



# Boeing History Chronology

Boeing Red Barn

PRE-1910 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

PRE-1910

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

# PRE-1910



1910 Los Angeles International Air Meet  
Museum of Flight Collection

[HOME](#)

1881	Oct. 1	William Edward Boeing is born in Detroit, Michigan.
1892	April 6	Donald Wills Douglas is born in Brooklyn, New York.
1895	May 8	James Howard “Dutch” Kindelberger is born in Wheeling, West Virginia.
1898	Oct. 26	Lloyd Carlton Stearman is born in Wellsford, Kansas.
1899	April 9	James Smith McDonnell is born in Denver, Colorado.
1903	Dec. 17	Wilbur and Orville Wright make the first successful powered, manned flight in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
1905	Dec. 24	Howard Robard Hughes Jr. is born in Houston, Texas.
1907	Jan. 28	Elrey Borge Jeppesen is born in Lake Charles, Louisiana.



PRE-1910

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

# 1910s



Boeing Model 1 B & W seaplane

[HOME](#)

1910	January	Timber baron William E. Boeing attends the first Los Angeles International Air Meet and develops a passion for aviation.
	March 10	William Boeing buys yacht customer Edward Heath's shipyard on the Duwamish River in Seattle. The facility will later become his first airplane factory.
1914	May	Donald W. Douglas obtains his Bachelor of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), finishing the four-year course in only two years.
1915	July 4	William Boeing attends an airshow with U.S. Navy Lt. George Conrad Westervelt and takes his first plane ride, aboard a Curtiss seaplane, with barnstormer Terah Maroney.
	August	Donald Douglas joins Glenn L. Martin Co. in Los Angeles as chief engineer.
	December	William Boeing has a hangar built beside Lake Union in Seattle.
1916		William Boeing hires his first woman employee, seamstress Rosie Farrar, to sew together linen wings for the company's first airplanes.
	January	In his Lake Union boathouse, William Boeing begins final assembly of the Boeing Model 1 seaplane. The plane is also known as the B & W, after its designers, William Boeing and George Conrad Westervelt.
	June 15	William Boeing takes Bluebill, the first B & W, on its first flight. Pilot Herb Munter takes Mallard, the second B & W, on its first flight in November. Both will be sold to New Zealand in 1918.
	July 15	William Boeing incorporates Pacific Aero Products Co. for \$100,000. Boeing buys 998 of the 1,000 stocks issued and moves the operation to the shipyard he bought in 1910.
	Nov. 15	William Boeing watches pilot Herb Munter take the Model C (also referred to as Boeing Models 2, 3 and 5), designed by mechanical engineer James Foley with the assistance of Boeing's first aeronautical engineer, Wong Tsoo, above Lake Union on its first flight. Munter believes the rudder is too small, and it goes back to the shop for a new rudder.

1917		Helen Holcombe becomes Boeing's first woman engineer when she joins the Boeing Drafting Department.
	April 6	The United States enters World War I.
	April 9	William Boeing's test pilot, Herb Munter, flies the Model C again with its larger rudder and a new vertical stabilizer.
	April 26	William Boeing changes his company's name from Pacific Aero Products to Boeing Airplane Co.
	June 4	Boeing Airplane Co. hires Clairmont L. Egtvedt and Philip G. Johnson, recent engineering graduates of the University of Washington. Both will become company presidents.
	July 17	Boeing Airplane Co.'s Claude Berlin and Herb Munter assemble and fly two Model Cs for U.S. Navy officials in Pensacola, Florida. The Navy orders 50 of the seaplane trainers.
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1918	April	Boeing Airplane Co. starts delivering the Model C trainers to the U.S. Navy. The last will be delivered in November.
	May 14	William Boeing calls company vice president Edgar N. Gott and tells him to get the factory ready to build the HS-2L, a Curtiss-designed patrol flying boat.
	June 29	Boeing Airplane Co. signs a contract with the U.S. Navy for \$116,000 to build 50 HS-2Ls.
	Aug. 15	The Martin MB-1 bomber, designed by Donald Douglas working with Martin factory manager Larry Bell and chief draftsman James H. "Dutch" Kindelberger, makes its first flight. It is the first U.S.-designed and U.S.-built bomber to enter production.
	Nov. 11	World War I ends, and Boeing Airplane Co.'s HS-2L contract is cut in half. With retired military aircraft filling the need for civilian planes, the company builds furniture and flat-bottomed boats known as "sea sleds" to stay in business.

1919	Jan. 25	Boeing Airplane Co. pilot George Bolt sets a New Zealand altitude record of 6,500 feet flying the Boeing B & W. Three months later, Bolt will set a one-day distance record in the same seaplane, flying 306 miles in 4 hours, 39 minutes.
	Feb. 15	Boeing Airplane Co. appoints George Pocock foreman of experimental construction in the pontoon department. Pocock will later become famous for the racing shells he builds for the University of Washington.
	March 3	William Boeing and pilot Eddie Hubbard fly 60 letters from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Seattle in Boeing's C-700 (the last Model C trainer built) as part of the Canadian Exposition. The delivery is the first international airmail to reach the United States.
	Oct. 24	Frank Nicholas Plasecki is born in Philadelphia.
	November	Boeing Airplane Co. starts modernizing 50 de Havilland DH-4 fighters by moving the fuel tank to reduce the risk of fire. Between 1919 and 1924, Boeing will rebuild 298 de Havillands.
	Dec. 27	The Boeing Airplane Co. Model 6 B-1 seaplane, the first Boeing-designed commercial aircraft, makes its first flight.

PRE-1910

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

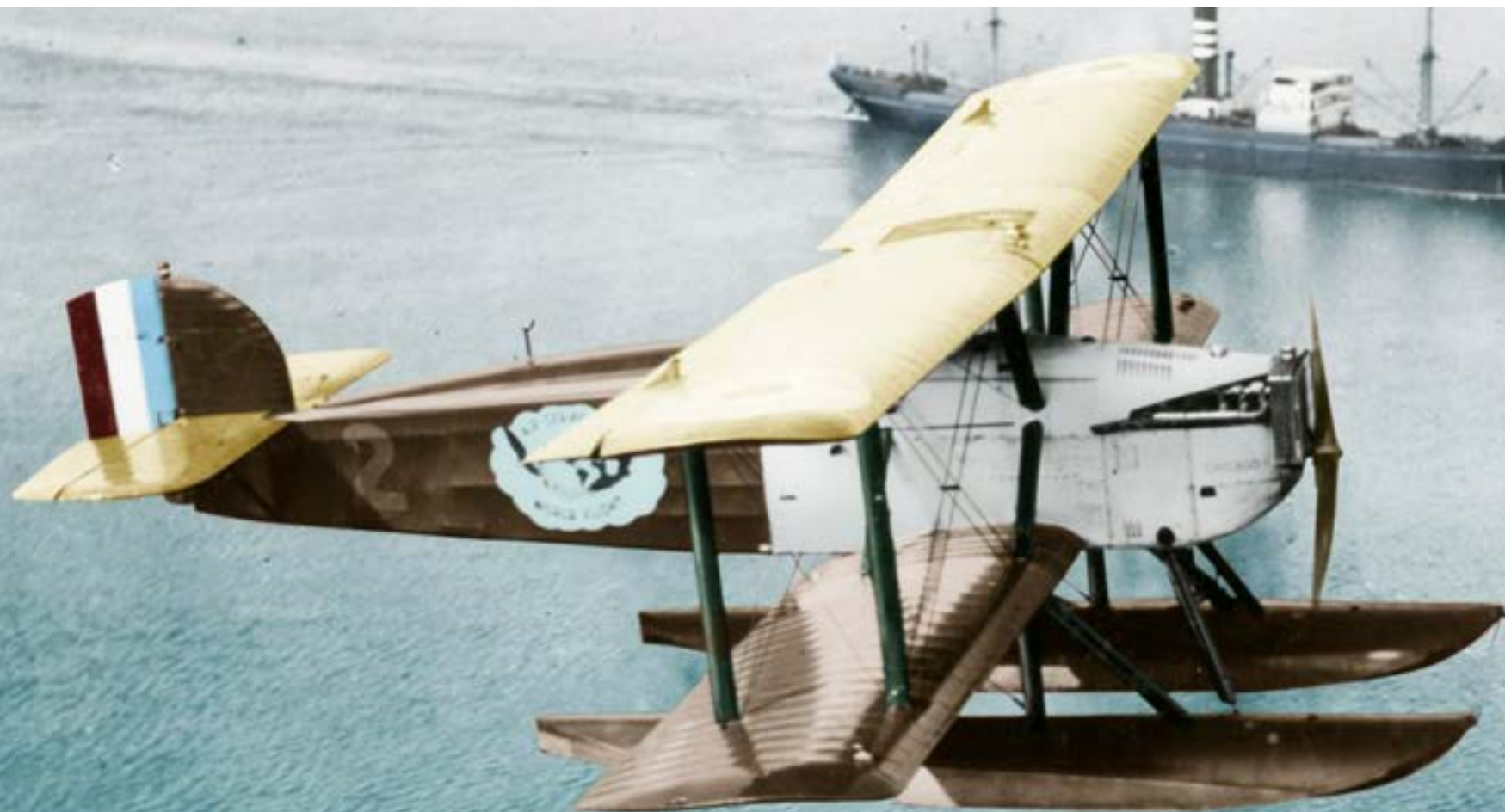
1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



# 1920s

Douglas World Cruiser

[HOME](#)



<b>1920</b>	<b>Jan. 7</b>	The Boeing BB-1 seaplane, another new commercial aircraft, makes its first flight. It is bought by a Canadian and becomes the company's second international sale.
	<b>May 24</b>	The Boeing BB-L6 makes its first flight. Built for Herb Munter's aerial tours, it is the first airplane to fly over Mount Rainier in Washington state.
	<b>June 15</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. starts building 20 experimental ground attack armored triplanes designed by the U.S. Army. A week later, the contract for the Model 10 GA-X (later GA-1) is reduced to 10 airplanes.
	<b>July 22</b>	Donald W. Douglas and aviation enthusiast David R. Davis form the Davis Douglas Co. near Santa Monica, California.
	<b>Dec. 20</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. sells 10 square-bowed speedboats with inverted hulls, referred to as "sea sleds," that were originally designed for the U.S. Navy, after advertising them in Seattle newspapers. Some of the buyers are rumored to be Prohibition-era liquor smugglers.
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<b>1921</b>	<b>Feb. 24</b>	The first wholly Douglas-designed, Douglas-built aircraft, the Cloudster, makes its first flight. It is the first airplane to lift a useful load exceeding its own weight.
	<b>April 14</b>	Davis Douglas Co. is awarded its first military contract for the U.S. Navy DT-1 torpedo bomber, based on the Cloudster design.
	<b>June</b>	James S. McDonnell graduates from Princeton University with an honors degree in physics.
	<b>June 10</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. lands a contract to build 200 Thomas Morse MB-3A pursuit fighters, putting the company business back on track. The government will pay \$7,240 per fighter.
	<b>July</b>	Donald W. Douglas incorporates The Douglas Co.
	<b>November</b>	The Douglas DT-1 torpedo bomber makes its first flight.
	<b>December</b>	The Boeing Airplane Co. GA-2 armored ground-attack biplane for the U.S. Army makes its first flight from McCook Field (later Wright-Patterson Air Force Base) in Dayton, Ohio. The Army orders two planes.

1922	Jan. 3	Boeing Airplane Co. General Manager Edgar N. Gott stands on the back of a flatbed truck and tells assembled workers they will each receive a \$500 insurance policy as a New Year's gift. This is the first known non-wage benefit at Boeing.
	April	The Douglas Co. is awarded its first production contract to build DT-2 torpedo bombers for the U.S. Navy.
	May 3	William Boeing becomes Boeing Airplane Co. chairman of the board; Edgar N. Gott is named president; Philip Johnson becomes vice president and general manager; and Claire Egtvedt is named secretary.
	Oct. 14	The Boeing-built MB-3A bomber, flown by Lt. D.F. Stace, wins the Pulitzer Trophy Race at Selfridge Field, Michigan, flying 147.8 mph over a 200-mile course.
	Oct. 25	The Douglas Co. begins its association with the U.S. Army Air Service when it receives a memo requesting information on a modified version of the DT-2 torpedo bomber.
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1923	February	The Boeing-developed arc-welding process is used for the first time to equip three remodeled de Havilland DH-4 fighters with steel tube fuselages.
	June 2	Boeing pilot Frank Tyndall takes the Model 15, prototype of the first company-designed fighter, on its first successful test flight from Camp Lewis, Washington (later Joint Base Lewis-McChord). The U.S. Army buys the airplane and gives it the military designation PW-9 ("pursuit, water-cooled"); the Navy designates it the FB-1. Between 1923 and 1928, Boeing will build 157 PW-9/FBs in different versions, as well as 77 derivatives as NBs (Navy training planes).
	July 5	In response to the U.S. Army's interest in an airplane that could be the first to fly around the world, Douglas submits specifications for the Douglas World Cruiser biplane, based on the DT-2 bomber.
	August	James McDonnell is commissioned a reserve second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Service and begins flight training at Brooks Field, Texas.
	Oct. 20	The Boeing Model 21 NB two-seat seaplane trainer for the U.S. Navy makes its first flight.
	Nov. 27	The Douglas Co. is awarded a \$192,684 contract by the U.S. War Department to build four Douglas World Cruiser airplanes and spares. The same year, John K. Northrop joins The Douglas Co. He will leave in 1927 and found the Northrop Corp. in 1932.

<b>1924</b>	<b>March 17</b>	The four Douglas World Cruisers built for the U.S. Army Air Service leave Santa Monica, California, en route to Sand Point Airfield outside Seattle, where they will officially begin their flight around the world.
	<b>Sept. 19</b>	The Boeing PW-9 fighter enters production. Deliveries will begin in October 1925.
	<b>Sept. 28</b>	Douglas World Cruisers Chicago and New Orleans complete their round-the-world trip.
	<b>Fall</b>	The Douglas O-2 wins the U.S. Army Air Service observation aircraft competition at McCook Field in Dayton, Ohio.
	<b>Dec. 5</b>	Boeing delivers the first of 41 NB-1 trainers to the U.S. Navy.
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<b>1925</b>	<b>February</b>	James McDonnell earns a Master of Science degree in aeronautical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).
	<b>Feb. 16</b>	The Douglas Co. is awarded its largest contract to date, for 75 observation aircraft for the U.S. War Department.
	<b>May 2</b>	The Douglas C-1 military transport, based on the Douglas World Cruiser, makes its first flight. It is the first military aircraft given the "C" designation for cargo transport.
	<b>July 6</b>	The first Douglas mail plane, the M-1, starts manufacturer's flight trials.
	<b>July 7</b>	The Boeing Model 40 mail plane makes its first flight. It will evolve into the Model 40A.
	<b>Aug. 5</b>	The Boeing Model 50 PB-1 patrol flying boat for the U.S. Navy makes its first flight.
	<b>Fall</b>	Dutch Kindelberger quits his position as chief draftsman at Glenn L. Martin Co. and joins The Douglas Co. as chief engineer.
	<b>Dec. 1</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. delivers the first of 10 FB-1 fighters to the U.S. Navy. This one-seat land biplane is the Navy version of the Army PW-9 fighter. The last will be delivered Dec. 22.

1926	January	The Douglas Commuter, an experimental light aircraft designed for private use, makes its first flight.
	Feb. 13	William Boeing is reelected chairman of the board and 31-year-old Philip Johnson is made Boeing Airplane Co. president, replacing Edgar Gott.
	April 17	A Douglas M-2 mail plane serving with Western Air Express begins mail operations on the Salt Lake City to Los Angeles route.
	May 23	Aboard a Douglas M-2 mail plane, Western Air Express' first two passengers fly between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles for a \$90 fare.
	Aug. 18	Boeing Airplane Co. receives an order from the U.S. Army for 25 PW-9C fighters, a version of the PW-9 with a heavier fuselage and a different arrangement of flying and landing wires.
	Oct. 7	The production version of the Boeing FB-5 carrier-fighter makes its first flight. The 27 FB-5s the U.S. Navy ordered will be finished at one time, upended onto their noses and rolled onto barges, and transported to the waiting carrier, the USS Langley.
	Nov. 3	The Boeing Model 69 makes its first flight. Designated the F2B, the fighter is the second generation of Boeing FB fighters to enter service with the U.S. Navy.



1927	Jan. 27	The Douglas T2D-1 torpedo bomber makes its first flight.
	Jan. 28	Boeing Airplane Co. signs a contract with the U.S. Postal Department to fly airmail on the 1,918-mile route between Chicago and San Francisco using the Model 40A mail plane with an air-cooled engine.
	May 4	The first TB-1 torpedo bomber, built by Boeing but designed by the U.S. Navy, makes its first flight. The three TB-1s built will be the last non-Boeing-designed aircraft built in Seattle until World War II.
	May 20	The Boeing Model 40A two-passenger mail plane makes its first flight. By June 15, all 25 Model 40As, the first Boeing airplanes to carry airline passengers, will be ready for service.
	June 30	Boeing Air Transport, predecessor to United Airlines, is founded to operate the mail routes and run the new airline. Philip Johnson is president, Claire Egtvedt is general manager and William Boeing is chairman of the board.
	July 1	Bertha Boeing, William Boeing's wife, inaugurates the first Boeing Air Transport airmail flight, christening the Model 40A mail plane before it departs on its route between San Francisco and Chicago. On its return flight, the plane carries its first airline passenger, Chicago reporter Jane Eads.
	Sept. 27	Engineer and stunt pilot Lloyd C. Stearman founds Stearman Aircraft Co. in Wichita, Kansas.

<b>1928</b>	James McDonnell organizes J.S. McDonnell & Associates to build the Doodlebug monoplane for a safe airplane contest — with a prize of \$100,000 — sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.
<b>Jan. 1</b>	Boeing Air Transport acquires 73 percent of Pacific Air Transport's stock and runs an airline up and down the West Coast.
<b>Feb. 3</b>	The Boeing Model 77, designated F3B by the U.S. Navy, makes its first flight.
<b>March 4</b>	The Boeing Model 204 (also known as B-1E), a four-seat civilian flying boat, makes its first flight. The 10 Model 204s are the last aircraft Boeing builds specifically for private ownership by civilians. Four built by Boeing Aircraft of Canada in Vancouver, British Columbia, are called "Thunderbirds."
<b>June 6</b>	Douglas Aircraft delivers an O-2J observation airplane that was specially built for the chief of the U.S. Army Air Corps.
<b>June 25</b>	The Boeing Model 83, prototype for the F4B/P-12 series of fighters, makes its first flight. The similar Model 89 will make its first flight from Anacostia, Maryland, on Aug. 7.
<b>July 26</b>	Boeing Field, south of Seattle, is dedicated and becomes the city's first municipal airport. William Boeing tells the audience, "This day is just about the happiest one of my life."
<b>July 27</b>	The Boeing Model 80, a 12-passenger trimotor biplane transport, makes its first flight. The design is upgraded to the 18-passenger Model 80A, which will make its first flight a year later.
<b>Oct. 5</b>	The Boeing Model 40B-4 makes its first flight. It is the first plane in the Model 40 series to use the two-way radio, designed by Thorpe Hiscock, William Boeing's brother-in-law.
<b>Oct. 30</b>	Boeing Airplane and Transport Corp. is formed to encompass both airline and aircraft manufacturing operations.
<b>Nov. 20</b>	Douglas Aircraft Co. Inc. is organized.
<b>Dec. 6</b>	North American Aviation Inc. is formed as a holding company in Delaware.

1929	Feb. 1	Boeing Airplane and Transport Corp. changes its name to United Aircraft and Transportation Corp. By the end of the year, it will expand its operations to include Chance Vought Corp., Hamilton Metalplane Division, Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Stout Air Lines, Northrop Aircraft Corp., Stearman Aircraft Co., Sikorsky Aviation Corp., Standard Steel Propeller Co. and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.
	April 11	The Boeing P-12 fighter makes its first flight. The U.S. Navy version, the F4B-1, will make its first flight on May 6. The military will order 586 airplanes in the series.
	July	Douglas Aircraft Co. moves its operations from the cramped facilities of a leased motion picture studio on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles to a new, well-equipped plant near Clover Field, Santa Monica, California.
	Oct. 29	The U.S. stock market crashes and the Depression begins.
	Nov. 15	The McDonnell Doodlebug makes its first flight, too late to qualify for the Guggenheim safe airplane competition. During a test flight on Nov. 21, the plane crashes, and James McDonnell suffers severe back injuries.

PRE-1910

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



# 1930s

Boeing Model 299 bomber

[HOME](#)



1930	May 6	The Model 200/221 Monomail, the first Boeing commercial monoplane, makes its first flight. The Model 200 is intended for use as a mail plane and the Model 221 as a mail and passenger plane.
	May 15	Ellen Church, a registered nurse, joins the crew of a Boeing Model 80A, embarking on a 20-hour flight to San Francisco carrying 14 passengers. She is the first female flight attendant.
	June	North American Aviation purchases U.S. airplane manufacturer Berliner-Joyce Aircraft.
	June 10	Stearman Aircraft Co., part of the United Aircraft and Transportation Corp., starts building a new plant in Wichita, Kansas.
	July	The Douglas flying boat Sinbad makes its first flight. The high-winged monoplane, powered by two Wright Whirlwind engines, becomes the prototype for the Dolphin amphibian series. The plane becomes the most popular Douglas flying boat of the era.
	Nov. 18	The Boeing Model 96 XP-9 monoplane fighter, the only one to be built, makes its first flight.
1931	March 28	Boeing Air Transport, National Air Transport, Varney Air Lines and Pacific Air Transport combine as United Air Lines, providing coast-to-coast passenger service and mail service. It takes 27 hours to fly the route each way.
	April 13	The first Boeing monoplane bomber, the Model 215 B-9, makes its first flight.

<b>1932</b>	Howard Hughes forms Hughes Aircraft Co., a division of Hughes Tool Co., to develop the H-1 Racer racing aircraft.
<b>January</b>	Donald Douglas sets up Northrop Corp. at El Segundo, California, after John Northrop returns to Douglas Aircraft.
<b>March</b>	United Air Lines President Philip Johnson orders 60 of Boeing Airplane Co.'s new all-metal 247 airliners to replace the airline's fleet of aging Model 40s and Model 80s. To give United Air Lines an advantage, the Boeing board will later decide not to offer the plane to any other airlines until the initial order is filled.
<b>March 20</b>	The Boeing P-26 Peashooter makes its first flight. It soon establishes a reputation as the fastest air-cooled pursuit fighter in the world.
<b>August</b>	The Douglas Gamma transport, built by John Northrop, makes its first flight.
<b>Sept. 20</b>	Transcontinental & Western Air (TWA), after attempting to purchase the Boeing Model 247 and being rebuffed, awards Douglas Aircraft a contract to build the DC-1 prototype, with options for 60 more.
<b>1933</b>	North American Aviation merges Berliner-Joyce Aircraft with General Aviation Manufacturing Corp. (formerly Atlantic Aircraft Corp., a Fokker subsidiary).
<b>Jan. 11</b>	Boeing begins production of 111 P-26A monoplane fighters for the U.S. Army Air Corps at a contract price of \$9,000 each. The order will be increased to 136, and the last two models will have fuel-injected engines.
<b>Feb. 1</b>	The last Boeing biplane designed and built in Seattle, the Model 236 XF6B-1, based on the P-12/F4B series, makes its first flight.
<b>Feb. 8</b>	The Boeing Model 247, the first modern airliner, makes its first flight. The Model 247, a low-wing, two-engine monoplane, features advances such as all-metal semimonocoque construction and retractable landing gear.
<b>March</b>	James McDonnell joins Glenn L. Martin Co. in Baltimore as chief project engineer for landplanes.
<b>July 1</b>	The first Douglas airliner, the DC-1 twin-engine airplane, makes its first flight. Douglas Aircraft will build only one DC-1.
<b>Aug. 2</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. names Claire Egtvedt president and general manager of the company. Philip Johnson becomes president of United Aircraft and Transport Corp.

