

Period	Date	Local events	Wars and international events
Roman	43		Romans invade Britain
	65-75	Roman settlement and garrison built at the strategic point where the Fosse way crosses the river and meets Via Julia. An extensive baths ensemble is built around the Sacred Spring (now King's Bath)	
	75- 375	Extensive revisions made to Baths ensemble over three hundred years	
	c.410		The Roman administration abandons <i>Britannia</i>
Saxon	Post 410	Romano-Britons present in Bath and the Roman estate.	
	577	Battle of Dyrham won by Saxons over the British – Bath named as a city for the first time.	
	656 onwards	Bath remains a strategic fortified city on the frontier zone between two Saxon kingdoms. The Hwicce north of the river was converted to Christianity by 660s - the see of Mercia established – in 769 the Hwicce receive their own Bishop.	
	675	A charter is granted to found a convent in the city	
	c.700	A line of Saxon minsters is built in Bath and along the River Avon	
	c.790s	King Offa of Mercia firmly in control stays in Bath in 793 – (Bath is likely to have been a royal property before this)	
	864	Burgred was the last king of Mercia to hold court in Bath	
871		Viking invasions start - Alfred ascended to the throne of Wessex in 871	

	886	Bath included in the <i>Burghal Hidage</i> – the existing Roman Walls were repaired and reinforced on the north side of the city. Within the walls an orthogonal pattern of streets had been laid out and small Saxon churches are built	
	900		The see of Somerset is created
	901	Alfred's son King Edward holds a witan (a Saxon parliament) in Bath	
	973	Edgar is crowned the first King of England in Bath Abbey	
	1009	After paying Danegeld, Bath survives intrusion by the Viking, Sweyn Forkbeard, who camps outside the city	
Norman	1066		Normans invade England and defeat the Saxon army at Hastings - Normans embark on reform of the church and an extensive programme of church building
	1088	After William Rufus ascended the throne, rebel forces lay waste to the city	
	1088	The King install's his physician, John of Tours (or Villula), as Bishop of Wells and grants him the Benedictine Priory in Bath. An enormous cathedral is built to replace the small Saxon Minster	
Plantagenet	1160	The Cathedral is completed c.1160 - The pool over the Roman Sacred Spring is rebuilt to a rectangular shape with an infirmary on its north side - both are part of the cathedral precinct. The pool is named the King's Bath after Henry I.	

	1174	St John's Hospital was founded by Bishop Reginald Fitz Jocelyn	
	1189	The merchants of Bath secure a charter from King Richard allowing them to trade freely. – From then and over the next 300 years the civic identity of the Bath merchants become consolidated – in 1590 the Guild became known as the Corporation of Bath	
	1191	Bishop Savaric returns the city to the King in exchange for Glastonbury	
	1230	A Mayor of Bath is elected	
	1348 - 1350		Black Death
Tudor	1495	Oliver King is translated from Exeter to Bath and Wells	
	1495	Leper Hospital built with the chapel of ease St Mary Magdalen in Holloway	
	1499	King Henry VII visits Bath several times and moves the bishopric from Wells to Bath - work starts on building a new Cathedral with the King's masons, the Virtue brothers, starting work on the east end	
	1526	John Leland inspects the monastery library and its accounts	
	1535	Visit of Dr Richard Layton to collect evidence for the <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i>	
	1539	The monastery, abbey and most of its lands are surrendered to the King's Commissioners 27 Jan 1539	Dissolution of the Monasteries 1536 - 1540
	1552	The priory, abbey church and the hotsprings are transferred to the Mayor and the citizens of Bath	
	1552	Catherines Hospital built (Foundation of 1444)	
	1573	Chapel Court rebuilt to be rebuilt again by John	

		Wood in 1729-30	
	1572?? 1574	Queen Elizabeth I visits Bath and inter-alia confirms the now wrecked priory church to be the parish church for the city. She authorizes a nationwide collection to repair the incomplete building	
	1590	The Queen grants a new charter under which all the powers held by Bishops and the Prior were vested in the civic authority of Bath. The Merchant's Guild became known as the Corporation of Bath	
	1603	Almshouses of Bellott's Hospital built 1608	Accession of James I and VI of Scotland
	1642– 1651		Civil War – Bath survives but loses income and wealth
Restoration	1660		Restoration of Charles II
	1645	Catharine of Braganza and Charles II visit the city	
	1687	Mary of Modena visits Bath possibly accompanied by James II	
	1688		Glorious Revolution 1688 - James II deposed William III and Mary II named joint monarchs 1698
	1692	Princess Anne visits Bath	
	1702 &1703	Now Queen Anne visits Bath – walks laid out in now Orange Grove with a range of shops alongside.	Accession of Queen Anne
	1704 (1705?)	Richard Beau Nash arrives in Bath	
	1706	First Pump Room (designed by John Harvey) was built by the Corporation after representations from local doctors	
	1707	Development of Trim Street outside the City walls followed by John Strahan's	Bath Turnpike Trust 1707

