



RedList
ListaRoja

ICOM



RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OBJECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama



ICOM international
council
of museums

RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OBJECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

Experts from Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama have prepared the *Red List of Endangered Cultural Objects of Central America and Mexico* in order to combat looting and destruction of regional archaeological sites and theft from churches and museums, as well as illegal trafficking, thus helping police, judicial and customs authorities in their work, building public awareness and promoting international cooperation to protect the cultural heritage of these countries.

This *Red List* is the seventh in the series published by ICOM to date.

Introduction

The cultural heritage of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama consists of items that may be identified by their specific characteristics. They were produced by various prehispanic, colonial and republican societies, and represent the historic memory of these nations.

The rich cultural heritage of these countries is affected by illegal trafficking, despite being protected by national and international legislation. Over the past twenty years, illegal exports of cultural objects have been intercepted, proving the increased interest in antiquities on the international market. This demand has encouraged clandestine diggings in archaeological sites, as well as increased theft from churches and museums.

Illegal trafficking of cultural objects from the region causes irreparable damage to the identity of these countries and is a severe cultural heritage loss for mankind.

Objective

This *Red List* has been designed as a tool to help museums, art traders, collectors and customs and police officers in the identification of objects that may have been illegally exported from Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The list describes several categories of endangered objects that may be subject to illicit trade.

Because of the wide range of objects, shapes, styles and periods, the *Red List of Endangered Cultural Objects of Central America and Mexico* is not exhaustive, and the origin of any antiquity from the region should be subject to detailed scrutiny and precautionary measures.

These objects are protected by legislation in each country, which specifically prohibits their traffic, export and sale. Therefore, museums, auction houses, art traders and collectors are urged not to purchase them, and are invited to report their presence to the relevant country's diplomatic mission, to local police authorities and to Interpol.

The cultural heritage of Central America and Mexico is protected by:

NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

BELIZE

Ordinance 20 on Ancient Monuments and Antiquities (31.12.1971).

*National Institute of Culture and History Act,
Chapter 331 of the Substantive Laws of Belize 2000. Revised Edition 2003.*

COSTA RICA

Constitution (1949).

*Law 7 on the Defence of the National Archaeological Heritage (06.10.1938),
and Regulations "a" in Decree No. 14.*

*Law 6703 on the Protection of the National Archaeological Heritage
(19.01.1982), and its Regulations.*

*Law 4711 on the UNESCO 1968 Recommendation on the Preservation
of Cultural Property Endangered by Public and Private Works (06.01.1971).*

Law 7555 on the Historic Architectonic Heritage of Costa Rica (27.09.1995).

EL SALVADOR

*Legislative Decree No. 513 - Special Law on the Protection
of El Salvador's Cultural Heritage (22.04.1993).*

GUATEMALA

*Decree No. 425 - Law on the Protection and Conservation
of Monuments, Archaeological, Historical and Traditional Objects (24.03.1966),
amended by Decree-Law No. 437.*

Decree No. 17-73 of the Penal Code (01.01.1974).

*Decree No. 26-97 - Law on the Protection of the Nation's Cultural
and Natural Heritage (09.04.1997).*

Regulations for Archaeological Research and Related Disciplines (16.03.2007).

HONDURAS

*Legislative Decree No. 81-84 - Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (1984),
amended by Decree No. 220-97 (1997).*

MEXICO

Sections 27, 28, 29 and 31 of the Constitution (1917).

*Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Monuments
and Zones (06.05.1972), and its Regulations (08.12.1975).*

General Law on National Property (23.12.1981).

Regulatory Provisions for Archaeological Research (1984).

NICARAGUA

*Decree No. 1142 - Law on the Protection of the National Cultural Heritage
(29.09.1980).*

*Decrees No. 21 and 22 on Archaeological and Paleontological Ruins
and Deposits, Archaeological Excavations, Removal of Idols
or Other Property of Historical Interest (1949).*

Decree No. 29 on the Export of Archaeological Property (15.02.1923).

Decree No. 304 on Archaeological Excavations.

PANAMA

*Law 67 on various provisions relating to Monuments
and Archaeological Objects (11.06.1941).*

Constitution (1972).

