

POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)

By : Enrique Sánchez García

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FRANCO
TLALPAN



OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT			
Office	Old name	Actual name	Location
Principal	Tlalpan	Tlalpan, Ciudad de Mexico	N 19° 32' 12" W 99° 11' 41"

CANCELED SERIES										
Office	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
Tlalpan	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	

STAMPS USED (1)										
Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56 (2)	61 (3)	64	64 (4)	66 (5)	66-7(6)	68 (7)	72 (8)	74 (9)	79
½ real	368	36			140					
1 real	250	26		64	210	80				
2 reales	120	60		100	350	40				
4 reales	120	120								
8 reales	60	40								
1 cts										
2 cts										
3 cts										
4 cts										
5 cts									¿?	
6 cts							130	0		
7 cts										
10 cts									¿?	
12 cts							300	44		
13 cts										
18 cts										
24 cts										
25 cts							304	91	¿?	
50 cts							30	1	¿?	
85 cts										
100 cts							8	8	¿?	
1 peso										

(1) Stamps sent minus those returned. (2) With "Mexico" overprint; received 2 shipments between September 14, 1856, and February 7, 1861; returns were made. (3) Without overprint; received one shipment on April 18, 1861; no returns. (4) With "Mexico" overprint; received one shipment on May 14, 1864; returns were made. (5) Received one shipment on August 8, 1866; no returns. (6) With "Mexico" overprint; received one shipment on August 22, 1868; no returns. (7) With "Mexico" overprint; received 2 shipments between September 8, 1868, and February 26, 1870; returns were made. (8) Received 1 shipment on April 13, 1872; returns were made. (9) Quantities sent are unknown.

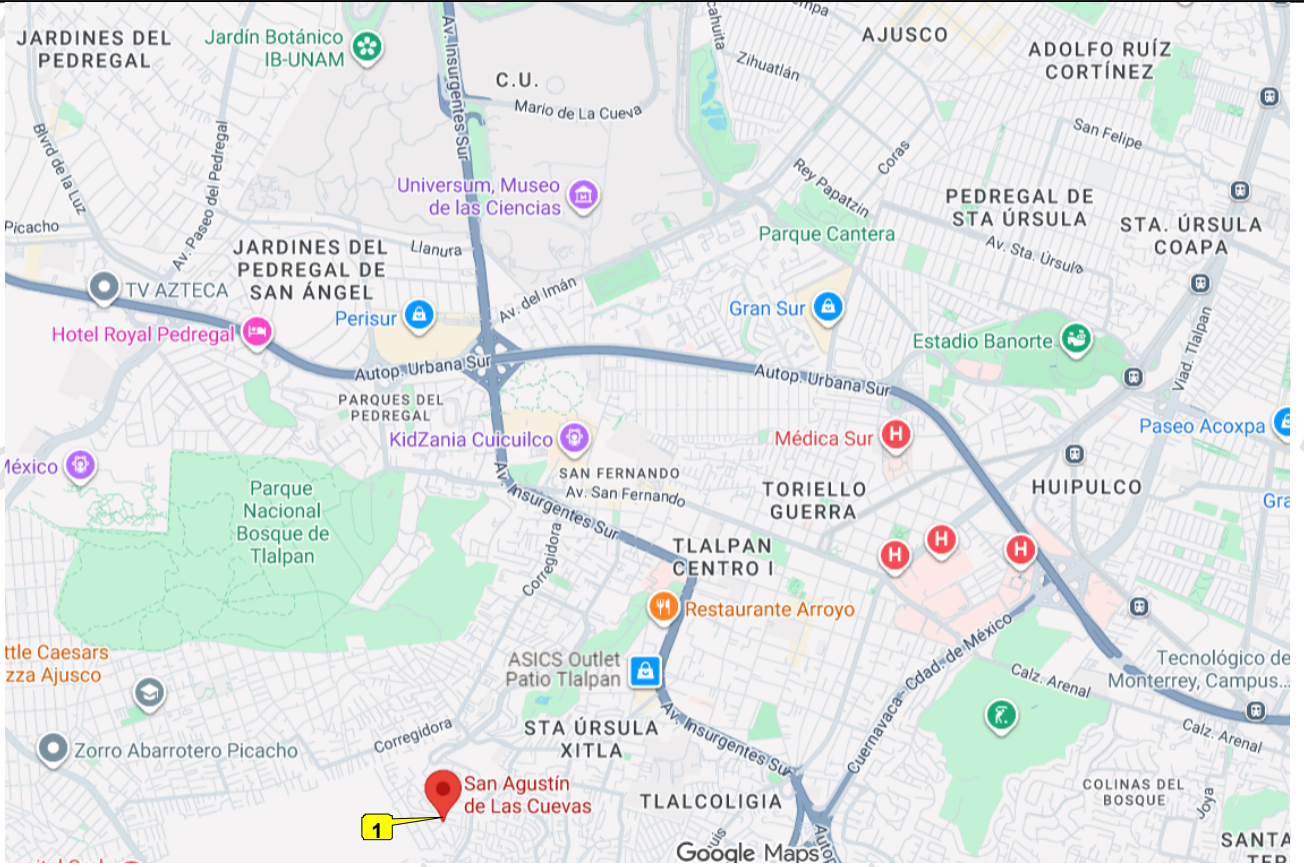
MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Tlalpan(1).

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Tlalpán (1).

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

The name Tlalpan is a Nahuatl word that is composed of Tlalli= earth and pan=on or above, that is, "On top of the earth" and was represented with the footprint of a foot on the earth.

Settlements in the region where Tlalpan is located date back to **800 BC**, when nomadic Otomi tribes settled there; around **600 BC**, construction began on the Cuicuilco mound, the precursor to Tlalpan, which became a major civic and ceremonial center until it was buried by the eruption of the Xitle volcano around 250 AD. Later, the territory was occupied by the Xochimilcas, who founded Topilejo, and the Tepanecs, who founded the town of Ajusco.

During the viceroyalty, Tlalpan was named San Agustín de las Cuevas and became a recreation and rest area for the inhabitants of Mexico City and a place of country houses for the privileged class.

In the **19th century**, after Independence and with the promulgation of the Constitution of 1824, San Agustín de las Cuevas was within the limits of the State of Mexico and by mid-**1827** it was decreed that it would be the provisional capital of the state; shortly after, the town was elevated to the rank of city and recovered its old name: Tlalpan; also in that period the State Mint was established in the locality; it was in **1830** that it was established that the city of Toluca would be the capital.

During the last government of Antonio López de Santa Anna, which followed the centralist system, Tlalpan was assigned to the district of Mexico; when Santa Anna was overthrown and the federal system was reinstated, Tlalpan returned to the jurisdiction of the State of Mexico; on November 25, **1855**, the locals, dissatisfied with having to carry out their procedures to Toluca, obtained from the new president, Juan Álvarez, a decree that incorporated them into the Federal District.

During Maximilian's reign, Tlalpan continued to be a place of rest, now for imperialists; in **1865** a conspiracy against the French was discovered in the town and there was a mass execution; by January **1867** Ignacio Manuel Altamirano arrived in Tlalpan after 4 years of no presence of the republicans anywhere near the capital of the country.

The steam train arrived in Tlalpan in **1869**, covering the route from this city to Chalco. In mid-March **1878**, two years after the invention of the telephone, the first successful telephone communication in the country was made between Mexico City and the town of Tlalpan, the line was 16 kilometers long.