

SAMUEL BEWLEY (1764 - 1837), SILK MERCHANT AND PHILANTHROPIST OF DUBLIN*

This study focuses on the Bewley family, and in particular on Samuel Bewley of Dublin. It is designed as a contribution to the micro-economic history of that city. As is the case for most Irish Quaker merchant families there is very little surviving business material such as ledgers available for a consistent statistical account. Nevertheless, through the use of private letters, of newspapers and sometimes of parliamentary papers, a history can be generated that throws light on aspects of contemporary merchant practice. Such an account might also illustrate wider patterns of commercial behaviour and organisation in a period of rapid economic development and political change as Irish and English people came to terms with the facts of the economic and political union formally declared between their two countries in 1800.

Some account of the Bewley family is necessary. Like most Irish Quaker families it originated in England, in this case in Cumberland.¹ Most members of the Irish branch of the Bewleys derive from Mungo Bewley (1677-1747) son of Thomas and Margaret Bewley of Woodhall, Cumberland. He settled 'within the compass' of what became Edenderry Monthly Meeting. His son Thomas (1719-95) married Susanna Pim in 1751. They were the parents of, among other children, John (1754-1830), Mungo (1755-1834) and Samuel (1764-1837) who figure chiefly in this account.

The Bewleys had probably been long involved in some aspect of the textile industry. Some Quakers, in and from the midland counties, and particularly the Pim family had made large profits in the bay-yarn industry.² There is some sign that the Bewleys were involved in wool-related trade. There are also indications that some may have been

* a) Samuel Bewley's eventual residence was at Rockville, Co. Dublin. In 1806 he was a merchant of 72, Meath Street and later of 20, William Street where he lived with his family. A partnership with Corry Fowler was for a period operated from Suffolk Street, Dublin.

b) An obituary is to be found in *Irish Friend*, I, no 2 of 1 Twelfth-month 1837. This cites from obituaries of Samuel Bewley that appeared in the *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* and in the *Irish Temperance and Literary Gazette*. *The Annual Monitor* (York, 1838), 16 also notes Samuel Bewley's death with some detail.

involved in the linen manufactory which between 1740-60 had been in a situation of development and growth. As late as 1788, a trade directory mentions Mungo Bewley jnr. as being a manufacturer of linens and cottons in Mountmellick.³

The mention of a cotton manufactory in itself indicates that the Bewleys of Mountmellick and Mountrath, like other merchants in both the midlands and in Dublin and Cork, had early recognised the big potential in this up-and-coming industry. The industry was heavily backed by government and came to rely on protective duties for its encouragement. Already many Quaker merchants in Cork and Dublin were, like other merchants, involved in the increasing import of the raw material. New technology was to encourage moves into factory-based production. Mountmellick Quakers were to be seen as chiefly responsible for the muslin weaving in that town.⁴ Muslin weaving was a specialist activity and other forms of cotton textile were undoubtedly also produced as the market expanded.

Evidence has not been located as to where Samuel Bewley was apprenticed, but it may have been in Dublin where he set up business. Although his name does not appear in a Dublin directory of 1789, he must surely have been set up in business by then. John Bewley's name appears in 1785 in import lists in connection with tea and other products.⁵ John Bewley must have operated chiefly in the grocery trade and dealt also in cotton which he supplied or bought from other Dublin merchants. This he often supplied to his Mountmellick relatives and connections. Most Quakers like other Irish merchants preferred a commission trade which even if it gave small margins of profit did not unduly tie up their capital. Whilst specialising in a central product they often handled a wide variety of goods. A degree of export trade was also engaged in, sometimes to the West Indies and to North America.

