

- **Docente Las Mercedes Regional Hospital**
Avenida Luis Gonzales 635, Chiclayo. Telephone: (074) 23-8232 / 23-7411
23-7021. Attention: 24 hours

Lambayeque

- **Belén Hospital of Lambayeque**
Calle Ramón Castilla 597, Lambayeque. Telephone: (074) 28-1190. Attention: 24 hours

LOCAL POLICE

- **Comisaría de Chiclayo (Chiclayo Police Station)**, Calle Vicente de la Vega 1182, Chiclayo. Telephone: (074) 27-0751. Attention: 24 hours

- **Tourist Police**, Avenida Sáenz Peña 830, Chiclayo
Telephone: (074) 23-5181. Attention: 24 hours

CRAFT MARKETS

- **Paseo Artesanal**, Calle Colón, block 1

POSTAL SERVICES

- **Chiclayo**, Jiron Elías Aguirre 140. Telephone: (074) 23-7031. Attention: Mon. – Sat. 8:00 A.M. – 8:30 P.M.; Sun. 8:00 A.M. – 2:00 P.M.
- **Lambayeque**, Jiron Atahualpa 120. Telephone: (074) 28-2246. Attention: Mon. – Sat. 8:00 A.M. – 4:00 P.M.


NATIONAL TOURISM CHAMBER

www.canaturperu.org

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LAMBAYEQUE

www.regionlambayeque.gob.pe

TOURIST INFORMATION

 At the Tourist Information and Assistance Service, iperu, you can ask for objective and impartial tourism information, as well as assistance in case the tourist services you received were not provided according to the contract signed.

Contact the service nationwide 24 hours a day:

Telephone: (01) 574-8000 Email: iperu@promperu.gob.pe

Lambayeque: Av. Sáenz Peña N° 838, Chiclayo. Tel/Fax: (074)20-5703

Attention: Mon. – Sat. 9:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.; Sun 9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Email: peruchiclayo@promperu.gob.pe

Cap. FAP José Abelardo Quiñones Airport (Main Hall and Arrival Area).

Attention: Flight hours

MORE INFORMATION: www.peru.info/eng/lambayeque

Legal Deposit Number: 2006-8823

The information contained in this document is a list of attractions and services at the disposal of the traveler in the entire department. In order to update it, PromPerú has been assisted by official information sources like: National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA), National Culture Institute (INC), National Institute of Geography (IGN), National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI), and the Regional Administration of Foreign Trade and Tourism.

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LAMBAYEQUE



Representación de un rey de Sican / Pedro Salazar / PromPerú


peru
Land of the Inkas

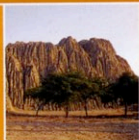
Here, a collection of archeological objects gathered by the German ethnographer Enrique Brüning is displayed. The four floors of the museum show ceramic, textile, stone and wood worked artifacts. Taken together, they demonstrate the vigorous artistic and technological character of the regional cultures of the past 5000 years. The "Sala de Oro" (Gold Room) of this museum is an exhibition of the priceless historic treasure of the pre-Colombian America.

► Huaca Chotuna Archeological Complex

12 km / 8 miles west of Chiclayo (15 minutes by car)

This group of truncated pyramids and buildings covers an area of approximately 20 hectares. The legend of Naymlap and the founding of the Lambayeque culture are identified with this place. The legend tells us that Naymlap himself ordered the construction of one of the temples here, identified as Chot, a place where he set an idol of green stone known as Nam Pallec. Even today, the inhabitants fear and respect the center since they believe that Naymlap and his descendants still live in the depths of the earth.

Tucume, Valley of the Pyramids •
Valle de las Pirámides



Shamanism in Chiclayo •
Rituals



► Tucume Archeological Complex

1 km / 0.6 miles from the town of Tucume (10 minutes by car) or 33 km / 21 miles north of Chiclayo (20 minutes by car). Telephone: (074) 80-0052. Visiting hours: Mon. - Sun. 8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M. (except Christmas). Email: museotucume@hotmail.com

According to the legend, it was built in the year 700 A.D. and was founded by Calac, descendant of Naymlap. Tucume, or Valle de las Pirámides (Valley of the Pyramids), is made up of twenty-six pyramids, the most impressive ones being the Huaca del Pueblo, La Raya, El Sol, and Las Estacas. Besides of archeological richness, other programs are offered such as testing of the local cuisine, shamanic experiences, traditional medicine, and cultural exchange. Tucume stands out for its level of community involvement in the preservation of its natural and cultural heritage.

