

RELATED EVENTS	COPPER	BRISTOL BRASS COMPANY	WARMLEY COMPANY
<p>1660 Company of Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa (<i>later Royal Africa Company</i>) 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1689 Monopoly on Africa trade by Royal Africa Company repealed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>1691 John Coster (1647-1718) & partners erect copper works at Redbrook on Wye</p> <p>1696 Abraham Elton (1654-1727) founds Copper Works at Conham</p> <p>C. 1711 Bristol Brass & Wire Company build copper works at Crews Hole under the control of John Coster (1647-1718) and his son Thomas (1684-1739).</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>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 Percivall and Copper Co., operating White Rock Copper 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. 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>C. 1730s BB&WCo establish keynsham Wire Mills (Avon Mill)</p> <p>1738 William Champion patents processes for the zinc smelting William Champion (1710-1782)</p>	