

POSTAL DISTRICTS OF MEXICO (1856 – 1883)

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TEXCOCO

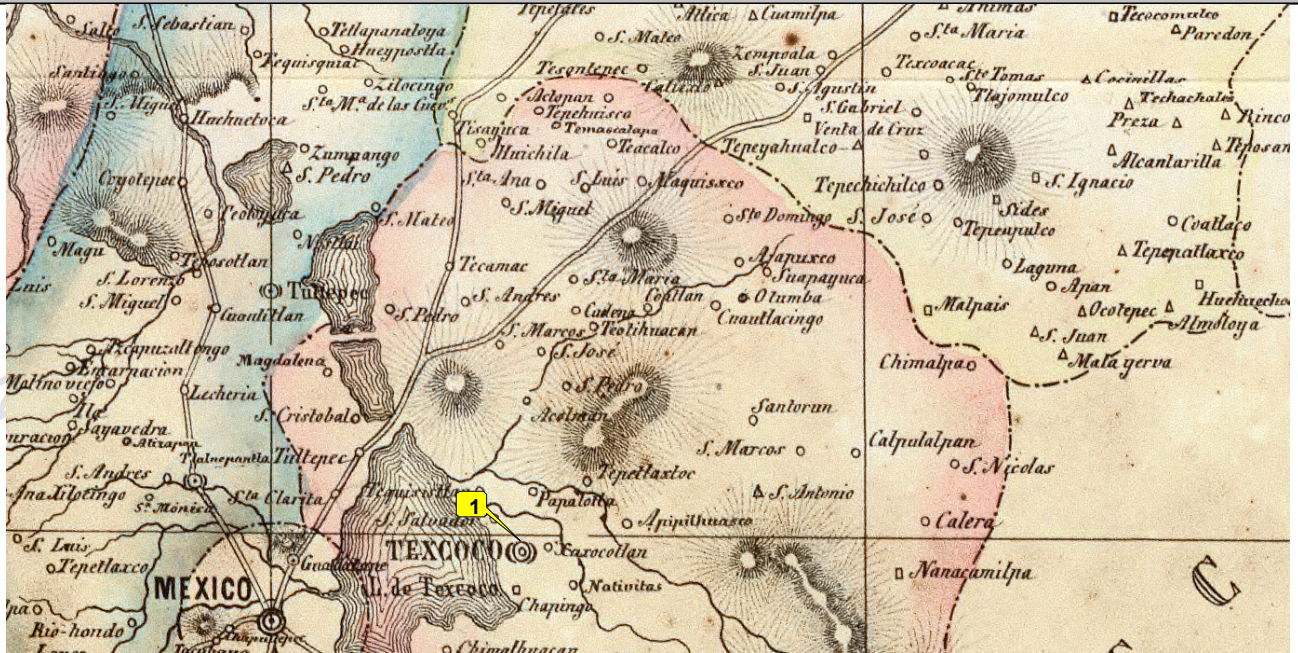


OFFICES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL DISTRICT			
Office	Old name	Actual name	Location
Main	Texcoco	Texcoco de Mora, Estado de Mexico	N 19° 30' 20" W 98° 52' 55"

CANCELED SERIES										
Office	Hidalgos			Aguila	Max	Prov.	Hidalgos			Juarez
	56	61	64	64	66	66-7	68	72	74	79
Texcoco	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X

