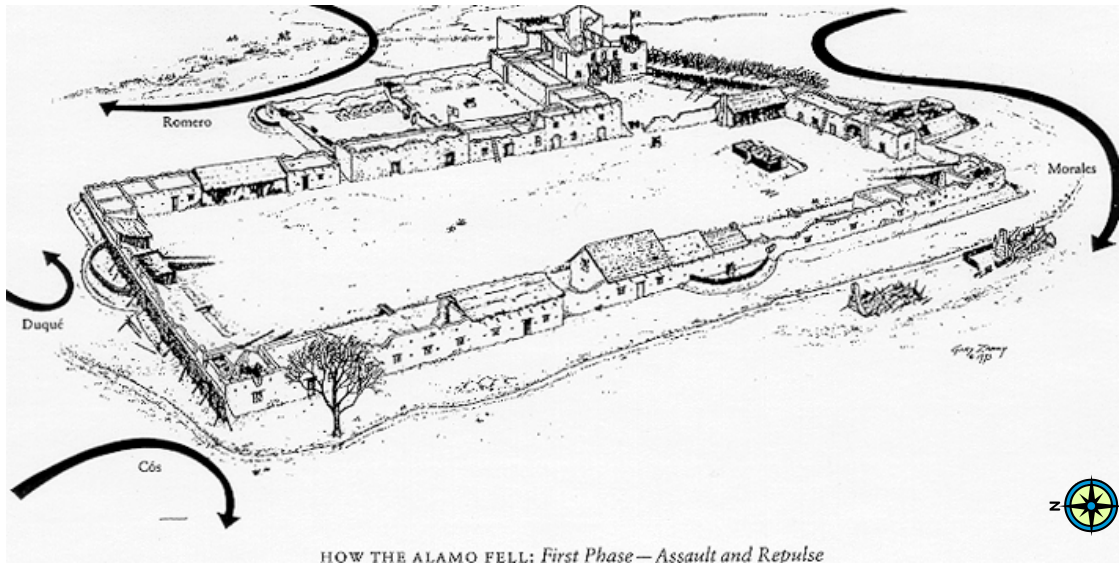




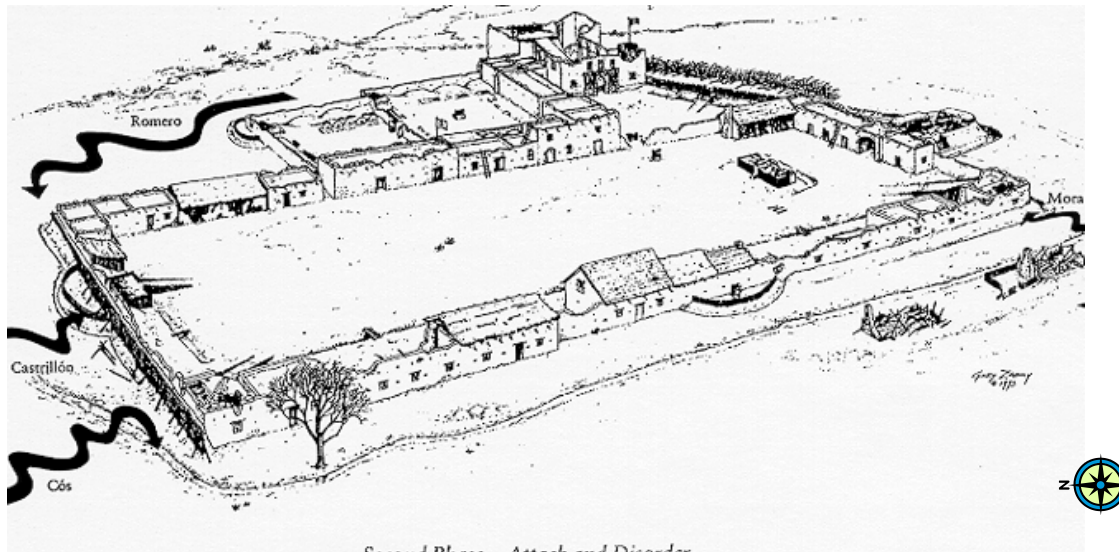
THE MAJOR MOVEMENTS OF TEXAN AND MEXICAN MILITARY FORCES, FEBRUARY–APRIL, 1836

