

Claff

SPACE PHILATELIC HANDBOOK

July 1962 Edition

Stamps commemorative might not be designated as such in this Handbook, but

Prices given are average market prices for first class stamps from current retail offerings.

This Handbook does not constitute an offer to sell or a price range described.

There may be omissions or errors will be corrected.

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This Handbook is available as the result of the author's own research for a collection of stamps pertaining to the conquest of space. In line with the topical nature of this collection, strictly chronological order is not observed. The issues to date are arranged in topical groups numbered from one through twenty, and the stamps within each topical group are numbered consecutively in line with the author's concept of historical development. Future editions of the handbook will of course include more than twenty topical groups as further space events are commemorated, but as far as possible the numbering in the present edition will be retained for the issues described herein.

Space commemorative stamps may be designated by the number given them in this Handbook, thus:

SPH 4-9 (Topical group 4, stamp number 9).

Prices given are average market prices for fine copies, taken from current retail offerings.

This Handbook does not constitute an offer to sell or buy the stamps described.

Your comments on omissions or errors will be appreciated.

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1. SCIENCE FICTION

Jules Verne, 1828-1905, was the first and one of the greatest of the modern science fiction writers. His novel 'From the Earth to the Moon', written in 1873, aroused worldwide interest in space travel and set the stage for the writings of H. G. Wells, and eventually for the adventures of Buck Rogers. Jules Verne's countdown was '---thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, FIRE!', and '---a pillar of flame darts up into the sky, half a mile in height, -- and very few indeed of the countless spectators have sense enough left to catch the slightest glimpse of the projectile as it shoots rapidly upwards amidst the dazzling, blinding, blasting glare!'

1-1	1955 MONACO, 200 fr blue and gray Jules Verne and his blastoff.	1.75	1.50
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2. ASTRONOMY

The study of space until 1957 was limited to astronomical observation of celestial objects and radiation.

2-1	1942 MEXICO, 2¢ violet and blue Orion Nebula.	1.25	10
2-2	5¢ blue Eclipse of the sun.	1.25	35
2-3	10¢ orange and indigo Spiral galaxy.	1.25	20
2-4	20¢ green and indigo Spiral galaxy.	1.25	50
2-5	40¢ red and indigo Planetary nebula.	1.25	85
2-6	1 p orange and black Star sequence diagram.	1.25	80
2-7	1948 UNITED STATES, 3¢ blue Mt. Palomar Observatory. The dedication of the observatory and its 200-inch re- flector telescope on August 30, 1948, received great public notice. The tele- scope can see objects one billion light years away.	6	4
2-8	1949 JAPAN, 8 y blue-green Telescope.	25	15
2-9	1952 JAPAN, 5 y purple Southern Cross constellation.	40	15
2-10	10 y green Globe and Big Dipper constellation.	65	30
2-11	1953 JAPAN, 10 y blue Observatory and starry sky.	40	20

3. EARLY ROCKETS

The science of rocketry, developed in Germany during World War II to produce the V-2, was carried to the United States and Russia after 1945. Devoted scientists and rocketeers such as Wernher von Braun helped create potent military rockets, IRBM's, and ICBM's. From these, it was a logical step to orbit artificial satellites. In two remarkable articles in Collier's in 1952, Dr. von Braun pointed the way to space travel. His first article opened: 'Within the next 10 or 15 years, the earth will have a new companion in the skies, a man-made satellite --'. His second article started: 'Here is how we shall go to the moon.' His perseverance and courage contributed much to the American space program.

3-1	1944 GERMANY, 25 pf + 15 pf purple Military rockets.	30	30
3-2	1948 UNITED STATES, 3¢ red brown Fort Bliss and military rocket.	10	8
3-3	1957 RUSSIA, 40 k blue and brown Konstantin E. Tsiolkovsky, a rocket pioneer; and a rocket on one of Saturn's satellites.	30	10

4. SATELLITES AND THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

On July 29, 1955, the White House announced plans to launch an earth satellite during the IGY, July 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958. The intention was announced to share the knowledge gained in this endeavor with other nations, over the objections of some military advisors.

