POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)

By : Enrique Sánchez García

TLAXCALA



OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT			
Office	Old name	Actual name	Location
Main	Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala	N 19° 19' 00" W 98° 14' 19"
Sub-office	Apizaco (1)	Apizaco	N 19° 24' 56" W 98° 08' 24"
Sub-office	Calpulalpan	Calpulalpan	N 19° 35' 16" W 98° 34' 09"
Sub-office	Huamantla	Huamantla	N 19° 18' 41" W 97° 55' 24"
Sub-office	Ixtcuaixtla	Villa Mariano Matamoros	N 19° 19' 37" W 98° 22' 38"
Sub-office	San Antonio Chiautempan (2)	Chiautempan	N 19° 18' 50" W 98° 11' 33"
Sub-office	San Felipe Ixtacuixtla	Villa Mariano Matamoros	N 19° 19' 37" W 98° 22' 38"
Sub-office	San Pablo Apetatitla	Apetatitlán	N 19° 19' 52" W 98° 11' 44"
Sub-office	Tlaxco	Tlaxco	N 19° 36' 50" W 98° 07' 07"
Sub-office	Zacatelco (3)	Zacatelco	N 19° 12' 57" W 98° 14' 23"

(1) Also known as San Luis Apizaco**. (2)** Also known as Santa Ana Chiautempan. **(3)** Also known as Santa Inés Zacatelco.

www.etiangui.com

CANCELED SERIES										
Office	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
Tlaxcala							X	X	X	X
Apizaco									X	X
Calpulalpan									X	
Huamantla									X	
Ixtcuaixtla (1)							X	X		
San Antonio Chiautempan							X	X	X	
San Felipe Ixtacuixtla (1)									X	
San Pablo Apetatitla							X	X	X	
Tlaxco							X	X	X	
Zacatelco							X	X	X	
(1) They are the same city										

www.etiangui.com

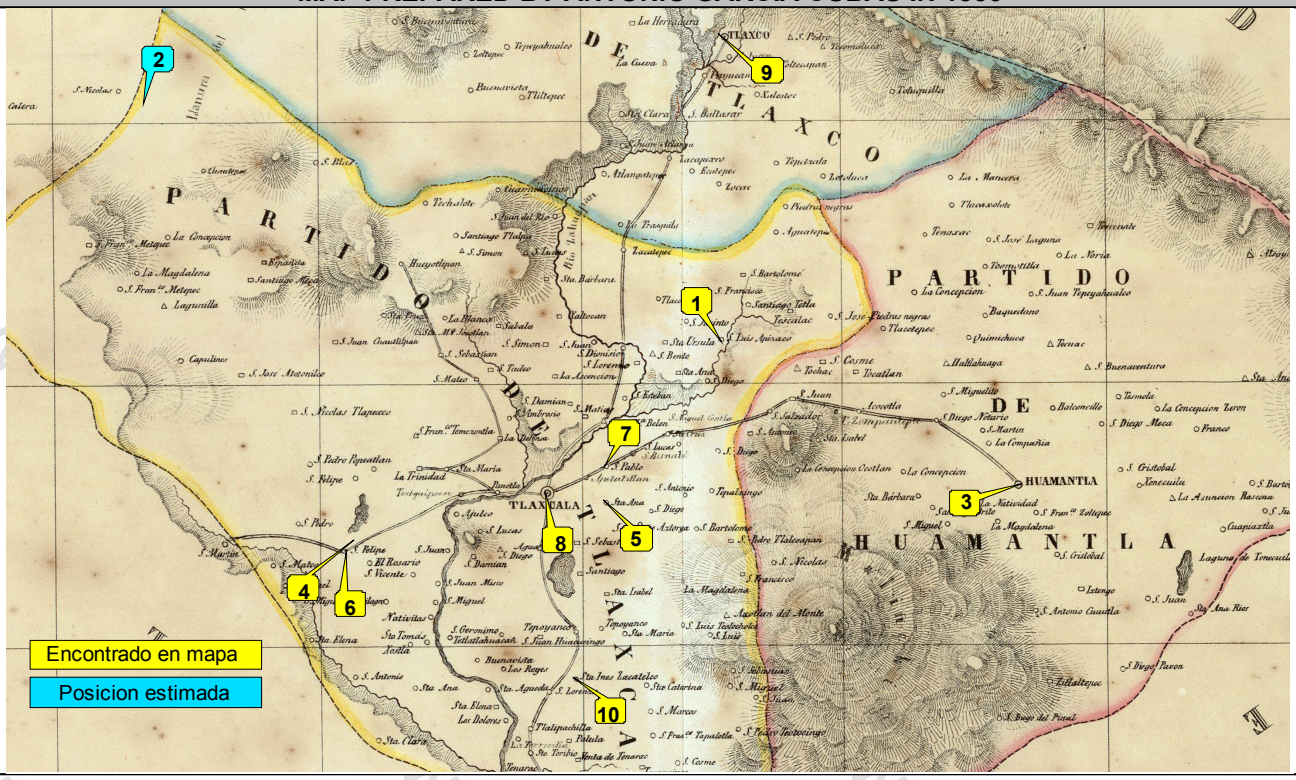
STAMPS USED (1)										
Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66	66-7	68 (2)	72 (3)	74	79
½ real										
1 real										
2 reales										
4 reales										
8 reales										
1 cts										0
2 cts										0
3 cts										
4 cts									366	
5 cts									9,798	63
6 cts							4,025	2,252		
7 cts										
10 cts									46,034	72
12 cts							4,784	3,770		
13 cts										
18 cts										
24 cts										
25 cts							3,473	2,907	29,392	2
50 cts							284	74	391	0
85 cts										0
100 cts							102	49	394	0
1 peso										

