



REPUBLIC
OF ECUADOR

SPECIAL EDITION

**GREETINGS FROM EPHEMERIS:
Authorities and descendants
of heroes**

**THE BICENTENNIAL:
Planning and agenda**

**GEOPOLITICS in the
campaign of 1822**

**PART OF WAR of the
General Sucre**

**THE AFFECTIONS of the Liberator Bolivar
to Sucre**

**SPEECHES for the delivery of I to land of
the Pichincha volcano**

**THE FORCES
who fought in Pichincha**

**UNIFORMS and BIOGRAPHIES of the
PATRIOTS**

HEROINES of freedom

**MARSHAL AYMERICH: The last president
of the Royal Audience of Quito**

**POEM and SONG
in homage to Sucre**

Bicentennial Battle of Pichincha 1822 - 2022

**INTERAMERICAN
MAGAZINE
ASOCID-ECUADOR**

The first digital magazine of Hemispheric Security and Defense
FOURTH SPECIAL EDITION
MAY 2022



ASOCID-ECUADOR

“GRAD. LEOPOLDO AURELIO MANTILLA ANTE”



ASOCID-ECUADOR

"GRAD. LEOPOLDO AURELIO MANTILLA ANTE"



INTERAMERICAN MAGAZINE

**SPECIAL EDITION
MAY 24, 2022**

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SPECIAL EDITION

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TENNIAL

-2022

CREDITS

**INTERAMERICAN
MAGAZINE**
FOURTH SPECIAL EDITION
ASOCID-ECUADOR
MAY – 2022

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NOTE: The content of the articles of this journal of the association of former advisors and graduates of the Inter-American Defense College, Chapter-Ecuador, is the sole responsibility of its authors.

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INTERAMERICANS ASOCID - ECUADOR



The Hemispheric Security and Defense newsmagazine



EPIGRAPH



Miguel Oswaldo Moreno Valverde
Executive Chairman-Founder
ASOCID-ECUADOR

BICENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF PICHINCHA, is the reference of the Fourth Special Edition of the Inter-American Magazine, as a heartfelt tribute to the 200 years of the independence of Quito. In general, this magazine of hemispheric scope begins with a [corporate video](#) and is organized in five parts with the following content:

The formal part of this edition begins with the [greeting](#) offered on this great date by Mr. Guillermo Lasso Mendoza, president of the Republic of Ecuador and the main military authorities in active and passive service, as well as the affectionate greeting of the descendants of the heroes, to then open the [editorial](#) of the magazine that enhances the military virtues of the patriots who under the command of Sucre rose with victory.

The second part deals with [the commemoration of the Bicentennial](#) and explains how was the planning and organization of the agenda to be fulfilled in the year of the Bicentennial; [the war part](#) is remembered, to finally highlight [the affections of Bolivar to Sucre](#), where it is demonstrated once again that, the nobility and unconditional loyalty of the Liberator towards his best General remained intact, even after the death of his faithful friend.

The third part includes the emotional [speeches of our employer, Mr. Grad. Leopoldo Mantilla Ante](#) and the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, when a sample of the land of Pichincha was delivered to a delegation of Grenadiers on Horseback "General San Martín" on their visit to our country. [The forces that fought in Pichincha](#) presents an organic summary of

the Order of Battle that history has left in the books for remembrance over time. [The patriotic uniforms](#), is a subject of neat research that updates the bright colors of the clothing of the brave South American battalions that participated in the war. We could not miss the [biographies of the patriots](#), which in brief summary remind us of the most relevant data of their personalities. In the political life of nations, there has always been the outstanding presence of the female gender and in [heroines of freedom](#), four exemplary ladies of Ecuadorian history are brought to mind: Manuela de Santa Cruz y Espejo, Manuela Cañizares, Manuelita Saénz and Mariana Carcelen Guevara "La Marquesa de Solanda". Then, the Spanish Marshal [Melchor de Aymerich is remembered, as the last president of the Royal Audience of Quito](#). An anecdotal historical fact is the account of the battles prior to that of the Pichincha such as: [Camino Real, Huachi and Tapi](#), to give continuity to the central theme of this edition with the [rich research carried out on the Geopolitics applied in the Battle of Pichincha](#). The [Battle of Ibarra](#) is also remembered as the definitive seal of the success of the patriots. Finally, in a short narration, the odyssey of the [remains of Sucre](#) is recounted.

The fourth part, in miscellaneous, updates the [epidemiological traffic light](#) and refers to the global, regional and local statistics of the effect that the coronavirus pandemic has unleashed with a cruel and high number of victims throughout the world. To access the updated live data, readers will be able to simultaneously open the application called [cvidvisualizer.com](#). A [poem and song](#), refers to General Sucre in the form of rhyme and verse to remember the great feats of this unbeatable American citizen.

80 and 60 years ago, the [Board and the Inter-American Defense College](#) were created respectively, and the authorities of ASOCID-ECUADOR present the respectful greeting to these two magnificent institutions who watch over Security and American Peace.

The fifth and last part of this extraordinary publication, presents [the recognitions achieved](#), by our association and [in the networks](#) the links that we have for the easy access of our readers to our corporate information are remembered.

We hope you enjoy this special edition in tribute to the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha and we aspire to meet the expectations of our readers.







GREETING

"We all have the duty to celebrate the Bicentennial, with this we not only recognize the historical relevance of the Battle of Pichincha, but we also contribute together as a country to a remembrance that fills us Ecuadorians with pride.

Currently, Ecuador enjoys all the freedoms, in all sectors and at all levels, so we must celebrate the Bicentennial with full conviction that that Battle embodied and strengthened the dream of having a free country as we enjoy it today... "



GUILLERMO LASSO MENDOZA
President of the Republic of Ecuador
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces



Guillermo Lasso Mendoza
President of the Republic of Ecuador

My warmest greetings to all those who make up the Interamerican Magazine for this special edition on the occasion of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha, a celebration that fills all Ecuadorians with pride and patriotism.

On that distant May 24, 1822, our liberating forces marked the route of what would become -two centuries later- the country we have today.

That heroic deed of the heroes of Pichincha, commanded by the young marshal Antonio José de Sucre, was the beginning of a dream of freedom, which has finally taken shape in all the liberties we enjoy today.

The bravery of those soldiers we see today in the faces of the fighting people, determined to achieve the prosperity, development and welfare that we all yearn for our country.

It fills me with satisfaction that the Bicentennial of the victory of Pichincha is being celebrated precisely when Ecuador is led by a government those values, loves and defends freedoms at all levels.

With the same courage and determination as those heroes, today we are all fighting a battle against poverty, unemployment and social inequalities.

And to do so, the Government of the Meeting has as its weapons ideas, proposals, planning, ethics and transparency.

The heroes of our days are the farmer, the fisherman, the mother, the office worker or the simple entrepreneur, who strive without pause so that their families have better days.

Today's army is made up of almost 18 million compatriots, who daily struggle to reduce - or eliminate - the greatest needs of Ecuadorians.

My respect to the memory of those who offered their lives for freedom, and my homage to all our Armed Forces, heirs of the courage of those patriots.

Within the framework of the Bicentennial celebration, it is worth highlighting the professional and supportive work demonstrated by our Armed Forces in these two years of pandemic. The country will never forget your contribution in those difficult days.

You were there from the first moment and in the front line, just as you have been there to support the people affected by the winter, or in the control of public safety. Today, our Armed Forces are the pillars of national development.

My deepest admiration and gratitude goes to the heroes of Pichincha and to all the heroes of our times. Although they are separated by two centuries, their dream is the same: to have a free and prosperous country for future generations.

God bless Ecuador!

Guillermo Lasso M.



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE



Luis Hernández Peñaherrera
Brigadier General (S.P.)
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

“Dates as significant for a country as the celebration of its Bicentennial of independence, motivate more than one reflection to remember its past, analyze the present and dream of the future.”

“It is 200 years since Ecuador decided to walk in history, independent and free from the colonialism of Spain, to achieve this it had to fight with their children of that time and with the spilling of their blood to finally achieve the victory of freedom in Pichincha on May 24, 1822.”

General Luis Hernández P.



Grae. (S.P.) José Gallardo Román
Former Minister of National Defense
Honorary Member ASOCID-ECUADOR

“On May 24, the Bicentennial of the glorious Battle of Pichincha, a grandiose event that sealed the Independence of the Ecuadorian homeland, allow me to pay my fervent homage of admiration and gratitude to Marshal Antonio José de Sucre and the patriotic troops that with unparalleled heroism defeated the brave royalist army.

I pay a particular tribute to Lieutenant Abdón Calderón, the Hero Child, who in spite of having received four wounds that caused his death, refused to withdraw from combat.”

General José Gallardo R.



Grae. (S.P.) Paco Moncayo Gallegos
Former Chief of the Joint Command of the
Armed Forces.
Honorary Member ASOCID-ECUADOR

A SOCID-ECUADOR, always enthusiastic, active and committed to the fulfillment of its purposes and missions, has decided to join the celebrations of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha, thus contributing to strengthen the historical memory of Ecuadorians and to exalt the sublime values of freedom, sovereignty and democracy. Welcome this initiative aimed at invigorating the identity and sense of belonging of the Ecuadorian people.

There are three existential categories of the human species: time, space and association. Its current condition is the result of thousands of years of genetic and cultural development, in a social process of dialectic relationship with the natural environment. Various forms of this interaction explain its rich diversity. Social organization interacts with the natural environment and thus generates the different geographical and social landscapes. With just expression, the French geographer Vidal de la Blanche (1845-1918) affirmed that: "The territory becomes like a stamped medal on which the effigy of a people is sculpted".

The people constituted as a nation needs to know about its past. The brilliant scholar Hernán Rodríguez Castelo said:

"A profound nation does not remain in the epidermis. The epidermis of the people is its present. The deep is underneath... The root is the depth of the tree. It is not in sight, and, therefore, for a superficial glance it matters less. But separate the root from the tree and the tree, however strong and mighty it may seem, dies. In the case of peoples and nations its roots are in the past... The way in which the intelligence of a people reaches its roots and takes the sap and makes it circulate through its organism is the historical task".

Hernán Rodríguez C.

For this sap to circulate and strengthen the social body, beyond research -always so important-, and even for it not to become a sterile effort, institutional actions are needed that contribute to the recovery of collective memory, because without it, as happens with people, a people, like the people of the past, cannot be able to recover the collective memory, as it happens with people, a people or an institution that does not know where it comes from, what it does here and now, what it can be proud of or ashamed of, who it can recognize as close and identify with, wanders in uncertainty, relapsing from failure to failure, without north or hope. Obvious results for those who stopped cultivating their memory or neglected it.

Civic celebrations strengthen the collective memory, identity and sense of belonging of a people. For these reasons, all the peoples of the Americas have celebrated with great enthusiasm the Bicentennial of their respective independence epics. In Ecuador, ASOCID joins these celebrations with the publication of its important magazine 'InterAmericans'.

General Paco Moncayo G.



Grad. (S.P.) Oswaldo Jarrin Román
FORMER MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
Honorary Member ASOCID-ECUADOR

On the slopes of the Pichincha volcano, at 4000 meters above sea level, with bizarre action of brave Ecuadorian, Venezuelan, Colombian, Argentinean, Chilean and Peruvian soldiers, the Battle of Pichincha was fought on May 24, 1822, an epic of freedom that these days is celebrated with great dignity and patriotism the bicentennial of one of the most brilliant pages of the military history of the American people.

The first battle of combined forces of America, under the sword of the distinguished Marshal Sucre, with which the independence of Ecuador was sealed.

In Quito, as well as the two terrestrial hemispheres, the geopolitical vision, the thought of the libertarian idea and the military strategy of the two great statesmen and liberators of America: the Venezuelan Simón Bolívar and the Argentinean José de San Martín converged in a harmonic and synchronous way.

The Continental Plan drawn up by General San Martín conceived in his strategy of external lines that the lines of operations follow an axis of more than 11,000 kilometers, from the basin of the Plata, to cross the Andes towards Santiago and in coordination with General O' Higgins to achieve through the battle of Maipú the independence of Chile, to continue towards the north in the struggles for the independence of the South American countries.

The axis of the northern liberation campaign led by the liberator Simón Bolívar from the triumph of Carabobo and Boyacá in a clear strategic maneuver extended the projection of the patriot power to the south. Thus, General Mires arrived in Guayaquil with 700 men and joined the Division protecting Quito, formed by Luis Urdaneta and León de Febres Cordero, in the meeting called Fragua de Vulcano.

After penetrating the continent with the impetus of several combats, the victory is obtained in Camino Real. The Andes were crossed and the forces were integrated with the division of General Santa Cruz that arrived from Peru, sent by General San Martín.

The two divisions under the command of the distinguished General Sucre advanced towards the north. The patriot and royalist vanguards confronted in Riobamba fought fiercely and it is when the cavalry of lieutenant colonel Lavalle after defeating the royalists, made its way towards Quito to reach the stage of Pichincha.

General Sucre with great mastery and leadership, through an infiltration achieves a strategic positioning, surrounds and defeats the royalist troops commanded by General Aymerich, achieving the independence of our country.

Together with the glory of Sucre, the Colombian commanders Córdova, Mires, Lavalle, Félix de Olazabal, Villa and the Ecuadorian lieutenant Abdón Calderón, veteran of five battles for freedom in spite of his youth and of whom General Sucre said. "I particularly remember the conduct of Lieutenant Calderón, who having received four successive wounds did not want to withdraw from combat. He will probably die, but the government of the Republic will know how to reward his family for the services of a heroic officer".

But from the synergy of the convergent bell of the Continental Plan with the independence of Simón Bolívar, in addition to the freedom of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, he achieved the integration of the nascent republics with peace and cooperation in mind as the only resource for the development and progress of the peoples.

These ideals were crystallized in the formation of the Confederation of the Andes, the Amphitryonic Congress of Panama in 1826, the creation of the Pan American Union in 1889, the creation of the Pan American Union which was expanded as the American regional system to finally materialize in the Bogota Conference of 1948, the Organization of American States OAS.

Freedom and integration, the legacy of the libertarian bells, continues to be a source of permanent inspiration to forge well-being with justice and social equity to ensure the political stability of the peoples who fought for a future horizon with national identity.

They transmitted the first lesson of sovereignty of the new republics, certifying the exercise of a supreme authority that authenticates the territorial integrity of the nascent republics. At the same time, they ensured the protection of the population and resources, as the heritage of the national collectivities.

The lesson delivered on regional geopolitics as witnessed by the bells of liberty did not speak of rivalries of countries, but of an integration planning that for the present time is determined in the governance of regional cooperative security; that preserves the national identity of the countries to reach a solid and stable prosperity as the maximum expression of the benefit of democracy and regional cooperative security.

This anniversary of independence should be celebrated as the Bicentennial of freedom and regional integration, an example of nobility and dignity of the peoples of the Americas.

General Oswaldo Jarrín R.



JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES



Grad. Fabian Fuel Revelo
Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces

I am deeply pleased to present a cordial and attentive greeting to General Oswaldo Moreno, President of ASOCID-ECUADOR, and through him to the members of this association and the editorial staff of the "InterAmericans" magazine, in its fourth edition, published in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha.

On May 24, also the Day of the Armed Forces of Ecuador, our country commemorates with deep joy, along with several supportive nations of sister America, the epic journey that gave it perpetual freedom and the place of honor that it so worthily occupies in the society of sovereign peoples.

The independence of this continent, the creation of our republic and of several other states open to the expansion of a new and free humanity, have been events of singular influence in the development of the ethnic, political and economic destinies of the world.

It is a great honor that the "Interamerican" magazine has dedicated its fourth edition to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the libertarian deed developed on the slopes of the Pichincha volcano in 1822. With its background, its heroes, and its historical consequences, the Battle of Pichincha is one of the great events that Ecuador remembers with particular and devout pride, keeping, in its honor, the perpetual flame lit on the altar of our glories.

On this memorable occasion, I congratulate such a significant initiative of the Board of Directors of the association that you preside and I wish that this academic organization continues to achieve the purposes devised by its founders, in favor of its academic advice to the institutions of the State and the military institutional administration, in the field of security and defense.

I wish you a long institutional life and prominent success in the tasks promoted by your board of directors and staff of advisors and graduates of the Inter-American Defense College, Ecuador Chapter, reiterating my just congratulations for the great achievements attained.



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WASHINGTON, DC 20319-5066**



**MG James E. Taylor
U.S. Army, Director
of the Inter-American Defense College
Honorary Member ASOCID-ECUADOR**

The Battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822, under the command of Marshal Antonio José de Sucre, culminated the effort for the independence of the former Royal Audience of Quito, which began in 1809 and concluded in 1822. That battle, which took place on the slopes of the great Pichincha volcano, put an end to Spanish domination in present-day Ecuador and opened the way to life as a republic.

The liberation of Quito also opened the doors for the subsequent independence of other territories in South America. Today, after 200 years have passed since freedom was established in these lands, it is important to recognize the legacy of this heroic feat, which calls on Ecuadorians to maintain that same spirit of struggle and perseverance, and above all, to commit their efforts to safeguarding and strengthening democracy. This date is of great significance in Ecuadorian history, in which a clear demonstration of military prowess was given. In the victory of Pichincha, the foundations were laid for the Andean region of the Americas to walk along the path of hope, development, and welfare of its peoples. On this occasion, we salute and recognize ASOCID-ECUADOR "GRAD. LEOPOLDO AURELIO MANTILLA ANTE," for their valuable contribution to the Ecuadorian society, whose purpose is to promote research, teaching, and greater knowledge of military and police sciences, providing its fellow citizens with information and opinion on Security and Defense issues. Due to its social, academic, and cultural nature, its mission is integrated with the other countries of the hemisphere and the world, which have educational links with the Inter-American Defense College.



Grab. Luis Burbano Rivera
GENERAL COMMANDER OF THE ARMY

At a time when the historical memory of Ecuadorians keeps present the two hundred years of the independence of our country, it is necessary to highlight the historical facts of a Spanish-American emancipation process, which was characterized by being the most international that had been conducted until then.

It is precisely that cohesive nature that began with the liberation campaign of 1820, which the Ecuadorian Army intends to evoke this year, to commemorate the bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha, touring epic places that have become enduring witnesses of the unwavering strength of men and women, who under the leadership and genius of their strategists knew how to overcome the adversities of a rugged landscape to consolidate the longed-for freedom.

In this context, the Ecuadorian Army has organized the "Libertarian Cavalcade", an event conceived to recreate the brilliant strategic conception that allowed to lead a multinational force formed by Ecuadorians, Colombians, Peruvians, Bolivians, Venezuelans, Argentines, Neo-Granadians, English and Irish on the basis of the principles of freedom, equality and fraternity.

This great event begins in the Hemicycle of La Rotonda in the city of Guayaquil, geopolitical enclave that made viable the independence of Quito and the later independence of Peru. In this place, the

proclamation of October 9, 1820 and the formation of the Protective Division of Quito that led the way to emancipation will be remembered.

The route continues to Yaguachi Viejo and Camino Real in the vicinity of Guaranda, majestic scenarios that will allow to relive the military triumphs that consolidated the independence of Guayaquil that at the time lit the torch of rebellion and hope throughout the territory of the Audiencia of Quito. In this place how not to highlight the heroic performance of Latin American women, who in the shadow of Josefina Barba became a crucial element to achieve success on the battlefield.

Simultaneously, events will take place in Cuenca and Cañar to configure the strategic retreat that forced Sucre to change the route of advance and disembark his troops in Puerto Bolivar, to march from there to Cuenca; city that had again been taken by the Spaniards.

The itinerary extends to the city of Riobamba with the purpose of highlighting the voluntary adhesion of Peruvian, Alto-Peruvian (Bolivian) and Argentinean troops; a crucial event that contributed to the victory of the Battle of Tapi and, in turn, forced the royalist forces to retreat to Quito, to cover the critical points of Tiopullo, Jalupana and "La Viudita".

This symbolic act ends with long cavalcades that leave from Riobamba and after passing through Ambato, Salcedo, Latacunga, will finally take the road from Limpiopungo to Sangolquí, El Cinto and La Cima de La Libertad, in just recognition of the heroic acts of the millenary cavalry, that evading the royalist positions managed to reach the slopes of the Pichincha volcano, to obtain the decisive tactical advantage that would allow the capture of the city of Quito.

As the Army of a people born and strengthened in diversity, we are certain that the remembrance of this historical event constitutes an inexorable opportunity, not only to reflect on the genius, audacity and courage of our liberators, but also to call for the unity of nationals and foreigners, civilians and military, highlanders, coastal, eastern and insular, whites, mestizos, Afros, Indians and montubios, entrepreneurs and workers, rich and poor, all united in a path of identity and integration of the Latin American peoples.



Calm. Brúmel Vázquez Bermúdez
GENERAL COMMANDER OF THE NAVY

The great events in the history of nations are written as part of a chain of related events that contributed decisively to the main event.

In this context, history books extensively describe details of the heroic deed of the Battle of Pichincha, an event that 200 years ago allowed the independence of Quito and the subsequent annexation of the territories that made up the Royal Court of Quito to Colombia la Grande, from which, once dissolved, the Republic of Ecuador was born in May 1830; however, little is said about important naval events that contributed to the Spanish-American wars of independence.

One of these events occurred in October 1820 with the schooner “Alcance”, the first armed vessel in the war of our independence, almost two years before the battle of Pichincha. By that date, in the north, the territories of the Viceroyalty of New Granada under the leadership of Simón Bolívar, had achieved their independence in the Battle of Boyacá on August 7, 1819 and in the south, José de San Martín, with his army landed on the Peruvian coasts since September 1820, was getting ready to achieve the independence of the Viceroyalty of Peru.

The schooner “Alcance”, a merchant ship armed in war by the revolutionaries of Guayaquil, a few days after the triumph of October 9, 1820, set sail under the orders of

José Joaquín de Olmedo and under the command of José de Villamil. His mission was to communicate the independence of Guayaquil to San Martín and Cochrane, chief of the liberating squadron of Peru, with the purpose of integrating them to the liberation movement; in fact, part of his message said "...this patriotic City Council, goes ahead to inform you of this glorious event, for what may be of interest to your military operations, and for a harmonious combination to hasten the destiny of America". San Martín congratulated the Guayaquilians and embarked on the schooner “Alcance” two officers in his representation, arriving back to Guayaquil in November of the aforementioned year.

This fact, when studied in isolation would not be very representative, but when considered as a link in the long chain of events that led to the victory of Pichincha, has great importance, as it allowed consolidating the ties of cooperation between the independence leaders of America, allowed important subordinates to San Martín as Juan Illingworth to fight from the sea, commanding the Chilean corvette "Rosa de los Andes" with a successful campaign on the Colombian Pacific coast, liberating coastal towns from the royalist domain, which allowed to accelerate the advance of the patriot army towards Quito and from land, as part of the great Colombian army participating with Sucre in the battles that led to the independence of Quito, on May 24, 1822.

Due to the circumstances indicated above, I personally consider that the schooner Alcance, armed in war and in fulfillment of its first military naval mission, after the independence of Guayaquil, constitutes the primordium and represents the birth of the current Ecuadorian Navy.

Once the triumph was consolidated, independent Guayaquil was incorporated to Colombia la Grande; Juan Illingworth was appointed by the Liberator as General Commander of the IV Maritime Department and he was concerned with organizing everything concerning the nascent Navy, besides taking commitment in the creation of the first Nautical School on October 9, 1822, predecessor of our Naval Superior School.

It is a great satisfaction as Commander General of the Navy of Ecuador, to salute the Association of Advisors and Alumni of the Inter-American Defense College, Ecuador Chapter and congratulate all its collaborators for the initiative to generate and disseminate military thought through this prestigious publication, which shows this Association as a solid organization that represents high standards of values and academic vocation.



Bgrr. Geovanny Espinel Puga
GENERAL COMMANDER OF THE
ECUADORIAN AIR FORCE

One of the most interesting and solemn events in the process of humanity is the advent of a people to freedom and law.

Thus, 200 years ago, in the capital of the Royal Court of Quito, today the Republic of Ecuador, the sun was shining at its zenith contemplating the nascent freedom of a warrior people who, inspired by the independence and revolutionary ideologies of the time, emancipated themselves from the Spanish yoke.

In that small physical space of the world, the libertarian leaders imbued with a gigantic love for their homeland, typical of those who wear the military uniform, sang together with their people and with effusive emotion the hymn of freedom.

The echoes of yesterday, encapsulated in a simple musical harmony, can be heard in the present, reaching the most remote places of our sovereign republic. So that today, with each intonation emitted by the diversity of voices coming from millions of souls and multicultural, multiethnic and multireligious thoughts of those who make up our homeland, and transcending the impassable abysses of death, revive in their song the heartbeats of Bolivar, Sucre, Calderon, Santa Cruz, Olazabal, Villa and all those 2,900 soldiers of the Paya, Magdalena, Yaguachi, Trujillo and Piura battalions, as well as, the brave women Manuel de la Torre, the brave women of the Paya, Magdalena, Yaguachi, Trujillo and Piura battalions, as well as, the brave women Manuel de la Torre, the soldiers of the Paya, Magdalena, Yaguachi, Trujillo and Piura battalions; As well as the brave women Manuelita Sáez, Nicolasa Jurado, Inés Jiménez and Gertrudis Esparza, who immolated themselves in that libertarian deed.

It is just the deep joy with which all Ecuadorians commemorate the epic journey that gave perpetual freedom and the place of honor that so worthily occupies our country in the society of sovereign peoples.

The independence of this continent and the creation of this republic have been events of singular influence in the development of the ethnic, political and economic destinies of the world.

Nothing has changed in the majestic scenery offered by nature, a few steps from the ground we walk on, to the development of the historical drama. And it is a source of deep and fraternal satisfaction to consider that the ancient virtues are also preserved intact in the souls of men.

In the city of Quito, in the year 1809, was born the emancipating glow that in its beginnings was baptized with the blood of Quiteño martyrs. This, as uncontrollable whisper, spread throughout Latin America deconstructing the courage and bravery of the Creoles and rebels, finally achieving freedom to the people.

Therefore, to speak of the battle of Pichincha, is to mark the before and after of the so-called Real Audiencia de Quito of the Kingdom of Spain, to the Ecuadorian republic, where the army of Gran Colombia under the command of Sucre and Andres de Santa Cruz, faced the royalist army of Melchor Aymerich.

Today, next to the names of Bolivar and San Martin, shine in the sky of history the exalted name of the victor of Pichincha, the Great Marshal of Ayacucho, of whom the Liberator said: "Sucre is a gentleman in everything; he is the best organized head of Colombia; he is methodical; capable of the highest conceptions; he is the best General of the Republic and the first statesman"; but it is also necessary to remember, that he was not alone, being able to remember the Hero Child, on whose tomb Bolivar inscribed, with his flaming sword; "He died in Pichincha, but he lives in our hearts".

The great battle of Pichincha not only marks the day of Ecuador's independence, but also opened even more the doors to the dream of Bolivar and his warriors.

Precisely now, after two centuries in which freedom was shouted in our patriotic sky, it is important that citizens revalue the true dimension of these heroic acts.

From the Ecuadorian Air Force, we call on the American people to maintain that spirit of struggle and self-improvement, while on our side, we commit ourselves to promote a regional and cooperative defense to combat the emerging threats that plague our societies.

The Ecuadorian Air Force joins the celebration of the bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha, which was fundamental to achieve the independence of the current Republic of Ecuador, achieving its transition to a free and sovereign state.



CREDITS:
Msc. EDUARDO ESPINOSA MORA



SRA. VIVIANA FRÍAS



TENIENTE GENERAL EUSTOQUIO FRÍAS



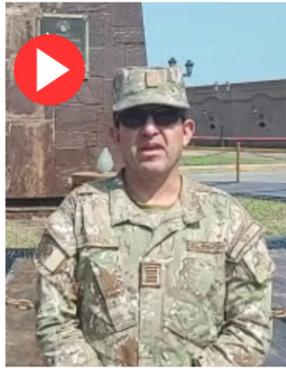
SRA. DOLORES LAVALLE



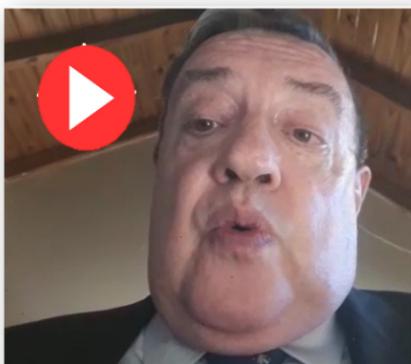
GENERAL JUAN GALO LAVALLE



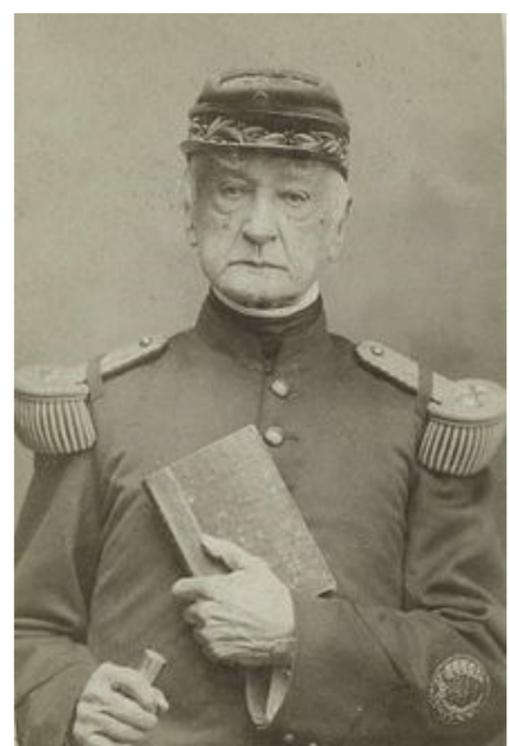
SR. ESTEBAN OCAMPO
EX INTEGRANTE DE LA ESCOLA PRESIDENCIAL
GRANADEROS A CABALLO "SAN MARTIN"



CRNL. FROILÁN MESÍAS MERINO
PERUVIAN ARMY
DIRECTOR OF THE HISTORY OF PERU
COMMISSION



SR. MARIO PASO
HISTORIADOR



GENERAL MANUEL ANTONIO
LÓPEZ BORRERO
LAST FLAG BEARER OF THE
"PAYA" BATTALION

Greeting of descendants and foreign authorities



EDITORIAL



CAPT. (r) Dr. Byron Sanmiguel Marín
Vice President of ASOCID-ECUADOR

Centuries have passed since the Homeland declared its independence from the kingdom of Spain, the heroism of the brave fighters who fell there under the command of General Antonio José de Sucre, is glorious and the glory is immortal.

The association of former advisors and graduates of the Inter-American Defense College, Chapter-Ecuador (ASOCID-ECUADOR), is pleased to publish the "Inter-American" Magazine in tribute to the bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha, for which, this fourth special edition will be launched in a protocol ceremony on April 23, 2022. Its general content covers topics on: strategy, geopolitics, part of war and semblance of the protagonists just to mention some of those that appear in the index of this publication.

For those who write these lines, it is a privilege to reiterate to those who read them the meaning of the decision and courage of a people claiming their freedom on the battlefield.

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF PICHINCHA, AN EPHEMERIS OF NOBLE REMEMBRANCE

Victorious in his historical greatness, Antonio José de Sucre opened the gates of Quito so that the Liberator Simón Bolívar, arrived from Colombia and then fought in Junín, which undoubtedly allowed the final Independence of the kingdom of Spain, because without Pichincha there would be no Junín and without Junín there would be no Ayacucho.

We highlight in this publication the battalions that fought on the slopes of Pichincha such as: Paya, Magdalena, Yaguachi, among others, the same that defeated the royalist forces commanded by General Melchor Aymerich, which were composed of 2,670 soldiers of infantry, cavalry and artillery, all of them professional soldiers and war veterans.

The path of independence was marked with the sacrifice and will of many unsung heroes to whom tribute is paid today.

ASOCID-ECUADOR complies with delivering this magazine to all members of the countries of America that have never renounced their sovereign freedom. It has been said that "peace is the dream of the wise and war is the history of men" therefore, recalling the Battle of Pichincha, I reiterate that without professional Armed Forces could not ensure any government, peace and freedom of its peoples.

As I remember this glorious deed, the first verse of the National Song comes to mind:

*"The voices of the lineage are already resonating
Let us sing to the beautiful and great homeland
Haughty and majestic like the Ande
Fecunda like the rainforest"*



THE BICENTENNIAL — BATTLE OF PICHINCHA —



COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF PICHINCHA

* COL. (E.M.C.) CRISTÓBAL ESPINOSA
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
OPERATIONS AND OPSIC.

QUITO – Having as a legal framework the numeral 7 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic, which prescribes that one of the primary duties of the State is to protect the natural and cultural heritage of the country, the Interdisciplinary Commission for the "Commemoration of the Bicentennial of Independence" was formed as a project of national scope, which will be in force until the completion of the implementation and evaluation of the activities scheduled for the month of May 2022.

[PAGE 21](#)



* GENERAL PACO MONCAYO: Expert in military affairs.
FORMER CHIEF OF THE JOINT COMMAND
OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Geopolitics in the Campaign of 1822 ...

* GRAE. (S.P.) PACO MONCAYO
HONORARY MEMBER ASSOCID-
ECUADOR

"The campaign that ended the war in the south of Colombia was directed and commanded in person by General Sucre; in it his talent and military virtues were shown, he overcame difficulties that seemed invincible; nature offered him obstacles, privations and very hard hardships. But his fertile genius knew how to remedy everything. The Battle of Pichincha consummated the work of his sagacity and courage..."

Simón Bolívar

INTRODUCTION

One of the important themes in geopolitical theory is the life cycle of states. Its study began in the 18th century with a biological approach, characteristic of the first writers on this subject, who compared it to that of living beings. Subsequently, the analyses were carried out with a historical, political and legal orientation. The truth is that much of what has happened in the life of states is closely linked to the conditions of their creation: the territory and its resources, the geographical position, neighboring states, the presence of regional or global hegemonic powers and so many other circumstances. There are well-founded studies on the disadvantages of countries that were born after long periods of colonialism or others that emerged as a result of military defeats, as in the case of Iraq.

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IN THIS EDITION:

PLANNING
DEL MAGNO EVENT

GEOPOLITICS
APPLIED

UNIFORMS
WAR PARTE
BIOGRAPHIES

EVENT PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

Commemoration of the Battle of Pichincha

Continued ...

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

In order to highlight the importance of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha, the President of the Republic, Guillermo Lasso Mendoza, participated in the presentation of the agenda of these festivities and signed Executive Decree No. 380 dated March 23, 2022, in which he formed the Interdisciplinary Commission for the "Commemoration of the Bicentennial of Independence" whose purpose is to promote national unity, belonging, patriotism and cohesion of Ecuadorian nationality.

The Interdisciplinary Commission is made up of:

1. Minister of Culture and Heritage as delegate of the President of the Republic, will preside over it;
2. Minister of External Relations and Human Mobility or his delegate;
3. Minister of National Defence or his delegate;
4. Minister of Economic and Social Inclusion or his delegate;
5. Minister of Education or his delegate;
6. Secretary of Human Rights or her delegate;
7. Secretary of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation or its delegate;
8. Attorney General of the State or his delegate;
9. Director of the National Academy of History or his delegate; and
10. The Decentralized Autonomous Governments and Special Regime governments concerned will be subject to the approval of the Presidency of the Commission.

The Chair of the Interdisciplinary Commission shall appoint a Secretary-General and shall be in charge of the functions assigned to him by the Commission.

In this context, this Commission planned the agenda for the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Independence of Ecuador, with the purpose of promoting national unity, in a practical sense, because beyond the necessary military activities, or the scholarly historical reflections that the event raises, it must contribute to the strengthening of Ecuadorian nationality and consequently to the refreshment of patriotism, from the observation of the present situation, in the different dimensions that constitute it, in order to project into the future the patriotic feelings, the sense of unity, belonging and cohesion that should characterize the Ecuadorian nationality.

Based on its planning, the Interdisciplinary Commission coordinated with the Armed Forces the scheduling of activities to commemorate the Bicentennial of Independence, determination of responsibilities and execution. The plan is framed in the historical analysis of the military independence campaigns, made visible as follows: the first that takes place between 1809 and 1810, called the "Quito Revolution"; later the second Junta between 1811-1812, when Quito promotes an economic and political project that is later defeated, in the Battle of the Panecillo; the third campaign of reconquest between 1812-1820; and, finally we have the two campaigns led by General Antonio José de Sucre, between 1821 and 1822, which ends with the triumph in the Battle of Pichincha, which also analyzes the strategic objectives set by Simón Bolívar to consolidate the independence of the territories of the provinces of Guayaquil, Cuenca and Quito and the campaign of New Granada, those that were: first, to conquer the Department of the South to increase personnel to the campaign and logistical means, closing realistic communications with Peru; second, to reach the city of San Francisco de Quito by destroying the royalist military units and preventing communications with Pasto.

The purpose of this essay is to show how the Armed Forces support the Bicentennial Commission, fulfilling the Strategic Objective of contributing to civil-military relations, developing military historical research projects and their dissemination to citizens, allowing to strengthen civics, patriotism, identity, national unity, heritage and military historical memory. Taking special attention from the Ministry of Defense and the Joint Command of the Armed Forces that, through the Land, Naval and Air Force, presented a tentative program of activities that celebrate the Anniversary of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha to be executed in May 2022, in which the following civic activities are described, historical - patriotic that we describe below:

Civic, historical - patriotic and military parade; Libertarian cavalcade in the style of the campaigns of 1822; military toilets at the national level; inauguration of the first phase of the Armed Forces Museum project in the city of Quito; in coordination with the Secretary of Culture of the Metropolitan District of Quito, the historical, civic-military ceremony will be held in the Independence Square; Academic forums referring to the Bicentennial of Independence, which aims to remember, from the military and citizen academic point of view, the bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha that took place on Friday, May 24, 1822, which allows to make visible the historiographical studies presented by academics, to understand the political, social, economic and military processes of what was Independence; military ceremony in the Temple of the Homeland of the city of Quito; presentation of the historiographical study of the National Academy of Military History, which has the name of the Bicentennial of the Independence of Ecuador; finally, commemorative videos will be presented to celebrate the 200 years of Independence.

It is important to recognize that one of the most relevant activities of the Bicentennial Celebration is the Parade that recreates the

independence campaigns and the units that made up the Army of Sucre, organized with the Protective Division of Quito and the Peruvian-Argentine Auxiliary Division. Libertarian column that will leave from Guayaquil and Cuenca, on the fifth of May 2022 and after crossing the independence routes, will be able to arrive on Tuesday, May 24, 2022 to the outside of the Temple of the Fatherland, located in the city of Quito, where a tribute will be made in the obelisk, that since 1920 was the only reference to indicate the site of the battle. Historical place where a plaque is located where the Ecuadorian people pay tribute to the heroic Spanish soldier, in recognition of the adversary and his attitude of fidelity to his cause and to the values he defended no matter how different and opposite they may be, which in the present represents a recognition of the identity of what are the new heroes of the Homeland.

The Bicentennial Parade of the Patriotic Army, has as its antecedent the support of the citizen collectives and national history academies, which signed the Declaration of Chillo Company, on July 24, 2021; commitment that began the efforts for the celebrations of the Bicentennial in coordination with the civil authorities that together with the Armed Forces, will form military and civil recreation units emblematic of the Patriot Army, with the following structure: line and light infantry, accompanied by cavalry troops, grenadiers on horseback, artillery and band of musicians; these historical units will be adorned with uniforms in the manner of the military regulations of the Armies of the Republic of Colombia from 1822 to 1826, signed by Francisco de Paula Santander vice president of the Republic.¹

UNIFORMS

As a form of recreation of the parade of the year 2022, the following uniforms will be used in the style of the time:

General

Uniform. Turkish blue jacket, incarnate lining, lapel, neck, turns and breeches, with gold embroidery, figuring bay leaves on the edge of the skirts, purses, neck, lapel and turns, golden button; regular boot above trousers, black tie, gold pointed hat with national cockade, and white or tricolor feather; sash incarnate with gold

tassels, gold epaulettes of thick cannelloni, with two silver stars on the blades; and sword. The same uniform and currencies will be worn by the current generals in chief, with the only difference of carrying one more star on the shovels of the epaulettes.²

Colonel of cavalry

Turkish blue jacket with incarnate turn, lining and neck, without flap, vivid white, silver button; blue trousers, high boot with spur, pointed hat and silver with the national cockade; black tie, silver epaulettes of thick cannelloni, sand blast with garnish of the same, and yellow sash with tassels also made of silver.

Cavalry Soldier of the Line

Blue jacket with collar, turns, lining and bright yellows, blue flap with bright yellow, blue pants with white stripe; black tie, boot with spur below the breech, sole morrion with cheeks and metal shield, and in it the inscription, *Republic of Colombia*; pompom or yellow feather a quarter high, white laces and green manta with white stripes.

Line Infantry

Short Turkish blue jacket, with turns, neck and incarnate linings, bright yellow, blue pants with ingrown stripe, black tie and booty of the same color under the breech; helmet of sole given in black, with shield in front with the inscription, *Republic of Colombia*; laces and yellow pompom.

The band and orchestra of this infantry will wear a short sky-blue jacket with turns,

incarnate neck and lining, bright yellows, blue pants with incarnate stripe; dragons, pompom and ribbons embodied in the arms, five the drums, bugles and major musicians, and two the other classes, in the form explained for the clarinets.

Light Artillery

Turkish blue short jacket with turns, neck and lapel of the same color, lining and alive incarnate with seven yellow eyelets on the lapel, and yellow grenades on the neck; Turkish blue pants, black tie, black booty under the breech, morrion the same as that of the light infantry.

EVENTS

The agenda to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the **Battle of Pichincha** has 58 events that will take place from February to December 2022 on: historical evolution; social inclusion and diversity; government and public ethics; equality and human well-being; freedom and citizenship; nature and biophysical heritage; international integration; art and culture; human rights; and cults.



