

RELATED EVENTS	COPPER	BRISTOL BRASS COMPANY	WARMLEY COMPANY
<p>1660 Company of Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa (later Royal Africa Company) granted monopoly over English trade with West Africa</p> <p>1689 Monopoly on Africa trade by Royal Africa Company repealed</p> <p>1689 Mines Royal Act ended monopoly of the Society of Mines Royal and the Company of Mineral and Battery Works. "no mine of tin, copper, iron or, lead, shall hereafter be adjudged, reputed, or taken to be a royal mine although gold or silver may be extracted out of the same."</p> <p>1694 <i>"Cowries were essential, the smaller the more esteem'd. The next in demand are brass neptunes or basons, very large, thin and flat. Certain textiles were also acceptable, but only to a limited extent; near half the cargo value must be cowries and brass basons to set off the other goods".</i></p> <p>Thomas Phillips. <i>A Voyage from England to Africa and so forward to Barbados</i></p>	<p>1678 Hutchinson & Lard Grandison; patent Reverberatory Furnace</p> <p>C. 1680 Arthur Coster erects 'Cupiloe' (Reverberatory Furnaces) at Rownham.</p> <p>1696 Abraham Elton (1654-1727) founds Copper Works at Conham</p> <p>1700 John Coster (d.1711) & partners erect copper works at Redbrook on Wye</p> <p>1702 John Coster & son, Thomas Coster (1684-1739) join Baptist Mills Brass Works</p>	<p>1702 Bristol Brass Company formed, with its headquarters at Baptist Mills. Partners: Edward Lloyd (Cider maker) Benjamin Coole (Merchant) Arthur Thomas (Pewterer) John Andrews (Merchant)</p> <p>Nehemiah Champion (Merchant) joins Bristol Brass Company.</p> <p>Abraham Darby (1678-1717) 'active man' of Bristol Brass Company.</p>	
	<p>C. 1711 Bristol Brass & Wire Company build copper works at Crews Hole under the control of John Coster and his son Thomas.</p> <p>1722 Bristol Brass Company assimilates Upper Redbrook Copper Co. Thomas Coster becomes partner in BBC.</p> <p>1725 Nenric Kahlmeter (Swedish) observes Crews Hole & Conham. 33 men employed at Crews Hole Copper Works, producing 150 tones of copper / yr from 24 furnaces. Additional 30 furnaces at Conham</p> <p>By 1730 Bristol Brass Company has closed Upper Redbrook in favour of Crew's Hole & Conham.</p>	<p>C. 1704 Abraham Darby travels to Low Countries to investigate brass production.</p> <p>1706 Joint-Stock Company formed. Two additional mills acquired Chew Mill, Keynsham Avon Mill, Keynsham?</p> <p>C. 1709 Partnership established with Esher Brass Wire Company to form Bristol Brass & Wire Company</p> <p>C. 1710 Bristol Brass & Wire Company founds Copper Works at Conham (the Cupolas)</p> <p>1711 BB&WCo accounts indicate that the company is operating: Baptist Mills, Bristol Chew Mill, Keynsham Woodborough Mills, Woolard Weston Mills, Bath</p> <p>C. 1720s Nehemiah Champion In control of BB&Wco Nehemiah Champion (1678-1747)</p> <p>1721 BB&WCo acquire Saltford Mill</p> <p>1724 Nehemiah Champion patents processes for the manufacture of brass (Patent 454)</p>	
<p>1734 - 1739 Thomas Coster MP for Bristol</p>	<p>1734 BB&WCo takes over copper Company of John Coster at Upper Redbrook on Wye. Company becomes The United Brass Battery, Wire and Copper Company of Bristol, Esher, Upper Redbrook and Barton Regis.</p> <p>By 1739 Thomas Coster & Co renamed Joseph Percivali and Copper Co, operating White Rock Copper Works.</p>	<p>C. 1730s BB&WC establish keynsham Wire Mills (Avon Mill)</p> <p>1738 William Champion patents processes for the zinc smelting William Champion (1710-1782)</p>	

