

EAST BANK INSTALLATIONS



Engineering Compound, 1952

East Corozal, located on the east side of Gaillard Highway, includes enlisted personnel barracks and the Civilian Personnel Office Training Center, all of which are housed in buildings constructed by the Isthmian Canal Commission and Panama Canal Commission. East Corozal served as the Panama Canal Zone's "psychiatric care facility".



Former stable entry door

Curundu

The Curundu Military Reservation was established December 30, 1919, although it was not officially named until May 21, 1934. The spelling of 'Corundu' was later changed to 'Curundu.'

The original reservation consisted of Fort Clayton, the Panama Ordnance Depot (formerly the Panama Arsenal), the Engineer Depot, the Post of Corozal, Paraiso Camp and Albrook Field. The Panama Ordnance Depot had been previously established in 1916. With the creation of the Curundu Military Reservation, the Ordnance Depot fell under its domain.

Albrook Field was separated from the Curundu Military Reservation and established as a separate installation in 1924. Camp Paraiso, a subpost of Curundu Military Reservation, was located near the Panama Canal Company town of Pedro Miguel.



Former bachelor housing at Curundu



More recently, the Curundu Army Reservation, which at one time included a total of 779.20 acres, consisted of family and bachelor housing and command and community support facilities. Most of Curundu reverted to the Republic of Panama in 1982.

Albrook Air Force Station



Albrook Air Force Station, originally called the Balboa Fill Landing Field, was separated from the Curundu Military Reservation and formally established as an independent installation in 1924. It was the first installation on the



Albrook housing



Albrook Air Force Station

EAST BANK INSTALLATIONS



Hangars, Albrook Field, C.Z.

Pacific side of the Isthmus to be reserved specifically as an airfield. A runway had already been constructed for the Army at France Field on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, but it was felt that there was a need for a second runway for "air protection in the Pacific sector."⁴⁰

Balboa Field was renamed in honor of First Lieutenant Frank P. Albrook (Air Service, U.S. Army), who on March 16, 1921, was assigned to the 7th Observation Squadron (under the command of Captain Henry H. 'Hap' Arnold) at France Field. Lieutenant Albrook was responsible for activating and assuming command of the 8th Air Park at the Balboa Fill Landing Field before his untimely death on September 17, 1924, from injuries received in an airplane accident at Chanute Field, Illinois.

Construction of administrative and support facilities and barracks and family housing units at Albrook was begun shortly after the completion of the landing fields.

With the transition from the Army Air Corps to the United States Air Force, the field became Albrook Air Force Base.



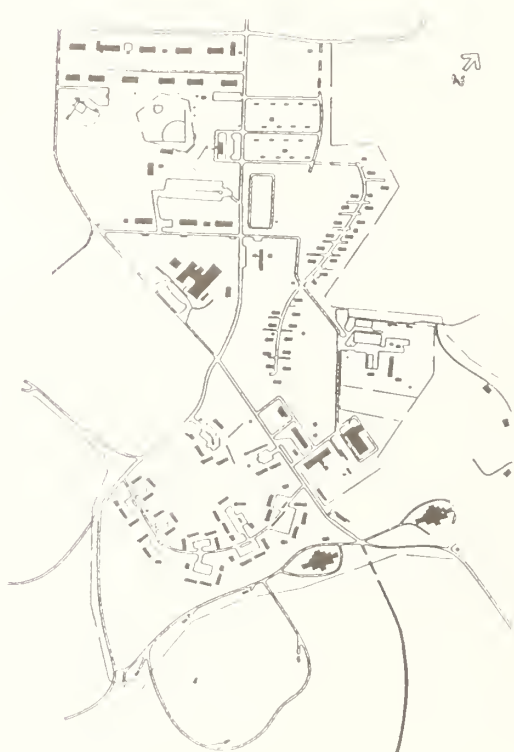
View down residential street, Albrook Field, C.Z.

