

**1 Ulster Museum**  
 Situated next to the Botanic Gardens close to Queen's University. This four-floor building covers all aspects of Ulster, from local history, archaeology, antiquities and art, to geology, natural history and technology. Highlights of the museum include gold and silver jewellery recovered from the wreck of a Spanish Armada ship salvaged off the Giant's Causeway.

**2 Botanic Gardens**  
 Stranmillis Road (1829)  
 One of the most breathtaking parks in Northern Ireland. Botanic Gardens open daily until dusk is world class with its great greenhouses and glorious 19th Century Palm House and Tropical Ravine, an example of Victoriana at its quirkiest. The Palm House is one of the earliest examples of a glasshouse constructed of curved iron and glass.

**3 The Lyric Theatre**  
 55 Ridgeway Street (1968)  
 The Lyric Theatre began in 1951 when a production of Robert Farren's *Lost Light* was given before an invited audience in the consulting room of Dr Pearse and Mrs Mary O'Malley's house on the Lisburn Road. The present building was opened in October 1968 overlooking the River Lagan and is Belfast's full-time repertory theatre, offering fifty weeks a year of productions ranging from Chekov to Friel.

**4 Carnegie Library**  
 Donegall Road  
 The Carnegie Library was gifted by Andrew Carnegie, the famous Scottish-American steel magnate, to Belfast City Corporation in 1908 as a place of public learning. A major restoration project to provide office suites has recently been completed. Listed building.

**5 Linfield Football Club**  
 Windsor Park, Donegall Ave.  
 The Linfield Football Club was formed in March 1886, from employees of Linfield Mill. Linfield's first pitch, "The Meadows", was given by Mr Victor Coates, one of the firm's directors.  
 Windsor Park is where all Northern Ireland home international matches are played and where such heroes as Joe Bambrick, Danny Blanchflower, George Best and Martin O'Neill showed their skills over the years.

**6 Queen's University of Belfast**  
 University Road (1845)  
 Founded in 1845, it was 1849 when the first students entered the magnificent new college building designed and built by Charles Lanyon. The first batch of students numbered 90. Today there are some 23,000. It is one of the oldest universities in the United Kingdom. Established in Belfast as one of the three "Queen's Colleges in Ireland", it became a fully-fledged university in 1908, adopting its present name of the Queen's University of Belfast.

**7 Ormeau Baths Gallery**  
 (1889) Architect Robert Watt  
 These public baths provided a much-needed facility as most homes were without bathrooms. Apart from the two swimming ponds, as they were called in the past, the building had 36 private baths. This building has now been turned into The Ormeau Baths Art Gallery.

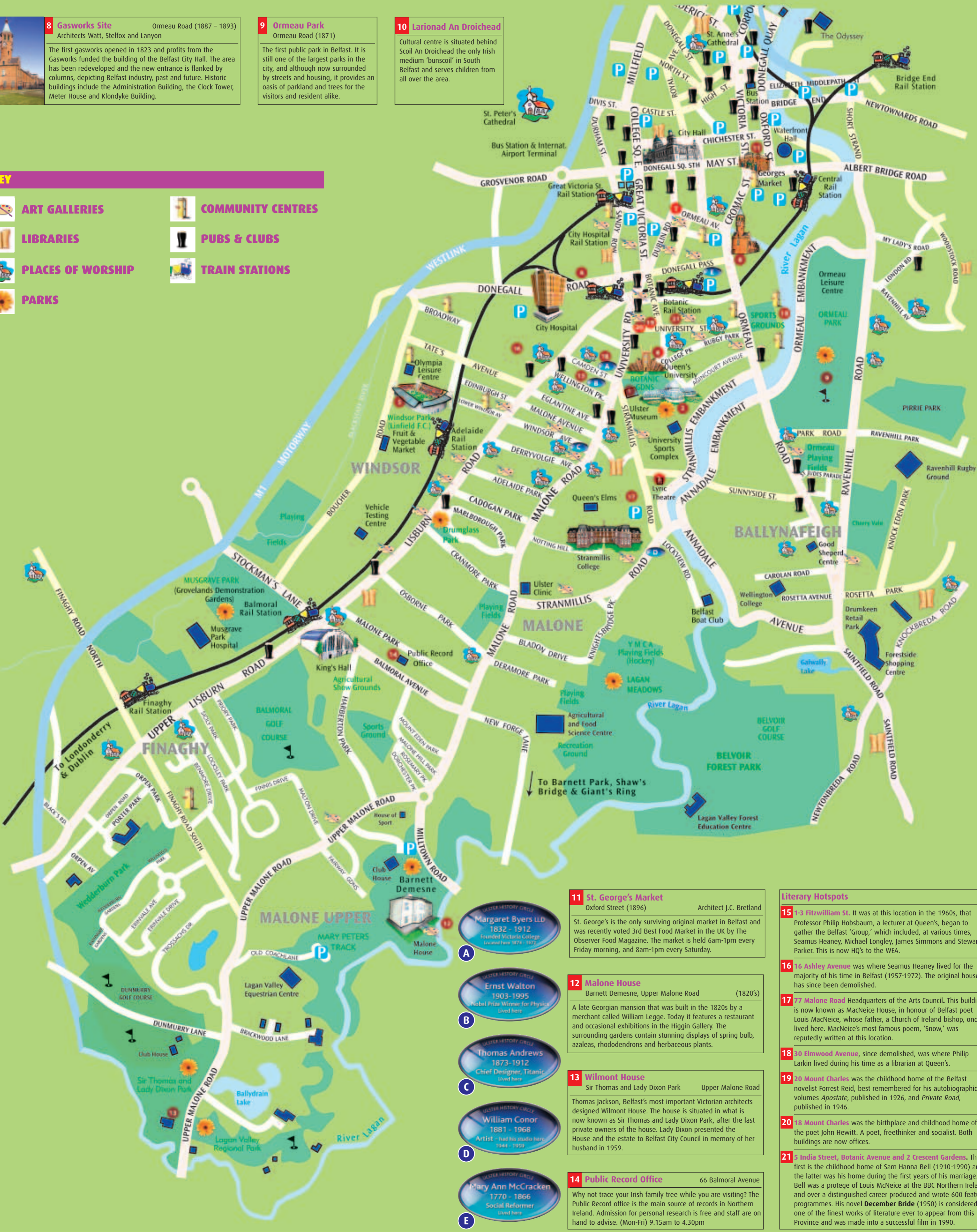
**8 Gasworks Site**  
 Ormeau Road (1887 - 1893)  
 Architects Watt, Stelfox and Lanyon  
 The first gasworks opened in 1823 and profits from the Gasworks funded the building of the Belfast City Hall. The area has been redeveloped and the new entrance is flanked by columns, depicting Belfast industry, past and future. Historic buildings include the Administration Building, the Clock Tower, Meter House and Klondyke Building.

