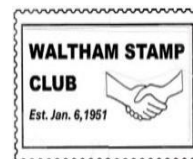




Waltham Stamp Club

FOUNDED APRIL 1951



A member of the American Philatelic Society from 1968 (Chapter #683), the United Stamp Societies, Inc., and the Northeastern Federation of Stamp Clubs.

SEP 2026

VOLUME 7 EDITION 1

IN THIS ISSUE



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- My First Stamp Album by George Norton
- Signs You're a Collector by Mark Hauser
- Interview with Club President Robert Brew by Ed Sterling
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The newsletter contents are divided into the following sections:

- Contacting the Waltham Stamp Club
- Stamp Club Events and Highlights
- Feature Stories and "phun" facts from our members
- Stamp Sales and Bourse Book Procedures
- Where to Go for Buying and Selling Stamps
- Appendices

The club website: www.walthamstampclub.org

The meetings are at the SPELLMAN PHILATELIC MUSEUM

(On the campus of Regis College) 241 Wellesley Street, Weston, MA (use the rear parking lot entrance)

The Waltham Stamp Club meetings are held virtually in addition to being held at the Spellman Museum and are available online utilizing ZOOM. You may join a zoom meeting using a PC or mobile phone. You can download the ZOOM app if you do not already have it. A meeting ID and password will be sent to you in the meeting invitation as well as a link to the website. Your display name once you have joined ZOOM will be shown. You have the option to connect the audio and/or video for others to hear and see you at the meeting. There is also a telephone number provided in the invitation to the meeting so that you may participate without an internet connection.

From the Editor

This is the first issue in the seventh year of our club's award-winning newsletter. Thanks to our webmaster, people can review our past newsletters on our website. Yes, I know the award was given to us two and a half years ago by the American Philatelic Society, but the contest has been suspended and hopefully will be renewed by the APS this year. At the Boston World Stamp Show in May, our club was well represented and many of our club members participated as volunteers. Most importantly, Mark Butterline as Executive Director, Chris Brouady as Secretary, and George Norton as Counsel, and Clark Frazier as a stamp dealer were well received. We also participated in the Spellman Museum exhibit, at the booth and behind the scenes.

In the past two years our stamp club grew, and we have nearly 120 active members. The new members include Mel Berger, Gregory Cahill, James Cahill, Derrick Crothers, John Day, Michael Dinning, David DuBois, Matthew Dunn, William Foran, Kayla Lelei, Paul McBride, Liana Merk, Mike Marino, Sharon McDonald, Ram Ramakrishnan, Catherine Ryan, Jeffrey Schnitzer, Fred Sholds, Mark Silverstein, Marc Tricard, Mark Wesley, and Carl Westlund. We hope to see you at our club meetings either virtually on Zoom or in person at the Spellman Museum. We hope to see you at our annual WALPEX stamp exhibition. We hope you will be able to volunteer at one or more of following activities: the stamp show, the newsletter, website, bourse, and in the future items we have not even thought of yet.

It goes without saying that all of our club members are invited to participate. The many activities we offer are in addition to the stamp auctions, speaker presentations, and just conversing with fellow club members.

In this issue we have featured articles from Mark Hauser on the psychology of why we collect stamps, what are the signs and why they feel good. George Norton describes his first album of stamps and an album from 1863. No, George is not that old. But he has been a club member for fifty-six years. Stephen Neuman wrote an article about America's "new" government formed in 1787, after the ratification by the thirteen states and the signing of our Constitution. WALPEX theme this year is the 250th anniversary of the United States of America. Of interest to all is the first installment of club member biographies and stories to appear in the newsletter. This month, our club president Robert Brew is interviewed by webmaster Ed Sterling.

The schedule of events for the autumn and early winter of 2026 is presented below.

Schedule of Events for Fall 2026

September 1..... Stamp Auction

September 15..... “*Graf Zeppelin* Pan-American Flight” followed by “introduction of the Zeppelin and Airship Catalog”. Presentation by George Giorgetti

September 29..... *fifth* Tuesday meeting – bourse and trading

October 6 “Lick and Stick ‘em” night

Mini-talk by past president Norm Shufrin “the Doane Cancellation Experiment

October 20 Show and Tell

October 24-25 WALPEX

November 7 Fall Brunch and presentation by Ken Flowers of Spellman Museum, “Treasures from the Vault”.

