

POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)

By : Enrique Sánchez García

SALTILLO



OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT

Office	Old name	Actual name	Location
Main	Saltillo	Saltillo, Coahuila de Zaragoza	N 25° 26' 00" W 101° 00' 00"
Sub office	Abasolo	Abasolo	N 27° 10' 55" W 101° 25' 35"
Sub office	Allende	Allende	N 28° 20' 52" W 100° 51' 13"
Sub office	Candela	Candela	N 26° 50' 25" W 100° 39' 50"
Sub office	Castaños	Castaños	N 26° 47' 02" W 101° 26' 02"
Sub office	Cienegas	Cuatrociénegas de Carranza	N 26° 58' 17" W 102° 04' 02"
Sub office	Fuente	Villa de Fuente (1)	N 28° 42' 00" W 100° 31' 23"
Sub office	Gigedo	Villa Unión	N 28° 13' 15" W 100° 43' 26"
Sub office	Guerrero	Guerrero	N 28° 18' 30" W 100° 22' 45"
Sub office	La Ventura	La Ventura	N 24° 38' 16" W 100° 53' 26"
Sub office	Matamoros	Matamoros	N 25° 31' 40" W 103° 13' 41"
Sub office	Monclova	Monclova	N 26° 54' 03" W 101° 25' 05"
Sub office	Morelos	Morelos	N 28° 24' 28" W 100° 53' 17"
Sub office	Muzquiz	Ciudad Melchor Múzquiz	N 27° 52' 39" W 101° 30' 52"
Sub office	Nadadores	Nadadores	N 27° 01' 45" W 101° 35' 30"
Sub office	Nava	Nava	N 28° 25' 15" W 100° 46' 06"
Sub office	Parras	Parras de la Fuente	N 25° 26' 25" W 102° 10' 57"
Sub office	Patos	General Cepeda	N 25° 22' 35" W 101° 28' 30"
Sub office	Piedras Negras	Piedras Negras	N 28° 42' 00" W 100° 31' 23"

Sub office	Ramos Arizpe	Ramos Arizpe	N 25° 32' 22" W 100° 56' 51"
Sub office	Rosales	Villa Unión	N 28° 13' 15" W 100° 43' 26"
Sub office	Rosas	Zaragoza	N 28° 29' 30" W 100° 55' 00"
Sub office	Sacramento	Sacramento	N 27° 00' 14" W 101° 43' 27"
Sub office	San Antonio del Coyote	San Antonio del Coyote	N 25° 41' 40" W 103° 17' 08"
Sub office	San Buenaventura	San Buenaventura	N 27° 03' 35" W 101° 32' 54"
Sub office	San Fernando	Zaragoza	N 28° 29' 30" W 100° 55' 00"
Sub office	San Juan de Salinas	San Juan de Sabinas	N 27° 55' 42" W 101° 18' 14"
Sub office	San Pedro	San Pedro de las Colonias	N 25° 45' 32" W 102° 59' 00"
Sub office	Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	N 25° 37' 25" W 101° 04' 00"
Sub office	Sierra Mojada	Sierra Mojada	N 27° 17' 20" W 103° 42' 02"
Sub office	Viezca	Viesca	N 25° 20' 19" W 102° 48' 17"
Sub office	Villa de Arteaga	Arteaga	N 25° 26' 43" W 100° 50' 48"
Sub office	Villa de Guerrero	Guerrero	N 28° 18' 30" W 100° 22' 45"
Sub office	Zaragoza	Zaragoza	N 28° 29' 30" W 100° 55' 00"

(1) Currently embedded in the city of Piedras Negras, Coahuila.

CANCELED SERIES										
Office	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
Saltillo	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Abasolo	X	X					X	X	X	
Allende				X				X	X	
Candela	X	X					X	X	X	
Castañón							X	X		
Cienegas		X		X			X	X	X	
Fuente								X	X	
Gigedo								X	X	
Guerrero								X	X	
La Ventura									X	
Matamoros	X	X					X	X	X	

Monclova	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
Morelos							X	X		
Muzquiz	X	X		X			X	X	X	
Nadadores							X	X	X	
Nava	X						X	X	X	
Parras	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
Patos	X	X		X			X	X		
Piedras Negras		X		X			X	X	X	
Ramos Arizpe	X								X	
Rosales							X	X		
Rosas	X									
Sacramento							X	X	X	
San Antonio del Coyote									X	
San Buenaventura	X	X					X	X	X	
San Fernando		X					X			
San Juan de Salinas							X	X	X	
San Pedro							X	X	X	
Santo Domingo	X							X		
Sierra Mojada									X	
Viezca	X	X		X	X (1)		X	X	X	
Villa de Arteaga								X		
Villa de Guerrero	X						X		X	
Zaragoza							X	X	X	
(1) Did not receive remittances, therefore, it is an out-of-district use.										