A background in the textile business has been posited for Samuel Bewley. He may have been apprenticed to a silk merchant judging by his ongoing involvement in silk related activity. Dublin poplin was far-famed. Many of his business connections were to be with the Levant from where he imported silk and a wide variety of exotic products. A number of letters detail the interconnected activities of John and Samuel Bewley. These include transactions with America for the import of potashes and of deer skins.⁶ Dealings with Rotterdam and Smyrna are detailed. Purchases of cotton wool were made from or with other Quaker merchants: a typical purchase, in 1790, of 33 bags of cotton-wool gave one-third to Richard Pike with the other two-thirds shared in partnership with Tobias Pim and Samuel Bewley.⁷ There was a shrewd awareness of prices in different markets whether Cork, Dublin,

London, Lisbon or other places. Sometimes cotton wool and other products were supplied at appropriate discounts to Mungo.⁸ His word might be awaited concerning the best price, whether for West Indies and American 'sea-island' cotton or for varieties from the more traditional middle east markets, which might be available via London as well as direct.

I do not know if the Bewleys had ships of their own in the 1790s but they certainly did later on.⁹ There is no evidence of a formal partnership between John and Samuel but their affairs closely impinged on each other. Samuel took a special interest in financial arrangements and the brothers, John and Samuel sometimes shared cargo space with each other and with other merchants. References about Charleston and Philadelphia in letters indicate round voyages consistent with merchant practice in Cork and also in Belfast. The sale of the outward cargoes of manufactured goods would leave room for return cargoes of 'sea-cotton' and other North American products.¹⁰

An interest in insurance was implied and was an increasingly important part of merchant practice in addition to the more traditional practice of protecting against loss by spreading cargoes over a number of bottoms. In the early nineteenth century Samuel Bewley was to be a central promoter of an Irish insurance company.¹¹ An insurance-related incident occurred in 1791 when John and Samuel made an insurance claim for unsold goods on the *Philadelphia* and the *Dublin Packet* which apparently were sunk on a return voyage. They concluded that some of the goods must have been sold at Philadelphia. It seemed best to remit a bill on a ship sailing the next day since there would not be further news from Philadelphia until vessels came from there the next year.¹² Not suprisingly John and Samuel had an interest in the new Royal Exchange Insurance of Ireland, Samuel having two shares on which he received dividends.¹³

John Bewley wanted to concentrate on the cotton manufacture. His factory at Irishtown, Mountmellick was probably set up around 1790 and employed 400 people, keeping 200 looms at work and amounting to perhaps one-half of the trade of the town.¹⁴ The cotton thread was sometimes imported and the resultant unfinished cotton goods sent off to Dublin.¹⁵

Mungo supplied the Mountmellick manufactory with cotton yarn woven at his concern at Mountrath. The concern was operated with a breast-shot water-wheel, and had only recently been set up.¹⁶ Mungo Bewley employed 100-150 people and spun 21,000 lbs. of cotton each year. He had the doubtful reputation of having broken up a combination of workers who wished to operate a closed shop system.¹⁷

Although contemporary Quakers were counselled to treat their workers with justice, they also tended to be unfavourable to combinations.

The Monthly Meeting of Friends had an important influence in encouraging business probity and justice in all transactions. As far as this involved employees, employers were encouraged to pay fair wages to their workers and not to oppress them. Friends were discouraged from going to law, a practice seen as contravening New Testament precedent. When a dispute arose between another Friend and John Bewley over a matter of non-performance of a legal obligation, Samuel Bewley wrote and reminded his brother of this. The matter was submitted to the arbitration of the Monthly Meeting.¹⁸

A difficult time occurred for the cotton industry in 1792-3 when a number of big concerns crashed, including Comerford & O'Brien in Dublin, a firm which went bankrupt in 1793. 'This must be the greatest thing of the sort that ever took place in this city' wrote William Alexander to John Bewley.¹⁹ Workers also were becoming impoverished and unemployed. A contributory factor to the distress of manufacturers and workers was a lack of liquid capital towards payments, most capital being tied up in machinery and buildings. Pressure was on to match the bigger investments of English capitalists in similar textile concerns. Basically solvent businesses could easily be propelled into failure. Dublin Monthly Meeting, understanding some of the difficulties of weavers and others in these and other years advised employers to raise wages and not delay their workers from productive jobs on their own account when paying them. A fund of £544.12.10½ was raised to help those in Dublin who were 'in distress for lack of employment'. Samuel Bewley was one of the treasurers for this.²⁰

