

## Chapter 1 : Transportaion Tokens (PENNSYLVANIA through SOUTH CAROLINA)

*Welcome to South Carolina Tokens - the first and only website dedicated exclusively to South Carolina tokens, medals, and other miscellaneous collectibles. If you collect regular run-of-the-mill trade tokens (good-for tokens), 19th century merchant tokens, cotton mill tokens, lumber company tokens, drug store tokens, parking tokens.*

We are here to talk more about tokens that can be accepted in the place of coins at your laundromat! There are many benefits to taking these versus coins. If you missed our previous post , be sure to visit back before moving on to learn more! That means, your machines will never mistake a quarter for a token. This can be helpful when switching over from coins to tokens. Most machines can come with either coin slides or a drop slot. In the case of top loading machines, most will come with coin slides. Tokens can help you with your marketing. For example, new customers can purchase a certain amount of tokens and get a free laundry detergent with their purchase. Existing customers can purchase tokens with an advantage, as well. The ideas are endless when it comes to marketing your tokens and offering discounts or incentives to customers. With tokens, refunds will be easier. Tokens purchased at your laundromat must be used there. This too, cuts down on theft issues. We hope these benefits help you better understand how tokens will be an advantage for your laundromat. Also, visit our previous blog to learn more benefits! Ready to buy new commercial coin operated laundry equipment in South Carolina? We believe in our products and are excited to share them with you. From replacing old units to helping you build a new facility, our years of experience and knowledge can help you make the right choice for your business. We strive to provide excellent service and support in the commercial laundry industry.

### Chapter 2 : South Carolina Tokens - coin dealer listing on calendrierdelascience.com

*Scarce South Carolina token issued by the Hickman School of Cassatt, S.C. "Complete Lunch" denomination, green plastic, 24mm, circulated condition. Set of 5 South Carolina mill tokens - Jackson Company, Piedmont, S.C.*

Please contact us if you are interested. Part of the appeal of this novel was its detailed local history of the fictitious town of Waynesboro, Ohio from to against the backdrop of national history. I have long felt that the study of local history is an important adjunct to the study of U. And the opportunity for the study of local history " including original research " is also part of the appeal of collecting U. It is a curious fact that there is less known about many U. We are able to date coins minted 1., even 2, years ago more closely than a number of modern tokens, some users of which are still living. But it is this very opportunity for original research that attracts collectors of ancient, medieval, and Islamic coins to the study of modern tokens. Token tracing is practically a hobby in itself, and more than one numismatist has commented that it is the greatest reward of token collecting. Usually old city directories are resorted to first, and reading them is an education in itself into how people lived at that time " what businesses they patronized, where they lived, what their occupations were, even what the rate of growth of the city was. Every business in the nation is contained in these books, and their frequent publication though not survival allows dates of issue to be readily determined, provided the locality of issue is known. Telephone directories are useful for even more recent tokens. Genealogical sources " census records, etc. Some researchers prefer contacting the descendants of issuers, which if it can be done yields the best information a picture of the store, exact names and purpose of issue, etc. And others visit the locality where the token was issued and make inquiries there. I have personally used all of the above methods, would rank visiting the place of issue the most fun and studying microfilm blowbacks of old telephone directories the least, but all have their place. In this chapter I will discuss the primary reasons why tokens were issued, give the history of American tokens from Colonial times to the present, and " through a bibliography of catalogs of tokens by state and period " sketch the present state of the literature on U. Many attempts have been made to classify tokens and explain the reasons why they were issued. None of these seem completely satisfactory to me, so I provide my own. Tokens have been issued primarily for the following purposes: To provide sufficient currency for small change. Closely related to this purpose is that of providing currency in places remote from banks, as with lumber camp, plantation, and general store tokens. To provide additional profits in a time of small change shortage, when tokens could readily be passed for significantly more than their cost. To provide the convenience of a single piece representing a denomination that is not coined. Most transportation tokens fall into this category 7. To make change for the smallest denomination coined. To allow variable prices to be charged for the same thing. The earliest non-denominational U. Samuel Higley of Granby, Connecticut, but this is not really a good example of this class; video game tokens which are sold at different prices at different times of day and bridge and transportation tokens whose value can be raised with inflation are better. To provide a discount. Coal company store tokens, U. This is a primary or secondary purpose of many modern tokens, and is accomplished in various ways: To force or encourage customers to deal at one place. Prison tokens are an example of forced usage, since security is involved, but the paramount examples are coal and lumber company tokens. However, saloon and tavern tokens " indeed, most trade tokens " are dispensed with the hope that the customer will continue to patronize their issuer. To prove membership in a church or society, or to limit some commodity or service to certain persons or to limit customers to certain groups. Beginning in the midth century many Masonic lodges began using Mark Pennies as a sign of membership, and other fraternal orders have followed. Drink and betting tokens issued by lodges also have this function. To serve as a tally or chit for something of value. These tokens relieve the issuer of bookkeeping to keep track of production or articles, facilitate paying workers by the job, and can be converted to cash easily if paid out in payment for work performed. Most tokens in this category are quite utilitarian, often uniface or made of cardboard, though several Missouri strawberry picker tokens depict quite attractive strawberries on one side. To provide a counter or marker. To dispense or assist charity or rationing. The Food Stamp change tokens had the additional function of insuring