4-1	1956 ITALY, 25 l. blue Globe and satellites. This was the first postage stamp to depict a man-made satellite. It was issued for the 7th International Astronautical Congress in Rome.	60	10
4-2	1957 RUSSIA, 40 k brown, yellow, and blue Telescope.	20	6
4-3	40 k yellow and blue Comet.	20	6
4-4	40 k purple Rocket. This issue publicized the IGY.	25	8
4-5	1958 UNITED STATES, 3¢ black and orange Solar chromosphere and prominences. Issued for the IGY.	6	4
4-6	1958 ECUADOR, 1.80 s blue Globe and satellites, IGY.	25	20
4-7	1958 HAITI, 10¢ blue and brown Vanguard satellite detail.	4	4
4-8	50¢ green and red-brown Radio telescope.	20	20

4-9	50¢ blue and brown Vanguard satellite detail (airmail).	20	20
4-10	2 g blue and red Radio telescope.	80	80
4-11	Souvenir sheet Imperforate. Contains one each of 4-9, 4-10, 1g bathysphere, and 1.5g penguins. Inscribed 'Annee Geophysique 1957-1958'.	2.00	2.00
4-12	1958 INDONESIA, 10 s green, pink, and blue	3	2
4-13	15 s violet, gray, and green	4	3
4-14	35 s brown, blue, and pink	4	3
4-15	50 s blue, red-brown, and gray	6	5
4-16	75 s black, violet, and buff Globe with satellite (for the IGY).	8	6
4-17	1958 YUGOSLAVIA, 300 d blue Half-moon and globe with satellites.	2.50	75

5. SPUTNIK I

On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union announced that the first man-made satellite was circling the earth every 96 minutes at altitudes of 140 to 560 miles. The orbital inclination of 65° to the equator carried it over most of the major cities of the world. Visual sightings of the 184-lb., 23-inch sphere were reported by many, including the 'Moonwatch' teams hastily called into action. Amateur radio operators received its 'beeps' on 20.005 megacycles until its transmitter died on October 27. As it passed over the Northeast in the early hours of October 12, it had the brightness of Venus. Radio Moscow broadcast daily schedules of its passes over scattered cities until it fell into the atmosphere on January 4, 1958.

5-1	1957 RUSSIA, 40 k slate	15	8
5-2	40 k blue Sputnik I circling the earth, and the date October 4, 1957.	15	8
5-3	40 k blue and brown, overprinted in black '4/X-57' and Russian inscription 3-3 overprinted for Sputnik I.	3.75	2.25
5-4	1957 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 10 pf blue Idealized drawing of Sputnik I.	6	4
5-5	1958 POLAND, 40 g blue and red-brown Globe and satellite.	3	3
5-6	2.5 z blue Rocket and satellite, issued for the IGY.	20	8

6. SPUTNIK II

On November 3, 1957, the Soviet Union placed Sputnik II in an eccentric orbit from 160 to 1062 miles up. The payload of 1,120 pounds startled all observers, as did the fact that a dog named Laika was aboard. The orbit was inclined 65° to the equator which made this satellite also visible to most populated centers. Laika's reactions to space flight were telemetered to earth until she died on November 10, after making about 100 orbits and traveling 2,500,000 miles. The satellite itself disintegrated in the atmosphere on April 14, 1958.

6-1	1958 RUSSIA, 20 k pink and black	8	4
6-2	40 k green and black	16	5
6-3	60 k brown and black	25	5
6-4	1 r blue and black	40	12
	Figure with arms outstretched in greeting to satellite. Inscribed 'Second Soviet earth satellite.'		
6-5	1957 CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 30 h yellow and purple	8	3
	Radio telescope and small globe with satellite.		
6-6	75 h blue and maroon	18	3
	Earth and Sputnik II.		
6-7	1957 ROMANIA, 25 b blue	7	4
6-8	25 b blue-green	7	4
6-7A	6-7 overprinted for Brussels Fair 1958.	14	8
6-8A	6-8 overprinted for Brussels Fair 1958.	14	8
	Sputnik I over the Soviet Union.		
6-9	3.75 l. blue	1.00	20
6-10	3.75 l. blue-green	1.00	20
6-9A	6-9 overprinted for Brussels Fair 1958.	1.90	35
6-10A	6-10 overprinted for Brussels Fair 1958.	1.90	35
	Earth with two satellites in orbit.		
	6-7 and 6-9 were printed se tenant with a gray label showing the launch dates of Sputniks I and II. 6-8 and 6-10 were printed se tenant with a brown label.		
6-11	1.20 l. blue and brown	30	10
6-12	1.20 l. blue-green and brownish red	30	10
	Laika and Sputnik II capsule.		

