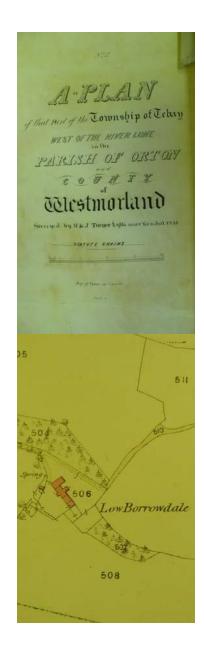
LOW BORROWDALE FARM, TEBAY, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Holker Estates Company Ltd

NGR: 357882 502057

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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application and Listed Building consent application for alterations to the house and conversion of the attached barn at Low Borrowdale Farm, Tebay, Cumbria, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment. The house and adjoining barn are Grade II Listed, and are thought to date to the 17th and late 18th/early 19th century, respectively. The dating of the house appears to be based largely on the former presence of an inscribed cupboard, bearing the date 1685 together with the initials TMT.

The map progression showed that the farm buildings were mapped in detail on four separate occasions from 1841 to 1912, and that the greatest change within this period took place between 1858 and 1879. The document progression found references to the farm from the 18th century onwards. However, when the Orton and Kendal parish registers were examined to find a match with inscriptions on the cupboard, none was found.

The report recommends that the farmhouse and the adjoining barn are subject to archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 3-type standards, prior to any alteration or conversion. In addition, it is recommended that the deeds held by the client are examined to assist with both the dating of the buildings and identifying the individuals referred to on the 17th century cupboard.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank the Holker Estates Company Ltd for commissioning the project. Further thanks are due to Rebecca Gibson of John Coward Architects for her information about the site and project. Additional thanks are due to the staff of Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal (CAC(K)) for help with accessing their archives.

The data collection and report writing for the project were carried out by Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth, and the project was managed by Dan Elsworth, who also edited the report. The illustrations were produced by Tom Mace.

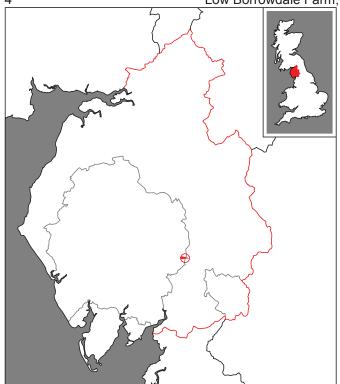
1. Introduction

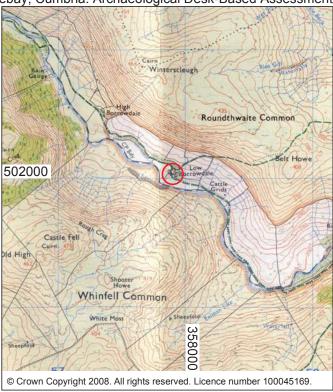
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application and Listed Building consent application for alterations to the house and conversion of the attached barn at Low Borrowdale Farm, Tebay, Cumbria (NGR 357882 502057) Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to accompany the applications and provide additional information about the property. A project design for the work was prepared by Greenlane Archaeology, and the work was carried out in November 2012.
- 1.1.2 Low Borrowdale Farm is Listed Grade II and comprises a house, dated by the presence of an inscribed cupboard within to 1685, and later barn, with later additions (English Heritage 2012, see *Appendix 1*).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Low Borrowdale Farm is situated in the Borrowdale valley approximately 3.5km south-west of Tebay and 9km north-east of Kendal, with the M6 less than 3km to the east (Ordnance Survey 2008). It is located at the bottom of the valley, the steep sides of which rise up to Roundthwaite Common to the north and Winfell Common to the south. While these both reach heights in excess of 450m above sea level, Low Borrowdale Farm is at approximately 200m (*ibid*). The solid geology comprises Bannisdale slates and Coniston Grits of the Silurian period (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which are overlain by glacial deposits, which fill many of the valleys (Countryside Commission 1998, 66).





