

STAMPS USED (1)

Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56 (2)	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
½ real	1,560									
1 real	3,760									
2 reales	4,140									
4 reales	300									
8 reales	180									
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) Received 10 shipments between September 17, 1856 and January 26, 1859, and made returns in 1861.

MAPS OF THE 19TH AND 21ST CENTURY

MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856

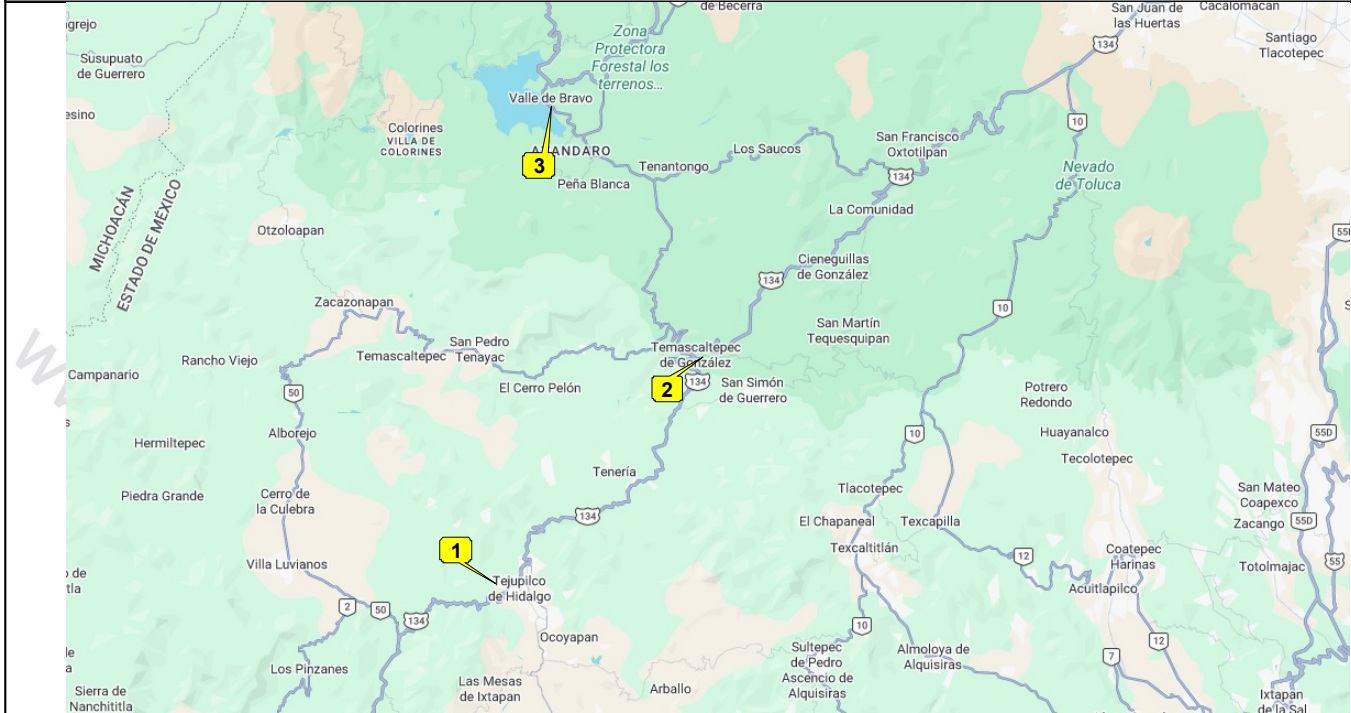


Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Tejupilco (1), Temascaltepec (2), Villa de Valle (3).

Distance (leagues according to "Itineraries and Routes of 1856") (numbers in parentheses are estimates): **De Temascaltepec a:** Tejupilco 7, Villa de Valle (6).

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Tejupilco (1), Temascaltepec (2), Villa de Valle (3).

Distance (Kilometers according to Google Maps): **De Temascaltepec a:** Tejupilco **32**, Villa de Valle **30**.

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

It was inhabited by the Matlatzincas, a tribe of expert fishermen and net weavers, and from 1400 AD by the Mexica. The place was called Cacalostoc (Cave of Crows). Later, without precise information on when this occurred, its name changed to Temascaltepec, a name derived from Nahuatl: temazcalli (steam bath) and tepetl (hill), which can be translated as Hill of the Temazcales, due to the presence of hot springs in the area.

In the 16th century, with the arrival of the Spanish, large deposits of silver and gold were discovered in the region, and the town was founded in 1556 with the name Real de Ríos. Later, it was changed to Real de Minas de Temascaltepec, which by 1565 already had a parish and a population of 55 Spaniards, 250 indigenous people, and more than 200 Black people, the latter brought to work in the mines. Temascaltepec was part of the so-called Silver Province, along with Sultepec and Zacualpan in the State of Mexico and Taxco and Tetela del Río in the State of Guerrero. Its mining boom lasted for more than two centuries.

In the 19th century, after Mexico's independence from the Spanish crown and the Constitution of 1824, the State of Mexico was created, and Temascaltepec became a district belonging to the Taxco District. In 1825, municipalities were established, and Temascaltepec became a municipality and the district seat. During this period, attempts were made to revive mining, but these were unsuccessful.

By decree of June 4, 1858, issued in Tejupilco by the Provincial Government of the State, Temascaltepec was elevated to the status of a town, and on November 4, 1861, it was renamed Temascaltepec de González in honor of Plutarco González, a leader of the Reform War, who died in combat in October 1857. In that same year, 1861, it was designated a political district.

During the Porfiriato (the era of Porfirio Díaz's rule), mining activity was revived, and as many as 39 mines were operating in the region. However, in the first half of the 20th century, mining activity declined again.

Currently, it is a municipality in the State of Mexico and a tourist destination designated as a "Pueblo con Encanto" (Charming Town), a designation given by the state government to historical and tourist attractions. In addition to its natural beauty, it is part of the Monarch Butterfly Migration Route and a suitable location for extreme sports..