2022. Sangolquí 15 de febrero de 2022.

² Francisco de Paula Santander, Excellency the Vice President of the Republic of Colombia. The military forces of Colombia. Regulation of foreign exchange and military uniforms of

the army, 1825 (20/06). Government Palace, in the Rosary of Cúcuta, October 6, 1821 11o

¹ Luis Cevallos. Academia de Historia Nacional. Actividades relacionadas con las autoridades locales y militares para la Cabalgata Bicentenaria del Ejército Patriota,

BICENTENARY
BATTLE OF PICHINCHA
1822 2022



INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMISSION TO CELEBRATE THE BICENTENARY OF INDEPENDENCE

"THE LEGACY OF VALUE OF
OUR PICHINCHA HEROES
TODAY FEEL IN EVERY CORNER
OF ECUADOR AND TIME
BARRIER TO TELL THOSE
HEROES THAT WE ASSUME THE
MORAL TASK OF GLORIFYING
THEIR IDEALS AND THEIR
STRUGGLE".

In order to highlight the importance of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha of 1822 to be held on May 24, 2022, the President of the Republic, Guillermo Lasso, participated in the presentation of the agenda of the Bicentennial festivities and signed the Executive Decree for the formation of the Interdisciplinary Commission for the Commemoration of this historical event. The event took place at the Cima de la Libertad on Wednesday, March 23.

The commission is composed of the Ministries of Culture and Heritage, Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, National Defense, Economic and Social Inclusion, and Education; the Secretaries of Human Rights, Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation, the Attorney General's Office and the National Academy of History.



LIBERTADOR BATTALION, MARCH 23, 2022



LET'S CELEBRATE THE BICENTENNIAL IN STYLE

FREEDOM IS NOT NEGOTIATED OR COMPROMISED. FREEDOM WILL ALWAYS BE THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLES AND THEIR HARMONIOUS COEXISTENCE IN SOCIETY.

"What a great honor to be present in the temple of the Fatherland that symbolizes the most precious good of the human being: freedom. In Ecuador we are going to celebrate in style the bicentennial of that historic feat of our heroes of Pichincha who gave us freedom under the command of General Antonio José de Sucre.

This decree that I have signed today entrusts the Ministry of Culture and Heritage with the coordination of this great national celebration in which several ministries, decentralized autonomous governments and other institutions will participate. The commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Pichincha is an opportunity to remember our origin as a nation and to highlight the role we all play in the development of the country that we have been building for two centuries.

This celebration includes at least 100 educational activities; artistic, tourist tours, cultural events, military parades and many other events, we all have the duty to celebrate the Bicentennial with it we not only recognize the historical relevance of the Battle

of Pichincha, but we also contribute together as a country to a memory that fills us Ecuadorians with pride. Freedom will always be the fundamental basis for the development of peoples and their harmonious coexistence in society. It is important that we reaffirm

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE, on March 23 at the Cima de la Libertad President Guillermo Lasso showed the press the executive decree that begins the festivities for the Bicentennial of Independence.

our patriotic spirit resuming civic education strengthened with values that make us feel proud of who we are and where we are going, we will recover the memory of the historical acts of two centuries ago, but we will also highlight the heroic acts that we see every day in every corner of Ecuador, to live with freedom is to live with dignity. let's work and live inspired by the values that characterized our heroes of Pichincha. Loyalty, courage, honesty and striving for a dignified present for all and also for future generations. Ministers and authorities of the State from our functions we all have the commitment to promote values and the legacy of the deed of two centuries ago that identifies us and unites us as Ecuadorians. That historical event unites us because we are all fruits of the same libertarian flame that flew with force that distant May 24, 1822 calls that it will never be extinguished that they live the 200 years in freedom that Ecuador lives that God blesses our homeland".

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC accompanied by the Minister of Defense Grab. (S.P.) Luis Hernández (left) and the Minister of Culture and Heritage María Elena Machuca, left the Temple of the Fatherland after signing the presidential decree.



MILITARY AUTHORITIES. The signing of the Presidential Decree was attended by Ggrl. Geovanny Espinel Puga, Commander of the Air Force, the head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, Major General Fabián Fuel Revelo. Luis Cevallos Mejía, president of the SEHR and Brigadier General Luis Enrique Burbano. General Commander of the Army.

**GRAB. (S.P.) LUIS HERNANDEZ
MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

"The transit in the history of the Republic of Ecuador in these two centuries has not been free of vicissitudes; however, the torch of freedom sique activa and with its light illuminates the path on which today's generations have to walk actively and always to make Ecuador eternal"

The patriots who fought in the Pichincha left us a legacy of dedication, sacrifice and fulfillment of duty, it was a generation that lived up to the demand of circumstances and history, without a doubt they are an example that perseverance and is consolidated in the heart and mind of those who are their heirs and who carry after two centuries the commitment to fight to preserve their freedom and democracy. Let us reflect so that at the end of the day we ask ourselves what I have done for my country and what I will do tomorrow so that my actions allow the legacy that gave us freedom to be strengthened, to be great and to endure over time.



**MARIA ELENA MACHUCA
MINISTER OF CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

"This celebration is framed in a sense of country, a commemoration that facilitates our encounter as a nation, strengthens our identity and feeds our knowledge and our history."

The agenda will include activities such as the military civic parade from Guayaquil to Quito, itinerant presentations of music and painting in three emblematic sites of the capital, call to create an orchestral work 'Bicentennial Composition', reading repository around the theme 'Yo Leo Educational Project', production of a book called Bicentennial, documentary and graphic exhibition 'The days of the Homeland', International Congress of Freedom, fair of services and enterprises.

**BICENTENNIAL
OF THE BATTLE OF
PICHINCHA
1822-2022**



1822

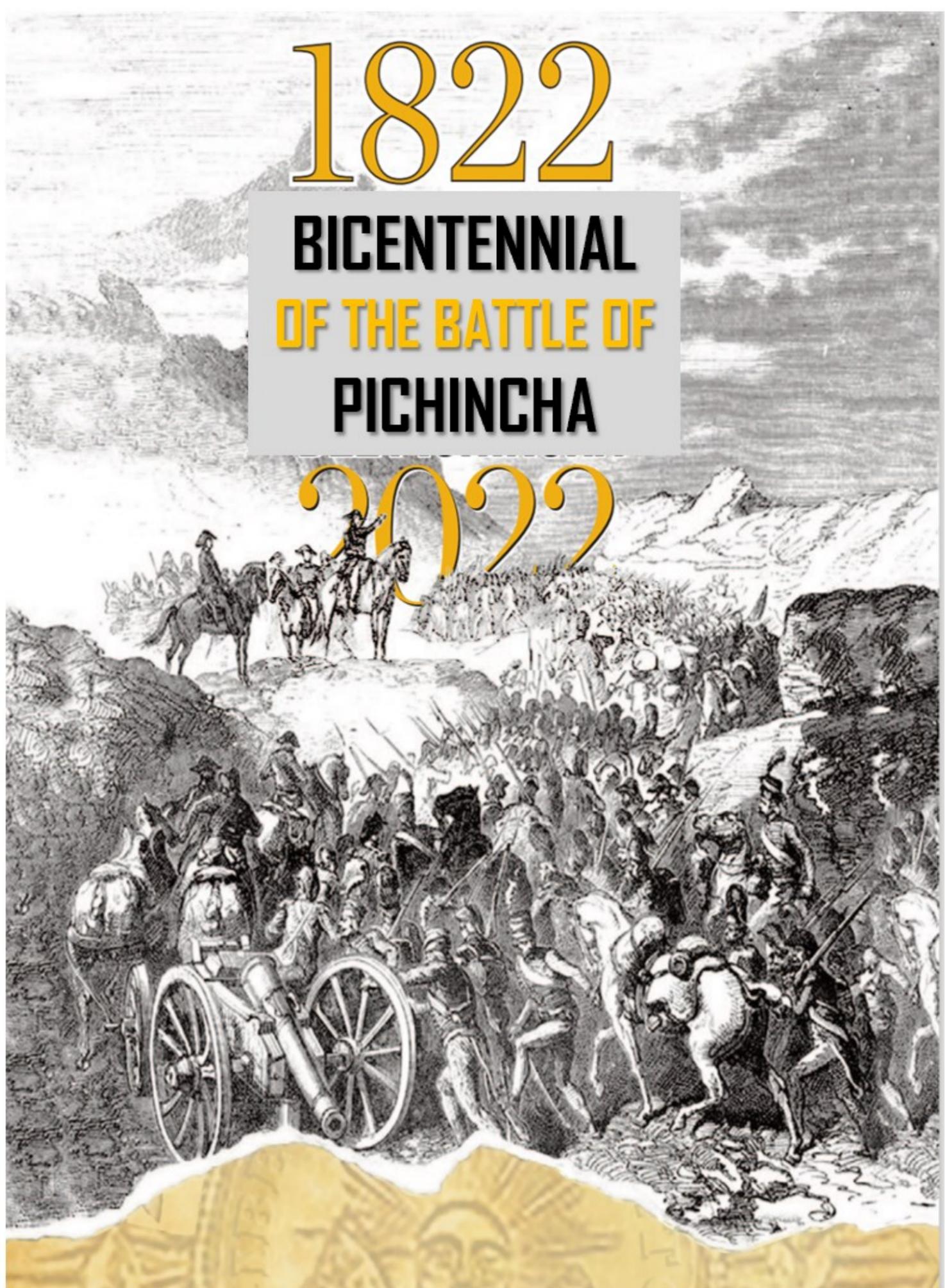
LIBERTARIAN CAMPAIGNS

"Quiteños! The God of destinies and justice, outraged on his altars, in his ministers and his most sacred institutes, sends us to avenge the offended religion. The desecration of the sanctuary and the desolation of that beautiful country have irritated Heaven, which identifying its cause with the cause of freedom, sends in defense of its rights the sword of Bolivar and the braves of Carabobo.

Quiteños! It is not only the independence of your homeland that is the object of the Liberating Army; it is already the preservation of your properties, of your lives; that of our fathers, the honor of the nation, who lead him to victory. Sacrileges and tyrants will spy on their crimes, and the smoke of our blood will be the sacrifice we present to you for your bliss."



ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE, PROCLAMATION OF QUITO, GUAYAQUIL MARCH 20, 1822



1822

**BICENTENNIAL
OF THE BATTLE OF
PICHINCHA**

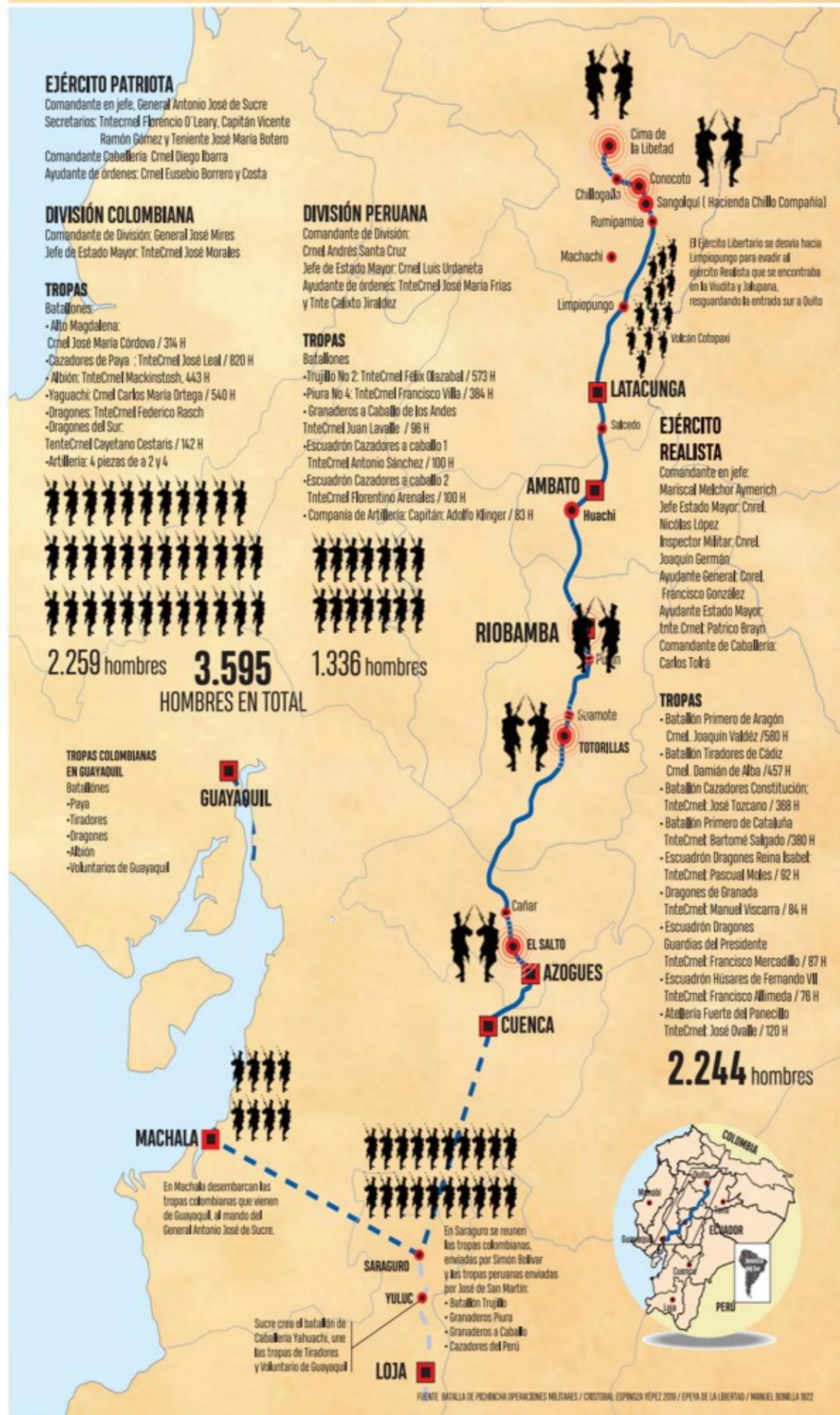
2022

**CABALGATA BICENTENARIA
DEL EJÉRCITO PATRIOTA**

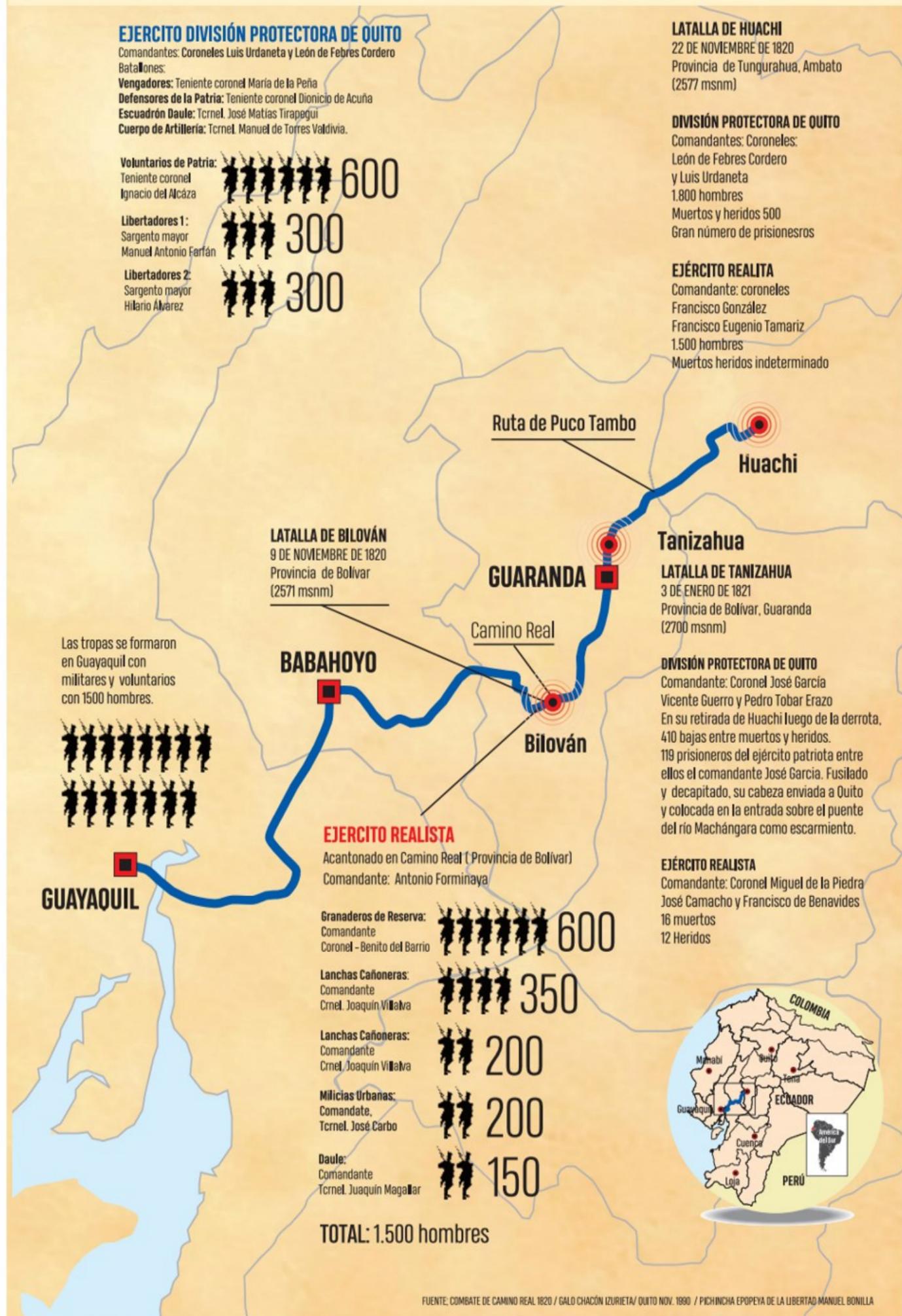


ROUTE OF THE SECOND CAMPAIGN OF ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

PART OF GENERAL SUCRE'S WAR OF MAY 25, 1822



MILITARY CAMPAIGN OF THE PROTECTIVE DIVISION OF QUITO OCTOBER 9, 1820



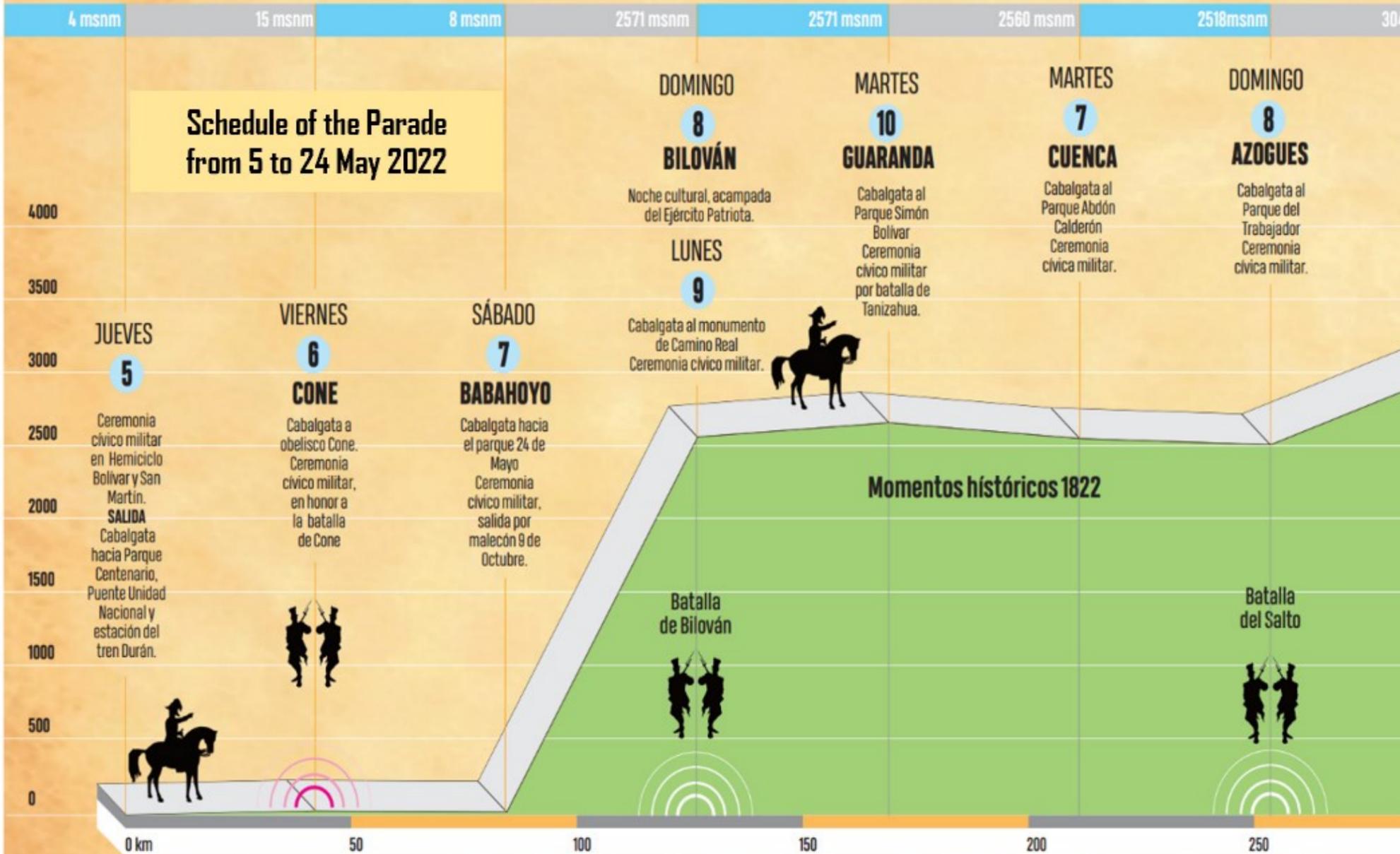
**BICENTENNIAL
OF THE BATTLE OF
PICHINCHA
1822-2022**



Recreation of the of the Patriot

Metros sobre nivel de mar

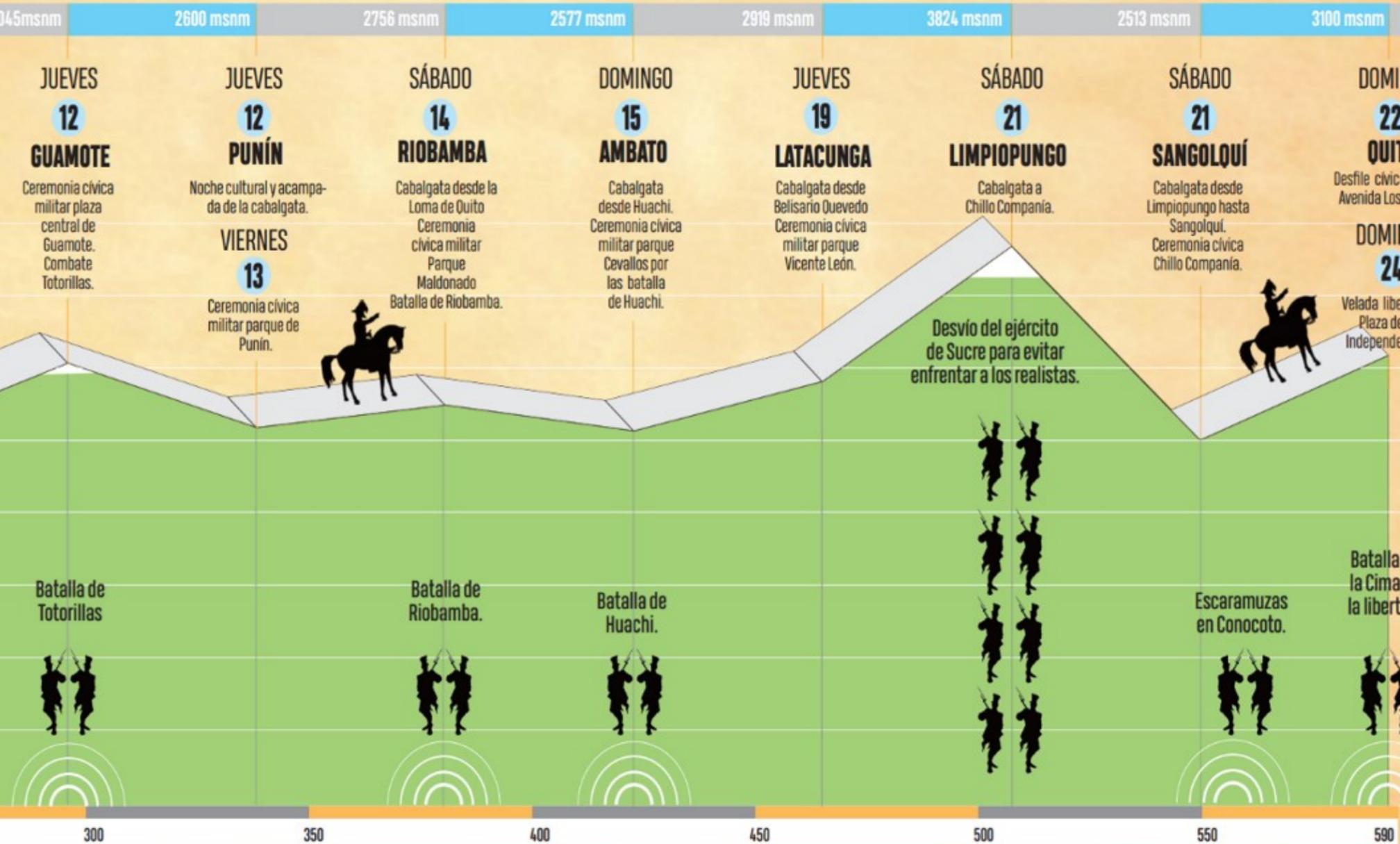
Schedule of the Parade from 5 to 24 May 2022



Granadero del Ejército Patriota 1822
Oficial del Batallón Alto Magdalena 1822
Gran Gala Fernando VII 1822
Uniforme del Cuartel Aragón 1822

Members of the 2022
military delegates from friendly countries,
delegates, cavalry associations of
and local mayors.

Bicentennial Parade Army, May 2022



2 Parade: Column of military cavalry, countries, military infantry troops, police cavalry montuvios, chazos, chagras, military logistics



Diseño y Diagramación:

Doctor Luis Cevallos Mejía
Coronel Cristóbal Espinoza Yépez
Luis Mario Gallardo Neira
Infografías: Luis Mario Gallardo Neira

Ecuador, Sangolquí 14 de febrero de 2022



CRÉDITOS

Coordinadores:

Coordinador General de las academias de historia:
Doctor Luis Cevallos Mejía

Ejército Nacional: General Danilo Gachet Páez
Ministerio de Defensa: General (Sp) Gustavo Cabrera
Comando Conjunto de las Fuerzas Armadas:
Coronel Cristóbal Espinoza
EMP Turismo de Guayaquil: Gloria Gallardo Zavala
Academia Nacional de Historia: Doctor Franklin Barriga
Alcalde de Rumiñahui: Wilfrido Carrera Díaz

Colaboradores:

Teniente Coronel Rodrigo Andrade
Mayor Javier Novoa
Doctor Javier Gomezjurado Zevallos
Cnel. (Sp) Luis Venegas de la Torre
Doctor Eduardo Espinosa Mora
Doctor Ramiro Avila Pérez
Oswaldo Calderón Andrade
Saul Vinuesa Pérez
EPAR: Santiago Marcellio Gómez
Sociedad de Estudios Históricas de Rumiñahui

Diseño y Diagramación:

Luis Mario Gallardo Neira
Infografías: Luis Mario Gallardo Neira
Fotografías: Mario Gallardo Neira
y Luis Cevallos Mejía

Ecuador, Sangolquí
15 de febrero de 2022





MG. (r) Patricio Lloret Orellana
National Academy of Military
History of Ecuador

The War Report of the Battle of Pichincha

“Sucre was a tireless worker, he spent his nights writing tirelessly, himself, in his own hand, to local authorities, priests, etc., and his activity and dedication had us all admired.”

Francisco Burdet O`Connor.³

INTRODUCTION

José Luis Bastardo, Venezuelan historian and diplomat, leads the elaboration of a book on General Sucre, whose title "Antonio José de Sucre: De mi Propia Mano" was published by the Ayacucho Library Foundation in 1981.

Its content is based on the selection of 225 texts, made from nearly seven thousand pieces written by Antonio José de Sucre, including the Battle of Pichincha War Report. Being this document, short in its content, for obvious reasons, generated by the leader of the war, I consider pertinent to briefly analyze the scenarios and actors that made the victory of "Pichincha" possible, without forgetting that native troops participated from different latitudes, which required superb tenacity so that nothing was left to chance and the creation of Gran Colombia could be achieved, as it was effectively done.

THE ROAD TO PICHINCHA

On September 12, 1821, *Huachi* was averse to Sucre and had to return to Guayaquil leaving eight hundred of his army dead on the battlefield, harassed by Aymerich's splendid cavalry. Despite the defeat, he was well received in the city. On November 24, he obtained from the Spanish chief *Tolrá* an armistice for 90 days; which was crucial in planning the second campaign against Quito.

He left Guayaquil on January 22, 1822; but instead of heading north, his troops embarked and sailed south towards Machala, bound for Loja, in order to meet the forces that General San Martín was sending from Lima. *Saraguro* was the meeting point for the Colombians, who barely exceeded a thousand men, with nine hundred soldiers commanded by Colonel Santa Cruz.

On February 20, Sucre is at the gates of Cuenca, a city in which Colonel Carlos Tolrá, one of the most oppressive officers in the colonial territories, was head of Spanish operations in the South; his stay in Cuenca is known as the "Terrible Year". Unable to face the united army and showing signs of panic, Colonel Tolrá and his royalist army decided to leave Cuenca, heading north.

On February 21, General Sucre arrives in Cuenca; it's a day of glory in the Historical Calendar of Cuenca. From that day on Cuenca was free from the colonial yoke, and for this reason the joy was immense; the pealing of bells

and cheers thundered throughout the city. General Tomás de Heres, who came as part of the forces from the South, was appointed by General Sucre as the first governor of Cuenca. Among the list of units that arrived with Sucre were the Paya and the Yaguachi battalions.

On April 11, moments before his departure for Quito, General Sucre called a plebiscite for Cuenca to resolve, once and for all, whether the population should declare independence in that moment or needed to wait for the end of the campaign that would ensure it. The people decided to declare independence, and the plebiscite is recorded in the Solemn Act of the Cabildo. Moments later Sucre writes his "Farewell to Cuenca", thanking the people of Cuenca for their approval and patriotism.

On the 23rd of April Sucre arrives to Riobamba, his stay lasted until May 2, and took the opportunity to instruct the newcomers, equip the personnel and bring the officers closer to his troops; Crnl. León de Febres Cordero was appointed Governor. Sucre approaches Quito with caution in order to avoid an encounter with the royalists, managing to reach Chillogallo where he spent a couple of days inactive. Sucre's objective was to force a battle in conditions that were favorable to him. He maneuvered intelligently, always trying to cut off the royalists' communications. On May 17, he issued a proclamation addressed to "my dear countryman and friend".

"If I could avoid this battle in which eight hundred or a thousand Americans will die on both sides, I would do so with more pleasure than giving another laurel to the Republic. You and all our friends can do this service to humanity, and to Colombia".

³ Francis Burdett O'Connor Bowen, fue un militar anglo-irlandés de destacada participación en las Guerras de

Independencia Suramericanas.

THE PARTICIPATING UNITS IN PICHINCHA

Colombian Division: **José Antonio Sucre**

Alto Magdalena Battalion:

It is reorganized by Sucre when he arrives in Latacunga. He moved two companies to Guaranda to subdue the rebels from the royalist district of Víctor Félix de San Miguel. They joined the command of the Crnl. José María Córdova with 200 men.

Albion Battalion

On April 2, 1821, by order of Sucre, the battalion embarked in Buenaventura bound for Guayaquil. It was present at the battle of Huachi occupying the left wing of the operation. In Pichincha, the battalion was in command of the Tcrn. John Macintosh with 200 men.

Cazadores de Paya Battalion

It came from operating under the orders of General Pedro León de Torres, in the disputed region of Pasto and Popayán. The battalion participated in the combat of Huachi, commanded by the Tcrn. Jose Leal.

Yaguachi Battalion

Prior to Sucre's depart for Cuenca, the order of merging the Volunteer Battalion with 160 men and the Shooters Column with 150 was carried. In order to exalt the merge of the units, the battalion was named Yaguachi after the victorious battle occurred in that jurisdiction. On February 6, in the town of Yúlug, Tcrn Carlos M. Ortega takes command of the unit. Of Venezuelan origin and royalist of the Numancia battalion, from which he separated, asked to be accepted into the independence ranks; Abdón Calderón was part of this unit.

Dragones Squadron

The Tcrn. Gaetano Cestari is in command of the unit, which had 90 men.

Lanceros Battalion

Its force was 100 men and it was in command of the Tcrn. Friedrich.

Southern Auxiliary Division *Andrés de Santa Cruz*

Trujillo Battalion

Composed of 125 men under the command of Cmdt. Felix Olezabal.

Piura Battalion

Unit made up almost entirely of recruits. It participated with 454 soldiers under the command of Crnl. Anthony Sanchez.

Horse Granadiers Battalion

It was made up of indigenous people from Cuzco who barely spoke or understood Spanish. It participated with 124 fighters.

Peru Hunter Squad

Composed of 125 soldiers.

Royalist Army *Marshal Aymerich*

Aragón Battalion

Mixed unit of peninsular and American men before leaving Santa Fé for Quito. They defended the Boyacá region in the battle of the same name; the unit also fought in Bomboná. The battalion was in command of Crnl. Joaquín Valdez, with 580 combatants. Knowing the pronouncement of Guayaquil, Aymerich ordered his advance to Quito.

Cazadores de Constitución *Battalion*

It was made up of 368 natural combatants from the region, under the command of Crnl. Jose Toscano. The unit participated in Yaguachi, had many casualties, and was reorganized to fight in Pichincha.

Tiradores de Cádiz *Battalion*

Almost all of its members were European. The unit was garrisoned in Panama with the Catalonia battalion when it received the order to move to Quito under the command of Crnl. Damian Alba with 487 combatants. The historian Albi de la Cuesta, in his book *Forgotten Flags*, states that the Catalonia battalion was listed as a reserve unit in Pichincha. It is considered by the author as the one with the best participation in the battle.

Dragons of Reyna Isabel

Composed of 92 soldiers.

Squadron of Húsares de *Fernando VII*

During the whole period Spain only sent two complete regiments; one of them, this one. In Pichincha the unit had 76 troops.

Dragoons of Granada:

Composed of 84 soldiers

Mountain Artillery

Commanded by Crnl. José Ovalle with 120 troops. It was not used in battle.

DURING THE BATTLE

Some units advance, others retreat; the Peruvian Piura battalion, led by Argentine Colonel Villa, is defeated; the Peruvian Trujillo battalion, not being aided by the Piura, also disbanded. But the Colombian body Paya, with the Yaguachi, with the bayonet, reestablish the republican primacy. Lavalle, one of the bravest attackers in the combat of Riobamba, had withdrawn with the Hunters and Grenadiers, withdrawal that could never be justified before history. Among the most courageous in the fight, the flag bearer of the Yaguachi, the young Abdón Calderón who, despite his injuries, refuses to leave the battlefield.

BATTLE OF PICHINCHA WAR REPORT, ISSUED BY GENERAL SUCRE

After the small victory of our Grenadiers and Dragoons over all the enemy cavalry in Riobamba, nothing particular had happened. The division units moved on the 28th, and reached Tacunga on the 2nd. The Spaniards were stationed in the town of Machachi, and covered the inaccessible passes of Jalupana and La Viudita. It was necessary to excuse them by making a march on their left flank, and moving on the 13th, we arrived on the 17th at the Chillo valleys (four leagues from the capital), having slept and passed the Cotopaxi glaciers. The enemy was able to penetrate our operation, and occupied Quito on the night of the 16th. The Puengasi hill that divides the Chillo valley from this city is difficult to access, but we were able to bypass the enemy posts and pass it on the 20th.

On the 21st we went down to the plain of Turubamba (which is the ejido of the capital), and we presented a battle that we believed the Spaniards would accept due to

the advantage of the terrain in their favor; but they occupied impenetrable positions, and after some maneuvers it was necessary to place the division in the town of Chillogallo, a mile distant from the enemy. On the 22nd and 23rd we provoked them to combat again, and desperate to achieve it, we decided to march at night to place ourselves in the ejido to the north of the city, which is better terrain, and which put us between Quito and Pasto, advancing, to that effect, Mr. Colonel Córdova with two companies of the Magdalena battalion. A rough path slowed us down a lot; but at eight in the morning of the 24th we reached the heights of Pichincha, which overlook Quito, leaving our park far behind, covered with the Albion battalion. While the troops rested, the company of Cazadores de Paya was assigned to reconnoiter the avenues: then followed by the Trujillo battalion (from Peru) led by Mr. Coronel Santa Cruz, General Commander of the division of Peru. At half past nine, the company of Cazadores gave way with the entire Spanish division that was marching on our right to the position we had; and broken fire held while conserving ammunition; but in opportunity the Trujillo battalion arrived and engaged in combat: very immediately the two companies of Yaguachi reinforced this battalion led by Mr. Coronel Morales in person.

The rest of our infantry, under the orders of Mr. General Mires, followed the movement, except for the two companies of the Magdalena, with which Mr. Colonel Córdova marched to position himself behind the enemy; but meeting invincible obstacles, he had to turn back. The battalion could have been formed, but once the cartridges of these two bodies had been consumed, they had to withdraw, despite their brilliant behavior. The enemy therefore advanced a little; and as the terrain hardly allowed more than one battalion to enter the combat, Paya was ordered to march with a bayonet and executed it with a verve that made the enemy immediately lose the advantage it had obtained; and the

fire was compromised again, the vegetation of the terrain allowed the Spaniards to still hold on. The enemy singled out three companies from Aragon to flank us on the left; and in favor of the thickness of the forest he managed to be already on top, when the companies of Albion arrived, which had fallen behind with the park and entering with the bravery that has always distinguished this unit, put the Aragon in complete defeat. Meanwhile, Colonel Córdova had the order to relieve Paya with the two companies from Magdalena; and this chief, whose intrepidity is well known, charged with admirable boldness; and disordering the enemy and defeating him, victory crowned, at twelve o'clock, the soldiers of liberty. Reinforced this chief with the Hunters of Paya, with a company from Yaguachi and with the three from Albion, it pursued the Spaniards, entering the capital, and forcing his remains to be locked up in the Panecillo fort.

Taking advantage of this moment, I thought to save the blood that the capture of the fort and the defense that the city still allowed would cost us, and I verbally instructed General Aymerich through Aide-de-camp O'Leary, to surrender; and meanwhile I set out with the corps and positioned myself in the outskirts, first assigning Mr. Colonel Ibarra (who had accompanied the infantry in combat) to go with our cavalry to chase the enemy's cavalry who I observed was heading for Pasture. General Aymerich offered to surrender for a capitulation, which was agreed and ratified the next day, under the terms that V.S. in the copy that I have the honor to submit for the approval of H.E.

The results of the Pichincha campaign have been the occupation of this city and its forts on the afternoon of the 25th, the position and tranquility of the entire Department, and the taking of 1,100 troop prisoners, 160 officers, 14 artillery pieces, 1,700 rifles, trimmings, bugles, flags, war boxes and how many war elements the Spanish army possessed.

Four hundred enemy corpses and two hundred of ours have watered

the battlefield with their blood, in addition we have 190 wounded of the Spanish and 140 of ours. Among the first, we have Lieutenant Molina and Second Lieutenant Mendoza; and among the seconds to the captains Cabal, Castro and Alzura; and Lieutenants Calderón and Ramírez, and Second Lieutenants Borrero and Arango.

The units have all fulfilled their duty: chiefs, officers and troops disputed the glory of victory. The Bulletin that the General Staff will write will recommend the chiefs and subordinates who have distinguished themselves; and I will comply with the duty of putting them in consideration of the Government; meanwhile I make a particular memory of the behavior of Lieutenant Calderón, who, having successively received four wounds, did not want to withdraw from combat. It will probably die; but the Government of the Republic will know how to compensate the family for the services of this heroic Officer. The Spanish cavalry is scattered and pursued by the body of Commander Cestaris, which I had previously interposed between Quito and Pasto. Commissioners from both governments have come out on the 26th to summon Pasto to surrender, which I believe will be carried out by the Liberator: other officers are marching to Esmeraldas and Barbacoas: so that, shortly, rest and peace will be the first goods they will enjoy these countries, after the Republic has given them Independence and Freedom.

The Southern Division has dedicated its trophies and laurels to the Liberator of Colombia.- God save V.S. many years.- A. J. de Sucre.

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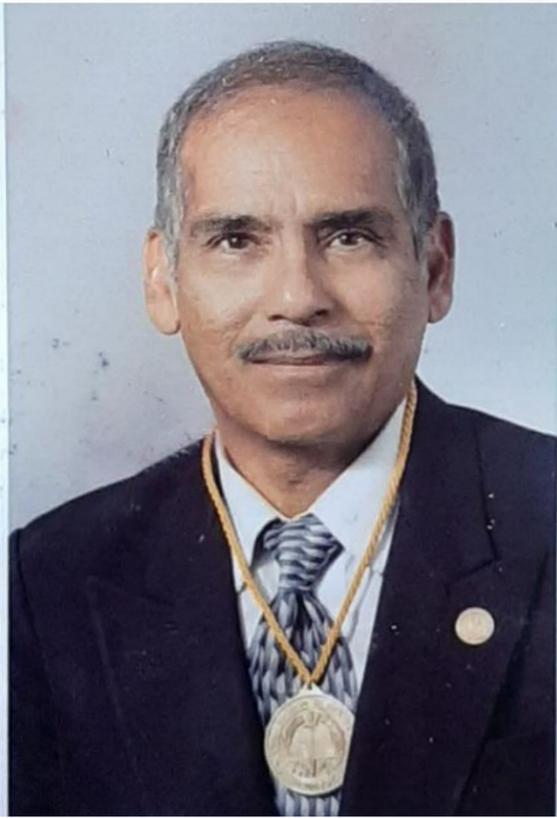


“The two geniuses of our Independence knew how to understand and love each other. Sucre revered Bolívar and obeyed him as his father. On the other hand, Bolívar, with praises that were applauded by all that generation, never tired of praising his son as the best organized head of Colombia, the best General of the Republic and the first statesman, brave among the brave, loyal among the loyal, a friend of the laws, a supporter of order, a gentleman in everything”

Le Gohuir

THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LIBERATOR SIMÓN BOLÍVAR TO SUCRE

**THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
LIBERATOR SIMÓN BOLÍVAR FOR
HIS BEST SOLDIER: GENERAL
ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE**



**Tern. (S.P.) Edison Macías Núñez
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The Liberator Simón Bolívar, during his long and glorious stay in the independence struggles, would have met and dealt with countless chiefs and officers of different professional levels and human conditions. This personal knowledge of the military men he dealt with may have given him satisfactions, but also unexpected frustrations. One of the young officers to whom he knew best, to whom he dedicated his sympathy and even admired was General Antonio José de Sucre, because his varied qualities as a man and as a soldier deserved to have that privilege. But not only an intelligent and serious military man like Bolívar had an edifying concept of the young general from Cumana, so did an outstanding intellectual like Juan Montalvo who wrote: "The bravest, most skillful, most generous, most humane general; the most solicitous ruler in promoting the good of his governed, the most submissive citizen to the laws..."¹

But Bolívar not only showed a paternal affection for General Sucre but also placed all his trust in him to entrust him with the most delicate and difficult missions to fulfill.

