

# Martian Hypotheses Book 10

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## **Preface**

This preface refers to twelve new books of Martian anomalies. Each book is approximately 250-270 pages in length, they also have the same introduction which is about 70 pages long. There are about ten more books partially completed to be published, the books cover anomalies all over Mars and have about 3000 images in total. If you like these books, and would like to support this work, then you can buy the books on Amazon. You can search for “Greg Orme” and “Martian Hypotheses” there. You can also support this work at Patreon at this link: <https://www.patreon.com/ultor>. If you enjoy the books you can also help with reviewing them at Amazon.

The aim is to raise money with these books to fund an institute to study these formations. If these are artificial then they will need to be studied by scientists from many fields such as biology (examining the faces, their bodies, and fish sculptures), geology (analysing the materials used in their construction), anthropology (why repeated faces with crowns were constructed, perhaps gods or rulers), mathematics (for geometric formations), sociology (how these societies worked), economists (working out how the society functioned, for example with farming, fishing, working together for large scale constructions), engineering (how these formations were constructed), and archaeology (examining ruins). How this would be done is not clear, but this institute would try to make a start on understanding these formations. No one really knows how to study an extinct alien civilization, if this is one. Most likely, if they are real, then a more professional organization would take over this work later. The intention then is to bridge the gap between amateur analysis of these formation to a much better funded organization, perhaps at the government level. The evidence gives a reasonable case for artificiality, but much study needs to be done to determine how plausible this is.

The introduction is repeated at the start of each book. If you have read it you might skip forward to the new images. However it may be valuable to read it more than once, to see how the images you see are connecting into these classifications. Often the images have a lot of details, each time they are examined more of these can be seen. They might also inspire you to see other connections, for example one image might be similar to another in a different part of Mars. This is likely to happen, even with so many images the surface of this hypothesis is barely being scratched. Mars has an area similar to the land area of Earth, this is because much of Earth is covered in oceans. For this much land then 3000 images is likely to have missed many important discoveries.

You can also use the indexes in each book, they refer to many similar formations throughout them. For example, if you are looking at hypothetical road formations then roads in many different areas can be found in the indexes. It would be possible then to quickly see all the different kinds of hypothetical roads in all 10 books. The idea behind the introduction is to give an outline to the global hypothesis, how these different formations connect together into a hypothetical Martian civilization. It's important then to get an intuition of how these formations connect together globally.

Some areas for example might have hypothetical roads for transport, other might have hypothetical tubes like a covered road. Different terrain, available materials, and climate might have led to one being used over the other. It may be as Mars cooled it became necessary to travel under cover because of the cold. Another possibility is predators or meteors made traveling on roads too dangerous. Also there are many hypothetical dam formations, but the construction techniques vary between areas. Some are formed with dam walls attached to the crater, when they break some show a cavity under them and others do not. This would indicate the dam wall was dug into this cavity to keep it from sliding down the crater wall. In other areas this was not necessary, it may be that there the crater wall was harder rock which the dam wall could be cemented to. Some show columns and layers in them but others have evenly spaced vertical grooves on the dam walls. Some dams are excavated out of the crater wall or the material at the bottom of the crater, these may depend on the rock type in the crater. For example, if the crater wall is too easily broken then an excavated dam might have been the best engineering solution. Some areas have hollow hills, these are where a hollow habitat may have been built on an existing hill or the whole hill was constructed. In some areas these have layers similar to a Cobler Dome, this is where bricks form the dome in decreasing circles as the dome is built up. These are called amphitheatres as a friendly name, the first amphitheatre formation looked more like seating around an amphitheatre. Other hypothetical buildings have no layers in their roofs. This may have depended on the materials available. Many appear to have a smooth skin like cement which has broken up in some parts of the roof, and is intact in others. In many areas this is more intact on the southern side, as the skin breaks off the softer inner parts of the roof appear to have eroded faster and collapse. The one sided erosion may imply a prevailing wind, or as the oceans and air froze at the pole this created the erosion.

There are also large areas of walls and room like shapes, these are hypothetical cities. Other areas connect these hollow hills together with tubes or roads as another kind of hypothetical city. Still others seem to be made of tubes that connect together in intersections called a tube nexus. This may have been because of the climate further from the equator, for example tubes might have been used to travel through in colder areas. The Martian Faces are mainly discussed in books 11 and 12, a reprint of published peer reviewed papers. These differ according to where they are. The Cydonia Face, Nefertiti, and King Face all fall on a great circle, this is hypothesized to have been an old equator that lines up with a known previous pole position west of Hellas Crater. The newly discovered Queen Face is in Cydonia but not near the old equator. If the faces were used to mark latitudes and longitudes then the overall system remains obscure. For example there is a large hyperbola shown close to the old equator. Another is far from this equator, but drawing a line from it to Nefertiti gives a right angle to this old equator. Joining these two hyperbolas and the King Face gives an Isosceles Triangle. The hypothesis of these mapping system is highly speculative at this stage. Canals, lakes, and water channels also vary in different areas. West of Cydonia there is an extensive array of hypothetical canals, also east and west of Elysium Mons. Some of these connect to larger lakes which may be artificial. Some hypothetical dams have water channels to direct water into a dam, and to collect an overflow to another dam. There are also darker areas often bounded by walls or geometric shapes. These may have been farms, why they appear in some areas like around Cydonia and in Isidis remains unanswered. Other areas contain hypothetical artefacts but no farm formations, so these creatures would have used a different way of collecting food. The idea of these books then is not just to prove artificiality, but to try to prove a global hypothesis of how the whole civilization functioned. Once the evidence becomes plausible enough, and the shock wears off, this larger question is much more interesting. Each section is labelled with the title hypothesis to make clear these notions are being proposed along with the evidence there. The sections all have many keywords connecting to the index. If you see a connection to a kind of formation then it is easy to find similar formations. In seeing the global hypothesis the different pieces of the puzzle are more likely to come together, for example the hypothesis of dams sounds less plausible if it is not connected to the hypothesis of buildings and farms. Together they give the ideas of habitation, food, and water. The conclusions can be controversial. However there is so much evidence it was better to put it all together into a more comprehensive hypothesis. Otherwise people are looking at isolated formations like faces without seeing the overall context in which they appear.

## **Introduction**

Many people have seen, or heard of, the discovery of faces on Mars. Often they are sceptical about this. One common objection is the faces look too much like us to be an alien race, so researchers are recognizing faces in the terrain that aren't there. This has also been an objection to possible discoveries of bones, statues, even small animals. The mainstream view is that these are the products of people's imaginations, often this is a fair comment. Historically though, people have believed in a Martian civilization, whether still existing or extinct. This was explored in many science fiction books from Edgar Rice Burroughs and Arthur C. Clarke to Robert Heinlein. Many expected Mars to be habitable, or even inhabited, when the Mariner 6 and 7 spacecraft went to Mars in 1969. What was found instead was a near airless world devoid of water. The conventional wisdom was turned on its head, that Mars had never been inhabited and probably never had any life at all.

From this time forward the mainstream scientific opinion was that Mars had always been devoid of life much like our own Moon, so anything that looked artificial was just people seeing things. This is called Pareidolia, seeing illusory faces and animals often in clouds and random patterns. The problem in overcoming these legitimate objections was that spacecraft imagery was low resolution, it could only map the surface of Mars very slowly. So if signs of an extinct Martian civilization did get imaged then they would likely be ambiguous in this low resolution, and be dismissed as fringe science and illusions. But these anomalies have kept turning up as the spacecraft imagery became higher in resolution, more able to see signs of this civilization if they existed. Mars is now largely mapped to a fairly high resolution, called the HiRise and CTX images, so many unusual formations have been found. The situation has also continued to be toxic for mainstream science, some use their imaginations too much and see things that really are not there. This tends to scare away mainstream researchers, they are rightfully concerned that too much speculation can damage their careers. But other formations are not so easily dismissed.

Another complication is that this hypothetical Martian civilization would have died out perhaps billions of years ago. This is because Mars had a warm climate and oceans long ago according to NASA, but being further from the sun it cooled with the atmosphere and oceans freezing at the poles. With billions of years of erosion many possibly artificial formations look more natural over time. The evidence has then been ambiguous and highly eroded, but with thousands of possible artefacts being found.

One problem for mainstream science was in understanding what was actually being claimed by researchers. Mixing more plausible artefacts with illusions also makes the claims less logical. For example finding skulls and boats runs into the objection of bone and wood quickly eroding under the surface conditions. They might also give the impression that boats may have been used in an area that had no oceans or rivers.

Separating the more plausible artefacts then improves the quality of these hypotheses. This may help to answer the questions of who constructed them, where they lived, how they created these formations and why. If hypothetical aliens came to Mars, then why would they build faces and not another kind of formation. Some might have preferred finding large geometric shapes or perhaps a representation of an equation. These have been found as well. But the problem then was not just what was found made little sense, but that it did not fit into the preconceptions of mainstream science of what they should find.

