promoted from Division 2 as runners-up in the following season. John Metcalf , known as "Blind Jack", lost his sight in childhood and was a violin player, local guide, bridgebuilder and roadmaker. A public house in the market square bears his name. Robert Aagaard , a Knaresborough manufacturer, founded the youth movement Cathedral Camps. Eugene

Aram , the 18th century scholar and murderer lived here. Lacey was from Wetherby but his academic achievements enabled him to attend school in Knaresborough rather than Wetherby.

Chapter 3 : History of Knaresborough - Knaresborough Online

Harrogate was thought to be established as early as 's but wasn't a registered place until when Harrogate become Royal property, yes Royal! The Duchy of Lancaster came to own Harrogate and merged with the English Royal Crown.

Origins The particular siting of Knaresborough may well be due to the easily defended location – the castle remains stand on a rocky outcrop feet above the river. Ancient Britons gave the Nidd its name over years ago, although very little evidence of iron age or subsequent Roman occupation remains. The origin of the name of Knaresborough is not altogether clear, although one of two sources seems most probable. Thus it is the time of William the Conqueror and the Norman invasion which sees the beginnings of the town of Knaresborough when Serlo de Burgh was granted the Manor of Knaresborough as a reward for his part in the invasion. In Knaresborough was granted to Hugh de Morevill, possibly as compensation for lands given to the King of Scotland. Morevill forfeited the lands in , according to Early Yorkshire Charters: Knaresborough, together with Aldborough, were granted to William de Stuteville in the same year. In medieval times a Forest was not simply an extensive expanse of wooded area but included clearings and settlements and was associated with hunting. The Forest of Knaresborough was located west and south-west of the town and covered about , acres, stretching twenty miles from east to west. The inhabitants of its settlements were occupied in farming, fishing, charcoal burning, and iron smelting. The Forest Liberty was an area of farmland to the north of the town where its dozen villages occupied a fairly flat and easily cultivated landscape. We now begin to see the town developing. The king was then able to collect various revenues associated with rents, harvests, court proceedings etc. He was one of several royal visitors who enjoyed hunting in the forest. It is reproduced almost completely verbatim from the guidebook to the castle and the acknowledgements are included below.

Introduction Knaresborough Castle is situated at the top of a large cliff, with a commanding view of the River Nidd and the Forest of Knaresborough. The castle ruins do not convey its important role in the development of the English nation. For most of its history, Knaresborough Castle has been in royal control, and it has retained this long tradition to the present day. The Early Castle Aerial view of the Castle in Courtesy of Vollans of Knaresborough Like all castles, Knaresborough served as a focus for the surrounding community: Very little is known about the early history of Knaresborough, and the origins of the castle are equally obscure. The name Chednaresburg implies a fortification, and is the only tantalising glimpse of a predecessor to the medieval castle. This would most likely have taken the form of a bank and ditch surrounding the town, and would not refer to the presence of a castle. The earliest castle at Knaresborough was established after the Norman conquest, predating the standing fourteenth century remains by nearly years. Throughout its long history, the castle has been in royal control or held directly from the Crown. Its fortunes have risen and fallen with the history of the English Monarchy. In , when Hugh de Moreville held the castle, he and his followers took refuge there after they had murdered Thomas a Beckett in Canterbury. The remains of this great dry ditch can still be seen around the southern and northern halves of the castle, and this is the earliest remaining visible construction. King John visited often during his reign, residing here while hunting in the Forest of Knaresborough. The vast area covered by the medieval Forest of Knaresborough would have provided excellent grounds for this pastime, and the royal privileges in the Forest were carefully guarded. King John maintained Knaresborough Castle as one of his administrative strongholds in the North. He is reputed to have spent more money on the castles at Knaresborough and Scarborough than on any others in the country. The lack of visible remains from this period, apart from the moat, and possibly the lowest storey in the Old Courthouse, presents a misleading picture of its importance at this time. The money spent on the castle and the people who spent time there are clear signs of its important status in the affairs of the country. These historical references are the only record we have which can give us a picture of the castle at this period. From the brief glimpse they give us, we know that Knaresborough Castle consisted of a substantial range of buildings by the 14th century. All that survives from that period now are the twin towers of the East Gate and fragments of the curtain wall. Piers Gaveston was extremely unpopular amongst the powerful barons, who felt he exercised undue influence over the King. In , Gaveston was besieged at Scarborough Castle. During the siege, Edward