MAPS OF THE 19TH AND 21ST CENTURY

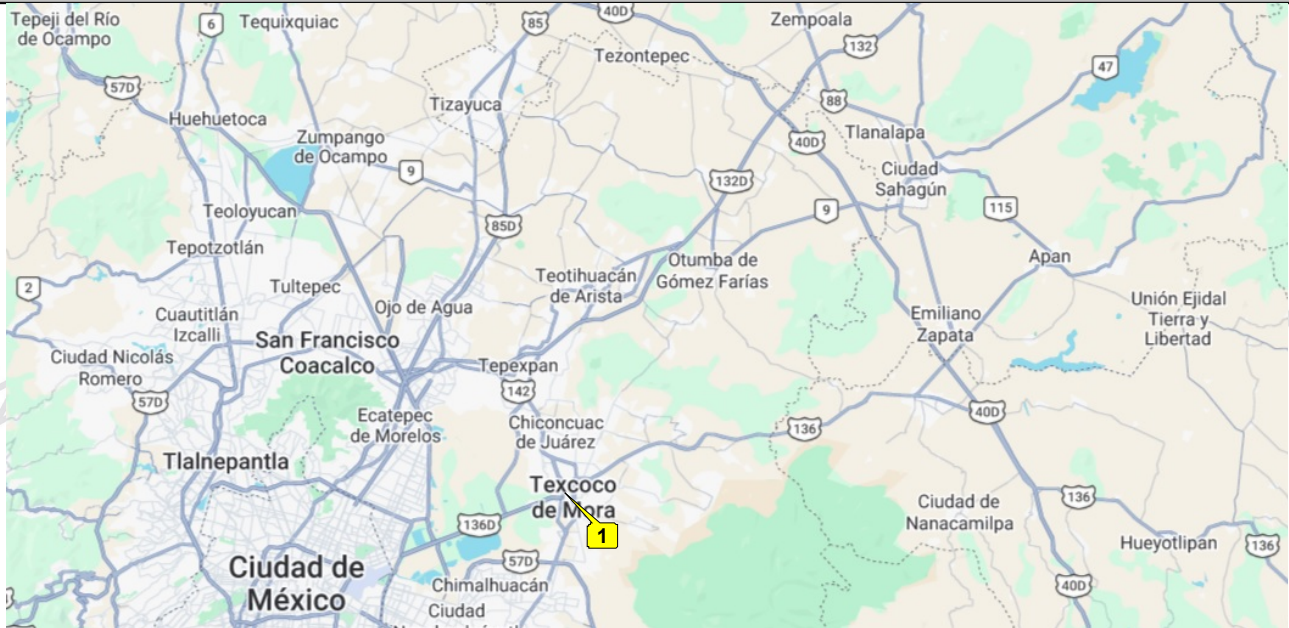
MAP PREPARED BY ANTONIO GARCIA CUBAS IN 1856



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order): Texcoco (1).

CURRENT GOOGLE MAPS MAP



Notes:

Identifier Numbers (old names / alphabetical order) : Texcoco (1).

HISTORICAL PROFILE OF THE ERA

Tezcoco, Tetzcuco, Tetzcocho, and finally Texcoco are variants of the original Nahuatl name, which has been modified over time. The name is derived from tlacotl (meaning "jarilla" and texcalli (meaning "crag") and translates as *At the "Jarilla" of the Cliffs*" (jarilla is a wild plant with dark leaves and a strong but not unpleasant odor, widely used for various remedies, and known in many places as governor plant). It was founded in stages by Chichimecas who arrived in the Valley of Mexico. Its period of splendor, which earned it the title of *Cultural Capital of the Mexica world*, occurred during the reign of Nezahualcoyotl (**1402-1472**), a time when education, architecture, and the arts flourished.

Hernán Cortés arrived in the city of Texcoco on November 3, **1519**. It was here that he built the brigantines he launched on Lake Texcoco to conquer the great city of Tenochtitlán. During the Colonial period, Friar Pedro de Gante founded a school for the local people, where, in addition to teaching Christian doctrine, Latin, Spanish, tailoring, embroidery, carpentry, and weaving were taught, and it is considered the first of its kind in Mesoamerica.

During the second half of the 19th century...

The official name of the municipality is Texcoco, and since **1861** its municipal seat has been called Texcoco de Mora in honor of Dr. José María Luis Mora, ideologue of the Reform, author of the Program of Political Principles of the Party of Progress, the precursor to the liberal party.

During the French intervention, a division arose in the town between those who supported Maximilian's empire and those who fought to defeat him. In the memorable Battle of **May 5, 1862**, in the city of Puebla against French troops, a garrison from Texcoco successfully participated in defending the Republic. To the delight of the Texcocans who supported the Empire, Maximilian visited the city on **August 25, 1865**, he arrived at 7:00 a.m., after crossing the lake during the night, having embarked at San Lázaro; he toured schools, hospitals, the prison, and a glass factory. In **1867**, with Maximilian and his close loyalists under siege in the city of Querétaro, General Porfirio Díaz captured the city of Puebla on **April 2**, which was then under imperial control; regarding that occasion, General Díaz acknowledged the support of a group of 400 soldiers from Texcoco. Díaz's troops, seeking to prevent supplies and provisions from reaching Querétaro, pursued the imperialist troops from Puebla to the vicinity of Texcoco, culminating in the Battle of **April 10, 1867**, which secured the Republic's victory after the capture of the city of Puebla. The fall of Maximilian and his failed empire was a matter of weeks.

Currently... The region's economic activity is based on agriculture, commerce, and services. Housing complexes have been developed due to its proximity to the Mexico City metropolitan area. The municipality has a population of approximately 280,000, and the city of Texcoco has 90,000 inhabitants.