7. SPUTNIK III

On December 6, 1957, the United States failed openly to orbit a 3-lb. Vanguard satellite when the vehicle exploded after two seconds. On January 31, 1958, a U.S. Army 4-stage Jupiter C placed a 30.8-lb. rod-shaped satellite, Explorer I, in an orbit at 224 to 1573 miles. It discovered the Van Allen radiation belts circling the earth. Further American efforts were the following:

February 5, 1958. Vanguard failure.

March 5, 1958. Explorer II failed to orbit.

March 17, 1958. Vanguard I, 3.25 lbs., orbited 409-2513 miles.

March 26, 1958. Explorer III, 31 lbs., orbited at 125-1735 miles.

April 28, 1958. Vanguard failure.

On May 15, 1958, the Russians launched the cone-shaped Sputnik III into orbit. Its payload weight of 2,925 lbs. again confirmed that the Russian booster rockets had greater thrust than those available to the West.

7-1	1958 RUSSIA, 40 k purple, green, and red Sputnik III in orbit. Printed with an attached label describing Sputnik III.	25	5
7-2	1958 BULGARIA, 80 s green-blue	35	15
7-2A	7-2, imperforate. Sputnik III in orbit.	1.25	50
7-3	1958 ROMANIA, 3.25 l. blue and yellow-brown Earth with band labelled 'Sputnik 3'.	85	15
7-4	1959 POLAND, 40 g blue and gray	5	5
7-4A	7-4, imperforate. Sputnik III above the earth.	12	12
7-5	60 g brown-red and black	6	5
7-5A	7-5, imperforate. Sputnik booster rocket.	15	12
7-6	2.50 z blue and green	30	12
7-6A	7-6, imperforate. Sputnik II in orbit. 7-4 to 7-6A were actually to commemorate Lunik II (below).	70	30

8. LUNIK I

Between May and December, 1958, the United States launched Explorer IV into orbit, sent up the space probes Pioneer I and III, and broadcast President Eisenhower's Christmas message from an orbiting Atlas satellite. On January 2, 1959, the Soviets launched Lunik I, which passed within 4600 miles of the moon on January 4 and then went into orbit around the sun. Man's first artificial planet weighs 3,245 pounds and circles the sun every fifteen months.

8-1	1959 RUSSIA, 1 r blue, red, and yellow Lunik and Sputniks over Moscow.	45	10
8-2	40 k blue Path of Lunik on globe, Jan. 2-5, 1959.	15	4
8-3	40 k pink and brown Path of Lunik to the moon.	15	4
8-4	1959 BULGARIA, 2 l. blue and yellow	60	25
8-4A	8-4, imperforate. Earth, moon, and Lunik.	1.20	50
	1959 MONGOLIA (2 values)	35	

9. LUNIK II

The United States launched the second artificial planet, Pioneer IV, into orbit around the sun on March 3, 1959. It was tracked for 407,000 miles. On September 12, 1959, Lunik II was launched towards the moon. At 5:02:24 PM, EDT, on September 13, the 858-lb. package hit the surface of the moon at a speed of 2 miles per second. Presumably the Soviet coat of arms was vaporized along with the capsule.