*Law 14 on Measures for the Custody, Conservation and Administration
of the National Historical Heritage (1982).*

Decree No. 364 on the Reporting of National Property (1979).

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

*UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing
the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.
Paris, 14 November 1970.*

*Ratified by: Belize (26.01.1990), Costa Rica (06.03.1996), El Salvador
(20.02.1978), Guatemala (14.01.1985), Honduras (19.03.1979)
and Nicaragua (19.04.1977).*

Accepted by: Mexico (04.10.1972) and Panama (13.08.1973).

*Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological, Historical and Artistic
Heritage of the American Nations. San Salvador, 16 June 1976.*

*Ratified by: Costa Rica (27.08.1980), El Salvador (11.08.1980),
Guatemala (17.11.1979), Honduras (06.07.1983)
and Nicaragua (01.04.1980).*

*UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects.
Rome, 24 June 1995.*

Ratified by: El Salvador (16.07.1999) and Guatemala (03.09.2003).

*UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property
in the Event of Armed Conflict, and Regulations for the application
of the Convention. The Hague, 14 May 1954.*

*Ratified by: El Salvador (19.07.2001), Mexico (07.05.1956)
and Nicaragua (25.11.1959).*

*Accepted by: Costa Rica (03.06.1998), Guatemala (02.10.1985),
Honduras (25.10.2002) and Panama (17.07.1962).*

*Protocol to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property
in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.*

Ratified by: Mexico (07.05.1956) and Nicaragua (25.11.1959).

*Accepted by: Costa Rica (03.06.1998), El Salvador (27.03.2002),
Guatemala (19.05.1994), Honduras (25.10.2002)
and Panama (08.03.2001).*

*Second Protocol to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property
in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 26 March 1999.*

*Accepted by: Costa Rica (09.12.2003), El Salvador (27.03.2002),
Guatemala (04.02.2005), Honduras (26.01.2003), Mexico (07.10.2003),
Nicaragua (01.06.2001) and Panama (08.03.2001).*

*Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural
and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972.*

*Ratified by: Belize (06.11.1990), Costa Rica (23.08.1977),
Guatemala (16.01.1979), Honduras (08.06.1979)
and Panama (03.03.1978).*

*Accepted by: El Salvador (08.10.1991), Mexico (23.02.1984)
and Nicaragua (17.12.1979).*

*Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.
Paris, 2 November 2001.*

Ratified by: Mexico (05.07.2006) and Panama (20.05.2003).

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

*Belize-Mexico; El Salvador-United States; El Salvador-Mexico;
Guatemala-United States; Guatemala-Mexico;
Honduras-United States; Mexico-Bolivia; Mexico-United States; Mexico-Peru;
Nicaragua-United States.*

RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OBJECTS

THE RED LIST INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

(These photographs are not reproductions of stolen objects; rather they are examples of the categories of cultural objects that are traded illegally.)

ICOM wishes to thank the following organizations for the illustrations provided.

BIA: Belize Institute of Archaeology

DIA-FS: Founders Society, Detroit Institute of Arts, United States of America

IHAH: Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia, Honduras

INAH: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico

MAC: Museo de Arte Colonial, Guatemala

MCD-MLA: Museo del Libro Antiguo, Guatemala

MCD-MUNAE: Ministry of Culture and Sports, Cultural and Natural Heritage Bureau, Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Guatemala

MNN: Museo Nacional de Nicaragua

MUNA: Museo Nacional de Antropología "David J. Guzmán", El Salvador

PREHISPANIC PERIOD

Ceramics

Earthenware vessels of various shapes and decorations, with painted, sculpted or bas-relief designs.

A/ Polychrome vessels

Painted with various colours, with geometric, human, animal, plant motifs and ancient writing.



