

TRAVEL

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CHILE

Unique culture thrives on remote isle

BY ANNE Z. COOKE
Tribune News Service

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

"She 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 Chiloé Island, the largest island of the Chiloé Archipelago, Guridi had already unraveled a couple of mysteries for me and my husband, Steve, explaining that Chiloé's unique culture — people, language, farming and fishing — is the result of more than



STEVE HAGGERTY/COLORWORLD

MIDDLE EARTH? Visitors to Chiloé are reminded of the Shire of 'The Hobbit' and 'The Lord of the Rings.'

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 Chiloé (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

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CRUISE SHIPS

More than two dozen cruise ships on order

BY JAY CLARKE
Special to the Miami Herald

When the first passengers board the new Viking Ocean Star Saturday in Istanbul, it will be more than just another cruise. It will mark the debut of a new oceangoing cruise line.

That hasn't happened for some years, and it signals the coming of a wave of new cruise ships that will tempt vacationers in the next few years.

The new cruise line is Viking Ocean Cruises, sister company to Viking River Cruises, and it

will launch three additional new ships in 2016-17.

But it's not the only company building new ships. Established cruise lines also are expanding their fleets. Royal Caribbean will debut its new Anthem of the Seas later this month and has two more new ships coming next year. Norwegian

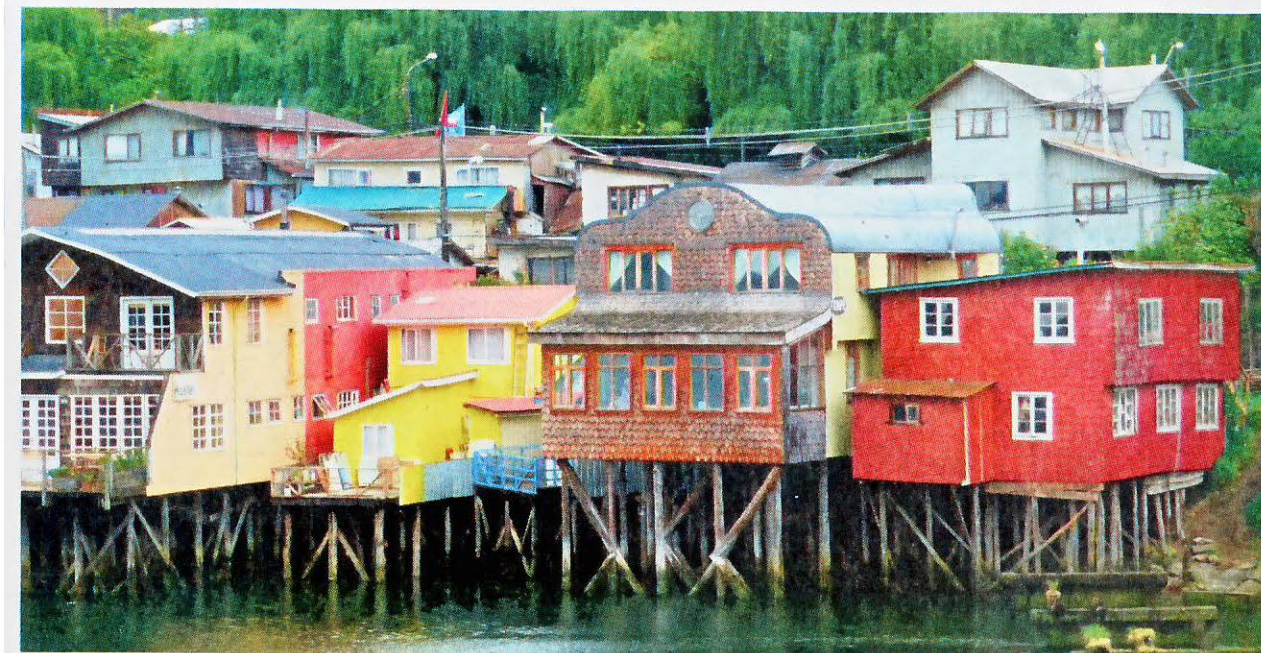
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COMING TO MIAMI:
Guy Harvey's work will adorn the Norwegian Escape.



