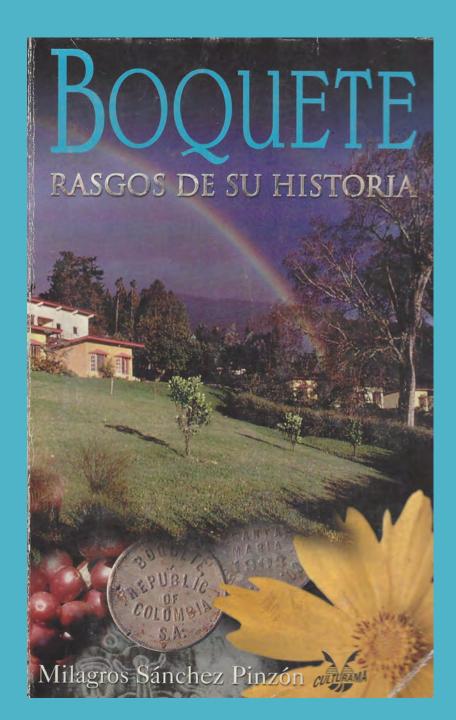
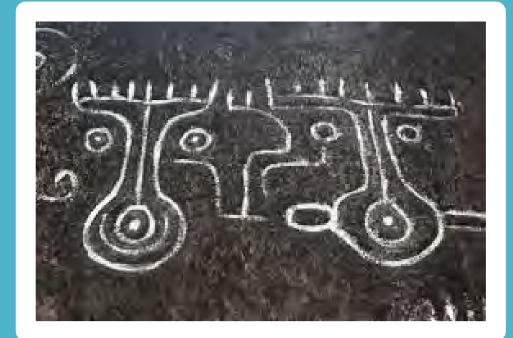


Por: Milagros Sánchez Pinzón





Petroglyph, Los Naranjos



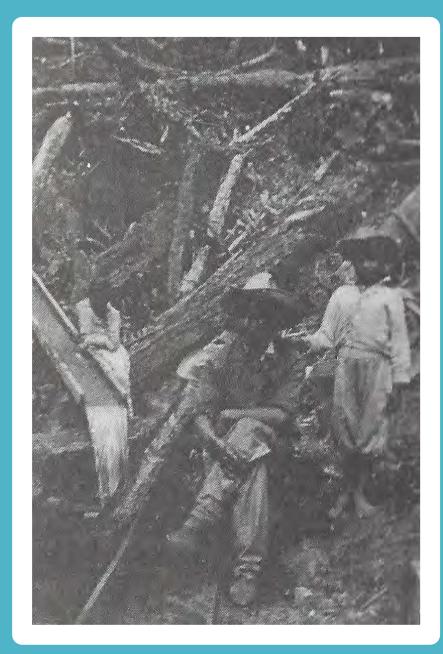
Piedra Pintada, Caldera

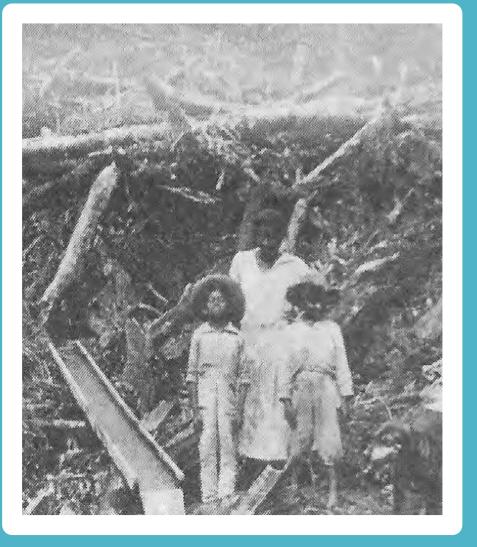
The territory of Boquete was inhabited by pre-Columbian groups, proof of which are the petroglyphs discovered in different parts of the district: Caldera, El Guacal, Los Naranjos ...

Some studies indicate that the area was populated from the year 300 A. C.

In more recent times, Boquete began to be populated by people of Dolega and David, since the midnineteenth century. Some foreigners also arrived...

Farmers penetrated through a "hole" in the jungle. They came to work the land.