FOLKLORE

In Lambayeque, many different cultural manifestations have been cultivated that include such things as the joyful dances of the Marinera and the Tondero, cock fights, and Peruvian Paso horses ridden by expert riders (horse tamers, trainers, and Peruvian Paso horse riders).

In addition, many towns practice traditional medicine or shamanism, which is the act of healing that a *curandero* or shaman performs by using herbs and magical rites to alleviate the diseases from people.

CUISINE

Some of the most delicious typical dishes in the department are:

- **Cebiche**: raw fish filet cut into pieces and marinated in lemon juice, onions, and aji limo.
- **Tortilla de raya**: egg tortilla made with dehydrated and re-hydrated ray meat.
- **Chinguirito**: cebiche using the dry meat of the banded guitar fish.
- **Seco de cabrito con frijoles**: stew made of tender baby goat meat marinated in chicha de jora (a fermented corn liquor whose origin dates back to the time before the Incas) and served with beans seasoned with fried onions and garlic.
- **Arroz con pato a la Chiclayana**: tender duck meat cooked in black beer and cilantro.
- **Chirimpico**: stew made from the innards of the baby goat, covered with onions, garlic, hot peppers, cilantro and squash, mixed with grains of tender corn.
- **King Kong**: alfajor (cookie) filled with manjarblanco (sweetened condensed milk cooked down), candied pineapple, and peanuts.
- **Filled dates**
- **Compacted candied quince fruit**



- 1 Cathedral
- 2 Chiclayo City Hall
- 3 Elias Aguirre Square

- 4 Basílica de San Antonio (Basílica Saint Anthony)
- 5 Mercado Modelo (Modelo Market)

FESTIVITIES CALENDAR

► Chalpon Cross / August 5th

Province of Lambayeque, District of Motupe

A religious festival with large popular following in the northern part of Peru. The Story of the Chalpon Cross takes place in 1866 when the priest, Father Juan Abad, called "El Ermitaño" (the Hermit), made three crosses and placed them on the hills around the town. At the death of Father Abad, the faithful took one of these crosses down from the Chalpon hill, and carried it in a procession to the Motupe Sanctuary and then returned it to its original placement. This happens every year since that date.

► Señor Cautivo de Monsefú (Captive Christ of Monsefú) / September 14th

Province of Chiclayo, District of Monsefú

Festival for the patron of the city of Monsefú. Here, they venerate the representation of Christ that comes out in a procession through its main streets. The celebration include craft and food testing fairs.

DIRECTORY

AIRPORT

José Abelardo Quiñones Gonzales International Airport

Avenida Bolognesi. Telephone: (074) 23-3192. Attention: 24 hours

OVERLAND TRANSPORT

Chiclayo

Avenida Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, block 2. Attention: 24 hours

HEALTH CENTERS

Chiclayo

► Almonzor Aguinaga Asenjo National Hospital

Calle Hipólito Unzué 180, Chiclayo. Telephone: (074) 23-7776. Attention: 24 hours

- **Location:** North coast of Peru
- **Area:** 14,213 km² / 5,488 miles²
- **Capital:** Chiclayo (29 msnm)
- **Altitude:** Lowest point: 4 masl / 13 fsl (Pimentel)
Highest point: 3078 masl / 10,098 fsl (Incahuasi)
From the city of Chiclayo to the following cities
(Province of Ferreñafe) 18 km / 20 minutes
(Province of Lambayeque) 12 km / 10 minutes
- **Distances:** Ferreñafe
Lambayeque
- **Access routes:** By land: Lima – Chiclayo: 770 km (479 miles) on the Pan-American Highway North (10 hours by car)
By air: Regular flights from Lima to Chiclayo (1 hour)



Santa Rosa Creek in Lambayeque
Nobal Soliman



Gold Jewels of Chiclayo
Artesano De Pimentel



BRIEF HISTORY

Different stages of ancient Peruvian culture had developed in Lambayeque. There are findings that date back to the time of nomadic hunters to more sophisticated cultures like the Mochica, the Sicán, and the Chimú. Around the first century A.D., various Mochican monarchs ruled the region, managing a high level of agricultural production and artistic development. Towards the seventh century A.D., the ruling power of the Mochicas collapsed and gave way to other influences from the south, linked to the Wari culture; these gave birth to a new, local cultural expression known as the Sicán.

