

Fort Monmouth and Team C4ISR Timeline

(Disclaimer: This is not a comprehensive list of all the major milestones in the history of Fort Monmouth and Team C4ISR. To contribute suggestions or updates, please contact the CECOM LCMC History Office)

June 1917	The Signal Corps opens a camp at Little Silver to train the 1st and 2nd Reserve Signal Battalions.
September 1917	The Chief Signal Officer names the camp at Little Silver for Alfred Vail.
December 1917	Construction of four hangars and two airfields here began in December 1917 in what is now the 400 area of post, east of Oceanport Avenue.
1918	The Signal Corps Radio Laboratory is relocated from Washington to Camp Alfred Vail, with early emphasis on the standardization of vacuum tubes for military radios.
1918-1919	The Pigeon Breeding and Training Section is established to train pigeons and handlers.
November 1918	Two squadrons for the United States Army Air Service were assigned here in 1918. The 504th Aero Squadron arrived here on 4 February 1918, consisting of one officer and 100 enlisted men. The first planes, along with the 122nd Aero Squadron, arrived here in March 1918. The 122nd is relocated from Camp Vail to Hazelhurst Field (later, Curtis Field 1920-1929; subsequently, Roosevelt Field 1929-1951; closed 1951) in late 1918 to join the First Provisional Wing before deployment to France.
October 1919	The Signal Corps School is relocated from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Vail, and the Chief Signal Officer authorizes the purchase of the Camp Vail real estate.
1924	The Signal Corps Board is established at Camp Vail.
August 1925	Camp Vail attains permanent status and is renamed Fort Monmouth.
1926	The SCR-136 and SCR-134 ground to ground and ground to air radios enter production. These are the military's first extended range voice radios.
1928	Radiosonde, carried aloft by balloon, is the first major application of electronics to the study of weather and the upper atmosphere.
1928	Barracks, the first of the permanent structures, are built on Barker Circle.
August 1929	The Signal Corps' Electrical Laboratories (Washington) and the Research Laboratory (New York) merge with the Radio Laboratories at Monmouth to form the "Signal Corps Laboratories."
1934	Russel Hall is constructed as a Headquarters for the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth.

1935	Squier Hall is built for the Laboratories. The original 1917-vintage lab buildings are razed.
1936	The Headquarters building (Russel Hall) is built.
1937	The labs develop a “mystery ray” -- a prototype of the Radio Direction and Ranging (RADAR) sets SCR-268 and SCR-270 -- to locate and track airplanes.
c. 1940	Development of the SCR-300 first portable, hand-held, FM “walkie-talkie,” for use in the front lines occurred. This was the first major development in the miniaturization of radio equipment.
1941	The SCR-510 FM back-pack radio is developed to provide reliable, static free tactical communications.
1941-1945	The Signal Corps schools at Fort Monmouth train more than 70,000 troops for war.
1941	Property is purchased for Camp Coles, Camp Wood and Camp Evans.
October 1941	The Signal Corps activates Field Laboratories One, Two, and Three.
February 1942	Field Lab Two is moved from Squier Hall to Camp Wood and named “Eatontown Signal Laboratory.” Field Lab Three is moved to Camp Evans from Fort Hancock, Twin Lights, Highlands, and Rumson.
March 1942	The “Signal Corps Laboratories” become the “Signal Corps Radar Laboratory” and the “Signal Corps General Development Laboratory.”
September 1942	Field Lab One is moved from Squier to Camp Coles (formerly Giblon Farm), near Red Bank.
December 1942	The Toms River Signal Laboratory is activated; moved from Squier to Spring Lake, 22 Apr 1943; deactivated on 1 Sep 1943.
April 1943	The Signal Corps Ground Maintenance Agency is established as an element of the Signal Corps Eastern Signal Service, Philadelphia.
January 1946	The Diana project at Camp Evans launches the era of space-age communications through radar contact with the moon.
1946	Automatic mortar locating radar, MPQ-10, is developed.
1948	Fort Monmouth develops the first weather radar.
1948	The development of synthetic quartz at Fort Monmouth frees the military from reliance on foreign imports.
1948-1949	Fort Monmouth scientists develop a technique (still used) for mass production (auto-assembly) of integrated circuits.
1949	Watson Labs (Air Force Avionics) are relocated from Camp Wood to Rome, NY.
1949	The Avenue of Memories is dedicated to Signal Corps Soldiers who gave their lives during WWII.
1950	The Spanish-American war memorial is dedicated.
1950	Lane Hall is dedicated to Private Second Class Morgan D. Lane, first member of the Signal Corps to be awarded the Medal of Honor during the Civil War.