Pacific Division

WEST BANK INSTALLATIONS

Fort Kobbe

Located on the Bay of Panama on the west bank of the Panama Canal, Bruja (Witches) Point Military Reservation was established on August 11, 1928. Although the 1,804-acre tract was considered a 'permanent military post,' Fort Bruja was "incorporated as a subpost of Fort Amador"⁴¹ by a General order of the War Department.



Fort Kobbe

In the late-1920s, early defense positions at Bruja Point included batteries Haan and Murray. Battery Haan, which consisted of two 16-inch "naval-type rifles on barbette, or fixed mounts,"⁴² was named in honor of Major General William C. Haan; Battery Murray, which also consisted of two 16-inch guns, was named in honor of Major General Arthur Murray. "Both Murray and Haan served as members of the original Joint Army-Navy Panama Canal Fortifications Survey Group of 1910."⁴³

In 1932, the name of part of the reservation was changed to Fort Kobbe, in honor of Major General William A. Kobbe. General Kobbe, having served with the 3rd Artillery during the Spanish-American War, died on November 18, 1931. The remainder of Bruja Point Military Reservation became Bruja Point Air Base.

On February 25, 1940, the reservation's boundaries were expanded to 3,953 acres, and on June 20, 1941, the status of Fort Kobbe changed from that of a subpost of Fort Amador to an independent post which included what was then called Howard Field.



Former Battery at Fort Kobbe

WEST BANK INSTALLATIONS



Residential quarters, Fort Kobbe

Batteries Haan and Murray, which were originally manned by the Fourth Coast Artillery Regiment, were deemed obsolete following World War II, and were subsequently scrapped.

In 1952 that portion of Fort Kobbe used as an air field (Bruja Point Air Base) was officially separated and redesignated Howard Field.



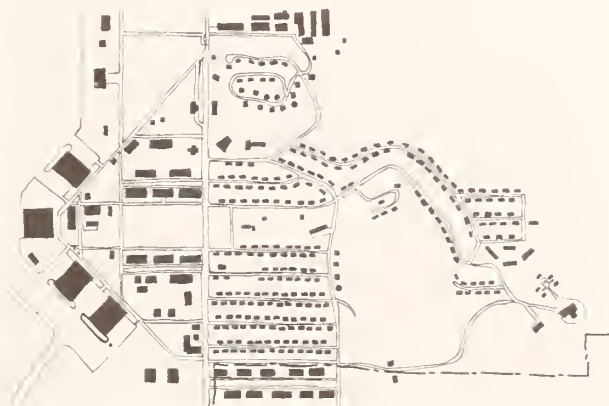
Residential quarters, Fort Kobbe

Howard Air Force Base



Originally part of Bruja Point Military Reservation, on December 1, 1939, the name of Bruja Point Airfield was changed by General Order of the War Department to Howard Field, in honor of Major Charles H. Howard (Air Service, U.S. Army). Major Howard served a tour of duty with the 7th and 25th Observation Squadrons at France Field on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. Major Howard died on October 25, 1936, in an airplane accident near Bryans Mills, Texas.

Howard Field was redesignated Howard Air Force Base in 1962.



Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone

WEST BANK INSTALLATIONS



Housing at Howard Air Force Base



Officers' Club at Howard Air Force Base



Theater at Howard Air Force Base



WEST BANK INSTALLATIONS



Residential quarters at Rodman



Family housing at Farfan



Family housing at Farfan

Farfan Housing Community

The U.S. Naval Radio Station, Farfan, was constructed on an 820-acre reservation in 1941-1942, during which time the naval holdings throughout the Canal Zone were increasing. Between 1947 and 1948, 78 units of family housing were built on part of the Farfan reservation property which was then made an Annex of Naval Station Rodman.

WEST BANK INSTALLATIONS

U.S. Naval Station - Marine Barracks



Single Family Housing

Little is known about the establishment and early years of the U.S. Naval Station - Marine Barracks. Most of the structures located at the Marine Barracks pre-date World War II, and include single- and four-family residences, unaccompanied personnel housing, electrical distribution buildings, and multi-purpose buildings.