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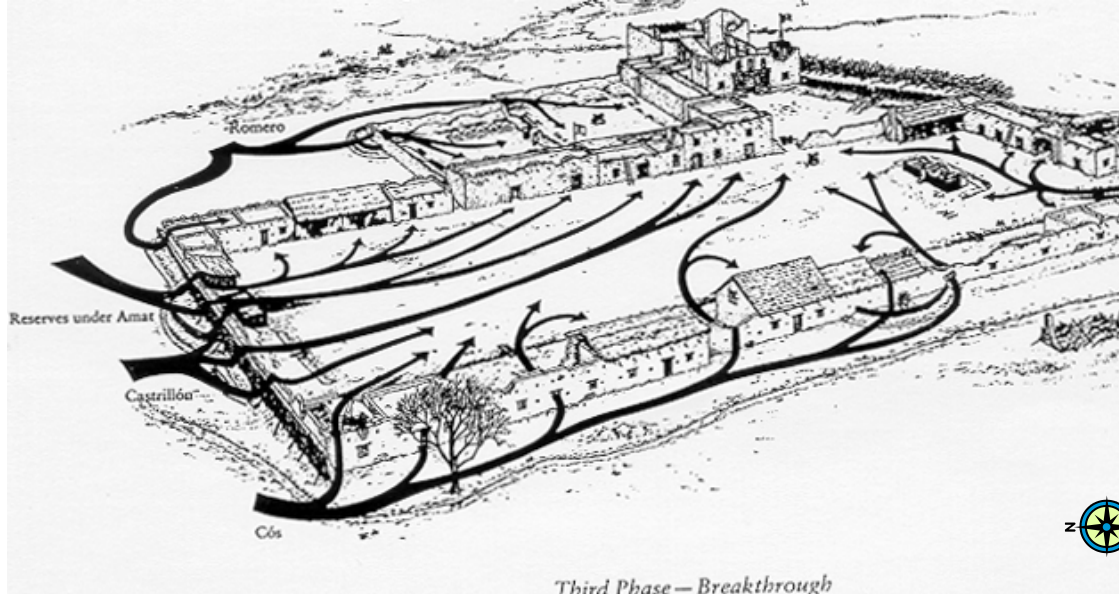
Courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/atlas_texas/tex_mex_forces_1836.jpg



