



Diego Rivera (Artist). (1912), Cubist Landscape, New York, New York; Museum of Modern Art. Retrieved April 22, 2011, from <http://www.moma.org>

**A Bibliographic Guide to Latin American Art**  
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**Spring 2011**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The subject of this annotated bibliography is Latin American art. The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a list of references related to the field for liberal arts college students to use in libraries. This bibliography spans both modern and that of the ancient Latin American art. It provides access to artists known in America and Europe as well as popular artists in Latin American.

Some knowledge of Latin American History is essential to understanding Latin American art. This brief introduction will supply the student with a snippet of its history along with assistance in defining terms and introducing the student to artists frequently mentioned in this bibliography. Latin American art has roots in indigenous, Caribbean, Mexican, South American, Central American works as well as Latin Americans living in other countries. The Pre-Columbian period was before the Europeans colonized the indigenous cultures such as the Aztecs and Mayans. Many of them developed and crafted artistic disciplines that revolved around religion and spirituality. After colonization, their art blended the indigenous traditions with the European influence and Christian ideology. Much of this was drawn from the Italian master's Renaissance-style.

Latin America turned away from Eurocentrism and became heavily influenced by the Constructivist Movement at the dawn of the twentieth century. Constructivism, originated in Russia with Vladimir Tatlin, rejected the idea of making art as purely objective instead embraced art for a social purpose. Artist like Joaquin Torres Garcia and Manuel Rendón brought this back to Latin American with the return from their travels in Europe. This led into the Muralism, which was owned mostly by Mexican artists post revolution like Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, José Clemente Orozco, and Rufino Tamayo. Muralism has a political and socialist undertone often an Marxist nature which is why some of these artists have created controversial works that has not to the United State, a democratic nation's liking.

Frida Kahlo, the most popular Latin American artist in the United States, was the wife of communist and muralist Diego Rivera. She combined styles such as realism, surrealism, and symbolism with her traditional Mexican and Amerindian culture when painting her self-portraits. When a bus accident left her often immobilized she painted herself to pass the time. Her work shares her painful struggles and the feminine experience.

Like most contemporary artist around the world, the contemporary Latin American artist's the medium has changed from the traditions of painting and sculpture to installation, performance, and video and digital art seen at El Museo del Barrio. There is a still Latin American artists and artists of Latin American descent in different regions continuing the muralist movement through graffiti. Graffiti, a discipline that dates back to ancient times, is public art on property that can range from simple words or symbols to elaborate wall paintings often with out permission from the property owner.

While compiling resources in this bibliography, I found that there was not an abundance of information on the topic alone of Latin American History. Some of the resources focus on history, artists or art movements. There are an abundance of online resources; however, I chose the most authoritative sources for this bibliography and the most comprehensive collections for exploration from the most influential museums covering different areas of the field.

#### Research tips:

While researching, Google Translator is a wonderful asset if you don't know how to read Spanish fluently. It translates most pages for you with the exception of most navigation bars. The purpose of this bibliography is to broaden the knowledge of students on the artists in Latin America, and the history associated by providing authoritative sources. Students will find sources that supply both the visual and historical information about artists and art dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to modern artists. As European artists went through artistic movements, so did Latin American artists and for those without an art history background there are definitions below, which explain this information in more detail.

#### Abbreviations and definitions:

BHA – Bibliography of the History of Art  
HAPI – Hispanic American Periodicals Index  
LACMA – Los Angeles County Museum of Art  
MET – Metropolitan Museum of Art  
NMMA – National Museum of Mexican Art  
OAO – Oxford Art Online  
RILA – Repertoire de la littérature de l'Art

For the complete understanding of this text, knowledge of the following noteworthy artists is necessary:

**Carlos Mérida** – A Guatemalan, abstract artists. His work adopted geometric elements of forms. He was influenced by European artist and Mayan art.

**David Alfaro Siqueiros** – Often integrating his Marxist ideology into his art this Mexican painter was a founder of the modern school of Mexican mural painting along with friends Diego Rivera, and José Clemente Orozco.

**Diego Rivera** – This active Mexican communist revived fresco paintings in Latin America with bold and large-scale murals. He was married to Frida Kahlo.

**Frida Kahlo** – A bus accident left her with lifetime medical problems often causing lengthy bed rest. Her self-portraiture combine her Mexican culture with surrealist style.

