

Legendary
PERU

TRUJILLO

The city of Trujillo, known as "The City of Everlasting Spring" due to its sunny, warm, mild climate and the amiability of its people, is located in the northwestern coast of Peru. It was home to the Mochica and Chimú cultures, pre-Columbian civilizations that reached high technological, agricultural, hydraulic and metallurgic level of achievements. Besides, Trujillo also has an excellent gastronomy, considered among the best of Peru.

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Half day			
City tour and Archaeological Museum	PVT / SIC	3h	Daily
Chan Chan ruins, Huanchaco beach, Huaca Dragón	PVT / SIC	3h	Daily
Huacas of the Sun and the Moon and Huacas de Moche Museum	PVT / SIC	3h	Daily
Huaca El Brujo	PVT	5h	Daily

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Full day			
City tour and Archaeological Museum, Huaca Dragón, Chan Chan and Huanchaco	PVT / SIC	8h	Daily
City tour and Archaeological Museum, Huacas of the Sun and the Moon	PVT	8h	Daily
Huacas of the Sun and the Moon, Huaca Dragón, Chan Chan and Huanchaco	PVT / SIC	8h	Daily
City tour and Archaeological Museum, Huacas of the Sun and the Moon and Chan Chan	PVT	8h	Daily
Sipán (Huaca Rajada), Brüning Museum and Royal Tombs Museum	PVT	11h	Daily
Sipán (Huaca Rajada), Túcume Pyramids and Royal Tombs Museum	PVT	11h	Daily

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

CITY TOUR AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The architectural characteristics of Trujillo, in relation to its plasticity and colour of its buildings look like those of the capital of the viceroyalty, Lima. The layout of the city attributed to Miguel de Estete, has the shape of a checkerboard of large dimensions. Between the years 1685 and 1687 was surrounded by a bulwark to defend it from the English and French corsairs that operated in the Peruvian coast. The houses façades of the notables are decorated by the famous windows with bars of moors influence and of great artistic value because of fine metal work, done with great skill and ability.

Visit the **Plaza Mayor**, considered as the largest Main Square in Peru, the **Calonge Urteaga** mansion, the **Casa Del Mariscal de Orbegoso**, the **Casa de la Emancipación**, the **Plaza el Recreo**, the **Basílica Catedral**, built in the seventeenth century, and the churches of **La Compañía de Jesús** and **Santo Domingo**. The visit ends in the **Archaeological Museum**, where archaeological objects of regional cultures are displayed.

Legendary PERU

CHAN CHAN

Chan Chan, with a surface of 20 km², is one of the largest and important urban centres of ancient Peru and is located at only 5km from Trujillo on the right margin of the Moche valley. It was the capital of the legendary **Gran Chimor** (Chimú) empire that appeared during the late intermediate period (from 1000 to 1400 AC) when the centralist Huari Empire started to decrease. The legend says that the empire was founded by **Tacaynamo**, emperor that arrived to the Moche valley by sea on log rafts. He concentrated political and religious power and had been sent to rule this land. He established a ruler dynasty that got to conquer all the different settlements from Tumbes to Carabayllo, not being able on the other hand to get into Lima due to the resistance of the settlers of Maranga. It is evident that the Gran Chimor was the most important and complex political-economic organization previous to Cusco domains, being Chan Chan the centre of its organizational activities and place where palaces that lodged their kings where built.

The foundation of the city cannot be stipulated yet, but it is thought to have been established around 850 AC initiating its splendour when the empire started to expand in the thirteenth century. The building materials were adobe and stones joined by mud; also, vegetable elements as the carob tree, cane, reed and straw-skiffs were used. In the heart of the city there is a civic centre that extends along 6 km², forming ten large rooms, now called Gran Chimú, Bandelier, Uhle, Chayhuac, Tschudi, Rivero, Tello, Laberinto, Velarde and Squier. They are surrounded by walls of up to 7 meters tall and 7 meters wide. In these there are vestiges of mural paintings, niches and decorations in bas-relief, made from moulds that represent harmonic images of two-headed serpents, alternating with fish and birds and varied geometric figures.

One can reach them through a single opening being each room independent from the rest of the city. It is estimated that during its splendour period it was inhabited by almost 100,000 inhabitants.

HUANCHACO BEACH

The beach of **Huanchaco** is located 12 Km. north of Trujillo and is very much visited by surfers. In this inlet **the "Caballitos de Totorá"** (straw-skiffs) is still used. These embarkations have been used for fishing purposes since the time of the Mochicas. In the surroundings of Chan Chan, a series of middle-sized settlements developed, some of which seem to have been residences of the local dynasties and other administrative Chimú centres.