HOW THE ALAMO FELL: *First Phase — Assault and Repulse*



Second Phase — Attack and Disorder



Third Phase — Breakthrough

<p>Juan Abamillo, San Antonio R. Allen Mills DeForrest Andross, Vermont Micajah Autry, N.C. Juan A. Badillo, San Antonio Peter James Bailey, Ky. Isaac G. Baker, Ark. William Charles M. Baker, Mo. John J. Ballentine Richard W. Ballantine, Scotland John J. Baugh, Va Joseph Bayliss, Tenn. John Blair, Tenn. Samuel C. Blair, Tenn. William Blazeby, England James Butler Bonham, S.C. Daniel Bourne, England James Bowie, Tenn Jesse B. Bowman George Brown, England James Brown, Pa. Robert Brown James Buchanan, Ala. Samuel E. Burns, Ireland George D. Butler, Mo Robert Campbell, Tenn. John Cane, Pa. William R. Carey, Va. Charles Henry Clark, Mo M.B. Clark Daniel William Cloud, Ky. Robert E. Cochran, N.J. George Washington Cottle, Tenn. Henry Courtman, Germany Lemuel Crawford, S.C. David Crockett, Tenn. Robert Crossman, Mass. David P. Cummings, Pa. Robert Cunningham, N.Y. Jacob C. Darst, Ky. John Davis, Ky. Freeman H. K. Day Jerry C. Day, Mo. Squire Daymon, Tenn. William Dearduff, Tenn. Stephen Dennison, England Charles Despalier, La. Almeron Dickinson, Tenn. John H. Dillard, Tenn. James R. Dimpkins, England Lewis Duel, N.Y. Andrew Duvalt, Ireland Carlos Espalier, San Antonio Gregorio Esparza, San Antonio Robert Evans, Ireland Samuel B. Evans, N.Y. James L. Ewing, Tenn William Fahbaugh, Ala. John Flanders, Mass. Dolphin Ward Floyd, N.C. John Hubbard Forsyth, N.Y. Antonio Fuentes, San Antonio Galba Fuqua, Ala. William H. Furtleroy, Ky. William Garnett, Tenn.</p>	<p>James W. Garrand, La. James Girard Garrett, Tenn. John E. Garvin John E. Gaston. Ky. James George John Camp Goodrich, Tenn. Albert Calvin Grimes, Ga. Jose Maria Guerrero, Laredo, Tex. James C. Gwynne, England James Hannum John Harris, Ky. William B. Harrison, Ohio Charles M. Haskell (Heiskell), Tenn. Joseph M. Hawkins, Ireland John M. Hays, Tenn. Patrick Henry Herndon, Va. William D. Hersee, England Tapley Holland, Ohio Samuel Holloway, Pa. William D. Howell, Mass. Thomas Jackson, Ireland William Daniel Jackson, Ireland Green B. Jameson, Ky. Gordon C. Jennings, Conn. Damacio Jimenes, Tex. Lewis Johnson, Wales William Johnson, Pa. John Jones, N.Y Johnnie Kellog James Kenney, Va. Andrew Kent, Ky. Joseph Kerr, La. George C. Kimball (Kimble), N.Y. William P. King William Irvine Lewis, Va. William J. Lightfoot, Va. Jonalhan L. Lindley, IL. William Linn, Mass. Jose Toribio Losoya, San Antonio George Washington Main, Va. William T. Malone, Va. William Marshall, Tenn. Albert Martin, Rhode Island Edward McCafferty Jesse McCoy, Tenn. William McDowell, Pa. James McGee, Ireland John McGregor, Scotland Robert McKinney, Ireland Eliel Melton, Ga. Thomas R. Miller, Tenn. William Mills, Tenn. Isaac Millsaps, Miss. Edward F. Mitchusson, Va. Edwin T. Mitchell #5 Napoleon B. Mitchell Robert B. Moore, Va. William Moore, Miss. Robert Musselman, Ohio Andres Nava, San Antonio George Neggan, S.C. Andrew M. Nelson, Tenn. Edward Nelson S. C. #5 George Nelson S.C. James Northcross, Va.</p>	<p>James Nowlan, Ireland George Pagan, Miss. Christopher Parker, Miss. William Parks, N.C. Richardson Perry Amos Pollard, Mass. John Purdy Reynolds, Pa. Thomas H. Roberts James Robertson, Tenn. Isaac Robinson, Scotland James M. Rose, Va. Jackson J. Rusk Ireland Joseph Rutherford, Ky. Isaac Ryan, La. Mial Scurlock, N.C. Marcus L. Sewell, England Manson Shied, Ga. Cleveland Kinlock Simmons, S.C. Andrew H. Smith, Tenn. Charles S. Smith, Md. Joshua G. Smith, N.C. William H. Smith Richard Starr, England James E. Stewart, England Richard L. Stockton, Va. A. Spain Summerlin Tenn William E. Summers Tenn William D. Sutherland, Ala. Edward Taylor, Tenn. #5 George Taylor, Tenn. James Taylor, Tenn. William Taylor, Tenn. B. Archer M. Thomas, Ky. Henry Thomas, Germany Jesse G. Thompson, Ark. John W. Thomson, N.C. John M. Thurston, Pa. Burke Trammel, Ireland William Barret Travis, S.C. George W. Tumlinson, Mo. James Tylee, N.Y. Asa Walker, Tenn. #5 Jacob Walker, Tenn. William B. Ward, Ireland Henry Warnell, Ark. Joseph G. Washington, Tenn. Thomas Waters, England William Wells, Ga. Isaac White, Ky. Robert White Hiram J. Williamson, Pa. William Wills David L. Wilson, Scotland John Wilson, Pa. Anthony Wolfe, England Claiborne Wright, N.C. Charles Zanco, Denmark John, Negro</p>
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Survivors of the Alamo