**Helio Oiticica** – Taking notes from Dutch painter Piet Mondrian, this Brazilian artist was apart of the Neoconcrete movement, which tossed the traditional easel painting and attempted to move the experience of color into space and time with sculpture through various mediums.

**Joaquín Torres-García** – A Uruguayan plastic artists best known for bring Constructivism to Latin America.

**Oswaldo Guayasamín** – This Quechua Indian and Ecuador born champion of the underprivileged, was a humanist painter and sculptor and the indigenous people's rights.

**Rufino Tamayo**- This Mexican artist combined European styles such as abstraction and surrealism with the folk art themes of the Zapotec heritage.

**Tomás Maldonado** - Argentinian-born this painter, industrial designer, and theorist, developed the Ulm model at the Ulm School of Design in Germany. The Ulm Model is more scientifically and efficient approach to design post-Second World War-living in Germany.

**Wifredo Lam** – Cuban born, Lam was a painter that blended Afro Cuban imagery with hybrid figures.

For the complete understanding of the text in this bibliography several other definitions are necessary:

#### Movements

**Conceptual art** – The intent of the artist's work is to create a concept instead of a art object.

**Cubism** – Cubists break up, analyze, and reassemble works into abstract works and multiple view points are often used.

**Folk Art** – Art by traditionally untrained people, which is often for use or decoration. This work of the indigenous people is often referred to as Folk Art.

**Futurism** – This is a mix of Pointillism and Cubism.

**Minimalism** – A design movement that strips or uses the bare essentials in the work.

**Pointillism** – Small points or dots of color, which viewed from a far create an image.

**Pre-Cuauhtémoc** – Art made by indigenous people in the early 1500s before the last Aztec ruler named Cuauhtémoc.

#### Cultures

**Aztec** – A ethnic group of people that dominated the Mesoamerica region during the 14 to 16<sup>th</sup> century.

**Indigenous** – The original inhabitants of a area.

**Mayan** – The indigenous people of the southeastern part of Mexico.

**Zapotec** – The indigenous people of the Oaxaca state and neighboring areas in Mexico.

#### Other important definitions

**Ephemera** – Objects originally meant to be discarded but are collected.

**Interface** – A common boundary where communication occurs.

**Medium** – The use of materials for artistic expression.

**Mesoamerica** – A region extending from central Mexico to Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica where the Mayan and Aztecs people flourished before Spanish colonization.

**Metadata** – Data that provides information about other data

**Plastic Arts** – The manipulation of plastic into an art object.

**Provenance** – The history or ownership of a object.

**Textiles** – A woven or a knit cloth.

**Cloud tags** – Usually the single word content of a site used to describe a website.  
Font size and color often mark importance.

These Library of Congress subject headings will be most helpful when researching and are wonderful search terms to start sorting through information in the broader scoped databases. These will help narrow down the search:

Art, Latin American

Art, Latin American--16th century

Art, Latin American--17th century

Art, Aztec

Art, Latin American--18th century

Art, Latin American--19th century

Art, Latin American--20th century

Art, Latin American—21st century

Cubism

Feminism

Indians of Central America

Indians of Mexico

## Annotated Bibliography

### Online Databases

#### **ARTstor. (2010) ARTstor.**

The wonderful aspect about ARTstor is the immaculate image renderings. This is the source to see the magnificent paintings and sculptures of wonderful Latin American artists. The scope of this database is to provide more than one million images in the arts, architecture, humanities, and social sciences to educators, scholars, curators, and students. This is a subscription only database that provides high-resolution images.

The homepage is extremely colorful and visually appealing. The top navigation tabs are very user friendly and on the lower right hand side is a list of current collections released and the new collection agreements, keeping the user up-to-date with developments.

Libraries and museums all around the world deposit their collections into ArtStor. Users can search individual artist's works or simply check out the abundant Latin American art collections such as the private collection of Patricia Phelps de Cisneros, the modern Latin American art of Jacqueline Barnitz of the Art and Art History Department at The University of Texas at Austin, the Mexican Retablos Collection of Douglas Massey and Jorge Durand, and many more. This authoritative source is a daily depository of images.