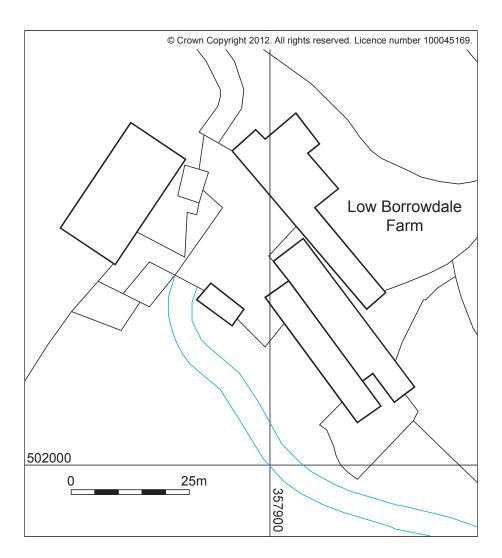


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:
 - Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(K)): this was visited principally in order to examine early maps and plans of the site, but other documentary sources and published records were also consulted in order to gather information about the historical development of the site and its environs, and also information about the archaeology of its immediate environs;
 - **Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER)**: this was visited in order to examine the previous archaeological desk-based assessment report for the site;
 - **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources, including those available online, such as the census listings, were examined to provide information for the site background.

2.2 Archive

2.4.1 The archive for the project has been produced in accordance with the project design, and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The archive essentially comprises only a copy of this report, which will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal following the completion of the project. A copy of this report will be provided for the client, a digital copy for the client's agent, and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, at a suitable time a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record Officer at Cumbria County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the desk-based assessment are focussed on the farmhouse and attached barn at Low Borrowdale Farm, and are presented below. The map progression is followed by a written source progression. Information is then summarised by topic – map progression, owners and occupiers, and the farmhouse.

3.2 Map Progression

- 3.2.1 **Jeffreys' map of Westmorland, 1770**: this is the earliest map of the county but its depiction of Borrowdale is somewhat misleading. Borrowdale is clearly marked as is Low Burrow Bridge, but Low Borrowdale Farm is not specifically named or obviously depicted.
- 3.2.2 *Tithe map for Tebay Township (CAC(K) WDRC/8/110b 1841)*: this is the earliest available detailed map of the area and it shows the farm at Low Borrowdale as comprising an essentially linear range of buildings orientated north-west/south-east, with two sections projecting to the north-east from the north-west end (Plate 1). The accompanying schedule (CAC(K) WDRC/8/110c 1841) states that the farm, described only as 'House and fold' is occupied by Thomas Clark and owned by Revd. Hoggarth John Swale. The associated land comprises a further 12 separately numbered plots.

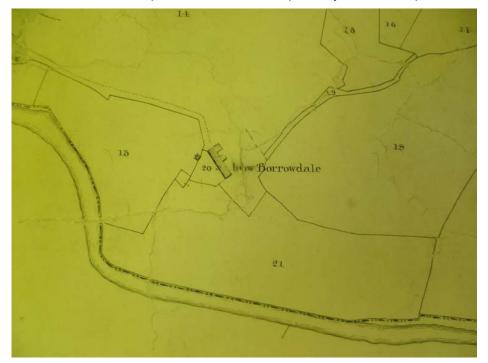


Plate 1: Extract from the tithe map for Tebay township, showing 'Low Borrowdale' (CAC(K) WDRC/8/110b 1841)

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey 1863**: the earliest dated Ordnance Survey map for the area is the 1:10,560 sheet from 1863. This is not particularly detailed, on account of its scale, but it is possible to tell that the basic arrangement of the buildings at Low Borrowdale has not changed significantly since the earlier Tithe Map was produced (Plate 2). The more detailed 1:2,500 sheet, although not dated, was probably surveyed and produced at the same time. It two shows the same linear arrangement of the building, although with what is evidently a porch added to the south-west side (Plate 3). It also shows the manner in which the interior of the building is sub-divided although it is difficult to be certain how accurate this is. A small outbuilding is also shown to the west of the main range.