The death, in 1795, of their father Thomas Bewley may have encouraged Samuel and John Bewley in their next business development. The cotton business promised enough profits to justify them setting up on 29 Ninth Month 1796, 'a partnership without articles'. This was to manufacture cotton goods and a stock of £4,000 was established, of which £1,000 was 'Samuel's profits' presumably out of some other set of transactions. Three years later to the day the property had accumulated to the amount of £8,000 and it was decided to let the profit remain as the capital of the concern.²¹

The years following the Act of Union appeared to bring increasing general prosperity, although it has been noted that in 1800-1 there was a higher incidence of bankruptcies, themselves perhaps independent of any effect of the developing economic union. A report for 1802 stated that there were then 2,400 looms at work in the counties of Meath, West Meath and Queen's county and 3,500 in Dublin and Kildare.²² During

the first decades of the Union the cotton textile production still had protective duties. By 1800 there were in the region of 23 printing works in Ireland and additionally there were 23 printing works in the Dublin area alone.²³ Furniture printing being a "growth area" it must have seemed a logical extension of their business to open a calico printing establishment at Roper's Rest near Dublin and not too far from the Grand Canal. The premises were taken over from the Greenhems who owned several cotton manufactories around Dublin.²⁴

These printed 'furniture' textiles could be competitively exported to England and were often commissioned from there. A new printing system utilising a flat copper plate instead of a wooden block, whilst expensive to install had reduced production costs by half.²⁵ John Bewley's manufactory employed 25 printers and ten labourers.²⁶ It was situated at a place appropriately called Haarlem. A letter of Anne Bewley, who was married to John, details the operation in 1803 after the move from their home at Irishtown, Mountmellick, 'We are here in the midst of business preparing for the new undertaking. The winds have been contrary for some time and detained the shipping with our new machinery on the other side, but yesterday to our satisfaction they arrived - so we expect to be still more busy in getting it fixed up and hope to commence our printing business in less than a month.'²⁷ The concern shared a millstream with a number of other concerns including a paper mill. A further letter, of 1804, indicates a halt in business already.²⁸ Bewley's trade may have folded up eventually under pressure from English goods, although a definite English interest in quality Irish fabrics continued.²⁹

By 16 Seventh-month 1804 internal business tensions had emerged for John Bewley and his brother Samuel. It was difficult to confine the business to its nominal capital. Such a difficulty reflected the amounts of capital tied up in stocks and assets and which in an emergency could not be easily realised. Samuel Bewley, although he backed his brother, was not basically interested in manufacturing cottons, but if he withdrew his capital he might endanger his brother's business altogether. John Bewley suggested that he would take over the risks and advance £1,000 of the profit to Samuel immediately. The property would also be made over, presumably as security for the major sum.³⁰

Samuel Bewley spent time giving advice to John about getting the business back on its feet. A letter also additionally mentions that £1,800 of the firm's capital had been provided by Joseph Beale of Mountmellick, another family connection with the bay-yarn business.³¹ By 20 Ninth-month 1804 Samuel Bewley was getting even more anxious, waiting to be 'disencumbered from shackles that prevent my

living in comfort and following my other mercantile concerns without difficulty. I have been in difficulties for years and as capital and resources increased the burdens increased'³² Only eight days later he dug his heels in for the very good reason that he had no money available to pay the men and bluntly stated that he refused to consent to or accept any more money 'on thy account'. Nevertheless, it was not until the following year that a deed was drawn up and John Bewley purchased his brother's interest for £3,000.³³

The business was evidently not going to be a success story but it staggered on. In 1808 John was determined that he should himself continue to play a part in the business. He was obviously under pressure to hand it over in exchange for the settlement of his affairs. John Bewley's sons William (1787-1863) and John (1786-1855) did not want to go into partnership. A plan for profit sharing did not seem acceptable but the inventory for the works at Haarlem amounted to £10,000 and with John's interest in it, to £14,000.³⁴

