

September 2024, Volume 5 Edition 1

IN THIS ISSUE

The Schedule for the fall 2024

The Winter Olympics – 100th Anniversary by Stephen Neuman

Poster Stamps of the National Apple Show by Robert Brew

APS Spotlight – GASS 2024

Spellman Museum News



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)

From the editor's desk:

I hope everyone had an enjoyable summer and is ready for a new and exciting year at our stamp club. In the past year we received new furniture, purchased a new barbecue grill, and obtained new polo shirts and tees that each of us can purchase and wear at club events and at WALPEX. In less than two years we will be able to attend Boston 2026, an international stamp exhibition in our backyard, celebrating the 250th anniversary of our nation's birth. The list of events and speaker presentations for the Fall is included herein.

For the first time the Waltham Stamp Club is participating in the Star Routes Award program sponsored by the American Philatelic Society. Historically, Star Routes were the most challenging mail routes in the United States. APS Chapters and Affiliates serve and grow the hobby in those same tough terrains with that same mission, and the Star Route Awards are an opportunity for the APS to recognize and award their service. The awards are presented to clubs that have newsletters and websites used to communicate information about meetings, events, and other member and organizational activities including research by members and summaries of presentations. The submission was made in July and results should be available by the end of this month.

I personally would like to thank all of our members who contributed to our newsletter in the past year. I look forward to our members' contributions in the coming year. The club newsletter helps inform us of how vibrant and strong we all are.

In this issue there is an article from the editor about the stamps that honor the Winter Olympic Games and the one hundredth anniversary, the theme of WALPEX show during the last weekend of October. There is also a feature article from Robert Brew on Poster Stamps from the National Apple Show of 1915. Please make sure to reserve October 26 and 27 next month and if possible, please volunteer to help us on this weekend and/or the Friday before.

Our next business meeting will be September 3, featuring a stamp auction where members can both buy and sell, and non-members can buy. The following business meeting on Sept 17 we will have a presentation given by guest speaker Greg Manchester on printing presses and how they work. Greg is an offset printing specialist.

The Waltham Stamp Club meetings will be held virtually in addition to being held at the Spellman Museum and will be available online utilizing ZOOM. The club has purchased video cameras and microphones that will be utilized so that all club members can participate and attend meetings. 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.

Recent Waltham Stamp Club Activities and Meetings

- May 3 was our annual meeting. The officers for the coming year are Norm Shufrin President, Robert Brew Vice President, Peter Lenk Treasurer, Stephen Neuman Recording Secretary, and Marc Jasmin Auctioneer. Gail Mays and Mark Hauser Executive Board At large Members.
- On May 21 Jack Miller gave a presentation on Interim Postal Systems in Israel in Spring 1948.
 - In March 1948. The British vacated its mandate of Palestine.
 - The Balfour Declaration of 1917 had stated there was support for a national home for the Jewish people but also safeguarding the rights of the Palestinian Arabs in the region.
 - In April 1948 the British post offices in Palestine stopped functioning, the buildings were vacated, and the equipment moved to Trans-Jordan.
 - The first stamps for postage issued by Israel were postmarked with “Do’ar” or post in Hebrew. The Do’ar marking was typically on one side or lateral or sometimes inside a circle.
 - Prior to 1948 and as early as 1910, the Jewish National Fund issued labels which were placed on letters and postcards and were used to finance and collect money for immigration of Jewish people from Europe and Asia into Israel. Since WWI there was a large diaspora from the ghettos and small towns in Europe., and then the Holocaust.
 - The Spellman Museum received a donation of a large collection of JNF labels that filled twenty-seven volumes. The collection includes a catalog of the labels by the donor.
 - The JNF labels include the portraits of the early pioneers like Theodore Herzl, Chaim Bialik, Ze’ev Jabotinsky, and Montifiore. Also included on labels were depictions of the biblical towns, the Tower of David, the Western Wall, Tel Joseph, Hebron, Safed, and garden of Samuel.
 - JNF label cancellations aside from Do’ar included phrase Minha Let Ha’am or only Ha’am, the nation.
 - Before the nation name was given as Israel, early stamps from Israel in spring 1948 were marked as Do’ar Ivrie. The stamps included portraits of the Zionist pioneers and the Balfour declaration, and ancient coins from the Roman Era.
- On June 4, Juris Raudseps gave a presentation on “Crazy Stuff and Weird Mail”
 - Juris showed his collection of unusual and interesting covers that he received from the time he was five years old till present time.
 - His first cover was a German stamp from a vending machine with a Riga Latvia cancel postmarked in 1944.