Le Gohuir writes: "The two geniuses of our Independence knew how to understand and love each other. Sucre revered Bolívar and obeyed him as a father. On the other hand, Bolívar, with praises that were applauded by all that generation, never tired of praising his son as the best organized head of Colombia, the best General of the Republic and the first

statesman, brave among the brave, loyal among the loyal, a friend of the laws, a supporter of order, a gentleman in everything".

Bolívar was already sure of sympathizing and knowing General Sucre deeply and even of predicting his future, when on a certain occasion, his aide-de-camp Florencio O'Leary, upon seeing Sucre for the first time, asked him who that bad horseman who was approaching was: "He is - the Liberator answered - one of the best officers in the army. Strange as it may seem, he is not known, nor are his abilities suspected. I am determined to bring him to light, persuaded that someday he will rival me."²

Precisely, because of his affection, trust and to keep his word, the Liberator entrusted Sucre with the first difficult mission that implied the solution of a serious problem of diplomatic and military nature, certain that in this way he would push his young general "to bring him to light, persuaded that someday he would rival him".

In fact, as soon as Guayaquil achieved its independence, Bolívar's integrationist vision made him conceive the idea of annexing it to Colombia, but first offering it the military support that would ensure its emancipation. For this purpose, according to Colonel Alfonso Littuma, he sent General Mires "to gain time in the diplomatic field, while the maritime and land movement of the troops commanded by General Sucre took place".

The same Colonel Littuma, considers that to fulfill the military mission the Liberator could have designated General Mires due to the existing friendship, "for being an intelligent and courageous soldier at the service of the cause of independence to which he had adhered despite being Spanish, but General Sucre was designated, as soon as he knew that the Government Junta of Guayaquil had accepted the military aid of Colombia, being Mires subordinated to Sucre."³

After organizing the Santander battalion in the city of Cali, preparing and equipping personnel and logistics with meager resources, he left Buenaventura for Guayaquil. After a difficult trip, affected by diseases, water and food shortages, he arrived at his destination.

In Guayaquil he found out that the diplomatic efforts of General Mires had not been satisfactory, although on April 12, 1821 he had managed to sign with the Government Junta of Guayaquil an agreement of Cooperation and reciprocal aids; then, General Sucre decided to complete this document and achieved it with the signature, on May 15, of another Agreement, but although it does not specify the annexation of Guayaquil to Colombia, it declares "the province under the auspices and protection of the Republic of Colombia; consequently it confers all its

powers to H. E. the Liberator to provide for the protection of the Republic of Colombia". E. the Liberator to provide for its defense and support of its independence..."

Endorsed in this document, General Sucre put himself at the head of the patriot army that had the mission of liberating Quito, and that, after long, arduous and hard days, achieved its purpose on May 24, 1822, after the battle of Pichincha.

This victorious action of arms allowed to reciprocate the confidence and affection to his friend and protector, the Liberator Bolívar, because with the triumph of Pichincha were declared defeated the sympathizers of King Ferdinand VII of Spain who lived in Pasto and its neighboring towns, and who, protected in defensive positions on the steep banks of the Juanambú River, prevented the passage to the south of the patriot troops.

With the triumph of Pichincha, Bolívar went to Quito, entered the city on June 15, 1822, where he received the honors and gratitude of the Quiteño people and met a beautiful woman, Manuela Saenz, who would be his sentimental companion during different episodes of his life.

From Quito he went to Guayaquil, to assure its annexation to Colombia, considering that General San Martín would also arrive to the Pearl of the Pacific with intentions that were neither coincidental nor acceptable.

A new insurrection of the Pastusos commanded by Colonel Agustín Agualongo made Bolívar himself, departing from Guayaquil, personally command the campaign that culminated victoriously with the Battle of Ibarra or Tahuando, on July 17, 1823.

Afterwards, a new campaign was to come, and once again the two generals, friends and comrades in arms, once again became protagonists of new victories in the battlefields. In fact, Bolívar had to start the liberation campaign of Peru, but for this he had to have the authorization of the Congress of Colombia, but as the authorization was slow to be received, he chose Sucre -when not to go ahead; he appointed him, for this purpose, "extraordinary ambassador to the Government of Lima and entrusted him with the command of the Colombian troops stationed in Peruvian soil; he left Guayaquil on April 15, 1823".⁴

Only "in August the Congress of Bogotá authorized Bolívar to assume command in Lima, so on the 6th of the same month he set sail for his destination".⁵

But before that, the Liberator Bolívar wrote to Sucre: "I beg you, my dear general, to help me with all your power to carry out this plan. If you do not do so, I will have no one who can assist me spiritually".⁶

On August 2, Bolivar, before the battle of Junin, reviewed his troops, addressing them in a vibrant speech that ended in these terms: "Soldiers, Peru and all America await peace from you, peace, daughter of victory... because the freedom of the New World is the hope of the universe".

On August 6, the definitive clash of Bolivar's troops with the Spanish troops commanded by General Canterac took place. It was a violent clash of cavalry, it could be remembered the combat of Tapi or Riobamba on April 21, 1822, where sabers and lances were the only instruments of combat. Not "a single shot was fired," Bolivar himself later admitted.

But the liberating campaign had to continue, however, the Liberator, due to unpostponable matters that he had to solve in Lima, had to leave the campaign unfinished, entrusting the difficult mission to his favorite general. With a written communication he gave him all the prerogatives to conclude the operations already started: "Dear general: you are authorized to do what you think best; and this authorization does not receive any modification or restriction".⁷

December 9, 1824 was the historic date of the liberation of Peru, after the battle of Ayacucho. When Bolivar heard the happy news, he exploded with joy, praised his pupil, friend and companion of so many days of arms and named him Marshal of Ayacucho; likewise, the Peruvian Congress confirmed him such a privileged title.

Shortly after, the brand-new Marshal ventured into political life, he was president of Bolivia, just like his boss and protector who had to dedicate himself to solve problems of ungovernability and attempts of insubordination.

Sucre wanted to give his life a sense of home privacy, therefore, two days after suffering an attempt on his life in Chuquisaca, he married by proxy with Mariana of Solanda and Carcelén, on April 20, 1828, so he wrote: "You almost marry a dead man" (You almost married a dead man).

When Sucre told his boss and friend about this marriage, he was moved and congratulated him, writing among other things: "May heaven wish you to be happy in the arms of your new Penelope"; he was referring to Mariana, his wife.

The tranquility of the home life did not last long; because there were threats of war coming from the south. On June 1, 1828, General Arturo Sandes communicated to General Flores, commander of the army of the so-called Southern Department of Colombia (present day Ecuador), "it seems that the Peruvians want to attempt against the integrity of Colombia".

General Flores also foresaw this possibility,

that is why he dedicated himself to the organization, training and equipping of the troops under his command, because he was sure that he would command them if future operations against the Peruvian forces of President Jose Domingo La Mar were to be initiated. But no. On October 28, 1828, the Liberator made his favorite general responsible for that campaign: "I address to you (to Sucre) an extraordinary one who is Dr. Merino, with the purpose of bringing you these papers; they contain the appointment of absolute Chief of the South. All my good and bad powers I delegate them to you, make war, make peace; save or lose the South, you are the arbiter of its destiny, in you I have entrusted all my hopes".⁸

Bolivar's confidence in Sucre was fully deserved: the general from Cumana was an experienced military man and a great strategist. Regarding the campaign he would lead in the south, he was very clear about his strategic conception, and he made it known to General Flores: "I think that you should concentrate your forces in Cuenca abandoning Guayaquil... The loss of Guayaquil, if a strong Peruvian division lands there, seems insignificant to me in exchange for destroying the 4000 Peruvians that have appeared in Loja".

On February 27, 1829, the Colombian army, commanded by General Sucre and the Peruvian army of President La Mar, confronted each other in the Portete de Tarqui, resulting in the victory of the Marshal of Ayacucho.

When the victorious general was again in Quito, he dedicated himself to the care of his wife who was about to have his first child.

On the eve of giving birth to the new mother, Bolivar gave the name of a boy for the firstborn of his beloved general. "But he proved unsuccessful in his predictions: the grandson turned out to be a granddaughter and another was the compadre of the most faithful of his comrades-in-arms."

When Bolivar presented the "affectionate complaint" about the failed cronyism, Sucre replied: "On the day of Tarqui I told Flores that I had no finer pledge of friendship and affection to give him, than to make him a compadre and to tell the truth I believe it to be the finest". Then, he ratifies his deep affection: "I believe that my career and my life are marked by the testimonies of the sincerest affection for you and I doubt very much if I have loved my father more than you".

By return mail, on June 28, 1829 from Samborondon, Bolivar replies: "I thank you for your victorious apology to my complaint of cronyism, and, above all, for your advice and precious reflections which are infinitely appreciated by me".

For the month of January 1830, a Constituent Congress was scheduled to be installed in Bogota; it had been called by the Liberator to analyze a draft Constitution. General Sucre was appointed representative to that Congress for the province of Cumana, his birthplace. In these conditions he joined the so-called Admirable Congress, was elected president and was installed by Bolivar.

Unfortunately, the congressmen learned of the decision of the Venezuelan captaincy to become an independent nation. Sucre presided over a commission to try to make General Paez desist from such disintegrations purpose, but no favorable agreement was reached.

With the authorization of the Congress, General Sucre returned to Quito via Popayán - Pasto. During the trip, in the sector of Berruecos, he was ambushed and assassinated on June 4, 1830.

When Bolivar learned of this tragic event, he was filled with immense sadness and dedicated the best comments and memories for his beloved general and said:

"As a soldier, you were victory; as a magistrate, justice; as a citizen, patriotism; as a victor, clemency; as a friend, loyalty. For glory you have everything already: what you lack, it is for God alone to give."

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SPEECH DELIVERED BY MR. GENERAL DE DIVISION, LEOPOLDO A. MANTILLA A., ON THE OCCASION OF THE DELIVERY OF THE CHESTS CONTAINING LAND OF PICHINCHA AND TAPI, TO THE REGIMENT OF HORSE GRENADIERS "GENERAL SAN MARTIN".



**MG. (+) Leopoldo Mantilla Ante
Patron of ASOCID-ECUADOR**

When the flame of the Spanish-American libertarian struggle had already covered the territory of South America from north to south and from east to west, when all the peoples were inflamed by the spirit of war and spared no sacrifice to break the chains that still held them under the yoke of servitude, when the two great Liberators had managed to almost destroy the royalist forces that heroically and obstinately tried to keep the colonies under the dominion of their Crown, one of the most significant events of our libertarian history took place precisely in the lands of Ecuador; -One of the most significant events of our libertarian history took place precisely in the lands of Ecuador.

The two Great Columns. Wills of the two Great Geniuses, the troops of the two Liberators, made contact for the first time in Saraguro (current province of Loja), on February 9, 1822, not to separate their efforts from there until the culmination of the glorious deed and deliver to all the Spanish-American peoples, their free and independent territories, to begin their sovereign life as nations worthy of participating as equals, in the International Community and, to follow longing the paths of democracy.

San Martin and Bolivar, the exalted figures of the great epic, agreed to combine their efforts to achieve what, separately, was becoming more difficult every day due to the stubborn resistance of the Hispanic forces, who would see the last strongholds of royal power slipping from their hands and, with immeasurable courage, executed the last and desperate effort to maintain their supremacy.

This is how the legions from the south arrived to the current Ecuadorian lands, with gallant Chilean, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Bolivian and Gaucho soldiers, who, apart from bringing their most brilliant military corps, the "Grenadiers of the Andes", were sent by San Martin to instruct the battalions that were organized in Peru, with young patriots enrolled in the libertarian ranks.

After the meeting of Saraguro, the whole army under the command of General Sucre, emulator of the Liberators and later Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, marched north to reduce in the Capital of the Royal Audience of Quito, one of the most powerful bastions of the Spanish resistance.

During their movement, in innumerable occasions the libertarian forces must face the Spanish troops that retreated looking for the union of their columns and the mutual support to give a decisive blow; however, each encounter and each skirmish, was one more triumph for the patriots. Near Riobamba, on March 8, 1822, a battle of some magnitude took place and in it, the Grenadiers of the Andes, united with the Colombian Dragoons, defeated in Totorillas the best squadron of the Dragoons of Granada, in this action the outstanding performances of Colonel Ibarra, Commanders Rasch, Jimenez and Pontoon and Lieutenant Latus are mentioned.

A little later, on April 21, in the sandy plains of Tapi, next to the Sultan of the Andes, the city of Riobamba, one of the most significant and glorious battles of the joint campaign that the heroic forces detached from the armies of the two Great American Captains had been developing took place; The battle of Tapi or Riobamba, a beautiful Cavalry fight, in which the brave Grenadiers covered themselves with glory once again and, supported by the Colombian Dragoons, destroyed the Spanish Cavalry. It is better to let those who witnessed this unforgettable feat speak.

Colonel Antonio Morales, Chief of Staff, in an official report on the battle says among other things: "This bizarre corps (Grenadiers of the Andes) gathered to the party that he himself was working in the town, charged the entire enemy cavalry with so much audacity, with so much order and so much courage, that there is hardly any example, the brave Commander Lavelle has been on this day the model of courage and fearlessness; a more serene chief and a braver soldier has never been seen. Majors Bruix and Sowersby have behaved heroically..."

On his part, General Sucre, when reporting this battle to the General Commander of the Plaza de Guayaquil said: "At a short distance from the town, the brave squadron of Grenadiers, which had advanced, found itself alone, improvidently in front of the entire Spanish Cavalry, and had the elegant audacity to charge them with a fearlessness of which there will be rare examples..."

Commander Lavelle himself, in describing the episode, speaking of the second charge, says: "The retreat was being made at the horse's stride, when General Tolrá, placed at the head of his three squadrons, put them to the charge on mine. The courage in the countenances of the brave Grenadiers, and it was necessary to be insensible to glory, not to have given a second charge..."

This action of the Cavalry with words of General Angel I. Chiriboga, in which the patriot makes a fabulous waste of skill and courage, is witnessed by the two armies. The Spanish Cavalry yields the field and it is victory for the patriots.

The triumph of Riobamba will have then a very great significance in the later actions, since, the royalist forces did not return for new combats, but they looked for as soon as possible, the refuge in the old capital of the Presidency, - to wait for reinforcements from Pasto and to resist to the shelter of its defenses. For that reason it has been said that Tapi with respect to Pichincha, was the same as Junin with respect to Ayacucho, victory this last one that broke definitively the ties of the colony for South America. In Junin also, the patriot Cavalry, three times inferior to the royalist, crushed it, sowing demoralization in the Spanish forces.

Then came Pichincha, on May 24, the great battle was fought, which would be the last in Ecuadorian lands. With it the Independence of the Old Presidency and Royal Audience of Quito was sealed. We all know how it was developed and we know that in it, also, the members of the Republican Division sent from the south by San Martin, had very honorable performance, standing out, as it had been doing it for always, the nobility and the value of the Argentinean Grenadiers and of the officers and classes that, in number of two hundred, came to Peru, to form, to instruct and to command the battalions Piura and Trujillo, that participated in the efforts of the whole campaign.

When the liberating arms had triumphed in Pichincha, the famous Grenadiers, together with the Colombian Cavalry under the command of Colonel Ibarra, once again acted in the last stage of the battle in a close and violent pursuit of the Spanish Cavalry that, aware of the defeat, tried to retreat hastily to the north.

Today that we make a fleeting review of these heroic deeds, and, we have the honor of delivering into the hands of the Grenadiers of San Martin, the dry and sandy land of Tapi and, that other, clayey and humid of Pichincha, - lands that were generously watered almost a century and a half ago, with the blood of his compatriots and members of his same heroic corps, which only differed from that of those times, We bow once again in reverence before the memory of those geniuses who dragged all the dangers, all the sufferings, all the pains, with the only eagerness to tread the lintels of glory, following the paths of fame to bequeath us with the Coronation of their courage, free and sovereign nations.

Mr. Ambassador, my first words should have been to congratulate Your Excellency for having promoted this instance of our best history, with which we all draw, at this moment of expectation for America and the world, hopes and renewed yearnings. This meeting is to strengthen and ratify what unites us and to return to the courageous and audacious example of those who fought in the struggles for Independence, who preferred honor to calm, death to mediocrity.

Take Mr. Commander, officers and soldiers of the Regiment "General San Martin" our handshake and when you put this physical expression of the heroic land of Tapi and Pichincha in your museum, inform the Grenadiers San Martin, that here, in Ecuador, their memory is remembered with venerable mysticism.

SPEECH GIVEN BY THE AMBASSADOR OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Through you, Mr. Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, I receive with explicable emotion from the Ecuadorian Army, these chests that contain earth from the green fields of Riobamba and Pichincha, which became fertile with the blood that, in torrents, spilled the sons of this people and of Venezuelans, Chileans, Colombians, Uruguayans, Peruvians, Bolivians, Paraguayans and Argentines. Uruguayans, Peruvians, Bolivians, Paraguayans and Argentines. All of them, united, only intended to ensure the freedom of the continent. Let's go back to those days with the eyes of memory. Let us try to reconstruct the rough camps; let us strive to imagine those epic journeys of months and months, on bottomless plains, among treacherous swamps, on steep ravines or deep cliffs; on eternal peaks and always overcoming immense distances. Only then will we be able to understand the magnitude of the portentous feat, the grandeur of the impulse that animated it, the deep conviction that encouraged it and, above all, the quixotic and dreamy detachment of those knights-errant. They were direct heirs of that noble lineage of old Spain; the one that had taught them to love their people in the generosity of its advanced legislation for the Indians; in a clear and exact Christian sense of life that does not admit racial differences and that, for that very reason, made of miscegenation the still unequalled example of a colonialism without disdain. Thus were born and thus were cradled those brave Creoles who had been educated under the protection of the lessons of Francisco de Vitoria or Bartolomé de las Casas, wise priests, - who taught them in the wide conventual cloisters and, where equally, alternated the mystical spiritualism of Christ, with the vivifying frond of France, or with the ideas that already advanced and dominated the new world..

Those criollos, sons of Spaniards, must have felt the natural nostalgia for the classrooms of Salamanca or the bloody baptism of the war against the Napoleonic invader, or the longing for so many memories heard in the family circle. However, they felt that the birth of new peoples was beating, almost imperceptibly, which could be heard, almost in the ear, in the closed lodge or in the clandestine meeting, where plans of action were drawn up, forms of government and political conceptions were studied that boldly leapt over the traditional molds. There, with the leaven of ideals, an America, master of its own destiny, was kneaded. But the birth was not easy and the tearing brought pains. The struggle for the incipient life was bristling with difficulties and the revolution charged the eternal debt of blood and hatred.

Quito was the first that gave the cry and carried the light. The echo of that one was heard in the mountains, the wind carried it, the sea transported it, it ran by clear slopes or by turbid torrents, the young people received it with joy and armed their almost infantile arms.

The combat was uneven. It seemed at times, that the ideal fed, would succumb defeated by the strength of the royalist armies; but it had already become flesh in the American soul and, again rose up stubborn, tough, tenacious, angry.

From one end of the continent to the other, improvised armies rushed in; they came to avoid imminent defeat or to share in the disaster. Everywhere, however, they were like heralds heralding victory. They mingled in the struggle, shared the bivouacs, exchanged opinions or made references to their distant lands, and there, in the rude struggle, in the never-ending fight, they learned to become brothers and sisters for good.

It seemed that, in those days, the Andes were more impassable than ever, that the distances were lengthening without end, that the paths of the Inca were being erased, cut or lost. Only the watchful eye or the dexterous ear of the Indian baqueano could outwit the Spanish ambush. In this way, those soldiers, young but with the frame of giants, in the latitude of the Continent, wove history with the subtle threads of the same faith in the American destiny, of a single push to forge it and with the unitary conception that linked them, in spite of so much geographic diversity.

From the Río de la Plata, -quiet and brown- "color of lion", according to the Lugonian expression, a handful of Grenadiers arrived to these lands, following blindly and without fear, that predestined for glory, that leader par excellence, that leader of soft manners and fine manners, that tiger heart and that will without be fainting that was D. Juan Galo de Lavalle.

Here some fell; they left, as a pledge of love to you, Ecuadorians, their lives, their blood and their bones. Others returned to the distant homeland to tell, in the round of the warrior hearths or in the gatherings of the calm old age, all the effort and pain suffered in that pilgrimage without pause, of that agglomeration of the memories of that Quito - that they took forever stuck in their retinas: its long alleys that climb sinuous by the caressing skirts of Pichincha, or that, are hidden demurely, between whitewashed walls with Andalusian memories, between large houses of balconies flown, and blue bars.

Since the distant days of the epic, of pain and love, time has passed impassively, indifferently and inexorably. Distances have been erased by the most audacious techniques and the most incredible inventions. Today, in a single day, we travel without worrying the whole Continent. We cannot calculate all the effort, all the drama lived to bequeath us the freedom we enjoy today. Of that sacred fraternal union in which men clung, sobbing, to contemplate the bloody birth of the peoples, not even memory has been left. Man has forgotten the pain of childbirth, the anguish of the one to come, and has neglected the weak brother. The struggle of bayonets has become that of hegemonies, of selfishness and of barriers. Borders are closed, interests suffocate and each people, with its own baggage, takes alone the course of its own conveniences and does not even - turn with affection its glance to its neighbor.

After a lethargy of suicidal indifference, governments are beginning to wake up and are now eagerly seeking the path that will lead them to economic, cultural and spiritual contemplation. Unfortunately, this awakening has not yet taken hold of the collective conscience of the mass media, of the centers of economic expansion, of the people themselves, and they are convinced that it is a vital and unpostponable necessity to unite with the same ideal and with the same will of the great epic, so that the aphorism that has said that this is "the Continent of hope" becomes an unquestionable truth.

Grenadiers of San Martin: you well know that your famous regiment returned to Buenos Aires carrying its old banner as a banner of fulfilled duty. Today you will return as those custodians of these chests that are a symbol of fraternal love and that, like the old banner you venerate, will also serve to temper your will to serve the American cause.

The old august walls of your museum will silently receive it and it will bring to them reminiscences of the marvelous epic and they will say, I have no doubt, that the dreams that San Martin and Bolivar cherished were not only hallucinatory chimeras, but brilliant visions of the future. From this moment on, you are jealous custodians of these chests. In handing them over to your chief and your comrades, tell them how these Quito of Hispanic traditions, of the splendid past and of the cry of Light of the Continent has welcomed you. Tell them also that your ambassador has rekindled their American spirit because here there are no frontiers for the men of the Continent, and finally, be bearers of this message, which is of love and of hope.



THE FORCES THAT FOUGHT IN PICHINCHA



ORDER OF BATTLE

THE FORCES THAT FOUGHT IN PICHINCHA



Col. (r) Iván León Fonseca
Founding Member ASOCID-ECUADOR

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY UNITS IN THE BATTLE OF PICHINCHA

The independence wars in America, had a general concept for the organization of their troops, the armies and mainly the royalists, during the military campaigns were organized with different regiments. Each infantry regiment consisted of several battalions, divided into a number of companies. Cavalry regiments consisted of several squadrons subdivided into companies. His concept of the maneuver was as a whole, however, in the Battle of Pichincha, we can appreciate a decentralization of the troops of the liberating army and that, in short, was a preponderant factor in the final result.

CHARACTERS OF THE BATTLE OF PICHINCHA

- Simón Bolívar: President of Gran Colombia, planner and strategist of the liberation campaigns.
- Francisco de Paula Santander. Vice-president of the Great Colombia.
- Antonio José de Sucre: Commander of the Army in the liberation of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia.
- Abdón Calderón: Outstanding hero from Cuenca who in spite of having received 4 bullet wounds, preferred to remain immovable in the line of fire.
- Andrés de Santa Cruz: Commander of the Peruvian division of the liberating army.
- Daniel Florencio O'Leary: Lieutenant Colonel of the liberation army.
- John MacKintosh: Lieutenant Colonel of the British Army in the service of the Venezuelan and Colombian Army in the War of Independence.
- Cayetano Cestari Barbieri: Commander of the Southern Dragons Squadron (phantom army).
- Félix Olazabal, Francisco Villa: Argentine officers who fought for the liberation of Quito.
- Outstanding Colombian military officers: José María Córdova, Hermogenes Maza.
- Melchor Aymerich: Commander and Main Character of the Royalist Troops of Spain.

OBJECTIVE AND FORCE STRUCTURE

Simón Bolívar had a political objective to achieve; it was to incorporate the provinces of the Royal Audience, including Guayaquil, into what would become Gran Colombia.

To this end, the organization of the troops was progressive, starting in January 1822, where Sucre had already organized the new campaign. His army was made up of about 1700 men of different origins, some were already veterans of other campaigns, others, recently recruited men from the flat lands of Guayaquil, as well as volunteers from the highlands.

There were also Neo-Granadian and Venezuelan soldiers sent by Bolivar, a few Spanish officers and soldiers who had changed sides, a whole battalion of British volunteers and even a few Irish and French.

On February 09, coming from Machala, it entered Saraguro, joining the Peruvian Division sent by San Martín, mostly Peruvians, but there were also Bolivians (upper Peru), Chileans and Argentines.

In his march towards Quito, on May 2, 1822, after having passed Cuenca, Alausí and Riobamba, he reached the city of Latacunga where he reorganized his troops, adding volunteers from nearby towns and kept waiting for new reinforcements, especially the Alto Magdalena battalion from Colombia, to then continue towards Quito.

In the early morning of May 23, the patriot army definitely consisted of 2,971 men that would face the decisive battle, it should be noted that the Dragons Squadron was north of Quito, that is to say, at the enemy's back. On the other hand, the royalist troops had reached Quito to prevent the mission of the patriot army, initially entrenched in the "Panecillo" and were waiting for reinforcements from the north, especially from the Cataluña battalion that came from Ibarra, which finally did not arrive.

At half past nine in the morning of May 24, 1822, the first shots were fired. "From the beginning of the combat, the Yaguachi and its commander Colonel Antonio Morales, in a brave fight, exhausted the cartridges and replaced them with the bayonet. The blue and white of the flag led by the young lieutenant Abdón Calderón trembled. These units held the fiercest part of the combat until the arrival of Mires with the rest of the infantry."



ORDER OF BATTLE OF THE PATRIOT ARMY

Commander in Chief
General Antonio José de Sucre

Colombia Division



Commander: General José Mires

Major Staff

Chief of Staff, Colonel Don Antonio Morales

Field Assistants:

- Lieutenant Colonel Don Daniel Florencio O'Leary
- Captain Don Vicente Ramon Gómez
- Captain Don Eusebio Borrero y Costa
- Lieutenant Don José María Botero Surgeons:

Surgeons:

Friar Francisco de la Natividad

Lorenzo Rodriguez

Physicist: Miguel Custodio Veintimilla

Infantry

- ☒ Cazadores de Paya **Battalion** 820 infantry; under the command of Lieutenant Colonel José Leal.
- ☒ Alto Magdalena **Battalion** 314 infantry; under the command of Colonel José María Córdova.
- ☒ Yaguachi **Battalion** 260 infantry; under the command of Colonel Carlos María Ortega.
- ☒ Albion **Battalion** 433 infantry; commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John MacKinstosch.

Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Diego Ibarra.

- 🐎 Squadron Dragoons and Lancers of Colombia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Friederich Rach.
- 🐎 Squadron Southern Dragoons 142 cavalry; under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gaetano Cestari

Division of Peru



Commander: Andrés de Santa Cruz,

Major Staff

- Chief of Staff: Colonel Don Luis Urdaneta

Field Assistants :

- Lieutenant Don Calixto Jiraldez.
- Lieutenant Don José María Frías

Units and Commanders

Infantry

- ☒ Battalion No. 2 of Trujillo: 573 infantry; under the command of Colonel Félix Olazábal

- ☒ Battalion No. 4 of Piura: 454 infantry; under the command of Colonel Francisco Villa

Artillery

- ✕ Artillery battery: 83 gunners; under the command of Captain Adolfo Kinger

Cavalry

- 🐎 Trujillo Hunters on Horseback Squadron, 100 cavalry; under the command of Colonel Antonio Sánchez
- 🐎 Squadron Cazadores a Caballo de Paita 100 cavalry; also under the command of Colonel Antonio Sánchez
- 🐎 Squadron of the Grenadier Regiment on Horseback of the Andes of 96 horsemen, under the command of Colonel Juan Lavalle.

ROYALIST ARMY ORDER OF BATTLE

Commander in Chief
Field Marshal Melchor de Aymerich y Villajuana
Spanish Army

División Colombia



Commander-in-Chief:

-
- Field Marshal Melchor Aymerich y Villajuana, Spanish Army
-

General Staff:

- Chief of Staff: Colonel Don Nicolás López
- Military Inspector of the Kingdom: Colonel Don Joaquín Germán
- General Assistant: Don Francisco González
- Assistant Staff: Colonel Don Patricio Brayn
- Surgeon: Don Noaquón Morro
- Physicist: Don Antonio Muñoz

Units and Commanders

- ☒ 1st Aragon Battalion (Spanish): Colonel Valdez 580 infantry
- ☒ Cadiz Marksmen Battalion: Colonel de Albal, 487 infantries
- ☒ Light Constitution Hunters: Colonel Toscano, 368 infantries
- ☒ First Light Battalion of Catalonia: Don Bartolomé Salgado, 380 infantries, (it was in Ibarra blocked by Cetari)

Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Don Carlos Tolrá

- 🐎 Dragoons of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, 1st Squadron: Colonel Saenz, 92 cavalry.
- 🐎 Dragoons of Granada, 1st Squadron: Colonel Vizcarra, 84th Cavalry
- 🐎 Dragoons of the Presidential Guard, 1st Squadron: Lt. Col **Mercadillo, 87th Cavalry**

 **Hussars Of HM King Ferdinand VII, 1st Squadron: Colonel Allimeda, 76th Cavalry**

Artillery

 **Batería de artillería: Coronel Ovalle, 120 artilleros**

THE FAKE ARMY THAT HELPED WIN THE BATTLE OF PICHINCHA

The great battles have actions and characters, some are recognized and others could be relegated, but whose participation in many cases is decisive.

It is highlighted, for example, a young 18 year old lieutenant that Antonio José de Sucre in his brief report of the Battle of Pichincha, dated May 28 of that year says: "[...] I make a particular memory of the conduct of Lieutenant Calderón, who having received four successive wounds, did not want to withdraw from the combat. He will probably die, but the Government of the Republic will know how to compensate the family for the services of this heroic officer".

When Simon Bolivar arrived in the city of Quito and learned of these facts, he posthumously promoted Calderon to the rank of captain and decreed that his salary be given to his mother. The company of the Yaguachi Battalion to which Calderon belonged would not have a captain and in the magazines, when his name was mentioned, the troops would reply: "He died gloriously in Pichincha, but he lives in our hearts". The tradition is maintained to this day in the Ecuadorian Army, because when the cavalry battalions are called up, Calderon is named as Bolivar ordered.

At the other vertex is the almost unknown episode of the military deception that had a great impact on the victory of Pichincha. It is about the Italian Cayetano Cestari Barbieri, author of the trick that misled the Spaniards before the Battle of Pichincha, he was promoted to colonel by Bolivar in June 1822.

THE LITTLE MYSTERY OF THE CATALONIA BATTALION

Hours before the Battle of Pichincha, the Spaniards were expecting a reinforcement of 400 brave royalists belonging to the Cataluña battalion, who were marching from Pasto (to the north), in the direction of Quito. Their arrival would unbalance the combat forces in favor of the Spanish side, so the history of May 24 could have been written differently.

That reinforcement battalion never appeared and the battle that followed sealed the defeat of the Spanish army in Quito. The truth is that the Cataluña battalion arrived very close to the capital a few days before the battle, although it surprisingly stopped its advance.

That was a little mystery that was left aside by the historians of independence for a century.

That was until 1922, when Ecuadorian researcher Carlos Vivanco Felix published a curious document he found in the National Archive of Quito, which revealed a surprising story that could clarify why the Cataluña battalion did not come to the aid of the royalists in Quito, facilitating the victory of Antonio José de Sucre on May 24, 1822.

THE GHOST ARMY

That document had been written by the commander of the Southern Dragoons Cavalry Squadron, who had been behind enemy lines in the provinces north of Quito since May 20, 1822, with the mission of intercepting the 380 reinforcements of the Spanish Cataluña battalion.

Cestari, with a little more than a hundred soldiers under his command, developed a plan to prevent the arrival of the Cataluña to the final battle in the capital. In the document discovered by Vivanco, Cestari described his strategy: he exaggerated his own forces by increasing them to 800 soldiers, adding 200 cavalry mounts. With this large but imaginary force, he managed to deceive the enemy.

Cestari narrates that to make the deception more credible, he pretended to be a Republican chief especially feared by the Spaniards, and even forged his signature on documents in which he asked the towns of the region to feed his large but imaginary army.

According to historian Roberto Levi Castillo, Commander Bartolomé Salgado of the Cataluña Battalion halted his advance when he heard about the unexpected enemy army that stood in his way to Quito, convinced of its real existence.

The Cataluña reinforcements remained stationary 80 kilometers north of Quito for several days, until May 23 or 24. When they finally resumed their mobilization, it was too late: they arrived in the capital on May 25, discovering that the bulk of their army had been completely defeated by Sucre the day before.

The Commander of the Cataluña could do nothing but surrender with his battalion.

Historians like Julio H. Muñoz or Jorge Núñez Sánchez give credit to Cayetano Cestari for avoiding the incorporation of the Cataluña battalion to the Spanish forces that fought in Pichincha. Other researchers such as Necker Franco Maldonado or Jorge Salvador Lara even believe that Sucre's triumph on May 24 owes much to Cestari's audacious stratagem.

MASTER OF DECEIT

Cestari's successful deception plan was not a product of improvisation: this officer was an expert in disinformation operations or military deception, whose purpose was to generate false information that would lead to mistaken analyses by enemy leaders and to hide the true intentions of his own military operations.

Cestari was Italian and a Mason, and received his military training in Europe. He was a member of the sixth infantry regiment of the Napoleonic army that invaded Spain in 1808, where he learned guerrilla tactics.

During that brutal invasion, Cestari was praised for his chivalry towards the enemy.

In 1817 he went to America, joining Bolivar's armies. In 1821 he arrived in Ecuador with Sucre, commanding the first cavalry squadron Dragones del Sur.

As Sucre's Chief of Staff he formed a large group of spies, who from the Sierra watched the movements of the enemy army.

Cestari was a supporter of military deception; about this, the Italian wrote: "Deception, in the art of war, is a virtue, and all tacticians approve of it".

In spite of not having participated directly in the combat on the slopes of the Pichincha volcano, Cestari in the flight of the royal troops carried out the exploitation of the success making the pursuit of the royalist cavalry that was already dispersed. These reasons allowed him, together with the deceased Abdón Calderón, to be part of the exclusive group of five military men who were promoted after the battle.

Cayetano Cestari retired from the liberating army in 1823, with the rank of colonel.

The protagonist of one of the most surprising (and unknown) military episodes behind the Battle of Pichincha lived the rest of his life in Ecuador. He died in 1834, in the city of Machala.

Battalion N° 2 of Trujillo: 573 infantrymen; commanded by Colonel Félix Olazábal.

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UNIFORMS PATRIOTS



UNIFORMS IN THE PICHINCHA CAMPAIGN FROM FEBRUARY TO MAY 1822



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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the term "military" has gained relevance in several countries, which has allowed the development of military antique collecting and modeling, as well as historical recreation, the creation of emblematic regiments and the development of an incipient cinema and television series. When dealing with costumes, armament, vexillology, botonistics, among other subjects, we find great errors and horrors. In our country the study of the uniform logia has been isolated and there are few serious researchers, highlighting the scarce interest on the part of the institutions that should watch over the memory in the country and the region.

The celebrations of the bicentennial of the Battle of Tapi or Riobamba and Pichincha allow us to remember the costumes used in those deeds. For this reason it is important and as a starting point to remember that the combatant troops to be of the most dispersed regions of America had their own local customs and Bourbon traditions and that they will suffer influence of the European fashions when arriving some furniture of the existing warehouses of the peninsular and Napoleonic wars, to this we must add the local products were the famous fabrics of Brin, star and the blue cloth of Quito that arrived to the most distant regions for their quality and duration. In addition, we must understand that the great deed allowed the participation of hundreds of tailors



COLOMBIAN INFANTRY SOLDIER IN UNIFORM
DELIVERED IN THE CITY OF CUENCA-ECUADOR

and seamstresses who joined the soldiers' wives and nuns regardless of the currencies to dress the combatants and in many cases the looting or the prizes after a fight dressed and improved somewhat the presentation of the soldier.

It should be remembered that the Peruvian and Colombian Divisions were in Saraguro on February 9, 1822, occupying the city of Cuenca on the 21st of the same month, on March 27 was completed with the second squadron of hunters and the Maynas company.

The Division of Northern Peru was formed with the Infantry Battalion of Trujillo in December 1821 in Cajamarca from the civic corps of Lambayeque, Piura, Chota and Cajamarca. It was formed in the style of the time by six companies (1 hunters, 1 grenadier and 4 riflemen) each battalion was 600 to 700 strong.

The Infantry Battalion of Piura was born in the city that gave it its name, it received the denomination of N.º. 4 to them are added the first squadron of Hunters of Peru or of Paita on the basis of the remains of the Horse Hunters of the Andes commanded by Lt. Antonio Sanchez (Montevideo) and the squadron of the Grenadiers of the Andes commanded by Lt. Col. Juan Galo de Lavalle.

The troops under Sucre's command are the battalions Paya, Alto Magdalena, Albion, the squadrons of lancers, dragoons and the Yaguachi are the relics of the Protector Division of Quito and the Auxiliary troops sent by the liberator for the Southern Campaign that in many cases were extinguished (Gameza and Santander that were recast or incorporated to complete cadres) are semi naked when arriving to Cuenca for this reason it is fundamental to unify and dress the troop for which Sucre establishes that: "All the troop of Colombia has blue jacket with turn-up and red collar; blue pants with yellow stripe. From Peru Trujillo: blue jacket and green collar. Piura: blue jacket with turn-down collar and aurora collar. 1st. of Hunters: blue jacket with green turn-down collar and aurora collar. 2nd Fighters: blue jacket with aurora lap and green collar. Artillery: blue jacket with aurora lap and green collar. All corps, blue pants with white stripe. The mounted Grenadiers have only worn pants. (Sucre's rubric) (Bonilla, 1922). And the reinforcements of Mainas arrived dressed with tocuyo uniforms and will be dressed with what exists in deposits. Thanks to the investigations made with the descendants of the Grenadiers of the Andes of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata we see the use of red and green wool banderoles for the Argentinean lances, the use of shoes "a la rusa" instead of high or strong boots and raw ponchos that they received in Alausí.

A distinctive feature of the grenadiers was the use of an earring in their left ear as a symbol of



N4 INFANTRY SOLDIER IN UNIFORM DELIVERED IN THE CITY OF CUENCA-ECUADOR

belonging, and whoever had a hole in the lobe and did not wear an earring was a deserter.

They wear the light blue and white cockade of the United Provinces. The watercolors of the master Pancho Fierro allow us to understand their costumes in 1820 and not to fall into the error of dressing our soldiers with the uniform of 1903 and with the modification of the morrion of 1973 in the traditional celebrations of Tapi and parades. When dealing with the reception of pants by the grenadiers we add this unpublished text that will be the subject of a study to be published by a prestigious university and published in the book of the bicentennial of our army when referring to the delivery of uniforms in Cuenca: "Where the army was finished to be arranged by a displeasure between the commander and the general, this one asked for an escort of the squadron, the commander Lavalle, answered him, that if he wanted escort send him wardrobe and a good provision for the ranch, the assistant returned, saying on behalf of the general, that he should go to the police station to receive wardrobe, to which the commander, answered, Although the grenadiers did not wear fine cloth, neither did they wear picote, which was what they had in the police station, he sent for him, and they had a strong discussion, which resulted in the incorporation of the Squadron to the Colombian Division at the request of Commander Lavalle, in the afternoon we marched to the vanguard to relieve the Squadron of Colombian Guides, which was in a place called Totorillas. Important document that demonstrates the genius of Sucre to incorporate the Argentine troops and the brave Lavalle under his direct command.

We must not forget that in Yuluc on February 6, Sucre organized a new Colombian corps with the Shooters and the Volunteers, both from Guayaquil, and gave it the name of YAGUACHI (infantry troops that were mistakenly confused with the liberal Yaguachi Cavalry that died out after the Panama Campaign in 1832 together with the Pichincha under the Colombian flag and that Juan Jose Flores claimed them as troops of Ecuador). The Yaguachi was under the yellow, light blue and red Colombian flag. Both Peruvian and Colombian troops received espadrilles in Guano which allowed a certain comfort and durability.

