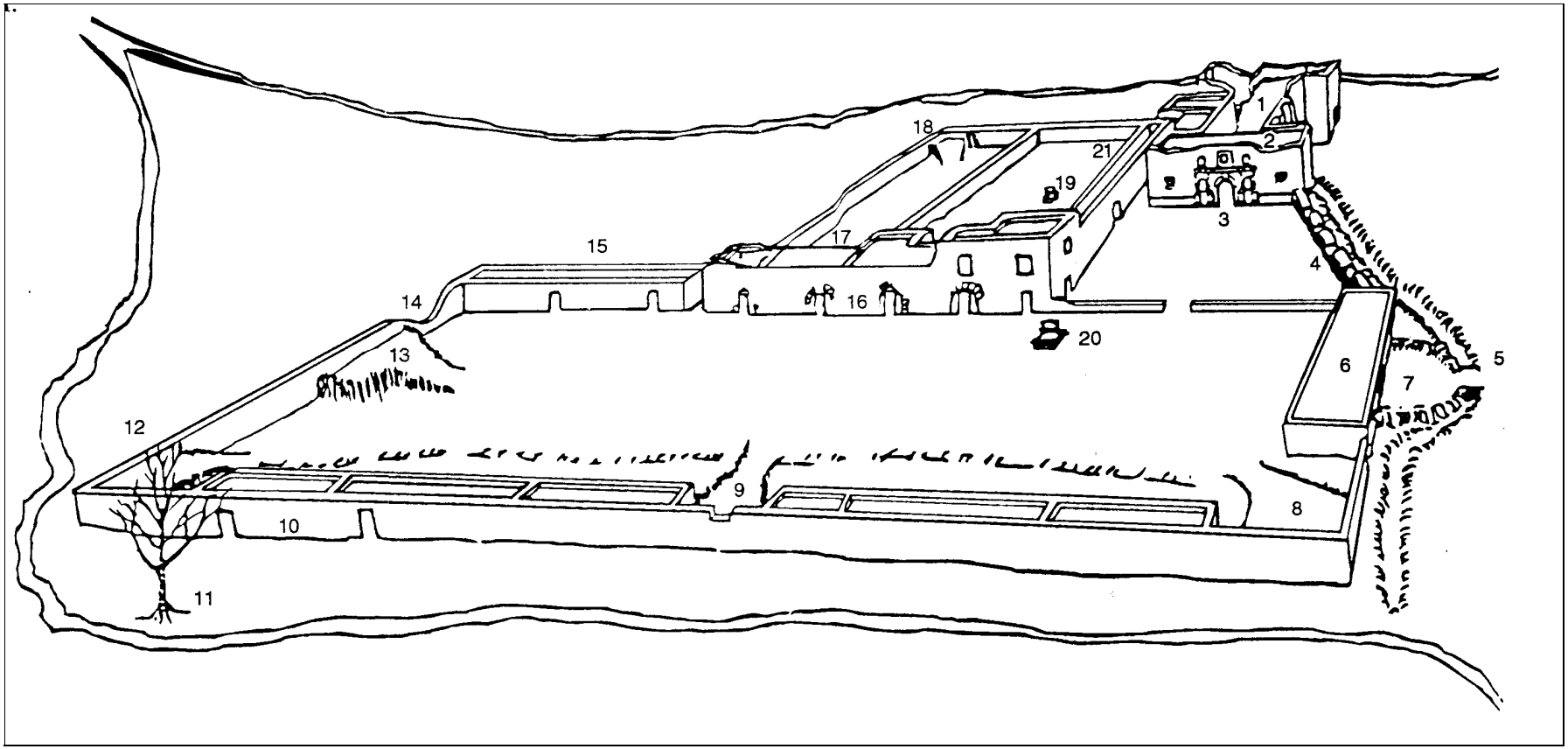
The Alamo in 1836



1. Construction was halted on the church in 1762 before the roof was completed. An earthen ramp made from the fallen roof arches led to an artillery platform on which several cannon were mounted.
2. The front or west section of the church possibly had a flat roof.
3. The front of the church lacked the distinctive profile it has today.
4. A wooden palisade closed an open space between the church and the Low Barrack.
5. A trench along the south wall provided additional protection.
6. The Low Barrack formed a section of the south wall and contained several small rooms as well as the main entrance to the Alamo.
7. A lunette, or circular breastwork, protected the main entrance to the Alamo.
8. An 18 pounder, the largest cannon in the fort, was located at this corner.
9. A small cannon mounted on a low ramp was located here.
10. Possible location of doors leading into the compound.
11. A large pecan tree grew outside the northwest corner of the Alamo.
12. & 13. Several cannon were located along the north wall of the compound.
14. A low place in the north wall made it possible for the Mexican Army to enter the compound.
15. This low building formed a section of the east wall.
16. Many Texans retreated to the Long Barrack after the soldiers entered the compound. Some of the fiercest fighting occurred in and around this building.
17. This area was used as a cattle pen.
18. A cannon was positioned at the northeast corner of the cattle pen.
19. This area, with its well, was used as a horse corral.
20. A well in the plaza.
21. A walled corridor connected the church to the Long Barrack.