9-1	1959 RUSSIA, 40 k blue, red, and yellow-brown Earth, moon, and Lunik II.	25	8
9-2	40 k gray, rose, and red Lunik II over the Kremlin.	25	8
9-3	1 r blue and brown Rocket and globe.	45	8
9-4	1959 CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 60 h blue and red Rocket and moon with Soviet flag.	15	3
9-5	1959 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 20 pf red Moon and trajectory with banner.	10	3
9-6	1959 HUNGARY, 60 f blue and yellow	7	5
9-6A	9-6, imperforate. Moon and rocket.	45	30
9-7	1 fo red and yellow	14	7
9-7A	9-7, imperforate. Observatory and sun.	85	40
9-8	5 fo brown and maroon	70	45
9-8A	9-8, imperforate. Sputnik and Vanguard satellites.	4.25	2.75
9-9	9-6 overprinted in red 22 ^h 02'34"	10	7
9-9A	9-9, imperforate.	75	50
9-10	1959 ROMANIA, 3.25 l. blue on salmon	90	10
9-11	9-10, overprinted in red h.00.02'.24" Lunik I on takeoff. The overprint commemorates the impact of Lunik II on the moon.	1.50	20
9-12	1960 BULGARIA, 1.25 l. blue, black, and yellow Rocket approaching the moon.	30	15

10. LUNIK III

Two years after Sputnik I, on October 4, 1959, the Russians sent the 614-lb. Lunik III around the moon. On October 6, it passed 4400 miles from the moon, and on October 7, it photographed the back side of the moon from 40,000 miles. On October 18, it had returned to within 25,000 miles of the earth and was triggered to transmit the pictures back to ground stations. Men got their first look at 70 percent of the other side of the moon.

10-1	1959 RUSSIA, 40 k purple Path of Lunik III around the moon.	25	8
10-2	1960 RUSSIA, 40 k blue and yellow Lunik III above moon's surface.	20	4
10-3	60 k blue and yellow-green The back side of the moon.	30	5
10-4	1959 ROMANIA, 1.55 l. blue Otvazhnaya (a dog) and Marfusha (a rabbit), recovered from space July 2, 1959.	40	8
10-5	1.6 l. blue on buff Moon's other side, with 8 new lunar features identified.	45	8
10-6	1.75 l. slate blue Orbit of Lunik III around the moon.	50	8
10-7	1960 BULGARIA, 1.25 l. blue-green and yellow	35	15
10-7A	10-7, imperforate. Earth with orbit of Lunik III.	1.25	1.00

11. MAY 15, 1960

On this date, Russia launched a 5-ton satellite into a 200-mile orbit. On signal from the ground, a 5500-lb. cabin separated from the satellite and dropped to the earth. No attempt to recover the cabin was reported.

11-1	1960 RUSSIA, 40 k blue and orange Rocket and globe.	20	5
11-2	1960 ROMANIA, 55 b blue Face and rocket.	20	3

12. BELKA AND STRELKA

On August 10, 1960, the United States launched Discoverer XIII, and the next day the 300-lb. capsule was separated and recovered from the ocean 330 miles northwest of Honolulu. This first recovery of a man-made object from orbit was eclipsed on August 19, when a 10,000-lb. satellite containing the two dogs Belka and Strelka was recovered by the Russians after 17 orbits, within 6 miles of the predicted target area. The dogs were in good condition.

12-1	1960 RUSSIA, 40 k yellow and violet	20	5
12-2	1 r blue and orange-brown Rocket, inset of Belka and Strelka.	50	10
12-3	1961 BULGARIA, 1.25 l. orange and turquoise Rocket, inset of Belka and Strelka.	30	15
12-4	2 l. gray and maroon Four space dogs.	40	20

13. ECHO I

Echo I was launched into a 1000-mile orbit on August 12, 1960. The 100-foot inflated sphere became the first communications satellite when radio signals were reflected from it between Holmdel, New Jersey, and Goldstone, California. The broadcast used 10,000 watts at 960 megacycles, and ruby maser receivers were necessary. On May 3, 1962, Echo I was used again to bounce the television picture 'M.I.T.' from Camp Parks, California, to Westford, Massachusetts.