Upon searching for Helio Oiticicia, I found some neat features include the option to search specifically and to sort by collection or if I was in the mood, browse by geography, classification, collection, or featured groups. Being able to sort the results by relevance, date, creator, or title was incredibly useful. The user can also view the results in a smaller thumbnail view or as larger thumbnails with more details. As a logged in member, one can save images to an image group. Images can also be downloaded with the metadata information enclosed in a HTML file.

Another interesting feature for students to explore is the ARTstor blog. It presents new additions to a variety of collections by displaying colorful images and at the bottom of each posting and at the top on the right navigation bar are cloud tags providing the user with more topics to browse. There is also a drop down menu below the cloud tags on the right navigation bar where one can search the blog by category. Latin American Art is one of the options.

#### **Oxford Art Online. (2011). Oxford Art Online. Grove Art Online, The Oxford Companion to Western Art, The concise Oxford Dictionary of Art Terms, and the Encyclopedia of Aesthetics.**

This easy to navigate source provides a cross reference for users to search three other databases including Grove Art Online, The Oxford Companion to Western Art, and the Encyclopedia of Aesthetics. Once a term is searched a tool bar appears at the right providing the user with the option to search the other databases and further to receive result that are biographies, subject entries, and/or images.

The concise Oxford Dictionary of Art Terms is a wonderful way for college students to look up defined works commonly used in the field explaining artistic movements many of the most popular artists in Latin America moved through such as surrealism, minimalism, and conceptual art. The scope is surprisingly broad. It covers both western and non-western art. This authoritative dictionary provides 1,800 entries on art terms, critical periods, and style in the visual arts and is supplied with articles by scholars from around the world. This is unique because it searches both image and text. Also, data links to ARTstor, Art Resource, and various art-affiliated institutions. The interface is different from databases with a minimalist design such as The Getty Research Institute's Union list of Artist Names. The Oxford Art Online's lay out is bright and some of the text is colorful.

When I did a search on Frida Kahlo, I received a few option for Biographies, which provided many bibliographic sources; however, there wasn't any results for images by or on her, or her husband, Diego Rivera, or any of the Latin American artist that I searched. This source is purely for biographical information and gaining clarity on art terms.

**The Getty Research Institute. (2010) Union list of Artist Names.**

Currently containing around 293,000 names and other information about artists, the Union List of Artist Names by The Getty Research Institute is a free structured vocabulary database that makes searching artists incredibly easy. While structured differently than the Oxford Art Online dictionary, this hierarchical database is set up in list form and like a thesaurus. It's also updated annually.

There are three categories one can search by including Find Name, Role (ex. Furniture designer), and Nationality. Below the search categories is a convenient pop-up search engine that opens in a small window and allows the user to do a search in a different window without having to go back to the original page.

This unique and reputable database lists not only biographical information about artists, but includes lists of people related to them including spouses, children, and teachers, and links to records of those people, links to information on the cities the artist was born and died in, and sources and contributions, which features dictionaries and databases a user can search within to do further research.

**University of Miami Libraries. (2011) Cuban Heritage Digital Collection.**

This free, massive digital collection has a large amount of photographs, letters, maps and other resources developed by a team of archivists, Digital Initiatives staff, and the Cataloging Department at the University of Miami. The Cuban Heritage Digital collection is one of several digital collections at the University's website.

With in the Cuban Digital collection there are 33 smaller collections ranging from Tad Szulc transcripts of interviews with Fidel Castro and others recorded in preparation for his book *Fidel: A Critical Portrait*; to Randy Barceló's costume design

drawings, theater production photographs, and posters; to regional manuscripts from the 17th to the 20th centuries, including important information such as slavery and property documents by figures in Cuba's history and culture.

Unlike ARTstor the images provided in these collections are not as high quality regarding resolution; however, documents such as letters, maps, and manuscripts are rendered in high enough quality to read the text on them. And refine search options are limited to date, genre, creator and coverage temporal, which is a range of dates. While the navigation isn't as up to par as Gale Biographies in Context's, it is fairly easy to navigate. Each collection has an introduction page that provides the user with the ability to browse each collection. However, one can also, search all the collections or each individual collection.

This authoritative digital collection is copyrighted by the University of Miami Libraries and is a significant gateway into learning about Cuban culture and artists.

