POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 - 1883) ·Olignorii com W

RIO FRIO



POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)									
By : Enrique Sánchez García									
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OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT									
Office	Old name	Actual name	Location						
Main	Rio Frio	Río Frío, Estado de México	N 19° 21' 09" W 98° 40' 11"						
	·C	·C	.0						

CANCELED SERIES										
Office	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66 (1)	66-7	68	72	74	79
Rio Frio		X	9)	Х	X			9/2		
(1) There were no remittances, therefore it is an out-of-district use.										
, CO				, CO			.0			

			<u> </u>							
STAMPS USED (1)										
Denomination		Hidalgos		Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61 (2)	64	64 (3)	66	66-7	68 (72	74	79
½ real										
1 real	30	6		140	20.			47	D	
2 reales	9	//		180	94/			0	4).	
4 reales		6				0			6	2
8 reales			4							76
1 cts			4				4			7

.0.

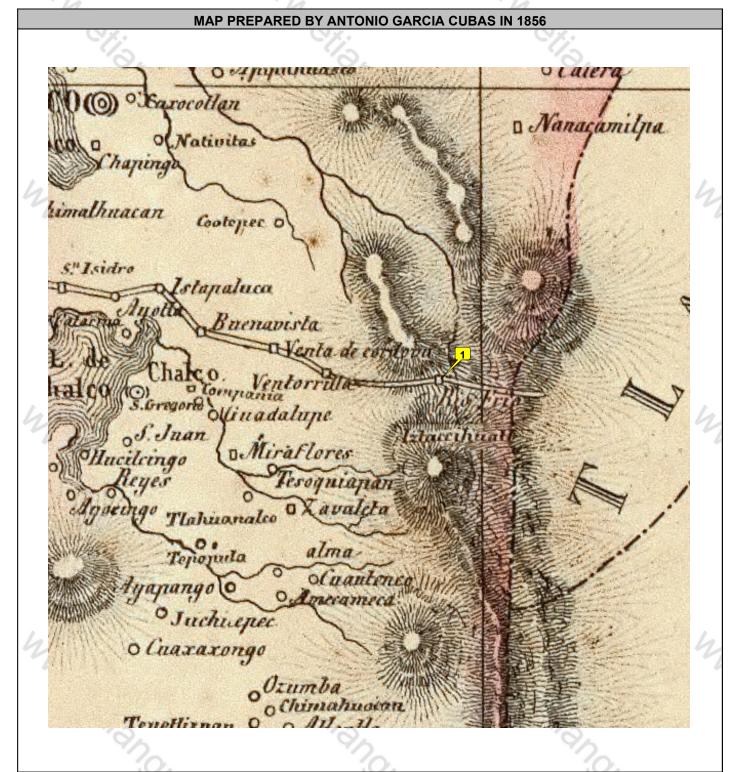
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2 cts			4			4	2,			4
3 cts			4	1			The			
4 cts	×.			· Ox.			*	\mathfrak{D}_{X} .		
5 cts	0			6	4			6		
6 cts					0,				>,	
7 cts					9/				9/	
10 cts		O				0			C	
12 cts			2,			17				
13 cts			4			4	2			4
18 cts				2			4			
24 cts	×,·			Ox.			* (Dx.		
25 cts	9			Ó	6			9		
50 cts	(0)				9/)	
85 cts		7.0			4/				4/	
100 cts		0				02			-0	2
1 peso			/							7

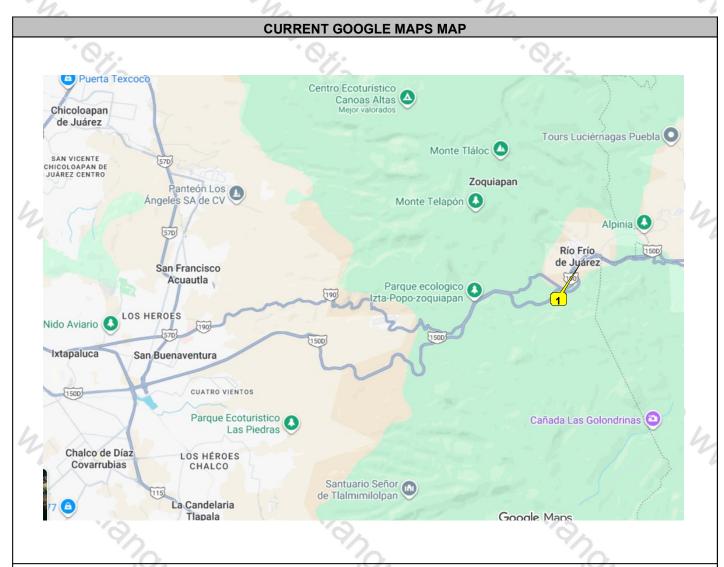
eles. and April Con Man. Oli anolhi con Man. O Clicanous com mun elianous com elia (1) Stamps sent less those returned. (2) Receives 1 remittance dated March 8, 1864, and made returns in 1861. (3) Receives 2 remittances dated May 14, 1864 and April 5, 1866, and made no returns.

MAPS OF THE 19TH AND 21ST CENTURY



Notes:

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



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HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

Río Frío is a mountain pass between the valleys of Mexico and Puebla-Tlaxcala. Since colonial times, it has been a mandatory stop on the Camino Real (Royal Road) connecting Mexico City with the port of Veracruz, as it provided food and lodging services.

Even during Mexico's independence, Río Frío was a stopover for all travelers heading to the nation's capital from the east and southeast. Gangs of robbers operated in the region, and robberies became common. Such was the case when, on March 4, 1866, Republican guerrillas attacked a Belgian mission headed to Mexico City at "Río Frío." The mission was led by General Foury, his aide-de-camp, Mr. Marschal, Baron D'Huart, an officer serving on orders to the Count of Flanders, and two attachés. They had come to the country to inform Emperors Maximilian and Charlotte about the accession of Leopold II, Charlotte's brother, to the Belgian throne. Baron D'Huart was killed in the attack. During the Porfiriato, the security forces controlled the insecurity in the area.

Continuing with the theme of the fame of the surroundings of this town as a robbery zone, between 1889 and 1891, the Mexican writer and historian Manuel Payno wrote a serialized novel entitled "Los Bandidos de Río Frío" (The Bandits of Río Frío). It was first published in Barcelona, Spain, and then in Mexico City. It is still in print today. Those who have read it comment that its main value is the detailed description of the early 19th-century period, when the novel's plot takes place.

Currently, "Río Frío" is a town in the municipality of Ixtapaluca, in the State of Mexico. Its official name is "Río Frío de The touch that the touch t Juárez" (Río Frío of Juárez), because it is said that on one occasion, when President Benito Juárez passed through A chican man chican ma the area, he touched the river's water and commented that the name "Río Frío" certainly suited him perfectly.

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