Official Licensed Guides Study Booklet 2026

Dear Candidate,

Firstly, thank you for your application and interest in obtaining the Official Guide Licence. This information package will help you familiarise yourself with the history of Gibraltar. Although the majority of the examination questions in the written section are based on the information contained within this booklet, there will also be questions based on data obtained from other sources.

Therefore, you are strongly advised to:

- Read and digest all information provided in this study booklet.
- Visit all attractions and read the information plaques found within them.
- Stop at all monuments, memorials and areas of public interest. Read all information plaques at monuments and around town. Look at the different dates on historical walls and try to remember them.
- Get to know current events, local news and who is who on the Rock.
- Read through the Gibraltar Tourist Board website: www.visitgibraltar.gi

I have set out the following guidelines, which should become the fundamental 'rules' for all tour guides. I state 'rules' in inverted commas as there are no real rules for showing guests your house, office, or country. Everyone tells a story in a different way; however, it is vital that you adapt as much of the following points into your own individual style:

- Make yourself familiar with individual attractions and places of interest.
- Imagine yourself as a tourist in Gibraltar – what would you want to know?
- Generate your inner pride regarding Gibraltar – this will make you sound enthusiastic and your love for the place will be transmitted to your clients.
- Always introduce yourself with a BIG SMILE. Make your customers feel relaxed and at home.
- If you make your visitors aware of how things came about, they will be able to relate better to Gibraltar.
- Have a few funny or interesting tales to tell, this will soften the atmosphere.
- Be friendly, courteous and polite at all times.
- Do not speak a language with a colleague that may be foreign to your clients.
- Talk loud and clear when conducting your tour but do not shout.
- Be aware that the visitors are in a foreign country, make them feel at home - imagine yourself in their situation.
- Avoid in depth details, other than for specialist groups.
- Lean your tour to attractions and subjects you are more comfortable with, this will prevent you from being cornered into a situation you have no in-depth knowledge about. It is preferable to give light, brief information as you go along.
- Avoid political issues. Be open minded about political and religious views of your clients, you never want to end up in a debate or at worse, an argument.
- Expect silly questions; be prepared to be asked virtually anything.
- If you go blank, tell them, joke about it, they are human too!

Introduction

Gibraltar has attracted visitors for centuries. There can be few places in the world that equal the Rock in terms of sheer physical presence. Gibraltar is situated in a unique strategic location on the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula, overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar and linked to mainland Europe by a narrow isthmus. This is the only place in Europe where monkeys range free in a semi-wild state, reflecting the Rock's rich natural history, which flourishes in a Mediterranean climate. Gibraltar's past is etched right here on the limestone, as well as expressed in the faces and customs of the people: British, Moroccan, Spanish, Genoese, Portuguese, Jewish, Maltese, Indian, a fascinating blend of cultures that have all left their stamp throughout our rich and tumultuous history which dates back to Neanderthal times.

Gibraltar offers something for everyone today, ranging from a World Heritage Site and archaeological treasures to a wide variety of shops and restaurants. It is also a stimulating world centre of business and commerce and a fast growing events destination.

- Location

Gibraltar is located at the southern end of the Iberian Peninsula. It is recognised historically as the one of the southernmost point of Europe. It is also strategically positioned at the western end of the Mediterranean, forming one of the ancient Pillars of Hercules. The surrounding countries are Spain to the north and Morocco (North Africa) to the south, on the opposite side of the Strait 24 kilometres (15 miles) away.

- How to get to Gibraltar

Regular flights from the UK to Gibraltar are operated by easyJet and British Airways. Flight time is approximately 2.5 hours. The land frontier between Gibraltar and Spain is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week both for vehicles and pedestrians. There is no limit on the number of frontier crossings you can make. There are also a number of cruise companies which make Gibraltar a regular destination on their itineraries and two marinas provide for visits from private yachts and sailing ships.

History *in brief*

- Gibraltar is steeped in history; an intertwining of civilisations and cultures which dates back many thousands of years. What's more, it is a living history reflected, not just in the Gibraltarians themselves, but also in the many legacies that remain to this day. There are over 200 caves in Gibraltar, a number of which have prehistoric remains and a Museum with ancient Moorish Baths.

- The architecture is a mixture of Georgian and Victorian buildings, as well as those that reflect a Portuguese, Genoese or Moorish influence.

- In 1848 an ancient skull was discovered in Forbes' Quarry, at the foot of the steep north face. Then, just eight years later, an identical skull was discovered, this time in the Neander Valley near Dusseldorf. 'Neanderthal Man' should really have been 'Gibraltar Woman'! The year 2016 saw Gibraltar's Neanderthal 'complex' at Gorham's Cave and surrounding area receive the prestigious UNESCO World Heritage Status.

- Ancient mariners first arrived here by the 8th / 9th century BC (some suggest as early as the 4th / 5th century BC), leaving gifts to the gods seeking the blessings of the almighty before sailing into the Atlantic and the unknown. The Ancient Greeks referred to the Rock as one of the Pillars of Heracles (later known as Hercules by the Romans). Recent studies have also revealed that these ancient cultures believed that the lair of the Gorgon Medusa was found in one of the caves at the base of the Rock.

- The Romans called the Rock 'Calpe'. The first description of Gibraltar was written by the Roman geographer, Pomponius Mela in the 1st Century.

- The Muslim invasion of Europe started in the Bay of Gibraltar where dissident Visigoths sided with Muslims by lending their ships to Berber Chief, Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad who landed by Tarik's mountain – 'Jebel Tarik' – and became immortalised in history. The conquest of Western Europe by Muslims had begun.

- Gibraltar continued under Moorish domination for over seven centuries, until taken by Christians for the Kingdom of Castille for a brief period of 24 years in the early 14th century. It was not until 1462 that the Christians finally re-captured the Rock. Spain was beginning to emerge as a unified nation of various Kingdoms and Dukedoms but it was Castille and Aragon that emerged as the central power in Iberia. The famous Spanish 'Catholic Monarchs' Isabel and Fernando were initially involved in finally securing the Rock as Crown Property of Castille.

- <u>Why Gibraltar was captured in 1704 – brief history:</u> *As Spanish King Charles II lay dying in Madrid in the autumn of 1700, Europe worried over who would succeed the childless monarch. Charles was the last in the line of Spanish Hapsburgs, and his imminent death threatened to severely disturb the delicate balance of power in Western Europe: French monarch Louis XIV, was a worrying contender.*

  Louis's wife, Maria Theresa, was the elder half-sister of Charles II, and through her, Louis backed their grandson, the Duke of Anjou, to succeed to the Spanish throne as Philip V.

  A rival candidate was Archduke Charles, the son of Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, also related by blood and marriage, to Charles II, through the Austrian line of Hapsburgs.

  King Charles died in November 1700 and Philip V ascended to power with the grudging consent of the other European powers, but his French grandfather unnecessarily alienated England and the Netherlands by shutting off their sea trade with Spain.

  In turn, those nations sided with Austria in its claims to formerly Spanish territory in Italy and the Low Countries. Fighting erupted across Western Europe, with allied forces winning several victories.

  In July 1704, the third year the War of the Spanish Succession, British Admiral Sir George Rooke, led a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet to capture Cadiz in Spain. Rooke had already won a significant naval victory at the Battle of Vigo Bay in 1702 when he sank the entire Spanish treasure fleet returning from the New World, but earlier attempts to capture Cadiz and the Catalonian capital at Barcelona had been unsuccessful. News that a French fleet under Louis XIV's illegitimate son, the Comte de Toulouse, was sailing toward the Strait of Gibraltar gave added urgency to the allied cause. Archduke Charles, now King Charles III of Spain, sent word from his court in exile in Lisbon, Portugal, that he wanted Cadiz captured immediately.

After arriving at the Spanish port, Rooke declined to launch an attack, as adverse wind and tide conditions would make a landing too hazardous. Instead, his warships and troop transports sailed along the southeast Spanish coast, looking for easier targets. An excellent one presented itself at Gibraltar, 70 nautical miles from Cadiz.

An English squadron had been bombarding the Spanish-held strongpoint for two days and the enemy's response to the cannonade had been weak. Upon the recommendation of his land commander, Prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt, Rooke determined to use his foot soldiers to capture Gibraltar. Joining another mixed Anglo-Dutch squadron near Cadiz, Rooke steered east toward Gibraltar.

English naval attentions were concentrated on mounting a campaign in the Mediterranean to disrupt French and Bourbon Spanish shipping or capture a port for use as a naval base. The capture of Gibraltar in August 1704 was the outcome of the initial stage of that campaign.

- The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, ceded the Rock to the 'Crown of Great Britain' in perpetuity, but Gibraltar continued to be subjected to bloody conflicts from Spain. In 1779, Spain and France began the longest and bloodiest siege in Gibraltar's history 'The Great Siege: 1779-1783'. In 1782, work began on the famous 'Great Siege Tunnels'.

- The Treaty of Versailles, 1783, would bring a long overdue peace to Gibraltar.

- The Battle of Trafalgar was fought close to the Rock in 1805. Spain had sided with Napoleon against Britain until Napoleon overrun Spain resulting in a fresh Spanish attempt to break away from French domination. Britain immediately emerged as Spain's greatest ally.

- The 19th century was Gibraltar's heyday, as a staging port on the vital route to India.

- Another series of tunnels was completed during the Second World War. Gibraltar became home to Royal Navy's 'Force H' and the focal point from where Eisenhower controlled the North Africa landings in 1942.

- During the Franco era, Spain attempted to revive her claim for the reversion of the Rock to Spanish sovereignty, which culminated in the closure of the border for thirteen years in 1969.

- British subjects for over three centuries freely settled here much the same as others from the old world settled in the Americas or the Far East / Australasia. The expansion of the British Empire particularly eastwards from Gibraltar to New Zealand (including the Suez Canal, India, South Africa and Australia) would make Gibraltar the first and last port of call before the mother country. This would have enormous effects on this tiny Rock.

Geography

- Latitude 36 7' North, longitude 5 21' West.
- Height: 426m (1400ft) - highest point is at O'Hara's Battery.
- Length: 5 km (3.10 miles) approx.
- Area: 6.8 sq km (2.7 sq miles) approx.

- Circumference Length: 16 km (10 miles) approx.
- Average width: 1.25 km (1 mile) approx.
- The Rock is mainly Jurassic limestone some 200 million years old.

Natural History

- The Rock of Gibraltar seems foreboding from a distance; a great slab of jagged Jurassic Limestone towering high above its surrounds. Look closer and you can appreciate that, for millions years, the Rock has continually evolved and changed.

- At other times, it was carpeted with brightly coloured flora and wild flowers, some indigenous such as the Gibraltar Candytuft and Gibraltar Chickweed. When the Iberian Peninsula looks arid and brown, the Rock is 'green', covered in shrubs and trees, such as nettle trees, carob, and wild olive. The levanter cloud provides most of the moisture for the vegetation, and in fact, there are some species of plant, such as the Peruvian Squill, at the very top of the Rock, that are mostly associated with very humid conditions.

- Gibraltar has a very rich flora, but it is also the home to a variety of wildlife. Without doubt, the best loved is the Barbary Macaque which lives in a semi-wild state on the Nature Reserve, Upper Rock. It is believed that this tailless monkey may have been introduced by the British during the 18th century. Red deer, wolves and wild boar once made the Rock their home, although these have long disappeared.

- Gibraltar is the narrowest crossing point for birds migrating to and from Europe and Africa, the Rock offers unrivalled bird watching opportunities. Three hundred and fifteen species of birds have been recorded, many of which are migratory. Gibraltar, at the head of the Strait, is a prominent headland, which accumulates migrants during the passage periods. The vegetation on the Rock, unique in southern Iberia, provides a temporary home for many species of migratory birds that stop to rest and feed before continuing migration for their crossing over the desert and sea. In spring they return to replenish before continuing their journeys to Western Europe.

- The Barbary Partridge is the Rock's emblematic bird as Gibraltar is the only place in mainland Europe where it is found in the wild, probably brought to Gibraltar by the British from Morocco three centuries ago.

- At certain times of the year you can be surprised by beautiful, colourful butterflies, some migrating through Gibraltar, whilst others busy themselves with the everyday chores of feeding and flitting about in typical butterfly fashion. When the chill of winter has given way to milder weather you will see bats swooping around chasing insects.

- The Strait and Bay of Gibraltar are home to three species of dolphins, these being the common, striped and bottlenose. Whales and Killer Whales are also known to roam the Strait area.

- For many years Gibraltar has attracted thousands of British expatriates living in the Iberian Peninsula seeking to stock up on all those British goodies that they just cannot live without. The truth is that Gibraltar offers far more than biscuits and beer and is arguably the shopping mecca of the western Mediterranean. Hardly surprising as the Rock, given its geographical position, has thrived for centuries as a trading centre, particularly so for its maritime links at the height of the British Empire and the birth of the Commonwealth of Nations.

- These days it is attractive, not just because of the quality and choice of products available, but also because goods here are sold VAT free. The city centre is long and narrow, extending along the mile-long Main Street and side streets leading off it. Running parallel to Main Street is pedestrianised Irish Town that is well worth a visit with its historic coffee houses, pubs and attractive restaurants.

- Much of this bustling high street has been pedestrianised as part of an overall city plan to beautify the Rock and create a pleasant environment for visitors and residents. Trees have similarly been planted throughout the old city. Strategically placed benches, pavement cafés and bars offer a welcome relief for weary shoppers, whilst numerous exchange centres and banks make money changing easy.

- Interspersed with many familiar British chain stores is a fascinating selection of smaller shops, selling everything from Indian linens to designer sunglasses. Handicraft shops sit side-by-side with galleries selling locally created artwork and handicrafts. Also to be found are a number of electrical and audio-visual equipment shops. Cigarettes, imported cigars and spirits, jewellery, watches, perfumes, porcelain figures, designer wear.

