



AUSTENS
— AT THE —
ABBEY

Austens at the Abbey Memorial Self Guided Tour



Jane Austen, coloured engraving,
courtesy of Bath Preservation Trust/
Bath in Time

Introduction

Welcome to Bath Abbey. December 2025 marks 250 years since the birth of Jane Austen and, like several places across the UK, we are marking this important anniversary. Jane Austen (1775-1817) is one of Britain's most famous and beloved novelists. She enjoys an extraordinary global and multi-generational legacy. Her books are still read across the world and there is a constant cycle of film and television adaptations. This momentous fame rests on six main novels, and Bath is featured or mentioned in them all.

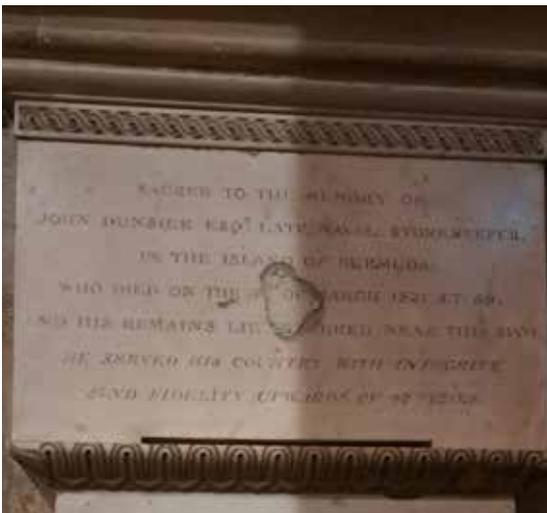
Jane's first recorded visit to Bath was in November 1797, when she came to visit her maternal uncle and aunt, James and Jane Leigh Perrot. Jane then moved to Bath in 1801 with her parents and sister Cassandra.

Bath Abbey has almost 1,500 memorials. Among those remembered are people that the Austen family knew personally or came across in their lives. This tour will direct you to 10 different memorials, some are on the wall and some on the floor, this is detailed in the instructions for each stop.

*Walk down the North aisle and enter the Alphege Chapel at the very end.
Walk towards the brown, wooden screen doors. The memorial is up on
your left, just below the cornice.*

Stop 1: John Dunsier (c.1762-1821)

Wall Memorial



*SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF/
JOHN DUNSIER, ESQR. LATE
NAVAL STOREKEEPER, /IN THE
ISLAND OF BERMUDA; /WHO
DIED ON THE 7TH OF MARCH
1821 AET: 59. /AND HIS REMAINS
LIE INTERRED NEAR THIS SPOT. /
HE SERVED HIS COUNTRY WITH
INTEGRITY, /AND FIDELITY UP-
WARDS OF 42 YEARS.*

In 1802 John Dunsier was secretary to Vice Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell and based in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mitchell spent the summers in Halifax and the winters in Bermuda, taking members of his staff with him. Consequently, Dunsier reopened the abandoned naval port of St. George's on Bermuda and, by 1805, he was officially appointed as the Naval Storekeeper and received a salary of £300 per annum.

In 1805 Dunsier married Catherine Lee, the daughter of the carpentry foreman at Halifax dockyard. The following year he put a note in the *Bermuda Gazette* to complain and warn that if any further goats get into his garden and destroy his plants, he will shoot it!

Charles Austen. Image reproduced
courtesy of Jane Austen's House,
Chawton



From 1804 Charles Austen (Jane's younger brother) spent 6½ years based in St. George's, Bermuda patrolling the Eastern seaboard of North America. His role was to prevent trade with Napoleon's Europe and intercept the trafficking of newly enslaved people between the West Indies and the Southern States of America.

In 1807 Charles married Frances, youngest daughter of John Grove Palmer, Attorney-General of Bermuda. Frances chose to live with Charles on his ship, just as Mrs Croft does in *Persuasion*.

Dunsier retired to Bath in c.1818. He lived on Daniel Street, where he died in 1821.

Stop 2: Come out of the Alphege Chapel and turn left. Spend some time to enjoy the famous East Window, altar and memorials in this area. You are welcome to sit in the Corporation Pews.

