

INTRODUCTION TO THE CHECKLIST

PURPOSE OF CHECKLIST

Although I have collected Latin American and West Indian tokens since the 1950's, it was only around 1980 that the size of my personal collection, and the quantity of published reference material known to me in this area, became large enough to require some sort of organization. I found myself frequently frustrated by finding a token, or a description of a token, that I was absolutely sure that I had seen listed somewhere, sometime, but just could not remember when and where. Beyond that, the few catalogs that did exist then were all incomplete. Much of the information known to me concerning Latin American tokens was simply unpublished in any source. Much of it still is. Starting in December 1980 with a checklist for tokens of Panama, I began to assemble a descriptive listing of Latin American and West Indian tokens that would allow me to locate and identify any token that I had seen, or had seen described, from any source. The intent of the checklist would be to gather all available information on Latin American commercial tokens from a hundred and more publications, and several times that number of price lists and auction catalogs, and to put it all in the same place with cross references where they might apply.

This list is intended to include all commercial and official tokens having an exchange value, but lacking legal tender status, and many store cards issued for commercial advertising. An effort has been made to exclude commemorative medals and medalets, although a few of these have been copied from earlier works for identification purposes. All materials but paper are included; the various metals, hard rubber (vulcanite), various plastics, wood, trade mirrors, encased postage, and even leather and cardboard where they are cut into shapes and sizes that resemble tokens. Paper money, even fractional values issued by the same merchants that issued tokens, is not within the scope of this checklist.

To accomplish the goals listed above, I have included all information available to me as of the date at the top of each page; and have made guesses about some of the information that I do not have. To fulfill the purpose stated at the beginning, I have set my priorities as being first: completeness, second: organization, and third: accuracy. All references to Latin American and West Indian tokens that I have seen, no matter how dubious, are included in this checklist. The information given on the 'Ref:' line, and the illustrations, where available, will allow a judgment to be made as to the accuracy of any given listing. Even with its limitations, this checklist is still useful for locating what information is available on any given token; and the loose leaf format allows me to make additions and corrections, page by page, as new information becomes available.

ERRORS AND INACCURACIES

A great many errors and inaccuracies result from the fact that I am not able to personally verify much of the information included in the checklist. Where I have seen the token myself, or taken descriptions from listings made by the increasing number of authors who try to make detailed descriptions, (where *they* have seen the token), or by other collectors describing their own collections, the descriptions are fairly accurate. But only a minority of the tokens described have actually been seen by myself. Space is always a problem, and descriptions taken from many publications, especially the earlier ones, and almost all auction catalogs and price lists are usually inaccurate or incomplete. Even where an effort has been made to provide a complete description, many token issues are known only through a single specimen with legends that are partly illegible because of poor striking or advanced wear. When only an incomplete description is available, the actual arrangement of the wording on the token is mostly guesswork; although the key words are usually correct and allow positive identification. Many of the problems are of my own creation. I have constructed a format into which I fit all of the descriptions I find. Other catalogers, not unexpectedly, have other ideas, sometimes very different. Throughout this checklist, hundreds of other authors' 'square peg' descriptions have been hammered into my 'round hole' descriptive format; not necessarily with the result intended by the original author. Errors of this nature are my fault, not theirs. Again, where I have a good description of one token in a series, I have assumed that higher and lower values are similar. This is normally true, but not always. Accordingly, where the 'Info:' line notes 'description only', the token descriptions should be viewed with suspicion. In most cases, when I acquire a new token for which I have had a 'description only' entry, I find that I have to make some changes to the description of the token.

Another area of inaccuracies in the list is the attributions. In some cases I have seen 'maverick' tokens (without the town and country on the token) identified by this source or that as being from as many as three or four different countries. It is unlikely that all these attributions are correct. It is possible that none of them are. The attributions in this check list reflects the state of knowledge currently available to me on Latin American tokens. Some information is very good, more is bad, but for many issues, there is no information at all. When information is lacking, too, too many tokens are attributed by the "whim" method, because the unknown token "looks like" another token for which one does have an attribution. A token issued for an "Estancia" can be assigned to Argentina ... except that there are also a lot of Estancias across the river in Uruguay. A token valued in "almudes" can be tentatively attributed to Puerto Rico ... except that tokens valued in almudes were also used in Colombia and Venezuela. A similarity of style may mean no more than that the tokens were struck by the same manufacturer in far off Europe or North America. There is a tendency in this country to attribute any unknown token with a legend that "looks like" Spanish to Mexico. This has caused me over the years to get stuck with tokens from European Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, the Philippine Islands, and the states of California, Florida, Texas and even Illinois. (The *Colmado Puerto Rico*, i.e. Puerto Rico Grocery Store, turns out to be from Skokie, Illinois, a suburb north of Chicago.) And so it goes. All too often the whim method of attribution turns out not to be correct, leaving behind a trail of conflicting and confusing mis-attributions. In such cases the token is listed and described with each country for which an attribution has been seen. On the 'Info:' line are listed all of the other countries for purposes of cross-reference, and, if known, the true original place of issue.

An example where my priorities conflict is in cases where tokens are given incomplete descriptions in the original sources. Sometimes, two different sources, and in a few instances the same source, will give two very different descriptions of the same token. A good illustration of this goes back to the book on the state coinage of Michoacán, first published in 1940 by Manuel Romero de Terreros, and later substantially revised and published in the January 1955 issue of the *Boletín de Sociedad Numismática de México*. Token number 27 (CHI 3 in the 1955 revision) is an octavo issued in 1854 by the contractor (or merchant?) A. Morfin in the town of Chilchota. On this specimen the reverse is very worn so that only the name "Morfin" and the central device of a bow and two crossed arrows can still be made out. Next there is token number 131 (ZA 17 in the 1955 revision). The reverse is in much better condition and both the full name and the 1854 date can be read. This time it is the obverse that is very worn, to the point where only the large fraction 1/8 in the center can still be made out. With the town name "Chilchota" unreadable, Romero de Terreros assigned the token to the town of Zamora which also issued a series of tokens with a somewhat similar bow and crossed arrows design. Once the inscriptions are indexed however, the name "Morfin" immediately stands out. A comparison of the common design elements made it clear that these were two specimens of the same token with different patterns of wear. So I have combined the two descriptions in my own checklist. Where I found it possible, other descriptions have been combined too. Even so, there are going to be occasions where I have made two listings, and only one token actually exists.

Just as often, there will be times when I have combined two different listings, and should not have done so. This type of error can be illustrated by my early treatment of the tokens issued for *Ingenio Sabanilla* in Cuba. When I first put together a check list for Cuba, I referred to earlier catalogers, some of whom described the tokens as having the large initials "SL" in the center of one side (for the town of *San Luis* in Oriente province), and others who claimed the initials were "LS" (for *Lino Salazar* the owner). At first I assumed that this was a reporting error, because none of my sources included both varieties in the same listing. So my first version of the checklist for Cuba combined the two descriptions, while noting the conflicting reports on the 'Info:' line. It was only in mid-1985, when I acquired both types of the 50 (centavos) value, that I realized all of the earlier reports were right, and that two separate issues had been made for this plantation, ... or at least for the minor values. As of this date, I have still seen only the "SL" variety for the relatively common 1 (peso) value. Even now, I don't know which of the two varieties is correct or which of them was issued first. This side of the identification problem is only aggravated by the fact that dealers, who don't really have adequate reference works to begin with, rarely distinguish among varieties in their price lists and auction catalogs.