HUACA DRAGÓN

The **Huaca Dragón** or Arco Iris (rainbow) is the most important and it was rebuilt in 1963. This monument is formed by three parts a perimeter wall of 228 meters longitude that encloses an area of 3153 m², a 777 m² platform and 4.5 meters tall. The entire complex is decorated with plain-relief modelled in mud. It seems that the symbols and zoomorphic representations of the Huacas Chimú are based on mystical content, important totemic symbols within their religious concepts.

HUACAS OF THE SUN AND OF THE MOON AND HUACAS DE MOCHE MUSEUM

The **Huaca of the Sun** is the biggest pyramid of pre-Incan Peru. It is estimated that for the construction of this enormous platform-temple 140 million adobe bricks were used. Studies on building methods (as with adobe bricks) show that the work was done by groups from different regions.

Each group has left different marks in the adobe bricks. It is built over a 228 meters long platform by 136 meters wide. Originally, it was 48 meters tall. One would climb through a 90 meters long ramp by 6 meters wide. The pyramid consisted of 5 overlapped platforms, located in the north side of the monument.

Legendary PERU

The **Huaca of the Moon**, 500 meters away from the Huaca of the Sun, is smaller. It has 80 meters by 60 meters base and it is 21 meters tall. Inner compartments have been found with multi-coloured mural paintings.

The **Huacas de Moche Museum** complements the tour of the Huaca of the Moon with its depiction of aspects of the life, city, and environment of the Moche. It also illustrates the worship of power and of the Mountain God (Aia PAEC), featuring the Moche iconography as the architecture of the site does. It features unique pottery of great beauty, originality and symbolism.

HUACA EL BRUJO

The archaeological complex of **El Brujo** is located 61 Km. north of Trujillo, in front of the sea and near the town of Magdalena de Cao. These ruins of **Mochica** origin include an extension of 6 hectares, evidence of previous occupations that were originated 6000 years ago in **Huaca Prieta**. The importance and current importance it has is due to the recent discovery of a great 30-meter-high adobe pyramid, with more than fifteen centuries antiquity. In its walls the Mochicas highlighted captivating images, not known for the times (200 - 750 AC), as fish, prisoner, ceremonial and war scenes. In addition, there is the visit of the Cao Site Museum, where is the mummy of the Lady of Cao, who was a great Mochica ruler that was attributed with divine powers. He died about 1700 years ago and was buried with all the honors of a leader, in the main "Huaca" (sacred place in the Pre-Columbian world) of the archaeological complex of "El Brujo". Her body was covered by 18 necklaces of gold, silver, lapis lazuli, quartz and turquoise, as well as ornaments for nose made in gold and silver, and gold crowns. His body is covered with tattoos of snakes and spiders, according to experts, representing the fertility of the land and her skills for prediction.

SIPÁN (HUACA RAJADA)

The archaeological complex of **Huaca Rajada**, 35 Km. away from Chiclayo, is located in the valley of Lambayeque, and occupies more than 200 hectares. It is formed by many adobe pyramids. In this location, the Peruvian archaeologist Walter Alva discovered a tomb belonging to a character from the elite of the Moche culture (0 to 550 BC) in 1987. It is part of this complex the **Tomb of the Lord of Sipán**, maybe the richest tomb ever discovered in Peru. It contained the remains of a dignitary, surrounded by 9 courtiers, concubines and a dog. The household furnishings were formed by more than 1200 pieces of pottery, fine gold, silver, copper and gem objects, among which feature a mask, a great necklace, a pectoral armour, a command cane and many other objects. A museum has been built in the site, in which the tomb is resembled, and where some pieces found in the excavation site are exhibited.

BRÜNING MUSEUM

The renovated museum exhibits archaeological pieces of the **Lambayeque, Moche, Chavín, Vicus** and **Inca** cultures, most important pieces have more than 10.000 years of history.

ROYAL TOMBS MUSEUM

This Museum shows the Mochica customs, their daily life, and the importance of war, which was the main reason of its great development up north. Also, one will be able to watch authentic pieces discovered in the **Sipán royal cemetery**, being the main one: the Tomb of the Old Lord of Sipán, where magnificent works made in gold are displayed.

Note: Closed on Mondays.

Legendary PERU

TÚCUME PYRAMIDS

Following the old Panamericana highway 33 Km. from Chiclayo, one arrives to the **archaeological complex of Túcume** (its ancient name being Tucmi); word derived from "tukum" meaning owl or barn owl. Later, "the place or town where there are plenty of owls." The site occupied by the Lambayeque culture (800 to 1300 AC), is formed by 26 adobe- built pyramids, and it was the center of political and religious power of the region. The origin of the place goes back to the arrival of the legendary Ñaylamp, who arrived from the sea with its fleet of rafts bringing art and technology to the region.

Note: The site museum closes on Mondays.