In the 1700s and 1800s, the memorials were so popular that the Abbey was treated as if it was an art gallery, so much so that by 1778 Bath Abbey produced its first guidebook to the monuments. This has continued in different formats for almost 250 years; today it is a website [www.bathabbeymemorials.org.uk]

Both the interior and exterior of Bath Abbey have changed since the Austens lived here. In 1833 George Phillips Manners, a local architect, made changes to the design of the towers and added the flying buttresses. In 1863 George Gilbert Scott began a major restoration of the Abbey, which included moving the organ to the north transept and rearranging all the memorials. In 1899 Sir Thomas Jackson restored the West Front of the Abbey and replaced some of the statues with new carvings.



Interior of Bath Abbey by John Claude Nattes, aquatint by John Hill, 1805.
Bath Abbey as Jane Austen would have known it.

While in Bath the Austens worshipped at several of the churches and chapels, they had no particular allegiance. Bath Abbey was known to be cold and draughty and scheduled its Divine Service at inconvenient times; it was the stench, however, that put most people off listening to a long sermon here. Philip Thickness's mischievous *The New Prose Bath Guide* (1778) records that the floor was regularly opened up for burials and the reek of putrefaction of the previous internments was 'scarce to be imagined.'

Stop 3: Langford Nibbs family: Barbara, Samuel and Barbara
Continue to the left, turn right up the South Aisle. Go past the South
Transept. The Langford Nibbs memorial is on the floor.

In Memory of/ Samuel Nibbs Esquire/
who died September 4th 1805/ Aged 29
Years./ And also/ of his Mother Barbara
Nibbs,/ who died August 22nd 1813/
Aged 73/ Barbara Nibbs Daughter of
the above/ died Sept 8th 1834 Aged 73
Years



While George Austen (Jane's father) was a fellow at St. John's College, Oxford he taught James Nibbs (c.1738-1795). He would later marry James to Barbara Langford (1739-1813). James Langford Nibbs became godfather to the Austens' first child James (1765-1819).

Both James and Barbara had been born in Antigua where their families (they were cousins) owned large sugar plantations worked by enslaved men, women and children. They, however, were absentee owners, staying in England and raising a large family, while living off the profits of stolen labour. Their son George Nibbs attended the Austen's school at Steventon Rectory, some sources say he was the godson of George Austen. If so, the honour of being named for your godfather was returned.

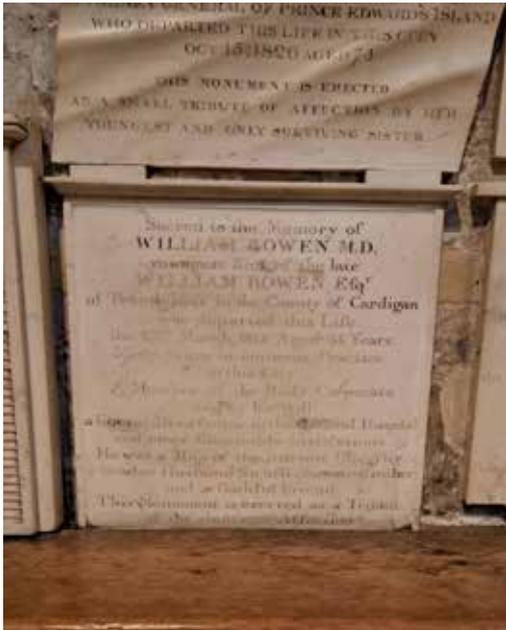
It is believed that the Nibbs's son, James, who gambled away part of his family's fortune and was disinherited and exiled to Antigua, was the inspiration for Tom Bertram in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*. Equally scholars believe that the novel was named for Lord Mansfield who, as Lord Chief Justice, found against slave owners and slave traders in two cases in the 1700s.

After James (senior) died in 1795, Barbara moved to Bath with her daughter Barbara (1760-1834) and son Samuel (1776-1805). Barbara received at least £500 per annum from the family's Haddon's plantation in Antigua. This was the estate mentioned in the marriage settlement that Rev. George Austen was a trustee for.

The three lived at 12 Henrietta Street, not far from Sydney Place where the Austen family would move in 1801. After Samuel died in 1805, mother and daughter moved to Great Stanhope Street, close to Green Park Buildings where the Austens had moved in the autumn of 1804. After her mother died, Barbara moved to nearby New King Street.

Stop 4: William Bowen (c.1762-1815), Apothecary.