- A post card sent to Juris in West Newton MA from North Korea featured a stamp with the head of premier Kim Jung Il.
- A cover from Pitcairn Islands to Riga in Latvia.
- A registered letter with international origin was sent to Pitcairn Islands but returned for no apparent reason.
- Covers that were returned or in fact delivered with no legitimate postage.
- Covers sent to Stockholm Sweden with stamps from Latvia.
- Large covers sent with many stamps of front and rear but not used for postage only for use by the recipient for their collection.

On August 20, the club held their annual barbecue. This was the first time it was held during the summer months as we were unable to hold it in the spring. It was also the first cookout using the new grill purchased earlier. The furniture was moved outdoors where the fifty members and guests could sit more comfortably and partake in the food.

Schedule for Fall 2024

September 3, 2024 CLUB AUCTION – Start the new year off with a philatelic “bang”

Club Members Sell & Buy & Public Invited to Bid – No Buyer’s Fee

September 17, 2022 “GUEST SPEAKER” – TOPIC: “Printing presses and how the work -

presented by Greg Manchester, offset press specialist

**October 1, 2024 MINI Talk – TOPIC: “Stamp storage, do’s & don’ts”
by WSC VP, Bob Brew
Also WALPEX “peel & stick” night**

October 15, 2024 SPEAKER- TOPIC: “Olympic Rowing”

by Olympic rower and WSC member, John Everett

October 26–27, 2024 WALPEX 2024– The club’s annual stamp exhibit & bourse at the Regency

Hotel in Boxborough

SHOW THEME: 100th Anniversary of Winter Olympics

**November 5, 2024 SHOW ‘N TELL NIGHT: An opportunity to display your WALPEX 2024
acquisitions**

November 16, 2024 SPECIAL SATURDAY AM BRUNCH PROGRAM – “Philatelic

Adventures of a Dead Pigeon” by award winning exhibitor and

WSC member, Jeff Shapiro

December 3, 2024 **"SPEAKER" – TOPIC: "Philatelic Ephemera-Collecting out of the Album" by George Norton, esteemed philatelist and WSC member**

December 17, 2024 **HOLIDAY PARTY – Secret Santa gift swap and holiday refreshments**

January 7, 2025 **CLUB AUCTION – Start the year off with a Philatelic "bang"**

Future Philatelic Shows

Dedham Show – first Sunday of each month Sep 1 at the Holiday Inn in Dedham MA.

Nashua Show – third Sunday of each month, Sept 19 at the Eagle Wing Function Center in Nashua, NH