CHILE

After 300 years of isolation, a unique culture



ON THE WATER'S EDGE: Palafitos, traditional houses built on stilts, in Castro's Gamboa district.



CLOSE KNIT: Sheep ranching on Chiloé has created a thriving knitting community.

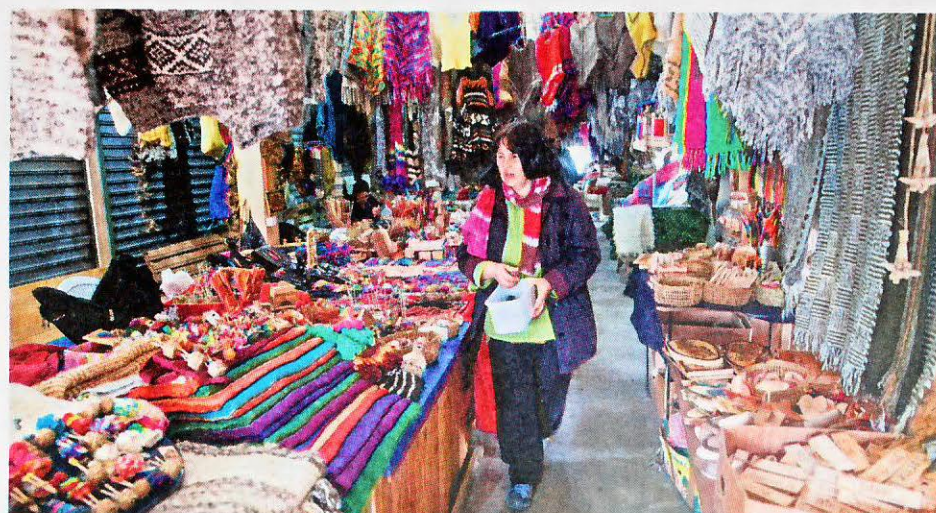
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leaves turn red and yellow. Now he tells me, I'm thinking, wondering what comes next.

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 have discovered, every day brings a new surprise.

After a two-day stopover in Santiago, where Salina, a new friend and movie fan, said Chiloé Island 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



SHOPPING DAY: Feria Artesanal (artist's market) in Dalcahue is the place to buy hand-knit woolen shawls and wood carvings.

PHOTOS BY STEVE HAGGERTY/COLORWORLD

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, Chiloé could be a major Pacific port.

The next morning we headed to the farm market. 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 grey 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 together with the stems, gifts from Neptune.

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

It was an accident of history that shut Chiloé off from the world. After Spain conquered Peru in the 16th century, the conquistadores headed south, expecting to walk over Chile's indigenous people. But the Mapuche tribes living south of the Bio Bio



WELCOMING SMILES: And just-baked pastries at the Castro market.

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 Chiloé.

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

Going to Chiloé

Getting there: American and LAN fly nonstop from Miami to Santiago, Chile, an 8-hour flight. From there, LAN and Sky Airlines fly nonstop to Puerto Montt. Chiloé Island is about 55 miles southeast of Puerto Montt; get there by bus or rental car, then take a ferry to the island (your hotel may arrange transportation from Puerto Montt).



MARCO RUIZ/MIAMI HERALD STAFF

When to go: Chiloé is a four-season destination. Summer (December through March) is peak season. 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 www.turismochile.travel. For a more deluxe experience, Hotel Parque Quilquico (www.hpq.cl) offers rustic luxury. The Tierra Chiloé (www.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.

Information: chile.travel/en/where-to-go/Chiloe/

these exquisite expressions of primitive art have been designated World Heritage Sites and are Chiloé's best known, most visited attraction.

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 Chiloé 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 Chiloé's signature buildings are the "palafitos," ancient ramshackle wood houses built on stilts built over Castro's bay. No one 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 ov-

er the water might keep a fishing boat afloat.

The same tidal variation, in fact, is why thousands of shallow wetlands and estuaries dot Chiloé'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 Chiloé was glaciated during the last ice age. Apparently so. Ice once entombed the island, except for a narrow strip now within Chiloé National Park. Despite another rainy day, we joined Pablo Mansilla, a trained naturalist and guide with Chiloét-nico, 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 Chiloé's many mysteries.