

CATALOG OF SCCS COVERS FOR THE SKYLAB MISSION

All of the covers in this section devoted to Skylab are in stock at the time of the production of this catalog. Many collectors have been attracted to the covers of the Space City Cover Society because of the depth in which events have been covered.

PRICES

All prices are subject to change without notice and availability of any particular cover is based upon stock on hand upon receipt of an order. Some of these Skylab event covers are in very short supply. Most of the covers were available upon new issue at well below one dollar each. Another reason why you should depend upon the Space City Cover Society for your space cover needs.

HOW TO ORDER

Use any sheet of paper (but 8½ x 11" would be best) as your order blank. It should contain your full name and address, quantity of each item wanted, catalog number, date of event, and the price as shown in this catalog. Send the order along with your remittance (check or money order) to Space City Cover Society, P. O. Box 53545, Houston, Texas 77052. Be sure and include 30¢ with your order for postage and handling and one addressed, gummed label with the order will be appreciated. All Texas residents please add 5% tax.

NASA LOCAL POST

When a cover is marked with an asterisk (*) it means that the cover also contains a single of the event NASA Local Post and NASA Local Post commemorative cancel. For a complete illustrated listing of all of our NASA Local Post covers and souvenir sheets, send fifty cents and ask for the NASA Local Post catalog.

CANCEL DATES

All covers are cancelled on the correct event dates. They have been cancelled at Houston, Cape Canaveral and/or the Kennedy Space Center. These are marked (H) Houston, (CC) Cape Canaveral and (KSC) Kennedy Space Center. A few were cancelled with the SCCS Mailer's Permit hand cancel and these are indicated by (HMP). The SCCS has Mailer's Permit #1 for Houston.

Skylab

AMERICA'S FIRST EARTH-ORBITING SPACE STATION

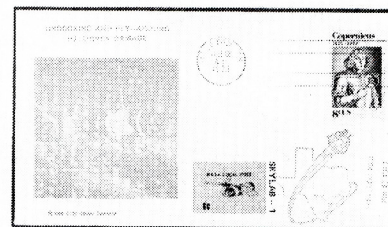
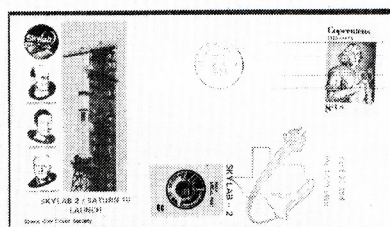
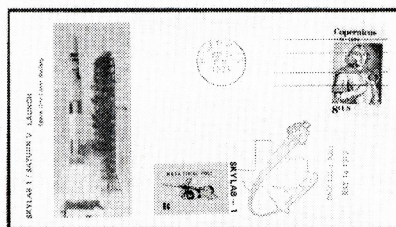
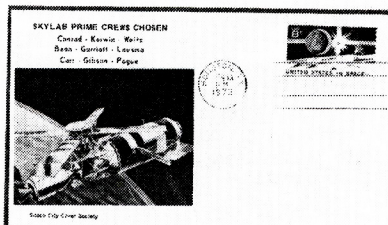
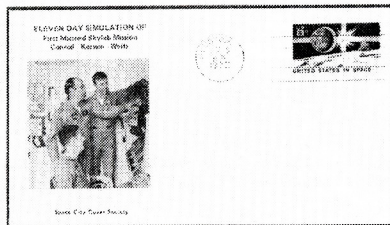
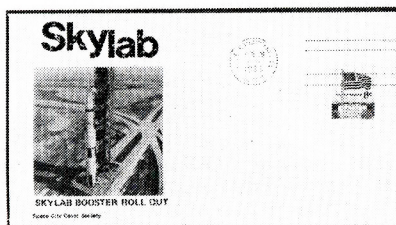
Skylab can best be defined as "a well equipped research facility in which unique experimental and operational tasks were performed in near Earth orbit." It was launched on May 14, 1973 and was the first U. S. manned space station. Its objectives were to study the Earth, the Sun, man, and space technology. The experiments that were selected to achieve the Skylab program objectives can be categorized into six groups: (1) Earth Resources, (2) solar observations, (3) scientific experiments, (4) life science investigations, (5) technology experiments, and (6) operations experiments.

The orbiting laboratory was launched exactly on schedule at 12:30 p.m. (Houston time) on May 14, 1973. Then about two hours later, it was discovered that two of its solar panels seemed not to unfold. The wing-like solar panels measured 28 x 30 feet and each had 73,920 solar cells. Those cells, measuring 0.8 x 1.6 inches each, attracted the sun's radiation, converted that solar energy to charge batteries on board the spacecraft.