CHELMPEX – Saturday September 28 in Chelmsford MA

WALPEX – October 26-27 at Boxboro Regency Hotel

WALPEX 2024 - Oct 26-27

Boxboro Regency Hotel

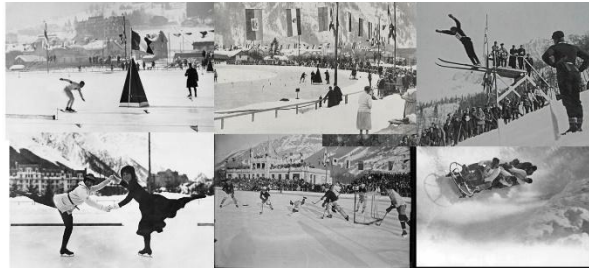
Volunteers are NEEDED

Please contact Steve Neuman or Norm Shufrin

Feature Stories from Our Members

The Winter Olympics – One Hundredth Anniversary

By Stephen Neuman



The first Winter Olympics was held in Chamonix in the French Alps one hundred years ago and spectators were thrilled by the ski jump, the bobsled and twelve other events. Scandinavians dominated the ski slopes, and the skating rinks and Norway finished first with seventeen medals and won all but one of the nine skiing events. The United States finished third and its only gold medal was the 500-meter skating event won by Charles Jewtraw. Canada, not unexpected, won the gold medal in ice hockey scoring an amazing 110 goals in five games while allowing just three goals. Many athletes competed but only thirteen were women and they competed only in ice skating events. Austrian Herma Planck Szabo won the women's singles and Austrians Helene Engelmann and Alfred Berger won the pairs competition.

The prestige of the Winter Games was strong enough to attract 258 athletes from sixteen countries: fourteen from Europe, plus Canada and America. Far more had planned on coming but were forced to withdraw. These were days when teams were selected not only on national championships, but in some cases “on the ability to get away for several weeks – you had to take a boat to Europe – and have the ability to pay your own expenses.” Sweden and Norway actually originally protested the establishment of the Winter Olympic Games for nationalistic reasons.

General Viktor Balck, a fierce Swedish nationalist and founding member of the Nordic Games – a winter sports competition between Nordic countries which started in 1901 and was held every four years after – campaigned against the inclusion of any ‘Nordic sports’ in the Olympics. He knew it would likely see an end to the Nordic Games, and it did. The seventh and last edition of the Nordic Games was held in 1926.



Today there is an intense culture of winter sports in Chamonix. The resident population is about 10,000 but seasonal workers and tourists can add up to another 100,000 to the resort on a busy winter weekend. Often lost amongst all this is the fact that Chamonix hosted the first ever Winter Olympics. It's grown so much since then and such is the excitement in the resort that it wouldn't be difficult to arrive ignorant of the fact that the first Games happened there and leave none the wiser.



Scott # 716

In 1932, the first US Stamp to commemorate the international Winter Olympic Games stamp was issued. Scott #716 was chosen by voters as one of the one hundred Greatest American Stamps. The third Winter Games was the first to be held in the United States, in Lake Placid, New York. Lake Placid is a small town in upstate New York, home to 3000 residents year-round. The entire supply of 400,000 stamps were exhausted on the first day of issue on January 25, 1932. Postal officials were soon embarrassed to learn that the stamp design contained an error. Ski jumpers like the one pictured on the 2c stamp don't use ski poles. It cost one million dollars (10 million today) in the height of the depression. Just 252 athletes competed in fourteen events. Today Lake Placid is a very popular winter resort. The Winter Olympics returned to Lake Placid in 1980.

Today, you can visit the Lake Placid Olympic Museum and the Olympic Center, which showcase artifacts and exhibits from both Olympic Games. These sites are part of the Lake Placid Legacy Sites, which also include the Olympic Jumping Complex, Mt. Van Hoevenberg, and Whiteface Mountain. These venues continue to host events and serve as training grounds for athletes.

In February 1960 the eighth Winter Olympic Games were held in Squaw Valley, California. Covers were postmarked Olympic Valley, California which was a station for the Tahoe City Post Office. The station handled visitors to the Games.



Scott #1146

Squaw Valley was an undeveloped ski resort in 1955. However, it was chosen to host the Games, and between 1956 and 1960, the infrastructure and venues were built at a cost of **US\$ 80 million** (equivalent to over **\$823 million** in 2023). The layout was designed to be intimate, allowing spectators and competitors to easily reach most venues on foot. Athletes from **30 nations** competed in four sports and **27 events**. Notably, **biathlon** and **women's speed skating** made their Olympic debuts. Bobsled was not included in the program due to cost considerations.

These Olympics were the first to be **televised live**, making them accessible to millions of viewers in real time. The event also introduced multiple technological innovations, including **instant replay**. Scott #1146 was issued in 1960 to commemorate the event.

