



Inca road,
North-South bound



Inca vessel
(15th - 16th century)

MUSEUM SHOP

The Museum Shop offers different publications, handcrafted objects and souvenirs, as well as replicas of the Pachacamac Idol.

SPECIAL VISITS

"The Route of the Pilgrims" is available by appointment for groups of a maximum of 15 persons. Reservations required.

Fee: S/.20.00 per person.

EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS

The museum organizes educational workshops about architecture, pottery production, pre-Hispanic farming, handcrafted textiles, and **quipus** (the Inca accounting device). Previous coordination with museum staff is required.

SERVICES

Guide services available.

Special visits.

Educational reservations: reservas pachacamac@cultura.gob.pe

It is recommended that educational institutions make reservations five days in advance.

FEES

Adults: S/ 15.00

Higher education students (college/university/institute): S/ 5.00

Concession fees for senior citizens and teachers: S/ 7.50

School students and children: S/ 1.00

LOCATION

Old South Panamerican highway km. 31.5, Lurín.

Phone: 321-5606

VISITING HOURS

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Ticket sales: until half an hour before closing.

MUSEO 
PACHACAMAC

<http://pachacamac.cultura.pe>



PERÚ

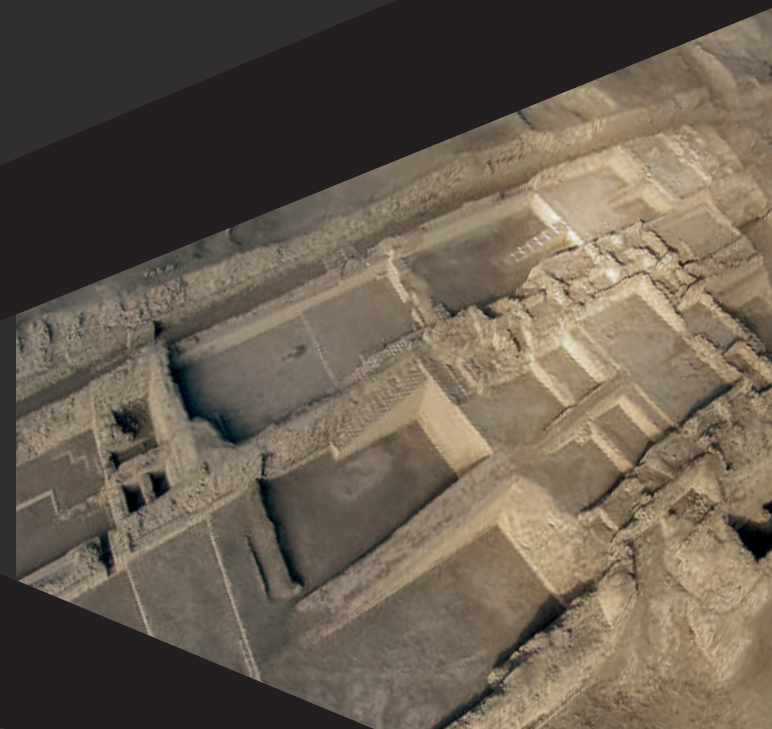
Ministerio de Cultura

www.gob.pe/cultura



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

PACHACAMAC





Acclawasi, House of the virgins dedicated to the sun

Pachacamac was the most important pre-Hispanic sanctuary on the Peruvian coast for over 1500 years. Its prestige was based on a famous oracle, which was consulted by many curacas, the traditional Andean chieftains, and the principal lords who arrived here on long pilgrimages from different regions of ancient Peru, often as part of an important ritual.

Pachacamac was a feared god because of his power to cause earthquakes; it was believed that a mere shake from his head could generate cataclysms. The imposing temples raised in his sanctuary testify to this god's long-standing importance.

The first occupation of this site dates back to 200 BC, during the Formative Period. Later, at the beginning of our era, people from the Lima culture settled and built the first buildings at the site. However, at that time the influence of this complex remained at the local level.

The sanctuary that we see now dates back to the Middle Horizon Period, in AD 650, when the Wari culture dominated the central coast. At this time, the sanctuary began to attract pilgrims from several central Andean regions.

Later, between AD 1100 and AD 1470, a period marked by the development of Regional States and Señoríos, the region was under Ychma rule. This local ethnic group built a great part of the religious citadel, including the large stepped adobe pyramids and the Painted Temple, which is

also a stepped adobe pyramid but is covered with colorful walls painted with bird and fish motifs.

With the arrival of the Incas, the sanctuary's priests adopted the imperial symbols of the Tahuantinsuyu. The Temple of the Sun and the Acclawasi, the House of the Chosen Women, were then built at Pachacamac, as both were essential ritualistic spaces in any Inca sanctuary. The paths taken by pilgrims to reach the religious site are still visible and, from the summit of the Temple of the Sun, one can still experience the unique view of the ocean, the islands, and the fertile Lurín Valley.

Different scholars have pointed out the possible cultural transformation of the ancient cult of the god Pachacamac into the worship of the Señor de los Milagros (Lord of the Miracles), also referred to as the Christ of Pachacamac or Lord of the Earthquakes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CIRCUIT

A walk through the Pachacamac Archaeological Sanctuary's 3 km-long circuit provides visitors with an appreciation of the different buildings that formed the urban layout of this monumental site.

This circuit begins with a Complex of Small Adobes (Adobitos), the earliest construction at Pachacamac that belongs to the Lima culture (AD 200-650); this construction is characterized by the Lima culture's construction technique known as "bookshelf" because of its use of small rectangular adobe bricks lined up vertically. In the sanctuary, there are 16 pyramids with ramps, which belong to the Ychma culture (AD 1100-1470). Each of these buildings

is composed of several superimposed platforms and a central ramp. The most remarkable examples of this structure are the Pyramids with Ramp 1, 2, and 3. From different miradores (viewing points) on the circuit, visitors can see other constructions such as the Painted Temple (AD 200-1470) a building where the Pachacamac god lived, and a group of Inca structures (AD 1470-1533) that include the Acclawasi or Mamacona (house of the Chosen Women of the Pachacamac cult), as well as the Plaza of the Pilgrims, the Temple of the Sun, and the Taurichumpi building. An additional secondary circuit around the perimeter of the Temple of the Sun and the Taurichumpi buildings gives visitors a view of their architectural details as well as their natural surroundings.

NEW SITE MUSEUM

The new museum offers an extensive permanent exhibition room, an auditorium, a shop, a cafeteria and patios, all designed for the convenience of its visitors. In addition, the new Site Museum provides spaces dedicated to research, to facilitate the work of its professional staff. It was also designed for conservation and storage, in order to further knowledge of the sanctuary's multiple cultural meanings, and to safeguard the site's material culture and preserve it for future generations.



New Site Museum