

TRAVEL

“The Jesuits knew what a church should look like, but no one knew how to build one. What they did know how to build was boats.”

CARLOS MIRANDA, a guide at the Tierra Chiloe Hotel

Chiloe

evolved in isolation

17 centuries-old churches are World Heritage Sites and the archipelago's most visited



The Church of San Francisco, built by Jesuits and local shipbuilders, combines Europe's Neo-Gothic style with shipbuilding techniques. Many of these churches are designated UNESCO World Heritage Sites.



"Palafitos," wooden stilt houses, some centuries old, line the west shore of Fiordo de Castro bay in Chiloe, Chile.

PHOTOS BY STEVE HAGGERTY ColorWorld

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Tribune News Service

CASTRO, CHILE—The farm woman selling the orange and pink hand-knit dolls at the farm market in Castro, on Chiloe Island, is telling me where she gets the wool. I'm trying to answer, and we've hit a dead end. We're both speaking Spanish. After all, Chiloe belongs to Chile. But we might as well be shouting in the wind.

"She's says the wool comes from her sheep and she spins it herself," says Rodrigo Guridi, appearing at my elbow. A guide and longtime resident of Chiloe Island — the largest island of the Chiloe Archipelago — Guridi had already unraveled a couple of mysteries for me and my husband, Steve, explaining that Chiloe's culture — people, language, farming and fishing — is the result of more than 300 years of isolation.

"You'll have to stay longer if you want to pick up the accent," he tells me, with a hint of I-told-you-so. We need at least two weeks to see what makes Chiloe (CHEE-low-way) a true one-off, unlike any place we've been before.

The next time, visit in autumn — March and April in the southern hemisphere — after summer vacation ends, he says. Local tourists go home, and the leaves turn red and yellow. Now he tells me, I'm thinking, wondering what comes next.

Things are seldom what they seem here in Middle Earth, Chile's little-known stepchild, a cluster of green hills rising out of the southern Pacific Ocean. Skim milk doesn't masquerade as cream, exactly, and hobbits are thin on the ground. But as the growing number of foreign travelers touring this 40-island archipelago, at 42 degrees south, west of the Gulf of Ancud, have discovered, every day brings a new surprise.

After a two-day stopover in Santiago, Chile's capital city, where Salina, a new friend and movie fan,

said Chiloe Island, also known as Chiloe Grande, reminded her of "the shire," I wasn't sure what we'd find. Images of dry heat and a scrubby, rocky landscape, something like Argentina's pampas, wouldn't go away. But I saw what she meant once we reached our hotel, the Parque Quilquico, perched on a bluff overlooking a long, blue bay.

"Oh, take a look. It's breathtaking," gushed the woman who'd shared our cab from the airport. Beyond the windows lay a wonderland of rolling hills, grassy meadows, leafy trees and half-hidden vales sloping down to the sea. A dozen brown and white cows grazed in the foreground, enjoying the last warm days of summer. Only the hobbits were missing.

"It's so familiar," she said, sinking down onto the sofa, her expectations ajar. "I know this is Chile, but I feel as if I'm somewhere else, in Vermont or England."

Or Vancouver or Seattle. Why, I wondered, did such an inviting and eminently livable place go unnoticed for so long? With navigable bays, a sea full of fish, rich farmland, dependable rain and a temperate climate, Chiloe could be a major Pacific port.

The next morning we headed to the farm market, always an unfailing opportunity for colorful photo-ops. The usual fresh farm produce, raised locally, was a vegetarian's delight: cabbages; lettuce; tomatoes; onions; carrots; apples; purple, yellow and white potatoes, and honey, breads, fish and cheese. The same wool that made my doll reappeared as nubby gray and brown shawls, hats, socks and blankets.

But what in heck were those ugly dried lumps suspended on long strings, and the dark-green bricks, and the jars full of stringy stalks? And the muddy-colored, folded leather things? I've said yes to some strange edibles in my time — grilled warthog and seal oil ice cream among them — but this food, if it was food, looked like expired army field rations.

Once again, Guridi stepped up with answers. The foods on the strings were smoked, dried sea squirts, weird marine creatures pried out of rocks at low tide; and two kinds of smoked mussels. The stalks that looked like sugar cane were the stems of the nalca plant, the so-called giant Chilean rhubarb, so large and healthy it looks carnivorous. The "bricks" were dried seaweed and the folded "leather" was bull kelp leaves harvested from the sea, dried, folded into squares and tied



Cheerful smiles and just-baked pastries welcome visitors to the Castro market in Chiloe, Chile

together with the stems, Christmas gifts from Neptune.

