

The Parish Council assumed responsibility from the churchwardens for the Poor Houses in 1894. Other landlords were the North East Railway (NER) Company, and York Corporation (Baines 1895).

There were limited changes in land ownership in the period. In 1904 York Corporation bought three grass fields for sewage works: 25 acres at £210 per acre. Mr Dickerson sold Acres House Farm to the Corporation for £12,000 for the site of an asylum. In 1913 the 100 acre Naburn Lodge farm was sold to the Corporation for £7,800. (Palmer, DDPA(2)1/17; Yorkshire Gazette, 7 August 1913).

There was also sale of land near the river to the Corporation. The City Engineer wrote to G.B. Pierson, George Palmer's land agent, on 7 Feb. 1905 stating the Ouse Navigation Committee had accepted an offer of just over £100 per acre.

Some of the Ings were needed by the Locks, and sold. The Ings were meadowlands undivided by fences. Each occupier mowed his strip by 20 July and took away hay from his own portion. Milch cows were allowed on the land for a month when horses could be grazed too. The land was stocked for about nine weeks. The Ings were valued at 40s an acre in the 1894 valuation (Palmer DDPA2/2).

Wm. Dickenson Tasker renegotiated his lease from George Palmer in 1902, agreeing to rent 243 acres. The owner, his friends and gamekeepers had the right to shoot and fish over the premises. Manure made during the last six months of the tenancy was to belong to the landlord and to be left in the foldyard in convenient heaps for his benefit. Tasker agreed to an increase in rent of £85 per annum (which included three cottages) from 1921 (Palmer DDPA2/2).

## DOMESTIC SERVICE

Domestic service was the largest industry in England in 1891, its significance in Naburn heightened by the demands of several big houses. For example, Lincroft Hall recorded fourteen domestic servants: a housekeeper, butler, two footmen, four housemaids, two lady's maids, a cook, kitchen maid, a nurse and a coachman. Deighton Grove Hall had twelve servants, and Bell Hall five. In Naburn in 1891 there were 55 indoor servants, 27 outdoor and four self-employed: three laundresses and a charwoman. (Census Enumerators' Books: 1891).

37 of the 55 indoor domestic servants in Naburn in 1891 were born in Yorkshire, the remaining 18 from twelve other English counties and one from Ireland. 52 (of the 55) were female, with a median age of 20. Half were born over 50 miles from Naburn, travel made easier by the arrival of the railway in 1871.