November 17 Presentation by Frank Slack, “From White Queen to Black Majority Rule: Rhodesian and Zimbabwean Independence Viewed through Philately”

December 1 Stamp Collecting Basics: Paper, presentation by Bob Brew

December 15 Holiday Party

December 29 *fifth* Tuesday meeting – bourse and trading

Future Philatelic Shows

Dedham Show – first Sunday of each month Sep 6 and Oct 4 at Holiday Inn at 55

Ariadne Road in Dedham MA

Nashua Show – third Sunday of each month at the Apple Grove Events Center at 19S

Depot Rd in Hollis NH on the third Sunday of each month, Sep 20 and Oct 18.

WALPEX – Oct 24-25 at the Boxboro Regency Hotel, 242 Adams Place, Boxboro MA

Recent Waltham Stamp Club Activities and Meetings

- On June 2, we had a discussion of the World Stamp Show in Boston and a Show and Tell.
 - Yamil Kouri, President of Boston 2026 said that he and his organizers believed that the show was very successful with a large number of visitors The Postcrossing meetings were hugely successful, and his wife has now taken the hobby up and joined. The large number of youngsters and new adult stamp collectors was hugely positive. The negatives were the high cost of the show catalog (program) and less than adequate lighting in some areas due to high ceilings. They didn’t have control over the design of the convention center.
 - The above as well as comments from other members of our club were in the May-Jun newsletter as well as other highlights of the show. The newsletter can be found on our website, walthamstampclub.org.
- On June 16, we had a successful auction with more than 200 lots, eighty sold.

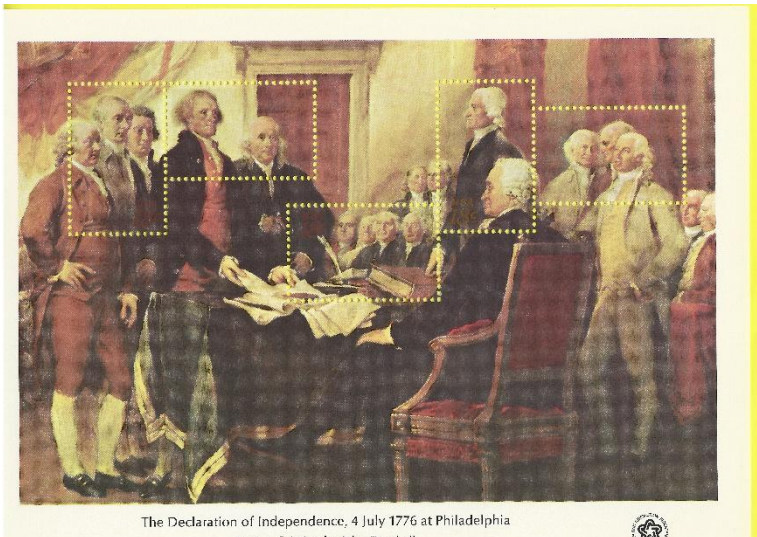
Feature Stories from Our Members

US Independence is Declared and a New Government is Formed

by Stephen Neuman

Two hundred and fifty years ago, our forefathers signed a document declaring that the states, formerly the thirteen colonies be separated from a monarch and despot of the most powerful nation on earth at the time. Moreover, the Declaration of Independence stated “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness... That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their power from the consent of the governed.”

The Declaration of Independence was signed by fifty-six delegates from the thirteen colonies, formally committing to American independence from Britain. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were members of the Second Continental Congress, representing all 13 original colonies. The Declaration was adopted on July 4, 1776, but most delegates signed the official engrossed parchment on August 2, 1776, with some signing later. The first to sign was John Hancock from Braintree MA. He was president of the Continental Congress. The other signers from Massachusetts were John and Samuel Adams, Robert Paine, and Elbridge Gerry.



The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia
Engraving - Delivered by John Trumbull