13-1	1960 UNITED STATES, 4 ϕ violet Echo I above the earth.	6	2
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14. GENERAL 1961

14-1	1961 CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 20 h purple and pink Cosmic rocket launch.	5	2
14-2	30 h blue, green, and yellow Sputnik III capsule.	8	3
14-3	40 h red and light green Cosmic rocket launch.	10	4
14-4	60 h blue and orange Lunik and the sun.	15	6
14-5	1.60 k green and blue Lunik III and the moon.	40	16
14-6	2 k maroon and blue Man in space flight.	50	20
14-7	1961 PERU, 1.00 s blue, yellow, and red The earth and its magnetic equator; IGY.	10	5
14-8	1961 RUSSIA, 2 k blue, purple, and black Dog Zvezdochka and Sputnik V.	5	-
14-9	4 k blue, purple, and black Dog Chernushka and Sputnik IV.	8	-
14-10	1 r red and black on aluminum foil	1.00	-
14-10A	14-10, overprinted. Rocket and stars, inscribed for 22nd Communist Congress.	1.25	-
14-11	1961 TURKEY, 30 k brown, orange, and black Military rockets.	10	-

15. VENUS PROBE 1961

Early 1961 was productive of many space achievements. On January 31, a chimpanzee named Ham made an 18-minute 420-mile flight downrange from Cape Canaveral and was retrieved safely. The same day, a Samoa reconnaissance satellite was sent into polar orbit from Point Arguelo, California. On February 4, the Russians orbited the 7-ton Sputnik V. They later disclosed that on February 12, a 'piggy-back' space ship was detached from a satellite and sent on a 3-month

trip towards Venus. Weighing 1415 lbs. and carrying a Soviet flag, it was expected to determine more accurately the size of the solar system. Radio contact was lost before this data was obtained, and the silent satellite passed within 62,000 miles of Venus. On March 10, the United States' NASA announced that radar contact with Venus had been established from a ground station in California.

15-1	1961 RUSSIA, 6 k blue and orange Rocket and globe.	14	3
15-2	10 k blue and yellow Satellite and path to Venus.	20	4
15-3	1961 HUNGARY, 40 f blue, black, and brown	6	-
15-3A	15-3, imperforate. Venus rocket.	50	-
15-4	60 f blue, black, and brown	10	-
15-4A	15-4, imperforate. Venus rocket.	85	-
15-5	80 f blue and black	12	-
15-5A	15-5, imperforate. Venus rocket.	1.00	-
15-6	2 fo purple and yellow	30	-
15-6A	15-6, imperforate. Goddess Venus in a crescent moon.	2.80	-
15-7	1961 BULGARIA, 2 l. blue and orange Rocket launch.	40	20

16. YURI GAGARIN

'The world's first spaceship, Vostok, with a man on board, has been launched on April 12 in the Soviet Union on a round-the-world orbit.' So said the Russian radio, while identifying the astronaut as Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin, 27 years old. Vostok left the launching pad at 9:07 AM, Moscow time, and at 12:55 the announcement was made: 'At 10:55 Cosmonaut Gagarin safely returned to the sacred soil of our motherland.' Two days later, Khrushchev accompanied him from the airport to Red Square, where he was hailed by the Presidium. Space had been conquered. Gagarin made triumphant tours to the Russian bloc nations and to England.

16-1	1961 RUSSIA, 3 k blue	6	3
16-1A	16-1, imperforate. Portrait of Gagarin.	20	10
16-2	6 k red, blue, and purple	5	3
16-2A	16-2, imperforate. Rockets and the Kremlin.	10	5
16-3	10 k brown, red, and green	10	5
16-3A	16-3, imperforate. Gagarin and Vostok.	20	10