- **Susanna Dickinson**, wife of Capt. Almeron Dickinson
 - Angelina Dickinson, their 15-month old daughter
- **Joe**, Travis' slave
- **Gertrudis Navarro**, 15, sister by adoption to James Bowie's wife, Ursula Bowie
- **Juana Navarro Alsbury**, 28, sister of Gertrudis Navarro
 - **Alijo Perez**, 18-month-old son of Juana Alsbury
- **Ana Esparza**, wife of Gregorio Esparza, and their four children:
 - **Enrique**
 - **Francisco**
 - **Manuel**
 - **Maria de Jesus Castro**

February 24, 1836

To the People of Texas & All Americans in the World:

Fellow citizens & compatriots—I am besieged, by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna—I have sustained a continual Bombardment & cannonade for 24 hours & have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken—I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, & our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism & everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all dispatch—The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily & will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible & die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor & that of his country—Victory or Death.

William Barret Travis

Lt. Col. comdt

P.S. The Lord is on our side—When the enemy appeared in sight we had not three bushels of corn—We have since found in deserted houses 80 or 90 bushels & got into the walls 20 or 30 head of Beeves.

Travis

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_B._Travis

11 March

1836

To Col. Fannin, Commanding at Goliad:

Sir:---On my arrival here this afternoon (in Gonzales) the following intelligence was received through a Mexican, supposed to be friendly, though his account has been contradicted in some parts by another, who arrived with him. It is therefore only given to you as a rumor though I fear a melancholy portion of it will be found true. Anselmo Borgara states that he left the Alamo on Sunday the 6th inst. and is six days from Arroche's ranch; that the Alamo was attacked on Sunday morning at the dawn of day, by about two thousand three hundred men, and carried a short time before sunrise by a loss of five hundred and twenty-one Mexicans killed and as many wounded.

Paragraph 1

Col. Travis had only one hundred and fifty effective men, out of his entire force of one hundred and eighty-seven. After the fort was carried seven men surrendered, and called for Santa Anna, and for quarter. They were murdered by his order. Col. Bowie was sick in bed and was also murdered. The enemy expected a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men under Gen. Cordelle, and a reserve of fifteen hundred to follow them. He also informs us that Ugartechea had arrived with two millions of specie for the payment of the troops.

Paragraph 2

The bodies of the Americans were burned after the massacre. Alternate layers of wood and bodies were laid together and set on fire. I have little doubt but that the Alamo has fallen whether the above particulars are all true may be questionable.

Paragraph 3

Sam Houston

Sam Houston to James Fannin letter, March 11, 1836. <http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/goliadofficial.htm#houstonfan11mar>

Sunday, March 20, 1836

...Joe was sleeping in the room with his master when the alarm was given. Travis sprang up, seized his rifle and sword, and called to Joe to follow him. Joe took his gun and followed. Travis ran across the Alamo and mounted the wall, and called out to his men, "Come on boys, the Mexicans are upon us." He discharged his gun; so did Joe. In an instant Travis was shot down. He fell within the wall, on the sloping ground, and sat up. The enemy twice applied their scaling ladders to the walls, and were twice beaten back. But this Joe did not well understand, for when his master fell he ran and ensconced himself in a house, from which he says he fired on them several times, after they got in. On the third attempt they succeeded in mounting the walls, and then poured over like sheep. The battle became a *melee*. Every man fought for his own hand, as best he might, with *butts of guns*, pistols, knives, etc. As Travis sat wounded on the ground General Mora, who was passing him, made a blow at him with his sword, which Travis struck up, and ran his assailant through the body, and both died on the same spot. This was poor Travis' last effort.

Paragraph 1

Bowie is said to have fired through the door of his room, from his sick bed. He was found dead and mutilated where he lay. Crockett and a few of his friends were found together, with twenty-four of the enemy dead around them.

Paragraph 2

There were in the fort several Mexican women who were spared and restored to their father, D. Angel Navarro of Bejar. Mrs. Dickenson, wife of Lieut. Dickenson, and child, were also spared, and have been sent back into Texas.