First Day Cover, Signing Declaration of Independence, Scott #s 1691-1694

Souvenir Sheet. Signing the Declaration of Independence, Scott #s 1687a-1687e

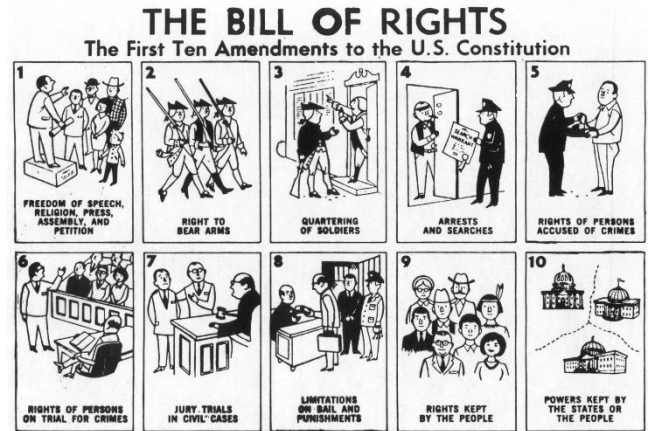
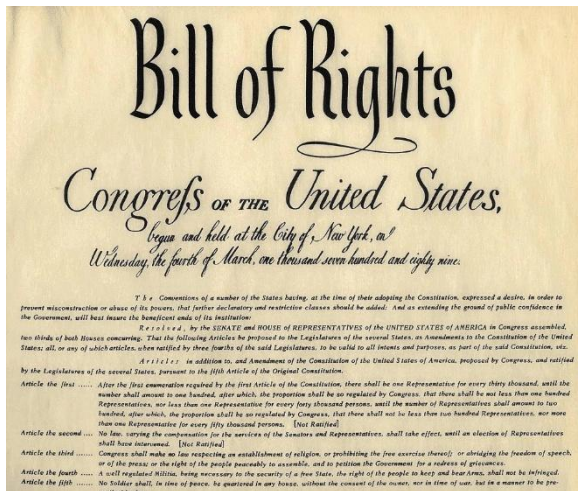
Although the colonies declared independence, they had no national government structure. During the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress served only as a temporary wartime body, while the thirteen states retained their sovereignty. The War of Independence was costly, and soldiers often went unpaid. The Continental Congress could request funds from the states but had no power to enforce payment. There was no executive branch or judiciary, and amendments required unanimous consent. Each state issued its own currency, and excessive printing led to inflation. States also imposed tariffs on one another, sparking trade disputes. In 1786-87, farmers led by Daniel Shay in Western Massachusetts revolted over debt, taxes, and foreclosures. The state militia struggled to contain the uprising and Congress could not intervene.



First Day Covers of Three Branches of Gov't, Scott #s 990-992, Bill of Rights Scott #2421

The Continental Congress was weak and needed to be replaced. The US Constitution created three branches of government to prevent too much power from being held by one person or one group. The founders feared making the federal government too strong like the British monarchy. The states had just fought the Revolutionary War to free themselves from King George. They decided to divide the power into three parts. The legislative branch or Congress makes the laws. The executive branch or President enforces the laws. The judicial branch interprets the laws. The three branches of government provide both a separation of powers and the checks and balances which limit how much each branch can do.

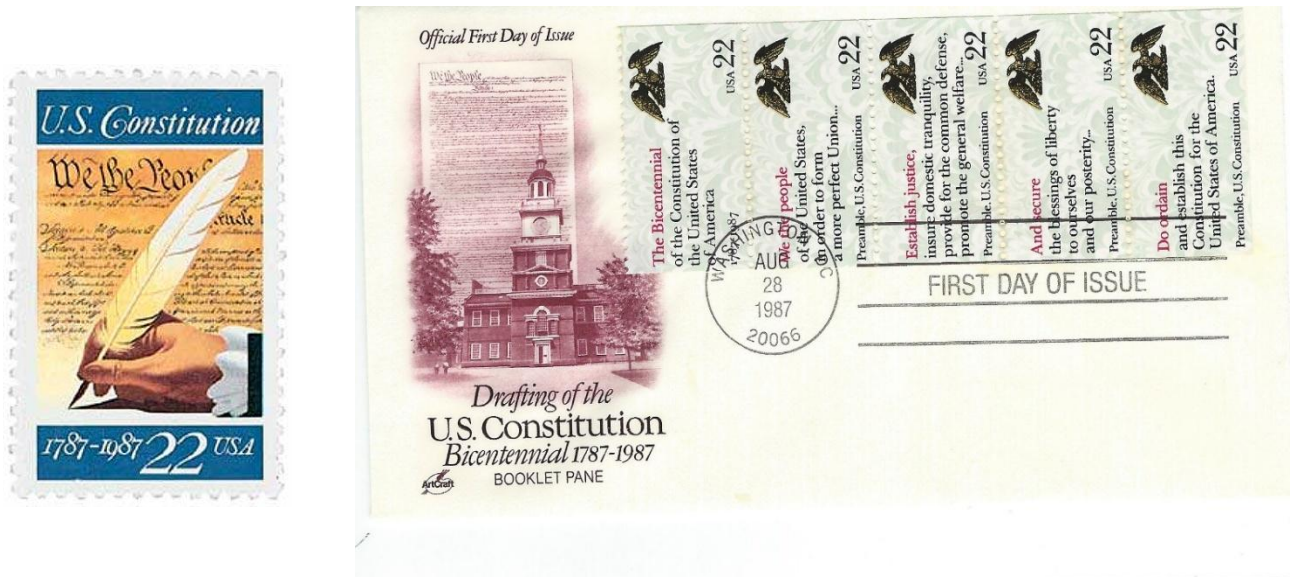
As an example, Congress can pass laws, but the president can veto them; the president can appoint judges, but the Senate needs to confirm them; and the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional. The three branches were designed to make government strong enough to govern but limited enough to protect liberty. Congress consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate writes laws, approves budgets, declares war, confirms appointments and can override a presidential veto. The President, Vice-President, Cabinet, and the Federal agencies carries out the laws, commands the military, negotiates treaties, appoints federal officials, and can veto laws passed by Congress. The Judicial branch consisting of the Supreme Court and federal courts interprets the laws by reviewing laws and government actions, settling constitutional disputes and thereby can declare the laws and actions of the executive as unconstitutional.