The battle of Pichincha, known in the history of Colombia with the name of Carabobo del sur, also called Chaquimallana did not put an end to the struggle in the lands of Quito, on the contrary, it started a long process that would end after more than twelve war actions in Pasto with its last action in Sucumbíos on June 12, 1825 and in the South the Campaign of Peru started in 1823 and that was prolonged after the triumph of Ayacucho and the campaign of the highlands started on February 6 when Sucre at the head of the Liberator Army crossed the Desaguadero River to occupy La Paz.



SOLDIER OF THE GROUP "YAGUACHI" – PASTO CAMPAIGN

January 29th, 1825. This journey ended with the capitulation on January 23, 1826 with the surrender of the Real Felipe Fortress by Brigadier Don José Ramon Rodil.

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GRENADIER OF THE "RÍO DE LA PLATA" WITH UNIFORM RECEIVED IN THE CITY OF CUENCA-ECUADOR IN 1822.



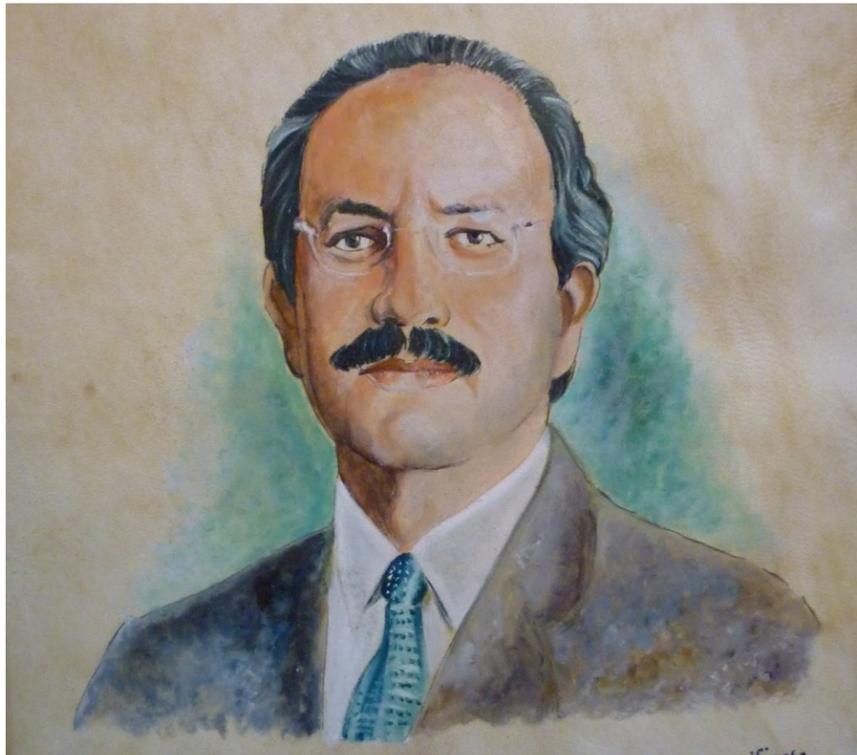
EUSTOQUIO FRÍAS
LIUTENANT GENERAL

1801 –1891

Last hero grenadier of Totorillas and Tapi



BIOGRAPHIES OF PATRIOTS



César Augusto Alarcón Costa
**DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE ACADEMY OF
MILITARY HISTORY OF ECUADOR**

MARSHAL ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE
1795 -1830



Born in Cumana (Venezuela) on February 3, 1795, he was killed in the jungle of Berruecos (Colombia) on June 4, 1830. Son of Crnl. Vicente de Sucre Urbaneja and María Manuela de Alcalá y Sánchez. He was orphaned at the age of seven.

He studied at the School of Engineers of Caracas established by José Mires, who was also his teacher. In this school he studied mathematics, geometry, algebra, surveying, subjects that gave him light to develop his tactical and strategic vision.

In 1809 he joined the company of noble Hussars of Fernando VII. After the proclamation of the Venezuelan Independence on April 19, 1810, with the rank of second lieutenant, he was part of the regulated militias of the Supreme Junta of Caracas. In 1811 he participated in the Battle of Valencia under the orders of Francisco Miranda. In 1813 he met the Liberator Bolivar. He actively participated in the War for the Independence of Venezuela. Throughout the military campaign he stood out for his strategic genius, his vigorous willpower and courage, as well as his nobility and generosity. In 1819 he was named Brigadier General, a rank that was confirmed by Bolívar in 1820.

On November 26, 1820, Bolivar signed the Treaty of Armistice and Regularization of the War with General Pablo Morillo, chief of the Spanish royalist army, which overcame the stage of the War to Death that had been lived since 1813. General Sucre had direct participation in the formulation of this Treaty, for which Bolivar wrote sometime later. "This treaty ... is worthy of the soul of General Sucre; benignity, clemency, the genius of beneficence dictated it; it will be eternal as the most beautiful monument of mercy applied to war".

After the Independence of Guayaquil on October 9, 1820, the Liberator Bolivar sent support armament with Colonel Jose Mires and commissioned Sucre to lead the campaign for the liberation of our homeland. On April 30, 1821 he disembarked in Santa Elena, from where he went to Guayaquil, city where he arrived on the night of May 6 and immediately assumed the leadership of the liberating army.

Faced with the advance of the royalist forces led by Melchor Aymerich that from Riobamba descended to the coast to meet the royalist troops commanded by Crnl. Francisco González coming from Cuenca and who had planned to join in Babahoyo on August 20, Sucre led his troops towards Yaguachi to face the royalist troops led by González whom he defeated in Cone on August 19.

Faced with the retreat of the royalist forces he decided to lead his army towards Quito and took the road to Guaranda, after passing through the foothills of Chimborazo when approaching Ambato on September 12 in Huachi a new combat took place in which the royalists were defeated. Sucre withdrew to the coast, restructured the patriot army, requested reinforcements from Colombia and General José de San Martín who was in Peru. He rethought his strategy and from Guayaquil directed his troops towards Machala to begin his ascent to the Sierra. On February 9 in Saraguro the forces sent by San Martín were incorporated and arrived under the command of Crnl. Andrés de Santa Cruz.

On February 21, the liberating army entered Cuenca that had been left by the royalist army to go to Quito. On April 21 took place the battle of Tapi in Riobamba, where the royalist cavalry was defeated. Sucre with the liberating army continued his march until triumphing in the battle of Pichincha

on May 24, 1822. In the early afternoon of the following day, Sucre and his liberating army made their triumphal entry into the city of Quito and assumed the leadership of the city. Days later, on June 16, he received the Liberator Bolivar in Quito.

On March 31, 1823 Sucre moved from Quito to Guayaquil, to receive the dispositions of the Liberator Bolivar in relation to the military campaign in Peru. On April 15, he left for Peru, where at that time the royalist troops were still present and there was an atmosphere of confusion and confrontation between the groups that disputed the power.

Sucre in Peru acted with great political skill and prepared the environment for the arrival of Bolivar. Together they led the patriot army that defeated the royalist army in the battle of Junin on August 6, 1824. Four months later in the battle of Ayacucho, on December 9, Sucre in command of the liberating army defeated the royalists, so in recognition of his military genius and was promoted to the rank of Marshal of Ayacucho. This military victory ended the presence of the Spanish crown in South America.

On August 6, 1825, the Assembly of Alto Peru, in Chuquisaca, declared the will of its people to become an independent state. Five days later, on August 11, the decision was made to adopt the Liberator's surname "Bolivar" as the name for the new republic, shortly after which a slight modification was made and it was definitively changed to "Bolivia". On August 18, Bolivar and Sucre made their triumphal entry to the city of La Paz.

On October 6, 1825, Marshal Antonio José de Sucre was elected the first President of Bolivia. During his administration, the Bolivarian Constitution was approved and he took important measures to structure public administration, finances and especially education.

On January 25, 1828, in a notary's office in the city of La Paz, Sucre, by means of a public deed, granted and legalized the power of attorney so that, in his name and on his behalf, Crnl. Vicente Aguirre, to perform in Quito the marriage ceremony with Mariana Carcelén, Marquise of Solanda. The ceremony took place in the Ecuadorian capital on April 20, 1828.

On April 18, 1828, Marshal Sucre was victim of a criminal attack in Chuquisaca, Bolivia, as a result of the attack he was wounded in his arm, so he preferred to resign the Presidency and leave that country to return to Ecuador. On August 2, 1828, he left for Quito, where he arrived on September 30, 1828, and began his family life with his wife Mariana Carcelén.

Faced with the invasion of the Peruvian army led by Marshal José de Lamar with the objective of annexing Guayaquil and the south of Ecuador to Peru, by order of Bolívar, Marshal Sucre assumed the leadership of the Gran Colombian army and traveled to Cuenca to confront the invaders. On February 27, 1829, in the battle of Tarqui, Azuay, the Peruvian army was defeated. In the following days the Treaty of Giron was signed by virtue of which the invaders had to withdraw, however, they resisted to vacate Guayaquil. It was necessary for the Liberator Bolivar to return to Ecuador and lead the so-called Buijo Campaign, so with his presence the invaders vacated Guayaquil.

At Bolivar's request, on November 12, 1829, Sucre left Quito and went to Colombia as a deputy of the Admirable Congress. In January 1830, the Congress was installed and elected Sucre as its president. José Antonio Páez, who separated Venezuela from Gran Colombia and assumed the Presidency, however,

Sucre did not achieve his objective because he was forbidden to enter Venezuela.

On his return trip to Quito, on June 4, 1830, he was assassinated in the jungle of Berruecos, near Pasto. By his wife's decision, his remains were taken silently to Quito; initially they rested in the ranch "El Dean", and then, secretly they were buried in the church of Carmen Bajo in Quito. In 1900 they were found and solemnly transferred to the Cathedral of the same city.

CAPTAIN ABDÓN CALDERÓN 1804 - 1822



He was born in Cuenca and was baptized on July 31, 1804; he died in Quito on June 7, 1822, as a result of wounds received in the Battle of Pichincha. Son of the Independence hero Crnl. Francisco García Calderón (Cuban) and Manuela Garaycoa y Llaguno.

In December 1812 his father, who was one of the commanders of the liberating army, as a result of the defeat of the patriots in Ibarra, was captured and shot in that same city by the royalist army. Faced with this painful loss, Doña Manuela Garaycoa, who still lived in Cuenca, left that city and returned to Guayaquil to rejoin her family. Abdón Calderón was left fatherless at eight and a half years of age.

During his adolescence Calderon grew up in a family environment very identified with the high patriotic ideals. Among his teachers and guides were his uncle, the parish priest of Yaguachi Francisco Javier Garaycoa, and he also received guidance from Vicente Rocafuerte and José Joaquín

Olmedo.⁴

Immediately after the proclamation of the Independence of Guayaquil on October 9, 1820, Abdón Calderón, at sixteen years of age, enlisted in the patriot forces with the rank of second lieutenant. On November 9, 1820, under the orders of Crnl. Luis Urdaneta, commander of the Battalion Volunteers of the Homeland, he participated in the Battle of Camino Real, Bilován, Bolívar, which was the first triumph of the liberating arms over the royalist army. Then, on November 22, he participated in the battle of Huachi where the royalist arms were defeated. Shortly after, on January 3, 1821, under the orders of the Argentinean Crnl. José García, as lieutenant of the Libertadores Battalion, he took part in the Battle of Tanizahua, Bolívar, where the royalists triumphed for the second time.

José Antonio de Sucre, he remained firmly in the ranks of the patriot army and on August 19, 1821, under the orders of Sergeant Major Félix Soler, he fought as lieutenant of the same Libertadores Battalion, in the Battle of Cone, Yaguachi, Guayas. On September 12, 1821, under the orders of General Antonio José de Sucre, he participated in the Battle of Huachi, Ambato, in which the royalists triumphed.

After these warlike actions the patriot troops, by order of General Sucre, from Guayaquil went to Machala, from where they advanced towards the highlands. After passing through Pasaje they arrived at Yulug, where on February 5, 1822 Sucre ordered the battalions Tiradores and Volunteers of the Homeland, to merge to integrate the Yaguachi battalion integrated by three companies. "The then Lieutenant Abdón Calderón, who until Yulug belonged to the "Volunteers of the Homeland" battalion, was assigned to the third company of the nascent battalion". According to historical tradition, Abdón Calderón was the standard bearer of the Yaguachi battalion.

On February 21, 1822 the liberating army entered the city of Cuenca, and with that, Abdón Calderón returned to his hometown. Two months later, on April 21, 1822, Calderón distinguished himself in the Battle of Tapi (Riobamba), where the patriot cavalry led by Colonel Juan Lavalle defeated the Spanish cavalry.

In the Battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822, he stood out as standard bearer of the third company of the "Yaguachi" and fought with extraordinary courage and singular valor. In spite of the serious wounds received, he refused to abandon the combat field. Antonio José de Sucre, in his war report signed on May 28 and addressed to the Liberator Simón Bolívar says: "... while I particularly remember the conduct of Lieutenant Abdón Calderón, who having received four consecutive wounds, never wanted to withdraw from combat. He will probably die, but the Government of the Republic will know how to reward his family for the services of this Heroic Officer".

The Liberator Simon Bolivar in recognition of his extraordinary valor ordered that in the future the position of Captain of the Yaguachi Company, the rank to which he was promoted post mortem, should not be filled and that, at roll call, his name should always be mentioned and his members should respond in chorus: "He died gloriously in Pichincha, but he lives in our hearts". The "Hero Child" Abdón Calderón,

according to the investigations carried out by the frigate captain Mariano Sánchez Bravo, died in Quito in the house of the patriot Dr. José Félix Valdivieso y Valdivieso on June 7, 1822, the following day his corpse was taken to the Convent of La Merced, where the respective mass was celebrated and he was buried.

MARSHAL SIMÓN ANDRÉS DE SANTA CRUZ
1792 - 1865



Born in Huarina, La Paz, Bolivia, December 5, 1792; died in Beauvoir sur Mer, Vendée, France, September 25, 1865. Son of José de Santa Cruz y Villavicencio (Spanish) and Juana Basilia Calahumana. He studied at the San Francisco de la Paz school and at the University of San Antonio Abad in Cusco. In 1829 he married Francisca Cernadas.

In 1809, when the Spanish army mobilized from Argentina against the Bolivian patriotic forces, Andrés de Santacruz enlisted in the realistic regiment Dragones de Apolobamba with the rank of ensign. He participated in the battles of Guaqui (1811); Vilcapugio and Ayohuma (1813), as well as in other combats. On April 15, 1817 in the battle of "La

⁴ ALEMÁN, Hugo, *Sucre Parábola Ecuatorial*, Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Quito, 1970, p. 136.

Tablada de Tolomosa” he was taken prisoner by the pro-independence forces and remained imprisoned in Tucumán and then transferred to Buenos Aires, from where he escaped in an English ship to Rio de Janeiro and then to Peru, where he was reintegrated to the Spanish forces.

On December 6, 1820, as a result of the battle of Cerro de Pasco he was captured and taken to the patriot headquarters in Huaura, where in January 1821 he made the decision to join the patriot army in which, with the rank of colonel, he assumed the governorship of Piura, in which exercise he received the order from General Jose de San Martin to organize a division to join the liberating army commanded by General Antonio Jose de Sucre.

The division commanded by Crnl. Andrés de Santa Cruz, according to what was stated by Gen. Sucre was integrated by the "Trujillo Battalion with 600 men, of which 125 veterans. Piura Battalion with 300 men, of which 50 veterans. Cazadores Squadron with 200 horsemen, all recruits. Grenadier Squadron with 200 men, excellent Argentine and Chilean troops, hardened veterans.”⁵.

Regarding the composition of the Division led by Santa Cruz, Alejandro Luna Tobar specifies that: "it was initially constituted, therefore, by elements of three nationalities: Peruvians for the most part, Argentines and Chileans; however, five Grancolombian officers from Numancia and at least two other Ecuadorian officers had also joined the Trujillo battalion ... And we say "at least", because we only know the names of the officers from Cuenca, thanks to the diligence of Mr. Alfonso María Borrero ... The two Azuayans were Grenadier Captain Zenon de San Martín ... and Second Lieutenant José Moscoso, who had been attached to the Piura battalion ... On their march to the Ecuadorian border and especially when crossing the Macará line, the Santa Cruz troops were depleted by strong desertion, so their chief ordered "to increase as much as possible" with numerous young men from the province of Loja".

From the north of Peru, they began their march and arrived at Saraguro, in the province of Loja where they joined the patriot army on February 9, 1822, five days later, on February 14 Santacruz arrived with the rest of the troops to Saraguro and joined the liberating army.

The forces advanced to the north and on February 21 they entered Cuenca. On April 21, in Riobamba took place the battle of Tapi, in which the courage and leadership of the commander of the mounted Grenadiers, Juan Lavalle, stood out.⁶.

On May 24, 1822 he participated in the Battle of Pichincha. In recognition of his performance, by order of the Liberator Simón Bolívar, he was promoted to the rank of General. On October 22, 1822 the Peruvian Congress gave him the medal of merit.

In 1823 in Peru, he participated in the Zepita, Sicasica and Ayo battles. Shortly after, Simón Bolívar appointed him Chief of Staff of the Peruvian Division, a function in which on August 6, 1824 he participated in the Battle of Junín. He then assumed the position of Prefect of Huamanga.

In 1825 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the liberating Army in the campaign of Upper Peru led by Marshal Antonio

José de Sucre.

In April he is elevated to the rank of Grand Marshal and appointed prefect of Chuquisaca. That same year the Bolivar Republic was established and Marshal Sucre was appointed first President.

In 1826, during the government of Simón Bolívar in Peru, Marshal Santa Cruz was appointed President of the Council of Government, so he traveled to Lima and assumed that position on June 29, 1826. When Bolívar left Peru, on September 3, he took over as interim president.

Due to the political confrontations registered in Peru in the first months of 1827, a Government Junta was structured, presided by Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz and also integrated by Manuel Lorenzo Vidaurre, José de Morales y Ugalde, José María Galdeano and General Juan Salazar. Immediately this Junta summoned a Constituent Congress that was installed on June 4, 1828 and five days later elected Marshal José de La Mar as President of Peru. In 1828 Andrés de Santa Cruz served as Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in Chile. That same year, after disastrous incidents in Bolivia, Marshal Sucre resigned as President of that country. On January 31, 1829, the Bolivian Congress elected Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz as President of the Republic and he returned from Chile and took office on May 24, 1829. During his first years of government, he deployed an important legal, organizational and economic work to structure the State, which is why in Bolivian history it is recognized that "President Santa Cruz shone for his diligence in the administration of the country".

Starting in 1835, Peru experienced a profound national crisis in the midst of confusion and confrontations between the groups that fought for political power. In the middle of that year, Andrés de Santa Cruz, who had assumed commitments with some Peruvian leaders, commanding an army of 5,000 soldiers penetrated into Peruvian territory with the purpose of supporting the tendency that proposed the structuring of a unified State between Peru and Bolivia. After the battle of Socabaya on February 7, 1836, in which Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz triumphed, the Assembly of the departments met: Cusco, Arequipa, Ayacucho and Puno and created the Southern Peruvian State while naming Andrés de Santa Cruz as its Supreme Chief Protector.

A few months later, in August 1836, the representatives of the departments met: Amazonas, Lima, La Libertad and Junín in Huaura, and formed the Northern Peruvian State, which also handed over political power to Marshal Santa Cruz as Supreme Chief Protector.

In Bolivia, in June 1836, the Extraordinary Congress met, known as the Congress of Tapacará, which authorized President Andrés de Santa Cruz to carry out the project of Confederation with Peru. On August 16, 1836, Santa Cruz took possession of the Supreme Command in Lima. At that time he was simultaneously Supreme Commander of Northern Peru, Southern Peru and President of Bolivia. On October 28, 1836, he established the Peru-Bolivian Confederation.

In May 1837, the so-called Congress of Tacna met, made up of representatives of the three States that by means of a

⁵ SUCRE, José Antonio de, Carta a Santander de 30 de enero de 1823, Archivo Santander, Tomo IX, pp 225-233, citado por LUNA TOBAR, Alfredo, El Ecuador en la Independencia del Perú, Ed. Banco Central del Ecuador, tomo VI, Quito, 1968, p. 210.

⁶ DONOSO GAME, Juan Francisco, *La Guerra de la Independencia Ecuatoriana*, pub. en: Academia Nacional de Historia Militar, *Historia Militar del Ecuador*, Imprenfepp, reimpresión, Quito, 2012, p 203.

constitution established the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, according to its text each State was to have its own government, but together they possessed a central executive power called Protectorate, for whose performance was elected Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz, who "was invested with very broad powers and could even renew his ten-year term of government". This state configuration once again unleashed internal confrontations that questioned the legitimacy of the Congress and gave rise to violent clashes that were aggravated by Chile's decision to send military forces against Peru.

On January 20, 1839, the battle of Yungay took place, in which Santa Cruz was definitively defeated. Due to the difficult political situation, a month later, on February 20, 1839, he resigned from the Presidency of Bolivia and on board the English frigate *Sammarang* he headed to Ecuador to settle first in Guayaquil and then in Quito where he published many documents, among them the "Manifest of Quito", which he sent to his country. In 1843, he returned to Bolivia, but he did not achieve his goal because he was captured on the way and confined in Chillan. This caused protests from the governments of Ecuador, France and England, a circumstance that led to an agreement between Peru, Bolivia and Chile to facilitate Marshal Santa Cruz's trip to France where he served as Bolivia's plenipotentiary.

In 1855 he tried to return to Bolivia, but due to political confrontations he only arrived in Argentina where he settled temporarily until he returned definitively to France, the country where his family was based. On September 25, 1865, Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz died in Beauvoir-sur-Mer, near Nantes, France. When the first centenary of his death was commemorated in 1965, his remains were transferred from France to Bolivia and rest in the Cathedral of the city of La Paz.

GENERAL JOSÉ MIRE **1785 - 1829**

Born in 1785, he died in Samborondón, Guayas, in 1829. From his early studies he stood out for his mathematical intelligence. At a very young age he joined the Spanish royalist army.

He arrived in Caracas with the rank of captain of the Queen's Regiment. In 1808, with the rank of colonel of engineers, he established in Caracas the School of Military Engineering, which included the Academy of Mathematics. In this institution he taught and among his students was Antonio José de Sucre, future Marshal of Ayacucho.

He always identified with the principles of freedom and independence of the American people, so from his professorship he shared with his students the progressive ideas of the need to unite and promote the cause of Independence and participated in secret meetings held by the patriots. As a result of the Caracas Declaration of Independence on April 19, 1810, he joined the patriot ranks.

On September 29, 1810 he was appointed captain of the 7th Regiment of the Veterans Battalion of the patriot army. In 1811 he commanded the battalion of Disciplined Militia. In 1812 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. As a consequence of the fall of the first Republic of Venezuela, on July 30 he was captured by the royalist forces in La Guaira and shortly after, together with other patriots whom Diego Monteverde called "the eight monsters", they were sent to Spain and later to Ceuta. Through the British Prince, several patriots were pardoned on September 10, 1815. As soon as he recovered his freedom

he returned to the New Continent and at the end of that same year, 1815, he participated in the defense of Cartagena de Indias, which was under siege.

On January 16, 1821, by order of the Liberator Bolivar, he went from Colombia to Guayaquil to support the Government Junta organized as a result of October 9, 1820, which proclaimed its Independence. He arrived in Guayaquil in mid-February 1821 and placed 1,000 rifles, 50,000 cartridges, 8,000 flintlocks, 500 sabers and 1,000 pairs of pistols at the disposal of the patriot forces.



General Antonio José de Sucre arrived at the peninsula of Santa Elena on April 30 and immediately went to Guayaquil, arrived on the night of April 6 and took command of the Patriot troops. Facing the advance of the royalist army led by Melchor Aymerich from Riobamba and Francisco Gonzalez from Cuenca with the plan to meet in Babahoyo on August 20 and continue towards Guayaquil. Sucre ordered the patriot army to move forward towards Yaguachi to face separately those coming from Cuenca. On August 19, 1821, José Mires in command of the operations in the battle front in Cone, Yaguachi, Guayas, defeated the royalist troops coming from Cuenca.⁷

As a consequence of the victory in Cone, General Sucre ordered the advance of the troops towards Quito by the road to Guaranda. When approaching Ambato, in Huachi, on September 22, 1821, the confrontation with the royalist forces led by Aymerich took place. Due to his enthusiasm, Crnl. Mires hurried to break fire against the Spanish army, which due to its better position and structuring defeated the patriots, with an adverse result of 800 casualties and 50 prisoners among whom was Mires who was "taken to the dungeons of the capital", from which he managed to get out with a good result. from which he managed to get out with the help of Lucas Tipán and Rosa Montúfar, wife of Brig. Vicente Aguirre, according to Jorge Salvador Lara: "The patriots from Quito help Mires to escape in the afternoon of May 18 and hide him until the night, and Tipán leads him, by little known chaquiñanes, from the capital to Chillo-Compañía ... he arrives on the 19th in the morning. Sucre receives him" . On May 24, 1822, during the Battle of Pichincha, with the rank of Brigadier General, he commanded the Colombian division that defeated the Spanish army commanded by Aymerich.

⁷ MACÍAS NÚÑEZ, Tern. (S.P.) Édison, *El Ejército en las Guerras de la Independencia*, tomo 2, Ed. Centro de Estudios Históricos del Ejército, Quito, 2007, p. 36.

He later settled in Guayaquil. In 1829, when Peru invaded the south of the territory of Gran Colombia and occupied Guayaquil, General Mires was appointed commander of Samborondón. A Peruvian column led by José Bustamante of the invading Peruvian forces, who despite having been defeated in Tarqui refused to abandon Guayaquil, occupied Samborondón and at the mouth of the Yaguachi River proceeded to shoot Gen. José Mires.⁸

GENERAL DANIEL FLORENCIO O'LEARY 1800 - 1854



Born in Cork, Ireland, on October 14, 1800; died in Bogotá on February 24, 1854. Son of Jeremías O'Leary and Carolina Burke. In 1818 he arrived in Angostura, Venezuela, as part of the British Legion that joined the patriot forces.

He participated in numerous battles for Independence in Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. On July 25, 1819 he fought in the Battle of Vargas Swamp in Colombia. In 1820 the Liberator Bolívar appointed him as his aide-de-camp. He was always very meticulous in collecting data and details of the Liberator's life, as well as important historical documents. He spoke English, French, Latin and Spanish. On June 24, 1821 he participated in the battle of Carabobo and five days later the Liberator triumphantly entered Caracas.

By order of Bolívar at the beginning of 1822 he traveled to Panama where he received the decoration Cross of Boyaca and shortly after he moved to Guayaquil to join the patriot army commanded by General Sucre. He joined the troops in Latacunga. On May 24, 1822 he participated in the Battle of Pichincha as aide-de-camp of the Chief of Staff Crnl. Antonio Morales.

On June 16, 1822 Bolívar arrived in Quito and met again with O'Leary. On July 17, 1823 O'Leary participated together with Simón Bolívar in the battle of Ibarra against the royalist troops led by Crnl. Agustín Agualongo who were defeated. "The well-known reports or chronicles of the battle make special mention of the valor displayed by Generals Salom and Barreto, Colonels Maza and Chiriboga, the aides-de-camp of the Liberator, O'Leary and Ibarra".

In 1825 he was with Bolívar in Lima and shortly after he accompanied him on his trip to Potosí, Bolivia. In those days he met Simón Rodríguez, the Liberator's teacher. In June 1826, on Bolívar's delegation, he traveled to Bogotá to try to defend the integrity of Gran Colombia, which was threatened by the disputes and confrontations between General José Antonio Páez and General Francisco de Paula Santander. O'Leary's participation initially generated misunderstandings that soon after were overcome.

On February 19, 1828 in Bogotá, he married Soledad Soublette and they had nine children. Due to his admiration for Bolívar "he baptized his first son as Simón Bolívar ... he baptized his second daughter as Bolivia".

In 1828 he participated in the Convention of Ocaña that was installed on April 9. In the middle of the debates, he clashed with Santander's partisan deputies. Due to the failure of the Convention, the Liberator Bolívar assumed the Supreme Leadership of Colombia. That same year, due to the growing tensions with Peru, Bolívar sent O'Leary as his delegate to look for possibilities of agreements. O'Leary arrived in Guayaquil and in January 1829, facing the advance of Peruvian forces, he went to Cuenca. On February 27, 1829 he stood out for his brave and decisive participation in the Battle of Tarqui in which the Peruvian invaders were defeated. Marshal Sucre in his Part of the Battle signed on March 2, 1829 wrote: "Colonels Cordero, O'Leary, Braun, León and Guerra have distinguished themselves ... for their eminent valor". In addition, the Marshal specifies that the following day, February 28, the representatives of the armies "At ten o'clock in the morning the SS. General Flores and Colonel O'Leary with broad powers on our side; and Generals Gamarra and Obregoso on Peru's side".

He returned to Bogotá and on September 16, 1829, the Governing Council of Colombia commissioned General Daniel O'Leary to assume the direction of the military forces to combat the revolution led by General Jose Maria Cordova. The combat took place 40 km from Medellín in "El Santuario", on October 17, 1829. The defeated Córdoba lost his life at the hands of Ruperto Hand.

On January 15, 1830, General O'Leary received in Santa Fe de Bogotá the Liberator Bolívar who was returning from Ecuador after the invading troops from Peru vacated Guayaquil. Five days later Bolívar installed the Admirable Congress. O'Leary was appointed plenipotentiary minister to the United States, but this position was never formalized.

Faced with the serious deterioration of Bolívar's health, O'Leary traveled to Santa Marta, but unfortunately arrived one day after the death of the Liberator.

In 1831 O'Leary was expelled from Colombia by Gen. José Ignacio Luque, so he went to Jamaica where he began to organize the documents he had collected throughout his brave and courageous military career. In mid-1833 he returned from exile and settled in Caracas.

Between 1834 and 1840 he fulfilled diplomatic functions before the governments of England, France and Spain, as well as before the Holy See and met with Pope Gregory XVI. After six years he returned to Caracas from Europe. In the following years he was consul of England in Caracas and Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain in Bogotá. Durant.

Dr. César Augusto Alarcón Costa

*Biographies of
the Pichincha
patriots*

⁸ AVILÉS PINO, Efrén, *Diccionario del Ecuador, Histórico, geográfico, biográfico*, Vol. E-M, Imp. Cromos, Guayaquil, p. 531

GENERAL JUAN GALO LAVALLE
1797 - 1841



Juan Galo de La Valle was born on October 17, 1797 in Buenos Aires. He was the fifth son of Manuel José de La Valle y Cortés and María Mercedes González Bordallo. His father, a direct descendant of the conqueror of Mexico, was general accountant of the Revenue and Tobacco of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata. Hero in the campaigns of San Martín and Bolívar, he responded to the unitary ideology, which he defended blindly until the end of his days. The execution of Manuel Dorrego, ordered by him, contributed to the rise of Juan Manuel de Rosas as governor of the province of Buenos Aires, against whom he unsuccessfully rose up repeatedly, always in defense of the unitary cause.

In charge of the Regiment of Grenadiers on Horseback, San Martín decided to train a group of young volunteers who would be incorporated as cadets, many of whom belonged to the most distinguished families of the city. Juan Galo de Lavalle (who at that time suppressed the "de" from his surname and apocopied it, possibly to avoid the link with Spanish surnames) requested his discharge as a cadet and was accepted in August 1812.

When San Martín took charge of the Army of the Andes, Lavalle was ordered to move to Cuyo to join it. There, in one of the parties organized by Remedios de Escalada de San Martín, the young wife of the Liberator, Lavalle met his future wife, María de los Dolores Correas.

During the crossing of the Andes, Juan Lavalle marched in the vanguard, under the orders of Brigadier Miguel Estanislao Soler. He stood out in the triumph of Chacabuco, in February 1817, and already holds the rank of general in chief, when the patriot army was defeated in Cancha Rayada. After the victory of Maipú, Lavalle accompanied San Martín in the advance on Peru, in which he also shone for his military skills.

Lavalle was part of the army that San Martín sent to Simón Bolívar to continue with the American independence and participated in the

campaign to Ecuador. He had an exceptional performance in the battles of Rio Bamba and Pichincha.

Juan Lavalle fulfilled his promise and returned to Mendoza, where he married María de los Dolores in April 1824. He returned to Buenos Aires with his wife and was appointed chief of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, whose objective was to cover the southern border of the Salado River, in order to advance on the territory dominated by the Indians, a problem that was beginning to worry the government. It was intended to demarcate a new border line that should be between the sea shores and the banks of the Las Flores River, it would pass through Balcarce and Tandil and would advance towards the west, towards the border with Santa Fe.

Juan Lavalle was sent to join the army in the war with Brazil, where again he stood out for his military skills.

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires in 1826, the diplomatic negotiations to conclude the war with Brazil, not at all favorable for the United Provinces, and the sanction of a unitary and centralist Constitution, put Rivadavia's government in check, who had to resign.

The unitary failure facilitated the arrival to the governorship of Buenos Aires of the federal Manuel Dorrego, which produced a strong concern in the oligarchic circle of the city, who supported the unitary system.

The diplomatic defeat of the war with Brazil and the discontent of the troops that returned demoralized were used as an excuse by the Unitarians to conspire against Governor Dorrego.

Lavalle shot Dorrego and announced it in a Bando: "I inform the Delegate Government that Colonel Dorrego has just been shot by my order, at the head of the regiments that make up this division. History will judge impartially if Colonel Dorrego should have died or not, and if in sacrificing him to the tranquility of a people mourned by him I may have been possessed of any other feeling than that of the public good".

In Buenos Aires, the repercussions of Dorrego's death were not long in coming and the very group that had conceived the coup d'état strategically distanced itself from Lavalle, who had been designated provisional governor, but had not yet returned to the capital. In the provinces of the interior the situation was not very different.

Finally, faced with the imminence of a civil war, Lavalle agreed to meet with Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose influence was becoming increasingly important in the federal circles that continually besieged Lavalle's forces. The meeting took place in Cañuelas, in June 1829; there Lavalle and Rosas signed a pact by which they decided the cessation of hostilities, the election of authorities for the reinstatement of the Legislature, which would appoint a governor to whom both would submit together with their forces. In the meantime, Lavalle would exercise the position of provisional governor and Rosas that of general commander of the campaign. The pact had a secret clause, in which Rosas and Lavalle committed themselves to achieve the triumph of a list of candidates for deputies that had been conceived by Rosas.

But the Unitarians of Buenos Aires refused to subscribe to that list. The city was involved again in an armed conflict between federalists and unitaries, and Lavalle, without capacity of response, annulled the elections and signed a new pact with Rosas, by which Juan José Viamonte was appointed provisional governor.

From then on, Lavalle's situation in Buenos Aires became untenable and he had to go into exile in the Banda Oriental. There, the news of Rosas' promotion to the governorship found him, as a consequence of a strong press campaign in which Don Juan Manuel spoke of Manuel Dorrego as a martyr of the homeland and of Lavalle as a savage murderer.

Meanwhile, General José María Paz, who headed the unitary opposition of the interior, was consolidating in the province of Córdoba, from where he launched the so-called "League of the Interior", which intended to put an end to the federal caudillos of the different provinces, allies of Rosas. Instigated by Salvador María del Carril, Lavalle then undertook an invasion of Entre Ríos from the Banda Oriental. The

objective was to advance on the coast to meet with Paz, but he was twice defeated.

In 1839, with the support of the exiles of the Rosas regime, he passed to Entre Ríos and began to advance with the final objective of overthrowing Rosas. But in September 1840, Rosas managed to gather 17,000 men to face him, so Lavalle, in command of only 1,100, withdrew to Santa Fe.

Lavalle's troops were constantly pursued and their leader failed in all attempts to reorganize his battered army.

He arrived in Tucumán in 1841, from where he tried once again to advance on the capital, but was defeated in Famaillá by the forces of Oribe, the Uruguayan caudillo supported by Juan Manuel de Rosas. The defeat marked the end of the so-called "northern coalition".

When the contingent arrived in Jujuy, on October 7 at night, they found that the authorities had fled to the Humahuaca ravine, leaving the government without a government.

On October 9, 1841, a federal party found the house where Lavalle was and shot at the door. One of the bullets went through the lock and mortally wounded Lavalle. His corpse was taken to the cathedral of Potosí, where his remains were deposited.

In 1858, the remains of General Lavalle were transferred to the Recoleta cemetery in Buenos Aires, where they rest at present, meters away from Dorrego's tomb. The general could not fulfill his oath: "If someday we return to Buenos Aires, I swear on my sword, by my honor as a soldier, that I will make an act of deep atonement: I will surround with respect and consideration the widow and orphans of Colonel Dorrego".

Source : www.elhistoriador.com.ar
Author : Felipe Pigna

LIUTENANT GENERAL EUSTOQUIO FRÍAS 1801 - 1891

His parents, Pedro José Frías Vélez de Alcocer and Mrs. Loreto Sánchez Peón, had given birth to their first son: Eustoquio on September 20, 1801 in Cachi, Salta. Both were outstanding patriots. His father lost a leg in the battle of Tucumán and his mother belonged to a brave network of women who spied on the activities of the royalists and informed the patriots, helped by their young sons, among whom Eustoquio would surely be.

In order to please his mother to separate him from contact with the military because in Salta there were still Linea corps, his father decided to send him to San Juan to live with an uncle. Unfortunately for the parents, the separation was of little use. There he learned that the Army of the Andes was being organized in Mendoza under the orders of General Don. José de San Martín.

That happened on March 9, 1816. The following day they arrived in Mendoza and on the 11th, he went to the barracks located in The Plumerillo. He chose that corps because he knew several officers who had visited his heroic fathers in Tucumán, but he did not find them. On the other hand, none of the company commanders wanted to incorporate him because, although he was tall, he was very thin. As luck would have it, Captain Mariano Necochea, who knew him from Tucumán and was a friend of his father, appeared. When he saw him, he was surprised and asked him what he was doing in the barracks.

After the victory of Maipú, in April 1818, the freedom of Chile was assured. It was then necessary to face the next stage of San Martín's continental liberation plan, which consisted of attacking Peru, the center of Spanish colonialist power in South America.

The pressure of the Directory for San Martín to return with the Army of the Andes to quell the uprisings against the government of Buenos Aires was increasing. San Martín took the historic decision to disobey the orders of the Buenos Aires centralism.



With the rank of Corporal, he participated in the capture of the city of Lima and made the Peruvian campaign under the orders of General San Martín for which he received a silver medal. Under the orders of Arenales he participated in the two campaigns of the Sierra, distinguishing himself in the combats of Nazca and Pasco. Eustoquio Frías was present at the siege of the fortress of Callao and later in its assault on August 14, 1821. This siege culminated with the capitulation of Marshal José de la Mar.

General Santa Cruz, at the beginning of the campaign to Ecuador designates Frías in the rank of Sergeant. General Sucre asked Juan Lavalle, then captain with the rank of sergeant major, for a sergeant to fulfill an extremely important mission. Sergeant Frías was the designated one. He had to hand deliver an official document to the Spanish General, observing as much as possible in the enemy camp.

On his return to the camp, he gives a detailed account of what he saw, that he noticed little vigilance and that it seemed easy to enter where he had done so. Three days later the patriot army occupied Cuenca. Two days later the combat of Rio Bamba took place, known as the most brilliant cavalry

combat in the Spanish-American War of Independence, highlighting the first charge of a squadron of the Regiment of Grenadiers on Horseback of 96 men, who charged against 400 horsemen of the royalist cavalry, giving the victory to the patriots. Frias was one of those brave grenadiers and was wounded by a lance in his right hand.

Under the orders of Marshal Antonio José de Sucre, he defeated the Spanish forces in the battle of Pichincha, leading to the liberation of Quito. He participates in the campaign of Intermediate Ports. In the action of Chunghanga he was wounded by bullet. When Lavalle separated from Bolivar's Army, he proposed Sergeant Frias as an officer. Four days later he received the office of Standard Bearer of the first squadron - a military rank prior to that of Company Ensign - according to the hierarchy of those years.

"Peruvians! The campaign that must complete freedom has begun under the most favorable auspices. General Canterac's army has received a mortal blow at Junín, having lost, as a consequence of this event, a third of its forces and all its morale".

Simón Bolívar proclaims after the triumph in the icy heights of Junín at 4000 meters above sea level. The cold was so intense that during the night almost all the wounded on both sides died. In the battle of Junín a squadron of Grenadiers on Horseback of the Andes, together with Grenadiers from Colombia, Húsares de Colombia and Húsares del Perú, made the Spaniards flee in terror. Cavalry under the command of Mariano Necochea, the one who had made Eustoquio join the Regiment of Horse Grenadiers when he was almost a child. Junín paved the way for Antonio José de Sucre to definitively defeat the Spanish army in Ayacucho, consolidating the independence of South America. Officer Frias was wounded by bayonet.

Once the emancipation campaign was over, the regiment marched to Arequipa, from there to Iquique where they embarked to Valparaiso to go on to Buenos Aires, but they had to stay five months in Santiago because the mountain range was closed. All this time they had to subsist on 6 pesos a month. They arrived in Buenos Aires in February 1826. The Corps was disbanded and distributed among the Cavalry Regiments that were being formed. War had been declared against Brazil, in which it participated. Colonels Magan, Olavarría, Villalta and Brandzen required Frias for their Regiments. The War Master, General Alvear went to the barracks to meet the officer requested by four colonels and for such honorable antecedents he promoted him to Lieutenant. Olavarría promoted him to 1st Lieutenant. Later he was promoted to Captain with the rank of Sergeant Major.

Lucio Mansilla he was in the battle of the Ombú (15.2.1827) and in Ituzaingó (20.2.1827) led by General Alvear. Both battles were victorious.

In the year 30 he requested his separation from the service. An act of Congress of the year 26 established that he should enjoy the full salary of his class, a request that was denied.