that the Food Stamps were being spent on eligible foods and not on liquor or luxury items. Most of the earliest U. To provide advertising for commercial or political enterprises. Advertising in the form of names or slogans counterstamped upon coins is included in this category, as are most wooden nickels. Early political tokens were usually pierced for wearing on the person, but the first purely jewelry pieces are the small California gold charms issued beginning in 1849. In the 20th century a great many trashy-looking tokens have been minted for use as bangles or charms. For sale as souvenirs or to collectors. Even more have been made for sale to collectors: For gift or trading purposes by collectors and others. Virtually all off-metal and muled Civil War tokens and most overstrikes of them on dimes were made by collectors after the war, some well into the 20th century.

**TOKENS** In the 17th and 18th centuries the distinction between coins and tokens was not as definite as it is now, so the identity of the first American token will always remain somewhat controversial. Some numismatists consider the Sommers Islands Bermuda pieces of circa 1680 the first issue struck for the English colonies in America to be tokens. Certainly they look like tokens, as they were minted in copper instead of the silver of the corresponding English denominations. However, it appears that they were authorized by proclamation of the king, and so had legal tender status; consequently they should be regarded as coins. Nothing definite is known of the elephant tokens whether they were ever brought to America, in fact other than that they were struck at the Royal Mint in the Tower of London. My nomination for the first U. This brass piece is 22mm in diameter slightly larger than a nickel and depicts on the obverse an 18th century, center-entrance Colonial building one story high with chimneys at each end. The famed numismatist S. Crosby thought this piece was a pattern for a shilling, but the wretched condition of the known specimens coupled with the silver shortage of the time Virginia was even then on a paper economy makes it clear that this piece was a shilling token. The Gloucester Courthouse depicted on this token is still standing, and old land records show that one Christopher Rigault owned land adjacent to it in 1763. Probably he was in partnership with a Mr. Dawson, and they issued this token in connection with their business. For many years it was believed that two specimens were known of this token, one in the Garrett Collection at the Johns Hopkins University and the other in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. But when the Massachusetts Historical Society specimen was sold in 1963, it was discovered to be a cast of the Garrett specimen. Just a year later a second specimen turned up in an accumulation of coins owned by a local woman in Gloucester, Virginia. The next tokens are those of the Higley family of Granby, Connecticut, who owned copper mines there. Samuel Higley, a medical doctor with a degree from Yale, purchased the copper mine property in 1785. In 1786 he issued a copper token inscribed THE. Legend has it that the local tavern charged threepence a drink and that the good doctor passed so many of his tokens there that very soon there came an outcry against accepting them at this value, as they were no larger than British halfpence though marked with a value six times as high. A mule is known of the THE. Other fanciful designs, undated, were issued about this time. While on a voyage to England in May, 1786, with a shipment of his copper, Dr. His oldest son John Higley, together with the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge and William Cradock, probably made the later types, including a final issue dated 1786. Higley tokens are very rare in any condition and always bring four- or five-figure prices. Forgeries were made of them many years ago. A number of anonymous tokens were circulated between the end of the Revolutionary War and the achievement of high production by the U. In 1790, goldsmith and silversmith John Chalmers of Annapolis, Maryland issued a series of silver pieces with values of threepence, sixpence, and one shilling; in 1791, goldsmith and silversmith Ephraim Brasher of New York issued several varieties of gold doubloons and a half doubloon; and in 1792, silversmith Standish Barry of Baltimore, Maryland issued a silver threepence. While these pieces could be regarded as tokens, since they contain their full weight of precious metal I think it better to consider them private coins. The Mott token, of copper, was struck in England and circulated as a penny. This token was restruck several years later on thicker planchets; by then the dies were badly broken. The First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York issued 1, copper penny tokens in 1792 in order to deter contributions of worn and counterfeit coins. Two varieties are known, both very rare today. There are three major types: Both lettered and plain edge specimens are known, as are a number of mules with other British tokens made for collectors. The Spanish-American 2 reales was favored at first, but later the U. These pieces are often included in collections of tokens. Research is continuing on them, as many are not yet attributed. In the North West

Company, a British fur trading company, issued one beaver tokens for use primarily in the lower Columbia River valley of Oregon. All but two specimens are holed, and virtually every specimen is corroded to some degree. This is because nearly every specimen now known was taken from an Indian grave. From this point on there is such a flood of tokens that it is impossible to speak of them all; rather, the broad periods of their issue will be described, with a very few tokens selected as archtypes. The period up until is known as the Early American period. During this period a number of cent-sized storecards appeared in brass and copper. It is thought that most of these pieces saw limited circulation as cents. Low in in his book of that title. But the term has now grown to encompass any token minted during this period, even if it is merely a store card, and is now simply a convenience for collectors.