First Ten Amendments to the US Constitution – the Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to protect individual freedoms and limit the power of the federal government. The first ten amendments of the Constitution grant the following:

- Freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition.
- The right to bear arms.
- Protection from unreasonable searches and seizures.
- Rights for people accused of crimes.
- Protection against cruel and unreasonable punishment.
- Protection of powers kept by the people and the states.



Drafting of the US Constitution, Scott # 2360 and First Day Cover Scott #s 2355-2359

Bicentary Statehood Series - 1987-1990



Delaware



Pennsylvania



New Jersey



Georgia



Connecticut



Massachusetts



Maryland



So Carolina



New Hampshire



Virginia



New York



No Carolina



Rhode Island

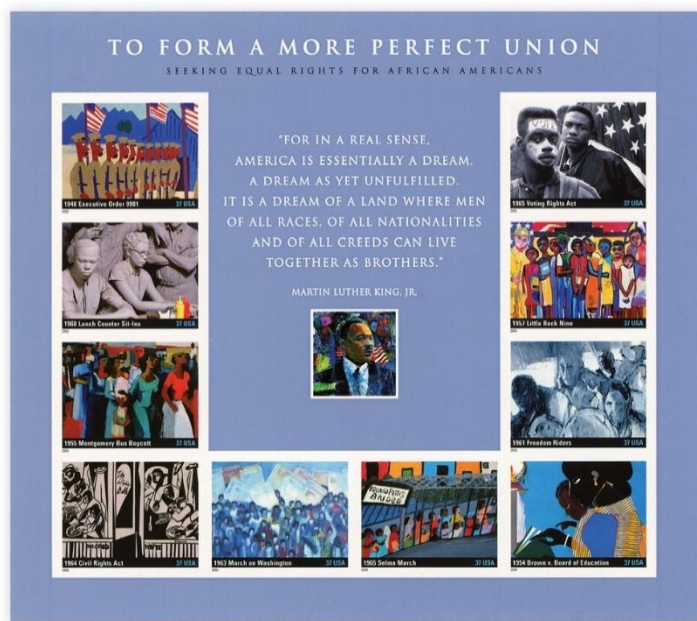
The Thirteen States Scott #s 2336 - 2348

Each of the original thirteen colonies had to ratify the Constitution to achieve statehood. The process needed to resolve disputes between the Federalists who wanted a strong government and the anti-Federalists. Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut were the early adopters. Massachusetts ratified once the Bill of Rights was amended to protect individual and states' rights, Maryland and South Carolina followed. New Hampshire, the ninth state's ratification in June 1788, made the Constitution the official framework of government. Virginia and New York, followed by North Carolina and Rhode Island, completed the ratification and made the US Constitution the law of the land.

The United States is described in the Constitution as a federal republic with a representative democracy. Three equal branches of government and each of the states have their own government. Many individuals determine who is elected in Congress, but the rights of the individual cannot be taken away. The delegates in the electoral college choose the president and they represent the total number of senators and representatives in each state. The Constitution

established the electoral college to balance the power between the population and the states. States with smaller populations have a minimum of three delegates and larger states have more.

Individual rights have evolved throughout history. The ancient world had the Code of Hammurabi with legal codes emphasizing justice, accountability and proportional punishment. Cyrus the Great described religious and cultural freedoms. Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle declared that justice exists independently of human legislation. Roman law like Cicero, a jurist, suggested that rights belong to the people. In medieval times, the Magna Carta forced the English king to accept constraints. The English Bill of Rights in seventeenth century guaranteed parliamentary supremacy and civil liberties. The Enlightenment featured John Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau and transformed rights from moral ideas to political principles and led to the American and French Revolutions. In the nineteenth century, the meaning of freedom and civil liberties expanded to include the abolition of slavery, women's suffrage, and labor rights. In the twentieth century after two world wars, a universal declaration of human rights, international covenants, and civil rights movements expanded personal liberties and human rights worldwide.