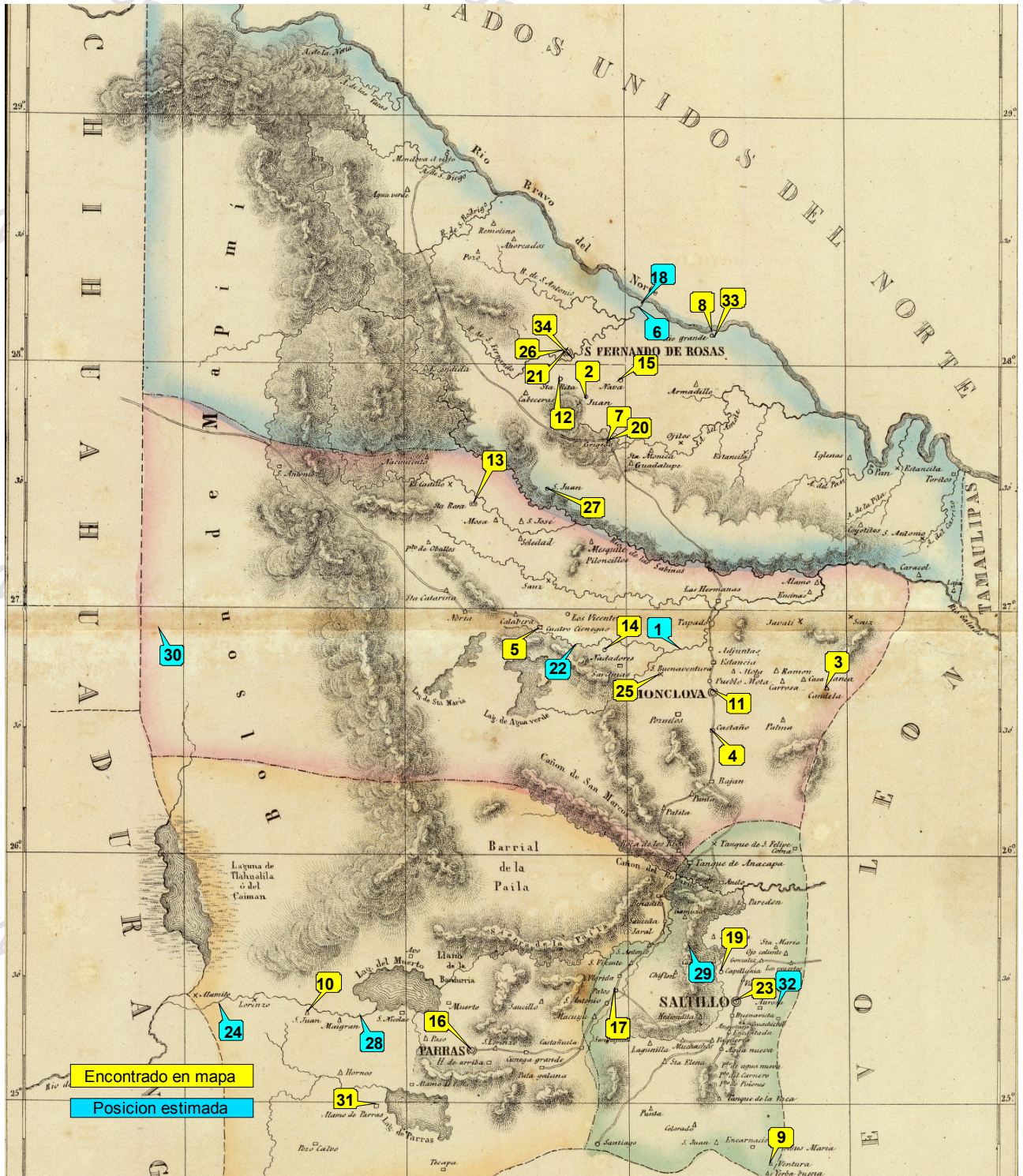
STAMPS USED (1)										
Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56 (2)	61 (3)	64	64 (4)	66 (5)	66-7	68 (6)	72 (7)	74	79
½ real	12,257	3,294		2,500						
1 real	20,660	8,280		6,500						
2 reales	11,340	8,110		17,500						

