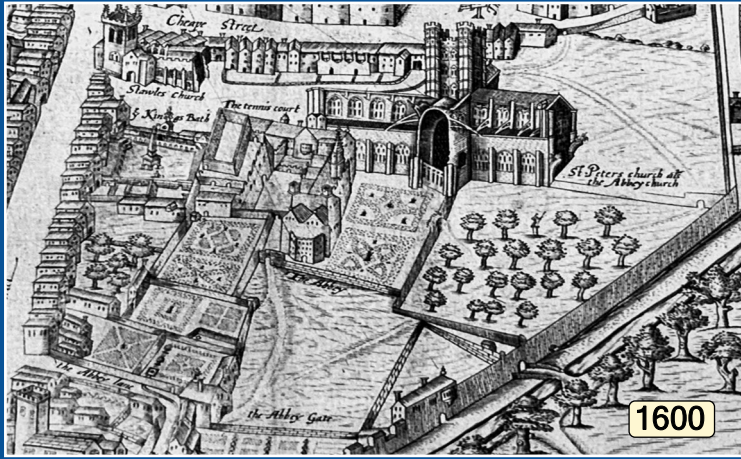
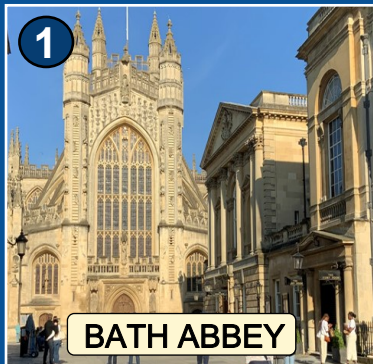


# Discover the Historic Abbey Quarter



So many people visit Bath to see its Roman Baths, Abbey and Pump Room and do not realise that within a short distance are a number of historic buildings and streets known as the Abbey Quarter. To assist those who wish to explore this fascinating area we have compiled a list of those which you may wish to see, although there are many more which space has not al-

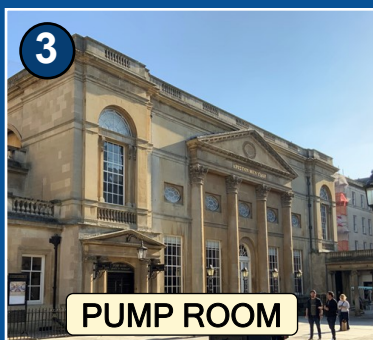
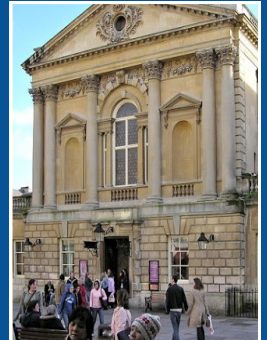
lowed us to show you. Within the Quarter are a large number of places for those seeking refreshments or accommodation. It is also famed for its many Independent shops specialising a wide range of goods. There is a map showing a route that can be taken which covers much of the area. The numbers shown correspond with those on the plan.



In 973 Edgar is crowned King of all England in the Saxon Abbey. Archbishops Dunstan of Canterbury and Oswald of York perform the ceremony. In 1087 John of Tours, the Bishop of Wells, is given the monastery at Bath. He orders the building of a large new cathedral, which replaces the Saxon Abbey. In 1244 Bath and Wells are both given cathedral status. They are the most important churches in the area. In 1499 The beginnings of today's Abbey church. Bishop Oliver King orders the building of a new church as it is beyond repair. In 1574 Queen Elizabeth I gives permission for a national collection to raise money for the restoration of the Abbey which continues to this day. In 2010 The Footprint project was launched. It aims to repair the historic floor, create new spaces including a new Discovery Centre to re-tell the story of the Abbey.



The Roman Baths is the site of extensive ruins and an interactive museum filled with many treasures that transport you back to Roman times. The Baths were designed for public bathing and were used until the end of Roman rule in the 5th century. The sacred spring rises from the depths at a rate of 13 litres a second at a temperature of 46 degrees. Following the rediscovery of the Great Bath in 1880 a new structure was built around the original Roman building. The museum houses artefacts from the Roman period including objects that were thrown into the Sacred Spring, presumably as offerings to the goddess. These include more than 12,000 Denari coins, which is the largest collective votive deposit known from Britain. A gilt bronze head of the goddess Sulis Minerva, which was discovered nearby in 1727, is displayed.