The furniture printing business was finally wound up in 1810 when John Bewley mortgaged to Samuel the lands and manufactory at Haarlem, Old Bawn (50-60 acres and including a bleach green) for a sum of £3,000. A further mortgage released lands at Irishtown, Mountmellick in consideration of £2,000.³⁵ John Bewley died in 1830 and was buried at Cork Street Friends Burial Ground Dublin.³⁶

How this bore on Samuel Bewley's own business cannot be ascertained. For a while he was in partnership with Corry Fowler as silk merchants of Suffolk Street, Dublin. Some of his business activities seemed to have been designed to help out relatives and Friends in need of advice and help. Such may have been in 1813 when he was involved in a business partnership set up to manage the affairs of Richard Pim, recently bankrupted.³⁷ A further partnership in the next year involved a capital of £1,200. That partnership to buy, sell and manufacture salt³⁸ included Joshua Fayle, of Harold's Cross, and Anna Fayle (probably Samuel's sister).

The assumption is that Samuel Bewley's business was then stabilised and profitable. He was prominent in the promotion of a revived Chamber of Commerce in 1820³⁹ for he was certainly a central operator in this and the task was a challenging one in a Dublin where business was operated on implicit sectarian and political lines. During his years of office he was the Treasurer.⁴⁰ The Chamber helped to provide a harmonious and united merchant voice focusing commercial needs in bringing pressure on the government and others for necessary change in an era of 'free trade'. Samuel Bewley's influence towards harmony and

consensus is to be suspected in the drafting of the annual reports, which are of a piece with his other expressions of opinion.

Samuel Bewley played a notable role as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce as well as in his own knowledgeable capacity as a silk merchant. Some of these operations involved him in frequent high-level contact with the Chief Secretary and also with the English Chancellor of the Exchequer.⁴¹ The names of politicians, such as John Newport, Sir Henry Parnell and T. Spring-Rice often occur in connection with Samuel Bewley, as also in other, Quaker, contexts.

When the 'Fourth Commission of Inquiry into the Revenue arising in Ireland' was instituted in 1822 Samuel Bewley was extensively interviewed. By 1824 the silk manufacture of Dublin would have much declined. In 1809 it was stated that it engrossed a capital of £250,000 and employed 3,760 workers. In 1815 6,400 yards of poplin were exported to Great Britain and 80,000 yards to the U.S.A.⁴² Samuel Bewley's evidence incidentally sheds light not alone on aspects of the silk trade but also on his own business. The pattern of ship-owning relative to silk-gut was somewhat different to that obtaining in the New York and West Indies trade. Much of it was carried on in chartered vessels, which may account for the apparent lack of interest by the Bewleys in investing in the new steam-packet companies.⁴³ Samuel Bewley had direct silk-gut imports from the Levant, from Italy and via London but there was no direct service to the East Indies. His figures challenging official government statistical returns give some idea of the scale of his business. The direct imports of his house in the year ending 5 January 1820 had amounted to 5,690 lbs of prepared silk and 2,378 lbs of raw silk for further preparation in Dublin. The total value in British currency was £11,400. The goods paid £4,005 in duty. One positive side of the high costs involved was to stimulate the imports of unprepared silk, both direct and via London, thus giving extra employment to the Irish throwster.⁴⁴

The first specific record of Samuel Bewley owning a ship occurred in 1826. In that year he owned the 'coppered' brig the *Cherub* which was engaged in the Barbadoes trade.⁴⁵ In November 1824 he imported quantities of Mediterranean goods, particularly drugs and dyestuffs from Smyrna on the ship *Commerce*. The cargo included 1,500 drums of new Turkey figs and 60 tons of valonia.⁴⁶ On 8 November 1824, he was advertising such items as gum arabic, opium, galls, liquorice paste, Gallipoli oil, silkworm gut and Turkey carpets.⁴⁷ He obtained a delivery on 1 March via London on the ships *Happy Return* and *Favourite* from which he landed 50 casks of Petersburg yellow candle tallow. He also had on sale a large range of other products.⁴⁸

