Payment Methods

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

Bank Transfer Via an Internet Account

**INCOMING GBP TRANSFERS by BACS, CHAPS etc:**
- **Bank Name:** CROWN AGENTS BANK, SUTTON.
- **Bank Swift:** CRAGSB2L
- **Sort Code:** 60-83-68
- **Account Name:** TRISTAN DA CUNHA
- **Account Number:** 3870050
- **IBAN:** GB67CRAS60836833870050

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS:**
- **Bank Name:** CROWN AGENTS BANK, SUTTON
- **Bank Swift:** CRAGSB2L
- **Correspondent Bank:** NATWEST BANK PLC, LONDON
- **Correspondent SWIFT:** NWBKGB2L
- **Account Name:** TRISTAN DA CUNHA
- **Address:** Please quote your address here
- **IBAN:** GB67CRAS60836833870050

**Bank Charge: £2.50**

**TO MAKE A BANK TRANSFER TO THE CROWN AGENTS BANK IN EURO’S:**
- **Bank Name:** CROWN AGENTS BANK, SUTTON
- **Bank Swift:** CRAGSB2L
- **Account Name:** TRISTAN DA CUNHA
- **Address:** Please quote your address here
- **IBAN:** GB67CRAS60836833870050 (needed for all Euro transfers)

Through EUR correspondent Bank: Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt.

**Swift Code:** DEUTDEFF

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 made out to Crown Agents A/C 33870050 by post to:**
- **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 Crown Agents A/C 33870050**

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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**TRISTAN DA CUNHA STAMP NEWS**

July 2017

Welcome to the worlds most remotest Post Office
Your order of beautiful stamps will be packed and posted directly from our island’s Post Office.

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**60th Anniversary of HRH Prince Philip’s visit — Released 24th January 2017**

On 17th January 1957, HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Tristan on the Royal Yacht Britannia. He visited a thriving Tristan community which had been planning for this great day for many months. Despite recent wet weather the concrete foundations of the village hall were laid, houses were painted, the roads were tidied up and “welcome archways” were prepared and plans made for a full program ready for the ship to arrive. Sunny and Britannia was newly painted longboats shore at Little Beach in taking with them the Islander to welcome Prince The island’s women and bright printed dresses and that they normally worn men waited at the beach boats ashore. The first shore had the Duke at landed cheers greeted His he was presented to the expatriate workers. After a tour of the fishing factory speeches of welcome and thanks were made by the Admin and Chief Islander at the site of the new hall. The Duke laid the first stone (with a shilling under it for luck) and accepted gifts from the island for Royal family. These included a beautiful model longboat, a knitted wool cardigan, album of photographs, bluefish eye marbles, a model spinning wheel and several pairs of colorful island socks. After naming the building “Prince Philip Hall” the weather cleared for the visits to the hospital, Island Store and display of domestic animals. A cheerful match of football followed and later a dance. Prince Philip proved a most popular guest. All were delighted with his manner and interest, and summed him up with short but apt words: “He was a nice man”. To commemorate this special Royal visit a set of 3 se-tenant pairs and a souvenir sheet (shown above) was released.
Like most oceanic islands, the Tristan archipelago supports fewer species compared to a continental landmass of similar size, but many of the species found there are unique to Tristan.

The islands are perhaps best known for their rich birdlife. All seven land birds are endemic to the islands, and include the world’s smallest flightless bird, the Inaccessible rail. Seabirds dominate the vertebrate fauna; about 8 million pairs of seabirds, mostly burrow-nesting petrels, breed on the islands, including four species that only breed on Tristan’s archipelago: the Tristan albatross, Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross, spectacled petrel and Atlantic petrel.

Terrestrial plant diversity is modest, but 27 of 58 native flowering plants are found nowhere else, as are 14 of the 35 ferns. Less is known about the native invertebrates, but there are many unique species, including flightless moths, crane flies and fruit flies, as well as fascinating radiations of snails and weevils.

Unfortunately, oceanic island ecosystems are particularly susceptible to invasions by introduced species. Tristan is lucky to have some of the least transformed temperate islands, but is still home to the greatest number of globally threatened terrestrial species of all the UK Overseas Territories. This stamp series celebrates the islands’ extraordinary biodiversity.

Part 1 depicts the Bog Fern, Rock Lobster, Klipfish, Antarctic Tern, Tristan Thrush and Sub-Antarctic Fur Seal.

Part 2 depicts the Devil’s Fingers, Orange Starfish, Gough Brass Buttons, Gough Flightless Moth and Inaccessible Rail.

The Subantarctic fur seal is in extreme abundance on Tristan’s islands. The fur seal population at Gough Island has possibly recovered to pre-exploitation levels and numbers some 300,000 animals with an estimated 60,000 pups born as an educated guess, about 80% of the world population. The species was extinct at the northern isles of the Tristan archipelago in early 20th century through indiscriminate sealing during the late 1700s and early 1800s. Relatively small numbers bred at Tristan Da Cunha, Nightingale and Inaccessible islands after more recent recolonization, most likely from Gough Island, and these populations are now rapidly increasing in size through intrinsic growth. They breed in congested coastal colonies, favoring jumbled rocky beaches. Juveniles and females are present year round, but males are strongly seasonal, returning Oct–Dec to compete for territories on breeding colony beaches. Females arrive soon after the males and are gathered in harems, giving birth to one black pup in late Nov–early Jan. The adult males depart to sea when the harems start breaking up in late Dec–early Jan, with some returning to molt Feb–Mar. Female feeding trips to sea are followed by visits to shore to suckle the pups throughout the long lactation period, the pups remaining at the island for 10-11 months. This stamp series celebrates the islands’ fur seal population, the largest in the world. Fur seals have been investigated since 1974 at Gough Island, and from 2011 at Tristan da Cunha, by the Mammal Research Institute, Dept of Zoology & Entomology, University of Pretoria, South Africa, under permit from the TDC Conservation Dept with approval by the Admin and Island Council.

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