

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Adela Place		<b>Plás Adela</b>	Adela: a Latinate form of the girl's name Adele, especially popular in the late 19th century ( <i>Oxford Names Comp.</i> ).	Waterworks
Adela Street		<b>Sráid Adela</b>	Adela: a Latinate form of the girl's name Adele, especially popular in the late 19th century ( <i>Oxford Names Comp.</i> ).	Waterworks
Adelaide Street		<b>Sráid Adelaide</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Agincourt Avenue		<b>Ascaill Agincourt</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower. Named after Agincourt in the département of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. The English army of Henry V defeated the French under Charles VI at Agincourt in 1415.	Botanic
Agincourt Street		<b>Sráid Agincourt</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower. Named after Agincourt in the département of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. The English army of Henry V defeated the French under Charles VI at Agincourt in 1415.	Botanic
Agra Street		<b>Sráid Agra</b>	Agra: a city in Uttar Pradesh, famous for the Taj Mahal. This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynafeigh
Ailesbury Crescent		<b>Corrán Ailesbury</b>	Seemingly a variant spelling of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, preserved only in the title of the Earl of Ailesbury.	Rosetta
Ailesbury Drive		<b>Céide Ailesbury</b>	Seemingly a variant spelling of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, preserved only in the title of the Earl of Ailesbury.	Ballynafeigh
Ailesbury Gardens		<b>Garraithe Ailesbury</b>	Seemingly a variant spelling of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, preserved only in the title of the Earl of Ailesbury.	Rosetta
Ailesbury Road		<b>Bóthar Ailesbury</b>	Seemingly a variant spelling of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, preserved only in the title of the Earl of Ailesbury.	Ballynafeigh
Albert Bridge		<b>Droichead Albert</b>	The Albert Bridge, named after Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, connects the townland of Town Parks on the city (Co. Antrim) side of the Lagan with the townland of Ballymacarret on the Co. Down side.	Shaftesbury
Albertbridge Road	<i>Droichead Albert</i>	<b>Bóthar Dhroichead Albert</b>	Connects East Belfast with the city centre.	Ballymacarret
Alfred Street		<b>Sráid Alfred</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Alliance Avenue		<b>Ascaill an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townlands of Ballysillan Lower and Old Park.	Cliftonville
Alliance Close		<b>Clós an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville
Alliance Crescent		<b>Corrán an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville
Alliance Drive		<b>Céide an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville
Alliance Gardens		<b>Garraithe an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville

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Alliance Green		<b>Faiche an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville
Alliance Parade		<b>Paráid an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Cliftonville
Alliance Park		<b>Páirc an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville
Alliance Road		<b>Bóthar an Chomhaontais</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Cliftonville
Altcar Court		<b>Cúirt Allt an Chairthe</b>	It is uncertain whether this street name is derived from an Irish place-name. Great Altcar and Little Altcar are near Formby in Lancashire. <i>Alt</i> is a river name and the 2nd element is Old Norse <i>kjarr</i> . However, there is a townland named Altcar in Inver parish, Co. Donegal, and many similar names existing containing the element allt, 'ravine, glen'. The form proposed is based on that found on street signs. <i>Cúirt Altcar</i> would also be acceptable.	Ballymacarret
Anderson Court		<b>Cúirt Andarsan</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Annadale Crescent		<b>Corrán Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Rosetta
Annadale Drive		<b>Céide Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Rosetta
Annadale Embankment		<b>Bruach Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Ballynateigh
Annadale Flats		<b>Árasáin Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Ballynateigh
Annadale Gardens		<b>Garraithe Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Rosetta
Annadale Green		<b>Faiche Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Rosetta
Annadale Grove		<b>Garrán Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Rosetta
Annadale Terrace		<b>Ardán Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Ballynateigh
Annadale Village		<b>Sráidbhaile Annadale</b>	Annadale, a house where Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, lived for some time (Marshall).	Rosetta
Annesley Street		<b>Sráid Annesley</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. The Annesley family are associated with Co. Down. Hugh Annesley (1831-1908) became 5th Earl of Castlewella. His daughter, Lady Mabel Annesley (1881-1959), was an artist specialising in engraving. Her work can be seen in the Ulster Museum ( <i>Dict. Ulst. Biog.</i> ).	Waterworks
Antrim Road	<i>Aontroim</i>	<b>Bóthar Aontroma</b>	The lower part was formerly called Duncairn Street (Joe Graham - <i>Rushlight</i> ). The name Antrim Road formerly applied to what is now Shankill Road.	Waterworks
Arbour Street	<i>An Crannteach</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid an Chranntí</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks

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Ardilea Court	<i>Ard an Lao</i>	<b>Cúirt Ard an Lao</b>	Ardilea: a townland in Loughinisland parish. Also the name of a 19th c. house (no longer standing) with ornamental gardens.	Ardoyne
Ardilea Drive	<i>Ard an Lao</i>	<b>Céide Ard an Lao</b>	Ardilea: a townland in Loughinisland parish. Also the name of a 19th c. house (no longer standing) with ornamental gardens.	Ardoyne
Ardilea Street	<i>Ard an Lao</i>	<b>Sráid Ard an Lao</b>	Ardilea: a townland in Loughinisland parish. Also the name of a 19th c. house (no longer standing) with ornamental gardens.	Ardoyne
Ardmore Avenue	<i>Ard Mór</i>	<b>Ascaill Ard Mór</b>	There are several places in Ireland anglicised as Ardmore, with various Irish forms. The Irish form is based on <i>ard</i> , the masculine noun meaning 'height', being the simplest and most likely solution.	Rosetta
Ardoyne	<i>Ard Eoin</i>	<b>Ard Eoin</b>	Ardoyne was a half townland according to a lease of 1606. The area is now in the townland of Edenderry. Deirdre Flanagan recommended the form <i>Ard Eoghain</i> in her essay in <i>Topothesia</i> , but this has not gained much favour locally, e.g. <i>Naíscoil Ard Eoin</i> . <i>Eoin</i> and <i>Eoghan</i> are quite separate names which have become confused. Some other minor names in the area: Ardoyne Looney was above current location of Wheatfield Primary School, along current line of Ardoyne Road / Bilston Road. Buttermilk Looney was a steep lane where Ballysillan Park is now. The Bone, also known affectionately as The Marrowbone, was an area of waste ground NE of Ardoyne.	Ardoyne
Ardoyne Avenue	<i>Ard Eoin</i>	<b>Ascaill Ard Eoin</b>	Ardoyne was a half townland according to a lease of 1606. The area is now in the townland of Edenderry. Deirdre Flanagan recommended the form <i>Ard Eoghain</i> in her essay in <i>Topothesia</i> , but this has not gained much favour locally, e.g. a local nursery school is named <i>Naíscoil Ard Eoin</i> . <i>Eoin</i> and <i>Eoghan</i> are quite separate names which have become confused.	Ardoyne
Ardoyne Court	<i>Ard Eoin</i>	<b>Cúirt Ard Eoin</b>	Ardoyne was a half townland according to a lease of 1606. The area is now in the townland of Edenderry. Deirdre Flanagan recommended the form <i>Ard Eoghain</i> in her essay in <i>Topothesia</i> , but this has not gained much favour locally, e.g. a local nursery school is named <i>Naíscoil Ard Eoin</i> . <i>Eoin</i> and <i>Eoghan</i> are quite separate names which have become confused.	Ardoyne
Ardoyne Place	<i>Ard Eoin</i>	<b>Plás Ard Eoin</b>	Ardoyne was a half townland according to a lease of 1606. The area is now in the townland of Edenderry. Deirdre Flanagan recommended the form <i>Ard Eoghain</i> in her essay in <i>Topothesia</i> , but this has not gained much favour locally, e.g. a local nursery school is named <i>Naíscoil Ard Eoin</i> . <i>Eoin</i> and <i>Eoghan</i> are quite separate names which have become confused.	Ardoyne
Ardoyne Road	<i>Ard Eoin</i>	<b>Bóthar Ard Eoin</b>	Ardoyne was a half townland according to a lease of 1606. The area is now in the townland of Edenderry. Deirdre Flanagan recommended the form <i>Ard Eoghain</i> in her essay in <i>Topothesia</i> , but this has not gained much favour locally, e.g. a local nursery school is named <i>Naíscoil Ard Eoin</i> . <i>Eoin</i> and <i>Eoghan</i> are quite separate names which have become confused.	Cliftonville
Ardoyne Walk	<i>Ard Eoin</i>	<b>Siúlán Ard Eoin</b>	Ardoyne was a half townland according to a lease of 1606. The area is now in the townland of Edenderry. Deirdre Flanagan recommended the form <i>Ard Eoghain</i> in her essay in <i>Topothesia</i> , but this has not gained much favour locally, e.g. a local nursery school is named <i>Naíscoil Ard Eoin</i> . <i>Eoin</i> and <i>Eoghan</i> are quite separate names which have become confused.	Ardoyne
Arran Court	<i>Árainn</i>	<b>Cúirt Árainn</b>	This street may be named after Aran, Co. Galway, Aranmore, Co. Donegal, or Arran, Scotland. The Gaelic for the two Irish islands is <i>Árainn</i> , gen. <i>Árann</i> , while the Scottish one is spelt without a fada. It seems to be essentially the same name, however.	Ballymacarret
Arran Street	<i>Árainn</i>	<b>Sráid Árainn</b>	This street may be named after Aran, Co. Galway, Aranmore, Co. Donegal, or Arran, Scotland. The Gaelic for the two Irish islands is <i>Árainn</i> , gen. <i>Árann</i> , while the Scottish one is spelt without a fada. It seems to be essentially the same name, however.	Ballymacarret

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Artana Street	<i>Árainn</i>	<b>Sráid na hArdtamhnaí</b>	Ardtanagh is a townland in the parish of Dromara. <i>Artana</i> is a variant spelling of this name, recorded in Lewis' <i>Topographical Dictionary</i> . It is also retained in Artana Road.	Botanic
Ashdene Drive		<b>Céide Allt na Fuinseoige</b>	Ashdene appears to be an English name. However, as there was no evidence for a particular Ashdene having inspired this name, it was decided to translate it. The element <i>dene</i> denotes a steep-sided valley, often wooded, hence the choice of <i>allt</i> for the translation.	Chichester Park
Ashfield Court	<i>Páirc na Fuinseoige</i> (direct translation)	<b>Corrán Pháirc na Fuinseoige</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Chichester Park
Ashfield Crescent	<i>Páirc na Fuinseoige</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Pháirc na Fuinseoige</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Chichester Park
Ashfield Drive	<i>Páirc na Fuinseoige</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Pháirc na Fuinseoige</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Chichester Park
Ashgrove Park	<i>Garrán na Fuinseoige</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc Gharrán na Fuinseoige</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville
Atlantic Avenue		<b>Ascaill Atlantic</b>	SS Atlantic was a steamship of the White Star Line, wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia in March of 1873.	Waterworks
Ava Avenue		<b>Ascaill Ava</b>	Probably commemorates Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family. Ava is a city in Burma/Myanmar on the Irrawaddy River, the capital of Upper Burma. This region was annexed by British forces during the Blackwood's tenure as Viceroy of India, hence the inclusion of Ava in his title. The name is pronounced to rhyme with "lava", rather than like the girl's name Ava.	Ballynateigh
Ava Crescent		<b>Corrán Ava</b>	Probably commemorates Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family. Ava is a city in Burma/Myanmar on the Irrawaddy River, the capital of Upper Burma. This region was annexed by British forces during the Blackwood's tenure as Viceroy of India, hence the inclusion of Ava in his title. The name is pronounced to rhyme with "lava", rather than like the girl's name Ava.	Ballynateigh
Ava Drive		<b>Céide Ava</b>	Probably commemorates Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family. Ava is a city in Burma/Myanmar on the Irrawaddy River, the capital of Upper Burma. This region was annexed by British forces during the Blackwood's tenure as Viceroy of India, hence the inclusion of Ava in his title. The name is pronounced to rhyme with "lava", rather than like the girl's name Ava.	Ballynateigh
Ava Gardens		<b>Garraithe Ava</b>	Probably commemorates Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family. Ava is a city in Burma/Myanmar on the Irrawaddy River, the capital of Upper Burma. This region was annexed by British forces during the Blackwood's tenure as Viceroy of India, hence the inclusion of Ava in his title. The name is pronounced to rhyme with "lava", rather than like the girl's name Ava.	Ballynateigh
Ava Parade		<b>Paráid Ava</b>	Probably commemorates Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family. Ava is a city in Burma/Myanmar on the Irrawaddy River, the capital of Upper Burma. This region was annexed by British forces during the Blackwood's tenure as Viceroy of India, hence the inclusion of Ava in his title. The name is pronounced to rhyme with "lava", rather than like the girl's name Ava.	Ballynateigh
Ava Park		<b>Páirc Ava</b>	Probably commemorates Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family. Ava is a city in Burma/Myanmar on the Irrawaddy River, the capital of Upper Burma. This region was annexed by British forces during the Blackwood's tenure as Viceroy of India, hence the inclusion of Ava in his title. The name is pronounced to rhyme with "lava", rather than like the girl's name Ava.	Ballynateigh

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Ava Street		<b>Sráid Ava</b>	Probably commemorates Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family. Ava is a city in Burma/Myanmar on the Irrawaddy River, the capital of Upper Burma. This region was annexed by British forces during the Blackwood's tenure as Viceroy of India, hence the inclusion of Ava in his title. The name is pronounced to rhyme with "lava", rather than like the girl's name Ava.	Ballynateigh
Balfour Avenue	<i>Baile Phúir</i> , 'town of pasture'	<b>Ascaill Bhaile Phúir</b>	A Scottish surname derived from the place-name <i>Baile Phúir</i> , 'town of pasture', in the parish of Markinch, Fife (Black). There are two other places of the same name, in Angus and Orkney. It should be noted that the surname is rarely gaelicised.	Botanic
Balholm Drive		<b>Céide Balholm</b>	Balholm: a town in Norway. There is a Balholmie in Scotland, but no Balholm. Balholm Drive was formerly Glenard Crescent.	Ardoyne
Ballycarry Street	<i>Baile Cora</i> , 'townland of the weir'	<b>Sráid Bhaile Cora</b>	Ballycarry: townlands and village 7km NE of Carrickfergus.	Waterworks
Ballyclare Court	<i>Bealach Cláir</i> , 'way/pass of the plain'	<b>Cúirt Bhealach Cláir</b>	Ballyclare: a townland and town in Co. Antrim divided between the parishes of Ballynure and Grange of Doagh.	Waterworks
Ballyclare Way	<i>Bealach Cláir</i> , 'way/pass of the plain'	<b>Slí Bhealach Cláir</b>	Ballyclare: a townland and town in Co. Antrim divided between the parishes of Ballynure and Grange of Doagh.	Waterworks
Ballymacarrett Road	<i>Baile Mhic Gearóid</i> , 'MacGarrett's townland'	<b>Bóthar Bhaile Mhic Gearóid</b>	Historical forms show that this name is derived from <i>Baile Mhic Gearóid</i> . However, the form <i>Baile Mhic Airt</i> is in use locally. "Gooseberry Corner" was a junction in Ballymacarrett ( <i>Irish Historic Towns Atlas - Belfast</i> ).	Ballymacarret
Ballynure Street	<i>Baile an lúir</i> , 'farmstead of the yew-tree'	<b>Sráid Bhaile an lúir</b>	Ballynure, a village and parish in Co. Antrim	Waterworks
Ballynure Way	<i>Baile an lúir</i> , 'farmstead of the yew-tree'	<b>Bealach Bhaile an lúir</b>	Ballynure, a village and parish in Co. Antrim	Waterworks
Baltic Avenue		<b>Ascaill Baltic</b>	SS Baltic was a steamship of the White Star Line.	Waterworks
Baroda Drive		<b>Céide Baroda</b>	Baroda, a city in Gujarat (Marshall). This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynateigh
Baroda Parade		<b>Paráid Baroda</b>	Baroda, a city in Gujarat (Marshall). This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynateigh
Baroda Street		<b>Sráid Baroda</b>	Baroda, a city in Gujarat (Marshall). This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynateigh
Beechfield Court	<i>Páirc na Feá</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Pháirc na Feá</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Beechfield Street	<i>Páirc na Feá</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Pháirc na Feá</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Beechlands		<b>Fearann na Feá</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Bell Towers		<b>Na Cloigthishe</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Rosetta

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Belmore Street	<i>An Béal Mór</i> , 'the great approach'	<b>Sráid an Bhéil Mhóir</b>	Belmore: an estate in Co. Fermanagh; recorded as <i>Bel Mór Muintir Pheodachain</i> by John O'Donovan (OSNB, 1834). The name also occurs in the title "Earl of Belmore", a title held by the Lowry-Corry family of Castle Coole, near Enniskillen.	Botanic
Belvedere Park		<b>Páirc Belvedere</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Bennett Drive	<i>Beinéid</i>	<b>Céide Bheinéid</b>	Ó Droighneáin also gives <i>Mac Beinéid</i> as a gaelicisation of Bennett.	Waterworks
Berwick Road		<b>Bóthar Bhearaig</b>	Berwick Road was formerly part of Ardglen Parade.	Ardoyne
Blackwood Street		<b>Sráid Blackwood</b>	An English surname found in Ulster. Most likely named after Frederick Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, or one of his family.	Ballynateigh
Bladon Court		<b>Cúirt Bladon</b>	Bladon: a place in Oxfordshire	Stranmillis
Bladon Drive		<b>Céide Bladon</b>	Bladon: a place in Oxfordshire	Stranmillis
Bladon Park		<b>Páirc Bladon</b>	Bladon: a place in Oxfordshire	Stranmillis
Bleach Green		<b>An Tuairín</b>	A Bleach Mill is marked at Legoniel on the OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Boodles Hill		<b>Cnoc Boodle</b>	Boodles Dam was a mill-pond in Ligoniel. The name suggests a surname, perhaps connected with a mill. The surname Boodle is attested in the name of the London jeweller's Boodle & Dunthorne (est. 1798). Further information would be welcomed on this name from those with local knowledge.	Legoniel
Boodles Lane		<b>Lána Boodle</b>	Boodles Dam was a mill-pond in Ligoniel. The name suggests a surname, perhaps connected with a mill. The surname Boodle is attested in the name of the London jeweller's Boodle & Dunthorne (est. 1798). Further information would be welcomed on this name from those with local knowledge.	Legoniel
Botanic Avenue	<i>An Luibhghairdín</i>	<b>Ascaill an Luibhghairdín</b>	So named because it leads from the city centre towards the Botanic Gardens. However, the final approach to the gardens behind Queen's Univeristy is called College Park.	Botanic
Botanic Court	<i>An Luibhghairdín</i>	<b>Cúirt an Luibhghairdín</b>	Located at the end of Agincourt Avenue, this is the final terrace of houses beside the Botanic Gardens.	Botanic
Botanic Gardens		<b>An Luibhghairdín</b>	The Belfast Botanic Garden was established in 1828 by the Belfast Botanic and Horticultural Society. The Palm House was designed by Sir Charles Lanyon.	Botanic
Brompton Park		<b>Páirc Brompton</b>	Brompton: an English place-name occurring in several counties meaning 'town where broom grows' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ). Part of Brompton Park was formerly Glenard Park, the other part being Ardoyne Avenue (Joe Graham - <i>Rushlight</i> ).	Ardoyne
Brookfield Place	<i>Páirc an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Plás Pháirc an tSrutháin</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry.	Ardoyne
Brookfield Street	<i>Páirc an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Pháirc an tSrutháin</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry.	Ardoyne
Brookfield Walk	<i>Páirc an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Siúlán Pháirc an tSrutháin</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry.	Ardoyne

