

But, to date, scholars have shown a reluctance to move beyond extracting small fragments from the accounts.

Taylor's work reopens the tales to inquiry. His 1980 French transcription, virtually unnoticed in this country, established what amounts to a new version of the text. *Ritos y tradiciones* expands the French edition with observations on the complex ethnography of the region, on the specific origins of some of the chapters, and on the way in which the manuscript was edited. Taylor achieves his exegesis through an extensive apparatus of notes, symbols, and indexes which accompany his Quechua and Spanish versions of the text. The Instituto de Estudios Peruanos and Instituto Francés de Estudios Andinos share in the edition's accomplishments by their willingness to sponsor the complex book design which brings Taylor's ideas to life.

By combining commentary, supporting sources, and linguistic analysis, Gerald Taylor opens new vistas for the seasoned student of the Andes, and makes the Huarochirí document comprehensible to novice readers. His edition of this important manuscript establishes a standard for erudition and for clarity.

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*Y así nació la frontera: Conquista, guerra, ocupación, pacificación, 1550–1900.*

By RICARDO FERRANDO KEUN. Santiago: Editorial Antártica, 1986. Illustrations. Map. Notes. Tables. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxvii, 623. Paper.

While historians of the frontier experience in northern New Spain and the Spanish Borderlands have made numerous contributions to knowledge over the past eight decades, they have devoted little attention to Spain's southern frontier in Chile and Argentina. Indeed, scholars have lamented the relative lack of published works pertaining to this South American frontier in both the colonial and national periods of Latin American history.

This work addresses that very inadequacy—the Spanish and Chilean frontier in the region known as “La Araucanía,” southward from the Bío Bío River in the period from the expedition of Pedro de Valdivia in 1551 to the last uprisings of the Mapuche Indians and civil organization of the pacified frontier by the Chilean government near the end of the nineteenth century. Its author, Ricardo Ferrando Keun, has studied and had a distinguished career in Chilean education and public service, and he is thoroughly familiar with La Araucanía and its literature. However, his research also encompasses primary materials in Chile at the Biblioteca Nacional, Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, and Museo Nacional. The text includes some documents published for the first time. While this enhances the importance of the work, it could have been even more valuable had the author consulted materials from Spanish archives.

Ferrando Keun's thesis is that “La Araucanía was a burning subject in the life

of Chile” and a unifying force “not only in a territorial sense but in its people” (pp. 308–309). His observation that the people of this region became accustomed to a special way of life revolving around Indian uprisings, warfare, insecurity, and constant reconstructing is thought provoking and reminiscent of the people in northern New Spain. This, he concludes, molded a Chilean frontiersman who had a “certain stoicism, together with an envious faith in his future” (p. 31).

Although the author feels that La Araucania and the frontier represent “our Chilean Far West” (p. xxiii), their history really compares more closely to that of the Spanish Borderlands. For example, the *fuertes* of Chile strikingly resemble the presidios of northern New Spain, and ten major Mapuche uprisings parallel those of Tepehuanes, Tarahumaras, and the Pueblos in North America. Also, the frequent use of Indian auxiliaries and the establishment of “*reducciones*” and fortified lines of garrisons along the Bío Bío and elsewhere within the “*tierra de guerra*” are remarkably similar to those policies on the *frontera septentrional* of New Spain.

Perhaps the title should have said “*se desarrolló*” instead of “*nació*” to reflect the continued development of the Chilean frontier over the course of three and one-half centuries. Nevertheless, the book should interest Chilean historians, those from the United States who focus on the Spanish frontier experience, and others in the general fields of colonial and national Latin American history. Well researched, carefully written, and thorough, *Y así nació la frontera* offers a rare glimpse of the Chilean southern frontier.

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OAKAH L. JONES

*El poder económico de los jesuitas en Chile (1593–1767)*. By GUSTAVO VALDÉS BUNSTER. Santiago, Chile: Imprenta Pucará, 1985. Notes. Photographs. Graphs. Figures. Map. Appendixes. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. 141. Paper.

This handsomely produced book, filled with maps, graphs, and illustrations, contributes to a growing literature on the economic enterprise of the Jesuits in Latin America. The work rests on research in the rich Jesuit collection in the National Archive in Chile which enables the author to piece together a comprehensive picture of Jesuit possessions—houses, haciendas, chacras, flour mills, vineyards, tanneries, textile mills, foundries, and slaves—between 1593 and 1767; the methods of their acquisition; the commercial organization, and some scattered information on what happened to the property after expulsion. All of this is supplemented with a discussion of the European foundation of the order itself, its extension to Chile, and the circumstances of its destruction.

The book is written without reference to parallel work on Jesuit enterprises in other regions of Latin America. Thus, the Chilean experience is not measured against events elsewhere, and, more importantly, broader questions are not raised at all. Several decades ago, for example, the first scholars to examine the records noticed that the Jesuits had an unusual knack for turning a profit, which they