

# ROCK TALK

# 17



**JOURNAL  
OF THE FRIENDS OF  
GIBRALTAR HERITAGE SOCIETY**

**2024**



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## **Editorial**

Once again, I must thank all those kind Friends who have sent in material for *Rock Talk*, whether reports and photographs of Society events; or pieces reflecting their own links with Gibraltar; or longer pieces resulting from personal research. I hope all who read this issue will enjoy the varied items. As always, subject matter and style may differ, but all the contributions share a great affection for Gibraltar and a desire to discover, enjoy, record and publicise the Rock's cultural and physical heritage.

Thank you very much also to those Friends who responded to our request in a recent Newsletter for your thoughts on the possible future format (print and/or electronic) of *Rock Talk*. We will of course take your views into account and expect to report on any changes over the coming year.

Meanwhile, please continue to send in your contributions, whether for the *Newsletter* or for *Rock Talk*. I very much look forward to reading new memories and new areas of interest to all of us.

With thanks and best wishes,

*Jennifer Scherr* (March 2024)

## **In Memoriam**

The Society has been informed during 2023 of the death of the following Friends, which we note with great regret:

Mrs Joyce Bennet

Mr Julian Chapman

Major William Kerr

Mr Leslie V A Piercy, MBE

Our condolences are extended to their families and friends on their sad loss.

The Friends were also saddened to hear of the deaths of Lady Terry and Lady Luce, who were both highly esteemed during their respective terms in the Convent. Both will be very much missed.

## Chairman's Foreword 2024

Dear Friends,

As I write this foreword, Easter is just around the corner, but I hope it is not too late to convey my best wishes for 2024. We rounded off 2023 with another successful and enjoyable Christmas drinks party and were delighted to welcome, for the first time, the Mayor of Mid and East Antrim, which encompasses Ballymena (twinned with Gibraltar). We hope that this meeting might lead to closer co-operation between the Friends and a different part of the United Kingdom.



So, what does 2024 hold for the Friends? In my foreword to our Christmas Newsletter, I mentioned some of the challenges we are facing as a Society, and I make no apologies for reiterating them here. As things stand at present, your subscriptions are virtually our sole source of income. A declining membership means reduced revenue, which in turn means we have less to spend on heritage projects. We need to arrest and reverse that trend. One way, of course, would be for existing Friends to sign up family members as well and I would urge you all to consider that. But we need to be even more ambitious and innovative, which, in my view, will undoubtedly involve proactive fundraising for individual projects. So, we, as your Board, have challenged ourselves to think afresh about how we generate the necessary revenue to fulfil our charitable objectives.

I very much hope you enjoy diving into another varied and fascinating edition of *Rock Talk*. My thanks go to all who have contributed to this year's publication and, of course, to our editor, Jennifer Scherr, who has put it all together in such a professional way. However, as I mentioned in the last Newsletter, publishing and distributing *Rock Talk* absorbs nearly half of our annual income and we do need to explore options for taking our journal forward in the most effective way.

All this will, I hope, come to the Board in the form of a refreshed strategy at our next full meeting in April. We will keep you all posted via our regular Newsletters.

In the meantime, my thanks go once again to those who work so hard to further the aims of our Society and to all our members for keeping the ship not just afloat but working hard through your subscriptions.

I hope to see you in person at one of our events in the coming months.

*Sir Adrian Johns*

## A WEEK IN THE SUN (and the rain)

Peter Hucker

The Friends' annual visit to Gibraltar is always popular amongst our regular supporters. It takes place in June each year and 2023 was no exception. The great thing about the visit is that it enables around 40 Friends to see what is happening in Gibraltar, to catch up with some of the work we are doing as a charity and to see, at first hand, how we spend their money. Some elements of the visit are traditional, others have a purely social emphasis, but all are intended to improve our knowledge and understanding of Gibraltar's history and cultural importance. The visit also gives us the opportunity to show our partners on the Rock, including the Gibraltar Heritage Trust and His Majesty's Government of Gibraltar, that we can provide support in the preservation of their all-important heritage.

Each year the week begins at Main Guard, in the offices of the Gibraltar Heritage Trust. Our relationship with the GHT is fundamental, particularly in restoring and developing access to the physical aspects of heritage, and so the meeting gives us a chance to catch up with each other and to prepare for the week's activities. The time taken by Ian Balestrino and Claire Montado and their team to make us feel welcome and to set the scene was, as always, much appreciated this year.

Another tradition is the reinforcement of our relationship with the Armed Services stationed in Gibraltar; many members of our group are former service personnel who have been stationed on the Rock. So, we were pleased that, for our first event, the Commander British Forces, Commodore Tom Guy, and his staff gave us a day with the Command. This included an insight into the work of the Gibraltar Squadron along with a close-up look at its two fast patrol boats, HMS Cutlass and HMS Dagger. We went on to visit the new MOD passenger handling facility at the RAF Station and were given a detailed briefing on the Royal Gibraltar Regiment (RG) by the CO. A thoroughly enlightening day which we followed with a barbeque at the Mess in Devil's Tower Camp.



On the second day, the group went to Gibraltar University where we were treated to a presentation by Prof Catherine Bachleda, the Vice Chancellor, on the work of the University, its planning and performance process and development strategy where she was able to show us how successful they have been in establishing themselves as the only university outside of the UK to be a member of the prestigious Universities UK.

This was also our chance to hear from the winner of this year's PhD Bursary Award, Carmel Khalilian, about her research programme, and from the winners of our MSc awards. The MSc awards are a major development, introduced last year. The scheme makes £500 available to the University which can be awarded to students studying for an MSc that supports heritage, essentially in the maritime environment and ecological conservation fields. This is helping us pursue our key objective of supporting education about Gibraltar and its heritage, both cultural and environmental, as well as physical.

Our work with the University is currently supported by Dr Leon Leanse who explains his role [below]. Leon is actually looking after us while his colleague Amaia Fernandez is on maternity leave. We expect Amaia back in October and hope to see her, and Leon again in 2024.

Lunch was taken after the presentations at the Balcony Bistro, overlooking the Strait and a few of us were able to visit the Mosque of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques at Europa Point afterwards.

Tuesday evening took us out on the social circuit for a poolside reception laid on by the Rock Hotel, another tradition which we hope we can continue into the future.

The following morning we were back onto education, visiting Bayside and Westside for presentations from the students involved in our annual Schools History Awards. These events are always a pleasure. The headteachers, Gaynor Lester and Michelle Barabich, have very different but equally rewarding approaches but they always impress us. The students are a real credit to Gibraltar, and to the British family more generally. Michelle retired this year, and we wish her all the very best for the future. However, we hope to continue our relationship with Westside School and look forward to meeting her successor in 2024!



It rained at lunchtime that day but some of us joined Patrick Sacarello for a fascinating walk around Irish Town, which we followed with a visit to Witham's Cemetery. Our Charity has invested in the GHT's ongoing work to restore, renovate and develop this historic site. We heard how there are plans to turn the cottage next to the cemetery into an appreciation centre and to give wider exposure to the history being revealed by the GHT's work.

Of course, we could not turn down the offer from the neighbouring Anglo Hispano Wine Vaults to a sherry tasting that evening. Needless to say, we were impressed, and very grateful to John Isola and Angel Lara for both the education and, of course, the sherry!

By Thursday, some of us were flagging, these visits can be quite intense, but many of us were able to make it to the Garrison Library for a discussion with the Government Archaeologist, Dominic Lopez, on the subject of the Government's paper: "Safeguarding our Past, Enriching Our Future". We had a lively debate; one we hope to pursue further over coming months.

In the afternoon we were able to take the weight off our feet, and the rain off our heads, for a coach tour of Gibdock, the former Royal Navy Dockyard. This was another fascinating event which



demonstrated not only the history of the dockyard but also the potential for the future use of the facility on a commercial basis, thus preserving its heritage for years to come. Balaena Ltd, the company that recently acquired Gibdock have become a major supporter of work to preserve Gibraltar's heritage and we are grateful to Simon Gillett and his team for their enthusiastic support.

Although the rain continued to fall, even more heavily as the afternoon went on, the Fortress of Gibraltar Group, led by Ian Reyes, took us up to their headquarters at Princess Amelia's Battery where they showed us a vast array of small restoration projects they are working on. It was good to see so much effort going into this detailed work, although the rain made it unsafe to visit the Battery itself.

By Friday, the rain had stopped and Richard Garcia, who has been a great supporter of the Friends in recent years, led us on a walk, albeit with umbrellas at the ready. We went

down from the old Naval Hospital, now a very exclusive residential complex, through the Victualling Yard and the storage facility there, and into Rosia Bay. On the way, Richard was able to dispel any idea of Nelson and barrels of brandy, but very clearly confirmed what we all felt about the importance of the whole area to British history and Gibraltar's heritage in particular.

By midday we were ready for lunch at the Royal Gibraltar Yacht Club and a departure celebration that left us relaxed and ready to do more, had there been time!

The visit in 2024 is set for 10th to 14th June and details will be made available as the plans develop. We hope to see you there!

Carmel Khalilian has given us a short review of her PhD project:

Effective moisture management is crucial to building conservation practice, particularly in heritage buildings made of natural materials like limestone. I will be looking at the influence that different seasons and microclimates can have on the presence of subsurface moisture in limestone masonry blocks and how this relates to indoor air quality or any fungal growth on the inside or outside of the masonry block – information that can be utilised not only to help programme maintenance plans and avoid more costly remediation of these walls, but also to determine what level of subsurface moisture might lead to risks on the wellbeing of the space for human occupation.