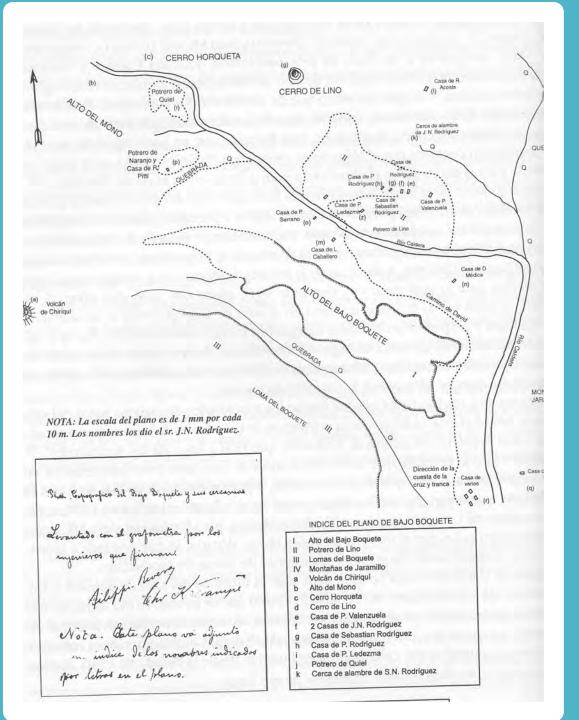




Photos: Ciro Galan and Leopoldo Castillo.

Men and women from different regions of Chiriquí and other countries made their way through the jungle to establish their homes.





Map of Boquete valley, 1887. Same of these settlers are: Rodríguez, Pittí, Quiel, Ledesma, Médica, Acosta, Turner, Taylor, Valenzuela

Source: David, historia y sociedad, of Mario Molina Castillo. 2002.

In 1907, the Secretary of the Government of Panama, Eusebio A. Morales, counted the coffee growers of Boquete:

J.R. Thomas (USA) James F. Denham (USA) James Lawler (Ireland) J.M. Lastra (Panama) Frank Tedman (Canada) Felipe González (Panama) Arturo Bradley (England) Emilio Kant (Germany)

Aurelio Rovira (Panama) Elías González (Panama) Luis Landero (Colombia)

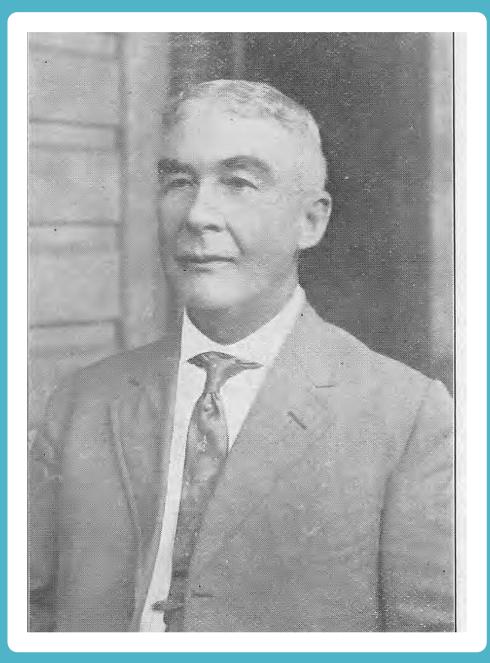
Source: El diario de Panamá. 1907



J.R. Thomas was hired in 1894 by a Chicago firm: BOQUETE COFFEE & COMMERCIAL CO., to travel to Boquete to run the Santa Maria farm, dedicated to growing. coffee.

In 1907 the farm had 75,000 coffee trees.

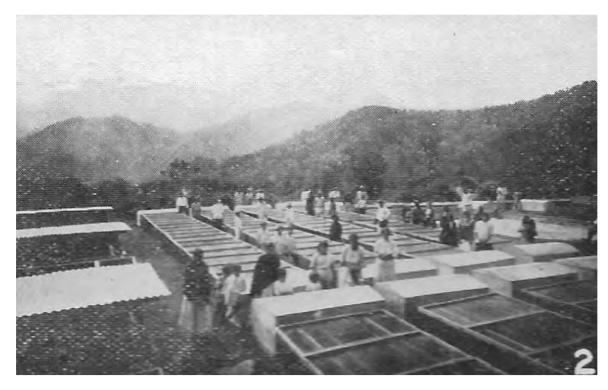
J.R. Thomas was also responsible for introducing the grafted orange in Panama



James Fleming Denham (¿-1918). He was born in Palo Alto, California and arrived in Panama in 1898. He called Palo Alto the place where he settled in Boquete. Maintained cattle farms, coffee processing plant (beneficios) and commissary.