4 reales	660	1,380		2,500						
8 reales	1,620	820		1,000						
1 cts										6,839
2 cts										6,234
3 cts										
4 cts									1,376	
5 cts									76,800	12,477
6 cts							36,769	10,717		
7 cts										
10 cts									112,569	3,572
12 cts							60,441	28,685		
13 cts										
18 cts										
24 cts										
25 cts							61,766	34,441	237,635	65
50 cts							5,643	1,971	6,685	18
85 cts										5
100 cts							2,711	919	3,679	12
1 peso										

(1) Stamps sent less those returned. (2) Receives 5 remittances dated between August 30, 1856, and December 21, 1857, and makes returns in 1861. (3) Receives 4 remittances dated between April 19, 1861, and March 5, 1863, and makes no returns. (4) Received 5 remittances dated between September 21, 1864, and February 14, 1866, and made no returns. (5) There were no remittances. (6) Received 19 remittances between September 8, 1868, and August 19, 1871, and made refunds in 1871. (7) Received 5 remittances between June 11, 1872, and February 4, 1874, and did make refunds. Invoice 128 of 1872 was overmarked with 1873.

MAPS OF THE 19TH AND 21ST CENTURY

MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856



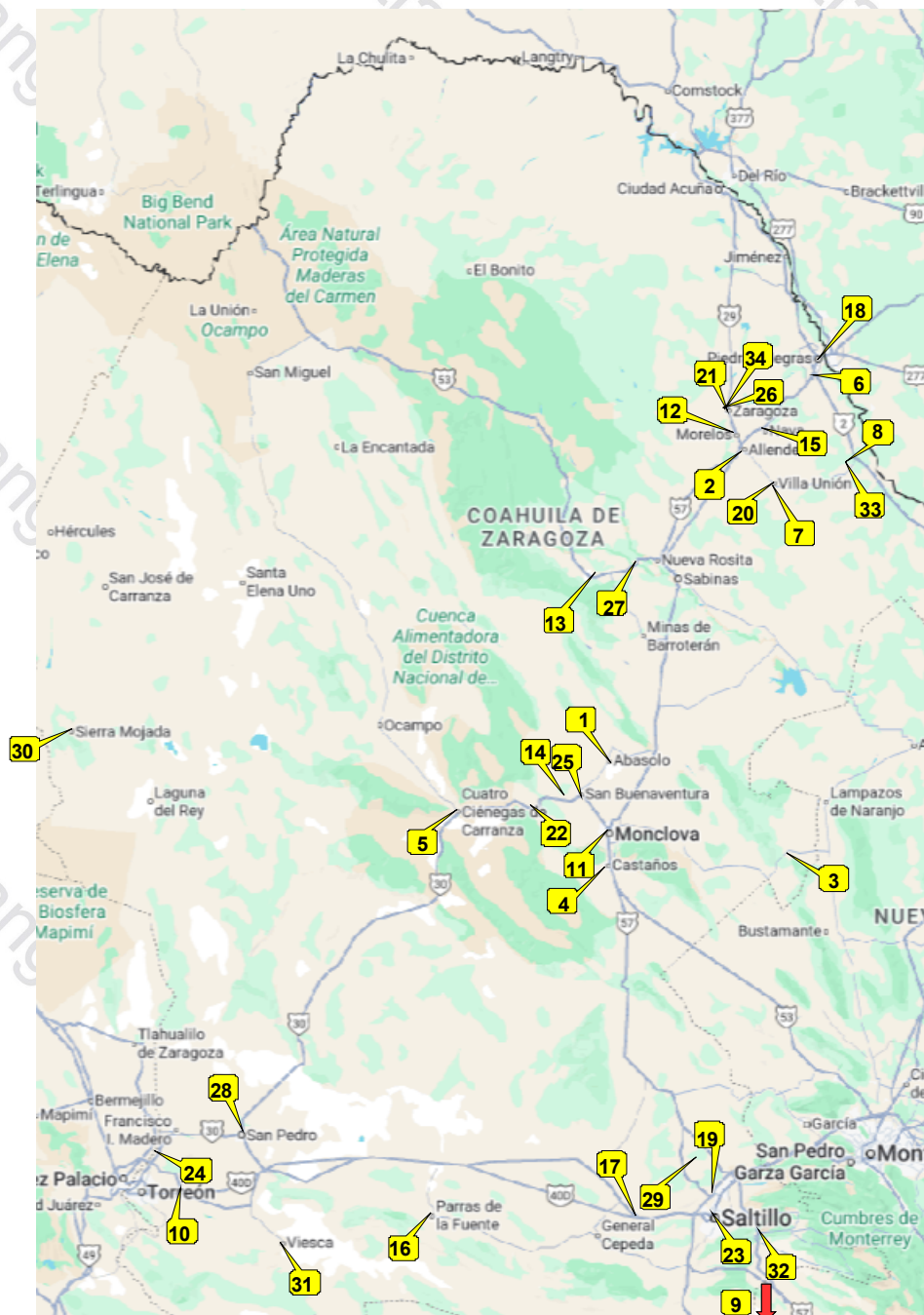
Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Abasolo (1), Allende (2), Candela (3), Castaños (4), Cienegas (5), Fuente (6), Gigedo (7), Guerrero (8), La Ventura (9), Matamoros (10), Monclova (11), Morelos (12), Muzquiz (13), Nadadores (14), Nava (15), Parras (16), Patos