Perhaps the most common source of error is human error. An entry being copied is misunderstood, or mis-read, or incorrectly copied, or numbers get transposed, or the wrong key is hit on the keyboard and on and on. All catalogs have such problems. Although this type of error, if and when caught, is less ambiguous and therefore easier to correct, the results of uncorrected errors can be just as misleading to the collector as the results of any other type of error. One long-standing and widespread error of this type involves the exceedingly rare, perhaps unique, red vulcanite 10 centavos token issued by Prietas Stores at the La Colorada mine in the state of Sonora, Mexico. The

token is first described as number 2128 in the manuscript for O. P. Eklund's "A Catalog of Tokens of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies" where a note indicates that the piece being described was part of his personal collection. The description given was, for the obverse, "PRIETAS STORES. * LA COLORADA. * In field 10¢ within circle", and for the reverse, "BUENO POR EN MERCANCIAS, in center 10¢ within circle". Eklund also illustrated the token on plate 27 with a rubbing. This token next appears as part of the collection of Dr. Alberto Francisco Pradeau. The token was illustrated with photographs in the 1958 dated volume of plates attached to his "Historia Numismatica de Mexico de 1823 a 1950". A description (in Spanish) was published in 1960 on page 131 of *Tomo II* of this four volume work, along with historical background information on the token. Concurrently however, an English language description and a photograph were published in an article titled "Store-Cards or Tokens of Mexico" included as part of the 1958 "Centennial Publication of the American Numismatic Society". The ANS Centennial collection introduced an error by publishing two photographs of the obverse in the plate attached to the article and lacked a printed description that might have corrected the error. But none of the three foregoing works were widely distributed. The Eklund catalog was never actually published. The two works by Pradeau are not usually viewed as "Token" references. (Actually, the "Historia Numismatica" has quite a lot of information on Mexican tokens ... you just have to search for it.) Then in 1963 Pradeau published a catalog of his token collection (and that of Ing. Rufino Lavin Zorrilla) under the title of "Los Tlacos y Pilonos Mexicanos". In the lower right corner of Plate I is a photograph (9) of the obverse of the Prietas Stores 10¢ token. On the back of the page, in the top left corner of Plate II is another photograph (9.) again of the obverse. The editor, obviously not referring to the original token, produced text on page 62 that read "El anverso y reverso son iguales; ..." so that the text too was incorrect. In 1970 The Azteca Numismatic Society published "Privately Issued Storecards and Tokens - State of Sonora, Mexico" by Erma C. Stevens. In this article, the error was reproduced and published in English. As a result, more than twenty years later, three of the four listings of Sonora tokens available in print, those by Claudio Verrey, Frank Grove and Russell Rulau include the descriptive error. Only the 1990 dated "Tokens & Medals of Sonora, Mexico", by Hal Birt, Jr. has caught and corrected the mistake. Of course I do this too, with the same misleading results.

In the end, there will always be errors and inaccuracies. In a listing of this size there are going to be a lot of them. This is how editors and proofreaders make a living. Except that they make errors too. I can hope that feedback from other collectors and catalogers will enable me to correct my errors. But even as old errors are caught and corrected, new errors will be added to an ever expanding checklist.

REFERENCES USED

As stated elsewhere, only a minority of the tokens listed here were actually seen by myself. Most of the descriptions have been copied from my predecessors, to whom credit is given in the 'Info:' and 'Ref:' sections of each descriptive entry. My own work covers an entire geographical area, and both the quality and quantity of material available to me varies widely from country to country. Since this affects both the completeness and the accuracy of the individual country checklists, it seems appropriate to comment here on a country by country basis.

Latin America and the West Indies in general

Outside of specialized topical works, there are only two authors of note. The primer work was "A Catalog of Tokens of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies", by O. P. Eklund. Between 1911 and 1936 Mr. Eklund assembled a listing of more than 2400 tokens, supplemented by more than 400 rubbings. (This is not to be confused with a manuscript inventory of Mr. Eklund's personal collection which also exists; much shorter, and with a different set of numbers.) This was an outstanding record at a time when virtually *nothing* existed for his purposes except sale catalogs and the viewing of collections. Unfortunately, the Eklund work was never published. The original handwritten copy is the property of the library of the American Numismatic Society in New York. Although typed and photocopied versions have been made, this work remains generally unavailable. The second person to attempt this project was Russell Rulau, who first wrote the "Latin American Token Finder". This was published in several parts through the "Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine" between December 1970 and May 1972. This second attempt at a comprehensive listing did not reproduce O. P. Eklund's material, but did use some of the same sources, plus a number of later works not available in 1936. In 1992, Mr. Rulau wrote "Latin American Tokens, a Guide Book and Catalog 1700 - 1920", which was published by Krause Publications. This is the best book ever written on tokens of this area. Although the work is only a survey, (an expanded catalog in several parts is planned), it contains complete descriptions, prices, a comprehensive index, and is profusely illustrated. Even the defects inherent in a survey are partially remedied by giving more intense coverage to countries for which no catalog has ever been written.

and relatively less space to other countries where collectors have an alternative source of information. The principle blank spot is in the area of recent and topical issues. For some of the modern issues, there are other sources. A number of topical works have been published for areas missing from Rulau, such as transportation, military, telephone, gaming, and milk tokens, that contain descriptions of Latin American material. Among these, The coverage of transportation tokens, by Kenneth Smith in his catalogs, and the updates published in the Fare-Box, sponsored by the American Vecturist Association, is especially good. On the other end, the coverage of Latin American gaming tokens is mostly very bad. Except for Puerto Rico and the West Indian island of Aruba, the great majority of modern gaming token descriptions are unpublished anywhere.

Anguilla

Yes, there is exonomia from Anguilla, described in my wooden money catalog.

Antigua (and the British West Indies in general)

There is nothing specifically on Antigua, but the collecting of British Commonwealth Tokens has been popular for a long time. There is an equally long list of reference material describing the classical tokens of the colonial era. The earliest that I have used is Atkins work (published 1889) and the latest is the outstanding catalog for the West Indies written by Bob Lyall and published in 1988. Unfortunately, only the Lyall book makes a serious effort to cover the recent tokens. Much of the modern material, some of it currently in use, is still unpublished.

Argentina

There has always been some local interest in tokens as evidenced by the fact that Alejandro Rosa published a list of his collection, which included some tokens, in 1892. Several local articles and books that mention tokens are also known to me. Little of this material finds it's way to North America, but I suspect that more exists, even if it has not passed through my hands. The section on this country in Rulau's book is the first comprehensive coverage of the older tokens. Because of hyper-inflation in recent years, there also exists an enormous quantity of modern material, virtually none of which has been published anywhere.

Bahamas

In addition to the general works mentioned under Antigua, several articles have been written on specific issues of gaming and transportation tokens.

Belize

The two classic tokens from Belize have been described several times in older works and articles. Several tokens from other countries have been mis-attributed here in an attempt to provide a collection for Belize. Only Bob Lyall's book has a good coverage for this country.

Bermuda

Much has been published concerning the 'Sommer Islands' pieces, to include the many fantasy copies. An article was published as far back as 1866. Of the more recent material, the Lyall book has a good listing, and the telephone and transportation tokens have been described in print through their specialist publications.

Bolivia

The Asbun-Karmy work lists and pictures a small number of tokens. Elwin Leslie and George Lill III have written some excellent articles for the TAMS Journal. Otherwise, nothing was published until Rulau included a comprehensive listing of the older issues.

Brazil

The collecting of Brazilian tokens has been popular in that country for a long time. Several collection catalogs were published early in this century. An excellent catalog was published by Dulce Ludolf in 1968. It has a lot of background material, but the listing is limited as it covers only the tokens in the National Historical Museum. A number of journal articles also exist, most of which are recent. Brazil is another country where hyper-inflation has provoked a huge number of recent token issues. Except for the popular telephone tokens and a pamphlet on Coca-Cola vending machine tokens, almost all of the modern material is still unpublished.

British Virgin Islands

The so-called "Hodge" counterstamps are described in most of the commonwealth catalogs. An article has been written on the Buck Island tokens.

Chile

Four different catalogs, none identical, have been compiled on nitrate mine tokens and Elwin Leslie has written several articles for the TAMS Journal. Otherwise nothing specific is available, and nothing at all on the entire country except for the section in Rulau.

Colombia

Some articles have been published, but there was nothing generally available on tokens from Colombia, except for the Lazareto issues, until Enrique Bernal published his comprehensive catalog in 1988. With complete coverage, accurate descriptions, many illustrations and much historical background, the Bernal catalog is the

kind of book one wishes existed for every country. Many tokens from other countries were mis-attributed to Colombia in the past due to the lack of accurate information.

Costa Rica

Two interesting books describing tokens connected with the coffee industry, one quite comprehensive, have been written by Hector Rojas-Solano. While they are informative, both are basically economic works rather than catalogs. A catalog by Jerry Schimmel is excellent and well organized but is limited to a single source and does not cover the entire area.