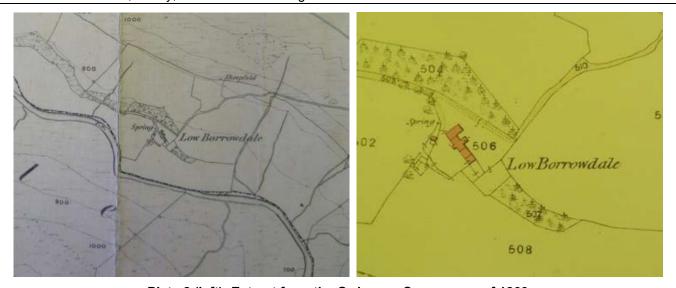


Plate 2 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1863
Plate 3 (right): Extract from the undated Ordnance Survey map of c1863

3.2.3 *Ordnance Survey 1898*: there has clearly been some rearrangement of the building by this date, the extensions to the rear having been enlarged or reorganised, perhaps coinciding with the north-west end having been extended slightly (Plate 4). The south-east end has clearly been considerably extended, with what would appear to be a new barn constructed with a covered passage formed between it and the house. In addition, the porch to the south-west has clearly had further additions, perhaps only flanking walls, added to either side, and a further small outbuilding has been constructed to the south. The divisions within the building are also perhaps more reliable on this map; with a clear demarcation between the house (north-west end) and barn (south-east end), but also a line indicating that the house is divided into the two parts. The farm and associated land are also marked as forming plot 376 for the purposes of the 1910 valuation (see *Section 3.3.2* below).

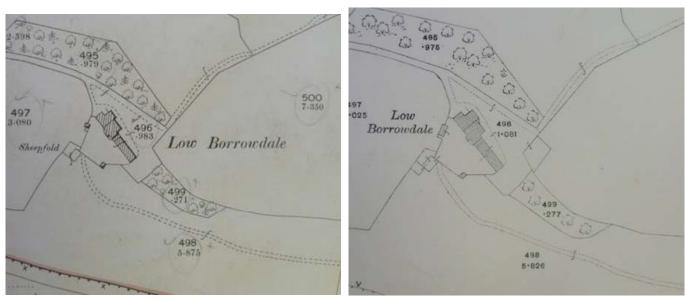


Plate 4 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 Plate 5 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1915

3.2.4 *Ordnance Survey 1915*: this shows much the same information as the earlier map, although a wall attached to the north-west side of the probable porch has clearly been removed (Plate 5).