## DOWNLOAD PDF SOUTH CAROLINA TOKENS

### Chapter 3 : Token - South Carolina (South of the Border) - \*\* Exonumia \*\*

*Find great deals on eBay for south carolina tokens. Shop with confidence.*

For the second part of this list, please click on South Carolina Trade Tokens for Sale - Page 2 or the link at the bottom of this page. If you are interested in purchasing any tokens, please follow the "How To Order" instructions at the bottom of this page or email me at [chibbaro@mindspring.com](mailto:chibbaro@mindspring.com). This page was updated on January 29, 2014. A nice bimetallic lumber token, rated R9 in the new lumber book. Company store for Anderson Cotton Mills during the 1850s and 1860s. Error- cut-out reads "MA" as seen from reverse, which is backwards from the above set. Only at the Store of - round, aluminum, 38mm, vf. Only at the Store of - round, aluminum, 33mm, unc. Only at the Store of - round, aluminum, 29mm, vf. Only at the Store of - round, aluminum, 24mm, xf. Only at the Store of - round, aluminum, 21mm, f. If you have anything to trade from South Carolina, or other Southern states, or even nice tokens from Western or Northern states, I am always looking to acquire new material. Also, if you have tokens that you want to sell, please let me know. You can email me at: [chibbaro@mindspring.com](mailto:chibbaro@mindspring.com). An attractive little token. Stringfield operated the "Dope Wagon" in the mill in Bath and Clearwater. He pushed around a small cart and offered the workers sandwiches, soft drinks, and other snacks. An interesting token used to pay the workers in the oyster cannery. A worker was given one of these for "shucking" a gallon of oysters, and was paid at the end of the day by how many tokens he had accumulated. Baum - round, cardboard, g, very worn, rare. Poker chip style token, scarce. A slot machine token used in the old "one-armed bandits" in Charleston. During - round, brass, f, slightly rough surfaces. Follin, cigar store owner. Real scarce dairy token. Grade A Milk - octagonal, aluminum, dug, corrosion, very rare. Wieters, King St. Many of these tokens encountered in the marketplace are being advertised as "slave auctioneer" tokens, and, after doing a bit of research, I can say that this is true to some extent. While Wilbur was an auctioneer, and slaves were among the things that he auctioned, he was not exclusively a slave auctioneer. Stringfield operated the "Dope Wagon" in the mills at Clearwater and Bath. He sold sandwiches, sodas, and snacks to the mill workers during their breaks. Boutique, Hair South - round, brass, uncirculated. Milk - round, aluminum, center hole, au. Sabbagha, Main St. Interesting token used at the old C. An interesting bimetallic lumber token from a town which is now under the waters of Lake Marion. Used to pay workers at the Charles Ingram Lumber Company. To read a description of these standard references, please click on this link: [Let me know which items you wish to purchase and I will respond with mailing instructions and total amount due.](#) Order with confidence, I have over 15 years experience in dealing with tokens and medals. All items guaranteed genuine. I will accept personal checks or post office money orders made payable to: Personal checks take days to clear, post office money orders get immediate shipment. Buyer to pay for shipping and insurance. All tokens are subject to prior sale. Many listings above are represented by multiple specimens, the token that you purchase may not be the exact same one that is pictured.

### Chapter 4 : OLD GREENVILLE SOUTH CAROLINA SC "DEPOSIT CARTON 6 BOTTLES" GENERAL STORE

*Here is the first part of a list of South Carolina Trade Tokens that I have for sale. For the second part of this list, please click on South Carolina Trade Tokens for Sale - Page 2 or the link at the bottom of this page.*

### Chapter 5 : South Carolina Token | eBay

*Also wanted: Stereoviews showing South Carolina scenes and subjects, especially those picturing the Charleston area during and immediately after the Civil War.?? I'm also collecting Patrick Mint tokens, both the Bicentennial series and the new series currently in production T.*

### Chapter 6 : Midlands Coin Club of SC - Home Page

## DOWNLOAD PDF SOUTH CAROLINA TOKENS

*Detailed information about the coin Token, South Carolina (South of the Border), \*\* Exonomia \*\*, with pictures and collection and swap management: mintage, descriptions, metal, weight, size, value and other numismatic data.*

### Chapter 7 : C.M.C South Carolina Secession token (Silver Alloy) - \* Tokens \* â€“ Numista

*'The Tokens of W.W. Wilbur of Charleston S.C.,' Tony Chibbaro, South Carolina Numismatist and Historian A Guide Book of United States Tokens and Medals, Katherine Jaeger, Whitman, Â© The Library of Congress Digital Archives.*

### Chapter 8 : Hueck Foils LLC Northpoint Blvd Blythewood, SC Coins & Tokens Manufacturers - MapQuest

*token bob home page All tokens are for sale at times Atwood-Coffee catalog (7th Edition) prices for AVA members with catalogs. If you are not a member or do not have a catalog, prices are as listed.*

### Chapter 9 : south carolina token | eBay

*South Carolina securities regulators have ordered ShipChain to cease selling its tokens within the state.*