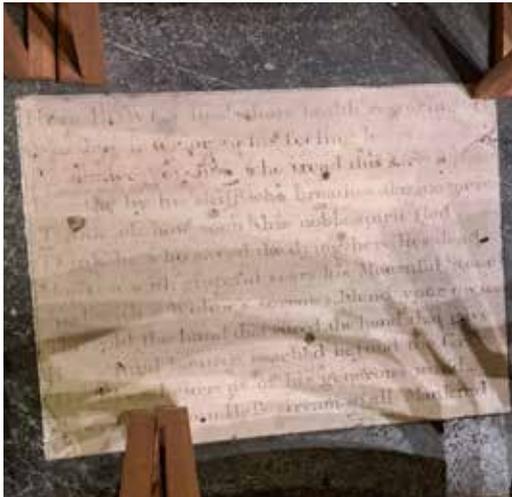
Wall memorial, walk a few steps towards the shop entrance. The memorial is just above the bench on the south aisle wall below 4th window from the west end of the Abbey.



Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM BOWEN M.D.
youngest Son of the late WILLIAM BOWEN Esq.
Of Troedraur in the County of Cardigan
who departed this Life
the 27th March 1815 Aged 54 Years.
Many years in eminent Practice in this
City.
A member of the Body Corporate and
by his Will a liberal Benefactor to the
General Hospital and other Charitable
Institutions.
He was a man of the strictest Integrity, a
tender Husband, an affectionate Brother
and a faithful Friend.

There are also two floor memorials that mention Bowen, one with a poem is a ledger stone of white marble in the floor of the nave, close to the tomb of Bishop James Montagu.

Here Bowen lies! Whose health restoring art
Was but inferior to his feeling heart:
Perchance you now who tread this sacred floor
Breathe by his skill who breathes alas! No more
Think oh how soon his noble spirit fled,
Think he who sav'd the dying here lies dead
Moisten with grateful tears his Mournful Stone
And with a widow's sorrows blend your own
Tho, cold the hand that cured, the hand that gave
His genial bounty reach'd beyond the grave,
The liberal current of his generous mind
Flowed in a boundless stream to all mankind.



And a brass plaque in the centre of the nave is to the extended family.

William Bowen was an apothecary although he is also referred to himself as Dr, his memorial refers to him as M.D. From 1799 until his death in 1815 he was a member of the Common-Council and involved in city affairs. By 1800 he was in partnership with Joseph Spry (surgeon and councilman, who counted Lord Nelson among his patients) at 1 Argyle Buildings. Spry died in 1802 and Bowen moved to premises in Gay Street. Bowen shared the lease of the hot waters with fellow councilman, G E Allen (Mayor and Justice of the Peace) and John Wiltshire (Mayor and JP). After his death Bowen left money to Bath General Hospital. He was a well-respected member of society and was one of the witnesses to William Bingham's Will in 1804 (Bingham was an American Senator, his memorial is on the wall on the other side of the opening for the shop).



Silhouette of Mrs Cassandra Austen. Image reproduced courtesy of Jane Austen's House, Chawton

In February/March 1804 Mrs Austen became unwell and according to her Grand-daughter Fanny Knight, 'Grandmama Bridges is perfectly well and so is Grandmama Austen now, but she has been very ill'. Mrs Austen often took to her chaise longue to rest and also suffered many minor illnesses, possibly a hypochondriac! However, this time she was actually ill and the family had called on Bowen to administer to her.

Silhouette of Mrs Jane Leigh Perrot. Image reproduced courtesy of Jane Austen's House, Chawton

It is possible that Bowen was also a physician to James Leigh Perrot (Mrs Austen's brother) who suffered from gout and spent every year visiting Bath for his health. Bowen was certainly known to Mrs Leigh Perrot. In a letter to her sister Cassandra (22 February 1807 from Southampton), Jane Austen says 'I have got Mr Bowen's Recipe for you, it came in my Aunt's letter...'



Mrs Austen was obviously grateful to Bowen and wrote a poem about the experience of being nursed by her daughters and the physician.

Dialogue between Death & Mrs Austen

*Says Death, 'I've been trying these three weeks
or more*

*To seize an old Madam here at Number Four,
Yet I still try in vain, tho' she's turned of three
score;*

To what is my ill-success owing?'

*'I'll tell you, old Fellow, if you cannot guess,
To what you're indebted for your ill success –
To the prayers of my husband, whose love I
possess,
To the care of my daughters, whom heaven will
bless,
To the skill & attention of Bowen.'*

After the lease ran out on 4 Sydney Place the four (Jane, Cassandra, Mrs Austen and Rev. Austen) moved to Green Park Buildings. Where in 1805 William Bowen was called to administer to the Rev. George Austen when he became ill; unfortunately, it did not end so well this time and he died on 21st January after being unwell for just 48 hours.