Denham built five buildings to house 250 workers. He had stills (*alambiques*) and sawmills (*aserraderos*).





Mr. Denham's house.

Source: El libro Azul, 1916.



Mr. Denham's Commissary The Panama Canal Commission bought it in 1914, for gold \$20,000 in coffee.

Source: El libro Azul, 1916.



Emilio C. Kant (1864-1927). nephew grandson of the German philosopher Inmanuel Kant. He arrived in Panama in 1890 and settled in Alto Lino, Boquete. Besides being a coffee grower, he was an apothecary (*boticario*) and an explorer.

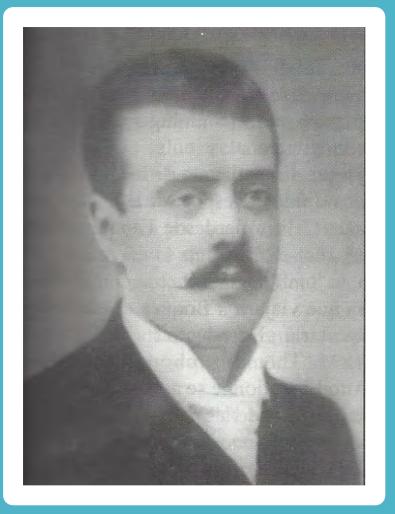
In the picture appears at the top of the Baru volcano with other explorers and holding the German flag.

This happened in the early twentieth century.



ExplorersledbyFernandoLedesma.EmilioKantappears atthe far right.

Kant had 11 children with two local women from Boquete.



Henry John Watson (1870-1919) was born in England. He worked with the Pacific Steam Navegation Co. He married with Manuelita Rodríguez and settled in Boquete. They had eight children.



Watson owned numerous gold objects extracted from the native graves. This are artifacts were discovered while the land was being prepared to plant the coffee trees.



Between 1900 and 1904, Watson received Wilmont Brown Jr., at his hotel. In 1911, the Swiss naturalist Henri Pittier.

National political figures also stayed at Hotel Lino.

Hotel Lino, property of Henry and Manuelita Watson.

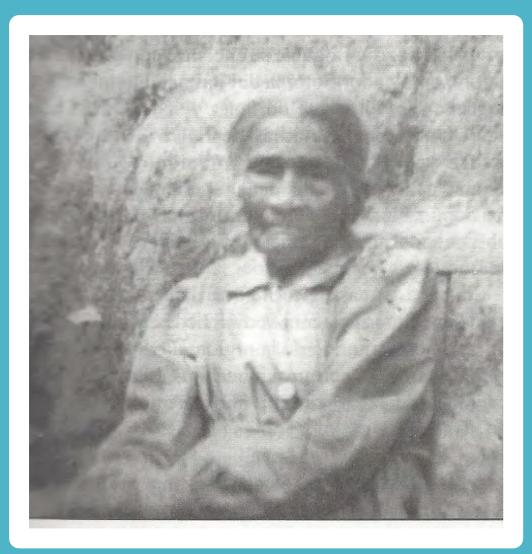


Source: Ecos del Valle, 1949



Source: El Libro Azul, 1916.

Among the properties of Henry Watson was a coffee processing plant that used an electric plant (installed in 1914), the first in the country outside the Canal Zone, which also served the sawmills and Hotel facilities. Blasina Samudio, of *doraz* genes, is one of the pioneers of Boquete. He married the Italian Domingo Medica. She was a farmer until the end of her days.