3.3 Written Sources Progression

- 3.3.1 **Origins**: the origins of Low Borrowdale Farm are uncertain. It does not appear in the *Place-Names of Westmorland* and so the earliest reference to it is the date of 1685 and initials T and T M carved into a traditional 'two stage' cupboard within the farmhouse. This was recorded as still *in situ* (although the cupboard was not in its original location, see 3.3.9, below) in 1936 (RCHME 1936, 225) but the listed building details state that it was dismantled at the time of listing in 1987 (English Heritage 2012).
- 3.3.2 **Orton and Kendal Parish Registers, late 17**th **century**: the Orton and Kendal parish registers were searched for the period around 1685 for any marriage of two individuals with a surname beginning 'M' and both the husband and wife's first names beginning 'T', but nothing matching this, and therefore relating to the initials and date on the carved wooden cupboard, could be found. Since the Royal Commission recorded that the cupboard was not in its original place (see 3.3.6, below), it may have been moved from another house and taken to Low Borrowdale.
- 3.3.3 *Title deed, 1727-1754:* a late 18th century document (with a date range of 1727-1754) describes a messuage in Low Borrowdale, presumably the present Low Borrowdale Farm, as belonging to George Holmes 'in right of his late wife Agnes Fawcett' and refers to his 'sheep gate on Wain Ash Common' (Yorkshire Archaeological Society MD335/15/4/15/8 late 18th century).
- 3.3.4 **Court appeal, 1735:** a further 18th century reference, dating from 1735, is from an appeal held at the Archdeaconry of Richmond Court, and the parties to the case, as listed in the original action from 1734, were Benjamin Brown, gentleman, of Troutbeck, Cumberland, contra Anne, wife of Thomas Brown of Low Borrowdale, in the parish or Orton, Westmorland. The appeal was being pursued by Ann Brown (*sic*), and the business in dispute was the probate will of George Brown, yeoman, late of Beckside, chapelry of Troutbeck (Shiels 1983, 67).
- 3.3.5 *Tithe apportionment, 1841:* as already described (see *Section 3.2.1* above) the tithe apportionment lists it as belonging to the Revd. Hoggarth John Swale, and occupied by Thomas Clark. (CAC(K) WDRC/8/110c 1841). Reverend Hoggarth John Swale was one of the Foundation Governors of the Giggleswick Free Grammar School, and lived at Ingfield, near Settle, in 1869 (Schools Enquiry Commission 1869, 98).
- 3.3.6 **Census returns, 1841 1911:** the census information (see *Appendix 2*) shows that the farm was occupied by the Parker family continuously from 1871 to 1911, first headed by Richard Parker, whose will is dated 1894, and then by his son, Richard G Parker. Previous to the occupation by the Parker family there were three occupiers of shorter duration recorded. The 1911 census also records some basic information for the farmhouse. It lists it as having six rooms, and the count was made as follows: "count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop" (1911 Census RG14/31588 Enumeration district 07, Number of Schedule 35).
- 3.3.7 *Will,* 1894: Richard Parker's will (CAC(K) Microfilm JAC 661, page 326 1894), dated 16th May 1894, appoints his son Richard Greenbank Parker and sons-in-law Isaac Thackeray and Robert Spratt as trustees and executors. The trustees are to share in and inherit the Deepdale Estate in Langstrathdale in Buckden in Yorkshire [from the census it is clear that Richard Parker was born in Buckden] to receive rents. The rest of the real estate is also left to the trustees. Four of Richard Parker's children are named in the will: Barbara Parker, Richard Greenbank Parker, Alice Thackeray, and Jane Pratt. The census records one more child, John, who was the eldest, but he may have died by the time his father put together his will.
- 3.3.8 **1910 land valuation:** the 1910 land valuation lists the farms owner as Roger W Nowell, living at 17 Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, and the occupier as Richard G Parker (CAC(K) WT/DV/2/16 1910).
- 3.3.9 **Recording 1936:** there is a description of the building provided by the RCHME in 1936. This is contained within a general description of houses in the same area, which are said to be 'of the 17th century and of two storeys, the walls are of rubble and the roofs are slate-covered. Some... have exposed ceiling-beams' (RCHME 1936, 225). The only specific description for Low Borrowdale is that it contains a two-stage cupboard, as already referred to, which is said to be 'of the local type, with enriched

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upper panels, pendants and the initials and date T. and T.M. 1685' (ibid). Additional information was recorded by the RCHME, a microfiche copy of which is held in the CAC(K), which describes its historical development as follows:

"This house was built in the 17th century on a 'T-shaped' plan with the main block facing the S.E. A cupboard in the 'house-place' is dated 1685 which is probably the date of the erection of the house but this cupboard is not in its original position. Farm buildings adjoin the house on the NW side and on the S.E. end of the main block a modern passage-way connects the house to the farmbuildings.

On the front or S.W. elevation is a central and gabled one storey porch. The S.E. end wall is gabled and surmounted by a rectangular chimney-stack slightly projecting on wooden corbels.

The projecting Dairy wing has the NE wall gabled and is also surmounted by a rectangular chimney-stack slightly projecting on wooden corbels.

Inside the building there are chamfered beams in the ceilings of the good main [?] room and the two front rooms have their joists exposed. The beam in front of the fireplace of 'the house-place' is much lower than the others and probably formerly supported a bulkhead; in the 'house-place' is a blocked chimney window and on [???] of the fireplace (which is a later insertion) is a cupboard of the usual local type, in two tiers, the lower pencilled and the upper with the inscribed panels, (those at either end being doors) and a projecting fascia carved with scrolls and with the initials, date "T" 1685; at either end of the fascia are ball pendants.

The stairs to the upper floor are of stone."