Limestone has been a primary building material for centuries due to its abundance, workability, and durability, and its use extends across the Mediterranean region due to the rich history of military conquests. Barracks have been the focus of my doctoral study as these military-built structures are of a standard design, exist in a variety of microclimates across Gibraltar and have been retrofitted locally, largely for Educational or Charitable use.

The regulation of the movement of moisture through built heritage assets is important for not only thermal comfort but also in relation to management of potential health risks and fabric damage. No standard has been developed to provide guidance on the indicators of when a particular space within a building is at risk of decay and/ or a risk to its occupants, particularly when it comes to buildings using traditional construction methods. Non-destructive techniques are commonly used to survey these stone walls for the presence of moisture, but best practices on how to quantitatively collect data, manage and represent this data are also not clearly established.

Preserving and celebrating these heritage buildings is essential for not only making the most of the embodied carbon in the built assets we already have, but also in honouring the legacy of the past and preserving these historic spaces for a deeper appreciation of our shared cultural heritage for centuries to come.

Above all I would like to share, once again, a very big thank you to the FOGHS for their support of my doctorate.



I am Dr Leon Leanse, the Research Programme Coordinator at the University of Gibraltar, where I am responsible for running the PhD programme under the direction of Dr Darren Fa, who is the Director of Academic Programmes and Research. I was awarded my PhD in Molecular Microbiology at Imperial College London in 2017 and was swiftly recruited for a post-doctoral position at both the Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School. I then worked as part of the Harvard Medical School Faculty until July 2022, where I developed significant expertise in the fields of Biophotonics and antimicrobial drug discovery as applied to the treatment of infectious diseases. In November 2022, I was recruited as a Senior Research Associate at the University of Gibraltar, and subsequently became part of the Faculty as a Research Programme Coordinator in July 2023. My experience coordinating the PhD programme within the University of

Gibraltar has been tremendous. Working with a number of talented and dedicated PhD students here at the University, has been a privilege, and I have enjoyed assisting students from a variety of disciplines reach their potential. Additionally, during my current position I have been introduced to a multiplicity of individuals and organizations who have demonstrated their support to our university. The Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society (FOGHS), in particular, have shown significant support to our university over the past several years. FOGHS have been responsible for providing substantial bursaries to both our PhD and MSc students, enabling them to intensify their research and to attend conferences, both of which have helped them create a network of collaborators that will likely positively contribute to their future career development. It has been good to have seen both the maintenance and evolution of our relationship with FOGHS over the past few years, and I look forward to contributing to the continuance of our association in the years to come.



**Membership Secretary's Jottings**

*Richard Lord*

Whilst our numbers have remained steady for a few years, we have now seen a decline, with the numbers falling to about 460, and we may lose a few more in April. Both increased outflow and reduced recruiting account for this.

With respect to the recruiting aspect, it was suggested in the last Board meeting that members encourage a friend or family relative to join. A personal recommendation makes a big difference, and this has been successful in other organisations. In support of this, membership for under 25s is free until aged 25, and we have the '5 members for the price of 4' scheme. New members need not pay until April 2024.

For those over 80, membership is also free, but remember you will have to stop your Standing Order. Please tell me if you do as it will save me having to follow up the missed payment! Regarding communications, just please let me know if your address changes – this is required for Gift Aid and saves having to resend correspondence from us.

We continue to offer the following:



- Free package and postage for a Friends' Tie for yourself or a relative/friend if ordered by the end of April 2024. Only £20.
- 5 for the price of 4 Family Membership (4x£15). To be paid by Standing Order.
- For those with an appropriate award, a supported application for Membership of the Gibraltar OBE Association.
- Should you be visiting the Rock then a reduced access cost to the Upper Rock can be arranged. I will need to inform the GHT that you would like a card and it can be collected from their office. It is always well worth a visit – the shop is excellent. They may convince you to become a GHT Member as well!
- and, of course, interesting Newsletters and your Magazine – Rock Talk! Enjoy this copy.

#### Updated Information

Please don't forget to contact me if your Gift Aid tax situation has changed and you no longer qualify. (Or indeed if you now do). The next claim will be in April 2024 for the period Apr 2023 to Mar 2024. Our claim normally results in a contribution of a most useful £1,200 to the Society.

Also, could I ask if you will let me know if you hear of members who have not heard from us recently. members change their e-mail and home addresses, and we are not always informed. Sometimes e-mails and letters are returned to us but not in all cases.

#### Contacts

Should you wish, I will forward your e-mail to those members you may have lost contact with, and we are always keen to help members who want to contact authorities related to studies/research they are undertaking.

#### Feedback

We are always grateful for feedback on any issue affecting our Society. If you send any comments to me as your Membership Secretary, or other Board Members then I can assure you that the Board will consider it. This is your Society.

Contact Details: Commodore Richard Lord CBE RN (Rtd) Church Cottage, 4 Kingsbury Square WILTON SP2 0BA [richard.lord2@btinternet.com](mailto:richard.lord2@btinternet.com) 01722 743173 (Please leave a message if there is no reply).





THE FRIENDS  
OF GIBRALTAR  
HERITAGE SOCIETY

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM**

**THE FRIENDS OF GIBRALTAR HERITAGE SOCIETY**

To: **The Membership Secretary, The Friends of Gibraltar, c/o Gibraltar House, 150 Strand, London WC2R 1JA**

Please complete, sign, scan and send to [richard.lord2@btinternet.com](mailto:richard.lord2@btinternet.com)

From: (Please see Note 1 below):.....

Telephone:..... E-mail: .....

Address:.....

.....Postcode: .....

If under 25 please include date of birth: .....

**1. General Data Protection Act**

The information you provide on this form will only be used under the terms of Friends of Gibraltar Privacy Policy. I wish to opt in and receive communications from the Friends.

Signature: ..... Date: .....

**2. Gift Aid Declaration – for past, present & future donations.**

Please treat as Gift Aid donations all qualifying gifts of money made today, in the past 4 years and in the future to the Friends of Gibraltar. I confirm I have paid or will pay an amount of Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax for each tax year (6 April to 5 April) that is at least equal to the amount of tax that all the charities or Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASCs) that I donate to will reclaim on my gifts for that tax year. I understand that other taxes such as VAT and Council Tax do not qualify. I understand the charity will reclaim 25p of tax on every £1 that I give.

Title: ..... First name: ..... Surname: .....

Address: .....

.....Postcode: .....

Signature: ..... Date: .....

Please notify the Membership Secretary if you want to cancel this declaration, change your name or home address, no longer pay sufficient tax on your income and/or capital gains.

**3. Standing Order (Not required if under 25 or over 80)**

You are requested to set up a Standing Order payable to the Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society, sort code 30-93-74 (Lloyds 147 High Street, Guildford) account no.00310844 the sum of £15 per person per annum. Membership becomes effective on our receipt of the first payment. If you have difficulties doing this, then please contact the Membership Secretary.

Note 1: For a couple, the Annual Subscription is £30. Please complete two forms

## Charitable Expenditure Projects Report 2023

Richard Lord

For the period up to March 2023 the details of the expenditure on projects, along with my comments, is in the AGM Report at the end of this *Rock Talk*. The total amount was £9,081, as can be seen in the latest Accounts.

For this year (March 2023 - January 2024) so far, we have contributed to a further Alabaré restorative visit, this time to O'Hara's Battery, (again, with much local favourable comment), sent out the paper Christmas Cards (designed at St Joseph's) to a reduced address list of over 80s (the overall costs were becoming too large), with a digital copy for others included in the Christmas Newsletter. A wreath was laid on our behalf at Gibraltar Memorial in the National Arboretum in Staffordshire

## Veterans work on Gibraltar heritage with the support of Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society

Andrew Lord

Chief Executive, Alabaré, <https://alabare.co.uk/>

Alabaré was founded in 1991 to care for those in our communities who are homeless and vulnerable, including homeless Armed Forces veterans. In 2009 we made the decision to open a series of homes across our region of England and Wales, offering dedicated support for veterans. This was based on our recognition of the benefits veterans reported in being supported by, and living with, those who had an understanding of their life experiences. In addition to our Alabaré Homes for Veterans, we have since developed a number of programmes and activities, which enhanced our support for veterans' wellbeing, including our Boots on the Ground scheme. Our veteran residents reported a keenness to get involved in outdoor activities and, for some, to get involved in heritage. Through Alabaré Boots on the Ground we have been able to develop activities for them, including working on the Fovant Military Badges in Wiltshire and on a WW2 Pillbox in North Wales.

Over the last few years, Alabaré has developed strong links with Gibraltar. This is the result of several of the charity's ambassadors having served in the British Armed Forces in Gibraltar or having strong connections there. King's Chapel, the military church in Gibraltar, recognised the importance of supporting vulnerable veterans and has supported our charity since 2017.

In 2021 I was in Gibraltar. On a tour of the military tunnels, Pete Jackson explained the work he had been doing in restoring the military heritage of Gibraltar, but made it clear he needed help. From this discussion the idea was born to offer the opportunity to Alabaré veterans to come to Gibraltar and assist in the restoration of Gibraltar's military heritage. The first project was undertaken in May 2022 when a team of from Alabaré worked with Pete on Lord Airey's Battery. The project was a great success.

In April 2023 a new Alabaré team returned to Gibraltar. The task this time was to work on O'Hara's Battery, again under the expert supervision of Pete Jackson. For a week in April the team of 14 worked on removing old paint and rust and repainting the gun shield and barrel. A task that the team undertook enthusiastically and by the end of the week reported they had a real sense of achievement and enjoyed giving something back to a place that they were fond of. They also undertook a tour of the tunnels, attended church service at Holy Trinity, visited Europa Point and attended a social event at the Waterfront, put on jointly with the FoGHS and GHT.