(17), **Piedras Negras** (18), **Ramos Arizpe** (19), **Rosales** (20), **Rosas** (21), **Sacramento** (22), **Saltillo** (23), **San Antonio del Coyote** (24), **San Buenaventura** (25), **San Fernando** (26), **San Juan de Salinas** (27), **San Pedro** (28), **Santo Domingo** (29), **Sierra Mojada** (30), **Viezca** (31), **Villa de Arteaga** (32), **Villa de Guerrero** (33), **Zaragoza** (34).

Distance (leagues according to "Itineraries and Routes of 1856")(numbers in parentheses are estimates): **De Saltillo a:** **Abasolo** 74, **Allende** 82, **Candela** 65, **Castaños** 47, **Cienegas** 81, **Fuente** 145, **Gigedo** 128, **Guerrero** 118, **La Ventura** (27), **Matamoros** (50), **Monclova** 52, **Morelos** 134, **Muzquiz** (83), **Nadadores** 59, **Nava** 84, **Parras** 30, **Patos** 13, **Piedras Negras** 146, **Ramos Arizpe** 3.5, **Rosales** 128, **Rosas** 136, **Sacramento** (59), **San Antonio del Coyote** (56), **San Buenaventura** 60, **San Fernando** 136, **San Juan de Salinas** (72), **San Pedro** (46), **Santo Domingo** (7), **Sierra Mojada** (95), **Viezca** (51), **Villa de Arteaga** (3.5), **Villa de Guerrero** 118, **Zaragoza** 136.

MAPA DE GOOGLE MAPS ACTUAL



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): **Abasolo** (1), **Allende** (2), **Candela** (3), **Castaños** (4), **Cienegas** (5), **Fuente** (6), **Gigedo** (7), **Guerrero** (8), **La Ventura** (9), **Matamoros** (10), **Monclova** (11), **Morelos** (12), **Muzquiz** (13), **Nadadores** (14), **Nava** (15), **Parras** (16), **Patos** (17), **Piedras Negras** (18), **Ramos Arizpe** (19), **Rosales** (20), **Rosas** (21), **Sacramento** (22), **Saltillo** (23), **San Antonio del Coyote** (24), **San Buenaventura** (25), **San Fernando** (26), **San Juan de Salinas** (27), **San Pedro** (28), **Santo Domingo** (29), **Sierra Mojada** (30), **Viezca** (31), **Villa de Arteaga** (32), **Villa de Guerrero** (33), **Zaragoza** (34).

