

Appendix 3(a)

Bobbin area planned design

WALL 'A'

1733
PIPING GOLD
No town can grow without sufficient supplies of drinkable water.

In 1733 a lease of "all waters, rivers, brooks, wells, and water streams adjacent and contiguous to the town of Belfast" was granted to **WILLIAM JOHNSTON**, "Pipeware Johannes", as he became known, *sent water through pipes made from hollowed-out trunks of trees.*

Pure water was still in short supply and the poor had to scour the neighbourhood for it. The **BELFAST CHARITABLE SOCIETY** stepped in and in 1795 acquired rights to springs near Fountainville, now the Liskern Road. The spring water was conveyed to a reservoir in town and distributed by wooden pipes.

After other reservoirs were built and outgrown, at last enough water, so pure it didn't need filtering, was found in the 1890s in the **Moore Mountains** which sweep down to the sea thirty miles to the south. Forty years later the city's water came from the newly created and picturesque **SILENT VALLEY** reservoir nestled in those mountains.

1786
A TRADE TOO FAR
In the 18th century, slavery existed throughout the "civilized" world.

The traffic in slaves brought fortunes to many merchants. Much of the early prosperity of Liverpool derived from the slave trade.

WADDELL CUNNINGHAM was a prominent Belfast merchant and shipowner. Although he was a well-known and generous contributor to many good causes, in 1786 he proposed that Belfast establish a Slave-ship Company.

THOMAS McCABE, who built the first cotton mill in Ireland, with **HENRY JOY** and **CAPTAIN McCRAKEN** as partners, refused to sign the proposal and denounced it as a "savage meeting." "May God wither the hand and consign the name to eternal infamy of the man who will sign that document."

The proposal collapsed.

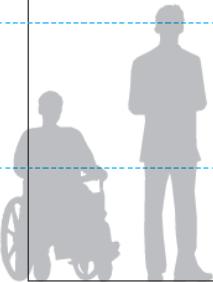
BELFAST CHARACTERS
1792-1800
The Belfast Charitable Society was founded in 1792 to provide relief for the poor and sick in the town of Belfast. It was the first of its kind in Ireland and its work was highly praised by the authorities. The Society's efforts were particularly notable during the years of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, when the town was suffering from economic hardship and social unrest. The Society's work was also recognized by the government, which granted it a charter in 1800. The Society's work was also recognized by the government, which granted it a charter in 1800.



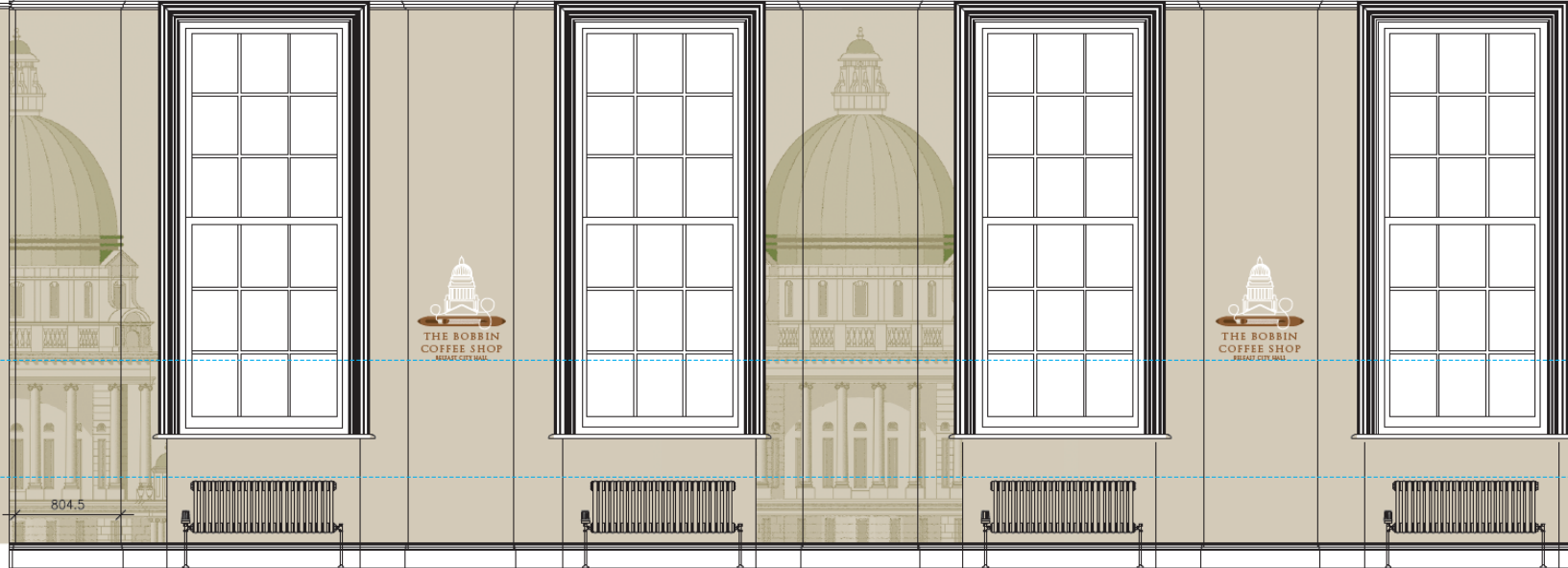
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WALL 'B'



