

POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)

By : Enrique Sánchez García

TEPEJI DEL RIO



OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT

Office	Old name	Actual name	Location
Main	Tepeji del Rio	Tepeji del Rio de Ocampo, Hidalgo	N 19° 54' 14" W 99° 20' 29"
Sub-office	Ixmiquilpan	Ixmiquilpan	N 20° 28' 56" W 99° 13' 09"

CANCELED SERIES

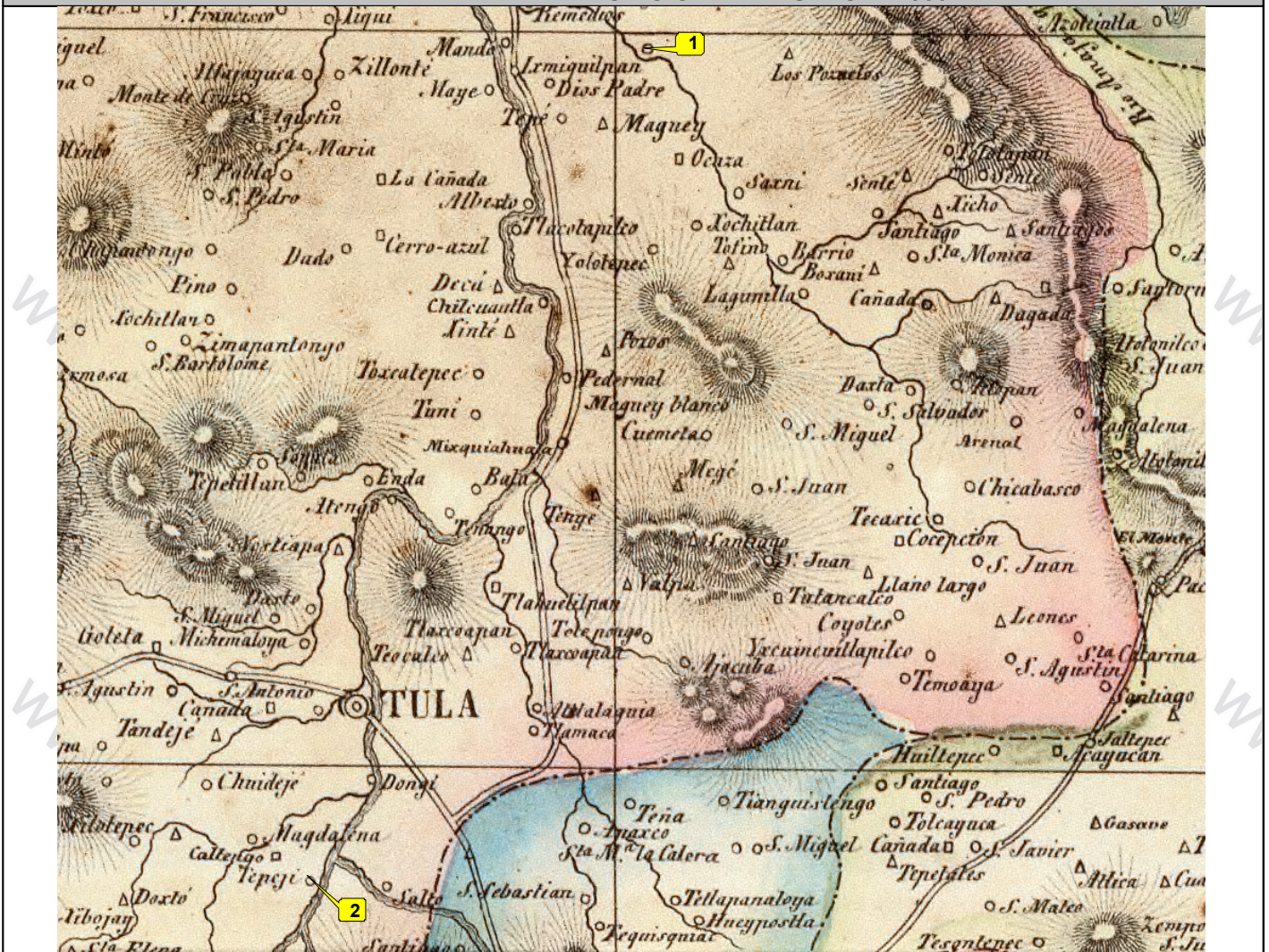
Office	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
Tepeji del Rio	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	
Ixmiquilpan	X			X			X			