Scott #3937, To Form A More Perfect Union

We encourage our readers to contribute to the newsletter by writing a brief description of how they started their philatelic hobby and their interests in stamp collecting. Contribute "phun" facts of interest to our membership. We all have something to contribute and our stories and phun facts will be shared with others in our club.

You may contact the editor, Stephen Neuman by email or by phone if you wish to write or submit. I will also accept any comments on how we can improve the newsletter.

Email stevegetsall@aol.com or phone at 508-395-4543

Although we as US citizens enjoy freedom and liberties, it is not guaranteed and we must protect them. Today there are some who want to eliminate the electoral college, the supreme court and the senate. They claim that the congress and the president should have authority and the wealthy should be taxed more for the benefit of the workers and the lower class. Because of economic inequality, some question capitalism and the influence of the wealthy upper class. They believe the Congress and the president should decide where the money comes from and how it should be spent. In socialism, the means of production are owned or controlled collectively, often by the state. Private property and ownership of business is frowned upon. The redistribution and not the creation of wealth is paramount but eventually they run out of other people's money.



First Day Covers, Americana Series Scott # 1811 -1815

Our form of government has worked well and hopefully will continue. Individuals can have their representatives in Congress work for them and change laws by majority rule subject to the courts and the interpretation of our Constitution. But the natural human rights of free speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of religion as well as protection from cruel and unreasonable punishment cannot be taken away. It is not perfect government but there is none better. We must strive to protect liberty, justice, and religious freedom.

Remember to Attend Our Waltham Stamp Show on October 24-25, 2026 at the Boxboro Regency Hotel.

We need volunteers at Registration, Phishbowl, Stamp Exhibits, and booths.

Theme is America's 250th Anniversary

ENJOY the Show

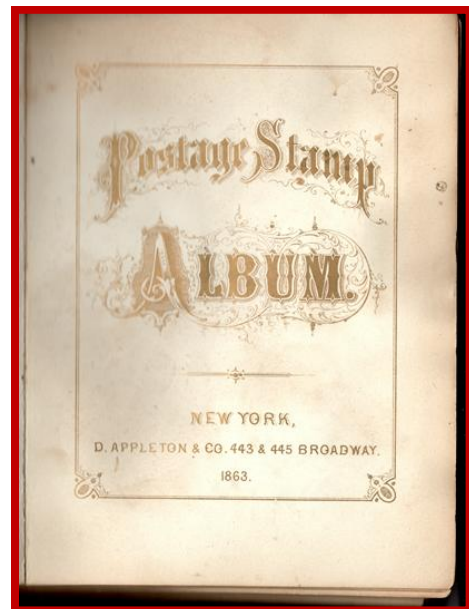
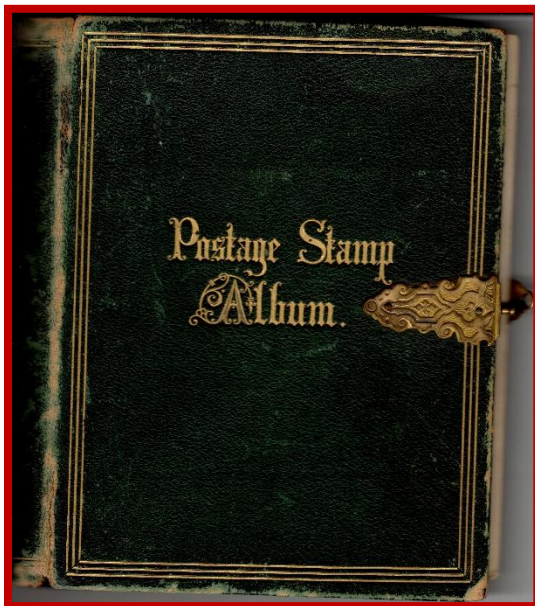
Admission fee of five dollars

America's First Album

By George S. Norton

Many older collectors from my generation began their philatelic journey with a basic album and packet of stamps. My journey began Christmas day at age six and has continued for seventy-five years. My philatelic interests have changed greatly since then and I have traveled the many highways and byways of philatelic collateral collectibles including stamp cases and boxes, vending machines, philatelic themed sheet music, kinderpost games, and vintage stamp albums. I call my interests 101 stamp collateral collectibles

Decades ago, I had the fortune to acquire at auction what is reported to be America's first postage stamp album. It was printed in 1862 by the D. Appleton & Co. of New York and was timed to be distributed for sale before Christmas. A picture of the album appeared on the cover of the December 1987 issue of *The American Philatelist*. It is one of my favorite things. Based on my research, it appears to be the only reported surviving example.



