

“SUTTON TERRA REGIS RAUENCHIL II CAR AD GLD”

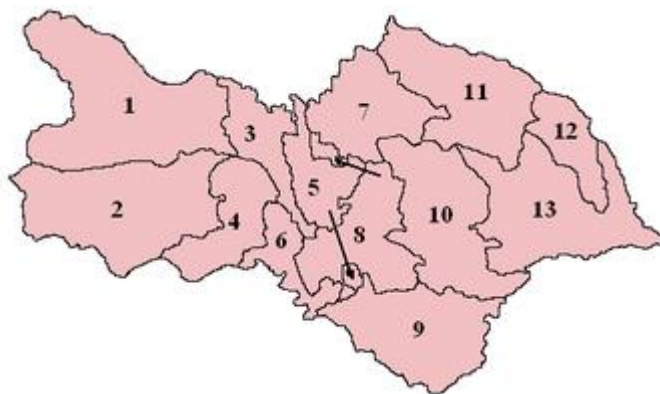
(Domesday Book of 1086)

In 1304, the township was known as Sutton-in-Aryrdale and in 1620 it became Sutton in Craven.

The township of Sutton was formerly in the parish of Kildwick in the E. Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe, West Riding County, York.

The word wapentake is said to derive from an assembly or meeting place, usually at a cross-roads or near a river, where a vote was taken by a show of weapons.

Below are maps showing the names of the wapentakes with their Ridings.



North Riding of Yorkshire

1. Gilling West
2. Hang West
3. Gilling East
4. Hang East
5. Allertonshire
6. Halikeld
7. Langbaugh West
8. Birdforth
9. Bulmer
10. Rydale
11. Langbaugh East
12. Whitby Strand
13. Pickering Lane

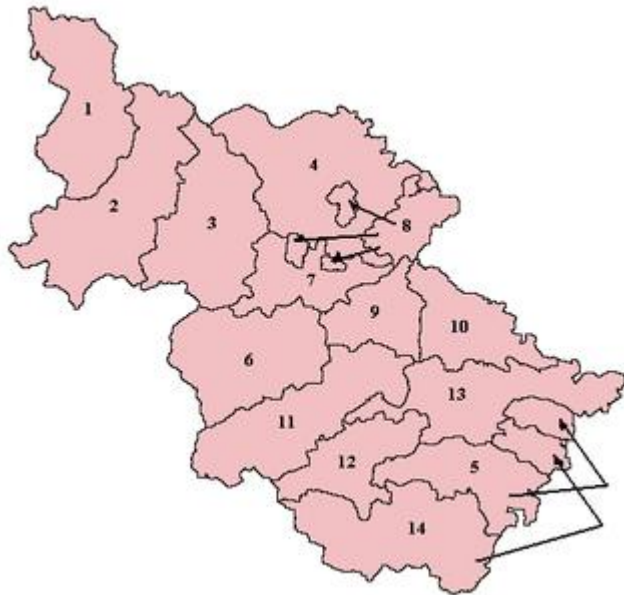


East Riding of Yorkshire

1. Ouse and Derwent
2. Buckrose
3. Harthill - Wilton Beacon Division
4. Harthill - Holme Beacon Division
5. Howdenshire
6. Harthill- Hunsley Beacon Division
7. Harthill Bainton Beacon Division
8. Dickering
9. Holderness – North Division
10. Kingston-upon-Hull
11. Holderness – Middle Division
12. Holderness – South Division

West Riding of Yorkshire

1. Ewcross
2. Staincliffe West
3. Staincliffe East
4. Claro Lower
5. Strafforth and Tickhill Lower
6. Morley
7. Skyrack Upper
8. Claro Upper
9. Skyrack Lower
10. Barkston Ash
11. Agbrigg
12. Staincross
13. Osgoldcross
14. Strafforth and Tickhill Upper



Ainsty and the City of York



As York acted as the capital of Yorkshire and its location is right at the centre at the confluence of the three ridings, it along with the wapentake Ainsty had their own neutral area which was not part of any of the three ridings.

The ancient parish of Kildwick included, the townships Kildwick, Bradley, Cononley, Cowling, Eastburn, Farnhill, Glusburn, Sutton, Steeton and Silsden.

The Electoral divisions set up under the Redistribution of seats act 1865. Each Electrical division contained one or more wapentakes. The electoral divisions were:-

- **North Riding:** Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk & Malton, and Whitby.
- **East Riding:** Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.
- **West Riding:** Divided into three parts:
 - Northern part: Skipton, Keighley, Shipley, Sowerby and Elland.
 - Eastern part: Ripon, Otley, Barkston Ash, Osgoldcross, Pudsey, and Spen Valley.
 - Southern part: Batley, Normanton, Colne Valley, Holmfirth, Barnsley, Hallamshire, Rotherham, and Doncaster.

There are many boundary stones around the ancient township bearing Saxon wapentake marks these include:-

Hitching Stone

It measures 29 feet long (8.8392m), 25 feet wide (7.62m) and 21 feet high (6.4008m) and is estimated to weigh approximately 1,000 tons. It is alleged to be the largest boulder in Yorkshire. It stands at an elevation of 1180 feet (359.66400m). Cowling, Sutton and Keighley meet here, as do the wapentakes of Skyrack and Staincliffe.

From the Hitching Stone there is a good view of two man-made landmarks on Earl Crag. At the west end of the crag overlooking Cowling, is Wainman's pinnacle which was built in the 19th Century and rebuilt in its closing year due to it

being struck by lightning. Exactly half-a-mile to the east stands Lund's Tower. This was built in the same century by James Lund of Matiles Hall. (see: History page).

Kid Stone

At the Hitching Stone the line turns at right angles to pass less than 100 yards south of the Kid Stone more than half-a-mile east.

Pole Stoop

A mile east of the Kid Stone is the Pole Stoop a 'hanging' stone, standing or leaning in the corner of a field a few yards in from the north side of the Green Sykes to Cowling Road at the point where it begins to fall. This rectangular stoop is about 7 feet and on its western (narrow) face is incised a small cross flory. A little below the cross is cut the letter T. A supporting wall is now built up to its foot but originally, in common with similar stones, it would be free standing.

Sutton Stoop

A short mile from the Pole Stoop is the Sutton Stoop, located on the north side of Goose Eye – top of Sutton Road, just where it begins to fall steeply to Sutton in Craven (Ellers Road). The C17 or early C18 Boundary stone is about 4 ½ feet tall, weathered, rounded top in which a cross potent is cut. The word SUTTON appears in the centre of the stone. It marks the boundary between North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire.

Boundary Stone Opposite Bridge End Farm, Colne Road

Stone, probably mid C19. Of Ten Commandments shape, with scored central line. To left: "ES Sutton". To right "HD Glusburn".