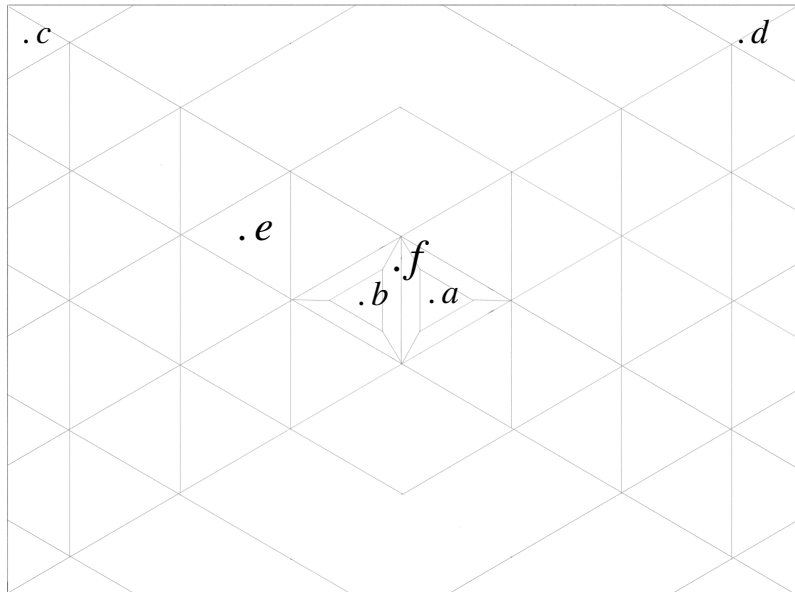


Chronology of a isosceles triangle and its chromatic evolution

In June 1868 in the hacienda "El Triunfo", Lares, Puerto Rico, the clandestine nucleus of the September 23 Lares revolution that would be known as "El Grito de Lares" (The Lares Revelion) had a meeting. At this meeting, Maria Bracetti was selected by Ramon Emeterio Betances (in exile in the Dominican Republic and the leader of the Lares Revelion) to sew the first Puerto Rican Flag. The Dominican Republic flag, inspired Betances, in the creation of first Puerto Rican flag (now the flag of the town of Lares, Puerto Rico). This flag consists of a white Latin cross in the centre, the white arms of the cross and base combined,



represent a third of the area of the flag, the two quadrilaterals at the top are **sky-blue [.a]**, and two bottom quadrilaterals at the bottom are red; a five-pointed star is in the centre of the top left quadrilateral. The flag was proclaimed the national flag of the "Republic of Puerto Rico" by Francisco Ramírez Medina, who was sworn in as Puerto Rico's first president and placed on the high altar of the Catholic Church of Lares, thus becoming the first Puerto Rican Flag.

On December 22, 1895, at Chimney Hall, New York City, Francisco Gonzalo Marín presented a new design of the flag to the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Committee. The committee adopted the flag unanimously. The new flag consisted of five equal horizontal bands of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; an **azul turquí (pure blue) [.b]** isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bears a large, white, five-pointed star in the centre of the azul turquí triangle and the red bands are alternated. The newly adopted Puerto Rican flag had the same design of the Cuban flag, but with azul turquí bands and a **red [.c]** isosceles triangle. In 1897, Antonio Matteri Lluberas returned to Puerto Rico with the new Puerto Rican flag. On March 24, 1897, a group of men, led by Fidel Vélez, carried the flag and attacked the barracks of Spanish Civil Guard of the town Yauco during the revolt against Spanish rule which became known as the "La Intentona de Yauco" (Attempted Coup of Yauco). The revolt, which was the second and last major attempt against the Spaniards in the island, was the first time that the flag of Puerto Rico was used on Puerto Rican soil.

From December 10, 1898 (the date that the United States took total control of the Island of Puerto Rico) up until 1952, it was considered a felony to display the Puerto Rican flag in public; the only flag permitted to be flown on the island was the flag of the United States. However, the Puerto Rican flag was often used in the political assemblies of the pro-independence Party of Puerto Rico and defiance by the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party. In 1932, the Nationalist Party used the flag as its emblem during the elections and in their parades.

During the 1950 Grito de Jayuya (Jayuya Uprising) against United States rule, members of the Nationalist party placed the Puerto Rican flag on top of the town hall. That flag used had a sky-blue isosceles triangle instead of the Azul turquí. The nationals party use this colour to honour the first Puerto Rican flag.

In 1952, Governor Luis Muñoz Marín and his administration adopted the Puerto Rican flag as the official flag of Puerto Rico. However, the adoption of the flag came with some changes. The blue triangle was altered to the same navy blue of the United States of America flag. For

nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos, having the flag represent the government was a desecration, while the independence party accused the government of "corrupting beloved symbols".

On the 4th of July, 2016, the flag had another transformation. A group of artists painted over the top of a flag mural in old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The mural, which originally depicted a Sky blue flag, was over-painted as a monotone **black** [.*d*] flag. The image of the monotone flag, later become "La Bandera de la Resistencia" (the flag of the resistance), used by activists and organizers as a symbol of the anti-colonization movement. La Bandera de la Resistencia was painted four days after President Barack Obama passed the law of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act, in Spanish "La Ley PROMESA" (The Promises Law), which imposed a seven-member fiscal control board responsible for managing the island's budget to pay the Debt.

Historically, the blues hues of the flag, have been disputed by many different groups[.*f*]. The exact nature of the flag of Puerto Rico is one of change, and every change reflects the agony of being the oldest colony in the world.