The first manned crew was Charles Conrad, Jr., Joseph P. Kerwin and Paul Joseph Weitz. They had been scheduled to launch on May 15 but due to the damage to Skylab, that launch was delayed. They were called back to Houston and they and all available JSC personnel immediately went at the task of finding a way to save the mission. That work was completed and the SCCS series of covers during this time period attests to the fine efforts which led to a successful way to continue with Skylab. The first manned Skylab crew went back to the Kennedy Space Center and their launch was made on May 25. On June 22, the world's longest space flight up to that time was ended as the crew splashed down at 8:50 a.m. about 830 miles southwest of San Diego. The prime recovery ship, the USS Ticonderoga, was awaiting them. Their flight time had been 28 days.

The second manned crew was Alan L. Bean, Owen K. Garriott and Jack Robert Lousma. They launched on July 28 at 6:11 a.m. (Houston time). After being in space for 59½ days, the crew splashed down in the Pacific about 230 miles southwest of San Diego. Doctors aboard the recovery ship USS New Orleans performed a 6-hour examination on each of the three crew members and found them in better shape than had been the first crew at time of their splashdown.

The third and final manned crew was Gerald Paul Carr, Edward G. Gibson and William Reid Pogue. They launched on November 16, 1973 at 8:01 a.m. On February 8, 1974, after a record-setting flight, the crew splashed down at 10:17 a.m. With that splashdown, the final visit to the orbiting laboratory had been made. Skylab itself, was to continue orbiting the Earth until July 11, 1979, when it made a fall to Earth that was anticipated by millions of people worldwide.



Cat. #	Cancel Date	Description	Price
SL-1	Jan 6, 1971(H)	Full-scale Test Version of Skylab Arrives MSC	2.00
SL-2	Jan 18, 1972(H)	Skylab Prime Crews Chosen For 3 Missions	2.25
SL-3	Jul 26, 1972(H)	Skylab 56-Day SMEAT Begins at MSC	2.50
SL-4	Sep 6, 1972(H)	11-Day Simulation of 1st Skylab Mission Begins	2.50
SL-5	Sep 20, 1972(H)	Skylab 56-Day SMEAT Ends at MSC	2.50
SL-6	Feb 26, 1973(CC)	Skylab Booster Rollout at Cape Canaveral	2.25
SL-7	Apr 16, 1973(CC)	Skylab 1 Spacelab Rollout at Cape Canaveral	2.25
SL-8*	May 14, 1973(H)	Skylab 1 (Spacelab) Launch	8.50
SL-9*	May 25, 1973(H)	Skylab 2 (First Crew) Launch	
SL-10*	May 25, 1973(H)	Crew Rendezvous With Orbiting Laboratory	
SL-11*	Jun 22, 1973(H)	Undocking and Fly-Around Survey of Damage	
SL-12*	Jun 22, 1973(H)	Splashdown of First Crew	
SL-13	May 14, 1973(CC)	(SL-8 thru SL-12 sold as a set only)	8.50
SL-14	May 25, 1973(CC)	Skylab 1 (Spacelab) Launch	
SL-15	May 25, 1973(CC)	Skylab 2 (First Crew) Launch	
SL-16	May 25, 1973(CC)	Crew Rendezvous With Orbiting Laboratory	
SL-17	Jun 22, 1973(CC)	Undocking and Fly-Around Survey of Damage	
SL-18	Jun 22, 1973(CC)	Splashdown of First Crew	8.50
SL-19	May 14, 1973(KSC)	(SL-13 thru SL-17 sold as a set only)	
SL-20	May 14, 1973(H)	Skylab 1 (Spacelab) Launch	
SL-21	May 14, 1973(H)	Skylab 1 Disabled	
SL-22	May 15, 1973(H)	Skylab First Crew Returns to Houston	
SL-23	May 16, 1973(H)	Solar Shield Repairs Planned	7.50
SL-24	May 17, 1973(H)	First Crew Launch Postponed	
SL-25	May 25, 1973(KSC)	Skylab 2 (First Crew) Launch	
SL-26	May 26, 1973(H)	After Docking, Sun Shield Erected	
SL-27	Jun 7, 1973(H)	Conrad & Kerwin Perform Spacewalk	
SL-28	Jun 18, 1973(H)	First Crew Set Space Record	7.50
SL-29	Jun 19, 1973(H)	Conrad & Weitz Perform Spacewalk	
SL-30*	Jun 24, 1973(H)	Crews Arrives in Houston	
SL-31*	Jun 11, 1973(CC)	Skylab 3 Rollout	
SL-32*	Jul 28, 1973(H)	Skylab 3 (Second Crew) Launch	
SL-33*	Jul 28, 1973(H)	Crew Rendezvous With Orbiting Laboratory	7.50
SL-34	Sep 25, 1973(H)	Crew Undocks and Heads For Home	
SL-35	Sep 25, 1973(H)	Splashdown of Second Crew	
SL-36	(SL-30 thru SL-33 sold as a set only)		
SL-37	Jul 28, 1973(CC)	Skylab 3 (Second Crew) Launch	
	Jul 28, 1973(CC)	Crew Rendezvous With Orbiting Laboratory	
	Sep 25, 1973(CC)	Crew Undocks - Heads For Home	
	Sep 25, 1973(CC)	Splashdown of Second Crew	
		(SL-34 thru SL-37 sold as a set only)	