In 1839 he went to the Eastern State and then to Entre Ríos where he joined the army of General Lavalle, making the campaigns of that province, Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. He participated in the defense in the siege of Montevideo until

1847. Under the orders of General Emilio Mitre he made the expedition to the desert.

At the service of Urquiza he participated in the battle of Caseros, on February 3, 1852. There he was promoted to cavalry colonel. He also fought in Pavón, on September 17, 1861, and in 1866, with the rank of major colonel, he was part of the list of the Warriors of Independence. In 1879 he was promoted to brigadier general and in 1882 he reached the rank of lieutenant general.

He died on March 16, 1891. At his farewell, Carlos Pellegrini, at that time President of the Nation, said about him:

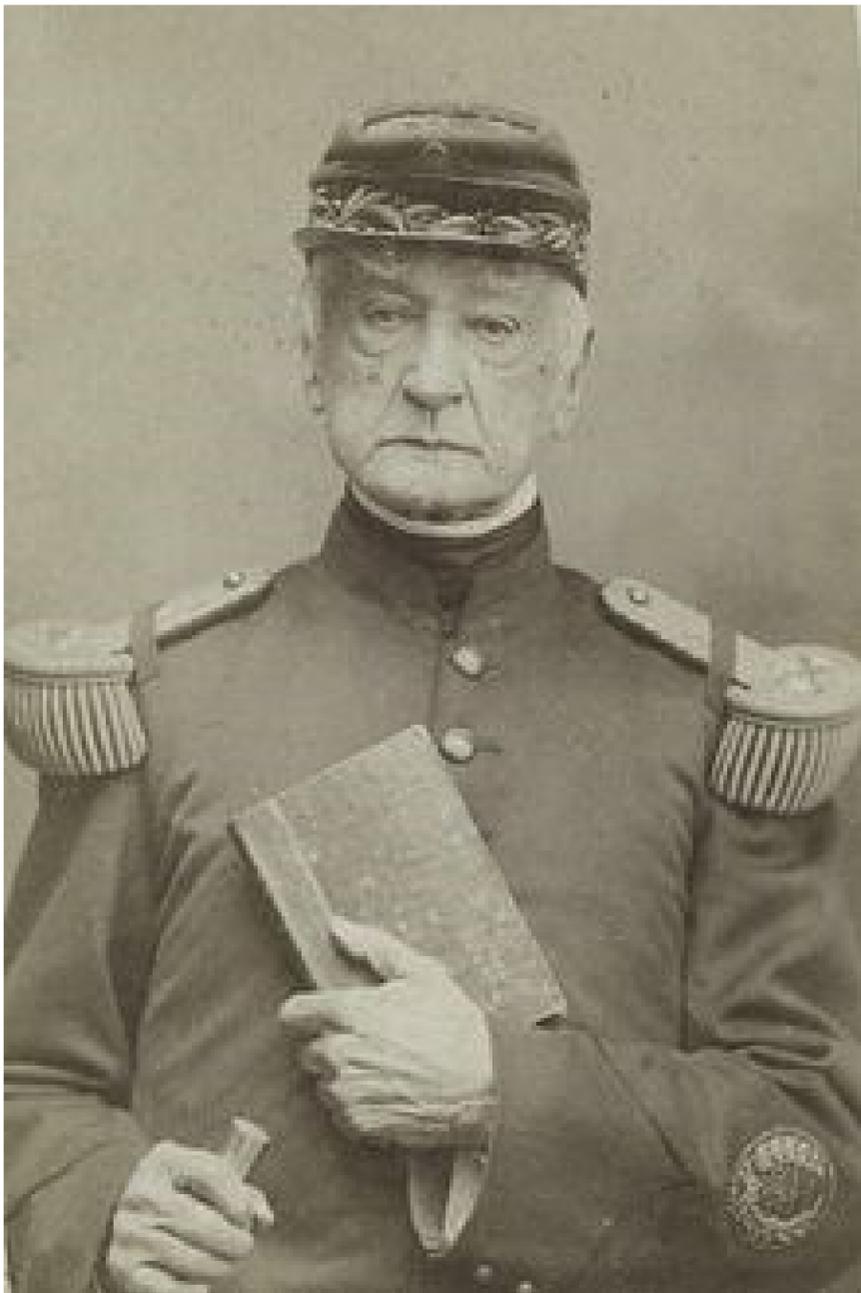
“Private of that glorious regiment whose fame will last as long as our history lasts, he went one by one through all the ranks of the military hierarchy in 75 years of service - the longest recorded in the annals of our army - during which he fought for all that is noblest and greatest, for independence, for freedom, for the integrity and honor of the homeland.”

Carlos Pellegrini

His life, as full of sacrifices as of glory, covered almost the entire 19th century and his death marked the end of the famous cycle of the generation that founded the independence of the Republic and the Patria Grande. The remains of the ancestor of Dr. Jorge Felix Frias, rest since 1963, in the Pantheon of the Glories of the North, Salta.

Source : www.rionegro.com.ar
Author : Enrique Minetti

Manuel Antonio López Borrero 1803-1891



Manuel Antonio López Borrero (Popayán, Viceroyalty of New Granada, July 2, 1803 – Bogotá, August 11, 1891) was a Colombian military and historian, hero of independence who participated in the independence campaigns of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. After the war against Spain, he served as a public official and journalist, also standing out as a writer whose works include Historical Memories of Colonel Manuel Antonio López: assistant to the General Liberator General Staff. Colombia and Peru, 1819-1826.

He was born in Popayán on July 2, 1803. At the age of 15 Manuel Antonio López armed guerrillas, two years later he joined the Liberating Army of Colombia (1819) and at 18 he was imprisoned. He witnessed the beheading of 50 patriots. Due to his youth his death sentence was commuted for being placed in the first ranks of the Royalist Army. In Pitayó he escapes, rejoins the Republican Army, and is appointed assistant to the General Staff of the American Independence Army. In the Battle of Pichincha he was the standard-bearer and at the age of 22 he fought with the rank of captain in the Battle of Ayacucho. This soldier and assistant to Generals Juan Manuel Valdez, Antonio José de Sucre and Simón Bolívar was a witness, scribe and documenter of the military political events that make up the military history of Gran Colombia.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE

He lived in Venezuela where he held public office -among other Justices of the Peace- and was a correspondent for El Venezolano after being confined by General Rafael Urdaneta for alleged complicity with the Septembristas -which was denied-.

In 1859 he was chief of staff of the forces of General Joaquín París. He served under General Tomás Cipriano Mosquera. He cooperated with Antonio Leocadio Guzmán in the weekly El Colombiano in 1863. Consul in Ciudad Bolívar (1866), in March 1869 the Congress of the Republic of Colombia promoted him to brigadier general and a year later to major general.

MILITARY SERVICES

He fought in Pitayó, Las Piedras, Timbío, Las Yeguas, El Tablón de Gómez, Riobamba, Pichincha and Jenoy.

In 1824 he joined Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre to make the campaigns of Upper Peru and Lower Peru; and, in 1879, he was one of the very few who could still show on his chest, the medals that recalled the facts related to the battles of Junin, Corpahuaico and Ayacucho.

Important for his services was the honorable commission that was given to him in Arequipa on June 16, 1825, to receive the statement of Mr. Francisco de los Heros, about the commission that as secretary of Colonel Remigio Silva, he took from José de la Riva Agüero, near the heads of the Spanish army, Cucalón and Loriga, on union plans against Colombia and Peru.

Colonel López finished his services to emancipation in 1825, while the Spanish government recognized the absolute independence of Colombia (January 2).

He was a companion of Generals Obando and Franco in the Pasto campaign in 1851, and found himself in the shootings of the Ejido of this name and in those of San Andrés, Tablazo, Jenoy, Chaguaramba, etc. He fought the dictatorship of General José María Melo on April 17, 1854 and fought in Bosa, Las Cruces, Bogotá and Tíquiza. He eventually participated in the campaign from 1860 to 1862 fighting in Campo Amalia, Subachoque, Usaquén and San Diego.

DEATH

His death occurred on August 11, 1891 having obtained the ranks of brigadier general and major general.

Fuente:
https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_Antonio_L%C3%B3pez_Borrero
Fotografía patrimonial: Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural.
Quito-Ecuador





Ec. Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz
Administrative Director ASOCID-ECUADOR

HEROÍNAS DE LA LIBERTAD

In homage to the Bicentennial of the Independence of the Republic of Ecuador and the establishment of the first Supreme Junta of Autonomous Government that occurred in Quito, capital of the Royal Audience of Quito, today the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, I want to refer to the active participation of many Ecuadorian women who collaborated in this historic pioneering event of the independence process that was brewing throughout the Americas.

This remarkable historical fact and the sacrifice of our heroes of August 2, 1810, ruled that the honorable National Congress of Chile in 1812 proclaim Quito "LIGHT OF AMERICA".

In this libertarian feat as we have said had a decisive participation many Quito women among them I will refer to 3 outstanding women:

MANUELA DE SANTA CRUZ Y ESPEJO **1753 – 1829**



Before Manuela Cañizares we have another idealistic and patriotic woman, **Manuela de Santa Cruz y Espejo** whose heart lived tormented by the oppression

in which Ecuadorians and our brothers in Latin America were subjected. The passion for his homeland and freedom knew no bounds. Manuela's sister of the precursor Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo and wife of the illustrious José María Lequerica who from a very young age had been supporting the libertarian cause, condemned the mistreatment and anguish in her daily life of her compatriots. He invited the pioneer men to work hard to get out of the Spanish yoke that had them burdened with the crimes they perpetrated and harsh regulations. Thus, he did not empty a moment, at the right time, in giving them his jewels and with them his effort, courage and bravery in economic support of the cause.

MANUELA CAÑIZAREZ ÁLVAREZ **SÁENZ 1769 - 1814**



Who received in her home from the parish house of The Tabernacle de Quito the patriots who met with her to forge freedom, cried out with noble integrity by the people of Quito who made their voice heard to claim their rights and their thought of freedom. Manuela Cañizares on the night of the seizure of the Palace of the Audience and of power, on August 9, 1809, did not allow the patriots to be intimidated and seeing that they tried to dissolve their unity, she with admirable and firm patriotic spirit, raised her voice and said to them: cowards! "Men of little fee, born for servitude, what are you afraid of?" There is no time to waste!" keeping everyone's spirits up.

Keychain in hand closes the gate and says bravely: "from here no one leaves but directly to the palace of Count Ruiz of Castile to the seizure of power", so it was, with the fiery word, Manuela Cañizares, the **STRONG WOMAN!**, as she was described by her drive and serenity of mind, tempers the courage of the patriots to whom, to the impulse of her inspiration, she restores their faith; leave that historic house

of the then and today Church of the Tabernacle in Quito, go directly to the Palace of the Royal Audience and manage to make him sign the Abdication of power to Ruiz de Castilla, thus initiating, the Great cry of freedom at the dawn of 1809, "Freedom Day", the bells of the churches of the Franciscan city of Quito sound the excitement and the cries of freedom of the people who recover its sovereign rights and is freed from the Spanish yoke.

The brilliant harangue of Manuela Cañizares has been engraved in the pages of our history and should be engraved forever, more than in the marble in the heart and soul of Ecuadorians who continue to dream of the unity and greatness of the Homeland.

MANUELA SÁENZ 1797 - 1856



Quiteña, patriot of freedom, the "Liberator of the Liberator", named after Bolívar, for having saved his life in September 1828.

From a very young age, Manuelita, being pampered and enjoying all comfort, was not happy because in her heart she carried the torment of abuse, cruelty and injustice. Seeing from his balcony how the Ecuadorian people were treated, it was said: "one day freedom will come for this vexed country of my country", he dreamed of breaking the chains of the Spanish yoke.

His wishes were fulfilled when he met Simón Bolívar, who triumphantly entered Quito with Antonio José de Sucre and his battalion, after triumphing in the Battle of Pichincha, giving freedom to Ecuador.

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She loved Simon Bolivar more than man to his feelings, translated into love of freedom.

Manuela Sáenz became fully involved in the ideals of Simón Bolívar, she was faithful to the cause: twice she freed him from death at the hands of his enemies, his love colloquia ended in patriotism, he was the guide on the battlefield, he did not care about his life or what they will say, he was going forward, his goal was to achieve freedom, with his beloved, giving him his love, strength and courage. She was appointed Colonel of the Army, today appointed General of the Republic of Ecuador by Face-to-Face Decree of May 24, 2007. She led the battalions ordered by Marshal Antonio José de Sucre.

As well as the three Manuela's there are other patriotic women and precursors of independence who have not been mentioned by our history and who deserve to be known and awarded by Ecuadorians, such as: Rosita Campusano, Antonia León, "La Bandola", Baltazar Terán, Ana de Peralta, Rosa Montúfar, Nicolasa Jurado, Baltazara and Manuela Chaviza, indigenous; María Dúchasela, and the faithful Jonathas, Natán and Rosalba; black women who were in the battles with Manuelita and the Liberator.

*Women are convinced that if Ecuadorians unite and achieve an adequate concertation, valuing our identities, respecting differences, respecting our history and our symbols, leaving aside political banners, personal interests, working together towards a common long-term goal, towards a new development, thinking of a productive country with restoration of ethical values, We can celebrate our new independence and freedom, meaning that Ecuador will be free of poverty, hunger, malnutrition, free of corruption, free of drug addiction, free of injustices, with human values at the top and covered at least its basic needs: clean air, clean water, food, housing, clothing, health, education, work and employment, recreation, minimum space and rest, in order to live in peace, because we must understand that **PEACE IS NOT ONLY THE ABSENCE OF WAR BUT IS THE ABSENCE OF STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE.***

Let us celebrate the Bicentennial with patriotism!

Eco. Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz

MARIANA CARCELÉN DE GUEVARA
MARQUESA DE SOLANDA
1805 – 1861 *



María Ana Carcelén de Guevara y Larrea-Zurbano, call commonly Mariana, was born in Quito on July 27, 1805. She was a notable Quito lady, a member of an aristocratic family of the capital of the then Audiencia of Quito belonging to the Spanish Empire. He held some important noble titles, including the marquises of Solanda and Villarocha. She was also the wife of the Venezuelan independence hero Antonio José de Sucre, Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, so she is also considered the First Lady of Bolivia.

She was born in hacienda Solanda on the outskirts of the city of Quito, as the eldest daughter of Felipe Carcelén y Sánchez de Orellana, sixth Marquis of Solanda and fifth Marquis of Villarocha, who was captain general of San Francisco Borja (present-day Peru) and first ordinary mayor of the city of Quito; and Teresa de Larrea y Jijón.¹ Her father also participated in the Quito Revolution of August 10, 1809, in whose Governing Board he was a representative and member of the Cathedral or Central neighborhood,² all this when Mariana was only four years old.

The girl received her names in honor of her great-aunt, Mariana Sánchez de Orellana y Rada, V Marchioness of Solanda and who, when she died without issue in 1803, testified the title and the primogeniture in favor of her nephew Felipe.

Mariana was the second of seven siblings: Mercedes (died shortly after birth), Josefa, Vicente José (died one year after birth), María Rosa, María Manuela and Felipe. His sister María Manuela married her relative Modesto Larrea y Carrión, Marquis of San José, but the link was later dissolved by ecclesiastical authority.

It is assumed that she was educated in a Quito convent in crafts, although she never excelled in science or arts, as was common in women in that historical period.

After the death of her father, on August 8, 1823, Mariana inherited her noble titles, which served as weapons to influence the political and cultural thought of the time.

Among the assets inherited by the Marchioness were the Carcelén Mansion in the center of the city of Quito, in which she lived all her life,

even after marrying the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho; the Hacienda La Delicia in the vicinity of the town of Cotacollao, the hacienda and then El Dean Palace to the east of the city, hundreds of cattle, dozens of slaves, a work of indigenous people in the Hacienda Solanda and a bank account in Europe.

MARRIAGE TO ANTONIO
JOSE DE SUCRE

On May 24, 1822, Mariana Carcelén took refuge with her mother and sisters in the convent of Santo Domingo, to avoid any desman of the fighting forces in the battle of Pichincha. After the battle, hearing the noise of Sucre's troops lining up in front of the convent, the young Mariana borrowed a hood and, moved by curiosity, looked out to see it. Sucre, when asked by whom he appeared to be a friar, a religious clarified that it was the Marchioness of Solanda who had taken refuge there.

Then, the Marshal entered the convent to talk to Mariana and her relatives offering them all kinds of guarantees so that they could return home calmly. In 1826, the grand marshal wanted to know Bolívar's opinion on this courtship, resorting to him not as a boss but as a father and friend; with this consultation, he wanted to make sure that it did not affect the political plans of the Liberator, who in the end became sympathetic, although he regretted losing the constant support of his pupil.

While fulfilling his presidential duties in Bolivia, Sucre kept their love



affair at a distance, renewed through an intense epistolary exchange. However, simultaneously, he established three love relations in Guayaquil, La Paz and Chuquisaca; in this last population he strengthened sentimental ties with Doña María Manuela Rojas, a romance that brought the Cumanés serious complications because this woman was engaged to Casimiro Olañeta. The deceived, who had been an advisor to Sucre, never forgave him this treason and that led him to plot an attack that materialized on April 18, 1828, an event from which his victim was badly injured. Despite these adventures, deep down, Mariana was still the woman of his affections. In the midst of a political environment full of rivalries, Sucre's firm intention was to withdraw from public activity and reunite with his beloved Mariana.

This is how José Antonio asks for Mariana's hand in marriage, partly in love, partly pressured by the Carcelén family. Because Marshal Sucre could not neglect his position as President of Bolivia, he gave a power of attorney to General Vicente Aguirre to represent him in the marriage ceremony held on April 20, 1828 in the city of Quito. Previously, Sucre commissioned General Aguirre to acquire the northeastern part of the immense Prison Mansion to use as the marriage's residence. Then, and through correspondence, he reviewed to Sucre the structure of the building, and he, thanks to his collegiate engineering studies, sent some plans for its rehabilitation and decoration.

Then, Marshal Sucre would go to Quito, where he would arrive on September 30 of that year to make family life with his wife, receiving a letter from Simón Bolívar wishing him the best in his new life and that he would see his personal dreams crystallized: *"I hope you are happier*

than the heroes of Greece when they returned from Troy. May heaven you be happy in the arms of your new Penelope."³ From this union, ten months later, his daughter María Teresa de Sucre y Carcelén de Guevara was born, although at first the father did not like it very much that she had been a girl, and he made it known repeatedly, because he confessed that "without a doubt he would have preferred a soldier for the Homeland".⁶ Bolívar was very disappointed that he was not the one chosen as godfather of baptism, to which Sucre took pains to excuse himself, offering him on behalf of himself and Mariana the expressions of gratitude for so many signs of affection.

In her capacity as the wife of Marshal Sucre, Mariana became the very First Lady of Bolivia during the eight days following her wedding by proxy, between April 20 and 28, 1828, after which her husband would resign from the presidency of that country. The Marquese and the Marshal invested a lot of time and money in the expansion of the old hacienda house of the Carcelén family in the east of the city, until it became a building known as Dean's Palace, and in which the couple spent a lot of time despite the fact that their official residence was the Carcelén Mansion, in the center of Quito. Mariana took advantage of this time to get closer to her husband's family, especially her brother-in-law Jerome.

But apparently, not everything was said for the couple, because the Marchioness had not been very skilled in managing the flows inherited from her otherwise wealthy family. It is even known that he refused to pay a forced contribution to the Government, a contribution that Sucre finally had to make from his own resources. At various times, he felt desperate in the face of the stumbles he had experienced in his attempt to secure a solid economic foundation that would ensure a better future for his firstborn.

In November 1829, Marshal Sucre was ordered to return to Bogotá to preside over a Congress through which he wanted to avoid the dissolution of Gran Colombia. Shortly before leaving Quito, he signed his will declaring his daughter Teresa as universal heir. Even today the dilemma of why he excluded his wife persists, although authors such as Rumazo maintain that he did it in prevention of her being widowed and remarrying, with which the little girl would be helpless.

During the trip to the capital of Gran Colombia, Mariana remained very present in Sucre's mind, and he let her know: "*I write to you (...) to tell you that I think of you more and more tenderly, to make sure that I despair to go with you; to ask you that for the reward of my delusions, of my adoration for you, you love me very much you think me a lot (...) Everything, everything, everything I will postpone to two objects: first to please you, and second, to my revulsion for the public career. I just want to live with you in retreat and in tranquility. I will rejoice if I can with this give you incontestable proof that my heart is entirely consecrated to you, and that I am worthy for you to seek the means of pleasing me and reciprocating me.*" In a later letter, he confessed to being increasingly in love with his wife and to please her in the distance,



he had recommended to his aide-de-camp to get him some brilliant ones and to his brother Jerónimo to buy him some pearls, but this last gift arrived late to his recipient.

MURDER OF SUCRE

After the extraordinary Congress ended, Sucre tried to return to Quito before his birthday to celebrate it with his daughter and wife. Moreover, he was assassinated on June 4, 1830 in the mountains of Berruecos, north of the then Southern District, already being near the city of Pasto (*present-day Colombia*). The Marchioness learned of the fact a couple of weeks later, due to the communication difficulties of the time; Hurt and indignant, she then wrote a strong letter to General José María Obando, accusing him of having plotted the murder of her husband.

SECOND MARRIAGE

On July 16, 1831, she married again, after thirteen months and twelve days of widowhood, with the Colombian General Isidoro Barriga y López de Castro, who had been Sucre's subordinate during the Peruvian campaign. Undoubtedly, this was the most controversial of his decisions. According to the historian Grisanti, she had incurred in a "*moral adultery*" because the custom of the time was to devote herself to chastity in respect of the memory of the loved one or to let at least five years pass before remarrying.⁸ For others, like Rumazo, Mariana was still young and her life could not be stopped. It should be remembered that General Obando had already accused Barriga of the assassination of the Marshal, because he was interested in the wealthy Marquese, and to whose accusation he responded the letter that she had sent him enraged a year ago, since General Barriga was a close friend of the Carcelén family, and during the days after the murder he appeared at the widow's house to direct the rescue of sucre's remains.

The second marriage was contracted with the approval of the whole family. Barriga had been Mariana's most consistent visitor in recent months, having maintained appropriate conduct. After the marriage, the General began to lead a dissipated life.

On June 21, 1832, his second son was born, named Manuel Felipe Barriga y Carcelén de Guevara, although he later presented himself as Luis Felipe. The following year, the Marchioness's business registered a clear setback. The hacienda of La Huaca and its other assets were engaged in debts and litigation. Barriga had not proven to be a good administrator and even suggested that his wife ask the Bolivian government for financial aid. Finally, on May 29, 1850, General Barriga died in Quito and was buried in the church of La Merced.

THIRD MARRIAGE

Mariana married lawyer José Baltazar Carrión Torres, a man nine years her junior and a native of Loja. The marriage, celebrated around the month of May 1851, took place due to the two-month pregnancy of the Marchioness. At the end of the year the fruit of this new link would be born, the little Mercedes Soledad Carrión y Carcelén de Guevara, who unfortunately would not reach adulthood, probably due to problems related to the advanced age in which she had it.

LATER LIFE AND DEATH

During the last years of the Marchioness's life, the irregular behavior then carried out by her son Felipe, the only survivor of her offspring, must have bothered her. He also disapproved of his marriage to Josefina Flores Jijón, daughter of General Juan José Flores, whom Mariana hated for believing it was related to the death of her first husband, Marshal Sucre.

On December 15, 1861 at the age of 56, the Marchioness died as a result of a generalized infection, while she was in the Quinta La Delicia in Cotocollao.¹³ She was buried in the church of El Tejar. In recent times Mariana Carcelén carried out works of charity, which made her death felt and mourned almost throughout the city of Quito.

* Source:

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariana_Carcel%C3%A9n





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**MARSHAL MELCHOR DE
AYMERICH VILLAJUANA, LAST
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL
AUDIENCE OF QUITO**

Much has been written about the period of American independence; however, reviews of high-ranking Spanish soldiers who participated in these contests are very limited, which is why to complete the panorama on the actors of the emancipatory struggles this news is required in order to better understand what happened in Pichincha in 1822, allowing us to have an idea about the strategies, successes and failures of the Spanish troops in the libertarian wars.

Among the most outstanding royalist officers who exercised military and political power, Melchor de Aymerich Villajuana stands out, who was President of the Royal Audience of Quito between 1819 and 1821. He was born in Ceuta, North Africa, on January 5, 1754. His parents were Colonel Vicente Aymerich, commander of the royalist army in this African enclave and Josefa Villajuana, belonging to noble Spanish families.

In 1762, at the age of 8, he entered as a cadet the infantry regiment of Seville, excelling from tender age as an "outstanding and lively" student (Verguer 1835: 73) In 1774 he ascended to the rank of lieutenant with only 12 years. At 15 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Spanish expedition to recover the colony of Sacramento in the eastern band of the La Plata River from the Portuguese (Biographies, Mena Caamaño-Quito Museum).

In 1793 he was in the invasion of Sardinia during the war against the Convention of France. Seven years later he was appointed Commander of the Artillery Corps of Seville. In 1802 he married Josefa Espinosa de los Monteros y Avilés.

At the end of 1802 he came for the first time to the lands of the Royal Audience of Quito as Civil and Military Commander of Cuenca, making a great impression among the inhabitants of this city for his efforts to improve the health conditions of the Cuencanos "reason why he was highly esteemed" (Cordero 1970: 145)

After August 10, 1809 there was the libertarian revolt by a group of Creoles who formed the Sovereign Junta of Quito, imprisoning the president of the Audiencia, Ruiz de Castilla, and installing a provisional government. One of the first actions of the Junta was to invite other peoples to join the revolutionary cause; however, when the insurrection became known in Cuenca, the authorities reacted immediately, so both Governor Melchor de Aymerich, and Bishop Quintián Ponte, adopted drastic repressive measures, imposing measures of terror and harassment towards everything that meant connection with the people of Quito.

On October 20, 1809, Aymerich left Cuenca in command of a force of 1800 men, meeting in Ambato with the troops sent by the viceroy of Peru José Fernando Abascal and commanded by Manuel Arredondo. Once Quito was pacified, Aymerich returned to Cuenca, with the certainty that the subversive attempt had ended; however, on August 2, 1810 there was the massacre of the heroes, after which Carlos Montúfar, as Peacemaker, proclaimed the State of Quito, forcing to move the Spanish government to Cuenca, being appointed Joaquín Molina y Zuleta as President of the Audiencia of Quito by order of the viceroy of Peru, who immediately ordered to attack the forces of Montúfar. While Aymerich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier of the Royal Armies.

In 1812, at the Paredones site, a Quito detachment under the command of Montúfar composed of 500 men, attacked the first royalist advance formed by 180 soldiers, who were reinforced by 200 more sent by Aymerich being surpassed by the patriots and forcing the royalists to retreat to Cañar and Caspicorral; (Macias 2009:170); however, Montúfar could not take Cuenca due to internal problems with the revolutionaries themselves Days later, Aymerich was able to regain his strength at Azogues; while President Molina was replaced by Toribio Montes, arguing that he should exercise his function in Quito and not outside it.

On June 24, 1812, the battle called the first Verdeloma-Biblián took place (the next combat took place on December 20, 1820) where Aymerich defeated the patriot colonel Francisco García Calderón, whom he pursued to Quito, achieving the pacification of the region on November 8 of the same year.

On June 20, 1813, Aymerich was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal and immediately took the lead in the loyal troops of Pasto fighting against Antonio Nariño, whom he defeated in 1814 after hard fighting. He was later called to occupy the Presidency of Quito between 1816 and 1817 due to the absence of Toribio Montes. He was replaced by Juan Ramírez de Orozco, who ruled until 1819. He was replaced by Juan de la Cruz Mourgeón y Achet, who was to act as Captain General of Quito and Viceroy of New Granada; however, de la Cruz died suddenly so he was appointed again to perform the task of President of the Audience.

When the Liberator Simón Bolívar learned of the independence deed of Guayaquil, which occurred on October 9, 1820, he immediately ordered that General Antonio José de Sucre move to that city from the port of Buenaventura with troops from the Cauca and Paya battalions, constituted in a single force, with the desire to support his patriotic feat, with the circumstance that its inhabitants were divided into three camps: some wanted Guayaquil to be an independent nation; others that it is annexed to Lima where several merchants had their business centers; and, third, they wanted to be part of Colombia. This divergence put the libertarian movement at risk.

In May 1821 Sucre arrived in Guayaquil with letters to the government of Guayaquil, bringing express provisions of Bolívar to achieve an agreement in the sense that Colombia offered military protection in exchange for its link to Gran Colombia, a matter not so easy to achieve however, after many efforts, he could, after long talks, sign an agreement in which Colombia would make available to the Junta 800 men and the commitment of the Liberator Simón Bolívar to guarantee the independence of Guayaquil.

Once this compromise was achieved, Sucre wrote to General Aymerich, president of the Audiencia of Quito, through which he let him know that the armistice signed between Colombia and the royalist forces were about to end, so that hostilities against the monarchical forces were about to begin. This point also made known to the Governing Board, so

on May 15, it responded to Sucre highlighting four key aspects. First, it was declared that the Junta did not have the authority to authorize the annexation of Guayaquil to Colombia, but that it proposed to call elections as soon as possible. Segundo mentioned that the "city was under the auspices and protection of Colombia," conferring on the Liberator all the powers to provide the defense and support of its independence. The third point had to do with the commitment of the Junta in the independence of Quito and the fourth granted the Liberator the necessary facilities to implement the previous agreements. (Zambrano 1982:52)

This news was reported to Aymerich, who responded indifferently, because he considered the fact that Sucre was far from Colombia and therefore lacked timely support from Bogotá. In this virtue, the President of the Audiencia was not willing to allow the independence of Guayaquil to be consolidated, so just after the winter in the months of July he ordered operations to begin to attack the port. One of his strategic actions was to get traitors into the patriot army, as happened. In this virtue, Aymerich ordered to plan the attack, an activity that was entrusted to the commander Ramón Ollages, who ordered to attack Guayaquil on July 16, 1821. Immediately Colombian troops under the command of Colonel Morales began a counter-attack with a battalion of 400 men, managing to repel the royalists who, surprised by the reaction, fled towards the schooner that immediately set sail for Panama. (Vasquez 1976: 67)

This misstep of the royalists forced Aymerich to take measures to attack Guayaquil for which in May 1821, using a large military force consisting of two thousand infantry and eight hundred horses, he took the road of Babahoyo, in order to join the infantry troops commanded by Colonel Francisco González who came from Cuenca on the road to Yaguachi. The two forces were to attack the port. For their part, Sucre's troops did not exceed a thousand men and a few cavalry soldiers. (Villamil 1863: 35)

Strategically, Sucre sought to defend Guayaquil, since, if Aymerich managed to take the city, the movement of October 9 would have failed irretrievably. González's royalist forces penetrated through the area of Cone, near Yaguachi on August 2, 1821. They arrived dissipated and confident. Sucre ordered General Mires at the head of two hundred soldiers and fifty cavalry to observe his movement; however, the courageous Mires decided to attack them. In two hours the patriot soldiers defeated the royalists losing only 20 men and a few wounded; while the Spaniards had 400 dead and 500 prisoners. González was barely able to escape to Cuenca with 50 men. (Ibid. Villamil: 40)

When Aymerich learned the news of the defeat, he immediately set out to return to the Sierra to fortify Quito; while Sucre, confident in his success, decided to advance to the inter-Andean region to attack the royalist president and liberate the capital from the Audiencia. The Spanish chief, wounded but not defeated, ordered to attack Sucre in Huachi on September 12, 1821, where by a mistake of General Mires, former hero of Yaguachi, the Republican troops were decimated, so that Sucre could barely escape alive.

In anticipation of new surprises on the part of the patriots, Aymerich decided to return immediately to the mountains because he feared, as indeed happened, that Sucre intended to reach Quito. Indeed, Sucre decided to advance with his troops to attack President Aymerich and liberate Quito, for which he began his mobilization at the end of August 1821, intending to enter Quito between October and November the same year. In September he left for the inter-Andean region. He gave precise instructions to General Mires on what his future performance at the head of the Santander battalion should look like. The path chosen to reach the mountains was Guaranda in the Chimbo river basin.

For his part, Aymerich, had taken the route that advanced further east in order to penetrate the plain of Riobamba through the paramo of Tiocajas, in such a way that the two armies were about 70 kilometers away from each other.

Aware that commander Illingworth was waiting for him in Ambato, he took that route confidently, assuming that his arrival in this city would be successful, since he considered that the ambateño patriots would

support his action to easily defeat Aymerich's troops. In this circumstance he camped on September 11 in the vicinity of Pilahuín. That night he was informed that Aymerich's troops had advanced in the direction of Ambato, so the next day Sucre considered it appropriate to intercept him following the same strategy adopted in Yaguachi. It passed from Pilahuín to the Santa Rosa site and then to the Huachi plain. Here he ordered his battalions: right wing, the new battalion "Guayaquil"; the "Santander" the center and on the left the "Albion".

Small cavalry detachments occupied the ends to the north and south, to go into action separately under the command of Commander Cestaris. Already in battle, General Mires disobeyed the orders of Sucre and threw himself in a disorderly way into combat, so that the Republican cavalry was soon surpassed by the royalist, which quickly attacked the infantry destroying the defenses of the Guayaquil, Santander and Albion battalions, the latter under the orders of Mires.

The battle began around three o'clock in the afternoon and barely lasted an hour and a half, after which the Spaniards inflicted a cruel defeat on the Republicans, where Sucre himself could barely escape with 100 of the soldiers of the thousand who accompanied him.

The combat not only affected the patriots, but also the Spaniards, who still did not recover from the defeat of Yaguachi, losing their best men, which is why they requested a ceasefire of 90 days, which were well used by Sucre to replenish his troops.

Sucre had to enter Latacunga on May 2. Meanwhile, the Spaniards were located in the village of Machachi, and covered the inaccessible passes of Jalupana and La Viudita. It was necessary to excuse them by marching on their left flank, and moving prudently on the 13th, for which Sucre ordered the troops to go through the knot of Tiopullo bordering the Sincholagua until they reached the 17th to the valley of the Chillos four leagues from the capital, having slept and passed the ice cream of Cotopaxi. When the royalists realized the maneuver, they immediately decided to retreat to Quito. The enemy was able to penetrate our operation, and occupied Quito on the same day 16 at night.

The Spaniards shunned combat despite the advantages of their position, and the patriots stood at Chillogallo. On the 22nd and 23rd, the pro-independence forces provoked combat, but when they did not succeed, they decided to advance towards the north of the city with the intention of locating themselves in the place known as El Ejido, which was better terrain and was located between Quito and Pasto.

On May 24, 1822 Sucre defeated General Aymerich in the foothills of Pichincha, which sealed the independence of the Royal Audience of Quito, for which the Spanish chief signed the corresponding capitulations ending hostilities in the region. In it he was granted full guarantees to leave the Territory of Gran Colombiano, highlighting the fact that he could keep his sword and receive the honors that his rank deserved, since he was not considered a prisoner of war.

On September 22 of the same year of 1822 thanks to a special passport granted by Sucre, Aymerich left with his family for Panama and Havana, where he could benefit from a pension for services rendered.

In 1833 he asked for promotion to Lieutenant General and Queen Maria Cristina, widow of Ferdinand VII granted him that honor the following year with an annual salary of 750 shields. (Ibid. Alberto Mena Caamaño Museum)

He died in Havana-Cuba on October 11, 1836 at the age of 82. (I)



Source: The town of Ceuta

*"Your Excellency.
For the parties that in copy
accompany You Excellency will be
imposed their superiority of the
occupation of the capital of the new
Kingdom of Granada, Santa Fe, by
the insurgent enemy troops
commanded by the infamous caudillo
Simón Bolívar, consequent to the
military actions that were sustained.
And although in the first, the victory
was on our side, it came in the end to
decide against it because of the
inferiority of the forces, not having
been possible to resist the superiors
with which the enemy attacked..."*

(Signature) Melchior Aymerich



BATTLE OF CAMINO REAL

BATTLES OF HUACHI

BATTLE OF TAPI

BATTLE OF PICHINCHA

BATTLE OF CAMINO REAL

NOVEMBER 9, 1820

The Protective Division of Quito, orders Colonel Luis Urdaneta to take command of the Guayaquil forces and direct his advance towards the city of Babahoyo, arriving on November 7, 1820.

On this date they are informed that the troops of the royalist commander Antonio Forminaya are stationed on the heights of 'Camino Real' with the intention of defeating and disbanding the patriots, recovering Guayaquil and, in this way, cutting the links between the city and the liberating forces of Gen. Simón Bolívar.

At that moment the city of Guaranda was still in Spanish hands, for this circumstance the Corregidor of Chimbo, Dr. Víctor Félix de San Miguel, reports about the movement of the liberating troops to the Commander General Damián Alba.

This, summons an open council where the priest Francisco Benavides is delegated to carry a message addressed to the Government Junta of Guayaquil in which it was suggested to end all war action in a peaceful way.

The message is intercepted by Crnl. Urdaneta who gives the order to continue with the movement of troops.

In turn the Cnte. Forminaya, ignoring the request of Dr. San Miguel not to march, sends his soldiers to the heights of Camino Real, betting definitively on November 7, 1820 in Bilován and arranging the defense of the gorge, while he and his General Staff occupy the hacienda house of Mr. Ángel Barba.

While this is happening, the next day, on November 8, the patriots receive precise information from the royalist troops, their positions and movements.

This information is shared by the distinguished guarandena patriot, Josefina Barba, daughter of the sheriff, who thus proceeded inspired by patriotism and the love she had for Pedro Tobar, a patriotic landowner and active soldier on this day.

On November 9, 1820, the Second Liberating Commander, Colonel León de Febres Cordero, divides the troops into three columns and attacks the royalist positions, after a brief combat the royalists are attacked by the front, the flanks and the rear signifying their defeat.

In this way, the Guayaquil forces enter triumphantly on November 10, 1820 to Guaranda, fleeing to the city of Latacunga, the Corregidor San Miguel.

This combat, according to several experts, was won by the Guayaquil forces, due to a haste in decision-making by

Commander Forminaya, because he would have found a better defensive position in the town of Balzapamba because of its geographical location at the end of the foothills of the western mountain range.

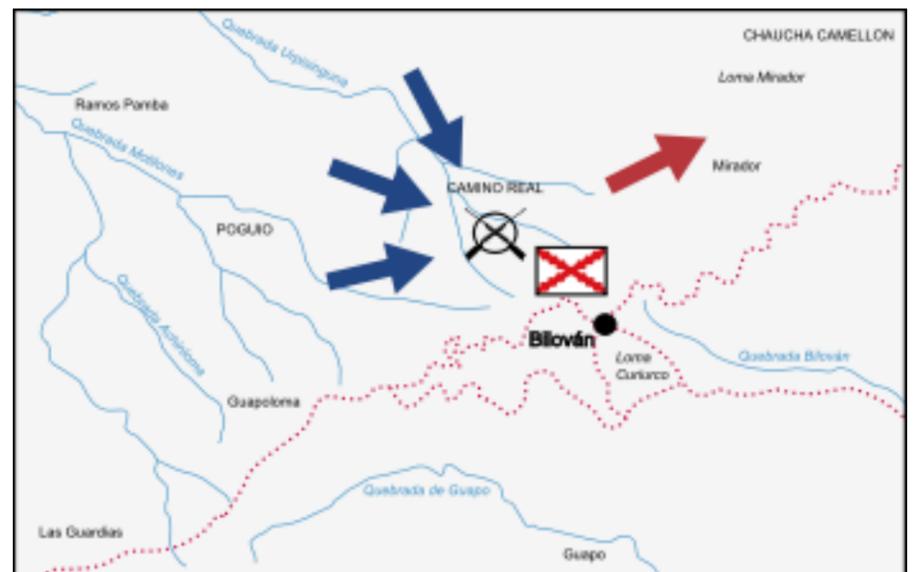
According to the Government of Guaranda, during the struggle for Independence, the interregional route was a highly coveted military objective.

The Battle of the Camino Real that took place on November 9, 1820, where the troops of the Crown were defeated.

This was a fundamental step in the process of liberating what is now Ecuador; a day later, that is, on November 10, 1820, Guaranda proclaimed its Independence from Spanish rule.

According to the Law of Territorial Division of Colombia, issued on June 25, 1824, Guaranda became part of the Province of Pichincha.

In 1830, after the separation of Gran Colombia, Guaranda became part of the province of Chimborazo.



Source: Government of Guaranda

<https://hazteverecuador.com/la-batalla-de-camino-real-9-de-noviembre-1820/>

FIRST BATTLE OF HUACHI

NOVEMBER 22, 1820

The First Battle of Huachi, also known as the First Huachi or Battle of Huachi Grande, was a war that took place on November 22, 1820 and is part of the battles fought since the independence of Guayaquil at the time of the Spanish-American Wars of Independence.

The fighting took place in the Huachi Grande sector, near the city of Ambato, in the current province of Tungurahua. The belligerents of the battle were the royalist soldiers in support of the Spanish Empire and the independence forces of the Free Province of Guayaquil. This is the second of five battles fought by the emancipatory armies of Guayaquil without the intervention of other foreign armies.

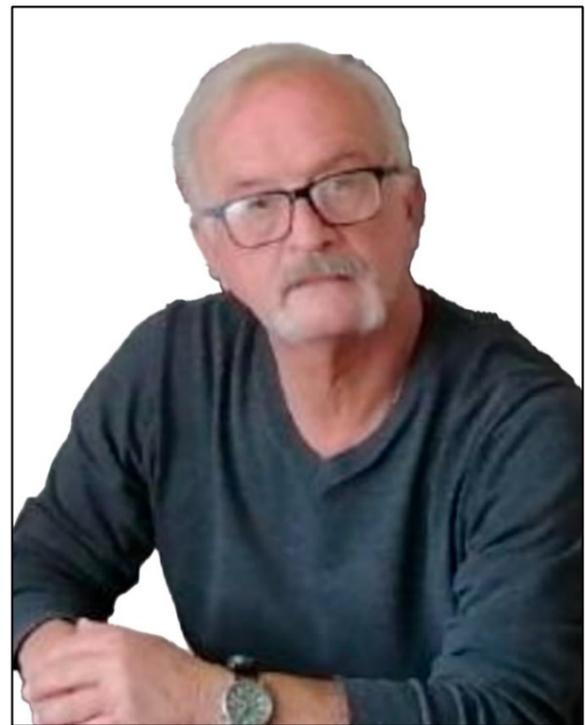
The Guayaquil troops advanced from the coast, entering the inter-Andean alley heading north, in an attempt to advance to Quito, however, the royalists who had retreated by the defeat of Camino Real faced the independentists in the central Ecuadorian highlands. Colonels León de Febres Cordero and Luis Urdaneta again presented themselves to the command of the Protective Division of Quito, while the royalists were commanded by Colonel Francisco González and Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Eugenio Tamariz, both officers of the Aragon regiment had arrived with Morillo in 1814. The royalists were inferior in number, but they had a cavalry with more experience, adding to this is the irregularity of the terrain of Huachi Grande, which is constituted in certain factors that gave them advantages. Already in battle, the bad decisions of the patriots in the deployment with confusing orders and the withdrawals of several elements under the command of Major Hilario Álvarez, produced the breaking of the ranks which led to one of the worst defeats for the Guayaquileños, causing significant loss and the loss of several war supplies. In the trial after the battle, made to the officers, Major Álvarez was acquitted of responsibility, which did fall on the bad command of Colonels León Febres Cordero and Luis Urdaneta.