3.3.10 There is then a plan of the house on the microfiche (see Plate 6).

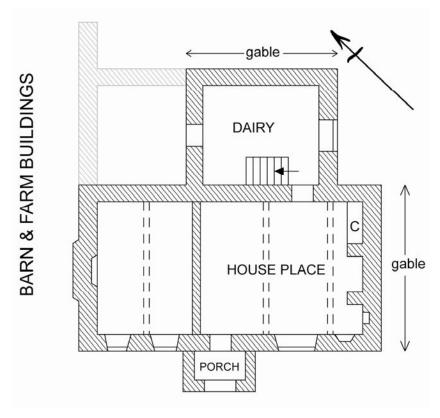


Plate 6: Plan of Low Borrowdale farmhouse redrawn from RCHME microfiche

- 3.3.11 *Listing 1987:* the next description dates to 1987 when the farmhouse and barn were Listed (see *Appendix 1*).
- 3.3.12 Archaeological desk-based assessment 2008: the whole of Low Borrowdale Farm was subject to desk-based assessment and walk-over survey in 2008, but little detail is recorded for the farm

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buildings since this was not the focus of the project (Gifford 2008). A single photograph showing the farmhouse and adjoining barn is included, however (see Plate 7).



Plate 7: Low Borrowdale farmhouse and adjoining barn (after Gifford 2008, 13, plate 2)

3.4 Summary and Conclusion

- 3.4.1 *Map progression:* the map progression shows significant changes taking place in the layout of the farm buildings between 1858 and 1879 (these dates correspond to the revision dates of the maps published in 1863 and 1898, respectively, see Plate 3 and Plate 4).
- 3.4.2 **Owners and occupiers:** it was not possible to relate the dated and initialled 17th century cupboard to a marriage of around that date in the parish registers, and it is possible that the cupboard does not originate in Low Borrowdale Farm. Information on owners is available from the 18th century through two separate documents, and for occupiers from the 19th and early 20th century from the census entries (see *Appendix 2*) and also from the tithe map.

Date range	Occupier / Owner	Reference
1727-1754?	Owner: George Holmes, previously Agnes Fawcett	Yorkshire Archaeological Society
		MD335/15/4/15/8 late 18th century
1734-1735	Occupier (?): Anne and Thomas Brown	Shiels 1983, 67
1841	Occupier: Thomas Clark; Owner: Reverend Hoggarth	CAC(K) WDRC/8/110c 1841
	John Swale	
1841-1851	Occupier: Thomas Ellend	Census (see Appendix 2)
1861	Occupier: Anthony Thornbourgh	Census (see Appendix 2)
1871-1891	Occupier: Richard Parker	Census (see Appendix 2)
1901-1011	Occupier: Richard G Parker (Richard Parker's son);	Census (see Appendix 2); CAC(K)
	Owner: Roger W Nowell	WT/DV/2/16, 1910

Table 1: Occupiers and owners of Low Borrowdale

- 3.4.3 **The farmhouse and barn:** the most detailed descriptions of the buildings come from the 1936 RCHME microfiche, which also contains a floor plan of the ground floor of the farmhouse, and from the Listed Building description.
- 3.4.4 **Conclusion:** the information available from the desk-based assessment of the farmhouse and barn at Low Borrowdale farm is limited. The farm does not appear on maps until 1841, and no old photographs were located showing it.

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section sets out the significance of the buildings at Low Borrowdale Farm, and gives recommendations based on the alterations and conversion proposed by the client.

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 The farmhouse and adjoining barn are Listed Grade II, and are as such statutorily protected due to their significance. No previous archaeological recording of these buildings has taken place, other than a very brief description and ground floor plan of the farmhouse only in 1936. It is suggested that the farmhouse dates to the 17th century, largely on the basis of a carved wooden cupboard dated 1685, which was only recorded when it was not in its original position, and so its origins are perhaps questionable.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 It is recommended that the farmhouse and adjoining barn be subject to archaeological building recording, to English Heritage Level 3 (English Heritage 2006), to preserve them by record prior to any alternation or conversion taking place. This should also help to determine the likely date of both the barn and the farmhouse, which at present have been decided based on brief examination and by the presence of the 17th century cupboard, and provide a more detailed interpretation of its development. It is recommended that additional desk-based investigation is carried out as part of the building recording: any deeds held by the client should be examined, as these may also help with the dating of the buildings, and may list individuals corresponding to the initials on the cupboard.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

CAC(K) Microfilm JAC 661, page 326 1894 Will: Richard Parker, farmer, of Low Borrowdale, Tebay, Orton, Westmorland (reference for original is: CAC(C) PROB/1894/W326 1894)