<b>1934</b>	Pilot Elrey B. Jeppesen forms Jeppesen & Co. to produce copies of his aeronautical charts, the first to be created to help pilots navigate in flight.
<b>Feb. 7</b>	In response to a U.S. Senate investigation into airmail contract awards, President Franklin Roosevelt cancels all airmail contracts and directs the U.S. Army Air Corps to deliver the mail.
<b>Feb. 9</b>	Philip Johnson resigns as president of the Boeing conglomerate, United Aircraft and Transport Corp., so the company can bid for the contract to carry airmail.
<b>Feb. 19</b>	The Douglas DC-1 commercial transport completes a record coast-to-coast flight, from Los Angeles to Newark, New Jersey, in 13 hours, 4 minutes.
<b>April</b>	Following Boeing President Claire Egtvedt's strategic decision to focus the company on building large aircraft — "Big Boeings" — Boeing engineers begin developing the XB-15, a very heavy long-range experimental bomber for the U.S. Army Air Corps.
<b>May 11</b>	The Douglas DC-2 airliner, a larger version of the DC-1, makes its first flight.
<b>June 12</b>	After a dozen U.S. Army Air Corps pilots die in crashes while flying airmail, Congress passes the Air Mail Act of 1934, restoring competitive bidding but dissolving airline and aircraft holding companies such as United Aircraft and Transport Corp.
<b>July 6</b>	Dutch Kindelberger accepts the post of president and general manager of General Aviation Manufacturing Corp. (later North American Aviation).
<b>Sept. 18</b>	Disillusioned after the breakup of United Aircraft and Transport Corp., William Boeing resigns as board chairman.
<b>Sept. 28</b>	Claire Egtvedt is named president of Boeing Airplane Co. after United Aircraft and Transport Corp. is split into three separate companies: Boeing Airplane Co., United Aircraft Co. and United Air Lines. United Air Lines takes over the Boeing School of Aeronautics.
<b>Nov. 26</b>	The Kaydet trainer, built by Boeing Airplane Co. subsidiary Stearman Aircraft, makes its first flight. It will become the most common preliminary trainer, and Stearman will build 8,584 Kaydets in all versions, plus the equivalent of 2,000 more in spare parts.

<b>1935</b>	<b>Jan. 1</b>	After the U.S. government forces the breakup of all aviation holding companies, the North American Aviation holding company is dissolved. Its manufacturing capabilities, represented by Berliner-Joyce and General Aviation, are consolidated into a single manufacturing company, incorporated as North American Aviation Inc. Dutch Kindelberger is named president and John L. "Lee" Atwood becomes vice president and chief engineer.
	<b>April</b>	The Douglas prototype of the B-18 Bolo bomber, based on the successful DC-2 transport, makes its first flight.
	<b>April 1</b>	The North American Aviation NA-16 prototype basic trainer makes its first flight.
	<b>April 15</b>	The Douglas TBD Devastator torpedo bomber makes its first flight. It is the U.S. Navy's first all-metal monoplane.
	<b>April 30</b>	The Douglas DC-1 airliner breaks its own transcontinental record, flying from Burbank, California, to New York in 11 hours, 5 minutes.
	<b>July 28</b>	The Boeing Model 299 XB-17 experimental bomber, prototype of the B-17, makes its first flight at Boeing Field in Seattle. Newspaper reporters nickname it "The Flying Fortress."
	<b>August</b>	The Hughes H-1 Racer makes its first flight. On Sept. 13, the H-1 will set a world airspeed record, flying 352 mph.
	<b>October</b>	The Douglas O-46A, the last in a series of observation planes, makes its first flight.
	<b>Oct. 30</b>	The Boeing Model 299, with a military pilot at the helm, crashes at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio, when the crew apparently forgets to unlock the control surfaces. Boeing test pilot Les Tower, an observer on the flight, dies from burns, and the \$432,034 airplane is destroyed.
	<b>November</b>	The North American Aviation XO-47 observation biplane makes its first flight.
	<b>December</b>	The Douglas A-17/8A Nomad attack bomber, designed by Jack Northrop, makes its first flight.
	<b>Dec. 17</b>	The Douglas Sleeper Transport makes its first flight. The 21-seat passenger version of the sleeper is given the designation DC-3 and becomes one of the most popular aircraft in history; in all, 10,629 DC-3s and its military variants are produced.



<b>1936</b>	<b>Jan. 14</b>	Howard Hughes, in his H-1 Racer, sets a transcontinental speed record of 9 hours, 27 minutes.
	<b>Jan. 17</b>	Despite the crash of the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress prototype, the U.S. Army Air Corps, impressed with the bomber's performance in earlier tests, orders 13 YB-17s.
	<b>March 8</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. buys 28 acres on Marginal Way in Seattle, between Boeing Field and the Duwamish Waterway, and builds a \$250,000 facility at the site.
	<b>April 15</b>	The first production North American Aviation BT-9 Yale U.S. Army Air Corps basic trainer (later BT-14), which evolved from the North American NA-16 prototype, makes its first flight.
	<b>June 26</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. signs its first working agreement with the International Association of Machinists Local 751. The IAM had been chartered on Sept. 23, 1935, with 35 members.
	<b>July 1</b>	Donald Douglas is presented the Robert J. Collier Trophy by President Franklin Roosevelt for the design and development of the DC-1 and DC-2 commercial transports.
	<b>July 21</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. signs a contract with Pan American Airways (Pan Am) to build six Model 314 Clippers, large flying boats designed for passenger comfort on long transoceanic flights.
	<b>Sept. 1</b>	The Boeing Airplane Co. Field Service Unit formally begins operations. In 1941, the first overseas field representatives will be assigned to the B-17 Flying Fortresses in England.
	<b>Sept. 18</b>	The Douglas Sleeper Transport serving with American Airlines begins transcontinental service between Newark, New Jersey, and Glendale, California. The plane cuts the travel time from east to west by almost one third over other aircraft.
	<b>Dec. 22</b>	The North American Aviation NA-21 Dragon bomber makes its first flight.

1937	January	The first North American Aviation O-47 three-place observation plane enters a U.S. Army design competition. The Army orders 164.
	Jan. 19	Howard Hughes betters his own transcontinental speed record in the H-1 Racer by flying the distance in 7 hours, 28 minutes.
	Feb. 23	Douglas Aircraft delivers its first production B-18 Bolo bomber.
	Sept. 1	Douglas Aircraft acquires the remaining 49 percent of the shares of its Northrop Corp. subsidiary in El Segundo, California, and will begin operating the facility as the Douglas El Segundo Division in August 1938.
	Oct. 15	Boeing test pilot Eddie Allen takes the mammoth Model 294 XB-15 experimental bomber on its first flight. It has a 149-foot wingspan and accommodations for two complete crews.
	Dec. 2	The Boeing XB-15 is delivered to the U.S. Army. It will set several records, including a climb to 8,200 feet with a 31,205-pound load. In 1939 it will carry relief supplies to victims of an earthquake in Chile.
1938	May 31	The first Boeing Model 314 Clipper is barged down the Duwamish River in Seattle for its first flight.
	June 7	The single Douglas DC-4E commercial transport prototype makes its first flight.  The Boeing Model 314 Clipper flying boat — the largest, most luxurious passenger transport of its time — makes its first flight, with Eddie Allen as pilot.
	Sept. 28	The North American Aviation NA-49 trainer makes its first flight. Designated the T-6 Texan by the U.S. Army, SNJ by the U.S. Navy, and Harvard by the British Royal Air Force, this two-place advanced trainer will serve as the classroom for most of the Allied pilots who fly in World War II.
	Dec. 31	Test pilot Eddie Allen takes the Boeing Model 307 Stratoliner, the first American pressurized commercial transport, on its first flight.

<b>1939</b>	<b>Jan. 26</b>	The Boeing Model 314 Clipper flying boat is given permission by the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA, predecessor of the Federal Aviation Administration) to be used for commercial service by Pan Am.
	<b>Feb. 20</b>	The Douglas DC-5 makes its first flight. Only 12 are built, five as commercial DC-5 transports and seven as R3D and C-110 military transports.
	<b>March 3</b>	Boeing employees in Seattle listen to a live radio broadcast of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt christening the Model 314 Yankee Clipper in Washington, D.C. A Model 314 Clipper will start regular airmail service across the Atlantic on May 20.
	<b>March 18</b>	The Boeing Model 307 Stratoliner prototype crashes, killing all 10 people on board. The accident results in the formation of an expanded aerodynamic research group headed by test pilot Eddie Allen, with more emphasis on preflight testing.
	<b>July 6</b>	James McDonnell incorporates McDonnell Aircraft Corp. in St. Louis.
	<b>July 13</b>	Howard Hughes takes delivery of a Boeing Model 307 Stratoliner equipped with extra fuel tanks for a planned round-the-world flight. Hughes will abandon the plan when Nazi Germany invades Poland in September.
	<b>July 27</b>	The Douglas B-23 Dragon makes its first flight at Clover Field in Santa Monica, California. The twin-engine bomber was designed to replace the increasingly obsolete B-18 Bolo.
	<b>August</b>	North American Aviation begins to deliver unassembled NA-57 trainers to the British Royal Air Force base in Nantes, France. Later, after France falls, 50 of the trainers will be used by the German Luftwaffe.
	<b>Aug. 17</b>	The Douglas DB-7 Boston/A-20 Havoc attack bomber makes its first flight. Douglas will build 7,098 airplanes in the DB-7/A-20 series.
	<b>Sept. 9</b>	The Boeing board selects Philip Johnson as company president, necessitating his return from Canada. Claire Egtvedt becomes chairman of the board.

PRE-1910

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



# 1940s

North American Aviation P-51 Mustang fighter

[HOME](#)



<b>1940</b>	In Philadelphia, college student Frank N. Piasecki founds P-V Engineering Forum with classmate Harold Venzie.
<b>March 20</b>	Boeing delivers to Pan Am its first Model 307 Stratoliners.
<b>May 1</b>	The first production Douglas scout bomber (SBD) is flown prior to delivery Sept. 6 to the U.S. Navy. The aircraft is given the name Dauntless. In all, Douglas will build 5,936 SBD Dauntless dive bombers.
<b>June 17</b>	Boeing is allocated \$85,652 by the U.S. Army Air Corps for further design and wind tunnel tests of the Model 345, basis for the B-29 bomber.
<b>July 4</b>	Three Boeing Model 307 Stratoliners start flying Latin American routes for Pan Am.
<b>July 8</b>	The first Boeing 307 Stratoliner for Transcontinental & Western Air (TWA) flies from New York to Los Angeles in 12 hours, 18 minutes.
<b>Aug. 19</b>	The North American Aviation B-25 Mitchell twin-engine medium bomber makes its first flight.
<b>Oct. 26</b>	The North American Aviation NA-73X prototype single-seat fighter, built in just 127 days from drawing board to completion, makes its first flight. Designated the P-51 Mustang, it becomes one of the most important Allied aircraft of World War II. The company will build 15,586 Mustangs in two years.

<b>1941</b>	<b>May 12</b>	The Platt-LePage XR-1 makes its first flight. It is the first U.S. military helicopter to be flown and tested. McDonnell Aircraft Corp. will acquire Platt-LePage in 1944.
	<b>June 20</b>	The U.S. Army Air Corps becomes the U.S. Army Air Forces.
	<b>June 24</b>	Boeing breaks ground for Plant II at the Stearman facility in Wichita, Kansas, where B-29s will be built.
	<b>June 27</b>	The Douglas XB-19, an experimental long-range bomber, makes its first flight. It is the largest American landplane flown during World War II. During five years of test and evaluation, the plane provides information that aids in the design of other large aircraft, such as the Boeing B-29 and Convair B-36.
	<b>July 7</b>	North American Aviation receives an order from the U.S. Army Air Forces for 150 P-51 Mustang fighters.
	<b>July 18</b>	The first Boeing B-17s fly into combat, serving with the British Royal Air Force on a daylight bombing raid from 30,000 feet against Wilhelmshaven, Germany.
	<b>July 24</b>	The Boeing-built Douglas DB-7B attack bomber makes its first flight. Of the 380 DB-7Bs Boeing will build, 240 will go to European allies, and the other 140 will go to the U.S. Army Air Forces.
	<b>Sept. 2</b>	Boeing announces that the U.S. Navy has selected the small town of Renton, Washington, on Lake Washington, as the new manufacturing facility for Model 344 XPBB-1 Sea Ranger flying boats. It will take more than 450,000 yards of fill to reclaim the wetlands.
	<b>Oct. 29</b>	McDonnell Aircraft is awarded a contract to build the XP-67 fighter.
	<b>Dec. 7</b>	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the United States enters World War II. U.S. airplane manufacturers step up to play an important role in supporting strategic use of airpower in the war effort.
	<b>Dec. 10</b>	A U.S. Navy Douglas SBD Dauntless is the first U.S. bomber to sink an enemy ship after the United States enters World War II.
	<b>Dec. 23</b>	The Douglas C-47 Skytrain, a military transport version of the company's famous DC-3, makes its first flight. The transport is also produced in the C-53 Skytrooper troop transport version.

<b>1942</b>	<b>January</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. hires its first black employee, stenographer Florise Spearman. In April, the company hires Dorothy West Williams as its first black production worker.
	<b>Feb. 14</b>	The Douglas C-54 Skymaster transport makes its first flight. Designed as the DC-4, it is adapted for military use. During World War II, Skymasters will complete 79,632 transoceanic flights with only three ditchings, one of which is a test. Douglas will build 1,241 of the propeller-driven planes.
	<b>Feb. 26</b>	The luxurious Boeing Model 307 Stratoliners are stripped of their civilian finery and pressed into military service as C-75 transports. The first flights carry anti-tank ammunition and medical supplies to British forces in Libya.
	<b>April 18</b>	Sixteen North American Aviation B-25 Mitchells, led by Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle, leave for a pivotal raid on Japan.
	<b>June 4</b>	Douglas SBD Dauntless dive bombers, flying from three U.S. aircraft carriers, sink four enemy carriers on the first day of the Battle of Midway, the turning point in the Pacific War.
	<b>June 20</b>	The U.S. Army Air Forces activate the Air Transport Command, equipped primarily with Douglas C-47 Skytrains, Douglas C-54 Skymasters and Curtiss C-46 Commandos.
	<b>July 4</b>	The U.S. Army Air Forces conduct the first U.S. attack on Nazi-occupied Europe. The mission is flown by six American crews using Douglas DB-7B attack bombers provided by the British Royal Air Force.
	<b>July 9</b>	The Boeing XPBB-1 Sea Ranger, a long-range seaplane patrol bomber, makes its first flight. The only one of its kind built, the plane is nicknamed "Lone Ranger."
	<b>July 10</b>	The Douglas A-26 Invader light bomber and attack aircraft makes its first flight.
	<b>Aug. 17</b>	The Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress Yankee Doodle, the flagship of Brig. Gen. Ira Eaker, leads the first squadron of bombers over occupied Europe.
	<b>Sept. 21</b>	The Boeing Model 345 bomber, prototype of the B-29, makes its first flight.

<b>1943</b>	<b>Jan. 1</b>	McDonnell Aircraft gets a contract to build the U.S. Navy's first jet fighter.
	<b>Jan. 27</b>	The Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress Banshee is among the first U.S. airplanes to bomb Germany during a daylight raid.
	<b>Feb. 18</b>	The prototype of the Boeing B-29 crashes, killing test pilot Eddie Allen, the crew and 19 people on the ground. The following year the company will invest \$750,000 in the largest and fastest wind tunnel ever built and will name it after Eddie Allen.
	<b>April 11</b>	The P-V Engineering Forum PV-2 helicopter makes its first flight, piloted by Frank Piasecki. The single-seat, single-rotor helicopter is only the second successful helicopter to fly in the United States.
	<b>April 15</b>	The first production model Boeing B-29 Superfortress bomber rolls out of the Wichita, Kansas, plant.
	<b>May 15</b>	Boeing starts branch plants throughout the Puget Sound area to cope with production demands. They are located in Aberdeen, Bellingham, Tacoma, Chehalis and Everett, Washington.
	<b>June</b>	Boeing engineers start preliminary studies for developing a jet-powered aircraft.
	<b>June 24</b>	From a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress flying at 40,200 feet, Lt. Col. W.R. Lovelace, M.D., makes the highest parachute jump ever made in the United States.
	<b>July 9</b>	U.S. Army Air Forces Douglas-built C-47 Skytrain transports, along with British Royal Air Force Dakotas (C-47s), start daring night operations for the invasion of Sicily by towing gliders from North Africa across the Mediterranean.
	<b>Dec. 13</b>	North American Aviation P-51B Mustangs accompany 651 heavy bombers to U-boat pens at Kiel, Germany. Three days later, a Mustang downs a German fighter for the first time.

<b>1944</b>	<b>Jan. 5</b>	North American Aviation P-51 Mustang fighters score 18 victories. Of the 17 P-51 fighter groups in England in 1944, the 357th Fighter Group will have 609 aerial victories.
	<b>Jan. 6</b>	The McDonnell XP-67 twin-engine bomber destroyer (nicknamed the “Bat”) makes its first flight.
	<b>March 10</b>	The Boeing “Battle of Kansas” begins. To make 175 B-29 bombers ready for military service on time, 600 workers at the Wichita plant work around the clock for four weeks during bitter winter weather.
	<b>June 5</b>	The first tactical Boeing B-29 Superfortress mission flies from India. Ten days later, as part of Operation Matterhorn, the first B-29 mission over Japan will involve 47 Superfortresses from the 20th Bomber Command flying from bases in Chengdu, China.
	<b>June 6</b>	More than 1,000 military Douglas DC-3 and C-47 aircraft, many towing troop-carrying gliders, airlift more than 20,000 paratroopers and their weapons across the English Channel during the first hours of D-Day.
	<b>July 3</b>	The Douglas WAC Corporal missile makes its first flight. Some sources say the initials WAC stand for “without attitude control,” because the rocket has no stabilization and guidance system.
	<b>Sept. 14</b>	While visiting the Boeing plant in Wichita, Kansas, Boeing President Philip Johnson collapses and dies after suffering a stroke. Across the country, aircraft workers stand in silence to honor his memory. Claire Egtvedt again assumes the duties of president.  A Douglas A-20 Havoc medium bomber makes the first successful flight into a hurricane for scientific data.
	<b>Sept. 18</b>	During Operation Market Garden, the airborne invasion of Holland, Douglas C-47s tow 904 gliders carrying the American 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions into battle.
	<b>Oct. 24</b>	The first bombing mission of the 21st Bomber Command against Japan involves 88 Boeing B-29 Superfortresses in the first heavy bomb strike on Tokyo.
	<b>Nov. 9</b>	The Boeing C-97 Stratofreighter transport prototype, Model 367, makes its first flight in Seattle. After the war it will be redesigned as an aerial tanker.
	<b>Nov. 27</b>	The Boeing Model 400 XF8B-1 long-range U.S. Navy fighter makes its first flight. The three built will be the first fighters Boeing has built since 1934.

<b>1945</b>	<b>Jan. 9</b>	A Boeing C-97 Stratofreighter sets a transcontinental record by flying 2,323 miles from Seattle to Washington, D.C., in 6 hours, 4 minutes, at an average speed of 383 mph.
	<b>Jan. 26</b>	The McDonnell XFD-1 prototype of the FH-1 Phantom naval jet fighter makes its first flight.
	<b>March</b>	The McDonnell Gargoyle missile makes its first flight.
	<b>March 7</b>	The Piasecki HRP-1 tandem-rotor helicopter — nicknamed the “Flying Banana” because of its shape — makes its first flight.
	<b>March 18</b>	The Douglas AD Skyraider attack aircraft makes its first flight.
	<b>May 7</b>	Germany surrenders to the Allies.
	<b>May 10</b>	Boeing aerodynamicist George Schairer obtains German research describing a revolutionary swept-back wing design.
	<b>June 15</b>	The North American Aviation P-82 Twin Mustang fighter makes its first flight.
	<b>Aug. 6</b>	The Boeing B-29 Superfortress Enola Gay drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. Three days later, the B-29 Bockscar bombs Nagasaki, Japan.
	<b>Aug. 15</b>	With Japan's surrender, World War II ends. The U.S. government cancels its orders for bombers. By the end of the year, 70,000 Boeing employees, 99,000 Douglas employees and 86,000 North American Aviation employees will be left without jobs.
	<b>Sept. 1</b>	William M. Allen is elected president and CEO of Boeing Airplane Co.
	<b>Sept. 5</b>	The Douglas C-74 Globemaster military transport makes its first flight. It can circumnavigate the globe making only two stops.
	<b>Nov. 28</b>	Pan Am orders 20 Boeing Model 377 Stratocruisers, a commercial version of the C-97 military transport.
	<b>Dec. 22</b>	Two Boeing C-97 Stratofreighters, on their first peacetime mission, carry 190 servicemen from Seattle to Chicago in time for Christmas.



<b>1946</b>	Frank Piasecki's P-V Engineering Forum changes its name to Piasecki Helicopter Corp.
<b>Jan. 13</b>	The Ground-to-Air Pilotless Aircraft (GAPA), Boeing's first missile, makes its first flight.
<b>Feb. 15</b>	The military prototype of the Douglas DC-6, the YC-112, makes its first flight. Douglas will ultimately build 704 of the piston-powered DC-6 transports.
<b>April</b>	The North American Aviation NA-154 Navion transport and cargo plane makes its first flight.
<b>April 22</b>	North American Aviation is awarded the contract for the U.S. Navaho missile program.
<b>May 17</b>	The Douglas XB-43 makes its first flight at Muroc Army Airfield (later Edwards Air Force Base). Designed as a jet-powered version of the earlier XB-42 Mixmaster, the XB-43 is the first U.S. jet bomber.
<b>June 5</b>	The U.S. Army Air Forces announces it has ordered two prototypes for a new multi-engined, jet-powered bomber, the Boeing XB-47.
<b>June 28</b>	Boeing signs a contract to design the B-52, a long-range heavy bomber.
<b>July 7</b>	The Hughes XF-11 long-range reconnaissance aircraft makes its first flight, piloted by Howard Hughes. The plane crashes and Hughes is badly injured.
<b>July 21</b>	During trials aboard the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt, the McDonnell XFD-1 prototype FH-1 Phantom makes the first carrier takeoff and landing by a U.S. jet aircraft.
<b>Sept. 11</b>	The North American Aviation FJ Fury jet fighter makes its first flight.
<b>Oct. 4</b>	The B-29 Superfortress Pacusan Dreamboat sets a world nonstop, unrefueled distance record of 9,500 miles on a flight from Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt, breaking its own previous record of 8,198 miles.
<b>Dec. 23</b>	The first production model Boeing Model C-97 Stratofreighter rolls out; employees participate in the first postwar inauguration of a new airplane.

<b>1947</b>	The Boeing Model 502, a two-shaft gas turbine engine, becomes operational.
<b>Jan. 11</b>	The McDonnell F2H Banshee fighter jet makes its first flight.
<b>Feb. 28</b>	A North American Aviation P-82B Twin Mustang fighter sets a nonstop distance record for fighters, flying 4,968 miles from Honolulu, to New York in 14 hours, 31 minutes at an average speed of 341.9 mph.
<b>March 17</b>	The North American Aviation B-45 four-engine bomber makes its first test flight in Muroc, California.
<b>March 28</b>	In a dual ceremony, the first two Douglas DC-6 commercial airliners are delivered to American Airlines and United Air Lines.
<b>April 14</b>	The Douglas D-558 Skystreak test aircraft makes its first flight.
<b>June 25</b>	The Boeing B-50 Superfortress bomber makes its first flight. Originally developed as the B-29D, the strategic bomber is so different from the B-29 that it is given a new number.
<b>July 8</b>	The Boeing 377 Stratocruiser airliner, a commercial version of the C-97 military transport, makes its first flight.
<b>July 13</b>	The Boeing L-15 Scout liaison-observation aircraft makes its first flight.
<b>July 16</b>	The National Security Act is passed, creating the independent U.S. Air Force. It replaces the U.S. Army Air Forces.
<b>Aug. 25</b>	The official world airspeed record is broken by U.S. Marine Corps Maj. Marion Carl, flying the Douglas D-558 Skystreak high-speed research aircraft, with an average speed of 650.7 mph.
<b>Aug. 29</b>	The world's first ramjet helicopter, the McDonnell XH-20 Little Henry, makes its first flight. The ramjet-driven rotor eliminates the need for a torque-compensating tail rotor.
<b>Oct. 1</b>	The North American Aviation XP-86 Sabre, the first U.S. swept-wing jet fighter, makes its first flight.
<b>Nov. 2</b>	The Hughes H-4 Hercules, originally designated the HK-1 flying boat and popularly known as the "Spruce Goose," makes its first and only flight, making it the largest aircraft ever flown at the time.
<b>December</b>	North American Aviation leases the Downey, California, plant to build the AJ-1 U.S. Navy bomber, AT-6G trainer and T-28 trainer.
<b>Dec. 17</b>	Boeing test pilot Bob Robbins takes the XB-47 Stratojet on its first flight from Boeing Field, Seattle, to Larson Air Force Base in Moses Lake, Washington.