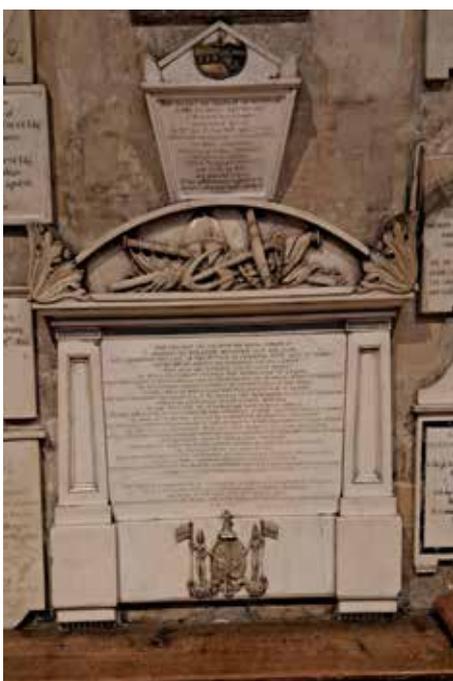
Silhouette of Rev. George Austen. Image reproduced courtesy of Jane Austen's House, Chawton

Jane Austen described her father's death in a letter to her brother Captain Francis (Frank) Austen of HMS *Leopard* at Portsmouth on Tuesday 22 January 1805:

... Your affectionate heart will be greatly wounded, & I wish the shock could have been lessened by a better preparation; – but the Event has been sudden, & so must be the information of it. We have lost an Excellent Father; – An Illness of only eight & forty hours carried him off yesterday morning between ten & eleven. He was seized on Saturday with a return of the feverish complaint, which he had been subject to for the three last years; evidently a more violent attack from the first, as the applications which had before produced almost immediate relief, seemed for some time to afford him scarcely any. – On Sunday however he was much better so as to make Bowen quite easy, & give us every hope of his being well again in a few days. – But these hopes gradually gave way as the day advanced, & when Bowen saw him at ten that night he was greatly alarmed. – A Physician was called in yesterday morning, but he was at that time past all possibility of cure – & Dr Gibbs and Mr Bowen had scarcely left his room before he sunk into a Sleep from which he never woke...

Stop 5 and 6: Norwich Duff and William Hargood – Battle of Trafalgar. Two wall memorials, just to the right of Bowen. Hargood is the large stone memorial with lots of iconography. He also has a ledgerstone nearby.

Duff has the simple brass memorial above. He did have a memorial stained-glass window, but that was destroyed during the enemy bombing of Bath in April 1942.



Vice Admiral Norwich Duff, born 15 Aug 1792, died 21 April 1862.



Norwich Duff was born in Edinburgh in 1792 to Captain George Duff and Sophia (née Dirnom). Norwich was commissioned into the Royal Navy in July 1805 and later that year fought, as a 13-year-old midshipman on HMS *Mars*, in the Battle of Trafalgar, where his father was killed. His father's death was witnessed by Midshipman James Robinson –

'It was then the gallant Captain fell. I saw him fall. His head and neck were taken entirely off his body, when the men heard it, they held his body up and gave three cheers to show they were not discouraged by it, and they returned to their guns.'

Captain George Duff was buried at sea and has a memorial in St Paul's Cathedral.



Norwich Duff in old age (left). Francis Austen, image reproduced courtesy of Jane Austen's House, Chawton.

Under Rear-Admiral Thomas Louis on HMS *Leopard*, Francis Austen had spent 10 months blockading Boulogne. In March 1805 Austen and Louis were commanded to join Lord Nelson's Mediterranean Fleet on HMS *Canopus*. From mid-May to July 1805, HMS *Canopus* accompanied Nelson and HMS *Victory* over 7,000 miles, across the Atlantic and back, in an unsuccessful search for Pierre-Charles Villeneuve (1763-1806) commander of the combined French and Spanish Fleets.

The British renewed their blockade of Cadiz. Hoping to play a part in the inevitable campaign when the enemy left port, both Austen and Louis expressed their frustration when Nelson sent them, and four other ships, to re-stock in Gibraltar. 'You are sending us away, my Lord, – the Enemy will come out, and we shall have no share in the Battle'. (Rear-Admiral Louis, 3 October 1805). Francis would recall that the enemy did come out and the *Canopus* missed the battle, losing 'all share in the glory of a day, which surpasses all which ever went before'. (Captain Francis Austen, 15 October 1805). This situation would affect their financial and professional prospects with no prize money or opportunity for distinction.