- But Main Street offers so much more; two Cathedrals, the Governor's Residence, Supreme Court, the main Post Office and philatelic / coins centre, and the 16th century King's Chapel. The Gibraltar National Museum and the Gibraltar Heritage Trust are both just 60 metres off Main Street.

- You can find most ethnic and international cuisines in Gibraltar, including Indian, Chinese, Thai, Japanese, Argentinean, Moroccan, Kosher and European, such as English, French, Spanish and Italian. For a meal on the go, there are fast-food restaurants and conveniently located sandwich bars, plus plenty of typically British pubs and pavement cafés. Fish lovers are catered for as well. The marinas are an easy walk from the city centre both offering an interesting variety of restaurants, while Catalan Bay on the east side, is equally charming with well situated restaurants specialising in seafood with that 'catch of the day' freshness.

- There is no shortage of places to go to in the evening. Hotel cocktail bars offer comfortable and sophisticated surroundings for a quiet drink or not so quiet, jazz performance or other live band. For a more informal evening, there are a selection of bars in town, Casemates Square, Chatham Counterguard and the two marinas have wine and gin bars, lively restaurants and cosmopolitan pubs / clubs. Later you might dance into the small hours at one of the trendy disco pubs by the waterfront. You can even enjoy a flutter at the casinos.

- There are also a series of increasingly popular festivals plus live entertainment throughout the year. Check our website www.visitgibraltar.gi for an up to date list of 'what's on'.

- Jews' Gate

An old Jewish Cemetery, used up until 1848, tucked away behind the trees, a fascinating piece of history that reflects the important role the Jewish people have played in moulding Gibraltar's history.

- St Michael's Cave
  - St Michael's Cave has interested visitors to Gibraltar ever since the days of the Romans. The Cave was long believed to be bottomless. This probably gave birth to the story that the Rock of Gibraltar was linked to the Continent of Africa by a subterranean passage over 15 miles (24km) long under the Strait of Gibraltar. The famous macaques were said to have come to Gibraltar through this subterranean passage. The story also said that the passage emerges at Leonora's Cave, which begins inside St. Michael's Cave itself.
  - Pomponious Mela, one of the earliest writers on geography who lived about the beginning of the Christian era, described Calpe (the Roman name for Gibraltar) as, 'A mountain with wonderful concavities, which has its western side almost opened by a large cave which may be penetrated far into the interior'. An early description of St. Michael's Cave says, 'it is narrow at its entrance but wide within, like a pitcher', while a third writer tells us that it was dedicated as a shrine to the God Hercules.
  - It was at one time believed that when Spain first tried to retake Gibraltar from Britain in 1704, a party of 500 of their troops spent a night in the cave after climbing the precipitous east face of the Rock by a path shown to them by a shepherd. Next morning, however, the alarm was given and troops of the garrison surprised and overpowered the raiding party.
  - Another story about the cave recounts how a Colonel Mitchell and another officer were said to have descended into the cave at some unspecified date before 1840 and were never seen again, probably down Leonora's Cave. This story led to extensive explorations of the cave in 1840, 1857 and 1865, but no trace of the missing officers was ever discovered. A scientific exploration of every hole, crevice and passage in the cave made in the years (1936-1938) did not reveal any human bones or recent rockfalls which could have covered the remains. Local folklore speaks of officers who were heavily in debt or for other personal reasons secretly left the Rock and "arranged" stories to cover their disappearance.
  - During WWII the cave was prepared as an emergency hospital, but was never used as such. In blasting an alternative entrance to the cave a further series of deeply descending chambers, were discovered now called Lower St. Michael's Cave. These chambers end in a lake. Special guided tours to this lower section of St Michael's Cave can be arranged. Details for lower cave tours can be obtained from the Gibraltar Tourist Board and website: www.visitgibraltar.gi
  - The 'Cathedral Cave' is now open to visitors and makes a unique auditorium for concerts, ballet and drama. It has been in use as a theatre since the early sixties and there is a seating capacity of 600. Further details regarding hire can be obtained from The Upper Rock Section of the Department for the Environment.
  - At some period during the history of this cave, part of a stalagmite became too heavy on one side and fell, possibly thousands of years ago. It now lies on its side at the far end of the main chamber, cemented through the years by nature to the floor of the cave. In 1972 a slice 18" thick (45cm) was cut off from the top end. What remained was a cross-section, which revealed the interior structure of the stalagmite in a most dramatic way. Within a diameter of approximately 4'6" (1.35m) can be seen the history of its growth. During periods of excessive rain, its growth is clearly indicated by

light-brown rings and patches. The darker areas were formed during periods of less rain. This centuries old stalagmite, also translucent in certain parts, enables visitors to see the unique beauty of crystallised nature.

- An immersive light and sound installation expressing layers upon layers of history fused with the Rock. 'The Awakening' as the display is called, illuminates these sculptures of time and reawakens their hidden story. As you journey through the cave system you will encounter these giant ancient clocks brought back to life, vast hidden forms and towering flowstones that once again are in full motion. The experience culminates within the main cavern in a 360-degree projection and light spectacle.

- Apes' Den
- World famous, and perhaps Gibraltar's most important attraction, the Barbary Macaques, *Macaca sylvanus,* are actually tail-less monkeys. Natives of North Africa, their presence in Gibraltar probably dates from the early days of the British garrison when it is presumed that they were imported as pets or even game, inevitably finding the rough limestone cliffs and scrub vegetation a congenial habitat. In fact, many legends have grown up around them. One is that they travelled from their native Morocco via a subterranean tunnel starting at St Michael's cave leading down underneath the Strait of Gibraltar. Another legend claims that should the macaques ever disappear, the British will leave Gibraltar. During the last war, natural causes had diminished the macaque numbers alarmingly, and they were in danger of extinction on the Rock. Fortunately, Sir Winston Churchill took a personal interest and additional animals were imported from Morocco.

- The Great Siege Tunnels
- The labyrinth of tunnels known as The Great Siege Tunnels are perhaps the most impressive defence system devised by man. At the end of the Great Siege in 1783, the defeated Commander of the French and Spanish troops, the Duc de Crillon, on being shown the fortifications that had led to the defeat of his troops, commented, "These works are worthy of the Romans". This comment highlights the ingenuity of those men who against all odds endured the onslaught of the advancing forces and were still able to devise a unique system of defence, which afforded them victory.

- It was during the war of American Independence, when France and Spain made an all out attempt to recapture the Rock from the British in Gibraltar's 14th Siege, always called The Great Siege, from July 1779 to February 1783, that the then Governor, General Eliott (later made Baron Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar) is said to have offered a reward to any one who could tell him how to get guns on to a projection on the precipitous northern face of the Rock known as the Notch. Sergeant Major Ince, a member of the Company of Military Artificers, forerunners of the Royal Engineers suggested that this could be done by tunnelling. The Governor was most enthusiastic at this novel suggestion, and Sergeant Major Ince started work under the direction of Lieutenant J. Evelegh, a Royal Engineer, Aide De Camp to the Governor, on May 25th, 1782.

- The tunnellers relied on the strength of their arms, on their skills with a sledgehammer and a crowbar, and aided by gunpowder for blasting. In five weeks 18 men had driven a tunnel 8 square feet (2.40sq.m) by 82 feet long (25m) into the Rock. It is interesting to compare this with the record of a fully mechanised tunnelling company in Gibraltar during WWII, who in a week advanced 180 feet (55m).

- Originally there was no intention of mounting guns in this gallery, but as the work progressed the fumes from repeated blasting almost suffocated the miners, so it was decided to open a vent to let air into the tunnel. Almost at once it was realised what an excellent embrasure this would make for a gun, so one was mounted without waiting to reach the Notch. Other embrasures were cut and guns mounted, and by the time the Siege ended in February 1783, the tunnel was 370 feet (113m) long and had four guns mounted in it. This first gallery was called 'Windsor Gallery'. Sergeant Major Ince did not stop there - he went on to tunnel two other galleries called 'Kings and Queens Lines' lower down the north face of the Rock.
- Work did not stop with the end of the Siege, but instead of continuing straight towards the Notch, a tunnel was driven downwards and a large chamber opened under the Notch called St. George's Hall, where a battery of seven guns was installed. Cornwallis Chamber was also excavated at this time
- In gratitude to Sergeant Major Ince, he was granted a commission and given a plot of land on the Upper Rock, still known today as Ince's Farm. In addition, the Duke of Kent - Gibraltar's Royal Governor and father of Queen Victoria – some twenty years later gave him a valuable horse.
- These defensive works became so important that after the Great Siege, every opportunity to update guns and the gun gallery was taken up. The entrance to the Upper Galleries is dominated by a 64-pounder cannon and there are other Victorian guns in the galleries dating back to 1850, as well as an original 18th century cannon.
- There are also two Koehler Guns inside the tunnel and one other one at Casemates Square. The Koehler Depressing Carriage was a novel type of gun carriage invented in 1782 by Lt George Frederick Koehler of the Royal Artillery. It was devised to enable cannons to be fired at a steeply downward-facing angle and was made necessary by the peculiar circumstances that the British Army faced during the Great Siege of Gibraltar between 1779–83.
- At three years and seven months, The Great Siege is the longest siege endured by the British Armed Forces.
- During the siege a grand assault, also known as The Sortie - 27 November 1781, routed the whole body of the besieging infantry in the trenches, set their batteries on fire, blew up and spiked their cannon, destroyed their entrenchments, and killed or took prisoner a large number of the Spaniards. The British did damage to the extent of two million pounds to the besiegers' stores and equipment that night. Spanish losses were over 200 and Governor Elliott claimed many were 'killed on the spot' because of the surprise. As the Spanish recovered and prepared to launch a counter-attack, the British withdrew back inside their fortifications.

- The Tunnels, Gibraltar's WWII Experience
- A fortress beneath the Rock

From military operations to civilian resilience, The Tunnels: Gibraltar's WWII Experience offers a unique glimpse into the hidden city that kept Gibraltar fortified during WWII. Walk the corridors where history was made and uncover the stories of those who shaped Gibraltar's past.

During World War II, Gibraltar transformed into a fortress of immense strategic importance. Hidden within its limestone cliffs, an extensive network of tunnels formed an underground city that stored vital supplies, maintained military equipment, and could sustain a garrison through a prolonged

siege. These passageways also provided vantage points to monitor enemy movements in the Strait of Gibraltar and across to neutral Spain. Gibraltar's wartime story blends military strategy, engineering ingenuity, and civilian resilience, with the tunnels standing as a lasting testament to the resourcefulness and determination of those who served and endured.

Hay's Level is named after Lieutenant Colonel Robert Alistair Hay, who served as Commander of the Royal Engineers in Gibraltar from 1940 to 1944. His leadership was instrumental in the development of the tunnel systems and the fortification of Gibraltar during the war.

- Tunnelling and Defence Works

Before September 1940, tunnelling and defence works on the Rock of Gibraltar were carried out by a small group of Royal Engineers and civilian engineers. The arrival of Colonel C.E. Fordham and Tunnelling Companies in September 1940 marked a turning point, with approximately 900 men accelerating the excavation efforts. By 1941, Canadian Royal Engineers joined the effort, bringing advanced equipment and expertise that significantly boosted the tunnelling speed. The total length of the entire tunnel network inside the Rock is approximately 34 miles, 55 kilometres.

The entrance at Hay's Level was designed with a blast trap and blast pockets to absorb and deflect explosions. These features were critical for protecting the tunnels from potential attacks.

- Spitfire Hall

Spitfire Hall, now an events space, was once a hub of wartime activity. It housed a Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (R.E.M.E.) workshop and a Royal Army Ordnance Corps depot. These facilities were essential for maintaining and repairing military equipment and vehicles during the war. The Spitfire Hall is now also available for hire for events.

The Supermarine Spitfire, introduced in 1938, was renowned for its sleek design, powerful Rolls-Royce Merlin engine, and exceptional performance. Gibraltar's strategic location made it a key base for Spitfire operations, supporting campaigns like Operation Torch in North Africa. The Spitfires played a vital role in securing air superiority, protecting Allied convoys, and disrupting Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean.

- Strategy Rooms and WWII Timeline

The lead-up to World War II was shaped by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, which imposed harsh penalties on Germany after World War I. This fuelled resentment and economic hardship, paving the way for Adolf Hitler's rise to power.

Gibraltar's location at the gateway to the Atlantic and Mediterranean made it a critical strategic asset during WWII. It served as a vital base for the Allied military, supporting many crucial operations. The Rock's extensive tunnel network housed essential facilities, including hospitals, stores, and military command centres.

Gibraltar was a key link in the Allied supply chain, connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea lanes. It played a crucial role in maintaining access to Asia and Africa via the Suez Canal, ensuring the flow of food, fuel, ammunition, and raw materials to the Allied forces.

- Civilian Evacuation

  The evacuation of Gibraltar's civilian population during WWII was a carefully coordinated effort to ensure their safety and free up resources for the military. Evacuees were sent to various locations, including Morocco, the UK, Madeira, Jamaica, and Northern Ireland. Despite facing hardships such as overcrowding and poor living conditions, the evacuees demonstrated resilience and determination. Repatriation began in 1944, but it took until 1951 for the last evacuees to return to Gibraltar.

- Espionage and Intelligence

  Gibraltar was a hub for espionage during WWII, with numerous intelligence operations conducted to counter Axis threats. Notable figures include: The Queen of Hearts, a double agent who provided critical intelligence to thwart underwater attacks and David Scherr - a key figure in counter-sabotage operations, who worked with double agents to prevent land-based sabotage attacks.