<b>1948</b>	<b>March 23</b>	The F3D Skyknight, Douglas Aircraft's first jet-powered fighter, makes its first flight.
	<b>April 15</b>	Newspapers all over the world publish pictures of a Boeing B-47 Stratojet using jet-assisted takeoff.
	<b>April 26</b>	The XP-86 prototype for the North American Aviation Sabre jet fighter breaks the sound barrier for the first time. The production version P-86A will make its first flight May 20.
	<b>May</b>	The first all-jet squadron aboard the USS Saipan is operational with production versions of the McDonnell FH-1 Phantom twinjet fighter.
	<b>June</b>	General Motors sells its shares of North American Aviation. Lee Atwood becomes North American president; Dutch Kindelberger becomes chairman and CEO.
	<b>June 17</b>	Boeing Plant II in Wichita, Kansas, is reactivated to modify B-29 and B-50 bombers for in-flight refueling.
	<b>July 3</b>	The North American Aviation AJ Savage bomber makes its first flight.
	<b>Aug. 23</b>	The McDonnell XF-85 Goblin, a parasite fighter, makes its first flight.
	<b>October</b>	The Boeing "flying boom" in-flight refueling system is publicized. It will be featured on future aerial tankers.  The Piasecki HUP-1 tandem-rotor rescue helicopter, the first helicopter equipped with autopilot, makes its first flight.
	<b>Oct. 22-24</b>	Over the course of one weekend, a Boeing team develops plans for a new eight-engine jet bomber, which will become the B-52 Stratofortress.

<b>1949</b>	<b>Jan. 24</b>	A Douglas-manufactured missile, the “Bumper WAC” — a WAC Colonel missile paired with a German V-2 rocket — establishes new altitude and speed records, rising to an altitude of 250 miles at speeds up to 5,000 mph.
	<b>Feb. 8</b>	The Boeing B-47 Stratojet sets a transcontinental speed record, covering 2,289 miles in 3 hours, 46 minutes, at an average speed of 607.8 mph.
	<b>Feb. 26</b>	The Boeing B-50 Superfortress Lucky Lady II begins the first 94-hour nonstop aerial-refueled flight around the world, taking off from Fort Worth, Texas.
	<b>March 1</b>	The North American Aviation B-45 Tornado bomber sets an unofficial speed record of 675 mph.
	<b>April 15</b>	During Operation Vittles, hundreds of Douglas-built C-47 and C-54 transports deliver a record 12,940 tons of food and supplies to West Berlin in a 24-hour period.
	<b>June 16</b>	Boeing delivers the first C-97A Stratofreighter cargo aircraft to the U.S. Air Force.
	<b>June 24</b>	The Douglas D-558-2 Skyrocket research aircraft exceeds Mach 1. On Jan. 26, 1951, it will reach a top speed of Mach 1.28 at 38,890 feet; it will reach Mach 1.88 on Aug. 7 and a maximum altitude of 74,494 feet on Aug. 15.
	<b>Sept. 24</b>	The North American Aviation T-28 Trojan trainer makes its first flight.
	<b>Nov. 29</b>	The Douglas C-124 Globemaster II, a heavy strategic cargo transport, makes its first flight.

PRE-1910

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

# 1950s



Boeing 707 jetliner

[HOME](#)

1950	March 2	The first full-thrust test of the 75,000-pound liquid rocket engine for the XLR43-NA-1 Navaho missile is conducted by North American Aviation at Santa Susana, California.
	April	Boeing announces it has built the world's first gas-turbine-powered truck. The company will market gas turbine engines extensively in an effort to diversify.
	June 9	Boeing submits to the U.S. Air Force a proposal for Bomarc, the company's first production missile.
	June 27	The United States officially enters the Korean War.
	Sept. 24	The first Boeing VC-97D Stratofreighter command transport is delivered to the U.S. Strategic Air Command.
	Dec. 17	Lt. Col. Bruce Hinton, flying a North American Aviation F-86 Sabre jet fighter over Korea, is the first F-86 pilot to shoot down a Russian MiG fighter.
1951	Jan. 23	The Douglas F4D Skyray carrier-based interceptor makes its first flight.
	February	The U.S. Navy orders its version of the North American Aviation F-86 Sabre jet fighter. It will be designated the FJ-2 Fury.
	April 26	Boeing, Douglas and Lockheed announce they will combine resources to produce the B-47 bomber.
	Aug. 7	The McDonnell F3H Demon naval jet fighter makes its first flight.
	Aug. 23	The U.S. Navy announces that McDonnell F2H Banshee fighter jets are in action against communist forces in Korea. This marks the first time that McDonnell-built planes have engaged in combat operations.
	October	Douglas AD Skyraider attack aircraft enter service over the Korean Peninsula.
	November	The Douglas-built Nike Ajax surface-to-air missile makes its first target-drone hit. Nike is the name of the Greek goddess of victory.
	Nov. 29	The first Boeing B-52 Stratofortress bomber is secretly rolled out in darkness at the Seattle plant.



<b>1952</b>	<b>March 26</b>	McDonnell's second ramjet helicopter, the Model 79 Big Henry, makes its first flight.
	<b>April 11</b>	The Piasecki H/CH-21 Shawnee tandem-rotor helicopter (also known as the Vertol 44) makes its first flight.
	<b>April 15</b>	Boeing test pilot Alvin M. "Tex" Johnston and co-pilot Lt. Col. Guy Townsend take the B-52 Stratofortress prototype on its first flight from Boeing Field in Seattle to Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington.
	<b>May 3</b>	A U.S. Air Force Douglas C-47 Skytrain transport becomes the first aircraft to make a successful landing at the North Pole.
	<b>May 20</b>	Boeing starts building the Model 367-80, a jetliner and jet tanker prototype that will be known as the "Dash 80," in a closed-off area at the Renton, Washington, plant.
	<b>Sept. 10</b>	The XF-99 research missile, prototype for the Boeing Bomarc IM-99A/IM-99B supersonic guided missile, is test-fired from Cape Canaveral, Florida.
	<b>Sept. 20</b>	The Douglas X-3 Stiletto experimental jet aircraft makes its first flight.
	<b>Oct. 23</b>	The Hughes Model XH-17 "Flying Crane" heavy lift helicopter, the first helicopter program undertaken by Hughes, makes its first flight.
	<b>Oct. 28</b>	The Douglas XA3D-1, prototype of the A-3 Skywarrior strategic bomber for the U.S. Navy, makes its first flight. It is the biggest and heaviest aircraft ever designed for routine use from an aircraft carrier. The U.S. Air Force version will be designated the B-66 Destroyer.
	<b>Nov. 2</b>	U.S. Marine Corps Maj. William Stratton and Master Sgt. Hans Hoagland, in a Douglas F3D Skyknight jet fighter, down a North Korean Yak-15, marking the first victory in jet-versus-jet night action.
	<b>Nov. 19</b>	A North American Aviation F-86D Sabre jet fighter sets a new world speed record of 698 mph.

<b>1953</b>	<b>Jan. 30</b>	The Boeing B-47E jet bomber makes its first flight in Wichita, Kansas. The B-47E replaces the 18-unit jet-assisted takeoff system from earlier models with 33 1,000-pound-thrust units.
	<b>May 18</b>	The Douglas DC-7 airliner makes its first flight. It is the largest and most efficient of the DC series yet designed. Its maximum speed is 400 mph, with a cruising speed of 375 mph.
	<b>May 25</b>	The North American Aviation F-100A Super Sabre jet fighter makes its first flight.
	<b>May 29</b>	The first of 159 Boeing KC-97F Stratofreighters is delivered to the U.S. Air Force.
	<b>July 16</b>	The North American Aviation F-86D Sabre jet fighter beats its own speed record by flying 715.7 mph.
	<b>Aug. 20</b>	The first Redstone rocket, powered by an A-6 engine developed by the Rocketdyne group of North American Aviation, is test launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.
	<b>Aug. 21</b>	A new world altitude record of 83,235 feet is set by U.S. Marine Corps Lt. Col. Marion Carl in the Douglas D-558-2 Skyrocket supersonic research aircraft.
	<b>Sept. 1</b>	A Boeing B-47 Stratojet refuels another B-47. This is the first time a jet aircraft is used as a tanker.
	<b>Oct. 3</b>	U.S. Navy test pilot Lt. Cdr. Jim Verdin takes off in a Douglas F4D Skyray fighter jet from Naval Air Station El Centro, California, and breaks the world speed record, flying 752.9 mph.
	<b>Oct. 13</b>	The North American Aviation Navaho X-10 supersonic research vehicle makes its first flight.
	<b>Oct. 23</b>	The Piasecki H-16/PV-15 Transporter, a tandem-rotor transport and rescue helicopter, makes its first flight.
	<b>December</b>	The first tactical Douglas Nike Ajax missile site becomes operational at Fort George Meade, near Washington, D.C.

<b>1954</b>	<b>June 22</b>	The Douglas A4D (later A-4) Skyhawk light attack naval aircraft makes its first flight.
	<b>June 28</b>	The Douglas B-66 Destroyer light bomber makes its first flight. It is the U.S. Air Force version of the Navy A3D Skywarrior.
	<b>July 15</b>	Test pilot Tex Johnston and co-pilot Richard L. "Dix" Loesch take the Boeing Model 367-80 (Dash 80) on its first flight.
	<b>Aug. 5</b>	The production model Boeing B-52A bomber makes its first flight.
	<b>Sept. 1</b>	Production begins on the Boeing KC-135 Stratotanker.
	<b>Sept. 29</b>	The McDonnell F-101 Voodoo jet fighter makes its first flight. An advanced design of the XF-88, the Voodoo goes supersonic in its first flight.
	<b>December</b>	The first successful recovery of the North American Aviation Navaho X-10 supersonic research vehicle using fully automatic approach and landing is made at Edwards Air Force Base, California.
	<b>Dec. 17</b>	The 1,000th Boeing B-47 Stratojet bomber built in Wichita, Kansas, is delivered to the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

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<b>1955</b>		Frank Piasecki leaves Piasecki Helicopter Corp. and forms Piasecki Aircraft Corp. Piasecki Helicopter is renamed Vertol Aircraft Corp., using a contraction of "vertical takeoff and landing."
	<b>Aug. 7</b>	Test pilot Tex Johnston performs two barrel rolls in the Boeing Dash 80 over the Seafair hydroplane course on Lake Washington in Seattle.
	<b>Oct. 13</b>	Pan American World Airways (Pan Am) orders 20 Boeing Model 707 jet transports, developed from the Dash 80 prototype. The 707 is the first in the famous Boeing 7-series of commercial jetliners.
	<b>Oct. 16</b>	The Boeing Dash 80 flies nonstop from Seattle to Washington, D.C., and back, breaking all transcontinental records for a commercial transport, at average speeds of 592 mph and 567 mph, respectively.
	<b>Nov. 7</b>	North American Aviation establishes Rocketdyne, Atomics International, Missile Development and Autonetics as separate divisions.
	<b>Dec. 27</b>	The U.S. Air Force selects Douglas Aircraft Co. to be prime contractor for the Thor missile, America's first intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM). The Rocketdyne Division of North American Aviation is selected to provide the engine.

<b>1956</b>	<b>April 23</b>	The Douglas C-133 Cargomaster transport aircraft makes its first flight. The C-133 goes directly into production without construction of a prototype.
	<b>July 18</b>	The first of more than 800 KC-135 Stratotankers rolls out from the Boeing plant in Renton, Washington, followed a few minutes later by the last KC-97 Stratofreighter.
	<b>Aug. 31</b>	The KC-135 Stratotanker makes its first flight. Boeing will build more than 700 of the tankers.
	<b>Sept. 10</b>	The North American Aviation YF-107A fighter makes its first flight and reaches Mach 1.03.
	<b>Sept. 28</b>	William Boeing dies of a heart attack while on his yacht, Taconite, near Seattle.
	<b>Oct. 2</b>	The Hughes Model 269 helicopter, predecessor to the TH-55A Osage and Model 300 series helicopters, makes its first flight.
	<b>Oct. 24</b>	The last Boeing-produced B-47 Stratojet bomber is delivered to the U.S. Air Force from Wichita, Kansas. Douglas and Lockheed will continue to produce B-47s for several more months.
	<b>Oct. 31</b>	A U.S. Navy Douglas R4D (naval designation for the C-47 Skytrain) transport becomes the first aircraft to make a successful landing at the South Pole.
	<b>Nov. 6</b>	The North American Aviation XSM-64 Navaho long-range guided missile makes its first flight.
	<b>Nov. 15</b>	A Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) Douglas DC-7C transport sets a new distance record for commercial airlines by flying 6,005 miles nonstop from Los Angeles to Stockholm, Sweden, following the Great Arctic Circle route.
	<b>Nov. 25</b>	Eight Boeing B-52 Stratofortress bombers complete a record nonstop flight of 17,000 miles over the North Pole.

<b>1957</b>	<b>Jan. 18</b>	Three Boeing B-52 bombers, led by Lucky Lady III, fly 24,325 miles nonstop around the world in 45 hours, 19 minutes, at an average speed of 520 mph. They halve the previous around-the-world record set by the Lucky Lady II, a B-50 bomber, in 1949.
	<b>Feb. 18</b>	After 12 years of production, Douglas Aircraft delivers the last of 3,180 AD Skyraider attack aircraft to the U.S. Navy.
	<b>March 11</b>	The Boeing Dash 80 flies from Seattle to Baltimore at an average speed of 612 mph.
	<b>May 21</b>	A Douglas DC-7C transport takes off from Long Beach (California) Municipal Airport for a record transatlantic flight that retraces part of the route flown by Charles Lindbergh in 1927. The aircraft flies 6,148 miles to Paris in 21 hours, 52 minutes — 12 hours less than it took Lindbergh to fly 3,625 miles across the Atlantic.
	<b>May 29</b>	The U.S. Air Force awards Boeing the contract to build IM-99 Bomarc missiles and their launching facilities.
	<b>July 19</b>	The Douglas MB-1 Genie air-to-air missile is first tested.
	<b>August</b>	The North American Aviation Missile Development Division is awarded a U.S. Air Force contract to build GAM-77 Hound Dog missiles.
	<b>Aug. 13</b>	The Vertol Model 76 tilt-wing aircraft, designated VZ-2 by the U.S. Army, makes its first vertical flight.
	<b>Sept. 20</b>	The Douglas-built Thor IRBM has its first successful launch.
	<b>Oct. 28</b>	The first production Boeing 707-120 jet rolls out in Renton, Washington.  Donald W. Douglas Jr. becomes president of Douglas Aircraft Co.; his father remains chairman and CEO.
	<b>Nov. 27</b>	In Operation Sun Run, McDonnell-built U.S. Air Force RF-101 Voodoo supersonic jet fighters set three new transcontinental U.S. speed records by flying 781.7 mph west to east, 677.7 mph east to west and 721.8 mph for the total 4,892-mile round-trip distance.
	<b>Dec. 12</b>	A McDonnell U.S. Air Force F-101 Voodoo becomes the fastest operational jet fighter in the world when it establishes a world speed record of 1,207 mph in Operation Firewall.
	<b>Dec. 20</b>	The Boeing 707-120 four-engine jetliner makes its first flight.

<b>1958</b>	<b>Jan. 31</b>	The first North American Aviation jet trainer, the T-2 Buckeye, makes its first flight.
	<b>May</b>	The first zero-length launch tests are made using a North American Aviation F-100D Super Sabre supersonic jet fighter at Edwards Air Force Base, California; it uses its own engine and a 130,000-pound-thrust engine, accelerating to 272 mph in less than four seconds.
	<b>May 15</b>	The U.S. Air Force orders three Boeing 707-120 jet transports for use by the president and other high-ranking officials. Designated VC-137A, they will be called Air Force One when the president is aboard. The following year, President Dwight D. Eisenhower will be the first American president to travel on the VC-137A.
	<b>May 27</b>	The McDonnell F4H naval jet fighter, later designated the F-4 Phantom II, makes its first flight.
	<b>May 30</b>	The Douglas DC-8 airliner makes its first flight. It is the first of the DC line to have jet engines.
	<b>Aug. 15</b>	Pan Am takes delivery of the country's first commercial jet airliner, a Boeing 707-120, four months ahead of schedule. It will start service in October on a transatlantic route.
	<b>Aug. 31</b>	The North American Aviation A3J/A-5 Vigilante carrier-based bomber makes its first flight.
	<b>Sept. 16</b>	The North American Aviation Sabreliner, a midsize business jet, makes its first flight. As the T-39, the Sabreliner will also serve as a military trainer.
	<b>October</b>	Douglas Aircraft delivers the first production Thor IRBM to the U.S. Air Force.
	<b>Oct. 10</b>	The U.S. Air Force selects Boeing to assemble and test the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM).
	<b>Oct. 11</b>	A Douglas Thor-Able rocket, consisting of a Thor first stage and a Vanguard second stage, launches NASA's Pioneer I spacecraft 79,173 miles into space, the farthest distance yet for an Earth-launched object.



<b>1959</b>	<b>Jan. 12</b>	NASA selects McDonnell Aircraft as prime contractor for Project Mercury, America's first manned orbital spacecraft.
	<b>Jan. 19</b>	NASA contracts with North American Rocketdyne for design and development of the F-1 rocket engine.
	<b>Jan. 25</b>	American Airlines starts Boeing 707 jetliner service from New York to Los Angeles for the first transcontinental jetliner route.
	<b>Feb. 16</b>	The McDonnell Aircraft-built Alpha Draco Hypersonic Research Vehicle makes the first of two test flights.
	<b>Feb. 28</b>	The first Douglas Thor-Agena rocket launches Discoverer 1, the first photo reconnaissance satellite and the first satellite to enter polar orbit.
	<b>April 1</b>	NASA awards Douglas Aircraft a contract to design, test and produce a new multistage rocket using a modified Thor as the first stage. The new launch vehicle is named Delta.
	<b>April 23</b>	The North American Aviation GAM-77 (later AGM-28) Hound Dog missile makes its first launch.
	<b>May 5</b>	The first Boeing-built VC-137 transport is delivered to the U.S. Air Force for presidential use.
	<b>June</b>	The first Douglas Thor IRBMs are deployed in England.
	<b>June 8</b>	The North American Aviation X-15-1 hypersonic research aircraft makes its first and only unpowered test glide flight. It makes its first powered flight June 17.
	<b>July 3</b>	The McDonnell F4H (later F-4) jet fighter for the U.S. Navy is named the Phantom II in dedication ceremonies during the company's 20th anniversary celebration.
	<b>Sept. 18</b>	The Douglas DC-8 airliner enters airline service simultaneously with United Air Lines and Delta Air Lines.
	<b>Oct. 4</b>	The North American Aviation Little Joe booster rocket is first launched.
	<b>Nov. 9</b>	Boeing starts developing the X-20 Dyna-Soar, a manned orbiting craft.
	<b>Nov. 23</b>	The Boeing 720, a modified 707 designed for shorter runways and short-to-medium airline routes, makes its first flight.

PRE-1910

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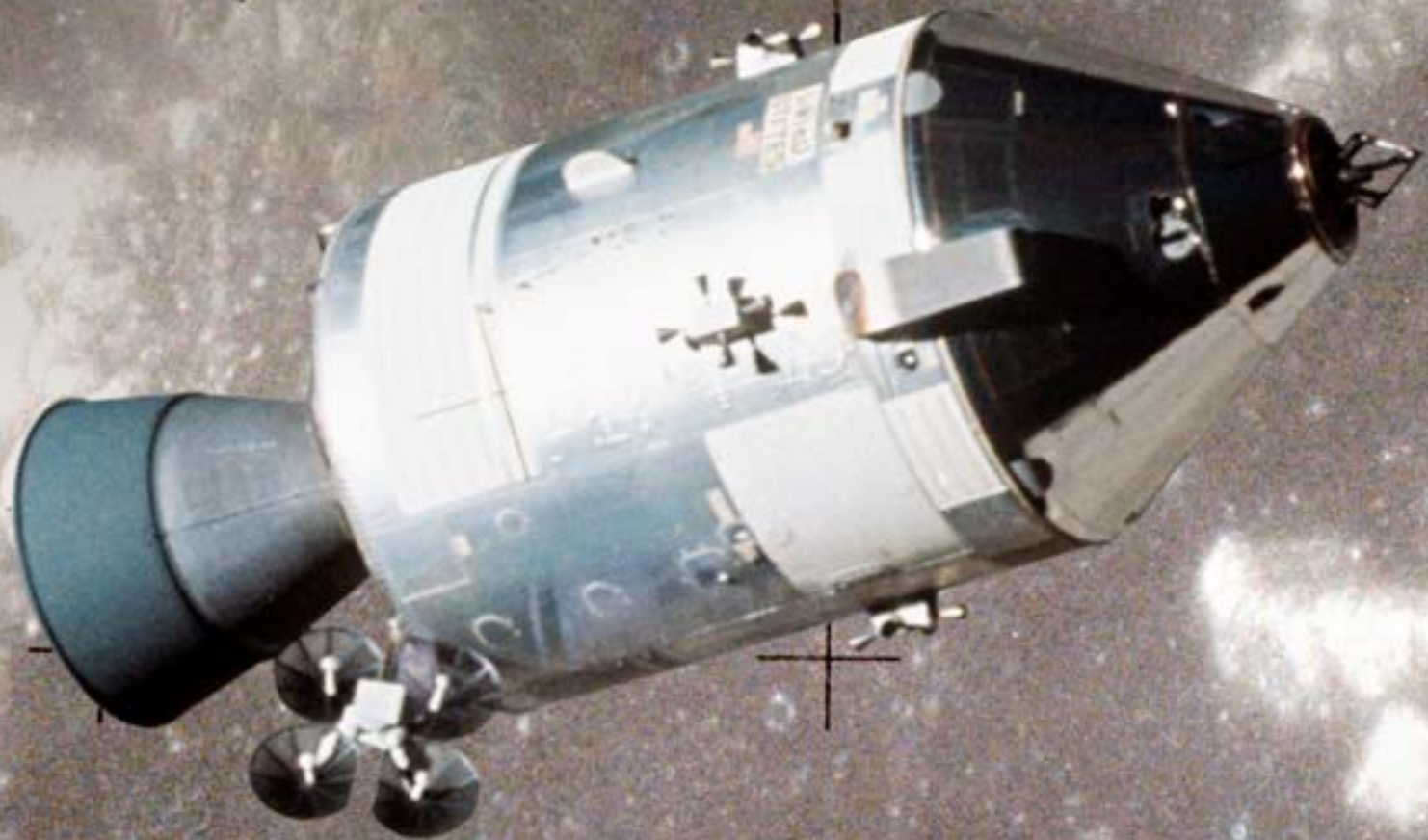
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# 1960s

Apollo command and service module

[HOME](#)

- 1960**
- March 31** Boeing buys Vertol Aircraft Corp., formerly Piasecki Helicopter, of Philadelphia and its subsidiaries and forms the Vertol Division of Boeing.
  - April 1** A Douglas Thor-Able II rocket places Tiros I, the world's first weather satellite, into orbit.
  - Aug. 10** Discoverer 13 is placed into orbit by a Douglas Thor-Agena rocket. The next day, signaled by radio command, the satellite reenters the Earth's atmosphere and is retrieved by the U.S. Navy from the Pacific Ocean. It is the first satellite to be recovered from orbit. On Aug. 18, Discoverer 14, also launched by a Thor-Agena, becomes the first satellite to be recovered by an aircraft in mid-air.
  - Aug. 12** The Douglas Delta rocket makes its first successful launch, placing the Echo 1A passive communications satellite into orbit.
  - Sept. 10** NASA selects North American Rocketdyne to develop the J-2 upper stage rocket engine.
  - Nov. 28** The Boeing IM-99A Bomarc missile is declared operational at five sites; in December the first production model IM-99B rolls out.