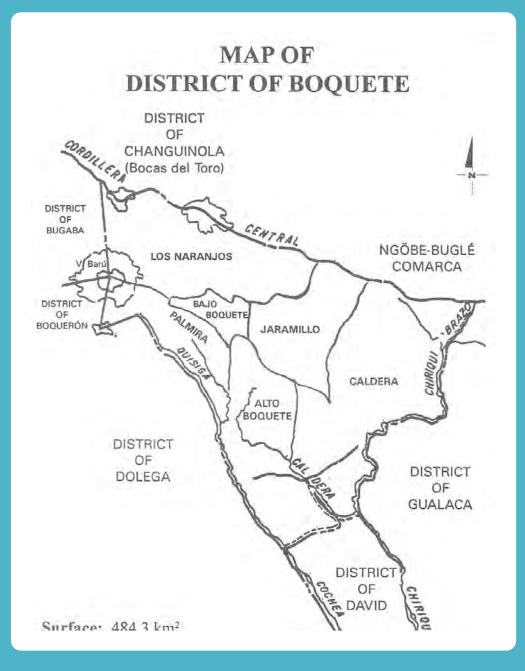


Petra Quiros, better known as Mamita Petra, as well as Boquete pioneer, was the most popular midwife for several decades.



Basilio Quiel, of the town of Guacá, in the district of David, was the colonizer of the lands that today are known as Quiel.

His wife was Andrea Atencio, with whom he had ten children.

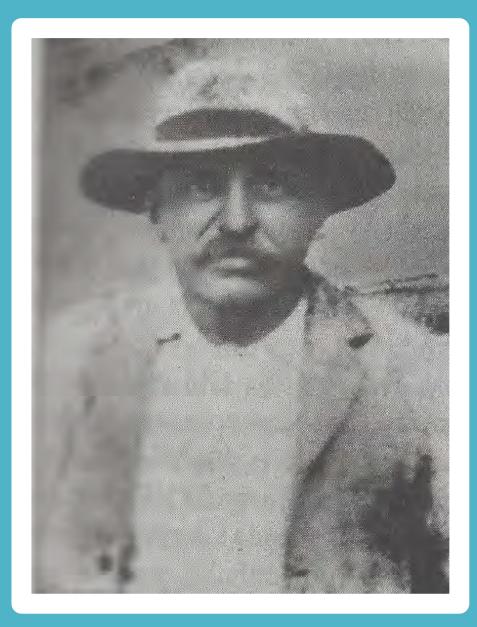


The district of Boquete was born on April 17, 1911, with a headboard in Alto Lino, where the church was, a stocks (for punishment) (*cepo*) and a small post office.



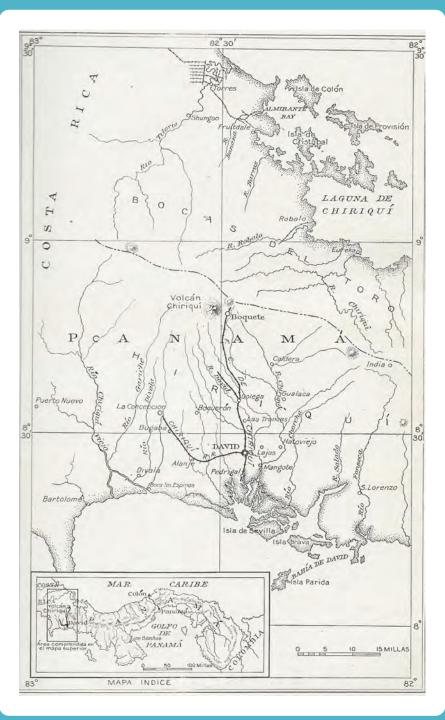
Photo: Milvia Sandberg

Thanksgiving Day in Alto Quiel, 1918. From left to right: Wrigth, Griffen, Sandberg, Sheaffer families.