16-4	1961 BULGARIA, 4 l. blue and orange Gagarin and Vostok.	75	-
16-5	1961 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 10 pf blue and red Vostok over Russia.	10	-
16-6	20 pf red Gagarin in space ship.	20	-
16-7	25 pf blue Cabin parachuting to earth.	25	-
16-8	1961 HUNGARY, 1 fo blue and brown	20	-
16-8A	16-8, imperforate.	1.50	-
16-9	2 fo blue and brown	40	-
16-9A	16-9, imperforate. Gagarin in space suit, and Vostok.	3.25	-
16-10	1961 POLAND, 40 g red and black Portrait of Gagarin.	6	-
16-11	60 g blue, black, and red Globe and Vostok's orbit.	8	-
16-12	1961 ROMANIA, 1.35 l. blue Gagarin in space suit.	35	5
16-13	3.20 l. blue	85	13
16-14	3.20 l. red, imperforate. Gagarin in cabin, globe with orbit.	90	15
16-15	1961 CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 60 h red and blue	15	-
16-16	3 k blue and yellow Man in space flight (see 14-6).	75	-
16-17	60 h red and black Gagarin in Prague, April 28-29, 1961.	15	-
16-18	1.80 k blue and black Gagarin, rocket, and dove.	45	-
16-19	1962 ALBANIA, 0.50 l. blue	4	-
16-20	4 l. magenta	14	-
16-21	11 l. olive	35	-
16-22	16-19 overprinted for airmail.	25	-
16-23	16-20 overprinted for airmail.	1.00	-
16-24	16-21 overprinted for airmail. Gagarin and Vostok.	2.50	-
16-25	1961 NORTH VIET NAM, 6 x purple and orange	10	-
16-25A	16-25, imperforate.	35	-
16-26	12 x green and orange	20	-
16-26A	16-26, imperforate. Gagarin in helmet, and Vostok I.	65	-
	1961 MONGOLIA, (4 values)	95	-

17. ALAN SHEPARD

In full view of television cameras, at 9:34 AM, May 5, 1961, a Redstone rocket lifted Commander Alan B. Shepard Jr. off the Cape Canaveral launching pad. His Freedom 7 Mercury capsule reached 4500 miles per hour and an altitude of 115 miles. After a 15-minute flight, he landed 302 miles away and was lifted by helicopter to the carrier Champlain. His comment was: 'Boy, what a ride!' On July 21, 1961, Virgil 'Gus' Grissom repeated the flight, but lost his capsule when it shipped water and was cut loose from the helicopter towing it.

17-1	1961 SURINAM, 15¢ blue, violet, and green	75	-
17-1A	17-1, second printing (color variation) Gagarin and the earth.	50	-
17-2	20¢ blue, violet, yellow, and black	1.00	-
17-2A	17-2, second printing (color variation) Shepard and Redstone rocket.	70	-
	1961 PARAGUAY, (7 values)	5.00	-
	Souvenir sheet (1 value)	6.75	-
	Imperforate (7 values, different colors)	6.75	-
	Imperforate souvenir sheet (1 value)	15.00	-

18. GHERMAN TITOV

On August 6 and 7, 1961, Major Gherman Titov was rocketed into a 17-orbit, 24-hour mission from the Soviet Union. He landed safely and became a national hero. He later admitted to a small feeling of nausea after several orbits, but otherwise found the trip endurable, as had Belka and Strelka a year previously. On May 3, 1962, Titov met the American astronaut John Glenn at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington and submitted to a press interview on television. He was noncommittal concerning details of his flight and landing.

18-1	1961 RUSSIA, 4 k blue and claret	6	-
18-1A	18-1, imperforate. Titov and globe with orbit.	30	-
18-2	6 k brown, orange, and green	9	-
18-2A	18-2, imperforate. Titov and Vostok II.	45	-
18-3	1961 BULGARIA, 75 s green Titov in space helmet.	15	-
18-4	1.25 l. blue and red Vostok II.	25	-
18-5	1961 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, 5 pf purple and red Titov and children with bouquets.	7	-
18-6	10 pf green and red Titov in Leipzig.	7	-

18-7		15 pf violet and blue Titov in space.	10	-
18-8		20 pf red and blue Titov and Walter Ulbricht.	20	-
18-9		25 pf blue and red Vostok II in space.	30	-
18-10		40 pf blue and red Titov and Ulbricht in an open car.	40	-
18-11	1961	POLAND, 40 g red and black Titov and star.	6	-
18-12		60 g blue and black Dove and globe with orbit.	10	-
18-13	1961	ROMANIA, 55 b blue Vostok II.	15	-
18-14		1.35 l. purple Titov.	40	-
18-15		1.75 l. red Gagarin and Titov.	50	-
18-16	1961	NORTH VIET NAM, 6 x blue, slate, and orange	5	-
18-16A		18-16, imperforate.	35	-
18-17		12 x blue, brown, and orange	10	-
18-17A		18-17, imperforate. Titov and Vostok II.	65	-