Squaw Valley in 1956 consisted of one chair lift, two rope tows, and a fifty-room lodge. Cushing presented the site as a blank canvas of unspoiled environment, where a world-class ski resort could be constructed. The obscurity of the location was underscored at the closing ceremonies of the 1956 Winter Olympics. Traditionally the mayor of the current host city passes a flag to the mayor of the next host city signaling the transfer of the Games. Since Squaw Valley was an unincorporated village, it had no city government. John Garland, an IOC member from California, was asked to stand in and received the flag from the mayor of Cortina d'Ampezzo.

Overall, the 1960 Winter Olympics left a lasting impact on winter sports and broadcasting, showcasing both athletic excellence and technological advancements.

Originating in Switzerland in the 1800s, bobsled racing has been included as part of the Olympic Games since 1924. Originally, tobogganers added runners to their sleds to increase speed, and they banked the course to add excitement. This eight-cent regular postage issue (Scott #1461) salutes the 11th Olympic Winter Games that were held in Sapporo Japan. The eleven-cent airmail issue (Scott #C85) features Olympic skiing.



In 1976, the US Postal Service issued a block of four 13c stamps (Scott #s 1795-1798), two stamps that honor the Twelfth Olympic Games held in Innsbruck, Austria and the other two that honor the 21st Olympiad in Montreal Canada. The revival of the Winter Games is credited to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman who felt that athletic training would promote peace by providing amiable and friendly contact among athletes of all nations. He is credited with formulating most of the rules, rituals, and ideals of the modern Games that were first begun in ancient Greece 2700 years ago.



This block of four stamps (Scott #s1795 – 1798) was the issue honoring the 1980 Winter Olympics. The games were held in Lake Placid, New York where the games in 1932 were held. Most Americans best remember the Games for the U.S. Hockey Team's gold medal performance. The United States won its second gold medal, including a win over the heavily favored Soviet Union that became known as the Miracle on Ice.

The United States men's ice hockey team, composed mostly of collegiate players and not predicted to advance beyond group play, won the gold medal. The United States team's 4–3 win over the veteran and professional Soviet team, which came into the 1980 Games having won four consecutive Olympic gold medals, became known as the "Miracle on Ice" in American popular culture. The win captured the hearts of Americans, even though it was the win against Finland that secured the gold medal.

Eric Heiden of the United States won gold in the 500m, 1000m, 1500m, 5000m, and 10,000m speed skating events, setting four Olympic records and one world record (10,000m) in the process and delivering 83% of the American gold medals (the only other gold, as noted above, was won by the hockey team). Heiden became the first person to win all five speed skating events, the first of only three to win five gold medals in individual events at a single Games (either Summer or Winter), and is still the only athlete to win five gold medals at one Winter Games.

Lake Placid 1980 marked the first use of artificial snow in Olympic competition.



Robert Peak designed the 1984 Winter Olympics stamps in a similar style to previous Olympic stamps issued the year before. Each stamp has “flowing strikes” – colorful stripes adding movement to the background and definition to the uniforms and costumes. The first stamp shows a pair of ice dancers in matching outfits during a competition. Other stamps feature Alpine skiing, Nordic skiing, and ice hockey. The 1984 Winter Olympics stamps (Scott #s 2067-2070) were issued at the Lake Placid Resort Hotel, where the Biathlon national Championships and Olympic team tryouts

were being held. The 1984 Winter Olympics were held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, today is Bosnia and Herzegovina. Between 1983 and 1984, the USPS issued 24 Olympics stamps to commemorate the 1984 Winter and Summer Games. This was more Olympic stamps than had been issued in the 50 years since Olympic stamps were first issued!



