

Payment Methods

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

Bank Transfer Via an Internet Account

Bank Charge: £2.50

INCOMING GBP TRANSFERS by BACS, CHAPS etc:

Bank Name: CROWN AGENTS BANK, SUTTON.
Bank Swift: CRASGB2L
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: CRASGB2L
Correspondent Bank: NATWEST BANK PLC, LONDON
Correspondent SWIFT: NWBKGB2L
Account Name: TRISTAN DA CUNHA
Address: Please quote your address
IBAN: GB67CRAS60836833870050

TO MAKE A BANK TRANSFER TO THE CROWN AGENTS BANK IN EURO'S:

Bank Name: CROWN AGENTS BANK, SUTTON.
Bank SWIFT: CRASGB2L
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 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 **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.



Tristan Da Cunha



Stamp News

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400th Anniversary of the Death of William Shakespeare Release Date 4th July

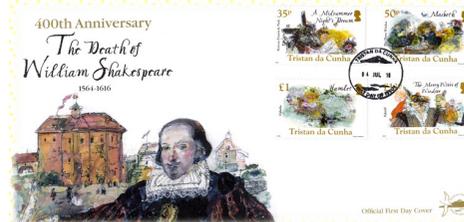
William Shakespeare died in 1616, at age 52 . He left an unparalleled legacy. Not only to the development of drama and literature but to our very language, thoughts and ideas.

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 the island. 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.



Pieter Groen, 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. Three of the crew decided to settle on the island; William Green (Pieter Jacobs in December 19th January 1852. Peter and Mary had 4 sons and 4 daughters. When William Glass died in 1853 he was replaced as headman by Alexander Cotton, with Peter Green assistance, 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



The wreck of the *Emily* was a tragedy for the whole community especially Peter Green. He lost 3 sons, 3 grandsons, 3 son-in-law and 1 daughter. It is believed that the preservation of the settlement at this crisis was due to the influence of Peter Green, as he was greatly opposed to any idea of migration. His most prized possession was a signed portrait of Queen Victoria that she sent to him via HMS Magpie. This now hangs in St Mary's Church.

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| <p>New releases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tristan Biodiversity Part 1 (30th Nov) ◆ Tristan Biodiversity Part 2 (7th Dec) | <p>Also Available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aerogramme ◆ Postcards ◆ Greeting Cards |
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