Norwich Duff, like Francis Austen, steadily rose through the ranks achieving Vice-Admiral by his mid-60s, however neither enjoyed a meteoric career. In 1833 Duff married Helen Mary Shoolbred in Bath, the family lived firstly in Brock Street and later in Marlborough Buildings.



William Hargood's floor memorial. Lieutenant (later Admiral) William Hargood, c.1784, image reproduced courtesy of Worthing Museum and Art Gallery.



Admiral Sir William Hargood (1762-1839) Naval Officer

Both Hargood and Francis Austen served on HMS *Leopard*, but at different times. In 1805 Hargood was the Commanding Officer of HMS *Belleisle* which also accompanied HMS *Victory* 7,000 miles across the Atlantic looking for the enemy fleets of the French and Spanish. However, unlike Francis and HMS *Canopus*, Hargood and HMS *Belleisle* were not sent away to get provisions and instead played a major part in the Battle of Trafalgar.

The son of a purser in the navy, William Hargood joined up when he was 11 years old. Five years later, he became friends with another naval cadet, Prince William (later King William IV). They served together at the Prince's request on three ships through the 1780s.

Perhaps because of that friendship, Hargood rose quickly through the naval ranks despite being associated with a series of nautical misfortunes, including being the sole survivor of a shipwreck.

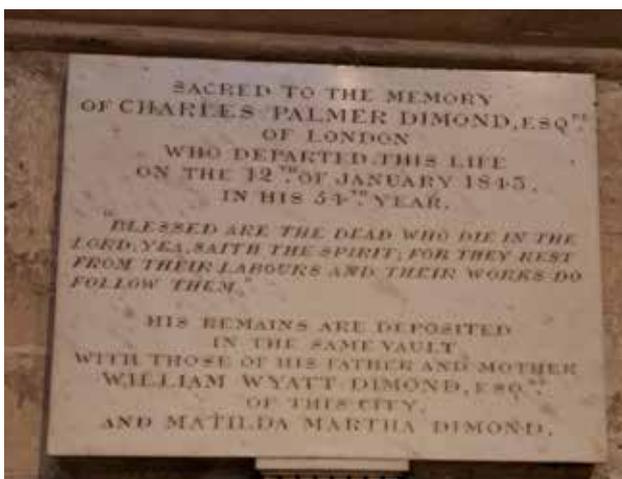
'He served actively in various parts of the world during the war which followed the Revolution in France and he commanded the Belleisle of 80 guns in the memorable Battle of Trafalgar where he eminently distinguished himself. He served as Lieutenant with his late majesty William the Fourth and was afterwards always honoured with the gracious kindness and friendship of that monarch.'

The Trafalgar Medal has two anchors as seen at the top of his memorial and, into the 20th century, it was traditional for the Union Jack to be draped over this memorial on Trafalgar Day.

Hargood married Maria Cocks (1778-1849) (buried in the cemetery) the daughter of a rich banker in 1811. He was 50 years old. Admiral Sir William Hargood retired to Bath in 1830 and lived at No.9 Royal Crescent.



Stop 7: William Wyatt Dimond (1750-1812) Actor and Theatre Manager c/o his son's wall memorial because William's floor memorial can be covered and is very worn. Next bay, to the right of large central memorial to Anne Finch.



SACRED TO THE MEMORY/ OF
CHARLES PALMER DIMOND
ESQRE./OF LONDON/WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE/ON
THE 12TH OF JANUARY 1843/
IN HIS 54TH YEAR./”BLESSED
ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN
THE/LORD: YEA SAITH THE
SPIRIT; FOR THEY REST/FROM
THEIR LABOURS AND THEIR
WORKS DO/FOLLOW THEM;”/
HIS REMAINS ARE DEPOS-
ITED/IN THE SAME VAULT/
WITH THOSE OF HIS FATHER
AND MOTHER/WILLIAM
WYATT DIMOND, ESQRE./OF
THIS CITY,/AND MATILDA
MARTHA DIMOND.



