

RELATED EVENTS	COPPER	BRISTOL BRASS COMPANY	WARMLEY COMPANY
	<p>1745 William Reeve (1713-1778), manager of Crew's Hole copper works builds Black Castle, Arnos Vale.</p> <p>1750s Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co buy Thomas Costers Copper Works in South Wales</p>		<p>1746 William Champion forms Warmley Company to make 'copper and brass, spliter and various utensils of copper and brass. William Champion (1710-1789)</p> <p>Partners in Warmley Company Thomas Gouldney Sampson Lloyd (iron founder) Thomas Crosby (step father of Joseph Harford)</p> <p>Warmley Company employs 800 people</p>
	<p>1754 Angerstein observes: Bristol Co had rebuilt Conham Copper Works – 17 furnaces Crew's Hole Works – 49 furnaces</p>	<p>1754 Angerstein observes activity at Crews Hole, Keynsham and Saltford. Describes Bristol Company as 'the Great Brass Co'.</p>	<p>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>1769 Joseph Percival and Copper Co becomes John Freeman and Copper Co following Percival's death,</p> <p>1774 William Reeve declared bankrupt.</p> <p>1780s Forrest Copper Works (South Wales) owned by Bristol, Quaker, partnership.</p>	<p>1786 United Brass Battery, Wire & Copper Company of Bristol sells shares, known as Mark Harford & Bristol Brass Co. Mark Harford (1738 – 1798)</p> <p>1787 United Brass Battery, Wire & Copper Company of Bristol renamed Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co.</p> <p>1790s Woodborough Mill derelict.</p> <p>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>1802 Mark Harford (Mark Snr's 2nd son – 1768-1797) takes over company.</p> <p>1811 Weston Battery Mill sold.</p> <p>1814 Baptist Mills abandoned.</p> <p>By 1820 Harford & Bristol Brass Co. ceased producing copper in Swansea.</p> <p>By 1836 Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co. ceased as a manufacturing concern, leasing its premises to company partners. Charles Ludlow Walker</p>	<p>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>1767 Warmley Company undertaking brass pin making on large scale.</p> <p>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>1768 William Champion attempts to withdraw his investment, is dismissed from the company and declared bankrupt. Warmley Company auctioned.</p>
<p>1790s Slaver James Rogers show Joseph Harford exporting brass ware to Guinea</p> <p>1790s Bristol house of Harfords casting maillas</p>			<p>1789 Harfords & Bristol Brass & Copper Co buys Warmley Works</p>
			<p>1809 Manufacture of copper and brass ceases at Warmley</p> <p>1825 Bitton Battery Mill sold</p>