1. Maya polychrome tripod plate, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 7.7 x 34 cm.

© MCD-MUNAE

2. Maya polychrome vessel, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 14 x 10 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

3. Nicoya polychrome vessel, El Salvador, 900-1524 AD, 20.9 x 12.9 cm. © MUNA

4. Drinking bowl, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 7.7 x 16.6 cm. © MUNA

5. Ulua polychrome tripod vessel, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 23 x 19.8 cm. © IHAH

6. Polychrome bowl, Ometepe Island, Nicaragua, 1350-1550 AD, 15.5 x 17 cm.

© Maya Bracher, MNN

7. Mixtec tripod vessel, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, 16.4 x 11.2 cm.

© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

8. Jicote polychrome vessel, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD, 33.4 x 20 cm.

© Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

JECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

B/ Vessels with effigies

Vessels with shapes depicting humans, animals, and/or plants.



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9. Pataki polychrome vessel, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD, 34.5 x 25.5 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

10. Incense burner lid with bird-like figure, Nicaragua, 800-1200 AD, 29.5 x 20 cm. © Maya Bracher, MNN

11. Ometepe polychrome vessel with effigy, Nicaragua, 1350-1550 AD, 19 x 14.5 x 20 cm. © Maya Bracher, MNN

12. Las Vegas polychrome vessel with effigy, Valle de Comayagua, Honduras, 1200-1500 AD, 17.4 x 11 cm. © IHAH

13. Whistle vessel, Guanajuato, Mexico, 900-1100 AD, 21.3 x 10.4 x 27.6 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

14. Maya zoomorphic vessel, Guatemala, 250-600 AD, 19.8 x 14.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

15. Lead pot, El Salvador, 900-1524 AD, 18.4 x 18.3 cm. © MUNA

16. Rosales vessel with human effigy, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 200 BC-300 AD, 23.5 x 20 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

17. Funerary urn, Quiché, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 52.5 x 47 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

C/ Stamps

Flat or cylindrical objects used to print designs.



18



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18. Flat stamps, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 7 x 3.5 cm. © IHAH

19. Anthropomorphic stamps, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 7 x 3.5 cm. © IHAH

20. Cylindrical stamps, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 7 x 3.5 cm. © IHAH

RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OB

D/ Figurines

Human, animal and/or combined human/animal figurines.



21. Anthropomorphic figurines, Quiché, Guatemala, 600-900 AD, 21 x 11 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

22. Figurine, Copán, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 12.4 x 8.8 cm. © IHAH

23. Jaina figurine, Mexico, 600-900 AD, ca. 20 cm. © INAH.

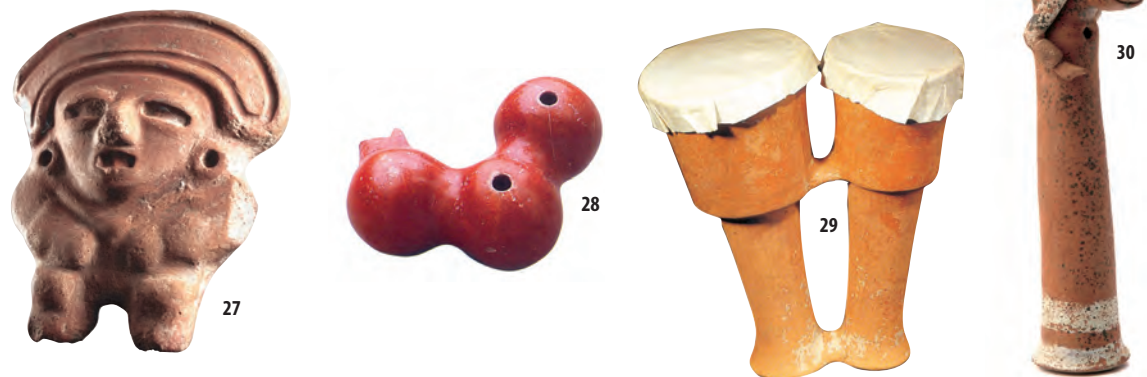
24. Anthropomorphic figurine, El Salvador, 1200 BC-250 AD, 16.6 x 8.7 cm. © MUNA

25. Whistle, High plateau of Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 14 x 7 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

26. Hollow anthropomorphic figurine, Central Veracruz, Mexico, 200-650 AD, 55 x 32 x 35 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

E/ Musical instruments

Flutes, drums, rattles, ocarinas, whistles of various shapes.