Royal Navy veteran **Tim** was one of the team who took part. He said:

*"I am currently part of the Alabaré Self-Build programme in Plymouth, where I am helping to build*



*homes, one of which I will get to move into. I was delighted to have the opportunity to join Alabaré's Boots on the Ground team and come to Gibraltar. I really value working alongside veterans having served in the Royal Navy for twelve years. It's great to get to know service men and women from across all the services, and the work is very rewarding – you go away at the end of the day knowing that you did something to help."*

It is hoped to repeat the Gibraltar week in May 2024 and there is no shortage of veterans wishing to take part.

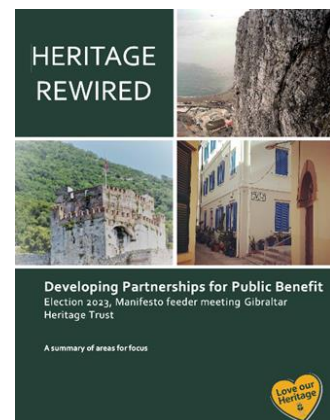
I would like to pay a particular thanks to the FoGHS and the GHT in making each week a success. Their encouragement, financial support and guidance are invaluable. In addition, we are grateful for the generous support of the Government of Gibraltar, other charities, businesses and individuals.

### **Heritage Rewired: Developing Partnerships for Public Benefit (GHT report) Claire Montado**

Gibraltar boasts a rich tapestry of heritage that weaves together a rich architectural vernacular, geological and palaeolithic landscapes, monuments, relics and antiquities, museums, archives and historical sites. It creates the unique identity of the Gibraltarian and defines it, encouraging inbound tourism, uniting the community and creating a sense of place. Gibraltar's heritage is a cultural treasure fostering social cohesion and instilling a profound sense of place among residents.

The importance of heritage goes beyond its cultural value; it serves as a catalyst for positive change, contributing to our well-being, biodiversity, and environmental sustainability. The economic impact of Gibraltar's heritage and tourism sector cannot be understated, generating millions in revenue through various channels such as entry fees, port activities, and urban renewal projects.

However, safeguarding our heritage requires collective effort from the public, private, and independent sectors. While legislation like the Heritage Act of 2018 has laid a foundation for protection and management, more proactive measures are needed. In June 2023, and in good time ahead of the calling of the General Election in Gibraltar, the Trust presented its 'Manifesto feeder' document to all political parties in a series of meetings. The Trust centred its presentation around the principle that Heritage is a **public good**, playing a key role in economic and social regeneration and enhancing wellbeing and mental health. In small communities, the potential for heritage led initiatives to contribute positively is even more tangible and achievable but in tight geographic spaces such as Gibraltar the need to establish a shared vision and objectives is all the more acute.



With this in mind we called on all political parties to

1. **Champion** our unique heritage by supporting systems to maintain, care and promote it;
2. **Commit** to the principles in the Heritage Vision and champion the restoration of heritage assets and their use for public benefit;
3. **Invest** in and promote heritage assets as part of creating vibrant places to live in whilst building sector skills and capacity;

To achieve these 3 points, we have presented a number of approaches which are at the core of what the Trust aims to achieve. We have advocated for the implementation of Heritage Audits to assess the condition of heritage assets and identify areas at risk. This data-driven approach will enable better planning, prioritization, and resource allocation within the historic environment.



Central to our preservation efforts is the Government's Heritage Vision document, launched in early 2023, which outlines key principles and objectives for heritage conservation. We urged all political parties to commit to this vision and prioritise the restoration and utilisation of heritage assets for public benefit. The Trust had carried out a feedback survey on the vision which showed an overwhelming support from the public for heritage preservation and underscores the importance of integrating heritage management into mainstream policy.

Among the sites in need of attention, Rosia Bay stands out as a jewel in Gibraltar's crown. Its historical significance and natural beauty make it a prime candidate for preservation and development as a heritage quarter. We called upon the government to engage with stakeholders, including the Gibraltar Heritage Trust, to create a comprehensive vision for Rosia Bay that aligns with community aspirations and kept it away from profit led development.

While it is important to acknowledge that the government has invested in heritage, there is a need for better performance management and alignment with long-term goals. The Trust believes that by increasing resources and fostering local talent, we can ensure the sustainability of heritage initiatives.

We have underlined that the Trust stands ready to collaborate with the government and any other body or organisation willing to engage, but we also emphasise the importance of adequate funding to fulfil this mandate effectively.

In conclusion, preserving Gibraltar's heritage is not just a matter of nostalgia; it's an investment in our future. By prioritizing heritage conservation, we can create a more vibrant and sustainable Gibraltar for generations to come. The Trust will continue to work towards a future where our Heritage is valued as a core contributor to Gibraltar's identity, economic model and sense of place.

**FOGHS Christmas Party, 5th December 2023 at the RAF Club**

*Tricia Johnson*



The Christmas Party was again held at the RAF Club and, as usual, there was a convivial atmosphere throughout the evening. Thirty, including our President, Baroness Gloria Hooper and our Chairman, Sir Adrian Johns attended. There were two new members and two guests from Mid and East Antrim (Ballymena).

It was a pleasure to welcome the Mayor Gerardine Mulvenna and her daughter Nadine Cook. During the course of the evening, strong links were created between the Mayor and the FOGHS members, with possibilities of a visit to Ballymena in the future. The Mayor gave a short address, saying how pleased she was to be able to attend, that she hoped many of the members could travel to Ballymena, and she also had many photographs taken.

The evening was drawn to a close by Sir Adrian Johns, who, with Baroness Gloria Hooper, wished everyone a Happy Christmas and New Year.



We are now looking forward to events in 2024, including another Christmas Party; however, the venue may well be different as, sadly, the RAF Club which has always served us well, is raising the costs. We are, therefore, looking for alternative venues.

## Evolutionary Futures: Gibraltar's heritage and the overcoming of the past

(adapted from the talk given at the Seminar in October 2022)

Jason Dittmer

What is heritage, anyway? I would start by saying that heritage is distinct from history, in that heritage isn't a question of what happened in the past, but rather is about how some pasts are folded into the present, and some are deemed to be unrelated to the present. That is, some pasts are seen as crucial to who 'we' are, and some aren't. Note the sneaky way I worked the 'we' in there – in other words, heritage doesn't just belong to some people, but it helps to define who the 'we' is (and isn't). In that sense, heritage is always already political. Further, heritage can be natural or cultural, but it is always material – that is, it exists *somewhere*. Even intangible heritage – for example folk dancing – must be materialised somewhere – whether in video footage or in muscle memory – to persist from the past to the present.

This materiality is an important aspect of heritage because heritage isn't just about the past or the present. Rather, heritage serves as the building blocks of the future. This future orientation of heritage is frequently obscured by heritage's association with the past and nostalgia. In the remainder of this brief essay, I'd like to argue that Gibraltar's heritage is a key element in its evolution from colony to something entirely new in the world that is neither colony nor state.

Gibraltar is of course covered in heritage artefacts, the detritus of war over centuries and the creative productions of the people who were – either temporarily or permanently – attached to the fortress. Stretching our thinking further, we can also think of Gibraltar itself as a kind of heritage artefact. That is, it came into existence as something separate from the surrounding countryside because of the Anglo-Dutch invasion, and that existential distinction persists to the present, manifest both in the materiality of the frontier but also in the separate legal system, political system, and so on. These material inheritances from the past are certainly colonial in their origins, but what use they get put to – their orientation to the future – need not be.

Indeed, while the sovereignty dispute with Spain remains trapped in the binary thinking of states and colonies, with the former exhibiting sovereignty and the latter demonstrating a lack thereof, Gibraltar has been evolving into a new kind of polity, marked by significant ability to govern its own affairs but remaining apart from full statehood. This evolution can be seen in a range of small shifts over time, for instance from Gibraltar's status as a fortress in the 18th century, to a colony in the 19th century, to an Overseas Territory in the 21st century. Similarly, its bureaucratic link to the United Kingdom begins in the War Office, but then shifts to the Colonial Office and is now with the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office. Internally, Gibraltarian political entrepreneurship is visible in the successful argument for a Board of Sanitation, which then is adapted into a City Council, and then finally takes the form of ministerial Government. That is, Gibraltarian self-governance was wrested, incrementally and using local resources, from a colonial political system that was not built to accommodate it. Of particular note is the emergence in the 20th century of a Gibraltarian nationality, built on this shared history of political struggle. That is, something new emerged into the world from a shared heritage: a polity, displaying self-governance without sovereignty, and inhabited by a new nation exhibiting self-determination.

Returning to conventional notions of heritage, we might ask what is the role of heritage in enabling this new kind of polity to emerge? Here I would like to gesture to two heritage processes currently at work. The first, *reclamation*, refers to the transformation of British heritage into Gibraltarian heritage. That is, there is a fuzziness around the 'we' of Gibraltarian heritage. Much of the older built heritage in Gibraltar is British in origin, especially the buildings and military installations. Nevertheless, Gibraltarians have embraced that heritage as their own, which is both savvy in terms of

the tourist offer but also appropriate given the ‘bespoke’ political solution sought by Gibraltarians – simultaneously autonomous and under British sovereignty.