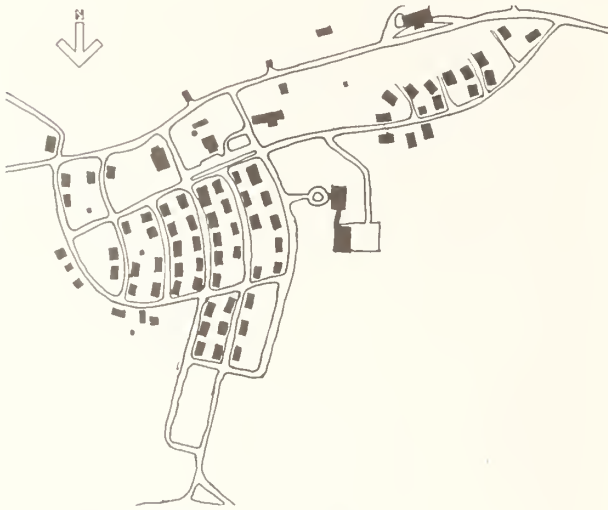
Entry light/gate detail



Administration Building

WEST BANK INSTALLATIONS

Cocoli Housing Community



Cocoli Housing Community

By the time the Panama Canal was twenty-five years old, its interoceanic commerce capacity was becoming outgrown. In 1936, the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone was authorized by Congress to investigate a plan to modernize and increase the capacity of the Panama Canal. After cost estimates and plans were drawn, a report was submitted to Congress in 1939, and the Third Locks Project was approved.

The plan basically called for the construction of a "third flight of locks directly alongside the existing locks."⁴⁵ Excavation to expand the Miraflores Locks was begun, as was the erection of two 'construction cities' - Diablo on the east bank and Cocoli on the west bank - in anticipation of the influx of laborers for the project.

The Third Locks Project was abandoned in 1942 (after spending \$75,000,000 on the project) due to the more pressing demands on manpower and materials associated with the United States' entry into World War II. Although studies were made and other plans were submitted following the conclusion of war, the Third Locks Project was never executed.

The Cocoli family housing community originally consisted of two housing communities, Cocoli Gold (for U.S. citizens) and Cocoli Silver (for non-U.S. citizens). The Panama Canal constructed these communities in preparation for the expanded housing demand associated with the Third Locks Project.