The original Pump Room was built in 1706. It was later rebuilt to designs by Thomas Baldwin in 1790, although it was to be finished by John Palmer in 1795. It was opened by the Duchess of York, who gave her name to the nearby Street. The Pump Room continued as a fashionable meeting place to promenade and take the waters. Jane Austen featured in in both Northanger Abbey and Persuasion. Many interesting historical figures have visited the Pump Room and taken the waters including Charles Dickens, Buffalo Bill and Haile Selassie, not to mention present day royalty and celebrities. In 1897 a Concert Hall was added which now forms the Reception Hall to the Roman Baths. It replaced number 5 Abbey churchyard, where Mary Shelley wrote her novel Frankenstein. Visitors can drink the waters from the warm spring and enjoy the restaurant.



# Discover the Historic Abbey Quarter



Horatio Nelson

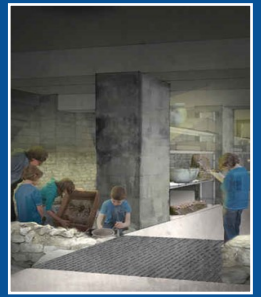
Ralph Allen

- |                   |                   |                              |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. BATH ABBEY     | 2. ROMAN BATHS    | 3. PUMP ROOM                 |
| 4. YORK STREET    | 5. ELTON HOUSE    | 6. PLANE TREE                |
| 7. CRYSTAL PALACE | 8. 9 ABBEY GREEN  | 9. ABBEY GATE STREET         |
| 10. 5 ABBEY GREEN | 11. 2 ABBEY GREEN | 12. NORTH PARADE BUILDINGS   |
| 13. SALLY LUNN'S  | 14. TERRACE WALK  | 15. RALPH ALLEN'S TOWN HOUSE |
| 16. MEETING HOUSE | 17. ORANGE GROVE  |                              |



The Archway Project which will soon see a Roman Baths Clore Learning Centre and a new World Heritage Centre open in the former Bath City Laundry buildings. The project will also open up new areas of the Roman Baths to visitors, including a Roman laconicum (a kind of sauna) and a Roman exercise courtyard.

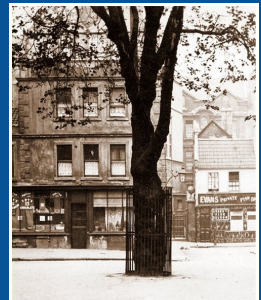
The arch was built in c.1889 by city architect Major Charles Davis to carry water to a new Spa. Hot water was pumped from the King's Spring to a boiler house in neighbouring Swallow Street via cast iron pipes in a tunnel below the road, and then flowed back to the new Victorian spa facilities through a pipe hidden inside the arch over the street.



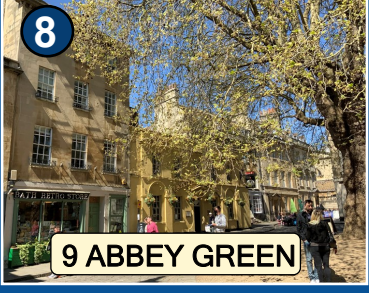
No. 2 Abbey Street is known as Elton House after the earlier owners, Jacob and Elizabeth Elton who bought the lease from the Duke of Kingston in 1749. The site itself dates back to Roman times as a tessellated pavement was found in its basement in 1981. It was Edward Marchant who in 1699 built the earlier house. Joseph Terry, a Haberdasher and his family who were to live there for over 120 years and open their shop in part of it which has survived to this day. It was made famous in 2019 when it appeared in the Netflix series "Bridgerton as the fashionable



Abbey Green is dominated today by a massive London Plane Tree which provides the small square its tranquillity away from tumult of the surrounding streets. Although the history of many of the buildings stretches back to mediaeval times, they were refaced or rebuilt in the 18th century. A watercolour by William Blackmore of Abbey Green in 1783 shows almost the same view we see today. The Plane Tree had not been planted by then and it is thought when descendants of the Dukes of Kingston sold their estate off in 1874 was when it was planted by the new owners. This would make it nearly 150 years old and still



The building we see today is called the Crystal Palace after the famous Exhibition, which was held in 1851, the year it was opened by Joshua Knight. The site dates back to Roman times for in 1981, a mosaic from that era was found in its cellar. An earlier building on the site was constructed in 1610 by James Cotterell. It was to become a lodging house for the famous Three Tuns on Stall Street. It was bought by Richard Harford in 1756, who later sold it to Dr. Grant who let part of it. It was his successor. Mrs Norton who was to let it briefly to the famous Naval He-



