

POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)

By : Enrique Sánchez García

TEPECOACUILCO



OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT

Office	Old name	Actual name	Location
Main	Tepecoacuilco	Tepecoacuilco de Trujano, Guerrero	N 18° 17' 11" W 99° 27' 48"
Sub-office	Yguala	Iguala de la Independencia	N 18° 20' 37" W 99° 32' 21"

CANCELED SERIES

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

STAMPS USED (1)

Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64 (2)	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
½ real				0						
1 real				200						
2 reales				400						
4 reales				100						
8 reales				0						
1 cts										
2 cts										
3 cts				0						
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. (2) received a shipment dated October 11, 1864, and made no returns.

MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856

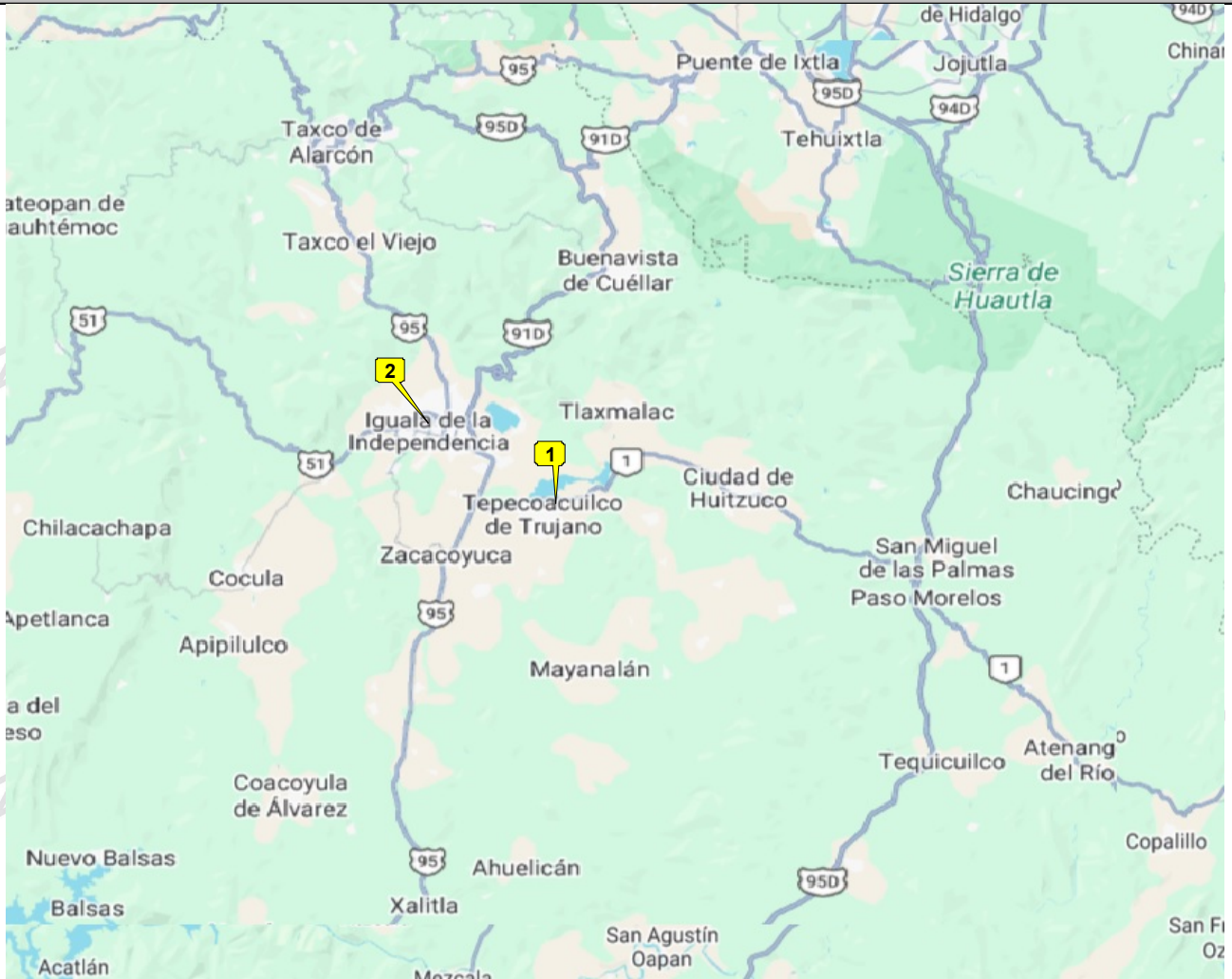


Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Tepicoacuilco (1), Yguala (2).

Distance (leagues according to "Itineraries and Routes of 1856") (numbers in parentheses are estimates): De Tepicoacuilco a: Yguala 2.

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Tepecoacuilco (1), Yguala (2).

Distance (Kilometers according to Google Maps): De Tepecoacuilco a: Yguala 15.

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

Its name comes from Nahuatl and means "on the hill of the snakes," and in another etymological interpretation, "hill of the painted head." In pre-Hispanic times, it was inhabited by different tribes; it is believed that it was first inhabited by primitive tribes and then by the Olmecs. About 1,000 years ago, the Chontalpas arrived, a cultured people with a well-organized political system. The Nahuas arrived around the 11th century AD, and the Aztecs in **1435**. The Spanish conquered the town in **1529**. In the second half of the 16th century,

Tepecoacuilco was an important point on the Camino Real (Royal Road) between Mexico City and Acapulco and became a supplier of basic agricultural products for the nearby town of Taxco during the mining boom. As a stop on the Mexico City-Acapulco route, it was a hub for the traffic of goods arriving at the port of Acapulco, primarily from the Philippines, and departing from the port for the same destination. Consequently, muleteers, merchants, and travelers flourished in this town, even into the early years of independent Mexico.

It played a significant role during both the War of Independence and the Reform War. During the French Intervention, when the Republicans controlled the Iguala-Acapulco route, the French sought to advance on Acapulco by land. Thus, in late **1864**, French troops began their march south through the state of Guerrero, but, avoiding enemy territory, they changed course towards Tepecoacuilco. There, they met up with military reinforcements from Mexico City to continue their advance.

Since **1891**, the name Tepecoacuilco has been amended to include "De Trujano" in memory of Valerio Trujano, a hero of the War of Independence.

Towards the end of the 19th century, in **1893**, construction began on the Balsas Railroad, a project intended to connect Mexico City with the Pacific Ocean. However, the decision to route the railroad through Iguala diminished the commercial and transit importance of Tepecoacuilco. By **1898**, the railroad had reached the Iguala station. In **1910**, the construction of the Iguala-Chilpancingo highway dealt the final blow that ended Tepecoacuilco's economic dominance in the region.

Its current economic activity is based on livestock farming and agriculture, with some fishing thanks to the Valerio Trujano Dam located within the municipality.