<b>1961</b>	<b>January</b>	NASA awards Hughes Space and Communications a contract to build Surveyor, the first vehicle to achieve fully controlled soft landing on the moon.
	<b>February</b>	A Boeing Vertol Model 107 wins a U.S. Navy design competition. The U.S. Marine Corps orders 14. The Model 107 will be developed into the CH-46 Sea Knight cargo helicopter.
	<b>Feb. 1</b>	The first LGM-30 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) is launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.
	<b>March 13</b>	McDonnell Aircraft delivers the last of 807 F-101 Voodoo supersonic jet fighters to the U.S. Air Force.
	<b>May 5</b>	In the first suborbital flight of the McDonnell-built Mercury spacecraft, Alan Shepard becomes the first American in space.
	<b>May 21</b>	Boeing Airplane Co. officially changes its name to The Boeing Company.
	<b>Sept. 21</b>	The Boeing Vertol Division CH-47A Chinook tandem-rotor heavy-lift helicopter makes its first flight.
	<b>October</b>	The first launch of the Polaris A-2 intermediate range ballistic missile from a submerged submarine uses the North American Autonetics-developed Ships Inertial Navigation System (SINS).
	<b>Oct. 12</b>	The U.S. Navy's first McDonnell-built F4H (later F-4) fighter-bomber operational squadron, VF-74, is qualified for carrier duty.
	<b>Nov. 28</b>	North American Aviation is selected as principal contractor for the Project Apollo space development program.
	<b>Dec. 7</b>	NASA names McDonnell Aircraft prime contractor for Project Gemini, the nation's second-generation manned spacecraft.
	<b>Dec. 15</b>	Boeing starts work on the Saturn V first-stage booster for the Apollo program.

1962	Jan. 24	The success of the McDonnell F4H Phantom II in U.S. Navy service leads the U.S. Air Force to borrow 29 F4Hs from the Navy for test and evaluation under the designation F-110A Spectre. Under the U.S. Tri-Service aircraft designation system introduced during 1962, the Phantom II will receive the designation F-4, by which it is known today.
	Feb. 20	In the first orbital flight of a McDonnell-built Mercury spacecraft, John Glenn becomes the first American to orbit Earth.
	June 29	The first McDonnell F-4 Phantom II fighters are delivered to a U.S. Marine Corps squadron, VMF(AW)-314.
	July 10	A Douglas-built Delta rocket launches into orbit the AT&T Telstar, the first privately built satellite, for the first television transmission by satellite.
	July 27	North American Aviation chairman Dutch Kindelberger dies. Lee Atwood succeeds Kindelberger as chairman of the board.
	August	The Boeing Vertol CH-46 Sea Knight tandem-rotor helicopter makes its first flight. The company will eventually deliver more than 600 Sea Knights, which will see action in Vietnam, Beirut, Desert Storm, Iraq and Afghanistan.
	Aug. 7	Boeing launches its first prototype hydrofoil, the PCH-1 High Point.

1963	Feb. 9	The Boeing 727-100 trijet makes its first flight.
	Feb. 27	The Hughes OH-6A Cayuse light observation helicopter makes its first flight. Concurrently, Hughes develops a civilian version of the OH-6A, which will become the MD 500 series.
	July 26	The Hughes Space and Communications Syncom 2, the first geosynchronous satellite, is launched atop a Douglas Delta launch vehicle.
	Aug. 22	The North American Aviation X-15 rocket plane reaches its highest altitude of 354,200 feet.
	Nov. 3	A Boeing 727 jetliner completes a 76,000-mile world tour to 26 countries.
	Nov. 20	The first McDonnell U.S. Air Force Phantom II fighters, F-4Cs, are delivered to a Tactical Air Command squadron.
	Dec. 20	NASA selects Boeing to build eight Lunar Orbiter spacecraft to take close-range photographs of the moon.
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1964	Feb. 4	Boeing starts building its new Space Center in Kent, Washington.
	Feb. 7	The Beatles — John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr — arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard a Pan Am Boeing 707 named Clipper Defiance. An estimated 4,000 fans and 200 journalists meet them as they begin their first tour of the United States.
	April	Boeing and Lockheed are selected to design the U.S. supersonic transport (SST).
	June 8	The U.S. Air Force dispatches 14 North American Aviation F-100 Super Sabres to Da Nang Air Base for the Vietnam War.
	Sept. 24	The Minuteman II ICBM is first launched at Cape Kennedy (formerly Cape Canaveral), Florida.
	Nov. 5	The Hughes Model XV-9A Hot Cycle helicopter makes its first flight.



<b>1965</b>	<p>Hughes Helicopters secures its first MK 11 cannon production contract for use in the MK 4 gun pod. More than 1,000 MK 4 gun pods, incorporating the MK 11 gun, will be built for U.S. Navy and Marine Corps use in Vietnam.</p> <p>The U.S. Army orders the first of nearly 1,500 Hughes Helicopters OH-6A Cayuse helicopters, which become the Army's new light observation helicopters.</p>
<b>Feb. 25</b>	The Douglas DC-9 twinjet airliner makes its first flight.
<b>March 15</b>	The first Boeing-built Saturn S-1C first-stage rocket booster rolls out at Michoud, Louisiana, near New Orleans, to be barged to Cape Kennedy, Florida.
<b>March 23</b>	The McDonnell-built Gemini spacecraft makes its first flight, with astronauts Virgil "Gus" Grissom and John Young aboard.
<b>April 5</b>	Boeing receives the largest commercial order by an airline up to that time when United Air Lines orders 66 jetliners with options for 39 more and leases for another 25.
<b>April 6</b>	Using a Douglas Delta rocket, NASA launches the Hughes Space and Communications Intelsat 1 Early Bird, the first commercial communications satellite.
<b>April 21</b>	Hughes Helicopters announces it will build the Model 500 turboshaft-engine helicopter in three models: the basic Model 500, an executive aircraft and the utility Model 500U (later 500C). The following year, the Hughes OH-6A Cayuse helicopter will set 23 world records for speed, distance and altitude.
<b>June 3</b>	Astronaut Ed White, during the four-day Gemini 4 mission, becomes the first American to walk in space.
<b>July 7</b>	McDonnell Aircraft delivers its 1,000th F-4 Phantom II fighter, an F-4B for the U.S. Navy.
<b>July 17</b>	<p>In their first encounter with enemy aircraft, U.S. Navy McDonnell F-4B fighters shoot down two North Vietnamese MiG-17 fighters.</p> <p>The North American Aviation XB-70 Valkyrie No. 2 strategic bomber prototype makes its first flight.</p>
<b>Dec. 8</b>	The Douglas DC-9 jetliner makes its first in-service airline flight for Delta Air Lines.
<b>Dec. 15</b>	McDonnell-built Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 spacecraft perform the world's first rendezvous in space.

<b>1966</b>	<b>March 16</b>	Two orbiting spacecraft dock for the first time as the McDonnell-built Gemini 8, with astronauts Neil Armstrong and David Scott aboard, performs rendezvous and docking with an Agena target satellite.
	<b>April 13</b>	Boeing announces it will build a 490-passenger transport (later designated the 747). Construction of a new plant to build the huge jets will begin in June in Everett, Washington.
	<b>May 30</b>	The first Hughes Space and Communications Surveyor spacecraft is launched. It lands on the lunar surface two days later.
	<b>June 3</b>	The McDonnell-built Gemini 9 spacecraft is launched, using five North American Rocketdyne engines.
	<b>July 15</b>	The Boeing Company celebrates its 50th anniversary with a demonstration flight of a replica of the B & W biplane.
	<b>Aug. 10</b>	The first Boeing-built Lunar Orbiter is launched, sending the first pictures of the moon back to Earth.
	<b>Sept. 15</b>	The Boeing Model 946-025 Burner II/IIA booster makes its first flight. Boeing will build 22 of the 68-inch-high boosters, which place low- and medium-weight payloads into Earth orbit.
	<b>Oct. 31</b>	Boeing wins the contract to design, develop and test the AGM-69 short-range attack missile (SRAM).
	<b>Nov. 15</b>	McDonnell's Project Gemini comes to an end with the splashdown of the Gemini 12 spacecraft, carrying astronauts Jim Lovell and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin. It is the most successful manned space venture thus far. With McDonnell Aircraft as prime contractor, 10 straight two-man flights had been completed in less than 18 months.
	<b>Dec. 31</b>	Boeing wins the competition to design the SST.

<b>1967</b>	<b>Jan. 27</b>	While preparing for the first crewed Apollo flight, astronauts Gus Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chaffee die in a fire in the command module. As a result of the ensuing investigation, NASA will ask Boeing to provide the Apollo program with technical integration and evaluation (TIE) services.
	<b>March 12</b>	McDonnell Aircraft delivers its 2,000th F-4 Phantom II fighter, an F-4D, to the U.S. Air Force.
	<b>April 9</b>	The Boeing 737 short- to medium-range single-aisle jetliner makes its first flight.
	<b>April 20</b>	The Hughes Space and Communications Surveyor 3 spacecraft lands on the lunar surface and sends back the first color picture of Earth taken from the moon.
	<b>April 21</b>	The 1,000th Boeing Minuteman missile is installed in its silo, and Minuteman III is in production.
	<b>April 28</b>	The McDonnell and Douglas companies merge to form the new McDonnell Douglas Corp., with headquarters in St. Louis. James McDonnell is chairman and CEO and David S. Lewis is president. Donald W. Douglas Sr. is named honorary chairman of the board and serves as "Founder-Consultant." Donald W. Douglas Jr. becomes corporate vice president for administration. Douglas Aircraft in Long Beach, California, will operate as a subsidiary of McDonnell Douglas.
	<b>May 24</b>	James McDonnell receives the Robert J. Collier Trophy for the development of the F-4 Phantom II fighter jet aircraft and Gemini space vehicles.
	<b>July 15</b>	The Boeing model 923 PGH-2 Tucumcari, the first hydrofoil in naval history designed as a patrol gunboat, is launched.
	<b>Sept. 22</b>	North American Aviation merges with Rockwell-Standard Corp. and becomes North American Rockwell Corp.
	<b>Nov. 9</b>	The first unmanned Saturn V rocket is launched from Kennedy Space Center, Florida, sending Apollo 4 into Earth orbit to test the spacecraft's reentry module. The Saturn V and the Apollo modules were built by the combined resources of Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and North American Aviation.

1968	April 29	William Allen becomes chairman of the board of Boeing, and Thornton A. “T” Wilson is elected company president.
	July 31	The first of the North American Aviation U.S. Air Force OV-10A Bronco multimission aircraft arrive in Vietnam.
	Sept. 5	A U.S. Navy F-4J is the 3,000th Phantom II to be delivered by McDonnell Douglas.
	Sept. 30	The first Boeing 747-100 jumbo jet is rolled out during ceremonies at the new assembly facility in Everett, Washington, just 28 months after the program was announced. The team that developed the 747, led by Chief Engineer Joe Sutter, becomes known as “the Incredibles.”
	Oct. 11	Apollo 7, the first crewed Apollo flight, lifts off on its 11-day mission.
	Dec. 21	Launched by Saturn V, Apollo 8 takes the first astronauts — Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders — around the moon.
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1969	Feb. 9	The Boeing 747-100 jumbo jet makes its first flight.
	July 20	Apollo 11 makes the first successful moon landing on the lunar Sea of Tranquility, and astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin are the first human beings to walk on the moon.
	July 29	The Boeing AGM-69 short-range attack missile (SRAM) makes its first launch.
	Sept. 23	President Richard M. Nixon approves the construction of two SST prototypes by Boeing.
	October	Boeing starts building the Lunar Roving Vehicle.
	Dec. 23	The U.S. Air Force selects McDonnell Douglas as prime contractor for development and production of the F-15 advanced tactical fighter.

PRE-1910

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

# 1970s



Boeing 747 jetliner

[HOME](#)

1970	Jan. 21	The Boeing 747 jumbo jet makes its first commercial flight from New York to London for Pan American World Airways (Pan Am).
	May 25	Boeing Computer Services is founded.
	May 27	The Boeing CH-47A Chinook advanced technology helicopter makes its first flight.
	June 6	The U.S. Air Force issues a contract with North American Rockwell for five flight-test B-1 bombers and two non-flying airframes.
	July 8	Boeing is selected as prime contractor for what will become the E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS).
	Aug. 29	The DC-10, the first jumbo jet from Douglas Aircraft, makes its first flight.



<b>1971</b>	North American Rockwell invests \$35 million in Collins Radio Co. and reorganizes into four main market areas: aerospace, automotive, electronics and industrial products.
<b>Feb. 1</b>	The 4,000th McDonnell Phantom II, an F-4E for the U.S. Air Force, is delivered.
<b>March 24</b>	The U.S. government cancels funding for the Boeing supersonic transport (SST).
<b>April 30</b>	Sanford N. "Sandy" McDonnell, nephew of James McDonnell, is named president of McDonnell Douglas Corp.
<b>May 14</b>	Boeing diversifies by developing a multiple land-use program for its Boardman, Oregon, development site, which includes irrigating 6,000 acres for crops and plans to recycle waste products from Portland, Oregon.
<b>June</b>	Boeing Vertol wins a contract from the U.S. Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) to develop rapid transit railcars to replace aging cars around the country.
<b>June 21</b>	The U.S. Navy selects McDonnell Douglas as prime contractor for the AGM/RGM/UGM-84D Harpoon all-weather anti-ship missile system.
<b>July</b>	North American Autonetics wins a short-range attack missile (SRAM) computer production award.
<b>July 29</b>	American and United airlines take delivery of the first two production Douglas Aircraft DC-10 jetliners, and American puts its new DC-10 in regular service just eight days later.
<b>July 31</b>	The first Boeing Lunar Roving Vehicle is used by astronauts on the moon.
<b>August</b>	Boeing is asked to design and install a fully automatic personal rapid transit system at West Virginia University in Morgantown. The vehicles are built at the Kent (Washington) Space Center.

<b>1972</b>	<b>May</b>	The McDonnell Douglas Harpoon anti-ship missile is successful in its first drop test when released from a U.S. Navy P-3C Orion patrol aircraft at 20,000 feet.
	<b>July 27</b>	The McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle air superiority jet fighter makes its first flight successfully and on schedule.
	<b>September</b>	"T" Wilson becomes chairman of The Boeing Company board, as William Allen retires. Malcolm Stamper becomes president.
	<b>Sept. 7</b>	The Douglas division of McDonnell Douglas delivers the Skylab orbital workshop module to NASA.
	<b>Oct. 6</b>	The McDonnell division of McDonnell Douglas delivers the Skylab airlock module to NASA.
	<b>December</b>	The Maudslay Motor Co. Pressings Division of Clarke Chapman-John Thompson Co. of England joins North American Rockwell.
	<b>Dec. 18</b>	Boeing B-52 Stratofortress bombers join the Vietnam conflict in Operation Linebacker II. After 11 days, peace negotiations begin.
	<b>Dec. 20</b>	A McDonnell Douglas Harpoon anti-ship missile makes its first successful launch against a target ship and scores a direct hit.

<b>1973</b>	The first Hughes Helicopters Chain Gun weapon, the XM230 automatic cannon, is fired. It becomes the first of a new line of externally powered chain-driven ordnance products.
<b>February</b>	North American Rockwell becomes Rockwell International, and Collins Radio is merged into Rockwell International.
<b>February – March</b>	The McDonnell Douglas C-9A Nightingale aeromedical transport plays a vital role for the U.S. Air Force in Operation Homecoming — returning American prisoners of war to the United States from the Vietnam War.
<b>May 1</b>	Boeing Vertol wins contracts to build 230 light rail vehicles for Boston and San Francisco.
<b>May 8</b>	The first McDonnell Douglas C-9B Skytrain II transports are delivered to the U.S. Navy.
<b>May 14</b>	The McDonnell Douglas-built Skylab orbital workshop is launched into orbit. It is the first U.S. space station.
<b>June</b>	The Boeing YQM-94A remotely piloted vehicle makes its first flight. The vehicle is designed for a U.S. Air Force competition, Compass Cope, which will be canceled after two prototypes are built.
<b>June 19</b>	The first of three U.S. Air Force E-4As makes its first flight. These are Boeing 747s modified as Advanced Airborne Command Posts (AACP).
<b>Nov. 3</b>	The Boeing-built Mariner 10 space probe is launched on its flight to photograph and collect data from Venus and Mercury.

<b>1974</b>	Rockwell International is awarded a contract to build the first eight Block I NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites.
<b>February</b>	NASA awards Boeing a contract to build some components of what will become the Hubble Space Telescope, which will be launched in 1990.
<b>Feb. 5</b>	The Boeing-built Mariner 10 probe swings by Venus, returning the first space photos of the cloud-shrouded planet. The National Society of Professional Engineers will select Mariner 10 as one of the 10 outstanding engineering achievements of 1974.
<b>Feb. 8</b>	The third and final McDonnell Douglas Skylab mission ends with the crew setting an 84-day endurance record.
<b>March 29</b>	Boeing Marine Systems launches its first commercial waterjet-propelled boat, the Model 929-10 Jetfoil.
<b>April 13</b>	The Hughes-built Westar-A, the first U.S. domestic communications satellite, is placed into orbit by a McDonnell Douglas Delta rocket.
<b>June 22</b>	McDonnell Douglas A-4 Skyhawk production passes its 20-year milestone. The company will ultimately deliver 2,960 of the attack aircraft.
<b>July 18</b>	NASA buys a Boeing 747 from American Airlines, and under a \$30 million contract from Rockwell International, Boeing begins modifying it into the first Space Shuttle Carrier Aircraft.
<b>August</b>	Rockwell International's Space Division completes the docking module and the U.S. half of the international docking system for the Apollo-Soyuz test project.
<b>Nov. 9</b>	The Boeing Model 929 Patrol Hydrofoil Missilesip, developed for the U.S. Navy, makes its first flight.
<b>Nov. 14</b>	The McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle tactical fighter enters operational service with the U.S. Air Force Tactical Air Command.
<b>Dec. 23</b>	The Rockwell B-1 Lancer, a swing-wing bomber intended for high-speed, low-altitude penetration missions, makes its first flight.

<b>1975</b>	<b>Feb. 1</b>	A McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle tactical fighter completes its sweep of all eight world time-to-climb world records by streaking to an altitude of 98,425 feet in less than 3.5 minutes.
	<b>March 16</b>	The Boeing-built Mariner 10 probe completes its final flyby of Mercury, nearly 17 months and a billion miles after launch.
	<b>April 3</b>	Stearman Aircraft founder Lloyd Stearman dies in Northridge, California.
	<b>May 2</b>	The U.S. Navy selects McDonnell Douglas as prime contractor for development of the F/A-18 strike fighter.
	<b>June 21</b>	NASA launches the Hughes Space and Communications Orbiting Solar Laboratory (OSO-8) to study X-ray and ultraviolet radiation emitted by the sun.
	<b>July 17</b>	The first international space mission is completed successfully with the Apollo-Soyuz test project, in which U.S. astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts dock their spacecraft in Earth orbit. Rockwell International Space Division was the prime contractor for the Apollo spacecraft and the docking module used on the mission.
	<b>Aug. 26</b>	The McDonnell Douglas YC-15 advanced medium short takeoff and landing (STOL) transport makes its first flight.
	<b>Sept. 30</b>	The Hughes Helicopter AH-64 Apache prototype attack helicopter makes its first flight and is chosen over a Bell Helicopter prototype for continued development.
	<b>Oct. 3</b>	Passenger service begins on the Boeing-built personal rapid transit system at West Virginia University in Morgantown, West Virginia.
	<b>Oct. 8</b>	McDonnell Douglas is selected as prime contractor for the guidance system for the U.S. Navy's Tomahawk cruise missile.
	<b>November</b>	Boeing Space Systems Division starts designing, fabricating and testing two small low-cost spacecraft called Applications Explorer Missions 1 and 2 (AEM-1 and AEM-2) to study Earth and its atmosphere under the technical direction of the Goddard Space Flight Center.
	<b>Nov. 18</b>	Boeing Wichita delivers its first modified B-52D bomber to the U.S. Strategic Air Command.
	<b>Dec. 12</b>	A new version of the versatile McDonnell Douglas Delta rocket, designated 3914, performs flawlessly in its first launch by placing the RCA Satcom I communications satellite into orbit.

<b>1976</b>	The Hughes Helicopters Model 500MD/TOW Defender makes its first flight.
<b>January</b>	In one month, Rockwell International delivers 2 million MOS-LSI circuits containing more electronic circuits than were individually produced by the total semiconductor industry during the year 1970.
<b>March 5</b>	A Boeing B-52 Stratofortress makes the first test launch of the Boeing-built AGM-86 air-launched cruise missile (ALCM).
<b>April 5</b>	Howard Hughes dies in his airplane while en route from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston, Texas.
<b>May 25</b>	The Boeing E-3 AWACS, a modified 707-320B jet, makes its first flight with full mission avionics.
<b>July 27</b>	The U.S. Department of Defense approves the development of an advanced version of the McDonnell Douglas AV-8A Harrier vertical/short takeoff and landing (V/STOL) aircraft. The objective of the new program is to approximately double the payload and range of the original Harrier.
<b>Aug. 9</b>	The Boeing YC-14 STOL military transport makes its first flight.
<b>Sept. 17</b>	The prototype Space Shuttle Orbiter Enterprise, built by Rockwell International, rolls out. Its nine-month approach and landing test program will last from Jan. 31 to Oct. 26, 1977.
<b>Dec. 10</b>	The Hughes AH-64A Apache is selected as the U.S. Army's Advanced Attack Helicopter after an extensive competitive fly-off.

<b>1977</b>	<b>January</b>	A modified Boeing 747 is delivered for use as the Space Shuttle Carrier Aircraft.
	<b>June</b>	By the end of the month, three Rockwell International B-1A Lancer bombers will have flown 118 hours, totaling 646 hours of flying time with more than 21 hours at supersonic speed.
	<b>July 8</b>	Boeing starts building the world's largest wind turbine, which has a 300-foot-diameter blade atop a 200-foot tower.  The 500th North American Aviation Sabreliner business jet is delivered to Procter & Gamble Co.
	<b>July 14</b>	The first Hughes-built Geostationary Meteorological Satellite (GMS) is launched aboard a McDonnell Douglas Delta rocket.
	<b>Aug. 12</b>	The Rockwell-built Space Shuttle Enterprise makes its first free flight.
	<b>Oct. 28</b>	First production deliveries of the Advanced Concept Ejection Seat (ACES) II begin. The Douglas Aircraft division of McDonnell Douglas in Long Beach, California, produces the seats for use on U.S. Air Force F-15, F-16 and A-10 tactical aircraft.
	<b>December</b>	Satellite Business Systems (SBS) orders three HS-376 satellites, customized for private business communication services, from Hughes Aircraft Space and Communications Group.
	<b>Dec. 19</b>	The U.S. Air Force selects a modified version of the Douglas Aircraft DC-10 twin-aisle jetliner as winner of the Advanced Tanker/Cargo Aircraft competition.



<b>1978</b>	NASA selects Hughes Space and Communications to build the second generation of Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES), to be launched between 1980 and 1987.
<b>March</b>	Boeing is contracted to build the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) rocket to boost Space Shuttle payloads.
<b>April 26</b>	NASA launches the Boeing Applications Explorer Mission 1 (AEM-1) spacecraft.
<b>May 20</b>	NASA launches the Hughes Space and Communications Pioneer Venus 1 orbiter to study the planet from above its clouds. It will send back data until October 1992.
<b>May 24</b>	The 5,000th McDonnell Douglas Phantom II, an F-4E, is delivered.
<b>July 14</b>	Boeing begins production of the 767 mid- to long-range twin-aisle jetliner.
<b>Aug. 8</b>	The Hughes Pioneer Venus 2 multiprobe is launched to study the planet's atmosphere below the clouds. One of the three probes will survive and return surface data for 67 minutes before being crushed and burned by the Venusian atmosphere at 900 degrees Fahrenheit.
<b>Aug. 31</b>	Boeing begins production of the 757 short- to medium-range single-aisle jetliner.
<b>Nov. 9</b>	The first McDonnell Douglas St. Louis-built Harrier, a prototype AV-8B Harrier II V/STOL attack aircraft for the U.S. Marine Corps, makes its first flight.
<b>Nov. 18</b>	The McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet naval strike fighter makes its first flight.