*The Ceremony of the Keys held on Saturdays in Casemates by the Re-enactment Society is a Gibraltarian reclamation of a British military tradition.*

Let me expand on these two points. First, Gibraltarian autonomy is underpinned by its economic success. If Gibraltar were running budget deficits and asking the British Treasury for bailouts, it is unlikely that the British would remain so aloof from Gibraltarian policymaking. Given one of the major pillars of the Gibraltarian economy is tourism, and most tourists are attracted to Gibraltar for its natural and cultural heritage, reclaiming British heritage as Gibraltarian helps to maintain the flow of income that guarantees maximum Gibraltarian autonomy. Second, Gibraltar’s ability to reclaim British heritage as its own avoids any postcolonial conflict with the UK. Since 2020 we have seen a reckoning underway, associated with Black Lives Matter and other anti- and de-colonial movements, in which colonial heritage has been rendered problematic or discarded entirely. Such a movement in Gibraltar would be highly detrimental to the geopolitics of the sovereignty dispute and the Gibraltarian desire to keep the United Kingdom involved. Therefore, the ability to reclaim British heritage as Gibraltarian reflects a pragmatic ability to craft heritage in ways that both associate British history with Gibraltarian heritage and also avoid any conflict over the colonial period that would be detrimental to the evolutionary future of Gibraltar.

The second heritage process at work is *upcycling*. Upcycling refers to the re-use of waste materials in new products of higher value and is a term that I am borrowing from other fields such as environmentalism and textiles. In comparison with *recycling*, which usually focuses on the environmental benefits of reusing raw materials contained in a product rather than simply discarding it, upcycling focuses on turning ‘trash into treasure’ by imaginatively re-working discarded goods and putting them to new purposes. An example might be turning old clothes into a new quilt. So what does this concept have to do with Gibraltar?

Given the prevalence of military heritage in Gibraltar, and the dearth of land available, complete preservation of the colonial past has rarely been the preferred policy choice. Gibraltar has instead looked to put old military facilities to new uses to produce value – economic and social – for Gibraltarians. While often sensitive to these facilities’ pasts, and with key elements preserved, such upcycling moves built heritage away from its colonial past and into its new, non-colonial present and future. That is, colonial heritage is transformed into something of use to today’s Gibraltar, incorporating this built heritage into everyday life.

*Ince’s Hall, built in the 18th century, originally as an armoury, has recently been refurbished, containing a theatre and BookGem, a new bookshop and café.*



It has been noted that, beyond the environmental benefits, the practice of upcycling also changes those doing the labour, as upcyclers report increased attachment to, and meaning in, their

creations. They also feel connected to other upcyclers whom they have worked alongside. One might look to the work of the Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society and the Gibraltar Heritage Trust in preserving sites like Witham's Cemetery and see the pride and community that emerge out of that work. However, recalling the earlier idea of Gibraltar as a heritage artefact, then it becomes possible to think of all heritage work in Gibraltar as productive of new attachments to Gibraltar itself, and therefore contributing to the new national identity.

In conclusion, I have tried to argue for an understanding of heritage as fundamentally future-oriented, in that it is about using materials from the past to build both a community (the 'we') and also to provide tools for that community to act. In that sense, heritage is not about remembering the dead, but is instead central to the living. Specifically, I have argued that Gibraltar is a heritage artefact that uses its material inheritances to build a future that defies the categories of states and colonies but represents something new in the world. I have described two heritage processes at work in Gibraltar, *reclaiming* and *upcycling*, and shown how they each contribute to the production of this novel and creative Gibraltar. The work we do here in the Society, but more importantly the heritage work being done in Gibraltar and by Gibraltarians, is crucial to the creation of new, self-governing futures for the Gibraltarians.

### The Tale of the Red Telephone Boxes: they're only a symbol...

Leslie Butterfield



Travel is good for the soul. A reward in glorious sunshine for the efforts during the year. Good food, meeting locals, long walks - and Gibraltar is no exception. Part of it is trying to find out what makes a place tick, the culture, the history, the differences, not to mention getting lost on the Rock as one does and eventually finding the way back. Apart from the shock of paying in cash on the local buses in Gibraltar (just unheard of in London due to the

introduction of the Oyster Card) one thing that had me in fits of giggles was tourists using a red phone box and phoning home with the obligatory clicking of cameras. Yes, there *are* some in Gibraltar and fully working, much to my surprise *and* you can indeed phone home with the right change. But it's not 'real' by a long way! First of all, every man, woman and child carries with them a communication device which has the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* on tap (showing my age, it's called Google now) and more computing power than got Neil Armstrong to the moon. The real red phone boxes in the UK have had their headsets removed, with the bare wires exposed (goodness knows where they all end up) making them useless. The telephone books are long "removed", not that they would be of any use in 2023. The coin box has been forced open and no doubt the ill-gotten gains spent at the local tavern or on some other vice. The inside has a unique odour that has yet to be replicated in laboratory conditions. The floor is unspeakable and one dare not walk into it without industrial protective footwear. Not to mention the faded advertising cards of the world's oldest profession. How they ever they got past the sales description act is beyond me. So – Gibraltar – this isn't the UK reality any more –but carry on taking the photos, even if it does make me chuckle!  
[Illustration with acknowledgement to Google Images]

**RAF North Front and the Modernaires:** an interview with our new member *Derek Jezzard*

I was born in Walthamstow E17 in 1932. Soon after the outbreak of war, I was evacuated to Norfolk, to a village named Ketteringham, near Wymondham. I was Head Choir Boy at St Peter's Church, where I also used to ring one of the five bells every Sunday morning. We had a certain sequence to stick to. After the war, I attended Markhouse Road Secondary School, Walthamstow, which no longer exists. I left school aged 14, still in short trousers.

I was first posted to RAF North Front Gibraltar in October 1953 whilst serving in the Royal Air Force. I was just 21 years of age. Altogether I served in the Royal Air Force for 22 years from 1950 to 1972. During my early days in Gibraltar, a local man, Victor Bashery, overheard me singing where I worked. He encouraged me to enter a competition at the Theatre Royal called *The Fiesta en el Aire*. I was hesitant to say the least, as I felt a real stranger. There were 11 other competitors. I won. From that date I became known in the Gibraltar music world. Early in 1954 I met my dear wife Sonia, the eldest of three local sisters named King, the others being Marlene and Yvonne. I met Sonia at an open-air dance in the Laguna. I was with the band. (The area now is an estate known as Varyl Begg, opposite the Glacis Estate.)



*The night I met Sonia.*

*We are first and second from the right.*

In 1955, we were married in the Catholic Cathedral, St Mary the Crowned. In April 1956 I was posted back to UK. Sonia accompanied me back, along with our first baby. During our time in UK (Lancashire) our 2nd child was born. I was fortunate enough to be posted back to Gibraltar in June 1958. While serving in Gibraltar we lived in Hospital Hill, Governor's Street and Horse Barrack Lane. In August 1959, while in Gibraltar, we were gifted with a 3rd child, a son.

When I served in Gibraltar in the 50s/60s the RAF used to take a large wreath and drop it where Lord Nelson battled at Trafalgar, using a Shackleton aircraft.

During my second tour in Gibraltar, I was a vocalist with a local dance band known as The Modernaires.

*Singing with the Modernaires 1959*



Throughout my RAF career and posting I enjoyed my time singing with varying groups. In 1963 I was posted to Singapore

for two and half years. In March 1965 we had a daughter. We went back to the UK in late 1965, then the following year, we were posted to West Germany. Our final baby, a boy, was born in March 1969. While in Germany I was the vocalist with a US Airforce dance band.

I finished my service career near Oxford in December 1972. When I was demobbed, we lived in Didcot, South Oxfordshire.



As I always recalled with great affection my time in Gibraltar, and specially loved the people, in April 2002, we upped sticks and moved to Gibraltar where I remain an Ex-Pat. I'm happy to say we are still going strong. We have four sons and a daughter (two sons were born in Gibraltar). We have ten grandchildren, nine went through university, one technical college; and nine great grandchildren.

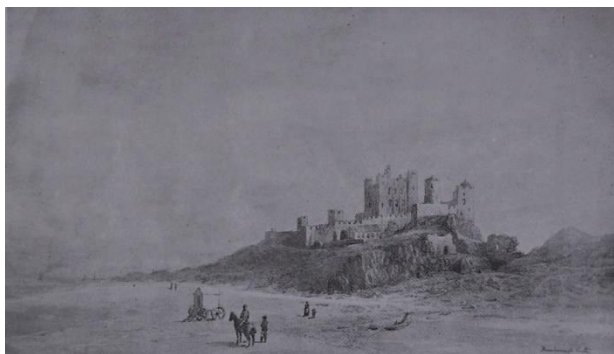
*[Editor's note: As we mentioned in our Christmas 2023 Newsletter, it's never too late to join! And we'd love to receive more memories of Gibraltar from Friends.]*

### **BAMBURGH CASTLE and some links to GIBRALTAR**

*Peter Ferrary*

Bamburgh Castle in Northumberland is a most interesting and lovely place to visit. The castle is situated on a rocky plateau overlooking the sea, facing the Farne Islands with Holy Island also visible northwards on a clear day.

A defensive citadel of sorts has existed on this site since Anglo Saxon times. The Normans built a new castle on the site which forms the core of the present one. By the late 19th century, the castle had fallen into disrepair until it was bought in 1894 by Lord Armstrong; an industrialist, visionary inventor and philanthropist, who set about restoring and transforming it 'into his vision of an archetypal castle' and converted the castle as his home. It remains the seat of the Armstrong-Watson family and is one of the largest inhabited castles in Britain. The castle houses Lord Armstrong's collection of artwork, ceramics and objets d'art.



*Bamburgh Castle drawn by General Adye*

*(Bamburgh Castle Viewings Ltd)*

I visited the castle in April 2023 on a beautiful, sunny day but what made the visit particularly interesting for me was discovering two links with Gibraltar.