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Brookhill Avenue	<i>Cnoc an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Chnoc an tSrutháin</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Brookmill Way	<i>Muileann an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bealach Mhuileann an tSrutháin</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Brookvale Avenue	<i>Gleann an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Ghleann an tSrutháin</b>	Brookvale was a house in this area, marked on a map of Belfast made by James Williamson in 1791.	Waterworks
Brookvale Drive	<i>Gleann an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Ghleann an tSrutháin</b>	Brookvale was a house in this area, marked on a map of Belfast made by James Williamson in 1791.	Waterworks
Brookvale Parade	<i>Gleann an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Paráid Ghleann an tSrutháin</b>	Brookvale was a house in this area, marked on a map of Belfast made by James Williamson in 1791.	Waterworks
Brookvale Street	<i>Gleann an tSrutháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Ghleann an tSrutháin</b>	Brookvale was a house in this area, marked on a map of Belfast made by James Williamson in 1791.	Waterworks
Brookville Court		<b>Cúirt Brookville</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Broomhill Close	<i>Cnoc na Giolcaí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Clós Chnoc na Giolcaí</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Broomhill Court	<i>Cnoc na Giolcaí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Chnoc na Giolcaí</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Broomhill Manor	<i>Cnoc na Giolcaí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Mainéar Chnoc na Giolcaí</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Broomhill Park	<i>Cnoc na Giolcaí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc Chnoc na Giolcaí</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Broomhill Park Central	<i>Cnoc na Giolcaí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc Chnoc na Giolcaí Láir</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Brucevale Court		<b>Cúirt Brucevale</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Brucevale Park		<b>Páirc Brucevale</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Bruslee Way	<i>Brughas Liath</i> , 'grey hostel'	<b>Bealach Bhrughas Liath</b>	Bruslee, a townland in the parish of Ballylinny, Co. Antrim. The name seems to refer to an ancient hostel or mansion (Ir. <i>brú/brughas</i> ). The second element may be <i>liath</i> , 'grey'.	New Lodge
Bryson Court	<i>Ó Briosáin</i>	<b>Cúirt Uí Bhriosáin</b>	<i>Ó Briosáin</i> is a variant of <i>Ó Muireasáin</i> found in Derry/Donegal. "Samuel Bryson (1778-1853) was born in Belfast and became a surgeon in the army. He returned to Belfast and worked on the staff of the Old Royal in Frederick Street. He wrote and collected several manuscripts in the Irish language and in 1805 published <i>Remains of the Irish Bards</i> . He promoted the study of the Irish language and literature, and Belfast Public Library is the repository for his work." ( <i>Dictionary of Ulster Biography</i> )	Ballymacarret
Bryson Gardens	<i>Ó Briosáin</i>	<b>Garraithe Uí Bhriosáin</b>	<i>Ó Briosáin</i> is a variant of <i>Ó Muireasáin</i> found in Derry/Donegal. "Samuel Bryson (1778-1853) was born in Belfast and became a surgeon in the army. He returned to Belfast and worked on the staff of the Old Royal in Frederick Street. He wrote and collected several manuscripts in the Irish language and in 1805 published <i>Remains of the Irish Bards</i> . He promoted the study of the Irish language and literature, and Belfast Public Library is the repository for his work." ( <i>Dictionary of Ulster Biography</i> )	Ballymacarret

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Bryson Street	<i>Ó Briosáin</i>	<b>Sráid Uí Bhriosáin</b>	<i>Ó Briosáin</i> is a variant of <i>Ó Muireasáin</i> found in Derry/Donegal. "Samuel Bryson (1778-1853) was born in Belfast and became a surgeon in the army. He returned to Belfast and worked on the staff of the Old Royal in Frederick Street. He wrote and collected several manuscripts in the Irish language and in 1805 published <i>Remains of the Irish Bards</i> . He promoted the study of the Irish language and literature, and Belfast Public Library is the repository for his work." ( <i>Dictionary of Ulster Biography</i> )	Ballymacarret
Burmah Street		<b>Sráid Burma</b>	<i>Burmah</i> , an old spelling of Burma (now Myanmar).	Ballynafeygh
Butler Place	<i>de Búitléir</i>	<b>Plás de Búitléir</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry.	Ardoyne
Butler Walk	<i>de Búitléir</i>	<b>Siúlán de Búitléir</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry.	Ardoyne
Cadogan Street	<i>Ó Ceadagáin</i>	<b>Sráid Uí Cheadagáin</b>	Named after George Henry, 5th Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland according to Marshall. However, it may rather be part of a group of streets named after admirals, namely Admiral George Cadogan, 3rd Earl Cadogan (1783-1864). The others in the set are Collingwood Avenue/Road, Curzon Street and Penrose Street.	Botanic
Cairo Street		<b>Sráid Cairo</b>	Cairo, founded in AD 969, is the capital of Egypt. The Arabic version of this name can be transliterated as <i>Al-Qahirah</i> , meaning "The Vanquisher" or "The Triumphant". Although this is the official name of the city, it is also commonly known in Egyptian Arabic as <i>Masr</i> , a name which also denotes the country of Egypt as a whole. The motivation for the street-name is explained by Marshall as follows: "Holy Land: About 1890 Sir Robert J. McConnell, estate agent, and James Rea, a builder of small house property, went together on a trip to Egypt and Palestine. Upon their return James Rea commenced building on a still unoccupied portion of the Plains. With his Oriental tour fresh in mind he named some of the streets after places he had visited, viz. Carmel Street, Cairo Street, Damascus Street, Jerusalem Street, and Palestine Street." (John J. Marshall and others - <i>Origin of Some of Belfast's Street Names</i> )	Botanic
Camberwell Terrace		<b>Ardán Camberwell</b>	Camberwell: a district of S. London	Chichester Park
Camden Street		<b>Sráid Camden</b>	Earl of Camden: Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1795-8), much disliked. Camden Street was the setting of one of Brian Moore's novels (Marshall).	Botanic
Cameron Street	<i>Camshrón</i>	<b>Sráid Chamshróin</b>	The Ir. name <i>Ó Cumaráin</i> only seems to apply to Connacht Camerons. <i>Camshrón</i> is the Scottish Gaelic form of this name.	Botanic
Candahar Street		<b>Sráid Candahar</b>	Kandahar, a city in Afghanistan. The spelling <i>Candahar</i> is an older anglicised form. This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynafeygh
Canterbury Street		<b>Sráid Canterbury</b>	Canterbury: a cathedral city in Kent. Kent is probably derived from <i>*Cantion</i> , a name of Brittonic origin, meaning 'border land', 'land on the edge', referring to the county's coastal situation. Canterbury in turn means 'town or burh of the people of Kent'. An earlier Romano-British name for Canterbury was Durovernum, 'alder-fort' or 'fortified town by the alder swamp' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	Botanic
Cardigan Drive		<b>Céide Cardigan</b>	Cardigan: a town and county in Wales. Lord Cardigan (James Thomas Brudenell, 7th Earl of Cardigan) was in command of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.	Cliftonville
Carlisle Circus	<i>Cathair Luail</i>	<b>Ciorcail Chathair Luail</b>	Named after the Earl of Carlisle, English Viceroy in Ireland in the 19th century (Marshall). Carlisle is a Celtic name of Brittonic origin. The second element is interpreted by Rivet and Smith as the personal name <i>*Luguvalos</i> . The Welsh form is <i>Caer Liwelydd</i> . Scottish Gaelic has the form <i>Cathair Luail</i>	New Lodge
Carlisle Parade	<i>Cathair Luail</i>	<b>Paráid Chathair Luail</b>	Named after the Earl of Carlisle, English Viceroy in Ireland in the 19th century (Marshall). Carlisle is a Celtic name of Brittonic origin. The second element is interpreted by Rivet and Smith as the personal name <i>*Luguvalos</i> . The Welsh form is <i>Caer Liwelydd</i> . Scottish Gaelic has the form <i>Cathair Luail</i>	New Lodge



Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Carlisle Road	<i>Cathair Luail</i>	<b>Bóthar Chathair Luail</b>	Named after the Earl of Carlisle, English Viceroy in Ireland in the 19th century (Marshall). Carlisle is a Celtic name of Brittonic origin. The second element is interpreted by Rivet and Smith as the personal name * <i>Luguvalos</i> . The Welsh form is <i>Caer Liwelydd</i> . Scottish Gaelic has the form <i>Cathair Luail</i>	New Lodge
Carlisle Square	<i>Cathair Luail</i>	<b>Cearnóg Chathair Luail</b>	Named after the Earl of Carlisle, English Viceroy in Ireland in the 19th century (Marshall). Carlisle is a Celtic name of Brittonic origin. The second element is interpreted by Rivet and Smith as the personal name * <i>Luguvalos</i> . The Welsh form is <i>Caer Liwelydd</i> . Scottish Gaelic has the form <i>Cathair Luail</i>	New Lodge
Carlisle Terrace	<i>Cathair Luail</i>	<b>Ardán Chathair Luail</b>	Named after the Earl of Carlisle, English Viceroy in Ireland in the 19th century (Marshall). Carlisle is a Celtic name of Brittonic origin. The second element is interpreted by Rivet and Smith as the personal name * <i>Luguvalos</i> . The Welsh form is <i>Caer Liwelydd</i> . Scottish Gaelic has the form <i>Cathair Luail</i>	New Lodge
Carlisle Walk	<i>Cathair Luail</i>	<b>Siúlán Chathair Luail</b>	Named after the Earl of Carlisle, English Viceroy in Ireland in the 19th century (Marshall). Carlisle is a Celtic name of Brittonic origin. The second element is interpreted by Rivet and Smith as the personal name * <i>Luguvalos</i> . The Welsh form is <i>Caer Liwelydd</i> . Scottish Gaelic has the form <i>Cathair Luail</i>	New Lodge
Carmel Street	<i>Sliabh Cairméil</i>	<b>Sráid Shliabh Cairméil</b>	Mount Carmel is the mountain in Israel where Elijah summoned the people of Israel to choose between God and Baal ( <i>Dict. Proper Names</i> ). The Irish form in the Bible is "ar <i>Shliabh Chairmeil</i> " (1 Ríthe, 18:20). The modern city of Haifa is on the slopes of Mount Carmel. The motivation for the name is explained by Marshall as follows: "Holy Land: About 1890 Sir Robert J. McConnell, estate agent, and James Rea, a builder of small house property, went together on a trip to Egypt and Palestine. Upon their return James Rea commenced building on a still unoccupied portion of the Plains. With his Oriental tour fresh in mind he named some of the streets after places he had visited, viz. Carmel Street, Cairo Street, Damascus Street, Jerusalem Street, and Palestine Street." (John J. Marshall and others - <i>Origin of Some of Belfast's Street Names</i> )	Botanic
Carolan Road	<i>Ó Cearbhalláin</i>	<b>Bóthar Uí Chearbhalláin</b>	Turlough O'Carolan was a renowned harper of the 17th/18th century.	Rosetta
Castleton Gardens		<b>Garraithe Castleton</b>	Named after the residence of the Thompson family Castleton. Also the name of villages in Derbyshire and Yorkshire.	Chichester Park
Catherine Street		<b>Sráid Chaitríona</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. The name may refer to St. Catherine, as does Catherine Street in Dublin. However, the other personal names in neighbouring street-names are not saints' names generally.	Shaftesbury
Catherine Street North		<b>Sráid Chaitríona Thuaidh</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. The name may refer to St. Catherine, as does Catherine Street in Dublin. However, the other personal names in neighbouring street-names are not saints' names generally.	Shaftesbury
Cavehill Road	<i>Binn Uamha</i> , 'peak of the cave'	<b>Bóthar Bhinn Uamha</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill. Cave Hill is one of the landmarks most closely associated with the city of Belfast. The modern Irish name for the hill is <i>Binn Uamha</i> or <i>Cnoc na hUamha</i> , but it is also known as <i>Beann Mhadagáin</i> , an earlier name derived from a 9th century king of Ulster ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ).	Chichester Park
Cedar Avenue	<i>An Céadras</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill an Chéadrais</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Chichester Park
Central Station		<b>An Stáisiún Láir</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Charnwood Avenue		<b>Ascaill Charnwood</b>	Charnwood, a forest in Leicestershire (formerly quite extensive).	Chichester Park
Charnwood Court		<b>Cúirt Charnwood</b>	Charnwood, a forest in Leicestershire (formerly quite extensive).	Chichester Park

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Chemical Street		<b>Sráid na gCeimiceán</b>	In the late 19th century there were several factories in the area, including Shaw Bros. & Co, Queen's Bridge Soap Works on Mountpottinger Road and also Francis Ritchie & Sons, Felt Manufacturer.	Ballymacarret
Cherryhill		<b>Cnoc na Silíní</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Chestnut Gardens	<i>An Castán</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe an Chastáin</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Chichester Mews		<b>Eachlann Chichester</b>	Chichester was the surname of the Earls of Donegall.	Chichester Park
Chlorine Gardens	<i>An Clóirín</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe an Chlóirín</b>	Cf. Cloreen Park. <i>Chlorine</i> was the name of a house on Lr. Malone Road occupied by Jas. W. Crawford, chemical and starch manufacturer ( <i>Belfast Street Directory, 1880</i> ). Chlorine Gardens did not exist at this time, but there was a Chlorine Place (now gone) comprising 5 houses.	Stranmillis
Churchill Street		<b>Sráid Churchill</b>	Named after Lord Randolph Churchill, who opposed Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886 with the words: "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right."	New Lodge
Clandeboy Drive	<i>Clann Aodha Buí</i> , 'family of yellow-haired Hugh'	<b>Céide Chlann Aodha Buí</b>	Clandeboy(e) (from Ir. <i>Clann Aodha Buí</i> ) is originally the name of a sept of the O'Neill family. During the Middle Ages the name was applied to the large district they occupied in South Antrim and North Down. Unlike many other territorial names, Clandeboy was not used as a barony name. It now only survives as the name of part of the estate which belonged to Lord Dufferin of Bangor in the 19th century ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ). However, the district of South Clandeboy is roughly co-terminous with the baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh, Castlereagh being the seat of the O'Neills of Clandeboy.	Ballymacarret
Clandeboy Gardens	<i>Clann Aodha Buí</i> , 'family of yellow-haired Hugh'	<b>Gairdíní Chlann Aodha Buí</b>	Clandeboy(e) (from Ir. <i>Clann Aodha Buí</i> ) is originally the name of a sept of the O'Neill family. During the Middle Ages the name was applied to the large district they occupied in South Antrim and North Down. Unlike many other territorial names, Clandeboy was not used as a barony name. It now only survives as the name of part of the estate which belonged to Lord Dufferin of Bangor in the 19th century ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ). However, the district of South Clandeboy is roughly co-terminous with the baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh, Castlereagh being the seat of the O'Neills of Clandeboy.	Ballymacarret
Claremont Court		<b>Cúirt Claremont</b>	Claremont is a house in Surrey with landscape gardens. Built in 1709 by Sir John Vanburgh.	Botanic
Claremont Mews		<b>Eachlann Claremont</b>	Claremont is a house in Surrey with landscape gardens. Built in 1709 by Sir John Vanburgh.	Botanic
Claremont Street		<b>Sráid Claremont</b>	Claremont is a house in Surrey with landscape gardens. Built in 1709 by Sir John Vanburgh.	Botanic
Cleaver Avenue		<b>Ascaill Cleaver</b>	Named after John Cleaver, one of the founders of Robinson & Cleaver Ltd (Marshall). Note that an Irish form of the surname Cleaver exists: <i>Cliabhair</i> . This rare name, of English origin, is found in North Down. Rev. Euseby Cleaver was a leading member of Conradh na Gaeilge (De Bhulbh).	Stranmillis
Cleaver Court		<b>Cúirt Cleaver</b>	Named after John Cleaver, one of the founders of Robinson & Cleaver Ltd (Marshall). Note that an Irish form of the surname Cleaver exists: <i>Cliabhair</i> . This rare name, of English origin, is found in North Down. Rev. Euseby Cleaver was a leading member of Conradh na Gaeilge (De Bhulbh).	Stranmillis

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Cleaver Gardens		<b>Garraithe Cleaver</b>	Named after John Cleaver, one of the founders of Robinson & Cleaver Ltd (Marshall). Note that an Irish form of the surname Cleaver exists: <i>Cliabhair</i> . This rare name, of English origin, is found in North Down. Rev. Euseby Cleaver was a leading member of Conradh na Gaeilge (De Bhulbh).	Stranmills
Cleaver Park		<b>Páirc Cleaver</b>	Named after John Cleaver, one of the founders of Robinson & Cleaver Ltd (Marshall). Note that an Irish form of the surname Cleaver exists: <i>Cliabhair</i> . This rare name, of English origin, is found in North Down. Rev. Euseby Cleaver was a leading member of Conradh na Gaeilge (De Bhulbh).	Stranmills
Clifton Crescent		<b>Corrán Clifton</b>	See Cliftonville Road, etc.	Waterworks
Clifton Drive		<b>Céide Clifton</b>	See Cliftonville Road, etc.	Waterworks
Clifton House Mews	<i>Teach Clifton</i>	<b>Eachlann Theach Clifton</b>	See Cliftonville Road, etc.	New Lodge
Clifton Park Court	<i>Páirc Clifton</i>	<b>Cúirt Pháirc Clifton</b>	See Cliftonville Road, etc.	Waterworks
Clifton Street		<b>Sráid Clifton</b>	See Cliftonville Road, etc.	New Lodge
Clifondene Crescent		<b>Corrán Clifondene</b>	<i>Clifondene</i> seems to be a composite name derived from Cliftonville. See Cliftonville Road, etc.	Cliftonville
Clifondene Gardens		<b>Garraithe Clifondene</b>	<i>Clifondene</i> seems to be a composite name derived from Cliftonville. See Cliftonville Road, etc.	Cliftonville
Clifondene Park		<b>Páirc Clifondene</b>	<i>Clifondene</i> seems to be a composite name derived from Cliftonville. See Cliftonville Road, etc.	Cliftonville
Cliftonville Avenue		<b>Ascaill Cliftonville</b>	Cliftonville: it is said that the name was coined by architect Thomas Jackson, who was impressed by the Clifton area of Bristol. However, Marshall notes that <i>Cliftonville</i> was the residence of William Herdman, Esq., recorded in Martin's <i>Belfast Directory</i> for 1839, suggesting that Herdman or somebody else had already coined the name before Jackson took it up.	Waterworks
Cliftonville Drive		<b>Céide Cliftonville</b>	Cliftonville: it is said that the name was coined by architect Thomas Jackson, who was impressed by the Clifton area of Bristol. However, Marshall notes that <i>Cliftonville</i> was the residence of William Herdman, Esq., recorded in Martin's <i>Belfast Directory</i> for 1839, suggesting that Herdman or somebody else had already coined the name before Jackson took it up.	Cliftonville
Cliftonville Parade		<b>Paráid Cliftonville</b>	Cliftonville: it is said that the name was coined by architect Thomas Jackson, who was impressed by the Clifton area of Bristol. However, Marshall notes that <i>Cliftonville</i> was the residence of William Herdman, Esq., recorded in Martin's <i>Belfast Directory</i> for 1839, suggesting that Herdman or somebody else had already coined the name before Jackson took it up.	Cliftonville
Cliftonville Road		<b>Bóthar Cliftonville</b>	Cliftonville: it is said that the name was coined by architect Thomas Jackson, who was impressed by the Clifton area of Bristol. However, Marshall notes that <i>Cliftonville</i> was the residence of William Herdman, Esq., recorded in Martin's <i>Belfast Directory</i> for 1839, suggesting that Herdman or somebody else had already coined the name before Jackson took it up.	Cliftonville