<b>1979</b>	<b>Feb. 18</b>	The Boeing-built Applications Explorer Mission 2 (AEM-2), a stratospheric aerosol and gas experiment, is placed in Earth orbit.
	<b>May 11</b>	The Boeing Vertol Chinook CH-47D tandem-rotor heavy-lift helicopter makes its first flight.
	<b>July</b>	The Rockwell Highly Maneuverable Aircraft Technology (HiMAT) unmanned subscale aircraft built for NASA makes its first flight.
	<b>July 11</b>	The unoccupied McDonnell Douglas-built Skylab space station reenters the Earth's atmosphere and burns up.
	<b>August</b>	The Boeing AGM-86B/C ALCM makes its first flight.
	<b>Sept. 1</b>	NASA's Pioneer 11 becomes the first spacecraft to reach Saturn, after traveling roughly 1 billion miles. It launched six years earlier on an Atlas-Centaur rocket, featuring engines built by the North American Rockwell Rocketdyne division.
	<b>Oct. 18</b>	The Douglas Aircraft DC-9 Super 80 twin-engine jetliner, the sixth basic model and largest of the popular DC-9 series, makes its first flight.
	<b>Oct. 25</b>	The U.S. Air Force takes delivery of the last U.S.-built McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II. It is the 5,057th Phantom II to roll out from the plant at St. Louis since May 1958.
	<b>Nov. 13</b>	McDonnell Douglas delivers the 1,000th Harpoon anti-ship missile to the U.S. Navy.

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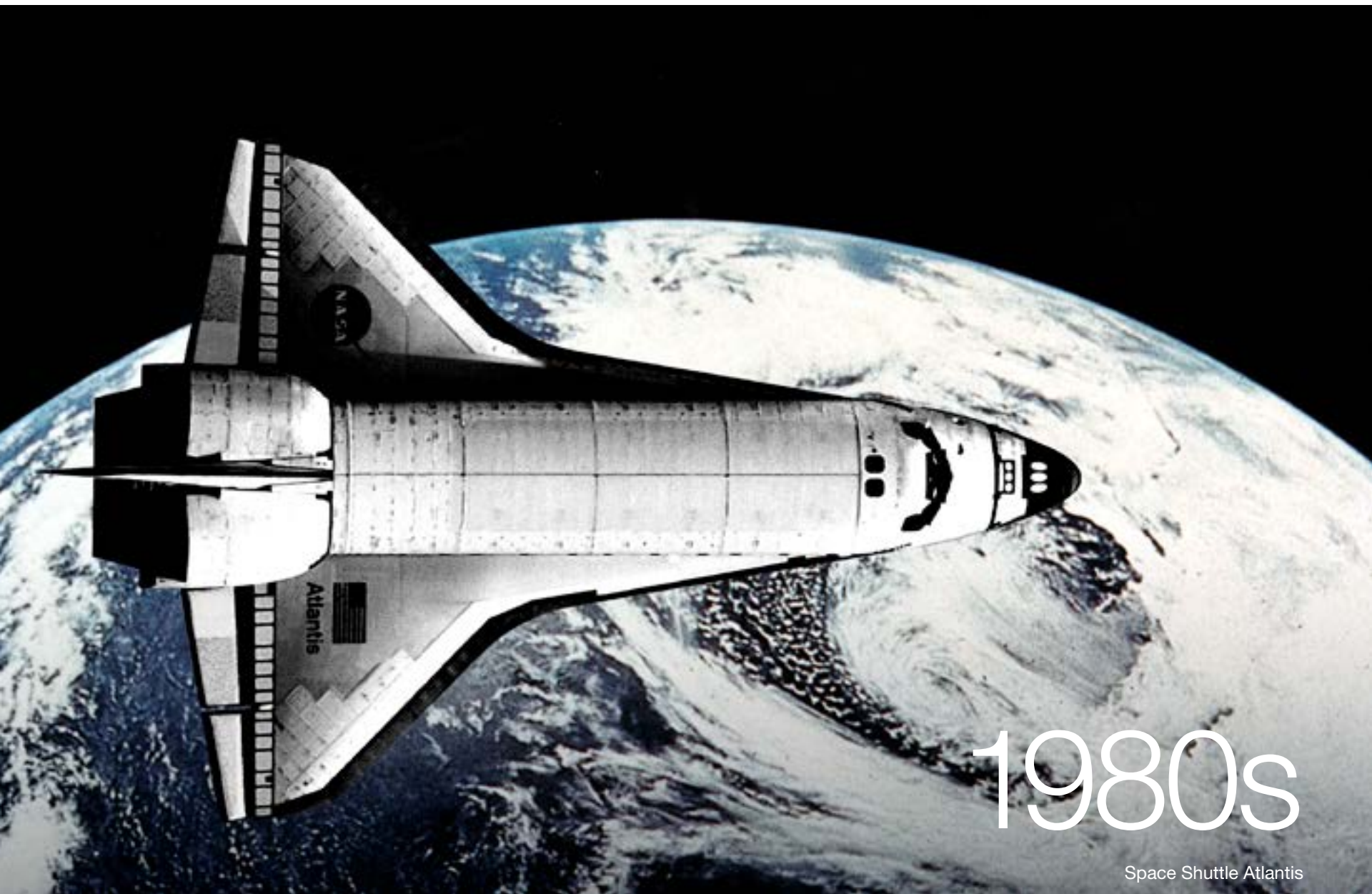
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# 1980s

Space Shuttle Atlantis

[HOME](#)

- 1980**
- Feb. 21–22** The Rockwell Sabreliner Series 80 business jet sets a long-range flight record for its class, flying 2,653 miles from Boston to Paris at 528 mph.
  - April 17** Three Boeing-built MOD-2 wind turbines are started up during a dedication ceremony at Goodnoe Hills, about 13 miles east of Goldendale, Washington.
  - July** Boeing begins to build an assembly facility for the AGM-86 air-launched cruise missile (ALCM) program in Kent, Washington.
  - July 12** The McDonnell Douglas KC-10 Extender advanced aerial tanker and cargo aircraft makes its first flight.
  - Aug. 22** James McDonnell dies in St. Louis. His nephew, Sandy McDonnell, becomes chairman of McDonnell Douglas and John F. McDonnell, the founder's son, becomes president.
  - September** Boeing begins studying the space station concept under a NASA contract.  
The Hughes Space and Communications Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES D) is placed in synchronous orbit by a McDonnell Douglas Delta 3914 booster. It makes the first vertical temperature measurements from synchronous orbit.
  - Dec. 9** The 500th Boeing 747 jetliner rolls out in Everett, Washington.

<b>1981</b>	Hughes Helicopters receives the first contract for production of the AH-64A Apache attack helicopter.
<b>Feb. 1</b>	Donald Douglas Sr. dies in Palm Springs, California.
<b>March</b>	The first Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is delivered to West Germany.  Hughes Space and Communications satellites for Satellite Business Systems (SBS) begin delivering integrated voice, data, electronic mail and video communications transmissions over the first all-digital domestic commercial communications satellite system operating in the 14/12 GHz K-band.
<b>April 12</b>	The Rockwell-built Columbia is the first Space Shuttle to fly into orbit.
<b>April 23</b>	McDonnell Douglas delivers its 2,000th ACES II ejection seat to the U.S. Air Force.
<b>May</b>	The Hughes Space and Communications GOES E geostationary weather satellite is launched. GOES F will be launched in April 1983.
<b>June 19</b>	The Boeing Model 234LR helicopter, a commercial derivative of the CH-47 Chinook, gets its U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certificate.
<b>Aug. 28</b>	The U.S. Air Force selects McDonnell Douglas as prime contractor for the four-engine C-X (later C-17) cargo aircraft, a long-range transport capable of flying outsize cargo directly to small austere airfields.
<b>Sept. 26</b>	The Boeing 767-200 twin-aisle jetliner makes its first flight.
<b>Nov. 5</b>	The first full-scale development McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II vertical/short takeoff and landing (V/STOL) aircraft makes its first flight.
<b>Nov. 18</b>	A navalized version of the United Kingdom Royal Air Force Hawk jet trainer, proposed by a team headed by McDonnell Douglas and British Aerospace, is selected by the U.S. Navy as winner of the VTXTS undergraduate jet flight training system.
<b>Dec. 17</b>	The first helicopter equipped with a NOTAR (no tail rotor) system, a Hughes-built OH-6A Cayuse, makes its initial flight, paving the way for the first family of helicopters that can fly without a tail rotor.

<b>1982</b>	<b>January</b>	The U.S. Air Force directs Rockwell International to begin production of 100 B-1B Lancer bombers.
	<b>Jan. 28</b>	The Hughes Helicopters 500E (later the MD 500E) makes its first flight. The 530F (later the MD 530F) will make its first flight Oct. 22.
	<b>February</b>	Boeing designs a solar power satellite system capable of providing power to a million homes.  The Roland missile system completes its first flight test. Boeing will deliver 595 of the missiles, which were developed by a French-German consortium.
	<b>Feb. 19</b>	The Boeing 757-200 jetliner makes its first flight.
	<b>March 1</b>	Hughes Helicopters breaks ground for the Apache Assembly and Flight Test Center in Mesa, Arizona. The facility will be dedicated and become operational in December.
	<b>March 31</b>	Rockwell International wins a contract to build HELLFIRE missiles and launchers.
	<b>July</b>	Boeing Computer Services installs a companywide telecommunications network.
	<b>July 28</b>	The first McDonnell Douglas CF-18 Hornet fighter jet is delivered to the Canadian Forces Air Command.
	<b>Sept. 15</b>	The Douglas Aircraft division of McDonnell Douglas delivers its 2,000th jet airliner, a DC-10 built for United Airlines.
	<b>Oct. 30</b>	NASA launches the first Boeing Inertial Upper Stage (IUS). It places two communications satellites in orbit.
	<b>November</b>	A new designation system for McDonnell Douglas commercial aircraft combines the "M" of McDonnell and the "D" of Douglas. The first aircraft to use the designation is the DC-9 Super 80, which becomes the MD-80.
	<b>Nov. 11</b>	Two Hughes-built HS-376-series satellites are the first satellites to be launched from the Space Shuttle.

- 1983**
- The Museum of Flight opens near Boeing Field in Seattle. The museum is housed in William Boeing's Red Barn, which had been moved to a new location on the Duwamish River in 1975.
- Jan. 7** The first McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet strike fighters go into operational service.
- July 22** The U.S. FAA announces that the Boeing 757 and 767 models share so many common features that a pilot who qualifies on one model will be automatically qualified on the other.
- The Rockwell GBU-15 (Guided Bomb Unit) weapon system with television guidance completes full-scale operational test and evaluation.
- July 29** The McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle becomes the first U.S. Air Force fighter to amass 10,000 hours of flight testing without the loss of an aircraft.
- August** Hughes Helicopters delivers its 1,000th 25 mm M242 automatic cannon to the U.S. Army.
- Aug. 29** The first production McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II V/STOL attack aircraft makes its first flight.
- Sept. 30** The first production AH-64A Apache attack helicopter is rolled out by Hughes Helicopters at a ceremony in Mesa, Arizona, two months ahead of schedule.
- November** The third Rockwell-built Space Shuttle, Discovery, arrives at Kennedy Space Center, Florida.



- 1984**
- Jan. 6** Hughes Helicopters, entering its 50th-anniversary year, is acquired by McDonnell Douglas Corp. It will be renamed McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems.
  - Jan. 9** The first production AH-64A Apache helicopter, now flying under the McDonnell Douglas banner, lifts off for the first time, one month ahead of schedule. It wins the Robert J. Collier Trophy and will be delivered to the U.S. Army on Jan. 27, 1985.
  - Feb. 24** The U.S. Air Force selects the McDonnell Douglas F-15E, an upgraded version of the Eagle, as the winner of its dual-role fighter competition.
  - June** The McDonnell Douglas MD 530MG advanced light attack helicopter is introduced at the Farnborough International Airshow. During the year, the MD 530F establishes two new world helicopter time-to-climb marks, breaking records set by an OH-6A Cayuse in 1966.
  - Aug. 3** A Hughes Space and Communications GMS-3 geostationary weather satellite is launched from Tanegashima Space Center in southern Japan, carried aloft by the Japanese N-II booster.
  - Aug. 30** On its first mission, the Rockwell-built Space Shuttle Discovery deploys three communications satellites, including the fourth Hughes-built satellite for SBS. McDonnell Douglas engineer Charles Walker becomes the first astronaut to represent a private company in space when he operates the McDonnell Douglas electrophoresis operations in space (EOS) equipment aboard the Discovery to explore ways to process materials under weightless conditions.
  - Sept. 6** Boeing Computer Services gets a contract to provide design software for the Space Shuttle program.
  - Oct. 18** The Rockwell B-1B Lancer bomber makes its first flight.
  - Oct. 29** The first McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet strike fighter is delivered to the Royal Australian Air Force.

1985	Feb. 25	Frank Shrontz is elected president of The Boeing Company.
	March	Boeing begins preliminary designs for the International Space Station.
	June 29	The first Rockwell B-1B Lancer bomber is delivered to the U.S. Strategic Air Command at Dyess Air Force Base, Texas.
	Nov. 22	The first McDonnell Douglas EF-18 fighter for the Spanish Air Force is delivered.
	Dec. 31	The U.S. Air Force awards McDonnell Douglas a contract for full-scale development of the C-17 transport.
1986	Jan. 28	The Rockwell-built Space Shuttle Challenger and its seven-member crew are lost 73 seconds after launch, when a booster failure causes the craft to break up before the eyes of the world. This tragedy brings the program to a halt as the causes of the accident are examined.
	Feb. 22	Viking, Sweden's first satellite, launches to study the interaction between solar winds and the Earth's magnetosphere, which results in the aurora phenomenon. Boeing supplied the basic satellite platform, which it based on the small satellite used in its Applications Explorer Missions program.
	Feb. 25	McDonnell Douglas announces that the U.S. Navy has selected the F/A-18 Hornet strike fighter as the official airplane of the Blue Angels flight demonstration squadron.
	April 26	Frank Shrontz is elected CEO by the Boeing board of directors.
	May	Boeing and Bell Helicopter Textron start building six prototypes of the V-22 Osprey, a tiltrotor aircraft.  McDonnell Douglas delivers the 1,000th F-15 Eagle fighter.
	Sept. 30	McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems formally opens the company's new 1.9 million square foot headquarters in Mesa, Arizona, where it will relocate ordnance program and light helicopter assembly operations.
	Dec. 11	The McDonnell Douglas F-15E dual-role fighter version of the Eagle makes its first flight.
	Dec. 17	The 4,000th McDonnell Douglas Harpoon anti-ship missile is delivered.

<b>1987</b>	<p>Rockwell International's North American division receives a contract to modify C-130 turboprop transports manufactured by Lockheed Martin into heavily armed AC-130U Spectre gunships for the U.S. Air Force.</p> <p>Hughes Space and Communications introduces the 601 satellite, designed for television broadcast and mobile communications.</p>
<b>February</b>	The 30 mm M230 automatic cannon for the AH-64A Apache becomes the first gun to roll off the line at McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems' new ordnance assembly and test center in Mesa, Arizona.
<b>Feb. 19</b>	The Boeing E-6A Mercury TACAMO (Take Charge And Move Out) aircraft prototype, based on the 707-320, makes its first flight.
<b>April 14</b>	A Rockwell B-1B Lancer bomber begins a 21-hour, 40-minute flight on a course covering 9,411 miles, with a takeoff weight of 413,000 pounds.
<b>June 26</b>	The first McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II aircraft equipped for night attack missions makes its first flight.
<b>July 2</b>	Rockwell is awarded a contract to build 12 new AC-130U gunships.
<b>Sept. 16</b>	The Spanish Navy takes delivery of its first McDonnell Douglas EAV-8B V/STOL aircraft.
<b>Dec. 1</b>	Boeing wins a 10-year contract to design the living and working quarters for the International Space Station.
<b>Dec. 23</b>	The U.S. Navy selects the team of McDonnell Douglas and General Dynamics to develop and build the A-12 Avenger II advanced tactical aircraft. The program will be canceled in 1991.

<b>1988</b>	McDonnell Douglas is awarded a contract to build Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) kits, which convert existing unguided free-fall bombs into accurately guided “smart” weapons.
<b>Jan. 11</b>	McDonnell Douglas announces that it and the U.S. Navy are studying concepts for an advanced version of the F/A-18 Hornet, called “Hornet 2000.” This concept will become the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet.
<b>Jan. 26</b>	Dual ceremonies celebrate the simultaneous rollout of the Boeing 737-400 and 747-400 jetliners.
<b>April 16</b>	The McDonnell Douglas T-45A Goshawk jet trainer makes its first flight.
<b>Aug. 24</b>	Assembly of the first McDonnell Douglas C-17 military transport begins at Douglas Aircraft facilities in Long Beach, California.
<b>Sept. 7</b>	The McDonnell Douglas F-15 short takeoff and landing/maneuvering technology demonstrator (S/MTD) makes its first flight.
<b>Sept. 29</b>	After modification, the Rockwell-built Space Shuttle Discovery flies the first mission of the post-Challenger era.
<b>Oct. 9</b>	The Boeing-built Condor unmanned aerial vehicle makes its first flight.
<b>Nov. 1</b>	Boeing delivers the first Avenger air defense system to the U.S. Army.
<b>Dec. 2</b>	The 5,000th McDonnell Douglas Harpoon missile is delivered.
<b>Dec. 29</b>	McDonnell Douglas F-15E dual-role fighters go into operational service at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina.

<b>1989</b>	<b>January</b>	McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems launches two helicopters that feature the company's revolutionary NOTAR system, the MD 520N and the MD Explorer.
	<b>Feb. 14</b>	The first McDonnell Douglas Delta II rocket launches the Navstar II-1 global positioning satellite, designed by Rockwell.
	<b>March 19</b>	The Bell Boeing V-22 Osprey tiltrotor aircraft makes its first flight.
	<b>May 4</b>	The Rockwell-built Space Shuttle Atlantis launches the spacecraft Magellan to Venus. The Hughes-built radar mapper, aboard Magellan, will map 98 percent of Venus' surface from 1989 until 1993.
	<b>June 25</b>	The McDonnell Douglas AGM-84E Standoff Land Attack Missile (SLAM), derived from the McDonnell Douglas Harpoon anti-ship missile, makes its first flight. The missile will be used during Operation Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf War.
	<b>July 17</b>	The B-2 Spirit stealth bomber, built by Boeing and Northrop, makes its first flight.
	<b>August</b>	McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems, after receiving a \$200 million contract for the production of four prototype AH-64D Apache Longbow helicopters from the U.S. Army, is authorized by the Defense Acquisition Board to begin a full-scale development program, which will last 51 months.
	<b>Oct. 18</b>	The Rockwell-built Space Shuttle Atlantis carries the Hughes-built Galileo probe into orbit. The probe will study Jupiter and its moons in more detail than any previous spacecraft.
	<b>Dec. 6</b>	The prototype of the Boeing MH-47E Chinook special operations helicopter rolls out.

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# 1990s



Boeing C-17 Globemaster III transport

[HOME](#)

<b>1990</b>	<b>Jan. 10</b>	The McDonnell Douglas MD-11 trijet makes its first flight.
	<b>March 28</b>	The Boeing 737 becomes the world's best-selling jetliner when United Airlines accepts delivery of the 1,832nd 737.
	<b>April 10</b>	The 6,000th Boeing jetliner, a 767, is delivered to Britannia Airways.
	<b>Sept. 6</b>	The VC-25A, a modified Boeing 747-200B, enters service as presidential transport Air Force One, replacing the modified 707s that had served for the previous 30 years.
	<b>Sept. 28</b>	A memorandum signed by the United States, Spain and Italy formalizes a plan to jointly develop the McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II Plus aircraft.
	<b>Sept. 29</b>	The YF-22 tactical fighter, developed by Lockheed Martin, Boeing and General Dynamics, makes its first flight. The YF-22 is a prototype for the F-22 Raptor fighter.
	<b>Oct. 6</b>	The Boeing Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) booster launches the European Space Agency's scientific probe Ulysses to study the sun.
	<b>Oct. 11</b>	The X-31 experimental fighter jet, designed and built by Rockwell and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, makes its first flight. The test effort is part of a joint U.S. and German enhanced fighter maneuverability program. Boeing is a partner in the joint venture.
	<b>Oct. 29</b>	The formal go-ahead is given for the Boeing 777 jet transport, with an initial order of 34 airplanes and 34 options by United Airlines.
	<b>Oct. 30</b>	The 200th McDonnell Douglas Delta rocket is launched.



<b>1991</b>	<b>Jan. 7</b>	The U.S. Secretary of Defense orders the cancellation of the McDonnell Douglas-General Dynamics A-12 advanced tactical aircraft program.
	<b>Jan. 17</b>	U.S. Army McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems AH-64A Apache combat helicopters fire the first shots of Operation Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf War. McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle and F/A-18 Hornet fighters claim the first aerial victories of the conflict with 10 enemy aircraft downed in the first day.
	<b>Jan. 31</b>	The Rockwell national contractor team sets out to develop the X-30 National Aero-Space Plane (NASP). The program will be canceled in 1993, before a prototype is built.
	<b>April 5</b>	The Boeing-Sikorsky team wins the contract to build the U.S. Army's RAH-66 Comanche, a new-generation light helicopter.
	<b>April 18</b>	McDonnell Douglas delivers the 1,000th F/A-18 Hornet fighter.
	<b>April 23</b>	The Lockheed Martin-Boeing-General Dynamics YF-22 tactical fighter wins a U.S. Air Force competition over the Northrop-McDonnell Douglas YF-23 for the next-generation air-superiority fighter.
	<b>April 30</b>	The 1,010th Boeing 707 rolls out of the Renton, Washington, plant, ending a 35-year-old production line.
	<b>Sept. 15</b>	The McDonnell Douglas C-17 Globemaster III military transport makes its first flight.
	<b>October</b>	The McDonnell Douglas MD 520N, the world's quietest helicopter, is delivered to the Phoenix Police Department.
	<b>Dec. 16</b>	The St. Louis-built McDonnell Douglas T-45A Goshawk trainer makes its first flight.

1992	March 13	Two B-52 bombers fly to Ryazan Dyagilevo Air Base near Moscow in exchange for a visit to the United States by three Tu-95 Bear bombers and a Tu-160 Blackjack bomber from the Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the Soviet Union).
	June 3	The U.S. Navy authorizes production of the McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II Plus attack aircraft.
	June 25	The first flight hardware scheduled for use on the International Space Station is flown and tested aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia.
	Aug. 31	Philip M. Condit is appointed president of The Boeing Company.
	Sept. 22	The McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II Plus aircraft makes its first flight, one month ahead of schedule.
	Nov. 25	Boeing Integrated Systems Laboratory is formally opened, allowing new systems for the 777 to be integrated before they are installed in the airplane.
	Dec. 18	The twin-engine, eight-place McDonnell Douglas Explorer helicopter makes its first flight.

1993	Feb. 10	The 10,000th jet manufactured in St. Louis, a McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet fighter for the U.S. Navy, is delivered.
	Feb. 22	The McDonnell Douglas MD-90 commercial transport makes its first flight.
	March 8	The Boeing 747-400 Freighter rolls out of the Everett, Washington, factory.
	August	The Rockwell X-31 enhanced fighter demonstrates full capability in flying basic fighter maneuvers.
	Aug. 5	The first operational McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II Plus aircraft are delivered to the U.S. Marine Corps.
	Aug. 17	NASA selects Boeing as the prime contractor for the International Space Station.
	Aug. 18	The McDonnell Douglas Delta Clipper Experimental, or DC-X, uncrewed launch vehicle makes its first successful vertical takeoff and landing.
	Nov. 5	Japan becomes the launch customer for the Boeing 767 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), with an initial order for two aircraft.
November–December		The Rockwell X-31 enhanced fighter reaches supersonic speeds (Mach 1.28).