Cuba

This is one area where quite a lot of material exists. The earliest list, by Henry A. Ramsden in 1904, was written when many of the tokens were still in use. The listing by Roberto Pesant, published in sections by Henry Christensen, is very comprehensive. The two books by Manuel Moreno-Fraginals have a lot of background material, but the token list in the first work is only a museum catalog, and therefore incomplete. Unfortunately, all are difficult to acquire, so that the section in Rulau is the only listing widely available.

Danish West Indies

Several excellent listings of Danish West Indies tokens have been published, both here and in Denmark. Published material on the U.S. Virgin Islands period is scattered and less common.

Dominica

The tokens assigned to this island are all of uncertain attribution.

Dominican Republic

Isaac Rudman and Miguel Estrella have written a book with a chapter introducing tokens, and articles have been written in Puerto Rico. The section in Rulau's catalog and the recent booklet by Jerry Schimmel are both good, but incomplete.

Ecuador

No specific work on tokens of Ecuador is known to me, although I have heard that one is in preparation. Rulau has filled the gap by giving extensive coverage to this country.

Falkland Islands

The new book by Russell Rulau has the first ever published listing for this territory.

French Guiana

Victor Gadoury and Roland Elie have co-authored a book that lists and illustrates a series of tokens from here.

Guadeloupe

The Cercle de Commerce tokens have long been described in classic French colonial works, but little else was known until the Gadoury-Elie catalog was published.

Guatemala

This country has been well covered by books and articles, but the material is now very much out of date. Prober's work is a republication of the Weyl collection, and says as much. Jason and Clark are more recent and Clark is the standard work, still in print. But even Clark, dated 1974, lists fewer than half the Guatemalan tokens known to me.

Guyana

Some classic pieces are listed in the general commonwealth works, but only Lyall has a complete listing.

Haiti

Except for the transportation tokens and a few pieces described in Schimmel's catalog on "French Tokens", the section in Rulau is the only available listing for this country.

Honduras

The Holsen translation of Zelaya's work on coins of Honduras adds a few descriptions as does the Stickney / Almanzar coin catalog, but otherwise there was nothing specific before Rulau. The section in Rulau has a very complete coverage of what is known for this country.

Jamaica

The Byrne-Remick book includes a section on tokens in their catalog of this country, and several articles have been written. Also, many classic tokens are described in the various general works. Special credit must be given here to Bob Lyall who has written an extremely comprehensive section on this territory, including not only descriptions and illustrations, but much historical background on the various issues.

Martinique

Several tokens are described and illustrated in the Gadoury-Elie book.

Mexico

There is more published material available on Mexican tokens than from any other country. One descriptive work, partially republished (in Spanish) by Manuel Romero de Terreros and Miguel Muñoz in their separate

works, and in English translation by Russell Rulau, dates back to 1766, to include a plate of illustrations. Many states are well covered as are the colonial and municipal issues. The recent book by Grove, profusely illustrated, is an excellent reference. Although it includes only a little more than half the Mexican issues known to me, the lack is substantially remedied by what appears to be a deliberate effort to include tokens previously unpublished, while leaving out material that the advanced collector can find in other works. Still, the number of issues attributed to Mexico is so very large, that many tokens from this country, including most of the modern issues, have never been published.

Netherlands Antilles

Scholten's work has some material, Ray Byrne, John Genualdi and others have written an articles on this area. Rulau is of little help here because most of the issues for these islands are both recent and topical.

Nicaragua

Lamb's old pamphlet describes a few tokens and there are a few described in the general works. A couple of journal articles have been published as well. Rulau makes up for this lack by including an extensive listing for this country.

Panama

Plumer's listing, unfortunately now out of print, is very nearly complete, even if it does lack the physical descriptions. Several other articles and books have been written that include material on tokens from Panama.

Paraguay

The early vulcanite transportation token has been described many times. A set of modern tokens was published only because they were later used elsewhere, (the catalog in question is on the 'elsewhere', not on Paraguay). The Rulau book has corrected the lack of a country catalog with the first ever comprehensive listing of tokens for this South American country.

Peru

José Schiaffino's two very fine booklets, the second edition much improved over the first, are standard and still available. Several articles have been written, both here and in Peru.

Puerto Rico

This island is very well researched. Several token lists have been published, each better than the last. Catalogs issued by Gould & Higgin and Dulio Vaia have good coverage of the early pieces, and are still available. Edward Roehr's booklet is even better in some respects, but almost impossible to obtain. There are also several articles, both from here and there. The outstanding new catalog by Efraín Archilla-Diez supersedes all of the earlier works, and is the only catalog to have a good list the recent issues.

Saint Lucia

This island is very well covered, in pamphlets, articles, and in the general commonwealth works.

Surinam

The same comments that apply to Netherlands Antilles, also apply here.

Trinidad and Tobago

There is published information on classic pieces in the general works, but the Lyall book has the only really complete list.

Uruguay

Aside from a couple of articles, both published here, Rulau's substantial listing is the first and only published material on the tokens of this country.

Venezuela

Due to local interest, several token listings have been published, the earliest back in 1911. The token lists by Tomás Stohr are the standard. (There are two versions of Stohr, with different numbers. The listings in his 'Catalogo de Monedas...' are the most complete.) Gorgias Garriga has written an outstanding book, but as an economic and historical work. As a catalog, it is impossible to find *anything* due to the unusual choice of format. Some articles also exist, two of them published in Mexico.

COUNTERFEITS AND FANTASIES

There *is* a difference of course. I use the term 'counterfeit' to describe a contemporary copy intended to be placed in circulation and deceive the user for the amount of its face value. There are not a great many of these. Given the small quantities and restricted circulation of most issues, it was more than difficult to introduce a counterfeit into a community where all of the token users knew all the other token users. Still, there are municipal tokens issued in a few of the larger towns, as well as plantation and mining tokens that came to be accepted in communities outside of

the establishment itself, for which counterfeit issues are known. All of these early counterfeits are rare, sometimes more so than the genuine tokens they attempted to displace.

I do not include in the above, the many instances where otherwise worthless counterfeit coins were modified with counterstamps to be recycled as tokens. The planchets may have been counterfeit coins, but as tokens they are perfectly genuine. This practice occurred widely in nineteenth century Brazil, and in several other places as well.

Then there are the 'fantasies', both old and new, that are intended to deceive the collector for the value of their numismatic premium. These are less benign. There have been several such issues over the years, and like fantasies issued in this country, they usually try to attract collector dollars by claiming scarce locations and issuers, early dates (most tokens being undated), unusual values, etc., etc. Some of this material has been identified and published for the education of collectors. A lot more has not. Both Edward Roehrs and Efraín Archilla-Diez have described several fantasy issues supposed to be for Puerto Rico in their respective catalogs. The latter work illustrates a few examples. Both Frank Grove and Russell Rulau have described and illustrated many examples from a recent series of Mexican fantasies in their two books. Mauricio Fernandez Garza mentions and illustrates a number of Mexican fantasies, with genuine examples illustrated on the opposite page, although the reduced size and faded printing of the plates make it difficult to identify the individual details. Outside Mexico and Puerto Rico, the problem of fantasy tokens has not been given much attention. I myself suspect that many other issues are collector fantasies, to include a few early Mexican pieces, substantial numbers of Chilean nitrate tokens, and a number of Brazilian counterstamps. Unfortunately, I lack the means at this time to either confirm or refute my suspicions.