**9 Ormeau Park**  
 Ormeau Road (1871)  
 The first public park in Belfast. It is still one of the largest parks in the city, and although now surrounded by streets and housing, it provides an oasis of parkland and trees for the visitors and resident alike.

**10 Larionad An Droichead**  
 Cultural centre is situated behind Scoil An Droichead the only Irish medium 'bunscoil' in South Belfast and serves children from all over the area.

**KEY**

- ART GALLERIES
- LIBRARIES
- PLACES OF WORSHIP
- PARKS
- COMMUNITY CENTRES
- PUBS & CLUBS
- TRAIN STATIONS



**11 St. George's Market**  
 Oxford Street (1896) Architect J.C. Bretland  
 St. George's is the only surviving original market in Belfast and was recently voted 3rd Best Food Market in the UK by The Observer Food Magazine. The market is held 6am-1pm every Friday morning, and 8am-1pm every Saturday.

**12 Malone House**  
 Barnett Demesne, Upper Malone Road (1820's)  
 A late Georgian mansion that was built in the 1820s by a merchant called William Legge. Today it features a restaurant and occasional exhibitions in the Higgin Gallery. The surrounding gardens contain stunning displays of spring bulb, azaleas, rhododendrons and herbaceous plants.

**13 Wilmont House**  
 Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park Upper Malone Road  
 Thomas Jackson, Belfast's most important Victorian architects designed Wilmont House. The house is situated in what is now known as Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park, after the last private owners of the house. Lady Dixon presented the House and the estate to Belfast City Council in memory of her husband in 1959.

**14 Public Record Office**  
 66 Balmoral Avenue  
 Why not trace your Irish family tree while you are visiting? The Public Record office is the main source of records in Northern Ireland. Admission for personal research is free and staff are on hand to advise. (Mon-Fri) 9.15am to 4.30pm

**Literary Hotspots**

- 15 1-3 Fitzwilliam St.** It was at this location in the 1960s, that Professor Philip Hobsbaum, a lecturer at Queen's, began to gather the Belfast 'Group,' which included, at various times, Seamus Heaney, Michael Longley, James Simmons and Stewart Parker. This is now HQ's to the WEA.
- 16 Ashley Avenue** was where Seamus Heaney lived for the majority of his time in Belfast (1957-1972). The original house has since been demolished.
- 17 77 Malone Road** Headquarters of the Arts Council. This building is now known as MacNeice House, in honour of Belfast poet Louis MacNeice, whose father, a Church of Ireland bishop, once lived here. MacNeice's most famous poem, 'Snow,' was reputedly written at this location.
- 18 30 Elmwood Avenue**, since demolished, was where Philip Larkin lived during his time as a librarian at Queen's.
- 19 20 Mount Charles** was the childhood home of the Belfast novelist Forrest Reid, best remembered for his autobiographical volumes *Apostate*, published in 1926, and *Private Road*, published in 1946.
- 20 18 Mount Charles** was the birthplace and childhood home of the poet John Hewitt. A poet, freethinker and socialist. Both buildings are now offices.
- 21 5 India Street, Botanic Avenue and 2 Crescent Gardens.** The first is the childhood home of Sam Hanna Bell (1910-1990) and the latter was his home during the first years of his marriage. Bell was a protege of Louis MacNeice at the BBC Northern Ireland and over a distinguished career produced and wrote 600 feature programmes. His novel *December Bride* (1950) is considered one of the finest works of literature ever to appear from this Province and was made into a successful film in 1990.

**A Margaret Byers Ltd**  
 1832 - 1912  
 Founded Victoria College  
 Located here 1874 - 1907

**B Ernst Walton**  
 1903-1995  
 Nobel Prize Winner for Physics  
 Lived here

**C Thomas Andrews**  
 1873-1912  
 Chief Designer, Titanic  
 Lived here

**D William Conor**  
 1881 - 1968  
 Artist - had his studio here  
 1944 - 1959

**E Mary Ann McCracken**  
 1770 - 1866  
 Social Reformer  
 Lived here