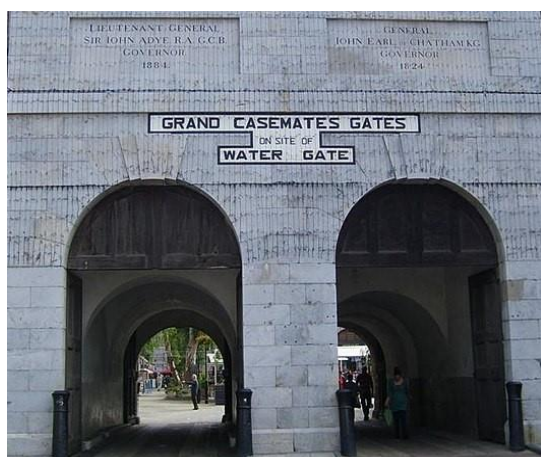
In one of the first rooms on entering the castle, I noticed a small, framed photograph on a mantelpiece of three gentlemen. The first was a Chinese man<sup>1</sup> in traditional costume of the time; the second was the 1st Lord Armstrong and the third was that of one General Adye. I recognised the name of the latter as that of a former Governor of Gibraltar.



*General John Miller Adye GCB*

*([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Miller\\_Adye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Miller_Adye)), accessed 2 Sep 2023.*

He is commemorated in Gibraltar by his name above one of the Grand Casemate Gates as well as by his coat of arms displayed above the westernmost Southport Gate. Both these gates were erected during his governorship (3 Jan 1883-2 Nov 1886).



*Grand Casemates and Southport Gates (with RML gun in the background) (Author's photograph and postcard collection)*

In an adjoining small passage leading to the King's Hall, I noticed a second picture of General Adye and it was clear that he must have had some connection to the castle. The friendly attendant in the King's Hall – a huge space with a wonderful vaulted ceiling made from Thai teak – was unable to throw any light on the Adye connection. However, I was able to establish this myself when, examining an Armstrong family tree at the far end of the hall, I saw that one Winifreda Adye (the General's daughter) had married into the family in 1889 – to Armstrong's great-nephew and heir, William Henry Armstrong Watson.

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<sup>1</sup> The first Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, His Excellency Li Hung Chang; with the First Lord Armstrong and General Sir John Adye, standing in the arched doorway at Cragside (John Worsnop, Rothbury), 1896. Armstrong's shipbuilding activities started in 1867 when he teamed up with Dr Charles Mitchell who had a shipyard near Elswick. Mitchell built ships and Armstrong would arm them. The first ships built were for the Royal Navy but in 1881-82 a series of fast cruisers for Chile and China were produced.

Further along my visit, on reaching the Norman Keep (the oldest surviving part of the castle) I noticed a splendid glass-cased model of a rifled muzzle loading (RML) gun. Of course! Armstrong, among many other things, made guns and Gibraltar is full of RMLs, the most famous of which is the 100-ton gun<sup>2</sup> situated at Napier of Magdala Battery.



*Model of RML<sup>3</sup> (photo by Paul Buxton, Bamburgh Castle Viewings Ltd)*

So was this the connection between Adye and Lord Armstrong that may have led to Winifreda marrying into the family? <sup>4</sup> Adye had been a Royal Artillery officer and in April 1870 he was appointed Director of Artillery. In 1880 he was appointed Surveyor General of Stores. In the former role he had professional dealings with Lord Armstrong who much earlier, following the Crimea War, had also developed a breech loading (BL) gun. Adye has been blamed<sup>5</sup>, in my view wrongly, for favouring RML guns over BL guns.

In his 'Recollections of a Military life'<sup>6</sup>, Adye, perhaps because of this, gives a good account of the extensive trialling that had gone on between RML and BL guns and why the former were initially favoured<sup>7</sup>. He also argued strongly for a commonality, or in modern parlance inter-operability, where possible, in armaments

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<sup>2</sup> The Royal Navy turned down the 100-ton gun as they considered it too heavy for their ships. But when the rising, new Italian navy ordered a number of these guns, Britain decided to order five for the defence of Malta against a possible Italian threat. Two of these guns were diverted to Gibraltar – one of which survives.

<sup>3</sup> This model of Lord Armstrong's muzzle loading garrison gun (referred to as the Henry Fee Memorial Trophy) was awarded to the Apprentice of the year at the Elswick works from 1919 till 2002. From 1959 till 2002 the apprentices were also presented with a ½ scale trophy which they would have kept for a year.

<sup>4</sup> The archivist at Bamburgh Castle was unable to confirm this but an article on Adye's life in Wikipedia ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Miller\\_Adye](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Miller_Adye)) intimates this was the case.

<sup>5</sup> The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (Oxford DNB). <https://www.oxforddnb.com/search?q=Adye+John+Miller>, accessed 7 August 2023. In this it is stated that Adye has been blamed for the failure of the British artillery to match foreign artillery improvements. He believed in wrought-iron muzzle-loaders and succeeded in retaining them while he held office.

<sup>6</sup> Adye, John Miller, *Recollections of a Military Life*, London: 1895, Smith, Elder & Co. A copy is held in the Garrison Library. Adye devotes part of Chapter xxvi to the development of rifled ordnance and BL guns. The latter had been developed by Armstrong after the Crimea war, but early models were prone to failure of the breech loading mechanism and resulting accidents. After extensive trials the muzzle loading guns were found to be safer and just as good. It was only after the later development of a slower burning gunpowder by Sir Alfred Nobel that the success of the BL gun with a longer barrel and range was assured.

between the Services. Adye was far from being a luddite and comes across as an intelligent, forward-thinking man, with a wry sense of humour.

After an extensive tour in India (1857-66), Adye formed the opinion, which he frequently expressed, on the importance of trusting the people of India and admitting them to high office, civil and military. This open-mindedness about colonial people undoubtedly served him in good stead when he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar. In fact, Adye has generally been described as a benign, fair-minded Governor who tried to reconcile the dual interests of a fortress and a commercial city<sup>8</sup>. Not knowing much about Adye myself I tried to find out more about him to see whether this description of his role as Governor was correct.

In his 'Recollections of a Military life', which I found in the Garrison Library, Adye devotes the last chapter to his time as Governor of Gibraltar. He recognised at the outset, the anomaly of the two-fold aspect of Gibraltar as a fortress and commercial city combined but was pragmatic in recognising that war was the exception and the commercial interests of the city also needed to be minded. Adye devotes several pages giving some examples of some of the antiquated regulations that had existed in Gibraltar and clearly set about 'tidying' these up. For example, until 1885, no civilians were allowed to be in the streets after midnight without permits, but in June that year Adye removed this restriction.<sup>9</sup> In response to a request from local merchants to allow for the coaling of vessels at night, Adye authorised a limited number of coal heavers to be allowed out of the city at night for this purpose. This obviated the inconvenience to ships, which would otherwise have had to anchor overnight, leading to an increase in the number of ships visiting the port and a resultant increase in harbour dues. Adye also took measures to increase the limited, commercial facilities at Waterport<sup>10</sup> and a memorial to him remains to this day. The development of the Grand Casemates and Southport Gates are also evidence of his efforts to open up the city.



*Waterport memorial (Author's photograph)*

Adye took an interest in the welfare and health of the civilian population and expresses admiration of the Sanitary Commission (SC) which in his day consisted of 4 military and 8 (unpaid) civilian members. The SC had charge of the drainage, water and gas facilities. Adye praised the Commissioners for their work and described the SC 'as the only form of representation given to the people and one that should be carefully preserved'. He went further to say: 'that in Gibraltar, as elsewhere, it is desirable that representatives of the people should be consulted not only in matters of

sanitation but also in commercial and other matters; and during my residence in Gibraltar, I derived much assistance from their knowledge and friendly co-operation'<sup>11</sup>.

Adye also took much interest in the welfare of the troops and during his tenure opened up several recreation and reading rooms for the use of the garrison. The largest of these rooms could seat 1200 persons and regular concerts were also held which were open to wives and friends. During visits by the Royal Navy these recreational facilities were also offered for use by the seamen and marines 'who did so

<sup>8</sup> Oxford DNB.

<sup>9</sup> Kenyon, E.R., *Gibraltar Under Moor, Spaniard, and Briton*, London; Methuen & Co. 1938, Gibraltar 'In its Territory', page 85.

<sup>10</sup> The new harbour and commercial mole in Gibraltar, as we know them today, were commenced in 1896 and completed circa 1904.

<sup>11</sup> *Recollections of a Military Life*.

in considerable numbers, thereby promoting the friendly association between men of the two services which is so desirable’.

In Gordon Fergusson’s entertaining history of the Calpe Hunt<sup>12</sup>, ‘Hounds are Home’, he makes various references to the Adyes. He refers to General Adye as ‘a much respected and well-loved gunner who arrived on the Rock accompanied by his wife, his elder son John as ADC and his four eligible daughters’. The latter helped their mother with various charitable works and were faithful attenders at the Gibraltar Minnesingers who used to give smoking concerts in aid of charity. Winifreda the eldest sang alto and her sister Mary was a soprano. Both eldest girls hunted regularly. Lady Adye laid the foundation stone for the new hunt kennels on 18 June 1884. The family were keen supporters of the hunt and at the end of his tour General Adye (who was leaving before hunting began) gave a ball at the Convent. This was followed some days later by a grand farewell ball at the Assembly Rooms given by the officers of the Garrison both naval and military<sup>13</sup>. This was hosted by Major General Walker<sup>14</sup>. Everyone cheered when Walker in his speech raised his one arm in salutation and said: “No doubt the thoughts of Sir John and his family will often hark back to pleasant days with the Calpe Hounds’.

The Adyes left Gibraltar on 3 Nov 1886. General Adye’s own comments in his book has this to say about his time in Gibraltar: ‘my duties were rendered comparatively easy by the warm support of all classes which was so heartily given during the four years of my residence amongst them. They are a loyal people and were most grateful for any efforts of mine to promote their welfare. The conduct of the troops in garrison throughout was excellent and a friendly spirit prevailed at all times between the military and civilian population. I left Gibraltar with much regret, feeling deeply the kindness shown to my family and myself by the inhabitants who came to bid us farewell on our embarkation to England in November 1886.’