The defeat in Huachi Grande, meant for the Guayaquilians the retreat to the south, giving rise to the royalist advance towards Cuenca, which had proclaimed its independence on November 3, with the aim of destabilizing the independentists and making them retreat to the coast.



BATTLE OF TAPI

APRIL 21, 1822



Crnl. (S.P) Jaime Anda Sevilla
National Academy of Military History

On April 21, 1822, the battle for the independence of Riobamba was fought, which is also known as the Battle of Tapi, which meant the definitive independence of the city.

As background, we have that, after the defeat of the second Huachi, General Sucre, along with his officers the commanders Federico Rash and Cayetano Castari, plus the capital Jordan native of Chile and a hundred of his troops, evaded in a surprising way the persecution of the enemy, however, as soon as Sucre arrives in Guaranda, he informs Colonel Illingworth, on the failure obtained and orders him to abandon his positions due to the proximity of the enemy and move with his forces via Babahoyo until reaching Guayaquil.

In this city Sucre, he reorganized his forces with which he withdrew from Huachi, plus those of Colonel Illingworth and created the Infantry Battalions "Guayas" and the "Yaguachi", as well as the Cavalry Squadrons one of "dragoons" and another of "lancers" and reorganized the Battalion "Albi6n". I also request that the Colombian Battalion "Numancia" be assigned, which cannot be incorporated because it is engaged in combat under the command of General Arenales, but General San Martin, offered him the Division he was forming in Piura, under the command of Colonel Andr6s de Santa Cruz, replacing the Colombian Battalion.

The government of Colombia, ignoring at the time the failure of Sucre in Huachi, had already given the order that the "Payas" Battalion with 600 troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Jos6 Leal who garrisoned Popay6n, go to the Department of the South in support of General Sucre and be added to his division, this unit was incorporated in October, after having lost almost 200 soldiers in Cali to yellow fever.

During his stay in the city of Guayaquil, General Sucre, learns that the royalist Aymerich with his Division and confident of

his superiority tries to reach that port city with the intention of invading it. This unit was under the command of Colonel Carlos Toldrá and departed from Riobamba. With this information, General Sucre reorganizes his defenses, prioritizing it in Babahoyo.

During his march to the coast, the royalist commander receives information that he was not in total superiority of the forces commanded by Sucre, which makes him doubt his attack and which leads him to make contact with the republican forces agreeing on November 20 an interview, where they agree on an armistice for 90 days, which greatly favored the forces that defended Guayaquil, which were in full reorganization.

The Spanish Crown had appointed a new Viceroy for Santa Fe and who was also the President and Captain General of the Royal Audience of Quito, Colonel Juan de la Cruz Mougeon. This character had arrived in Panama at the end of August with the Battalion "Tiradores de Cádiz", an incomplete unit in its troops, but with a recognized corps of commanding officers, however, in knowledge that New Granada had been liberated and Guayaquil had proclaimed its independence, he had no other recourse than to follow Quito, leaving colonel Fabrega in charge of the command in Panama. He set sail from that port with the small force he brought and the "Catalonia" Battalion, which was in the Darien, landing on the shores of Atacames and later marching to Quito.

Colonel Tomas Heres, was commissioned by General Sucre to move to Piura and in coordination with Colonel Santa Cruz, begin a march with the Peruvian Division to Cuenca to begin operations. Likewise, General Sucre embarked with his soldiers on January 23 towards Machala and then made contact with Santa Cruz in Saraguro.

The royalist troops that occupied Cuenca commanded by Colonel Tolra, knowing that the army of Sucre was heading in that direction and in knowledge of its superiority, decided to leave the city, which would be occupied by the patriot forces on February 21 and where about 500 additional men were recruited to strengthen the liberating army.

The plan of General Sucre, would be: to initiate offensive operations, in the general direction, Cuenca-Cañar-Riobamba, in order to destroy the enemy defenses, which operated throughout the inter-Andean alley and restore the lines of communications with the coast, from May 28, 1822, employing Colonel Diego Ibarra at the forefront.

This vanguard under the command of Ibarra, reached Guamote and in contact with the enemy forces forced them to retreat towards Alausí and Tixán, where they organized a weak defense and later their retreat to the city of Riobamba. On April 19, the liberating army occupied the vicinity of Riobamba. The royalist forces had undergone the change of their commander from Colonel Tolra, for Colonel López. The latter organizes its defense in the inter-Andean cannon in order to slow or stop the advance of the enemy and waiting to be reinforced and resupplied. He positioned himself occupying the elevations and preventing the passage through the San Luis ravine, assigning two squadrons of cavalry in Guslán.

Faced with this, the Squadron "Dragoons" was ordered to

charge on the royalist cavalry without achieving the desired success, in addition, the artillery was delayed at the time of the attack which would be a great disadvantage, therefore, the entire army did not manage to cross the ravine, which forced to camp in Punín.

The royalist troops on April 21 occupy the slopes of the Santa Cruz hill, neglecting the only step offered by the ravine, carelessness, that was taken advantage of by General Sucre, to establish a bridgehead and thus cross the obstacle with his entire army and present battle, the same that was not accepted by the royalists who retreated to Riobamba.

After the retreat from the San Luis ravine, Sucre arranges a chase to the enemy with the cavalry, however, with a skillful tactical maneuver, the royalist cavalry detaches from the contact, heading to the elevations at a gallop stretched out and located on the slopes of the slopes and behind the liberating army.

Determined by General Sucre, not to lose contact and force the enemy to engage in the fight, orders Colonel Juan Lavalle, commander of the Squadron "Grenadiers of the Andes", to cross the town to the other end followed by the infantry and Colonel Diego Ibarra, with the rest of the cavalry, to make a movement on the right flank in sight of the enemy in the direction of the same sector, attempting a tactical action of distraction.

Colonel Lavalle, complying with the order, begins his ascent to the elevations, where he surprisingly meets the enemy cavalry and does not hesitate to launch a charge on it, while this was happening, Colonel Ibarra with the rest of the cavalry, launches a second charge breaking the front of the enemy's defensive positions and defeating him completely. The royalist cavalry seeing themselves at such a disadvantage executes a hasty and disorderly retreat.

This action of the patriot cavalry, is witnessed from the surrounding elevations by the two opposing armies and enhances the bravery, audacity and skill of the libertarian cavalry in this combat which leads to victory and fundamental for future independence operations, because they achieve psychological effect on the morale of the enemy.

This combat of the cavalry in Riobamba, has a great strategic value for the rest of the operations, which as we already noted the morale of the royalist forces would be so affected that they not only withdrew from the combat scenario, but they left in terror towards the capital of the Presidency of Quito. The army of Sucre bivouac and remained in the vicinity of Riobamba, a city to which he entered the next day on April 22, remaining there until the 28th.

The first outstanding charge of the patriots, against the royalist cavalry of 400 horsemen, was that of commander Juan Lavalle of Argentine nationality, in command of the Squadron "Grenadiers" on horseback. When the royalists managed to enter the city they were already defeated and left for Quito, where the Battle of Pichincha would soon be unleashed on May 24, 1822.

Colonel (S.P.) Jaime Anda Seville

SECOND BATTLE OF HUACHI

SEPTEMBER 12, 1821

The Second Battle of Huachi was a confrontation that occurred on September 12, 1821 between pro-independence troops led by Antonio José de Sucre and royalist troops led by Melchor Aymerich. Sucre after having won in Yaguachi was advancing towards Quito, the Spaniards who followed them closely, positioned themselves in a terrain called Huachi where they had already defeated Guayaquil forces a year ago.

After a brief contact between the two forces, the Spaniards tried to flee. General José Mires allowed the *Albion* and *Guayaquil* battalions to pursue the royalists, but these were attacked by the royalist cavalry and infantry that turned and closed the patriot battalions. With the patriot army in disarray and Sucre wounded, the patriots returned to Guayaquil with few men and leaving many men and supplies on the battlefield.

It should be noted that in this battle was Agustín Agualongo future leader of the revolutions in Pasto, who would fight in the bloody Battle of Ibarra (1823), where he would be killed.

The royalists managed to keep Quito under Spanish rule for a while longer. General Mires and Sergeant Major Antonio Martínez de Pallares were captured.

Sucre, who was wounded and dismounted, was about to fall prisoner in the disbandment, but was timely saved by the Chilean officer Manuel Jordan Valdivieso, his aide, who climbed him to the legs of his horse and crossed the enemy lines.

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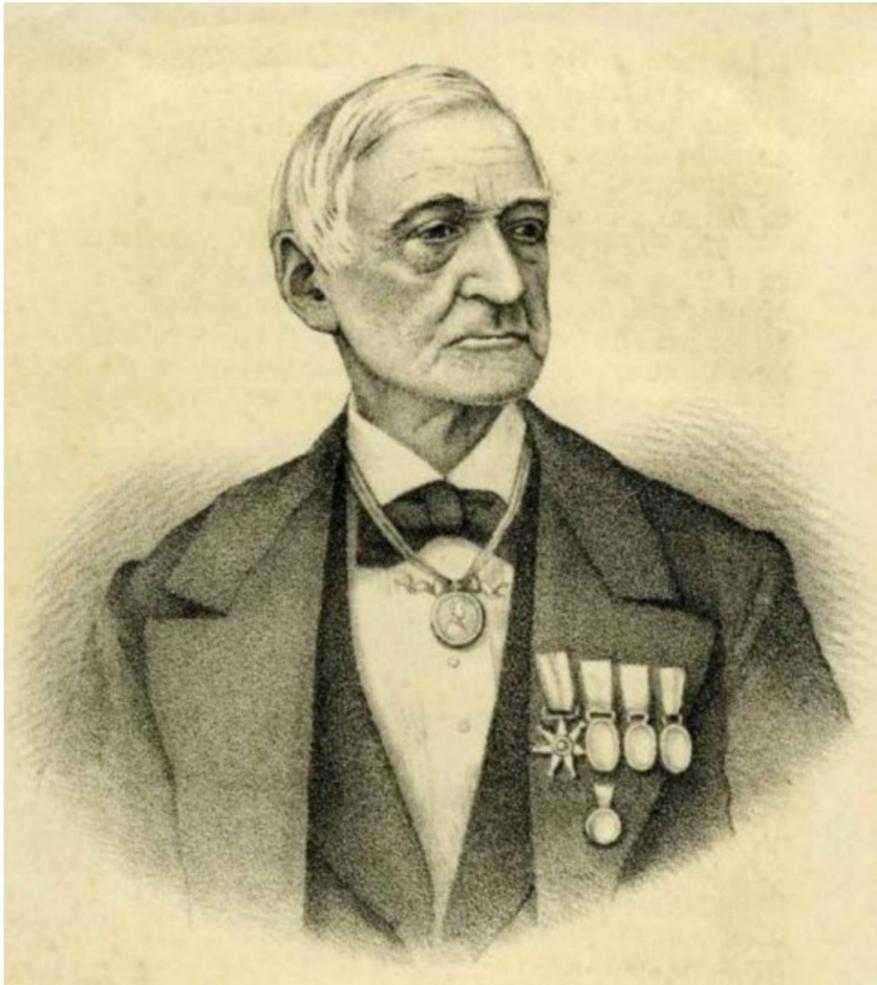
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BATTLE OF PICHINCHA

BATTLE OF PICHINCHA



By Manuel Antonio López Borrero
Major General
1803- 1891
HERO OF INDEPENDENCE
(FLAG BEARER OF THE "PAYA" BATTALION
IN PICHINCHA)

On May 21, 1822, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Liberating Army, under the command of General Antonio José de Sucre, arrived at the ejido of Turubamba, located south of the city of Quito. It consisted of two Divisions: one, of the auxiliaries of Peru, under the orders of Colonel Don Andrés de Santacruz [later Grand Marshal of Peru], composed of the battalions number 49 of Piura, number 89 of Trujillo, and a squadron of Mounted Grenadiers of Buenos Aires, armed with sabers, hand grenades and the balls that the gauchos use in their pampas and that they know how to handle with the greatest skill; and the other of Colombians, under the command of General José Mires, Spanish, composed of the Paya, Yaguachi, Alto Magdalena and Albión battalions, and the Dragoons and Lancers squadrons, armed with spear and carbine.

The enemies were located and parapeted with their artillery behind the walls that served as a fence to the rooms that from the ejido to the city, in a journey of more than eight blocks, were on either side of the camellón of the main road that comes from the south. When the Liberating Army arrived at the ejido, it paraded on the left in sight of the enemy, at a distance of seven blocks, towards the town of Chillogallo, located at the other end of the ejido; and at its entrance it was formed by columns en masse. So we remained until four o'clock in the afternoon; and seeing the general in chief that they did not move, he provoked them to a combat. He advanced the army in the same formation to rifle fire from its first position and ordered the company of Cazadores de Paya to advance, which was deployed in guerrillas two blocks away from its parapets. General José María Córdova [then colonel] stung his horse, went ahead, stood at the head of the company, and with his glasses began to observe the field of the enemies, who made the ejido leave a company of shooters, which was deployed in guerrillas on the right flank of Paya's, at a distance of four blocks.

They also took out of their parapets a battery of five cannons of four, placed it close to the walls of his right, and a gunner who surely drew attention to the presence of Colonel Córdova, began to point at him; Assistant Botero, who observed that, warned him with these words: "Colonel, look they are pointing a cannon at you"; "Let them you throw away"; Colonel Cordova answered impatiently, and continued to calmly observe the enemy without moving his horse. The gunner fired his cannon, and the bullet he directed pierced through the right ring to the captain of Cazadores Felipe Pérez, who was skinned at the head of his company, throwing him like four rods back; he fell prostrate on the ground at the legs of the colonel's horse, and died that night at nine in the village of Chillogallo. The battery continued to fire; but it didn't cause us any other harm.

At six o'clock in the afternoon the Liberation Army retreated and camped in the same ejido, there it spent the night, and the next day in the morning it occupied the town, where it rationed and bivouac quietly without the enemy making any movement. In the afternoon of that same day they informed the general in chief that the apparent tranquility of the enemy was because he tried to surprise us that night by sending a Division by the foot of the hill, which flanked us on the left, and that leaving at a point ahead of the town, he cut us off the retreat, while the rest of his troops, coming out of their positions, they attacked us from the front. At eight o'clock in the evening we undertook a false retreat along a transverse road that leads to some haciendas, in order to place ourselves in front of the point, where the Division that was said to be in charge of cutting us should leave; at twelve o'clock we stopped after having walked more than one league; we occupy one wheat field on the right; all the infantry lay along a ditch that closed the wheat field, lay down to sleep, and the cavalry were covered by the avenue of the road. The commanders Lavayén, Rasch and Cestaris, who commanded it, ordered the troops to dismount, to remove the bridles from the horses without unsailing them, put them to graze and lie down, leaving a flying game of observation. At two o'clock in the morning, I do not know for what reason, a horse was frightened and set in motion the whole horse, which escaped through the wheat field on the infantry that was asleep. It was believed at first that the enemy was attacking us, and yet from the surprise and confusion of the moment, all the bodies were promptly formed and ready for combat; then the reason for the alarm was known, and we spent the rest of the night quietly.

On the morning of the 23rd we reoccupied the village, and found the enemy in the same position, where it was not easy to beat him. From the ejido to the city you could only enter by two roads, because all the land was fenced with walls of the rooms; the main camellón was well defended with its parapets, and the other on the left by the Panecillo, which is a small hill where there is a fortification that with its batteries dominates the entire entrance before reaching the streets, and was well equipped. The general in chief varied operations, he proposed to pass with the army to the ejido of Añaquito, north of the city, and attack on that side, which presented fewer inconveniences; but to do so, other obstacles had to be overcome. On our right flank it was necessary to break many walls of the rooms and pass two rivers of enough waters that did not have a bridge, an operation that we could not carry out to that of the enemy, nor separate ourselves more than two leagues looking for a passage between the haciendas, making a detour more than a day of troops. On the left side we had the high hill of Pichincha, in which there was only, not a road, but a bad path on foot where no beast passed until then. However, the general in chief decided to march with the army along this road, and that same day he sent a large party of Indians with tools to open the way and pave it so that cavalry and the park could pass. At nine o'clock in the evening the army undertook the height, where it stopped to gather the army marching along that barely passable route, it walked without rest, and when the day cleared we had not reached the summit of Pichincha, on whose slopes the city of Quito is located, the same as Bogotá to those of Guadalupe. At about half past eight in the morning on the 24th, our vanguard crowned the one that was scattered, and waited for the park, which had been delayed, under the custody of the Albion battalion. As we had made the march behind the low hills of the Pichincha to hide the movement, we stayed at the descent of the hill so as not to be seen from the city. The enemy, who when he clarified the day saw that our army was no longer in the town, nor did he know what path he had taken, began to inform himself by sending spies everywhere, until he knew at a fixed point the direction we were taking, and without wasting time he marched to the city, where colonels Don

Carlos Tolrá and Don Nicolás López judged our march along that route reckless, and they set out to climb the Pichincha, occupy that summit and take a position to prevent the passage and beat us in detail. But this operation was late: our army was assembled, minus the Albion battalion and the park; he had rested from the painful march of the night and was just having lunch, when at ten o'clock in the morning our spies announced to the general in chief through three different channels that the enemy was approaching by climbing the Pichincha. Colonel Antonio Morales [later general, chief of staff of the Army, gave us the alarm and ordered to leave in the company of Cazadores de Paya, supported by another of the Division of Peru; these occupied the summit of the hill, when they saw the city they gave a cry of joy cheering the homeland, and the rest of the army continued its movement, the enemies almost crowned the height among the undergrowth of the terrain covered with thickets and extremely. Broken, when our shooters descended about half a block, they met them at gunpoint and broke the fire, engaging in the fight between those discovered on a firm foot. At the first shots, the battalions numbers 4 and 8 of Peru occupied the right wing, meeting two battalions that went up through the forest to take a small height above the top, and committed the battle; it was necessary to reinforce the marksmen in the center, and the Yaguachi battalion immediately occupied the line; Colonel Córdova with the Alto Magdalena battalion occupied the left wing, without entering combat at that time, because the enemy troop destined to charge on that side had dilated to climb, due to the rough terrain; the Paya battalion was left in reserve, and the Albion with the park had not arrived.

The General-in-Chief hastily commanded Commander Daniel F. O'Leary (later general) to get it as soon as possible even if it was behind the backs of the Indians. The battalions of Peru, when they met the enemy, overwhelmed him for more than a block to where he found an advantageous position and stopped to fight on firm foot: our shooters and the Yaguachi battalion made him descend in the center of the line, to where he found half a battalion of Aragon that reinforced him and also remained firm. The other half battalion of Aragon went up our left wing, and had to flank and a small undulation of the hill to get to where Colonel Córdova was with the Alto Magdalena battalion that, resting on the weapons, was prepared to receive them. The fire was nourished by both sides, without any interruption, and at times the ardor of combat appeared. The general in chief went to one side and the other looking for a point from where he could see the troops fighting: but it was in vain, the terrain did not allow it. It was eleven o'clock and the park did not arrive: an assistant went to every escape in charge of making her lead to every trance, because the troop that was fighting had almost exhausted the ammunition, and yet the fire was held tightly. It was about twelve o'clock when the bodies of Peru, without ammunition, began to fire in retreat; the enemy, taking advantage of this advantage, regained the position it had lost and advanced to very close to the summit. At that time the park arrived and the Albion battalion was assigned to protect the right flank of alto Magdalena, whom the half battalion of Aragon had already attacked. Once the Peruvian battalions were withdrawn, it was necessary to replace them and reinforce the Yaguachi that had exhausted the ammunition, so that the fire in the line had almost been extinguished. Without wasting a moment, some drawers were sent to him, the combat was revived, and General Mires, dismounting from his horse, drew his sword and put Paya at the head and carried the enemy with him by our right wing that, with the retreat of the Peruvians, had been discovered. The charge was so impetuous that it evicted him from the position won. Rejected, he took a more advantageous one, and after a few minutes he was also evicted from it, and thus he was still forced to cede the field from trocho to stretch all the bodies charged with resolution at the same time and overwhelmed the enemy in all directions. His reserve tried to re-establish combat at the foot of the hill; but he could hardly sustain himself for a short time, because he was charged everywhere and declared himself in defeat leaving in our possession many prisoners and entering the streets of the city to go to take refuge in the Panecillo, the last bastion they had left. Several officers and troops of the Paya battalion, and I, standard-bearer of the body, arrived at the Recoleta de la Merced, in whose tower the Quitons saw, for the first time, wave triumphantly the pavilion of Colombia", Colonel Don Carlos Tolrá, who with the cavalry formed in the ejido of Añaquito had been observing the combat, after he saw his decision, and who was joined by the battalion Tiradores de Cádiz and part of that of Catalonia, retreated to Pasto in order to meet the Division he commanded, Don Basilio García. The general-in-chief hastily lowered

the cavalry in pursuit, and dispatched Commander O'Leary to the city to urge them to surrender. The cavalry went out instantly down the hill in the shortest time that allowed the bad of the road; but when he arrived at the ejido, they had more than a league of advantage and it was not possible to reach them. De Guayabamba returned carrying the news that they were dispersing in the escape. Don Melchor Aymerich replied to the intimation, which would be delivered by a capitulation. At five o'clock in the afternoon the army descended from the Pichincha bringing all the wounded, and was located in La Chilena, which is a low hill with some houses at the entrance of the city from the northern part, where it spent the night the next day in the morning the commissioners, colonels Don Francisco González and Manuel Martínez de Aparicio, appeared, to celebrate the capitulation, which was adjusted, granting them many guarantees; signed and ratified, we occupied the city after noon. Commander Mackintosh with the Albion battalion was assigned to occupy the Panecillo and receive the armaments, park and other elements of war: and since this corps had no flag to fly in the fortress, the general in chief ordered me to go with him. After we arrived at the Panecillo, the officers and the Spanish troop of birth that had capitulated appeared, they formed in the square of the fortress, they made a salute to their flag, they lowered it, they kept it in a box to take it to Spain, they delivered the weapons, and I chose the one of Colombia, which since then began to fly in the capital of Atahualpa.

The loss of the Spaniards on this day consisted of two officers and 400 troops killed, 193 wounded, 160 officers and 1100 troops prisoners and capitulates, 14 cannons, 2700 rifles and furnitures, flags, bugles, war boxes, ammunition and all the elements they had in their possession. For our part, we had to mourn the death of Lieutenant Molina, Second Lieutenant Mendoza and 200 brave troops, including some of Yaguachi's prisoners. Captains Cabal, Castro and Alzuru, Lieutenants Calderón and Ramírez, and Second Lieutenants Arango and Domingo Borrero and 140 troops were wounded.

Of these officers died the same night of the day of the battle Lieutenant Abdón Calderón, whose conduct was such that he deserves that we dedicate a special article to commemorate him; and five days later Second Lieutenant Borrero, first cousin of the author of these memoirs, died.

The memories of youth come to form a kind of second life for those who are already approaching their end. That is why when evoking these shadows of the glorious times of the Homeland, I feel again in my heart the fire that the years have not managed to extinguish, and I feel with the necessary verve to alarm on behalf of my former comrades in arms to greet the sun that illuminated the glories that we reached in Pichincha.

ABDÓN CALDERÓN THE HERO OF PICHINCHA

The morning of May 24, 1822 announced one of those placid and serene days that, not being common under the equator, are or seem to be more radiant and beautiful with the fire of animation that all nature receives in the fertile bosom of the torrid area.

Raise the sun over the east illuminating the slopes of the Pichincha and dilating its rays on the flattened summit of the small mount of Panecillo, when the royalist army marched lightly and silently, climbing the skirt of that high antemural of Quito that rises to the west of the city, and from whose volcanic crater rises a dense column of smoke, that fought by the wind, imitates the colorful plumage that flutters on the top of a giant warrior. The Republican army commanded by General Sucre rested at the descent of the hill, while our beaters announced the approach of the Spanish troops.

It would be ten o'clock in the morning when the one who later had to carry the title of grand marshal of Ayacucho, gave his orders to mobilize the army and go out to meet the enemy. The bizarre Division of Peru, commanded by Colonel Andrés de Santacruz [later Grand Marshal of Peru], occupied the right of our battle line. In the center, among other forces, was the Yaguachi battalion, backed by Paya's; and on the left, the column commanded by the intrepid Colonel José M. Córdova [later general], later protected by the Albión battalion, the last body that arrived on the battlefield, whose forces were under the immediate orders

of the brave General José Mires.

At the beginning of the battle through the center, Lieutenant Abdón Calderón, who commanded the 3rd company of Yaguachi, received a bullet in the right arm; he disqualified him from taking the sword with that hand and took it with his left and continued to fight with imperturbable serenity, when a few moments later he received another bullet in that arm, affecting a tendon and fracturing the bone of his forearm, which forced him to release the sword. A sergeant picked her up from the ground, placed her in the sheath at her waist, and tied her arm with a handkerchief hanging it from her neck. The young warrior, with the stoic courage of a Spartan, followed at the head of his company, and intensifying the combat by the indomitable resistance of the Spaniards, by forcing his last position on the slope of the hill, he received another bullet in the left thigh a little above the knee, which shattered his bone. Immediately the enemies pawned their reserve, and with this came the supreme and decisive moment of the battle. Calderón carried his company making an effort greater than his fainting state, and when he achieved victory he received another bullet in the thigh of his right leg that completely broke his bone, and made him fall on the ground prostrate, bleeding and without movement. His soldiers led him to the camp in a ruana, placed him on blankets on the floor of the living room of a small house, because no bed was found to lie on him. His state of prostration required effective help, to at least quench his devouring thirst and give him some food; a friend was in charge of providing him with those services, because the unfortunate young man could not make use of his arms, nor move his legs. As the last wound received was fatal and did not lend itself to amputation, he died at dawn the next day. General Sucre promoted him, already dead, to captain, to pay him the funeral honors. The Liberator, who arrived in Quito on June 16, informed of the bizarre behavior of that brave officer, issued a decree of honor to his memory, by which he arranged:

1° That the 3rd company of the Yaguachi was not given another captain.
2° That he would always review it as alive, Captain Calderón, and that in the magazines of commissioner, when he was called by name, the whole company would reply: "He died gloriously in Pichincha; but it lives in our hearts."

3° That his mother, Mrs. N. Garaicoa, from Guayaquil, a respectable and very republican midwife, be paid monthly the salary that her son would have enjoyed.

It was a spectacle as moving as it was solemn to see the soldiers of that company in the days of the commissary's magazine, when the name of Captain Calderón was uttered, to carry the rifle on his shoulder with a gesture of martial pride and to respond with a kind of religious respect: "He died gloriously in Pichincha, but he lives in our hearts." That ovation, true apotheosis of the young hero, was fulfilled in Ecuador until the year of 1829; I don't know if it will have continued afterwards.

This episode reveals one more resource of Bolívar's genius: how he knew how to take advantage of the opportune circumstances to move the noble springs of the heart of his warriors, exciting enthusiasm and patriotism with glorious rewards that inspired the contempt of fatigues, hunger, risks and even of one's own life, for the desire to achieve prez and posthumous fame. This is how thousands of heroes appeared around him, who today should be remembered with pride because they ennoble the pages of the history of our independence.

CAPITULATION OF QUITO

In the city of Quito, on May 25, 1822, convinced that the circumstances of the war force to take a means of conciliation that saves the interests of the Spanish army with the occupation of this city and province by the Divisions of Peru and Colombia under the orders of Mr. General Sucre, after the victory achieved by him in the heights of Pichincha, in which the two armies fought with the ardor that is characteristic of them; in view of the fact that the lack of communication with the peninsula, the general opinion of the country and the few resources make it impossible to continue the struggle, and being in accordance with the instructions of the Court, given to His Excellency General Mourgéon by the Ministry of War on April 3, 1823, the leaders of the two armies determined to compromise the disagreements, appointing to this effect Mr. General Sucre the colonels Don Andrés de Santacruz, head of the troops of Peru, and Antonio Morales, chief of staff of those of Colombia; and His

Excellency General Melchor Aymerich to Colonels Francisco González and Manuel María Martínez de Aparicio, Assistant General and Chief of Staff of the Spanish Division, who, after recognizing their powers, stipulated the following articles:

Article 1. It will be delivered to the commissioners of Mr. General Sucre the fortress of Panecillo, the city of Quito and what is under Spanish domination to the north and south of that city, with all the supplies of mouth and war and existing warehouses.

Article 2. The Spanish troops will leave this fortress with the honors of the war, and at the place and time determined by Mr. General Sucre, they will deliver their weapons, flags and ammunition; and in view of the bizarre conduct that you observed yesterday, and of particular commitments that may exist, all official gentlemen, as well as Europeans and Americans, are allowed to pass to Europe or others. points, as well as the troops, in the concept that all officers who want to stay, will be admitted or in the ranks of as private citizens.

Article 3. The official lords shall keep their weapons, luggage and horses.

Article 4. Those who want to pass to Europe, will be driven on behalf of the Government of Colombia to Havana by the direction of Guayaquil and Panama, escorted by a departure to embarkation, and in the first Spanish port where they arrive, the expenses they cause will be paid to the commissioner who leads them.

Article 5. General Aymerich is free to march whenever and wherever he wants, with his family, for which he will be treated with all the considerations due to his class, representation and behavior.

Article 6. A general amnesty in matters of opinion is granted to all public employees, ecclesiastics and individuals. Those who want to move to Europe will be granted their passport; but the trip they will do on their own.

Article 7. As article 1 of the troops that are in Pasto and its leadership are included in this capitulation, two officers of each army will be appointed, who will lead it, and surrender to as many prisoners, equipment and others that exist there; but in view of the circumstances of that country, the Spanish Government cannot be a guarantor of compliance with it, in which case the Government of Colombia will act according to its prudence and judgment.

Article 8. After the ratification by both parties of this treaty, Mr. General Sucre may occupy the city and fortress at any time and day he likes; whose articles, for the ratification of the contracting parties, will be signed by said commissioners in the Palace of the Government of Quito on that day, month and year.

ANDRÉS DE SANTACRUZ
ANTONIO MORALES
CORONEL FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ
MANUEL MARÍA MARTÍNEZ DE APARICIO
PATRICIO BRAYN, SECRETARIO

The officers and troops imprisoned will first take an oath not to take up arms against the independent States of Peru and Colombia.

SANTACRUZ
MORALES
CORONEL GONZÁLEZ
APARICIO
BRAYN

Headquarters in Quito on May 25, 1822, 12th. Approved and ratified.
ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE
MELCHOR AYMERICH

Headquarters in Quito on May 26, 1822, 12°.
It is copy: Aymerich-Sucre.

As can be seen, this capitulation included the forces commanded in Pasto by Don Basilio García, who was immediately informed to be fulfilled in the part that corresponded to him; but Don Basilio, who had made his career as a soldier, compensated for his lack of lights with all the malice and insight that is acquired with experience in the military; he was alive, cunning and old veteran, accustomed therefore to the setbacks suffered in the war, and calculated that having no knowledge of the triumph of Pi chincha and the occupation of Quito by General Sucre, he could make more advantageous treaties with him, proposing

them as a spontaneous act.

The Liberator, who already had an army capable of occupying Pasto, moved from the Trapiche at the beginning of June, and on the 6th when he arrived in Berruecos he was presented with lieutenant colonels Don Pantaleón del Fierro and Don Miguel Retamal, commissioned by Don Basilio García to propose capitulation, bringing at the same time sufficient powers to celebrate it.

The Liberator believed that Don Basilio was taking this step because he had been persuaded that he could not resist the army that worked on him; ignorant of the triumphs of General Sucre, which were carefully concealed from him, he received with joy the commissioners exclaiming: "This is worth more to me, and it is more glorious, than a battle won", a phrase that honors his heart. In the act he decided to listen to the proposals that they made, and appointed Colonel José Gabriel Pérez and Lieutenant Colonel Vicente González to celebrate the proposed agreement, which was adjusted and signed at six in the afternoon, and was immediately published in the army. He also issued a proclamation to the troops of the Spanish army and the Pashtuns, announcing the happy end of the war. The next day the army began the march, the Liberator went ahead with the vanguard, and on the 8th early arrived with it to Pasto; the royalist troops received him forming a street from the first of the city, and doing him the honors due to his rank; Don Basilio García waited for him at the foot of his flag, and when the Liberator approached him, Don Basilio went out to meet him, stopped the horse by the reins, greeted him with respect and surrendered his sword. The Liberator, overflowing with joy, dismounted, held him in his arms, praised his noble demeanor, and girded his sword to his waist. From there they continued together to the room they had prepared for the Liberator, where they ratified and signed the treaties. After this act, the Liberator learned, from Don Basilio himself, that General Sucre had decided the contest in Ecuador by winning a battle in Pichincha, and that he was at that time in Quito. This news brought him away with joy, and he did not know how to caress the Spaniards of that Division, distinguishing Don Basilio in particular.

The generosity of character of the Liberator shone brighter in his triumphs: not only did he not be mortified by the stratagem of Don Basilio but he applauded it cordially, and he took particular care to fulfill the capitulation of Berruecos. There he issued a general proclamation to the Colombians, participating in the end of the war.

That afternoon the rest of the army arrived, and the next day Don Basilio proceeded to deliver weapons, ammunition, troops and all the elements of war in the square. The Pashtuns, more stubborn royalists than the Spaniards themselves, seeing this operation practiced believed that Don Basilio had betrayed them, and tried to assassinate him, to the point that it was necessary to protect him by putting in his house a guard of the Colombian troops.

CAPITULATION OF PASTO

Lieutenant Colonels Don Pantaleón del Fierro and Don Miguel Retamal, commissioned by the General Commander of the Second Spanish Division of the South, Colonel Don Basilio García, presented the following articles of capitulation to His Excellency the Liberator President of Colombia, who appointed colonel José Gabriel Pérez and Lieutenant Colonel Vicente González to conclude this agreement.

PROPOSITIONS

Article 1. No individual of the command of the general commander of the 2nd Spanish Southern Division will be persecuted; neither will the past of the Colombian Army, including the troops and neighbors of the Provinces of the command of said general commander, whose territory includes from Tulcán to Popayán and Barbacoas coasts. Individuals of the secular and regular clergy shall also be exempt from all office and responsibility. Answer. With assigned without any restriction.

Article 2. Spanish and country officers and soldiers may not be forced to take sides in Colombia against their will, not being the first guests or admonished. Answer. Granted, understanding this article only with respect to Spanish soldiers and Pashtuns.

Article 3. The officers and troops who want to be transported to the first port of Spain, will be providing ships, paying the costs or as there is more place. Answer. Granted.

If The Spanish officers and troops are driven directly to Spain, the Spanish Government will pay the costs; but if they are taken to the Spanish ports of America or to neutral ports of America, the Republic of Colombia will pay the costs.

Article 4. Spanish officers and soldiers will not be insulted by any person from the Republic of Colombia, before they will be respected and favored by law. Chiefs and Officers will be allowed to use their swords, luggage and property, including émigrés. That if they commit crimes, they are favored by the law of Colombia and its territory, observing the Treaty of Trujillo. Answer. Granted.

Article 5. Military or civilian Spaniards who wish to swear allegiance to the Government of the Republic of Colombia, will keep their jobs and property; and, however, from what is stated in article 1, it and in the rest, the individuals of the guerrillas of Patía, and those who are within the line of the army of the Republic of Colombia dependent on the general commander of the 2nd Spanish Division of the Army of the South, who may not be accused of the faults they have committed, even if they are of the greatest responsibility. Finally, His Excellency the President, as a victor endowed with a great soul, will use for the prisoners of war and for the neighbors of the town of Pasto and its jurisdiction, the charity of which he is capable. Answer. Granted.

Article 6. That just as the people and goods of the veteran troop and neighbors of Pasto are guaranteed, these and all those who exist in it, even if they are not natives of there, may not be destined at any time to living bodies, but will remain as until here, in class of urban, without ever being able to leave their territory; that emigrants be given their passport to retire to their families, and that in view of the poverty of Pasto and the great expenditures it has suffered during the war, it be exempt from all pension. Answer. The residents of Pasto, whether natives or passers-by, will be treated like the Colombians of the Republic, and will at the same time carry the burdens of the State as the other citizens. His Excellency the Liberator offers to become protector of all the neighbors of the capitulated territory. His Excellency will make known his beneficial intentions towards the Pashtuns by a particular proclamation, which will be as firm and valid as the most sacred. Emigrants will obtain their passports to be returned to their families.

Article 7. That there is not the slightest alteration in terms of the sacred Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion, and the inveterateness of its customs. Answer. Granted. Since the Republic of Colombia is under the auspices of the sacred religion of Jesus, it will never commit the ungodly absurdity of altering it.

Article 8. Being subject to the Republic of Colombia the territory of the command of the general commander of the 2nd Spanish Division of the South, expressed in article 19, the properties of the neighbors of Pasto and the entire territory will be guaranteed, and in no time will they be taken, but they will be kept unharmed. Answer. Granted.

Article 9. That in case his excellency Mr. Liberator has to go to Pasto, he expects him to treat it with that consideration proper to his human character, taking into account the misery in which he finds himself. Answer. Granted. His Excellency the Liberator offers to treat the city of Pasto with the greatest kindness, and will not demand the slightest sacrifice for the service of the Liberation Army. The General Commissary will pay for its fair value as much as it needs to continue the march through the territory of Pasto.

Article 10. That with respect to the fact that his excellency the Liberator has served to promise Pasto that he will enjoy the same prerogatives as the capital of the Republic, the establishment of the Mint will be granted with form that it is currently. Answer. His Excellency the Liberator does not have the power to decide regarding the establishment of the Mint and coinage, these attributions corresponding to the General Congress, to which the inhabitants of Pasto may request this grace directly or through a Deputy to Congress.

Article 11. May the person of the most illustrious Bishop of Popayán, and those of the other ecclesiastics, be treated with the same prerogatives that are offered to all the residents of Pasto, respecting their

high dignities. Answer. Granted. The Government and people of Colombia have always respected with the deepest reverence the most illustrious Bishop of Popayán and all the clergy of the nation, being the ministers of the Highest and the legislators of morality. On whose articles we commissioners have agreed on behalf of our respective chiefs. This treaty must be ratified within forty-eight hours by his excellency the Resident Liberator of Colombia, and by the Commander general of the 2nd Spanish Division of the South, signing two of a tenor in the headquarters Liberator de Berruecos, on June 6, 1822, 129, at six in the afternoon.

PANTALEÓN
MIGUEL RETAMAL
JOSÉ GABRIEL PÉREZ
VICENTE GONZÁLEZ

Liberator Headquarters in Pasto, June 8, 1822, 12th.
I approve and ratify this treaty.

For His Excellency the Liberator,
BOLÍVAR

Jose Gabriel Perez. Divisional Headquarters of Pasto, June 8, 1822.
I ratify and agree to these treaties.
BASILIO GARCÍA

On the 10th in the afternoon the Liberator left Pasto for Quito with his General Staff and a cavalry picket, taking Don Basilio García, who fearful of the Pashtuns did not want to stay among them. General Sucre had advanced to Otavalo the Paya battalion, with the glorious name of Pichincha, to clear the way and escort it if necessary.

On the 16th the Liberator arrived in Quito; the army went out to receive him in the ejido of Añaquito, and formed in battle in the order of stop made him the honors corresponding to his rank. General Sucre ordered him to fold en masse, and putting the Liberator in front of him, harangued him with that eloquence and laconism that were so natural to him. He began by greeting the victors in Pichincha, and after praising their bizarre behavior, he concluded with these words:

"The Quiteños will never be able to forget that on that summit [pointing the finger at the hill of Pichincha that was clear], in mortal witness of your courage, three thousand brave men of Peru and Colombia destroyed forever the chains that oppressed them, reconquering their homeland, and restoring to them the enjoyment of their freedom lost three centuries ago. Long live Colombia!, Long live freedom!"

After the Liberator learned of what General Sucre had done, he fixed his first attention on ordering the adjustment and payment of the Division of Peru, and once satisfied with his assets, and having promoted his brigade generals to Colonel Santacruz, he returned his troops to the Peruvian Government, making them return by land as they had come. He thanked him for his cooperation in the campaign, whose end was the freedom of Ecuador, and also offered him reciprocity, an

offer that he soon fulfilled. Years ago, General Bolívar felt his destiny as liberator of Peru, and alluded to it as a fixed and inevitable thing. The Ecuadorians, who in Colombia were the first to pronounce themselves for Independence, and who despite their efforts could not achieve it on their own, full of enthusiasm and recognition of their Liberators welcomed without hesitation the pact of union that was offered to them, swore the Constitution of Colombia forming an integral part of the Republic, and they had as their first Intendant of the Department of Quito General Antonio José de Sucre, no less skilled and selfless administrator than military chief.