STAMPS USED (1)

Denomination	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56 (2)	61 (3)	64	64 (4)	66 (5)	66-7	68 (7)	72 (8)	74	79
½ real	561	168		0						
1 real	498	763		1,383						
2 reales	310	189		447						
4 reales	101	15		0						
8 reales	58	12		0						
1 cts										
2 cts										
3 cts					0					
4 cts									0	
5 cts									10	
6 cts							200	400		
7 cts					140					
10 cts									51	
12 cts							2,389	733		
13 cts					1,010 (6)					
18 cts										
24 cts										
25 cts					700		857	510	48	
50 cts					0		52	35	8	
85 cts										
100 cts							12	3	0	
1 peso										

(1) Stamps sent minus those returned. (2) Without overprint, received 4 shipments between August 30, 1856 and February 4, 1861, and made returns in 1861. There are also stamps with the "Mexico" overprint and their quantities are unknown. (3) Without overprint, received 3 shipments between April 18, 1861 and January 6, 1863, and made returns in 1864. There are also stamps with the "Mexico" overprint and their quantities are unknown. (4) Received 5 shipments between May 12, 1864, and December 11, 1865, and made returns in 1866. (5) Most are unoverprinted; received 3 shipments between August 6, 1866, and December 13, 1866, and made no returns. (6) Invoice #126 with 400 13c pieces was lost in transit. (7) All with the "Mexico" overprint; received 8 shipments between September 8, 1868, and September 7, 1871, and made returns in 1871. (8) Received 4 shipments between April 12, 1872, and February 27, 1874, and made returns in 1874.

MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856

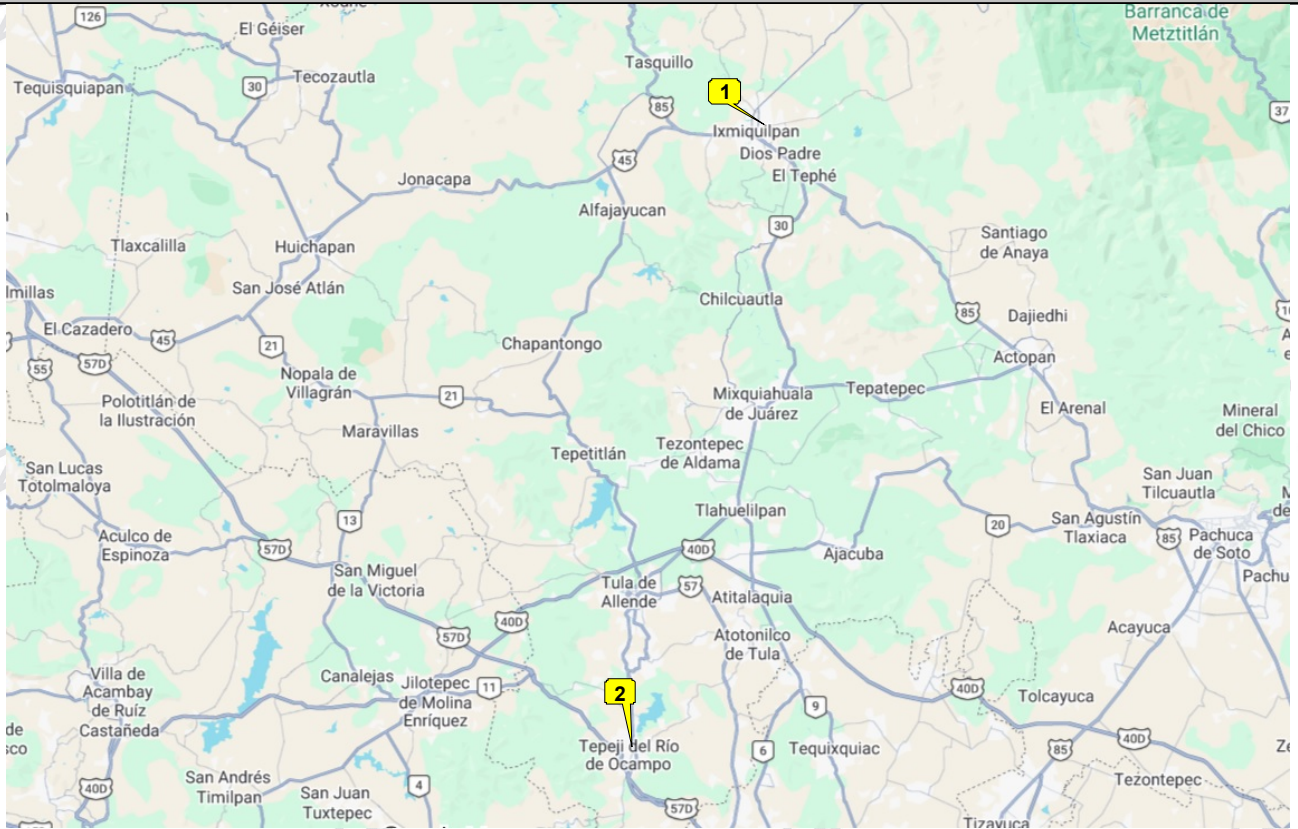


Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Ixmiquilpan (1), Tepeji del Rio (2).

Distance (leagues according to "Itineraries and Routes of 1856") (numbers in parentheses are estimates): **De Tepeji del Rio a Ixmiquilpan (17)**.

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Ixmiquilpan (1), Tepeji del Río (2).

Distance (Kilometers according to Google Maps): **De Tepeji del Río a: Ixmiquilpan 80.**

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

Pre-Hispanic settlements have been documented even before the Common Era, based on remains found in the "El Tesoro" Archaeological Zone. However, the period of greatest activity and numerous settlements was between the 10th and 16th centuries AD. It was called Tepexic, which in Nahuatl means "*Place of Boulders*" or "*Place of the hill and split rock*." There were two nearby towns: Tepexic, with Nahuatl roots, and Otlaxpan (also known as Utlaxpa), inhabited by the Otomi people. When the Spanish arrived in the region, they united both towns and founded a Spanish settlement on October 8, **1558**, called Tepexi del Río. Over time, its name changed from Tepexi to Tepejí, as it is known today.

In the second half of the 19th century, Tepejí was the scene of many important events for the country:

On Wednesday, December 22, **1860**, from Tepejí, General Jesús González Ortega reported to the Minister of War the triumph of the liberals in the Battle of Calpulalpan, which meant the defeat for the conservatives and the end of the War of the Three Years or War of Reform.

On Monday, June 3, **1861**, near Tepeji, Melchor Ocampo, a distinguished liberal and co-author of the Reform Laws, was executed by firing squad. During his captivity, he wrote his will and displayed remarkable composure. Despite the intervention of many prominent figures to save Ocampo's life, the resentment and anger left by war surfaced among those who captured and killed him. In **1873**, the town was renamed Tepeji de Ocampo in his honor.

Tepejí del Río was occupied by the French in **1863** because it lay on the main road to the north, at the first turnoff between Cuautitlán and San Juan del Río, a road that led to San Luis Potosí—a strategic point for the French. By January 1864, the authorities of Tula and Tepejí had voted in favor of the monarchy. On the final leg of Maximilian's journey from Mexico City to Querétaro, on February 14, **1867**, he and his imperial forces arrived in Tepejí del Río, having departed from Cuautitlán in the early hours of that day.

In **1874**, the telegraph line from Tepeji to Tula and Jilotepec entered service. By **1899**, the telegraph service in Tepeji had expanded its coverage.

Since June 24, **1976**, its name has been changed to Tepejí del Río de Ocampo, and on December 24, **1982**, Tepeji acquired the status of a city, because it already had national telephone service, automatic long distance service (LADA), mail service, telegraph, railroad and bus service.

Currently, the municipality is dominated by industrial manufacturing activity, mainly in the textile and food sectors, with 46% of the economically active population dedicated to this sector, 48% to trade and services activities, and the remaining 4% to agriculture and livestock.