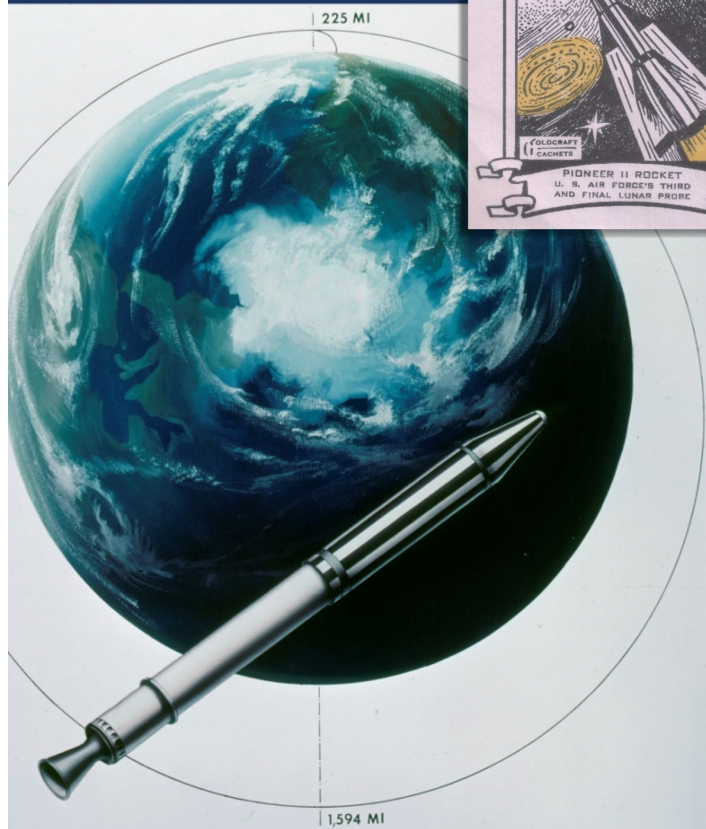
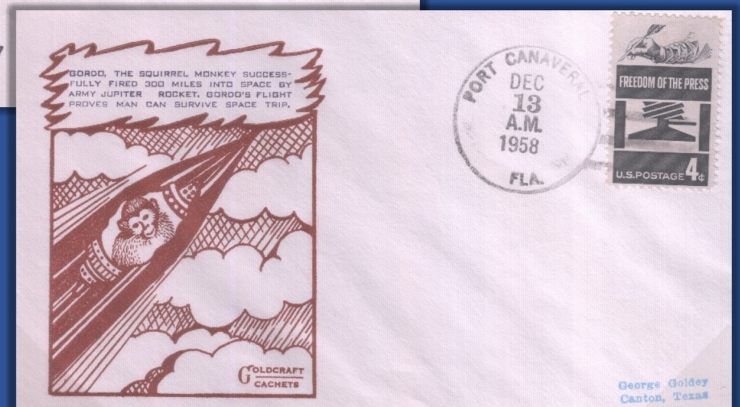
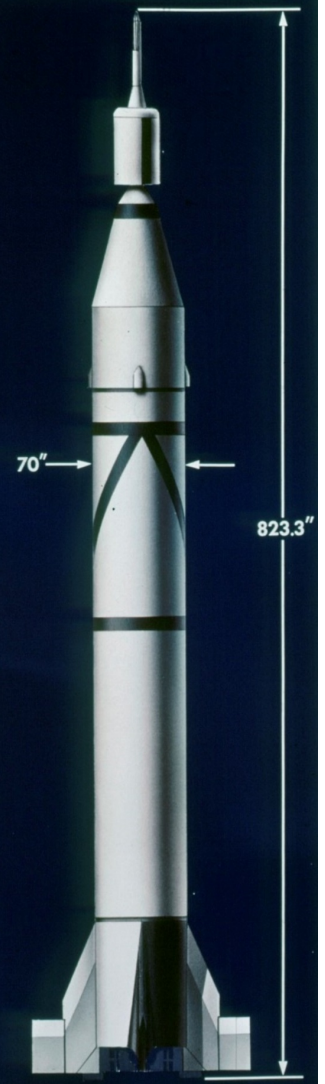


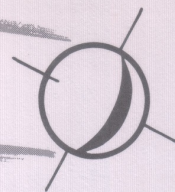
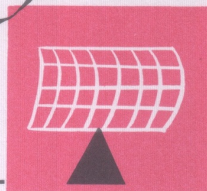
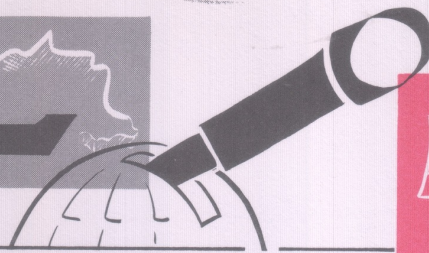
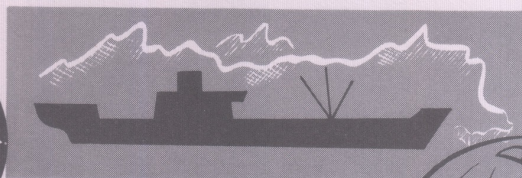
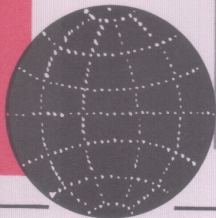
1958

America Enters the Space Age

Through the Eyes of Cachet Maker George H. Goldey



INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

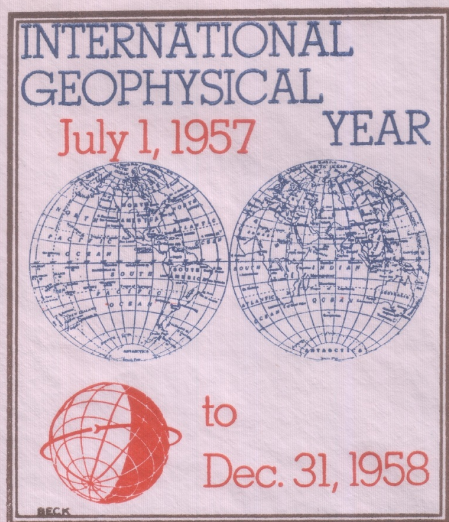


SETTING THE STAGE

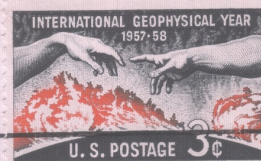
Scientific cooperation between the East and West had been significantly obstructed since the end of World War II. With Joseph Stalin's death in 1953, the path for international collaboration with the Soviet Union was now a possibility.

In July 1955, the United States announced intent to launch "small Earth circling satellites" as part of the US contribution to the International Geophysical Year (IGY), an international scientific research project lasting from July 1st, 1957 through December 31st, 1958.

The US initially focused efforts on Project Vanguard, led by the National Academy of Sciences and developed through the Naval Research Laboratory. This approach was preferred by the Eisenhower Administration as a civilian-led effort to orbit America's first satellite.