The army that remained in Pasto immediately followed to Quito. After the first corps arrived, joining them to the victorious Division in Pichincha, and giving the name of Grenadiers to the Lancers squadron, the Liberator marched with these troops to Guayaquil, ordering that the rest of the army that went from Pasto remain in the capital of Ecuador until new order. As the tiny sovereignty of Guayaquil could not remain independent, it needed to belong to one of the two bordering republics, and for this reason two parties were agitated in the city, one of annexationists to Peru, and others to Colombia. With the approach of our troops, the supporters of annexation to Peru were frightened, the Government Junta was dissolved, and the most influential emigrated to Lima. Our troops entered Guayaquil on July 11; on the 13th the Liberator consulted for a proclamation the free opinion of the people, for its annexation to Colombia or Peru, and on July 30, without any violence, that independent territory was constituted in a department of the Republic of Colombia, governed by an intendant, who was General Bartolomé Salom. Five days earlier, on the 26th of that month, General Antonio José de San Martín, Protector of Peru, arrived in Guayaquil on a warship. He spent three days in private conferences with the Liberator, and no one, not even General Sucre himself, knew what were the issues and terms in which they were occupied. Although many people have pretended to know what they were talking about in that interview, the only thing that could be revealed was that General San Martín indicated to the Liberator that, in his concept, Peru did not want to be governed by a democratic republican Government, but by a constitutional monarchical one, which was in contradiction with the principles and visions of the Liberator; but it is true that General San Martín was disgusted because the Government Junta that he left established in Lima and the most influential people of Peru, were not happy with his protective Government, and they made war on him, so much so that during his trip to Guayaquil they deposed, arrested and deported to Panama the minister of war and navy that he left there, which was Don Bernardo Monteagudo. General Don Domingo Tristán had just lost in Ica a lucid Division of 3000 men, and the Spaniards were with an army superior in number to that of the Republicans, so San Martín believed that it was not possible for him to conclude the freedom of Peru, and urged the Liberator to go with the army of Colombia to complete the work he had begun. General San Martín returned to Lima, was in charge of the supreme command, and without expressing resentment convened a Congress before which he resigned his authority in an irrevocable way: he admitted his resignation, appointing him generalissimo of all the troops of the Republic, and although he accepted this appointment, he did not take command of the army. Leaving the Peruvians dedicated to themselves and in a difficult and even compromised position, he said goodbye to them by a proclamation, embarked for Chile, from there he went to Buenos Aires, his homeland, and from Buenos Aires to Europe, without taking part again in the struggle for American independence. This conduct of General San Martín has been much applauded; He came to fill the esteem and appreciation of his fellow citizens, who saw nothing but greatness of soul in the act of detaching themselves from supreme power and retiring to private life, as he did until his death, which occurred in Paris, in the midst of affectionate relations, and satisfied to have served his homeland with self-denial and patriotism. Others will judge the extent to which his sad experience of Peru and the sight of the irresistible and self-aware man influenced that act, who had to master with one hand anarchy and confusion, and with the other mortally wound the peninsulars and their allies. From then on the Liberator did not deal with anything other than the freedom of Peru, and began to dictate all the necessary provisions to prepare the troops that were to march to that Republic to the glorious campaign that I will remember meticulously.





Geopolitics in the campaign of 1822

Continuation...

* GRAE. (S.P.) PACO MONCAYO G.
HONORARY MEMBER ASOCID-ECUADOR

INTRODUCTION

... before the defunct Ottoman Empire and the Kurdish people divided among five states due to ignorance or neglect of English and French experts on border issues.

The present work focuses, for the reasons cited, on a crucial temporary period for the birth of the states that were part of the viceroyalties of Peru and Santa Fe de Bogotá, which corresponds to the negotiations and fragile agreements reached between the patriotic leaders to unite their efforts against the troops of the Metropolis, while simultaneously elucidating their disagreements on the future of these peoples, once their independence was achieved; at a time when the territorial conflicts that would begin at the very moment of turning colonial boundaries into borders between the new States were already brewing.

The central theme of this research focuses on the acute contradictions and conflicts between Colombia and Peru on the issue of Guayaquil that, as can be seen in the story, were about to ruin the Liberating Campaign organized to make Quito, capital of the Royal Audience, independent. It begins with a brief historical overview of colonial law over these territories, then deals with the insistent efforts of the Viceroyalty of Peru to take control of them; continues with the open dispute between Bolívar and San Martín for exercising his authority over them and finally focuses on the effects of the dispute in the campaign commanded by Sucre that culminates with the splendid victory on the slopes of the Pichincha volcano. The war theme serves, then, only as a backdrop.

The research has been nourished, particularly in the rich correspondence between the leaders of both sides of the conflict, their reports and other documents, as well as in the opinion of prominent historians.

Paco Moncayo: "The central theme of this research focuses on the acute contradictions and conflicts between Colombia and Peru on the issue of Guayaquil that, as can be seen in the story, were about to ruin the Liberating Campaign organized to make Quito, capital of the Royal Audience, independent. "

Photo: Daily El Comercio.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Metropolis organized the territory, for its best civil administration in: Viceroyalties, Presidencies, Governorates and Captaincies General. The Audiencias had defined boundaries and administrative autonomy and could be viceregal, praetorial or subordinate; its functions were judicial and governmental. They were usually made up of governorates.

On May 4, 1493, Pope Alexander issued a bull to distribute areas of influence among the Catholic monarchs from the layout of a meridian. Spain was responsible for the western part, "... perpetually, to the voice and to the kings of Castile and León, your heirs and successors (Trabuco Boundary Treaties Ecuador, 1970, Bula Papal 1493).

Initially, all the territories of the American continent, conquered by the Spaniards were divided between only two viceroyalties: that of Mexico and that of Peru: The Royal Audience of Quito, created on August 29, 1563 was one more among those of the Viceroyalty. Thus two centuries passed, but the importance of the colonial relationship moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic and the Caribbean, causing changes in political organization. On May 27, 1717, the Royal Audience of Quito was extinguished, which became part of the new Viceroyalty of Santa Fe as a Province. The viceregal authorities of Peru claimed and on February 18, 1720, this Audiencia was re-established, subordinate to the Viceroyalty of Peru. Finally, in 1739 Quito and Panama became part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada again.

Time passed and the decline of Spain was going from bad to worse. The powerful England initiated an aggressive policy aimed especially at breaking the monopoly of trade that it maintained with the American colonies, attacking directly or through corsairs their ports and lines of communications. In these circumstances, the Board of Fortifications of America to the King of Spain, on the defense of the Colonies of America obtained a royal order dated July 7, 1803 to place the Military Government of Guayaquil under the Viceroyalty of Lima, for better defense. Immediately, the Viceroy of Peru, Marques de Avilés, tried to abrogate the total command, provoking the claim of the Baron de Carondelet, President of the Royal Audience of Quito to the King of Spain. The Council of the Indies proved him right in 1807.

On the occasion of the Quito revolution, in 1810, the Viceroy of Lima Marques de la Concordia assumed all military, civil, treasury and judicial jurisdiction. New claims, the Council of the Indies requests reports from Francisco de Requena, who assures that the Province of Guayaquil, in civil, military, treasury and judicial matters was always subject to the Audiencia of Quito. With this background, the King made it clear in 1819 that the control of Lima was only in matters of defense (Trabuco, Royal Order, 1819).

By then the war of independence had become widespread. In 1817, the victory of José Antonio Páez over Morillo, in Las Queseras del Medio, opened the doors for Bolívar, who had been named President of Venezuela by the Congress of Angostura, inaugurated on February 15, 1819, to be able, after his epic crossing of the Andes, to occupy Tunja and defeat the royalist forces in the battles of the Vargas and Boyacá Swamp, on July 25 and August 7 respectively, to enter victorious to Santafé de Bogotá, on August 10, 1819. Subsequently, the Congress of Cúcuta, meeting between August 30 and October 3, 1821, created Gran Colombia, unifying the Viceroyalty of Santa Fe with the Captaincy General of Venezuela, in a single State.

In the south, General San Martín created an army in Mendoza, crossed the Andes towards Chile and won the victory of Chacabuco, on February 12, 1817, with the help of Bernardo O'Higgins. Instead, the royalists achieved the victories of Talcahuano, in October of the same year, and Cancha Rayada, in March 1818. When they tried to capture Santiago, they were defeated in the battle of Maipú, on April 5, 1818 and the independence of that country was achieved.

In September 1820, San Martín, with troops from Argentina and Chile, arrived in Pisco, from where he sent delegates to the Miraflores Conference, asking Viceroy Joaquín de Pezuela to avoid further bloodshed and accept the Independence of Peru. The answer was obviously negative. While San Martín was approaching his troops to Lima, General Álvarez de Arenales defeated the royalists in the battle of Cerro de Pasco and the head of the Chilean squadron, Tomás Cochrane, captured in the port of Callao the ship "Esmeralda". San Martín occupied Lima on July 9, 1821 and proclaimed the country's independence on July 28.

GUAYAQUIL INDEPENDENT

The independence of Guayaquil had very positive consequences for the independence of the countries of the South Pacific. General Jerónimo Valdez recognized the great setback that the loss of this strategic port meant for the Spanish cause:

"Without the insurrection of Guayaquil, the rest of Quito would not have been lost, as well as the frigates Judgment and revenge and the expedition of San Martín would not have been lost, if forced to reembark, very soon after it landed. However, of the mistakes of the one who commanded the Spaniards, that without the loss of Guayaquil they would not have been so many or so crass, because their foolishness and confusion would not have been so great and therefore so general the distrust of those who obeyed. The efforts that had to be made in the years 21, 22, 23, 24 were as extraordinary as they were necessary to paralyze the consequences of the loss of Guayaquil..."

(Muñoz E, 2010, p.29-30)

It is stated in the Act of Independence of Guayaquil that: "... that having declared Independence by the general vote of the people, to which all the quartered troops were united, and all the measures concerning public order must be taken accordingly in circumstances that it needs the help of the main neighbors ... It was also agreed that two expresses would be issued to the municipalities of Quito and Cuenca, putting in their news the new form of government and operations, leading to the general independence of America, and that this providence be extended to all the peoples of this jurisdiction by the Political Chief "(Municipal Museum of Guayaquil).

On November 8, the Electoral College met in the City Hall, in which 58 deputies participated, 16 for the city of Guayaquil and the others for the populations of the province, including Babahoyo, Machala, Santa Elena, Montecristi, Jipijapa, Chone and Puná. In this conclave the birth of the new State known as 'Free Province of Guayaquil' was proclaimed and they appointed a Government Junta made up of José Joaquín de Olmedo as president, Rafael Jimena in charge of military affairs, Francisco María Roca of political-civil affairs and Francisco de Marcos y Crespo, of the Secretariat.

On the 11th, the Regulation of the Free Province of Guayaquil was approved, which, in Article 1, declares: "The Province of Guayaquil is free and independent; its religion is Catholic; its government is elective; and its laws, the same ones that governed lately as long as they do not oppose the new form of government established. Article 2 states that: "The Province of Guayaquil declares itself in complete freedom to join the great association that suits it of those to be formed in South America", while Article 8 provides: "In any danger of the Homeland, the Government, in agreement with the Military Chief, shall consult public security, and article 9: "From the age of sixteen no one shall be free from military service, when the security and defense of the country so requests."



Free Province of Guayaquil
1820-1822

SUCRE IN GUAYAQUIL

Bolívar, concerned about securing for Colombia, the strategic port of Guayaquil and its region, part of the Viceroyalty of Santa Fe, but coveted by Peru, sent General Antonio Morales to ensure the incorporation of the new government to Colombia. He arrived with 1000 rifles, 50,000 cartridges, 8,000 spark stones, 500 sabers and 200 pistols, to arm the Guayaquil patriots. On February 12, 1821, the Colombian military managed to sign an agreement of cooperation and reciprocal aid with the General Government Junta.

The political situation was delicate and uncertain, General Mires, in a letter to Santander, describes it as follows:

"... I came to the beautiful port of Guayaquil, where I found a party for the King, another for the absolute independence of that province, another for its aggregation to General San Martín, and another for the dependence of Colombia. I have been quite fortunate and have not omitted any means to increase the last one formed by the true patriots, the most sensible men and the most serious part of the people."

(Muñoz J, p.40)

At the beginning of May 1821, Sucre arrived in Guayaquil, commanding an important Colombian contingent. He was a young 26-year-old officer serving his first commission as Senior Commander of a force. He knew it and was foresighted and cautious. He landed his 700

soldiers from the Albion Battalions, Santander and the Guide Squadron, in Santa Elena. He organized his headquarters in El Morro and went to present himself to the Guayaquil authorities. Aware of the situation, Sucre knew how to display his characteristic tact and kindness, for the benefit of the cause of Colombia.

Several historians suggest that Sucre was an advance to ensure that this Province is part of Colombia and that, later, he would arrive by sea, in order to command the campaign to free Quito from the Spanish yoke. It must have been so because, as Rumazo González recounts, Vice President Santander had recommended to him:

"You must take into consideration the ideas of Sucre and abandon the project of leading any army through Pasto, because it will always be destroyed by the stubborn peoples, not little brave and always, always victorious"

(Rumazo A., p. 735).



Portrait of Crnl. Jacinto de Bejarano y Lavayen, precursor of the independence of the Free Province of Guayaquil (which is currently an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Ecuador).

Source: Wikipedia

Bolívar's instructions to Sucre were precise. He was to travel to Guayaquil commanding an expedition of 1000 men from the Cauca army and "all the weapons and ammunition that he calculates necessary to arm new bodies in the provinces where he is going." General Mires, who had been the first delegate, was to subordinate himself to Sucre: "Brigadier General José Mires is appointed second chief of General Sucre in the Guayaquil expedition and all the precautions and instructions of this date will be understood with him in case it happens to him" (Epistolario de Sucre. Volume I, p. 563).

As for relations with the Guayaquil authorities, the instructions were clear:

"After congratulating the governments as stated in Article 1, General Sucre will try to incorporate those Provinces into the Republic of Colombia in accordance with its Basic Law..." He must, in private conferences, convince the authorities of "the particular advantages that result to him from belonging to a great republic that ensures, protects and defends his existence without offending his rights and political representation..." (Castellanos R., 19998, p.107).

Once disembarked, Sucre preferred to organize his force in the Santa Elena Peninsula and in El Morro. He distributed his units, the battalions of Infantry Santander and Albion and the squadron of Guides, in a prudent manner, in several locations in the area, in order to recover the health affected by the trip and continue with the training. Then he went to present himself to the Guayaquil authorities.



Battle of Camino Real

After its independence, the government of the province of Guayaquil formed an army of 1,500 men to liberate the rest of the Real Audiencia, it was called the Protective Division of Quito.

Source: Wikipendia



Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín in the meeting later called "Interview of Guayaquil".

Source: Wikipendia

On May 10, 1821, he wrote to General San Martín, in the following terms:

"I must take this opportunity to announce to you my coming to this square in a transport with three hundred soldiers, of one thousand five hundred that the government of the republic sends to the south of Colombia to open for this part the campaign of Quito, in concert with the division of the South of Cundinamarca. Eight hundred men from this province will be incorporated into me and after the armistice I will begin operations" (Salcedo-Bastardo J., Ob. Cit., p.31).

This message contains two warnings: First, that the government of the Republic sends a force of 1500 men to the Port, measured way to deter any attempt to take this strategic city, by the faction favorable to Peru; and, second, the troops do not go to a no-man's land, nor to a disputed territory, they go to the south of Colombia, which replaces the Viceroyalty of New Granada, to which the Audiencia of Quito and the Governorate of Guayaquil belonged, since 1739.

On May 13, 1821, he wrote again to General San Martín, to ask for the reinforcements he needed for a victorious campaign over Quito:

"The Superior Junta of this province has told me that a body dependent on the army of V.E. that rises in Piura, can cooperate very effectively in the campaign on Quito, invading Cuenca by Loja, and penetrate until it meets the division of Colombia, which marches from this point." He immediately requests the dispatch of an officer to that city to issue the corresponding provisions and ends up assuring that "... if the victory accompanies our efforts to finish it briefly, I will count among the favors of fortune, the honor that I could have in later rendering my services to V.E. and to the liberators of Peru. Colombians would watch with proud satisfaction, march among the ranks of Maipó's sons, and be under the orders of V.E."

(Ibid., p. 36)

On May 15, Sucre reached the signing of a Treaty between the Republic of Colombia and the Superior Junta of the Government of the Province of Guayaquil. In the first chapter, the Board states that it is not empowered to declare incorporation into Colombia, but states that it will recommend the advantages of doing so to the Electoral Board of the Province. In the second, it declares the Province of Guayaquil "under the auspices and protection of the Republic of Colombia. Consequently, it confers all powers on H.E. the Liberator President to provide for his defense and support of his independence and to understand it in all negotiations and treaties of alliance, peace and trade that he concludes with friendly, enemy and neutral nations" (Ibid., p.37). In return, Colombia puts at the service of the freedom of Guayaquil and the entire Department of Quito, its troops, weapons, resources and its children.

SUCRE AT THE HEAD OF THE PATRIOT ARMY

After the success achieved in Yaguachi, came the defeat of the Southern Auxiliary Division in the disastrous plains of Huachi. The failure did not overwhelm the Governing Junta, which immediately began the reorganization of the Liberating Division. José Joaquín de Olmedo demonstrated the greatness of his spirit and his enlightened vision by assuring that the conquest of freedom without great sacrifices is "a delirium denied in every page of History." Thus, Guayaquil, far from being lost in lamentations, responded to the failure by immediately organizing a contingent of 700 volunteers and making extensive collections of money to equip them.

The Colombian Battalion 'Paya', composed of 500 troops, 150 of them veterans, also arrived in Montecristi. With this Battalion came Colonel

Diego Ibarra, aide-de-camp of the Liberator, with a letter to San Martín. Also arriving with Cochrane's flotilla was a merchant schooner, from Callao, with 1,500 rifles. Additionally, on December 12, the final contract was signed, for 1,000 men to come from Peru, under the orders of Colonel Santa Cruz, who were expected to come from the end of December.

On November 27, Venezuelan Colonel Tomás de Heres, commander of the Numancia Battalion, arrived in Guayaquil, and on November 28 he presented himself to Sucre and gave him a document signed by chiefs and officers of that unit, vehemently requesting his desire to join the liberation campaign of Quito. Sucre, eager to strengthen himself with one of the most experienced battalions, wrote to San Martín requesting the dispatch of that force, but he decided to send the Piura and Trujillo battalions, in addition to the Grenadiers of the Andes and Cazadores del Perú squadrons. Then, Sucre sent Colonel Heres himself to Piura, to know the conditions in which these units were. The Trujillo Battalion had 600 troops, 140 of them veterans; Piura with 300, 50 veterans; the Hunters of Peru with 200, all recruits; and, the Grenadier squadron with 200 veterans.

While this was happening on the side of the patriots, the army of the Spaniards received a reinforcement of 800 men, belonging to the Catalonia and Tiradores de Cádiz Battalions, who arrived with the new Viceroy of Santa Fe and captain general of the Presidency of Quito, Juan de la Cruz Mourgeón.

As explained before, as a backdrop to all the events that are recounted, is the dispute of Peru and Colombia for Guayaquil, a fundamental piece in the political projects of the two nations. Sucre was still in the Port, when an embassy arrived from San Martín, composed of the Peruvian general Francisco Salazar, the Peruvian general, born in Cuenca, José de la Mar and the Argentine colonel Manuel Rojas (secretary). Salazar brought a letter to Sucre, sent by General Juan Antonio Álvarez de Arenales, very close to General San Martín, announcing the sending of troops from Piura and Trujillo, and an Argentine squadron of Grenadiers. Sucre replied that it would be an honor for him to participate, at his command, in the campaign for the liberation of Quito. In the same vein, he wrote to Bernardo Monteagudo:

"I have been particularly told that Mr. General Arenales will come to this expedition; being he more graduated than me, he will take command of the troops when he gathers, and it will flatter us that this illustrious chief leads our banners to victory."

(Rumazo A., Ob. Cit., p.749)

The government of Guayaquil received Salazar and La Mar with special deference, especially for the links of the latter with the main families of the city. General Sucre, accompanied by his senior staff, also presented a welcome greeting to the illustrious representatives of the government of Peru. José Joaquín de Olmedo organized a reception in honor of the Peruvian legation, at his home. While the social act was taking place, there was the uprising of the Vencedores Infantry Battalion that protected the city, in favor of Colombia. The military seized the park and tried to take possession of the Artillery barracks, but were repulsed, so they left the city. At the same time, the Municipality of Portoviejo spoke out for Colombia. Sucre, who was in full preparation for the campaign to liberate Quito, acted with extreme prudence and skill to prevent the situation from becoming more dangerous. The Governing Junta, on the other hand, used this pretext to appoint La Mar as Commander of Arms of Guayaquil. The government of Peru granted the General of Cuenca the rank of Grand Marshal.

On January 2, 1822, still determined to liberate Cauca, Bolívar wrote to Olmedo demanding:

"... the immediate recognition of the Republic of Colombia, because the situation in Guayaquil is gibberish. My entry into it in such a state, would be an outrage for me and an injury to the rights of Colombia... You know, friend, that a city with a river cannot form a nation... it would

be the signalling of a battlefield for two bellicose states that surround it... Tumbes is the limit of Peru and, therefore, nature has given us Guayaquil..." (Ibid., p.753).

While Sucre administered, in a diligent and experienced manner, the preparation of the campaign, on January 12 San Martín entrusted the command to the Marquis Torre Tagle to travel to Guayaquil. He signed a Decree in which he stated: "I will find the liberator of Colombia. The general interests of Peru and Colombia, the energetic end of the war we sustain and the stability of Destiny, to which the Americas are rapidly approaching, make our interview necessary." In addition, he ordered, to the Governing Board, to hand over the command of the troops to La Mar, and informed Sucre in the same sense that he indignantly rejected this maneuver. Olmedo did the same, with the following arguments:

"The appointment of La Mar to the command of the Division may perhaps have an effect contrary to what we all intend ... These reflections have made us agree to suspend the fulfillment of your resolution until, imposed on all this and the new risks that threaten us, you take a great, effective and powerful measure"

(Rumazo A., Ob. Cit., p. 755).

WINDS OF WAR

On January 20, Sucre had left Guayaquil for Quito. The selected route was: Guayaquil, Naranjal, Puerto Bolívar, Machala, Pasaje, Yulug, Saraguro, and Oña, where it was planned to arrive on February 10.

On January 27, San Martín embarked for Guayaquil, arrived in Huanchaco where a ship arrived with a letter from Olmedo, in which he informed him of Bolívar's letter, demanding recognition of the Republic of Colombia and that he would soon arrive in Guayaquil with 2000 men. That information forced his immediate return to Lima, where he met the Governing Council, to which he proposed to declare war on Colombia. Argentines Monteagudo and Alvarado opposed this thoughtless proposal. Then, San Martín arranged for General Santa Cruz's troops to go to Guayaquil or return to Piura. Monteagudo ordered La Mar: "To send to withdraw at all times the division of General Santa Cruz to the point that the U.S.I. considers convenient, to sustain with energy the absolute independence of Guayaquil ... employ all the forces which are placed at your command in support of the spontaneous deliberation of the people" (Ibid., p. 756).

Bolívar, who was aware of these problems, wrote to Santander:

"... I must bear in mind that if in the last result we believe ourselves authorized to use force to contain Peru in its limits, to re-enter Guayaquil in those of Colombia, it is also my opinion that we must use this force as soon as possible, preceding before the most indispensable negotiations and using at the same time the most delicate policy ...".106 But he expressed emphatically his decision to defend the rights of Colombia: "The conduct of the Government of Colombia has followed the same march as V.E., but in the end, no longer able to tolerate the spirit of faction, which has retarded the success of the war and threatens to flood the entire south of Colombia in disorder, it has definitively taken the resolution not to allow any longer the existence of a Junta that is the scourge of the people of Guayaquil and not the organ of their will" (Ibid., p.772).

On February 5, Sucre was already in Yulug. On the 6th he wrote to John Illingrot: "Yesterday I came here and thanked God that we are outside the cursed mountain; some people have become ill, but very few..." (Ibid., p.227). He informs him that he advanced troops mounted under the command of Colonel Ibarra to make contact with the enemy to harass him and force him to fight; who considers that the Spaniards do not know about his movements and calculates his forces at 1000 men of the Aragon and Constitution battalions in addition to a few mounted elements. On the 9th Sucre arrived in Saraguro, where he stopped waiting for the Peruvian Division, composed of Peruvian, Chilean,

Argentine and High Peruvian patriots. Colonel Andrés de Santa Cruz himself was born in Upper Peru, present-day Bolivia.

On February 10, a letter was received from Colonel Santa Cruz, informing of his arrival in Loja. On February 15, Sucre informed the minister of war about the situation: "On the 9th at four o'clock in the afternoon I occupied this point and two hours later they began to enter that they did it in sections until yesterday and that with ours they form in the day a force of 1,700 men available ... There remain in Loja of the division of Peru 300 more men" (Sucre J. J. Epistolario, volume I, p.229).

He refers to the maneuver designed by the Liberator who advances towards Pasto and Quito "A combination made at such a distance and with so many difficulties, executed so exactly mocking with false movements the operations of an enemy bent on obtaining on us the advantages that his position and all circumstances presented him, could be executed happily by the great reserve in the measures together with a great delicacy and accuracy in the operation." The purpose of the maneuver of the forces commanded by Sucre was: "To call upon me a great enemy force or to occupy the capital of the department if all the ones that have it are loaded towards Pasto against the Liberating Army" (Ibid., p. 229).

From Saraguro he continued the march towards Cuenca. The city was defended by a force of 950 troops, commanded by Colonel Tolrá who decided not to engage in decisive combat and to initiate a retreat delaying as long as possible the advance of the patriots towards Quito. For this reason, when Sucre arrived in Cuenca, on February 21, 1822, he occupied it without the need to fire a single shot.

SUCRE IN CUENCA

Once in Cuenca Sucre began to organize the government of the Region and to strengthen the units to continue the campaign towards Quito. He appointed Colonel Heres governor of Azuay and immediately ordered him to provide the Division with horses, mules, clothing, espadrilles and other means. In his report the governor says: "I was able to establish the supply, a fairly arranged mastery in which the armament was rehabilitated. Trimmings and costumes were made for the Division; I was able to give their assets to the Bodies... I presented to Mr. General Sucre, in less than a month, five hundred recruits ordered and four hundred horses" (Macías E., 2009, p.58). Additionally, with resources coming from Loja, he organized a force of 500 seats, with the name of 'Battalion of the South', which he put under the command of Francisco Eugenio Tamariz, for the defense of the city.

During his stay in Cuenca, Sucre issued a decree of truly transformative content: He incorporated the Indians as citizens of the Republic of Colombia, eliminated the opprobrious tax they had to pay to the State. It also organized the judicial function and issued several tax provisions for a better management of the Public Treasury.

The dedication to the fulfillment of these fundamental responsibilities did not make him lose, in a single moment, the strategic political perspective of the mission that had been entrusted to him.

On the issue of Guayaquil, he warned Peruvian Minister Tomás Guido on February 25:

"... I think it is in the interest of the neighboring governments to prevent the dissensions of that province, which being the natural complement of the territory of Colombia, puts the Government in the case of never allowing a part to be cut from our bosom for unfounded pretensions. Such consent will be an example of social dissolution for the Republic, and for the neighboring countries, in which this fatal example was spreading the previous year, if the government of that State had not had the wise energy to cut it. Persuaded of the noble sentiments of the government of Peru, we promise that it will use its powerful influence to help us reconcile the parties that agitate Guayaquil, concentrate opinions and restore order, which desires the healthy part of the province..." (Epistolary Volume I, p.235)

Later, on February 28, he wrote to the Liberator Simón Bolívar:

"My general I am observing a conduct in the government of Peru that is neither clear nor frank (...) General San Martín on January 3 writes to me that the troops are coming at my disposal and that Colonel Santa Cruz has no other instructions than to do what I have in the Quito campaign. On the 24th, the Minister of War of Lima tells me that General Arenales is coming and there is also a very advisory office on Guayaquil that I have answered with moderation, but letting him know that I did not present an office to think about our interests. On the 31st, General Arenales could not come, they tell me that General La Mar is coming. Anyway they have a mess that I do not like, and I to finish all the pretensions I have told them that by the orders that I have received from the government my military operations are obligatory, and that any older general or graduate who comes to the division will be subject to the direction that I give to the war, as exclusively commissioned by you (...) I have also indicated that Colombia will not renounce the demand for the incorporation of Guayaquil, and in the end I have touched this slightly"

(Ibid., p. 241)

He also announces that he has sent provisions to the Numancia battalion so that if Peru withdrew its division, they would move to place themselves under his command to continue the campaign.

On February 28, he wrote to General Arenales, president of the Department of Trujillo:

"The troops of Peru and Colombia conduct themselves with an intimate and close union. Brothers and friends flatter each other with pride in having joined their banners. Mr. Colonel Santa Cruz is incessant in the work and I have made it my duty to ask the government of Colombia for a memory of the zeal with which this chief has taken care in the service. By raising our Pavilions on the towers of Quito Peru, its government, its troops and V. S. that has so powerfully helped our company, will deserve our tender gratitude... (Ibid., p.243)

On March 15, he informed Santander that by the end of March he will have at least 2,200 infantry and 400 horses and that he will find this force to move north once Bolivar has it.

THE CAMPAIGN IN DANGER

In this complicated environment, the liberating forces were preparing to start the Quito campaign, when, at the end of March, Colonel Santa Cruz announced to Sucre that he had received instructions from San Martín to withdraw with his forces to Lima, arguing that the Capital of Peru was in serious danger.

Alarmed by the news, Sucre wrote, on March 30, to the commander of the Peruvian troops:

Not only have I felt, but I was surprised by the official note of V.S. today. The withdrawal of the bodies of Peru from this division in circumstances in which everything is ready to move us on April 1, in compliance with the combination dictated by the Liberator by virtue of the cooperation of these troops, in addition to dragging infinite evils the campaign and all the provinces, commits the largest army of the republic that has cost Colombia immense blood and immense sacrifices. The danger that V.S. indicates to me, which threatens Lima, must not be great as the letters that have come the last mail inspire the most complete confidence, but assuming that it was a near risk the division could not and would not arrive only 500 or 600 men by diseases, because being the majority of Piura, they would defect in the territory and, in the end, for a thousand and a thousand reasons."

He tells him that withdrawing the Peruvian Bolivian troops "Would be to prepare a debacle for our army; it would prolong the war in America for a long time; it would be a direct attack on the Republic; it would be a serious evil of transcendence for Peru (...) V.S. would always be the great responsible to the great family of America... Therefore, I am not only opposed to withdrawal under the most serious protests, but using the faculties given to me by the Exmo. Mr. Protector of Peru over the division of V.S. by placing it under my orders, without any restriction (as is recorded in the copies that I have the honor of accompanying you), I have arranged that the movement that continued the Trujillo battalion is carried out and that the march of the Grenadier squadron to reinforce the outposts to verify more calmly our approach to Riobamba to fulfill the combination with the Liberator is executed tomorrow, as it was forewarned (Ibid., p. 274-275).

In response, Santa Cruz replied that he was obliged to the duty of obedience to his government and had no alternative but, in compliance with the provision received, to leave Cuenca and move to Peru. Sucre again rejected the possibility that this could happen and insisted on his arguments. In a letter dated March 31 in the morning he says:

Mr. Colonel, V.S. who has always manifested his spirit of love for the general cause of America, has reduced the existence of his homeland to the march of these Corps to Lima, which I repeat will have very little influence on the defense of that capital, if it were threatened..." He claims: "In this case, detaching ourselves from as many rights as we might have to demand the services of the V.S. division, at least it is Peru's duty to leave us for our dangerous troops equal in number and quality to those that exist from Colombia in Lima...". In the last part of the letter he warns: "It is time to tell V.S. that the Grenadiers on Horseback ready to march today, have been arrested by a particular order of V.S. This event, and the war meeting held in the house of V.S. without my consent and consent, obliges me to ask him for the observance of order and subordination and to hold V.S. responsible if he puts me in case of using the necessary measures to make my orders obey in a division that I command, and in some Bodies that are under my direction to dispatch the expresses of their government" (Ibid., p.276). Sucre did not reach this severe admonition without first having expressed, with thoroughness, the reasons that assisted him for refusing to allow the march of the Peruvian troops.

New refusal to accept Sucre's requests, by Colonel Andrés de Santa Cruz and a letter in the evening, as an ultimatum.

Colonel Andrés de Santa Cruz:

V.S. has seen today the parts that have been received from our advanced bosses, and from the guerillas that work on Quito; they leave no doubt that the Liberator, fulfilling the combination he has dictated, occupies in the north at the beginning of April the points that he has indicated in his orders, and that we in the South must approach where he has sent us so as not to leave the operation failed. These most powerful considerations and as many as V. S. can present to me, make our march demanding. Therefore, I have commanded that the Trujillo battalion and the first squadron of Hunters continue their movement, and that the rest of the Grenadiers go to meet with those who are advanced. These are the bodies that I will dispose of as retribution to Numancia, whose right no one can dispute me because it is based on reason, justice, on the reciprocal utility in the demand of my situation, in the opportunity of operations, and as soon as it can constitute us in the case of covering everything to carry out this movement ... While the consultation goes back and forth, we can perhaps finish the Quito campaign... I have resolved to send a commissioner to Lima to settle the matter with that government (Ibid., p.277-278).

The attitude at the same time friendly that energetic ended up achieving the result I expected. On April 1, Colonel Santa Cruz informed him that his troops would continue the campaign and Sucre expressed his

gratitude.

On April 1, the Cuman general wrote to General San Martín:

"You had the kindness to honor me extremely in January when you put at my command the bodies of Piura and Trujillo for the Quito campaign; but very soon you left Lima, and everything seems to have changed. A contradiction of principles in the two administrations, makes me think that we have wanted to lose frankness and confidence, and in the pain that causes me such unpleasant consideration, I have only the consolation that we always some of ourselves, unalterable in our behaviors, have not only given reason, but no suspicion that we stop being friends with our friends. " On the withdrawal of troops, he says: "I have believed, my general, I must oppose it because I have calculated it absolutely contrary to our reciprocal interests; for, as I have said to Colonel Santa Cruz, all orders have their application by the circumstances... After the public interest I cannot be indifferent, my general, to the lack of delicacy in directly giving orders of movement to the head of a division that you have placed under my command."

(Ibid., p.280)

That same day he wrote to the Minister of International Relations of Peru, informing him with absolute frankness of the events provoked by the intention to withdraw the Peruvian forces, assuming full responsibility for the breach of the order given by his government and releasing Colonel Santa Cruz from any responsibility. In one part of the letter he assures:

On April 3, he reports the events to the Liberator:

"Continued the turmoil in Guayaquil despite our desire to reconcile them and concocted there and fomented new machinations against our interests, we are already authorized to always think badly, and with distrust So founded on past events and on the untimely order of now that comes with others to separate from the command of the bodies Colonel Urdaneta (son of Colombia), to Major Lavalle, a close friend of ours, indicated the relief of Colonel Santa Cruz himself who has manifested himself with our affection and, finally, with other extremely alarming incidents, while we have also had letters from Lima assuring the tranquility they enjoy there and the progressive dissolution of the enemy".

I have judged that the withdrawal of this Division has no other purpose than to bring it to Paita; protest there that the dangers of Lima are over, and then embark it to Guayaquil. There it seems that they have convened a board of deputies of the province, in which the government intrigues for a statement against us... This consideration led me to tell Colonel Santa Cruz that the division was not leaving and I am determined that it never leave until Numancia comes in the terms foreseen.

On the other hand, upon receiving the first communications from Colonel Santa Cruz I called the heads of the bodies of Peru (except one) and all protested to me to obey my orders as long as I covered them before their government; and therefore, the orders I gave to the commanders of Grenadiers and Trujillo have weighed upon me all responsibility" (Ibid., p. 288-289).

On April 5 he wrote to General Santander a long letter informing him of the events he had to overcome and, among other issues, he lamented: "forced to maintain these (the Peruvian troops) with excessive full salaries and if I have any background for nothing: forced to make the

peoples feel difference in the government when they feel nothing but the material good and the moment, and I have to squeeze the desolate remains left by the Spaniards to take away the subsistence and payment of the troops; needing to attract his particular opinion to Colombia to cover us in this border Province of the intrigues of Guayaquil and the suggestions of the Government of Peru..." (Ibid., p.296).

HEADING TO PICHINCHA

In the same letter to President Santander, he announces:

"Tomorrow the bodies will continue the march and I will follow them in three days. On the 19th we will have met with the enemy or we will have occupied Riobamba, whose point, due to its position in the country, is very important. My stay here, 45 days has been very helpful. I have strengthened the bodies; I have clothed them; they have rested and I have always disturbed the enemy. Of the 2000 infants I have, the 1,400 are regular and the others are like that. Out of 400 knights, the 200 are very good riders and soldiers, although I have not gotten very good horses. I also have, in instruction, 500 recruits that will be increased to 800 to replace them. Anyway, the division is in good shape, and if the Orders so linked by the General for my operations, I could perhaps be very close to Quito..." (Ibid., p. 296).

On April 6, he wrote to the Minister of the Navy and War, Colonel Pedro Briceño Méndez, this time about the situation of his forces:

"Commander Cestari with 200 men was located in the rear of the Spanish device, cutting off its communications with Quito. In the vicinity of Riobamba, the Dragoons squadron with 100 troops was located, reinforced by 100 Grenadiers on horseback, under the command of Colonel Ibarra, in addition to the Yaguachi Battalion with 260 men and the Trujillo Battalion with 500 troops. On April 7, the Piura Battalion would begin the march with 400 'passable' men; the 8th, the Paya with 600 seats, the Albion with 200, the second squadron of Cavalry, and four pieces of Artillery. He hoped to arrive in Riobamba between April 15 and 16 and be in a position to fight. His information about the royalist troops was that in that city there was half an Aragon Battalion with 400 men, the Constitution with 300, the Presidential Guard with 300 and four squadrons of Cavalry with a total of 500. In sum, 1500 men"

(Ibidem, p. 298).

The report by Colonel Antonio Morales, Chief of Staff of the Colombian Division, highlights the merits of the Squadrons of Dragoons and Grenadiers; the good disposition of the Albión, Paya and Trujillo battalions; describes the Yaguachi as moderately disciplined, but without combat experience; and points out as the least prepared, the Piura Battalion and the Hunters on Horseback squadron, composed largely of recruits. The Artillery only had 4 field pieces of caliber of two and four, and there were almost no horses for the units of that weapon.

Also, in Riobamba the royalist forces avoided the encounter and continued their retreat towards the city of Quito, leaving the protection of the rear in charge of their cavalry that was defeated by the patriots. Jorge Salvador Lara recounts: "The confrontation finally took place on April 21, in the leaks of Riobamba and ended in a fierce clash, on the plain of Tapi, between the royalist and patriot cavalry. The squads of both sides did prodigies of courage, even on more than one occasion the famous "turn faces" that always originated epic encounters was ordered on both sides (Lara Salvador, 2010, p.92). General Sucre, in his report sent from Riobamba to the national government, highlighted the performance of Colonel Ibarra, belonging to the Dragoons of Colombia, the heroic courage of Colonel Lavalle and the distinguished behavior of Major Ruiz, Captain Sovervit and Lieutenants Latus and Olmos.

On the 29th, the patriot forces left Riobamba and arrived in Ambato on April 30. There they were greeted with enthusiastic displays of gratitude. They then continued their march to Latacunga, where they

arrived on May 2, 1822. While the units rested and reorganized, incorporating new recruits from the area, on May 12 Colonels José María Córdova and Hermógenes Maza appeared, with two Companies from Alto Magdalena, arrived in Cuenca on April 8, in such bad conditions, that it took them a long time to recover and become operational.

Aymerich had organized his forces in the sector of the knot of Tiopullo, becoming strong in the ravines of Jalupana and Viudita. Sucre decided to evade them and continued along the route of the Pita River towards Los Chillos. On the 17th, the troops rested at the hacienda of Colonel Vicente Aguirre, near Sangolquí. They're arrived General José Mires, prisoner of the Spaniards since the defeat of Huachi, who had managed to escape. Sucre, forgetting old mistakes and grievances, appointed him commander of the Colombian Division. On the 20th, the patriot force marched towards Quito and reached a bivouac area in Puengasí. On the 21st, he descended to the plain of Turubamba and on the 22nd, he located his command post in the town of Chillogallo. On May 23, Sucre advanced towards the city, with the idea of provoking the pitched battle, but the Spanish forces remained well protected in their strong positions. He decided, then, to carry out a detour maneuver to force the enemy to give the battle to the north of the city, which was not fortified.

It was dawn on May 24 and the patriot army was halfway there when the fighting began. Due to the nature of the terrain, Sucre had to employ his units gradually. The operations were staged among deep ravines and dense thickets. The dominant position of the patriots favored tactical maneuvering and they achieved victory. The capitulation demanded of Aymerich was more than honorable, typical of the noble heart of Sucre. The Spanish troops left the Panecillo with war honors; the officers kept their swords, horses and luggage; Aymerich was released to leave Quito, along with his family and with all considerations; appointed Colonel Juan Illingworth to lead the defeated General and the other prisoners through Guayaquil, to Panama, where the intendant fulfilled all the agreed commitments.

On May 25, Sucre wrote to Peru's Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, Colonel Bernardo Monteagudo:

"The victory awaited yesterday the liberating Division with the laurels of the triumph on the slopes of the Pichincha. The Spanish Army that oppressed these provinces has been completely destroyed in a fierce combat, sustained for three hours. Consequently, this capital and its forts are in our hands, after a capitulation that we had the generosity to grant to the vanquished... In view of the first people who proclaimed their freedom, Colombia's war has ended for a famous battle, which has given the Republic the third day of Boyacá... This glorious day, marked by the blood of five hundred enemy corpses, and with three hundred of our illustrious soldiers, has produced on the field one thousand hundred troop prisoners, one hundred and seventy chiefs and officers, fourteen pieces of Artillery, one thousand seven hundred rifles, trimmings, bugles, war boxes, flags and all the elements possessed by the Spanish Army"

(Romero E. (sin año) p.83).

On July 6, Sucre informed General Santander about the departure of the Peruvian Division to his country, after covering "its immense expenses."