The ancient Lambayequians tell a story of long ago about a great fleet of strange rafts that appeared before the fishermen. The new comers had been led by a well dressed lord named Naymlap, "Great Bird of the Sea". Surprised by the industriousness and skills of the area inhabitants, Naymlap commanded a temple to be built in order to house the image of Nam Pallec, a turquoise idol bearing his image. The neighboring peoples were not left unsurprised by his good governing and little by little were integrated into his dominion. One day, Naymlap disappeared. According to the priests, he had grown wings and had flown away. His descendants were the ones to carry on the tradition.

This myth tells us of the origins of one of the most important cultures along the north coast, the Lambayeque or Sicán culture, people who farmed and fished and whose development reached its peak around the eighth century A.D. The Sicán achieved a high level of metal working skill. The jewelry found in the tombs shows that they had highly specialized gold and silver smiths. Towards the fifteenth century, a new power arrived in Lambayeque: the Chimú. They conquered the land, and later, the Incas incorporated these territories into the Tahuantinsuyo.

The Spanish presence in Lambayeque consolidated itself with the founding of the city of Lambayeque in 1533 and in 1563 with that of Saña. This city had to be abandoned after of the flood of the Saña River, which completely destroyed it.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Lambayeque became one of the main patriotic focal points. Its actions included not only the fundraising for the cause but also the formation of troops that fought fiercely against the royal forces. With the onset of the Republic, it successfully developed into a department of large sugar and rice plantations.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The department of Lambayeque presents a fairly even geography since it is located on the coastal plain. This department combines arid zones, rich valleys, and dry forests.

The city of Chiclayo has an arid, warm climate with an average annual maximum temperature of 26.2°C (79.2°F) and a minimum of 17.3°C (63.1°F). When the El Niño Phenomenon happens, the climate varies, the level of precipitation rises and the temperature can increase.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Province of Chiclayo



► Cathedral of Chiclayo

Center of the city. Visiting hours: Mass time

This Neoclassical church dates back to 1869. The entrance has two doors and is flanked by Doric columns that stand in front of three arches. Inside, the building is formed by three naves and the highlight is the carved wooden image of Cristo Pobre (the Poor Christ).

► Palacio Municipal de Chiclayo (Chiclayo City Hall)

Calle San Jose 823

This is a Republican building with wide windows and doors of forged iron. It was built in 1919, and the estimated cost was something around 30,000 pounds of gold.

► Capilla de La Veronica (The Veronica Chapel)

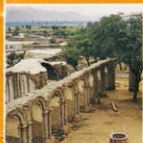
Calle Torres Paz 294. Visiting hours: Mass time

The temple originated as a rustic shelter or small chapel that probably offered masses for the dead and celebrated festivals for the saints of the communities of Cinto and Collique. The church, built in 1840, is constructed on a rectangular plane with twin bell towers and a small atrium. Its domed ceiling is held up by beams of plastered carob wood, and its upper panel and niches are covered in bronze leaves.

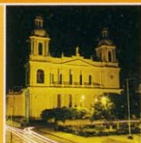
► Plazuela Elias Aguirre (Elias Aguirre Square)

Located between Calle Elias and Calle San Jose (block 3)

It was constructed in 1924 in honor of Commander Elias Aguirre, Chiclayano hero in the Battle of Angamos and one of the fighters in the War of the Pacific (1879). The designer of this plaza was the Peruvian sculptor David Lozano.