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Cliftonville Street		<b>Sráid Cliftonville</b>	Cliftonville: it is said that the name was coined by architect Thomas Jackson, who was impressed by the Clifton area of Bristol. However, Marshall notes that <i>Cliftonville</i> was the residence of William Herdman, Esq., recorded in Martin's <i>Belfast Directory</i> for 1839, suggesting that Herdman or somebody else had already coined the name before Jackson took it up.	Cliftonville
Cloreen Park	<i>An Clóirín</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc Chlóirín</b>	Cf. Chlorine Gardens. <i>Chlorine</i> was the name of a house on Lr. Malone Road occupied by Jas. W. Crawford, chemical and starch manufacturer ( <i>Belfast Street Directory</i> , 1880). Chlorine Park did not exist at this time, but there was a Chlorine Place (now gone) comprising 5 houses.	Botanic
Cluan Place	<i>An Chluain</i> , 'the meadow'	<b>Plás na Cluana</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. Six of the old houses at Cluan Place are now in the Ulster Folk Museum at Cultra.	Ballymacarret
Clyde Court	<i>An Chluaidh</i>	<b>Cúirt na Cluaidhe</b>	The Clyde is one of Scotland's major rivers. It occurs in the name <i>Ail Cluade</i> which refers to Dumbarton Rock, a little N of present-day Glasgow. There are 3 obituaries of kings of <i>Ail Cluade</i> in <i>The Annals of Ulster</i> , the earliest being in AD 658: "Mors Gureit regis Alo Cluathae, Fergaileque filii Domnaill." Translation: "The death of Guret, King of Ail Cluathae, and of Fergal son of Domnall." ( <i>AU</i> 658)	Ballymacarret
Colenso Court		<b>Cúirt Colenso</b>	A Cornish surname derived from a place in St. Hilary parish; of unknown etymology ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ).	Botanic
Colenso Parade		<b>Paráid Colenso</b>	A Cornish surname derived from a place in St. Hilary parish; of unknown etymology ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ).	Botanic
College Gardens		<b>Garraithe an Choláiste</b>	Seemingly named after Belfast Methodist College, which is on one side of this street.	Botanic
College Green		<b>Faiche an Choláiste</b>	Named when Queen's was Queen's College Belfast (along with Queen's College Cork and Queen's College Galway), before becoming a university in its own right (1908).	Botanic
College Green Mews	<i>Faiche an Choláiste</i> (direct translation)	<b>Eachlann Faiche an Choláiste</b>	See College Green.	Botanic
College Park		<b>Páirc an Choláiste</b>	Named when Queen's was Queen's College Belfast (along with Queen's College Cork and Queen's College Galway), before becoming a university in its own right (1908).	Botanic
College Park Avenue	<i>Páirc an Choláiste</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Pháirc an Choláiste</b>	See College Park.	Botanic
College Park East		<b>Páirc an Choláiste Thoir</b>	Named when Queen's was Queen's College Belfast (along with Queen's College Cork and Queen's College Galway), before becoming a university in its own right (1908).	Botanic
Collingwood Avenue		<b>Ascaill Collingwood</b>	Collingwood is an English surname. Although it is derived from a place-name, there is no modern English place-name which has this particular spelling. It is likely that the name derives from Callingwood in Staffordshire ( <i>Dictionary of Surnames</i> ). This street appears to be part of a set named after admirals. Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood, 1st Baron Collingwood (1748 – 1810) was a colleague of Horatio Nelson. The others in the set are Cadogan Street, Curzon Street and Penrose Street.	Botanic
Collingwood Road		<b>Bóthar Collingwood</b>	Collingwood is an English surname. Although it is derived from a place-name, there is no modern English place-name which has this particular spelling. It is likely that the name derives from Callingwood in Staffordshire ( <i>Dictionary of Surnames</i> ). This street appears to be part of a set named after admirals. Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood, 1st Baron Collingwood (1748 – 1810) was a colleague of Horatio Nelson. The others in the set are Cadogan Street, Curzon Street and Penrose Street.	Botanic

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Comber Court	<i>An Comar</i> , 'the confluence'	<b>Cúirt an Chomair</b>	Comber is a town and parish in Co. Down, located close to the shore of Strangford Lough.	Ballymacarret
Comber Gardens	<i>An Comar</i> , 'the confluence'	<b>Gáirdíní an Chomair</b>	Comber is a town and parish in Co. Down, located close to the shore of Strangford Lough.	Ballymacarret
Conney Warren Lane		<b>Lána an Choinicéir</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower. The official spelling appears to be with two <i>n</i> s, although the usual spelling of this word is with just one.	Legoniel
Cooke Court		<b>Cúirt Cooke</b>	See Cooke Street.	Botanic
Cooke Mews		<b>Eachlann Cooke</b>	See Cooke Street.	Botanic
Cooke Place		<b>Plás Cooke</b>	See Cooke Street.	Botanic
Cooke Street		<b>Sráid Cooke</b>	Cooke Street is called after Rev. Henry Cooke, famous Presbyterian Minister (Marshall).	Botanic
Court House		<b>Teach na Cúirte</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks on the Waterfront.	Shaftesbury
Cranbrook Court		<b>Cúirt Cranbrook</b>	Cranbrook: in Kent, 'crane-stream or bog' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	Ardoyne
Cranbrook Gardens		<b>Cúirt Cranbrook</b>	Cranbrook: in Kent, 'crane-stream or bog' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ). Cranbrook Gardens was formerly part of Ardglan Drive.	Ardoyne
Cranburn Street		<b>Sráid Cranburn</b>	No evidence was found for a Cranburn in Ireland or Britain. However, <i>Cranburn</i> exists as a historical form of the Berkshire village now named Cranbourne, and there is a street in London of this name.	Waterworks
Crescent Gardens		<b>Garraithe an Chorráin</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Cricklewood Crescent		<b>Corrán Cricklewood</b>	Named after Cricklewood, Middlesex, in NW London.	Stranmillis
Cricklewood Park		<b>Páirc Cricklewood</b>	Named after Cricklewood, Middlesex, in NW London.	Stranmillis
Cromac Square	<i>Cromóg</i> , 'little bend'	<b>Cearnóg Chromóige</b>	<i>Ballicromoge</i> was a townland name in the 17th century. This area is now within the townland of Town Parks. <i>Cromóg</i> probably refers to the bend in the river where the Albert Bridge is now.	Shaftesbury
Cromac Street	<i>Cromóg</i> , 'little bend'	<b>Sráid Chromóige</b>	<i>Ballicromoge</i> was a townland name in the 17th century. This area is now within the townland of Town Parks. <i>Cromóg</i> probably refers to the bend in the river where the Albert Bridge is now.	Shaftesbury
Cromwell Road	<i>Cromail</i>	<b>Bóthar Chromail</b>	Named after Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. His Irish campaign of 1649-50 was notorious for its ferocity. In the subsequent decade large tracts of land were confiscated from Catholics, who were 'transplanted' to the poor lands of Connacht. Much of the seized land was given to veterans of Cromwell's Parliamentary Army. See also Ireton Street.	Botanic
Cross Parade		<b>An Chrospharáid</b>	This road runs perpendicular to Park Road, North Parade and South Parade.	Ravenhill

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Crumlin Road	<i>Cromghlinn</i> , 'crooked glen'	<b>Bóthar Chromghlinne</b>	This road leads NW out of the city towards Crumlin, a small town on the shore of Lough Neagh. The name <i>Cromghlinn</i> , "crooked glen", occurs numerous times throughout Ireland.	Legoniel
Crumlin Road	<i>Cromghlinn</i> , 'crooked glen'	<b>Bóthar Chromghlinne</b>	This road leads NW out of the city towards Crumlin, a small town on the shore of Lough Neagh. The name <i>Cromghlinn</i> , "crooked glen", occurs numerous times throughout Ireland.	Ardoyne
Curzon Street		<b>Sráid Curzon</b>	Possibly named after Admiral Henry Curzon (1765-1846), as with the Dublin street of the same name.	Botanic
Damascus Street	<i>Damaisc</i>	<b>Sráid Dhamaisc</b>	Damascus is the capital of Syria. The motivation for the name is explained by Marshall as follows: "Holy Land: About 1890 Sir Robert J. McConnell, estate agent, and James Rea, a builder of small house property, went together on a trip to Egypt and Palestine. Upon their return James Rea commenced building on a still unoccupied portion of the Plains. With his Oriental tour fresh in mind he named some of the streets after places he had visited, viz. Carmel Street, Cairo Street, Damascus Street, Jerusalem Street, and Palestine Street." (John J. Marshall and others - <i>Origin of Some of Belfast's Street Names</i> )	Botanic
Dawson Street		<b>Sráid Dawson</b>	Possibly named after Joshua Dawson, a civil servant and Dublin merchant who was granted freedom of the city of Dublin at Christmas 1702. There is a Dawson Street in Dublin named after him.	New Lodge
Deanby Gardens		<b>Garraithe Deanby</b>	Deanby exists as a minor name near Doncaster in Yorkshire, but this may be coincidental. The name may have been coined for the street.	Cliftonville
Deerpark Gardens	<i>Páirc na bhFia</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe Pháirc na bhFia</b>	The Chichester family had a deer park on the slopes of Cave Hill. Belfast Castle, when built in 1862 lay within the deer park.	Cliftonville
Deerpark Drive	<i>Páirc na bhFia</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Pháirc na bhFia</b>	The Chichester family had a deer park on the slopes of Cave Hill. Belfast Castle, when built in 1862 lay within the deer park.	Cliftonville
Deerpark Grove	<i>Páirc na bhFia</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garrán Pháirc na bhFia</b>	The Chichester family had a deer park on the slopes of Cave Hill. Belfast Castle, when built in 1862 lay within the deer park.	Cliftonville
Deerpark Parade	<i>Páirc na bhFia</i> (direct translation)	<b>Paráid Pháirc na bhFia</b>	The Chichester family had a deer park on the slopes of Cave Hill. Belfast Castle, when built in 1862 lay within the deer park.	Cliftonville
Deerpark Road	<i>Páirc na bhFia</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar Pháirc na bhFia</b>	The Chichester family had a deer park on the slopes of Cave Hill. Belfast Castle, when built in 1862 lay within the deer park.	Cliftonville
Delhi Parade		<b>Paráid Delhi</b>	Delhi, 3rd largest city in India. Contains the capital, New Delhi. This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynafeigh
Delhi Street		<b>Sráid Delhi</b>	Delhi, 3rd largest city in India. Contains the capital, New Delhi. This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynafeigh
Deramore Avenue	<i>Doire Mór</i> , 'great oak-wood'	<b>Ascaill Dhoire Mór</b>	<i>Derramore</i> , a residence in the townland of Ballynavalley (Marshall), located near Shaw's Bridge.	Ballynafeigh
Deramore Drive	<i>Doire Mór</i> , 'great oak-wood'	<b>Céide Dhoire Mór</b>	<i>Derramore</i> , a residence in the townland of Ballynavalley (Marshall), located near Shaw's Bridge.	Stranmillis
Deramore Gardens	<i>Doire Mór</i> , 'great oak-wood'	<b>Garraithe Dhoire Mór</b>	<i>Derramore</i> , a residence in the townland of Ballynavalley (Marshall), located near Shaw's Bridge.	Rosetta
Deramore Park	<i>Doire Mór</i> , 'great oak-wood'	<b>Páirc Dhoire Mór</b>	<i>Derramore</i> , a residence in the townland of Ballynavalley (Marshall), located near Shaw's Bridge.	Stranmillis

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Deramore Park South	<i>Doire Mór</i> , 'great oak-wood'	<b>Páirc Dhoire Mór Theas</b>	<i>Derramore</i> , a residence in the townland of Ballynavalley (Marshall), located near Shaw's Bridge.	Stranmills
Deramore Street	<i>Doire Mór</i> , 'great oak-wood'	<b>Sráid Dhoire Mór</b>	<i>Derramore</i> , a residence in the townland of Ballynavalley (Marshall), located near Shaw's Bridge.	Ballynafeigh
Derlett Street	<i>Doire Leachta Guaille</i> , 'oakwood of the grave of the (hill-)shoulder'	<b>Sráid Dhoire Leachta</b>	Derlett, a townland in Loughgilly parish, Co. Armagh. The short version, <i>Doire Leachta</i> , without <i>Guaille</i> , has been preferred.	Ballynafeigh
Donegall Lane	<i>Dún na nGall</i> , 'fort of the foreigners'	<b>Lána Dhún na nGall</b>	Named after the Marquis of Donegall, a title given to Arthur Chichester. As the Chichesters were landlords during the years of Belfast's industrial boom, the city has numerous streets bearing their name.	New Lodge
Donegall Street	<i>Dún na nGall</i> , 'fort of the foreigners'	<b>Sráid Dhún na nGall</b>	Named after the Marquis of Donegall, a title given to Arthur Chichester. As the Chichesters were landlords during the years of Belfast's industrial boom, the city has numerous streets bearing their name.	New Lodge
Donore Court	<i>Dún Uabhair</i> , 'fort of pride'	<b>Cúirt Dhún Uabhair</b>	There are several townlands of this name, all in Leinster, the best known being Donore in Co. Meath. It is located on the S. bank of the River Boyne, opposite Knowth, Dowth and Newgrange.	New Lodge
Dromara Street	<i>Droim mBearach</i> , 'ridge of heifers'	<b>Sráid Dhroim mBearach</b>	Named after the village and parish of Dromara parish in Co. Down.	Botanic
Dudley Street		<b>Sráid Dudley</b>	Robert Dudley (1533-88), 1st Earl of Leicester, was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I.	Botanic
Duke Street	<i>An Diúc</i>	<b>Sráid an Diúic</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Dunblane Avenue	<i>Dún Bláthain</i> , 'fort of (saint) Bláán'	<b>Ascaill Dhún Bláthain</b>	Dunblane, a town in Central Scotland.	Cliftonville
Duncairn Avenue	<i>Dún Cairn</i> , 'fort of the cairn'	<b>Ascaill Dhún Cairn</b>	Named from <i>Duncairn</i> , for long the residence of Adam J. Macrory, a leading Belfast solicitor (Marshall). Duncairn Street was the old name for the lower part of Antrim Road. Lord Carson of Duncairn was a title taken by Edward Carson in 1910 because Duncairn was the name of the N. Belfast constituency he had represented in parliament. When he was made a life peer in 1921, he became Baron Duncairn. However, the street-names pre-date both these events. Duncairn Street, Avenue and Terrace existed in 1880. Duncairn Gardens and Parade were built later.	Waterworks
Duncairn Gardens	<i>Dún Cairn</i> , 'fort of the cairn'	<b>Garraithe Dhún Cairn</b>	Named from <i>Duncairn</i> , for long the residence of Adam J. Macrory, a leading Belfast solicitor (Marshall). Duncairn Street was the old name for the lower part of Antrim Road. Lord Carson of Duncairn was a title taken by Edward Carson in 1910 because Duncairn was the name of the N. Belfast constituency he had represented in parliament. When he was made a life peer in 1921, he became Baron Duncairn. However, the street-names pre-date both these events. Duncairn Street, Avenue and Terrace existed in 1880. Duncairn Gardens and Parade were built later.	New Lodge
Duncairn Parade	<i>Dún Cairn</i> , 'fort of the cairn'	<b>Paráid Dhún Cairn</b>	Named from <i>Duncairn</i> , for long the residence of Adam J. Macrory, a leading Belfast solicitor (Marshall). Duncairn Street was the old name for the lower part of Antrim Road. Lord Carson of Duncairn was a title taken by Edward Carson in 1910 because Duncairn was the name of the N. Belfast constituency he had represented in parliament. When he was made a life peer in 1921, he became Baron Duncairn. However, the street-names pre-date both these events. Duncairn Street, Avenue and Terrace existed in 1880. Duncairn Gardens and Parade were built later.	New Lodge

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Duneden Park	<i>Dún Éideann</i>	<b>Páirc Dhún Éideann</b>	Duneden Park was formerly part of Glenard Drive. The name is an anglicisation of <i>Dún Éideann</i> , the Gaelic name of Edinburgh. The usual anglicised spelling of this name is <i>Dunedin</i> , as in the city in New Zealand.	Ardoyne
Dunmore Cresent	<i>Dún Mór</i> , 'great fort'	<b>Corrán Dhún Mór</b>	There is a Dunmore in Co. Down and Co. Galway.	Chichester Park
Dunmore Drive	<i>Dún Mór</i> , 'great fort'	<b>Céide Dhún Mór</b>	There is a Dunmore in Co. Down and Co. Galway.	Chichester Park
Dunowen Gardens	<i>Dún Eoghain</i> , 'Eoghan's fort'	<b>Garraithe Dhún Eoghain</b>	Dunowen: a townland near Clonakilty, Co. Cork. The name also occurs in Co. Galway.	Cliftonville
Earl Close		<b>Clós an Iarla</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
East Bridge Street	<i>An Droichead Thoir</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid an Droichid Thoir</b>	Leads from the city centre to the Albert Bridge.	Shaftesbury
Easton Avenue		<b>Ascaill Easton</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Easton Crescent		<b>Corrán Easton</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Eblana Street		<b>Sráid Eblana</b>	<i>Eblana</i> : a name on Ptolemy's map of Ireland. It was taken to be in the area where Dublin later grew up, but doubt has now been cast on this identification. Cf. Avoca Street. Recorded in 1880 <i>Belfast Street Directory</i> .	Botanic
Edgar Street		<b>Sráid Edgar</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Eia Street	<i>la</i>	<b>Sráid Ía</b>	Eia: the patron saint of St. Ives in Cornwall. Locally this street-name is pronounced with three syllables: ee-eye-ah. Eia is remembered as a virgin who crossed the sea from Ireland to Cornwall on a leaf ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). She is said to have been the sister of SS. Euny, Erc and Anta. Her feast day is 3rd February or alternatively 27th October. <i>Porthia</i> is an earlier name for the St. Ives (Oliver J. Padel, <i>A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Place-Names</i> ). See St. Ives Gardens.	Waterworks
Elaine Street		<b>Sráid Elaine</b>	"Elaine": title of one of Tennyson's <i>Idylls of the King</i> (Marshall).	Botanic
Elgin Court		<b>Cúirt Eilginn</b>	Elgin: a town in Morayshire, Scotland. The street may named directly after the town, or perhaps after Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin, famous for removing the Parthenon Marbles from Athens to Britain in 1806.	Ballynafeigh
Elgin Street		<b>Sráid Eilginn</b>	Elgin: a town in Morayshire, Scotland. The street may named directly after the town, or perhaps after Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin, famous for removing the Parthenon Marbles from Athens to Britain in 1806.	Ballynafeigh
Elimgrove Street	<i>Garrán Éilím</i> (partial translation)	<b>Sráid Gharrán Éilím</b>	<i>Elim</i> : a biblical place-name. It was one of the places where the Israelites camped after their exodus from Egypt. In both Exodus and Numbers it is said that there were 12 wells and 70 date palms there. This name means 'trees' in Hebrew ( <i>Strong's Hebrew Dictionary</i> ). Presumably the name <i>Elimgrove</i> relates to these palm-trees.	Cliftonville
Eliza Street	<i>Eilís</i>	<b>Sráid Eilís</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. One of a number of streets in the Markets area derived from girls' names.	Shaftesbury



Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Eliza Street Close	<i>Eilís</i>	<b>Clós Shráid Eilís</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. One of a number of streets in the Markets area derived from girls' names.	Shaftesbury
Eliza Street Terrace	<i>Eilís</i>	<b>Ardán Shráid Eilís</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. One of a number of streets in the Markets area derived from girls' names.	Shaftesbury
Elmfield Street	<i>Gort an Leamháin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Ghort an Leamháin</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry.	Ardoyne
Elms Village	<i>Leamháin na Banríona</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráidbhaile Leamháin na Banríona</b>	Queen's Elms: so called because of Queen Victoria's visit in 1849 (Marshall).	Stranmillis
Elmwood Avenue	<i>Leamhchoill</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Leamhchoille</b>	Located in the University Quarter, in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Elmwood Mews	<i>Leamhchoill</i> (direct translation)	<b>Eachlann Leamhchoille</b>	Located in the University Quarter, in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Eskdale Gardens		<b>Garraithe Eskdale</b>	Eskdale: a valley in Cumbria ( <i>CDEPN</i> ). Eskdale Gardens was formerly part of Ardglenn Gardens.	Ardoyne
Essex Street		<b>Sráid Essex</b>	There is an unofficial sign here with the name <i>Sráid Chonchobhair Mhic Neasa</i> , part of a Táin theme in Lower Ormeau.	Botanic
Estoril Court		<b>Cúirt Estoril</b>	Estoril: a resort in Portugal near Lisbon, famous for its fort and palace. The name is pronounced "Estorial" locally (Siobhán Nic Uighlín). Formerly Glenard Parade (Joe Graham - <i>Rushlight</i> ).	Ardoyne
Estoril Park		<b>Páirc Estoril</b>	Estoril: a resort in Portugal near Lisbon, famous for its fort and palace. The name is pronounced "Estorial" locally (Siobhán Nic Uighlín). Formerly Glenard Parade (Joe Graham - <i>Rushlight</i> ).	Ardoyne
Etna Drive		<b>Céide Etna</b>	Mount Etna: volcano in Sicily. Etna Drive was formerly part of Ardglenn Crescent.	Ardoyne
Evelyn Gardens	<i>Eibhlín</i>	<b>Garraithe Éibhlín</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Chichester Park
Farnham Street		<b>Sráid Farnham</b>	Named after Baron Farnham, a title inherited by Captain Somerset Maxwell in 1896 (Marshall).	Botanic
Farringdon Court		<b>Cúirt Farringdon</b>	Farringdon: English place-name occurring in Devon and twice in Hampshire ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	Ardoyne
Farringdon Gardens		<b>Garraithe Farringdon</b>	Farringdon: English place-name occurring in Devon and twice in Hampshire ( <i>CDEPN</i> ). Farringdon Gardens was formerly part of Ardglenn Gardens.	Ardoyne
Fernwood Street	<i>Coill na Raithní</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Choill na Raithní</b>	Located in the townland of Ballynafoy.	Ballynafeyh
Fitzroy Avenue		<b>Ascaill Fitzroy</b>	Fitzroy: an Anglo-Norman French name meaning 'son of the king'. There is no Gaelic rendering available.	Botanic
Fitzroy Court		<b>Cúirt Fitzroy</b>	Fitzroy: an Anglo-Norman French name meaning 'son of the king'. There is no Gaelic rendering available.	Botanic

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Fitzwilliam Avenue		<b>Ascaill Fitzwilliam</b>	Probably named after William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, 2nd Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1748-1833, appointed 1794). Alternatively it may be named after Sir William Fitzwilliam (1526-99), Lord Deputy of Ireland (1571-5 and 1588-94), but since he had a reputation for corruption, this seems less likely ( <i>Oxford Companion to Irish History</i> ). In general Fitzwilliam is not found as a surname in Ireland. <i>Mac Liam</i> is usually a Gaelic form of Wilson. However, it is also given for Fitzwilliam by Ó Droighneáin and this is acceptable for those that may wish to use it.	Ballynafeigh
Fitzwilliam Square		<b>Sráid Fitzwilliam</b>	Probably named after William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, 2nd Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1748-1833, appointed 1794). Alternatively it may be named after Sir William Fitzwilliam (1526-99), Lord Deputy of Ireland (1571-5 and 1588-94), but since he had a reputation for corruption, this seems less likely ( <i>Oxford Companion to Irish History</i> ). In general Fitzwilliam is not found as a surname in Ireland. <i>Mac Liam</i> is usually a Gaelic form of Wilson. However, it is also given for Fitzwilliam by Ó Droighneáin and this is acceptable for those that may wish to use it.	Botanic
Fitzwilliam Street		<b>Cearnóg Fitzwilliam</b>	Probably named after William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, 2nd Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1748-1833, appointed 1794). Alternatively it may be named after Sir William Fitzwilliam (1526-99), Lord Deputy of Ireland (1571-5 and 1588-94), but since he had a reputation for corruption, this seems less likely ( <i>Oxford Companion to Irish History</i> ). In general Fitzwilliam is not found as a surname in Ireland. <i>Mac Liam</i> is usually a Gaelic form of Wilson. However, it is also given for Fitzwilliam by Ó Droighneáin and this is acceptable for those that may wish to use it.	Botanic
Flax Street		<b>Sráid an Lín</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry. There were several textile mills in this area.	Ardoyne
Flaxton Place		<b>Plás Flaxton</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel. There were several textile mills in this area.	Legoniel
Fleetwood Street		<b>Sráid Fleetwood</b>	Fleetwood: a port in Lancashire at the mouth of the River Ribble.	Waterworks
Florenceville Avenue		<b>Ascaill Florenceville</b>	Presumably derived from <i>Florence Villa</i> , a house on New Ballynafoy Road (now Ormeau Rd.) recorded in the 1880 <i>Belfast Street Directory</i> . Florenceville is also the name of a town in New Brunswick,	Ballynafeigh
Florenceville Drive		<b>Céide Florenceville</b>	Presumably derived from <i>Florence Villa</i> , a house on New Ballynafoy Road (now Ormeau Rd.) recorded in the 1880 <i>Belfast Street Directory</i> . Florenceville is also the name of a town in New Brunswick,	Ballynafeigh
Fountainville Avenue		<b>Ascaill Fountainville</b>	Named after a number of springs on the old Lisburn Road (Marshall), now Malone Road. Fountainville is also a city in Pennsylvania, USA.	Botanic
Frederick Street		<b>Sráid Fhreidric</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. Marshall suggests this is named after an unspecified member of the (English) royal family. This may well have been Frederick, Duke of York, son of George III, best remembered from the nursery rhyme as 'The Grand Old Duke of York'. The name Frederick was often used as an anglicisation of the Irish name <i>Feardorcha</i> . However, the two names have entirely different origins.	New Lodge
Friar's Bush		<b>Baile na mBráthar</b>	Deirdre Flanagan gives the form <i>Baile na mBráthar</i> in her essay "Béal Feirste agus Áitainmneacha Laistigh" in <i>Topothesia</i> . The English name is a partial translation. Older sources show the name <i>Freestone</i> ('friar's town'), an exact translation.	Botanic
Friar's Bush Cemetery	<i>Baile na mBráthar</i> , 'town of the (religious) brothers'	<b>Reilig Bhaile na mBráthar</b>	See Friar's Bush.	Botanic
Friendly Place		<b>Plás na gCarad</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Friendly Row		<b>Rae na gCarad</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Friendly Street		<b>Sráid na gCarad</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Friendly Way		<b>Bealach na gCarad</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Geneva Gardens	<i>An Ghinéiv</i>	<b>Garraithe na Ginéive</b>	Geneva: a city in Switzerland. Switzerland has three official languages: French, German and Italian. French is the principal language spoken in the city, which is called <i>Genève</i> by French speakers. Its other official names are <i>Genf</i> (German) and <i>Ginevra</i> (Italian). The form used in English, <i>Geneva</i> , seems to be based on an early form occurring in some Roman sources of the original Celtic name <i>Genava</i> . The Gaelicised form <i>an Ghinéiv</i> is in common usage due to the city's importance as the European seat of the United Nations and also due to the Geneva Conventions on the treatment of prisoners of war and non-combatants. The use of the definite article in this name is unusual for a city.	Stranmillis
Gipsy Street		<b>Sráid na nGíofóg</b>	Located in the townland of Ballynafoy.	Ballynafeigh
Glandore Parade	<i>Gleann Dor</i>	<b>Paráid Ghleann Dor</b>	Glandore: village on the S. coast of Co. Cork. The official Irish name of the village is <i>Cuan Dor (GÉ)</i> . However, there is clearly also a separate name <i>Gleann Dor</i> from which the anglicised form is derived ( <i>IPN</i> ).	Chichester Park
Glanworth Gardens	<i>Gleannúir</i>	<b>Garraithe Ghleannúir</b>	Glanworth: village in Co. Cork.	Chichester Park
Glenard	<i>Gleann Aird</i> , glen of the height'	<b>Gleann Aird</b>	<i>Gleann Aird</i> is listed as place with a post office in <i>Gasaitéar na hÉireann</i> , following <i>Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist</i> (1969). It would seem that this refers to what local people now know as Ardoyne post office. Several of the old streets in Ardoyne had names beginning with Glenard or Ardglen, but have been renamed. Glenard was built in 1935, a little above what is now called Old Ardoyne. The renaming occurred in 1937-8, seemingly to obliterate the memory of the Glenard rent strike (Michael Liggett). Glenard is now often referred to as Ardoyne.	Ardoyne
Glenard Brook	<i>Gleann Aird</i> , glen of the height'	<b>Sruthán Ghleann Aird</b>	<i>Gleann Aird</i> is listed as place with a post office in <i>Gasaitéar na hÉireann</i> , following <i>Ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist</i> (1969). It would seem that this refers to what local people now know as Ardoyne post office. Several of the old streets in Ardoyne had names beginning with Glenard or Ardglen, but have been renamed. Glenard was built in 1935, a little above what is now called Old Ardoyne. The renaming occurred in 1937-8, seemingly to obliterate the memory of the Glenard rent strike (Michael Liggett). Glenard is now often referred to as Ardoyne.	Waterworks
Glenbryn Drive	<i>Gleann Broin</i> (transliteration)	<b>Céide Ghleann Broin</b>	Although there are several names in Ireland and Scotland similar to Glenbryn, no trace of this exact name has been found. <i>Bryn</i> is a common element in Welsh place-names meaning 'ridge'. The same element occurs on its own as <i>Bryn</i> , near Wigan in Lancashire. It is also a Welsh forename (male). In the absence of clear evidence for the origin of this name, the Gaelic form offered is a transliteration.	Cliftonville
Glenbryn Gardens	<i>Gleann Broin</i> (transliteration)	<b>Garraithe Ghleann Broin</b>	Although there are several names in Ireland and Scotland similar to Glenbryn, no trace of this exact name has been found. <i>Bryn</i> is a common element in Welsh place-names meaning 'ridge'. The same element occurs on its own as <i>Bryn</i> , near Wigan in Lancashire. It is also a Welsh forename (male). In the absence of clear evidence for the origin of this name, the Gaelic form offered is a transliteration.	Cliftonville

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Glenbryn Parade	<i>Gleann Broin</i> (transliteration)	<b>Paráid Ghleann Broin</b>	Although there are several names in Ireland and Scotland similar to Glenbryn, no trace of this exact name has been found. <i>Bryn</i> is a common element in Welsh place-names meaning 'ridge'. The same element occurs on its own as <i>Bryn</i> , near Wigan in Lancashire. It is also a Welsh forename (male). In the absence of clear evidence for the origin of this name, the Gaelic form offered is a transliteration.	Cliftonville
Glenbryn Park	<i>Gleann Broin</i> (transliteration)	<b>Páirc Ghleann Broin</b>	Although there are several names in Ireland and Scotland similar to Glenbryn, no trace of this exact name has been found. <i>Bryn</i> is a common element in Welsh place-names meaning 'ridge'. The same element occurs on its own as <i>Bryn</i> , near Wigan in Lancashire. It is also a Welsh forename (male). In the absence of clear evidence for the origin of this name, the Gaelic form offered is a transliteration.	Cliftonville
Glenburn Park	<i>Sruthán an Ghleanna</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc Shruthán an Ghleanna</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Chichester Park
Glencairn		<b>Gleann Cairn</b>	<i>Glencairn</i> : residence of the Cunningham family (Marshall). It is marked on an OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5. There were numerous cairns in the countryside around Belfast. There were three in Glencairn alone and this is the origin the name (P & B. De Leigh - correspondence). Glencairn Road was formerly Monkshill Road.	Glencairn
Glenravel Street	<i>Gleann Fhreabhail</i> , 'glen of the (river) Ravel'	<b>Sráid Ghleann Fhreabhail</b>	Glenravel: valley of the Ravel Water in North Antrim.	New Lodge
Glenrosa Link	<i>Gleann Rósa</i> , 'glen of the horse-river'	<b>Lúb Ghleann Rósa</b>	Glenrosa: on the Isle of Arran (Scotland). Ian A. Fraser interprets the second element as Old Norse <i>hross-á</i> , "horse-river" ( <i>The Place-Names of Arran</i> ).	Duncairn
Glenrosa Street	<i>Gleann Rósa</i> , 'glen of the horse-river'	<b>Sráid Ghleann Rósa</b>	Glenrosa: on the Isle of Arran (Scotland). Ian A. Fraser interprets the second element as Old Norse <i>hross-á</i> , "horse-river" ( <i>The Place-Names of Arran</i> ).	Duncairn
Grace Street	<i>Gráinne</i>	<b>Sráid Ghráinne</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. One of a number of streets in the Markets area derived from girls' names. Although the two names have different origins, <i>Grace</i> is established in Ireland as an equivalent of the Irish name <i>Gráinne</i> .	Shaftesbury
Grasmere Gardens		<b>Garraithe Grasmere</b>	Grasmere: a lake in Cumbria and a village named after it.	Chichester Park
Great George's Street		<b>Sráid Sheoirse Mhór</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Greenhill Grove	<i>An Cnoc Glas</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garrán an Chnoic Ghlais</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Greenhill Lane	<i>An Cnoc Glas</i> (direct translation)	<b>Lána an Chnoic Ghlais</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Halliday's Road		<b>Bóthar Halliday</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Hamilton Street	<i>Hamaltún</i>	<b>Sráid Hamaltún</b>	There are several Gaelic forms of this surname. In the absence of firm information on which Hamilton this particular street is named after, <i>Hamaltún</i> is offered as the most neutral form.	Shaftesbury
Hampton Drive		<b>Céide Hampton</b>	Isaac Hampton acquired the Annadale estate.	Ballynaveigh
Hampton Garden(s)		<b>Garraí/Garraithe Hampton</b>	Isaac Hampton acquired the Annadale estate.	Ballynaveigh

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Hampton Grove		<b>Garrán Hampton</b>	Isaac Hampton acquired the Annadale estate.	Ballynafeigh
Hampton Parade		<b>Paráid Hampton</b>	Isaac Hampton acquired the Annadale estate.	Ballynafeigh
Hampton Place		<b>Plás Hampton</b>	Isaac Hampton acquired the Annadale estate.	Ballynafeigh
Hampton Strand		<b>Trá Hampton</b>	Isaac Hampton acquired the Annadale estate.	Ballynafeigh
Harcourt Drive	<i>Fearchar</i>	<b>Céide Harcourt</b>	Simon Harcourt, 1st Earl Harcourt (1714-1777), was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. More recently, Robert John Rolston Harcourt was Lord Mayor of Belfast 1955-7 ( <a href="http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/lordmayor">http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/lordmayor</a> ). <i>Harcourt</i> is a surname derived from a place-name in Normandy. The use of <i>Fearchar</i> as a gaelicised form of Harcourt is unetymological but established through use in Harcourt Street, Dublin, rendered <i>Sráid Fhearchair</i> . <i>Fearchar</i> is originally a Gaelic personal name which is the basis of the Irish surname <i>Ó Fearchair</i> (Farragher) and the Scottish surname <i>Mac Fearchair</i> (Farquhar).	Waterworks
Hardinge Place		<b>Plás Hardinge</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. Probably named after Sir Henry Hardinge, Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1830 and 1834-1835.	New Lodge
Harleston Street		<b>Sráid Harleston</b>	Harleston: an English place-name occurring in Suffolk, Norfolk and Devon ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	Stranmillis
Harper Street		<b>Sráid Harper</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Harrow Street		<b>Sráid Harrow</b>	The nearby names with "Rugby" suggest that Harrow Street is named after the English public school.	Botanic
Hartwell Place		<b>Plás Hartwell</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Hatfield Street		<b>Sráid Hatfield</b>	<i>Hatfield</i> : residence of the Marquis of Salesbury (Marshall).	Botanic
Havana Court		<b>Cúirt Havana</b>	Havana: capital city of Cuba.	Ardoyne
Havana Gardens		<b>Garraithe Havana</b>	Havana: capital city of Cuba.	Ardoyne
Havana Walk		<b>Siúlán Havana</b>	Havana: capital city of Cuba.	Ardoyne
Havana Way		<b>Bealach Havana</b>	Havana: capital city of Cuba.	Ardoyne
Haypark Avenue	<i>Páirc an Fhéir</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Pháirc an Fhéir</b>	<i>Haypark</i> was part of the home farm of the Marquis of Donegall while residing at Ormeau (Marshall).	Ballynafeigh
Haypark Gardens	<i>Páirc an Fhéir</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe Pháirc an Fhéir</b>	<i>Haypark</i> was part of the home farm of the Marquis of Donegall while residing at Ormeau (Marshall).	Rosetta
Haywood Avenue	<i>Coill an Fhéir</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Choill an Fhéir</b>	<i>Haywood</i> is derived from Haypark (Marshall). See Haypark Avenue and Gardens.	Ballynafeigh

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Haywood Drive	<i>Coill an Fhéir</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Choill an Fhéir</b>	<i>Haywood</i> is derived from Haypark (Marshall). See Haypark Avenue and Gardens.	Ballynaféigh
Hazelbrook Drive	<i>Sruthán an Choill</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Shruthán an Choill</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Heathfield Court	<i>Gort an Fhraoigh</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Ghort an Fhraoigh</b>	Located in the townland of Old Park.	Cliftonville
Henderson Avenue		<b>Ascaill Henderson</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill. Perhaps named after James Alexander Henderson, Mayor of Belfast in 1873 and 1874 or James Henderson, Lord Mayor in 1898 ( <a href="http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/lordmayor/formermayors.asp?menuitem=mayors">http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/lordmayor/formermayors.asp?menuitem=mayors</a> ). There was also a Henry Henderson, Belfast born Presbyterian minister, who contributed regularly to <i>Belfast Weekly News</i> under the pseudonym "Ulster Scot". Also wrote two novels ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	Chichester Park
Henrietta Street		<b>Sráid Henrietta</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. One of a number of streets in the Markets area derived from girls' names.	Shaftesbury
Henry Place		<b>Plás Anraí</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Henry Street		<b>Sráid Anraí</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Herat Street		<b>Sráid Herat</b>	Herat: a city in Afghanistan. This street is part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab" because of a cluster of streets with names from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	Ballynaféigh
Herbert Street	<i>Hoirbeard</i>	<b>Sráid Hoirbeard</b>	Located in the townland of Edenderry. Possibly named after Sidney Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Lea (1810-61). As Secretary of State for War, he initiated the Crimean War. He was responsible for sending Florence Nightingale to the Crimean front and championed her nursing reforms. When in Ireland he resided at Mount Merrion near Dublin.	Ardoyne
Hesketh Gardens		<b>Garraithe Hesketh</b>	Hesketh: surname derived a habitation name which occurs in several places in Lancashire ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ). Perhaps named after one of the Barons Hesketh. This baronetcy was created in 1935, but the Hesketh family had held the baronetcy of Rufford since 1761.	Legoniel
Hesketh Park		<b>Páirc Hesketh</b>	Hesketh: surname derived a habitation name which occurs in several places in Lancashire ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ). Perhaps named after one of the Barons Hesketh. This baronetcy was created in 1935, but the Hesketh family had held the baronetcy of Rufford since 1761.	Legoniel
Hesketh Road		<b>Bóthar Hesketh</b>	Hesketh: surname derived a habitation name which occurs in several places in Lancashire ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ). Perhaps named after one of the Barons Hesketh. This baronetcy was created in 1935, but the Hesketh family had held the baronetcy of Rufford since 1761.	Legoniel
Highbury Gardens		<b>Garraithe Highbury</b>	Highbury: English place-name found in Somerset and also a district of N. London. Highbury Gardens was formerly part of Glenard Gardens.	Ardoyne
Hillman Close		<b>Clós Hillman</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Hillman Court		<b>Cúirt Hillman</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Hillman Street		<b>Sráid Hillman</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Hillside Crescent	<i>An Leargaidh</i> (direct translation)	<b>Corrán na Leargadh</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Hillside Drive	<i>An Leargaidh</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide na Leargadh</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Hillside Gardens	<i>An Leargaidh</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe na Leargadh</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Hillside Park	<i>An Leargaidh</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc na Leargadh</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Holmdene Gardens		<b>Garraithe Holmdene</b>	Holmdene Gardens was formerly part of Glenard Drive.	Ardoyne
Holmes Court		<b>Cúirt Holmes</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Holyrood		<b>Taigh an Róid</b>	Holyrood House is a royal palace in Edinburgh. Holyrood is also the site of the new Scottish parliament.	Stranmillis
Hopefield Avenue		<b>Ascaill Hopefield</b>	Named after the residence of the Sinclair family. Built by Thomas Sinclair c. 1840.	Chichester Park
Horseshoe Court	<i>An Crú Capaill</i>	<b>Cúirt an Chrú Capaill</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Hughenden Avenue		<b>Ascaill Hughenden</b>	Named after Hughenden in Buckinghamshire. Disraeli acquired Hughenden Manor by marriage to the widow of his parliamentary colleague, Wyndham Lewis.	Chichester Park
India Street		<b>Sráid na hIndia</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower. Note that this street is not part of the area popularly known as "The Punjab", located S. of Ormeau Bridge.	Botanic
Indiana Avenue		<b>Ascaill Indiana</b>	Indiana: a Mid-Western state of the USA.	Chichester Park
Inver Avenue	<i>An tInbhear</i> , 'the river-mouth'	<b>Ascaill an Inbhir</b>	Inver: village and parish in Donegal.	Chichester Park
Ireton Street		<b>Sráid Ireton</b>	Henry Ireton (1611-51) was Cromwell's deputy in Ireland (See Cromwell Road). He was left in charge of the New Model Army to finish the Irish campaign when Cromwell returned to Britain for the Scottish campaign in 1650 (Oxford Companion to Irish History). He was also Cromwell's son-in-law as he married Bridget Cromwell.	Botanic
Jamaica Court		<b>Cúirt Jamaica</b>	Jamaica: an island state in the Caribbean.	Ardoyne
Jamaica Road		<b>Bóthar Jamaica</b>	Jamaica: an island state in the Caribbean.	Ardoyne
Jamaica Street		<b>Sráid Jamaica</b>	Jamaica: an island state in the Caribbean.	Ardoyne
Jamaica Way		<b>Bealach Jamaica</b>	Jamaica: an island state in the Caribbean.	Ardoyne