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce, in frequent contact with Chambers in other cities in Ireland and in Great Britain, was an important channel for promoting Irish trade. It played a significant role in freeing the tea trade from the oppressively monopolistic East India Company. Anticipation of the ending of the monopoly encouraged preparatory organisation noted in the Dublin Chamber's 'Report' of 1830⁴⁹ and in view of the central part of the Bewley family in the Irish tea business it is worth noting something of this. Some members of the Chamber clearly failed to grasp that the repeal of the East India Company's charter could be made to have significance for Ireland. Free trade conditions under the Union would enable Irish merchants to import tea direct to Dublin instead of via London but English interests challenged such a development and were backed by the customs authorities. The supposition that Samuel Bewley had creatively grasped if not forwarded this new possibility of direct tea imports is borne out by the subsequent activity of his firm. The first ship ever freighted direct to Dublin from China, the *Hellas*, was owned by Bewleys. It arrived in February 1835 to be followed by another Bewley ship, the *Mandarin*, in August of the same year. The *Mandarin* was loaded with 8,623 chests of tea.⁵⁰ An arrangement with the Sikes, a Quaker firm of Cork, is shown by the arrival of the Bewley's schooner *Hellas* with a direct delivery from Canton to Cork.⁵¹

The Dublin Chamber's Report for 1836 was already describing a further move. A memorial had been sent to the Lords of the Treasury requesting additional bonded warehousing for teas and representations were being made to have the rules changed so that Dublin merchants could also export teas to London. Free trade was not going to be all one way.

Apart from his expertise in business affairs Samuel Bewley used his skills in the promotion of several useful philanthropic schemes. His name usually occurs in connection with the job of treasurer. A number of the schemes which he was involved in were specially connected with the internal needs of the Religious Society of Friends. In 1798 a relief committee was set up to assist Quakers who had lost property in the traumatic events of the Rising of that year. The committee was set up on the grounds that since Friends were unable to assist the government or any other group in a military way, neither would it be correct to accept government relief. Samuel Bewley was treasurer of this Friends Committee.⁵²

Another internal Friends scheme was the setting up of a "retreat" for the mentally sick of the Quaker community. The practice had been to send any Irish Friend so afflicted across to the Retreat at York, where the

patient could be assured of kindly treatment in a humane and enlightened atmosphere. A crisis occurred however in 1807 when an application for a mentally afflicted Friend to be sent from Dublin, was turned down at York. There was apparently too many English applications which were given priority. Dublin Friends requested the return of their £100 stl. [Ir£ 105] subscription and ten days later Samuel Bewley proposed at Dublin Yearly Meeting that Irish Friends should set up their own "Retreat" in the affairs of which he continued to be active. The institution was eventually set up at Bloomfield, Donnybrook, outside Dublin and adjacent to the modern headquarters of Ireland Yearly Meeting.⁵³

Many philanthropic schemes promoted by Friends involved a practical ecumenism and a high degree of co-operation with a prominent group of Anglican evangelicals such as the Guinness and La Touche families. In 1811 the Kildare Place Schools were set up on a pragmatic and strictly non-sectarian basis seen as the only possible way in which they might flourish in the Ireland of the day. Such conclusions were arrived at from the practical experience of running the Dublin Free Schools, another Quaker promotion. Samuel Bewley clearly played a seminal and identifiable role in the promotion of the Kildare Place Schools. He was in frequent personal contact with the English Quaker, Joseph Lancaster, who devised the specific structure for the schools and wrote several of the books used in them.⁵⁴