Finally there are the fantasies by mis-attribution. There many tokens, belonging to one country, that have been wishfully assigned to another country in an attempt to create a collection for a scarce and/or popular location. Most of these mis-attributions were perfectly honest errors. Given the unavailability of literature on the subject ... who knew? One of the many classic examples that illustrate this practice is the dollar sized piece dated 1835 with the legend 'Republica Rio-Grandense'. This is actually a coin-button. Using coins as ornamental jewelry and buttons has always been popular. For those who couldn't afford the genuine coins, tokens with the appearance of coins were, (and still are), made in a variety of base metals, often with a gold or silver plating. In Latin America these tokens were frequently displayed by those who wanted to proclaim their national or political loyalties. The 'Republica Rio-Grandense' token was numismatically first published in the Fonrobert sale catalog where it was correctly identified as belonging to the state of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil. During that period, the present border between Uruguay and Brazil was being defined as too many borders still are ... by bunches of people shooting at each other. Republican sentiments, opposed to the imperial government in Rio de Janeiro, were also wide spread in this area. The result was a revolutionary movement that had more than a little success, and was not finally suppressed until 1844. During, and possibly after, the revolutionary period, these tokens were made, sold to, and worn by those who wanted to proclaim their republican sympathies. But how many North-Americans are familiar with these sidelights of early South American history? With the legend including 'Rio Grande' and the date '1835', it was almost inevitable that someone would try to associate the piece with Mexico and/or the Republic of Texas. Sure enough, some people have. In July 1911, an article in "The Numismatist" identified this button as a piece of the Texas Republic. In Pradeau's work on the coinage of Mexican Republic from 1823 through 1950, the 'Rio-Grandense' token is illustrated in his plates as a Mexican item. Today, it is found catalogued in "Unusual World Coins", by Colin Bruce, where it is correctly attributed to Brazil, but still described as a silver 'peso'. More recent research has corrected many early errors of this kind. I rarely revise any of the larger lists without having to move about one, or even several tokens to reflect updated changes in their attribution. As the body of published research grows, one can hope that most of these problem pieces will eventually be identified and properly assigned to their true place of origin.

PRICES

This is an area of intense interest for all collectors trying to assemble a collection of tokens. The nature of the market in Latin American tokens makes it exceedingly difficult to establish a standard value for most pieces. Given the rarity of most Latin American tokens, and the limited market that exists, most pricing seen is best described as whimsical. Still, some general comments can be made. Because there are fewer collectors of tokens, prices of tokens have always been more modest than for coins of equal rarity. Due to recently published catalogs and articles, the collecting of Latin American tokens has become more popular, causing prices to rise in the last few years. This has actually been to the benefit of token collectors. Having collected tokens for many years, I can remember the good old days when Latin American tokens could be found in dealers junk boxes for 5, 10 or 25 cents. I can also remember the bad old days when I was lucky to add a dozen tokens a year to my collection. It is not by chance that the "good old

days" and the "bad old days" coincided. The higher prices of recent years has brought many new tokens out of drawers, closets and attics to be offered for sale to collectors.

As with coins, popularity of certain countries does affect the price, perhaps even more so than with coins. There isn't really all that much material available. Even a moderate increase in the number of collectors, all trying to assemble a 'complete' collection, could inflate prices in a hurry. This is the case with British and French 'colonial' issues which have always attracted a lot of interest in their home countries. The classic rarities from these colonial empires can command three, or even four figures price tags. (Or more than that if one looks at the colonial section of the 'red book', where many of the pieces listed are actually privately issued commercial tokens.) Countries closely associated with the United States have always been popular too. These will include countries such as Cuba, the Danish West Indies (U.S. Virgin Islands), Panama (Canal Zone), and Puerto Rico. Scarce items from these countries can approach, and even exceed a hundred dollar price tag. Tokens from countries where a substantial local interest has developed, such as Brazil and Venezuela, can command large premiums too, because local demand has kept the pieces from being exported.

Yet collectors must be aware that many hoards of tokens have been imported into the United States over the last twenty years or so. The historically important *Media* and *Una Racion* tokens of *Central Santa Lucia* in Cuba, the beautiful set of ¼, ½, 1 and 2 *Almud* tokens from *Hacienda Vega Redonda* in Puerto Rico, the ¼, ½ and 1 *Lata* tokens from *Finca De Cafe Osorio* in Panama, and the Bs. 0.05 and Bs. 0.12½ values (only) out of the 1939 *Isla de Providencia* set of leper colony tokens from Venezuela have all been imported into the United States in large quantities. Such pieces are worth only nominal values, no matter what prices may be placed on similar tokens from the above mentioned countries. In his new book, Russell Rulau has identified many of the hoard issues, but there are many more not mentioned. This is the value of listing citations from sales in my own checklist. If the 'Ref.' line shows many sale records, the token cannot be rare and valuable, no matter what one sees regarding other issues from the same country. Where I show an absence of sale records, the tokens may still be relatively common in their own country, and rare in the United States only because nobody has gone to the bother of importing that particular issue. This especially applies to the recent issues. Because of their restricted circulation, these can be very difficult to obtain, even when they are still in use.

One of the areas where token pricing is *not* like coin pricing is in grading. For rare coins, a tiny difference in grade can often generate a big difference in price. This is not so with tokens. Only a small portion of the many token issues are actually available in a variety of grades. A few 'currency' tokens intended for general use, (the foreign equivalent of our 'hard times' and 'civil war' issues), municipal issues from some of the larger towns, and some of the tokens from major plantations and mines were made in large numbers, over a long period of time and can therefore be found in the usual variety of grades. Issues of this type are the exception, rather than the rule. Most issues were small in the first place, all released at the same time, all used for the same duration, and all withdrawn from circulation within a limited redemption period. Therefore, almost all examples of a given issue will be found in the same grade. If one specimen is found in 'VG-F' or 'spotted AU', almost every other example of that token will be found in the same condition. With the exceptions mentioned, tokens in outstanding condition are seldom worth a premium price because of their grade. More often than not, trade tokens found in choice condition turn out to be pieces made for sale to collectors, or from a hoard of tokens that was never placed into circulation. Another area where token pricing differs from coin pricing is in the area of rarities. Odd though the statement might sound, when collecting Latin American tokens, unique pieces are common. I have many such pieces in my own collection, and know other collectors who also have many unique pieces. For this reason, prices of rare and unique tokens from the less intensively collected countries are often quite modest. Most of my own unique items were obtained for less than \$20, many for less than \$10, and of the obviously modern issues, most were less than \$5. Because of all these uncertainties, I will not provide a 'catalog price' for any piece. I have decided not to add my own bad guesses to all the others. All prices listed are the estimates of the cited catalogers, offers to sell, or actual sale prices from the sources indicated.

MATERIALS

Tokens have been made of many different materials, all of which are included in the description if I possess the information. Unfortunately, the information I have is not always accurate. In regard to the 'metal' designations in my checklists, I can say that the phrase 'white metal' (unless copied), usually refers to an unidentified nickel alloy. I only describe tokens as 'nickel' if I know they are, i.e. they must be attracted by a magnet. (I routinely try to check 'white metal' tokens that pass through my hands with a magnet.) Otherwise I will use the terms 'copper-nickel', since of all the Latin American tokens that I have checked, not one has been magnetic, unless it was made of iron. There

are, however, a fair number of nickel *plated* tokens. A token is described as 'german-silver', a copper-nickel-zinc alloy, only if I have a reference that indicates the person using such a description actually has some knowledge of the alloy that was used by the manufacturer. The term 'white metal' is *not* used for iron (magnetic), aluminum, or zinc unless my entry was copied from another source that was incorrect to start with. Neither is it used to describe the tin / pewter / lead group of metals. These can be confused, but only within that group. They are not 'white metal' either. I suppose that I could get around to doing specific gravity tests that might separate the various alloys, but I haven't done so yet. Plated tokens are always described as such, and not as 'white metal', when and if I can make reasonably positive identifications. Copper alloys are another problem. These all look dark when toned, and many tokens described as 'copper', have later proven to be made of brass. This is not helped by the fact that a good many issues actually *do* exist in both metals. At least one early European manufacturer appears to have had a policy of issuing 'specimen' strikes in pure copper, often found in AU-Unc condition, and pieces struck for circulation in a brass alloy. Copper and bronze are technically different, with bronze having a lighter color ... when new. Once the pieces are toned, the distinction is almost impossible to make. I generally describe dark/red, tokens as 'copper' and light/yellow tokens as 'brass' where I have seen the tokens. When I use the term 'bronze' it is usually copied from some other source.

