



Legendary PERU

LIMA

The city of Lima is the capital of Peru, and it is in the central coast, at the shore of the Pacific Ocean. It was founded by Francisco Pizarro on January 18th in 1535 and for 300 years it was the capital of the Viceroy of Peru, for which its historic downtown, entirely colonial, has been declared World Historic Patrimony by UNESCO.

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Half day			
City tour	PVT	3.30h	Daily
Larco Museum	PVT	3h	Daily
Gold Museum	PVT	3h	Daily
Casa de Aliaga	PVT	1h	Daily
Magic Water Circuit	PVT	3h	Wed-Sun
Barranco and Pedro de Osma Museum	PVT	4h	Tue-Sun
Pachacamac Ruins	PVT	4h	Daily
Callao	PVT	5.30h	Daily

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Full day			
Sacred City of Caral	PVT	8h	Daily

B Breakfast **BL** Box lunch **L** Lunch **D** Dinner

CITY TOUR

The city tour begins in the Plaza de Armas, currently the **Plaza Mayor**, at the center of the city projected and built by Francisco Pizarro. Visit the **Cathedral**, founded on January 18th, 1535, same that has been remodeled multiple times due to the 1609 and 1746 earthquakes; however, it still preserves its original grandeur. Also part of the Plaza Mayor is the old **Viceroy Palace**, occupied now by the Government Palace (destroyed three times by cataclysms and fires), the **Archbishop Palace**, that forms along with the Cathedral a baroque front and the **City Hall Palace** decorated with beautiful wooden-carved colonial balconies. From the Plaza Mayor, continue to the **San Francisco Convent**, the most important and beautiful architectural complex of the city. It began in 1542. Visit the cloisters, the catacombs and the Religious Art Museum.

Then, go to **San Martín Square**, the **Paseo de la República** (highlighted by the Lima Sheraton Hotel and the Courthouse), the **Plaza Grau** homage to the Admiral Miguel Grau, hero of the "War of the Pacific", the 28 de Julio Ave., and the Arequipa Ave. that leads to the residential areas of San Isidro and Miraflores. In these districts, the **Love Park**, and the **Pacific Ocean** vantage point.

Note: The Cathedral is closed on Sunday morning.

Note: SIC service includes the entrance fee to Santo Domingo Convent or San Francisco Convent



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LARCO MUSEUM

It is the largest collection of pre-Columbian pottery in the country. There are abundant archaeological pieces from the northern cultures: **Vicus**, **Mochica** and **Chimú**. Among the 50,000 pieces, there are mummy's shawls, gold pieces and an important and singular hall where you will see the **erotic pottery** with motifs resembling sexual customs of the ancient Peruvians.

GOLD MUSEUM

"Vale un Peru" (Worth a Peru) is the phrase used in Spain when referring to something of great value. The phrase goes back to the sixteenth century when the conquerors arrived at American lands and were dazzled by the gold and silver found in Mexico and Peru.

The metals are old friends of Peruvian people. In excavations done in first hamlets and villages, archaeologists have found sheets of hammered gold as thin as sheets of paper. Then, in the region of Lambayeque and forming part of rich burial furnishings, it was found great amount of finely finished pieces. The metal appears not only linked to worshipping and in decorations, but as a sign of social status. During the Inca times nobility and 'priests used these precious metals - gold and silver- while the common people and the army used bronze and copper objects.

The **Gold Museum** is the most important private collection in the country. It exhibits more than 15,000 pieces and gold and silver jewelry in pre-Hispanic art. When observing the pieces of art is surprising seeing how they have forged authentic miniature jewels even without having any knowledge on welding. On the first floor, there is an important display of all types of weapons, clothing and Incan, Spaniards and of some eastern culture uniforms.