  Operation Tracer, highlighted at the Espionage Room shows a secret plan to hide six men in a concealed cave within the Rock to observe enemy movements if Gibraltar fell to the Axis. Although the operation was never activated, the cave was rediscovered in 1997, revealing its sophisticated design, including observation posts, a radio room, and living quarters.

- The Sapper's Suite

  The Sapper's Suite highlights the contributions of military engineers, known as Sappers, who specialised in construction, demolition, and tunnelling. The Royal Engineers' timeline traces their history from 1660 to their critical role in WWII.

  During World War II, the transformation of Gibraltar's subterranean landscape was driven by the extraordinary efforts of the Civil Engineers, four companies of the Royal Engineers, and two companies of Canadian Tunnellers. Working under the constant pressures of war, these teams carved deep into the limestone, creating an intricate and resilient network that would prove vital to Gibraltar's defence. The vast quantities of rock they excavated did not go to waste—ingeniously repurposed to extend the airport runway by an impressive 80%. By the war's end, an astonishing 45 kilometres of tunnels had been forged, a monumental engineering achievement.

  The original BSA M20 also located within the Sapper Suite was one of WWII's most widely used military motorcycles.

- The Gunners Gallery

  This room showcases the guns and artillery used to defend Gibraltar during WWII, paying tribute to the Gibraltar Defence Force who operated them. This display also features an original uniform, medals, and personal documents, as well as valuable historical records. All items have been meticulously restored preserving Gibraltar's wartime history which is also highlighted in the adjacent cinema room.

- Victory Walk

  The Victory Walk commemorates the end of WWII in Europe on 8 May 1945. It features historical images and VE Day recordings, celebrating the resilience and determination of those who lived through the war.

- Military Heritage Centre
  - A fascinating array of artefacts of military history and a monument dedicated to British Regiments, which have served on the Rock, are housed in Princess Caroline's Battery.

- Lime Kiln
  - Lime kilns produced lime to white wash buildings and pour over dead bodies. The Gibraltar National Museum recently restored this kiln. This restoration was painstaking, and some of the bricks had to be made by the restoration team by hand. It most likely dates back to the early 20th century, and is one of the two remaining lime kilns on the Rock. The other is on the other side of the Rock up where we used to have the water catchments. It probably dates to the same construction period, and they are both likely to have been related to the waterworks.

- Gibraltar, a City Under Siege Exhibition
  - Whilst it is true that during the early part of the British occupation of Gibraltar most of the population were members of the Armed Forces, and in particular the Army, the civilian population also contributed to the war effort and played an important role in the life of the Garrison.

  - The buildings in which this exhibition is housed are probably one of the first buildings ever constructed by the British in Gibraltar thus dating back to the beginning of the 18th century. Originally, it is thought that they were built as magazines to store ammunition and as a laboratory to prepare ammunition. Some believe these buildings predate the British period (very early 18th century) and may well have been of Spanish origin: 17th century. The area is known as Willis's Magazine although there is no record of who Willis was and why it was given that name.

  - Undoubtedly the most important aspect of the building is the graffiti that can be seen on the walls, the earliest of which dates back to 1726. It is thought that soldiers mounting guard in the area used to spend their time drawing graffiti so as not to fall asleep during the long hours of duty, an offence punishable by death in those days. There is much graffiti, all equally interesting yet there are two outstanding ones featuring a drawing of a galleon together with graffiti attributed to Sergeant Major Ince, the architect of the Great Siege Tunnels.

  - In this area the visitor can also see the water cisterns used in those days together with the drainage system.

- Moorish Castle
  - The fortifications on and around the site of the Moorish Castle were first built in 1160, or earlier. These were, however, destroyed when the Spanish conquered Gibraltar from 1309-1333. The Tower of Homage, its main feature, dominates the hillside and the landward approach to Gibraltar.

  - A rebuilt tower dates primarily from about 1333 AD when Abu'l Hassan recaptured Gibraltar from the Spanish.

  - On another occasion, the Count of Niebla attacked the castle, was captured by the Medieval defenders and his body was suspended from the walls in a barcina.

- The Tower of Homage proudly displays the battle scars inflicted during the various sieges. Here a Spanish governor held out for five months against the Duke of Medina Sidonia, who took Gibraltar from his own sovereign, Queen Isabel of Spain.

- In 1540, hundreds of people found safety inside the castle when Turkish pirates ransacked Gibraltar. The lower castle formerly stretched all the way down to Casemates Square, the Grand Battery area and the Old Mole.

- It is interesting to note that the courtyard was where the old 19th century military prison was located. The civil prison was almost entirely in a compound outside the original castle, but accessed through the old Moorish courtyard. A few rooms in the castle itself were used to house the prisoners. The civil prison was eventually relocated to a new building at Windmill Hill in 2010.

Barbary Macaques and our role as primate educators

- Introduction

Gibraltar's Barbary Macaques (Macaca Sylvanus) are synonymous with 'The Rock' and undoubtedly Gibraltar's most popular tourist attraction. Locally they are referred to as 'apes' as they don't have tails, but make no mistake, they represent the only free-living monkeys in Europe.

Nevertheless, Barbary Macaques are indigenous to Morocco and Algeria where only about 7,000 remain in the wild where they face many threats and are classified as endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). In Gibraltar the existing population of some 250 macaques are descendants of various importations from North Africa by British troops, the last one during the 1940s.

The fact that Barbary Macaques are endangered globally, and locally the macaques are viewed as a commodity, it is important that as licensed guides we think of ourselves as ambassadors for the macaques. It is clear that many of the tourists we will be in charge of will have never been in among monkeys before and if left to their own devices will not know how to act or view them safely. Our role must therefore be one of primate educators and try and offer our tourists a safe, non-intrusive and sustainable macaque experience in which the macaques are respected and portrayed in a positive light, as opposed to exhibited as a circus act.

Whilst it is advisable to go through the dos and don'ts with your tourists before they get to see the macaques, when in among the macaques, guides should quickly realise that one cannot talk about the macaques as if they were a monument simply stating a list of facts. The macaques are habituated to humans and may come up to us if allowed to do so and/or may display a wide array of social behaviours within a few meters from us. One must therefore become conversant on the macaques in order to be able to interpret their behaviours as and when displayed. Guides should be encouraged to spend time with the macaques in their spare time and learn about them first-hand through observations in order to be able to deliver a personal, meaningful insight into their world.

Where to find them

Historically, visitors could only see the macaques at 'Apes Den' (Queen's Gate). These days at least 5 of the existing 7 groups can be enjoyed at various points within the Nature Reserve, Upper Rock.

- Troop No.1: Royal Anglian Way Troop. Accessing the Upper Rock via its main entrance by Jews Gate, chances are that the first group of macaques you will come across is as one approaches St Michael's Cave, either below the firebreak by the southern entrance to Royal Anglian Way (early mornings and late evenings) or by St Michael's Cabin. When viewing the macaques always remember a conflict of interest exists. Tourists come to see the macaques and take pictures with them whilst the macaques simply tolerate this in order to try and take advantage and dedicate much of their time to snatching bags at the slightest neglect in search of treats. You should constantly remind your tourists to keep vigilant and if possible insist that they leave all bags in the vehicle. Please see guidelines on viewing the macaques:
- Troop Nos. 2 & 3: From here on depending if you head down or up you will see the macaques at Apes Den (Queen's Gate) or Prince Philip's Arch respectively.
- Troop No. 4: Guides taking walking tours using the Cable Car will stumble across the Cable Car Troop no sooner having arrived at the Top Station. You are strongly recommended to remain vigilant and ensure that all the tourists you are responsible for have hidden away all carrier bags within closed handbags before arriving at the Top Station. The Cable Car Top Station is comprised of relatively confined staircases and balconies and also has the greatest concentration of unaccompanied tourists. Not surprisingly, surveys have shown that it is where snatching incidents are the most prevalent. The macaques are best viewed more safely in open areas as you leave the premises.
- Troop No. 5: Finally, visitors may come across macaques by the northern side of the Nature Reserve by Princess Caroline's Battery / Great Siege Tunnels / Moorish Castle area.

If you see only a few active monkeys on site at first, be patient! Look carefully at the cliff / trees where you will probably spot some more taking shelter in the shade. They spend a great proportion of their day interacting with visitors but remember: they are still semi-wild animals. They need time to rest and take part in other 'monkey activities', free from interference. Try not to call out to them but be patient instead. If you are able to anticipate where they will be moving into, try and head there first as opposed to chase after them. By viewing them in this way you are sure not to disturb them and will get to observe them as naturally as possible.

Even if you see others feeding them or touching them, refrain from doing the same. The welfare of the Barbary Macaques is now in the hands of the Ministry for the Environment who have recently employed Environmental Safety Officers who actively deter visitors from physically interacting with them. The macaques are cared for and provisioned daily by a dedicated Macaque Management Team who also needs your cooperation. For further information, please visit www.gonhs.org Alternatively, you are encouraged to get in contact with Brian Gomila from Monkey Talk on monkeytalkgibraltar@gmail.com or view the Facebook page of the same name.

General Guidelines when viewing the Macaques

- Do not touch: the macaques remain wild animals, albeit they are used to people. However, they are certainly not tame. No matter how docile they might appear casually sat on a wall they are not to be approached as pets! What's more, even though habituated to people in general, they are not familiar with anyone of us at an individual level and so touching them can result in threat displays

(explained below) or even being bitten. Think of it like a total stranger coming up to you and making physical contact.

Do not feed: feeding Barbary macaques is illegal and can result in a fine. As a guide, it is your responsibility to clearly inform clients of this rule. Beyond the legal aspect, feeding them is harmful—human food is unsuitable for their diet, and hand-feeding leads to long-term behavioural changes. Macaques that are fed by people lose their natural caution, become more dominant, and can develop aggressive behaviour towards humans.

- Conflict of interest: whilst those that go to see the macaques are generally fascinated by them and go to take pictures and / or interact with them, the macaques do not necessarily enjoy our affection but have simply learnt to be tolerant of people in order to stand a chance of obtaining treats. Knowing that the macaques are constantly on the lookout for food will go a long way towards ensuring the safety of your tourists. Do not let your guard down – know what the animals are there for!

- Food and bags: macaques associate bags with food – be vigilant! Avoid taking bags when going specifically to see them. Insist to your tourists to leave grab their cameras and wallets and leave their bags inside your vehicle. Should you encounter macaques when you have food keep your food/bag close to your chest where the macaques stand less of a chance of snatching it. Be assertive, if you cannot, then move away.

- Recognise their warning signals: when provoked, the macaques will give a warning gesture involving an opened mouth, without baring any teeth. This is known as the Round Mouth Threat (RMT) in which the macaque looks directly at the offender with raised eyebrows to gain their attention. The gesture, which is usually silent, can be intensified by macaques according to the perceived provocation sometimes by leaning into the offender if required. If a macaque directs a RMT at you or any of the tourists you are responsible for, it is signalling its intention and ability to launch an attack. You should therefore take this warning seriously and stop whatever annoying action it is that you are doing, whether it is pointing at it, stroking it, staring at it, etc. and step back calmly to give it some space. This will reassure the macaque and it will stop displaying its threat gesture. Failure to do so would mean that the macaque, having pre-warned you, will need to resort to lunge or recruit more macaques against you.

- Interestingly, provided one has a prior established dominance relationship with the macaque in question and provided it is used in the right context, one can direct a RMT at a macaque which for example may have jumped on one of your tourists, to calmly make it jump back down without having to wave your arms about or use excessive force.

- Give them space: do not get too close to them and do not get in-between an adult and a baby. When agitated or stressed by overcrowding or being stared at from close range macaques will start to fidget or scratch (Self-Directed Behaviours) even before they display a RMT. This is your pre-warning signal to stand back. Prevention is the best strategy.

- Announce yourself to them: do not try and sneak up on them – let the macaques come to terms with your intentions before you proceed to approach them, particularly if they are partaking in a grooming bout or other social behaviours. One way to alert them of your presence without alarming them is by gently coughing as you make your way towards them. This will prevent startling them and will not put them off from continuing with whatever social interactions they were involved in.

- Do not stare them down: this is not to say that you cannot look at them, but no one likes to be stared at by a stranger and the macaques are no exception. When stared at macaques usually display a RMT in 'disagreement'.

- Avoid staircases and tight spots: macaques will get defensive and you will be putting yourself and your tourists at risk unnecessarily. If you come across macaques in a tight spot pause to assess the situation, then calmly move away if at all possible.

- If they jump / climb on you: The macaques are used to people and the more boisterous juveniles will often approach and sometimes climb onto people. Whilst this may have historically been seen as the 'highlight' of the encounter with the macaques, it is your role as primate educators to make them understand why these interactions are not conducive to a sustainable macaque tourist product. To avoid this wherever possible, advise tourists to refrain from leaning onto walls and railings where they can normally be found and to avoid crouching down next to juveniles. Both these habits are all too inviting to excitable macaques that will generally seize this opportunity. If however they climb on to you simply bend down and they should jump off. Do not try to push them off as chances are they will bite. As described above, if they jump on someone's shoulder, provided one has a prior established dominance relationship with the macaque in question and provided it is used in the right context, one can direct a RMT at a macaque, to calmly make it jump back down without having to wave your arms about or use excessive force. Remember there is no safe way to physically interact with these animals that are capable of scratching and biting if not maliciously, in a playful manner. At best they are unhygienic and can result in transmission of pathogens.

A few educational facts

- Life expectancy: The longevity of Barbary Macaques is around 20-25 years with females (just like women) tending to live longer than males. In Gibraltar owing to the fact that macaques are provisioned with fruit and vegetables and have no natural predators, they tend to surpass this age. The oldest macaque is believed to have lived to at least 36 years. 'Mercedes' as she was affectionately known from the Apes Den pack, is believed to have been born in 1981 and although visibly old, she was still alive in 2017.

