Payment Methods

Please mark your payment "TPO33870050" also include your name to identify the payment.

Bank Transfer Via an Internet Account

**Bank Name:** CROWN AGENTS BANK, SUTTON.
**Bank SWIFT:** CRASGB2L
**Account Name:** TRISTAN DA CUNHA
**Account Number:** 3870050
**IBAN:** GB67CRAS60836833870050

**Bank Charge:** £2.50

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS:**

**Bank Name:** CROWN AGENTS BANK, SUTTON
**Bank SWIFT:** CRASGB2L
**Correspondent Bank:** NATWEST BANK PLC, LONDON
**Correspondent SWIFT:** NWBGKB2L
**Account Name:** TRISTAN DA CUNHA
**Address:** Please quote your address
**IBAN:** GB67CRAS60836833870050

**When we receive the funds we will convert them to sterling, deduct the usual £2.50 and then credit them to your account.**

**PayPal Account or Debit/Credit Card**

Fee: 5.5% + 20p

If you have an account with PayPal, you can make direct payments to us at tristandirect@tdc.gov.com.

If you do not have a PayPal account, we will send you an e-Invoice with a PayPal link that lets you pay the invoice securely using a debit or credit card.

**Sterling Cheque by post:**

Bank Charge: £5.00

Crown Agents Bank, St Nicholas House, St Nicholas Road, Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EL, UK

**Open-dated Cheques & Money Orders**

Made out to Tristan Da Cunha Administration, Cash (Sterling, Dollar and Euro) are also accepted and can be sent directly to the Tristan Da Cunha Post Office. Please ensure all cheques are left un-dated so that it can be cashed after 6 months.

A service fee of £1.00 is charged on all cheques received.

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**Welcome to the worlds most remotest Post Office**

Your order of beautiful stamps will be packed and posted directly from our island Post Office.

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**400th Anniversary of the Death of William Shakespeare**

**Release Date 4th July**

William Shakespeare died in 1616, at age 52. He left an unparalleled legacy. Not only to the development of drama and literature but to our very language, thoughts and ideas.

Very little is known for certain about Shakespeare. What we do know about his life comes from registrar and court records, wills, marriage certificates and his tombstone in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon.

He was the eldest son among 8 children. His father was a public official and it's sure that William would have gone to school. The emphasis at the time was on Latin and classical history, providing him with ideas and characters for some of his later plays.

In 1591 Shakespeare had penned his first play, the trilogy Henry VI which achieved modest success. Stratford was often visited by troupes of actors and it was probably these players who sparked his interest in the stage and perhaps provided the contacts for him in the London theatres. In 1592 he became a partner in an acting company and had already written plays in the three dramatic genres of comedy, tragedy and history. By 1599 Shakespeare and his partners had built their own theatre, known as The Globe, and as his fortunes grew he was able to write uninterrupted with some 37 plays attributed to him. Shakespeare managed to amass considerable wealth during his lifetime. As with much of his life the cause of his death is not known.
Captain Peter Gordon, of the East India Company’s ship Bengal Merchant stopped for few days at Tristan in November 1814 and encountered Tommaso Corri (Thomas Currie), the only survivor of the American Jonathan Lambert’s project to settle Tristan. In May 1815, at Currie’s request, Gordon, addressed a letter to the government of Cape of Good Hope Colony seeking British aid and protection. Britain had now taken control of the Cape in August 1814. Governor, Lord Somerset, sent the letter on to Earl Bathurst, of British Secretary for War and the Colonies, asking “sanction for taking a formal possession of the [Tristan] Islands in His Majesty’s Name”. He cited Gordon’s views on the benefits of the islands as a watering stop for ships sailing to India and China, but he particularly noted that the Americans had used the islands as a rendezvous point for cruisers and privateers attacking British ships during the War of 1812. (see issue USS Hornet captures HMS Penguin, March 1815 — released 1st June 2015). HMS Falmouth arrived at Reception Bay, Tristan (renamed Falmouth Bay) on 14th August 1816, with orders to take possession of the island. He found two men there, Currie, and his servant boy Bastiano Camilla. Festing departed Tristan for the Cape after three days, having also taken possession of Nightingale and Inaccessible islands. He left a small garrison of seamen and marines under the command of Lieutenant David Rice RN. The new garrison under the command of Captain Cloete, 21st Light Dragoons sailed for Tristan on HMS Falmouth, and arrived at Falmouth Bay on the 28th November 1816. Much of the stores and livestock were lost or damaged during the rough passage, and they had difficulty manhandling what was left up the cliffs to the plateau. They set about building a defensive work named Fort Malcolm above Little Beach. Somerset Camp was established further inland, and tents were gradually replaced by huts and stone buildings. They also built a much needed road from the beach to the plateau. On the 7th December 1816 there was 72 people living on land. The Captain left a boat’s crew consisting of a coxswain and 5 seamen capable of handling the treacherous waters around Tristan. There were also 6 Hottentots. One of the artillery drivers was Corporal William Glass. He, his wife and children stayed to become the founders of the new colony after the garrison had left the Tristan in 1817. Somerset Camp was later renamed Edinburgh in honour of Prince Alfred the Duke of Edinburgh who visited Tristan in 1867.

Peter Green, from Katwijk aan Zee, arrived at Tristan aboard the American schooner Emily, sailing from New York. She called at Tristan in October 1836 but anchored far too close to the shore. During a sudden storm she dragged her anchors and was rapidly beaten to pieces on the rocks. Fortunately no lives were lost and the crew made their way round the coast to the settlement, where they were kindly greeted by William Glass and the community. The crew decided to settle on the island; William Green (Pieter Groen), Peter Jacobs in December was not made official until 1857 when Peter Green came Headman of the Island. During his lifetime the community saved hundreds of shipwrecked sailors and Peter was thanked by the British, American & Italian Governments. He welcome HRH Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh to the island in 1867, and asked if the settlement could be name after him. He was awarded, on behalf of the community, a gold hunting-cased pocket watch and chain by the President of the United States, a medal for gallantry by the Shipwrecked Mariner’s Society and a medallion by the King of Italy. Mable Clark was 1885 a tragedy for especially Peter Green. He lost 4 sons and 1 daughter. Peter Green, as he was the only survivor of the settlement, was a tragedy for especially Peter Green. He lost 4 sons and 1 daughter. Peter Green, as he was not made official until 1857 when Peter Green came Headman of the Island. During his lifetime the community saved hundreds of shipwrecked sailors and Peter was thanked by the British, American & Italian Governments. He welcome HRH Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh to the island in 1867, and asked if the settlement could be name after him. He was awarded, on behalf of the community, a gold hunting-cased pocket watch and chain by the President of the United States, a medal for gallantry by the Shipwrecked Mariner’s Society and a medallion by the King of Italy.

New releases

- Tristan Biodiversity Part 1 (30th Nov)
- Tristan Biodiversity Part 2 (7th Dec)

Also Available

- Aerogramme
- Postcards
- Greeting Cards

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