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Jameson Street	<i>Mac Séamais</i>	<b>Sráid Mhic Shéamais</b>	<i>Jameson</i> is the most common anglicisation of the Irish name <i>Mac Séamais</i> . <i>Jamieson</i> is also found. In Ireland the name is chiefly found in Ulster and the Midlands (De Bhulbh).	Ballynateigh
Jerusalem Street	<i>Iarúsailéim</i>	<b>Sráid Iarúsailéim</b>	Jerusalem: capital of Israel. The motivation for the name is explained by Marshall as follows: "Holy Land: About 1890 Sir Robert J. McConnell, estate agent, and James Rea, a builder of small house property, went together on a trip to Egypt and Palestine. Upon their return James Rea commenced building on a still unoccupied portion of the Plains. With his Oriental tour fresh in mind he named some of the streets after places he had visited, viz. Carmel Street, Cairo Street, Damascus Street, Jerusalem Street, and Palestine Street." (John J. Marshall and others - <i>Origin of Some of Belfast's Street Names</i> )	Botanic
Joy Street	<i>Seoighe</i>	<b>Sráid Sheoighe</b>	Joy Street was named after the Joy family who ran Cromac Paper Mill (Marshall).	Shaftesbury
Jubilee Avenue		<b>Ascaill na Iubhaile</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Chichester Park
Kelvin Parade	<i>Ceilbhin</i>	<b>Paráid Cheilbhin</b>	Kelvin: a river near Glasgow and a town named from it, from which Lord Kelvin took his title. <i>Kelvin</i> does not occur as a surname, but is used as a first name. Thanks to Peadar Morgan of Bòrd na Gàidhlig for providing the Gaelic form used here.	Cliftonville
Kent Street		<b>Sráid Kent</b>	Formerly Margaret Street.	New Lodge
Kerrera Court	<i>Cearrara</i>	<b>Cúirt Chearrara</b>	Kerrera: a Hebridean isle near Oban.	Ardoyne
Kerrera Mews	<i>Cearrara</i>	<b>Eachlann Chearrara</b>	Kerrera: a Hebridean isle near Oban.	Ardoyne
Kerrera Street	<i>Cearrara</i>	<b>Sráid Chearrara</b>	Kerrera: a Hebridean isle near Oban.	Ardoyne
Kimberley Drive		<b>Céide Kimberley</b>	Kimberley: a city in S. Africa famous for diamond mining.	Ballynateigh
Kimberley Street		<b>Sráid Kimberley</b>	Kimberley: a city in S. Africa famous for diamond mining.	Ballynateigh
Kinallen Court	<i>An Cionn Álainn</i> , 'the beautiful head'	<b>Cúirt an Chinn Álainn</b>	Kinallen: townland in Dromore parish, Co. Down.	Botanic
Kinallen Street	<i>An Cionn Álainn</i> , 'the beautiful head'	<b>Sráid an Chinn Álainn</b>	Kinallen: townland in Dromore parish, Co. Down.	Botanic
Kinallen Close	<i>An Cionn Álainn</i> , 'the beautiful head'	<b>Clós an Chinn Álainn</b>	Kinallen: townland in Dromore parish, Co. Down.	Botanic
Kingsmere Avenue		<b>Ascaill Kingsmere</b>	Kingsmere is the site of "The Farm", the official residence of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. There are several minor names and businesses with this name in Britain, but whether any of them was the original "Kingsmere" seems doubtful, given that none is particularly significant. It is possible that the Canadian "Kingsmere" was the original and that the prestige associated with this name has led to it being taken up on this side of the Atlantic.	Cliftonville
Kingston Court		<b>Cúirt Kingston</b>	There is a Kingston in Surrey and several others in England. However, given the presence of street-names nearby with Havana and Jamaica, the reference is probably to Kingston, Jamaica.	Ardoyne



Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Kinnaird Close	<i>Ceann na hAirde</i> , 'head of the height'	<b>Clós Cheann na hAirde</b>	Kinnaird is a Scottish surname derived from the barony of the same name in Perthshire. There are other places of the same name in Stirlingshire, Angus and Aberdeenshire (Kinnaird Head). Thanks to Henry Gough-Cooper for Gaelic form used here. A similar name is <i>Kinaird</i> , the former name of Caledon, Co. Tyrone. This is derived from Ir. <i>Cionn Aird</i> . The name was changed to <i>Caledon</i> in 1779 ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> )	Waterworks
Kinnaird Place	<i>Ceann na hAirde</i> , 'head of the height'	<b>Plás Cheann na hAirde</b>	Kinnaird is a Scottish surname derived from the barony of the same name in Perthshire. There are other places of the same name in Stirlingshire, Angus and Aberdeenshire (Kinnaird Head). Thanks to Henry Gough-Cooper for Gaelic form used here. A similar name is <i>Kinaird</i> , the former name of Caledon, Co. Tyrone. This is derived from Ir. <i>Cionn Aird</i> . The name was changed to <i>Caledon</i> in 1779 ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> )	Waterworks
Kinnaird Street	<i>Ceann na hAirde</i> , 'head of the height'	<b>Sráid Cheann na hAirde</b>	Kinnaird is a Scottish surname derived from the barony of the same name in Perthshire. There are other places of the same name in Stirlingshire, Angus and Aberdeenshire (Kinnaird Head). Thanks to Henry Gough-Cooper for Gaelic form used here. A similar name is <i>Kinaird</i> , the former name of Caledon, Co. Tyrone. This is derived from Ir. <i>Cionn Aird</i> . The name was changed to <i>Caledon</i> in 1779 ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> )	Waterworks
Kinnaird Terrace	<i>Ceann na hAirde</i> , 'head of the height'	<b>Ardán Cheann na hAirde</b>	Kinnaird is a Scottish surname derived from the barony of the same name in Perthshire. There are other places of the same name in Stirlingshire, Angus and Aberdeenshire (Kinnaird Head). Thanks to Henry Gough-Cooper for Gaelic form used here. A similar name is <i>Kinaird</i> , the former name of Caledon, Co. Tyrone. This is derived from Ir. <i>Cionn Aird</i> . The name was changed to <i>Caledon</i> in 1779 ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> )	Waterworks
Knightsbridge Mews		<b>Eachlann Knightsbridge</b>	Knightsbridge: a district of West London.	Stranmillis
Knightsbridge Manor		<b>Mainéar Knightsbridge</b>	Knightsbridge: a district of West London.	Stranmillis
Knightsbridge Park		<b>Páirc Knightsbridge</b>	Knightsbridge: a district of West London.	Stranmillis
Knutsford Drive		<b>Céide Knutsford</b>	Knutsford: a town in Cheshire.	Cliftonville
Ladbrook Drive		<b>Céide Ladbrook</b>	Ladbrook: a village in Warwickshire. Also Ladbrook Grove, a district of W London. Ladbrook Drive was formerly part of Glenard Gardens.	Ardoyne
Laganvale Court	<i>Gleann an Lagáin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Ghleann an Lagáin</b>	Laganvale: a minor name in Blaris townland, Blaris parish near Lisburn.	Stranmillis
Laganvale Manor	<i>Gleann an Lagáin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Mainéar Ghleann an Lagáin</b>	Laganvale: a minor name in Blaris townland, Blaris parish near Lisburn.	Stranmillis
Laganvale Street	<i>Gleann an Lagáin</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Ghleann an Lagáin</b>	Laganvale: a minor name in Blaris townland, Blaris parish near Lisburn.	Stranmillis
Lancaster Street		<b>Sráid Lancaster</b>	Lancaster: county town of Lancashire. The name means 'the Roman fort on the River Lune' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	New Lodge
Lancaster Terrace		<b>Ardán Lancaster</b>	Lancaster: county town of Lancashire. The name means 'the Roman fort on the River Lune' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	New Lodge

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Landseer Street		<b>Sráid Landseer</b>	Sir Edwin Landseer: an English painter (1802-73) popular in Victorian times (Marshall). Noted for studies of animals.	Botanic
Lawrence Street		<b>Sráid Lawrence</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Leganoe Street	<i>Lagán Eo</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Lagán Eo</b>	Formerly Barrack Street. When Legoniel was incorporated into Belfast Borough, it had to be changed to avoid a clash with another street of the same name. No place called Leganoe has been located, so the name may have been newly coined for the street. <i>Lagán Eo</i> would mean 'little hollow of yew-trees'.	Legoniel
Leggagh Court	<i>Lagach</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Lagai</b>	Leggagh, name of two townlands, one in Killoe parish, Co. Longford, the other in Drakestown parish, Co. Meath. <i>Lagach</i> means 'place abounding in hollows'. Leggagh could conceivably also be from Ir. <i>liagach</i> , 'place of flagstones', as in Drumlegagh, Ir. <i>Droim Liagach</i> (Ardstraw parish, Co. Tyrone), though this seems less likely.	Legoniel
Leginn Street	<i>Lag Fionn</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Lag Fhinn</b>	Formerly Divis Street. When Legoniel was incorporated into Belfast Borough, it had to be changed to avoid clash with the other Divis Street. Leginn is a townland in Kinawley parish, Co. Fermanagh.	Legoniel
Legnavea Place	<i>Lag na bhFiadh</i> , 'hollow of the deer'	<b>Plás Lag na bhFiadh</b>	Formerly Meadow Street. When Legoniel was incorporated into Belfast Borough, it had to be changed to avoid clash. Legnavea is a townland in Killesher parish, Co. Fermanagh.	Legoniel
Lennoxvale	<i>Leamhnacht</i> , 'elm-wood'	<b>Gleann Leamhnachta</b>	From a district in Galloway: <i>Leamhnacht</i> ( <i>Watson</i> , CPNS). The river in this area is the Leven. <i>Lennox</i> also occurs as a surname.	Stranmillis
Lepper Street		<b>Sráid Lepper</b>	Named after the Lepper family who owned "Lodge Mill", a cotton manufacturing concern founded by Francis Lepper in 1811 (Marshall).	New Lodge
Lever Street		<b>Sráid Lever</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel.	Legoniel
Library Street	<i>An Leabharlann</i>	<b>Sráid na Leabharlaine</b>	Originally known as Mustard Street because mustard works were located there (Marshall). Casper Curry's Meadow and Pepper Hill Steps were in this area (Joe Graham - Rushlight). Library Street runs along one side of the Central Library and the Newspaper Library is located in it.	New Lodge
Ligoniel Place	<i>Lag an Aoil</i> , 'hollow of the lime'	<b>Plás Lag an Aoil</b>	Legoniel: a townland in Shankill, frequently also spelt <i>Ligoniel</i> and pronounced accordingly. In the 1851 Townland Index the spelling is Legoneil. Note that the name bears no relation to the O'Neill family. The Irish form of the name, <i>Lag an Aoil</i> , means 'hollow of the lime' ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ).	Legoniel
Ligoniel Road	<i>Lag an Aoil</i> , 'hollow of the lime'	<b>Bóthar Lag an Aoil</b>	Legoniel: a townland in Shankill, frequently also spelt <i>Ligoniel</i> and pronounced accordingly. In the 1851 Townland Index the spelling is Legoneil. Note that the name bears no relation to the O'Neill family. The Irish form of the name, <i>Lag an Aoil</i> , means 'hollow of the lime' ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ).	Legoniel
Limehill Grove	<i>Cnoc an Aoil</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garrán Chnoc an Aoil</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel.	Legoniel
Limehill Street	<i>Cnoc an Aoil</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Chnoc an Aoil</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel.	Legoniel
Lincoln Avenue		<b>Ascaill Lincoln</b>	Lincoln: cathedral city and county town of Lincolnshire.	Waterworks
Linden Gardens		<b>Garraithe an Chrainn Teile</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Linen Grove		<b>Garrán an Línéadaigh</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower. There were several textile mills in this area. See also Flax Street.	Legoniel

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Lisbon Street		<b>Sráid Lisboa</b>	Named after Lisbon, capital city of Portugal.	Ballymacarret
Little Donegall Street	<i>Dún na nGall</i> , 'fort of the foreigner'	<b>Sráid Dhún na nGall Bheag</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. Runs parallel to Donegall St., which see.	New Lodge
Little George's Street	<i>Seoirse</i>	<b>Sráid Sheoirse Bheag</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. Runs almost parallel to Great George's Street, but on other side of Westlink.	New Lodge
Little May Street		<b>Sráid May Bheag</b>	Runs parallel to May Street, which see.	Shaftesbury
Lockside Court	<i>Cois Loic</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Cois Loic</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower. Named after Molly Ward's Lock, which used to stand on the Lagan at this point. The lock itself was named from the owner of a tavern at Stranmillis, which stood on the site where the Belfast Boat Club is now ( <i>Once Upon the Lagan - May Blair</i> ).	Stranmillis
Lockview Road	<i>Radharc an Loic</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar Radharc an Loic</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower. Named after Molly Ward's Lock, which used to stand on the Lagan at this point. The lock itself was named from the owner of a tavern at Stranmillis, which stood on the site where the Belfast Boat Club is now ( <i>Once Upon the Lagan - May Blair</i> ).	Stranmillis
Lothair Avenue		<b>Ascaill Lothair</b>	<i>Lothair</i> : title of novel by Disraeli, published in 1870.	Waterworks
Lough Lea (Loch Lao)		<b>Loch Lao</b>	<i>Loch Lao</i> is the Irish name for Belfast Lough. It is one of the earliest recorded names in Ireland, appearing on Ptolemy's map of Ireland as <i>Logia</i> . Until the expansion of Belfast with the linen industry, the English name for the lough was <i>Carrickfergus Bay</i> .	Ballymacarret
Loughrey Court	<i>Ó Luachra</i>	<b>Cúirt Uí Luachra</b>	Loughrey is common surname in Ulster, Sligo and Mayo. <i>Luchair</i> means 'bright, radiant' (De Bhulbh).	Chichester Park
Louisa Court	<i>Labhaoise</i>	<b>Cúirt Labhaoise</b>	There was also a Louisa Street somewhere in this area of Ardoyne, known earlier as Brooklyn Street (Joe Graham - <i>Rushlight</i> ).	Ardoyne
Lower Crescent		<b>An Corrán Íochtarach</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Lower Stanfield Street		<b>Sráid Stanfield Íochtarach</b>	Stanfield: village in Norfolk. The name means 'stony open land' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	Shaftesbury
Lucerne Parade		<b>Paráid Lucerne</b>	Lucerne: a city in Switzerland on the River Reuss.	Stranmillis
Ludlow Square		<b>Cearnóg Ludlow</b>	Ludlow: a market town in Shropshire.	New Lodge
Lupus Grove		<b>Garrán Lupus</b>	<i>Lupus</i> is the Latin for wolf. See Wolf Hill.	Legoniel
Madison Avenue		<b>Ascaill Madison</b>	Madison: an English surname and the state capital of Wisconsin, USA, named for James Madison, 4th President.	Chichester Park
Madrid Court		<b>Cúirt Maidrid</b>	Madrid: capital city of Spain.	Ballymacarret
Madrid Street		<b>Sráid Maidrid</b>	Madrid: capital city of Spain.	Ballymacarret

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Magdala Street		<b>Sráid Magdala</b>	Magdala: town in central Ethiopia, once the stronghold of King Theodore of Abyssinia. Sir Robert Napier led an expedition to rescue Britons held captive by Theodore. For his exploits he was given the title of Lord Napier of Magdala (Marshall). The town is now known as <i>Amba Mariam</i> . This is a different place from the town of Magdala on the west shore of the Sea of Chinnereth or Sea of Galilee ( <i>Dictionary of Proper Names</i> ), birth-place of Mary Magdalene (i.e. of Magdala). Therefore, contrary to appearances, this street is not counted among the names of the "Holy Land".	Botanic
Magee's Lane	<i>Mag Aoidh</i>	<b>Lána Mhig Aoidh</b>	Magee is common surname in Co. Antrim. There was a Belfast family of printers of this name and James was a bookseller in 18th century Belfast ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	New Lodge
Malone Avenue	<i>Maigh Luain</i>	<b>Ascaill Mhaigh Luain</b>	Malone Lower and Malone Upper are townlands in the parish of Shankill. Malone is probably derived from <i>Maigh Luain</i> , 'Luan's plain'. <i>Maigh Lón</i> , 'plain of haunches' has also been suggested as a possible derivation for the name. The name <i>The Plains</i> , referring to an area of open land where the Holy Land district is today, may be a partial translation of the Irish name.	Windsor
Malone Chase	<i>Maigh Luain</i>	<b>Fia Mhaigh Luain</b>	Malone Lower and Malone Upper are townlands in the parish of Shankill. Malone is probably derived from <i>Maigh Luain</i> , 'Luan's plain'. <i>Maigh Lón</i> , 'plain of haunches' has also been suggested as a possible derivation for the name. The name <i>The Plains</i> , referring to an area of open land where the Holy Land district is today, may be a partial translation of the Irish name.	Windsor
Malone Road	<i>Maigh Luain</i>	<b>Bóthar Mhaigh Luain</b>	Malone Lower and Malone Upper are townlands in the parish of Shankill. Malone is probably derived from <i>Maigh Luain</i> , 'Luan's plain'. <i>Maigh Lón</i> , 'plain of haunches' has also been suggested as a possible derivation for the name. The name <i>The Plains</i> , referring to an area of open land where the Holy Land district is today, may be a partial translation of the Irish name.	Stranmillis
Maralin Place	<i>Machaire Lainne</i> , 'plain of the church'	<b>Plás Mhachaire Lainne</b>	<i>Maralin</i> is an alternative anglicised form of Magheralin/ <i>Machaire Lainne</i> , a parish in Co. Down.	New Lodge
Market Street		<b>Sráid an Mhargaidh</b>	Located beside St. George's Market in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Marsden Gardens		<b>Garraithe Marsden</b>	Marsden: a town in W Yorkshire. Also a surname.	Waterworks
Marylebone Park		<b>Páirc Marylebone</b>	Marylebone: a street in NW London, named after a church. This name, recorded in 1453 as <i>Maryburne</i> and 1492 as <i>Marybourne</i> , means 'Mary's stream'. "Reduction of <i>burn</i> to <i>bone</i> is common in local speech. [...] Probably it was wrongly understood to mean 'Mary the good'" ( <i>CDEPN</i> ). See Rathbone Street for another example of the same reduction.	Stranmillis
May Street		<b>Sráid May</b>	Named after Edward May, land agent for the Donegall estate (Marshall). Built in late 1820s.	Shaftesbury
Mays Meadows		<b>Cluainte May</b>	See May Street.	Shaftesbury
McAtamney Terrace	<i>Mac an Tiompánaigh</i>	<b>Ardán Mhic an Tiompánaigh</b>	<i>McAtamney</i> is one of several possible anglicisations of the surname <i>Mac an Tiompánaigh</i> . Others are <i>Timpany</i> , <i>Tempany</i> and <i>Tenpenny</i> . It is an occupational surname referring to a musician (MacLysaght).	Ballymacarret