- Gestation: The gestation of a particular species of animal is related to its longevity. Since macaques live less than humans it makes sense for their gestation to be less than 9 months. Barbary Macaques are pregnant for approximately 5 and ½ months.

- Mating Season: Barbary Macaques are seasonal breeders, with the females coming into estrus towards the end of October. The mating season will generally last until the end of February. Any time during those 4 months each female will go through an average of 3 estrus cycles of approximately 30 days. Their sexual swellings will be the most pronounced in and around day 14 when they are ovulating and are the most fertile. The sexual swellings therefore act as a visual cue to the males announcing the females' reproductive state.

- All macaques are born towards the end of spring / early summer, generally in and around the month of June. However, each group will generally synchronise their births to within 2-3 weeks. So for example, the Prince Philips Arch Troop tends to give birth in the first few weeks of May, whilst the Royal Anglian Way Troop are usually born in mid-June.

- Cheek Pouches: Barbary Macaques have cheek pouches, which they use to store food in a similar way to pet hamsters. Their cheek pouches serve the same function as our pockets or carrier bags, and enable macaques to transport food away from the source, whilst keeping their hands free to walk/climb. By quickly stuffing excess food in their pouches macaques limit the time that food is up for grabs which can lead to competition for food. Once safely in their pouches, macaques then proceed to push their half-chewed food from their pouch to their mouths and ingest it at their own leisure.

Social Behaviour

- Grooming: One of the macaques' favourite pastimes is grooming. You will get to observe this when the macaques are relaxed and / or visitors do not intrude on them. This social interaction has a short-term hygienic function in which mainly flakes of skin and other organic matter are meticulously combed for. Grooming also has a long-term social significance whereby macaques reinforce their social bonds.

- Hindquarter Presentation: This behaviour involves orienting the hindquarters towards a dominant individual during situations of high risk of aggression or during aggression primarily when approached laterally or from the rear. In extreme circumstances, excitable subordinates, usually adolescent males, may approach a dominant individual whilst grabbing their own genitals. Both these variations involve presenting vulnerable parts of their body and can be followed by teeth chattering.

- Teeth Chattering: This serves a similar function to presentation however, it is more likely to occur first if the dominant individual approaches from the front. In this gesture, the lips are retracted to expose the teeth and it differs from the bared teeth display as it involves rapidly opening and closing the lower jaw.

- Lip Smacking: Lip smacking also involves rapid opening and closing of the mouth but the lips are not as retracted as during teeth chattering meaning that the lips can distinctively be heard as they smack. In some cases, this signal may also involve tongue protrusion and gagging vocalisations. Lip smacking is widely accepted to have a more affiliative function and so is generally displayed after teeth chattering and may involve reciprocity whilst ventro-ventral embracing. It is possible that in this context, lip smacking may serve as a form of reconciliation or assertive behaviour. This can in turn precede solicitation for grooming and a grooming bout.

Town Centre

- Casemates Square

Named Grand Casemates Square after the casemates of the Grand Battery (casemates are vaulted chambers inside the defensive walls of the city). This area has served many purposes. Formerly British Barracks and the site of public executions, this commercial and social square contains remains of an old Moorish galley house and a gun mounted on a Koehler Depression Gun Carriage of the type developed during the Great Siege. Nowadays, this historic entrance to the city centre has become the hub of social activities with art galleries, restaurants, cafes and shops and major events taking place throughout the year.

- Fine Arts Gallery and Arts and Crafts Exhibition Halls

Above the popular cafes, bars and restaurants in this historic square, at first floor level of what used to be British barracks, you will find a Fine Arts Gallery and a larger exhibition hall called Gustavo Bacarisas' Gallery named after a well-known Gibraltarian artist. Next door to the Fine Arts Gallery is the Gibraltar's Arts & Crafts Centre, also, well worth a visit. Walk along this first floor to a variety of shops. A couple of old memorial tablets give some idea of the age and history of these old barracks now converted into a shopping mall and restaurants with 18th century character.

- The Gibraltar Exhibitions of Modern Art – G.E.M.A., Montagu Bastion

Located at Montagu Bastion, Line Wall road, is a relatively new gallery opened in 2015 with exhibition rooms dedicated to previous winners of the three main art competitions held annually in Gibraltar; The International Art Exhibition, The Young Artist Competition and The Spring Visual Arts Competition.
The public are able to enjoy over 40 artworks encompassing mostly paintings, but also sculptures, video, installation and photography. The gallery is housed within the historical Montagu Bastion, which was recently refurbished, after having been used as a store for many years.

- Hindu Temple

Inaugurated in 2000, the Hindu Temple located at Engineer Lane, serves Gibraltar's Hindu population of approximately 600. The first merchants in Gibraltar from British India are thought to have arrived in 1870 from the area around Hyderabad taking advantage of the new Suez Canal. The establishment in Gibraltar of such traders and craftsmen was by courtesy or permission of the Military Governor of the day and there was no difference as to status or rights between a trader from, say, Genoa and one from Hyderabad.

- Parliament House

Presently called Parliament House and the seat for Gibraltar's parliament, this building was erected by public subscription in 1817 by the Exchange Committee. This was the first prominent representative body of the civilian population pursuing civil rights in a predominantly fortress environment and it also became the forum of petitions to the Governor. It later became the Exchange and Commercial Library, founded, largely to rival the Garrison Library from which civilians, however eminent, were excluded. The Exchange Committee concerned itself with forwarding the interests of the prosperous merchant group which had grown up in the city. Initially, they had no political objectives, and concentrated on matters of a social and economic nature in so far as they affected the merchants. In 1950, the Legislative Council took up residence in the building where it remained until its merger with the City Council in 1969, to become the House of Assembly established by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969.

- Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary the Crowned

Situated on the site of the chief mosque in the centre of the city, some of the early structure can still be appreciated; Spanish and Moorish architectural tradition. It was converted into a Roman Catholic Church soon after 1462. Subsequent to the tremendous damage caused by the Spanish and French for almost four years during the Great Siege (1779-1783) the major repairs including shaving of almost a quarter of the length of the building which then allowed Main Street to run straight through. This building is therefore considerably smaller than the 'Spanish Church' (as the early British called it) was. It became the seat of Roman Catholics Bishops but not 'Bishop of Gibraltar' until eventually Rome elevated the church to cathedral status in 1926.

- King's Bastion Leisure Centre
  - General Sir Robert Boyd Governor of Gibraltar built King's Bastion in 1773 when he was Lieutenant Governor although it was designed by Lt Col Sir William Green, Chief Engineer. King's Bastion was the

keystone of the defences during the Great Siege. It was from this bastion that the red-hot shots were fired at the French and Spanish Floating Batteries.

- This area provided accommodation for 800 men, an entire infantry battalion. General Sir Robert Boyd is buried inside a vault at the base of the bastion. A plaque on the north wall bears testimony to his work.
- In 1896, after it had ceased to enjoy its frontline military role as one of the key areas of the fortress, works begun on the construction, within the bastion, of Gibraltar's first small power station. In 1960, modern engines were installed in a new building, which was erected to the north, now the forecourt of the centre.
- Nowadays, the bastion has been carefully transformed into our leisure centre, opened on 28 February 2008 and boasts a bowling alley, boulder park, a multi-cinema, youth lounge, internet area, games arcade, restaurant and events facilities. Adjacent to the leisure centre, at the foot of the city walls one can enjoy a beautifully landscaped green recreational area called Commonwealth Park, opened in 2014 and a newer are to the south called Mid Town Park opened in 2021.

- Line Wall

From the north face of the Rock to Europa Point, there has been a co-ordinated system of defence long before the British captured Gibraltar in 1704. These defences some of which date back to the Moorish period, were subsequently improved by Spain (1462-1704) and then by Britain (1704-1940s) came to be known as the Line Wall. All the land to the west of this wall has been reclaimed from the sea during the last century in the main. However, most of this reclaimed area were dangerous reefs which actually helped to protect the ancient walls from a direct assault by sea.

- Modern Art Gallery, GEMA

At Montagu Bastion, located above Casemates Square is the GEMA Gallery, Gibraltar Exhibitions of Modern Art Gallery, GEMA. Here you can enjoy around 50 artworks, many previous winners of the three main art competitions held annually in Gibraltar. GEMA is also home to six works of internationally acclaimed Gibraltarian artist Christian Hook. A varied collection, which includes sculptures, video, installation and photography.

- Mario Finlayson National Art Gallery

The Mario Finlayson National Art Gallery was established in 2015. This Gallery is dedicated to four deceased artists, Gustavo Bacarisas, Jacobo Azagury, Leni Mifsud, and Rudesindo Mania, considered to be the most renowned and prolific local artists of the time. It also pays tribute to the work of Mario Finlayson, the artist who had been the main campaigner for a National Gallery in Gibraltar.

This building has an interesting history in its own right. In 1813, Aaron Cardozo, a wealthy Gibraltarian merchant, was granted the site to build a house in the present John Mackintosh Square. Unfortunately, Cardozo had to leave Gibraltar due to ill health, and after his death, his heirs, after renting the property to the Club House Hotel, sold it to Pablo Antonio Larios, a wealthy Gibraltarian merchant of Spanish descent. Larios spent a fortune improving and re-decorating the property.

In 1920, financial difficulties forced Pablo to sell the property to the then Colonial Government. In 1924, the property became home to the newly formed City Council. Since then, a number of different civil service departments, including the Mayor's Parlour, has used the building also known as The City Hall. The art gallery itself is located within the ground floor of this historical building in the town centre.

- Great Synagogue and Flemish Synagogue

Gibraltar has a Jewish community dating back some 300 years and the Great Synagogue in Engineer Lane has the distinction of being one of the oldest on the Iberian Peninsula, dating back to 1724. Guided tours of the beautiful Flemish synagogue, located in Line Wall Road, can be arranged. There are a total of four synagogues in Gibraltar. The British Garrison of Gibraltar was dependent on Morocco for food and supplies, difficult to ship out from England. That dependence became crucial whenever Spain imposed a blockade on the colony. Jewish merchants from Tetouan in Morocco came to settle soon after Gibraltar was first occupied by British forces in 1704. They were joined here by other Jews active in the Morocco trade - from London, Leghorn and Amsterdam. The modern Jewish Community of Gibraltar may date back from the eighteenth century, even though Jews had lived on the Rock in the fourteenth century and Marranos from Andalusia had also moved here later.

- Gibraltar National Museum

  - The Gibraltar Museum was founded in 1930 by the then Governor, Sir Alexander Godley. Located in the City Centre in Bomb House Lane, the Museum houses a fascinating array of cultural and natural history collections, prints, paintings and drawings, and objects from 127,000 years ago to the present day.
  - Parts of the building date back to the 14th century, when an impressive set of baths was constructed in what is now the basement of the Museum. These Moorish Baths, contemporary with the castle, are some of the finest remains of the period in the Iberian Peninsula. They have been fully excavated and are incorporated into the Museum's displays.
  - The Gibraltar National Museum is the main interpretation hub for Gibraltar's newly-inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Site – Gorham's Cave Complex. The site was added to the UNESCO List on 15th July, 2016 as an exceptional testimony to the occupation, cultural traditions and material culture of Neanderthal and Early Modern Human populations through a period spanning more than 120,000 years. The new Museum displays - with explanatory videos and objects - include some of the rich archaeological evidence in the caves, a cast of the rare rock engraving at Gorham's Cave (dated to more than 39,000 years ago), information on Neanderthal exploitation of birds and marine animals for food, and on climatic and environmental conditions of the Peninsula over this vast span of time.
  - A room is now dedicated to two very accurate forensic reconstructions of a Neanderthal woman and child taken from the two Neanderthal skulls found in Gibraltar in 1848 and 1926. 'Nana and Flint' bring to life the closest extinct relatives that we modern humans have.

<u>Museum Displays:</u>

•Forensic reconstructions of Nana and Flint - Gibraltar 1 and Gibraltar 2 Neanderthal skulls.
•Age of Exploration Rooms: Rooms showing artefacts from pre-history to 20th Century. Includes Phoenician and Carthaginian artefacts from Gorham's Cave and artefacts and fossils from Gorham's and Vanguard Caves. Two short films: the making of Nana and Flint, and on the Gorham's Cave Complex UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Casts of Neanderthal skulls, Gibraltar 1 and 2. A forensic reconstruction of a Neolithic woman – 'Calpeia' – dating to 5,400 BCE, whose remains were found in a burial site on the Rock. An Egyptian Mummy. Interpretation TV screens.

•Museum Garden: An open-air archaeological excavation spanning seven centuries of Gibraltar's history. Includes a fourteenth Century well; sixteenth Century cistern, and nineteenth century water channels. Figures of a bear with her cubs, a leopard and a bearded vulture – species which could be found here in Gibraltar, 30 thousand years ago.
•Karozzin Room: Horse-drawn carriage of Maltese tradition, used in the 19th and 20th Centuries in Gibraltar. Artefacts discovered by the Underwater Research Unit.
•A Perrier gun found in 1908 during the construction of the Dockyard; a selection of artefacts from the Moorish period.
•Film Room: Two short films: one on the Tower of Homage and one on the Moorish Baths.
•Moorish Baths: Fourteenth Century baths (or Hammam), urban and cave excavation artefacts.
•Birds of Gibraltar: Displays of a selection of mounted bird specimens from the Adolfo Russo Collection. Models of birds that are resident, migratory and that have been recorded in fossils from Gibraltar. Interpretation TV screens, including a live feed to one of the pallid swift (Apus pallidus brehmorum) nests in the attic of the museum.
•Rock Model - 8 metre (26 foot) 1865 model of Gibraltar with historic photographs of Gibraltar. The model was completed from a survey by Lt Charles Warren RE. It was made at the direction of Major General Edward Charles Frome RE and painted by Captain B. A. Branfill in 1868.
•Temporary Exhibitions Gallery: Variety of exhibits replaced on a regular basis. Interpretation TV screens currently showing a collection of short historic films of Gibraltar.
•Watercolours of Gibraltar: Lieutenant Frederick Leeds Edridge 1830 – 1834
•Gallery on The Great Siege (an unsuccessful attempt by Spain and France to capture Gibraltar from the British during the American War of Independence 1779-1783): includes a collection of model ships and planes by Mr Manuel Durante; the Spanish Republican flag from the warship Jose Luis Diez; a pair-cased gold pocket watch; the Evelegh collection of cannon and related items dating to the Great Siege; and several interpretation TV screens.
•Main staircase: Painting by Gustavo Bacarisas; a collection of 19th Century prints.