Stamp albums had appeared earlier in Europe, particularly in England, France, and Belgium. They appeared quite popular and rapidly fostered the interest in stamp collecting as a worthwhile educational pursuit. Indeed, early French philatelic journals spoke of philately as a science with its catalogues, specimen identification, varieties, collecting methods, and tools. One of the philatelic "tools" was the invention in 1866 by Dr. Jacques Amable Legrand of the "odontometre" – the perforation gauge – to scientifically measure each stamp specimen.

This album is bound in green leather and has a metal clasp to keep it closed. It has heavy card pages with no printed labels or country names; printed gold squares provide space for each stamp. In addition of stamps of the day, the owner of this album included country flags and coats of arms, revenues, match and medicines, forgeries, carriers and locals, and business labels. As was the custom of the day, all stamps were securely mounted with glue. Subsequent owners have tried to remove stamps for sale or their collection and many pages are damaged or missing entirely in this endeavor.





A Collection of Articles on Why We Collect Stamps By Mark Hauser M.D.

The following articles represent the first installment that will also continue to appear in future editions of the newsletter.

I. Ten Signs You're a Collector (According to Science — and Stamp Collectors)

1. You feel a small jolt of excitement when filling a space in an album. That's dopamine — the brain's reward chemical — saying "Well done!"
2. You've spent more time than you'd admit organizing pages, stock books, or objects of your specialty.
3. The Prefrontal Cortex loves order.
4. You can recall exactly where you found a special item... even if it was 20 years ago. The Amygdala helps stamp memories stick — literally.
4. You find beauty in things others overlook. Collectors see detail, symmetry, balance, and engraving artistry.
5. You get pleasure from learning new facts related to your collection. Collectors' brains light up in the same regions used for problem-solving and mastery.
6. You notice patterns or varieties instinctively. Evolution trained our ancestors to spot differences in the environment — now applied to perforations and watermarks.

7. You sometimes rearrange or upgrade your collection “just because it feels right.”
Curatorship is part instinct, part psychology.
8. You enjoy telling the story behind an item as much as owning it. Collectors are natural historians and narrators.
9. You feel a sense of calm or refuge when you sit with your collection. Collecting reduces stress by activating focus and positive anticipation.
10. You believe your collection reflects part of who you are. Collectors express identity, taste, curiosity, and craftsmanship through what they save and preserve. If you nodded your head more than twice... welcome to the club.

II. The Neuroscience of “The Thrill of the Hunt” — Why Finding a Stamp Feels So Good

Ever wonder why discovering a scarce variety at a dealer’s table or finally completing a page can feel surprisingly exhilarating?
Neuroscience gives us answers.



1. The Dopamine Tease (VTA → Nucleus Accumbens)

The Ventral Tegmental Area releases dopamine in anticipation of reward.
This is why even searching feels good. The brain loves possibility.



2. The Reward Hit

When you find the stamp, the Nucleus Accumbens activates.

This produces:

- pleasure
- satisfaction
- emotional warmth
- reinforcement to “do it again”

It’s the same pathway activated by solving puzzles, winning games, or hearing favorite music.



3. The Amygdala’s Emotional Tag

This region tags meaningful experiences with memory.

Which is why collectors say things like:

“I remember exactly where I found this stamp.”



4. Pattern Recognition is Its Own Reward

Humans evolved to detect patterns in nature — essential for survival.

Collectors apply that same instinct to:

- perforations
- cancellations
- varieties

- shades
- engravings

Your ancestors used this skill to find berries.

You use it to find a rare plate flaw.

The wiring is the same.

5. The Zen of Focus

Searching focuses attention and quiets unhelpful background noise in the brain.

This reduces stress and increases a sense of control and mastery.

III. A Brief History of Human Collecting: From Shells to Stamps

Collecting is far older than postage stamps—and far older than written language. The earliest collectors

weren't hobbyists... they were foragers.

1. Collecting for Survival

Early humans gathered firewood, seeds, nuts, and useful stones. Their brains evolved to:

- spot valuable items
- remember where they were found
- carry and store them

These skills were *literally life-saving*.

2. Collecting for Beauty and Meaning

Once basic survival stabilized, humans began gathering:

- shells
- feathers
- colored stones
- symbolic objects

These were used for trade, adornment, and social signaling—our first “curated collections.”