It became necessary to try to connect these ambiguous formations together into a global hypothesis. In that case mainstream scientists and others could see all the evidence and how it connected together. As will be shown, the evidence looks like a civilization but one profoundly alien in some ways. It likely covered most of Mars, life tends to extend to wherever it can survive. So, to understand this global hypothesis, images from all over the globe of this evidence need to be viewed and seen holistically. Sentient creatures should have learned to tame the climate and can live in wider temperature ranges, also where water is plentiful or scarce. We should expect a hypothetical Martian civilization to do the same. In different areas the evidence should point to different adaptations.

## Methodology

The main methods used with these hypotheses are falsification, the law of large numbers, and the reduction to the absurd. Falsification means that the null hypothesis, that these formations are random geology, cannot be true. This is because geology perhaps could not create structures like this. The other method is the law of large numbers. That there are too many of these structures to be from the occasional coincidence. For example the parabola appears to have been used extensively in these formations, it has been used on Earth in many dams because of its load bearing properties. It is also used in parabolic domes. In these Martian formations there are 945 parabolas which are shown and outlined. These outlines are from geometric parabolic shapes, in some cases they might be widened or narrowed. This does not affect their load bearing properties, they are still described by a simple mathematical formula  $y=ax^2$  where  $a$  is a variable. This is a large number, there are formations like dams in many craters and most of them are parabolas as will be shown. It would seem highly unlikely that they eroded into parabolic shapes as these dams are formed in many different ways. Parabolas are not known to be associated naturally with formations like these. In some cases a reduction to the absurd might be applicable. This might be hard to define scientifically but it may be apparent to some readers that a natural explanation is absurd. This should be used with some caution as some patterns can form by random chance or be illusions. However the human eye is good at seeing real patterns and is not so easily fooled.

# A basic global hypothesis

The next section goes through a number of different types of hypothetical artefacts. These should be looked at as a whole, how each connects to the others. They can be regarded as components of a viable civilization such as buildings, water supplies, farms, roads, artistic works, etc. The significance of a hypothetical road then is also what possible buildings it connects to. A farm is significant in the context of possible buildings near it. Possibly artificial canals and lakes are significant in terms of their proximity to ancient oceans, also to dams in craters collecting groundwater.

## Faces

### The Queen Face

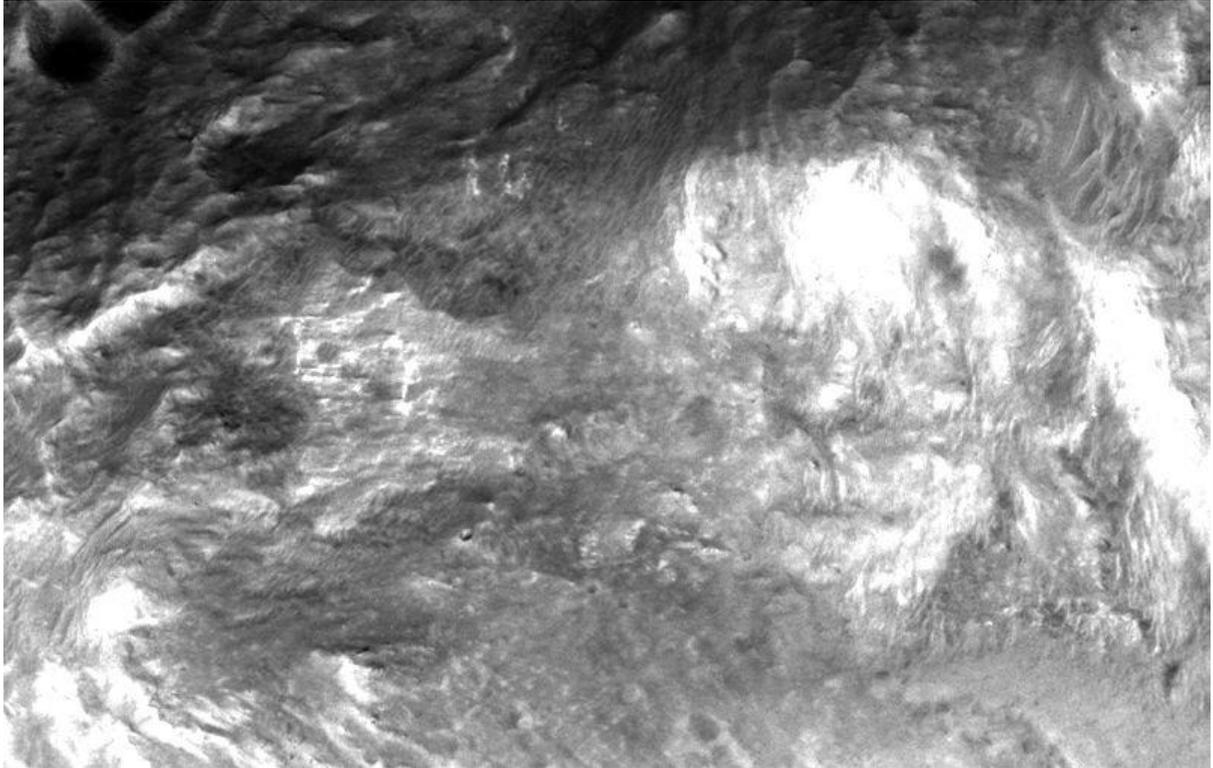
One of the most controversial problems with the evidence accumulated has been the discovery of Martian Faces. That they appear to look like us raises the suspicion of Pareidolia, like seeing faces in clouds. However Mars and Earth would have had their ecosystems connected by panspermia, this is where life can be transferred from one planet to another by meteors. We may then have had a similar genetic background, and so plants and animals may have evolved to look similar on both planets. Panspermia is a just a hypothesis, but we don't know whether DNA from Mars might have caused us to evolve later looking similar to Martian life. The Queen Face was discovered by the author recently, it is close to the Cydonia Face which was the first Martian Face discovered in 1976. There are about 30 Martian faces of varying degrees of plausibility. Some might see these reducing to the absurd, that the idea these could all form naturally as absurd in a way that is hard to define. Others might see the number of faces as statistically significant, a product of the law of large numbers. Still other might be unconvinced or believe they are random or illusory. Some find them quite shocking with the impression of artificiality they give.

This shows two versions of the Queen Face from different CTX images. It appears to have hat like a crown, like most of the other Martian faces.



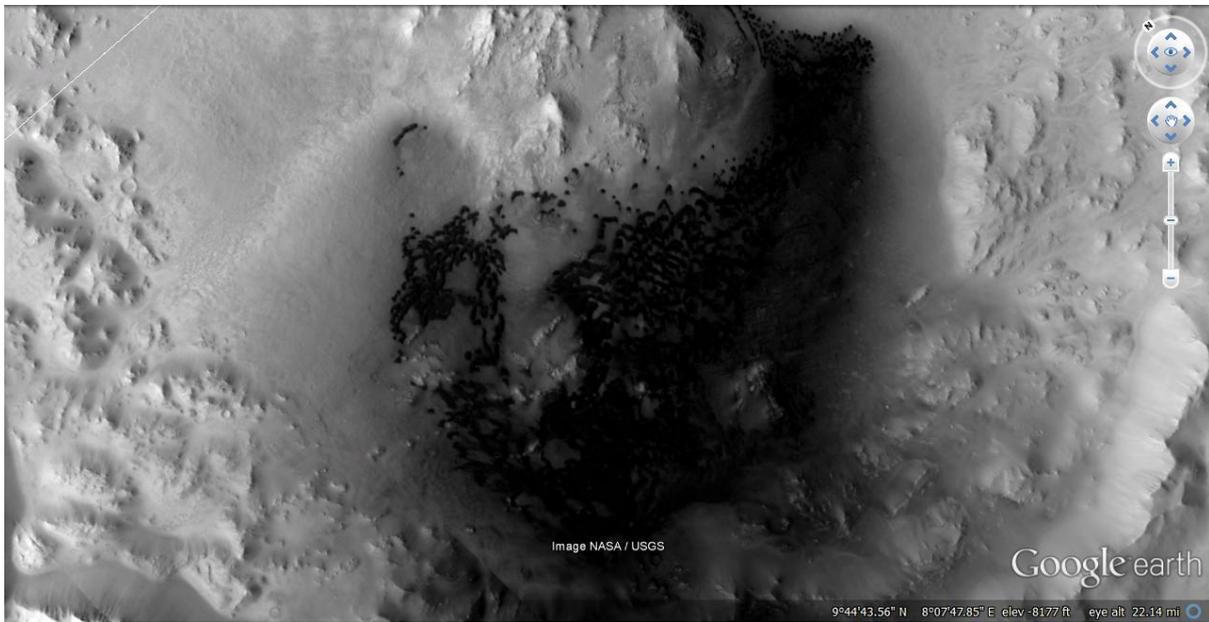
**The High Face**

Most of the Martian faces are found in a small valley in Libya Montes, near the better known Crowned or King Face. This is often referred to as the King's Valley, a similar name to the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. The High Face is named because it is high on a cliff overlooking the valley. The faces are discussed in two papers in *Martian Hypotheses* Volume 11. A statistical argument can be made, as to why so many faces would be found next to each other or to be on a great circle bisecting Mars.