- Anglican Cathedral of the 'Holy Trinity'

Despite its deceptively Moorish appearance, 'Holy Trinity' was not built until 1825. It was consecrated in 1838 at a service attended by Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV. Among those buried here is General Sir George Don under whose direction the cathedral was erected during his posting as Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar (1814 - 1832). The Holy Trinity Anglican church was raised to cathedral status in 1842 becoming the centre for Anglicans in all Europe except the British Isles. Today its diocese is called 'The Diocese of Gibraltar in Europe'.

- Garrison Library

This handsome building was built on the site of the Governor's residence during the Spanish period. The Gibraltar Garrison Library was founded in 1793 by Captain (afterwards Colonel) Drinkwater, the historian of the Great Siege. Drinkwater had lamented the need of a public library in Gibraltar under siege conditions when little by way of newspapers and reading material reached Gibraltar. It took 10 years however before the first reading rooms were opened for the officers of the Garrison. These were based at premises opposite The Convent, the Governor's residence however as the collection it was decided that larger premises were needed. Work on the current building commenced in 1800 and were completed in 1804.

Next to the library were the offices of the Gibraltar Chronicle, Gibraltar's oldest newspaper (founded in 1801). Europe's second oldest English language periodical and the first to report the victory at Trafalgar. The Gibraltar Chronicle has since moved to new premises.

- Law Courts

Probably the most famous case heard here was that of the sailing ship 'Mary Celeste' (1872) - reputably the greatest sea mystery of all time. Gibraltar is also a popular wedding destination – John Lennon and Yoko Ono married at the Registry Office in this building on 20th March 1969. Many other famous people have also married here.

- King's Chapel

Inside, beneath the colours of several British regiments, lie the remains of the wife of the Spanish governor of 1648, together with those of British governors O'Hara and Campbell, laid to rest in 1802 and 1813 respectively. An oasis of peace next to the busy Main Street, open to the public, it started as the Roman Catholic chapel to the Franciscan Friary in 1532. The date of 1560 by the entrance probably refers to the major repairs and new bell tower built after the pirate raid of 1540.

- The Convent

This building, situated towards the southern end of Main Street, has been the official residence of Gibraltar's governors since 1711. It was once a Convent of Franciscan Friars, dating back to 1528.

A guard mount takes place at the main entrance a few days a week usually conducted by soldiers of the Royal Gibraltar Regiment. A more elaborate and colourful parade of the Changing of the Guard is also performed outside this historical venue, a few times a year.

The name 'The Convent' is an erroneous translation by the early British settlers and Garrison. Strictly speaking it should have been called a Friary. However, the name 'The Convent' is historic and remains so by order of the King (George VI).

Like many old buildings the Convent attracts a story or two and perhaps the best known is the one about the Spanish nun who was brought to the Convent to be executed in a rather bizarre manner in the 16th century, thus becoming the Convent's resident ghost, more commonly known as The Grey Lady.

- Wellington Front

Wellington Front was built by convict labour in 1840. There were over 900 convicts working on the reconstruction of the walls and other defensive works. Off the Front was the anchorage of the 'Owen Glendower', a convict ship renamed after a Welsh Prince and base of the convict establishment. The ship's bell, which is now on exhibition at the Gibraltar Museum, rang whenever a convict escaped. Eventually, in 1875, it was found that it was cheaper to employ local labour, as the convicts did not work hard enough to earn their keep.

- John Mackintosh Hall

The John Mackintosh Hall is the centre of Gibraltar's cultural activities where some two hundred societies and associations meet regularly. It was opened by the Governor and Commander in Chief General Sir Dudley Ward on the 8th April 1964, containing a public library, a theatre / conference hall, gymnasium, spacious halls for exhibitions and other public functions, and a wing for higher education. This complex was gifted to Gibraltar by the John Mackintosh Trust, following the wishes of the late John and Lady Victoria Mackintosh, most generous benefactors to Gibraltar.

- Trafalgar Cemetery

Situated just south of the city walls, this was used as Gibraltar's military cemetery in the early 19th century. Although the name commemorates the Battle of Trafalgar, only two tombs still show details that those buried there actually died of wounds suffered in the battle (1805). There are over 30 other officers, sailors

and marines also buried here but details of where they are buried have been lost when these were moved here from an earlier burial ground. A ceremony is held here every year on Trafalgar Day, to commemorate Lord Nelson's victory and pray for all those who died in the battle.

Outside The City

- Catalan Bay Village

Catalan Bay is named after the group of Catalan servicemen believed to have settled in this area after having assisted the Anglo-Dutch forces who captured Gibraltar during the War of Spanish Succession. Historically, Genoese fishermen were also part of a settlement on this eastern flank of Gibraltar during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The families who live in the village today are mainly descendants of these first Genoese settlers. The bay is a delightful rocky cove with a popular sandy beach, overlooked by a quaint village in the centre of which is a little Catholic church called Our Lady of Sorrows. It is also a popular social area with a few restaurants and a four-star hotel overlooking the bay.

- The Marinas

There are two marinas, Ocean Village and Queensway Quay / Marina Bay in Gibraltar offering excellent berthing facilities. These marinas are also very popular social venues with bars, restaurants, some shops and casinos.

  - Queensway Quay Marina was a Taylor Woodrow development of a former Ministry of Defence site. Construction of phase one of the project, the Queensway Quay residences, just north of the naval docks, started in December 1990 and the marina opened between 1992 and 1994.

  - Ocean Village Marina was formerly Sheppard's Marina. After Ocean Village Investments acquired the adjacent Marina Bay in 2006, both marinas were incorporated into Ocean Village, a resort with residential, retail, and leisure facilities.

- Devil's Tongue Battery

Located on Waterport Wharf Road this old mole protected the seaward entrance to Gibraltar. It was originally the old Spanish pier built during the reign of King Philip III. Guns were placed at each of the gaps (embrasures) during the Great Siege. This mole is an extension of Chatham Counterguard; a drawbridge named the 'Chatham Wicket' led on to the mole (the cemented blocked up opening in the sea wall is still visible).

- Landport Gate

This gate, reconstructed in 1729 by the British on the site of earlier Moorish and Spanish gates, was at the time the only landward access into the city. It was through this gate that the troops emerged to carry out the surprise attack on the Spanish lines during the Great Siege – the Sortie.

- Ragged Staff

The first of the gates was constructed in 1843 for foot access. In 1736 the contractor to the Navy Victualling Office built a wharf, 350 feet long, which had access by way of a flight of stone steps and a drawbridge. There are many theories as to the origin of the name, though none have been proven. One of these theories suggests that the Ragged Staff was a badge of the Emperor Charles V, another, that the name derived from the rough finish of the original work because staff can mean cement or similar building material; and another, that it refers to a type of winch used on this wall.

- Charles V Wall

This sixteenth century wall, which comes down from the ancient Moorish Wall, past Southport and Trafalgar Cemetery at the southern end of Main Street, was built in the reign of Charles V in 1552 by the Italian Engineer Calvi. (The Spanish refer to him as Charles 1 of Spain). It was designed to defend the city after the attack of September 1540 by Turkish pirates, under the command of Barbarossa, who took over 70 captives with the intention of selling them into slavery. The original wall dates back to the Moorish period at which time it climbed straight up almost to the very top of the Rock. When Charles V died, Philip II took over the building of the wall. Due to the close proximity of the wall to the town, it was decided that it would be better to continue the top half of the wall further south, hence the continuation starting at the Apes' Den. This eliminated or greatly reduced the enemy being able to shoot arrows, catapults etc. from the high ground into the lower reaches.

- Prince Edward's Gate

This gate in Charles V Wall overlooks Trafalgar Cemetery and is named after Queen Victoria's father, HRH the Duke of Kent. This gate was opened in 1790 when HRH had his first posting to Gibraltar. He subsequently left and returned as Governor in 1802. Although he left Gibraltar in 1803 he refused to surrender his appointment as Governor of Gibraltar. We therefore had a Lieutenant Governor in Gibraltar from 1804 till 1820 when HRH Duke of Kent died.

- Southport Gates & Referendum Gate

The original gate was built in 1552 in the time of Emperor Charles V. This original gate bears a Spanish coat of arms above the archway. The second and later gate bears the arms of Queen Victoria and General Sir John Adye, the Governor of Gibraltar in 1883. The third and widest of these gates, known as Referendum Gate, was opened in 1967 and commemorates the first Referendum in which Gibraltarians voted by an overwhelming majority, to retain their links with Britain.

- Jumper's Bastion

This bastion, along Rosia Road, is named after Captain Jumper who was the first to land his troops on Gibraltar during the capture in 1704, for the Habsburg pretender to the Spanish Crown.

- Botanic Gardens and Wildlife Park
  - The spectacular Alameda Gardens were first opened to the public in 1816 and there are a number of commemorative busts and cannons on view here, which date back to the 18th and 19th century. For most visitors, however, it is the beauty of the plants and trees, which make the Alameda such a magical place; many are native species while others are imported. At certain times of the year, various cultural events take place in the gardens' open-air theatre. Tours of the Botanic Gardens are also available.
  - In 1994 Gibraltar Customs searched and confiscated a group of animals from a large container ship from Central Africa. These and other animals that came from such ships are now housed in the Alameda Wildlife Park located within the gardens due to the practical impossibilities of returning these animals to their natural habitat.
  - Two important monuments can be viewed here, but pride of place goes to the General Eliott Column and the impressive bronze ordnance at its feet. At the entrance are two of the four Russian guns given to Gibraltar by Britain, for Gibraltar's help during the Crimean War, in 1858. The other two are opposite the City Hall flanking the British War Memorial.

- Nelson' Anchorage (Napier of Magdala Battery)– 100 Ton Gun

  - HMS Victory was towed to Rosia Bay after Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. Despite denials by the Royal Navy the local story is that Nelson's body was brought ashore at Rosia Bay where his body was changed from the barrel of brandy to one of alcohol (spirit of wine) for the return journey home.
  - Located within the same area and worth visiting is the impressive 100 Ton Gun installed in the early nineteenth century but never fired in anger. There are only two left in the world, the other one is in Malta.
  - Named after Baron Napier of Magdala, this battery was built between 1878 and 1884, in response to recommendations for a heavy RML (Rifle Muzzle Loading) battery for this area. In 1883 it mounted one of the two guns, the other being at Victoria Battery. This heavy gun was sent out from England aboard the WD ship SS Stanley and landed on 10 December 1882. Unloaded via the New Mole Battery, it took twenty-one days to be transported by special sleigh the mere four hundred yards to its battery position. Placed on its carriage on 23 July 1883, it was one of the four guns sent out to reinforce Gibraltar and Malta against attack by similar British guns which had been made available to the Italian navy.
  - In 1898 during practice firing, the gun split and was replaced by the one from Victoria Battery nearby as this deemed to be a better position. The gun was obsolete by 1906. It is still in position although all the hydraulic and all other working parts of the battery have gone.
  - Napier of Magdala Battery was also a position for four 3.7-inch anti-aircraft guns during WWII with one of the guns directly in front of the 100-ton gun, still visible today.

- Parson's Lodge

Dominating Rosia Bay you find Parson's Lodge Battery, dating from 1875, which formerly housed three 18-ton guns. The old Spanish walls were reinforced by the British, while beneath the battery are the former ammunition stores and living quarters. This fortification is now in the hands of the Gibraltar National Museum who are currently using it as a research centre, for their cave and undersea studies. Visits can be arranged with the Gibraltar National Museum.

- Shrine of Our Lady of Europe and Museum

Located at the southern end of The Rock, this shrine was originally a mosque and converted into a chapel by the Christians in 1462. The light that was kept burning in a tower above the chapel was the original Gibraltar lighthouse. Although the shrine was plundered and pillaged by the pirate Red Beard, its most valuable treasure – the 15th century statue of the Virgin and Child survived – is still venerated there to this day. There is a museum at the Shrine that depicts its long and tumultuous history. A growing revival in following to Our Lady of Europe commenced in the 1960s and has gathered momentum. In 2009, Gibraltar celebrated the 700th anniversary of devotion to Our Lady of Europe. His Holiness the Pope gave the Shrine the Golden Rose, the highest Papal award for any shrine.

- Mosque

This beautiful example of Muslim architecture has been standing at Europa Point since 1997. It was paid for by the late King Fahad Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and caters for the Muslim population of Gibraltar, most of who originate from Morocco. The mosque is a beautiful addition to this unique site. When lit up at night it stands out dramatically and is visible from miles away. The majority of Moroccans arrived in Gibraltar after Franco closed the frontier in 1969, taking posts in public services that managed construction, property and service operations around the naval dockyard. Some established a number of interesting retail outlets

which still sell Moroccan groceries and or handicrafts. Nowadays the Muslim population form part of Gibraltar's diverse community.

- The Lighthouse

Situated at the gateway between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean it serves vessels passing through the Strait. It stands 49 metres above sea level with a range of some 37 kilometres. Responsibility for the lighthouse was vested in Trinity House, in fact it is the only one regulated by Trinity House outside the UK.