Beneath this Stone/ are deposited/ the Mortal Remains of/ William/ Wyatt Dimond Esq/ a Member/ of the Corporation/ of this City/ and a Patentee of/ the Theatre Royal/ who died Jan y 2nd/ Anno Domini 1812/ Also of/ Matilda Martha Dimond/ his Relict/ who departed this Life/ June 7. 1823

William Wyatt Dimond was an actor and theatre manager who first appeared in the Bath Theatre Royal repertory company for the 1774 – 1775 season and remained a favourite with Bath and Bristol audiences for about twenty-five years. One of his first performances was in *Macbeth* in September 1774. Besides acting Dimond wrote several pieces for performance and became joint theatre manager with fellow actor William Keasberry. Together they improved audiences by attracting major actors from London, including Robert William Elliston, Sarah Siddons and John Philip Kemble (Sarah's brother). William Siddons' (d.1808) – husband of Sarah – memorial is at the end of this section before the south transept, above Beau Nash. They lowered the ticket price to attract capacity crowds.

Dimond improved Bath's reputation to such a degree that there was demand for a larger theatre; Dimond built the new theatre in Beauford Square. The final week at Orchard Street (now the Masonic Hall) saw on 13th July 1805, *Venice Preserved* and on the 15th *The Honeymoon* by John Tobin.

William Wyatt Dimond (1750 – 1812) as Hamlet by Thomas Barker, image reproduced courtesy of Victoria Art Gallery, Bath & North East Somerset Council.



Jane Austen was an enthusiast of the theatre, and we know that on the evening of Saturday, 22 June 1799 she saw Dimond perform in two plays.

Playwright, Richard Brinsley Sheridan told Dimond that he performed Joseph Surface in *The School for Scandal* 'in a manner more consistent to my own ideas when I wrote the part, than anybody else'.

Dimond's close friend Hester Lynch Thrale (Mrs Piozzi, who Jane Austen often quoted) wrote of Dimond after his death: '*Dimond the Bath actor was of all common mortals I have known, completely the best. So honourable that he left no debts unpaid, so prudent that he never overran his income, so pious in his family, pleasant among his friends. Temperate in his appetites, and courageous to conquer the passion which no man could have felt more strongly.*'

Stop 8: Caleb Hillier Parry (1755-1822)

Wall memorial to your right, just before the opening to the shop.



Here lies Caleb Hillier Parry, Fellow of the Royal Society, an upright man, pious worshipper of God, a wise physician who did what he could in this city for almost 40 years; with a knowledge of Nature which with his character and customs and a multi-faceted knowledge of literature he adorned the city:

His knowledge of nature coupled with an enquiring mind happily kept him fulfilled, lest any part of respect for so great a name be earnestly looked for, his friends, associated with the same skill enabled this stone to be placed.

He lived for 66 years, he died in the month of March on the 9th day A.D

Born in Cirencester on 21st October 1755, Caleb was the eldest son of Joshua, a non-conformist minister, and Sarah (nee Hillier), the eldest of ten children. At the age of 15 he was sent to the Dissenter's Academy in Warrington, Lancashire, founded to provide further education for dissenting students who were not eligible for admission to Oxford or Cambridge; it was at Warrington where he first met Sarah Rigby, who would become his wife. In 1773 he went to Edinburgh to study medicine and, after spending two years in London at the Middlesex Hospital, returned to Edinburgh, obtaining his medical doctorate in 1778. In the same year he became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London. Also in 1778, on 23rd September, he married Sarah Rigby (born 1749, died 1831). In the following year he started a medical practise at 13 Catharine Place, in Bath, and was appointed as physician to the Puerperal Charity Hospital, and subsequently, to the Casual Hospital. In 1800 he was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year moved to 27 The Circus. As a physician he excelled as a physiologist but still found time for research; his major contribution to medicine being the recognition of the cause of angina.

His patients included Edward Burke, Sir William Herschel and Lady Bridges. Lady Fanny Bridges (1746-1825) was Edward Austen Knight's mother-in-law. Jane kept her sister up to date with Parry's medical advice in a series of letters dating from 1813 and 1814.

'Now for Bath –

Lady B. drinks at the Cross Bath, her son at the Hot, and Louisa (one of Lady B's daughters) is going to Bathe. Dr Parry seems to be half starving Mr Bridges (Rev Henry Bridges one of Lady Bridges' sons); for he is restricted to much such a Diet as James's Bread, Water and Meat, & is never to eat so much of that as he wishes; – & he is to walk a great deal, walk till he drops, I believe, Gout or no Gout. It really is to that purpose; I have not exaggerated.'