		development of Beauford Square	
	1708	Thomas Harrison builds the first of the Lower Assembly Rooms in Abbey Orchard	
	1708	Parade Gardens laid out as subscription gardens	
	1710 - 1717	Green Street developed	
	c.1710-15	Beau Nash is likely to have drawn up the ' <i>Rules Of Bath</i> ' and posted them in the Pump Room.	
Hanoverian (1714 to 1901)	1714		Accession of George I Jacobite Rebellion of 1715
	1716	Ralph Allen and Beau Nash made Freeman of The City	
	1720	Harrison's Rooms expanded	
	1720		Southsea Bubble
	c. 1720	No 9 St John's Place built by Thomas Greenway and was the home of Beau Nash	
	1723	William Killigrew replaces medieval chapel of St Michael Within (Founded as a Saxon church)	
	1725	John Wood arrives in Bath	
	1725	The Avon Navigation is built with local roads being turnpiked and then improved	
	1727	John Wood begins development at St John's Hospital for Duke of Chandos.	Accession of George II
	1728	Terrace Walk was laid out on the city walls	
	1729	Queen Square started by John Wood	
	1730	Catherine Lindsay open second Lower Assembly Room	
	1738	1738 schemes for the General Hospital prepared by John Wood -work starts 1739 - first patients admitted 1742	
	1739		Gaming Act 1739

1745		Jacobite Rebellion of 1745 Gaming Act 1745
1745	The medieval Cross Bath altered	
1748	North and South Parades completed by John Wood	
1750	Orchard Street Theatre built – altered and extended 1775 and was a playhouse from 1790 to 1805	
1751	First expansion of the Pump Room	
1755-58	The King's Circus is built. John Wood Senior dies in 1755 and the Circus is completed by his son, John	Accession of George III
1755	Royal York Hotel built by John Wood The Younger	
1756-1763		Seven Years War
1760	William Beckford laid out the Lansdown Cemetery alongside Beckford's Tower – with Beckford's Ride	
1765	Countess of Huntington's Chapel built possibly by Thomas Warr Atwood	
1767	Octagon Chapel in Milsom Street built by Timothy Lightoler	
1769 - 1771	Upper Assembly Rooms by John Wood the Younger restored by Mowbray Green in 1938	
1767 - 1775	Royal Crescent built by John Wood The Younger	
1775 - 1783		The American Revolutionary War
1769 - 1774	Pulteney Bridge designed by Robert Adam – later adjusted in 1792	
1771	Gravel Walk laid out – now part of Royal Victoria Park	
1775	Hotbath by John Wood the Younger	

1775 - 1778	Guildhall built by Thomas Baldwin between 1775-1778	
1777-1790	St Swithin's Church in Walcot built by John Palmer replacing a medieval church on a Saxon foundation.	
1783	Cross Bath adjusted by Thomas Baldwin and then again by John Palmer in 1798 and eventually adjusted by Manners and lastly by Major Charles Davis.	
From 1788	Great Pulteney Street laid out to a design by Thomas Baldwin with terraces by various architects	
From 1792	Sydney Gardens laid out by Harcourt Masters	
1788 – 1794	Camden Crescent ensemble built by John Eveleigh	
1789 - 1793	Lansdown Crescent ensemble built by John Palmer	
1789	Bath Improvement Acts 1789	
1791-1794	Bath Street laid out by Thomas Baldwin	
1792-1796	Sydney Place built by John Pinch the Younger	
Post 1792	The Hetling Pump Room was built by John Palmer after the Hot Bath Street was laid out following the Bath Improvement Act of 1789	
1793	John Palmer adds the attic storey to the General Hospital wards added in 1795	War of the First Coalition 1793-97
1795	Sydney Gardens laid out by Harcourt Masters	
		Napoleonic Wars 1799 - 1815
1804-5	Theatre Royal by George Dance the Younger – and John Palmer – rebuilt after a fire in 1862	

Regency	1810-1817	St. Mary Bathwick built by John Pinch the Elder – chancel added in c.1873 and vestries added in 1880	
	1815	Cleveland Pools started- 2 nd pool built 1852-1861 extended in 1910	
	1815	Nexus Methodist Church in Walcot built by the Rev. William Jenkins	
	1824-1826	Hospital in Beau Street built by John Pinch	
	1830	Cholera outbreak - Royal Victoria Park laid out	
	1830	Number 18 inserted int west side of Queen Square by John Pinch the Younger	Accession of William IV
	1835	Bath Cricket Club Ground laid out in 1835	
Victorian	1837		Accession of Queen Victoria
	1840	Great Western Railway opened Bath Spa Station opened with hotels flanking the parvis in front and Manvers Street	
	1843	Abbey Cemetery was laid out in Perrymead by John Claudius Loudon	
	1855-1854	Smallcombe Cemetery laid out with and Anglican chapel and a non-conformist chapel by Alfred Goodridge.	
	1860	An attic and Albert wing added to Beau Street Hospital by Manners and Gill	
	1861	Second block with wards by Manner and Gill added to the General Hospital	
	1861-1863	St John the Evangelist in South Parade built by Charles Frederick Hanson	
	1870	Green Park Station built by the Midland Railway Company.	
	1878	The Great Bath and the remains of the Roman Baths ensemble exposed	

	c.1880s	Swallow Street Laundry built to service the 19 th c baths in Stall Street	
	1889	New Private Baths near Hotbath demolished and rebuilt	
	1893	Extensions to the Guildhall by John McKean Brydon and Victoria Art Gallery extension of 1898-1901	
	1897	Chapel by Brown and Gill added to Beau Street Hospital	
	1900 - 1901	Empire Hotel built by Major Davis	
Edwardian			Accession of the naughty Edward VII
	1908	Tennis Courts laid out in Sydney Gardens by the City Council	