The *Gibraltar Chronicle and Commercial Intelligencer* of 4 Nov 1886 confirms the rapturous farewell given by the inhabitants of Gibraltar to the Adyes. Extracts such as: ‘...as soon as the steamship Nepal arrived at 3pm people started flocking to the Convent and Southport....shops were closed for the occasion...South Bastion was thrown open to the public and crowded with people who could obtain a good view of Ragged Staff and the bay....Lady Adye and the Misses Adye drove from the Convent loudly cheered by the people en route.....Shortly after, Sir John left the Convent on foot accompanied by various dignitaries and an immense concourse of inhabitants and walked slowly down through the dense masses of people preceded by the Calpe band...etc etc.’

The Adyes were certainly given a fitting and sincere farewell. Of particular note to me also, was that the *Chronicle* of the same day also mentioned that ‘a deputation of the Inhabitants from Catalan Bay, headed by their patriarch, Andrea Calamaro, waited on Lady Adye the afternoon of 1 Nov and presented her with a handsome piece of lace as a token of their regard; and expressed their regret at the departure of herself, the Governor and their family. Sir John and lady Adye received them in the drawing room and thanked these kind people for their handsome present and wished them every happiness in the future<sup>15</sup>. General Adye, who was a very capable artist, painted at least one picture of Catalan Bay, among many others of Gibraltar, and it is likely the Adyes visited the place on a number of occasions during their tour on the Rock.

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<sup>12</sup> Fergusson, G., *Hounds are Home*, London, Springwood Books Ltd, 49-51 Bedford Row, WC1V 6RL. 1979. Pages 166-169. The Calpe Hunt later became the Royal Calpe Hunt in 1906 under the dual Royal patronage of the Kings of Great Britain and Spain.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* Pages 98, 103-5, 112.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* Page 112. Major General Walker VC, CB, commanding the Infantry Brigade. Had won the VC at Inkerman and lost his right arm at Sebastopol.

<sup>15</sup> The presentation by the inhabitants of Catalan Bay is of interest in that it suggests a mutual affection between the local people and the Governor and his family. It would be doubly interesting to think the ‘fine piece of lace’ had been produced by the ladies of the village. However, enquiries to date have been unable to establish this.

Catalan Bay in those days, was a fairly remote place to visit and considered a scenic, romantic and cool spot (especially in summer) for picnics etc by officers of the garrison and their families.

General Adye, on his departure, was also presented with a silver service made by E. Hutton of London. The text on the plate read as follows:

*Presented to his Excellency General Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B etc by the inhabitants of Gibraltar as a token of the great esteem which he was held by all classes of the community and as a recognition of his care for their welfare and of the valuable services he rendered in initiating and carrying into effect many beneficial measures and works during the time he was Governor*  
November 1886



*Presentation plate*

*(Chipulina, N, The People of Gibraltar (<https://gibraltar-intro.blogspot.com>) accessed 2 Sep 2023.)*

So, all in all, General Adye certainly seems to have been a progressive, reforming and fair- minded Governor and seen as such by both the military and civilian population alike. His popularity alone attests to that. In later years, General Adye's friendship with Lord Armstrong developed (no doubt reinforced by his daughter Winifreda marrying Armstrong's heir). He spent a great deal of time at Cragside with Lord Armstrong and at Bamburgh and was involved in the rebuilding of parts of Bamburgh Castle. Adye sketched and painted numerous pictures of Bamburgh Castle as he had earlier done in Gibraltar during his time there. A number of his paintings are held in the Gibraltar Museum, two of which are shown overleaf.

*Paintings of Gibraltar by General Adye*

(Chipulina, N, *The People of Gibraltar* (<https://gibraltar-intro.blogspot.com>) accessed 2 Sep 2023.)



## The Friends of Gibraltar at the Gosport Heritage Open Days Festival

Len Goss



In September 2023, we were honoured to give a talk at the annual Gosport Heritage Open Days on the connections between Gibraltar and Gosport. The Heritage Open Days programme is part of England's largest community heritage festival. It celebrates our rich and diverse heritage at over 700 events across the country. Our talk was about the various historical, military and cultural connections that Gibraltar and Gosport have with each other.

One of our Trustees, Len Goss, gave an introduction on Gibraltar and its history, highlighting some of the historical, military and personal connections between Gosport and Gibraltar.

We were also delighted to have acclaimed military historian, author, speaker and a Friend of Gibraltar, Rupert Hague-Holmes. His talk (*on the following pages*) focused on some of the specific military and naval connections and collaborations that have taken place between the British Armed Forces and Gibraltar over the last 300 years.



New Trustee Ross McNally, who is also CEO of Hampshire Chamber of Commerce, also contributed to the event by sharing his personal connection to the Rock and his plan to develop business connections between his Chamber and the Gibraltar business community.

The packed room included many local Gosport residents; many of whom have previously lived, worked or been stationed in Gibraltar. Some of whom were able to share their connection with the Rock: including Mark Trasler, a Friend of Gibraltar and also the Treasurer of the Haslar Heritage Group, who recounted his involvement in the work carried out at the Gibraltar Dockyard on HM Hospital Ship UGANDA in preparation for the Falkland conflict.



A fun and interesting evening for all Gibraltar lovers to reconnect with the Rock, see old friends as well as make new ones!

## **Gosport and Gibraltar** (a shortened version of the talk given at Gosport 2023)

*Rupert Hague-Holmes*

I focus in this paper on three main areas where there are links between Gibraltar and Gosport – the early hospitals, the victualling yards, and some Royal Marines connections. In the original talk I spent more time discussing later episodes in history as well as giving a fuller story of Gosport's heritage.

### **Hospitals**

Interestingly, the first naval military hospital was not built in either Haslar or Gibraltar – it was Minorca, which was built in 1711.

Gibraltar and Haslar were not far behind though, with the first naval hospital in Gibraltar built in 1741, using craftsmen from the Portsmouth and Gosport areas; and Haslar followed in 1746 (though it was not completed until 1762).

### **Royal Naval Hospital, Gibraltar (1741-1900)**

The Gibraltar hospital was located on a plateau a little way inland from Rosia Bay, about halfway down the peninsula, just past the Dockyard and near Nelson's Anchorage and the Victualling Yard. The site was chosen for a similar reason to the site chosen for the hospital at Haslar - to stop deserters from absconding and keep them away from the temptations of a town. The building materials would have almost all come from England as the Rock could provide little more than stone. The hospital in Gibraltar could accommodate 1,000 men, twice the size of the hospital at Minorca. It was built as a simple two-storey quadrangle, 350 feet long and 150 feet wide, with a central courtyard measuring 150 feet by 75 feet. The wards themselves were long and spacious and connected to one another via internal doors. One key innovation was the introduction of covered verandas at ground level around the courtyard. These protected patients from the heat and in themselves served as open-air corridors allowing wards to be isolated if the need arose. The warm climate allowed for this variation in planning and the open-air corridors were a significant architectural advance at the time.

### **Royal Hospital, Haslar, Hampshire (1746–1778)**

The Admiralty were aware of the widespread developments in hospital building that had taken place in London, Edinburgh and several of the provincial cities and realised the rationale behind investing in medical care. Naval hospitals could provide an efficient and effective service enabling sick and wounded sailors to be returned to sea quickly. Furthermore, naval hospitals could be erected near principal ports thereby diminishing the cost of transporting sailors to London. Sick and wounded sailors could be located easily and they would also be less inclined to attempt to desert the navy.

In June 1745, after surveying possible sites, the Admiralty ordered the construction of a hospital at Haslar near Gosport. The whole 95-acre site had been purchased by the Admiralty as: "the most convenient place for a hospital for the Sick and Hurt Seamen". The site was isolated, surrounded by estuarine mud as well as sea and ideal for preventing sailors deserting. Once operational, most patients were transported to Haslar by boat from their ships at anchor off Spithead or in the harbour, to the specially constructed jetty in Blockhouse Lake. They could also be ferried across from Gosport Town by Lewis, the hospital ferryman, who continued as a member of the hospital staff until the first bridge was built in 1796.

Building started in 1746 but the building phase was slow, since builders on the site kept being "press ganged" into the Navy! It took 16 years to build and was completed in 1762, but, due to over expenditure,

the fourth side of the quadrangle was not completed. Initially Haslar was able to care for 1500 sailors by 1778, it could cater for 2100 patients.

## Hospitals and Trafalgar

- Old Naval Hospital Gib – built 1741
- Second Gib Hospital – built 1901
- Naval Hospital Haslar - built 1762
- Similarities and rationales
- Trafalgar casualties



So, beyond the similarities outlined above, what are the links between RNH Haslar and Gibraltar?

The key one is the link created by the treatment of the casualties from the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Although no English ships were sunk, 1587 British sailors were killed or wounded during the battle. (That compares to the 22 French or Spanish ships lost and estimated 16,000 men lost.) It took many of the damaged ships about a week to reach the Rock, having to endure a severe storm which raged for about four days after the Battle.

Eric Birbeck of the Haslar Heritage Group has done some great work in researching what happened to the casualties: -

- First battle casualties received into the Old Naval Hospital Gibraltar were 57 casualties on 27th October 1805, from the ship *Bellisle*, with many being returned to their ship having been treated within 11 days.
- 48 casualties from *Colossus* on 28th October, followed by 10 from *Revenge* and 51 from *Bellerophon* – of this lot, only 12 died, the rest being treated and then put back on their ships for transport back to England.
- On 29th October, the *Victory* handed over 26 casualties.

