

As in all stages of the Cuban Revolution, which began on October 10, 1868, triumphing on January 1, 1959, and which we continue to forge today, the Zapata Swamp made and makes its contribution.

To date, Mambises Cenagueros are considered to be:

Eulogio Lobato González
Commander of the Liberation Army.

Jesús Bonachea Moreira
Captain " " "

José Pérez Leiva Cabo " " "

Longino Lobato Bonachea Soldier " " "

Ramón Lobato Bonachea Soldier " " "

Martín Castillo Sierra
.. Soldier " " "

Braulio Morejón Lobato
Soldier " "

Isaac Morejón Lobato
... Soldier of the Liberation Army.

Coleto Castro Sierra
.... Soldier " " "

José de Armas Soldier " " "

Miguel Bonachea Moreira Soldier " " "

The Mambisa hosts that made the most frequent foray into the territory were:

Infantry regiments Manjuarí, Gómez and Yaguaramas, belonging to the 5th and 4th corps of the Liberation Army.



EULOGIO LOBATO GONZALEZ



JESÚS BONACHEA MOREIRA

Referring to the Mambisa deaths - accounted for by the Major General of the Liberation Army Carlos Roloff Mialofsky - thirty-three actions of war in the swamp, especially in the northwest area, were carried out in the insurrectionary stage of the 19th century. Highlighting the battles of Santa Teresa (Soplillar) in the Ten Years War; Cayo Espino (south of Aguada) on November 6, 1895; Cantabria (south of Torriente) April 2, 1896 and Hato de Jicarita, which lasted for three days (July 3 to 6, 1896).

Mambis

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On our soil, the crossing of the Mambisa troops was constant, which generally using the karst axis located between the coast and the southern waterfront - from which narrow paths departed perpendicular to the north waterfront - twinned three provinces in the fight: Las Villas, Matanzas and Havana.