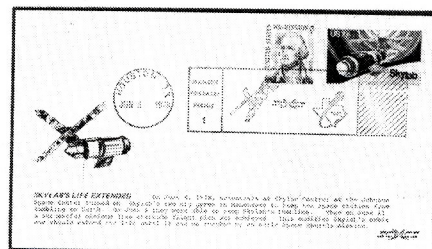
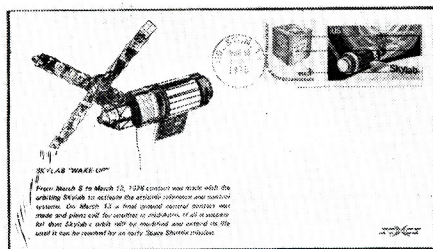
Sat. #	Cancel Date	Description	Price
SL-38	Jul 28, 1973(KSC)	Skylab 3 (Second Crew) Launch	2.50
SL-39	Aug 6, 1973(H)	Garriott & Lousma Perform Spacewalk	2.25
SL-40	Aug 24, 1973(H)	Garriott & Lousma Perform Their 2nd Spacewalk	2.25
SL-41	Sep 5, 1973(H)	Alan Bean Sets Space Record	2.25
SL-42	Sep 22, 1973(H)	Bean & Garriott Perform Spacewalk	2.25
SL-43	Sep 27, 1973(H)	Crew Returns to Houston	2.25
SL-44	Aug 14, 1973(CC)	Skylab 4 Craft Rollout	2.25
SL-45*	Nov 16, 1973(H)	Skylab 4 (Third Crew) Launch	
SL-46*	Nov 16, 1973(H)	Crew Rendezvous With Orbiting Laboratory	
SL-47*	Feb 8, 1974(H)	Crew Undocks - Heads For Home	
SL-48*	Feb 8, 1974(H)	Splashdown of Third Crew (SL-45 thru SL-48 sold as a set only)	7.50
SL-49	Nov 16, 1973(CC)	Skylab 4 (Third Crew) Launch	
SL-50	Nov 16, 1973(CC)	Crew Rendezvous With Orbiting Laboratory	
SL-51	Feb 8, 1974(CC)	Crew Undocks - Heads For Home	
SL-52	Feb 8, 1974(CC)	Splashdown of Third Crew (SL-49 thru SL-52 sold as a set only)	7.50
SL-53	Nov 16, 1973(KSC)	Skylab 4 (Third Crew) Launch	2.50
SL-54	Nov 22, 1973(H)	Gibson & Pogue Perform Spacewalk	2.25
SL-55	Dec 3, 1973(CC)	Skylab Rescue Vehicle Rollout	2.50
SL-56	Dec 5, 1973(H)	First View of Comet Kohoutek	2.25
SL-57	Dec 25, 1973(H)	Carr & Pogue With Record Spacewalk	2.25
SL-58	Dec 28, 1973(H)	Dr. Kohoutek Visits JSC	2.50
SL-59	Dec 29, 1973(H)	Carr & Gibson Perform Spacewalk	2.25
SL-60	Jan 14, 1974(H)	Space Endurance Record Set By Skylab Crew	2.25
SL-61	Jan 25, 1974(H)	Total-Time-In-Space Record Set	2.50
SL-62	Feb 3, 1974(H)	Final Skylab Spacewalk Performed	2.50
SL-63	Feb 10, 1974(H)	Crew Returns to Houston	2.25
SL-64	Feb 14, 1974(CC)	Skylab Rescue Vehicle Rollback to VAB	2.50
SL-65	Mar 20, 1974(H)	Pres. Nixon Visits JSC - Meets Skylab Crews	3.00

SKYLAB FALLS TO EARTH

In early 1978, it became evident to NASA Skylab Control that the orbiting space station was losing altitude slowly. If it could not be corrected it meant that a fiery reentry into the Earth's atmosphere would be its fate.

In March 1978, Skylab Control made different adjustments to the orbiter to help control it, and similar experiments were done in June. At that time, Skylab had started to tumble end over end but was corrected in this series of maneuvers.