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
McAuley Street	<i>Mac Amhalai</i>	<b>Sráid Mhic Amhalai</b>	McAuley can have two possible origins: <i>Mac Amhlaobh</i> is derived from the Norse personal name Olaf. The family is related to the Maguires of Fermanagh. This name can also be anglicised as <i>McAuliffe</i> . The second possible origin is <i>Mac Amhalghaidh</i> , from an early forename, associated with the Midlands (De Bhulbh). The second form is the more common one in the Belfast area. The form proposed is a modernised version of this name	Shaftesbury
McCleery Street	<i>Mac an Cléirigh</i>	<b>Sraid Mhic an Cléirigh</b>	This name is common in Belfast and Down (De Bhulbh). <i>Mac Giolla Arraith</i> is also found in Ulster as the Irish form of McCleery.	New Lodge
McClure Street	<i>Mac Giolla Uidhir</i>	<b>Sráid Mhic Giolla Uidhir</b>	Thomas McClure, Liberal MP elected 1868 (Marshall).	Botanic
McKibben's Court	<i>Mac Fhibín</i>	<b>Cúirt Mhic Fhibín</b>	McKibbin is a well-known surname in the Belfast area. In 1905 Frederick McKibbin founded a property company which is still running today. McKibben is an alternative anglicisation of the same name. Both are derived from Ir. <i>Mac Fhibín</i> . <i>Fibín</i> itself is a diminutive form of <i>Pilib</i> (Philip) (De Bhulbh).	New Lodge
Meadow Close		<b>Clós na Cluana</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Meadow Place		<b>Plás na Cluana</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Mill Avenue		<b>Ascaill an Mhuilinn</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel. There were several textile mills in this area. See also Flax Street and Linen Grove.	Legoniel
Millbank Park	<i>Bruach an Mhuilinn</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc Bhruach an Mhuilinn</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower. There were several textile mills in this area. See also Flax Street and Linen Grove.	Legoniel
Millview Court	<i>Radharc an Mhuilinn</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Radharc an Mhuilinn</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower. There were several textile mills in this area. See also Flax Street and Linen Grove.	Legoniel
Mind's Way		<b>Bealach Mind</b>	This entry runs parallel to Lisburn Road, connecting Fitzwilliam Street and Camden Street. The name is of uncertain origin, and any relevant information would be welcomed. It is perhaps surprising it has a name at all.	Botanic
Moffatt Street		<b>Sráid Moffatt</b>	A surname derived from the town in Dumfriesshire (Black). The place-name is from Gaelic <i>Magh Fada</i> , '(place of the) long plain' (Field, <i>Place-Names of Great Britain and Ireland</i> ). However, there does not appear to be a Gaelic form of the surname.	New Lodge
Moira Court	<i>Maigh Rath</i> , 'plain of wheels'	<b>Cúirt Mhaigh Rath</b>	Moira is a village and parish in Co. Down. Note that the second element is not <i>ráth</i> , 'fort', but <i>rath</i> with a short vowel, meaning 'wheel'. The village lies at a crossing of routeways (Kay Muhr, PNI iv 274-277). <i>Maigh Rath</i> has an interesting Continental parallel in <i>Rotomagus</i> , the Gaulish name for Rouen in Normandy. This name has the same meaning and contains the equivalent Gaulish elements, but in the reverse order.	Ballymacarret
Molyneux Street		<b>Sráid Molyneux</b>	<i>Molyneux</i> is a Norman French name, but can represent <i>Ó Maolagáin</i> in Ulster (De Bhulbh).	New Lodge
Mount Charles	<i>Séarlas</i>	<b>Tulach Shéarlais</b>	<i>Moin Séarlas</i> is the Irish for Mountcharles, Co. Donegal, but there is no particular evidence to link the street in question with this place. Mount has therefore been gaelicised with <i>tulach</i> as elsewhere in this work.	Botanic
Mount Pleasant		<b>Tulach Chaoin</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Mountainhill Lane	<i>Cnoc Sléibhe</i> (direct translation)	<b>Lána Chnoc Sléibhe</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel.	Legoniel
Mountainhill Road	<i>Cnoc Sléibhe</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar Chnoc Sléibhe</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel.	Legoniel
Mountainhill Walk	<i>Cnoc Sléibhe</i> (direct translation)	<b>Siúlán Chnoc Sléibhe</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel.	Legoniel
Mountforde Court	<i>Cnocán Forde</i> (partial translation)	<b>Cúirt Chnocán Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. The form proposed is that found on street signs. As <i>tulach</i> has generally been used to translate Eng. mount, <i>Cúirt Thulach Forde</i> would also be acceptable.	Ballymacarret
Mountforde Drive	<i>Cnocán Forde</i> (partial translation)	<b>Céide Chnocán Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. The form proposed is based on that found on street signs. As <i>tulach</i> has generally been used to translate Eng. mount, <i>Céide Thulach Forde</i> would also be acceptable.	Ballymacarret
Mountforde Gardens	<i>Cnocán Forde</i> (partial translation)	<b>Garraithe Chnocán Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. The form proposed is that found on street signs. As <i>tulach</i> has generally been used to translate Eng. mount, <i>Garraithe Thulach Forde</i> would also be acceptable.	Ballymacarret
Mountforde Park	<i>Cnocán Forde</i> (partial translation)	<b>Páirc Chnocán Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. The form proposed is based on that found on street signs. As <i>tulach</i> has generally been used to translate Eng. mount, <i>Páirc Thulach Forde</i> would also be acceptable.	Ballymacarret
Mountforde Road	<i>Cnocán Forde</i> (partial translation)	<b>Bóthar Chnocán Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. The form proposed is based on that found on street signs. As <i>tulach</i> has generally been used to translate Eng. mount, <i>Bóthar Thulach Forde</i> would also be acceptable.	Ballymacarret
Mountpottinger Link	<i>Tulach Phoitinséir</i> (direct translation)	<b>Lúb Thulach Phoitinséir</b>	Mountpottinger was the home of the Pottinger family, prominent in Co. Down and Belfast ( <i>Dict. Ulst. Biog.</i> ). Pottinger's Entry in the city centre also bears their name.	Ballymacarret
Mountpottinger Road	<i>Tulach Phoitinséir</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar Thulach Phoitinséir</b>	Mountpottinger was the home of the Pottinger family, prominent in Co. Down and Belfast ( <i>Dict. Ulst. Biog.</i> ). Pottinger's Entry in the city centre also bears their name.	Ballymacarret
New Farm Lane	<i>An Fheirm Nua</i> (direct translation)	<b>Lána na Feirme Nua</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
New Lodge Place	<i>An Lóiste Úr</i> (direct translation)	<b>Plás an Lóiste Úir</b>	See New Lodge Road.	New Lodge
New Lodge Road	<i>An Lóiste Úr</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar an Lóiste Úir</b>	The Lodge was the name of a property in the area now traversed by Cliftonville Road. On a 1791 map of Belfast, drawn by James Williamson, there are 3 houses close to each other in this area, each of them marked as <i>The Lodge</i> . The respective owners are marked as Mr. G. Joy, Mr. H. Joy and Mr. Holmes. Marshall records that two well-known Belfast families, the Hinds and the Horners, both had homes named <i>The Lodge</i> . It appears that it is the same houses in question, but at a slightly later date. Lodge Lane, later Lodge Road, ran from North Street to the point where Agnes Street now joins Crumlin Road. It became Old Lodge Road when New Lodge Road was built, slightly further to the N. All that now remains of Old Lodge Road is a very short section below the Agnes Street/Crumlin Road junction.	New Lodge
Newington Avenue		<b>Ascaill Newington</b>	Newington: there are numerous places in England of this name.	Waterworks
Newington Street		<b>Sráid Newington</b>	Newington: there are numerous places in England of this name.	Waterworks

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
North Hill Street		<b>Sráid an Chnoic Thuaidh</b>	Seems to stand in contrast to Hill Street, which is more central.	New Lodge
North Parade		<b>An Pharáid Thuaidh</b>	Located in the townland of Ballynafoy.	Ravenhill
North Queen Street		<b>Sráid na Banríona Thuaidh</b>	Formerly part of the Carrickfergus Road (Joe Graham, <i>Rushlight</i> ).	New Lodge
Northwick Drive		<b>Céide Northwick</b>	Northwick: Avon ( <i>CDEPN</i> ). Northwick Drive was formerly part of Ardglen Drive.	Ardoyne
Notting Hill		<b>Notting Hill</b>	Named after Notting Hill, a district in W. London. This may be mean 'hill at the place associated with a man called * <i>Cnotta</i> ' or may alternatively be derived from a family name, in turn derived from Knotting in Bedfordshire ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ).	Stranmillis
Notting Hill Court		<b>Cúirt Notting Hill</b>	Named after Notting Hill, a district in W. London. This may be mean 'hill at the place associated with a man called * <i>Cnotta</i> ' or may alternatively be derived from a family name, in turn derived from Knotting in Bedfordshire ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ).	Stranmillis
Oceanic Avenue		<b>Ascaill Oceanic</b>	<i>Oceanic</i> was the name of three different ships of the White Star Line, built by Harland and Wolff. Oceanic I was launched 27th August 1870.	Waterworks
Old Mill Road	<i>An Seanhuileann</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bealach an tSeanhuilinn</b>	Located in the townlands of Legoniel and Ballysillan Lower. There were several textile mills in this area. See also Flax Street and Linen Grove.	Legoniel
Old Mill Way	<i>An Seanhuileann</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar an tSeanhuilinn</b>	Located in the townland Ballysillan Lower. There were several textile mills in this area. See also Flax Street and Linen Grove.	Legoniel
Old Westland Road		<b>Seanbhóthar Westland</b>	See Westland Road.	Chichester Park
Oldpark Avenue	<i>An tSeanpháirc</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill na Seanpháirce</b>	Old Park: an English name which first appears in the Census of 1659. Whether this townland had a pre-Plantation name has not yet been established. It is possible that it was created at the time of the Plantation.	Cliftonville
Oldpark Road	<i>An tSeanpháirc</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar na Seanpháirce</b>	Old Park: an English name which first appears in the Census of 1659. Whether this townland had a pre-Plantation name has not yet been established. It is possible that it was created at the time of the Plantation.	Cliftonville
Oldpark Square	<i>An tSeanpháirc</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cearnóg na Seanpháirce</b>	Old Park: an English name which first appears in the Census of 1659. Whether this townland had a pre-Plantation name has not yet been established. It is possible that it was created at the time of the Plantation.	Ardoyne
Oldpark Terrace	<i>An tSeanpháirc</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ardán na Seanpháirce</b>	Old Park: an English name which first appears in the Census of 1659. Whether this townland had a pre-Plantation name has not yet been established. It is possible that it was created at the time of the Plantation.	Cliftonville
Ophir Gardens		<b>Garraithe Ophir</b>	<i>Ophir</i> : a biblical region noted for its gold and precious stones, of uncertain location.	Chichester Park
Ordnance Survey Office (Colby House)		<b>Oifig na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower. Colby House is named after Thomas Frederick Colby (1794-1852), Director of the Ordnance Survey 1818-47.	Stranmillis
Orient Gardens	<i>An tOirthear</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe an Oirthir</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Ormeau Road		<b>Bóthar Ormeau</b>	Ormeau, estate of the Marquis of Donegall, but named after a house which existed as early as 1791. See also Marshall. The road was formerly <i>The Long Pass</i> and the upper part above the bridge was formerly <i>New Ballynafeigh Road</i> .	Botanic
Pacific Avenue		<b>Ascaill Pacific</b>	SS Pacific was an ocean-going ship operating in the 1850s. There was also a liner called Pacific belonging to the White Star Line.	Waterworks
Palace Gardens		<b>Garraithe an Pháláis</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Chichester Park
Palestine Street	<i>An Palaistín</i>	<b>Sráid an Phalaistín</b>	Palestine is a territory in the Near East between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea. In the 20th century, prior to the establishment of Israel, the name applied to a British-administered territory corresponding to mainly to modern Israel and Jordan. The area currently known as the Palestinian territories is made up of several districts within the borders of Israel. These are administered by the Palestinian National Authority, subject to conditions imposed by Israel. The name Palestine derives from the people known as Philistines. The motivation for the street-name is explained by Marshall as follows: "Holy Land: About 1890 Sir Robert J. McConnell, estate agent, and James Rea, a builder of small house property, went together on a trip to Egypt and Palestine. Upon their return James Rea commenced building on a still unoccupied portion of the Plains. With his Oriental tour fresh in mind he named some of the streets after places he had visited, viz. Carmel Street, Cairo Street, Damascus Street, Jerusalem Street, and Palestine Street." (John J. Marshall and others - Origin of Some of Belfast's Street Names)	Botanic
Park Road		<b>Bóthar na Páirce</b>	Runs along the S. side of Ormeau Park.	Ravenhill
Parkmore Street	<i>An Pháirc Mhór</i>	<b>Sráid na Páirce Móire</b>	There are townlands named Parkmore in Cos. Antrim, Armagh and Tyrone.	Ballynafeigh
Penge Gardens		<b>Garraithe Penge</b>	Penge: a place in Surrey meaning 'head of the wood'. The name is of Brittonic origin and is cognate with Welsh <i>Pencoed</i> ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	Stranmillis
Penrose Street		<b>Sráid Penrose</b>	Possibly named after the Penrose brothers, George and William, who founded the Penrose Glass House in Waterford in 1783. Alternatively, it may be part of a group of streets named after admirals, namely Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Penrose (1759-1830). The others in the set are Cadogan Street, Collingwood Avenue/Road and Curzon Street. Penrose is a surname derived from a common Brittonic place-name which occurs several times in Cornwall, Wales and Herefordshire.	Botanic
Pim Street		<b>Sráid Pim</b>	Originally named <i>Jubilee Street</i> by the builder, but the Council refused to ratify it, so it was renamed after Pim Brothers, grocers, who had a shop on the corner (Marshall).	New Lodge
Pinkerton Walk		<b>Siúlán Pinkerton</b>	John Pinkerton was an unsuccessful Independent candidate for North Antrim in 1885. He was then adopted as a party candidate by the Parnellites and held Galway from 1886 to 1900 ( <i>Dict. of Ulster Biog.</i> ).	New Lodge
Ponsonby Avenue		<b>Ascaill Ponsonby</b>	An English surname derived from a place-name in Cumberland ( <i>Dict. of Surnames</i> ). The Ponsonbys were an influential family in Ireland, descended from Col. Sir John Ponsonby (1608-78), one of Cromwell's soldiers. John William Ponsonby (1781-1847) was a liberal and improving landlord. He was a popular choice for Lord Lieutenant, but his administration was overshadowed by the Great Famine. There were numerous other prominent members of the family ( <i>Oxford Companion to Irish History</i> ).	Waterworks



Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Portland Place		<b>Plás Portland</b>	Probably named after William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (1738 – 1809), 3rd Duke of Portland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Portland is an island off the coast of Dorset.	New Lodge
Powerscourt Place	<i>Cúirt an Phaoraigh</i> , 'le Poer's (Power's) court'	<b>Plás Chúirt an Phaoraigh</b>	Powerscourt, an estate near Enniskerry in Co. Wicklow. By the year 1300 a castle had been built here and was owned by the Le Poer (Power) family, from which it takes its name. Powerscourt House was built in 1741 by Richard Cassels for Richard Wingfield, third Viscount Powerscourt. In 1961 the Slazenger family purchased the estate from the 9th Viscount Powerscourt.	Botanic
Powerscourt Street	<i>Cúirt an Phaoraigh</i> , 'le Poer's (Power's) court'	<b>Sráid Chúirt an Phaoraigh</b>	Powerscourt, an estate near Enniskerry in Co. Wicklow. By the year 1300 a castle had been built here and was owned by the Le Poer (Power) family, from which it takes its name. Powerscourt House was built in 1741 by Richard Cassels for Richard Wingfield, third Viscount Powerscourt. In 1961 the Slazenger family purchased the estate from the 9th Viscount Powerscourt.	Botanic
Pretoria Street		<b>Sráid Pretoria</b>	Pretoria: administrative capital of South Africa	Botanic
Primrose Street		<b>Sráid na Sabhaircíní</b>	Located in the townland of Ballynafoy.	Ballynafeigh
Prince Edward Drive		<b>Céide an Phrionsa Edward</b>	Recorded in the 1937 Belfast Street Directory. Perhaps named after the prince who went on to become King Edward VIII in 1936 and then abdicated.	Stranmillis
Prince Edward Gardens		<b>Garraithe an Phrionsa Edward</b>	Perhaps named after the prince who went on to become King Edward VIII in 1936 and then abdicated.	Stranmillis
Queen's Elms Village	<i>Leamháin na Banríona</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráidbhaile Leamháin na Banríona</b>	Queen's Elms was so called because of Queen Victoria's visit in 1849 (Marshall).	Stranmillis
Queen's Parade		<b>Paráid na Banríona</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Queen's University Physical Education Centre	<i>Ollscoil na Banríona</i>	<b>Lárionad Corpoideachais Ollscoil na Banríona</b>	Located between the Botanic Gardens and the Lagan in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Raby Street		<b>Sráid Raby</b>	Raby is a place on Merseyside. It also occurs as a surname in the Belfast area, though not mentioned in any of the standard reference works.	Ballynafeigh
Raphael Street		<b>Sráid Raphael</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks. One of a number of streets in the Markets area derived from personal names. The Irish form of Raphael given by Ó Droighneáin is the same as the English.	Shaftesbury
Rathbone Street		<b>Sráid Rathbone</b>	Rathbone: an English surname, apparently a habitation name from Radbourn in Warwickshire or Radbourne in Derbyshire, both from Old English <i>hrēod</i> , 'reeds' + <i>burna</i> , 'stream' ( <i>Dict. of Surnames</i> ).	Shaftesbury
Ravenhill Road	<i>Cnoc na bhFiach</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar Chnoc na bhFiach</b>	Ravenhill, a residence built by the Marquis of Donegall for the trainer of his racing stud. Called Old Ballynafeigh Road until 1890 (Marshall).	Ballynafeigh
Regent Street (Sráid na Ríona)	<i>An Ríon</i>	<b>Sráid na Ríona</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shankill
Richmond Park		<b>Páirc Richmond</b>	Richmond: towns in Surrey and N. Yorkshire.	Stranmillis