<b>1994</b>	<b>Jan. 27</b>	Israel announces its intent to purchase 25 F-15 dual-role fighters under the designation F-15I Thunder.
	<b>April 20</b>	The Italian Navy takes delivery of its first McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier II Plus attack aircraft.
	<b>June</b>	The Rocketdyne Division of Rockwell International verifies the design of the space station's solar arrays for assembly and maintenance in space. The hardware is tested underwater at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.
	<b>June 12</b>	The Boeing 777 twinjet, the first jetliner to be 100 percent digitally designed, makes its first flight.
	<b>July</b>	The McDonnell Douglas AH-64D Apache Longbow multirole helicopter makes its debut at the Farnborough International Airshow.
	<b>July 15</b>	NASA selects Boeing and McDonnell Douglas to lead a U.S. industry/academic team to develop technologies for the next-generation supersonic transport aircraft, the High Speed Civil Transport (HSCT). The research program will end in 1999.
	<b>Sept. 5</b>	The first production version of the advanced McDonnell Douglas Explorer twin-turbine, eight-place helicopter makes its first flight in Mesa, Arizona.
	<b>Sept. 16</b>	The U.S. Navy selects Hughes Missile Systems Co. over McDonnell Douglas to be sole producer of Tomahawk cruise missiles. As a dual-source supplier, McDonnell Douglas had built 1,647 Tomahawk missiles.
	<b>Sept. 26</b>	Harry C. Stonecipher is named president and CEO of McDonnell Douglas, marking the first time in company history that the CEO has not been a member of the Douglas or McDonnell families.
	<b>Oct. 5</b>	The first class of student jet pilots to train in the McDonnell Douglas T-45A Goshawk graduates as naval aviators at Naval Air Station Kingsville, Texas.
	<b>Dec. 15</b>	The U.S. National Park Service begins using the environmentally friendly McDonnell Douglas Explorer helicopter for its operations at the Grand Canyon, Arizona.

<b>1995</b>	Sea Launch, a multinational maritime spacecraft launch service managed by Boeing, is established.
<b>Jan. 13</b>	NASA and Boeing officials sign a \$5.63 billion contract to design and develop the International Space Station.
<b>Jan. 17</b>	The McDonnell Douglas C-17 Globemaster III transport enters operational service.
<b>March</b>	McDonnell Douglas announces it will produce the MD 600N light helicopter.
<b>March 15</b>	Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) launches the Boeing Next-Generation 737-600 jetliner with an order for 35 of the airplanes.
<b>May 12</b>	The new Boeing 767 Freighter for United Parcel Service (UPS) premieres at the Boeing Everett, Washington, factory.  The McDonnell Douglas C-17 Globemaster III transport receives the Robert J. Collier Trophy for greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in the United States during 1994.
<b>May 25</b>	Boeing unveils the prototype RAH-66 Comanche helicopter.
<b>May 30</b>	The Boeing 777 becomes the first airplane in aviation history to earn U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approval to fly extended-range twin-engine operations (ETOPS) at service entry.
<b>June 11</b>	The Boeing 777 establishes a new speed record on its flight from Seattle to the Paris Air Show at Le Bourget in 9 hours, 2 minutes.
<b>June 20</b>	The Boeing 767 Freighter makes its first flight.
<b>July 13</b>	The Rockwell-built Space Shuttle Discovery lifts off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, carrying the Boeing-built IUS booster rocket that will deploy a NASA communications satellite.
<b>Sept. 29</b>	The McDonnell Douglas AH-64D Apache Longbow multirole helicopter makes a successful first flight in Mesa, Arizona.
<b>Nov. 29</b>	The McDonnell Douglas F/A-18E/F Super Hornet fighter makes its first flight.  The first McDonnell Douglas AV-8B aircraft remanufactured to a Harrier II Plus configuration makes its first flight.

<b>1996</b>	<b>Jan. 4</b>	The Boeing RAH-66 Comanche makes its first flight. The program will be canceled in 2004.
	<b>Feb. 15</b>	The Boeing 777 jetliner wins the Robert J. Collier Trophy as top aeronautical achievement for 1995.
	<b>March 29</b>	The DarkStar, an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) designed and built by Boeing and Lockheed Martin, makes its first flight. The program will be terminated in 1999.
	<b>April 20</b>	The last McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II fighter in U.S. operational service flies its final mission.
	<b>April 24</b>	The modified McDonnell Douglas F-15 short takeoff and landing/maneuver technology demonstrator (S/MTD) becomes the first aircraft to fly supersonic using 3D, pitch-and-yaw thrust-vectoring nozzles.
	<b>April 29</b>	Phil Condit is named CEO of The Boeing Company.
	<b>Nov. 16</b>	Boeing wins the Joint Strike Fighter concept demonstration contract to build and flight-test two variants of the multiservice aircraft, the X-32A and X-32B.
	<b>Nov. 20</b>	The first Boeing component of the International Space Station successfully completes its final pressure test.
	<b>Nov. 26</b>	Elrey Jeppesen dies at his home in Colorado.
	<b>Dec. 6</b>	Boeing acquires the Rockwell aerospace and defense units. The Rockwell units are renamed Boeing North American and will operate as a subsidiary.

<b>1997</b>	<b>Feb. 1</b>	Phil Condit, Boeing president and CEO, becomes chairman of the board.
	<b>Feb. 9</b>	The first Next-Generation Boeing 737, a 737-700, makes its first flight. The Next-Generation series of enhanced 737s includes the -600, -700, -800 and -900 models.
	<b>April 2</b>	A Boeing 777-200 jetliner sets a record for flying eastbound around the world in 41 hours, 59 minutes.
	<b>April 18</b>	The Rocketdyne Division of Boeing North American wins the top NASA award for excellence.
	<b>July 31</b>	John McDonnell, son of founder James McDonnell, retires, and thus becomes the last chairman of McDonnell Douglas. He remains a member of the Boeing board of directors.
	<b>Aug. 1</b>	The Boeing Company, along with its North American component, merges with McDonnell Douglas Corp. Phil Condit continues as Boeing chairman and CEO, and Harry Stonecipher, former McDonnell Douglas CEO, becomes Boeing president and chief operating officer.
	<b>Aug. 20</b>	The first Delta II rocket with the new Boeing logo on its side is launched, carrying a communications satellite.
	<b>Sept. 7</b>	The F-22 Raptor stealth tactical fighter, jointly developed and built by Lockheed Martin and Boeing, makes its first flight. It reaches an altitude of 15,000 feet in less than three minutes.
	<b>Nov. 5</b>	A replenishment satellite built by Boeing for the U.S. Air Force Global Positioning System (GPS) is carried into orbit aboard the Boeing Delta II expendable launch vehicle.



1998	Jan. 8	Boeing changes the name of the MD-95 jetliner to the 717-200.
	March 11	Boeing delivers its first two 767 AWACS aircraft to Japan.  Boeing presents the first Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL) hand-held survival radio to the U.S. Air Force.
	May 4	The 777-300 jetliner earns U.S. FAA type certification.
	June 24	Boeing delivers its first production Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) guidance kit to the U.S. Department of Defense.
	Sept. 2	The 717-200 twinjet makes its first flight. Boeing will deliver 155 of the jets before ceasing production in 2006.
	Oct. 4	The Odyssey, the self-propelled launch platform for the Sea Launch program, arrives at its home port in Long Beach, California. The 20-story-high, 436-foot-long Odyssey platform had traveled through the Suez Canal and across the Indian and Pacific oceans from Vyborg, Russia.
	Oct. 16	The U.S. Air Force announces procurement of 19 Delta IV launches for the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program, valued at \$1.38 billion.
	Nov. 6	The first production F/A-18E/F Super Hornet fighter makes its first flight.
	Nov. 20	The first module of the International Space Station, built by Khrunichev State Research and Production Space Center under subcontract to Boeing, launches from Kazakhstan on a Proton rocket.

<b>1999</b>	<b>Jan. 15</b>	The first U.S. F/A-18E/F Super Hornet squadron is established at Naval Air Station Lemoore, California.
	<b>Jan. 19</b>	Boeing announces it will sell its light commercial helicopter product lines, including the MD 500 series, MD Explorer and MD 600N, to MD Helicopters Inc.
	<b>Jan. 22</b>	The Next-Generation 737-600 jetliner makes its first flight.
	<b>March 5</b>	Past North American Aviation president and CEO Lee Atwood dies at age 94.
	<b>March 27</b>	Sea Launch successfully completes the first commercial launch from a floating platform at sea.
	<b>April 30</b>	Boeing is selected by the U.S. Department of Defense to act as lead system integrator for the National Missile Defense program.
	<b>June 7</b>	Boeing delivers the first new F-15E Eagle fighter to the U.S. Air Force since 1994. Between June 1994 and April 1999, 75 F-15s were delivered to the air forces of Israel and Saudi Arabia.
	<b>July 27</b>	The first Boeing Business Jet (BBJ), based on the 737-700 jetliner, rolls out. On Oct. 11 Boeing Business Jets will launch the larger BBJ 2.
	<b>Aug. 2</b>	The 757-300 jetliner makes its first flight.
	<b>Aug. 26</b>	The 767-400ER (Extended Range) jetliner rolls out of the Boeing factory in Everett, Washington.
	<b>Nov. 2</b>	The first conventional air-launched cruise missiles (CALCM) — AGM-86C/Ds converted to carry blast payloads rather than nuclear payloads — are rolled out at the Boeing Weapons Programs facility in St. Charles, Missouri.
	<b>Nov. 15</b>	The U.S. Postal Service unveils the new 33-cent “Jumbo Jet” postage stamp honoring the Boeing 747.
	<b>Dec. 9</b>	The last Classic 737, a 737-400, rolls out of the Renton, Washington, assembly line, ending a production run of 1,988 737-300, -400 and -500 series airplanes.
	<b>Dec. 22</b>	The first Hughes Space and Communications HS 702 satellite is launched by an Ariane 44L launch system.

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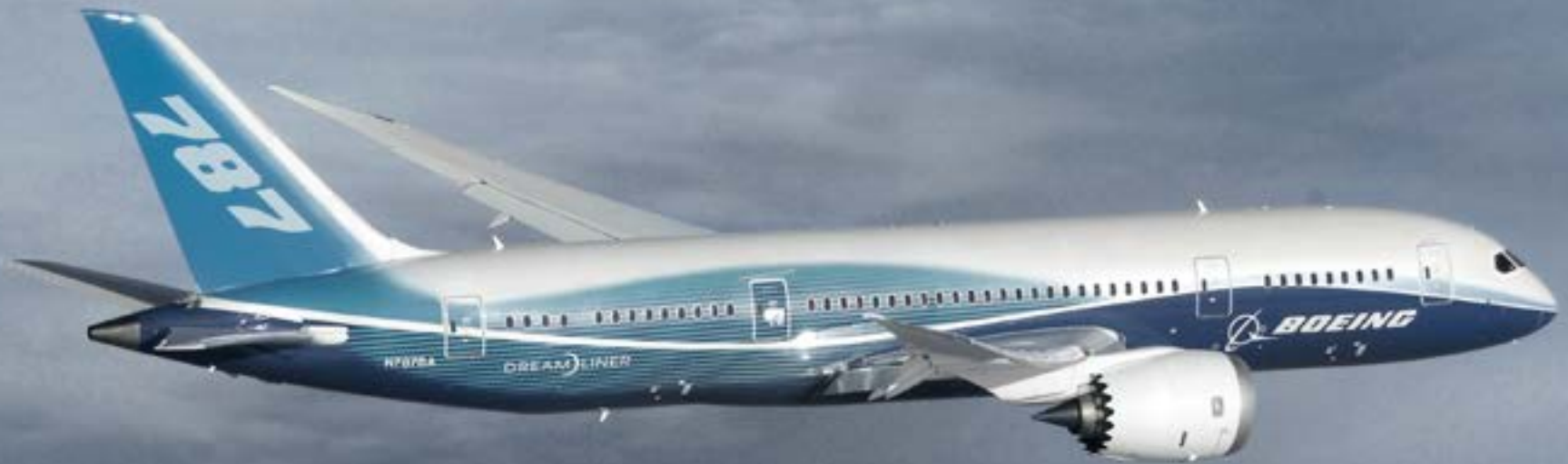
1970

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# 2000s

Boeing 787 Dreamliner

[HOME](#)

<b>2000</b>	<b>Jan. 13</b>	Boeing and Hughes Electronics Corp. announce that Boeing will acquire Hughes' space and communications business for \$3.75 billion in cash.
	<b>Feb. 11</b>	The Boeing F/A-18E/F Super Hornet wins the Robert J. Collier Trophy for 1999.
	<b>April 27</b>	Boeing announces plans to develop a new service, Connexion by Boeing, to provide an array of high-speed data communication services in flight.
	<b>June 1</b>	The U.S. Air Force awards Boeing an \$8.2 million Foreign Military Sales contract to integrate the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) kit on Israeli F-16 Peace Marble II and III aircraft, the first international sale of JDAM.
	<b>July 6</b>	Boeing and Honeywell enter into an agreement for ongoing and future International Space Station work relating to avionics, systems and software.
	<b>July 23</b>	The first 737-900, the longest variant of the Next-Generation 737 jetliner, rolls out.
	<b>Aug. 15</b>	Boeing announces the acquisition of Jeppesen Sanderson Inc., the world's leading provider of flight information services, for \$1.5 billion in cash.
	<b>Aug. 23</b>	Boeing receives a \$10.4 million contract to begin low-rate initial production for the U.S. Navy of its Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS).
	<b>Sept. 18</b>	The Boeing X-32A Joint Strike Fighter demonstrator makes its first flight.
	<b>Nov. 13</b>	Net total orders for Boeing commercial jetliners push above the 15,000 mark.

<b>2001</b>	Echo Ranger, an 18.5-foot-long unmanned undersea vehicle (UUV) built by Boeing, makes its first dive.
<b>Feb. 15</b>	The 757 Special Freighter makes its first flight.
<b>March 18</b>	Sea Launch delivers a Boeing 702 satellite named "Rock" into orbit for XM Satellite Radio. The second satellite, named "Roll," will be launched May 8. XM Satellite Radio will later order two additional 702 satellites.
<b>April 4</b>	Boeing announces a \$235 million contract to produce 11,054 JDAM guidance kits for the U.S. Air Force, with a \$25 million option for 1,150 additional kits.
<b>April 21</b>	Boeing delivers the first C-40A Clipper, a military version of the 737-700C transport, to the U.S. Navy.
<b>May 17</b>	Boeing delivers the first of four C-17 Globemaster III transports to the United Kingdom Royal Air Force.
<b>Sept. 4</b>	The Boeing Company begins operations at its new world headquarters building in downtown Chicago.
<b>Oct. 9</b>	Boeing dedicates its new Space Launch Complex 37 facility at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, where it will serve as the home of East Coast launch operations for the Delta IV rocket.
<b>Nov. 27</b>	Boeing Satellite Systems celebrates the launch of its 200th commercial communications satellite.
<b>Dec. 7</b>	Boeing successfully completes the 100th Delta II rocket launch.

2002	Feb. 14	Boeing delivers the 1,000th 757 jetliner.
	May 22	The Boeing X-45A Joint Unmanned Combat Air Vehicle (J-UCAS) makes its first flight.
	June 7	The U.S. Department of Transportation awards a contract to Boeing and Siemens Corp. to install and maintain explosives detection systems at 438 U.S. airports.
	June 19	ScanEagle, a long-endurance uncrewed aerial vehicle, makes its first successful autonomous flight.
	July 10	Boeing merges the company's space, defense, government, intelligence and communications businesses into one business unit, headquartered in St. Louis, called Integrated Defense Systems (later Boeing Defense, Space & Security).
	Aug. 8	Boeing delivers the 150th T-45 Goshawk training aircraft, a T-45C, to the U.S. Navy.
	Aug. 29	Boeing is awarded a NASA contract for Checkout, Assembly and Payload Processing Services (CAPPS), a major Space Shuttle and expendable launch vehicle payload processing program.
	Sept. 16	Boeing announces that its AGM-84H/K Standoff Land Attack Missile-Expanded Response (SLAM-ER), a highly accurate system based on the AGM-84E SLAM, has completed operational test and evaluation.
	Oct. 31	The first Project Wedgetail aircraft for the Royal Australian Air Force, a Next-Generation 737-700, rolls off the factory line during a ceremony in Renton, Washington.

<b>2003</b>	<b>Jan. 15</b>	Connexion by Boeing service aboard a Lufthansa 747-400 provides commercial airline passengers the opportunity to experience in-flight broadband Internet access for the first time.
	<b>Feb. 24</b>	The 777-300ER (Extended Range) jetliner completes its first flight.
	<b>March 10</b>	The T-45 Goshawk advanced jet trainer surpasses 100,000 flight-hours.  The Delta IV rocket successfully completes its first mission for the U.S. Air Force.
	<b>June 11</b>	The U.S. Navy awards Boeing an \$11.6 million contract to begin integration of the Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS) into the aft cockpits of F/A-18D and F/A-18F fighters.
	<b>June 15</b>	The newest Boeing jetliner, designated 7E7 (later 787), is named “Dreamliner” after approximately 500,000 votes are cast in a promotion with AOL Time Warner to name the new airplane.
	<b>June 20</b>	The 300th AH-64D Apache Longbow multirole helicopter is delivered to the U.S. Army.
	<b>July 15</b>	Boeing delivers the 50,000th precision-guided JDAM guidance kit in a ceremony at the company’s St. Charles, Missouri, facility.
	<b>Oct. 16</b>	Boeing announces the decision to cease production of the 757 jetliner in late 2004.
	<b>Oct. 27</b>	U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approval is received for installation of the Jeppesen Electronic Flight Bag on the 777 jetliner.
	<b>Nov. 23</b>	The Boeing X-50A Dragonfly uncrewed canard rotor/wing demonstrator makes its first flight.
	<b>Dec. 1</b>	Phil Condit resigns as chairman and CEO of Boeing. Harry Stonecipher becomes president and CEO.
	<b>Dec. 5</b>	The last St. Louis-built AV-8B Harrier II ground-attack aircraft is delivered.
	<b>Dec. 16</b>	The Boeing board of directors gives the go-ahead to begin offering the 7E7 Dreamliner for sale.



2004	Jan. 19	Boeing delivers the 1,000th Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL) handheld radio unit.
	Jan. 23	Boeing is awarded a contract to develop a secure, high-capacity global communications network serving the U.S. Department of Defense, NASA and the intelligence community.
	Feb. 2	Boeing delivers the 200th Northrop T-38C Talon jet trainer modified as part of the T-38 avionics upgrade program.
	Feb. 23	Singapore Air becomes the first customer for the Boeing Airplane Health Management service, an in-flight airplane monitoring system that will help airlines reduce flight-schedule interruptions.
	April 26	Boeing launches the 7E7 Dreamliner program with an order for 50 Dreamliners from All Nippon Airways (ANA).
	May 4	The 7,000th Harpoon missile is delivered.
	May 14	The Next-Generation 737 family reaches 1,500 deliveries in less time than any other commercial airplane family.
	June 14	A Boeing-led industry team is awarded a \$3.89 billion contract to build the Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft, which is later designated the P-8 Poseidon.
	Aug. 26	Boeing delivers the 500th AH-64D Apache Longbow multirole combat helicopter.
	Sept. 17	The A160 Hummingbird uncrewed rotorcraft makes its first test flight as a Boeing aircraft. The successful 80-minute test, from an airfield near Victorville, California, includes both hovering and forward flight.
	Oct. 3	Donald Douglas Jr., former president of Douglas Aircraft Co., dies at age 87.
	Oct. 28	Boeing marks the completion of its 757 commercial airplane program as the 1,050th and final 757 rolls off the production line.
	Nov. 16	The X-43 Hyper-X research vehicle, designed by Boeing Phantom Works, demonstrates that an air-breathing engine can fly at nearly 10 times the speed of sound.
	Dec. 3	The 500th 777 jetliner is rolled out. The 777 will reach 500 airplanes delivered faster than any other twin-aisle airplane in history.
	Dec. 21	The Delta IV heavy rocket makes its first flight.  Boeing signs a \$549 million contract with the U.S. Army for 17 new-build CH-47F Chinook helicopters, the largest Chinook order by any customer since the mid-1980s.

2005	Jan. 28	Boeing gives the 7E7 Dreamliner its official model number of 787, following an offer by the People's Republic of China to buy 60 of the twin-aisle jetliners.
	Feb. 22	Boeing and Onex Corp. announce an agreement under which Onex will acquire the Wichita/Tulsa Division of Boeing Commercial Airplanes. The sale will be completed June 16.
	Feb. 24	Boeing officials and Italian Air Force customers roll out the first KC-767A advanced aerial refueling tanker in Wichita, Kansas.
	March 6	Boeing President and CEO Harry Stonecipher resigns and leaves the board of directors. The next day, the board appoints Chief Financial Officer James A. Bell as president and CEO on an interim basis. Board Chairman Lew Platt assumes an expanded role as non-executive chairman.
	March 8	The first Boeing 777-200LR (Longer Range) Worldliner, the world's longest-range commercial airplane, completes its first flight and begins a test program leading to its first delivery in January 2006.
	March 16	Boeing rolls out first F-15K Strike Eagle fighter aircraft built for the Republic of Korea Air Force.
	May 2	Boeing and Lockheed Martin Corp. form the United Launch Alliance, combining production, engineering, test and launch operations associated with U.S. government launches of Boeing Delta and Lockheed Martin Atlas rockets.
	May 9	Boeing opens the Virtual Warfare Center in St. Louis, where representatives from the military services can participate in warfare scenarios.
	May 23	The Boeing 777 Freighter is launched, following an order from Air France for five of the cargo planes.
	June 30	W. James McNerney Jr., formerly CEO of 3M, is elected Boeing president, CEO and chairman of the board.
	July 18	Boeing launches the new higher-capacity, longer-range 737-900ER, following an order from Lion Air for up to 60 of the airplanes.
	Aug. 2	Boeing sells its Rocketdyne Propulsion & Power business to United Technologies Corp.
	Aug. 17	United Parcel Service (UPS) orders its first eight 747-400 Freighters.
	Sept. 19	The U.S. Air Force takes delivery of the first production CV-22 Osprey, the Air Force Special Operations variant of the V-22 tiltrotor aircraft.

2005 continued	<b>Oct. 10</b>	Boeing makes an on-orbit delivery of the Boeing 702 Spaceway F1 satellite, the most complex commercial satellite ever manufactured, to DIRECTV Inc., enabling HDTV local service to the United States.
	<b>Oct. 24</b>	Boeing sells its operations in Arnprior, Canada, to Arnprior Aerospace Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Consolidated Industries Inc.
	<b>Nov. 10</b>	The Boeing 777-200LR Worldliner establishes a new world record for nonstop flying distance by a commercial airplane, flying 11,664 nautical miles in 22 hours, 42 minutes from Hong Kong to London.
	<b>Nov. 14</b>	The Boeing 747-8 program, including the 747-8 Intercontinental passenger airplane and the 747-8 Freighter airplane, is launched with an order for 10 747-8 Freighters from Cargolux, based in Luxembourg.
	<b>Dec. 15</b>	The first AH-64DJP Apache Longbow helicopter for the Japanese government is delivered to Fuji Heavy Industries. It is the first production Apache to be delivered with air-to-air Stinger missile launcher capabilities.
	<b>Dec. 16</b>	The Future of Flight Aviation Center and Boeing Tour opens at its new 73,000 square-foot facility in Everett, Washington.

<b>2006</b>	The Integrator unmanned aerial system prototype, developed by Boeing subsidiary Insitu, makes its first flight.
<b>Jan. 11</b>	Boeing lands its largest satellite contract in nine years, for three satellites and associated ground systems, with Mobile Satellite Ventures.
<b>Jan. 31</b>	Boeing launches the 737-700ER jetliner, the longest-range 737, with an order for two of the aircraft from ANA.
<b>Feb. 13</b>	The 5,000th 737 comes off the production line. The 737 is the most-produced large commercial jet airplane in aviation history.
<b>May 4</b>	The U.S. Air Force designates Boeing Phantom Works to lead research on the X-48B blended wing body concept with two high-fidelity, 21-foot-wingspan prototypes.
<b>May 22</b>	Boeing delivers the first production Small Diameter Bomb GBU-39 (Guided Bomb Unit) system to the U.S Air Force.
<b>June 15</b>	Boeing rolls out the first production CH-47F Chinook helicopter. It is the first of 452 new CH-47F heavy-transport helicopters in the U.S. Army Cargo Helicopter modernization program.
<b>June 27</b>	The Delta IV rocket makes its first flight from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, with the successful launch of the National Reconnaissance Office satellite.
<b>June 30</b>	The Unmanned Little Bird technology demonstrator makes its first uncrewed flight. The aircraft is a modified MD 530F single-turbine helicopter.
<b>Aug. 3</b>	The first EA-18G Growler electronic attack aircraft rolls out. The derivative of the two-seat F/A-18F Super Hornet will make its first flight on Aug. 15, one month ahead of schedule.
<b>Aug. 8</b>	Boeing rolls out the new 737-900ER jetliner at its Renton, Washington, facility.
<b>Aug. 17</b>	Boeing decides to discontinue Connexion by Boeing service in response to low market demand.
<b>Aug. 18</b>	Boeing acquires C-Map, a leading provider of digital maritime cartography, data services and other navigational information; it will join Jeppesen's marine division.
<b>Aug. 28</b>	Boeing signs a contract to provide 600,000 solar concentrator cells to SolFocus Inc., a California-based company developing renewable terrestrial energy alternatives.

