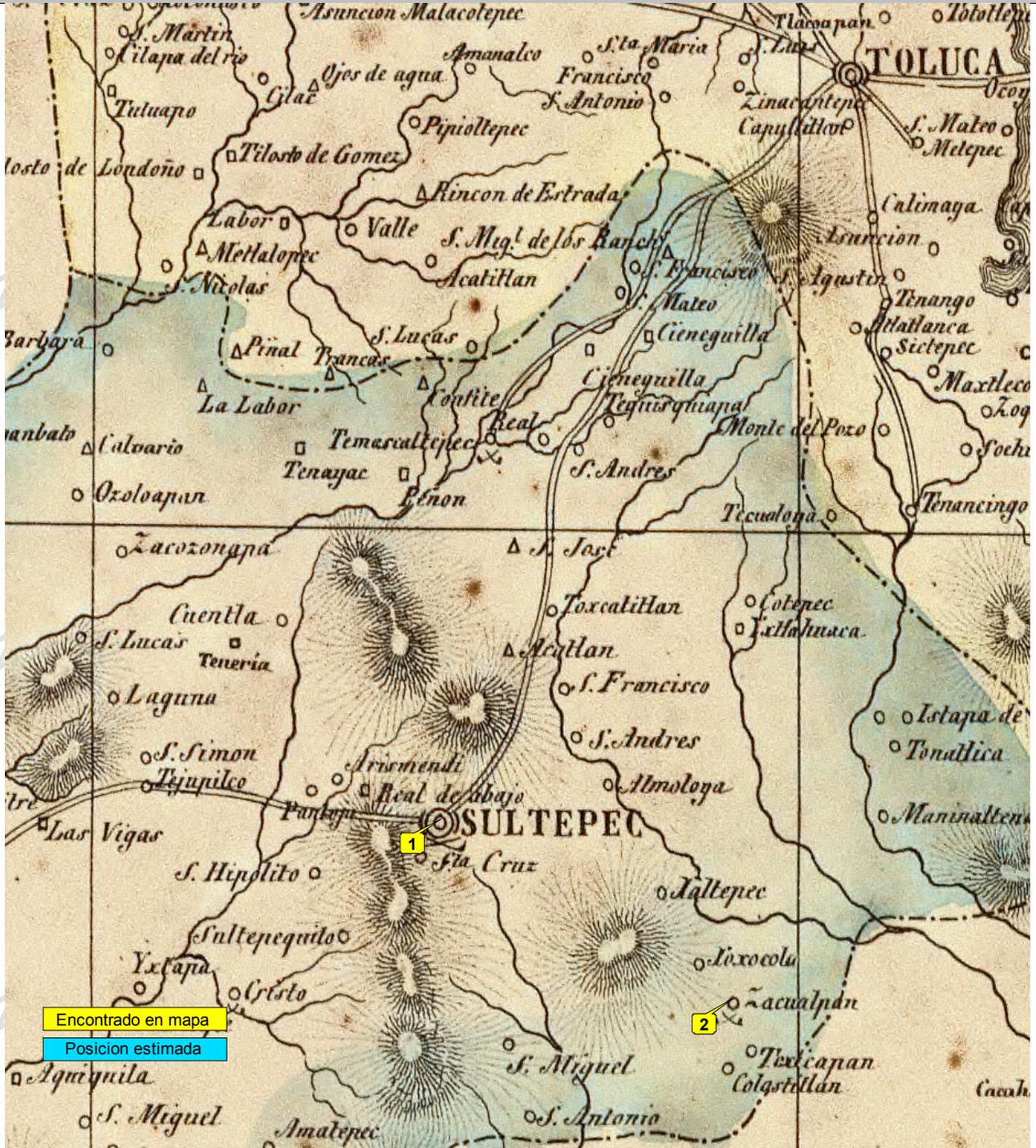


STAMPS USED (1)

Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56 (2)	61	64	64	66	66-7	68 (6)	72	74	79
½ real	720									
1 real	600									
2 reales	1,380									
4 reales	240									
8 reales	120									
1 cts										
2 cts										
3 cts										
4 cts										
5 cts										
6 cts										
7 cts										
10 cts										
12 cts										
13 cts										
18 cts										
24 cts										
25 cts										
50 cts										
85 cts										
100 cts										
1 peso										

(1) Stamps sent less those returned (2) receives 3 shipments dated between September 17, 1856 and July 29, 1857 and makes no returns.

MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856

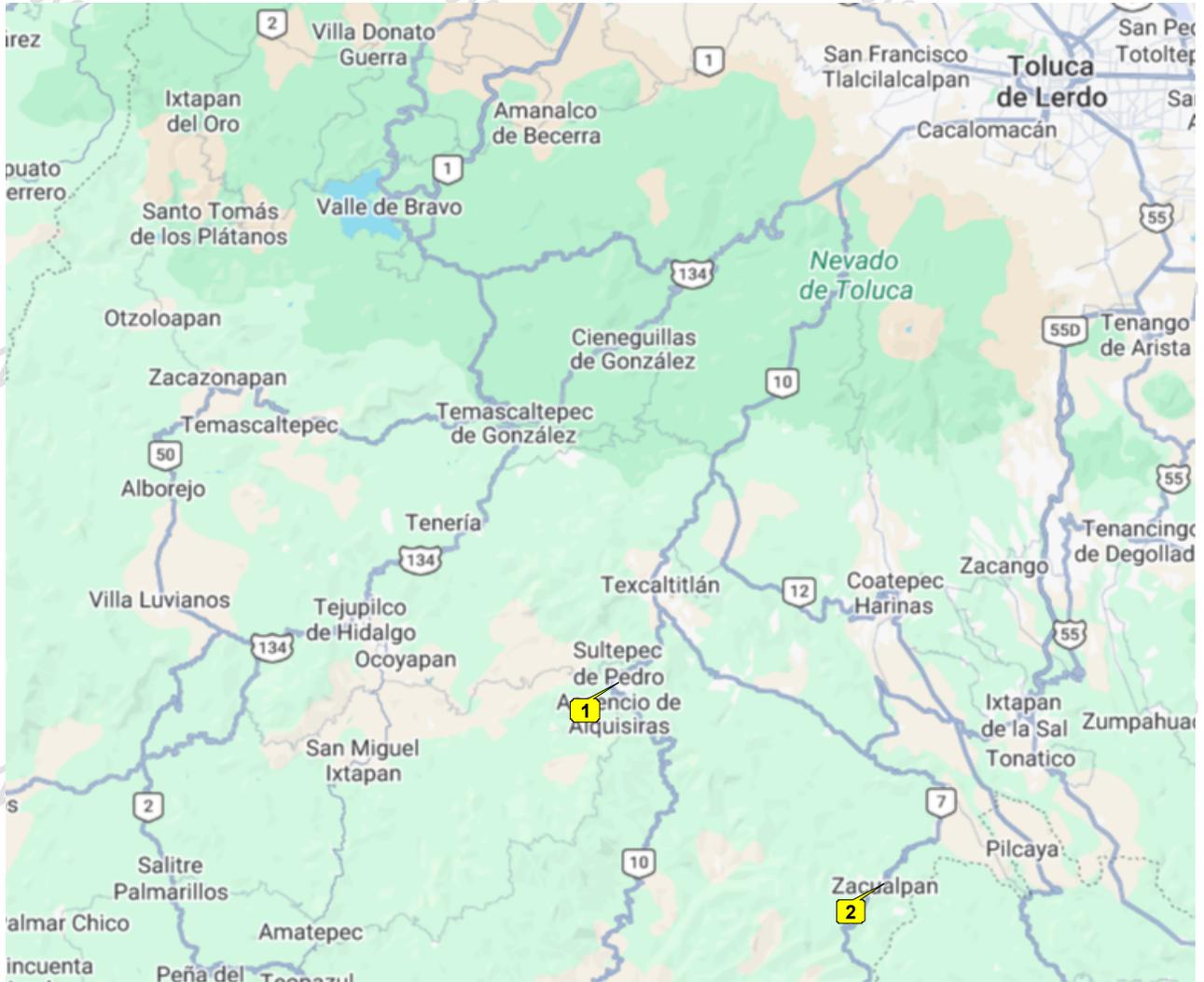


Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Sultepec (1), Zacualpan (2).

Distance (leagues according to "Itineraries and Routes of 1856") (numbers in parentheses are estimates): de Sultepec a: Zacualpan (9).

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Sultepec (1), Zacualpan (2).

Distance (Kilometers according to Google Maps): de Sultepec a Zacualpan 55.

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

Its name in Nahuatl means "on the hill of the quails," and it was founded by the Aztecs on Cuauhtépec Hill, but the present-day Sultepec was founded in **1523** by the Spanish. Very early on, between **1530** and **1531**, mining deposits were discovered in the area, and Sultepec became part of the Silver Province, along with Temascaltepec and Zacualpan, all three located in what is now the State of Mexico, and Taxco, in what is now the State of Guerrero. By the end of the 16th century, the silver mines of Real de Sultepec were the most productive in all of New Spain; copper, lead, and tin were also extracted.

It is recognized as the oldest municipality in the State of Mexico because it was officially designated a municipality in **1811**, although the State of Mexico was not created until **1823**. At the beginning of the 19th century, the first newspaper in the State of Mexico, "El Ilustrador Nacional," was published in Sultepec. It was edited by José María Cos, an insurgent intellectual during the War of Independence. A prominent figure from Sultepec during the Reform era was Manuel Saavedra, a member of the Constituent Assembly of **1857**, Secretary of the Interior, and Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice during Benito Juárez's presidency.

Currently, its economy is based on agriculture and tourism. Sultepec's colonial architecture, its history as an important mining center, its traditions, its gastronomy, and its natural attractions make it a valuable destination. It is listed as one of the 25 "Pueblos con Encanto" (Charming Towns) designated by the State of Mexico for maintaining diverse traditional attractions and promoting tourism to these areas. The municipality is now called Sultepec, and the municipal seat is named Sultepec de Pedro Ascencio de Alquisiras, in honor of a distinguished insurgent military officer who fought in the region during the War of Independence.