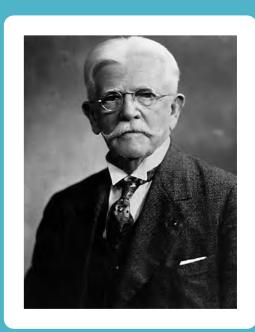


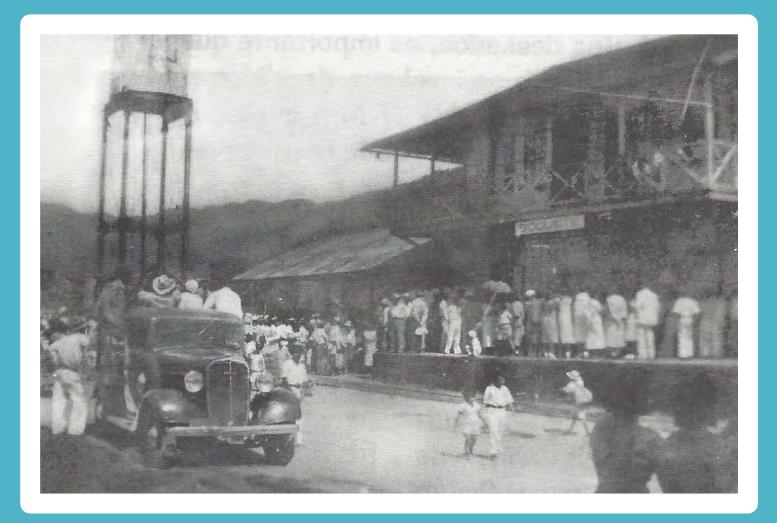
"The Pioneer"

Juan Landau, German, began to grow bananas in Bocas del Toro. You made the Chiriquí-Bocas del Toro crossings along the Tres de Noviembre route. He bought land in Boquete. He was bitten by a snake trying a way between Boquete and Bocas del Toro, en 1919.



The work of greatest impact to increase the population of Boquete was the National Railroad of Chiriqui, work of Dr. Belisario Porras that was inaugurated in 1916.





The Railroad allowed the transfer of people, products, and merchandise from and to Boquete. The influx of foreigners who came for a walk allowed some to settle in Boquete.





Itinerary of trains

Ferrocarril Nacional de Chiriquí 1939

Itinerario de trenes que regirá en los días 19 y 20 de Marzo con mo tivo de las fiestas patronales de la ciudad.

DIA 19

SALIDAS

David - Boquele

David - Armuelles

David - Boquete.

David - Armuelles.

9.30 a.m.

7,30 u.m.

7 30 a.m.

7.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m.

400 p.m. 11,00 p.m.

3.00 p. m. 11.00 p. m.

4.30 p. m 11.00 p. m

200 p. m. 11.00 p. m.

SALIDAS

Boquete - David

7.00 a m. 1.30 p. m. 3.00 p. m. 7.00 p. m. Arnuelles - David. 6.45 a. m. 9.00 a. m. 2.00 p. m.

D1A 20

Boyilete - David.

7.00 a.m. 7. p.m. 2.30 p.m. Annuelles - David 6.45 a.m. 9.00 a.m. 2.00 p.m.

Los pasajes de cualquier punto de la línea a David o vice - versă tendrán un descuento d i 26 por ciento. No habra pasajes de ida y regreso.

> Ing. MANUEL V PATIÑO Superitendente General

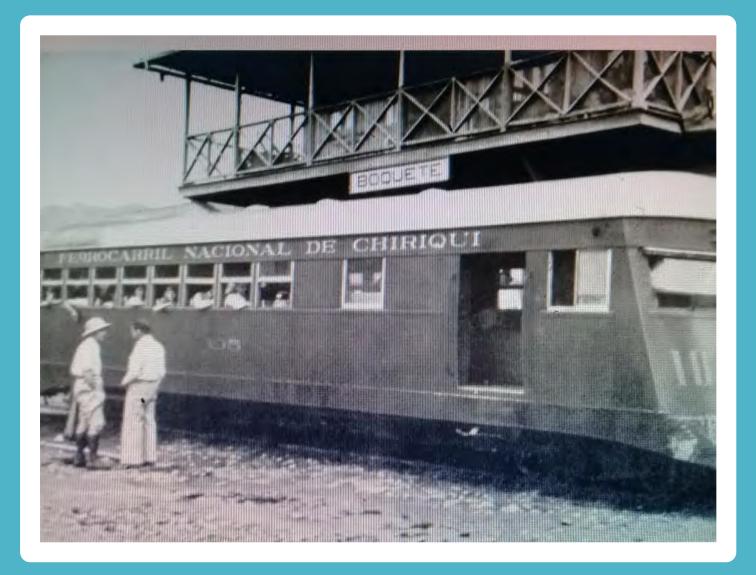


Photo: http://www.panamaviejaescuela.com/ historia-distrito-boquete/

Locomotive No. 1 of the Chiriquí National Railway



Last building of the National Railroad of Chiriqui, built in 1947. Current Municipal Palace.

