

## Coat of arms

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The current coat of arms of the Granma province was approved by the Provincial Assembly of People's Power on June 4, 1994, after considering several proposals that were in competition.

The bell is suspended in a background that alludes to the Cuban flag, with three blue stripes and two white stripes arranged crosswise from left to right, defined as such by the First Mambisa Constitution in April 1869 in Guáimaro and then endorsed by the following Magna letters as a symbol of the nation.

As a geographical element, the mountains of the Sierra Maestra, the largest mountain massif of the archipelago that identifies the southeastern area, can be distinguished on the upper plane. This map is crowned with the five-pointed star that means sovereign Cuba.

The historian Eduardo Chávez, then director of the House of Cuban Nationality, contributed with the theoretical foundation of the proposal, which was defined in the following terms:

In the plane on the right, an image of Granma Yacht sails through the raging waters of the Caribbean Sea, a boat that gives its name to the province and that brought to Cuba the generation of the Centennial of the Birth of José Martí, survivors of the assaults on the Moncada barracks and Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, and many others to complete 82 expeditionaries who would fulfill the promise made by the lawyer Fidel Castro Ruz and leader of the clandestine revolutionary movement July 26 (M-267) to return from exile, enter the big island and arm the guerrillas to confront the tyranny of Fulgencio Batista with arms.

For the design of the identity Coat of Arms of Granma, the specialist supported the geography of the province as a reference, the most relevant historical events that occurred in it, as well as the place of the territory for the Republic of Cuba. The coat of arms was also accompanied by symbols of the nation and economic elements suggested in the Assembly. The coat of arms was drawn entirely by hand taking

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into account the golden ratio and then digitized.

Two ears of rice crown the top on both sides of the star that were added at the suggestion of the Delegates to the Provincial Assembly of People's Power where the coat of arms was approved, exposing the argument that this grass is part of the identity of the territory, from the agricultural culture as signifying an important productive economic line.

Bordering the sides of the coat in a symmetrical way are two representations of the flag designed by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, made up of three red, blue and white cloths where the lone star stands out as a symbol of independence and that accompanied the then initiator of the struggles for the independence of Cuba in the first battles, highlighting the taking of Bayamo on October 20, 1868.

In the two shots below the allusion to the Sierra Maestra, two events in history of vital relevance to the nation are recreated. On the left and in the first chronological place appears the bell that called La Demajagua endowment of slaves on October 10, 1868 to congregate to listen to the manifesto of struggle for independence and that together with dozens of Cubans listened to Carlos Manuel de Céspedes in the action that marked a milestone in the history of Cuba.

The proposal approved in said conclave was that of the Architect Roberto Roldós Lirio, who later in 1995 would design the coat of arms of the Bayamo municipality commissioned by the Municipal Assembly of People's Power.