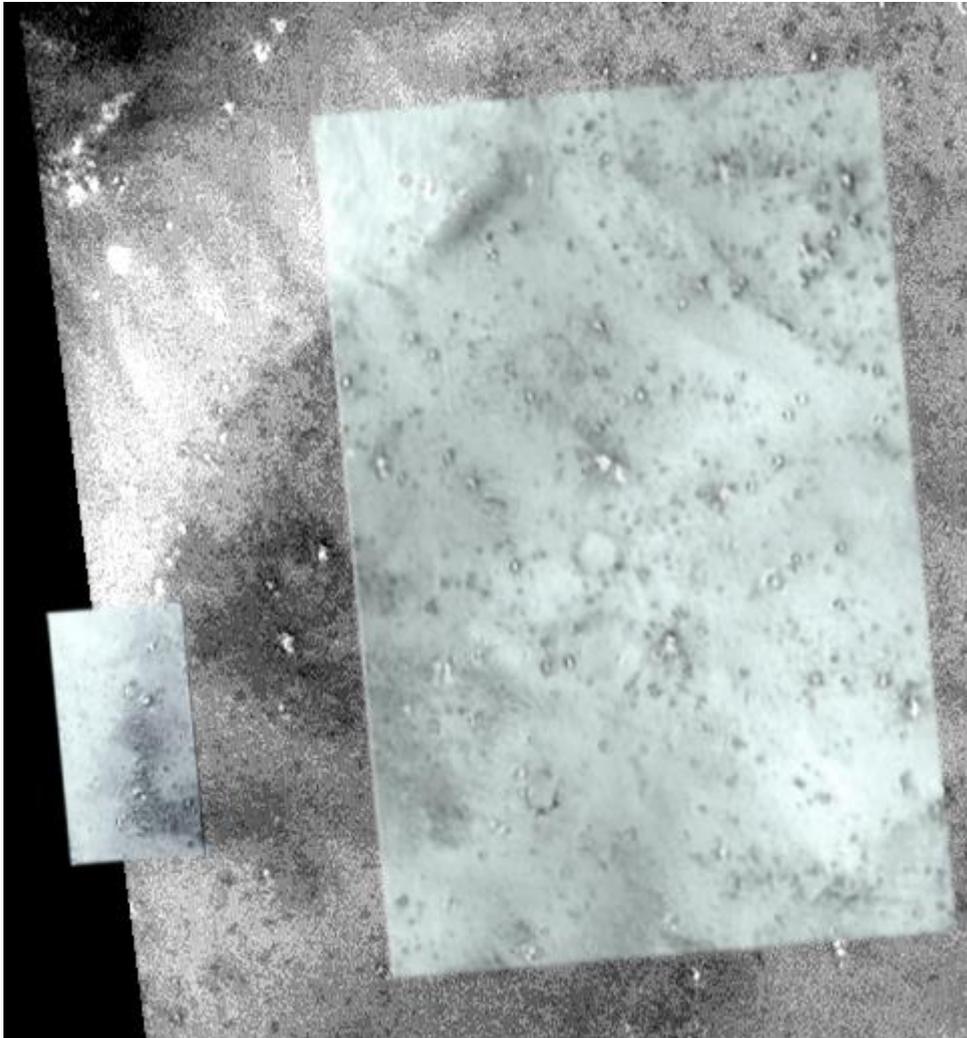
### **The Meridiani Face**

This face was discovered in a Viking image by a Martian researcher Terry James. It is also discussed in *Volume 11*.



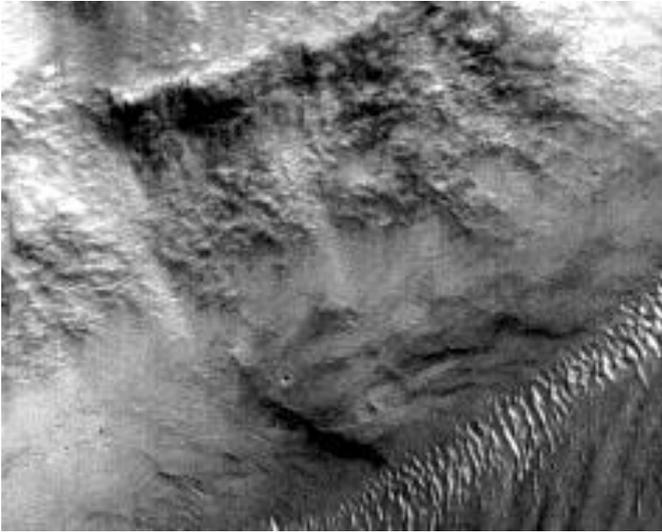
## **Nefertiti**

This face was discovered by JP Levasseur, it is discussed in Volume 11. The two inserts are from higher resolution images that were recently taken by the HiRise orbiter, they were added by the author. It missed the whole face but shows some of the hat and face. It represents a successful prediction, that higher resolution imagery would make these formations more face like rather than appearing more natural.



### **The King Face**

The King Face was discovered by the author in June 2000. It has been called the Crowned Face, however with the discovery of the feminine looking Queen Face the name King Face may be more appropriate. Whether they had sexes or if we could tell the difference is another hypothesis.



## Dams

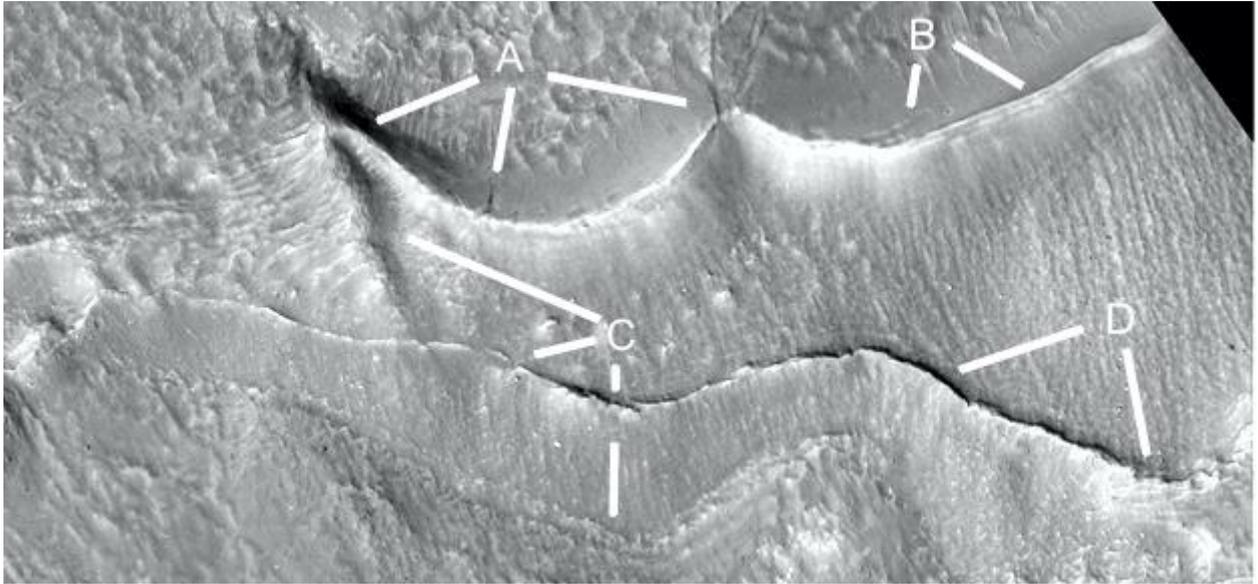
In many craters there are formations that look like dams, these seem to follow an old Martian equator implying that water may have been liquid in an equatorial zone. This old equator hypothesis is discussed more in Volumes 11 and 12. Most of these dams are parabolic in shape, the hypothesis is that parabolas are well suited for load bearing in dams. From here the analysis from the book is included with each example image.

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### Cymd259c

#### Hypothesis

These dams are in the same crater, A which appears parabolic and B have smooth walls with a few cracks as shown. B at 4 o'clock has a sharp edge to the dam wall in good condition. C at 4 and 6 o'clock show a secondary dam perhaps to catch the overflow, the second line at 6 o'clock shows the base of this wall. D shows another section, perhaps parabolic, with a cracked wall at 5 o'clock. C at 10 o'clock shows a probable parabolic arch. There appear to be faint vertical ridges on the upper part of the dam walls as seen in other dams, these may be for strengthening the wall such as there being pillars inside.