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<p data-bbox="137 1346 403 1413">1790s Slaver trader James Rogers purchasing brassware from Joseph Harford for export to Guinea</p> <p data-bbox="137 1442 403 1509">1790s Bristol house of Harfords casting manillas</p>	<p data-bbox="512 174 782 255">1745 William Reeve (1713-1778), manager of Crew's Hole copper works builds Black Castle, Arnos Vale.</p> <p data-bbox="512 338 782 427">1750s Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co buy Thomas Costers Copper Works in South Wales</p> <p data-bbox="512 450 782 539">1754 Angerstein observes: Bristol Co had rebuilt Conham Copper Works – 17 furnaces Crew's Hole Works – 49 furnaces</p> <p data-bbox="467 987 737 1068">1769 Joseph Percivall and Copper Co becomes John Freeman and Copper Co following Percival's death,</p> <p data-bbox="512 1084 782 1144">1774 William Reeve declared bankrupt.</p> <p data-bbox="512 1368 782 1429">1780s Forrest Copper Works (South Wales) owned by Bristol, Quaker, partnership.</p>	<p data-bbox="858 450 1128 539">1754 Angerstein observes activity at Crews Hole, Keynsham and Saltford. Describes Bristol Company as 'the Great Brass Co'.</p> <p data-bbox="858 1122 1128 1211">1786 United Brass Battery, Wire & Copper Company of Bristol sells shares, known as Mark Harford & Bristol Brass Co. Mark Harford (1738 – 1798)</p> <p data-bbox="858 1234 1128 1323">1787 United Brass Battery, Wire & Copper Company of Bristol renamed Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co.</p> <p data-bbox="858 1346 1128 1391">1790s Woodborough Mill derelict.</p> <p data-bbox="858 1413 1128 1514">1796 Joseph Harford of Stapleton takes over on Mark Harford's retirement (Cousin). Company known as Joseph Harford & Bristol Brass Co. Joseph Harford (1741-1802)</p> <p data-bbox="858 1536 1128 1592">1802 Mark Harford (Mark Shr's 2nd son – 1768-1797) takes over company.</p> <p data-bbox="858 1626 1128 1671">1811 Weston Battery Mill sold.</p> <p data-bbox="858 1704 1128 1749">1814 Baptist Mills abandoned.</p> <p data-bbox="858 1783 1128 1839">By 1820 Harford & Bristol Brass Co. ceased producing copper in Swansea.</p> <p data-bbox="858 1872 1128 1973">By 1836 Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co. ceased as a manufacturing concern, leasing its premises to company partners. Charles Ludlow Walker</p>	<p data-bbox="1206 174 1476 286">1746 William Champion forms Warmley Company to make 'copper and brass, spelter and various utensils of copper and brass'. William Champion (1710-1789)</p> <p data-bbox="1206 293 1476 416">Partners in Warmley Company Thomas Gouldney Sampson Lloyd (iron founder) Thomas Crosby (step father of Joseph Harford) Warmley Company employs 800 people</p> <p data-bbox="1206 450 1476 573">1754 Angerstein observes Warmley works of Champion, having: '15 copper furnaces, 12 brass furnaces, 4 spelter furnaces, a battery mill and a wire mill, for thick and fine wire. Producing ¼ of Bristol Company copper</p> <p data-bbox="1206 595 1476 730">1758 John Champion obtains patent (762) for 'sole preparing, vending and selling of spelter or brass made from a mineral which has not hitherto been made use of for such purposes' (Zinc Blende or Black Jack) John Champion (1705-1794)</p> <p data-bbox="1206 741 1476 797">1767 Warmley Company undertaking brass pin making on large scale.</p> <p data-bbox="1206 819 1476 965">1767 Warmley Company attempts expansion, which threatens Bristol Brass Company and others. Expansion challenged as the monopoly created would threaten the vital industry if the Warmley company collapsed. Lord's Committee of Privy Seal uphold challenge.</p> <p data-bbox="1206 976 1476 1066">1768 William Champion attempts to withdraw his investment, is dismissed from the company and declared bankrupt. Warmley Company auctioned.</p> <p data-bbox="1206 1301 1476 1391">1789 Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co buys Warmley Works</p> <p data-bbox="1206 1581 1476 1648">1809 Manufacture of copper and brass ceases at Warmley</p> <p data-bbox="1206 1816 1476 1872">1825 Bitton Battery Mill sold</p>
			<p data-bbox="1294 2029 1374 2063">Page 2 1740 - 1840</p>