

POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)

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COLIMA



OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT

Office	Old name	Current name	Location
Main	Colima	Colima	N 19° 14' 35" W 103° 43' 50"
Sub-office	Manzanillo	Manzanillo	N 19° 03' 06" W 104° 18' 56"

CANCELED SERIES

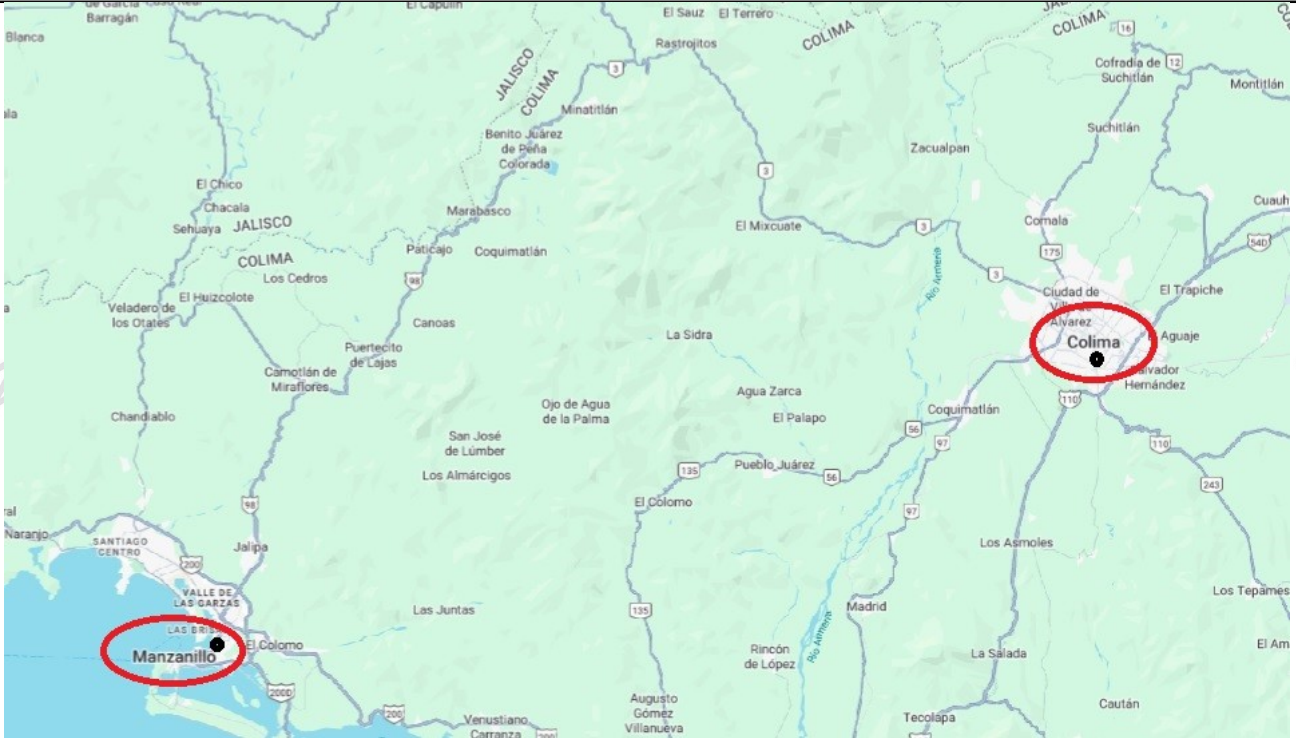
Office	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
Colima	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Manzanillo							X	X	X	

STAMPS USED

Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56 (1)	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
½ real	600	2,232		3,160	1,050					
1 real	1,000	3,052		7,960	2,450					
2 reales	1,900	6,770		13,665	3,500					
4 reales	300	1,140		1,783	3,500					
8 reales	300	500		941						
1 cts										2,416
2 cts										1,601
3 cts										
4 cts									4,837	
5 cts									28,899	7,958
6 cts							15,636	809		
7 cts										
10 cts									45,448	3,099
12 cts							34,230	11,656		
13 cts										
18 cts										
24 cts										
25 cts							40,784	21,986	129,069	449
50 cts							5,835	2,161	11,206	212
85 cts										88
100 cts							2,700	1,022	3,565	89

(1) Stamps received from Morelia;

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Distance (Kilometers according to Google maps): from **Colima** : to **Manzanillo** 98

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HISTORICAL SCHEME OF THE PERIOD

Note: *The translation into English is carried out through the use of software, so there may be discrepancies with the usual use of this language, we appreciate your understanding in this regard*

In the federalist Constitution of 1824, Colima went from being a Party to being a Territory. In 1855, it had two "distritos": Colima and Almoloyan, the first with 4 "partidos" (Colima, Coquimatlán, Tecomán and Ixtlahuacan), and the second with three "partidos" (Almoloyan, Comala and Suchitlán), for a total of 61,243 inhabitants of which 38,160 lived in the Colima district.

During the validity of the centralist Constitution of 1836, it became part of the department of Michoacán; Starting with the federalist Constitution of 1857 and in accordance with art. 43, it is constituted as a State of the Republic and art. 45 indicates that in its new character as a State it will retain the limits it had when it was a territory of the federation.

During the Reform War (1858-1860) Colima was on the side of the liberals; In March 1858, President Juárez arrived in the state capital where he remained until April 9, when he headed to the port of Manzanillo, and on the 11th he embarked to Panama and then headed to the port of Veracruz where he established his government.

Since April 1860, Colima was a republican square for four years. On November 2, 1864, the imperialist general Leonardo Márquez took the city of Colima, and on the 5th the forces of the Frenchman Félix Douay entered the square. Under Maximilian's regime the territorial division was changed and Colima became a Department and included the districts of its name, Zapotlán, Sayula and Manzanillo. After a year of siege by the Republicans, the Plaza de Colima was recovered on February 2, 1867 by the Western Army commanded by General Ramón Corona.

At the end of 1871 the state of Colima had 65,827 inhabitants; In 1872 when the country was once again involved in armed conflicts due to the Plan de la Noria led by Porfirio Díaz, Colima was no exception; In March of that year, General Porfirio Díaz landed incognito in Manzanillo; Aided by his supporters, he went to Villa de Álvarez and Minatitlán, and continued to Ameca and Nayarit. And in that same turbulent year, the Colima volcano erupted on December 24 and the following year, 1873, on the same date the phenomenon was repeated.

After the triumph of the Plan of Tuxtepec and the rise to power of Porfirio Díaz in 1876, in January 1877 Colima was militarily armored to prevent insurrections.

According to census data, in 1879 Colima and Villa de Álvarez produced 39,100 tons of corn, 1,700 of rice, 534 of beans, 900 of coffee, 425 of cocoa and 1,500 of cotton; in addition to producing cane, tobacco, indigo and vanilla. Among the products produced were coconut derivatives, mezcal, palm hats, skins, chocolate, cane liquor, semolina, matches and beer. The demand for textile plants stimulated the planting of cotton in large areas of Tecomán, Cihuatlán, Coahuayana, and the installation of gins in those areas.