Multi-Family Housing at Cocoli



WEST BANK INSTALLATIONS



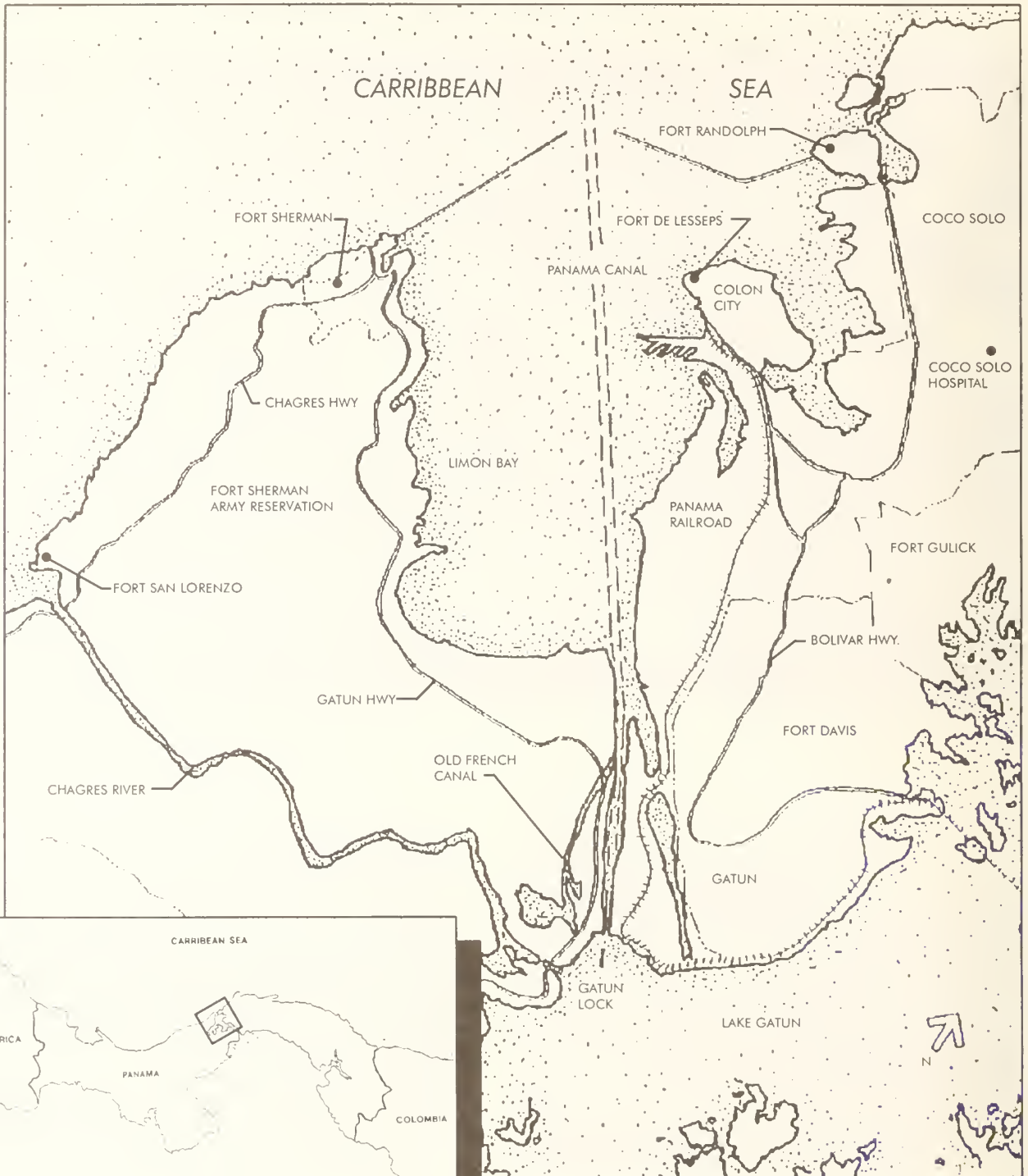
Cocoli Housing Community

The U.S. Navy acquired the Cocoli Housing Community from the Panama Canal Company in 1951, at which time the area included 360 housing units “and other buildings, facilities, and utility systems.”⁴⁶ On July 1, 1965, the U.S. Army, whose housing requirements had increased, received Cocoli from the Navy. At the time of the transfer, the Cocoli Housing Community included 275 housing units “and other buildings.”⁴⁷ While documentation is unclear as to why the number of housing units decreased between the transfers, most likely termites and fire took their toll on the wood-frame buildings.



Gas station at Cocoli

Atlantic Division



Atlantic Division

ATLANTIC DIVISION INSTALLATIONS

Fort Sherman

Located at Toro Point on Limon Bay, adjacent to the northwest entrance to the Panama Canal, Fort Sherman was one of the first three installations planned for the harbor defense of the Panama Canal. Although not formally established by an Executive Order until March 25, 1918, Fort Sherman Army Reservation was named on November 24, 1911, in honor of Civil War leader General William T. Sherman, United States Army. Construction of the coastal defense batteries and the buildings of the installation were begun in January of 1912. The commanding officer arrived on the Isthmus in May 1914, and the troops arrived nearly a year later, in February 1915.

Batteries Howard, Stanley, Mower, Kilpatrick and Baird, consisting of 14-inch and 6-inch guns, guarded and protected the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal from Fort Sherman.