27. Anthropomorphic ocarina, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 10.2 x 9 cm. © IHAH

28. Ocarina, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 10 x 5.1 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

29. Double drum, Altar de Sacrificios, Guatemala, 900-1524 AD, 19.3 x 9 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

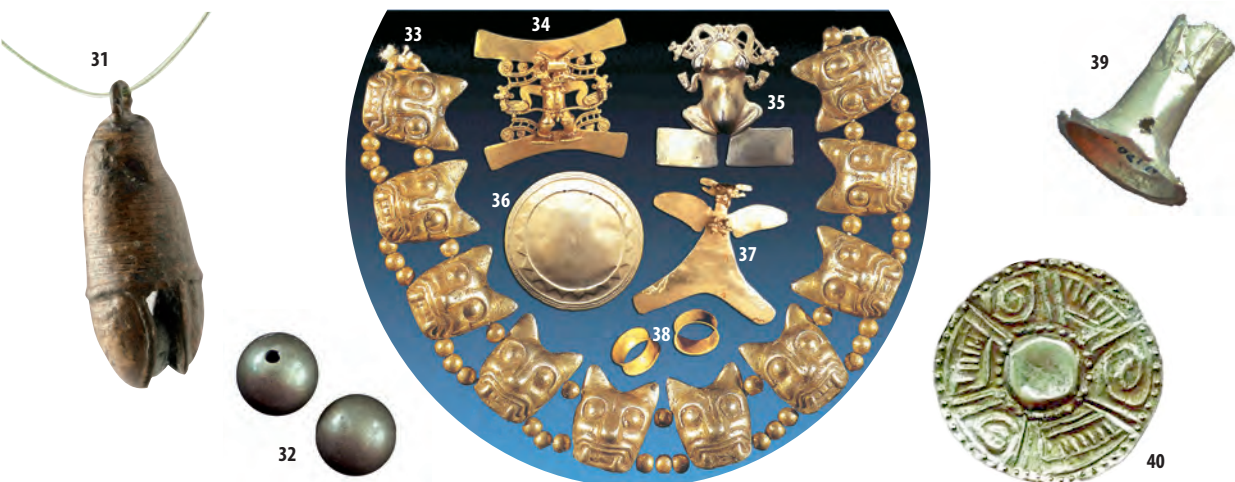
30. Flute with skull effigy, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 21 x 5 cm. © MUNA

Metals

Objects and ornaments made of gold, silver and copper.

Ornaments

Pectorals, pendants, ear ornaments, nose ornaments, rings, bracelets and bells.



31. Copper bell, El Salvador, 900-1524 AD, 3.7 x 2.4 x 1.8 cm. © MUNA

32. Mexica gold spherical beads for necklace, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, diameter 2.5 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

33. Jaguar head necklace, Iximché, Guatemala, 900-1524 AD, 27 cm.
© MCD-MUNAE

34. Anthropomorphic pendant, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD, 8.1 x 7.5 cm.
© Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

35. Toad bell pendant, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD, 11.2 x 11 cm.
© Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

36. Gold paten, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD, 18.5 cm.
© Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

37. Bird-shape pendant, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD, 10.1 x 10.3 cm.
© Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

38. Tubular ear ornaments, Gumarkaj, Guatemala, 900-1524 AD, diameter 3.2 cm.
© MCD-MUNAE

39. Mixtec gold ear ornament, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, 7.5 x 3.5 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

40. Mixtec gold disc pendant, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, 7.5 x 3.5 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

Shells and bones

Objects and ornaments made from shells and human or animal bones and teeth.

A/ Ornaments

Pendants, ear ornaments, pectorals, necklaces, rings.