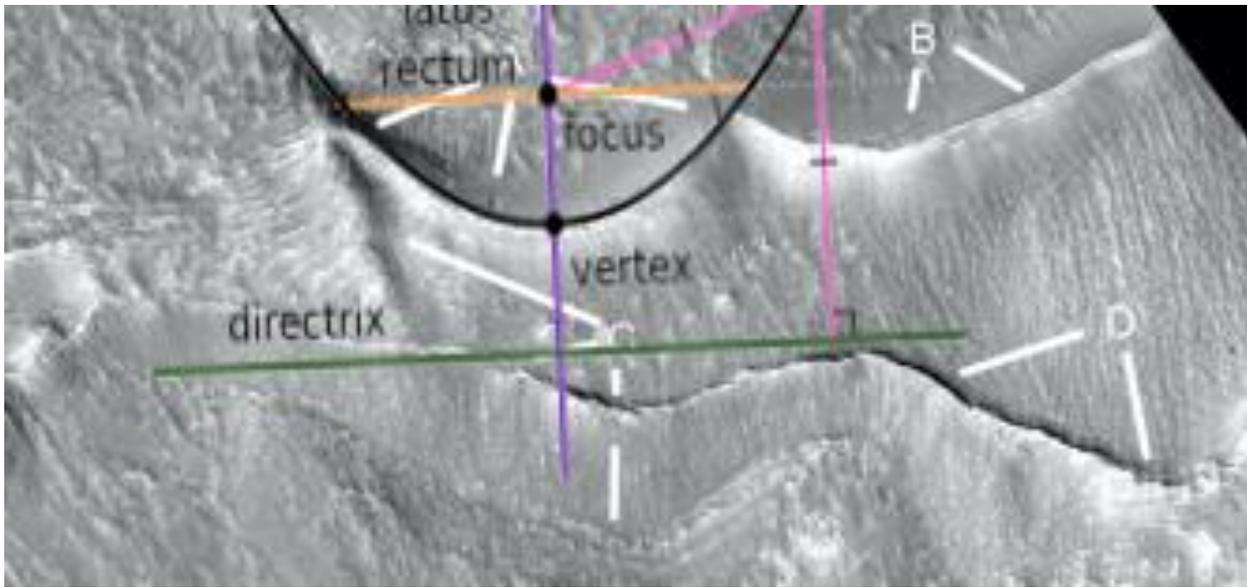


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**Cymd259c2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

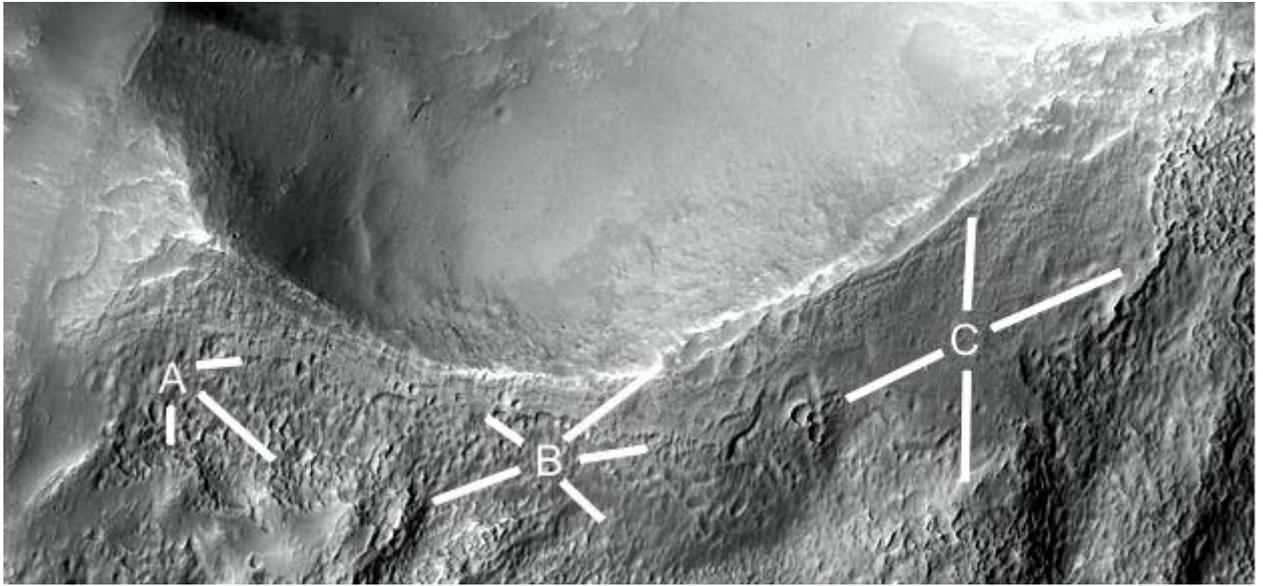


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## Cymd280a

### Hypothesis

A shows how the skin on the dam wall is peeled off, at 3 o'clock it has many pits like on the skin of hollow hills. At 4 o'clock this rough interior is exposed but just below it the skin is smooth. At 6 o'clock is another edge of the smooth skin. B shows at 8 o'clock. How it is peeling off, at 5 o'clock it is more stable. At 10 o'clock there are many pits as it degrades, at 2 o'clock it shows the lip of the dam has broken off. C shows a smooth area that goes up to the broken lip of the dam wall like an external layer, perhaps a patch.



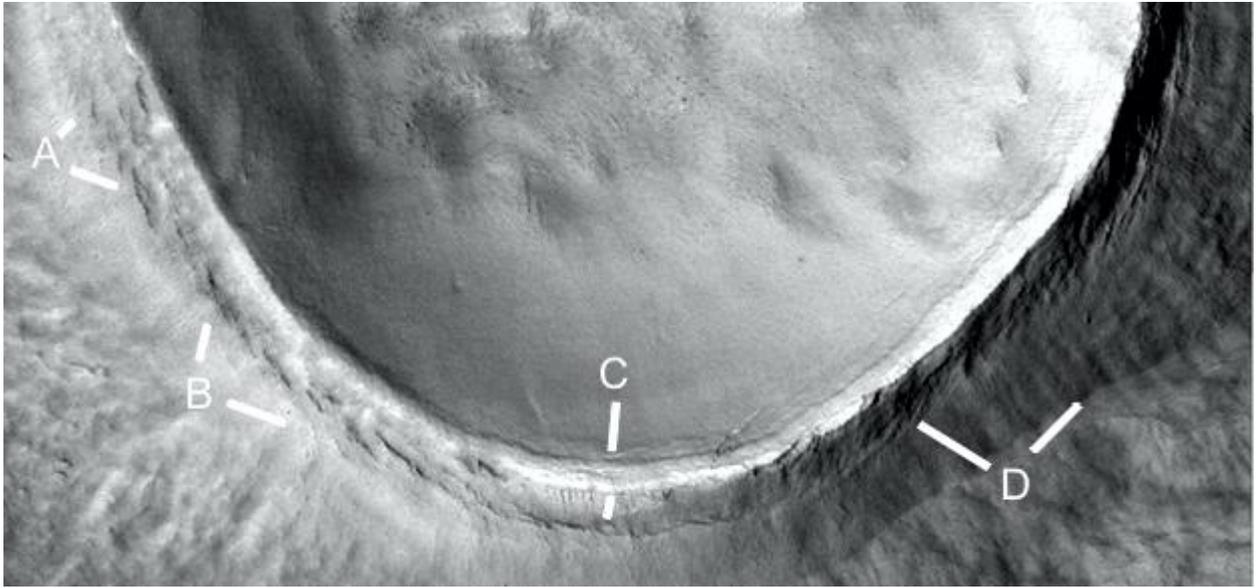
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**Cymd280a2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.



