



The Nazca Display is located 300 miles south east of Peru's capital, Lima, and about 50 miles inland of the coast. The Display covers some 200 square miles of desert region, the sites carrying the greatest concentration of markings are called the Pampa Colorada and the Pampa de San José. On the latter site the author has discovered sixteen "images", unique in constructions, which he believes were previously unknown.

# Hidden images on the Pampa San José

*Popular Archaeology* published the first of two articles by William J. Veall on the enigmatic Nazca Display in May 1982. In this second part, William Veall outlines his own research – research which might provide an indication as to how Nazca might be dated with greater accuracy and could suggest a way in which the Display was used by the inhabitants of Pre-Columbian Peru.

William Veall also explains some of the difficulties experienced in reproducing photographs of what he believes to be newly discovered images. Subjecting such photographs to the printing process, which always produces some distortion, is a risky business. *Popular Archaeology* apologises in advance to any reader who feels that these pictures are not up to normal standards. Readers are also left to make their own judgement as to whether or not William Veall's "images" are simply the result of long, intensive and optimistic study.

Leaving such questions aside, *Popular Archaeology* believes that the idea of viewing the Nazca Display from the surrounding hillside is an interesting one and that certainly more attention should be given to the mass of ceramic remains which lie scattered over the Pampa.