Europa Point was first lit in 1841 and initially a fixed light was exhibited by a single wick oil lamp augmented by a fixed lens and mirrors. Since then there have been a number of improvements.

Although there is still a lighthouse keeper manning the lighthouse, it has been fully automated since February 1994.

- Europa Point Sports Complex

A very new multi-purpose stadium in Gibraltar; it was previously a Ministry of Defence cricket pitch. In 2019, it was the main site for the Natwest Island Games even before works had been finalised. It is also the new home for Gibraltar's rugby and cricket. The complex includes a multi-use sports hall, dormitories, gymnasium, and bar. The stadium also hosted the 2019 Gibraltar Calling Music Festival and is set to become a focal point for cultural events. A separate facility, is found adjacent to the complex designed for Special Olympians.

Memorials and Monuments

- Bedenham War Memorial - Queensway Quay

On Friday 27th April 1951, whilst tied up alongside this ordnance wharf near a point now called Bedenham Steps, the naval armament vessel RFA BEDENHAM, loaded with 500 tons of ammunition blew up causing 13 deaths and widespread destruction throughout the city of Gibraltar. In 2001, on the 50th anniversary of the explosion, a plaque was placed here by the Gibraltar Heritage Trust in memory of all who perished.

- Admiral Nelson Statue - South Bastion opposite Trafalgar Cemetery

Outside the cemetery stands a life-size, bronze statue of Lord Nelson by British sculptor John Doubleday. Erected by the Government of Gibraltar on the 200th anniversary of The Battle of Trafalgar and unveiled by the Chief Minister, The Hon. Peter Caruana - October 2005.

- British War Memorial - Line Wall Road

This memorial was erected by the people of Gibraltar to commemorate The Great War. Unveiled by the then Governor Sir Charles Monro on the 27th September 1923 and is the work (on Carrara marble) of Jose Piquet Catoli of Barcelona. There are two Russian guns close by which were brought to Gibraltar in 1858 captured during the Crimean War. Four of those guns were presented to the City of Gibraltar for the valuable help given to Britain and her armed forces during the war. The other two guns are situated at the main entrance to the Alameda Gardens.

- Royal Engineers Monument - Main Street

Presented to the people of Gibraltar by the Corps of Royal Engineers to commemorate the continuous service given by the Corps on the Rock of Gibraltar from 1704, and the formation here in 1772 of the first Body of Soldiers of the Corps, then known as the Company of Royal Artificers 26th March 1994.

- Gibraltar Defence Force Statue - Casemates Square

This statue is of a Gibraltar Defence Force soldier in summer battle dress. His guard duty posture is symbolic of the role undertaken in defence of the Rock during WWII. The monument is dedicated to all Gibraltarians who served in the Gibraltar Volunteer Corps, the Gibraltar Defence Force and the Royal Gibraltar Regiment.

- Gibraltar Evacuation Memorial - Waterport Wharf Road

Following the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, the British Government decided that the bulk of the civilian population is removed from Gibraltar as soon as possible. This statue was erected in honour of the Gibraltarians evacuated during WWII and sent to Morocco, Madeira, Jamaica, Northern Ireland and England. British troops occupied their homes locally. The Gibraltarians who had the misfortune of being sent to London suffered at the hand German bombings. A couple of thousand men who held jobs considered essential for the war effort, were not allowed to leave Gibraltar. The very accurate memorial, the work of Jill Cowie Saunders, shows families re-united after the war. Those who lived this experience find this monument very moving.

- Cross of Sacrifice - Winston Churchill Avenue

Inscription on monument: 1914 – 1918 & 1939 – 1945

The Gibraltar Cross of Sacrifice is a war memorial designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield in 1917, and his monument is found in numerous Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemeteries. The cross in Gibraltar was erected by the Royal Engineers for the commission, and unveiled on Armistice Day 1922. The cross is a memorial raised in grateful and undying remembrance of sacrifice made by the sailors, soldiers and airmen from all parts of commonwealth who died during the two World Wars.

The officers and men whose names are honoured on the panels nearby were buried at sea. With their comrades who lie buried in the North Front cemetery and in the Jewish cemetery they gave their lives in Gibraltar whilst serving the Country.

- American War Memorial - Line Wall Road

This memorial was erected by The United States of America to commemorate the achievements and comradeship of the American and British Navies in this vicinity during World War 1.

Plaques at the memorial:

- Operation Torch: In memory of the British and American military who risked their lives in the liberation of North Africa in World War II. The lessons learned and relationships forged between these forces during this campaign ultimately led to the liberation of Europe.
- First US Naval Mediterranean Squadron: Dispatched by President Thomas Jefferson to protect American interests in the Mediterranean. The squadron's first port of call was Gibraltar 1 July 1801, and the first documented gun salute fired by the US Navy in the Mediterranean was to Lt Gen O'Hara, Governor of Gibraltar.
- USS Chauncey: Sacred to the memory of the officers and men of the USS Chauncey who, during the World War lost their lives on 19 November 1917, while engaged on patrol duty off the Strait of Gibraltar.
- US Coast Guard Tampa and US Coast Guard Seneca: Sacred to the memory of the one hundred and fifteen officers and men of the US Coast Guard Cutter Tampa sunk by enemy submarine in the Bristol Channel on the 26 September 1918 when all on board were lost. And to the memory of the eleven officers and men of the US Coast Guard Seneca lost in bravely endeavouring as volunteers to salvage the torpedoed British Steamer Wellington in the Bay of Biscay on the 17 September 1918.

- Queen Victoria Memorial – Governor's Parade

In 1910 a bust of Queen Victoria created by an Italian sculptor called Lazzarini. The memorial was erected in front of the Garrison Library, unveiled on Empire Day. A few years later the bust was relocated to the northern side of the square to allow more room for parking.

- Monument to Molly Bloom - Gibraltar Alameda Botanic Gardens

Molly Bloom was presented by the Gibraltar Chronicle to the Alameda Gardens for the people of Gibraltar on the occasion of the newspaper's bicentenary, May 2001. It was sculpted by Jon Searle. One of the most famous literary references to Gibraltar is the final chapter of James Joyce's Irish novel *Ulysses*. Molly Bloom, the wife of the central character Leopold Bloom, recalls her youth growing up in Gibraltar in a long stream-of-consciousness soliloquy that establishes the exotic location as an important, if surprising, presence in *Ulysses*. In a novel set entirely within one day in Dublin, the final word goes to Molly and Gibraltar.

- Wellington Memorial - Alameda Botanical Gardens

Three years after the opening of the Alameda, on April 1819, Sir George Don, accompanied by the Naval, Military and Civil officers of the Garrison, went to the gardens to unveil the bust of The Duke of Wellington. A Guard of Honour and four bands attended. The monument had been funded by deducting a day's pay from all the members of the garrison. The bust had been cast in bronze from guns captured by the Duke of Wellington. It stands on a marble pillar that had been brought from the Roman ruins of Lepida (Libya).

- Monument of General Eliott - Alameda Botanical Gardens

General Don had commissioned a memorial of George Augustus Eliott, 1st Baron Heathfield in 1815, which did not materialise in the form initially requested. A colossal statue of General Eliott, carved from the bowsprit of the Spanish ship San Juan Nepomuceno, taken at the Battle of Trafalgar was first created. That statue was taken to the Governor's residence, The Convent, where it stands today, being replaced by the present bronze bust in 1858. This statue is guarded for four 18th-century howitzers.

- Rooke Monument – Waterport Wharf Road

This statue of Admiral Sir George Rooke who commanded the allied naval forces at the capture of Gibraltar was erected by the Government of Gibraltar, the Gibraltar Heritage Trust and the Friends of Gibraltar Heritage Society on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of British Gibraltar and was unveiled on the 29th November 2004.

- Polish Memorial - Europa Point

The Sikorski memorial plaque was originally sited at the east end of the runway and unveiled on the 12 January 1945. It was relocated to Europa Point and funded by the republic of Poland; inaugurated at Europa Point on 4th July 2013.

General Wladyslaw Sikorski, the first Prime Minister and the first Commander in Chief of the Polish army in exile in 1939-1943, was at the time a symbol of the Polish resistance and Polish incessant fight, continuing despite the loss of own territory. He was a symbol of Polish hopes for victory and regaining independence. This war time hero lost his life in tragic air crash in 1943 as his plane took off from Gibraltar during WWII.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Main Street also has a memorial to this Polish patriot - this memorial is situated by the left altar. There are also two plaques, one in English and the other in Polish at the Great Siege Tunnels as the only witness to the accident watched from a lookout at the end of the tunnel.

- Scottish Regiment - Sir Herbert Miles Road

This cairn is erected as a memorial to the 4th Battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) and their unrelenting work on the defences of the north and east sides of the Rock from July 1940 to April 1943 when the Battalion formed part of the garrison.

- Royal Marines Monument - Ocean Village

This monument marks the enduring link between Gibraltar and the Royal Marines and was dedicated in 2009 by the Commandant General Royal Marines. On 21st July 1704, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt led some British and Dutch marines ashore near here to serve the isthmus and lay siege to the Garrison of Gibraltar following a naval assault on the New Mole, the Garrison surrendered on 26th July. Following the capture, the marines formed the largest contingent on the Rock and bore the brunt of the fighting with Spanish and French troops. Because British marines (awarded the title Royal in 1802) subsequently fought in so many actions around the globe, in 1827 King George IV decided that their colours would in future bear the symbol of "the great globe itself" and that henceforth the only battle honour on Royal Marines' colours would be that of Gibraltar!

Gorham's Cave Complex, Gibraltar

The Gibraltar property is essentially a Neanderthal occupation site, used between *c.* 127,000 and 32,000 years ago. On the east side of the Rock of Gibraltar, the site rises from sea level where several caves including Gorham's and Vanguard are located, to the highest point of the Rock, 426 metres above the sea at the top of the Mediterranean Steps. The site covers 280,000 square metres, or 3% of Gibraltar's land area. The Gibraltar Nature Reserve acts as a buffer zone for the Site. Together the site and buffer zone equate to over 40% of the territory of Gibraltar.The topography and steep cliffs make the area relatively secluded and well-protected.

Gibraltar is renowned for its contribution to science in the 18th and 19th centuries, including the study of geology and palaeontology (the study of fossils to gain information about the history of life on earth and the structure of rocks). Gibraltar is where the first complete Neanderthal skull was found and presented to the Gibraltar Scientific Society by Lieutenant Edmund Flint of the Royal Artillery in 1848. But eight years later in 1856 fossils were discovered in a cave in the Neander Valley near Düsseldorf, Germany, and the Neanderthal people were named after that site. A second skull, The Devil's Tower Child, was found in Gibraltar in 1926.

Neanderthals are humans who lived in Europe, SW and Central Asia between 400,000 and 30,000 years ago in the Pleistocene Era. They were similar to us, though shorter and stockier with angled cheekbones, prominent brow ridges, and large noses. They are our closest extinct human relative. Many people (*Homo sapiens*) living in Europe today have, on average, up to 2.5% Neanderthal DNA.

The Gorham's Cave Complex is of major significance in understanding the global story of human evolution and adaptation. Gorham's and Vanguard Caves have been archaeologically excavated over the past 26 years. An international, multi-disciplinary research project has revealed the vital importance of the site in our understanding of a critical juncture in human evolution and of the Neanderthals in particular. Now there is a wealth of information on where and how Neanderthals and early modern humans lived and behaved, what plants, birds and animals they were familiar with and ate, where they acquired materials for stone tools and what their environment was like. There is evidence of their complex social behaviour, their dress and ornamentation. There are unique elements including a rock engraving carved by the Neanderthals in Gorham's Cave, which indicate a Neanderthal ability for abstract thought. Gibraltar was also the last known refuge for the Neanderthals around 32,000 years ago.

Evidence from the excavations in Gorham's and Vanguard Caves shows us what the landscape and vegetation were like at the time the Neanderthal people were living here. The evidence is provided by fossilised bones, charcoal and pollen. But it also comes from perhaps more unexpected sources like the hyaena coprolites – fossilised hyaena droppings. Hyaenas are hunters and scavengers. They eat all the animal remains they can, including the intestines of their prey. The hyaenas usually hunt or scavenge plant-eating animals, whose intestines contain seeds and pollen from the plants they eat. When the hyaena digests the intestines the seeds and pollen pass through its gut and are deposited in the hyaena's faeces which become fossilised as coprolites, which are an excellent source of information for archaeologists.

The environment 125,000 years ago was similar to the Upper Rock landscape today, with many of the same plants and animals which the Neanderthals gathered for food. The Neanderthals also hunted or scavenged birds and sea mammals such as dolphins, and collected marine molluscs including limpets. Many of these species can be seen today around the Rock. In addition to the natural attributes that give the site its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), the property and its buffer zone have a wide range of plant and animal species, not all part of the OUV but nevertheless of local, regional and international importance.

Until 10,000 years ago when sea levels were lower than today, the landscape extended as a sandy coastal plain to the east of the Rock and would have been a land with lakes and streams for long periods. Now submerged under the Mediterranean Sea, this plain – which extended east for five kilometres - along with the Rock's cliffs and dunes, was a hunting ground of the Neanderthals. Underwater archaeological exploration has identified freshwater springs and flint and other stone sources for Neanderthal tool-makers.

Optional Adventurous & Cultural Activities

- Dolphin Watching and Boat Trips around the Bay

There are three species of dolphins commonly found in the Bay of Gibraltar: The Common Dolphin, the Striped Dolphin and the large Bottle-nosed Dolphin and it is quite common to see schools of all ages and sizes. A dolphin-watching trip is the most enjoyable way of seeing these fascinating mammals up close and there are several trips to choose from. There are now newly introduced boat trips which extend as far as the World Heritage site area at the eastern side of the Rock, in which the Neanderthal story is told in detail from the boat.