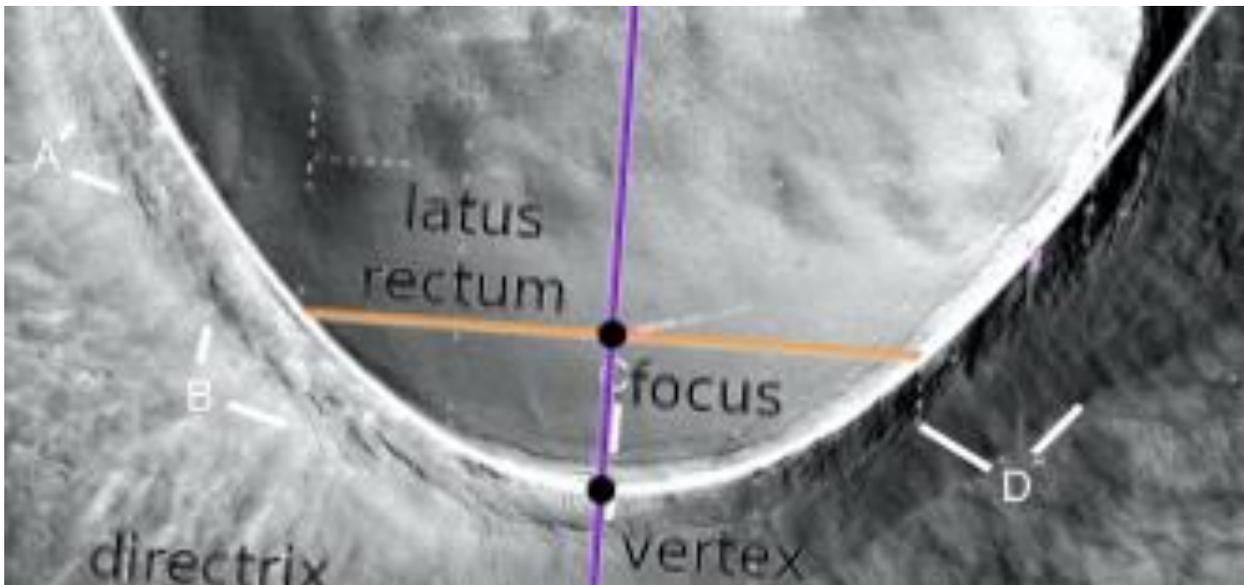


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**Cymd280i2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

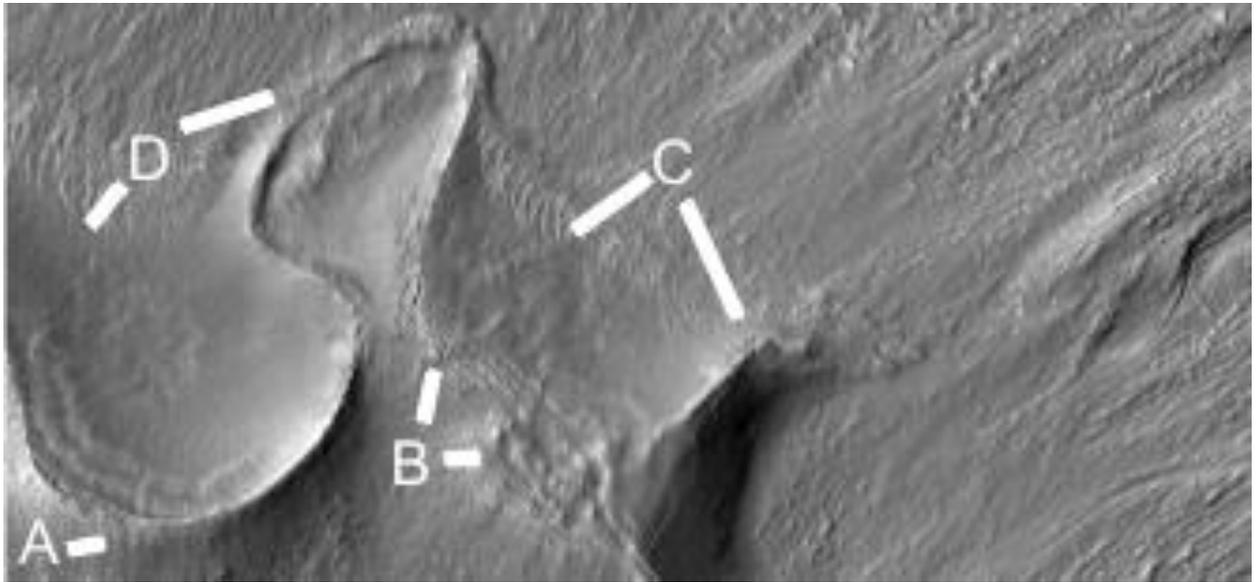


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## Cymd408a

### Hypothesis

An unusual shape pointing up the crater wall, A is one dam, B may show some creep or cold flow in the dam, this where over time rock might slowly flow like a viscous liquid. C shows a smooth dam floor like cement, different to the terrain outside the dams. D at 7 o'clock also shows the smooth dam floor compared to the ground above it. At 2 o'clock the wall is eroded or breaking.

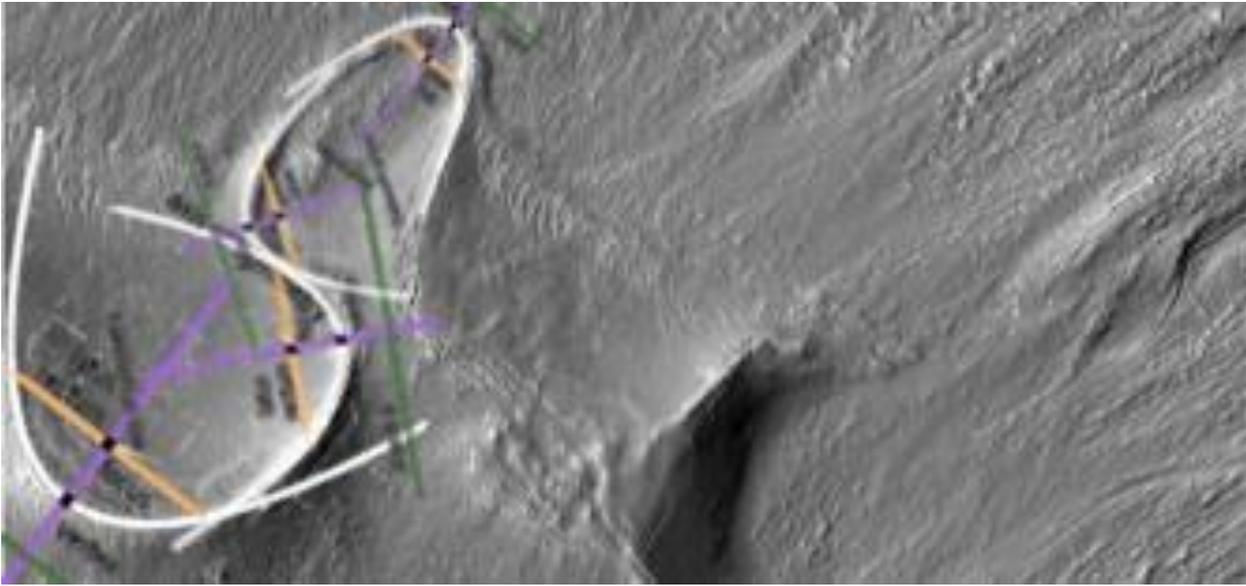


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## Cymd408a2

### Hypothesis

This shows 4 parabolas making up the formation. These would have used the load bearing properties of the parabola to resist erosion. The straight dam at B may have broken because it did not use a parabola.



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## Argd1444a

### Hypothesis

Eighteen parabolic dams are shown. A few others are too eroded to determine their shape. It would seem impossible for eighteen mud slumps to happen to form perfect parabolas, above them the materials look highly random by contrast.



# Canals

Some areas near hypothetical Martian buildings and dams have these canal like formations. The hypothesis is that water was important in this civilization, they used dams in craters to collect water often associated with water channels and perhaps pipes. In other areas canals may have brought water from the lakes and oceans, perhaps irrigating farming and residential areas or even for transport using boats. This is what we use canals for on Earth.

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**Prca480**

**Hypothesis**

More of these tube shapes, A shows dark spots along it like it is breaking up. B at 9 o'clock is like a hollow hill as seen in many other areas, the dark patch on top may be the roof. B at 5 o'clock shows more collapsed areas. C at 7 o'clock shows the bank is well defined, at 4 and 8 o'clock the tube shape changes from dark to pale. At 10 and 4 o'clock the bank is also well defined.