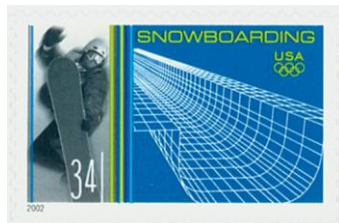
A set of five Olympic Winter Games (Scott #s 2611-2615) was issued in 1992 to commemorate the 16th Winter Games held in Albertville, France. The strip of stamps features stylized images of athletes in five Winter Olympic sports, including this one picturing an ice hockey player. Lon Busch, an airbrush painter, created the paintings used for the stamp designs. The action and athleticism of each Olympian is portrayed through their body positions. The other sports highlighted are figure skating, speed skating, Slalom skiing, and bobsled. Over 1,800 athletes competed in 18 events. Sixty-four nations were represented, including seven countries competing for the first time in the Winter Games. The Unified Team was formed from six former Soviet bloc nations. Other former Soviet countries competed independently. Germany competed as a unified country for the first time since 1964 and won the most medals. The US



won 11 medals including gold in women's speed skating (Bonnie Blair won two) and women's figure skating (Kristi Yamaguchi).

The five stamps (Scott #s 2807-2811) commemorate the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, which ran from February 12-27, 1994. These 1994 Winter Olympics stamps featured artwork by Lon Busch, who had previously designed the 1992 Winter Olympics stamps (US #2611-15). Busch's airbrushed images have a glow to them, meant to imply the athletes had a bright light shining on them. Also, each stamp features the color of one of the Olympic rings – the Alpine skier is blue, the luge is yellow, the ice dancing is black, the Nordic skier is green, and the ice hockey is red. Busch created his stamp designs from photographs and the Alpine skiing image was accepted with few changes required. It pictures a slalom skier wearing a helmet and goggles.

The stamps feature alpine skiing, luge, ice dancing, cross country skiing, and ice hockey. The 1994 Winter Olympics were applauded for the beautiful landscape and venues as well as the enthusiastic fans. In all, 1,737 athletes participated (1,215 men and 522 women) in 61 events in six sports. These were the first Winter Games to not be held the same year as the Summer Games, due a change that placed them two years apart. Norway won the most medals (26) but Russia had the most gold (11).



Scott #s 3552-3555



Scott #3995

The 2002 Winter Olympic Games held in Salt Lake City, Utah, displayed the events shown on these stamps: ski jumping, snowboarding, ice hockey, and figure skating (Scott #s 3552-3555). Snowboarding became an Olympic sport at the 1998 games. The 2002 Olympics unfortunately may be remembered most for the bribery surrounding it. Salt Lake City officials reportedly spent money on lavish trips to Utah, paid children's tuition and covered medical costs, all for IOC members whose responsibilities included voting on the sites of future games. Utah reporter Chris Vanocur's report set off the largest bribery scandal in the history of the Olympics. Ten IOC members stepped down

as a result, and the Justice Department indicted two local Olympic officials. The incident led Olympics officials to look back, uncovering bribery scandals in previous Olympiads. The IOC instituted more stringent ethics rules to avoid future issues, and the Salt Lake City bid's recovery helped launch Mitt Romney's political career.

In 2006, the Winter Olympics Games were held in Turin, Italy where they were held fifty years earlier. A stamp (Scott #3995) was issued to commemorate the event. The stamp features an alpine skier. Germany won the highest number of medals, 11 gold and 29 overall. The United States won 9 gold medals and 25 overall. Latvia and Slovakia won their first medals in Winter Olympic history. Cindy Klassen won the most medals at the games (5) including one gold.



Canada welcomed the world to the 2010 Winter Olympics “with glowing hearts,” a phrase taken from the Canadian national anthem and used as the motto of the 21st Winter Olympics. The games took place in Vancouver, British Columbia, from February 12 through 28, 2010. The opening and closing ceremonies were held in BC Place Stadium. Scott #4436 was issued in Park City Utah and featured a snowboarder.

The Vancouver Olympic Committee embraced the culture of the “First Nations” for symbols for the games. The First Nations refers to the native people of Canada. Ilanaaq the Inunnguaq became the Games’ logo. An Inunnguaq is a statuette made of stacked stone to resemble a human form, while Ilanaaq is the Inuit word for friend. The mascots for the games were also drawn from First Nations lore. Miga is a mythical sea-bear, half orca (killer whale) and half Kermode bear. Quatchi wants to be a hockey goalie but is unsure if they will allow Sasquatches to play.