remained at Knaresborough Castle, to be close at hand. Gaveston surrendered and was eventually beheaded. This general unrest led to rebellion and on 5 October in , Knaresborough Castle was seized by supporters of the Earl of Lancaster, and held against the King. In the raiding Scots penetrated as far south as Knaresborough. Much of the town including the church and priory were devastated by these raids, with the castle as the only point of refuge in the town. It was an age when the monarch needed to be strong and forceful in order to reign successfully. Edward I had been a strong, determined man who ruled with great control. His son could not have been more unlike in character. Where his father had subdued Wales, Edward II suffered humiliating defeats at the hands of the Scots. After losing the throne, Edward II was imprisoned and eventually barbarously murdered. It was while in her possession that Knaresborough Castle became firmly established not only as a royal possession, but as a royal residence in the truest sense. Previous monarchs had used the castle to consolidate their power in the North, but Queen Philippa spent many summers in residence at Knaresborough Castle, her young family with her. As Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt had a large inheritance including many castles of great importance. Knaresborough from that time onwards was joined to these estates and belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. Henry returned to claim his inheritance, landing at Ravenspur, and travelling to receive support from his Castles at Pickering, Knaresborough and Pontefract This confrontation eventually led to the downfall of King Richard II, who was deposed and imprisoned. The castle continued to serve a crucial function in regional administration, and the manor courts were still held here. The history of the castle during this time until the Civil War is fairly obscure, illuminated only by occasional references which show it was kept in good repair. The Tudor Castle Castles had largely lost their defensive significance by the Tudor period, and new tastes were leading to the construction of fortified stately homes rather than old-fashioned and less comfortable castles. However, many castles were maintained and modernised, and in both and surveys were undertaken which showed Knaresborough Castle to be in a state of disrepair, but not decay. The timber and leadwork throughout the castle needed to be replaced, and most of the timber buildings were beyond repair. The stonework was essentially in sound condition, and was considered to be easily made defensible again. By the upper storey of the Courthouse was built, and court cases from the Forest and Liberty of Knaresborough were tried here. Whether the repairs identified in the earlier surveys were undertaken is not known for certain, but by the Civil War, the castle was still able to be defended. After the battle of Marston Moor in July , the castle was besieged, and finally surrendered when cannon breached the wall on December In Parliament ordered the castle to be rendered untenable, and by demolition had commenced. Nearly the entire circuit of the curtain wall was destroyed, as were all the buildings in the grounds, except the Courthouse. Demolition was halted and the Tower was left standing. The Modern Castle Knaresborough Castle site layout In the early 20th century, a bowling green and tennis courts transformed the role of the castle in the town, creating a leisure area for local residents, and relegating the structures of the castle to a secondary, almost superfluous role. The putting green now occupies the area where the tennis courts used to be. A war memorial commemorates the many local residents who gave their lives in the defence of their country in the First and Second World Wars. The Courthouse is now a museum which provides an explanation and interpretation of the history of the town, and which still contains furniture from the original Tudor courtroom. The 20th century has seen a renewal of interest in our historic monuments; in their preservation and interpretation, and in their value as integral elements in our modern landscape. The standing buildings and fragments of wall within the castle grounds provide a glimpse not only into the activities of the past which led to their construction and use, but also to the late activities of disuse and destruction. In their own unique way they stand as a permanent reflection of the changing values and attitudes of our society, from Medieval times to present day. The Buildings The Moat The castle was, and still is to an extent, divided into two areas, known as the inner and outer wards. The entire castle was surrounded by a massive dry ditch, referred to as the moat, which was the first line of defence. This is the earliest surviving feature of the castle, dating from the first decade of the 13th century or earlier, and originally extending from the edges of the cliff to form a complete circuit around the castle grounds. The north-eastern side of the ditch, separating the castle from the town, has been filled in and is now under the car park. A walk along the moat provides the best impression one can gain of the impressive defensiveness of the situation and construction of the castle.