19. JOHN GLENN

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn in the 'Friendship 7' left Cape Canaveral at 9:47 AM on February 20, 1962, atop an Atlas-D missile, and travelled 80,428 miles in 4 hours and 56 minutes. He saw the blazing lights of Perth, Australia, and he saw thousands of little luminous particles in space outside the cabin. His third orbit was under manual control, and he kept his retro-rocket packet attached to the capsule to prevent loss of his heat shield. As big flaming chunks came by his window, he said: 'It's a real fireball out there.' He was greeted at Cape Canaveral by President Kennedy, and later addressed a joint session of Congress.

19-1	1962	UNITED STATES, 4¢ blue and yellow Mercury capsule in flight. This stamp was released at the moment of announcement of Glenn's safe landing.	6	2
19-2	1962	TOGO, 0.50 f green Shepard in helmet.	4	-
19-3		1 f red Gagarin in helmet.	4	-
19-4		25 f blue Shepard in helmet.	20	-

19-5	30 f purple Gagarin in helmet.	25	-
	19-2 through 19-5 were issued in four sheets of 12 containing four photographs in the center of each sheet, of Shepard, Grissom, Gagarin, and Titov. Sheets measure 6.75 x 8 inches overall, and sell for \$4.50 per set of four.		
19-6	100f surcharge on 19-2, inscribed John H. Glenn, black overprint.	70	-
19-7	19-6, overprint in red	75	-
19-8	1962 HUNGARY, 10 f black, blue, and gold, souvenir sheet	2.25	-
19-8A	19-8, imperforate. Gagarin, Titov, and Glenn in space helmets. The stamps is part of the design of the souvenir sheet, which measures 2.75 x 4.25 inches, including a globe with multiple orbits.	5.50	-
19-9	1962 HAITI, 0.50 g on 5¢ blue, yellow, and black (overprinted)	20	-
19-9A	19-9, inverted overprint	20.00	-
19-9B	19-9, double impression overprint	20.00	-
19-10	1 g green, yellow, and black (overprint)	40	-
19-10A	19-10, inverted overprint	20.00	-
19-11	1.50 g on 5¢ blue, yellow, and black (overprinted)	60	-
19-11A	19-11, inverted overprint	20.00	-
19-12	2.00 g on 1 g green, yellow, and black (overprinted)	80	-
19-12A	19-12, inverted overprint Diamond shaped stamps, map of Tortuga, overprinted 'Exploration Spatiale, John Glenn', and Mercury capsule.	20.00	-

20. GENERAL 1962

20-1	1962 CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 30 h red-brown and blue Symbolic figure of cosmic research.	7	-
20-2	40 h brown and black Soviet cosmic rocket launch.	9	-
20-3	60 h pink and blue Vostok II.	13	-
20-4	80 h magenta and green Automatic rocket.	18	-
20-5	1 k black and green Moon station on the moon.	22	-
20-6	1.60 k green and buff Television relay satellite.	35	-

20-7	1962 RUSSIA, 10 k red, blue, purple, and yellow, with attached label blue and orange	16	-
20-7A	20-7, imperforate.	32	-
20-7B	20-7 with attached label violet and orange	16	-
20-7C	20-7B, imperforate. Sputnik outline above a globe, Russian inscription 'First anniversary of manned flight in the cosmos.' Label bears Gagarin's signature and '12-IV-1961 - 12-IV-1962.'	32	-
20-8	6 k black, blue, and violet Rocket capsule in space, and Russian inscription 'Socialism - this is also the reliable starting platform from which the Soviet Union launches its cosmic vessels.- N. S. Khrushchev.'	11	-

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In prospect for 1962:

COSTA RICA, 2 values, rocket and satellite.

UNITED NATIONS, December 3, 2 values on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

ALBANIA, 4 values perforate and imperforate: perforate and imperforate souvenir sheet (1 value): space craft.

NOTES