Athletes competed in 86 events from 15 different sports, including the new Olympic sport, Ski Cross. In Ski Cross, the entire field of skiers’ races downhill together in the first heat, avoiding obstacles and each other. Then they advance in groups of four

skiers before a winner is determined in this timed event. In all, more than 5,500 athletes participated in the third Winter Olympics held in Canada.

Poster Stamps of the National Apple Show

by Robert Brew

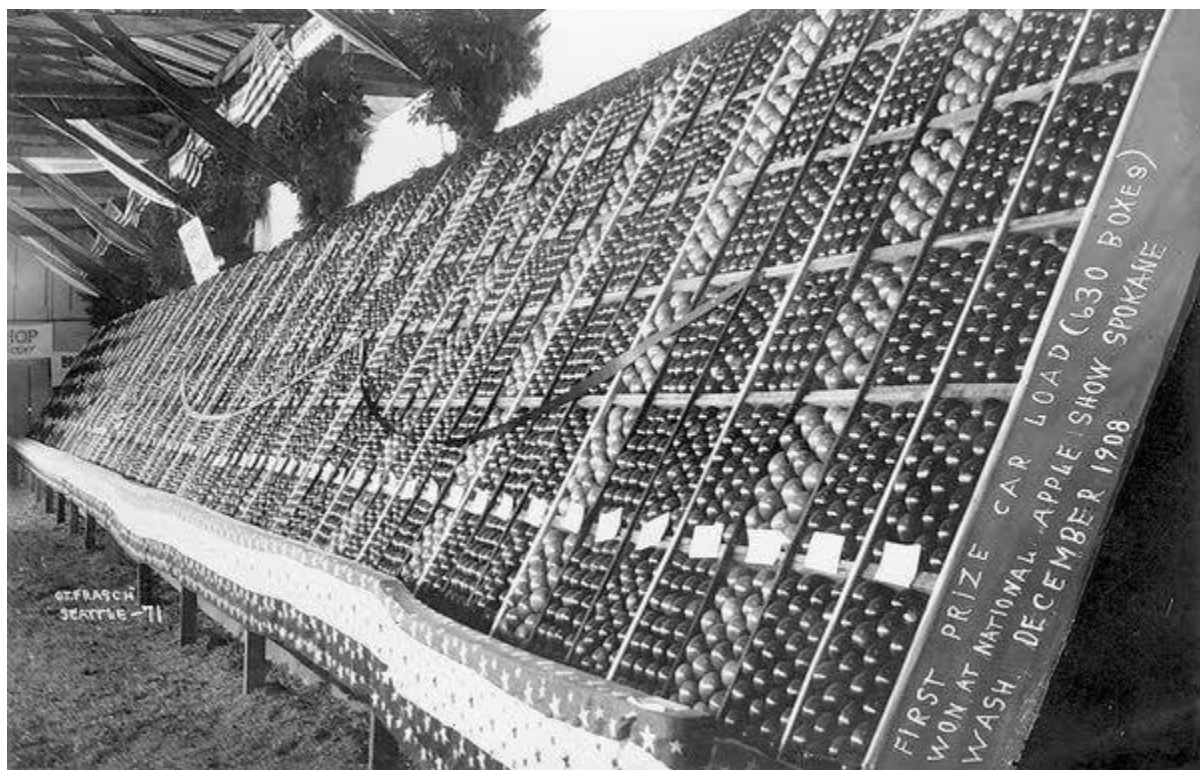
Washington State is well known for producing apples. In the early 19th century, they were grown in the western part of the state with its plentiful rainfall. They were consumed locally since there was no way to get them to distant markets. This all changed at the turn of the century due to irrigation and railroads. The Yakima and Wenatchee valleys east of the Cascades have a much drier climate, but apple trees were found to thrive in the rich volcanic soil with the aid of irrigation from the local rivers. Irrigation was an advantage over rainfall, because the flow of water could be controlled so that the trees got just the right amount of water, and the drier climate helped reduce pests and diseases. The arrival of railroads allowed transport across the country.