So called 'plastic' tokens present their own difficulties. These light, cheap, organic compounds, dyed in a wide variety of colors, have been a popular material for making tokens since they first appeared in the mid-nineteenth century. There are many varieties, not always correctly identified. Early issues, through the World War I period, that appear to be plastic, are usually not. They are rather made of 'celluloid', generally glossy in appearance and frequently translucent, or 'vulcanite', a processed rubber material that is hard, brittle, opaque, and relatively dull in appearance. The first real plastic, used through the World War II period, was 'bakelite', a hard plastic even duller in appearance than vulcanite. I identify bakelite tokens where possible, as it helps to date the piece. All of these early issues have molded letters and devices. Although a few of the vulcanite tokens are known to be user modified with paint and lacquer, I don't recall any of the early pieces that are overprinted with colored inks. The generic term 'plastic' usually refers to some variety of hard, brittle and brightly colored material of recent provenance. These modern issues will usually have a flat surface, with the legends and designs being overprinted in a contrasting color of ink. The relatively few modern issues made of a soft, flexible plastic, once again with molded letters and devices, are so identified when I have seen them. The pressed fiber or 'clay' tokens have a very dull, almost rough appearance. These pieces are first molded, then usually overprinted in a variety of colors. Except for the period around World War II, they are almost exclusively issued by gambling establishments for use as gaming chips.

PUBLICATION

In determining how to publish this work, my decisions were overshadowed by three unavoidable facts. First, the checklist is a very sizable work. My efforts have generally been directed toward writing complete descriptions, when I had them, and not toward the saving of space. Second, the market for a catalog of Latin American and West Indian tokens is somewhat thin. The token collectors may well be very much devoted to their hobby, but there aren't really all that many of them, as compared, say, to the number of people who collect Lincoln cents or silver crowns. And third, no matter how long I work on the project, the checklist will always be packed with numerous errors and omissions.

The first two problems are almost inherent in the nature of commercial publishing. If one tries to hold down costs by limiting the number of copies printed, and the demand is underestimated, an instant 'rare book' is produced. Too, too many of the works that I consulted to produce my own checklist are possessed by me only in the form of photocopies. Many books, some only a few years old, and almost all periodicals, quickly go 'out of print' and are simply unavailable in the original. If it is done the other way, and demand is overestimated, too often one ends up with a room full of unsold and un-salable surplus. Then, years after the catalog in question has become outdated, publication of an updated version is inhibited because the old work is still being remaindered at big discounts. The solution that I have adopted is to produce only to order, and only in the form of photocopies made from a master held on file. This method has its own problems: filling of orders will be slow, because copies will not exist until the orders are received; and photocopies / of photocopies will always produce inferior quality illustrations. But the virtue of the method is that the market will never be glutted by overproduction, and the current version will always be available as needed, because it can't go 'out of print'. Another benefit of this method of publication is based on the fact that some countries and regions, as for example 'Puerto Rico' and 'Central America', are more popular than other countries such as 'Argentina' and 'South America'. Collectors will be able to order only the country checklists that they

require, and will not be burdened with material they neither need nor want, for countries from which they do not collect.

The chosen method of publication also helps with the third problem. As new material comes in, the checklist can be corrected or expanded by revising individual pages, sections, and countries. It will not be necessary to re-publish the entire work. My own master copy is kept in loose-leaf form inserted into a row of three-ring binders with labels pasted on the backs. This is all there will ever be as far as I am concerned. Anyone who wants a bound 'book', will have to do the job themselves. The ability to make easy revisions is too useful for me to seriously consider any other method of publication.

I have been working on this project for more than fifteen years now, and during this time, I have re-numbered the tokens every time I made changes to the checklists. For some countries there are ten or more changes. As long as distribution is limited to five or ten copies sent to other collectors and dealers for comment and exchange of information, this is not of any great consequence. In general distribution however, having five or ten different 'catalog numbers' for the same token, would make it nearly impossible to use this work as a common reference. We have all seen this problem in other catalogs that are available in several editions. Therefore: after the entire checklist is ready for publication, I will 'freeze' the numbering so that the checklist can be useful as a general reference. After an 'official' completion date, no old numbers will be changed, new entries will be identified as '1A', '1A.1', '1A.1a', etc., etc., and revisions will be identified as V(ersion) 1, 2, 3, and so forth, after the date that is placed at the top left of every page. If you have a copy of the checklist with no V(ersion) number, or with a C(hange), 1, 2, 3, etc., you are in possession of a copy of the manuscript version which will not necessarily be interchangeable with the current revision. Once you have a checklist with a V(ersion) number, and you see a number quoted, such as '1A.1', that is not in the checklist you have on hand, you may not have the latest revision, but the numbers that you actually do have will still be current.

PRINTING

When O. P. Eklund started to assemble his catalog in 1911, he wrote the whole thing out by hand ... a very neat hand too. A hand written work of this sort is an impossible job, which is no doubt one of the principle reasons why his catalog has never been published. The first versions of text for my own checklist were produced on an old Sears portable typewriter. Typescript looks good, and many book manuscripts have been, and still are produced by this method. Unfortunately, the frequent revisions required for a work of this type meant that I soon found myself spending most of my time just re-typing the old material that I had already typed two or three times before, never mind the difficulty of correcting any typing errors. It was only the modern personal computer that made a work of this nature and size, (the length is now approaching three thousand pages), even remotely possible. I purchased my first computer, an IBM PC, in 1983. By 1985 I was producing all of my material with a high end word processor, Microsoft Word, an updated version of which I still use, and a 'letter-quality' printing program called Lettrix, written by Hammerlab Corporation of New Haven, Connecticut and Riverdale, New York, with revisable typefaces. Once written, the files were printed on a Epson FX+ dot matrix printer. The use of a computer operated word processor, meant that descriptive errors, once corrected, tended to stay corrected, since the entire work did not have to be re-typed every time new changes and additions were made. The word processor made revision easy enough, that it almost took more time to print a new master copy and revise the index, than it did to change the text of the basic checklist. I could begin to expect that revisions would be issued, country by country, almost as fast as sufficient new material came in to make a revision worth while.

My initial system was very good for its time, but as the years passed, the equipment became increasingly obsolescent, even with updated software. It didn't help that the printing program became an 'orphan', no longer supported by the issuing company. When my nine year old computer crashed in mid-1992, I found myself having to acquire an entirely new system. I am now using an IBM 'compatible' computer, originally assembled by Micro Express of Santa Ana, California, and more recently upgraded with a system board built around an IBM 486SLC2/50 processor. For software I am running the latest versions of MS-DOS, Windows 3.1, and Microsoft Word for Windows. Files are printed on a 300 dpi Panasonic KX-P4430 laser printer. The new equipment and software does make it necessary to edit every line of the older manuscript for printing. When this has been accomplished however, the text quality will be all that anyone could wish. For illustrations, however, it is still totally inadequate. Neither the printer resolution, nor the memory for storing the graphics images is within my price range at this time. Pictures of the tokens *still* have to be hand pasted on the printed manuscript, and the resulting 'paste-up' photocopied to obtain a

finished checklist. I would hate to tell you how much of my editing time is spent picking up little pictures of tokens from one piece of paper and putting them down on another piece of paper. There is hope, however, that even this bottleneck may be removed in time. In the four years since I purchased the present system, both the computer speed and the printer resolution available for the money have effectively quadrupled. I can anticipate that by the time my present system has to be replaced, I will be able to afford the quality of equipment needed to make 'desktop publishing' a real solution. It is even possible to imagine that the checklist could be made available on compact disk for the increasing number of people who have the required equipment.

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Of course there have to be a lot of these. My own collection formed a base from which to start making the checklist. But as this is written, only around twenty-eight percent of the tokens described are actually in my own collection. Everything else is copied. This percentage is a number that has been slowly, but steadily dropping, ever since I started the project. I can only expect the number to drop further as I continue. The great majority of token descriptions in this checklist are copied from the numerous publications that I have listed in the sections titled 'References' and 'Sources'. I owe much to the numismatists, both researchers and dealers, who have given their time and knowledge to organize and publish this body of work. Without their efforts over the years, no project such as this could even be contemplated.