(1) Stamps sent, minus those returned**. (2)** Received 6 shipments between September 8, 1868, and January 23, 1872, and made returns in 1870, 1871, and 1872. **(3)** Received 2 shipments—on March 26, 1872, and June 3, 1873 and did make returns.

www.etiangui.com

MAPS OF THE 19TH AND 21ST CENTURY

MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856



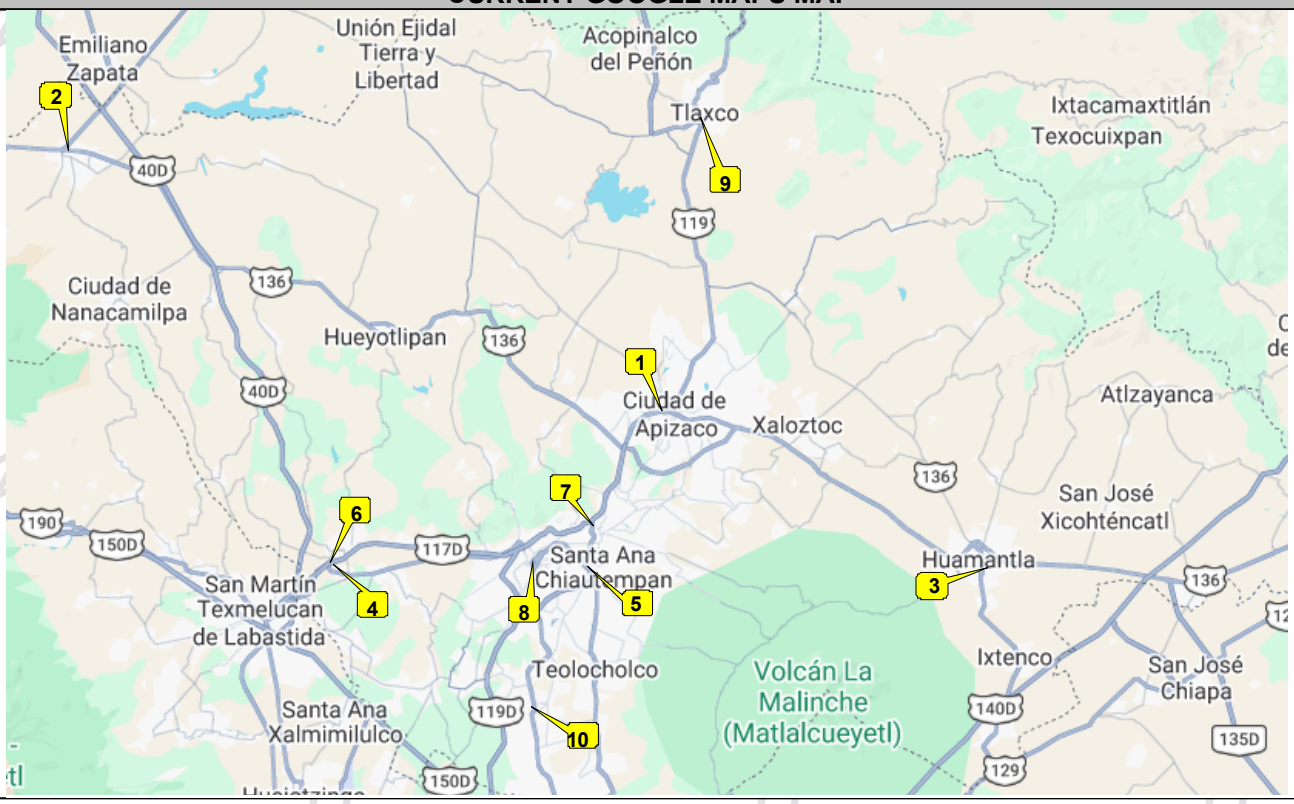
Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Apizaco **(1)**, Calpulalpan **(2),** Huamantla **(3),** Ixtcuaixtla **(4),** San Antonio Chiautempan **(5),** San Felipe Ixtacuixtla **(6),** San Pablo Apetatitla **(7),** Tlaxcala **(8),** Tlaxco **(9),** Zacatelco **(10).**