41. Batch of pierced shells, Aguateca, Guatemala, 600-900 AD, average 6.5 x 2.5 cm.
© MCD-MUNAE

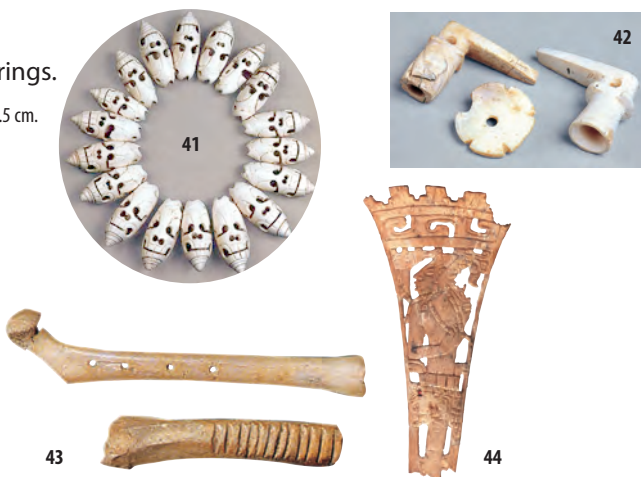
42. Shell pendant and ear ornaments, Dos Pilas, Guatemala, 250-900 AD,
ear ornaments: 5.5 x 1.9 cm; pendant: diameter 5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

B/ Ceremonial objects

Fashioned shell, bones and teeth.

43. Bone musical instruments: flute, Iximché, Guatemala,
900-1500 AD, 21 x 4 cm; rasp, Altar de Sacrificios, Guatemala,
600-900 AD, 14.3 x 4.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

44. Maya carved bone, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 14 x 6 cm.
© MCD-MUNAE



PREHISPANIC PERIOD (continued)

Stone

Fashioned objects made from various types of volcanic rock, sandstone and sedimentary rock.

A/ Jade and other green stones

Ornaments such as masks, figurines, pectorals, pendants, ear ornaments, necklaces and beads.



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45. Anthropomorphic mask, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 12.3 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

46. Jadeite plate, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 9.5 x 8.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

47. Zoomorphic figurine, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 16.2 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

48. Mexica necklace made with green stone, serpentine and diorite beads, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, 2.5 x 52 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

49. Jade pectoral, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 7 x 10.4 x 1.6 cm. © MUNA

50. Stone pendant, Caribbean coast, Costa Rica, 100-500 AD, 7.4 x 3.8 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

51. Jade pectoral, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 6.9 x 3.7 x 1.3 cm. © MUNA

52. "Axe god" pendant, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1-400 AD, 12.9 x 5.2 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

53. Batch of two ear ornaments, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 1 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

54. Pectoral with grass matting motif, Copán, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 20.1 x 3.5 x 1.9 cm. © IHAH

JECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

B/ Sculpture

Human and animal figures, grinding stones, stellae, vessels, panels, segments of buildings, petroglyphs.



55. Merlon, Teotihuacan, State of Mexico, 200-650 AD, 27.5 x 17 x 5.8 cm.

© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

56. Head portrait in volcanic rock, Caribbean coast, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD,

15 x 13 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

57. Zoomorphic mushroom, Kaminaljuyú, Guatemala, 400 BC-250 AD,

28.5 x 14.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

58. Zoomorphic petroglyph, Las Lagunas, Nicaragua, indeterminate date,

150 x 95 cm. © Edgar Espinoza, MNN

59. Anthropomorphic cylindrical sculpture, El Rama, Nicaragua,

possibly 800-1350 AD, 50 x 15 cm. © Edgar Espinoza, MNN

60. Grinding stone with bas-relief and grinding implement, Gran Nicoya,

Costa Rica, 600-1200 AD, 23 x 22 x 134 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

61. Zoomorphic tenon, Kaminaljuyú, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 70 x 145 cm.

© MCD-MUNAE

62. Maya limestone lintel, Mexico, 650-900 AD, 84.5 x 43.5 x 6 cm.

© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

63. Warrior with axe and trophy head, Atlantic coast, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD,

61 x 38 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

64. Glyph panel, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 76 x 39 x 27 cm.

© MCD-MUNAE

65. Stele No. 3 from Machaquila, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD,

180 x 93 x 22 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OB

C/ Ceremonial objects

Eccentrics, ritual axes, yokes, masks, ornamental sceptre tips and scale models.