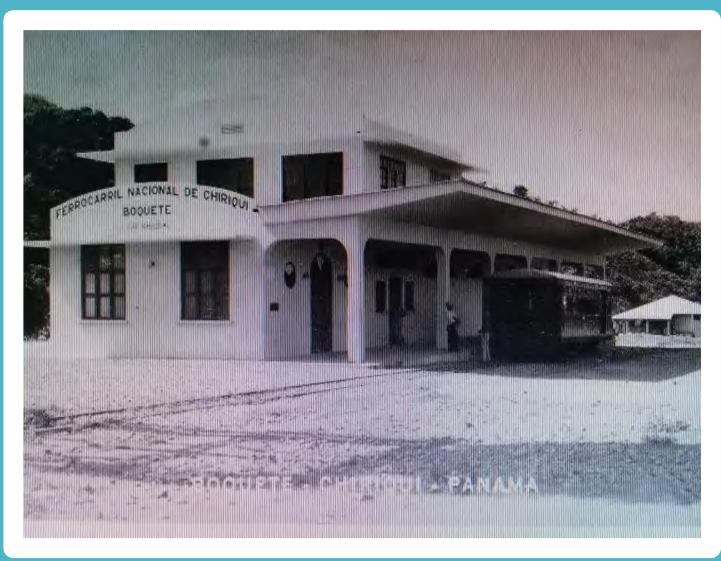


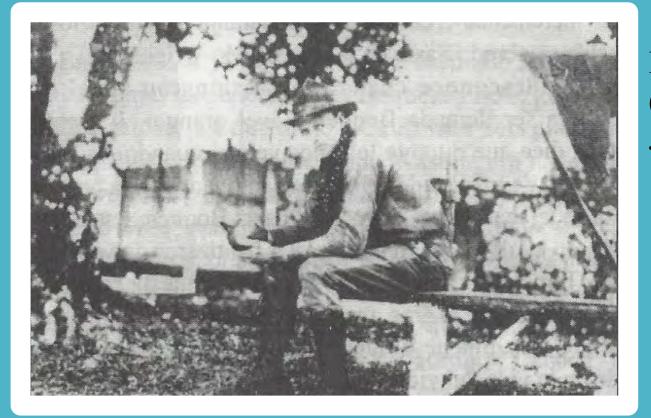
Photo:http://www.panamaviejaescuela.com/historia-distrito-boquete/

A wagon of the National Railway of Chiriquí, 40 years of century XX.



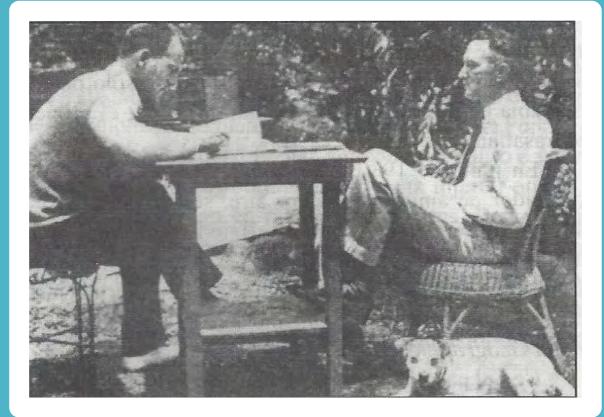
Photo: Milvia Sandberg

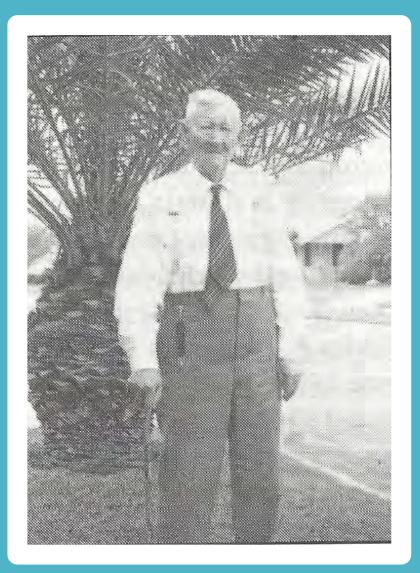
Charles Lindberg, on the railroad, arrived in Boquete on January 28, 1928. Here with some members of the foreign colony: Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Oscar Sandberg, Dr. Talboy.