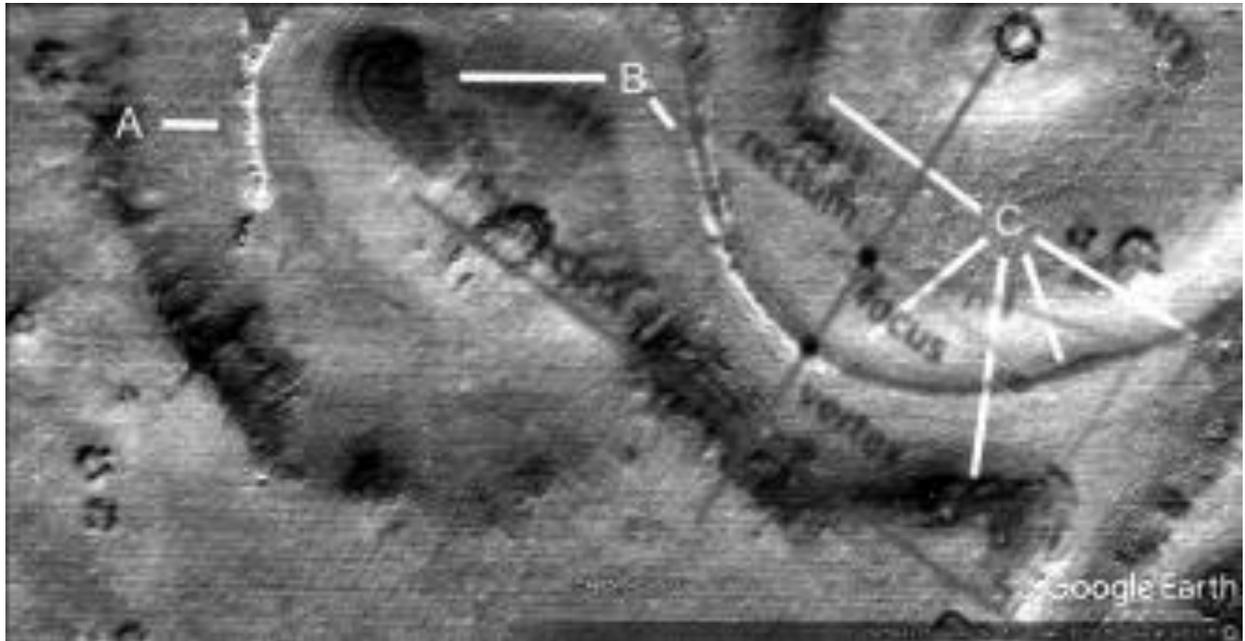


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## Prca480a

### Hypothesis

This part of the tube shape is a near perfect parabola as shown, unlikely to occur by chance. The tube shape is also about the same height and width wherever seen, it does not vary much randomly like a natural formation from weather erosion. Also parabolas are shown in canals as well as dams, a natural hypothesis would need to explain how geological processes formed parabolas in each. They also appear in hypothetical buildings and as walls around possible farms.

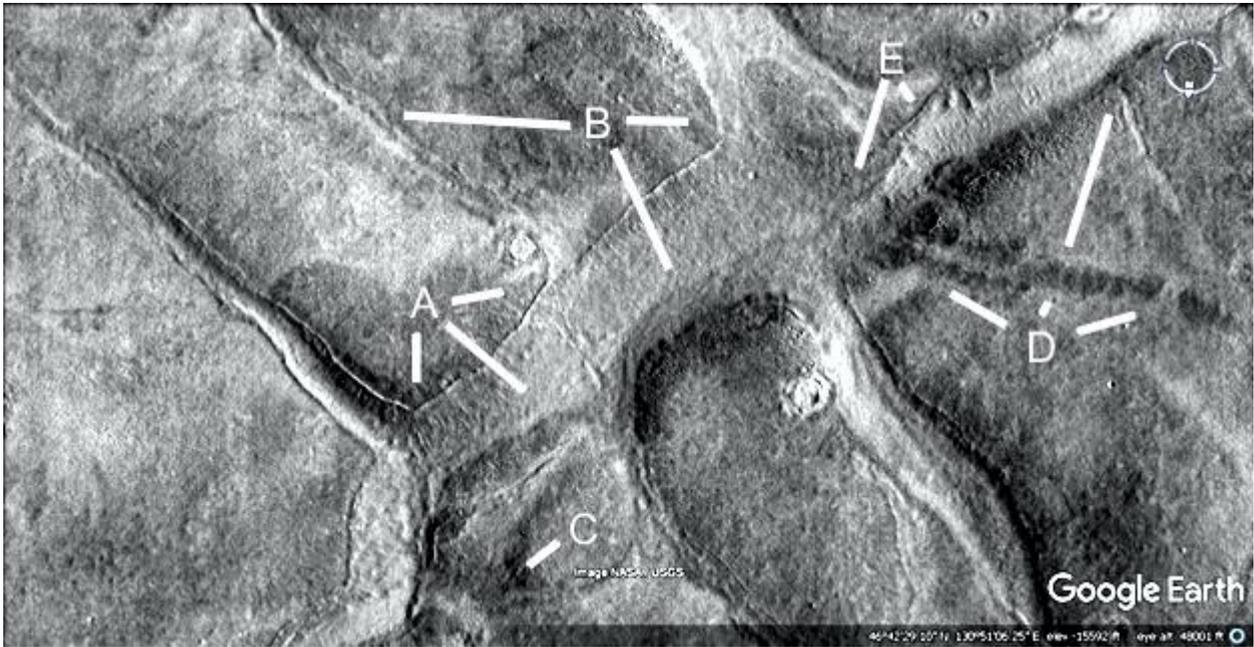


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## Ect1619

### Hypothesis

A shows a much thicker wall with a line running along it as a peak, from 4 o'clock to B at 5 o'clock, up to E. This may have been a habitat connected by hollow walls. At 2 and 6 o'clock A shows a clean edge like cement to the dam floor. B at 9 o'clock shows a double wall like a collapsed tube. At 3 o'clock B shows a small hill or dark area. C may be a collapsed hollow hill, the ridge shown may have been an interior support and part of the larger hollow wall. D shows a darker line perhaps a collapsed wall, also a narrow wall like those in Hellas at 1 o'clock second leg.

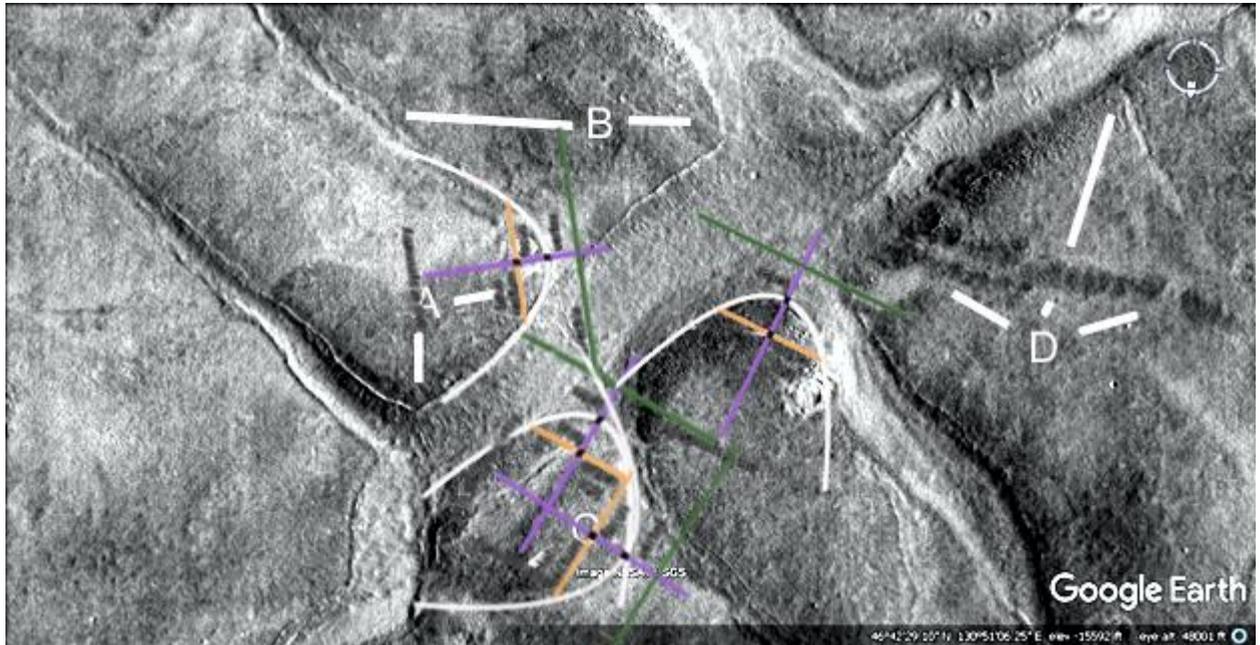


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## Ect1619a

### Hypothesis

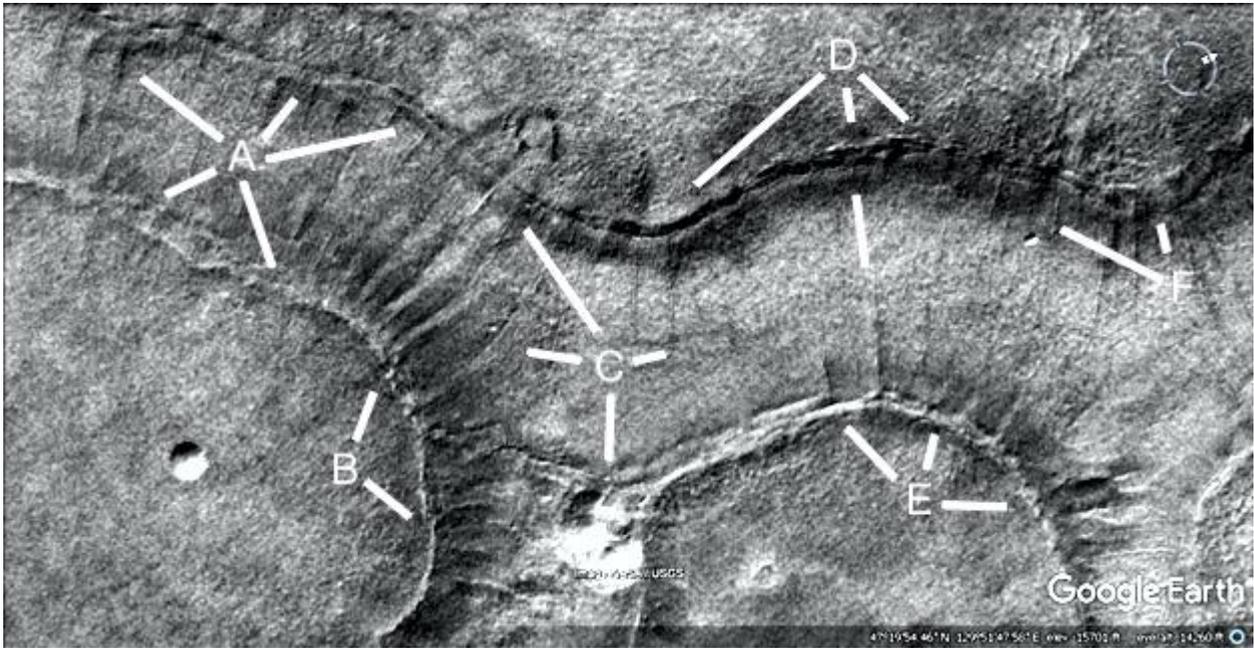
Four parabolas are shown.