### **Indexes**

#### **UCLA Latin American Institute and the UCLA International Institute. (2011)**

##### **HAPI (Hispanic American Periodicals Index)**

HAPI, Hispanic American Periodical Index, is an authoritative source for international information on Central and South America, Mexico, Brazil, the Caribbean basin, the United States-Mexico border region, and Hispanics/Latinos in the United States. The database contains complete bibliographic citations to articles, book reviews (through 2001), documents, original literary works, and other materials. Regularly updated, HAPI contains 275,000 citations, but continues to grow at the rate of about 7,000 records a year. Through out the year batches are added and indexed by volunteer professors and librarians across the nation. The collection starts as far back at as 1970.

This unique online database must be subject searched in English; however, there is a feature at the top that translates subject headings into Spanish or Portuguese. While all sources don't have full text links, many do. A search for Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo provided hundreds of results; however, a search for a less popular Latin American artist, Wifredo Lam, produced nothing, which is somewhat disappointing. However, it is a wonderful resource to update one self on the history of the Central and Latin America through journals and text in HAPI. The citations provide a good jumping off point for research.

The search interface is very basic and at the top of the website. Search tips are provided, which take the user to another page. There, a list of hundreds of keywords is at the user's fingertips. Some of the search options are keyword, subject, author, article title, and journal title.



## **Bibliographies**

### **CSA Illumina. (2010) ArtBibliographies Modern.**

ARTBibliographies is published by ProQuest a highly reputable publisher. The scope is to provide libraries with 125 billion digital pages of the world's scholarly works. This authoritative bibliography can only be accessed in one.

ARTBibliographies has a simple search interface. Appearing as file tabs, options at the top give the user the choice to do a quick search, advanced search, or explore the search tools.

On the Quick Search page, two fields are located below the search box: Change Subject area and Date Range, where one can choose from the earliest to current results or other years specified to current. After a search on Diego Rivera, a lot of information is produced in an incredibly organized fashion and the possibilities for user options is endless. Published works and websites are produced. Under the published works there are further subdivisions such as all publication types, journals, peer-reviewed journals, books, and dissertations.

Unfortunately, very few records have full text; however, the database makes it easy to search your local library for a copy or start the inter-library loan process through links below each result. What is wonderful about ARTBibliographies is at the right of each search result is the resource information that the result originated from. This is Descriptor information, which is a collection of links to topics that the result covers such as Mural Art. When the user clicks on a hyperlink, results in the database for Mural Art will appear. Just below the Descriptors are Discovery Links. These are suppose to open a window with images other supplemental material to the search results. Unfortunately, it seems to be inactive.

While the results of searches in ARTBibliographies won't be as direct as a search in the OAO and The Getty Institute's Union List of Artists Names would be, this not to the user's detriment. In this database the user must work harder by sorting through the results. Abstracts are provided with in each record, which narrows things down a bit. The results are not just searched in English, but all languages. If a user is not limited by the boundaries of language, then this resource a wonderful treat. Also links to the information provider are often presented.

### **The Getty Institute of Art. (2011) Bibliography of the History of Art (BHA) and Répertoire de la littérature de l'art (RILA).**

Dedicated to furthering the knowledge and advancing understanding of the visual arts, the reputable Getty Institute of Art provides this Bibliography of the History of Art (BHA) and Répertoire de la littérature de l'art (RILA) database among others drawing upon it's scholarly resources. Accessible by subscription, these databases are searched together and cover European and American visual arts material published between 1975 and 2007. Over 1,200 journals make up the contents of these bibliographical databases. While its not the most current this resource provides the user with an abundance of information on many of the contemporary

Latin American artists. ARTBibliographies covers the gaps that BHA and RILA don't fill.

Unlike the colorful webpage of the OAO, the BHA and RILA the page is very simple with a white background and grey search interface. The Simple Search provides the user with several ways to sort the search by keyword, title, journal title, author, subject browser, and relevance.

This database searches multiple languages and while the results page doesn't feature images and isn't as elegantly designed as the Metropolitan Museum of Art's, it provides results with titles, authors, and date of publication at a glance. Results can be sorted by these headers as well. Each record is in the language of origin. Many are in English, but since Spanish is spoken in most of Latin America, many results maybe in Spanish. If the user doesn't read Spanish, dropping the text in Google Translate should help with this. What is incredibly useful about these records is the Abstracts and the subject tags. Like the cloud tags in the ARTstor blog, the tags in the BHA and RILA bibliography records help the user browse the database in a different way. Often in exhibition/conference headers for exhibition catalogs, the history of the piece or pieces is displayed similar to that of the provenance in the MET and the Los Angeles Museum of Art.