CAC(K) WDRC/8/110b, 1841 A Plan of that part of the Township of Tebay West of the River Lune in the Parish of Orton and County of Westmorland

CAC(K) WDRC/8/110c, 1841 Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in lieu of Tithes in the Township of Tebay in the Parish of Orton County of Westmorland 1841

CAC(K) WT/DV/2/16, 1910 Duties on Land Values. Record of the Valuations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in Accordance with the Provisions of Part 1. of the Finance (1909/10) Act, 1910. County of Westmorland Division of East Ward. A Valuation Book for the Parish or place of Orton and Tebay

HO107/1158/11, 1841 Census Return

HO107/2439, 1851 Census Return

Ordnance Survey, n.d. Westmorland Sheet 28.15, 1: 2,500

Ordnance Survey, 1863 Westmorland Sheet 28, 1: 10,560, surveyed 1858

Ordnance Survey, 1898 Westmorland Sheet 28.15, 1: 2,500, revised 1879

Ordnance Survey, 1915 Westmorland Sheet 28.15, 1: 2,500, revised 1912

Ordnance Survey, 2008 *The English Lakes*: South-eastern Area, Windermere, Kendal and Silverdale, **OL7**, 1:25,000

RG9/3960, 1861 Census Return

RG10/5272, 1871 Census Return

RG11/5202, 1881 Census Return

RG12/4325, 1891 Census Return

RG13/4904, 1901 Census Return

RG14/31588 Enumeration district 07, 1911 Census Return

Yorkshire Archaeological Society MD335/15/4/15/8, late 18th century *Title of George Holmes in right of his wife late Agnes Fawcett to Messuage in Low Borrowdale and sheep gate on Wain Ash Common, 1727-1754 [Former ref: MCM 561]*

6.2 Secondary Sources

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

Name: LOW BORROWDALE FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BANK BARN

List entry Number: 1145349

Location: Tebay Parish, Eden District, Cumbria County

Grade: II

Date first listed: 24-Jun-1987

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

TEBAY NY 50 SE

16/182 Low Borrowdale farmhouse & adjoining bank barn

House and bank barn. 2 builds: 1685 date, with initials T. & T.M., was recorded by R.C.H.M. (1936) on 2-stage cupboard, now dismantled; barn adjoining to left is an addition, probably late C18/early C19. Coursed slate rubble with quoins; white-washed. Graduated slate roofs. 'F' shaped plan. 2 storeys (barn higher), 5 bays (2:3) overall. 3-bay house has stone central gabled porch with stone side benches and segment-headed inner door. 2 narrow C20 casements to left and single wide C20 casement, with segment-arched head, to right; 3 casements, with glazing bars, and a fire window above. 'L' shaped barn has 2 segment-headed plank byre doors to front elevation and wagon door to return. Stone chimney to right-hand ends of house and barn. Lean-to to garage adjoining barn not of interest.

Listing NGR: NY5790502061

Selected Sources

1. Article Reference - Date: 1936 - Journal Title: Inventory Of Westmorland

Client: Holker Estates Company Ltd

Appendix 2: Details from the Census Returns, 1841 - 1911

N.B. There are two properties named Borrowdale next to each other in the 1841 and 1851 census returns. It appears from the order in which the information was collected that the property listed below is Low Borrowdale. It is not clear from the 1861 census which of the two properties listed is Low Borrowdale, however, in every other case Low Borrowdale is listed before High Borrowdale, so the first property is given.

1841 Census HO107/1158/11 Folio 3 page 4					
Name Age Occupation Address					
Thomas Ellend	45	Farmer	Borrowdale		
Isabella Ellend	40		Borrowdale		
Jane Ellend	7		Borrowdale		
John Graveston	20	Agricultural Labourer	Borrowdale		

1851 Census HO107/2439 Folio 503 page 15					
Name Age Occupation Address Place of Birth					
Thomas Ellen	60	Farm Labourer	Borrowdale	Kendal	
Elizabeth Ellen	56		Borrowdale	Grayrigg	
William Ellen	19	Farm Labourer	Borrowdale	Applethwaite	