Fort Sherman



Ferry slip at Fort Sherman (1950)



Battery Kilpatrick

ATLANTIC DIVISION INSTALLATIONS



Barracks at Fort Sherman (1950)

Fort Sherman has always been the most isolated of the military posts in the Canal area. During the early days, before roads connected the installation with other U.S. activities, school children residing there were transported by boat to the nearby Fort de Lesseps, from where they walked to the school in Cristobal. Government harbor boats made daily trips, at no charge to U.S. citizens.



Fort Sherman Post Theater

In the mid-1970s, Fort Sherman (which then consisted of 12,171 acres) was used principally as the training area for the U.S. Army School of the Americas' Jungle Operations Training Center which provided "cyclical unit-level instruction in the techniques of jungle survival and operations for battalions from the Continental United States."⁴⁸



Bachelor Quarters at Toro Point (Pre 1913)

ATLANTIC DIVISION INSTALLATIONS

Fort Davis



Initially referred to as 'Camp Gatun,' Fort Davis is located on Gatun Lake near the Gatun Locks at the Atlantic entrance to the Canal. Officially established on December 22, 1919, the reservation was named by General order in honor of Colonel William D. Davis, 361st Infantry. Colonel Davis served in the Panama Canal Zone "in maneuvers and survey work, which formed the practical bases for defense."⁴⁹ He died in action in France on November 1, 1918, one month prior to being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action near Gespes, France."⁵⁰



Fort Davis



Camp Gatun



Housing at Fort Davis



ATLANTIC DIVISION INSTALLATIONS

Fort Gulick

Located “on the western shore of the Quebrada Ancha Arm of Gatun Lake,”⁵² the Fort Gulick Military Reservation was established by Executive order on April 16, 1941. Fort Gulick was named in honor of Major General John Wiley Gulick, Chief of the Coast Artillery from 1930 to 1934.



Former U.S. School of the Americas

in 1949, the school at Fort Gulick graduated more than 34,000 students before moving to Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1984.

In compliance with the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, Fort Gulick became a ‘Military Area of Coordination’ on October 1, 1984. At the same time, all of Fort Gulick, with the exception of family housing, the ammunition storage area, and a number of community service facilities, reverted to the control of the Republic of Panama. Building 400, the former School of the Americas which was originally constructed in 1942 as a Sector Hospital, was included in the turnover.

Those portions of Fort Gulick over which the Republic of Panama gained control were re-named Fort Espinar, in honor of General Jose



Fort Gulick

Fort Gulick was home of the U.S. Army School of the Americas, “where hundreds of Latin American officers and enlisted men [were] trained in technical military skills, leadership and doctrine. The school [drew] students from most of Central and South America.”⁵³ Established

ATLANTIC DIVISION INSTALLATIONS



Fort Gulick circa 1978

Domingo Espinar. Born in the Santa Ana section of Panama City, General Espinar played a significant role in the Republic of Colombia's War of Independence from Spain in 1821. After fighting with Simon Bolivar in Peru and

Bolivia against the Spanish Crown, Espinar became the commanding general of the Isthmus of Panama in 1821. The name change did not affect the remaining U.S.-controlled portion of Fort Gulick.

ATLANTIC DIVISION INSTALLATIONS

Coco Solo

The Coco Solo Naval Reservation was officially established by Executive Order on April 9, 1920, "to the uses and purposes of a naval reservation, to be under the control of the Secretary of the Navy."⁵⁴

Construction of the original Coco Solo Submarine Base began as early as 1919, during which \$630,627.39 was expended by The Panama Canal from an appropriation of the Navy Department.

In 1957 (as part of a series of name changes), the U.S. Naval Station, Coco Solo, became the Coco Solo Annex of the U.S. Naval Station, Rodman. At the same time, the Canal Zone Government "acquired 229 acres of Coco Solo land together with 285 Public Quarters and a considerable number of other buildings and facilities which were excess to the requirements of the Navy."⁵⁵ The complex was transferred in 1968 to the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Galeta Island.



Coco Solo Submarine Base

ATLANTIC DIVISION INSTALLATIONS



Former Administration Building



Former Housing at Coco Solo