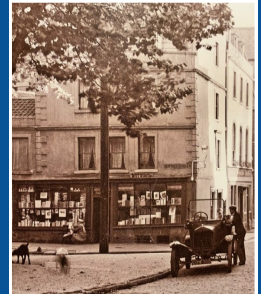
This property also known as Mignon House was designed by the famous Bath architect, Thomas Jelly. It was to be built by John Brabant in 1774, whose wife, Sarah had inherited it from her mother, Elizabeth Scott who had bought the lease from the Duke of Kingston in 1734. It incorporated an earlier structure dating back to 1616 then leased by John Wiltshire. This itself had been built over part of the Bishops Palace which had stood on the site since 1100. The shop you see today dates back to 1862 when it was opened as a Tailors by Thomas Curtis, whose family were to own it until 1968. It now trades as Bath Retro Stores.

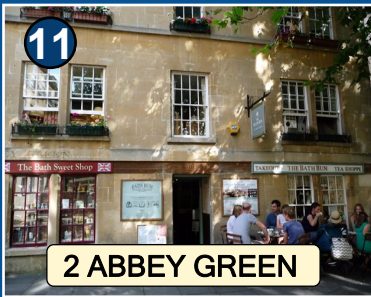


Abbeygate Street, originally known as Abbey Lane, led to the southern entrance to the Priory that stood around the Abbey. There is still a fragment of the boundary wall to be seen incorporated into the side wall of Millets. Saville's birds eye map of the Bath dated 1600 gives us a glimpse of how it may have looked before its demolition in 1734. The building housing Millets was part of the Raven Inn built by Edward Byam in 1620, which stood there for many years. Marks and Spencer's who created the large store that stretches down one side. The other side had



Number 5 Abbey Green has a history going back to 1620 when a lease was given by John Hall to Edward Byam to build a house. The original site was expanded in 1631. Pierce a Court held the lease in 1716 and Charles Rotten purchased the property in 1745. The site of the original Inn known as the Raven that was built there is now occupied by Timber Treasures and Blacks sports shop. Charles Rotten was an Attorney and owned a number of properties which he held on 99 year leases from the Duke of Kingston. In his death in 1770, Giles Hill is shown as Landlord of the Inn. The section nowadays facing down Abbeygate Street was rebuilt just before 1785 and was to continue as the Raven whilst the other part in Abbey Green was to be run as a Hairdressers by Walter Orchard, who was probably instrumental in separating from the Inn, which he also owned.

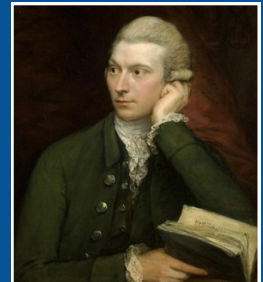




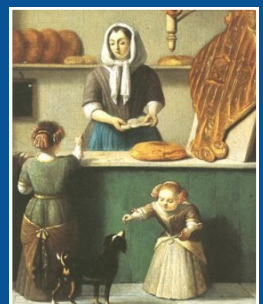
In 1698 the Duke of Kingston agreed with Samuel Fry to build the house you see today. By 1742 it was owned by the Rev. Walter Robbins and later his wife until her death in 1792. It was then subdivided into two parts with a Mr. Price and Mrs. Garrett as Lodging House keepers at the same address. The famous actress, Sarah Siddons would reside there when appearing at the former Theatre Royal in Orchard Street. After a period of neglect, it was restored by Bath Preservation Trust in 1971 and now houses The Bath Sweet Shop and the Bath Bun Tea Rooms on the premises. The painting on the right is of Sarah Siddons by Thomas Gainsbough who initially rented a large house owned by the Duke of Kingston y the Abbey.



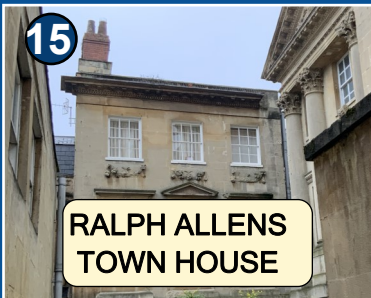
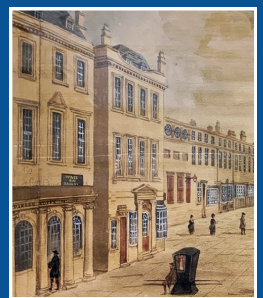
This short street off Abbey Green contains a magnificent group of unspoilt Georgian houses. They were originally called Gallaway's Buildings, as the incised lettering indicates, after William Gallaway, an apothecary who purchased the land in 1743 from the Duke of Kingston and had ten fine houses built on the site. The famous architect, Thomas Jelly worked with the builder, Henry Fisher on them. A plaque on the outside of no.10 is associated with John Palmer, who revolutionised the Post Office and built the first Theatre Royal in Orchard Street. He also served as Mayor and later M.P. for Bath. The painting on the right is of John Palmer painted in 1775 by the famous artist Thomas Gainsborough.



