**History of Lodging Houses**

Mainly concerned with the 'company' and other notable visitors.

Kay's article focusses on, usually single, lower-middle-class women seeking 'respectable' employment by offering long-term accommodation.

**Bath Guides**

Richard Cruttwell until his death in 1799, then by his son (also called Richard) who passed the publishing rights to John Savage in 1804.

**Caveat**

Lists not exhaustive or official

Most likely aimed at middling sort and lower gentry

**Map**

Using a map dated 1818, published by J. Barratt & son

Focus on two assembly rooms: Since these are the earliest data, it is hard to say whether the lodging houses predated the completion of the Upper Assembly Rooms in 1771

Growth into Bathwick: Great Pulteney Street completed 1789

**Number of Lodging and Boarding Houses**

Dips in 1787 & 1795

1795 dip is intriguing because it is just before the recession of 1796/7 during which the number of lodging houses recovered

I would welcome any thoughts that you have about the reasons for these downturns

**Gender Ratio**

Ignored entries with no title, although they were probably men

Growth attributable to more men: counter to later images of women as lodging- and boarding-house keepers.

Reduction of women in 1788

Decrease of men and increase of women in 1803

Couple this with the move to more residential areas and it poses questions about the notion of 'separate spheres'

**Prices**

Included in Bath Guides, but not incorporated into web page

Lodging house keepers in the lower part of Bath of necessity raising price of from 10s to 10s 6d/week, in consequence of heavy taxes imposed on them.- *Bath Chronicle* (7 October 1784), p. 3d.

42 Milsom Street: 1787-1792 Mrs Stephens & 1793-1807 Miss Stevens