Historic Town of Saña
Melchor D'Amor



Cathedral of Chiclayo
Carlos Sola / Pimentel

► Mercado Artesanal de Monsefú (Monsefú Craft Market)

14 km / 9 miles south of Chiclayo (15 minutes by bus)

Monsefú is known for its straw weaving – hats, baskets, purses, and saddle bags – as well as works of cotton and thread. It is also famous for embroidery with gold and silver threads. There, you can find delicate napkins, table cloths, blouses, skirts, ponchos, and embroidered cloaks.

► Eten

22 km / 14 miles south of Chiclayo (25 minutes by bus)

This Third Eucharistic City of the World celebrates with intense religious fervor the Fair of the Divine Child of the Miracle, which commemorates his appearance in the Consecrated Host three times on 22nd July 1619. It is the artisanal capital of "macora" straw weaving and delicate embroidery. The beach of Eten is located 2 km / 1 miles from the city.

► Saña

46 km / 29 miles southeast of Chiclayo (1 hour and 30 minutes by bus)

In Saña, you are able to see the remains of what once was the vice royal city founded in 1563. It is a ghost town, the origin of legends and stories such as the one that tells the invasion and sacking suffered inflicted by the pirate Edward Davis in 1686. It was destroyed by the El Niño Phenomenon in 1720.

Today, it houses the remains of the San Agustín and San Francisco Convents as well as the porch of the Iglesia La Merced (Mercy Church). This is also the cradle of such Afro-American dances as the erotic "Golpe de Tierra" (Strike the Ground), the tondero, and the festejo.

► **Archeological Complex of the Huaca Rajada – Señor de Sipán (Lord of Sipán)**

35 km / 22 miles southeast of Chiclayo (45 minutes by car)

It is located at the borders of what once was the Pomalca plantation. There, in 1987, a tomb of a Mochican ruler, later named the Lord of Sipán, was discovered with intact vestiges. The findings allowed experts to learn about the burial rituals of a Mochican sovereign who was buried with a warrior, a priest, two women, a boy, a dog, a llama, and a guardian with both feet amputated. The burial paraphernalia included numerous items of gold and silver jewelry inlaid with turquoise and lapis lazuli.

The pre-Inca construction, or huaca, is formed by a burial platform and two truncated adobe pyramids that also belonged to the Mochican culture (first – fourth centuries A.D.).

► **Pimentel Beach Resort**

11 km / 7 miles west of Chiclayo (15 minutes by car)

This modern beach resort is a good place to surf. You can also observe fishermen who still make use of the ancestral rafts, "caballitos de totora" (little horses of totora reeds), traditionally used on the north coast of Peru since the pre-Colombian era.



• "Caballitos de totora" in Pimentel
Archives de Pimentel



San Pedro Church in Lambayeque
Museum of Lambayeque



► **Chaparrí Ecological Reserve**

95 km / 59 miles southeast of Chiclayo (1 hour and 30 minutes by car)

Visits upon phone reservation – (074) 433194 – 452299

This area of 34,412 hectares belongs to the Muchik Santa Catalina de Chongoyape farming community. This is the first private conservation area in Peru. Its main objective is the preservation of the dry forests in the area and the rich biodiversity that it shelters. Also, it hopes to establish a mechanism that will allow for the sustainable use of its natural resources. Important endangered species found there are the spectacled bear, the guanaco, the white winged guan, and the Andean condor.

Province of Ferreñafe



► **City of Ferreñafe**

18 km / 11 miles northeast of Chiclayo

(20 minutes by car)

Founded by the Spanish, this agricultural town is dedicated to growing rice. The main feature is the ancient church of Santa Lucia, a Baroque style construction. This area is known as the "Tierra de la doble fe" (Land of two faiths) for maintaining the beliefs of Catholicism and shamanism at the same time.

► **Santa Lucia Church of Ferreñafe**

18 km / 11 miles north of Chiclayo (25 minutes by car), across from the Main Square

Built in 1552, it exhibits unique Baroque wood carvings and marble altars. Architecturally it is characterized by columns with angular points that decorate the façade, that show in precise details the "Eyes of Saint Lucia", patron saint of the city, between its two towers with semicircular cupolas.