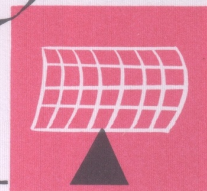
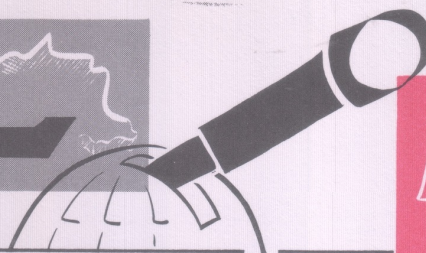
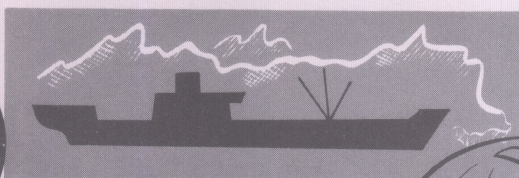
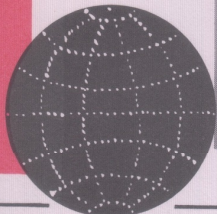
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

First Day of Issue: U.S. #1107, 1958 3¢ International Geophysical Year Cachet by Morris W. Beck

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH



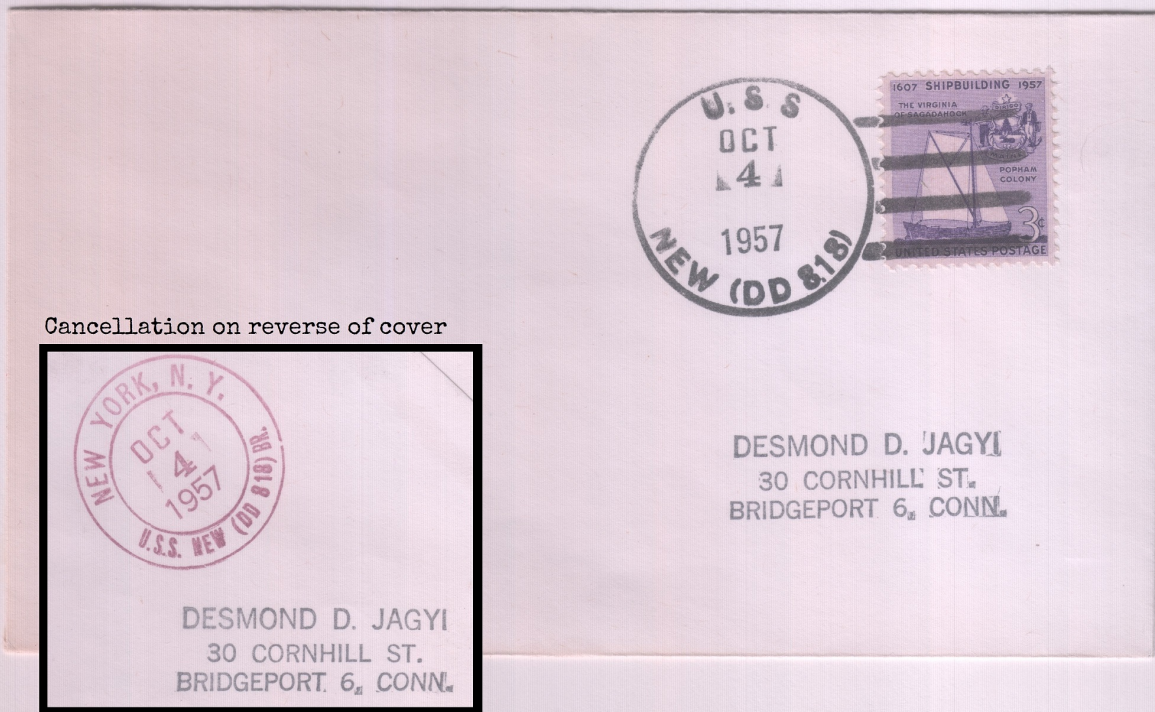
SOVIET EARLY SUCCESS

Startling many with the use of a military rocket, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1 as the first artificial Earth satellite to orbit the Earth on October 4th, 1957.

The US had suffered several failed Vanguard launches, including a spectacular explosion October 6th, just two days after Sputnik 1, referred to as "Flopnik", "Kaputnik", and "Stayputnik" by the media.

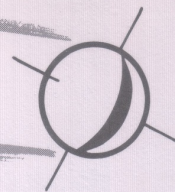
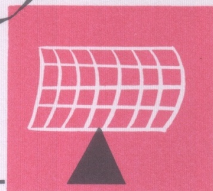
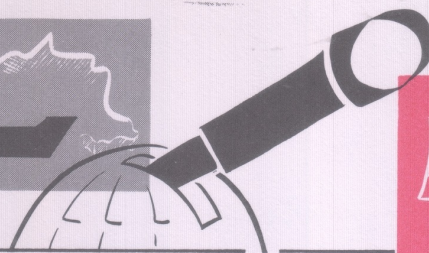
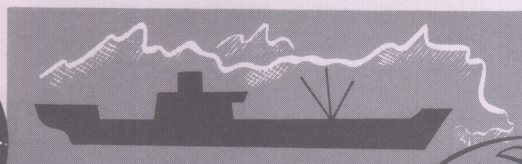
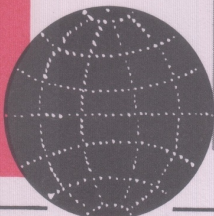
On November 8th, 1957, the US Army was instructed to use a modified Jupiter-C rocket to launch America's first satellite, Explorer 1.

Launched on January 31st, 1958, Explorer 1 resulted in the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belt and remained in orbit until 1970.



Cover postmarked on day Sputnik 1 was launched by the Soviet Union

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH



A PIONEER OF SPACE COVER CACHETS – GEORGE H. GOLDEY

Excited and inspired by the first successful launch of an American satellite into space at the beginning of 1958, George H. Goldey (1923–1994) began printing designs commemorating US launches.

Goldey operated and maintained a printing press at his home in Canton, Texas publishing as Goldcraft Cachets. For several years prior, Goldey had focused on creating event covers relating to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, born in Denison, Texas, only 100 miles from Canton.

ANATOMY OF A GOLDCRAFT COVER AND ALBUM PAGE

Event Title

ATLAS TALKING SATELLITE

Artistic Impressions of Space

Goldcraft Cachet Logo

Multi-colored Printed Cachet

Goldcraft Cachet Logo

Return Address
(Rubber Stamp or Handwritten)