3. Collecting as Culture

Ancient civilizations collected:

- jewelry
- coins
- carved seals
- manuscripts
- natural specimens

Collections became part of **identity, status, and storytelling**.

4. The Rise of Organized Collecting

By the 18th and 19th centuries, collectors formed:

- coin societies
- natural history clubs
- antiquarian societies
- scientific collecting expeditions

And with the birth of postage stamps in 1840, philately became one of the world's first **mass hobbies**, uniting people across countries, languages, and ages.

5. Modern Collecting

Today, stamp collecting blends:

- history
- art
- geography
- design
- narrative
- Detective Work

It is one of the purest examples of how ancient collecting instincts have evolved into a refined intellectual pleasure.

Your stamp album is part of a 100,000-year human tradition.

A Conversation with Dr. Robert Brew, WSC President **Interview by Ed Sterling**



Dr. Brew, thanks for letting me interview you. What do you prefer to be called by, such as a nickname?

I prefer Bob

How old are you, and where did you grow up? Is that your “hometown?”

I am seventy. I grew up in Concord NH. I call that my hometown.

Where do you live today? How long have you lived there. What do you like about (town)

I live in Acton. I have been there for 43 years. My wife and I chose it because it was close to horse riding facilities, and it was fairly close to Lahey Hospital in Burlington where I worked. My wife worked in Waltham.

Have you lived in several places in your life?

Aside from Concord NH, I lived in New Haven having gone to Yale, and then Hanover NH where my medical school was. And then I moved to Acton.

Are you married, (how long) and do you have children (number not names)

Yes, I am married now for 46 years. My wife is also a physician. We are both primary care doctors (PCP). I have a daughter, and two sons, all adults now.

Are you retired? Or what is or was your profession or trade? Tell me a little about your life's work.

Yes, I retired 5 years ago from Lahey. I worked there for the entirety of my career as a physician. I had over 3400 patients. I enjoyed the general nature of being a PCP and not super focused on one area of medicine.

Did you serve in the armed forces? How long, and what did you do? Are you an active veteran?

No, I was not in the Armed Forces at all.

When did you become a stamp collector? Did a parent or relative influence you?

As a boy I collected stamps from age 9 to about 14, it was a casual hobby, and I spent very little money on it. It ended when I entered high school and then college. In my 50s, I took up golfing and was not very good at it. I then did a lot of hiking and got into tree identification. That somehow led to a revival of my stamp collecting interest. I joined WSC about 8 years ago.

Are you a stamp dealer in some fashion, casually or seriously? Do you attend stamp shows?

I am not a dealer and I don't sell stamps. I might go to GASS and certainly WALPEX, but not other shows. That said, I did attend the World Stamp Show in New York City in 2016.

What countries do you collect? Tell me why a particular country interests you.

I enjoy collecting “dead countries” that either don’t exist, or the name changed after a revolution or independence. I became very focused on Indonesia and the revolution there.

Do you have topical interests? If in what areas? Why do you collect that topic?

I am more a topical collector than a country-based collector. I like topics such as trees on stamps, and posters reformatted as stamps, especially those related to aviation.

Are you a casual collector (a few albums), semi-serious (bookcase) or very serious (entire room)?

I would say I am semi-serious. I have few bookcases of albums. My wife would not be very happy if I took over an entire room with stamp albums.

Do you travel to stamp shows or even go out of state to attend stamp shows?

I tend to just go to WALPEX and a major show like New York 2016 and I plan to visit Boston 2026.

Do you have other hobbies that compete with stamp collecting? Tell me more about that?

I enjoy hiking and identifying trees while I am hiking.

What does your spouse (if any) think about your stamp collecting hobby?

We trade exasperation at the money we spend on our interests. She has no interest in stamp collecting, and I have no interest in her horse-riding. I think she spends more money on her horse than I do with my stamps.

If you have children, are they interested in stamp collecting?

They have zero interest in collecting stamps!

What is the most interesting or daring thing you have ever done in your life?

I guess it would be travel. I went to Bhutan about 15 years ago, and I contracted a virus. Luckily, I did not have to go to a hospital. Bhutan has no modern medical facilities. I visited Egypt recently, and I rode a camel!

Have you done something in life that most people have not experienced?

As I just mentioned, I think travel to unusual places would fit that category. I prefer to avoid overcrowded Europe.

Is there anything else you would like to add that others might find unique or interesting?

No, I think we covered it all.

Thank you, Bob.