- Gibraltar Macaque Experience

This tour has been devised with the aim of providing an exclusive opportunity to learn more about the Barbary Macaques. A local expert primatologist will guide you in their natural habitat, always respecting their space. Human conduct can cause the monkeys to behave in unnatural ways. These tours inform the listeners how to understand and respect the macaques as wild animals, learning about their behaviour in their natural environment. Not only is one made aware of the way the animals behave towards each other and their roles in their community, but also be educated of the erroneous way we behave in their presence. This educational tour is not just an eye opening experience it will also teach you how to co-exist alongside Gibraltar's other primate.

- Diving

Explore Gibraltar's spectacular underwater world with more than thirty wrecks, reefs and pinnacles to choose from. There are a number of diving schools that offer diving opportunities both for the experienced diver and the first-time novice. All provide equipment, so all you need is a swimsuit and towel to participate.

- Fishing

Gibraltar is a good catch for anglers due to the unique positioning of The Rock with the Atlantic merging into the Mediterranean via the Strait of Gibraltar. There are good fighting fish to be had, like the Conger Eel, or tasty fish like the 14 species of bream. Book a fishing trip and discover this angler's paradise first-hand.

- Sailing

As Gibraltar is surrounded by water, sailing is a major attraction in the area with challenging wind conditions and many marinas in the vicinity.

- Birdwatching

As the Strait of Gibraltar is the narrowest crossing for bird migration from Europe and Africa, the Rock offers unrivalled bird watching opportunities. Over 315 species of birds have been recorded, many of which are migratory. There is a locally based tour company which offers spectacular bird watching opportunities.

- EBikes

EBikes are transforming the tour guiding industry, providing the opportunity to explore by bicycle to a wider range of ages and fitness levels, all of whom can now enjoy this activity together. Although pedalling is still required, the silent and emission free motor takes all the strain out of cycling, allowing the rider to go further and see more.

- Nature Trails

The Gibraltar Nature Reserve, particularly its Upper Rock area, is renowned for its unique trails that meander through the extent of the Reserve. These combine the Nature Reserve's natural beauty and stunning views with some sites of historic interest that do not feature widely as part of the more mainstream 'Rock tours'. Notable trails include Mediterranean Steps, Inglis Way, Royal Anglian Way and Douglas Path. Four trail networks have been developed namely the 'Nature Lover', the 'History Buff', the 'Thrill Seeker' and the 'Monkey Trail'.

- Stand Up Paddle

Gibraltar is an amazing place to Stand Up Paddleboard (SUP), every outing delivers unique experiences. This activity originates from Sandy Bay for a relaxed SUP in the stunning sheltered bay. This is a great family activity with options to snorkel and explore the spectacular coastline of the Rock, suitable for the more adventurous.

- Coasteering

The activity of coasteering involves making your way along the coastline usually along steep cliffs and rocky outcrops. We use a variety of techniques that may include other outdoor activities such as a zipline, scrambling, climbing, jumping, abseiling (rappelling), and swimming.

- Lower St Michael's Cave

Today there are organised tours into Lower St Michael's Cave available to the general public. The tour normally lasts around three hours. However, due to the fact that there is some scrambling and minor climbing with ropes involved, duration times may vary. The cave is totally in its original natural state (although it is fully lit). One of the sites visited during this tour is a beautiful underground lake and fortunately for the visitor, who will no doubt not want to forget this wonderful speleological experience, photography is permitted.

- Alameda Gardens Guided Historical Tour

The spectacular Alameda Gardens were first opened to the public in 1816 and there are a number of commemorative busts and cannons which date back to the 18th and 19th century on view. Two important monuments can be viewed here, but pride of place goes to the General Elliot Column and the impressive bronze ordnance at its feet. At the entrance are two of the four Russian guns given to Gibraltar by Britain, for Gibraltar's help during the Crimean War, in 1858. Hour long tours of the gardens led by a horticulturist will inform the visitor about the plants and history of this 200+ year old garden, and will visit areas that are off limits to the public, such as 'The Dell'.

- An Art Walk

Casemates is the starting point for this tour, with the Fine Arts Gallery on the first floor of the former barracks showcasing temporary exhibitions. Next you are taken to Montagu Bastion, to the Gibraltar Exhibitions of Modern Art Gallery, GEMA. Here you can enjoy around 50 artworks, many, previous winners of the three main art competitions held annually in Gibraltar. GEMA is also home to six works of internationally acclaimed Gibraltarian artist Christian Hook. A varied collection, which includes sculptures, video, installation and photography.

The walk continues to the City Hall at John Mackintosh Square. This building has an interesting history in its own right and houses the Mario Finlayson National Art Gallery, established in 2015. This Gallery is dedicated to four deceased artists, Gustavo Bacarisas, Jacobo Azagury, Leni Mifsud, and Rudesindo mania, considered to be the most renowned and prolific local artists of the time. It also pays tribute to the work of Mario Finlayson, the artist who has been the main campaigner for a National Gallery in Gibraltar.

- Garrison Library Tours

The Gibraltar Garrison Library was founded in 1793 by Captain (afterwards Colonel) Drinkwater, the historian of the Great Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783. Drinkwater had, during the Siege, 'lamented the want of a public library in Gibraltar', especially under siege conditions when little by way of newspapers and reading material reached Gibraltar. The Gibraltar Garrison Library remained as a military library up until September 2011, at which point the Library was handed-over to the Government of Gibraltar. This historic move has ensured the continuity of the Library and the preservation of its collections. The Library is open daily and functions as a reference library and a research centre, providing open access to the collections and archives that form part of the catalogue. This new chapter has also brought the Library well and truly into the twenty-first century.

- Spirit of the Rock Distillery Tours

The visit will deepen your knowledge of gin and how it is linked to Gibraltar's rich history.

Getting Married On the Rock

Hollywood lovers, heartthrob Lawrence Harvey and Margaret Leighton were one of the first high profile couples to say 'I do' in Gibraltar. In 1962 as the world became entranced by the numbers 007, screen hero Sean Connery married actress Diane Cilento. Sadly, this marriage was not to last but Connery's affection for Gibraltar did as he returned in 1975 to marry his present wife Micheline Boglio Roquebrune. However, it is the marriage of Beatle John Lennon to Yoko Ono in 1969 that caused the biggest media sensation. Today hundreds of couples are travelling to Gibraltar to exchange vows, choosing to follow in the footsteps of Sir Sean Connery, John Lennon and Yoko Ono and get married on the Rock. There are no residency restrictions and you can get married with just 24 hours notice, if you present all the required documents.

Legislation in Gibraltar has introduced same sex civil partnership and marriage.

- 711 - 1462 Moorish period (eight sieges)
- 1309-1333 Brief Spanish occupation within the Moorish period
- 1462 - 1704 Main Spanish period (three sieges)
- 1704 British (three sieges)

150,000-24,000 years ago: Neanderthal man inhabited Gibraltar.

475–700 AD: Visigoths and Vandals destroyed all previous culture in the area of Gibraltar.

710 AD: First Arab and Berber Troops scout Gibraltar and surrounding areas.

711 AD: 12,000 Arab and Berber Troops land from North Africa. This conquest of the Iberian Peninsular begins – lasted seven centuries. Gibraltar taken by Tarik Ibn Zeyad, who gave Gibraltar its name: Jbel Tarik, Tarik's Mountain. No opposition from Visigoths.

1,000–1,300 AD: Christian reconquest of Iberian Peninsular.

1st Century: Pomponius Mela, Roman travel guide, describes a shrine to Hercules; Mons Calpe opposite Mons Abyla, also St. Michael's Cave described with much bigger entrance.

8th Century: Gibraltar's first fort built by Moors.

1160: Al-Mu'min designs Medina el Fath (City of Victory), sends architect from Malaga, fortifies Moorish Wall.

1309: Gibraltar receives its first Municipal Constitution, declared free port. Free pardon granted to all malefactors who agree to live in Gibraltar.

1309 – 1333: Brief Spanish occupation.

1316: Second siege – Moorish recapture attempt fails.

1333: Fortification of Gibraltar by the Moors. Large castle, harbour, wall in the upper Rock, mosques, palaces and baths built.
Third siege - after four months, Vasco Perez surrenders to the Moors.
Fourth siege – Alfonso XI tries to recapture the Rock but fails.

1349–1350: Fifth siege – Alfonso XI tries again but dies of plague in March 1350.

1411: Sixth siege – Rock taken by forces of the Granadian Moorish kingdom from the Kingdom of Fez.

1436: Seventh siege – Henry de Guzman, Count of Niebla, fails to capture the Rock and is killed in the attempt.

1462: Alonso de Arcos initiates an attack and is joined by other Spanish forces before Gibraltar is captured in the name of the Duke of Medina on August 20th St Bernard's Day. Later in the year the Crown of Spain annexes it, the Duke giving up in protest.

1466–1467: Ninth siege – Henry de Guzman, son of Medina, captures the Rock after a siege of fifteen months.

1479–1492: Final defeat of main Moorish kings in Spain by Christian armies. Spain emerges as a nation under one King and Queen (Ferdinand and Isabel) 1479. The last Moorish king defeated in 1492.

1502: Queen Isabella of Spain embroiders coat of arms of Gibraltar, which has perpetuated to this day as the Coat of Arms of the City (the Castle and Key).

1506: Tenth siege – Third Duke of Medina imposes a blockade but gives up.

1540: Barbarrosa's Turkish pirates land and pillage, taking captives away with them. Most of the captives saved by a Spanish naval squadron.

1543: Charles V improved fortifications. Sent Juan Batista Calvi to build Charles V Wall.

1575: Philip II Wall started.

1581: La Merced – White Friars of Our Lady of Ransom established in Irish Town.

1609: Last Moors expelled from Spain by Philip III – over 600,000 Moors forced to embark from Gibraltar and surrounding area, to sail to North Africa.

1624: Philip IV improves defences and adds gun platforms to Line Wall Road.

1627: Don Luis, Bravo de Acuna prepares an audit for the Spanish crown of all the buildings and defences of Gibraltar. It is the earliest surviving accurate map of Gibraltar, kept at the British Museum, copy at the Gibraltar National Museum.

1654: Cromwell considers attack on Gibraltar.

1693: Admiral Rooke escorting a British convoy, shelters in Gibraltar after a French attack.

1704: Eleventh siege – War of Spanish succession. The British worried of a Franco-Spanish empire, support Hapsburg claim to the throne. British fleet under Admiral Rooke land British and Dutch forces on the 23rd July under Prince George of Hesse. They capture the Rock on behalf of Charles III of Spain on the 4th August.

1704–1705: Twelfth siege – Forces supporting Philip V of Spain begin an attack on the Rock in October. The siege continues until April 1705, but is unsuccessful.

1713: Spain cedes Gibraltar to Britain by Article X of the Treaty of Utrecht.

1727: Thirteenth siege – Spanish and French attempt made to recapture Gibraltar. After five months, hostilities are suspended.

1760: British discover plot by traitors to surrender Gibraltar.

1779–1783: Fourteenth siege, also known as the Great Siege, lasted from June 1779 – February 1783. Spanish and French forces besiege the Rock.

- The Great Siege coincided with the American War of Independence, when Spain and France thought that Britain would have been weakened by the war in America to hold Gibraltar.
- Relieving fleets arrive in 1780, 1781 and 1782.

1781: 27th November – Grand Sortie, led by General Eliott, wrecked the Spanish lines.

1782: 13th September – Destruction of the Floating Batteries.
First British tunnels commenced with Ince's Great Siege Tunnels.

1802: Duke of Kent, Prince Edward, father of Queen Victoria, lasted one year as governor. Garrison mutinied – he built his own brewery at Nuns' Well, which was converted, to Brewery Barracks in 1804 – 1805.

1805: 21 October - Admiral Lord Nelson died at Trafalgar and his body is brought to Gibraltar on board the HMS Victory. His victory at Trafalgar removes the threat of another siege.

1808: Battle of Barrosa – Helped Spaniards thrash French. Residents of San Roque fled to Gibraltar for shelter.

1810–1814: Gibraltar proves of incalculable help during the Napoleonic Wars.

1816: Opening of the Alameda Gardens.

1830: Gibraltar becomes crown colony. Granted Civil Liberties and Charter of Justice.
25th June – The Gibraltar Police became operational, making it one of the oldest police forces in the world. The Metropolitan Police had been formed some nine months earlier.

1841: Trinity Lighthouse first lit at Europa Point.

1848: Gibraltar skull recovered from Forbes Quarry by Flint.

1865: Sanitary Commissioners appointed.

1871: The Fire Brigade was established in Gibraltar.

1872: Mary Celeste, greatest sea mystery ever, brought before the courts of Gibraltar.

1882: Former St Bernard's Hospital re-constructed on the site of the Blue Barracks, which had been constructed on the site of the Spanish hospital.
1882: Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce established.

1891: Utopia disaster. Immigrant ship on its way to Australia blown broadside onto the HMS Anson and sank with the loss of 551 lives. People still refer to "the year of the Utopia".

1893: Work begun on the South Mole, marking the start of the building of the naval harbour of 440 acres, completed by 1905.

1903–1911: HM Dockyard was built three large graving docks to be known as docks Number 1, 2 and 3 were built. Number three dock was the first to open in 1904 and was named King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra named number two dock after herself, and number one dock was called the Prince and Princess of Wales dock, having been named by their Royal Highnesses, subsequently King George V and Queen Mary.

1914 – 1918: World War I - Gibraltar used for convoy collection and anti-submarine operations.

1918: HMS Britannia torpedoed in the Strait by the German submarine U50, hundreds perished.

1921: City Council, first elections.

1929: Driving changes to the right.

1930: 23 July Gibraltar Museum officially opened by Governor Sir Alexander Godley.