Launch Site

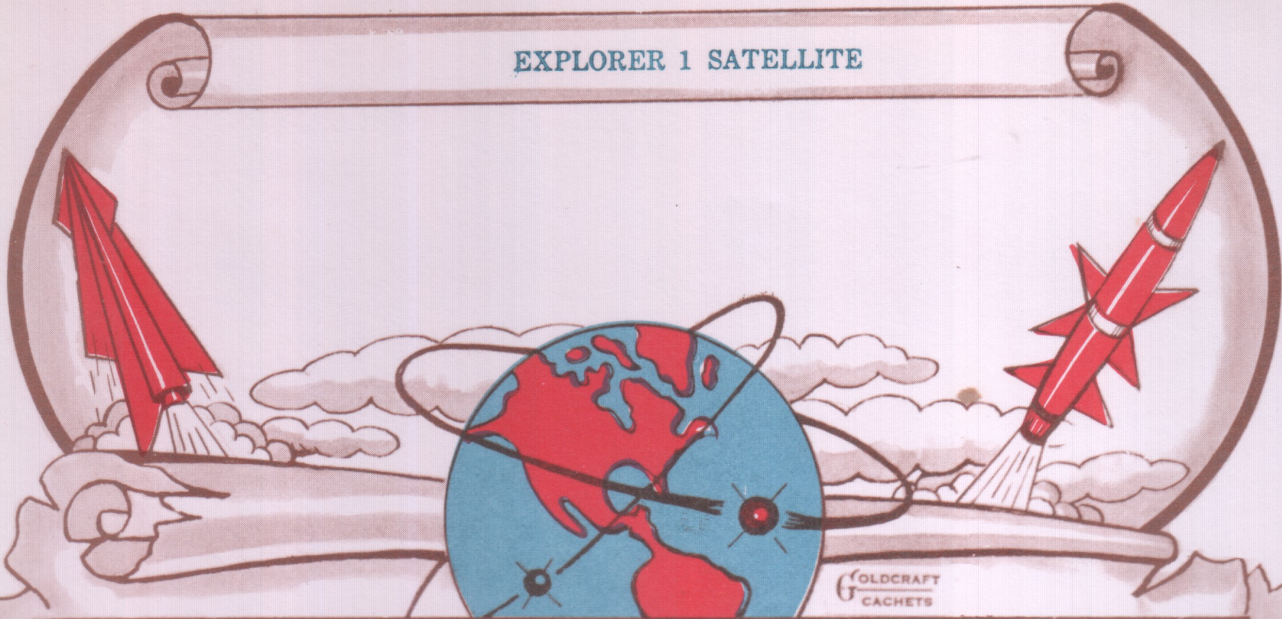
From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

Event Description

Air Force launched biggest earth satellite of Space Age December 18, 1958 at 6:02 p.m. EST . . . a huge and fully visible ATLAS ICBM designed to "talk back" to earth. It weighed 8,800 lbs., was 75 feet long and nicknamed "Chatterbox". On command from the ground it repeated a pre-recorded Christmas message by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 25 days later at 9:08 a.m. EST, January 31, 1959 it plunged back to earth over the Pacific Ocean.

Goldey created covers for twelve space events in 1958, presented here is a collection containing each with their accompanying original album presentation page.

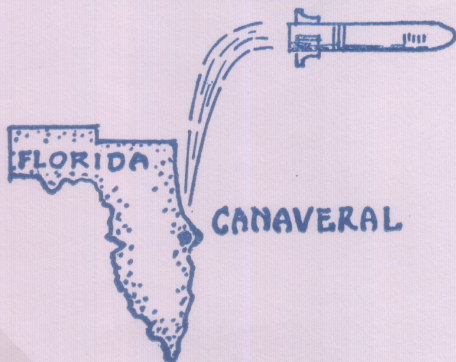
EXPLORER 1 SATELLITE



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

**EXPLORER
SATELLITE
LAUNCHED BY U.S.
JAN. 31. 1958**

*"A GREAT SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT"
SAYS Eisenhower.*



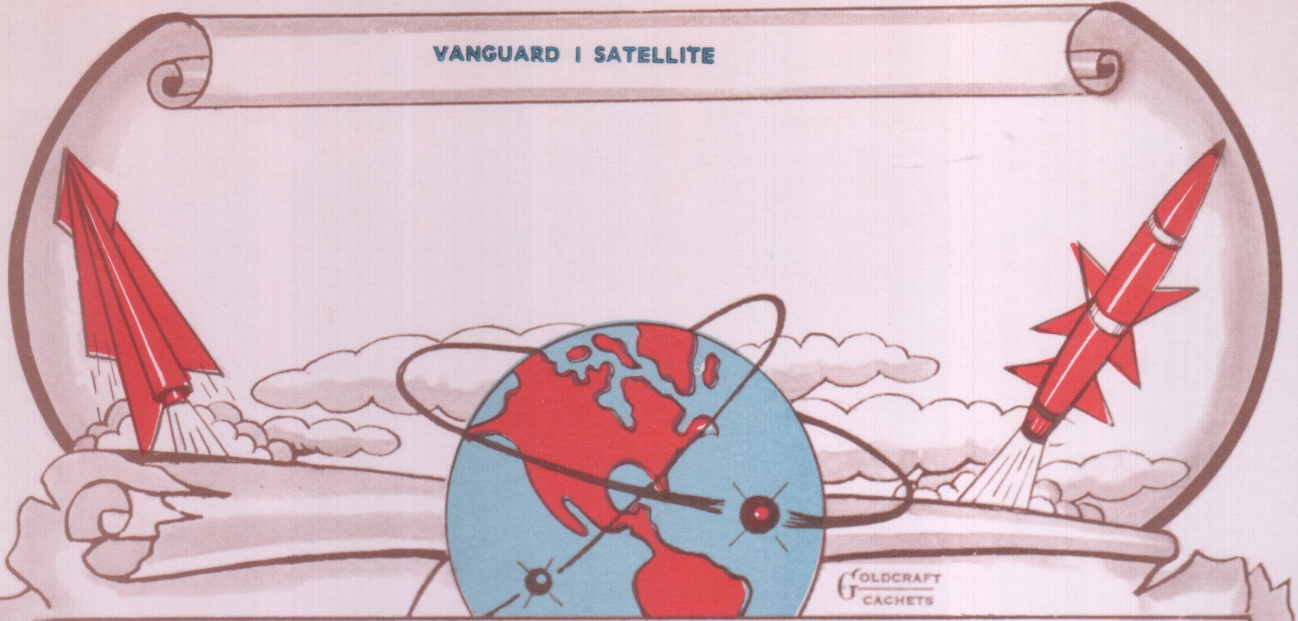
*Solney
Canton, Tejas*

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

EXPLORER 1 SATELLITE

United States Army successfully entered Space Age January 31, 1958 with successful launching of First Free World Satellite, "Explorer I". Explorer II, launched March 5, 1958 failed to orbit. Explorer I: Weight, 30.8 lbs., tube shaped, 80" long. Time of Orbit, 113.35 minutes, speed, 19,000 mph, Maximum height 1,509.9 miles, minimum height, 218.2 miles. Expected to stay in orbit 3 to 5 years.

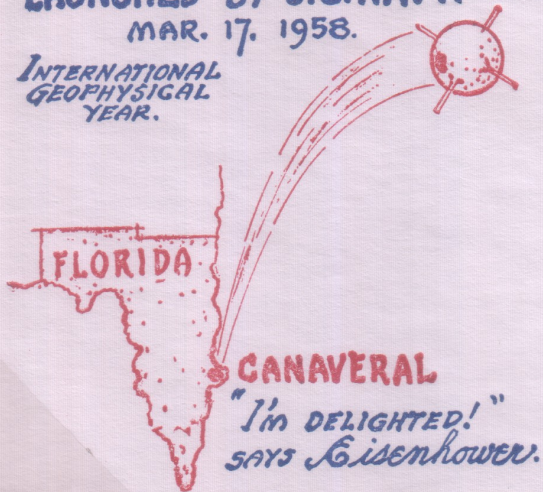
VANGUARD I SATELLITE



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

**VANGUARD
SATELLITE**
LAUNCHED BY U.S. NAVY.
MAR. 17. 1958.

INTERNATIONAL
GEOPHYSICAL
YEAR.