Rear Admiral Richard Byrd dictates to his secretary his memoirs about his expeditions to the poles. Courtyard of the Wright Hotel, 1930.

Lindberg, on a bench at the Wright Hotel (now Panamonte Hotel), enjoys an orange. January, 1928.



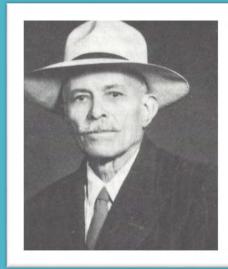


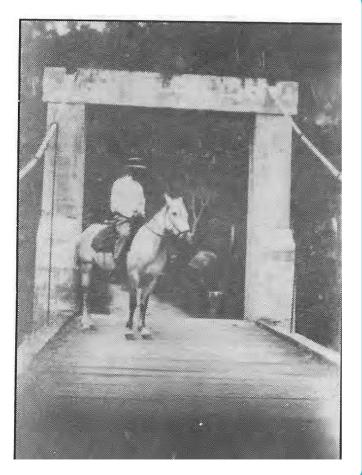
William Joseph "Pop" Wrigth (1863-1962) Texan. Worked on the Panama Railroad. He arrived in Boquete in 1914. He bought land from Watson and founded the Wrigth Hotel. Wrote the chronicles "The Boquete Bugle" in El Panama America that promoted the arrival of many to these lands.

"Will Rogers of Central America"









Photos: Ciro Galán

Photo: http://www.panamaviejaescuela.com/ historia-distrito-boquete/

The horse was the main means of transportation and of cargo for the *boqueteño* farmers. In the photo the Nicaraguan Pedro Galán, on his horse in one of the first bridges raised in the 30 's.



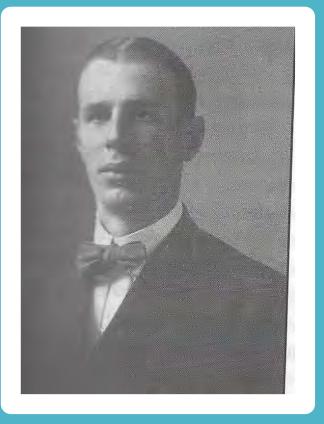


One of the first cars that circulated around Boquete. Colombian Pedro Soto is considered one of the introducers of this type of vehicles in the district.



Photo: Inga Collins

Gasoline pump of the Spanish Luciano Bruña, one of the first businesses dedicated to this service. End of years 30.





Tollef Bache Monniche (1874-1958), Norwegian engineer hired by Theodore Roosevelt to work on the Panama Canal.

In 1917 he arrived in Boquete and bought Finca Lerida. Horticulturist, naturalist, coffee grower.

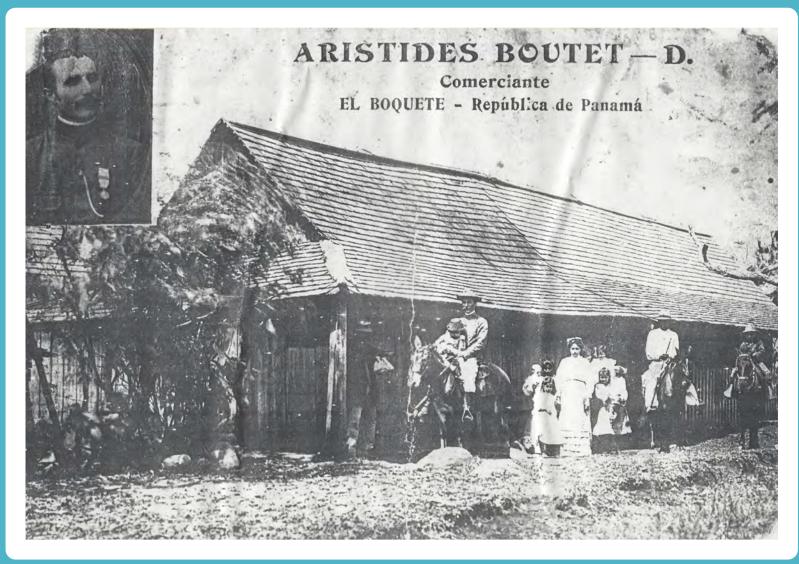
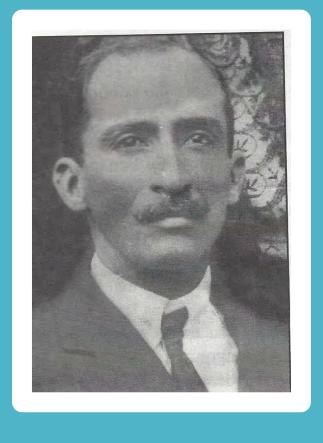