The apple growers had three good marketing ideas. First, they introduced a strict grading system with only the most perfect apples getting the highest grade. Workers grading apples are pictured above. Second, they packed their apples neatly in boxes

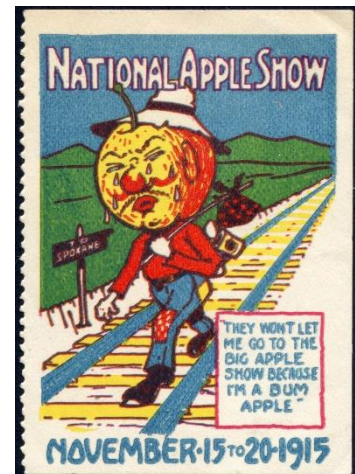
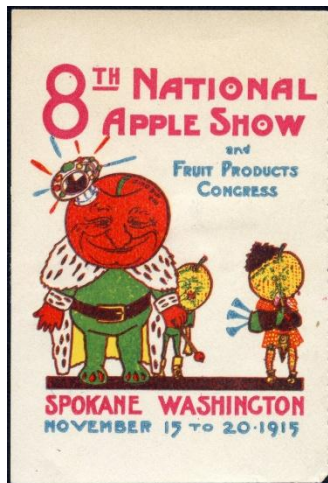
nestled in paper. Eastern US apples were packed in barrels, which led to bruising and the adage “one bad apple can spoil the whole barrel”. Third, they pursued licensing and endorsement deals, such as having the popular comic character Buster Brown and his dog Tige promote apples.

Spokane, in far eastern Washington, wanted to share in the apple industry’s success, so large numbers of orchards were planted at the turn of the century. Wheat had been the major crop there prior to that. To promote their new industry, they came up with the idea for a National Apple Show, which was first held in 1908. There were 20,000 square feet of apple exhibits, with displays from across the country as well as Japan, France and England. Attendance in the first year was estimated at 100,000. The first prize winner for a carload of apples is pictured below.



Poster stamps were issued to promote the shows, and these would be applied to the outside of envelopes or on letterheads. They were not issued every year, and in fact only 5 total were issued during the show’s run from 1908 -1917. One stamp was issued in 1914, of which fewer than 10 examples are known – alas, I do not have one of them. Three were issued in 1915, and one in 1916. Many poster stamps have straight edges, since they were often printed in small booklet panes or strips. It looks like the 1915 stamps were probably printed in strips. The 2 apples above left are labeled Maidens Blush and Belle Flower, which were two popular varieties at the time. The apple

varieties which are popular with the public have changed drastically over the last century.



Unfortunately for Spokane, their climate wasn't quite as good for growing apples as central Washington. The soil wasn't as ideal, and it was further enough inland that there were more frosts at inopportune times. Although there are still apple orchards present, many of the orchards were eventually ripped out and the land was returned to growing wheat.



*Phun
Facts*

Scott #5908



The fiftieth anniversary of the record setting homerun is commemorated by this stamp issued in Atlanta GA on July 31, 2024 honoring Hank Aaron. From very humble beginnings, Hank Aaron rewrote baseball history while prevailing in the face of racism. He played 23 seasons, all but two with Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves, He broke the record of 715 career home runs held by Babe Ruth. The record was held for 33 years until Barry Bonds reached a career total of 755 HRs in 2007. Aaron holds the MLB records for the most career runs batted in (RBIs) (2,297), extra base hits (1,477), and total bases (6,856).

Visit our Waltham Stamp Club website at

<https://www.walthamstampclub.org>.

Your comments and suggestions are welcome.

The WSC website has been updated to include WALPEX 2023 photos, a link to and a brief description of Boston 2026 World Expo and the schedule for club activities for this year. Our thanks to Ed Sterling, web master.

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

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 in the resources of the large research library. There is a monthly stamp journal, the American Philatelist, and a weekly online newsletter. The August journal has featured articles on orient express, the transcontinental railroad and the special delivery service from Worcester to Providence in 1932.