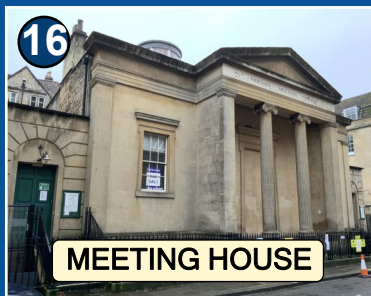
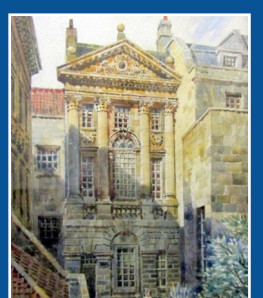
Sally Lunn Eating House is at 4 North Parade Passage (formerly Lilliput Alley) in Bath. In 1622 Hall leased the site to George Parker, a carpenter who built the current house. The Hall estate was later acquired by the 2nd Duke of Kingston, who sold the house to William Robinson in 1743. There may have been baking on a small scale during the 1700s but it only became the main commercial use of the building around the turn of the century. The building was acquired in the 1930s by Marie Byng-Johnson who opened it as a tea-room specialising in Sally Lunn buns which can still be enjoyed today in this historic building.



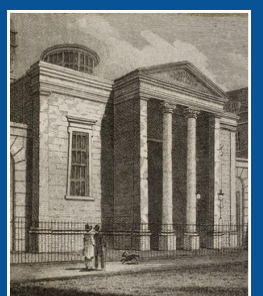
Terrace Walk originally had a number of fine shops, a coffee house and public rooms. Its angle was dictated by the medieval wall, the foundations now buried beneath the road. The Lower Assembly Rooms, or Harrison's Rooms, once so important to Bath's development, stood at the north end on the east side, built against the exterior of the medieval wall in 1709, rebuilt by George Underwood in 1824 to house the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. The building was regrettably demolished in 1933 to widen the main road and the remaining triangular site between the road and Terrace Walk was also excavated to form underground public lavatories. The site is now empty except for a fountain 1859, by Pieroni removed here from Stall Street in 1989.



Ralph Allen was a sub-tenant from 1718 and when he acquired the lease in 1727 he built a detached wing in the garden to the rear, at right angles to the house. He also added a matching but less elaborate facade to the rear of the existing house. The extension faces towards the downs and the (later) Sham Castle, built by Allen to improve his view. When Allen moved to Prior Park in 1745 the building became his offices. The design is traditionally attributed to John Wood the Elder. It is a very important building in the history of Bath with its associations with both Ralph Allen And John Wood. Unfortunately it is at present difficult to see as the only access is from the side of the Meeting House in York Street and an alley at the side of the Huntsman at 1 Terrace Walk.



Built as the Freemasons' Hall. William Wilkins (1778 - 1839), the eminent neo-Classical architect whose best-known work is National Gallery, also built a new Doric portico to the Lower Assembly Rooms, which were demolished in 1933. He was the architect for a number of famous buildings including University College in London, Downing College and Kings College in Cambridge and the Yorkshire Museum in York. This handsome facade is strictly in the Greek style. The laying of the foundation stone in 1819 were celebrated with considerable ceremony, the latter in the presence of the Duke of Sussex. The building was used by various Lodges until 1842. Later in 1866 the Society of Friends took it over. It is soon to be a Bookshop run by Topping & Company.



The Prince of Orange came in 1734, benefited from the waters, and gave Beau Nash a gold snuff box. Orange Grove was renamed in his honour and Nash commissioned John Wood to set up an obelisk in its centre. The original intention was that it should be eighty feet high and ten and a half feet square at the base, but more modest ideas prevailed, and the executed height was thirty feet. There was a suitable Latin inscription celebrating the Prince's recovery. In his Essay Wood estimated the cost of the freestone work at no more than £8 2s. 74d., 'Following the end of the Second World War, the space around the obelisk on Orange Grove was redesigned as a small piece of civic landscaping to honour Bath's twinning and named the 'Alkmaar Garden'.