FLORIDA

CANAVERAL

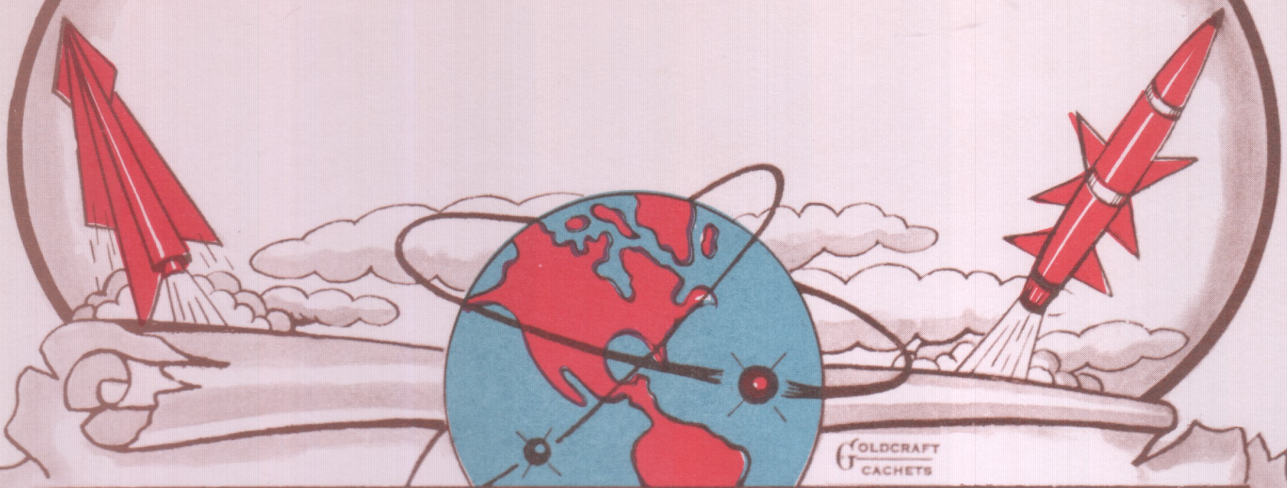
"I'm DELIGHTED!"
SAYS Eisenhower.

George Goldey
Canton, Texas

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

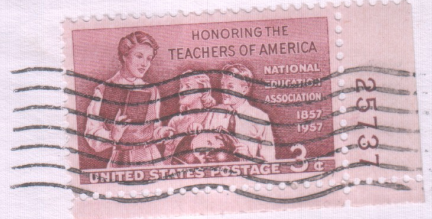
U.S. Navy followed Army's entry into Space Exploration with successful launching, 7:16 a.m. EST March 17, 1958. Vanguard weighed 3.25 lbs.; sphere-shaped 6.4" in diameter. Orbit time 134.257 minutes, speed 18,365 mph, maximum height 2,458 miles, minimum height 409.1 miles. Expected to orbit for 200 years. Six other Vanguard attempts in 1958 proved unsuccessful.

EXPLORER 3 SATELLITE



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

EXPLORER III SATELLITE
LAUNCHED FROM CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA.
MARCH 26, 1958, AT 12:38 P.M. (EST)



Baby Moon Most Efficient--EISENHOWER SAYS

GOLDCRAFT CACHETS

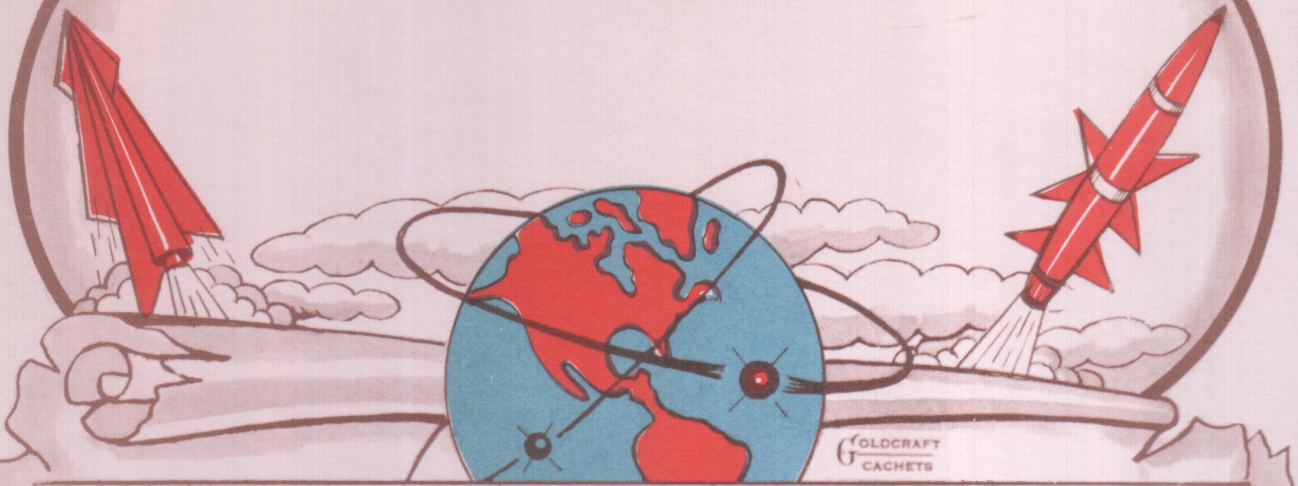
George Goldey
Canton, Texas

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

EXPLORER III SATELLITE

Explorer III blasted into Florida sky at 12:38 p.m. EST, March 26, 1958 weighing 31 lbs., tubed shaped, 79" long. Orbit time, 115.7 minutes, speed, 18,000 mph. Closest approach 100 miles, farthest distance 2,000 miles. Believed to have died June 27 or 28, 1958.