## Ect1643

### Hypothesis

A shows more ridges like grout, these connect into the canal wall at B but do not extend into the canal embankment. C shows regular spacing like tiles at 11 o'clock, squarish tiles at 3 o'clock, and a collapsed tile segment at 6 o'clock. D shows a gap growing between the bank and the wall, also with regular tile spacings. At 6 o'clock second leg there is a ridge like grout. E shows more grout connecting to the canal wall like a single segment. This cannot be cracks then because it must be the same material as the wall, probably cement. F shows more tiles.



## Ect1643a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



## Water channels

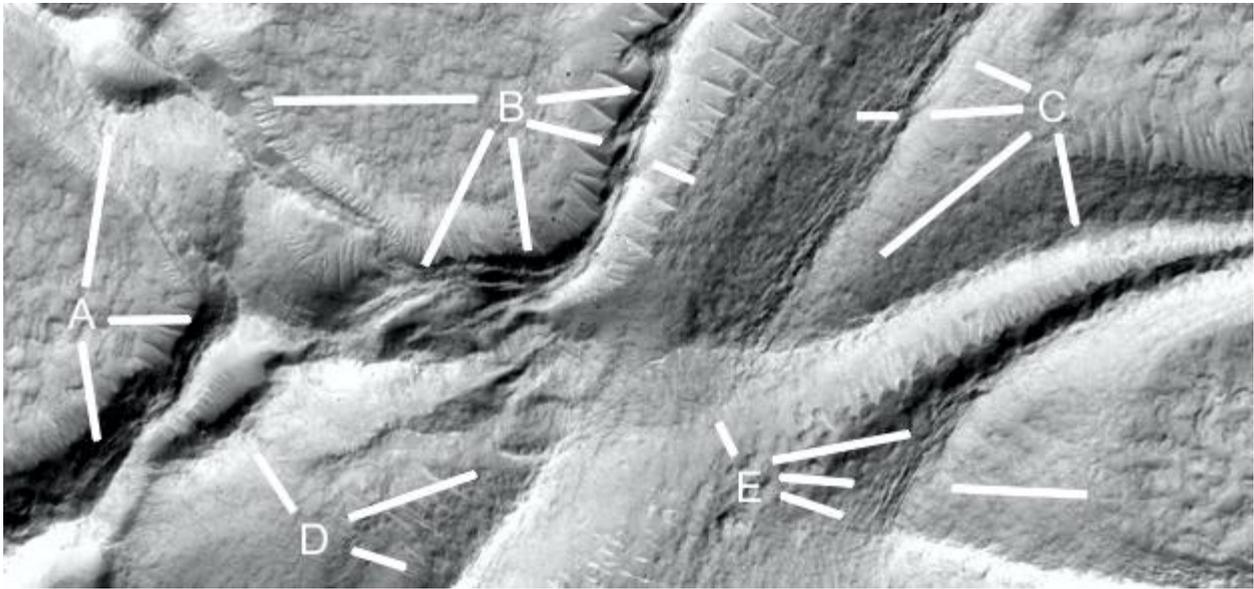
Water channels can encompass the conduits feeding dams in crater, they can extend up to the hypothesis of large scale canals. They would have been important, to direct water into dams instead of being dissipated into the ground. Also there are overflow water channels which appear to direct water from an overflowing dam to another so as not to waste water.

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### Prd965c

#### Hypothesis

These may have been canals or pit dams, they are highly geometric in shape. A shows a dam for water at 12 o'clock, another wall for a dam and channel at 3 to 5 o'clock. B shows a wall for a canal from 2 to 7 o'clock, it has a groove running along the top like a double wall.

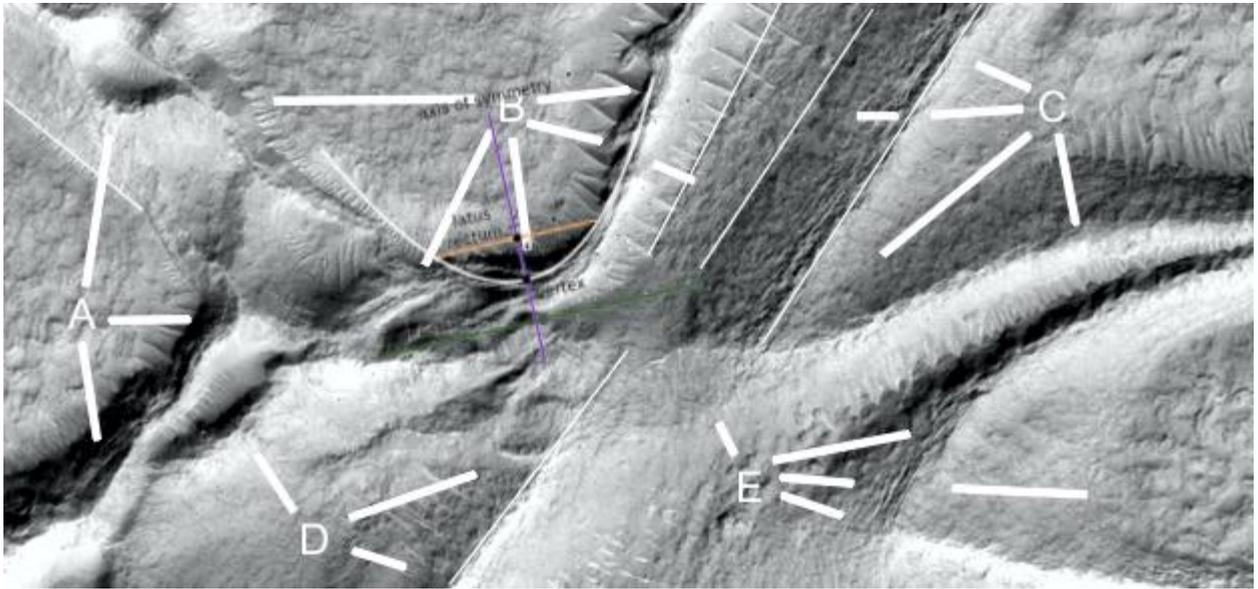


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**Prd965c2**

### **Hypothesis**

Part of a parabola is shown. The lines show how straight parts of the formation are.