804.5

WALL 'C'



1956
HIGH JUMP GLORY

*Saturday 3 May 1956 was a dry spring day
ideally for the enthusiasts of such Belfast going about
their business. It was interrupted by an exciting event.*

The principal cheer came from a middle schooler playing 16ft
called Cheevers. And it rang because the world high jump record
had just been broken. The one should have been expected for the
THELMA HOWLAND was an extraordinary British athlete attached to
Queen's University and Short & Donald Sports Club. She came 4th in
the Olympic Games of 1952 at the age of 27. Two years later she was a
gold medalist at the British and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver
where she also was over the high jump.

There were later the bronze European champion in Rome. She was
also at the Melbourne Olympic Games of 1956, the best of
British performance record. Her 5'9" jump at 1952 meant
she was also was 41 years for Ireland in hockey
and was a high speed international.



WALL 'D'



1874
THE BELFAST ADDRESS

*On 17 August, 1874 in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, the famous
physician John Tyndall from County Carlow addressed the illustrious
British Association for the Advancement of Science as its President.*

Tyndall's lecture, known thereafter as The Belfast Address,
elicited an audience. Many, declared Tyndall, not spirit, estimate and
opinion statement. The English in second. Tyndall's replies of the forum.

Local clergymen, especially Presbyterians who were also in session,
replied in shock. On Sunday 22nd August, eloquent sermons rejecting Tyndall's
arguments thundered from Belfast pulpits. Lectures and books followed
for months in Ulster, Britain and North America.

The controversy that the Belfast Address ignited rumbled
in Europe and North America to this day.

1794
GATEWAY TO
THE NEW WORLD

*In May 1794, a man and just walked 74 miles
from Paisley in Perthshire on the west coast
of his native Scotland and caught a boat to Belfast.*

ALEXANDER WILSON hoped to sail from Belfast on the Swift, but found
it had a full complement of passengers. If he slept on deck, he could go aboard.
He did so and the Swift set sail, bound for Philadelphia in the young United
States. In America he worked as a public writer and teacher, developed his
skill as a surveyor, and later long became the father of American orthography.

Ships had sailed from Belfast to North America for more than a century
before Wilson embarked. Once they sailed Ulster Protestants
suffering from religious intolerance or, later, had business or
industrial duties. But by Wilson's time Belfast was a major
gateway to the New World for anyone who sought to
go there, from Scotland, England or Ireland.

Appendix 3(a) - Bobbin area new overflow room: planned design

