

## SEYCHELLES



**1944 - 25 CENTS - OBVERSE**

SEYCHELLES, BRITISH COLONY of  
LONDON MINT

25 CENTS 19MM .500 FINE 2.92 GRAMS

1939	36,000
1943	36,000
1944	36,000

▲OV: Head of George VI, facing left GEORGE VI left, KING EMPEROR right / PM under bust.

▲RV: SEYCHELLES / 25 / CENTS within design / DATE below.

EDGE: Reeded

MINT: (no mintmark) = Royal Mint, LONDON

DESIGNER: PM = Percy Metcalfe

REFERENCE: Y-2, KM-2

POPULATION: Seychelles - 1937 - 27,444

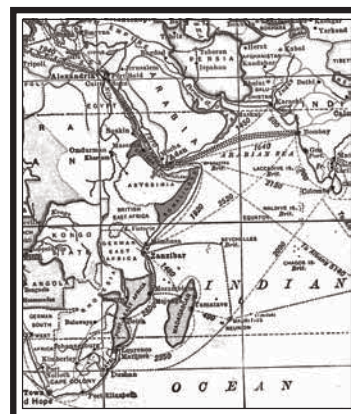
FOOTNOTE: Until 1939 the silver coins of Mauritius circulated also in Seychelles. The Mauritius bronze coinage continued until 1948 to be used on the islands of Seychelles.

FOOTNOTE: The chief products of Seychelles, coconuts with over 12,000 acres under cultivation; 31 million were produced in 1914. The British India steamers call once a month from Bombay on their way to Mombassa. There is telegraphic communications with Mauritius and Europe. *The Statesman's Year-Book, London, 1916.*



**1944 - 25 CENTS - REVERSE**

FOOTNOTE: Seychelles since 1794 a British Colony consists of about a hundred small islands in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa and north of Madagascar. Mahe is the largest of the Islands. The next largest are respectively, Silhouette, Curieuse, Digue, and Frigate. The capital of the group is Victoria on Mahe. Several Ex-Kings have been deported to the Colony, including; Premper, Ex-King of Ashanti in 1887, in 1901 Mwanga, Ex-King of Uganda, and Kabarega, Ex-King of Unyoro. Seychelles and tributary dependencies include 101 islands of 156 square miles. Victoria, the capital is an important coaling station. Coconuts are the chief crop. The monetary standard is based on the rupee divide into 100 cents. A branch of the Bank of Mauritius was opened in 1911.



**Seychelles, Indian Ocean**