Perhaps the most important credit has to go to the collectors who have given me assistance on an individual basis. Although the quantity of material from these sources makes up only a minor portion of the total checklist, the value of these contributions goes far beyond the actual quantity because almost all of the material received from such sources has never been published. These numismatists have provided descriptions and attributions for many of the rare and interesting tokens included in this checklist which would otherwise be missing, because the information is not available from any other source. Special credit is due here to John Genualdi, a specialist on West Indian numismatics, who as my associate, first on the Jamaican section, and later on the other West Indian islands, has been my major source of information for the recent issues of this area. George Lill III, an expert on the coins and tokens of Bolivia, has been my associate on that country, providing information and descriptions of tokens in his personal collection, and provenance on several tokens currently in use. He has also located and researched many tokens from Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. Most of all, credit is due to Wes Scharlow who, as my associate first on El Salvador, and then on the Brazilian section, has provided literally hundreds of recent issues, and provenance on many currently in use. These advanced specialists have devoted substantial time and effort to locating tokens and investigating their background. Without their efforts, this information would not only have been unavailable to me, but wouldn't have been preserved at all, for anyone.

In 1979, José Antonio Schiaffino commented in the introduction to the 1st edition of his work "Las Fichas Peruanas" to the effect that "... Each time I have examined the tokens of a collector he has met me with new items, ...". I have found it to be no different in this country. Just because so many of the tokens used in Latin America and the West Indies have never been published anywhere, an important source for anyone who wants to put together a check list is the viewing of private and public collections, or the inventory listings made by their owners. For their courtesy in allowing me access to this source of unpublished information, I would like to thank the staff of the American Numismatic Society in New York, Butch Vosloh of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., James Allen, Paul Bosco, Robert Doyle, Don Garretson, Robert D. Leonard, Allen Luedeking, Bob Lyall (England), Mario Nunes De Figueirêdo (Brazil), Warren Lloyd Plumer, Russell Rulau, Jaime Salgado and Manuel Amaral (Portugal), James Sweeny and Lynn Totzke.

I would finally like to thank Paul Bosco, FORMAT of Birmingham Ltd., Dick Grinolds, Rich Hartzog, Carol Plante, Jerry F. Schimmel and Holland Wallace for giving me permission to reproduce illustrations from some of their published catalogs and price lists.

FORMAT OF ENTRIES

While most of the format used for individual descriptions is not very different from that used in other catalogs and articles describing commercial tokens, some changes are made because of the size and comprehensive nature of the checklist. One is that I am using the common North American practice of cataloging tokens by country, province or state, and town of issue; then alphabetically within a town by the name of the business, the name of the

owner, or any other inscription or device that allows a piece to be classified. So little is known about some areas of Latin American tokens, that I have decided not to have a 'Latin American' classification, mostly because it would be the largest section of the checklist. Accordingly, all tokens have been assigned to *some* country, many by use of the 'whim' method, when no better information can be found. With a very few exceptions, I have included background information on a given token only when it seems useful for purposes of classification. Given the size, just of the descriptive material, I don't have either time or space for anything more. If you want historical background, you will need to look elsewhere. Many of the books and articles in the REFERENCES list contain such material. I have also made a distinction between 'References' and 'Sources'. The former is published numismatic material, and doesn't necessarily mean the author has, or has even *seen* the token in question, any more than I have when I copy a description into this checklist. The latter, whether from a numismatic collection, or from a dealers stock, indicates that the piece actually existed at the stated time and place.

Month/Year - Change#

Page Number

COUNTRY (at top of page)

PROVINCE or STATE (if used)

NOTE 1: * is under Token# on line 2 if I own, otherwise left blank.

NOTE 2: (?) precedes line 1 if *country* of attribution is uncertain, otherwise blank.

1: (-) (TOWN) (PROVINCE or STATE) (estimated number of tokens referenced)

NOTE 3: no parenthesis used if name is on token / "?" after name if attribution to a locality uncertain.

2: Obv: INSCRIPTION and (device)

3: Rev: INSCRIPTION / INSCRIPTION and (device), / separates different lines.

4: shape (if not round), diameter, material, edge (if not plain), thickness and/or weight (if significant)

5: Info: location of published illustrations, classification, period, etc., translations (if not obvious), disputed attributions

6: Ref: catalog references (if any), other collections (if any), #1SOURCE/date/cost and condition of own specimen, #2(and up) SOURCE/date/cost and condition of other specimens seen offered for sale. ('e' after the price figure indicates an auction catalog estimate...the actual sale price is not known to me.)

NOTE 4: line 6, see list of REFERENCES for complete description of publications.

NOTE 5: line 6, see list of SOURCES for complete names and addresses.

entered at Mishawaka, Indiana, 22 August, 1997

David E. Henkle

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I have combined under this heading not only the usual topic and page number, but also some statistical information that fits well into a table format. Found here will be the number of the most recent revision for each section, the date of the most recent revision, the number of token descriptions, and the total number of pages within each section. The first column lists the introductory sections, countries, and their subdivisions, followed by a column of revision dates. The next column lists the number of token descriptions within each section, the totals for each country being boldfaced and underlined. These totals include the duplicate entries for disputed attributions which, as I have stated earlier, are reproduced for each country to which the token as been attributed. The next column has the number of *known* mis-attributions for each country, the country totals again being boldfaced. This number can always be subtracted from the total number of pieces known for each country. It would be nice if the number of known mis-attributions equaled the number of disputed attributions, but this will probably never happen. The last two columns are the total number of pages within each section, and the page number on which each section or sub-section starts. The number of pages in each section is expressed in the form (pages of token descriptions) + (pages of introduction and country index). A prefix is assigned to the page numbers for each country/section because each section is intended to be usable as an individual country checklist, so that the page numbering is started over with '1' under each section. The difference in numbering for the "country index" is due to the change of format that resulted from the new (1992) computer equipment. Checklists dated 1992 and before are in the old format. Those dated 1993 and later are in the new format. Mexico is an exception, with the checklist in the old format and the country index in the new. I only started writing country introductions in late 1994, so for most sections, they do not yet exist. The existence of two different formats will be as temporary as I can make it.

INTRODUCTION	8/97			21			i
REFERENCES	5/97			39		R -	1
SOURCES	8/97			11		S -	1
GENERAL INDEX	3/96			102		I -	1
ANGUILLA	4/86	<u>2</u>		1		AG-	1
ANTIGUA w/C4	5/91	<u>11</u>	(-1)	3		AN-	1
ARGENTINA w/C7	3/94	<u>635</u>	(-10)	97	+ 7		
Buenos Aires (federal district)		79				AR-	1
Buenos Aires (province)		36				AR-	13
Catamarca (province)		1				AR-	19
Córdoba (province)		8				AR-	20
Entre Rios (province)		2	(-1)			AR-	22
Jujuy (province)		12				AR-	23
Mendoza (province)		103				AR-	25
Misiones (province)		2				AR-	40
Salta (province)		32				AR-	41
San Juan (province)		7				AR-	46
Santa Fé (province)		2				AR-	47
Tucuman (province)		1				AR-	48
Tierra Del Fuego (territory)		5				AR-	49
Buttons		45				AR-	50
Telephone Tokens		227				AR-	57
Locality Unknown		73	(-9)			AR-	86
Country Index for Argentina						I (AR) -	1
BAHAMAS w/C6	5/91	<u>113</u>	(-3)	29	+ 3		
Bimini (islands)		16				BH-	1
Grand Bahama (island)		35				BH-	4
Great Abaco (island)		2				BH-	14
Great Inagua (island)		1				BH-	15
Long (island)		2				BH-	16
New Providence (island)		53				BH-	17
Locality Unknown		4	(-3)			BH-	29