2006 continued	Sept. 1	The 737-900ER jetliner makes its first flight from Renton Municipal Airport in Renton, Washington.
	Sept. 9	The 747-400 LCF (Large Cargo Freighter) makes its first flight. Four of the jumbo freighters, designated Dreamlifters, will be built to transport the large composite structures of the 787 Dreamliner from partners around the world.
	Sept. 20	Boeing buys Aviall Inc., the largest independent provider of new aviation parts and related aftermarket services in the aerospace industry.
	Sept. 22	Boeing delivers the first EA-18G Growler electronic attack aircraft to the U.S. Navy test site at Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland.
	Oct. 9	The A/MH-6X crewed/uncrewed military light-turbine helicopter makes its first flight. It combines technologies of the A/MH-6M Mission Enhanced Little Bird with the Unmanned Little Bird demonstrator, a modified MD 530F civil helicopter.
	Oct. 13	The Advanced Tactical Laser Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration program begins flight testing.
	Oct. 17	Boeing launches widebody VIP airplanes with seven orders for modified 787 Dreamliner and 747-8 jets.
	Oct. 23	The first production CH-47F Chinook helicopter successfully completes its first flight.
	Oct. 24	Boeing Business Jets, Shanghai Airport (Group) Co. Ltd. and Shanghai Airlines Co. Ltd. break ground for a new maintenance, repair and overhaul facility that the three companies will manage as Boeing Shanghai Aviation Services, based at Pudong International Airport in Shanghai.
	Nov. 8	Boeing starts using a moving assembly line for the first time to build the market-leading 777 jetliner.
	Dec. 21	The first KC-767 Tanker slated for the Japan Air Self-Defense Force makes its first flight. It will be Japan's first aerial-refueling platform when it is delivered in February 2007.

2007	Jan. 3	Boeing secures a key role in HIFIRE (Hypersonic International Flight Research Experimentation), a \$54 million hypersonics research program jointly established by the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory and Australia's Defence Science and Technology organization.
	Jan. 4	Boeing completes a live demonstration of the Global Positioning System (GPS) ground station to control the GPS satellites in orbit. It will be activated in September.
	Jan. 16	The 747-400 Dreamlifter delivers the first 787 Dreamliner major assemblies to Global Aeronautica in Charleston, South Carolina.
	March 8	A Boeing-led industry team launches Orbital Express, a spacecraft that is part of a Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) program for fully autonomous on-orbit spacecraft servicing.
	March 16	Boeing delivers the 200th T-45C Goshawk trainer to the U.S. Navy.
	March 19	Boeing Research & Technology leads an industry team in the U.S. Department of Energy's Solar America Initiative to examine the distribution of solar energy in the United States.
	April 18	Boeing crews near the Boeing Portland, Oregon, plant construct a wetland that cleans pollutants from storm water before it flows into the Columbia Slough.
	June 8	The F-22 Raptor stealth tactical fighter, designed by the team of Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Pratt & Whitney and the U.S. Air Force, is awarded the Robert J. Collier Trophy.
	June 15	The A160T Hummingbird uncrewed rotorcraft makes its first flight.
	July 8	The first 787 Dreamliner rolls out at a celebration attended by 15,000 people at the Everett, Washington, final assembly factory. More than 30,000 participate via two-way satellite from Japan, Italy and the United States.
	July 20	The Boeing X-48B blended wing body research aircraft makes its first flight.
	Aug. 16	Boeing completes the first phase of its nanosatellite research and experimentation with the successful conclusion of the CubeSat TestBed 1 mission.
	Aug. 27	The new CH-47F Chinook helicopter joins the U.S. Army's aviation fleet.

**2007**

continued

**Nov. 13**

Boeing ships a developmental heat shield designed to protect future astronauts from extreme heat for NASA's Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle.

**Dec. 31**

Boeing ends 2007 with 1,413 net commercial airplane orders, setting a company record for total orders in a single year and marking an unprecedented third consecutive year of more than 1,000 orders.



2008	Feb. 11	Aviation pioneer Frank Piasecki dies.
	Feb. 24	Boeing, Virgin Atlantic and GE Aviation conduct the first commercial aviation flight using a sustainable biomass-to-liquid fuel mixed with traditional kerosene-based jet fuel.
	March 17	The U.S. Air Force awards Boeing a \$130 million contract to upgrade 16 Air Force and Air National Guard F-15C Eagles with the Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar.
	March 27	The first 777 Freighter, Boeing's newest cargo jet, enters a moving assembly line. The freighter is the first derivative to test the new 777 production system.
	March 28	The U.S. Department of Defense awards Boeing and Bell a \$10.4 billion, five-year contract for 167 V-22 Osprey tiltrotor aircraft.
	April	Boeing is awarded a contract under DARPA sponsorship to develop the SolarEagle high-altitude long endurance (HALE) unmanned aerial vehicle for the Vulture II demonstration program. The program will be canceled in 2012.
	April 3	Boeing flies a crewed airplane powered by hydrogen fuel cells, a first in aviation history.
	April 11	The first 767-300 Converted Freighter makes its inaugural flight.
	April 16	The U.S. Air Force places the first Wideband Global SATCOM satellite into operation over the Pacific region. Boeing is the prime subcontractor for the satellite.  Boeing delivers the first Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM) guidance kits to the U.S. Air Force.
	April 23	Boeing and Airbus sign an agreement to work together to reduce the effects of aviation on the environment by reducing unnecessary air traffic congestion.
	May 19	Boeing fires a high-energy chemical laser aboard a Lockheed C-130 Hercules transport aircraft in ground tests for the first time, achieving a key milestone for the Advanced Tactical Laser Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration program.  The A160T Hummingbird uncrewed rotorcraft flies for 18.7 consecutive hours, setting a world record for endurance for uncrewed aerial vehicles in its weight class.
	May 21	The first 777 Freighter is unveiled at a ceremony at the Everett, Washington, facility.

2008 continued	June 6	The U.S. Naval Air Systems Command awards Boeing and Insitu Inc. a \$65 million contract to provide continuing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance services through the ScanEagle uncrewed aircraft system.
	June 11	Boeing announces a finalized agreement to acquire Vought Aircraft Industries' interest in Global Aeronautica. The South Carolina fuselage subassembly facility for the 787 Dreamliner becomes a 50-50 joint venture between Boeing and Alenia North America.
	July 3	Boeing Australia Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Boeing Company, becomes the company's first certified U.S. FAA repair station outside the United States.
	July 8	Boeing teams with SkyHook International Inc. to develop the JHL-40 Jess Heavy Lifter, a new commercial heavy-lift rotorcraft designed for transporting equipment and materials in remote regions with infrequent refueling opportunities.
	July 11	The AH-64D Apache Block III helicopter makes its first flight.
	July 14	The first Boeing 777 Freighter makes its first flight.
	July 17	The first 737 Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) aircraft modified by Turkish Aerospace Industries in Ankara for Turkey's Peace Eagle program makes its first flight.
	July 24	Boeing signs a commercial contract with the government of Germany for the production of LJDAM guidance kits and integration support on Panavia Tornado aircraft, marking the first international sale of the LJDAM weapon system.
	Aug. 4	Boeing announces the completion of a 20,500-square-foot satellite Mission Control Center in El Segundo, California. The center can manage up to four commercial or government satellite missions at the same time.
	Aug. 14	Boeing completes the first Boeing Business Jet (BBJ) 3. The airplane is based on the Next-Generation 737-900ER jetliner.
	Aug. 19	The U.S. Army awards Boeing a \$36 million contract for a truck-mounted, high-energy laser weapon system that will destroy rockets, artillery shells and mortar rounds.
	Sept. 6	Boeing, through its commercial launch business, successfully launches the GeoEye-1 satellite aboard a Delta II rocket. GeoEye-1 will have the highest resolution of any commercial imaging system.
	Sept. 9	Boeing acquires Insitu Inc., a pioneer in the uncrewed air systems market.
	Sept. 17	Boeing delivers its 200,000th LJDAM guidance kit.

2008 continued	Oct. 7	Boeing begins work on the new AH-6 light attack/reconnaissance helicopter.
	Oct. 13	Boeing delivers the 20,000th Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL) communications system to U.S. joint services.
	Dec. 5	Boeing proves that the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system can defeat a long-range ballistic missile target by intercepting the target in the most complex test to date.
	Dec. 15	The U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory selects an industry team led by Boeing Phantom Works to develop the technology that enables uncrewed aerial vehicles to refuel from tanker aircraft.
	Dec. 23	Boeing achieves its 2008 commitment to certify all major manufacturing facilities to the globally recognized International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 environmental management system standard.

2009	Jan. 6	The government of India orders eight P-8I long-range maritime reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare aircraft, a variant of the P-8A Poseidon, becoming the first international customer for the P-8.
	Jan. 7	The Boeing-Insitu ScanEagle uncrewed aircraft system completes its 1,500th shipboard sortie with the U.S. Navy.  Boeing completes the first aerial refueling of an Australian 737-700 Wedgetail AEW&C aircraft using a KC-10 tanker flying 25,000 feet above Edwards Air Force Base, California.
	Jan. 13	The U.S. Department of Defense awards Boeing a \$1.1 billion contract for a performance-based logistics sustainment program for the C-17 Globemaster III transport.
	Jan. 26	Boeing proves that a laser system mounted on a Boeing Avenger air defense system combat vehicle can shoot down a small uncrewed aerial vehicle like those that increasingly threaten U.S. troops deployed in war zones.
	Feb. 2	The U.S. Air Force awards Boeing \$19.1 million for the Future Flexible Acquisition and Sustainment Tool (F2AST) program supporting the AC-130U gunship.
	Feb. 10	Boeing delivers the final upgraded missile guidance set for the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) to the U.S. Air Force, two months ahead of schedule.
	Feb. 18	Boeing and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California complete a project expected to save about 870,000 gallons of water a year at the Boeing Space and Intelligence Systems site in El Segundo, California.
	Feb. 26	Boeing delivers the first CH-47F Chinook helicopter built under a five-year contract with the U.S. Army.
	March 31	U.S. Customs and Border Protection awards Boeing a \$20 million contract to deploy video cameras along the continental United States' northern border.
	April 29	The Boeing P-8A Poseidon makes its first flight. An anti-submarine warfare, anti-surface warfare, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft developed for the U.S. Navy, the P-8A is based on the 737-800 ERX (Extended Range).
	July 24	Boeing delivers the 400th F/A-18E/F Super Hornet to the U.S. Navy.
	July 28	Ethiopian Airlines announces an order for five 777-200LR airplanes and becomes the first African carrier to order and operate the ultra-long-range model.

2009 continued	July 29	Boeing delivers the Emirates' 78th 777. The Dubai-based carrier becomes the world's largest operator of the 777 and the only airline to operate every model type of the 777.
	July 30	Boeing acquires the business and operations conducted by Vought Aircraft Industries at its South Carolina facility, where it builds key structures for the 787 Dreamliner.
	Aug. 26	Boeing subsidiary Spectrolab announces that a solar cell it manufactured has set a new world record for terrestrial concentrator solar cell efficiency.
	Sept. 16	The Boeing AH-6i light attack/reconnaissance helicopter makes its first flight.
	Sept. 24	The U.S. Air Force awards Boeing two contracts to modernize the service's fleet of 365 Fairchild Republic A-10 Thunderbolt II aircraft. The aircraft support warfighters in Afghanistan and Iraq.
	Oct. 6	Boeing, Honeywell UOP, Masdar Institute and an industry team launch a study of jet fuel made from saltwater plants.
	Oct. 8	Boeing launches the WorldView-2 satellite for DigitalGlobe aboard a Delta II rocket into a sun-synchronous orbit to collect and record commercial, high-resolution Earth imagery.
	Nov. 20	Boeing holds a groundbreaking ceremony to mark the start of construction for the second final assembly site for the 787 Dreamliner program at the Boeing Charleston, South Carolina, facility.
	Dec. 15	The 787 Dreamliner makes its first flight from Paine Field in Everett, Washington.
	Dec. 22	Boeing announces the acquisition of Alenia North America's interest in Global Aeronautica of North Charleston, South Carolina, making Boeing the sole owner of the entity.

PRE-1910

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# 2010s



Boeing CST-100 Starliner

[HOME](#)

2010	Feb. 8	The Boeing 747-8 — the third generation of the iconic 747 jetliner family — makes its first flight.
	Feb. 11	The first Global Positioning System (GPS) IIF satellite from the Boeing satellite manufacturing facility in El Segundo, California, is shipped to Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida. The next-generation navigation spacecraft provides twice the navigational accuracy of heritage satellites, more robust signals for commercial aviation and search and rescue, and greater resistance to jamming.
	Feb. 12	In an experiment conducted by Boeing, industry partners and the U.S. Missile Defense Agency, the Airborne Laser Testbed, a modified Boeing 747-400 Freighter, engages and destroys a boosting ballistic missile off the coast of California. It is the first time a laser weapon has engaged and destroyed an in-flight ballistic missile.
	March 5	NASA officially receives the U.S. on-orbit segment of the International Space Station from Boeing.
	March 8	Boeing Directed Energy Systems and Spectrolab announce that they have developed a new compact, energy-efficient 3D imaging camera.
		Boeing announces that after five years of technology development, it has begun building Phantom Eye, its first uncrewed liquid-hydrogen-powered high-altitude long-endurance demonstrator aircraft.
	April 22	The Boeing-built X-37B Orbital Test Vehicle (OTV) launches on an Atlas V rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida, into a low Earth orbit.
	May 10	Boeing unveils the fighter-sized Phantom Ray uncrewed airborne system, a testbed for advanced technologies.
	May 12	Boeing successfully flies its ScanEagle Compressed Carriage uncrewed airborne system at a testing facility in eastern Oregon, evaluating its airworthiness and providing streaming video to a nearby ground station.
	May 17	Boeing issues its 2010 Environmental Report, announcing that the company has reduced carbon dioxide emissions at major U.S. facilities by 31 percent, on a revenue-adjusted basis, since 2002.
	June 3	The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) awards Boeing an engineering contract worth up to \$1.7 billion for the agency's Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen), including air traffic management modeling and simulation and integration of ground and airborne technologies.

2010 continued	<b>July 21</b>	Boeing announces its ecoDemonstrator program, which uses a series of flying testbeds for accelerating technologies in the areas of fuel efficiency, noise reduction and operational efficiency.
	<b>Aug. 5</b>	Argon ST Inc. in Fairfax, Virginia, becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of Boeing. Argon ST develops command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) and combat systems.
	<b>Aug. 30</b>	Boeing announces that it has opened an intelligence collaboration and data analysis center in northern Virginia to study ways to help prevent terrorist attacks.
	<b>Sept. 15</b>	Boeing and Space Adventures Ltd. of Vienna, Virginia, establish a memorandum of agreement to market anticipated transportation services to destinations in low Earth orbit on the new Boeing Crew Space Transportation (CST-100) spacecraft.
	<b>Sept. 25</b>	The first Space Based Space Surveillance (SBSS) satellite, built by a Boeing-led team, is launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.
	<b>Oct. 7</b>	Boeing delivers its 40,000th handheld Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL) combat search and rescue communications system to the U.S. joint services.
	<b>Oct. 12</b>	Boeing and partner iRobot Corp. announce that they have received an initial contract with the U.S. Air Force to provide up to 70 Model 310 Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle robots to its Explosive Ordnance Disposal team.
	<b>Oct. 26</b>	Boeing launches InFlight Optimization Services, helping airline customers save fuel in real time with its Direct Routes and Wind Updates services, which provide up-to-the-minute information to flight crews and airlines and enable adjustments en route.
	<b>Oct. 27</b>	Dubai-based flydubai accepts delivery of the first Next-Generation 737 jetliner equipped with the new Boeing Sky Interior, a 787 Dreamliner-inspired passenger cabin that redefines single-aisle passenger comfort by combining greater roominess and pivoting overhead stowage bins.
	<b>Nov. 1</b>	Spectrolab, a wholly owned Boeing subsidiary, produces its 3 millionth multijunction solar cell for space-based applications.
	<b>Nov. 18</b>	Boeing delivers its 900th 777 jetliner, a 777-200LR (Longer Range). The 777 program reaches the 900th-delivery milestone faster than any other twin-aisle airplane in history.
	<b>Nov. 23</b>	Boeing begins offering a surveillance detection system capable of near-real-time, 360-degree detection and monitoring of threats using cameras, binoculars, sniper scopes or other optical devices.



- 2010**  
continued
- Dec. 3** The X-37B Orbital Test Vehicle concludes its more than 220-day experimental test mission. The X-37B is the United States' first uncrewed vehicle to return from space and land on its own.
- Dec. 8** Boeing and KEMA, a global authority in technical energy consulting, announce that they will collaborate on the development of Smart Grid technologies and other projects related to secure, reliable and sustainable energy infrastructure.
- Dec. 21** Boeing completes acquisition of the business and operations of Summit Aeronautics Group in Helena, Montana.

2011	<b>Feb. 2</b>	Boeing rolls out the 1,000th 767 twinjet at the Everett, Washington, factory.
	<b>Feb. 24</b>	The U.S. Air Force awards Boeing a contract to build the next-generation aerial refueling tanker aircraft, which will replace 179 of the service's 400 KC-135 tankers.
	<b>March 20</b>	The 747-8 Intercontinental jetliner makes its first flight.
	<b>March 21</b>	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency names Boeing an ENERGY STAR Partner of the Year — the first of many such awards for Boeing.
	<b>April 18</b>	Boeing and Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) celebrate the opening of a new factory that doubles the footprint of their joint venture, Boeing Tianjin Composites Co. Ltd.
	<b>April 27</b>	The Boeing Phantom Ray uncrewed airborne system makes its first flight at NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center at Edwards Air Force Base, California. Phantom Ray flies to 7,500 feet and reaches 204 mph.
	<b>June 10</b>	A ribbon-cutting ceremony marks the opening of the new 787 Dreamliner final assembly building in North Charleston, South Carolina.
	<b>June 15</b>	Boeing announces that India's Ministry of Defence has signed an agreement with the U.S. government to acquire 10 Boeing C-17 Globemaster III transports. The sale establishes India as the C-17's largest international customer.
	<b>June 20</b>	A Boeing 747-8 Freighter lands at Paris-Le Bourget airport after completing the first transatlantic flight of a large commercial airplane powered on all engines by a sustainable aviation jet fuel.
	<b>July 8</b>	The U.S. Space Shuttle program makes its final launch, with the orbiter Atlantis.
	<b>Aug. 9</b>	Boeing acquires Solutions Made Simple Inc., an information services provider for the U.S. government and the intelligence community based in Reston, Virginia.
	<b>Aug. 30</b>	Boeing unveils the 737 MAX, the new-engine variant of the 737, designed to deliver the best fuel efficiency and lowest operating costs in the single-aisle market.
	<b>Sept. 14</b>	For the third consecutive year, the Carbon Disclosure Project recognizes Boeing as one of the world's leading companies in reporting climate-change risks and taking actions to improve environmental performance.

**2011**  
continued

- Sept. 24** Boeing takes down the last remaining steel structures that supported historic Plant 2 in Seattle for more than 75 years, making room for site restoration, including development of five acres of wildlife habitat along the Duwamish Waterway.
- Sept. 25** Boeing delivers the first 787 Dreamliner to launch customer All Nippon Airways (ANA).
- Sept. 28** The first P-8I aircraft for the Indian Navy makes its first flight.
- Oct. 11** Boeing opens a new service center in Beijing with pilots and experts in flight operations, spare parts and maintenance engineering to provide day-to-day support to Boeing airplanes in service in China.
- Oct. 25** Boeing opens its new Cyber Engagement Center in Annapolis Junction, Maryland. The 32,000-square-foot facility will provide an environment where security experts can collaborate on solutions to cybersecurity problems.
- Oct. 28** Air China, Boeing, and Chinese and U.S. aviation energy partners conduct China's first sustainable biofuel flight from Beijing Capital International Airport using a blend of China-grown, jatropha-based biofuel and traditional jet fuel.
- Dec. 8** The 787 Dreamliner establishes two new world records. First, the twinjet completes the longest flight for an airplane in its weight class with a 10,336-nautical-mile flight from Seattle to Dhaka, Bangladesh. Second, after refueling in Dhaka, the crew continues eastbound and returns to Seattle 42 hours, 26 minutes after their initial departure, completing the fastest around-the-world trip for the same weight class at 541 mph.
- Dec. 13** Boeing and Southwest Airlines announce a firm order for 150 737 MAX airplanes. Southwest is the first customer to finalize an order for the 737 MAX and becomes the launch customer for the new-engine variant.

2012	Jan. 4	Boeing announces that its Wichita, Kansas, facilities will be closed by the end of 2013.
	Feb. 8	Boeing announces that Singapore Airlines is the launch customer for the Electronic Logbook, which replaces paper logbooks with electronic records that improve operational efficiency and reliability.
	March 4	Boeing delivers the first production P-8A Poseidon maritime patrol aircraft to the U.S. Navy in Seattle.
	March 13	The 787 Dreamliner wins the 2011 Robert J. Collier Trophy, presented by the National Aeronautic Association.
	March 19	Sandy McDonnell, former McDonnell Douglas chairman and CEO and nephew of the company's founder, James McDonnell, dies at 89.
	April 17	A 787 Dreamliner flies for the first time powered in part by sustainable biofuel. The flight between the Boeing Delivery Center in Everett, Washington, and Tokyo Haneda Airport is also the first-ever transpacific biofuel flight and uses biofuel made from used cooking oil.
	April 25	Boeing delivers the first 747-8 Intercontinental jetliner to launch customer Lufthansa.
	April 27	The first Boeing 787 Dreamliner to be assembled in South Carolina rolls out of final assembly in North Charleston.
	May 2	Boeing delivers the sixth and final 737 Wedgetail Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) aircraft to the Royal Australian Air Force.
		Boeing announces a new winglet design concept for the 737 MAX that will provide up to an additional 1.5 percent fuel-burn improvement, on top of the 10 to 12 percent improvement already offered on the new-engine variant.
	May 9	Boeing acquires Inmedius, a Pittsburgh provider of software applications and services for managing and sharing information and learning content.
	May 10	Boeing and its subsidiary Jeppesen unveil Application Data Enhanced Loading (ADEL), a solution that slashes the time required to deliver and load vital flight data to an airplane. What would take technicians up to an hour to perform can now be done by a flight crew in less than one minute.

**2012**  
continued

- May 10** A Boeing test pilot flies the first QF-16 at Cecil Field in Jacksonville, Florida. Boeing is modifying Lockheed Martin F-16 Falcons with specialized hardware and software packages that turn them into the higher-performing QF-16 aerial target for the U.S. Air Force.
- June 1** The liquid hydrogen-powered Phantom Eye uncrewed airborne system completes its first autonomous flight at NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center at Edwards Air Force Base, California, climbing to an altitude of 4,080 feet and reaching a cruising speed of 72 mph. On touchdown it sustains some landing gear damage.
- June 15** Boeing and Italy's Sistemi Integrati, S.p.A — a Finmeccanica company — enter into a collaboration agreement in support of the development phase of the European air traffic modernization program known as SESAR.
- July 9** Boeing introduces its Intelligent Sensor camera system with video-processing capability designed for real-time imaging for security systems, perimeter defense and surveillance from small uncrewed aerial vehicles.
- July 18** Boeing opens its Information Security Innovation Lab in Huntington Beach, California, to prototype innovative cybersecurity technologies.
- Aug. 7** Boeing announces that an H-6U Unmanned Little Bird, an uncrewed variant of the AH-6i scout helicopter, recently performed 14 autonomous takeoffs and landings from a ship during flight tests, a milestone for a medium-sized vertical takeoff and landing uncrewed airborne system.  
  