Looking up to the massy towers along the curtain wall gives an idea of how impregnable the complete castle would have been. The Outer Ward Surveys conducted in the 16th century give indications of the types of structures which would have been found in the outer ward, and this area would have been teeming with the activities needed to support life in the castle. Milling, brewing, baking and smelting would have taken place here, and horses would have been stabled here. These towers buttressed the curtain wall as well as providing entry into the castle grounds. The remains of portcullis slots are still visible in the sides of these towers, where a heavy wooden portcullis would have defended the entrance. Until the 19th century, a masonry arch spanned the entrance between these two towers, a remnant of the original gatehouse. Following the line of the curtain wall from the gate around toward the rear of the courthouse, there is a wide but short piece of wall. This is the remnant of a large tower, and as late as this stood up to 7. Unfortunately, the weight of the upper portion was too great, and the upper courses of the tower collapsed into the moat. The Sallyports Hidden within the outer ward are two sallyports, underground tunnels which were used for secret entry and exit from the castle. These tunnels are nearly 2. They are easily large enough for a small party of armed men to have secretly left the castle and harass besieging troops. These sallyports slope steeply down to the level of the bottom of the moat, where the soldiers would have emerged secretly under cover of darkness. The exit from the northern sallyport has been completely blocked. The eastern sallyport is now open and accessible by guided tours during the summer season. Inside one of the secret underground sallyports, built in the late 13th or mid 14th century The Inner Ward It was within the inner ward of the castle that the royal living quarters were situated and where domestic and administrative activities took place. The Courthouse range of buildings mark the south eastern side of this ward. A dividing wall would originally have extended from the Tower around to meet the Courthouse, and would have clearly separated the inner and outer wards. Passage from one ward to the other would have been through an additional gate, which has since disappeared. The Courthouse The undercroft of the Courthouse is the earliest surviving structure on the site. The upper storey which now houses the Museum was added by , and still contains the furniture from the original Tudor Court, a rare survival.

Chapter 4 : A history of Harrogate & Knaresborough; (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

Knaresborough has a fascinating and varied history. Its roots go back centuries and throughout its long history it has been peopled with a wealth of characters, from Hugh de Morville, murderer of Thomas Beckett on the steps of his cathedral at Canterbury, to Blind Jack, the world renowned road builder.

It took us about two weeks going out and the same coming back, as we had to steam out of the Clyde, over the top of Ireland and out into the Atlantic Ocean and past the Med and double back at night, because of spies in Ireland, Spain and Portugal. I think that we did about 7 or 8 convoys, probably about 30 or 40 ships per convoy, in columns and rows formed into like a big square. There would be 3 destroyers in front, 2 frigates and corvettes on either side with 1 corvette covering the rear. Sometimes, if the convoy was very large, there would be a small aircraft carrier auxiliary carrier with us. When contact was made one destroyer or corvette would deal with it while the others closed ranks. The armament on the Knaresborough Castle was slightly different: Then there was the 2 Depth charge throwers, one each side, followed by the Depth Charge Racks. Depth charges were usually fired in patterns of 5 or 7 – say 1 from the rack, 1 from each thrower and 2 from the rack again – total 5. We had a particularly bad one [convoy], in which we lost 3 landing craft. We had a terrible storm, and we had about 12 of these craft in with the Convoy, being escorted to Gib for landings in the Med I assume. The 3 came into difficulties and had to be abandoned which meant that the crews had to be rescued. One of the other ships a Castle class Frigate rescued 2 crews and our ship the Knaresborough rescued one crew about 8 men in the crew. I think that we took most of the night rescuing these men, nearly losing our own life boat crew in doing so. We had storm damage which kept us in harbour in Adrossian for a couple of months. While we were in Adrossian the Ship had a couple of dances to cheer us up. God that was a rough winter. Convoy work was very boring most of the time. The ship was very small and cramped with equipment, so there was not room to do much. Winter months we were below decks mostly apart from watch keeping because of the weather. Summer months we were able to get on the upper decks just like being on a cruise! I myself was making a model galleon out of match sticks, it was almost completed when it got damaged beyond repair weeks of work gone in seconds. Most ships had their own projector, so weather permitting we were able to put on our own film shows sometimes. After the war in Europe we sailed down to Freetown, spending about ten months there. The Americans were ferrying some of their troops back home, so they stationed several small ships across the Atlantic, in case any planes came down. We steamed to a spot and just drifted and steamed around that area for 3 or 4 weeks. There were two entertainment things worth mentioning: King Neptune and his men about 6 climb over the bows of the ship as though they have just come out of the sea and they are covered in seaweed. King Neptune is wearing his crown and carrying his trident and each of his helpers is armed with scissors, open razor, comb, shaving brush and a bucket of foam. All of these things were at least 3ft long! The crew member is placed on the chair next to King Neptune who questions and insults him then covers him in foam, shaves him, gives him a hair cut, scrubs him and tosses him in the tank and gives him a good ducking. Then on to the next one, officers and men alike. A big ludo board is drawn on the deck same colours as the ordinary board about 20ftx20ft using giant counters and dice. The players are all dressed up as clowns or any funny clothes and do all sorts of funny things while the game is in progress. If [you] get a good crowd it can be quite hilarious. The ship was a good seagoing ship, it stood up to some very rough seas almost standing on her ends at times and also stood up to quite a bit of pounding when we were depth charging submarines. I remember receiving parcels from Knaresborough for which we were truly grateful. I wonder if there are people around up there that did the Knitting for us. All those years ago I do remember and appreciate what the people of Knaresborough did for us. Click small images below for larger photos. Fondly remembered as a hotel in the twentieth century by Margaret Mary Gillingwater, it was the scene of matrimonial dispute in the fifteenth century and a possible visit by the infamous Dick Turpin! Family History records tell us that Alice and Joan Wintringham, daughters of Thomas Wintringham, were born there in and respectively. They appear to have married very well into the Plumpton family. They were the sons of Sir Robert Plumpton and his wife Alice. The Plumpton name is well-established, the family having been in the