EXPLORER 4 SATELLITE



EXPLORER IV SATELLITE
LAUNCHED AT CAPE CANAVERAL



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER REPORTS
SATELLITE SUCCESSFULLY IN ORBIT



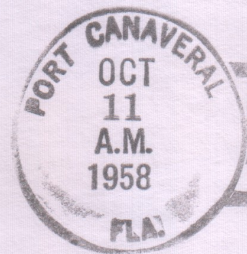
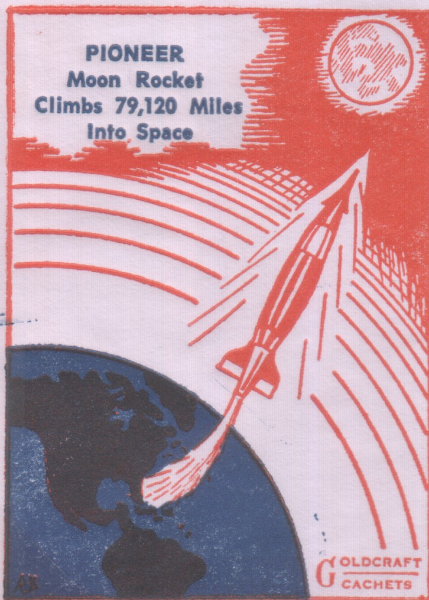
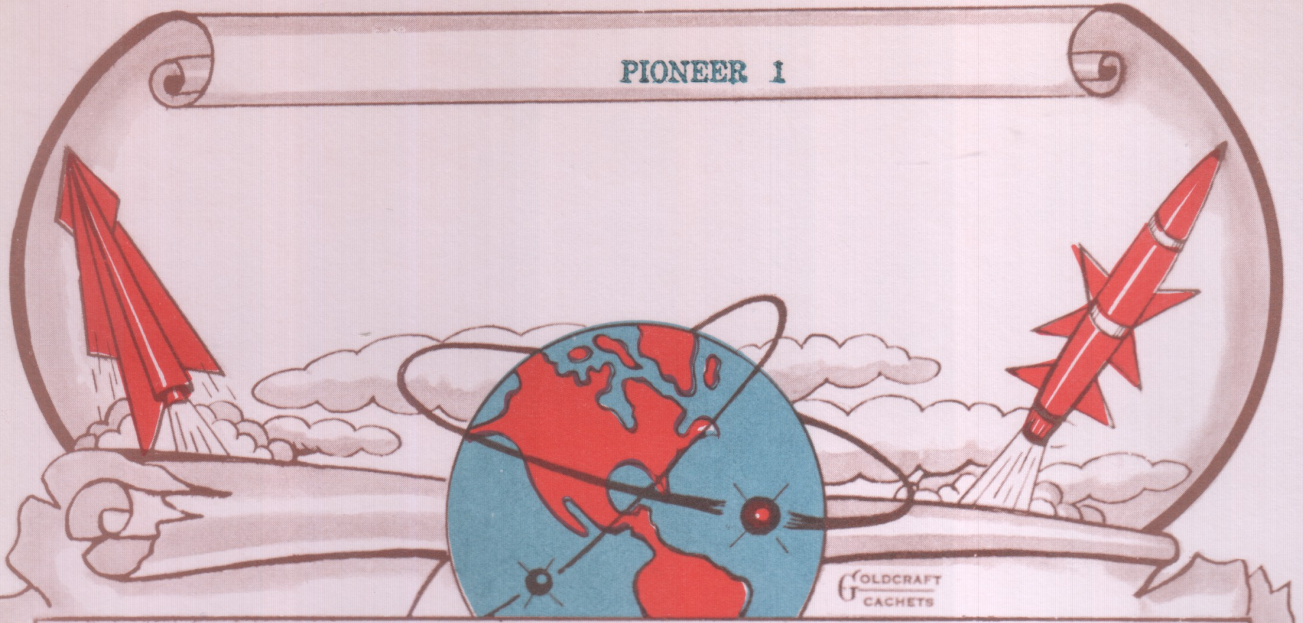
George Goldey
Canton, Texas

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

EXPLORER IV SATELLITE

United States Army sent Explorer IV Satellite into orbit July 26, 1958 weighing 38 pounds. Explorer IV was Bullet shaped and 80 inches long. This was the Army's last Explorer fired during 1958.

PIONEER 1

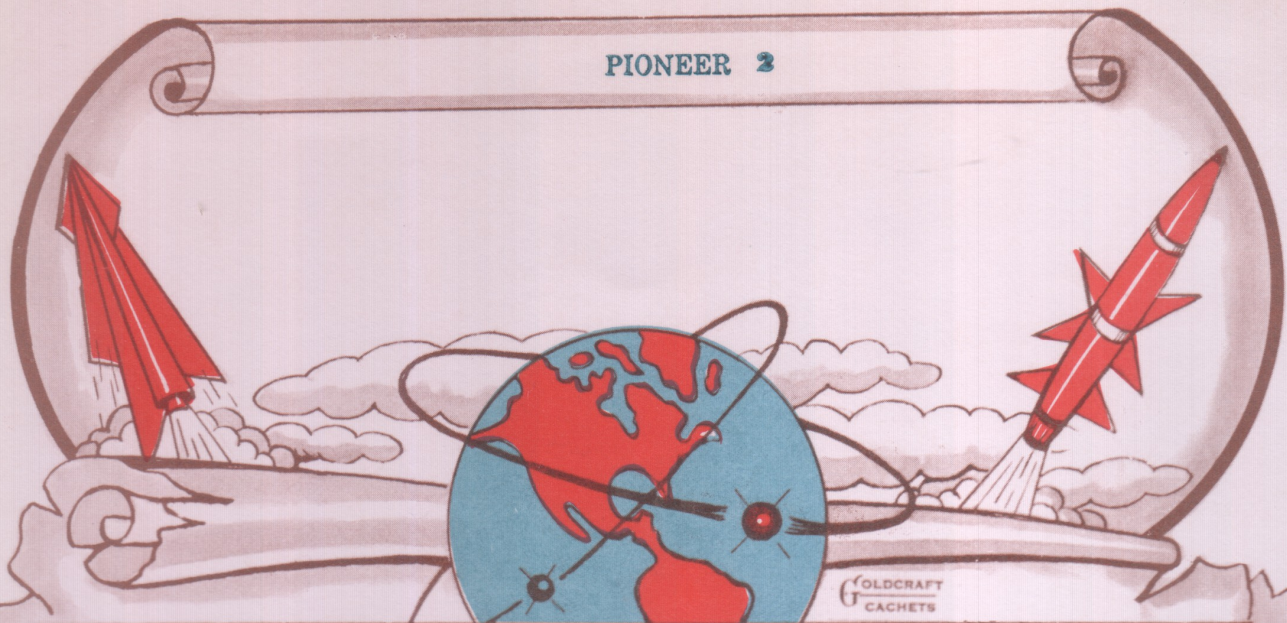


George Goldey
Canton, Texas

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

PIONEER 1 MOON ROCKET
U.S. Air Force's Pioneer 1, soared 79,120 miles beyond the earth after blasting off 3:42 a.m. EST, October 11, 1958. 3rd Stage rocket failed to ignite sending Pioneer 1 only 1-3 the distance to Moon. First Try August 17, 1958 exploded 77 seconds after firing. This attempt was never named.

PIONEER 2



PIONEER II ROCKET
U. S. AIR FORCE'S THIRD
AND FINAL LUNAR PROBE

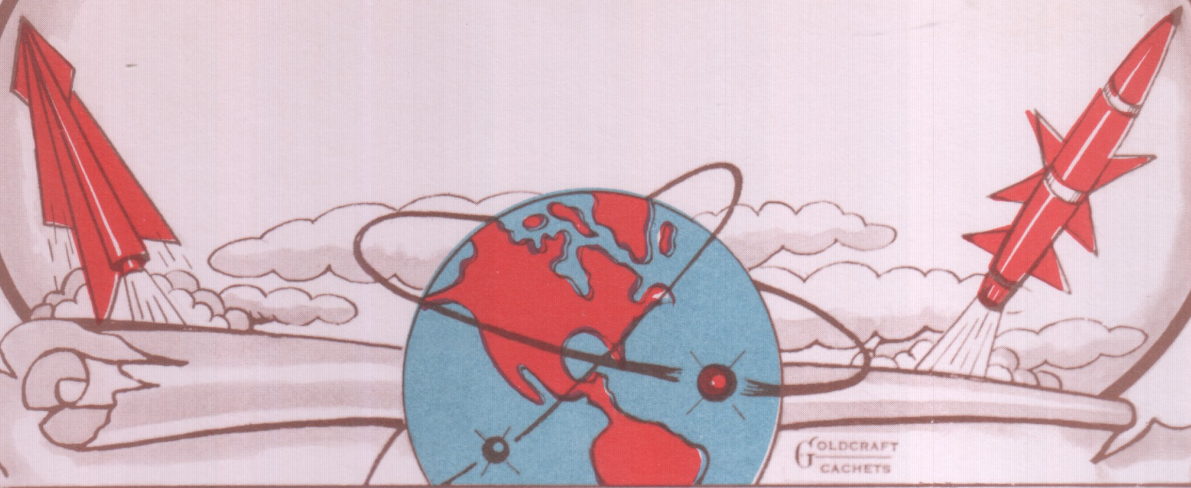


From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

PIONEER II MOON ROCKET

Third and final Air Force attempt to "Shoot the Moon" failed November 8, 1958 after 3rd stage rocket failed to fire, plunging Pioneer II, back into Earth's atmosphere over East Central Africa. Queen Frederika of Greece watched launching from the Cape.