1950-1953	In Korea, PRC-6/8/10 radios replace the SCR-510; the first tactical application of mortar locators.
1951	Van Kirk Park is dedicated to lieutenant John Stewart Van Kirk, 141 Armored Signal Company, 1 st Armored Division. He was killed in Tunisia in 1942.
1951	The Augenstine memorial is dedicated to Chief Warrant Officer Edwin Daniel Augenstine who served and died in the Philippines in 1945.
1952	The WWII memorial is dedicated.
1953	The 1200 area Barracks buildings are constructed.
1953	Myer Hall was dedicated to Albert J. Myer, the first Chief Signal Officer.
1953-1954	The "Hexagon," a major laboratory now known as the Myer Center, is built for the Signal Corps Engineering Labs in Camp Charles Wood. A huge classroom and barracks complex is built on Main Post for the Signal School.
1954	Hemphill Parade Ground is dedicated to Col. John E. Hemphill, commanding officer at Camp Alfred Vail, 1920-1926.
1957	The Pigeon Service is discontinued. Pigeons are sold or donated to zoos.
1957	Voris Park was dedicated to Col. Alvin C. Voris, Post Commander 1937-1938.
1957	Black Hall is dedicated to BG Garland C. Black who landed at Normandy as general Bradley's 12 th Army Group Signal Officer.
1958	Patterson Army Hospital is constructed. The Army Advent Management Agency (precursor of SATCOM) moves into the old hospital (Allison Hall).
1958	Solar cells developed at Fort Monmouth power the Vanguard I during its five years in orbit.
December 1958	SCORE, launched on 18 December, broadcasts President Eisenhower's Christmas message round the world.
February 1959	Vanguard II, the first weather satellite, is launched with a Fort Monmouth electronics package.
1959	Dean Field is dedicated to Sgt William H. Dean, 330 Infantry, killed in Germany in 1934.
1959	Blair Hall is dedicated to Col. William R. Blair, father of American radar.
1959-1960	World-wide synchronization of atomic clocks establishes global standard for time.
1960	The Pigeon memorial is dedicated.
1960	TIROS I, developed under Fort Monmouth's technical supervision, sends back the world's first televised weather pictures via the Space Sentry terminal at Evans.
1960	MOBIDIC, the world's first van-mounted mobile computer, begins an experiment in automating combat support functions at Field Army and theater levels.

1960	COURIER proves that high-volume communications (100,000 words a minute) can be relayed through space.
1961	Cowan Park is dedicated to Col. Arthur S. Cowan who commanded the Signal Corps Camp at Little Silver 1917-1918 and from 1929-1937.
1962	The Hartmann Gate (East Gate) is dedicated to Col Carl F. Hartmann, commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Camp at Little Silver 1917.
1962	The Signal Corps Engineering Labs demonstrate an experimental, 10-pound radar that can spot moving targets on the ground more than a mile away.
August 1962	The Army disbands the technical services and establishes the Electronics Command (ECOM) at Fort Monmouth to manage Signal research and development and logistics support.
1963	The AN/VRC-12/PRC-25 radio family is first deployed to Military Assistance Groups in South Vietnam.
1964	Moorman Hall was built and dedicated to Col Frank Moorman, commander of ECOM 1963-1965.
1965	Bijur Hall was built and dedicated to Cpt Arthur H. Bijur, killed in the Philippines in 1945.
1965-1972	Vietnam receives the first tactical deployment of ECOM systems -- night vision devices, personnel locators, intrusion detectors, portable radars, computers, SATCOM terminals, helmet radios (PRT-4/PRR-9), and pulse-code modulated (digital) communications terminals.
1968	Mallard, a quadripartite project, is established at Fort Monmouth to develop cellular phone technologies for the battlefield.
1972	Smarr Hall is dedicated to Col. Albert W. Smarr, a Signal School instructor who died in a helicopter crash in Vietnam in 1972.
1973	Congress kills Mallard in favor of the Tri-Service Communications (TRI-TAC) Program.
1974	ECOM leases the GSA Office Building in Tinton Falls to house logistics and management support organizations and closes operations in Philadelphia and Camp Coles.
1974-1976	The Signal School moves to Fort Gordon.
1976	The Military Academy Preparatory School moves to Fort Monmouth.
1976	The Army Tactical Data Systems (ARTADS) Program Manager is established to oversee battlefield automation.
1976	FIREFINDER artillery and mortar locating radar systems are fielded.
1977	The Van Deusen Library is dedicated to MG Van Deusen, command General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center.
January 1978	ECOM is fragmented on the recommendation of Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee to form three Commands and one Activity.