A new publication, published quarterly, Stamp Ed will be available for download and geared to the younger generation of stamp collectors. The magazine shares stamp collecting advice and ways that stamp collecting intertwines with other interests and hobbies.

The APS offers a reduced rate of membership for seniors. The APS offers expertizing services and the stamp store that can be found on the HipStamp website.



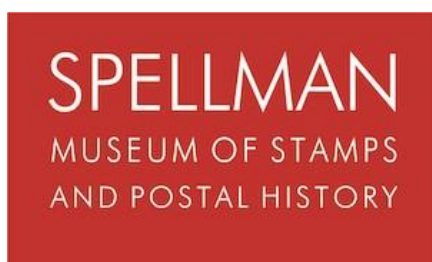
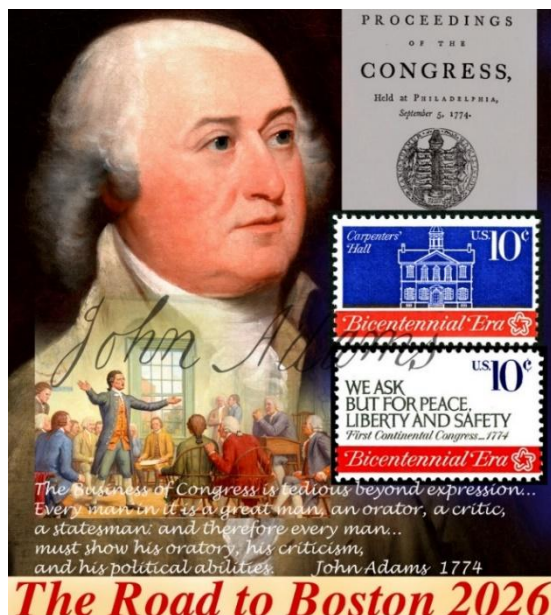
<https://www.hipstamp.com/>

**The club welcomes Charles Giorgetti as our
APS Ambassador.**

The Great American Stamp Show (GASS) was well attended by members of the Waltham Stamp Club. The Spellman Museum had a booth at the exhibit as did Boston 2026. According to Jeff Brigham, “there was a real “verve” at Hartford Great American Stamp Show (GASS) in August. I was fortunate to spend more than two days there. Though I had been to the national show when it was in Hartford back in 2014, I didn’t expect this feeling of energy. One hundred dealers and societies, 800 frames of exhibits (didn’t have time to see more than one selection) and five first day ceremonies. Part of the time I was at the Spellman Museum booth with Director Brian Howard and a variety of other Spellman volunteers, greeting folks and telling them about the museum. Quite a number of them said they would like to visit us. Brian brought down a “mini museum” and lots of covers, stamps, post cards and mystery boxes for sale.”



At GASS on Aug 16, Boston 2026 had its opening ceremony for its fourth collectible label shown below. Mark Butterline is shown above presenting for Boston 2026. APS president Scott English also presented. The patriotic themed promotional label was created by award winning stamp designer Chris Calle whose artwork was used on the first label and will continue to show yearly until the exhibit is open.



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.



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 at www.spellmanmuseum.org and enjoy!

Brian Howard is the Executive Director of the museum.
There are monthly feature videos from the Spellman Museum on YouTube.

On Thursday Sept 12 at 8pm, there will be a symposium webinar commemorating the 85th anniversary of the Polish Philatelic Society. On Sunday October 6, there will be a meeting of the New England Postcard Club. And on Sunday November 10 at 11am, there will be a Revolutionary Drink Tea featuring an informative talk and discussion of the history of tea and its importance during the American Revolution.

We at the Waltham Stamp Club are fortunate to have a philatelic museum where we hold our meetings and share resources such as the philatelic library and the stamp store. It is a place where we can exhibit our collections. It is only one of two such museums in our country, the other is in Washington DC. But being non-profit, the museum has depended upon the help of volunteers. We encourage Waltham Stamp Club members to join the Spellman Museum. The senior rate of membership is \$25 a year. In addition to free attendance at the museum, there is a monthly newsletter, the philatelic library, and member discounts at the museum stamp store.



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

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