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Richmond Square		<b>Cearnóg Richmond</b>	Richmond: towns in Surrey and N. Yorkshire.	Chichester Park
Ridgeway Street		<b>Sráid Ridgeway</b>	Ridgeway is an English surname. It seems likely that this street is named after Sir Thomas Ridgeway, who was responsible for the Survey of the Ulster Plantation. The Ridgeway is also an ancient path across the Berkshire and Wiltshire Downs in England.	Stranmillis
Rigby Close		<b>Clós Rigby</b>	Rigby: a place in Lancashire and surname derived from it.	Chichester Park
River Terrace		<b>Ardán na hAbhann</b>	Located beside the Lagan in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Riverview Street	<i>Radharc na hAbhann</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Radharc na hAbhann</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Rosapenna Drive	<i>Rosa Peanna</i>	<b>Céide Rosa Peanna</b>	<i>Rosa Peanna</i> is the accepted Irish form of this name, but it is not possible to state simply the meaning of the second element. <i>Rosa Peanna</i> is a Gaelicised version of Rosepenna, an artificial name constructed from an earlier Irish name on the erroneous assumption that the second element had some connection with writing (Leaslaoi U. Lúcas, <i>Cnuasach Focal as Ros Goill</i> ). Therefore, <i>Rosa Peanna</i> , while a perfectly valid name in use amongst Irish speakers, cannot be analysed for its etymology as an Irish word. The official Irish version of Rosepenna townland is, however, <i>Machaire Loiscthe</i> , 'burnt plain'.	Waterworks
Rosapenna Parade	<i>Rosa Peanna</i>	<b>Paráid Rosa Peanna</b>	<i>Rosa Peanna</i> is the accepted Irish form of this name, but it is not possible to state simply the meaning of the second element. <i>Rosa Peanna</i> is a Gaelicised version of Rosepenna, an artificial name constructed from an earlier Irish name on the erroneous assumption that the second element had some connection with writing (Leaslaoi U. Lúcas, <i>Cnuasach Focal as Ros Goill</i> ). Therefore, <i>Rosa Peanna</i> , while a perfectly valid name in use amongst Irish speakers, cannot be analysed for its etymology as an Irish word. The official Irish version of Rosepenna townland is, however, <i>Machaire Loiscthe</i> , 'burnt plain'.	Waterworks
Rosapenna Walk	<i>Rosa Peanna</i>	<b>Siúlán Rosa Peanna</b>	<i>Rosa Peanna</i> is the accepted Irish form of this name, but it is not possible to state simply the meaning of the second element. <i>Rosa Peanna</i> is a Gaelicised version of Rosepenna, an artificial name constructed from an earlier Irish name on the erroneous assumption that the second element had some connection with writing (Leaslaoi U. Lúcas, <i>Cnuasach Focal as Ros Goill</i> ). Therefore, <i>Rosa Peanna</i> , while a perfectly valid name in use amongst Irish speakers, cannot be analysed for its etymology as an Irish word. The official Irish version of Rosepenna townland is, however, <i>Machaire Loiscthe</i> , 'burnt plain'.	Waterworks
Roseleigh Street		<b>Sráid Roseleigh</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Rosemount Gardens	<i>Cnocán na Rósanna</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe Chnocán na Rósanna</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Waterworks
Rosetta Avenue		<b>Ascaill Rosetta</b>	Rosetta, near Alexandria, Egypt. Famous as the location where the Rosetta Stone, with its tri-lingual inscriptions (Greek, Demotic Egyptian and Egyptian hieroglyphics) was found. The discovery led to the modern understanding of hieroglyphics. The Egyptian name for the town is <i>el-Rashid</i> . <i>Rosetta</i> (meaning 'pink') is a Latinised version of this name. Apparently, the name Rosetta was first used in Belfast as the name of a primary school and was subsequently extended to the surrounding area.	Rosetta

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Rosetta Court		<b>Cúirt Rosetta</b>	Rosetta, near Alexandria, Egypt. Famous as the location where the Rosetta Stone, with its tri-lingual inscriptions (Greek, Demotic Egyptian and Egyptian hieraglyphics) was found. The discovery led to the modern understanding of hieraglyphics. The Egyptian name for the town is <i>el-Rashid</i> . <i>Rosetta</i> (meaning 'pink') is a Latinised version of this name. Apparently, the name Rosetta was first used in Belfast as the name of a primary school and was subsequently extended to the surrounding area.	Rosetta
Rosetta Drive		<b>Céide Rosetta</b>	Rosetta, near Alexandria, Egypt. Famous as the location where the Rosetta Stone, with its tri-lingual inscriptions (Greek, Demotic Egyptian and Egyptian hieraglyphics) was found. The discovery led to the modern understanding of hieraglyphics. The Egyptian name for the town is <i>el-Rashid</i> . <i>Rosetta</i> (meaning 'pink') is a Latinised version of this name. Apparently, the name Rosetta was first used in Belfast as the name of a primary school and was subsequently extended to the surrounding area.	Rosetta
Rosetta Parade		<b>Paráid Rosetta</b>	Rosetta, near Alexandria, Egypt. Famous as the location where the Rosetta Stone, with its tri-lingual inscriptions (Greek, Demotic Egyptian and Egyptian hieraglyphics) was found. The discovery led to the modern understanding of hieraglyphics. The Egyptian name for the town is <i>el-Rashid</i> . <i>Rosetta</i> (meaning 'pink') is a Latinised version of this name. Apparently, the name Rosetta was first used in Belfast as the name of a primary school and was subsequently extended to the surrounding area.	Rosetta
Rossmore Avenue	<i>Ros Mór</i>	<b>Ascaill Ros Mór</b>	There are several places named Rossmore in Ireland, e.g. in Cos. Fermanagh, Derry, Antrim, Galway and Tipperary. The element <i>ros</i> can mean 'wood', 'hill' or 'promontory'.	Rosetta
Rossmore Crescent	<i>Ros Mór</i>	<b>Corrán Ros Mór</b>	There are several places named Rossmore in Ireland, e.g. in Cos. Fermanagh, Derry, Antrim, Galway and Tipperary. The element <i>ros</i> can mean 'wood', 'hill' or 'promontory'.	Rosetta
Rossmore Drive	<i>Ros Mór</i>	<b>Céide Ros Mór</b>	There are several places named Rossmore in Ireland, e.g. in Cos. Fermanagh, Derry, Antrim, Galway and Tipperary. The element <i>ros</i> can mean 'wood', 'hill' or 'promontory'.	Rosetta
Rossmore Park	<i>Ros Mór</i>	<b>Páirc Ros Mór</b>	There are several places named Rossmore in Ireland, e.g. in Cos. Fermanagh, Derry, Antrim, Galway and Tipperary. The element <i>ros</i> can mean 'wood', 'hill' or 'promontory'.	Rosetta
Rugby Avenue		<b>Ascaill Rugby</b>	Rugby: town in Warwickshire, famous for its private boarding school, where Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster and where his literary son Matthew was educated. <i>Tom Brown's Schooldays</i> by Thomas Hughes was set at Rugby. The sport of rugby also owes its name to the school, though the notion that it was invented by a single pupil named William Webb Ellis appears to be a modern myth.	Botanic
Rugby Court		<b>Cúirt Rugby</b>	Rugby: town in Warwickshire, famous for its private boarding school, where Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster and where his literary son Matthew was educated. <i>Tom Brown's Schooldays</i> by Thomas Hughes was set at Rugby. The sport of rugby also owes its name to the school, though the notion that it was invented by a single pupil named William Webb Ellis appears to be a modern myth.	Botanic
Rugby Mews		<b>Eachlann Rugby</b>	Rugby: town in Warwickshire, famous for its private boarding school, where Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster and where his literary son Matthew was educated. <i>Tom Brown's Schooldays</i> by Thomas Hughes was set at Rugby. The sport of rugby also owes its name to the school, though the notion that it was invented by a single pupil named William Webb Ellis appears to be a modern myth.	Botanic

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Rugby Parade		<b>Paráid Rugby</b>	Rugby: town in Warwickshire, famous for its private boarding school, where Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster and where his literary son Matthew was educated. <i>Tom Brown's Schooldays</i> by Thomas Hughes was set at Rugby. The sport of rugby also owes its name to the school, though the notion that it was invented by a single pupil named William Webb Ellis appears to be a modern myth.	Botanic
Rugby Road		<b>Bóthar Rugby</b>	Rugby: town in Warwickshire, famous for its private boarding school, where Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster and where his literary son Matthew was educated. <i>Tom Brown's Schooldays</i> by Thomas Hughes was set at Rugby. The sport of rugby also owes its name to the school, though the notion that it was invented by a single pupil named William Webb Ellis appears to be a modern myth.	Botanic
Rugby Street		<b>Sráid Rugby</b>	Rugby: town in Warwickshire, famous for its private boarding school, where Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster and where his literary son Matthew was educated. <i>Tom Brown's Schooldays</i> by Thomas Hughes was set at Rugby. The sport of rugby also owes its name to the school, though the notion that it was invented by a single pupil named William Webb Ellis appears to be a modern myth.	Botanic
Rushfield Avenue	<i>Gort na Luachra</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Ghort na Luachra</b>	Located in the townland of Ballynafoy.	Ballynafeigh
Russell Place		<b>Plás Ruiséil</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Russell Street		<b>Sráid Ruiséil</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Rutland Street		<b>Sráid Rutland</b>	Rutland, English county. The title of Duke of Rutland was created in 1703. The 4th Duke of Rutland, Charles Manners, was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1784. In 1785 Inishmacadurn was renamed Rutland Island in his honour ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> )	Botanic
Salisbury Avenue		<b>Ascaill Salisbury</b>	Salisbury: a cathedral city in Wiltshire.	Chichester Park
Salisbury Gardens		<b>Garraithe Salisbury</b>	Salisbury: a cathedral city in Wiltshire.	Chichester Park
Sandhurst Drive		<b>Céide Sandhurst</b>	Sandhurst: location of the Royal Military Academy in Berkshire. There are also places of the same name in Kent and Gloucestershire.	Stranmillis
Sandhurst Gardens		<b>Garraithe Sandhurst</b>	Sandhurst: location of the Royal Military Academy in Berkshire. There are also places of the same name in Kent and Gloucestershire.	Stranmillis
Sandhurst Road		<b>Bóthar Sandhurst</b>	Sandhurst: location of the Royal Military Academy in Berkshire. There are also places of the same name in Kent and Gloucestershire.	Botanic
Sandymount Street	<i>An Dumhach</i>	<b>Sráid na Dumhaí</b>	Named after a house called <i>Sandymount House</i> formerly in this area and not (directly) after the place in Dublin.	Stranmillis
Sans Souci Park		<b>Páirc Sans Souci</b>	<i>Sans Souci</i> : residence of Robert Lindsay, Belfast businessman, on Malone Road (Marshall).	Stranmillis

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Seaforde Court	<i>Suí Forde</i> , 'seat' + Forde	<b>Cúirt Suí Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. Seaforde House and the townland of Seaforde Demesne in the parish of Loughinisland, Co. Down, get their names from the Fordes family of Wexford ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ).	Ballymacarret
Seaforde Gardens	<i>Suí Forde</i> , 'seat' + Forde	<b>Garraithe Suí Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. Seaforde House and the townland of Seaforde Demesne in the parish of Loughinisland, Co. Down, get their names from the Fordes family of Wexford ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ).	Ballymacarret
Seaforde Street	<i>Suí Forde</i> , 'seat' + Forde	<b>Sráid Suí Forde</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret. Seaforde House and the townland of Seaforde Demesne in the parish of Loughinisland, Co. Down, get their names from the Fordes family of Wexford ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ).	Ballymacarret
Shaftesbury Avenue		<b>Ascaill Shaftesbury</b>	Shaftesbury Square is called after the Earl of Shaftesbury (Marshall). It is likely that this is also the origin of Shaftesbury Avenue.	Botanic
Sharman Close		<b>Clós Sharman</b>	Perhaps named after William Sharman Crawford, born in Co. Down. Became High Sheriff of Down in 1811. Advocate of emancipation and known as the 'Father of Tenant Right' ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	Stranmillis
Sharman Drive		<b>Céide Sharman</b>	Perhaps named after William Sharman Crawford, born in Co. Down. Became High Sheriff of Down in 1811. Advocate of emancipation and known as the 'Father of Tenant Right' ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	Stranmillis
Sharman Gardens		<b>Garraithe Sharman</b>	Perhaps named after William Sharman Crawford, born in Co. Down. Became High Sheriff of Down in 1811. Advocate of emancipation and known as the 'Father of Tenant Right' ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	Stranmillis
Sharman Park		<b>Páirc Sharman</b>	Perhaps named after William Sharman Crawford, born in Co. Down. Became High Sheriff of Down in 1811. Advocate of emancipation and known as the 'Father of Tenant Right' ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	Stranmillis
Sharman Road		<b>Bóthar Sharman</b>	Perhaps named after William Sharman Crawford, born in Co. Down. Became High Sheriff of Down in 1811. Advocate of emancipation and known as the 'Father of Tenant Right' ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	Stranmillis
Sharman Way		<b>Bealach Sharman</b>	Perhaps named after William Sharman Crawford, born in Co. Down. Became High Sheriff of Down in 1811. Advocate of emancipation and known as the 'Father of Tenant Right' ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	Stranmillis
Sheridan Court	<i>Ó Sirideáin</i>	<b>Cúirt Uí Shirideáin</b>	The Sheridans were a prominent family from Co. Cavan, several of whom figured in Ulster history, including Thomas Sheridan (1719-1788), actor, elocution teacher, lexicographer and editor. The celebrated playwright and politician, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was his son.	New Lodge
Sheridan Street	<i>Ó Sirideáin</i>	<b>Sráid Uí Shirideáin</b>	The Sheridans were a prominent family from Co. Cavan, several of whom figured in Ulster history, including Thomas Sheridan (1719-1788), actor, elocution teacher, lexicographer and editor. The celebrated playwright and politician, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was his son.	New Lodge
Skegoneill Drive	<i>Sceitheog an Iarla</i> , 'the earl's little thorn-bush'	<b>Céide Sceitheog an Iarla</b>	Skegoneill is a townland in the parish of Shankill. Note that the name bears no relation to the O'Neill family. The Irish form of the name, <i>Sceitheog an Iarla</i> , means 'the earl's little thorn-bush' ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ), so the anglicised form represents a corruption based on an erroneous interpretation. Skegoneill Avenue follows the line of the former Buttermilk Loney (Marshall).	Chichester Park
Somerset Street		<b>Sráid Somerset</b>	Perhaps named after the English county or after the Duke of Somerset, a title created in 1547.	Ballynateigh

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
South Parade		<b>An Pharáid Theas</b>	South Parade and North Parade run parallel to each other between Ormeau Road and Ravenhill Road.	Ballynafieigh
Southview Cottages	<i>An Radharc ó Dheas</i> (direct translation)	<b>Iostáin an Radhairc ó Dheas</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Southview Street	<i>An Radharc ó Dheas</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid an Radhairc ó Dheas</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Southwell Street		<b>Sráid Southwell</b>	Perhaps named after Edward Southwell (1671-1730), who become Secretary of State in 1702 and was MP for Kinsale, Co. Cork. He married the daughter of the Earl of Ardglass and thus acquired Downpatrick, Manor of Down ( <i>Dict. Ulster Biog.</i> ).	New Lodge
Spamount Street	<i>Tulach an Spá</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Thulach an Spá</b>	Spamount was a house situated on the Old Carrick Road (which later became North Queen Street) (Joe Graham, <i>Rushlight</i> ).	New Lodge
Spinnershill Lane	Cnoc na Sníomhadóirí (direct translation)	<b>Lána Chnoc na Sníomhadóirí</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel. There were several textile mills in this area. See also Flax Street and Linen Grove.	Legoniel
Springvale Gardens	<i>Gleann an Tobair</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe Ghleann an Tobair</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Springvale Drive	<i>Gleann an Tobair</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Ghleann an Tobair</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Springvale Parade	<i>Gleann an Tobair</i> (direct translation)	<b>Paráid Ghleann an Tobair</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Springvale Park	<i>Gleann an Tobair</i> (direct translation)	<b>Páirc Ghleann an Tobair</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Squire's Hill Crescent	<i>An Sliabh Bán</i> (P & B De Leigh)	<b>Corrán an tSléibhe Bháin</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Squire's Hill Park	<i>An Sliabh Bán</i> (P & B De Leigh)	<b>Páirc an tSléibhe Bháin</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
Squire's Hill Road	<i>An Sliabh Bán</i> (P & B De Leigh)	<b>Bóthar an tSléibhe Bháin</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower.	Legoniel
St Albans Gardens	<i>Naomh Albán</i>	<b>Garraithe Naomh Albán</b>	St. Albans: cathedral city in Hertfordshire. The Romano-British town of Verulamium was situated nearby. Alban was martyred at the amphitheatre outside Verulamium, and the new town of St. Albans grew up around the site of his remains ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ).	Stranmillis
St George's Harbour	<i>Naomh Seoirse</i>	<b>Cuan Naomh Seoirse</b>	Named after St. George's Church of Ireland, the oldest Anglican church in use in Belfast. The parish of St. George's was once much larger, but was subdivided as Belfast grew.	Shaftesbury
St George's Market	<i>Naomh Seoirse</i>	<b>Margadh Naomh Seoirse</b>	Named after St. George's Church of Ireland, the oldest Anglican church in use in Belfast. The parish of St. George's was once much larger, but was subdivided as Belfast grew.	Shaftesbury

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
St Ives Gardens	<i>Naomh Ía</i>	<b>Garraithe Naomh Ía</b>	There are two saints of this name venerated in Britain, one male and one female. The male saint gave his name to St. Ives in Huntingdonshire and is also a popular saint in Brittany (Yves). The female saint gave her name to St. Ives in Cornwall. She is remembered as a virgin who crossed the sea from Ireland to Cornwall on a leaf (Oxford Dictionary of Saints), or a coracle in the less romantic version of the tale. She is said to have been the sister of SS. Euny, Erc and Anta. Her feast day is 3rd February or alternatively 27th October. <i>Porthia</i> is an earlier name for the Cornish St. Ives (Oliver J. Padel, <i>A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Place-Names</i> ). In local history sources the name is also spelt <i>Eia</i> . See Eia Street. The Irish form provided here assumes that the street name is connected with the Cornish St. Ives, rather than the Huntingdonshire one, who has no Irish associations.	Stranmillis
St James' Street	<i>Naomh Séamas</i>	<b>Sráid Naomh Séamas</b>	There are several saints named James, the most notable being the apostle and martyr known as St. James the Great ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
St John's Avenue	<i>Naomh Eoin</i>	<b>Ascaill Naomh Eoin</b>	There are several saints named John, the most notable being John the Evangelist and John the Baptist ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). Located in the townland of Ballynafoy.	Rosetta
St John's Close	<i>Naomh Eoin</i>	<b>Clós Naomh Eoin</b>	There are several saints named John, the most notable being John the Evangelist and John the Baptist ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
St John's Place	<i>Naomh Eoin</i>	<b>Plás Naomh Eoin</b>	There are several saints named John, the most notable being John the Evangelist and John the Baptist ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). Located in the townland of Ballynafoy.	Rosetta
St Jude's Avenue	<i>Naomh Iúd</i>	<b>Ascaill Naomh Iúd</b>	St. Jude: an apostle and martyr of the 1st century, popularly known as the 'patron of hopeless cases' ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). The name is rendered <i>Naomh Iúd</i> in Irish bibles, although this form does not seem to be in widespread use.	Ballynafeigh
St Jude's Crescent	<i>Naomh Iúd</i>	<b>Corrán Naomh Iúd</b>	St. Jude: an apostle and martyr of the 1st century, popularly known as the 'patron of hopeless cases' ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). The name is rendered <i>Naomh Iúd</i> in Irish bibles, although this form does not seem to be in widespread use.	Ballynafeigh
St Jude's Parade	<i>Naomh Iúd</i>	<b>Paráid Naomh Iúd</b>	St. Jude: an apostle and martyr of the 1st century, popularly known as the 'patron of hopeless cases' ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). The name is rendered <i>Naomh Iúd</i> in Irish bibles, although this form does not seem to be in widespread use.	Ballynafeigh
St Jude's Square	<i>Naomh Iúd</i>	<b>Cearnóg Naomh Iúd</b>	St. Jude: an apostle and martyr of the 1st century, popularly known as the 'patron of hopeless cases' ( <i>Oxford Dictionary of Saints</i> ). The name is rendered <i>Naomh Iúd</i> in Irish bibles, although this form does not seem to be in widespread use.	Ballynafeigh
St Matthew's Court	<i>Naomh Maitiú</i>	<b>Cúirt Naomh Maitiú</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Stanfield Place		<b>Plás Stanfield</b>	Stanfield: a place in Norfolk.	Shaftesbury
Stanfield Row		<b>Rae Stanfield</b>	Stanfield: a place in Norfolk.	Shaftesbury
Stanhope Street		<b>Sráid Stanhope</b>	Stanhope: a place in Co. Durham and a surname derived from this.	Shankill
Stephen Street	<i>Stiofán</i>	<b>Sráid Stiofáin</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Stewart Street		<b>Sráid Stíobhaird</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Stoneycairn Court	<i>Carn na gCloch</i> (direct translation)	<b>Cúirt Charn na gCloch</b>	Located in the townland of Legoniel.	Legoniel
Strand Close	<i>An Trá</i>	<b>Clós na Trá</b>	Located in the Short Strand area in the townland of Ballymacarret. The name Short Strand was applied to this area after the construction of the Long Bridge in 1682, which divided the eastern bank of the Lagan (Marshall). Equally, the name <i>Long Strand</i> was applied to the area on the seaward side of the bridge, but the latter name has fallen out of use.	Ballymacarret
Strand Mews	<i>An Trá</i>	<b>Eachlann na Trá</b>	Located in the Short Strand area in the townland of Ballymacarret. The name Short Strand was applied to this area after the construction of the Long Bridge in 1682, which divided the eastern bank of the Lagan (Marshall). Equally, the name <i>Long Strand</i> was applied to the area on the seaward side of the bridge, but the latter name has fallen out of use.	Ballymacarret
Strand Walk	<i>An Trá</i>	<b>Siúlán na Trá</b>	Located in the Short Strand area in the townland of Ballymacarret. The name Short Strand was applied to this area after the construction of the Long Bridge in 1682, which divided the eastern bank of the Lagan (Marshall). Equally, the name <i>Long Strand</i> was applied to the area on the seaward side of the bridge, but the latter name has fallen out of use.	Ballymacarret
Strandview Street	<i>Radharc na Trá</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid Radharc na Trá</b>	Located in Stranmillis in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
Stranmillis College	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Coláiste an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road. Stranmillis College is primarily a centre for teacher education. Since 1998 it has been academically integrated with Queen's University Belfast ( <a href="http://www.stran.ac.uk">www.stran.ac.uk</a> ).	Stranmillis
Stranmillis Court	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Cúirt an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road.	Stranmillis
Stranmillis Embankment	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Bruach an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road. The road on the opposite bank is Annadale Embankment.	Botanic
Stranmillis Gardens	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Garraithe an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road.	Botanic
Stranmillis Mews	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Eachlann an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road.	Stranmillis
Stranmillis Park	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Páirc an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road.	Botanic
Stranmillis Reach	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Rí an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road.	Botanic
Stranmillis Road	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Bóthar an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	Stranmillis, from Ir. <i>an Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream', appears to refer to the point on the Lagan to which the tide reached and above which it was 'sweet' (i.e. freshwater) ( <i>Dict. Ulst. PN</i> ). This is no longer the case as the lower reaches of the Lagan have long been controlled by weirs.	Stranmillis
Stranmillis Street	<i>An Sruthán Milis</i> , 'the sweet stream'	<b>Sráid an tSrutháin Mhilis</b>	See Stranmillis Road.	Stranmillis
Stratford Gardens		<b>Garraithe Stratford</b>	A common English place-name meaning 'ford on a Roman road' ( <i>CDEPN</i> ). Stratford Gardens was formerly part of Ardglen Park.	Ardoyne
Stratheden Street	<i>Strath Aodainn</i>	<b>Sráid Shrath Aodainn</b>	Stratheden, a hamlet 1 km W of Cupar, Fife.	New Lodge



Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Strathroy Park	<i>An Srath Crua</i> , 'the hard river-holm'	<b>Páirc an tSratha Chrua</b>	Strathroy, is a variant spelling of Straughroy, a townland near Omagh, Co. Tyrone. Locally it is always pronounced Strathroy. There is also Strathroy, a town in Ontario, Canada, founded by John Buchanan. Strathroy Park was formerly part of Glenard Parade.	Ardoyne
Sunnyside Crescent		<b>Corrán Éadán Gréine</b>	See Sunnyside Street	Ballynafieigh
Sunnyside Drive		<b>Céide Éadán Gréine</b>	See Sunnyside Street	Ballynafieigh
Sunnyside Park		<b>Páirc Éadán Gréine</b>	See Sunnyside Street	Ballynafieigh
Sunnyside Street		<b>Sráid Éadán Gréine</b>	<i>Sunnyside</i> was a group of 6 houses on New Ballynafoy Road in the Street Directory 1880. Sunnyside Street had 4 houses then.	Ballynafieigh
Susan Street		<b>Sráid Susan</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Sussex Place		<b>Plás Sussex</b>	Sussex: county in England.	Shaftesbury
Sylvan Street		<b>Sráid na gCoillte</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
The Cloisters		<b>Na Clabhstráí</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
The Drive		<b>An Céide</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Stranmillis
The Green		<b>An Fhaiche</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Thirlmere Gardens		<b>Garraithe Thirlmere</b>	Thirlmere: a lake, now a reservoir, in Cumbria	Chichester Park
Thistle Court	<i>Feochadán</i>	<b>Cúirt na bhFeochadán</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Thomas Street		<b>Sráid Thómáis</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Thorndale Avenue	<i>Gleanntán na Sceiche</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Ghleanntán na Sceiche</b>	There is a Thorndale in Texas and another in Pennsylvania. There does not appear to be a place of this name in Ireland or Britain which is likely to have given rise to this street-name.	Waterworks
Timbey Park		<b>Páirc Timbey</b>	Timbey: perhaps a surname. Any local information on the origin of this street-name would be welcomed.	Ballynafieigh
Tivoli Gardens		<b>Garraithe Tivoli</b>	Tivoli: a town in Central Italy, after which the Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen are named ( <i>Dictionary of Proper Names</i> ).	Chichester Park
Tokio Gardens		<b>Garraithe Tokio</b>	<i>Tokio</i> : variant spelling of Tokyo, modern capital of Japan.	Chichester Park
Torrens Avenue	<i>Ó Toráin</i>	<b>Ascaill Uí Thoráin</b>	The Torrens family is linked by marriage with the O'Neill's of Shane's Castle. Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill was MP for Mid-Antrim from 1885 to 1910.	Cliftonville

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Torrens Court	<i>Ó Toráin</i>	<b>Cúirt Uí Thoráin</b>	The Torrens family is linked by marriage with the O'Neill's of Shane's Castle. Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill was MP for Mid-Antrim from 1885 to 1910.	Cliftonville
Torrens Crescent	<i>Ó Toráin</i>	<b>Corrán Uí Thoráin</b>	The Torrens family is linked by marriage with the O'Neill's of Shane's Castle. Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill was MP for Mid-Antrim from 1885 to 1910.	Cliftonville
Torrens Drive	<i>Ó Toráin</i>	<b>Céide Uí Thoráin</b>	The Torrens family is linked by marriage with the O'Neill's of Shane's Castle. Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill was MP for Mid-Antrim from 1885 to 1910.	Cliftonville
Torrens Gardens	<i>Ó Toráin</i>	<b>Garraithe Uí Thoráin</b>	The Torrens family is linked by marriage with the O'Neill's of Shane's Castle. Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill was MP for Mid-Antrim from 1885 to 1910.	Cliftonville
Torrens Parade	<i>Ó Toráin</i>	<b>Paráid Uí Thoráin</b>	The Torrens family is linked by marriage with the O'Neill's of Shane's Castle. Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill was MP for Mid-Antrim from 1885 to 1910.	Cliftonville
Torrens Road	<i>Ó Toráin</i>	<b>Bóthar Uí Thoráin</b>	The Torrens family is linked by marriage with the O'Neill's of Shane's Castle. Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill was MP for Mid-Antrim from 1885 to 1910.	Cliftonville
Tower Court	<i>An Túir</i>	<b>Cúirt an Túir</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Tower Street	<i>An Túir</i>	<b>Sráid an Túir</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Trainfield Street		<b>Sráid Trainfield</b>	Named after Trainfield House, residence of the Lepper family, from at least 1824 to 1866. Then residence of Biggar family until 1883 (Marshall).	New Lodge
Trinity Street	<i>An Tríonóid</i>	<b>Sráid na Tríonóide</b>	Located near Carrick Hill in the townland of Town Parks.	Shankill
Ulster Museum	<i>Ulaidh</i>	<b>Iarsmalann Uladh</b>	Located beside the Botanic Gardens in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Union Street	<i>An tAontas</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar an Aontais</b>	It is not clear what sort of union is referred to in this name. It may relate to the poor house, which was Clifton House. The street is in the general vicinity of Clifton House, though it does not lead directly to it. However, the link may have been obscured by later developments.	New Lodge
University Avenue	<i>An Ollscoil</i>	<b>Ascaill na hOllscoile</b>	Named after Queen's University Belfast and located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
University Road	<i>An Ollscoil</i>	<b>Bóthar na hOllscoile</b>	Named after Queen's University Belfast and located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
University Square	<i>An Ollscoil</i>	<b>Cearnóg na hOllscoile</b>	Named after Queen's University Belfast and located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
University Square Mews	<i>An Ollscoil</i>	<b>Eachlann Chearnóg na hOllscoile</b>	Named after Queen's University Belfast and located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
University Street	<i>An Ollscoil</i>	<b>Sráid na hOllscoile</b>	Named after Queen's University Belfast and located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
University Terrace	<i>An Ollscoil</i>	<b>Ardán na hOllscoile</b>	Named after Queen's University Belfast and located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic
Upper Crescent		<b>An Corrán Uachtarach</b>	Located in the townland of Malone Lower.	Botanic

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Upper Meadow Street		<b>Sráid na Cluana Uachtarach</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	New Lodge
Upper Stanfield Street		<b>Sráid Stanfield Uachtarach</b>	Stanfield: a place in Norfolk.	Shaftesbury
Vauxhall Park		<b>Páirc Vauxhall</b>	Vauxhall: a district in S. London	Stranmillis
Velsheda Court		<b>Cúirt Velsheda</b>	Velsheda was a very succesful yacht in the Americas Cup, built in 1933.	Ardoyne
Velsheda Park		<b>Páirc Velsheda</b>	Velsheda was a very succesful yacht in the Americas Cup, built in 1933.	Ardoyne
Velsheda Way		<b>Bealach Velsheda</b>	Velsheda was a very succesful yacht in the Americas Cup, built in 1933.	Ardoyne
Verner Street		<b>Sráid Verner</b>	Named after Thomas Verner, the last "Sovereign" of Belfast (Marshall). He was Mayor of Belfast in 1855 ( <a href="http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/lordmayor">http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/lordmayor</a> ).	Shaftesbury
Vicinage Park		<b>Páirc Vicinage</b>	<i>Vicinage</i> was a house in this area, marked on a map of Belfast made by James Williamson in 1791.	Waterworks
Vicinage Place		<b>Plás Vicinage</b>	<i>Vicinage</i> was a house in this area, marked on a map of Belfast made by James Williamson in 1791.	Waterworks
Victoria Gardens		<b>Garraithe Victoria</b>	Presumably named after Queen Victoria, as is Victoria Street (Marshall).	Chichester Park
Victoria Parade		<b>Paráid Victoria</b>	Presumably named after Queen Victoria, as is Victoria Street (Marshall).	New Lodge
Vulcan Court	<i>Bolcán</i>	<b>Cúirt Bholcáin</b>	Vulcan is the Roman god of fire and is represented as a smith.	Ballymacarret
Vulcan Gardens	<i>Bolcán</i>	<b>Gáirdíní Bholcáin</b>	Vulcan is the Roman god of fire and is represented as a smith.	Ballymacarret
Vulcan Link	<i>Bolcán</i>	<b>Lúb Bholcáin</b>	Vulcan is the Roman god of fire and is represented as a smith.	Ballymacarret
Vulcan Street	<i>Bolcán</i>	<b>Sráid Bholcáin</b>	Vulcan is the Roman god of fire and is represented as a smith.	Ballymacarret
Walmer Street		<b>Sráid Walmer</b>	Walmer: a place in Kent whose name means 'pool of the Britons' in Old English ( <i>Oxford Names Companion</i> ).	Ballynaféigh
Wansbeck Street		<b>Sráid Wansbeck</b>	Wansbeck: a river in Northumberland ( <i>CDEPN</i> ).	Stranmillis
Waterfront Hall		<b>Halla Cois Cuain</b>	One of the flagship buldings in the redevelopment of the Laganside area, built in 1997.	Shaftesbury
Weavershill Lane	<i>Cnoc na bhFíodóirí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Lána Chnoc na bhFíodóirí</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower. There were several textile mills in this area.	Legoniel

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Weavershill Walk	<i>Cnoc na bhFíodóirí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Siúlán Chnoc na bhFíodóirí</b>	Located in the townland of Ballysillan Lower. There were several textile mills in this area.	Legoniel
Welsh Street	<i>An Breatnach</i> (direct translation)	<b>Sráid an Bhreatnaigh</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Shaftesbury
Westbourne Street		<b>Sráid Westbourne</b>	Located in the townland of Ballymacarret.	Ballymacarret
Westland Drive		<b>Céide Westland</b>	Although there are a number of places called <i>Westland</i> , e.g.in Devon, Shetland, Holland, New Zealand and several in the USA, none of these can be clearly picked out as the origin of Westland Road etc. in Belfast. Westland Row in Dublin is named after the property owner William Westland. Oscar Wilde was born at 21, Westland Row. There is also a Westland Place in London.	Chichester Park
Westland Gardens		<b>Garraithe Westland</b>	Although there are a number of places called <i>Westland</i> , e.g.in Devon, Shetland, Holland, New Zealand and several in the USA, none of these can be clearly picked out as the origin of Westland Road etc. in Belfast. Westland Row in Dublin is named after the property owner William Westland. Oscar Wilde was born at 21, Westland Row. There is also a Westland Place in London.	Cliftonville
Westland Road		<b>Bóthar Westland</b>	Formerly Barley Mill Lane. Although there are a number of places called <i>Westland</i> , e.g.in Devon, Shetland, Holland, New Zealand and several in the USA, none of these can be clearly picked out as the origin of Westland Road etc. in Belfast. Westland Row in Dublin is named after the property owner William Westland. Oscar Wilde was born at 21, Westland Row. There is also a Westland Place in	Cliftonville
Westland Way		<b>Bealach Westland</b>	Although there are a number of places called <i>Westland</i> , e.g.in Devon, Shetland, Holland, New Zealand and several in the USA, none of these can be clearly picked out as the origin of Westland Road etc. in Belfast. Westland Row in Dublin is named after the property owner William Westland. Oscar Wilde was born at 21, Westland Row. There is also a Westland Place in London.	Chichester Park
Westlink		<b>An Lúb Thiar</b>	The Westlink is so called because it runs around the W side of the city centre and was built to link the M1 and M2 motorways which were constructed several years beforehand.	New Lodge
Westminster Street		<b>Sráid Westminster</b>	Named after the city of Westminster in London.	Botanic
Wheatfield Crescent	<i>Gort na Cruithneachta</i> (direct translation)	<b>Corrán Ghort na Cruithneachta</b>	<i>Wheatfield</i> : a residence on the Crumlin Road (Marshall). Marked on OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wheatfield Drive	<i>Gort na Cruithneachta</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Ghort na Cruithneachta</b>	<i>Wheatfield</i> : a residence on the Crumlin Road (Marshall). Marked on OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wheatfield Gardens	<i>Gort na Cruithneachta</i> (direct translation)	<b>Corrán Ghort na Cruithneachta</b>	<i>Wheatfield</i> : a residence on the Crumlin Road (Marshall). Marked on OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Whitehall Gardens	<i>An Halla Bán</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe an Halla Bháin</b>	<i>Whitehall</i> : a residence on Ormeau Road.	Ballynafieigh

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Whitehall Mews	<i>An Halla Bán</i> (direct translation)	<b>Eachlann an Halla Bháin</b>	<i>Whitehall</i> : a residence on Ormeau Road.	Ballynateigh
Whitehall Parade	<i>An Halla Bán</i> (direct translation)	<b>Paráid an Halla Bháin</b>	<i>Whitehall</i> : a residence on Ormeau Road.	Ballynateigh
Willesden Park		<b>Páirc Willesden</b>	Willesden: a district in NW London.	Stranmillis
Willowbank Gardens	<i>Bruach na Sailí</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe Bhruch na Sailí</b>	Located in the townland of Skegoneill.	Waterworks
Windermere Gardens		<b>Garraithe Windermere</b>	Windermere: a lake in Cumbria, England's largest.	Chichester Park
Windsor Avenue		<b>Ascaill Windsor</b>	Windsor is a ward in South Belfast. Windsor Park, opened in 1905, is the stadium of Linfield FC and is also the home venue of the Northern Ireland football team. Windsor Terrace was marked on an 1864-5 map of 'Belfast and its surroundings' made by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.	Windsor
Windsor Avenue North		<b>Ascaill Windsor Thuaidh</b>	Windsor is a ward in South Belfast. Windsor Park, opened in 1905, is the stadium of Linfield FC and is also the home venue of the Northern Ireland football team. Windsor Terrace was marked on an 1864-5 map of 'Belfast and its surroundings' made by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.	Windsor
Wolfend Drive	<i>Cúil an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Chúil an Mhic Tíre</b>	See Wolfhill Road, etc.	Legoniel
Wolfend Way	<i>Cúil an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bealach Chúil an Mhic Tíre</b>	See Wolfhill Road, etc.	Legoniel
Wolfhill Avenue	<i>Cnoc an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Chnoc an Mhic Tíre</b>	Wolf Hill is the name given to the northern spur of Divis. The Ballyutoag Road skirts its N flank. It is said that the last wolf in the area was killed here. <i>Wolfhill</i> was also a residence marked on the OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wolfhill Avenue South	<i>Cnoc an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Ascaill Chnoc an Mhic Tíre Theas</b>	Wolf Hill is the name given to the northern spur of Divis. The Ballyutoag Road skirts its N flank. It is said that the last wolf in the area was killed here. <i>Wolfhill</i> was also a residence marked on the OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wolfhill Drive	<i>Cnoc an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Céide Chnoc an Mhic Tíre</b>	Wolf Hill is the name given to the northern spur of Divis. The Ballyutoag Road skirts its N flank. It is said that the last wolf in the area was killed here. <i>Wolfhill</i> was also a residence marked on the OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wolfhill Gardens	<i>Cnoc an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garraithe Chnoc an Mhic Tíre</b>	Wolf Hill is the name given to the northern spur of Divis. The Ballyutoag Road skirts its N flank. It is said that the last wolf in the area was killed here. <i>Wolfhill</i> was also a residence marked on the OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wolfhill Grove	<i>Cnoc an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Garrán Chnoc an Mhic Tíre</b>	Wolf Hill is the name given to the northern spur of Divis. The Ballyutoag Road skirts its N flank. It is said that the last wolf in the area was killed here. <i>Wolfhill</i> was also a residence marked on the OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wolfhill Road	<i>Cnoc an Mhic Tíre</i> (direct translation)	<b>Bóthar Chnoc an Mhic Tíre</b>	Wolf Hill is the name given to the northern spur of Divis. The Ballyutoag Road skirts its N flank. It is said that the last wolf in the area was killed here. <i>Wolfhill</i> was also a residence marked on the OS map of Belfast and Environs, 1864-5.	Legoniel
Wolseley Street		<b>Sráid Wolseley</b>	The inventor Frederick York Wolseley (1837-1899) was born in Kingstown, Co. Dublin (now Dún Laoghaire). He established the Wolseley Sheep Shearing Machine Company in Sydney, Australia, in 1887. The well-known construction company and automobile manufacturer also derive their name from him.	Botanic

Street / Road	Derived from	Irish form	Notes	E.W.
Woodland Avenue		<b>Ascaill na gCoillte</b>	Located in the townland of Town Parks.	Waterworks
Wyndham Drive		<b>Céide Wyndham</b>	Wyndham: an English surname which may be derived either from the place of the same name in W. Sussex, or from Wymondham (pronounced the same, with 2 syllables), a place-name which occurs in Leicestershire and Norfolk.	Cliftonville
Wyndham Street		<b>Sráid Wyndham</b>	Wyndham: an English surname which may be derived either from the place of the same name in W. Sussex, or from Wymondham (pronounced the same, with 2 syllables), a place-name which occurs in Leicestershire and Norfolk.	Cliftonville
York Lane	<i>Eabhrac</i>	<b>Lána Eabhraic</b>	See York Street.	New Lodge
York Street	<i>Eabhrac</i>	<b>Sráid Eabhraic</b>	Named after the 'Duke of York' (Marshall). Formerly called Duke Street.	New Lodge