ATLAS INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE



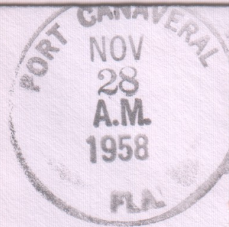
GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

ATLAS ICBM
SUCCESSFULLY FIRED
FROM CAPE CANAVERAL, FLA.



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

ATLAS LANDS IN PRE-DETERMINED
SPOT 6,300 MILES AWAY

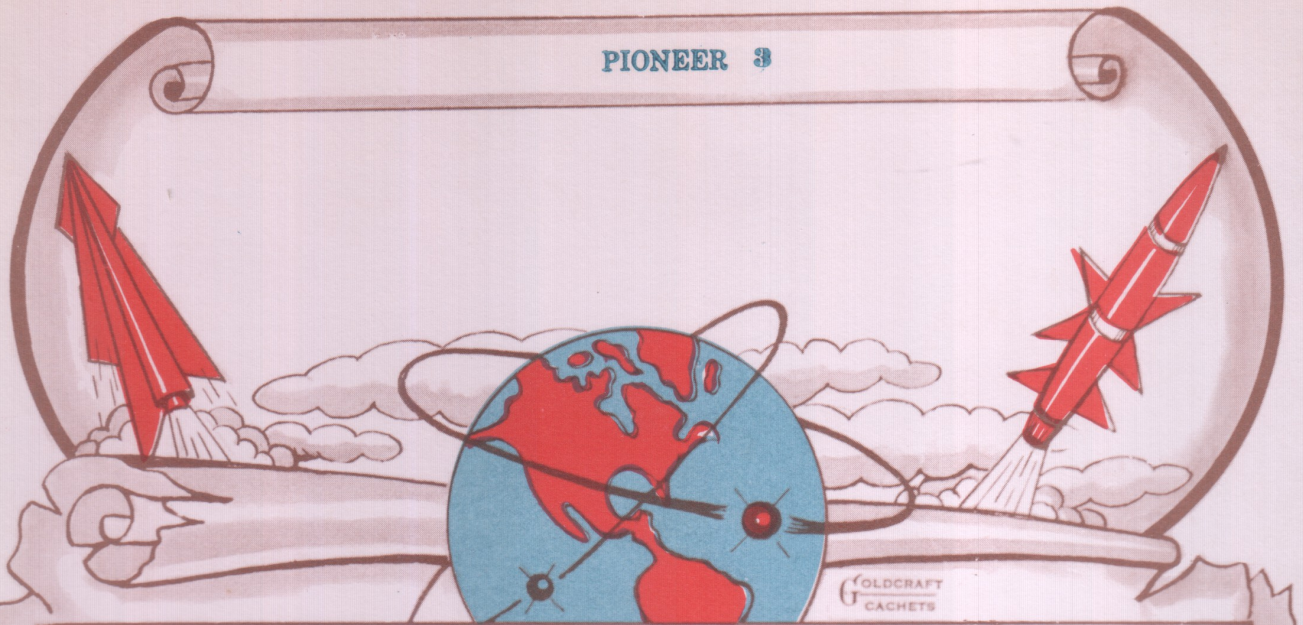


George Goldéy
Canton, Texas

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

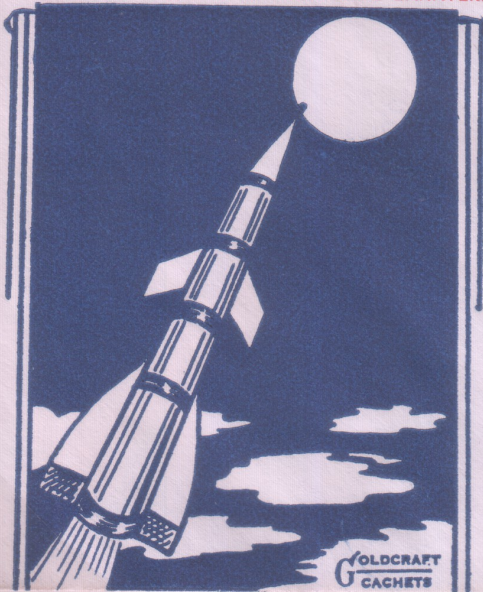
U.S. Air Force successfully test-fired the Atlas for the first time over full intercontinental range of 6,300 miles. The Big Rocket, fired 9:27 p.m. EST, soared out over Atlantic Ocean in perfect flight. It was America's answer to Russia's ICBM challenge.

PIONEER 3

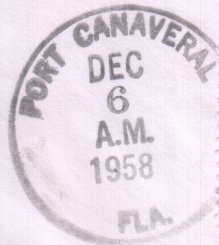


GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

U. S. ARMY'S PIONEER III
BLASTED OFF 12:45 A. M. FROM CAPE CANAVERAL



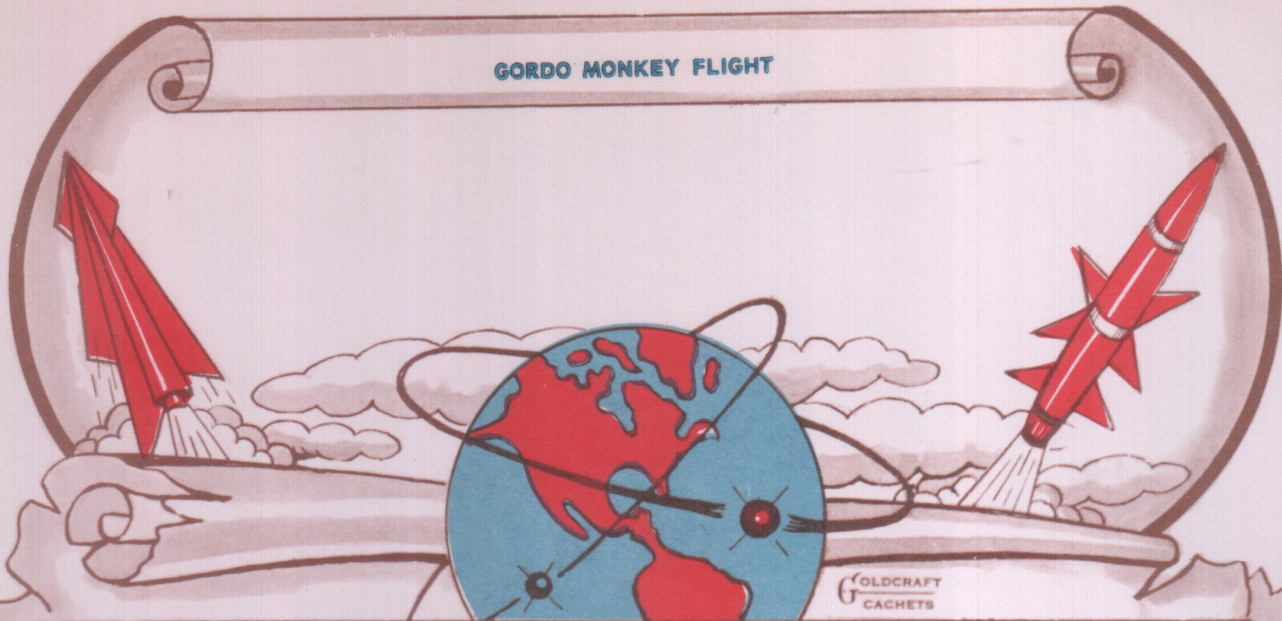
GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS



From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

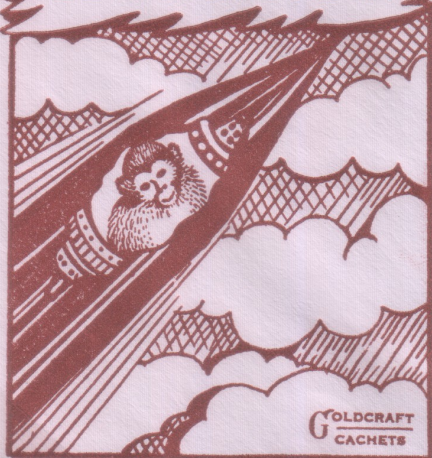
PIONEER III MOON ROCKET
Pioneer III, the Army's first Moon rocket attempt was blasted from Canaveral at 12:45 a.m. EST, December 6, 1958, by a Juno II rocket complex. All four Juno's stages fired but, first stage burned out 3.7 seconds too soon. The 13 pound probe reached a peak altitude of 66,634 miles before plunging back at 5:15 p.m. EST Sunday in French West Africa.

GORDO MONKEY FLIGHT

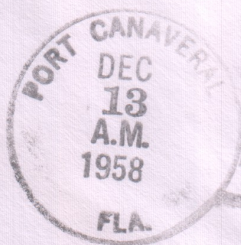


GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

GORDO, THE SQUIRREL MONKEY SUCCESSFULLY FIRED 300 MILES INTO SPACE BY ARMY JUPITER ROCKET. GORDO'S FLIGHT PROVES MAN CAN SURVIVE SPACE TRIP.



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

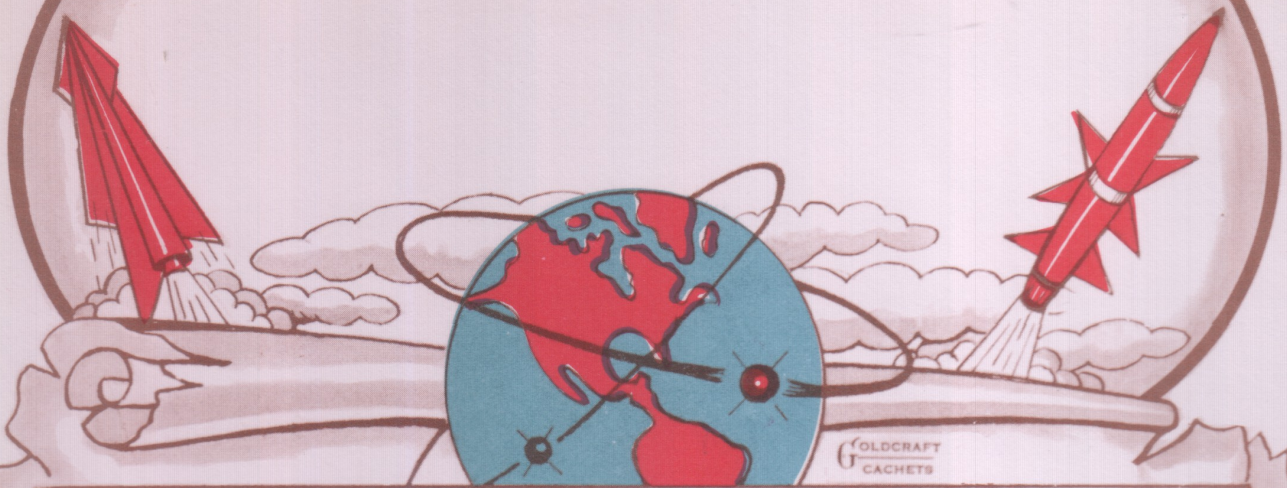


George Goldey
Canton, Texas

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

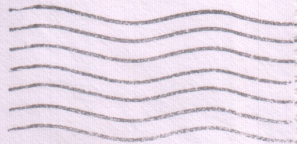
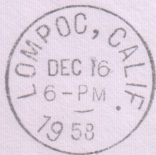
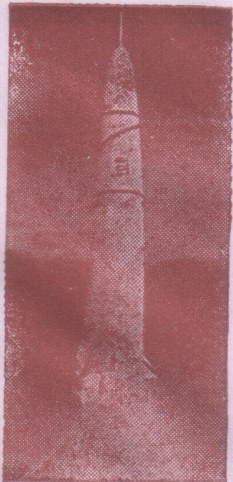
Gordo, South American squirrel monkey was passenger in nose cone of Jupiter rocket when shot 300 miles into space December 13, 1958. Gordo survived space flight but nose cone was never recovered. Monkey rocket flight, a significant step forward, in putting man in outer space within 3 or 4 years.