1939–1945: World War II. Gibraltar again used for convoy collection and as base for anti-submarine operations. It is main base for the launching of the British and American campaign in North Africa.

1940: All Gibraltar population, excepting a few essential staff were evacuated to the UK, Madeira, Northern Ireland, French Morocco and Jamaica. Major tunnelling works by the British and Canadian engineers.

1941: German submarine U81 torpedoed the Ark Royal 25 miles east of Gibraltar.

1941–1944: Runway at North Front built using the rock excavated from the tunnelling work.

1942: Operation Torch - General D Eisenhower conducts the landing of North Africa from a tunnel in Gibraltar.

1943: General Waladyslaw Sikorski dies in air crash at Gibraltar.

1950: First Legislative Council established.

1951: The ammunition ship, Bedenham, blew up while unloading depth charges onto lighters at Gun Wharf.

1954: 10 May – Queen Elizabeth II visits Gibraltar.
Spanish Consul withdrawn and frontier restrictions implemented.

1958: 16 February 1150 hours – Radio Gibraltar on air for the first time.

1960: First concert held at St Michael's Cave – 450 people.

1962: October – Gibraltar Television started and is taken over as Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation in October 1963.

1964: First address to UN Committee of 24.

1966: Cable Car commences operations.

1966 – 1968: Spain claims Gibraltar at United Nations.

1967: First referendum - Gibraltarians vote 99.9% to remain British (12,138 British – 44 Spanish). National Day is held in Gibraltar on 10 September in recent years to celebrate this referendum.
Prime Minister Wilson and Rhodesia's leader, Ian Smith meet on board HMS Tiger, which was docked at the South Mole.

1968: Vehicular traffic to Spain stopped from crossing the frontier. Telephone communications cut.

1969: Constitution granting fully responsible internal self-government.
8 June Spain closes the frontier.
Ferry to Algeciras withdrawn and telephone links with Spain cut.
John Lennon and Yoko Ono married on the Rock.

1972: 6 March – The Corps of the Royal Engineers bi-centenary – granted Freedom of the City.

1975: Franco dies.

1977: The Strasbourg process starts.

1980: Anglo – Spanish talks on Gibraltar at Lisbon. Lisbon Agreement signed.

1981: Saturday 1 August - Prince Charles and Princess Diana start honeymoon from Gibraltar. Fly into Gibraltar airport and start their cruise on board the Royal Yacht Britannia.

1982: 15 December – frontier opens to pedestrians only.

1984: Brussels Agreement in December regarding opening of the frontier.
Naval dockyard closes

1985: 5 February – full opening of the frontier.

1990: South Barracks last used as barracks, re-opened as school in 1991.

1996: 28 October – Her Majesty's Royal Marines granted the Freedom of the City.

2002: 7 November – 2nd Gibraltar Referendum, 98.9% vote to remain British.

2006: 18 September – Cordoba Agreement signed
16 December – Scheduled airline service resumed between Gibraltar and Spain.

2007: 2 January – Second Gibraltar Constitution.

2009: 12 December - Kaiane Aldorino first Gibraltarian to win Miss World.

2012: 11-13 June - Prince Edward and his wife Sophie, Countess of Wessex visited Gibraltar for a two-day visit in June 2012 for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

2013: 24 May – GFA (Gibraltar Football Association) accepted as full UEFA member.

2014: 12 June – Commonwealth Park, a beautifully landscaped green area in town opens to the public

2016: 13 May - GFA (Gibraltar Football Association) accepted as full FIFA member.

2016: 15 July – Gorham's Cave complex announced as a World Heritage Site.

2019: July – Natwest Island Games

2020: 31 January – Brexit. The UK left the EU after having voted to leave in the 2016 referendum. Gibraltar being an British Overseas Territory also ceased to be a part of the EU upon the UK's withdrawal.

Essential Revision Notes

- The height of the Rock is approximately 426 metres / 1400 feet.
- The distance between Gibraltar and the coast of Africa is 24 kilometres or 15 miles.
- The highest point of the Rock is at O'Hara's Battery where there is a 9.2" gun emplacement.
- The Rock was formed approximately 200 million years ago and is composed of Jurassic Limestone.
- The two Latin names for the Pillars of Hercules are Mons Abyla (Mount Sidi Musa in Morocco) and Mons Calpe (Gibraltar).
- The total length of the entire tunnel network inside the Rock is approximately 34 miles, 55 kilometres.
- Catalan Bay is named after the group of Catalan servicemen believed to have settled in this area after having assisted the Anglo-Dutch forces who captured Gibraltar during the War of Spanish Succession. Historically, Genoese fishermen were also part of a settlement on this eastern flank of Gibraltar during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- The Great Siege took place in Gibraltar at the same time as the American War of Independence. The two last remaining Koehler Depression Guns on the Rock are located at the Great Siege Tunnels and Casemates Square.
- The Re-Enactment Association marches down the Main Street from the John Mackintosh Hall every Saturday at 1200 hours, weather permitting. The official re-enactment of the Ceremony of the Keys normally occurs once a year. The Governor who would take the keys from the Port Sergeant during the original ceremony was General Eliott.
- The years of the Great Siege were 1779-1783.
- General Eliott, Governor at the time of the Great Siege, is said to have offered a reward to anyone who suggested a way of getting guns on to a projection from the northern face of the Rock known as the notch. Sergeant Major Ince, a member of the Company of Military Artificers, suggested that this could be done by tunnelling. Permission was granted, and Sergeant Major Ince started work under the direction of Lieutenant J. Evelegh, in 1782. The tunnellers relied on the strength of their arms, on their skills with a sledgehammer and a crowbar, and were also aided by gunpowder for blasting. Originally there was no intention of mounting guns in this gallery, but as the work progressed the fumes from repeated blasting almost suffocated the miners, so it was decided to open a vent to let air into the tunnel. It was then realised what an excellent embrasure this would make for a gun, so one was mounted without waiting to reach the notch. Other embrasures were cut and guns mounted, and by the time the siege ended in February 1783, the tunnel had four guns mounted in it. Work did not stop with the end of the siege, but instead of continuing straight towards the notch, a tunnel was driven downwards and a large chamber opened under the notch called St. George's Hall, where a battery of seven guns was installed.
- Sergeant Major Ince was granted three rewards for his idea of tunnelling in order to reach the notch - a plot of land known today as Ince's farm, a commission and the Duke of Kent gave him a valuable horse.

- General Eliott received the title of Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar.
- The British mustered their troops at Grand Parade in November 1781 for the Great Sortie, a military sally that caused havoc to the enemy lines.
- St George's Hall is inside the notch, at the Great Siege Tunnels.
- It is thought that soldiers mounting guard in the magazine, which is now the City under Siege Exhibition, drew graffiti in order to stay awake during the long hours of duty, an offence punishable by death in those days.
- Landport Gate was the land entrance into Gibraltar in the 1700's.
- Pomponius Mela was the Roman travel writer who described St Michael's Cave in the first century.
- The first Neanderthal skull was found in Gibraltar in Forbes Quarry in 1848.
- In 1704, a party of 500 Spanish soldiers were discovered by the British, thus unfolding a plot to retake Gibraltar. It is said that they had sheltered in St. Michael's Cave for the night.
- Colonel Mitchell is said to have disappeared in a cave in Gibraltar.
- Lower St Michael's Cave was re-discovered whilst blasting an alternative entrance to St. Michael's Cave as the entrance had been covered by a landslide.
- Leonora's Cave, which stems from St Michael's Cave, was believed to be the tunnel, which linked Gibraltar to the African mainland.
- Gibraltar has been conquered by three different nations:
  Moorish: 711-1462
  Spanish: 1462-1704 (brief Spanish occupation from 1309-1333)
  British: 1704 – present time
- The present Tower of Homage at the Moorish Castle was significantly remodelled in 1333; the original fortification had been built in 1160.
- The Moorish baths are in the Gibraltar Museum.
- General Sir Alexander John Godley officially opened the Gibraltar Museum in 1930.
- The Shrine of our Lady of Europe and the Cathedral of St Mary the Crowned were originally Moorish mosques.
- Tarik-ibn-Zeyad was the first Moorish conqueror of Gibraltar. Gibraltar was called Jbel Tarik, which means Tarik's Mountain in Moorish. Jbel Tarik has since been corrupted into Gibraltar.
- The last remaining Moorish aqueduct in Gibraltar is located at Rosia Road.
- The Repatriation of the WWII Evacuees Memorial is located at Waterport Wharf.
- The Convent, the Governor's residence was originally built for Franciscan monks. The ceremony that takes place on the forecourt of the Convent a few times a year is called the Changing of the Guard.
- The Convent was built during the Spanish occupation of Gibraltar. Most Spanish buildings in Gibraltar were destroyed during the Great Siege.
- Charles V Wall was constructed after an attack by Turkish pirates headed by Barbarossa who ransacked Gibraltar in 1540.
- The two walls that reach the top of the Rock at the southern end of the city are called: Charles V Wall and Philip II wall, both built during the Spanish occupation.
- Southport Gates are beside Trafalgar Cemetery in Charles V Wall.
- St Bernard is the patron saint of Gibraltar because the Spanish captured Gibraltar on St Bernard's day in 1462.
- Queen Isabella of Spain granted Gibraltar its coat of arms in 1502.
- During the period of Spanish occupation, the city was divided into three districts: Villa Vieja, La Barcina and La Turba.
- Gibraltar was captured in 1704 by an Anglo-Dutch force on behalf of Charles of Austria.
- The Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, states that only Christians could live on the Rock. Jews were buried in an area on the Upper Rock, now known as Jew's Gate, hidden away from Spain facing their

hometown of Tetuan. The Treaty of Utrecht was the treaty in which Gibraltar was ceded to the crown of Great Britain in perpetuity.

- Prince Edward, the Duke of Kent, opened up his own brewery at Europa Point in order to restore discipline to the troops.
- The Owen Glendower was a convict ship anchored off Wellington Front.
- One hundred-ton guns:
  Two came to Gibraltar and two went to Malta. The remaining one on the Rock is situated at Napier of Magdala Battery; the other one was located at Victoria Battery, where the city fire brigade now stands.
- Admiral Lord Nelson lost his life in the Battle of Trafalgar. The Battle of Trafalgar took place on October 21st 1805.
- Casemates is an area in town, which was a site for public executions.
- The Military Heritage Centre is located at Princess Caroline's Battery.
- There is a legend that says that should the apes ever leave Gibraltar so will the British. Sir Winston Churchill imported a number of apes during WWII because the number of apes was decreasing.
- The Latin name for the Barbary Macaque is Macaca sylvanus.
- The Barbary Partridge is a permanent resident bird of Gibraltar and is depicted on a one penny coin of Gibraltar.
- Local endemic wild flowers are Gibraltar Candytuft, Gibraltar Chickweed, Gibraltar Sea-Lavender, Gibraltar Campion, Gibraltar Restharrow.
- Types of dolphins found in our bay are Bottlenose, Common and Striped.
- The Cross of Sacrifice is located at the Sundial Roundabout.
- The American War Memorial was erected to commemorate the alliance between the American and the British forces during the First World War.
- Gibraltar War Memorial is located on Line Wall Road (British War Memorial). Two cannons taken from the Crimea during the Crimean War flank this memorial.
- The airstrip was reclaimed during WWII.
- Gibraltarians where evacuated to United Kingdom, Madeira, Northern Ireland, Jamaica and French Morocco during WWII.
- Operation Torch, the successful landings of North Africa during WWII, was planned by General Eisenhower, in 1942, from inside a tunnel in the Rock.
- The total length of the entire tunnel network inside the Rock is approximately 34 miles, 55 kilometres.
- The Royal Engineers and a contingent of Canadian Engineers excavated the WWII tunnels.
- The Royal Engineers Monument is in Main Street opposite the Cathedral of St Mary the Crowned.
- General Waladyslaw Sikorski died in an air crash in July 1943 at Gibraltar. There is a plaque dedicated to his memory in the Cathedral of St Mary the Crowned, two plaques at the Great Siege Tunnels and a memorial at Europa Point.
- General Sir George Don officially opened the Alameda Gardens. The money to create the gardens was raised by a series of public lotteries in 1816.
- The Eliott Monument, the Duke of Wellington Monument and Molly Bloom are found in the Alameda Gardens.
- The Royal Marines monument is located at Ocean Village. The Royal Marines aided by Dutch marines captured Gibraltar in 1704.
- The bust of Guiseppe Codali, designer and horticulturist of the Alameda Gardens monument is located inside the Alameda Botanic Gardens at one end of the bridge above The Dell.
- Much of the city walls are made of Gibraltar's own limestone and some of Portland Limestone.
- Queen Elizabeth II last visited Gibraltar in 1954.
- Prince Edward and his wife Sophie, Countess of Wessex visited Gibraltar for a two-day visit in June 2012 for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

- The first Referendum Day was on the 10th September 1967.
- The frontier closed in 1969, re-opened partially for pedestrians in 1982 and re-opened fully in 1985.
- The Trinity Lighthouse at Gibraltar was first lit in 1841.
- The lighthouse at Gibraltar is regulated by Trinity House.
- Nun's Well is located at Europa Point.
- John Lennon and Yoko Ono married on the Rock in 1969.
- The trial of the Marie-Celeste was heard at our law courts in 1872.
- Devil's Tongue is found at Waterport Wharf Road.
- SS Bedenham (1951) Memorial is located at Queensway Quay, Ragged Staff Wharf.
- There are four public synagogues in Gibraltar.
- The Flemish Synagogue is located at Line Wall Road.
- The Great Synagogue is located at Engineer Lane.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to get in touch in case we can be of any further assistance.

Good luck and best wishes
Audisa Rodriguez
Senior Executive Officer
information@tourism.gov.gi