Over the course of October, there were 294 admissions. However, many of those were treated and put back on their ships into the care of the ship's surgeon for transport back to England. Of this total only 90 died in Gibraltar, but only two sailors' graves from the Battle exist in the Trafalgar cemetery today in Gibraltar. The original cemetery site has been lost in the mists of time.

Many of the ships then sailed back to England with *Mars*, *Africa*, *Colossus* and *Temeraire* all arriving at Haslar on 1st December 1805 to discharge many of the sailors injured at Trafalgar. *Victory* arrived on 5th December, not even entering Portsmouth, instead anchoring at Spithead and discharging the dying and

wounded to Haslar before sailing onto Chatham. Many of those who died from their wounds at Trafalgar are buried, with no headstones, at the paddock at Haslar.

## Victualling

There are strong similarities between the use of Gosport and Gibraltar as victualling stations over the centuries. In Gosport, we had Priddy's Hard, where most of the ammunition was stored and loaded up on naval ships, Great Clarence Yard nearby, and then in Gibraltar the Naval Victualling Yard and the Rosia Water Tanks. None of these facilities continue to service the Fleet but it's still worth just exploring them a little bit more.

**Priddy's Hard** In 1750, the Board of Ordnance purchased 40 acres of land and a boatyard, in Gosport. Astonishingly, Priddy's Hard remained in use for over two hundred years. In Nelson's days, HMS *Victory* and the other vessels were also supplied from here; the Grand Magazine held no less than 4,500 barrels of gunpowder, each weighing around 45kg. It was built using over 3 million bricks with walls eight feet thick.

**Royal Clarence Yard** was established in 1828 as one of the Royal Navy's two principal, purpose built, provincial victualling establishments (the other being Royal William Yard in Plymouth, Devon). It was named after the then Duke of Clarence (later William IV, King of England) and developed on approximately 20 hectares of land. Between the establishment of the Yard and its eventual decommissioning in the early 1990s, Royal Clarence Yard supplied provisions to the Royal Navy in all the major conflicts of this period. The site stored all the Fleet's food and other provisions. Feeding the Royal Navy has always been a big job, with huge quantities of ale, rum, meat, bread being produced. For centuries before the introduction of canning procedures, all food and drink consumed on board ships was packed into wooden barrels in order to keep food safe from contamination during voyages. During the eighteenth century and prior, the diet of sailors mainly consisted of ship's biscuits, cheese and peas which all had low contamination risk, as well as meat and fish which was heavily salted and dried as a method of preservation. The cooperage in Clarence Yard was therefore of high importance as without these water and airtight barrels being produced by highly skilled coopers, much of the food taken on board would have spoiled.

## Victualling & Ammo

- Priddy's Hard
- Royal Clarence Yard
- Cooperage, bakery & slaughterhouse
- Gibraltar Victualling Yard
- Rosia Water Tanks



## **Naval Victualling Yard at Gibraltar**

The early history of the Victualling Yard complex is traced back to the late 18th century. At that time, the dockyard was located at the New Mole, now referred to as the South Mole, and victualling was near the Old Mole, now known as the North Mole. These facilities however, suffered great damage during the Great Siege of Gibraltar, due to their proximity to the Spanish land artillery to the north.

In 1799, while residing at Rosia Parade in Gibraltar, John Jervis, 1st Earl of St Vincent, Admiral in Charge of the Mediterranean Fleet, recommended that the Royal Navy Victualling Yard be relocated to the Rosia Bay area, just south of the New Mole. Governor O'Hara did not approve of St Vincent's plan as he proposed to finance it by selling the naval stores at Waterport and Irish Town. However, St Vincent won. In addition to access to the bay, the site had the advantage of the protection afforded by Parson's Lodge Battery. It had the further advantage of being out of range of enemy gunfire from the North Front.

Construction of the Rosia Water Tanks began in 1799 and was completed in 1804 by contractor Giovanni Maria Boschetti. The entire Victualling Yard complex at Rosia Bay was completed by 1812. It formed part of the Royal Navy base and contained stores of food, water, and clothing in sufficient quantities for a large fleet. The Rosia Mole was the berthing place for the Royal Navy vessels seeking provisions and water from the Victualling Yard complex; it also held coal for the garrison.

The Rosia Water Tanks consisted of six parallel underground chambers made of bricks brought from Britain and sand-lime mortar, then waterproofed. The roofs of the Victualling Yard served as a catchment directing rain to a settlement tank, which was then purified by flowing it successively from one tank to the next. The lowest tank was sufficiently high to gravity feed vessels berthed at Rosia Mole. Hoses were used to supply vessels within Rosia Bay; a lighter barge supplied those anchored off it in the bay. According to a reference in *Steering to Glory*, by Nicholas Blake, (Chatham, London, 2005) the tanks held 5,000 tons of water.

There is ample evidence these tanks were operational by the time of the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. In 1804, for example, Captain William Otway, Commissioner of Gibraltar Yard was able to inform the acting Governor Sir Thomas Trigge that:

*...the late heavy rains having above half-filled the Great Tank at Rosia: I think that His Majesty's Ships may take water from thence whenever Your Excellency has reason to suppose that there is a probability of the Wells at Ragged Staff becoming dry.*

In October 2005, the then Government announced the water tanks would be demolished to build an eight-storey block of 200 affordable flats. There was a court process and protests by the Gibraltar public to stop the demolition, which ultimately failed. The Naval Dockyards Society got involved in trying to stop the demolition process – Dr Ann Coats, Secretary of the Naval Dockyards Society and author of *History of the Rosia Water Tanks, Gibraltar*, described the Rosia Water Tanks as:

*"A unique engineering monument to Royal Navy ingenuity and Gibraltarian craftsmanship, transforming Gibraltar into an invincible fortress. They enabled Nelson and Admiral Lord St Vincent to maintain their fleets in the Mediterranean, blockading Toulon and vanquishing the French at the Battle of the Nile."*

## **Royal Marines**

The Royal Marines association with Gibraltar really stems from the Capture of Gibraltar in 1704 from the Spanish, as part of the War of Spanish Succession. It was a combined force of Anglo-Dutch Marines who

captured Gibraltar under command of Admiral Rooke and over the last 250 years there has been a strong ongoing relationship between the Royal Marines and the Rock. The Royal Marines also formed the core of the garrison throughout the subsequent Great Siege and thus bore the brunt of the fighting with the Franco-Spanish forces.

The enduring links between Gibraltar and the Royal Marines are celebrated by a memorial in Gibraltar, near the spot where the marines first landed in 1704. Although the Royal Marines have fought all over the globe over the last 300 years or so, and technically are entitled to numerous battle honours, it was decided by King George IV in 1827 that they should have a globe as their badge and only one battle Honour – “Gibraltar” to represent all their battle honours.

The links continued to be enhanced by the donation of a piece of Gibraltar rock from the people of Gibraltar to the Royal Marines in 2014 – the rock is located at Woodbury Common in Devon (near the Commando Training Centre, Royal Marines), the location of the first of four Commando tests, the Endurance Course, which budding Royal Marines recruits need to pass to be awarded the famous green beret of a Royal Marines Commando.

## RM Connection

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- Capture of Gibraltar 1704
- RM Governors
- RM Battle Honour
- Forton Barracks



The Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines resided in Old Portsmouth in premises which had formerly been a 17th-century brewery and cooperage: Clarence Barracks. Fast outgrowing their accommodation there, an arrangement was reached whereby the Board of Ordnance exchanged Forton Barracks for Clarence (which was adapted to accommodate troops of the garrison Artillery), allowing the Marines to move into Forton.

The Royal Marines took possession of the barracks in 1848. Shortly afterwards they were retitled the Royal Marine Light Infantry (to distinguish them from the Royal Marine Artillery, who had their own separate barracks alongside the Gunwharf on the other side of the harbour).

### Conclusions

Why does a small rock area of 2.6 square miles, with a population of 33k residents, with only 1300 military personnel, and around 300 Macaque apes, continue to be of such strategic value to the UK such that the UK will always resist the perpetual wranglings of Spain over its sovereignty?

- Its location enables UK to ensure safe passages of all commercial vessels both into and out of the Mediterranean.
- Its location also enables rapid deployment of forces into the Mediterranean by sea or air, by virtue of its naval base and airport; and
- Probably most importantly in the current environment, Gibraltar provides a highly valuable intelligence gathering facility. The height of the Rock (over 30 ms - higher than Empire State Building) enables modern day communications to be transmitted (and intercepted) over great distances.

This is all aided by the natural limestone nature of the Rock itself – easy to maintain, hard enough to be load bearing and yet soft enough to tunnel through. The tunnels of Gibraltar, first built by the Royal Engineers at the time of the Great Siege in 1779, were also useful during WW2.

The other aspect that is worth flagging is the political resilience and loyalty of the Gibraltarians – Spain has consistently asserted its perceived right to sovereignty over Gibraltar – despite the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 granting sovereignty over the Rock to UK in perpetuity. In the last referendum held in 2002 over the question of sovereignty, over 90% of Gibraltarians voted to remain as part of the UK. The historical and military association between the UK and Gibraltar is further cemented through the office of Lieutenant Governor - effectively the Queen's (now King's) representative to show the link between the British Crown and Gibraltar.

Finally - there is a deep emotional maritime connection between the many residents of Gosport who served in the Navy or Royal Marines and Gibraltar – Gibraltar often being the first or last stop of a Royal Navy ship's commission, with the Rock Run (or Race) always featuring. Organised by the staff of the Commander BF Gibraltar, the Rock Race is completed by every RN ship, RM Commando unit, and many Army regiments and RAF units that visit Gibraltar. It consists of a 2.7 mile run from the dockside on a route up to the summit of the Rock with climbs of 1300 feet on steep gradients. I believe the current record dates to 1986 and is held by a RN officer, Lt Chris Robison, who completed it in 17 mins 29 seconds – yet to be bettered!