The Boeing X-48C uncrewed blended wing body research aircraft flies for the first time at NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center at Edwards Air Force Base, California. The X-48C replaces the conventional tube-and-wing airplane design with a triangular aircraft that merges wing and body.
- Sept. 6** Boeing announces that Qantas will be the launch customer for the Boeing Onboard Performance Tool (OPT) for iPad.
- Oct. 6** Boeing completes the first flight of the Enhanced Medium Altitude Reconnaissance and Surveillance System (EMARSS) Engineering Risk Reduction Prototype (ERRP) aircraft. The prototype is a Hawker Beechcraft King Air 350ER, modified to replicate the design of the EMARSS aircraft's external fuselage.

- 2012**  
continued
- Oct. 16** The Boeing Watchstander integrated surveillance and monitoring network is activated by Delaware County, Pennsylvania, emergency services providers.
- Oct. 24** Boeing delivers the fourth and final 737 AEW&C aircraft to the Republic of Korea Air Force.
- Oct. 25** Boeing acquires Miro Technologies of La Jolla, California, a software company specializing in enterprise asset and supply chain management; maintenance, repair and overhaul services; and performance-based logistics management.
- Dec. 19** Boeing delivers the first P-8I aircraft to the Indian Navy.

2013	Jan. 16	The worldwide fleet of 50 787 Dreamliners is grounded after airlines report problems with the airplanes' lithium-ion battery systems. Boeing suspends deliveries of the jetliners.
	Feb. 22	Boeing acquires CPU Technology Inc.'s microprocessor business, Acalis, based in Pleasanton, California. Acalis builds microprocessors that provide onboard security for Boeing aerospace and defense platforms.
	April 9	The Boeing X-48C research aircraft flies for the 30th and final time, marking the successful completion of an eight-month flight-test program to explore and further validate the aerodynamic characteristics of the blended wing body design concept.  Boeing subsidiary Spectrolab announces that a solar cell it developed has recently set a world record by converting more energy from the sun into electricity than any other ground-based solar cell not using concentrated sunlight.
	April 15	Boeing officially opens the new 363,300-square-foot Redstone Gateway complex in Huntsville, Alabama, which will be used for work on the NASA Space Launch System.
	April 19	The U.S. FAA approves Boeing's battery system improvements for the 787 Dreamliner, clearing the way for Boeing and its customers to install the modifications and return the airplanes to service.
	May 1	A Boeing X-51A WaveRider uncrewed hypersonic vehicle achieves the longest air-breathing, scramjet-powered hypersonic flight in history, flying for three and a half minutes on scramjet power at a top speed of Mach 5.1.
	May 15	Boeing and Southwest Airlines announce the launch of the 737 MAX 7, the third member of the 737 MAX family.
	May 30	Boeing begins final assembly of the first 787-9 Dreamliner, the second member of the 787 Dreamliner family.
	May 31	Boeing announces that it will establish engineering design centers in Washington state, South Carolina and Southern California.
	June 18	At the Paris Air Show, Boeing announces the launch of the 787-10 Dreamliner, the third member of the 787 family.
	Aug. 20	Boeing marks the production of the 250,000th Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) guidance kit.
	Aug. 24	The first 787-9 Dreamliner rolls out of the Everett, Washington, factory.
	Sept. 17	The 787-9 Dreamliner makes its first flight.

<b>2013</b> continued	<b>Sept. 23</b>	Boeing and the U.S. Air Force complete the first uncrewed QF-16 full-scale aerial target flight.
	<b>Sept. 24</b>	Boeing launches a suite of mobile applications for iPad to make routine maintenance and diagnosis of aircraft issues faster and easier for airlines by giving technicians immediate access to manuals, part numbers and other critical data.
	<b>Nov. 17</b>	<p>Etihad Airways announces an order for 30 787-10 Dreamliners. With this order, the 787 reaches the 1,000-sale milestone faster than any other widebody airplane in aviation history.</p> <p>The 777X program is launched at the Dubai Airshow and wins orders and commitments for 259 airplanes, representing a combined value of more than \$95 billion at list prices. It is the largest product launch in commercial jetliner history by dollar value.</p>
	<b>Nov. 18</b>	Boeing subsidiary Spectrolab sets a new world record by producing a solar cell that converts 38.8 percent of solar energy into electricity, more than any other ground-based solar cell not using concentrated sunlight.
	<b>Dec. 9</b>	The first Boeing Inmarsat-5 satellite launches and sends signals from orbit, the initial step to establishing Global Xpress, the world's first globally available high-speed mobile broadband service for government and commercial users.
	<b>Dec. 18</b>	Dennis A. Muilenburg is promoted to the positions of vice chairman, president and chief operating officer of Boeing. He will share oversight of the day-to-day business operations of the company with Jim McNerney.



2014	Jan. 14	Boeing and Embraer open a joint sustainable aviation biofuel research center in São José dos Campos, Brazil.
	Feb. 28	The Boeing Maritime Surveillance Aircraft demonstrator completes its first flight to verify airworthiness during a four-hour flight from Toronto Pearson International Airport.
	March 19	Phantom Swift, a prototype that Boeing built in less than a month, is accepted to be part of the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) X-plane program.
	April 2	Boeing announces the launch of the Boeing Business Jet (BBJ) MAX family of airplanes after receiving the first order from an undisclosed customer.
	April 7	Boeing debuts its new 737 Configuration Studio, a 20,000-square-foot facility in Renton, Washington, where airline customers can choose their jetliner interiors.
	April 10	Boeing announces that it will centralize customer support for in-service airplanes at its Boeing Commercial Airplanes Engineering Design Center in Southern California by the end of 2015.
	April 16	Boeing delivers the 8,000th 737 to come off the production line. The 737 is the first commercial airplane in history to reach this delivery milestone.
	April 30	Boeing unveils the sleek interior of its CST-100 next-generation crewed space capsule, showing how passengers other than NASA astronauts may one day travel to space.
	May 5	Boeing delivers the 100th EA-18G Growler electronic attack aircraft to the U.S. Navy.
	May 12	The U.S. Air Force introduces the first aircraft upgraded with an advanced communications system, developed by Boeing for its B-52 fleet.
	May 20	Boeing surpasses the 2,000th order for the 737 MAX. The 737 MAX reaches 2,000 orders faster than any other Boeing airplane to date.
	May 23	Boeing announces an agreement to acquire ETS Aviation, a provider of fuel-efficiency management and analytics software based in Bristol, U.K.
	May 28	The U.S. FAA approves additional extended-range twin-engine operations (ETOPS) for the 787 Dreamliner, allowing it to operate up to 330 minutes from a landing field.

2014 continued	June 28	Boeing delivers to Lufthansa the 1,500th 747 jetliner to come off the production line.
	July 2	Boeing finalizes a contract with NASA to develop the core stage of the Space Launch System, the most powerful rocket ever built, which is designed to propel America's return to human exploration of deep space.
	July 14	Boeing announces a new method for building 777 fuselages using automated guided robots that will fasten the panels of the fuselage together, drilling and filling the more than approximately 60,000 fasteners that are currently installed by hand.
	July 16	Boeing and Qatar Airways finalize an order for 50 777-9s, valued at \$18.9 billion at list prices. This is the largest product launch in commercial jetliner history to date.
	Aug. 12	Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. and Boeing are selected to build a helicopter for the U.S. Army's Joint Multi-Role Technology Demonstrator Phase 1 program, paving the way for the next generation of vertical lift aircraft.
	Aug. 27	Boeing and Russell Brands LLC announce that they are working together to incorporate excess carbon fiber from 787 Dreamliner production into Russell Athletic protective athletic gear such as football shoulder-pad systems.
	Sept. 4	Boeing and the U.S. Army prove the capabilities of the High Energy Laser Mobile Demonstrator in maritime conditions, successfully engaging aerial targets at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, in wind, rain and fog.
	Sept. 10	Boeing receives its first commercial order for the 502 Phoenix small satellite.
	Sept. 16	The Boeing CST-100 space capsule is selected as recipient of a \$4.2 billion NASA contract to build the next U.S. passenger spacecraft.
	Sept. 23	Boeing and Liquid Robotics, an uncrewed ocean vehicles company based in Sunnyvale, California, and Kamuela, Hawaii, sign a global multiyear teaming agreement for collaboration on product development, maritime services and operational deployments.
	Sept. 29	Boeing delivers the first new-build MH-47G configuration of the Chinook helicopter to the U.S. Army Special Operations Aviation Command.
	Oct. 21	Boeing celebrates the groundbreaking of its new 1-million-square-foot 777X Composite Wing Center in Everett, Washington.

**2014**

continued

**Nov. 12**

Boeing mates two 702SP (small platform) satellites in a stacked configuration in preparation for the first-ever conjoined satellite launch.

**Dec. 2**

Boeing powers its ecoDemonstrator 787 flight-test airplane with a blend of 15 percent “green diesel,” a sustainable biofuel that is widely available and used in ground transportation, and 85 percent petroleum jet fuel in the left engine, completing the world’s first flight using green diesel.

**Dec. 16**

Boeing begins construction of a new 367,000-square-foot facility in St. Louis in which it will build parts for the 777X.

**Dec. 28**

Boeing and the U.S. Air Force successfully complete the first flight of the KC-46 tanker test program. The KC-46 is based on the 767-200.

2015	Jan. 9	Boeing completes production of the world's first all-electric propulsion satellite, the 702SP.
	Jan. 13	Boeing subsidiary Argon ST receives a contract from the U.S. Navy to produce five AN/SLQ-25C surface ship torpedo defense systems.
	Jan. 19	Boeing and the University of Washington in Seattle open the Boeing Advanced Research Center.
	March 4	A Boeing and Saab team successfully completes testing of the Ground-Launched Small Diameter Bomb (SDB).
	March 20	Boeing announces delivery of the 100th AH-64E Apache helicopter to the U.S. Army.
	March 21	Boeing, Hainan Airlines and Sinopec celebrate China's first passenger flight powered with sustainable aviation biofuel, made by Sinopec from waste cooking oil collected from restaurants in China.
	April 10	Boeing announces the acquisition of 2d3 Sensing, a company specializing in motion imagery processing of critical intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance data generated from aerial platforms.
	May 18	Boeing Business Jets announces that Split Scimitar winglets are now standard on new BBJs. The high-efficiency blended winglets are designed, developed and certified by Aviation Partners Boeing.
	May 27	NASA announces that Boeing's \$4.2 billion Commercial Crew Transportation Capability contract will include the company's first-ever service flight to the International Space Station — the first time that NASA has contracted with a commercial company for a human spaceflight mission.
	June 17	Boeing Business Jets launches the BBJ MAX 9 with an announcement at the Paris Air Show.
	June 23	The Boeing board of directors elects Dennis A. Muilenburg as the company's 10th CEO, succeeding James McNerney Jr.
	July 9	NASA selects four astronauts to train for future Commercial Crew missions to the International Space Station on board the Boeing CST-100 spacecraft and SpaceX Crew Dragon.
	July 27	Boeing and Chinese supplier Xi'an Aircraft Company (XAC) celebrate the milestone 3,000th installation of the Next-Generation 737 vertical fin manufactured by XAC. The companies' business relationship began with XAC supplying vertical fins for the 737 Classic in 1984.
	Aug. 1	The U.S. Marine Corps retires the CH-46 Sea Knight tandem-rotor helicopter. The CH-46 entered service in 1964 during the Vietnam War.

**2015**

continued

- Sept. 4** Boeing announces that its new commercial crew capsule will be called the CST-100 Starliner.
- Sept. 25** Boeing and the U.S. Air Force team successfully complete the first flight of a KC-46A tanker aircraft.
- Oct. 1** Boeing announces that it has been selected as the prime contractor for the U.S. Air Force Eagle Passive Active Warning Survivability System (EPAWSS) for the F-15 fighter fleet.
- Oct. 9** Boeing and Alaska Airlines celebrate the first 737 featuring Boeing's new Space Bins, which increase room for carry-on baggage by 48 percent.
- Nov. 29** The final Boeing C-17 Globemaster III military airlifter departs the company's plant in Long Beach, California, marking the official end of aircraft production in Long Beach.
- Dec. 16** Boeing, Alaska Airlines and the Port of Seattle sign an agreement to study the costs and infrastructure needed to power all flights by all airlines at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport with sustainable aviation biofuel.

<b>2016</b>	<b>Jan. 6</b>	To commemorate their 100th anniversaries, Aviation Week and Space Technology and Boeing launch Aviation Week's 100-year searchable digital archive, including nearly 500,000 pages of articles, photos and advertisements dating to the early years of human flight.
	<b>Jan. 24</b>	Boeing and the U.S. Air Force successfully make the KC-46A tanker's first refueling flight.
	<b>Jan. 29</b>	The Boeing 737 MAX 8 jetliner makes its first flight.
	<b>Feb. 5</b>	Boeing and the U.S. Air Force complete the GPS IIF constellation with the launch of the 12th Boeing-built satellite.
	<b>Feb. 22</b>	The Boeing board of directors elects Dennis Muilenberg as its next chairman, effective March 1. He succeeds James McNerney Jr., who is stepping down from the board.
	<b>Feb. 23</b>	Boeing launches the Next-Generation 737-800 Boeing Converted Freighter (BCF) with orders and commitments for up to 55 conversions from seven customers.
	<b>Feb. 24</b>	The Boeing board of directors elects Leanne Caret president and CEO of Defense, Space & Security — the first woman in the company's history to hold this position.
	<b>March 10</b>	Boeing introduces the Echo Voyager unmanned undersea vehicle (UUV), which can operate autonomously for months at a time using a hybrid rechargeable power system and modular payload bay.
	<b>April 14</b>	Boeing receives a contract to remanufacture 117 AH-64D Apache helicopters to the new, more capable AH-64E model.
	<b>May 20</b>	Boeing celebrates the grand opening of its new 777X Composite Wing Center in Everett, Washington. The facility will manufacture the world's largest composite wings for the 777X.
	<b>July 15</b>	Boeing marks the company's centennial with employee-focused celebrations around the world — the culmination of years of planning.
	<b>Sept. 13</b>	Boeing and its partner Saab AB reveal their first two all-new T-X production aircraft, designed specifically for the U.S. Air Force training mission.
	<b>Oct. 31</b>	Boeing Business Jets unveils the BBJ MAX 7. The newest addition to the BBJ fleet has a range of up to 7,000 nautical miles.

- 2016**  
continued
- Dec. 6** Boeing Business Jets announces it will work with GKN Aerospace's Fokker business to offer the Skyview Panoramic Window, the largest window available on any passenger jet.
- Boeing enters into an agreement to acquire Liquid Robotics, a market leader in autonomous maritime systems and developer of the Wave Glider ocean surface robot.
- Dec. 20** The Boeing T-X trainer makes its first flight, validating the design for U.S. Air Force requirements.

2017	March 30	Boeing signs a \$2.2 billion contract with the U.S. Navy, the Royal Australian Air Force and the United Kingdom Royal Air Force to provide at least 17 P-8A Poseidon aircraft.
	March 31	The 787-10, the third member of the 787 Dreamliner family, completes its first flight at Boeing South Carolina.
	April 5	Boeing announces the formation of an innovation cell, Boeing HorizonX, focused on accelerating potentially transformative aerospace technologies, manufacturing innovations and emerging business models.
	April 13	The 737 MAX 9 jetliner makes its first flight.
	May 24	Boeing and DARPA announce a collaboration to design, build and test a technology demonstration vehicle for the Experimental Spaceplane (XS-1) program.
	May 30	The Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system successfully intercepts a threat representative of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM).
	June 19	Boeing and AerCap announce an order for 30 787-9 Dreamliners with a list price of \$8.1 billion. The order makes AerCap the largest customer for the 787.  Boeing launches Boeing AnalytX, bringing together the work of more than 800 experts across the company to provide analytics services and products to customers.
	July 1	Boeing launches a third major business unit, Boeing Global Services, based in Plano, Texas. The business unit, dedicated to providing customers around the world with innovative service solutions, joins Boeing Commercial Airplanes and Boeing Defense, Space & Security.
	Aug. 17	Boeing commemorates the 90,000-square-foot expansion of the Helena, Montana, facility. The new facility will machine titanium parts for the 777X jetliner.
	Aug. 18	The sixth and final Boeing Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) is launched as part of NASA's space communications network.
	Aug. 21	Boeing announces it will develop a preliminary design for America's next ICBM under a \$349 million U.S. Air Force contract.
	Sept. 11	Boeing announces it will design and build seven superpowered medium-Earth-orbit (MEO) satellites for Luxembourg-based SES.



<b>2017</b> continued	<b>Oct. 4</b>	Boeing announces new agreements with seven customers for Boeing AnalytX solutions, bringing the total number of analytics contracts signed during the year to 223.
	<b>Nov. 8</b>	Boeing completes the acquisition of Aurora Flight Sciences, a developer and manufacturer of advanced aerospace platforms and autonomous systems headquartered in Manassas, Virginia.
	<b>Nov. 13</b>	Boeing and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) announce that Boeing will be the lead donor in the replacement of MIT's 79-year-old Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel. The new tunnel will be the largest and most advanced academic wind tunnel in the United States.
	<b>Nov. 15</b>	Boeing and flydubai sign a landmark agreement for 225 737 MAX airplanes with a list price value of \$27 billion. The deal represents the largest single-aisle jet order to date from a Middle East carrier.
	<b>Dec. 5</b>	The first Boeing KC-46A tanker for the U.S. Air Force makes its first flight.
	<b>Dec. 22</b>	Through the Foreign Military Sales process, the U.S. Air Force awards Boeing a \$279 million contract for the Japan Air Self-Defense Force's first KC-46A tanker and logistics support, marking the aircraft's first international sale.
	<b>Dec. 31</b>	Boeing delivers more commercial airplanes than any other manufacturer for the sixth consecutive year and sets an industry record with 763 deliveries in 2017.

2018	Jan. 10	Boeing unveils a new uncrewed electrical vertical takeoff and landing cargo air vehicle prototype that will be used to test and evolve Boeing's autonomy technology for future aerospace vehicles.
	Jan. 16	Boeing and Adient announce the formation of Adient Aerospace, a joint venture that will develop, manufacture and sell a portfolio of seating products to airlines and aircraft leasing companies.
	March 1	Boeing announces it will establish a new autonomous systems program in Australia in partnership with the Queensland government.
	March 13	The 10,000th 737 jetliner rolls off the production line in Renton, Washington.
	March 16	The 737 MAX 7 jetliner makes its first flight.
	May 1	Boeing announces that it will acquire leading aerospace parts distributor KLX Inc. for \$4.25 billion.
	June 4	Boeing and Paris-based Safran announce an agreement to jointly design, build and service aircraft auxiliary power units (APUs).
	June 26	Boeing announces its investment in Matternet, a startup based in Menlo Park, California, pioneering safe, on-demand unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) delivery operations in urban environments.
	June 27	Boeing and Singapore's Defence Science and Technology Agency sign the first project agreement to commence joint research and co-development in data analytics.
	July 15	Boeing announces a \$5 million investment in Newton Europe to launch science, technology, engineering and math (STEM)-focused "Newton Rooms" in nine European countries.
	July 17	Boeing announces the launch of a new organization, Boeing NeXt, that will focus on autonomous flight, advanced propulsion and other solutions for future transportation challenges. Boeing also announces that it will collaborate with artificial intelligence technology leader SparkCognition to deliver unmanned aircraft system (UAS) traffic management solutions.
	July 19	Boeing and Xiamen Airlines announce that the airline will become the first in China to use the Optimized Maintenance Program, a service powered by Boeing AnalytX that improves operational performance.
		At the Farnborough International Airshow, Boeing announces \$98.4 billion in orders and commitments for commercial airplanes and \$2.1 billion in commercial and defense services orders and agreements.

**2018**  
continued

- Aug. 1** Boeing announces plans to open the Boeing Aerospace & Autonomy Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts, becoming the first major tenant of MIT's new mixed-use district in Kendall Square.
- Aug. 3** Boeing announces that Chris Ferguson, who led the final U.S. Space Shuttle mission, will make his fourth spaceflight when he and NASA astronauts Eric Boe and Nicole Mann take the new Boeing CST-100 Starliner commercial crew spacecraft to the International Space Station.
- Aug. 7** Boeing announces its investment in Digital Alloys Inc., a Burlington, Massachusetts, developer of high-speed, multimetal additive manufacturing systems that produce 3D-printed parts for aerospace and other production applications.
- Aug. 16** Boeing announces it will acquire Millennium Space Systems, a provider of agile, flight-proven small-satellite solutions.
- Aug. 30** The U.S. Navy awards Boeing an \$805 million contract to build the Navy's first operational carrier-based unmanned aircraft, the MQ-25 Stingray aerial refueler.
- Sept. 10** Boeing announces its investment in Denver-based BridgeSat Inc., an optical communications solutions company enabling connectivity in space through a network of ground stations and proprietary space terminals.
- Sept. 13** Boeing awards a \$3 million grant to the George W. Bush Institute's Global Leadership Impact Center to support women's empowerment and global leadership programs.
- Sept. 24** The National Science Foundation and Boeing announce a new \$21 million partnership to accelerate training in critical skill areas and increase diversity in STEM fields.  
  
Boeing announces it will provide its MH-139 helicopter and related support to the U.S. Air Force to replace the more than 40-year-old UH-1N "Huey" helicopters used to protect America's ICBM bases.
- Sept. 27** Boeing announces it has won the U.S. Air Force T-X pilot training program contract. The \$9.2 billion award funds 351 jets, 46 simulators and associated ground equipment. On Sept. 16, 2019, the T-X will be given the official U.S. Air Force service name of T-7A Red Hawk.
- Oct. 1** Boeing and subsidiaries Jeppesen and Aviall join with Robotic Skies, a leading commercial UAS support services provider, to develop and deliver industry-leading supply chain management and optimization; analytics; and maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) services for the commercial and civil UAS markets.
- Oct. 10** Boeing announces its investment in Accion Systems Inc., a Boston-based startup pioneering scalable electric propulsion technology to transform satellite capabilities in and beyond Earth orbit.

**2018**  
continued

- Oct. 15** Boeing and Flightdocs enter into a multiyear agreement to exclusively market and sell the Flightdocs Enterprise platform, a full-service maintenance, compliance and inventory management solution for the business and general aviation market.  
  
Boeing Business Jets delivers the first BBJ MAX airplane to a customer.
- Oct. 19** Boeing joins the European Network of U-Space Demonstrators, a Europe-wide platform for aggregating early UAS airspace management initiatives.
- Oct. 22** Boeing, through its subsidiary Tapestry Solutions, receives an award from the U.S. Army to provide in-transit visibility for ground transportation logistics in the U.S. Central Command's area of operations.
- Oct. 25** Boeing celebrates the opening of its new fabrication facility in Sheffield, U.K.
- Oct. 29** Lion Air Flight 610, a 737 MAX 8, crashes after takeoff. In March 2019, after the loss of Ethiopian Airlines Flight 302, all 737 MAX airliners will be grounded while causes of the crashes are investigated.
- Nov. 19** Boeing announces that its corporate giving will exceed \$230 million in 2018, driven by \$55 million in new charitable grants and increases in business and employee contributions.
- Nov. 20** Boeing and SparkCognition announce plans to launch SkyGrid, a new company based in Austin, Texas, that will enable the future of urban aerial passenger and cargo mobility.
- Dec. 5** Boeing and ELG Carbon Fibre announce a partnership to recycle excess aerospace-grade composite material, which will be used by other companies to make products such as electronic accessories and automotive equipment.
- Dec. 10** Boeing Business Jets announces that it is launching the BBJ 777X, a new business jet that can fly more than halfway around the world without stopping, farther than any business jet ever built.
- Dec. 13** Boeing delivers the 787th 787 Dreamliner to come off the production line. The 787 is the fastest-selling twin-aisle jet in history.
- Dec. 17** Boeing and Embraer approve the terms of a strategic partnership that would position both companies to accelerate growth in global aerospace markets.

- 2018**  
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- Dec. 18** Boeing delivers the last of 14 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft modernized with avionics and a digital cockpit to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Manching, Germany.
- Dec. 26** Boeing and Sikorsky provide the first look at the SB-1 Defiant helicopter developed for the U.S. Army's joint multirole technology demonstrator program.