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66. Maya green stone votive mask, Campeche, Mexico, 200-850 AD, 10 x 10 x 5 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

67. Ceremonial mallet head, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1-500 AD, 8.5 x 7.7 cm.
© Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

68. Mescal green stone zoomorphic mask, Guerrero, Mexico, 900-1100 AD,
12 x 10 x 8 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

69. Anthropomorphic axe, South coast, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 29.6 x 22.5 cm.
© MCD-MUNAE

70. Bird-shaped ceremonial axe, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 26.2 x 21 cm.
© MUNA

71. Mescal green stone scale model, Guerrero, Mexico, 400-1100 AD, 13 x 9 x 2.9 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

72. Yoke with animal decoration, South coast, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 10.5 x 38 cm.
© MCD-MUNAE

73. Eccentric, Copán, Honduras, 600-800 AD, 30.9 x 12.5 x 1.4 cm. © IHAH

74. Flint eccentric, Altar de Sacrificios, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 13 x 5 cm.
© MCD-MUNAE

OBJECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

D/ Marble and alabaster

Smooth or bas-relief containers.



75. Four-legged plate, Tierras Altas, Guatemala, 400 BC-250 AD, 6.8 x 22.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE



76. Marble vase with animal-shaped handles, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 15.7 x 11 cm. © IHAH



77. Marble vessel, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 11.1 x 19.3 cm. © IHAH

E/ Obsidian

Projectile heads, eccentrics, punches, knives.



78. Punch and knives, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, punch: 17 x 4.4 cm; knives: 16.3 x 1.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE



79. Eccentric figure, Uaxactún, Guatemala, 250-550 AD, 13.7 x 7 cm. © MCD-MUNAE



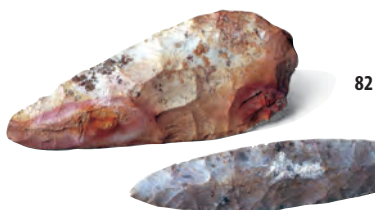
80. Knife, Dos Pilas, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 25 x 7 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

F/ Weapons and tools

Arrow heads, knives, axes, scrapers, polishers, mallets.



81. Stemmed macroblade dagger, Belize, 250 BC-250 AD, 22 x 45 cm. © BIA



82. Knife and chisel, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, knife: 17 x 7 cm; chisel: 17 x 8 cm. © MCD-MUNAE



83. Jade axe, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 13.4 x 6.7 cm. © MUNA

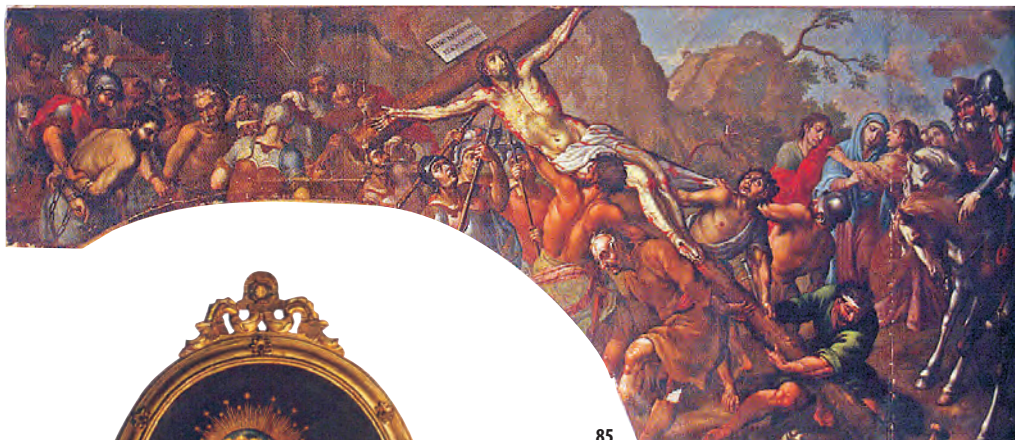


84. Stone ring, South coast, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 12 x 6 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

COLONIAL AND REPUBLICAN PERIODS

Painting

On canvas, wood or metal, with religious (virgins, saints, angels) and civilian (portraits) themes.