area since the early 12th century and giving their name to the village of Plumpton near Spofforth. The family was well off and well-connected: He fought in the wars in France and was granted a Knighthood. In the reign of Edward the Fourth this house was the headquarters of one of the most celebrated matrimonial tangles of that time. Sir William wished to keep this second marriage of his a secret, which must have been very awkward for Joan and their children, especially when it came to the question of inheritance. On 6 July depositions were taken from the parish clerk of Knaresborough and others that the marriage had in fact taken place, though clandestinely, about twenty one years previously. Plumpton correspondence By Edward Plumpton, Thomas Stapleton, Camden Society Great Britain includes family tree pages x-xi and details of the dispute, in particular pages lxxiii-lxxvii. The petrol pumps which used to stand on the corner can clearly be seen on the left of the photograph. Mr and Mrs Roberts owned the hotel and cafe in the s. There used to be petrol pumps in front of the hotel on the corner of the High Street and Park Place but Mrs Roberts had these removed in the late s to make more parking space. When she was a child Margaret was told that Dick Turpin had stayed at the hotel on his way to York and this is not outside the bounds of possibility. Turpin fled to York from London in and settled in East Yorkshire. Most of his activities centred around the eastern side yorkshire, including cattle and horse rustling from Lincolnshire. He was finally discovered and hanged in York in In front of the hotel, Walker, who created the drawings shown above, stayed at the hotel and did many drawings and paintings of Knaresborough. Next door to the hotel was a butcher named Mr Knowles " he kept a cow, a horse and a lot of chickens at the side of the hotel. The upper floors were served by two staircases: One of the bedrooms must have been very strange to sleep in as Margaret remembers: I think that this was the old original bathroom, the room was only about 6ft wide with a washbasin. Rainwater was cleverly made use of: I guess it would be lead lined. So guess what " we had to empty them lovely job. The hotel had a kitchen, of course, and store rooms, though as Margaret says: It had the old fire range in the centre and we had to light the fire in winter to keep warm. It was the usual black range with the oven and water boiler. But the cooking was done on two gas ovens. You could walk around the fire range at both sides to a washing up area which led to another room for kitchen equipment. All pots and pans were done by hand no dishwashers. One small gas fridge in the hotel and one on the cafe side. All of the rooms had fireplaces and the bedrooms all had electric fires. The hotel in There was a very small room at the bottom of the stairs which Margaret describes: The photographs of the Public Dining Room show what would once have been an elegant domestic room, probably a family dining room given the presence of an impressive sideboard fitted into a curved recess. The sideboard had a fine brass rail around the back and a wine cooler in the centre. The Public Dining Room, left front, with impressive sideboard in the recess at the back On each side of the recess was a plaster cast cameo silhouette, we think these may have been of the owners of the house when it was a private home, perhaps the Earl and his wife. Margaret remembers some of the kinds of food and drink served at the hotel: Meat, 2 veg Yorkshire pudding. Toad in the Hole. Egg, Ham, or Salmon salads. Mrs Strike used to sit and peel sacks of potatoes and pod sacks of peas. It was not a licensed hotel so we had to go out to one of the public houses to obtain the drink the guest required. In the cellar there were three to four very big rooms. Margaret was not keen on the darker cellar rooms: It was okay in the first room but in the others it was dark and I was not brave enough to explore. The house that is at the top of Park Place on the left hand side, I was told that a tunnel led from that house to Wintringham Hall. That too is a very old house. It almost faced the entrance to the Roxy cinema so must have been quite long. The Staff of Wintringham Hall Hotel The total number of staff for both the hotel and cafe would be about 10 to Margaret remembers friends and staff: Vera was one of the waitresses. Mrs Ruth Roberts did most of the cooking. Mrs Strike a cleaner. My mum she was a waitress and also helped with the bedrooms. Ida Blackburn a waitress, who also helped in the bedrooms. Mrs Sadler in the kitchen and Mrs Mills was on the cafe side as cook.