► **Museo Nacional Sicán (National Sicán Museum)**

Avenida Batán Grande on the highway to Piñero, 18 km / 11 miles north of Chiclayo (30 minutes by car). Telephone / fax: (074) 28-6469. Email: celera27@yahoo.es Visiting hours: Tues. – Sun. 9:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.

Sicán or House of the Moon is a museum that gathers objects from the research lead by the archaeologist Izumi Shimada, director of the Sicán Archeological Project (1978), for more than two decades.

The exhibition compiles the artifacts found in the site digs of Batán Grande and demonstrates how they were used or fabricated. The intention is to model different aspects linked to the Sicán culture through the representation of the details of domestic life, the manufacturing processes, or production work. The rooms represent excavated tombs and exhibit the burial paraphernalia discovered there.

The museum also offers detailed information on the excavation process and site preservation, as well as the chronology, development, trade networks, economic activities, burial patterns, and cosmology of the Sicán or Lambayeque cultures.

► **Pomac Forest Historic Sanctuary**

35 km / 22 miles north of Chiclayo (1 hour by car). Visits: Prior reservation with the INRENA office necessary. Telephone: (074) 98-072291

This dry forest is a refuge for carob trees, birds, and at the same time for Sicán archeological remains. Here are twenty pre-Inca mounds, called huacas, like Las Ventanas Huaca, Huaca Lucía, Huaca La Merced or Huaca Rodillona. The archeological discoveries have been surprising because of the quantity of gold objects found.

The Sicán Archeological Project located a tomb with valuable burial items composed of crowns, rings, masks, bracelets, necklaces, weapons, armor, and other objects of gold and semiprecious stones like turquoise, spondylus (red sea shell), lapis lazuli, and amber. The forest is full of varied flora of zapote (*quararibea* sp), guarango, and carob trees.

Province of Lambayeque

► **City of Lambayeque**

12 km / 8 miles northeast of Chiclayo

(10 minutes by bus)

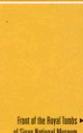
Here beautiful colonial homes are preserved like la Casa Cúneo and la Casa Descalzi but the most famous is la Casa de la Logia Masónica (Masonic Temple) which owes its fame to the ancient balcony carved more than 400 hundred years ago. This balcony is 64 meters / 210 feet long, which is considered the largest in Peru. The house is located at the intersection of Calle Dos de Mayo and Calle San Martín. Other important buildings in the city are the sixteenth century Church of San Pedro and the City University, home of the Pedro Ruiz Gallo National University.



► **San Pedro Church of Lambayeque**

12 km / 8 miles northeast of Chiclayo (10 minutes by bus) in the Main Square of the city of Lambayeque

Dating from the middle of the seventeenth century, it is characterized by its twin towers, three naves, and central arcade. In the naves along the sides are many Rococo golden wood panels that date back to the eighteenth century. Of these, the most well known is Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes (Our Lady of Mercy). Behind some of the panels, walls decorated with murals have been found that are 5 centuries old.



Front of the Royal Tombs
of Sipán National Museum



Interior of the Museum
Royal Tombs of Sipán National Museum



► **Museo Nacional Tumbas Reales de Sipán (Royal Tombs of Sipán National Museum)**

City of Lambayeque. Avenida Juan Pablo Vizcardo y Guzmán. Telephone / Fax: (074) 28-3977. Telephone: (074) 28-3978. Email: tumbasdesipan@hotmail.com. Website: www.tumbasreales.org Visiting hours: Tues. – Sun. 9:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.

This modern architectural building houses the collection of archeological objects of gold, silver, and copper found in the tomb of the Lord of Sipán.

The museum is directed by the archaeologist Watler Alva, manager and director of the project, who was also the discoverer of the tomb in the archeological zone of the Huaca Rajada in the town of Sipán.

Among the many important pieces are earrings, ceremonial scepters, medallions, a heavy circular gold ingot, nose rings, gold necklaces in the shape of peanuts, a gold chin and cheek mask, gold back flap, and gold disks worn around the neck.

► **Museo Arqueológico Nacional Bruning (Bruning National Archeological Museum)**

City of Lambayeque. Avenida Huamachucho, block 8. Telephone: (074) 28-2110. Fax: (074) 28-3440. Visiting hours: Mon. – Sun. 9:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M. including holidays