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Country Index for Bahamas						P- 1
BARBADOS w/C3	7/88	<u>32</u>		7		BA- 1
BELIZE w/C3	1/91	<u>12</u>	(-4)	3		BZ- 1
BERMUDA w/C3	5/89	<u>39</u>		7 + 1		BE- 1
Country Index for Bermuda						P- 1
BOLIVIA w/C11	1/90	<u>187</u>	(-20)	34 + 5		
Atacama (department)		42				BO- 1
Cochabamba (department)		10				BO- 4
El Beni (department)		5				BO- 10
La Paz (department)		28				BO- 11
Oruro (department)		8				BO- 16
Pando (department)		4				BO- 18
Potosí (department)		32				BO- 19
Santa Cruz (department)		7				BO- 25
Tarija (department)		1				BO- 26
Locality Unknown		50	(-20)			BO- 27
Country Index for Bolivia						P- 1
BRAZIL w/C9	12/87	<u>2201</u>	(-3)	334		
Acre (state)		1				BR- 1
Alagoas (state)		24				BR- 2
Amapá (state)		1				BR- 6
Amazonas (state)		13				BR- 7
Bahia (state)		22				BR- 10
Brasilia (federal district)		13				BR- 14
Ceará (state)		57				BR- 16
Espírito Santo (state)		14				BR- 25
Goiás (state)		5				BR- 27
Maranhão (state)		2				BR- 28
Mato Grosso (state)		2				BR- 29
Minas Gerais (state)		173				BR- 30
Pará (state)		48				BR- 56
Paraíba (state)		5				BR- 63
Paraná (state)		79				BR- 64
Pernambuco (state)		24				BR- 76
Piauí (state)		4				BR- 80
Rio De Janeiro (state)		956				BR- 81
Rio Grande Do Norte (state)		4				BR-218
Rio Grande Do Sul (state)		115				BR-220
Rondônia (state)		1				BR-237
Roraima (state)		1				BR-238
Santa Catarina (state)		38				BR-239
São Paulo (state)		113				BR-245
Sergipe (state)		8				BR-262
Buttons		15				BR-264
Locality Unknown		463	(-3)			BR-267
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS w/C2	1/91	<u>7</u>		3		BV- 1
CHILE w/C5	9/91	<u>1660</u>	(-23)	263		
Aconcagua (province)		2				CH- 1
Antofagasta (province)		427				CH- 2
Arauco (province)		3				CH- 68
Atacama (province)		16				CH- 69
Bio Bio (province)		1				CH- 72
Cautín (province)		5				CH- 73

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		Concepción (province)	31			CH- 74
		Coquimbo (province)	9			CH- 80
		Llanquihue (province))	4			CH- 82
		Magallanes (province)	8			CH- 83
		Ñuble (province)	3			CH- 85
		O'Higgins (province)	10			CH- 86
		Santiago (province)	28			CH- 88
		Talca (province)	2			CH- 92
		Tarapaca (province)	850			CH- 93
		Valdivia (provincia)	4	(-3)		CH-218
		Valparaiso (province)	34			CH-219
		Locality Unknown	223	(-20)		CH-225
COLOMBIA w/C6	1/95		<u>790</u>	(-57)	128 + 19	
		Introduction for Colombia				CO- i
		Antioquia (department)	25			CO- 1
		Atlántico (department)	21			CO- 5
		Bolívar (department)	24			CO- 8
		Boyacá (department)	13			CO- 12
		Caldas (department)	33			CO- 14
		Cauca (department)	2			CO- 19
		Choco (department)	2			CO- 20
		Córdoba (department)	6			CO- 21
		Cundinamarca (department)	53			CO- 22
		La Guajira (department)	7			CO- 30
		Magdalena (department)	11			CO- 31
		Nariño (department)	3			CO- 33
		Norte De Santander (department)	18			CO- 34
		Panama (department)	94	(-3)		CO- 37
		Quindío (department)	8			CO- 52
		Risaralda (department)	2			CO- 54
		San Andres y Providencia (intendency)	6			CO- 55
		Santander (department)	49			CO- 56
		Sucre (department)	9	(-1)		CO- 64
		Tolima (department)	8			CO- 66
		Valle Del Cauca (department)	5			CO- 68
		Buttons	9			CO- 69
		Machine Tokens	51			CO- 71
		Locality Unknown	331	(-53)		CO- 79
		Country Index for Colombia				I (CO) -1
COSTA RICA w/C8	11/94		<u>721</u>	(-20)	108 + 14	
		Introduction for Costa Rica				CR- 1
		Alajuela (province)	14			CR- 1
		Cartago (province)	116			CR- 3
		Heredia (province)	75			CR- 20
		Limón (province)	16			CR- 30
		Puntarenas (province)	2			CR- 32
		San José (province)	189			CR- 33
		Locality Unknown	309	(-20)		CR- 58
		Country Index for Costa Rica				I (CR) -1
CUBA w/C5	11/95		<u>673</u>	(-16)	101 + 7	
		Camagüey (province)	13			CU- 1
		Habana (province)	171			CU- 3
		Las Villas (province)	93			CU- 28

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GUYANA w/C2	7/91	<u>24</u>	(-3)	5		GY- 1
HAITI w/C5	2/92	<u>56</u>	(-1)	9	+ 1	HA- 1
Country Index for Haiti						P- 1
HONDURAS w/C7	4/97	<u>108</u>	(-10)	20	+ 8	
Introduction for Honduras						HO- 1
Atlántida (department)		28				HO- 1
Colón (department)		1				HO- 6
Cortés (department)		17				HO- 7
El Paraíso (department)		5				HO- 10
Francisco Morazán (department)		6				HO- 11
Islas De La Bahía (department)		8				HO- 12
Yoro (department)		1				HO- 14
Locality Unknown		41	(-10)			HO- 15
Country Index for Honduras						I (HO) -1
JAMAICA w/C5	2/91	<u>372</u>	(-10)	63	+ 7	
Kingston (parish)		56				JA- 1
Portland (parish)		12				JA- 11
Saint Ann (parish)		4				JA- 13
Saint Catherine (parish)		14				JA- 14
Saint James (parish)		31				JA- 17
Saint Mary (parish)		46				JA- 22
Saint Thomas (parish)		8				JA- 29
Trelawny (parish)		1		8		JA- 31
Cayman Islands (dependency)		12				JA- 32
Turks and Caicos Islands (dependency)		9				JA- 34
Locality Unknown		179	(-10)			JA- 36
Country Index for Jamaica						P- 1
MARTINIQUE	6/91	<u>4</u>		1		MA- 1
MEXICO w/C5	1/92	<u>3547</u>	(-64)	552	+ 31	
Aguascalientes (state)		20				ME- 1
Baja California Norte (state)		46				ME- 5
Baja California Sur (state?)		8				ME- 13
Campeche (state)		59				ME- 15
Chiapas (state)		238				ME- 24
Chihuahua (state)		221				ME- 60
Coahuila (state)		24				ME- 93
Colima (state)		49				ME- 97
Durango (state)		34				ME-105
Guanajuato (state)		39				ME-111
Guerrero (state)		9				ME-117
Hidalgo (state)		4				ME-119
Jalisco (state)		276				ME-120
Estado De Mexico (state)		14				ME-163
Mexico (federal district)		127				ME-166
Michoacan (state)		266				ME-186
Morelos (state)		11				ME-228
Nayarit (state)		9				ME-230
Nuevo León (state)		31				ME-232
Oaxaca (state)		11				ME-237
Puebla (state)		10				ME-239
Querétaro (state)		18				ME-241
San Luis Potosi (state)		76				ME-245
Sinaloa (state)		15				ME-257

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Sonora (state)		164			ME-260
Tabasco (state)		5			ME-288
Tamaulipas (state)		45			ME-289
Texas (province)		2			ME-296
Tlaxcala (province??)		1			ME-297
Veracruz (state)		46			ME-298
Yucatán (state)		271			ME-305
Zacatecas (state)		31			ME-347
Buttons		59	(-1)		ME-352
Machine Tokens		68			ME-361
Locality Unknown		1240	(-63)		ME-372
Country Index for Mexico					I (ME) - 1
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES w/C3	1/92	<u>125</u>	(-6)	29 + 3	
Aruba (island)		35			NA- 1
Curaçao (island)		48			NA- 9
Sint Eustatius (island)		3			NA- 20
Sint Maarten (island)		31			NA- 21
Locality Unknown		8	(-6)		NA- 28
Country Index for Netherlands Antilles					P- 1
NICARAGUA w/C7	12/91	<u>68</u>	(-6)	14	
Carazo (department)		6			NI- 1
León (department)		6			NI- 2
Managua (department)		1			NI- 3
Masaya (department)		1			NI- 4
Matagalpa (department)		4			NI- 5
Río San Juan (department)		5	(-4)		NI- 6
Rivas (department)		7			NI- 7
Zelaya department)		8			NI- 8
Locality Unknown		30	(-2)		NI- 10
PANAMA w/C8	12/87	<u>331</u>	(-11)	53 + 7	
Bocas Del Toro (province)		2			PA- 1
Canal Zone		105			PA- 2
Chiriquí (department)		41			PA- 18
Coclé (department)		1			PA- 23A
Colón (department)		60			PA- 24
Darién (department)		11			PA- 33
Panamá (department)		9			PA- 35
Locality Unknown		102	(-11)		PA- 37
Country Index for Panama					P- 1
PARAGUAY w/C6	12/93	<u>68</u>		14 + 1	
Alto Paraná (department)		4			PY- 1
Asunción (department)		16			PY- 2
Boquerón (department)		9			PY- 5
Concepción (department)		4			PY- 7
Olimpo (department)		2			PY- 8
San Pedro (department)		1			PY- 9
Locality Unknown		32			PY- 10
Country Index for Paraguay					I (PY) - 1
PERU w/C6	7/94	<u>880</u>	(-111)	142 + 21	
Introduction for Peru					PE- 1
Ancash (department)		3			PE- 1
Apurímac (department)		12			PE- 2
Arequipa (department)		12			PE- 4
Callao (constitutional province)		33			PE- 6