Distance (Kilometers according to Google Maps): **De Saltillo a:** **Abasolo** (1), **Allende** (2), **Candela** (3), **Castaños** (4), **Cienegas** (5), **Fuente** (6),

Gigedo (7), Guerrero (8), La Ventura (9), Matamoros (10), Monclova (11), Morelos (12), Muzquiz (13), Nadadores (14), Nava (15), Parras (16), Patos (17), Piedras Negras (18), Ramos Arizpe (19), Rosales (20), Rosas (21), Sacramento (22), San Antonio del Coyote (24), San Buenaventura (25), San Fernando (26), San Juan de Salinas (27), San Pedro (28), Santo Domingo (29), Sierra Mojada (30), Viesca (31), Villa de Arteaga (32), Villa de Guerrero (33), Zaragoza (34).

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

When the Spanish arrived, the region was inhabited by the Cuachichiles, Rayados, and Nacaguas tribes. The Villa de Santiago del Saltillo was founded on July 25, **1577**. It was named Saltillo because there was a small waterfall in the area, which still exists today, south of the city center, in the Ojo de Agua neighborhood, below the Church of Santo Cristo del Ojo de Agua..

The state of Coahuila-Texas was created by the Constitution of **1824**, with Monclova as its capital. In **1835**, the state capital was moved to Saltillo by order of President Santa Anna. Following Texas's independence in **1836**, the state was formed solely from the territory of Coahuila, and it retained its name, Coahuila. On February 19, **1856**, the governor of Nuevo León, Santiago Vidaurri, annexed Coahuila to the state of Nuevo León by decree. The federal government rejected this annexation, and a plebiscite favored Vidaurri. Consequently, the state of Nuevo León-Coahuila was recognized in the Constitution of **1857**.

During the Reform War, Coahuila consistently maintained a staunch liberal stance. During the French Intervention, President Benito Juárez's itinerant government was based in Saltillo from January 9 to April 2, **1864**, but his family remained in Saltillo. On June 13, **1864**, the last child of the Juárez-Maza marriage, named Antonio, was born there, followed by their first grandchild on July 12.

By the time the city was captured by French troops on August 17, **1864**, Juárez had already departed for Chihuahua, and his family had left for the United States. The French remained in Saltillo until March 29, **1865**, when they were temporarily driven out by Republican forces. They retook the city in June of that year and held it until August 6, **1866**, when they abandoned it to concentrate their efforts in central Mexico.

While General Andrés S. Viesca was governor of the state of Coahuila, the first Regulatory Law of Education in the state was enacted on July 11, **1867**. As a result, the Ateneo Fuente began its courses in the city of Saltillo on November 1 of that same year.

With the restoration of the Republic, on February 24, **1868**, a decree issued by Juárez in Saltillo on February 26, **1864**, was ratified, separating the state of Coahuila from Nuevo León.

Saltillo was connected to Monterrey by telegraph, but it wasn't until August 15, **1870**, that it was connected to San Luis Potosí, which allowed for rapid communication with the center of the country and the capital. There was a fairly reliable but slow and infrequent stagecoach service. To the north, there was mail service to Monclova, the central hub for mail from Piedras Negras, Múzquiz, Candela, and Cuatro Ciénegas, and there was also regular service to Parras and Monterrey.

During the armed revolt led by Porfirio Díaz against the reelection of Benito Juárez in **1871**, known as the Plan of La Noria, Díaz's followers besieged the state capital, but after several months they were defeated by federal troops.

On February 28, **1881**, General Jesús González Ortega, the architect of many victories in the Reform War and against the French, especially at the Siege of Puebla, died in Saltillo. He had fallen out of favor due to his disagreements with Benito Juárez. On April 1, **1882**, his remains were transferred to the Rotunda of Illustrious Men in the Dolores Cemetery in Mexico City.

The Mexican National Railroad arrived in Saltillo on September 13, **1883**, and the official inauguration took place on the 16th. It connected the city with Monterrey and the northern border, making Saltillo the southern terminus of the railway. Passengers coming from the north would take a stagecoach from Saltillo to San Isidro, Zacatecas, and from there to the capital. Stagecoach routes continued to Lerdo, Durango, Monclova, and Piedras Negras.

During the Porfiriato, the city prospered in land transportation, telegraph, and telephone services. The Chamber of Commerce was founded in **1886**. Economically, trade and agriculture were strengthened.

The house where President Juárez and his family stayed during their time in Saltillo is now known as the Juárez Reception Center and is home to the Coahuila College of Historical Research and a venue for cultural events.