"It's the old way of doing things, so nothing would be wasted," said Guridi. "If you wanted to survive on this island, you had to be ingenious."

It was an accident of history, of course, that shut Chiloe off from the world. After Spain conquered Peru, the conquistadores headed south, expecting to walk over Chile's indigenous people. But the Mapuche tribes living south of the Bio Bio River weren't so easily pushed around. Whomping the Spaniards, they chased away the remaining settlers, a group of Spanish and Huilliche Indians, who fled from the mainland to Chiloe.

Alone on the island, the new arrivals intermarried, blending their cultures and creating today's mostly mestizo population. Early on, Jesuit priests arrived, and traveling from one island to the next, encouraged the converts to build churches. Over time, 70 were erected, each made entirely of wood joined by wooden pegs. Today, 17 of these exquisite expressions of primitive art have been designated World Heritage Sites and are Chiloe's best known, most visited attractions.

The Jesuits, volunteers from a host of European countries, sketched architectural styles they remembered from home: neoclassical, baroque, gothic and others. But the villagers who did the work were skilled boat builders.

"The Jesuits knew what a church should look like, but no one knew how to build one," said Carlos Miranda, a guide at the Tierra Chiloe Hotel, who leads cultural tours of the islands. "What they did know how to build was boats," he said, escorting us to the church in Rilán, to look at the ceiling, built "exactly like an upside-down boat."

Motoring across the bay to Chelín and Quehue, two tiny outer islands, we stopped to inspect the bare bones of the Chelín Church, in the midst of a

renovation, then anchored in the cove at Quehue, for two perfect hours of kayaking.

The churches are famous. But Chiloe's signature buildings are the "palafitos," ancient ramshackle wood houses built on stilts over Castro's Bay. No could tell me why these houses, decorated like Easter eggs, weren't built on dry land, but one guide thought they'd originally belonged to fishermen. With tidal variations as high as 23 feet, being over the water might keep a fishing boat afloat.

The same tidal variation, in fact, is why thousands of shallow wetlands and estuaries dot Chiloe's east and west shores, making the islands a top birding destination. If I'd had my binoculars — and a passion for birds — I could have seen Magellanic and Humboldt penguins, Chilean skua, parasitic jaeger, Buller's albatross, kelp goose, cinnamon teal, black-necked swans and Chilean flamingoes.

Driving up and down roads that resemble roller coasters, I wondered if the hills are moraines and whether Chiloe was glaciated during the last ice age. Apparently so. Ice once entombed the island, except for a narrow strip now within Chiloe National Park. Despite another rainy day, we joined trained naturalist Pablo Mansilla, a guide with Chiloetnico, a local tour company, for a nature walk through an old-growth rain forest in the southernmost sector.

Exhibits at the interpretive center near the entrance help to make sense of the park's indigenous flora and fauna, many predating the last Ice Age. The brush in this forest was so tangled and thick and the ground cover so mossy and spongy that bushwhacking was literally impossible. Thank goodness for the long loop of raised boardwalks that gave us a peek at the way it used to be, and answers to at least one of Chiloe's many mysteries.

IF YOU GO

WHEN TO GO: Chiloe is a four-season destination. March and April, fall in the southern hemisphere, are good months to visit, after vacationing Chileans have gone home. The weather is warm, the colors are changing and hotel rates drop. Rain showers are frequent year around, except in winter when it may snow; bring a raincoat or parka.

LODGING: Hotels, inns and B&Bs are available in most price categories; see turismochile.travel. For a more deluxe experience, the top-ranked Hotel Parque Quilquico (hpq.cl) offers rustic luxury. The Tierra Chiloe (tierrachiloe.com) provides minimalist contemporary design. Both serve fine cuisine and offer room rates with or without meals, spa and massage services, swimming pool and fitness equipment, guided tours and outdoor recreation and airport transfers.

FLYING THERE: The airline connections with the least elapsed time are on LAN flights from the U.S. to Santiago, with a single stop in Lima, Peru. Other airlines also fly to Santiago, but with more stops and/or longer airport waits.