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Cajamarca (department)		10			PE- 12
Cuzco (department)		3			PE- 14
Ica (department)		44			PE- 15
Junín (department)		8			PE- 22
La Libertad (department)		19	(-1)		PE- 24
Lambayeque (department)		5			PE- 27
Lima (department)		227			PE- 28
Loreto (department)		1			PE- 63
Madre De Dios (department)		8	(-1)		PE- 64
Puno (department)		5			PE- 66
Piura (department)		6			PE- 67
Tacna (department)		9			PE- 68
Tarapaca (department)		145	(-24)		PE- 70
Buttons		7			PE- 92
Fund Raising Tokens		7			PE- 94
Telephone Tokens		35	(-6)		PE- 96
Machine Tokens		14			PE-101
Locality Unknown		267	(-85)		PE-103
Country Index for Peru					I (PE) -1
PUERTO RICO w/C2	3/88	<u>2275</u>	(-45)	353 + 22	
Adjuntas (municipality)		22			PR- 1
Aguada (municipality)		22			PR- 5
Aguadilla (municipality)		29			PR- 8
Aguas Buenas (municipality)		10			PR- 13
Aibonito (municipality)		6			PR- 15
Añasco (municipality)		20			PR- 16
Arecibo (municipality)		16			PR- 19
Arroyo (municipality)		10			PR- 22
Barceloneta (municipality)		26			PR- 24
Barranquitas (municipality)		16			PR- 28
Bayamon (municipality)		73			PR- 31
Cabo Rojo (municipality)		11			PR- 42
Caguas (municipality)		55			PR- 44
Camuy (municipality)		21			PR- 52
Carolina (municipality)		44			PR- 55
Cataño (municipality)		46			PR- 62
Cayey (municipality)		43			PR- 69
Ciales (municipality)		26			PR- 76
Cidra (municipality)		10			PR- 80
Coamo (municipality)		6			PR- 82
Comerio (municipality)		10			PR- 83
Corozal (municipality)		36			PR- 85
Culebra (municipality)		21			PR- 91
Dorado (municipality)		30			PR- 94
Fajardo (municipality)		21			PR- 99
Guanica (municipality)		12			PE-102
Guayanilla (municipality)		5			PR-104
Guaynabo (municipality)		45			PR-105
Gurabo (municipality)		17			PR-112
Hatillo (municipality)		17			PR-115
Humacao (municipality)		40			PR-118
Jayuya (municipality)		29			PR-124
Juana Díaz (municipality)		15			PR-128

Juncos (municipality)		23				PR-131
Lares (municipality)		154				PR-135
Las Marias (municipality)		86				PR-158
Las Piedras (municipality)		12				PR-172
Loiza (municipality)		14				PR-174
Luquillo (municipality)		9				PR-176
Manatí (municipality)		17				PR-178
Maricao (municipality)		10				PR-181
Maunabo (municipality)		4				PR-183
Mayagüez (municipality)		85				PR-184
Morovis (municipality)		44				PR-197
Naguabo (municipality)		13				PR-204
Naranjito (municipality)		10				PR-206
Orocovis (municipality)		25				PR-208
Peñuelas (municipality)		3				PR-212
Ponce (municipality)		115				PR-213
Rincón (municipality)		10				PR-229
Rio Grande (municipality)		13				PR-232
Rio Piedras (municipality)		154				PR-234
Sabana Grande (municipality)		38				PR-256
Salinas (municipality)		15				PR-263
San German (municipality)		20				PR-266
San Juan (municipality)		132				PR-269
San Lorenzo (municipality)		10				PR-288
San Sebastian (municipality)		6				PR-290
Santa Isabel (municipality)		4				PR-291
Toa Alta (municipality)		19				PR-292
Toa Baja (municipality)		40				PR-295
Trujillo Alto (municipality)		6				PR-302
Utuado (municipality)		55				PR-303
Vega Alta (municipality)		17				PR-311
Vega Baja (municipality)		28				PR-314
Vieques (municipality)		11				PR-318
Villalba (municipality)		3				PR-320
Yauco (municipality)		38				PR-321
Locality Unknown		140	(-45)			PR-327
Country Index for Puerto Rico						P- 1
SAINT CHRISTOPHER	6/89	<u>1</u>			1	SK- 1
SAINT LUCIA w/C2	6/94	<u>50</u>	(-1)		11 + 1	SL- 1
Country Index for Saint Lucia						I (SL) -1
SAINT VINCENT w/C1	8/96	<u>4</u>			1	SV- 1
(EL) SALVADOR w/C8	6/94	<u>776</u>	(-15)		119 + 13	
Introduction for El Salvador						SA- 1
Ahuachapán (department)		31				SA- 1
Chalatenango (department)		1				SA- 6
Cuscatlán (department)		13				SA- 7
La Libertad (department)		96				SA- 9
La Paz (department)		9				SA- 23
Morazán (department)		22				SA- 25
San Miguel (department)		29				SA- 29
San Salvador (department)		99	(-3)			SA- 34
Santa Ana (department)		130				SA- 49
San Vicente (department)		14				SA- 68

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Sonsonate (department)		54			SA- 70
Usulután (department)		177			SA- 78
Locality Unknown		101	(-12)		SA-105
Country Index for El Salvador					I (SA) -1
SURINAM w/C3	12/93	<u>35</u>		7 + 1	SU- 1
Country Index for Surinam					I (SU) -1
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO w/C2	1/91	<u>52</u>	(-2)	8	TT- 1
URUGUAY w/C3	2/91	<u>332</u>	(-5)	54 + 9	
Artigas (department)		6			UR- 1
Canelones (department)		1			UR- 2
Cerro Largo (department)		6			UR- 3
Colonia (department)		6			UR- 4
Durazno (department)		1			UR- 4A
Maldonado (department)		1			UR- 5
Montevideo (department)		87			UR- 6
Peysandú (department)		6			UR- 18
Salto (department)		11			UR- 19
San Jose (department)		4			UR- 21
Locality Unknown		203	(-5)		UR- 22
Country Index for Uruguay					P- 1
VENEZUELA w/C2	11/91	<u>695</u>	(-9)	113 + 17	
Anzoátegui (state)		1			VE- 1
Apure (state)		1			VE- 2
Aragua (state)		64			VE- 3
Barinas (state)		2			VE- 13
Bolívar (state)		3			VE- 14
Carabobo (state)		89			VE- 15
Caracas (federal district)		51			VE- 29
Cojedes (state)		2			VE- 37
Delta Amacuro (territory)		2			VE- 38
Falcón (state)		1			VE- 39
Guárico (state)		5			VE- 40
Lara (state)		24			VE- 41
Mérida (state)		3			VE- 45
Miranda (state)		42			VE- 46
Monagas (state)		1			VE- 52
Sucre (state)		6			VE- 53
Táchira (state)		11			VE- 54
Trujillo (state)		2			VE- 56
Yaracuy (state)		19			VE- 57
Zulia (state)		42			VE- 60
Locality Unknown		324	(-9)		VE- 67
Country Index for Venezuela					P- 1