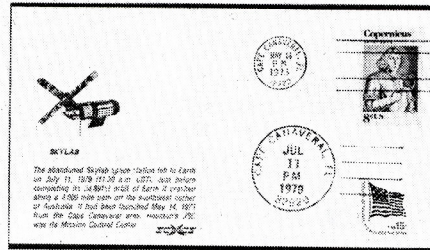
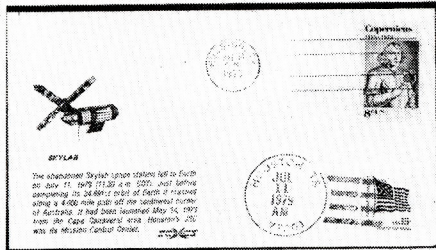
In July 1979, it became a matter of days as to when Skylab would face its death. On July 11, the abandoned space station fell to Earth, scattering glowing debris in the night skies over Australia. The time was 11:33 a.m. (CDT). Skylab's mission was now completed.



Cat. #	Cancel Date	Description	Price
SL-66	Mar 6, 1978(HMP)	Initial Contact Made With Skylab	2.25
SL-67	Mar 7, 1978(HMP)	Triple Charge to On-board Batteries	2.25
SL-68	Mar 8, 1978(HMP)	Full Charge To Batteries	2.25
SL-69	Mar 10, 1978(HMP)	Skylab Systems Turned On	2.50
SL-70	Mar 13, 1978(H)	Final Ground Contact Made	2.50
SL-71	Jun 8, 1978(HMP)	Skylab's Gyros Turned On	2.25
SL-72	Jun 9, 1978(HMP)	Skylab's Tumbling Stopped	2.25
SL-73	Jun 11, 1978(H)	Skylab's Life Extended	2.50
SL-74	Jul 11, 1979(HMP)	Skylab Falls to Earth	2.50
SL-75	Jul 11, 1979(H)	Skylab Falls to Earth	2.50
SL-76	Jul 11, 1979(CC)	Skylab Falls to Earth	2.50

DOUBLE CANCELLED COVERS

With double-cancelled covers increasing in popularity, we abided by requests from space collectors to see what we could furnish for the demise of Skylab. We took from our small supply of original launch covers of May 14, 1973 postmarked from Cape Canaveral (launch site) and Houston (Skylab Mission Control). We applied a single 15¢ flag stamp to them and hand these cancelled with hand cancel on July 11, 1979 the day Skylab fell to Earth. (Correct time was a.m. in Houston and p.m. in Cape Canaveral as Skylab fell at 11:30 a.m. Houston Time).

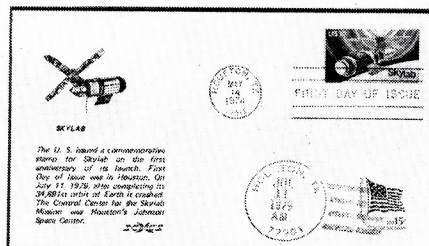
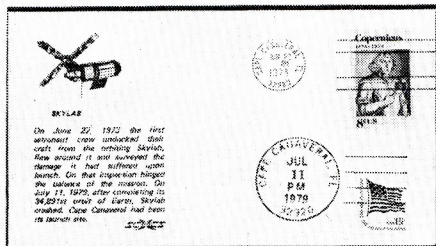


Cat. #	Cancel Date	Description	Price
SL-77	May 14, 1973(H)	Double cancelled at Houston	9.50
	Jul 11, 1979(H)		
SL-78	May 14, 1973(CC)	Double cancelled at Cape Canaveral	9.50
	Jul 11, 1979(CC)		

On June 22, 1973, the first Skylab crew of Conrad, Kerwin and Weitz undocked their craft from the orbiting Skylab, flew around it and surveyed the damage that had been done during launch of the orbiting laboratory. On that inspection, would hinge the balance of the Skylab mission.

We took a few of these June 22, 1973 covers (postmarked Cape Canaveral) applied a single 15¢ flag stamp and had them hand cancelled Cape Canaveral on July 11, 1979, the day Skylab fell to Earth.

The U. S. Postal Service issued a 10¢ commemorative stamp for Skylab on May 14, 1974 the first anniversary of its launch. First day of issue was in Houston. We took some of these first day covers originally serviced by Space City Cover Society, affixed a single 15¢ flag stamp and had the second cancel done at Houston (hand cancel) on July 11, 1979, the day that Skylab fell to Earth.



Cat. #	Cancel Date	Description	Price
SL-79	Jun 22, 1973(CC)	Double cancelled at Cape Canaveral	7.50
	Jul 11, 1979(CC)		
SL-80	May 14, 1974(H)	Double cancelled at Houston	7.50
	Jul 11, 1979(H)		

(End of SCCS Skylab Covers)

(March 1980)