

TUNEBOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, in the new kingdom of Granada, who inhabit the mountains of the *c.* part; these Indians are inconstant, and given to superstition; they relate that the devil appears to them in the form of a horrible serpent, in the environs of Lake Saché, where they consult him as a prophet. The missionaries of the abolished society of the Jesuits of Santa Fé, commenced the conversion of these deluded creatures in 1661.

TUNGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto, in the kingdom of Quito; situate close to a mountain in which there is a volcano.

TUNGAREO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Maravatio in Nueva España; it contains 60 families of Indians, and is two leagues *w.* of its capital.

TUNGAZUCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canes y Canches, or Tinta in Peru; in the vicinity of which there is a celebrated sanctuary, in which they venerate an effigy of our Redeemer. The sanctuary bears the appellation of the settlement.

TUNGURAGUA, a very high mountain, of the district of the *asiento* of Ambato, in the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba, and kingdom of Quito. It is of a conical figure, and the top is always covered with snow, and regularly sloped on all sides. It is situate in the deep valley of the Baños de Potate, and is 2,623 Paris perches above the level of the sea; having its skirts covered with a thick wood, and being in consequence supposed to be inhabited by some wild Indians. In these woods there is a fountain of mineral water, which issues out boiling. It is seven leagues from Riobamba, in lat. $1^{\circ} 29' s.$

TUNGURAGUA, an abundant river of the same name, which has its source in the above mountain and wilderness, below the province of Mainas of the same kingdom, and enters into the Marañon on the *n.* side; being a league broad, and at the distance of 80 leagues from Carará, when such is the volume of its waters, as to stay the whole stream of that formidable river from its usual course for some leagues. The Tunguragua thus procuring itself a space in the native bed of the Amazonas for more than a league, supplies that river with a great variety of fish, which are not otherwise found in it, even from its mouth.

TUNIA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the new kingdom of Granada.

[**TUNICAS**, Indians of N. America, who lived

formerly on the Bayau Tunica, above Point Coupee, on the Mississippi, *c.* side. They now live at Ayoyall, and do not at present exceed 25 men. Their native language is peculiar to themselves, but they speak Mobilian; are employed occasionally by the inhabitants as boatmen, &c. They are in amity with all other people, but their number is gradually diminishing.]

TUNILAA, a fortress of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, constructed to repress the incursions of the infidel Indians.

TUNJA, a province and *corregimiento* of the new kingdom of Granada, bounded on the *w.* by the jurisdiction of Santa Fé and *corregimiento* of Bogotá; on the *c.* by the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos; on the *n. w.* by the government of Mariquita, the great river of Magdalena serving as the limit; on the *n.* by the government of Cartagena, and on the *n. e.* by the *corregimiento* of Muzo. It is in general of a cold and dry climate, though in some places they enjoy a very moderate temperature, extremely abundant and fertile in grain, vegetables, and delicate fruits; and especially in tobacco of an excellent quality, of which they had manufactories, until they were put a stop to for the royal revenue. This article was held in very particular estimation throughout all America and Europe, so that it was a property of the greatest value; and it appears that it was impossible to grow in this province alone, sufficient to supply the demand from every quarter. This province abounds in saltpetre, from the aridity of the soil; and they have therefore established here, the only manufactories for powder, which are to be found throughout the new kingdom. It has mines of gold, and is celebrated for those of emeralds, of which there have been so many taken away, that their scarcity is very apparent; whilst the working of the gold mines has also fallen into decay.

This province was, during the time of the pagani- y of the Indians, a kingdom separate from that of Bogotá, whose kings were called Zaques, and waged sanguinary wars with the Zipas. It was then called in the idiom of the country Hunzusta. It ruled the nations of the Chibataes, Soracaeas, Tibaquiraeas, Soras, Cucaitas, Susas, Furaquiras, Boyacaeas, Icabucos, Tibanaes, Tenzas, Garagoas, Matabitás, and the *cacique* Furmeque, a chief powerful in vassals, and who resided on the frontiers of the states of Zipa and Bogotá.

This province was formerly much esteemed and sought after on account of its riches; its