The increasing influence of evangelicalism led to Friends setting up in 1813 their own Bible auxiliary, the Dublin Tract Association (D.T.A.). It did not aim to act as a proselytising agency, which in the context of a developing sectarian unease would have been distinctly helpful. Many Irish Friends were not particularly favourable to the D.T.A. and were still coming to terms with a recent doctrinal upset of their own. Friends did however feel that they had a duty to ensure that in the clash of argument, their viewpoints also should be heard and defended from ill-informed and often aggressive attack. It was emphasised that the D.T.A. tracts did not contain any sentiment 'likely to offend any Christian of any denomination'.⁵⁵ Samuel Bewley interested himself in the D.T.A. as he did also in the Hibernian Society for the Promotion of Permanent Universal Peace,⁵⁶ the African Committee⁵⁷ and the Dublin committee for the Greek Refugees from the Island of Scio,⁵⁸ to all of which he subscribed.

There were numerous other institutions in the Dublin 'Liberties' which were promoted by Quakers with other of their fellow citizens. A contemporary clergyman remarked that 'the several charities of the Liberties are principally indebted to Quakers for their support'.⁵⁹ He

mentioned the Meath Hospital, the Cork Street Fever Hospital and the Sick Poor Institution.⁶⁰ In all of these Samuel Bewley played an active part. Another notable concern which he promoted was the Dublin Savings Bank. Of its 15 trustees three were Quakers including Samuel Bewley. The inaugural meeting in 1818 was held in another Quaker originated scheme, in the School at School Street. The trustees stood security for the bank in the way provided by contemporary legislation. The management by the esteemed citizens on the committee encouraged confidence. Such 'penny-banks' besides giving interest on deposits were attractive to those with little to save and helped them to improve their way of life through self-help.⁶¹

Richard S. Harrison

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- ¹ E.I. Bewley, *The Bewleys of Cumberland and their Irish and other Descendants*. (Dublin, 1920).
- ² L.M. Cullen, *Anglo-Irish Trade 1660-1800*. (Manchester, 1968), 92. Bay-yarn is fine worsted yarn.
- ³ Richard Lucas, *A general Directory of the Kingdom of Ireland*. (Dublin, 1788).
- ⁴ E. Wakefield, *An Account of Ireland, Statistical and Political*. (London, 1812), I, 707.
- ⁵ See, for instance, R. Bell, *Monthly Alphabetical Register of Imports and Exports 1785*. (Royal Irish Academy) *Halliday pamphlet*, HAL 490.
- ⁶ Samuel Bewley (Dublin) to John Bewley, 22 Tenth-month 1790. (Dublin Friends Historical Library, [hereafter, DFHL]) Port. 47(c),74.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁸ Samuel Bewley to John Bewley, 24 Twelfth-month 1791 (DFHL) Port.47(c),106
- ⁹ John Bewley to Samuel Bewley, 2 Eighth-month 1791 (DFHL) Port.47(c),98. See also n.45, below.
- ¹⁰ Further observations on this trade may be found in Richard S. Harrison, *Dublin Quakers in Business, 1800-50* (unpublished M.Litt thesis, Trinity College, Dublin), I, 170-4.
- ¹¹ Richard S. Harrison, *Irish Insurance: Historical Perspectives* (Skibbereen, 1992), 12-13. The company in question was the 'National' set up in 1822.
- ¹² Samuel Bewley to John Bewley, 2 Eighth-month 1791 (DFHL) Port.47(c),98.
- ¹³ *Ibid.* See also, Harrison, *Irish Insurance*, 4, 12.
- ¹⁴ Charles Coote, *A General View of the Queens County* (Dublin, 1807),147.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 148.
- ¹⁶ Joseph Williams (Mountrath) to John Bewley, 16 Ninth-month 1795 (DFHL) Port.47(d),110.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.* and also see, Coote, *Queens County*, 105.
- ¹⁸ John Bewley (Irishtown) to 'Dear cousin J. Robinson' n.d. (DFHL) Port.47(c),90. Samuel Bewley to J. Robinson, 18 Sixth-month 1791 (DFHL) Port.47(c)94, Samuel Bewley to John Bewley, 21 Sixth-month 1791 (DFHL) Port.47(c),95.
- ¹⁹ William Alexander to John Bewley, 6 Fifth-month 1793 (DFHL) Port.47(d),107. The crash of Comerford & O'Brien is referred to by David Dickson, 'Aspects of the Irish