## **Biographies**

### **Gale Cengage. (2010). Gale Biographies in Context.**

Gale Biography In Context is the most comprehensive database I've encountered that features artists of Latin descent. Everyone from influential artists, such as Carlos Merida and Rufino Tamayo to contemporary artists, like Helio Oiticica and Tomás Maldonado have entries.

This free and daily updated database of biographies offers media rich content in context and boasts 600,000+ biographies covering more than 525,000 individuals. According to the website, 50,000 new or updated biographies are added annually in addition to daily updates to account for awards and events.

The homepage search engine has fields at the top that offers the user options including by name, occupation, birthplace, and death place. The main navigation bar on the homepage also has a tab titled People that takes the user to a list of people in the database listed alphabetically. More ways to search offered on the left navigation bar of the People page are more generalized searches such as Artists and Hispanic Americans.

The Gale Biography In Context is such an incredibly comprehensive source that when an artist is searched everything from references, images, news articles, magazines, academic journals and websites are gathered. In the reference records, there is a wonderful feature where the user can listen to the results read aloud. Yes, because the voice is robotic the sentences sound choppy, but this is a nice feature,

nonetheless, for multi-tasters. The image results can't possibly compete with ARTstor, but are sufficient.

### **Encyclopedias**

#### **Oxford Reference Online. (2011) Oxford: Oxford University Press.**

This encyclopedia is published by the world-class publisher Oxford University Press. A subscription is necessary to access this database through libraries. In addition to all content being reviewed and updated regularly, the Oxford Reference Online collection is updated at least three times a year with new titles, new editions, and additional features.

Similar to Oxford Art Online, the homepage is colorful and pleasing to the eye with red and blue text color and a variety of small and large font is used to distinguish heading and subheadings in the middle column that the student can use to search. To the right, the periwinkle blue Quick search box makes it extremely easy to type in an artist's name. A useful feature is when the user types most of the first name in the search box, the cursor turns light blue and the rest of the name appears. The database assists you with the most searched terms.

Oxford Reference Online provides results from many of its encyclopedia including The Oxford Encyclopedia of Mesoamerican Cultures, A Dictionary of Modern and Contemporary Art, The Oxford Dictionary of Art and Artists, and other resources. Inside the record, an extensive bibliography is listed at the end and on the right hand side are links to other related links that will take the user to other Oxford databases.

### **Museums**

#### **Los Angeles County Museum of Art, LACMA, 5905 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, California 90036**

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art is one of the main repositories of Latin American Art in the U.S. with over 2,000 works that spans Pre-Columbian works to modern artists such as Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera, and José Clemente Orozco.

According to the website, the mission of this distinguished museum is to “serve the public through the collection, conservation, exhibition, and interpretation of significant works of art from a broad range of cultures and historical periods, and through the translation of these collections into meaningful educational, aesthetic, intellectual, and cultural experiences for the widest array of audiences.”

Unlike admission to the museum, it is free to view the collection. This is executed wonderfully with the very visual oriented homepage that has clickable images into each collection. For the user to view more Ancient Mexican, Costa Rican, and Peruvian ornaments and sculptures, one must select the Art of the Ancient Americas collection.

The Latin American Art section has a very user-friendly and bright visual style. The center column has tabs that present images to click on and at the bottom images of pieces on view at the museum are featured. Indigenous, Spanish colonial, and post war contemporary Latin American art are covered in this section rounding out the user's access to Latin American art through historical periods.

Like the MET, when clicking on a record of a work of art, metadata is included along with information about whether it is on view at the museum, and a short write up describing the image and providing historical context. Unlike the MET and the NMMA, below that write up by the curator are hyperlinked subject groupings that provide the user with more searching possibilities from location to the artist and the time periods.

On LACMA's website the user can view several works of art in a image viewer, where they are layered upon each other; however, if the user clicks the Sort the Slides tab just under the red main tool bar across the top in a smaller black toolbar, it shrinks the images and they are sorted side by side. Tabs at the top of each cube let the user enlarge, reduce, remove, or save the image.