Photo Postcard, 1901

Aristides Boutet, military and French pharmacist. He held a commissary in Boquete. He had 14 descendants with local women.





Enrique Vásquez (1880-1940), born in Cocle, but settled in Boquete for health reasons. Farmer, politician, cattleman, and merchant. Established the first aqueduct in the community.



CHAVETAS

Tokens issued by coffee farms as a counting method. They were called *chavetas*.

Most of these pieces were made of aluminum, copper, tin, and brass.



They were equivalent to collecting a quarter, a half, and a can of coffee.



Only the most recent tokens, were those used in the Finca Arco Iris of Arnulfo Arias (today Mireya Moscoso, expresident of Panama). They were made of color plastic.



The Canadian Alexander D. McIntyre coined coins comparable to those of legal circulation. All were made of aluminum.

McIntyre (1875-1947), member of the Canadian Parliament. He arrived in Boquete in 1925 and married Angela Rosas (of *doraz* genes). He exported coffee in small quantities. He had his own coffee processing plant in Palo Alto.



Boquete in the first decades of the 20th century. The electric line already appears, but the streets without asphalt.



Central Street of Boquete in the 1940s.



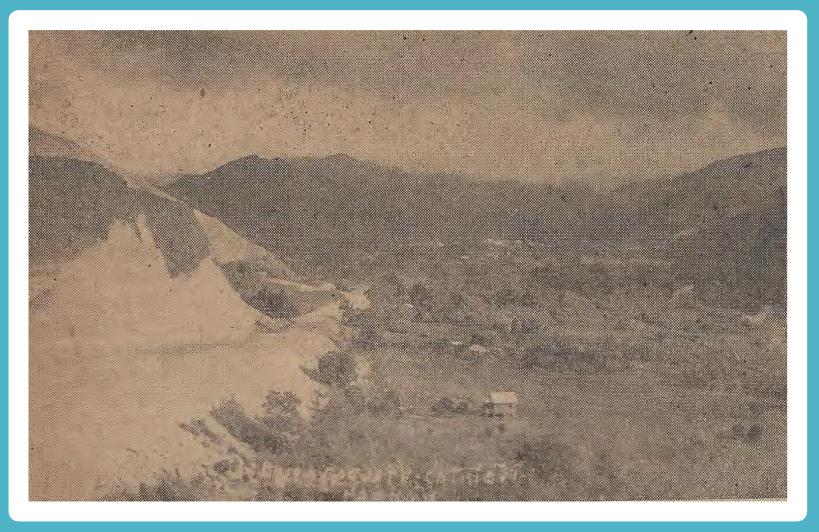
Central Avenue of Boquete, in the late 1950s



Bajo Boquete, in the 1970s



Photo of the transition: the train is abandoned by the car ...



The David-Boquete highway was inaugurated in 1949, with this the use of the railroad declined and socio-economic changes were achieved in Boquete and its towns.



Stone road to El Bajo Boquete.

Population of Boquete 1911-2010.

A ~	Ushitantas
Año	Habitantes
1911	1,589
1920	2,669
1930	4,035
1940	4,995
1950	6,901
1960	10,260
1970	9,914
1980	11,643
1990	14,126
2000	16,943
2010	21,370

Thank you