Chapter 5 : History of Harrogate - Harrogate Online

Harrogate (/ ˈh ɑːr ɪˈt ɜːr / HARR-É™-gÉ™t) is a spa town in North Yorkshire, England. Historically in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the town is a tourist destination and its visitor attractions include its spa waters and RHS Harlow Carr gardens. 13 miles (21 km) away from the town centre is the Yorkshire Dales national park and the Nidderdale AONB.

Over the centuries there have been significant periods of building and repair work as the castle was adapted to meet changing military requirements, fashions and historic events. Burg is an Old English word for a defended enclosure, and could refer to a bank and ditch surrounding a settlement here. The earliest castle was built by the Normans who recognised the superb natural defences of this rocky promontory high above the river Nidd. We find the first written evidence of a castle in Knaresborough in financial records called the Pipe Rolls dating from the reign of Henry I. Some years later, the castle played a part in one of the more infamous stories of the medieval period. Strengthening the Northern Fortress In King John took possession of the Castle and the Forest of Knaresborough, gaining a base for his favourite sport of hunting, and also a well-placed stronghold from which to control the rebellious barons in the north of England. Very little of the 13th century castle survives so it is difficult to imagine its status as one of the main military and administrative centres in the North at this time. The Great Rebuilding The main parts of the castle that we can see today date from the early 14th century. Knaresborough had become strategically important to Edward I in his campaign against the Scots. His modernisation of the castle brought high levels of comfort and fashionable elegance, as well as an awesome display of prestige and power. In Knaresborough Castle saw military action when it was seized by supporters of the rebel Earl of Lancaster. In raiding Scots penetrated as far south as Knaresborough and burnt much of the town, including the parish church and priory. Knaresborough Castle, though, was not taken and remained the only point of refuge in the town. She made Knaresborough Castle into a royal residence in the truest sense of the word. Whereas previous monarchs had used the castle to consolidate their power in the North, Queen Philippa spent most of her summers in Knaresborough with her young family, transforming the castle into a comfortable and lavish court residence. From that time onwards, Knaresborough belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. Henry returned to England to claim his inheritance, a confrontation that eventually led to the downfall of King Richard II who was deposed and imprisoned. The Tudor Castle Surveys in and revealed that Knaresborough Castle had fallen into a state of disrepair, but the stonework was sound and the castle could readily be made defensible again, if necessary. The final building work on the castle site was completed by when Sir Henry Slingsby added the upper storey to the Courthouse building where local court cases were tried. The castle had become a purely administrative and judicial centre for the Honour and Forest of Knaresborough and its use as a royal residence or for military defence was minimal. From November to December a Parliamentary force of up to four hundred men aimed to starve the castle into submission. The castle finally surrendered on 20 December when their cannon breached the castle walls. The castle was not destroyed during the siege, but in Parliament ordered the destruction of many castles to prevent any future use by Royalist forces. By , demolition had commenced and Knaresborough Castle was blown up, or sleighted. Most of the curtain wall and buildings were destroyed. But the Courthouse had been established here since Tudor times and the Keep was often used to hold prisoners, so the townspeople petitioned Parliament and complete demolition was halted. All usable stone, lead and timber from the roofs and windows were sold off to raise money for the Treasury. A few years later, the bowling green and tennis courts now the putting green were created. During the 20th century, archaeologists surveyed and excavated the castle site to reveal a wealth of information about its development.