THOR BALLISTIC MISSILE



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

AIR FORCE FIRES FIRST
THOR BALLISTIC MISSILE

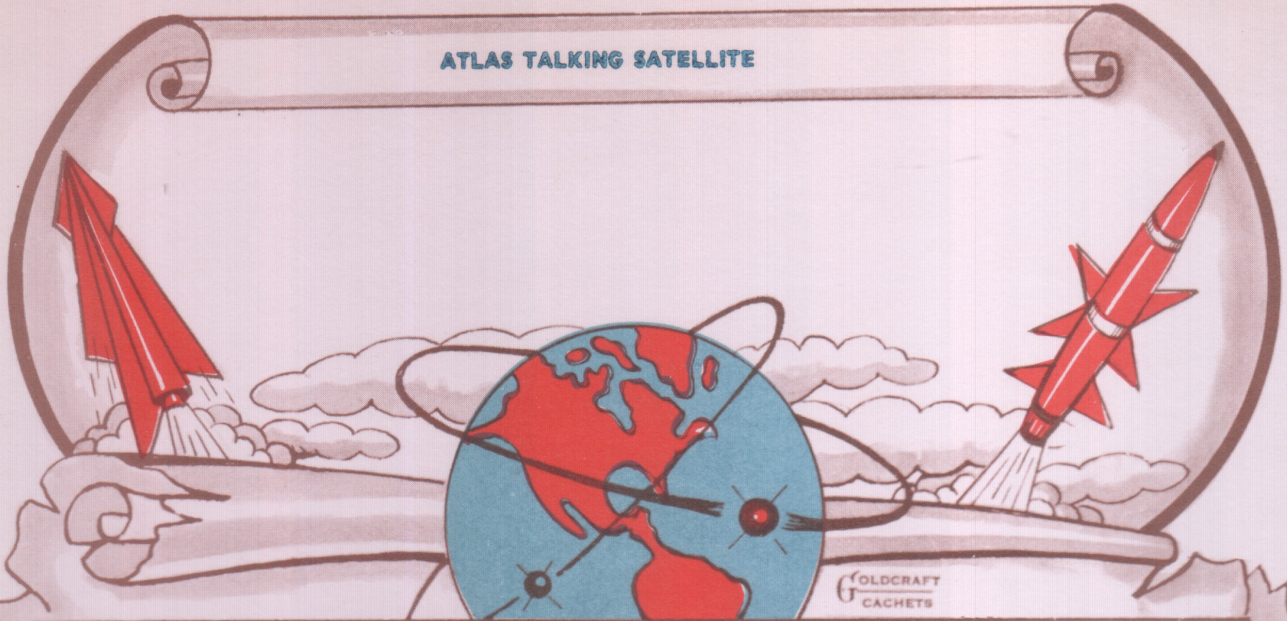


FROM VANDENBERG AIRFORCE BASE
DECEMBER 16, 1958
GOLDCRAFT CACHET

From Vandenberg Air Force Missile Base, California

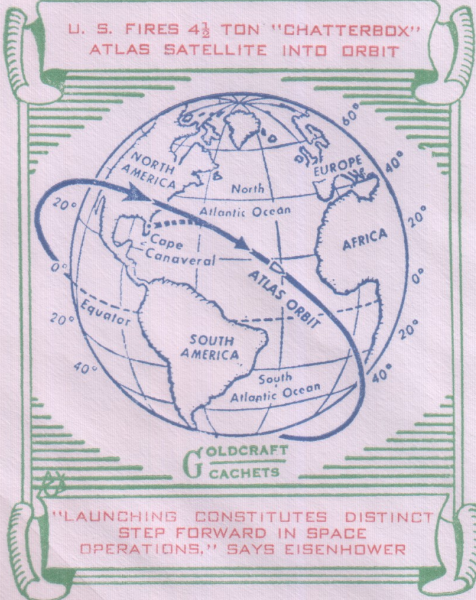
Air Force launched first Thor Intermediate Range Missile from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., December 16, 1958 to test launching facilities at Navy's Pacific Missile Range. Launching was carried out by Air Force crew from Strategic Air Force Command's First Missile Division.

ATLAS TALKING SATELLITE



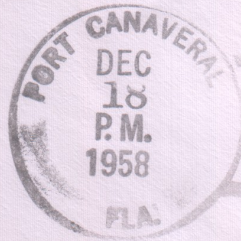
GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

U. S. FIRES 4½ TON "CHATTERBOX"
ATLAS SATELLITE INTO ORBIT



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

"LAUNCHING CONSTITUTES DISTINCT
STEP FORWARD IN SPACE
OPERATIONS," SAYS EISENHOWER

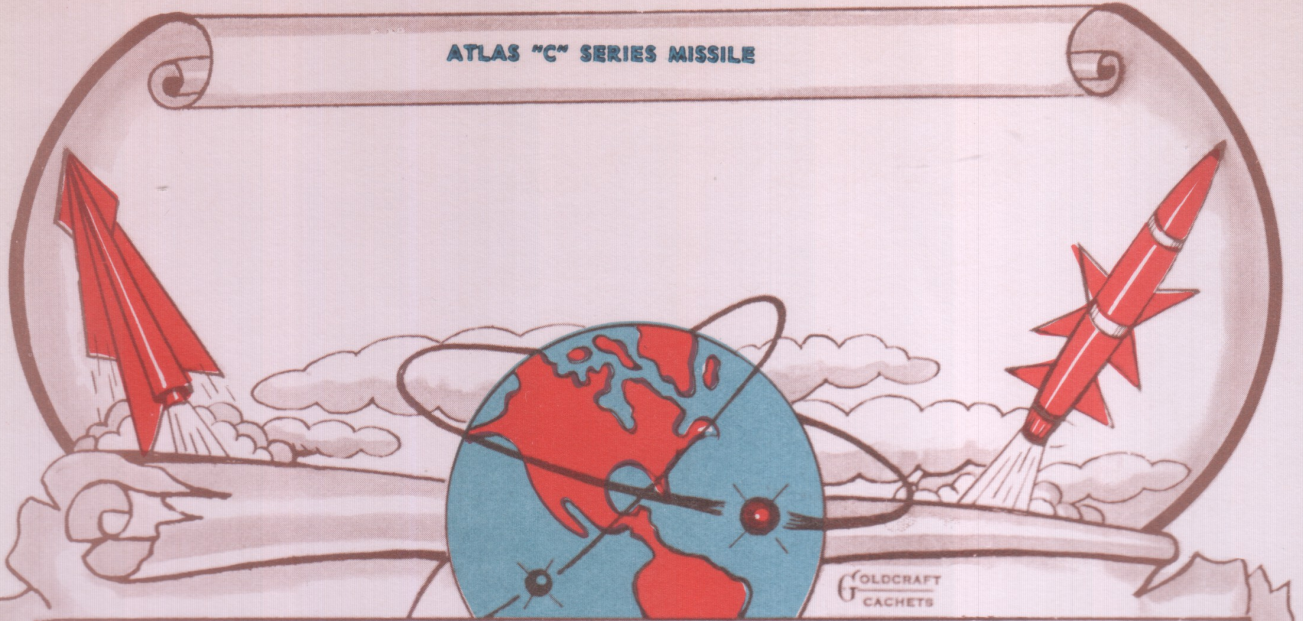


George Goldey
Canton, Texas

From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

Air Force launched biggest earth satellite of Space Age December 18, 1958 at 6:02 p.m. EST . . . a huge and fully visible ATLAS ICBM designed to "talk back" to earth. It weighed 8,800 lbs., was 75 feet long and nicknamed "Chatterbox". On command from the ground it repeated a pre-recorded Christmas message by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 35 days later at 9:08 a.m. EST, January 21, 1959 it plunged back to earth over the Pacific Ocean.

ATLAS "C" SERIES MISSILE



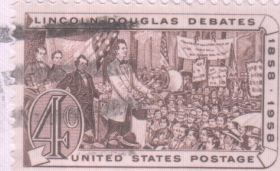
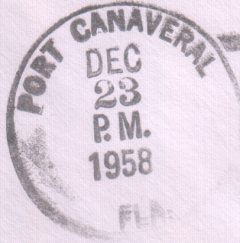
GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

SUCCESSFUL FIRING OF
ATLAS "C" SERIES TEST



GOLDCRAFT
CACHETS

MISSILE MAKES 4,300
FLIGHT DECEMBER 23, 1958



From Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center, Florida

An 80 foot Atlas Intercontinental Ballistic Missile designed to better its already proved performance as a potential military weapon was launched at 11:45 p.m. EST December 23, 1958 by the U.S. Air Force. It was the first firing of an Atlas in a "C" series test and went a distance of 4,300 miles. It was the 17th Atlas firing to date.