Paragraph 3

After the fight was over, the Mexicans were formed in hollow square, and Santa Anna addressed them in a very animated manner. They filled the air with shouts. Joe describes him as a slender man, rather tall, dressed very plainly--somewhat "*like a Methodist preacher*," to use his own words.

Paragraph 4

Santa Anna questioned Joe about Texas, and the state of its army. Asked if there were many soldiers from the United States in the army, and if more were expected, and said he had men enough to march to the city of Washington. The American dead were collected in a pile and burnt.

Paragraph 5

Joe, William B. Travis' slave; as recorded by William Fairfax Gray, March 20, 1836

William Fairfax Gray. The Diary of William Fairfax Gray, from Virginia to Texas, 1835-1837. Dallas: Southern Methodist University, 1997, pp. 128-129.

Washington Texas, 15th March, 1836

Dear Edmund,

Texas is in mourning, and it becomes my painful duty to inform my relations in Tennessee of the massacre of my poor brother John. He was murdered in the Texas fortress of San Antonio de Bexar (known as the Alamo) on the night of the 6th of this month, together with one hundred and eighty of our brave countrymen, gallantly defending that place against an invading army of Mexicans, eight thousand strong; not one escaped to tell the dreadful tale. The Alamo had been surrounded for many days by a besieging army of the Mexicans, variously estimated at from 3 to 8 thousand men, commanded by Genl. Lopez de Santa Anna in person; the fortress, as before stated, was besieged, and it fell and every man was put to the sword. They effected their purpose by a general charge aided by scaling ladders. Upward of five hundred of the enemy were killed and as many more mortally or dangerously wounded. Col. Travis, the commander of the fortress, sooner than fall into the hands of the enemy, stabbed himself to the heart and instantly died.

Paragraph 1

Seven of our brave men, being all that were left alive, called for quarter and to see Santa Anna, but were instantly shot by the order of the fiendish tyrant. Col. Bowie was murdered, sick in bed. Among the number of your acquaintances, murdered in the Alamo, were Col. David Crockett, Micajah Autry, formerly of Haysborough, John Hays, son of Andrew Hays of Nashville, and my unfortunate brother, John C. Goodrich: but they died like men, and posterity will do them justice. Santa Anna is now in Texas with an invading army of eight or ten thousand men strong—determined to carry on a war of extermination. We will meet him and teach the unprincipled scoundrel that freemen can never be conquered by the hirling soldiery of a military despot.

Paragraph 2

The struggle is great and our difficulties many—but the army of the patriot is doubly nerved, when his fireside and his liberties are invaded— We rush to the combat, and our motto is *Revenge, Liberty or Death*. Approach our poor old mother cautiously with this awful news, for I fear her much worn out constitution will not survive the shock.—Publish this information if you think proper—We ask for help and in the name of everything that is sacred to Liberty and Independence.

Paragraph 3

So soon as the Convention (of which I am a member) adjourns, I shall proceed forthwith to the army.— The blood of a Goodrich has already crimsoned the soil of Texas and another victim shall be added to the list or I see Texas free and Independent.— Give my love to my dear mother, sisters and brothers, and friends generally—

Paragraph 4

Benj. Briggs Goodrich

P. S.

News has just reached that the enemy are on their march to this place and we know not at what moment we shall be compelled to move our women and children beyond their reach. Their mode of warfare is strictly savage; they fight under a *Red Banner*, and we ask nor expect no quarter in the future,—I will advise you from time to time (if alive) and would highly appreciate hearing from you.— Direct your letters to Cantonment Jessup, pay postage and I will be sure to get them.

Paragraph 5

Sincerely your brother
& relative
Goodrich

Free to the U. States, 1836
B. B. Goodrich
Memb. Convention
Mr. Edmund Goodrich
Nashville
Tennessee

Envelope 7, Document 10

On the morning of March 6, the Mexican troops were stationed at 4 o'clock, A.M., in accord with Santa Anna's instructions. Darkness and the disposition made of the troops which were to attack the four fronts at the same time. At the sound of the bugle they could no longer doubt that the time had come for them to conquer or to die. Had they still doubted, the imprudent shouts for Santa Anna given by our columns of attack must have opened their eyes.