In Guayaquil, the members of the Superior Government Junta reported the victory, on June 9, through a bulletin, with the following text:

"Fellow citizens: The united forces of Peru, Colombia and Guayaquil have finally broken the heavy chains, which dragged our brothers in the second capital of the Incas; and although the tyrants had entrenched them in the enormous mountains and deep ravines of that country, they have been undone in the presence of the sons of Freedom.

The waters of Plata, Magdalena, Rímac and Guayaquil met; they formed a torrent, which climbing the Pichincha drowned in its skirt to tyranny. These waters have made the tree of Liberty bloom, watering the

beautiful Quito on May 24, and confirming that the Aurora of October 9, which scratched our horizon, was the dawn of the brilliant day when freedom, with majestic art, should walk on the proud peaks of the Andes.

Guayaquilians: When we set out to be free, we could not let the people around us groan in oppression; the enterprise was grandiose, and the tyrants looked down on our noble boldness. Cruel! They believed that your blood, which three times ran in Huachi and Tanisagua, would weaken and extinguish the flame of your patriotic love; but it became more alive; and while your children, brothers and friends ran to arms, we doubled our efforts and all our resources were used to lead the children of immortal Colombia to our aid.

The liberators of Peru cannot see with indifference our fate, and crowned with the laurels, which they started in Lima, they fly indefatigably to our defense: thus, from both ends came Freedom to vivify its ashes in the center that saw birth in 809, leaving this People the satisfaction of having opened the path where the formidable Juanambú mocked. Guayaquilians:

Quito is now free: your vows are fulfilled; the province takes you by the hand to the temple of peace, to reap the fruits of your trust and your sacrifices.

A people so worthy of being free, will undoubtedly be; and resting under the shadow of opulent Peru and heroic Colombia, we will fill the page that touches us in the splendors of American history, and we will fulfill the great destinies to which we are called.

To hasten this happy time, the Government, seeing the independence of this people assured and wishing to ensure in the same way its civil freedom, through general representation, which is the most precious of all the rights of a free people; prepares the meeting of the Electoral College, so that it gives a stable form to the institutions that were adopted then and to return to it as soon as possible and without diminishing the serious deposit of authority, which entrusted to us from the beginning of the transformation.

Fellow citizens and friends:

In your happiness alone is the prize of fatigue, which we have suffered for the Fatherland.

Be moderate and virtuous; always live cordially united and you will always be free and happy. Under the auspices of Freedom and with the protection of the great States, which surround us, an immense race opens to the prosperity of this beautiful and rich People, who will be called by all the nations of the earth, The Star of the West.

Guayaquil, June 9, 1822. Olmedo. Jimena. Roca" (Pino Roca, 1906, pp.39-40).

On June 16, the Liberator arrived in Quito. Informed of the events of the Battle of Pichincha, he posthumously promoted Calderón to the rank of Captain and decreed that his salary be given to his mother. The Company of the Yaguachi Battalion, to which Calderón belonged, would not have a Captain again and, in the troop magazines, when his name was mentioned, the unit would have to answer: "He died gloriously in Pichincha, but he lives in our hearts." The tradition is maintained to this day in the Ecuadorian Army, as Bolívar arranged.

On July 11, Bolívar arrived in Guayaquil. As stated in the representation of Padres de Familia, published in El Patriota de Guayaquil, the population of the Port enthusiastically adhered to the incorporation into Colombia. Three years later, Bolívar wrote in Lima about the Battle of Pichincha:

"The campaign that ended the war in southern Colombia was led and commanded in person by General Sucre; in it he showed his talent and military virtues, overcame difficulties that seemed invincible; nature offered him obstacles, deprivations and harsh penalties. But he knew how to remedy his fruitful genius. The Battle of Pichincha consummated the work of his zeal, his sagacity and his

courage. He was then appointed, in award of his services, major general and intendant of the department of Quito. Those peoples saw in him their liberator, their friend; they were more satisfied with the chief who was assigned to them than with the very freedom they received from their hands."

(Romero E. Ob. Cit., p.90).

As can be deduced from this account, the masterful political, strategic leadership of a shrewd commander, delicate as well as energetic, according to the circumstances, made it possible, at the crucial moment that corresponded to him to face in the last days of March and first of April of 1822, that this victory was possible. Bolívar exhausted after the victorious battle of Bomboná, could no longer liberate Quito and all the responsibility and glory of the command of the battle of Pichincha remained for Sucre and his troops, among them the more than 500 soldiers who were recruited in the provinces of Cuenca and Loja, in addition to the Guayaquilians, Peruvians, Bolivians and Argentines who granted that feat the immortal title of 'the Battle of the Nations'.

COLOPHON

- 1. On May 29, 1822 Quito was incorporated into Gran Colombia and on June 25, 1824, the Law of Territorial Division was enacted. Immediately after independence was achieved, Peruvian authorities claimed rights over the regions of Quijos and Mainas. After complex negotiations, the Mosquera-Monteagudo Treaty was concluded on July 6, 1822.**
- 2. The problem seemed to have been solved, when the president of the Department of Trujillo, ordered the Governor of Jaén, a province of Quito for centuries, to call for the election of deputies. Faced with the energetic protest of Colombia, negotiations returned and, on December 18, 1823, the Mosquera Galdeano agreement was signed, which Bolívar refused to sign because he considered it vague and imprecise.**

3. In this atmosphere of discord, the year 1826 arrived and new claims of Peru on Mainas and Jaen. Colombia was forced to issue an ultimatum. In response, in 1828 Peru took Guayaquil starting the war that culminated in Colombian victory in the Battle of Tarqui on February 27, 1829. Just four years after the patriotic victory in Ayacucho, the borders of the new States began to be delineated, through fratricidal wars.

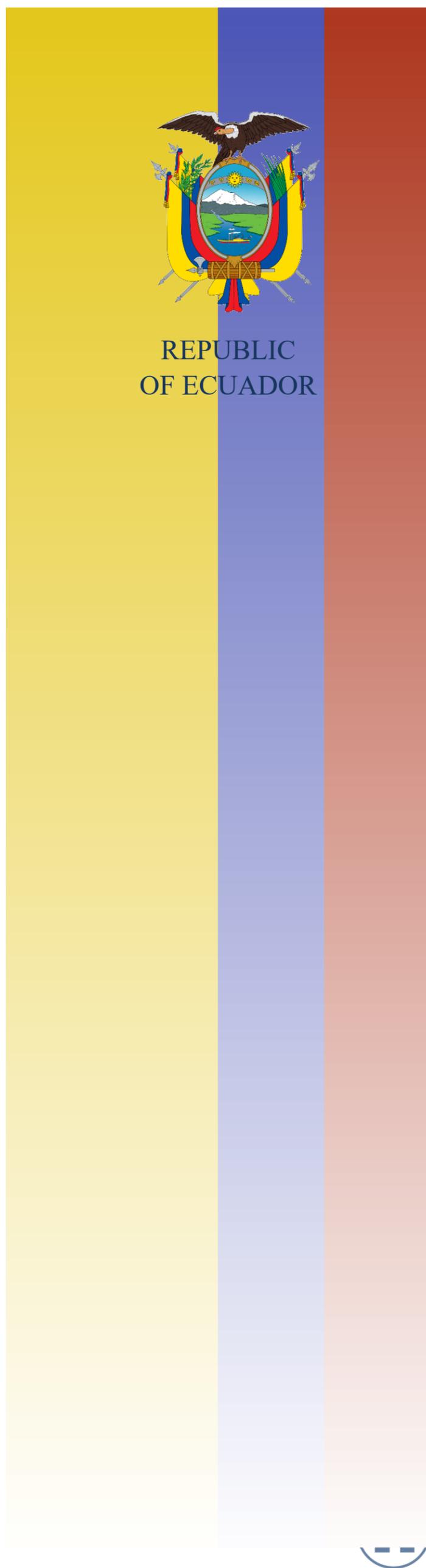
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FORMER CHEAF OF THE JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES





Crnl. (S.P) Mgtr. Jorge A. Ortiz Cifuentes
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BATTLE OF IBARRA ON JULY 17, 1823, AND THE INFLUENCE ON THE TRIUMPH OF MAY 24, 1822

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Achieved the triumph of May 24, 1822, with military operations between the Patriot Army led by Marshal Antonio José de Sucre and the royalists led by Commander Melchor Aymerich and Villajuana, whose final actions occurred in the foothills of the Pichincha and in the city of Quito, Sucre decided in his favor the hesitant and delicate situation of Guayaquil; gave freedom to the territory that today makes up our Republic of Ecuador, and facilitated its incorporation into Gran Colombia. Recall that Bolívar's political objective was to incorporate all the provinces of the Real Audiencia, including Guayaquil, into Colombia.

Among the general enthusiasm of the population, the former province of Quito was incorporated into the Republic of Colombia. For its part, Guayaquil, which had not yet decided its future, with the presence of both Simón Bolívar and the victorious Grancolombian army in its territory, forcibly proclaimed under pressure the incorporation of Guayaquil into Gran Colombia on July 13, 1822. With the Independence of several cities by Bolívar, on the side of the royalists remained the desire to return to dominate the liberated territories and towns, a kind of loyalty to the Spanish Crown remained; thus, the royalists are concentrated in San Juan de Pasto, a city that did not recognize the libertarian triumphs, which constituted a serious problem for the future plans of the Liberator in terms of continuing with the campaign of liberation of Peru, troops loyal to Spain under the command of Colonel Agustín Agualongo, plan to regain control of what was lost in the heroic deed of May 24, 1822.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF IBARRA

The Battle of Ibarra was a military campaign developed on July 17, 1823 between independence troops led by Simón Bolívar and royalist troops loyal to Spain, led by Colonel Agustín Agualongo who reorganized an Army in what is now Pasto (Colombia). It must be considered that Agualongo being the royalist commander of Pasto, would have revolted taking advantage of the absence in this place of Simón Bolívar.

The rebellious Colonel Agustín Agualongo, after obtaining a victory in Pasto against Juan José Flores, in demonstration of his fidelity and loyalty to the Spanish Crown and believing that the defenses of Quito were weak, decides to undertake his adventure with an organized army in Pasto-Colombia, many of them recruited by force; as a bad appreciation of the situation, he considers that Simón Bolívar and his generals are heading to liberate Peru. Simón Bolívar for his part would be in rest activities in what is now the province of Los Ríos, upon learning of the uprising in Pasto, he goes north to personally end the uprising. Colonel Agualongo in his assessment considers the defense of Quito weak, plans to advance on it and request support from cities that are on the way such as Otavalo; in the background caution is taken with the capture of Ibarra since the city was considered a center of patriots who fought for freedom.

This battle has a historical significance since it is the only military action personally directed by Simón Bolívar in Ecuadorian territory, and the last action of arms of independence that was carried out in what is now the republic of Ecuador; the battle of Ibarra would be at a level of importance of the battles of Junín and Ayacucho, also led by Bolívar later in 1824, for the definitive liberation of the current republic of Peru.

Bolívar prepares a strategic plan to confront Colonel Agualongo who was heading south with the mission and intention of reconquering for Spain what was lost in the battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822; To quell this crisis, Bolívar's maneuver consisted of: establishing contact by sea with the governor of Cauca so that this attack by Juanumbú to Pasto, while the main army advanced from the south; at the same time, the Liberator had published a proclamation in Quito encouraging the locals to defend his city, he got militiamen to voluntarily present themselves and the population to finance the war effort. It was also ordered to bring from Guayaquil 400 veterans and 1600 to 1700 rifles to arm the militias.

On the part of Colonel Agualongo, on July 12, 1823, he advanced on Ibarra, occupying it without resistance with a force of undisciplined and poorly armed peasants; during his march, Agualongo recruited men in Túquerres and Ipiales, he had the rifles taken from Flores to arm them. The Pashtun caudillo remained in the town of Ibarra training his men and collecting victuals; the story tells of abuse of women and presence in bars in the city by the men who made up the army of Agualongo.

From Guayaquil came Colonel Diego Ibarra with a column of the Vargas battalion of the Guard, the Grenadiers of Colombia squadron, 100 veterans of different bodies discharged from hospitals, rifles and ammunition. On June 27, Bolívar entered Quito and after days of forced marches

arrived in San Pablo (province of Imbabura) on July 16 , 1823.

The Republican army was composed of 350 veterans grouped in the infantry battalions Rifles of Bomboná, Pichincha, Yaguachi, Vargas and the cavalry squadron Guides of Alto Apure. Simón Bolívar decided to divide his army into three columns: the first with the Guides squadron and the Yaguachi battalion under the orders of General Bartolomé Salom; the second with the Grenadiers squadron and the Vargas battalion and led by the Venezuelan brigadier José de Jesús Barreto; and the third with the Quito battalion, a company of sappers and artillery pieces under the orders of Colonel Hermógenes Maza. The veterans Manuel Zambrano and Pedro Montúfar were in charge of the Quito militiamen; knowing the skill of the pastusos with knives, they formed a body of 136 men under the orders of Lieutenant Borrero, almost all recruited from the guild of cutlers; in addition, they possessed two to four cannons.

Most historians estimate that the Republican forces numbered 1500 men in their ranks; others estimate in 1800; in the preparation of the campaign, it was analyzed and estimated that it would take no less than 2,000 men to achieve victory. The royalists were estimated to be 1500 infantry and 100 horsemen; some historians believe that there were 1200, of which 800 had rifles and some fought on horseback; others speak of 2000 men; according to a letter from Bolívar to Vice President Francisco de Paula Santander, dated July 21, 1823 in Quito, the monarchists would be 3000 fighters.

On July 17 at dawn, Bolívar left San Pablo and along the road of Abra and Cochicaranqui, advanced with the intention of surprising the pastusos; the royalist troops only had advances guarding the route and their sentinels in the Yacucalle hacienda are the first to fall down by Bolívar's patriotic troops. Patriot infantry and artillery march on both sides of the road and cavalry in the middle. The Liberator was in the vanguard with his aide-de-camp and eight guards from the Guides squadron; it can be seen in Bolívar's plan, the surprise factor and the formidable strength and mobility of his cavalry; it does not use the royal road that comes from Quito-Otavalo-Atuntaqui-Ibarra; rather it advances cross-country through the hamlets of El Abra, Cochicaranqui, La Esperanza, reaching Ibarra in a surprising and unexpected way for the troops of Agualongo by what is now The Return Avenue, Los Ceibos neighborhood that is the South-Eastern part of the city of Ibarra.

Meanwhile, the Pashtuns, more concerned with getting loot in the vicinity, had hardly any lookouts in the Yacucalle sector and were taken by surprise. At first, they believed that

it was an advance, but when they realized that it was the bulk of the enemy army, they decided to face it, feeling the attack and several casualties, the troops of Agualongo retreat to the cut of the Tahuando River, where the final and most important battle for the consolidation of the freedom of America takes place.

Bolívar decided not to attack the city frontally to the enemy, he proceeds to surround him; the Cavalry led the envelopment, being the main attack by the northern part of the town; in the center the Infantry continued. The enemy army became disordered and many royalists were killed in the streets of Ibarra. In this way, the Liberator was cornering them in the narrow streets of Ibarra, thanks to his numerous cavalries and the best armament of his infantry; this battle is characterized by close combat including the use of bladed weapons. Noticing the simultaneous assault of the cavalry and infantry, Agualongo ordered to retreat to the other side of the Tahuando River, a position more defensible for its steep and narrow terrain; however, Bolivar did not allow it and continued with his attacks, the story relates that the Liberator to personally lead this battle climbed a stone called "La Chapetona" itself exists as evidence to this day on the left bank of the Tahuando River in the city of Ibarra. The royalist army disbanded three times, but in each one it managed to remake itself.

Finally, the surviving troops of Colonel Agualongo, retreat to the sector of Aloburo, where they are massacred by the spears of the Grenadier and Guide squadrons, which stood out in this battle; the llanero riders sought revenge after the humiliation of Bomboná and the town of Ibarra, they chased the insurgents to the Chota River, in front of a large plain that was the perfect terrain for them; the Pashtuns had fallen into a trap when settling in that locality; even Bolívar, with saber in hand, led the assault on the last sector of resistance occupied by the monarchists. History relates that this battle was a massacre for the royalists; the victors count in their casualties only 13 dead and 8 wounded; on the part of the army of Agualongo historians consider among 800 the losses suffered.

After the victory, Bolivar sent Brigadier Barreto's cavalry to pursue any royalists who tried to flee. He chased them a long way and very few managed to escape. The few survivors accompanied Agualongo along the path of Olivo and Aloburo until crossing the Chota River, being safe from the Republican cavalry. Bolivar, furious that the Pashtuns had not respected the peace he had offered them, ordered to have no mercy on any captured enemy. Colonel Agualongo and a few of his men, would have managed to escape and would arrive defeated until Pasto; in this place he continued with his



Mural of the Battle of Ibarra. Ibarra City Park

activities of reconquering the city of Pasto, then he would be defeated again, captured and shot in Popayán.

In this way the history of our Homeland keeps in its pages of glory the triumph of Bolívar over the troops of a rebel Colonel Agualongo who intended to recover Quito already freed from the Spanish yoke in the battle of Pichincha; triumph that had as a battlefield scenario the city of Ibarra, whose name this battle is named after; being of historical relevance for the direct leadership of the Liberator and the repercussions or strategic consequences of ratifying the triumph of Pichincha and the definitive liberation of Ecuador and later of Peru.

STRATEGIC CONSEQUENCES

The Battle of Ibarra took place on July 17, 1823 and personally led by the Liberator Simón Bolívar, who defeated the Pastusos troops revolted and commanded by Colonel Agustín Agualongo, when reviewing history seems not to be considered in its magnitude that it deserves; that is, because its strategic repercussions, by not allowing Colonel Agualongo to consolidate his intention to reconquer and take Quito again in favor of the Spanish Crown; the triumph was vital to ensure and confirm the achievement of the Battle of Pichincha, a success achieved a year earlier; if the royalist troops had not been defeated, Colonel Agualongo was definitely advancing south, becoming strong, had already agreed to support his passage through Otavalo and would have arrived in Quito triumphant and motivated to fulfill his mission of loyalty to the Crown of Spain by recovering Quito and endangered the freedom achieved by our patriots in the foothills of the Pichincha.

The Battle of July 17, 1823, allows the continuation of the libertarian deed in the American continent and consolidates the libertarian deed to a country that lived at the hands of the Spanish Crown; Simón

Bolívar with his presence from beginning to end in the battle, gave an example to his patriots by personally fighting in the Battle of Ibarra, which constitutes a reference that keeps the dreams and the hopes of an entire people for freedom and better days persist.

The triumph of Bolívar in the battle of Ibarra allows the Liberator and Gran Colombia in general to consolidate their leadership and continue in libertarian campaigns to the south, arriving years later to liberate what is now the Republic of Peru; the battle of Ibarra for its direct leadership of the Liberator and its strategic repercussions is at the height of the battles of Junín and Ayacucho that took place in 1824.

Col. (r) Mgtr. Jorge A. Ortiz C.



**Monument to the heroes of the
July 17, 1823
Boyacá Park - Ibarra**



THE REMAINS OF SUCRE*

Antonio José de Sucre was born on February 3, 1795 in Cumaná, a coastal city in eastern Venezuela. Simón Bolívar's most successful lieutenant was victorious in many battles of American independence, and his name is linked to the victories of Pichincha, Ayacucho and Tarqui.

Sucre was strongly linked to Ecuador. It was after the end of his first successful campaign as a general (the one he crowned in the Battle of Pichincha, in May 1822), when Sucre met the Quito Mariana de Carcelén.

With her he would form a household and have his only recognized daughter. Mariana will be a key factor in the future plot of her remains.

After independence Sucre made the decision to retire from military command. But Bolívar could not part with his trusted man. At the request of the Liberator, Sucre was forced to hold positions and commissions that often took him away from where his heart really was: Quito and his beloved Mariana Carcelén.

His last commission was of a diplomatic nature. He was returning to Quito from Bogotá on the back of a mule along the road to Pasto (now Nariño, Colombia), when he was intercepted at the height of the Berruecos forest by a party of men, who killed him by shooting him in the head and heart. Sucre died on the spot. It was June 4, 1830.



Death of Antonio José de Sucre in Berruecos.

THE WANDERINGS OF THE MARSHAL'S BONES

The material killers were identified, but to whom or to whom were they answering? General Juan José Flores, the first president of Ecuador, was pointed out by certain sectors as the intellectual author of the first political crime in our republican history. Nothing could ever be proved irrefutably. Sucre's body remained unburied for 24 hours in the same place where he was killed, as the small entourage that accompanied him fled in fear at the time of the attack. His assistant, Sergeant Caicedo, returned the next day with several locals and was buried in a place far from the road, but within the same forest.

That burial was marked with a humble wooden cross. Two days after the crime, the body was exhumed by a military surgeon. It was recorded that the body belonged to the Marshal, and was reburied.

His widow in Quito took the initiative to recover the body. He sent back to Berruecos the assistant Caicedo, a butler of his trust and several pawns. According to Ecuadorian historian Alfonso Rumazo, the funeral procession only traveled at night. Caicedo and his companions went into the gloomy forest and recovered the remains, stealthily taking them to Quito inside a box sprinkled with quicklime.

The third burial of Sucre was the oratory of the Hacienda El Deán, in Quito, owned by the widow, Mariana Carcelén.

THE MYSTERY OF THE BONES

Soon the news spread that the remains of the Venezuelan were in Quito. The widow, determined to preserve within the family the real location of her husband's remains, did not deny the news, but circulated the data of the church of San Francisco as the place of burial. For years that rumor misled investigators and authorities who unsuccessfully searched for Sucre's burial at the site.

After some time, the death of the marshal ceased to be news. The widow took advantage of the moment to change again the burial place of Sucre's remains. The destination was the convent of Carmen Bajo, in Quito. The bones were buried in front of the altar of the church with the permission of their superior. This time the stealth was total. The widow died and took the secret to the grave.

VENEZUELA CLAIMS FOR THE FIRST TIME THE REMAINS OF THE MARSHAL

In 1876, with most of the protagonists of this concealment plot already deceased, the president of Venezuela Antonio Guzmán Blanco decided that the remains of Sucre should return to their homeland.

A commissioner of his confidence was sent to Quito to recover the remains, but his management proved fruitless. Inside the alleged burial in the San Francisco church there were only adobe bricks.

The repatriation of Sucre's remains would have meant a huge political return for an autocratic-style ruler like Guzmán Blanco, at a time when the cult of Bolívar and other heroes was being deliberately exploited — for the first time — from political power in Venezuela. The return of his commissioner empty-handed should not have been very satisfactory for that president.

THE REMAINS OF SUCRE APPEAR

It was another ruler — not a Venezuelan but an Ecuadorian — who enjoyed the political gain of locating and burying with honors the remains of the great Marshal of Ayacucho: we are referring to General Eloy Alfaro.

The stealth was broken by a lady from Quito, who had known the secret for several years, through the mouth of a person very close to the environment of Sucre's widow.

The sensational news came through emissaries to President Alfaro. On April 24, 1900, in his presence, the remains buried

in front of the altar of Carmen Bajo were brought to light. A medical commission confirmed that they belonged to Marshal Sucre.

On June 4 of that year (commemorative day of his death), the remains of Sucre, until then in unknown whereabouts for about 70 years, were carried in procession and buried in the cathedral of Quito, where they rest to this day.

The permanence of the remains of Antonio José de Sucre in Ecuador is due not only to the secret efforts of his widow, but also to the express wish of the Marshal of Ayacucho, who on December 12, 1825, in a letter addressed to General Trinidad Morán, wrote down the following words: "I think that my bones are buried in Ecuador, or that they are thrown inside the Pichincha volcano."

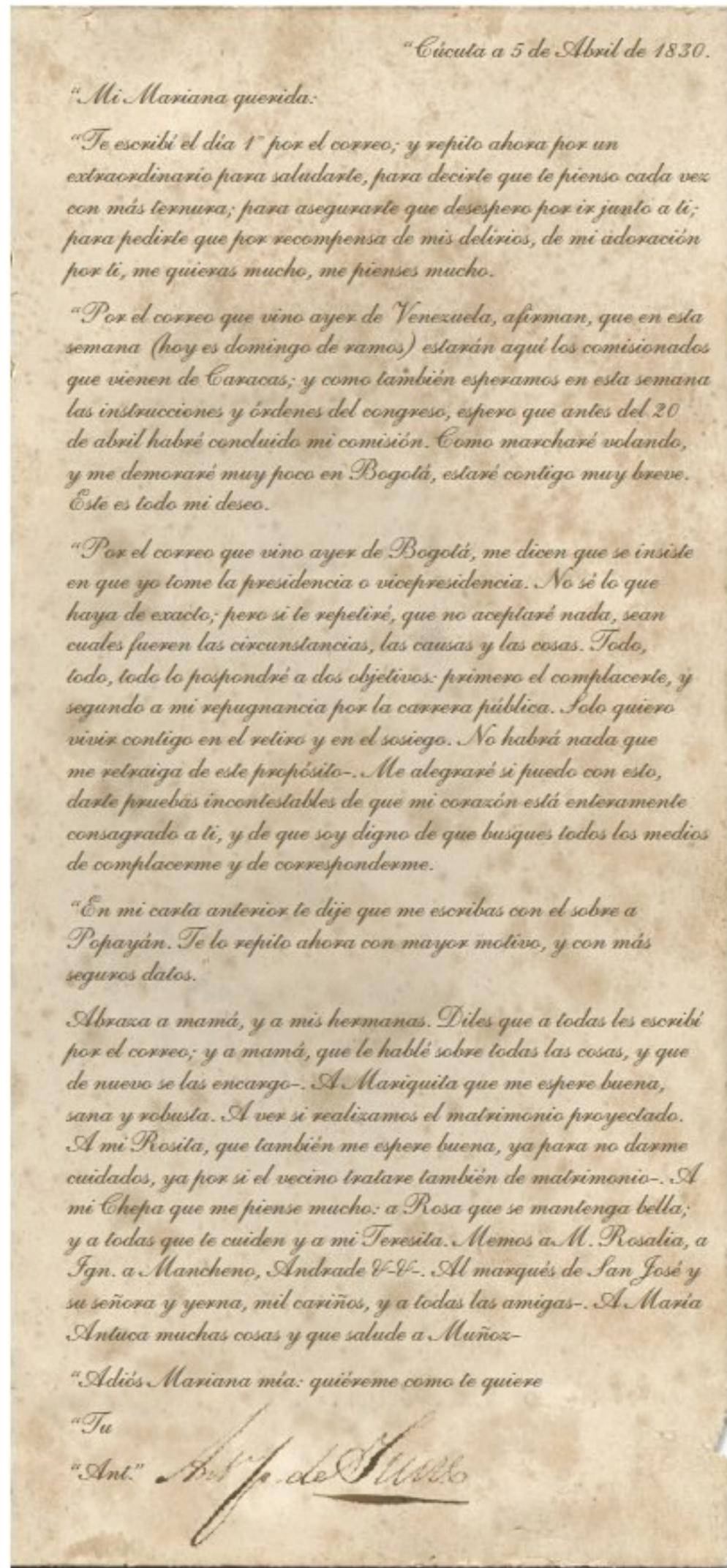
The urn where his remains rest is made of volcanic rock (andesite) extracted from the Pichincha volcano. (I)

*Bibliography consulted:

- Antonio José de Sucre, by Alfonso Rumazo González
- Exemplary life of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, by Ángel Grisanti
- The Three Deaths of Marshal Sucre, by Manuel Caballero
- El Universo Newspaper



Tomb of Antonio José de Sucre in the Metropolitan Cathedral of Quito - Ecuador.

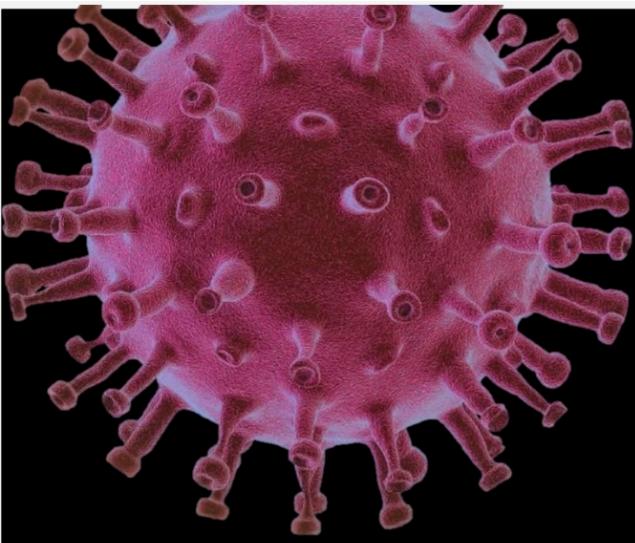


MISCELLAN

MISCELLANE

LANEUS

MISCELLANEOUS



ECUADOR

814.351
TOTAL CASES

35.348
DECEASED

32.710.303
DOSES-VACCINES

SOUTH AMERICA: DEATHS

656.487
BRASIL

211.619
PERÚ

44.246
CHILE

139.386
COLOMBIA

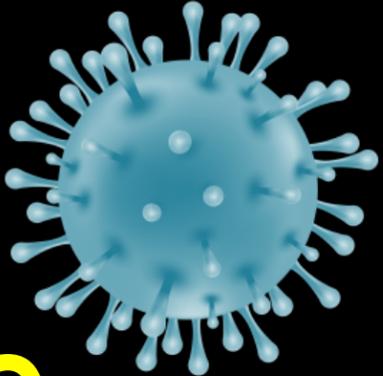
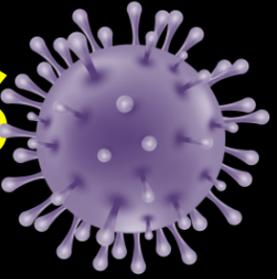
IN THE WORLD

62.4499.415
TOTAL CASES

6.088.070
FALLECIDOS

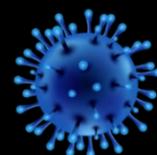
397.940.988
RECOVERED



This is 
how the
numbers 
go

Updated to: 17-March-2022

Click here 



SEMAPHORE
Green



POEMA Y CANCIÓN A SUCRE

POEMA A SUCRE

Con alma justa y piel de acero
va Antonio José de Sucre
cabalgando por la historia,
pule,
esculpe,
fecunda nuestras mentes.
Sucre es hermano mayor,
nos aventaja,
caminó en el filo,
desde Cumaná, allende los cerros,
fue de las sombras al sol.
Sucre trae el progreso,
enseña con el ejemplo,
grita con el corazón
y derrota con acero de honor.
Azote de tropas realistas,
hermano Sucre:
¡diste libertad al por mayor!
tus victorias en Pichincha y Ayacucho
fueron muestras de arrojo y valor.
En el pesimismo te olvidamos
¿Cuántos más han ido a la tumba borrados,
desperdiciados por la ignorancia o
arrinconados por la ignominia?
General en Jefe Sucre:
tu legión valiente cabalga contigo
al lado de águilas y cóndores
con trompetas marciales
siguen pugnando por una misma nación.
Hermano Sucre:
la traición en Berruecos no te mató,
porque abreamos de tus pasos
y encontramos vigor e inspiración.
Vives Sucre en los ríos,
en las elevaciones rocosas,
en el inocente niño y el ama de casa
¡No más divisiones en América del Sur!
¡Vida eterna al General Sucre!
¡Así sea!

Por: Abel Pérez Rojas

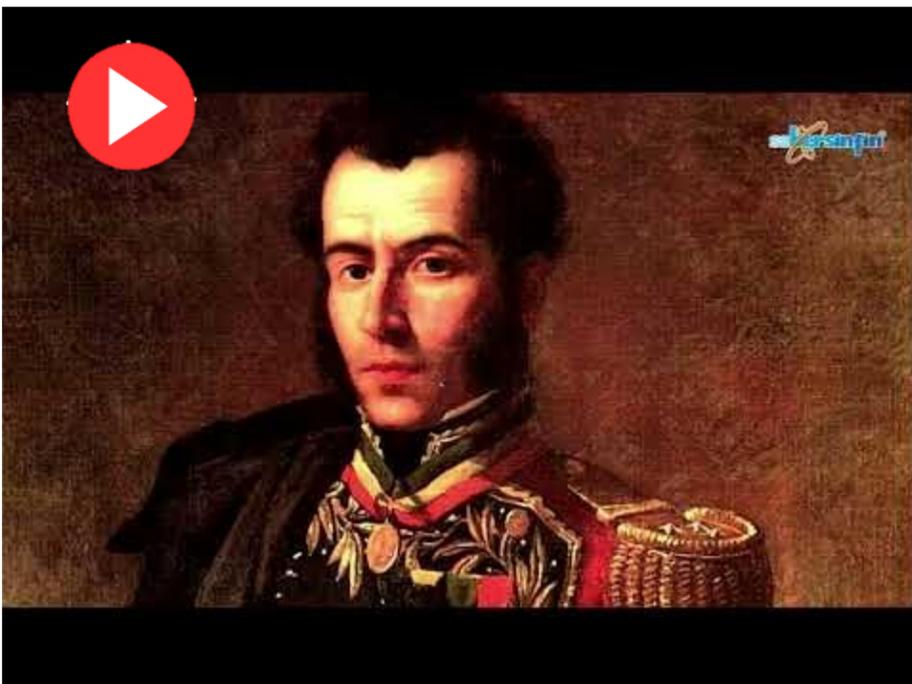
SONG TO SUCRE

There is no doubt that there is a large number of themes in the Venezuelan repertoire where the figure of Sucre is the protagonist. After all, it is the people and their simple minstrels, often anonymous, who are the repository of so much history and tenderness. But there are three definitely resounding themes, which have in the figure of the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho their *raison d'être*.

Also, from Cumaná is the voice of Hernán Marín, an incomparable interpreter of choruses, who took the song "Glorioso Antonio José" by the great composer Enrique Hidalgo (from El Tigre, Anzoátegui state) to pay homage to Sucre:

"Glorious Antonio José de Sucre / all goodness / soul that in freedom put his life and his faith / today that history sees him as an exemplary soldier / I dedicate my song in honor of his memory / and his clean trajectory of brave Marshal. From an early age he defended our flag / also on another border he fought with integrity / but the black evil in Berruecos stalked him / and there his life ended when the genius stood out / when he gave himself most to the America he loved / The Battle of Ayacucho filled you with fame and glory / it was a brilliant victory that gave Bolívar a lot / everything good I hear speaks of your sympathy / of nobility and gallantry / of your great intelligence / because you were light and essence / of our brave race / Sucre was highly esteemed by our Liberator / for being a fierce and notorious fighter / always had him by his side / unconditional friend / because in his triumphal sword / he put the greatest confidence / in him shone the hope of a liberal homeland /".

GLORIOSO ANTONIO JOSÉ





ANNIVERSARY Nro. 80

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD (IADB) (1942-2022)



ASOCID-ECUADOR
"GRAN LIEPOLDOL AURELIO MARTILLAANTE"

Miguel Oswaldo Moreno Valverde
PRÉSIDENT EXÉCUTIF D'ASOCID-ECUADOR

Souhaite saluer, par la présente, **M. le Vice-Amiral Alexandre Rabello de Faria**, PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DES DÉLÉGUÉS DE L'OID, et au nom de l'Association des anciens facilitateurs et diplômés du Collège Interaméricain de Défense, Chapitre-Équateur, exprimer ses plus sincères félicitations à l'occasion de la célébration du quatre-vingtième anniversaire de la création de l'ORGANISATION INTERAMÉRICAINNE DE DÉFENSE, une prestigieuse organisation internationale que vous dirigez opportunément.

Quatre-vingts ans dédiés au renforcement des relations de coopération, de sécurité et de défense entre les pays du Continent depuis que, dans la matinée du lundi 30 mars 1942, les drapeaux des États membres ont été érigés et alignés dans l'atrium du magnifique Hall des Amériques de l'Union panaméricaine, à Washington D.C. C'est ainsi que commença l'acte solennel de la troisième réunion de consultation des ministres des Affaires étrangères des républiques américaines, au cours de laquelle cette grande institution fut créée à l'unanimité, dans le but de fournir à l'Organisation des États américains (OEA) et à ses États membres des services consultatifs technique et éducatif sur les questions liées aux problématiques militaires et de défense dans l'hémisphère.

ASOCID-ECUADOR présente ses salutations affectueuses à l'OID qui, sans aucun doute, s'est imposée comme une entité moderne, efficace et proactive qui, au cours des huit dernières décennies, a contribué de manière décisive à la réalisation de la vision de l'OEA et est devenue l'entité facilitatrice entre cette Organisation, les États Membres et les organisations internationales de nature similaire.

Veuillez transmettre nos salutations affectueuses au Conseil des délégués que vous présidez, ainsi qu'au personnel de direction et d'administration, tout en leur souhaitant plein succès dans l'exercice de fonctions aussi délicates.

Quito D.M., 30 mars 2022

Cordialement,

Dr. Miguel Oswaldo Moreno Valverde Ing. MBA.,
Général de brigade (S.P.)
PRÉSIDENT EXÉCUTIF FONDATEUR
DE L'ASOCID-ECUADOR





ANNIVERSARY Nro. 60

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE COLLEGE (IADC) (1962-2022)



ASOCID-ECUADOR

"GRAD. LEOPOLDO AURELIO MANTILLA ANTE"

Miguel Oswaldo Moreno Valverde

PRESIDENTE EJECUTIVO DE LA ASOCID-ECUADOR

Saluda atentamente al Sr. *Mayor General James E. Taylor*,
DIRECTOR DEL COLEGIO INTERAMERICANO DE DEFENSA, y a nombre de la Asociación de los exasesores y egresados del CID, Capítulo-Ecuador, le expresa la más sentida felicitación por estar celebrando el Sexagésimo Aniversario de la creación del COLEGIO INTERAMERICANO DE DEFENSA, prestigiosa organización internacional que usted, señor general, con marcado acierto la dirige y lidera.

Son sesenta años de fortalecer las relaciones académicas que fomentan la cooperación, seguridad y defensa entre los países del Continente desde que, en la mañana de un día martes 09 de octubre de 1962, el Consejo Permanente de los Estados Americanos aprobó en forma unánime la resolución en la que se crea nuestro querido colegio cuya misión fundamental ha sido la de "preparar a los oficiales militares, a la policía nacional y a los funcionarios de los gobiernos civiles de los Estados miembros de la OEA para que asuman puestos de alto nivel estratégico dentro de sus gobiernos, a través de programas académicos de posgrado y de nivel avanzado en defensa, seguridad y disciplinas relacionadas enfocadas al hemisferio."

La ASOCID-ECUADOR, presenta el saludo afectuoso al liderazgo del CID a la vez que, reconoce el fecundo y permanente trabajo que realizan: tanto, el personal de directivos, profesores y alumnos; como, el personal administrativo que han graduado a más de 3.126 estudiantes de 27 naciones diferentes durante estas últimas seis décadas, líderes que han entendido que la colaboración interinstitucional dentro de un Estado y el multilateralismo externo, son la clave para materializa la integración hemisférica.

Se les augura lo mejor en los años venideros y tengan la certeza que nuestra asociación seguirá reafirmando los ideales que persigue el CID, facilitando el proceso de retroalimentación del aprendizaje recibido de la Universidad que lidera el análisis crítico en los temas de seguridad y defensa hemisférica, porque simplemente es: *¡la mejor!*

Quito D.M., a 11 de abril de 2022

Atentamente,

Dr. Miguel Oswaldo Moreno Valverde Ing. MBA.,
General de Brigada (S.P.)
PRESIDENTE EJECUTIVO FUNDADOR
ASOCID-ECUADOR



Recognitions

achieved





DIRECTOR
INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE COLLEGE
FORT LESLEY J. MCNAIR, DC 20319

CID / 453-20
4 de agosto de 2020

Capítulo Ecuador (ASOCID),

Al conmemorarse el segundo aniversario de la creación jurídica de la asociación de exasesores y egresados del Colegio Interamericano de Defensa, Capítulo-Ecuador, les deseamos mucho éxito y agradecemos a la vez su invaluable apoyo. De los quince capítulos de ex alumnos del CID, la ASOCID-ECUADOR es la más activa en el hemisferio y es verdaderamente un ejemplo en el Continente.

La misión del Colegio Interamericano de Defensa es preparar a oficiales militares, policías nacionales y funcionarios del gobierno civil de los estados miembros de la Organización de los Estados Americanos —OEA— para que asuman altos cargos a nivel estratégico dentro de sus gobiernos, a través de programas académicos de posgrado y nivel avanzado en defensa, seguridad y disciplinas afines en el hemisferio. Nuestra visión es simple: ser reconocidos como la principal institución académica en defensa y seguridad en el hemisferio.

La ASOCID-ECUADOR, representa los principios contenidos en la declaración de nuestra misión.

Los países de nuestro hemisferio enfrentan tremendas amenazas que son de tipo: multidominio y multimodal. Emplean múltiples capas de distanciamiento operativo. Funcionan por debajo del umbral del conflicto armado y aprovechan las grietas y brechas que existen entre las instituciones democráticas y los países. Estas amenazas son desafíos transnacionales y son complejos, van desde pandemias y crisis humanitarias hasta el crimen organizado, la inestabilidad y el oportunismo depredador económico radical que nos afecta a todos.

Las discusiones profesionales realizadas por la ASOCID-ECUADOR, confirman que ustedes son un recurso académico muy valioso para su nación. Sus debates agregan valor y las tertulias del Foro de Expertos son ricas en contenido estratégico y operativo. Los miembros activos de la asociación son aquellos que, después de su permanencia en este querido Colegio, siguen servido en forma efectiva a su país.

El Capítulo de exasesores y egresados de Ecuador, representa también el éxito de la misión que el CID persigue: desarrollar pensadores estratégicos que resuelvan problemas complejos dentro de nuestro hemisferio. ¡Somos mejores gracias a la ASOCID- ECUADOR!

Aprovecho para expresarles mis sentimientos de aprecio y admiración. En el CID estamos agradecidos por el continuo apoyo de Ecuador y les deseamos muchos éxitos en sus continuos esfuerzos por promover el pensamiento estratégico, la resolución de problemas complejos y los principios de democracia, derechos humanos, seguridad y defensa.

Sincerely,


JAMES E. AYLOR
Major General, USA
Director







SOCIAL NETWORKS





ASOCID-ECUADOR

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