85



86



87



88

85. *Crucifixion*, Guatemala, 18th century, 264 x 600 cm. © MAC

86. *Our Lady of Sorrow*, Guatemala, 18th century, 133 x 100 cm. © MAC

87. Oil on canvas with wood frame signed by R. D. González, El Salvador, late 19th century, 88 x 74 cm. © MUNA

88. *St Joseph the Patriarch with child*, Honduras, 17th century, 200 x 140 cm. © IHAH

■ Sculpture

Figures, reliefs or fragments of altarpieces representing religious images, carved in wood, paste, ivory and plaster.

A/ Figures

Virgin, saint, Christ and angel figures.



89. Polychrome wood sculpture of flagellated Christ, El Salvador, 18th century, 51 cm.
© MUNA

90. Archangel, Guatemala, 18th century, 100 x 60 cm. © MAC

91. Saint Anthony of Padua, Mexico, 18th century, 62 x 21 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

92. Saint Michael Archangel, Mexico, 18th century, 40 x 35 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

93. Saint Joseph and sleeping baby Jesus, Guatemala, 17th century, 117 x 50 cm.
© MAC

94. Articulated wood sculpture of Saint Joseph, El Salvador, 17th century, 50.3 x 18.5 cm.
© MUNA

95. Immaculate Conception, Honduras, 18th century, 165 x 50 cm. © IHAH

RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OB

B/ Reliefs, altarpieces and architectural elements

Religious scenes, plant and ornamental elements.



96

96. St Joseph and baby Jesus, Guatemala, 18th century, diameter 171 cm. © MAC



97

97. Nuns of the Order of St Clare, Guatemala, 18th century, 220 x 181 cm. © MAC

Documents

Manuscripts, antique documents, maps, plans and prints.



98



99



100

98. Printed page with decorative border, Guatemala, undated, 41.4 x 30.4 cm. © MCD-MLA

99. Document with seals of the Spanish Crown, El Salvador, 18th century, 21.5 x 31 cm. © MUNA

100. Bound book (*The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha*), Guatemala, 17th century, 22 x 14.5 cm. © MCD-MLA



101

101. Leather-bound manuscript, Guatemala, 19th century, 28.8 x 20.5 cm. © MCD-MLA

Silverware

Religious and civilian silver and gold objects such as: chalices, incense burners, crucifixes, crowns, stands, shields, tabernacles, altar fronts, chandeliers, utensils, decorations, vessels, etc.



102. Chalices, Honduras, Colonial period, 20 x 14 cm. © IHAH

103. Anonymous monstrance, Mexico, 19th century, 52 x 24 x 14 cm.
© R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

104. Silver tray, Guatemala, 18th century, 40 x 28 cm. © MCD

105. Candle holder, Guatemala, 18th century, 40 x 16 cm. © MCD

106. Imperial crown, Guatemala, 18th century, 11 x 10 cm. © MCD

107. Silver tabernacle front, Guatemala, 18th century, 108 x 121 cm. © MCD

108. Processional cross, Guatemala, 17th century, 45 x 28 cm. © MCD

109. Silver stand, Guatemala, 19th century, 40 x 38 cm. © MCD

ICOM AND THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The International Council of Museums (ICOM), created in 1946 to represent museums and museum professionals worldwide, is committed to the promotion and protection of natural and cultural heritage, present and future, tangible and intangible. With a unique network of over 40,000 members in 138 countries and territories (2018), ICOM is active in a wide range of museum-and heritage-related disciplines.

ICOM maintains formal relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and has a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as an expert in the fight against illicit traffic in cultural goods. ICOM also works in collaboration with organisations such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to carry out some of its international public service missions.

The protection of heritage in the event of natural disaster or armed conflict is also at the core of ICOM's work, thanks to its Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC) and through its strong involvement in the international Blue Shield. ICOM has the ability to mobilise expert networks in the field of cultural heritage from all over the world thanks to its numerous programmes.

In 2013, ICOM created the first International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods in order to reinforce its action in fighting illicit traffic.

The Red Lists have been designed as practical tools to curb the illegal trade in cultural objects. ICOM is grateful for the unwavering commitment of the experts and institutions who generously contribute to the success of the Red Lists.

The Red Lists are available at the following address: <http://redlist.icom.museum>

This Red List was developed with the generous support of:



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