Paragraph 1

As soon as our troops were in sight, a shower of grape and musket balls was poured upon them from the fort, the garrison of which at the sound of the bugle, had rushed to arms and to their posts. The three columns that attacked the west, the north, and the east fronts, fell back, or rather, wavered at the first discharge from the enemy, but the example and the efforts of the officers soon caused them to return to the attack. The columns of the western and eastern attacks, meeting with some difficulties in reaching the tops of the small houses which formed the walls of the fort, did, by a simultaneous movement to the right and to left, swing northward till the three columns formed one dense mass, which under the guidance of their officers, endeavored to climb the parapet on that side.

Paragraph 2

Our loss was very heavy. Colonel Francisco Duque was mortally wounded at the very beginning, as he lay dying on the ground where he was being trampled by his own men, he still ordered them on to the slaughter. Our own men were exposed not only to the fire of the enemy but also to that of our own columns attacking the other fronts; and our soldiers being formed in close columns, all shots that were aimed too low, struck the backs of our foremost men. The greatest number of our casualties took place in that manner; it may even be affirmed that not one fourth of our wounded were struck by the enemy's fire, because their cannon, owing to their elevated position, could not be sufficiently lowered to injure our troops after they had reached the foot of the walls. Nor could the defenders use their muskets with accuracy, because the wall having no inner banquette, they had, in order to deliver their fire, to stand on top where they could not live one second.

Paragraph 3

The official list of casualties, made by General Juan de Andrade, shows: officers 8 killed, 18 wounded; enlisted men 52 killed, 233 wounded. Total 311 killed and wounded. A great many of the wounded died for want of medical attention, beds, shelter, and surgical instruments.

Paragraph 4

The whole garrison was killed except an old woman and a negro slave for whom the soldiers felt compassion, knowing that they had remained from compulsion alone. There were 150 volunteers, 32 citizens of Gonzales who had introduced themselves into the fort the night previous to the storming, and about 20 citizens or merchants of Bexar."

Paragraph 5

Vicente Filisola

A retrospective account of the battle written in 1849, by Vicente Filisola, one of Santa Anna's soldiers.
<http://www.eyewitnesshistory.com/alamo.htm>

Facts about the Alamo

<p>1. The Texans weren't supposed to be at the Alamo.</p>	<p>San Antonio was captured by rebellious Texans in December, 1835. General Sam Houston felt that holding San Antonio was impossible and unnecessary, as most of the settlements of the rebellious Texans were far to the east. Houston sent Jim Bowie to San Antonio: his orders were to destroy the Alamo and return with all of the men and artillery stationed there. Once he saw the fort's defenses, Bowie decided to ignore Houston's orders, having become convinced of the need to defend the city.</p>
<p>2. The defenders died believing reinforcements were on the way.</p>	<p>Lieutenant Colonel Travis sent repeated requests to Colonel James Fannin in Goliad (about 90 miles away) for reinforcements, and he had no reason to suspect that Fannin would not come. Every day during the siege, the defenders of the Alamo looked for Fannin and his men, who never came. Fannin had decided that the logistics of reaching the Alamo in time were impossible.</p>
<p>3. There were many Mexicans among the defenders.</p>	<p>It's a common misconception that the Texans who rose up against Mexico were all settlers from the USA who decided on independence. There were many native Texans – Mexican nationals referred to as Tejanos – who joined the movement and fought every bit as bravely as their Anglo companions. It is estimated that of the nearly 200 defenders who died at the Alamo, about a dozen were Tejanos dedicated to the cause of independence.</p>
<p>4. They didn't know exactly what they were fighting for.</p>	<p>Many of the defenders of the Alamo believed in independence for Texas...but their leaders had not declared independence from Mexico yet. It was on March 2, 1836, that delegates meeting in Washington-on-the-Brazos formally declared independence from Mexico. Meanwhile, the Alamo had been under siege for days. When it fell early on March 6, the defenders did not know that independence had been formally declared by the delegates.</p>

<http://latinamericanhistory.about.com/od/TexasIndependence/tp/Ten-Facts-About-The-Battle-Of-The-Alamo.htm>