Phun Facts



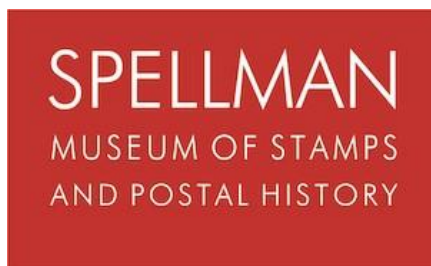
At the Boston 2026 World Expo I visited the Israel Stamp Exhibit and I signed up as a member of the Israel Philatelic Society. As a member I receive the Israel Philatelist quarterly publication, and I have access to older issues as pdf files. What struck my interest was the beautiful collection of Israel stamps displayed as artwork. Michelle Shamiev is an artist that depicts the history of Israel philatelically in a collage. The artwork on left works below depicts the tragedy of October 7, 2023, but with the hopes of peace alongside an Israeli soldier. The artwork on the right honors the Abraham Accords and symbolizes dialogue, reconciliation and hope.



We Encourage APS Membership

We at the Waltham Stamp Club encourage all our members to join the American Philatelic Society. As APS members you can participate in the educational experience

of other philatelists by attending online seminars or sharing the resources of the large research library. There is a monthly stamp journal, the American Philatelist, and a weekly online newsletter. The August 2026 American Philatelist features articles on the First Mail flight from Europe to Japan and Collecting WWI India Marine and Naval Postal history. The new team at the APS has made a commitment to work more closely with the stamp clubs and also recognizes our club as a leader and an excellent producer of stamp shows like WALPEX.



Spellman Museum News and Events

The Spellman Museum is open to many visitors, including students, four days a week from Thursday through Sunday, noon to 5pm. It is a philatelic gem that is great for all ages. The Spellman Museum is located on the campus of Regis College: 241 Wellesley St., Weston, MA 02493; tel. 781-768-8367.

On September 19 at 11 am there will be an exciting and informative presentation by New England Postcard Club co-founder Kathy Alpert who wrote a new book "Historic Boston in Postcards". There will also be a Fall Postcard show on September 26 between 10am and 3pm at the museum.

Just a reminder about the Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History as I recently renewed my membership. The annual fee is reduced for seniors as myself.

Refreshed with new content and easy-to-access design, the Spellman Museum website continues to be a vital tool and resource to friends, members, visitors and philatelists near and far. Stay updated and visit often for new and exciting content, featuring exhibit updates, stamp shows and live programming. Please take a moment to visit the website www.spellmanmuseum.org and enjoy! A Stamp and Coin Roadshow is being

held and October 3 starting at 10 am where you can bring your collection for expert insight and evaluation.

Volunteers are needed to support philatelic activities at stamp store, and in helping in locating, identifying, sorting and evaluating stamps for young and old collectors as well for the museum



Museum Director Brian Howard at the Exhibit Booth in Boston World Expo 2026

Boxborough, MA Area Stamp Show

WALPEX 2026 Philatelic Show

Show Theme: "Happy 250th Birthday, America!"

October 24–25, 2026

Boxboro Regency Hotel & Conference Center
242 Adams Place, Boxborough, MA 01719

Show Hours

Saturday, October 24: 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

Sunday, October 25: 9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.

What You'll Find

- 50+ dealer tables offering stamps, covers, and supplies
- 30+ non-competitive philatelic exhibits
- Youth activities room
- The Phabulous Phishbowl
- USPS kiosk with current items for sale
- Special hourly door prizes
- Postcrossing meetup on Saturday

For additional details, visit www.walpex.org

Where to Go for Buying and Selling Stamps

The last page(s) is always for the WSC members who are selling stamp or stamp collecting related supplies, online, so you can buy from a WSC member.

If you are selling online and a WSC member and want to be listed on the last page, email Stephen Neuman at stevegetsall@aol.com (508) 395-4543 or find us at a meeting.

Also, if you want to help with the newsletter, you can reach out to me for that too.

eBay:

Clark Frazier as CLARKPHILATELICS

Hipstamp.com:

**Clark Frazier as
CLARKPHILATELICS**

Dave Loving as Sam's Stamp Store

Stamps2Go.com:

James Capelle as JCAPWET

Email and Web Pages:

Dave Loving as samstampshop@comcast.net

Marc Jasmin as WWW.MGJPOSTALHISTORY.COM

And at <https://stampauctionnetwork.com/auctions.cfm>

Brick and Mortar Stamp Stores

Sam's Stamp Shop

Phone number: 508-222-3444

405 Old Colony Road, Norton MA 02766

Falmouth Stamps & Coin

Phone number: 508-548-7075

11 Town Hall Square, Falmouth MA 02540

Kappy's Coins & Stamps

Phone number: 781-762-5552

534 Washington Street, Norwood MA 02062