- Cotton Industry' in L.M. Cullen and T.C. Smout (Eds.) *Comparative Aspects of Scottish and Irish Economic and Social History 1600-1900*, (Edinburgh, N.D.), 104.
- ²⁰ Dublin Monthly Meeting Minutes, 10 Sixth-month 1800 (DFHL) MM II A.16.
- ²¹ Partnership without articles between John and Samuel Bewley, 29 Ninth-month 1796 (DFHL) Port.47(d),111. The sum of £8,000 was made up with £6,000 from John Bewley and £2,000 from Samuel Bewley.
- ²² See Harrison, Thesis, I, 81 and Dickson, 'Cotton Industry', 106. J.W. Warburton, J. Whitelaw and R. Walsh, *A History of the City of Dublin* (London, 1818), 372 has the reference to the number of looms.
- ²³ Report of Trades and Manufactures of Dublin. 1834 (Royal Irish Academy). Halliday Mss 4b.31,1, 217-33, also Dickson, 'Cotton Industry', 106.
- ²⁴ There were long connections between the Greenhams and Friends, extending probably back to a bleaching green at 'Haarlem' set up in the 1750s by the Northern Irish Quakers, the Greers. Greenhams were later involved with the Pim family in textile concerns. The Greenhams were not Quakers. See Harrison, Thesis II, 403-4, 398-9.
- ²⁵ Report of Trades, 218-19.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Anne Bewley to Mary Shackleton, 9 Third-month 1803 (DFHL) Mss Box 32, c.109.
- ²⁸ Also, Anne Bewley to Mary Shackleton, 30 First-month 1804 (DFHL) Mss Box 32, c.111.
- ²⁹ Warburton et al. *History*, 372, Dickson, 'Cotton Industry', 110-11.
- ³⁰ John Bewley to Samuel Bewley, 16 Seventh-month 1804 (DFHL) Port.47(f), 191.
- ³¹ Samuel Bewley to John Bewley, 23 Seventh-month, 1804 (DFHL) Port.47(f).193.
- ³² Samuel Bewley to John Bewley, 20 Ninth-month 1804 (DFHL) Port.47(d),195.
- ³³ Samuel Bewley to John Bewley, 28 Ninth-month, 1804 (DFHL) Port.47(d),197.
- ³⁴ John Bewley to Samuel Bewley, 30 Twelfth-month, 1808 (DFHL) Port.47(d),153.
- ³⁵ Deed between John Bewley and Samuel Bewley, 16 Eleventh-month, 1810 (Registry of Deeds, Dublin) 633 129 432453 and Deed between John Bewley and Samuel Bewley, of same date (Registry of Deeds, Dublin) 633 129 432454.
- ³⁶ Mary Bewley of Leixlip draws my attention to Mary Leadbeater, *Leadbeater Papers*, (London, 1862) I, 237-9, 'His wisdom, courage and benevolence at the time of the Rebellion of 1798'. His son John moved to Liverpool where he became a dry salter and then an agent for Guinness, for which see, Report of Trades, 220.
- ³⁷ Harrison, Thesis II, 360-6, also see Dublin, Anonymous Partnership 2 Jan, 1813 (338) (Registry of Deeds). The parties to this deed with the amounts subscribed were as follows, Richard Pim (£500), Edward Clibborn (£1,000), Samuel Bewley (£500), Thomas Pim (£500), Tobias Pim (£500), Edward Croker (£500), Richard Darling (£500), Jonathan Pim (£500), James M. Pike (£500), Joseph Hone (£500).
- ³⁸ Dublin, Anonymous Partnership, 30 April 1814 (368) (Registry of Deeds).
- ³⁹ Louis M. Cullen, *Princes and Pirates: Dublin Chamber of Commerce 1783-1983*, (Dublin, 1983), 58-64.
- ⁴⁰ *Report of the Chamber of Commerce*, (Dublin, 1825).
- ⁴¹ Harrison, Thesis I, 105.
- ⁴² Warburton et al. *History*, II, 977.
- ⁴³ Ibid., 999. See also below, n.51.
- ⁴⁴ *Fourth Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Irish Revenue* (British Parliamentary Papers, 1822.xiii.13) Section X, 264, the Evidence of Samuel Bewley, and 271.