## Conclusion

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*[Article produced with acknowledgements to Wikipedia]*

**WORLD MONEY FAIR Berlin 2024 Exclusive Launch**

*(news from Albert Poggio)*

The Gibraltar National Mint will be launching the exclusive Gibraltar circulating currency collection.

As well as the limited-edition BU 50p and BU £2 from the brand-new collection. The coins will only be available at the Gibraltar National Mint both D21, and the Tower Mint booth D22. These will also be available in Gibraltar within the month of February from the Gibraltar National Mint through the GSB.

As 2022 brought the very first Effigy of His Majesty, King Charles III onto Gibraltar's commemorative coinage, in 2023 the Government received approval from His Majesty for the first circulating currency collection celebrating His Majesty's coronation and featuring the Raphael Maklouf Effigy. This is the first full currency set available, including all denominations up to a £5, but while this is the first, in many ways, it is also the last collection to feature the Gibraltar round pound.

The 2023 limited edition collection will feature the last ever round pound for Gibraltar, with 2024's annual issue moving to the new 12-sided bi-metal £1 coin. Gibraltar will be the first British Overseas Territory to circulate the 12-sided £1.

The 2023 Limited Edition Gibraltar Circulating Currency packs will also be available to purchase for the first time. The packs will be strictly limited to 2000 and will be available in Gibraltar thereafter.



**Official Gibraltar King Charles III Coronation BU £2:**

Country of Issue: Gibraltar | Year: 2023 | Metal: Bi-metal | Diameter: 28.40mm | Weight: 12g  
Finish: Brilliant Uncirculated | Reverse: Gibraltar Crest | Obverse: KCIII effigy

**Official Gibraltar King Charles III Coronation 50p Coin:**

Country of Issue: Gibraltar | Year: 2023 | Metal: Cupro-Nickel | Diameter: 27.3mm | Weight: 8g  
Finish: Circulating | Reverse: King Charles III Coronation | Obverse: KCIII effigy

**Official Gibraltar King Charles III Coronation Circulating Currency Pack:**

Country of Issue: Gibraltar | Year: 2023 | Edition Limit: 2,023





**AGM Minutes**  
**Saturday 28th October 2023, 14.00 hours**  
**at**  
**The Oxfordshire Golf and Spa Hotel**

**Board Members Present**

Sir Adrian Johns (SAJ) Chair; Mr John Borda (JB) Website; Mr Len Goss (LG) Marketing and Communication; Mr Peter Hucker (PH) Treasurer; Mrs Tricia Johnson (TJ) Secretary; Commodore Richard Lord (RL) Membership and Charitable Activities; Mr Ross McNally (RMcN); Ms Jennifer Scherr (JS) Archivist.

**Apologies**

Mr. Albert Poggio: Colonel Julian Lyne-Pirkis (JLP); Dr Vincent Mifsud; Prof. Charles Ramirez (CR).

1. **Welcome** – SAJ welcomed everyone present including our new Board Member, Ross McNally who is currently the CEO of the Hampshire Chamber of Commerce and brings a wealth of experience to the FOGHS.
2. **Minutes of the last meeting and Matters Arising** – The minutes were read and accepted. There were no matters arising – members had been asked to submit questions prior to the AGM.
3. **Reports form Board.**
  - a) **Treasurer's Report** – PH presented a summary of the annual accounts for the year to 31 March 2023 highlighting that expenditure had been greater than income by £5,327 overall. This follows the trend of the past few years and reflects a strong commitment to supporting the Society's Charitable aims through awards and donations in Gibraltar. PH went on to explain there had been a net operating surplus of £3,754, but this had been offset by Charitable expenditure of £9,081. The current financial year is expected to show similar results.

We will have drawn down £10,000 from the reserves over the last two years to meet various charitable commitments. Reserves remain healthy at present but PH suggested it would not be prudent to rely on them for more than one more year. The Board will, therefore, be addressing the Society's future income strategy over the next few months. PH then asked for suggestions from the members. The first idea was related to Rock Talk which is a major cost for the Society – it was suggested that it might be disseminated to members electronically, thus avoiding printing and distribution costs. A poll of those present showed approximately 25% in favour. Further discussion revealed the fact that the majority enjoyed receiving the high-quality hard copy journal.
  - b) **Membership** – RL raised the important point about the membership numbers which have gradually been declining over recent years. This year there has been a significant drop from 485 to 463. He reassured members that we are looking into this and shorter-term solutions before the marketing work that LG is undertaking comes to fruition. RL would welcome suggestions from members.

He stated that new members do not just appear, they tend to come through recommendations. There was nearly 500 years of membership in the room and, therefore, plenty of historical knowledge within the membership. We offer free membership to those under 25 to help build for the future and, for family members, 5 for the price of 4 members. It was suggested that members might consider promoting and taking advantage of these schemes. Currently there are 9 members under 25, and we are keen to build up this area.

RL took the opportunity to welcome back a member who has not attended events for some time, Janet Whiteley (JW). JW asked about items such as scarves for ladies to purchase, it was explained that when this had been investigated in the past no one was enthusiastic about the idea. It was suggested that we could survey the uptake via the Newsletter.

- c) Charitable Activities – RL reported on the following:  
Annual PhD Bursary (£1,000) and MSc awards (£500) - these are an important link with the Gibraltar University and they encourage students to consider heritage as a key part of their studies. We use the annual visit to confirm the awards recommended by the University. We ask each recipient to present their winning project and this year we also received progress reports from a number of previous PhD students on progress with their research.

Schools' Annual History Shield and Awards - these awards are given each year to both Bayside and Westside Schools. The competitions held in each school contrast in style and content, reflecting their different approaches, but stimulate an active and very impressive interest in the history and culture of Gibraltar.

Witham's Cemetery and Lord Airey's and O'Hara's Batteries - both of these projects have benefitted considerably by a multiplier effect due to the involvement of volunteers. FOGHS has provided funding for materials and, in the case of Witham's, specialist stonemason support as well. For the Batteries FOGHS pay for materials and PPE.

These two projects provide excellent examples of projects where the overall improvement vastly exceeds the FOGHS contribution. For Witham's, £22k has been invested. There is a video of Witham's recorded around 2016, it was being used by rough sleepers: they had a hut in one corner, vegetable patch in another corner and a toilet in a third corner, conditions were appalling. The results achieved by GHT and contractors has been amazing. The Batteries received £6k. The work on the Batteries by Alabaré have transformed them and they, like Witham's, are open to the public again.

The SOE Tunnel Rooms – a “virtual tour” is being sponsored by GHT. FOGHS has contributed £1900.

The Christmas Card Competition – Designs were received from St Joseph's 9-year-olds and the Board were asked to select the winner this weekend. The large postage costs have resulted in the decision to distribute the card electronically with the Christmas Newsletter and post it with the Newsletter to those not on email. A posted copy will be sent to all those over 80.

Arboretum Wreath is laid annually on our behalf on the Gibraltar Memorial. It escaped the flood water this year by being on higher ground.

LG outlined his plans for developing the website which will include support for membership initiatives and administration. There is a 6-month installation plan from now until April. The website is high on the agenda for the Board.

4. **Questions from Member- submitted in advance** – no points had been received.
5. **AOB** - SAJ thanked all Board Members for their hard work today and daily throughout the year. He then announced that John Borda is leaving the Board after over 20 years' service and that his work on setting up the website had been invaluable. SAJ hoped that John would take a well- earned rest and thanked both him and Selene. We hope to see them at future events.
6. **Date of Next AGM** - 26<sup>th</sup> October 2024. Venue to be notified.

The meeting closed at 14.35.

TJ

<b>Balances at bank</b>	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>31 March 2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<i>Scottish Widows Deposit</i>	24,266	26,256
<i>Lloyds General Current Accounts</i>	810	3,960
<i>Cash in hand and stock of ties</i>	1,410	1,597
	<b>26,486</b>	<b>31,813</b>
Current Liabilities	-	-
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>26,486</b>	<b>31,813</b>

### Operation of the Society

<b>Net Income</b> including Subscriptions, Donations and Gift aid	<b>8,005</b>	<b>9,063</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b> ( <i>before Charitable activities</i> ) including RockTalk and Sundry expenses	<b>4,251</b>	<b>4,406</b>

### Charitable activities

<i>University Bursary</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>University MSc Awards</i>	500	-
<i>Schools Awards (including plaque)</i>	667	260
<i>Schools Christmas Card Competition</i>	895	678
<i>Witham's Cemetery</i>	-	5,000
<i>Central Hall Window</i>	2,500	2,500
<i>Falkland Islands Plaque &amp; Unveiling</i>	99	900
<i>SOE Tunnel Virtual Tour</i>	1,900	-
<i>Lord Airey's Battery Restoration</i>	4,000	-
<i>Other charitable donations</i>	20	20
	<b>9,081</b>	<b>10,358</b>

<b>Surplus / (Deficit) for the year</b>	<b>(5,327)</b>	<b>(5,701)</b>
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PH



Front cover: Giro's Passage, Gustavo Bacarisas Street Art Mural 2020, by Ronnie Alecio and Jupp, taken November 2023 by J. Scherr

Back cover: Interior, Irish Town, taken June 2023 by J. Scherr

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*Rock Talk* is published by the Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society; 150 Strand, London WC2R 1JA

Registered Charity No. 295082

Company registered in England No. 02047307

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Printed and distributed by St Andrew's Press, Wells, UK  
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