

jurisdiction comprehends eight *corregimientos* of Indians, which are

Turmeque,	Paipa,
Tensa,	Sogamoso,
Duitama,	Chita,
Chibata,	Gameza.

And in these are four cities, two towns, and 69 settlements, containing in all 20,220 souls, according to the census lately made by its *corregidor*: by order of the viceroy of that kingdom, D. Joseph de la Cerda, Count of La Vega de Armijo. One of the principal sources of trade of this province is in its cattle, which are bred in the excellent pasture in which it abounds.

The afore-mentioned settlements are,

Turmeque,	Miraflores,
Chirive,	Ramiquiri,
Tibána,	Viracacha,
Boyaca,	Duitama,
Lengusaque,	Serinzá,
Guachetá,	Sativa,
Icabuco,	Suata,
Sogamoso,	Chita,
Mopsa,	Bnavita,
Chamesa,	Cocui,
Tibazosa,	Panqueva,
Mongui,	Guicani,
Cultiva,	Chiscas,
Isa,	Guacamayas,
Tota,	Pueblo de Sal,
Guaraquirá,	Morcote,
Firabitoba,	Tequia,
Tensa,	Onzaga,
Susatensa,	Susa,
Guateque,	Santa Rosa de Blancos,
Somondoco,	Capitanejo,
Garagoa,	Valle de Miel,
Tequas,	Chibata,
Lengupá,	Siaehoque,
Gameza,	Toca,
Tobacia,	Saraca,
Busquanza,	Pesca,
Beteitiva,	Paipa,
Tutaza,	Sotaquirá,
Socha,	Gambita,
Tasco,	Tuti,
Mongua,	Oicata,
Topaga,	Cambita,
Socota,	Motavita.
Cheva,	

TUNJA, the capital, is the city of the same name, founded in 1539, by the captain Gonzalo Suarez Rondon, on a height or small mountain in the same valley in which the king used to hold his court. Its climate is dry and cold, being

continually refreshed with winds, and healthy. It is very abundant in cattle, and fertile in all productions necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of life; but deficient in fuel and water, since it has not more than what enters by an aqueduct, from a height commanding the city. It had a great trade in tobacco, of a peculiar sort, and much esteemed in Europe until it was suppressed in favour of the royal revenue. This city was very rich and opulent at its first establishment, from the greater part of the conquerors settling here; from whom have descended many illustrious families, now included in its population; which is reduced to about 400 housekeepers. But nevertheless, there are still to be seen specimens of its greatness in the buildings, which are magnificent, particularly the parish church of Santiago, which might serve as a cathedral any where; besides which, there are two others, Santa Barbara, and Las Nieves. It has three convents of the orders of St. Domingo and St. Austin; two nunneries; one of Santa Clara, and the other of the Conception; three hermitages; dedicated, the one to St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the city, on the way to Santa Fé; and the other to St. Lucia, and the third to Our Lady of Chiquinquirá, on the top of the lofty plane of Los Ahorcados, (the gallows); thus named on account of its being, in the time of the paganism of the Indians, ornamented with bones and skulls of persons executed and sacrificed. This city has for arms the same as those of Castille and Leon, and they were granted it by the emperor Charles V. in 1541. In the centre of the inferior part of them is a grenado, and a black eagle with two heads and golden crowns embraces the whole shield, having a fleece pendant from its wings. [It is 54 miles *n. n. e.* of Santa Fé, in lat.  $5^{\circ} 24'$  *n.* and long  $73^{\circ} 45'$  *w.*]

[TUNKERS. See EPIHATA.]

[TUNKHANNOCK, a township and creek in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. The creek is a water of Susquehannah.]

TUNQUIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas, and the archbishopric of Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of that of Corquemar.

TUNU, a small antient province of Peru, in the time of the Indians. It was to the *e.* of Cuzco, in which it is now comprehended. It was reduced to the empire by the emperor Inca-Roca, the sixth of the Incas.

TUNUYAN, a large and abundant river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule, in the kingdom of Chile. It rises in the mountains in