Jane Austen to Cassandra Austen, 15-16 September 1813

Parry's reputation excelled and he had Bath architect John Eveleigh design him a luxurious home on Sion Place, on the northern slopes of Bath. Parry had interests outside medicine, and these included being a shareholder in the Somerset Coal Canal, a founder member of the Geological Society, being a member of the Philosophical Society of Bath and an active member of the Bath & West of England Society, where he won many prizes for sheep, which he bred for high quality wool. He suffered a stroke in 1816 which left him in a state of progressive paralysis. He died on 9th March 1816.

Edward Austen Knight, Jane's brother. Image courtesy of the Jane Austen Society / Chawton House.



Stop 9 and 10: Mary Field and Venanzio Rauzzini. Two wall memorials next to each other in the south-west corner of the Abbey.



Venanzio Rauzzini (1746-1810)



Mary Field (1777-1815)

Near this place rest the Remains of/VENANZIO RAUZZINI Native of ROME,/distinguished as a Vocal Performer/on the Continent and in England/whose Judicious Abilities for thirty Years/in conducting the Musical Department/of this City/ amply gratified the applauding Public/and whose ever gracious deportment/conciliated their zealous affection./This tributary memorial was erected/by his affectionate Pupils/ANNA SELINA STORACE and JOHN BRAHAM/prompted by their friendship/and grateful respect for Professional merit/and liberality of Sentiment./He died April 8th 1810/Aged 62/

Jane Austen was musical favouring Beethoven, Haydn and Mozart. The last two composers were regularly performed at the concerts Venanzio Rauzzini directed in Bath between 1777 and 1810. Mozart admired Rauzzini's singing so much that he composed the motet (vocal composition), Exultate jubilate (Exult, rejoice), for him.

Rauzzini enjoyed a multi-faceted career as a singer, composer and concert director. He began his career in Rome in 1765 as a soprano castrato, and quickly established his operatic credentials. He was invited to become the primo uomo (the principal male singer) at the King's Theatre in London for the 1774-75 season. Such was his success that the contract was extended, and he remained in Britain. Rauzzini was invited to perform in Bath in October 1777 and moved here in 1780.

He continued to sing professionally and was a prolific composer. Furthermore, he was one of the most sought-after voice teachers in Britain. He raised the prestige of the Bath concerts to be the equal of any in London.

Thomas and Mary Field

Both Mary and Thomas were buried in Bath Abbey, but only Mary's memorial has survived with its heartfelt eulogy we can perceive Thomas' loss

*Sacred to the Memory of MARY, Wife of THOMAS
FIELD,
Organist of this Church: She died June 25th 1815;
Aged 38 Years.
Whilst to these Walls and consecrated Dust,
My much loved MARY'S dear Remains I trust,
Our Children weep - Oh! Fellow - Mourners say
How firm, devoted; Yet how fond her Sway!
Blest Saint! Accept, amid celestial Spheres,
My fervent Sorrows blended with their Tears;
And whilst Affection's Tablet thus I raise.
Each pealing Dirge shall sound thy Note of Praise.*



Thomas Field by Joseph Hutchinson,
1795

Thomas Field (1775-1831) was the Organist and Director of Music at Bath Abbey between 1795 – 1831. He was here at same time as Rauzzini and they performed together regularly, such as during the annual Musical Festival that Rauzzini organised. An anonymous letter to the Bath Herald in 1796, however, criticised Divine Service due to the lack of talented choristers. While Field is considered a good organ player, as Director of Music he would have been responsible for creating and training the choir. His playing and direction of Handel's Messiah the previous year received greater acclaim.

Thomas' wife Mary, née Harvey, died in 1815 aged 38, leaving 7 children; including Henry Ibbott (1797-1848) a prodigy pianist who played his first public performance aged 10, a duet with his father, in 1807. Also, Frederick who became a surgeon and George who also became an organist.

Downstairs in the Discovery Centre you will see a pastel portrait of Thomas Field by Irish artist Joseph Hutchinson. Hutchinson captured the likenesses of a number of musicians in Bath, including Venanzio Rauzzini and John Billingsley (1747-1811), Director of Bath Concerts.

End

We hope you have enjoyed the tour; the people we have discovered today are featured in Bath Abbey's Discovery Museum in the *Austens at the Abbey* display, along with a few others that we didn't have time to cover on today's tour.