### **Metropolitan Museum of Art, MET, 1000 Fifth Avenue. New York, New York 10028**

This highly reputable museum is regarded as one of the world's largest and finest art museums with an extensive collection from every part of the globe. The collection contains more than two million works of art that cover five thousand years of world culture. The scope of the museum is to study, collect, preserve, and exhibit items from around the world that stimulate appreciation for and advance the knowledge of works of art, which represent human achievement its highest quality.

While the Metropolitan Museum of Art does not have a Latin American Art collection, they group Aztec and Mayan relics in the collection of the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas. The policy to see these objects on display is pay as you wish in the museum for admission; however, to view the collection on the website it is free. It is easy to get to the collection from the homepage on the left navigation toolbar under Works of Art by clicking Collection Database. At the top is a drop down menu with the collections at the museum and to the left are options to feature results of all the records or simply the highlights. A list is produced with thumbnails and arranged by date with the earliest being first. This can be rearranged by clicking the headers to arrange by image, title of work or type, artist, maker of object, or accession number.

When clicking into a record not only is there metadata for the object, but also a user can get a larger view of the object by clicking a plus symbol under the image, which reads Enlarge. This feature was missing in the online collection of the NMMA's. The location of the object is included in the metadata as well as the dimensions, which provides a better picture as to the size of the piece. Not all records have images, but a large majority of them do.

The collection at the MET familiarizes the user with Aztec and Mayan sculptures and ceramics from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the records feature a description with historical context and an accurate description of the pieces and the process of how the item was formed.

### **National Museum of Mexican Art, 1852 West 19<sup>th</sup> Street, Chicago, IL 60608**

For a nice introduction into Mexican art, pre-Cuauhtémoc to modern day artists, the National Museum of Mexican Art is a wonderful place to start. The scope of this museum is to provide visitors with a vibrant and educational look at Mexican culture and history as well as the Mexican communities in the U.S. As the only Latino museum accredited by the American Association of Museums, it has a permanent collection that contains over 6,000 objects and boasts one of the largest collections of Mexican Art in the nation. Admission is free; however, to explore small parts of their collection you simply need an Internet connection.

The collection is broken down into seven sections: Pre-Cuauhtémoc, Ephemera, Prints and Drawings, Photography, Textiles, Painting and Sculptures, and Folk Art. On each page, users will not only learn about new Mexican artists that they can search in the Gale Biography in Context, but also see the provenance of objects, which is important in revealing how they got to the museum. Unfortunately, the MET and ARTstor have higher resolution images since the ones on the NMMA's website are not high quality.

### **Additional Recommended Web-Based Resources**

Latin American Art.com, [www.latinamericanart.com](http://www.latinamericanart.com)

El Museo del Barrio, [www.elmuseo.org](http://www.elmuseo.org)

Latin American Network Information Center, [www.lanic.utexas.edu](http://www.lanic.utexas.edu)

Art Museum of the Americas, [www.museum.oas.org](http://www.museum.oas.org)

Smithsonian American Art Museum, [www.americanart.si.edu/education/corazon/](http://www.americanart.si.edu/education/corazon/)

ILAM, Sede en Costa Rica, [www.ilam.org](http://www.ilam.org)

Jack S. Blanton Museum of Art, Latin American Collection,  
[www.lanic.utexas.edu/project/Blanton](http://www.lanic.utexas.edu/project/Blanton)

Mexican and Mexican American Fine Arts, Austin, Texas, [www.mexic-artemuseum.org](http://www.mexic-artemuseum.org)

The Mexican Museum, [www.mexicanmuseum.org](http://www.mexicanmuseum.org)

Emory University's Michael C. Carlos Museum's Ancient American Art,  
[www.carlos.emory.edu/ancient-american-art/](http://www.carlos.emory.edu/ancient-american-art/)

Museum of Latin American Art, [www.molaa.com](http://www.molaa.com)

Museum Association of the Caribbean, [www.caribbeanmuseums.com](http://www.caribbeanmuseums.com)

Museums, Exhibition Centers, Collections for the arts of Latin America and the Caribbean, [www.universes-in-universe.de//america/cont/e-mus.htm](http://www.universes-in-universe.de//america/cont/e-mus.htm)

Red Centroamericana Museo, CAMUS, [www.museoscentroamericanos.net](http://www.museoscentroamericanos.net)

UECLAA is the University of Essex Collection of Latin American Art, [www.ueclaa.org](http://www.ueclaa.org)