1861 Census RG9/3960 Folio 55 page 11				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Anthony Thornbourgh	29	Hind over 100 acres of land	Borrowdale	Kendal
Mary Thornbourgh	33		Borrowdale	Kendal
Elizabeth Thornbourgh	7		Borrowdale	Kendal
Dina Ann Thornbourgh	3		Borrowdale	Orton
Anthony Thornbourgh	2		Borrowdale	Orton
Thomas Thornbourgh	7 months		Borrowdale	Orton
Thomas Benson	37	Farm Servant	Borrowdale	Kendal

1871 Census RG10/5272 Folio 62 page 21					
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth	
Richard Parker	38	Farmer of 237 acres	Low Borrowdale	Buckden, Yorkshire	
Isabella Parker	37	Farmer's Wife	Low Borrowdale	Claughton, Lancashire	
John Parker	13		Low Borrowdale	Wray, Lancashire	
Barbara Parker	11		Low Borrowdale	Wray, Lancashire	
Richard A Parker	9		Low Borrowdale	Wray, Lancashire	
Alice Parker	6		Low Borrowdale	Orton	
Jane Parker	4		Low Borrowdale	Orton	
Denny Ellwood	17	Servant	Low Borrowdale	Mallerstang	
Robert A R Metcalfe	21	Servant	Low Borrowdale	Mallerstang	
Christopher Garnett	69	Visitor: Mole Catcher	Low Borrowdale	Sedgwick	
Ellen Herd	31	Visitor: Dressmaker	Low Borrowdale	Sedbergh, Yorkshire	
Mark Ellwood	23	Visitor	Low Borrowdale	Mallerstang	

1881 Census RG11/5202 Folio 55 page 33				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Richard Parker	48	Farmer of 317 acres	Borrowdale	Buckden, Yorkshire
Agnes Parker	34	Farmer's Wife	Borrowdale	Orton
John Parker	23	Farmer's Son	Borrowdale	Wray, Lancashire
Richard G Parker	19	Farmer's Son	Borrowdale	Hornby, Lancashire
Alice Parker	16	Farmer's Daughter	Borrowdale	Orton
Jane Parker	14	Farmer's Daughter	Borrowdale	Orton
Lancelot Hindson	35	Farm Servant Indoor	Borrowdale	Rosgill
Charles Braithwaite	16	Farm Servant Indoor	Borrowdale	Patton

1891 Census RG12/4325 Folio 49 page 13					
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth	
Richard Parker	58	Farmer of 317 acres	Low Borrowdale	Buckden, Yorkshire	
John Parker	33	Farmer's Son	Low Borrowdale	Wray, Lancashire	
Barbara Parker	31		Low Borrowdale	Wray, Lancashire	
Jane Pratt	23	Farmer's Daughter	Low Borrowdale	Tebay	
Alice Metcalfe	57	Visitor	Low Borrowdale	Dent, Yorkshire	
Thomas Wilkinson	16	Servant	Low Borrowdale		

1901 Census RB13/4904 Folio 64 page 10					
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth	
Richard G Parker	40	Farmer (employer)	Low Borrowdale	Hornby, Lancashire	
Sarah Parker	40		Low Borrowdale	Grayrigg	
Sarah J. Parker	15		Low Borrowdale	Tebay	
John R. Parker	13		Low Borrowdale	Tebay	
RIchard R. Parker	10		Low Borrowdale	Tebay	
Ada A. Parker	7		Low Borrowdale	Tebay	
Elizabeth B. Parker	5		Low Borrowdale	Tebay	
John Parker	43	Shepherd (worker)	Low Borrowdale	Hornby, Lancashire	

Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Rich G Parker	50	Farmer (employer)	Low Borrowdale	Hornby, Lancashire
Sarah Parker	50		Low Borrowdale	Grayrigg
J. R. Parker	24	Working on farm	Low Borrowdale	Tebay
R. R. Parker	21	Working on farm	Low Borrowdale	Tebay
Ada A. Parker	17	Dairy Work	Low Borrowdale	Tebay
John Parker	54	Working on farm	Low Borrowdale	Hornby, Lancashire

Number of rooms in this dwelling (count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop): **6**