Distance (leagues according to "Itineraries and Routes of 1856") (numbers in parentheses are estimates): De **Tlaxcala** a: **Apizaco** 5, **Calpulalpan** (13), **Huamantla** 7, **Ixtcuaixtla** 3, **San Antonio Chiautempan** 1, **San Felipe Ixtacuixtla** 3, **San Pablo Apetatitla** 1, **Tlaxco** 9, **Zacatelco** 3.

www.etiangui.com

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Apizaco **(1)**, Calpulalpan **(2),** Huamantla **(3),** Ixtcuaixtla **(4),** San Antonio Chiautempan **(5),** San Felipe Ixtacuixtla **(6),** San Pablo Apetatitla **(7),** Tlaxcala **(8),** Tlaxco **(9),** Zacatelco **(10).**

Distance (Kilometers according to Google Maps)**:** De **Tlaxcala** a: **Apizaco** 20, **Calpulalpan** 62, **Huamantla** 48, **Ixtcuaixtla** 17, **San Antonio Chiautempan** 8, **San Felipe Ixtacuixtla** 17, **San Pablo Apetatitla** 10, **Tlaxco** 44, **Zacatelco** 15.

www.etiangui.com

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

There is evidence of settlements in the Tlaxcala region dating back to 8,000 BC. In **1208** AD it was populated by a Nahua group called Teochichimecas; the name Tlaxcala is of Nahuatl origin and its phonetics and meaning have evolved over time, *from "place of rocks"* to *"place of tortillas".*

The Tlaxcalans suffered harassment from the Mexica, which led them to form an alliance with the Spanish conquerors in **1519** to overthrow those of Tenochtitlán. From this alliance, the Tlaxcalans obtained equal treatment with the Spanish, noble titles, respect for their property, autonomy of government, and submission only to the King of Spain, not the Viceroy. In **1535**, the city was named "very noble and loyal" by the King of Spain. Around **1591**, they were invited to send some families from their people to populate the northern lands, to pacify and colonize the region, taking away the prominence and strength of the nomadic groups that plagued the attempts to populate that region, with notable success, for example in what is now the state of Nuevo León (Bustamante, Guadalupe, Aramberri, Montemorelos, Monterrey, etc.) Coahuila (Saltillo, Monclova, Parras), San Luis Potosí (Moctezuma, Venado) among others.

Desde **1823** los tlaxcaltecas solicitaron al Congreso de la Unión, nombrar a la región estado libre y soberano, ante repetidos intentos de anexión por parte del estado de Puebla. Fue hasta diciembre de **1856** en que obtienen la categoría de estado libre y soberano; para **1857** ya tenía su Constitución local. Durante la intervención francesa la región se mantuvo bajo el poder imperialista, hasta **1867**.

With the restoration of the Republic, its three main economic activities were: the textile industry, which began in **1842** and grew significantly in the second half of the 19th century with the establishment of new factories and the implementation of modern technologies; the cultivation of cereals (wheat, barley, and corn); and the production of pulque in the north and center of the state. The commercialization of these economic activities was spurred by the arrival of the **railroad** in **1867**, first to Apizaco via the Mexico City-Apizaco route, and then to the city of Tlaxcala in 1869. The **telegraph** arrived in **1869**.

From **1885** the state was governed by General Próspero Cahuantzi and he remained in office for 26 years; he was affiliated with Porfirio Díaz; during his term economic activity and urban development were encouraged.

It is the smallest state in territorial size, with the exception of Mexico City, covering almost 4,000 km2; it has 60 municipalities; its economic activity is based on light industry, manufacturing, commerce and tourism. In **2025** it commemorated 500 years since its founding in the Hispanic era.

www.etiangui.com