July 1978	The Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity, Vint Hill Farms Station, VA, is transferred to the C-E Materiel Readiness Command.
1979	US Army Chaplain Center and School moves to Fort Monmouth.
1980	The Communications Research and Development Command (CORADCOM) engineers the establishment of Software Support Centers throughout the Army Materiel Command (AMC).
1981	The first Tactical Fire Direction (TACFIRE) system is fielded.
1981	AMARC reorganizations are undone. The C-E Materiel Readiness Command and CORADCOM merge to form the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM).
1982	CECOM fields the first TTC-39 TRI-TAC switches.
1982	The 513th Military Intelligence Group is moved to Fort Monmouth and subsequently becomes a brigade.
1983	CECOM awards the first contract for production of Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems (SINCGARS) to replace radios of the VRC-12 family.
1984	Watters Hall was dedicated to Chaplain Charles J. Watters, a Catholic Priest killed in Vietnam in 1967 and posthumously awarded the medal of honor.
1985	The Laboratory Command (LABCOM) replaces ERADCOM and the Night Vision and Electronic Warfare Labs return to CECOM along with the Signals Warfare Lab. LABCOM retains Atmospheric Sciences (Fort Huachuca) and Electronics Technology (Fort Monmouth).
1985	CECOM awards Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) contracts in a revolutionary \$4.5 billion procurement. MSE supplants TRI-TAC.
1987	CECOM loses Project Managers to three newly established Program Executive Offices and develops a “matrix support” mechanism.
October 1987	Vint Hill Farms Station becomes a CECOM sub-installation.
1987	Pruden Auditorium is dedicated to LTC Alfred A. Pruden, an Army Chaplain who fought to wear his rank insignia on his uniform.
1988	The First MSE Coherent Unit Set is fielded to III Corps (1st Cavalry Division), Fort Hood.
1989	Fort Monmouth garners the Army Chief of Staff award in the first Army Community of Excellence competition.
1990-1991	Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm prove Signal Corps/CECOM products.
1991	The last of the AMARC organizations, the Avionics R&D Activity (AVRADA), is united with CECOM.
1993	BRAC orders the closing of Camp Evans, Vint Hill Farms, and the Tinton Falls Office Building as well as the relocation of personnel to Main Post and Charles Wood. CECOM acquires some missions and personnel of the Belvoir RD&E Center.
1994	CECOM is given the technical lead in “Battlefield Digitization.”

1994	The 513th Military Intelligence Brigade moves to Fort Gordon.
1994-1997	CECOM components in GSA office building, Tinton Falls, are relocated to main post.
1995	The Chaplain Center and School move to Fort Jackson (a BRAC '93 action). CECOM begins construction of a new IEW Lab building and renovation of the old Signal School complex.
1995	BRAC orders the relocation of the avionics logistics support mission from St. Louis to Fort Monmouth.
1995	PEO C3S is formed with merger of PEO COMM and PEO CCS.
1996	The CECOM Logistics and Readiness Center wins the President's Quality Improvement Prototype award.
1996	The Signal Organization Mission Assessment (SOMA) realigns the Information Systems Command. CECOM acquires (both in place) the Information Systems Engineering Command (Fort Huachuca) and the Information Systems Management Activity (Fort Monmouth).
1997	Vint Hill Farms Station is formally closed.
1997	ARL's Sensors and Electronic Devices Directorate (formerly, the Electronics Technology and Devices Laboratory) are relocated from Fort Monmouth to Adelphi, Md.
1997	The McAfee Center (building 600) is dedicated.
1997	Operational control of Tobyhanna Army Depot is transferred to CECOM from the Industrial Operations Command (a QDR initiative).
1997-2000	The Army-wide Wholesale Logistics Modernization Program is managed by CECOM.
1998	Defense Finance and Accounting Service missions at Fort Monmouth are transferred to St. Louis.
1998	The Military Traffic Management Command's 600 th Transportation Group is relocated to Fort Monmouth from Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal.
2001	Fort Monmouth (Patterson Army Health Clinic) is chosen as the site for the NJ Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.
2001	Team C4ISR aids in the search and rescue efforts at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.
November 2003	The contributions of CECOM and its partners to the 9/11 rescue efforts and the Global War on Terrorism are so significant that Fort Monmouth is designated a New Jersey Center for Defense Technologies and Security Readiness on 10 November 2003.
July 2004	Monmouth County's first Veterans' Affairs Health Clinic opens at Fort Monmouth.
2 February 2005	The US Army Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (CE LCMC) is activated, formally aligning PEO IEWS, PEO C3T, and the Communications-Electronics

	<p>Command under unified leadership. Team C4ISR teammates include the Communications Electronics Research, Development, and Engineering Center; PM Defense Communications and Army Transmissions Systems; and PM Defense and Army Switched Systems will continue to be LCMC partners throughout the activation.</p>
May 2005	<p>On 13 May 2005, the Department of Defense recommended the closure of Fort Monmouth and the realignment of CECOM LCMC elements at Fort Monmouth to Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. The transition of the workforce to Maryland is expected to take place by 2011.</p>
2005	<p>Team C4ISR provided valuable assistance in the Gulf Coast Region in support of Hurricane Katrina relief efforts. Satellite communications technologies and generators were sent to the region to aid rescue workers and government agencies.</p>
2008	<p>CECOM LCMC's Foliage Penetrating Radar (FOPEN) was successfully used to locate hostages in Colombia that were constantly being moved beneath the covering of very dense foliage. Locating these hostages made their release possible. The FOPEN was also used in 2003 in Texas at the request of both NASA and FEMA, to support their search and recovery efforts for the Space Shuttle Columbia.</p>
2008	<p>The groundbreaking for the new Army Team C4ISR campus at Aberdeen Proving Ground occurred on 17 March 2008.</p>
Today	<p>Team C4ISR continues to provide innovative and integrated C4ISR solutions to the Warfighter in support of the GWOT. Some of these technologies and capabilities include: counter remote controlled improvised explosive device systems to protect Soldiers from IEDs; radars to protect troops from mortar attacks; sensors to protect personnel and installations; night vision equipment; aircraft survivability equipment; situational awareness systems and high band width satellite communication systems.</p>