Chapter 6 : Stately Homes and Historical Buildings in Harrogate & District

Before Slingsby's time, Harrogate was merely a village near the historic town of Knaresborough. In , DR Michael Stanhope discovered St John's Well, the second well and also known as the sweet spa.

History Knaresborough Market Place. Knaresborough Castle dates from Norman times; around , the town began to grow and provide a market and attract traders to service the castle. Hugh de Morville was granted the Honour of Knaresborough in He was constable of Knaresborough and leader of the group of four knights who murdered Archbishop Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral on 29 December The four knights fled to Knaresborough and hid at the castle. Hugh de Morville forfeited the lands in , not for his implication in the murder of Thomas Becket, but for "complicity in the rebellion of young Henry ", according to the Early Yorkshire Charters. The Honour of Knaresborough then passed to the Stuteville family. When the Stuteville line was broken with the death of Robert the 4th son of Robert 3rd in , King John effectively took the Honour of Knaresborough for himself. Although a market was first mentioned in , the town was not granted a Royal Charter to hold a market until , by Edward II. A market is still held every Wednesday in the market square. Later, Scots invaders burned much of the town and the parish church. After her death in , the Honour was granted by Edward to their younger son, John of Gaunt , the Duke of Lancaster and since then the castle has belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. After the accession of Henry IV the castle lost much of its importance in national affairs, but remained a key site in regional administration for another century. The castle eventually fell and in an order was made by Parliament for its destruction but not carried out till The destruction was mainly done by citizens looting the stone. The railway age began in Knaresborough in with the opening of a railway station on Hay Park Lane; this was replaced with the current one three years later in The town had a railway line to Boroughbridge until it closed to passengers in ; it was dismantled in Culture and community The rowing boats on the River Nidd are a popular tourist attraction in the town. It is held on the second Saturday of June. The event was first staged in The town was used in the opening election sequence in the first episode of the ITV comedy series The New Statesman and some exterior shots for the series were filmed around Knaresborough. Knaresborough has one theatre; the Frazer Theatre, situated just off High Street. Conyngham Hall is situated close to the town centre. It is currently used to accommodate businesses and as parkland. Until the s there was a small zoo in the grounds. Amenities and commerce Knaresborough is unusual in that, since the closure of the Co-operative supermarket on Chain Lane in , there is no mainstream supermarket. There is however a small Lidl. James retail park is situated on the outskirts of the town off Wetherby Road and has a number of retail chains based there. There are a number of high street retailers with branches in the town centre, mostly situated around the High Street, Market Place and Castle Courtyard a shopping arcade in the former town hall. The town also has a small municipal swimming pool. Transport Knaresborough railway station. Knaresborough is served by Knaresborough railway station, on the Harrogate Line between Leeds and York. It is further served by Transdev and Connexions who both run buses in the area that centre around Knaresborough bus station on the High Street. The closest airport is Leeds Bradford Airport with bus links from neighbouring Harrogate. John the Baptist Church is the largest church in Knaresborough.

Chapter 7 : Knaresborough Facts for Kids

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 8 : A Children's History of Harrogate and Knaresborough - Paul Chrystal

*The history of the castle, town, and forest of Knaresborough, with Harrogate, and its medicinal waters. The fifth edition. [Ely Hargrove] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Chapter 9 : Harrogate beer for Bettys tearooms - Harrogate Advertiser

With a helpful timeline, fun imaginery accounts, cool old photos of places you'll recognize in Harrogate and Knaresborough and amazing top facts and information, you will discover things in Children's History of Harrogate and Knaresborough you never knew about your town.