- ⁴⁵ *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*, 30 January 1826.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 1 November 1824.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 8 November 1824.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1 March 1824. The goods included, 10 chests East India indigo, 8 bales safflower, 109 pipes linseed oil, 50 barrels potashes, 5 barrels pearl ashes, 30 casks coconut oil, 10 chests shellac, 1 bale fine sponge, 20 bags East India rice, 20 bags cocoa shell, 100 bags rough saltpetre, 20 casks palm oil, 30 tons barilla, 20 tons alum, 2 puncheons molasses, 2 casks smalts, besides Roman cement, Terra Sciencia, salamoniac, ivory black, pumice stone, arrowroot, boxwood, soft soap, argol, cheviot wool, cotton goods etc.
- ⁴⁹ *Report of the Chamber of Commerce*. (Dublin, 1830).
- ⁵⁰ *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*, 2 March 1835, 17 August 1835.
- ⁵¹ *Cork Constitution*, 7 May 1836. As a matter of interest when the name of the *Hellas* is recorded in the account book (DFHL) of Samuel Bewley Jnr., the son of Samuel Bewley, the net cost of a 16/64th share is noted as worth £1,093 for which see entry for 1832. The same account book would encourage a viewpoint that the Bewley interest in steamships might have been more significant than suspected. Between 1836 and 1837 more than 144 shares were noted as having been purchased in the British & Irish Steam Packet Company. Bewleys also invested in the City of Dublin Steamship Building Company in 1839.
- ⁵² Harrison, Thesis II, 450-51.
- ⁵³ Harrison, Thesis II, 457-9.
- ⁵⁴ Gráinne O'Flynn, 'Aspects of Concern in the Religious Society of Friends with Education in Ireland, 1627-1812' in *Capuchin Annual* 1975/6, 321, 331, 331-5.
- ⁵⁵ Harrison, Thesis II, 459-60.
- ⁵⁶ See list of subscribers in 'First Annual Report of the Hibernian Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace', (Dublin, 1825) (Royal Irish Academy) *Halliday Pamphlets* Vol. 1348, 1825, also see, Richard S. Harrison, *Irish Anti-War Movements 1824-1974*, (Dublin, 1986), 10-15.
- ⁵⁷ *Second Report of the Committee Managing a Fund raised for the Purpose of promoting African Instruction* (London, 1824). Samuel Bewley subscribed a £1.
- ⁵⁸ *Subscription for the Greek Refugees from the Isle of Scio* (Dublin, 1823). Samuel Bewley was the treasurer of the Dublin committee.
- ⁵⁹ Warburton et al, *History*, II, 835 and Harrison, Thesis, II, 456.
- ⁶⁰ Harrison, Thesis, II, 450, 456.
- ⁶¹ 'Dublin Savings Bank' an unpublished paper by William R. Wigham (DFHL) Box III, 17.
- * a) Samuel Bewley's eventual residence was at Rockville, Co. Dublin. In 1806 he was a merchant of 72, Meath Street and later of 20, William Street where he lived with his family. A partnership with Corry Fowler was for a period operated from Suffolk Street, Dublin.
- b) An obituary is to be found in *Irish Friend*, I, no 2 of 1 Twelfth-month 1837. This cites from obituaries of Samuel Bewley that appeared in the *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* and in the *Irish Temperance and Literary Gazette*. *The Annual Monitor* (York, 1838), 16 also notes Samuel Bewley's death with some detail.