



Glacis The sloping embankment around the fort protected the lower walls from enemy fire.

Covered Way Between the glacis and the moat is the covered (covert) way, where defending soldiers could move safely around the exterior.

Sentry Box This small tower sheltered guards during their watch.

Moat

Moat Mostly dry, the moat had no resident alligators, but domestic animals were kept here in time of siege.

Theater room

Courtyard

Stairs

Bell tower

Hot shot furnace

Water Battery In 1842, US Army engineers filled the east side of the moat with earth to create a battery of cannons along the water.

Matanzas Bay

Cubo Line After the English overran and burned St. Augustine in 1702, the Spanish built a wall around the city. Originally, the Cubo Line was an earthen bank, fronted by sharp yucca plants, that stretched from the fort a half mile west to the San Sebastian River. In 1808, the walls were upgraded to include palm logs and a 40-foot-wide moat on the north side. West of the city gate, three artillery redoubts (a type of fortification) provided additional protection.

Glacis

Crosswalk An accessible route leads into the fort from the parking area.

Covered way

Glacis

Bastion

Drawbridge

Drawbridge

Ravelin Never fully completed, the ravelin shielded the entrance from attack.

Entrance Station

Accessible route

Living Seawall Built in 2011, the "living" seawall protects the historic wall and provides habitat for marine life. With today's rising water levels, this submerged structure is more important than ever.