Note: The Museum is closed on 1st Jan, 28th Jul, and 25th Dec

CASA DE ALIAGA

Jerónimo de Aliaga is one of the first settlers of the city after the Spanish conquest. After the foundation of the city on January 18, 1535, Francisco Pizarro proceeded to distribute the surrounding lands of the Main Square of the city, among its trusted men. In this way Segovian Captain Jerónimo de Aliaga Ramírez received a lot that abuts with the house of Pizarro (current Government Palace). In this same year, Captain de Aliaga began to build the ancestral house that would serve as home to its descendants. Since then, the members of this family have lived in this house, through seventeen generations approximately.

Despite earthquakes the mansion has been fulfilled almost five centuries and has kept its historical value as it is the house of one of the co-founders of the city and is permanently inhabited by its descendants, a single case in America. Its artistic value remains in the beauty of its inside spaces.

WATER MAGICAL CIRCUIT

The **Magic Water Circuit** is in the Reserve Park, and it was inaugurated in 2007, is still one of the major municipal projects; furthermore, Lima city is an icon and symbol of the recovery of public spaces in Lima. It has thirteen cybernetic fountains, which are supported by the latest technology, where music, water, sound and laser light are mixed to display unique and incredible shows. It boasts world recognition and distinction having been named as "The World's Largest Fountain Complex in a Public Park" by the Guinness Book of World Records. There are 3 shows by day (7:15pm, 8:15pm y 9:30pm).



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BARRANCO AND PEDRO DE OSMÁ MUSEUM

Barranco is considered a romantic, bohemian and nocturnal district that has many attractions such as the Church of the Holy Cross, Bajada de Baños, Bridge of Sighs, Boardwalk of Englishmen. There are several museums, such as **Pedro de Osma Museum**, the last mentioned, a must for lovers of painting, religious and colonial sculpture, thus present a vast collection of colonial art from XVI to XX centuries, including sculptures, silverwares, religious objects, antique furniture with contains of nacre and paintings of the Cuzco School.

Note: The museum closes on Mondays.

PACHACAMAC RUINS

It is the ancient oracle sanctuary of the god **Pachacamac** and great pilgrimage religious city. It is located on the right margin of the Lurin River, 30 Km. south of Lima. The monuments that form this complex were built in the years 0 to 200 BC using small adobe bricks vertically arranged, similar system than used in other buildings in Lima's surroundings. The religious city consisted of a group of unfinished pyramids with common features: one, a grand entrance plaza, a central body that was accessed by ramps, and great deposits on the rear part. In the upper part of the main temple there was chapel in which a lúcumo wooden-idol was kept with two characters carved on it that where back against back. It was worshipped and respected by the inhabitants of the coast and mountains. It was the largest pilgrimage oracle in America.

Note: The museum closes on Mondays.

CALLAO

Port city where you will visit:

Real Felipe Fortress was built to defend the main Peruvian port and the city of Lima from pirates and corsairs during colonial times. The fortress was pivotal in the 1866 naval battle between a Spanish fleet sent to South America to "reclaim" its colonies and land batteries in the coast of Peru. The Real Felipe Fortress is currently the Peruvian Army Museum, displaying historical uniforms, weapons and other military paraphernalia.

La Punta: This paradise of history and nature is at the end of the Callao peninsula. Its beaches are made of stones worn by the marine current and its calm cold waves invite you to take a refreshing dip. You can walk along the Pardo Malecón, which is an extensive viewpoint of San Lorenzo Island.

Chucuito: Old fishing neighborhood. During the Italian immigration, which took place between 1900 and 1920, large mansions were built in Gothic and neo-Renaissance style, fashionable at that time in Europe. The majority of these houses have two floors and were built with wood. Today, the buildings are painted with pastel colors that relax the visitors' eyes.

SACRED CITY OF CARAL

Caral, declared as **World Heritage Site** by **UNESCO** in 2009, is a large settlement in the Supe Valley, about 190 km north of Lima. **Caral is the most ancient city of the Americas** and is a well-studied site of the Caral civilization. Caral was inhabited between roughly 2600 BC and 2000 BC, enclosing an area of more than 60 hectares. Its excavators described Caral as the oldest urban center in the Americas, a claim that was later challenged as other ancient sites were found nearby. Accommodating more than 3,000 inhabitants it is the best studied and one of the largest Norte Chico sites known.