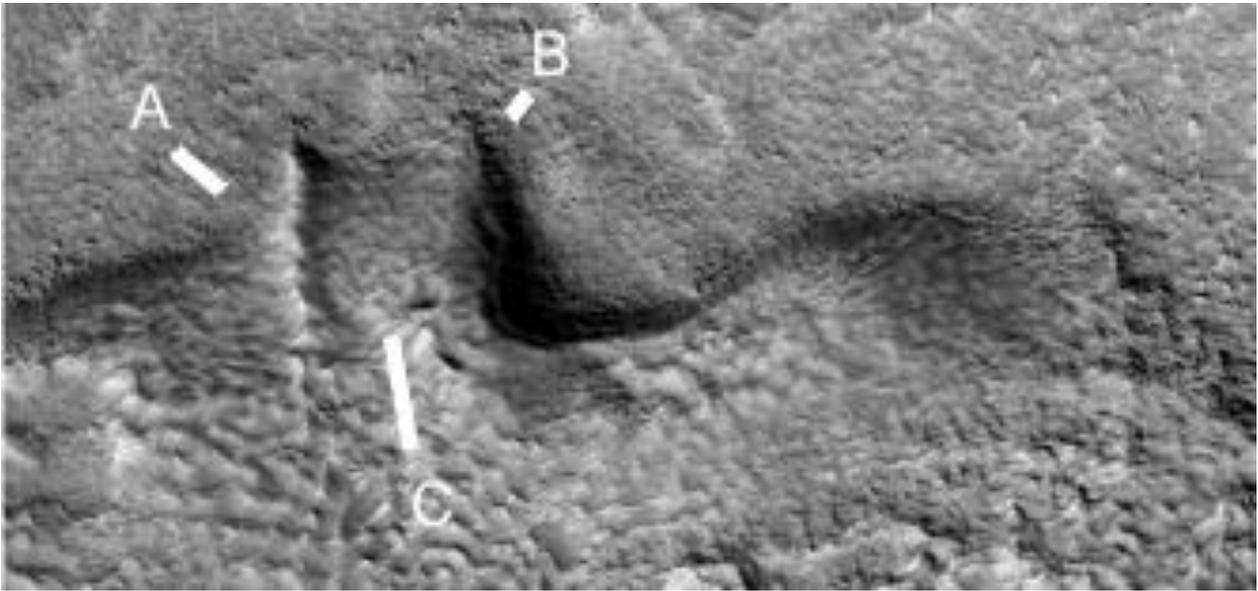


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## Cymd454h

### Hypothesis

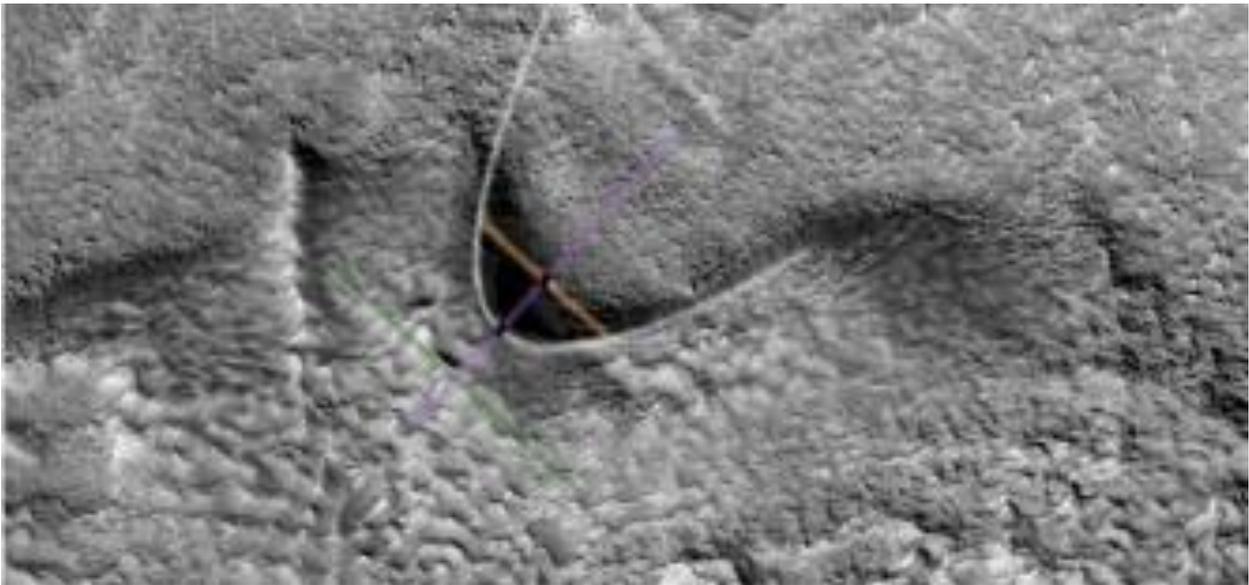
A and B show the sides of a water channel, water would have flowed across this at C to another dam. The shape appears so artificial that a natural explanation is hard to sustain.



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## Cymd454h2

A parabola is shown.

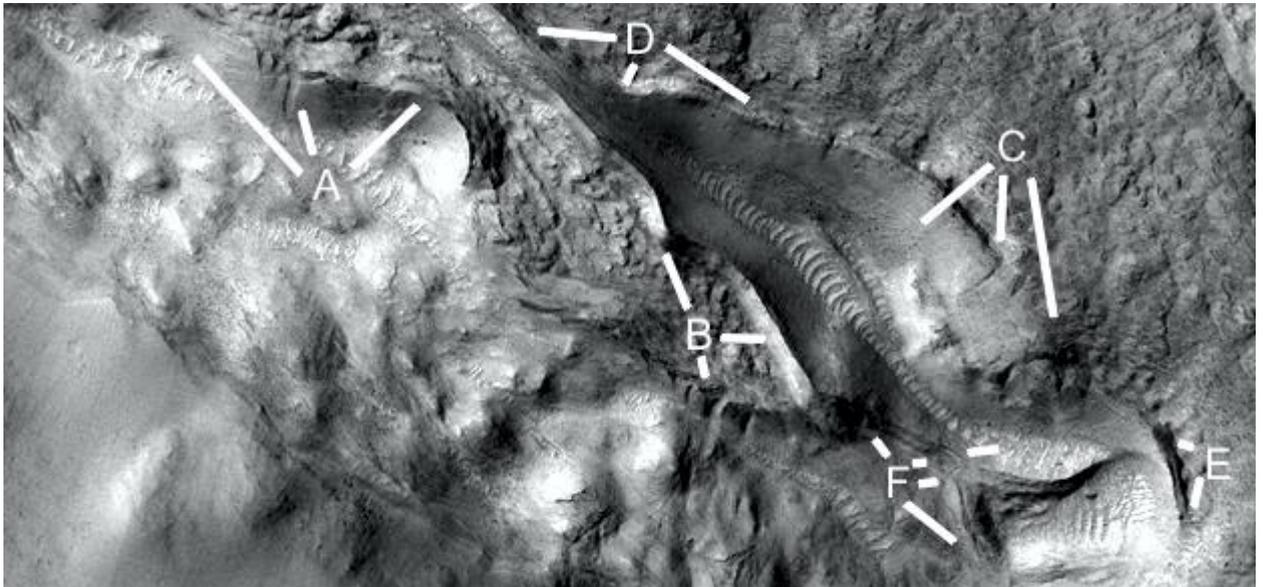


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## Held1095f

### Hypothesis

A shows more dams, turned on its side to fit into the page. B shows a dam wall in good condition at 11 and 3 o'clock, one with cracks at 5 o'clock. C shows more cracks at 5 and 6 o'clock, in good condition at 7 o'clock. D and E also show walls in good condition. F shows more cracks developing.

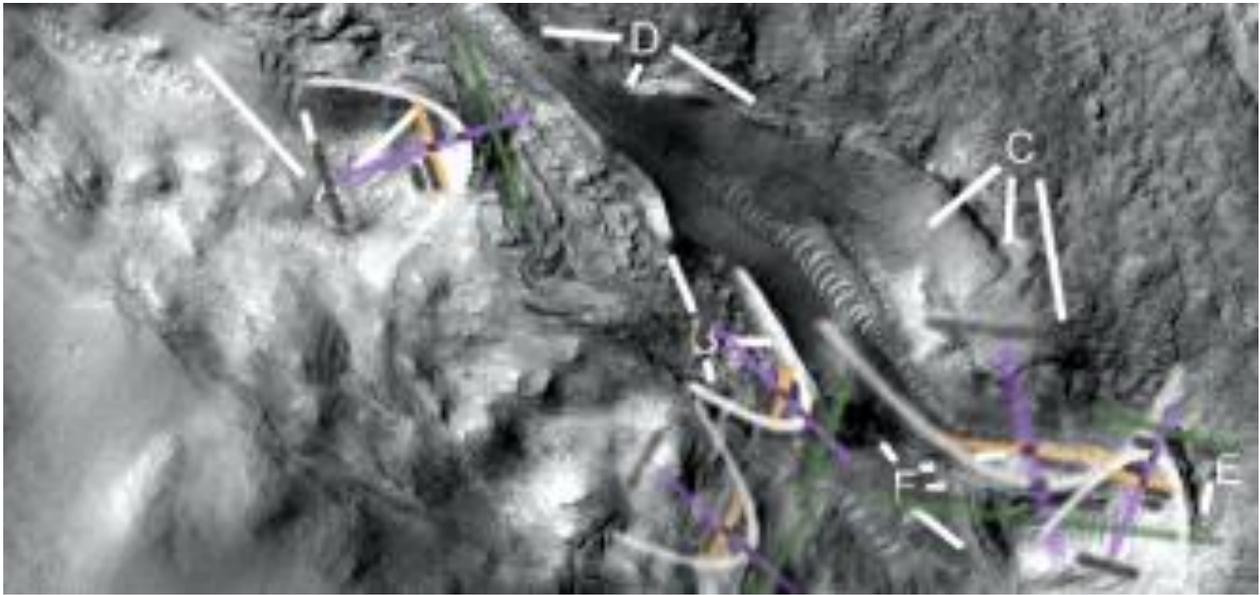


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## Held1095f2

### Hypothesis

At least 5 parabolas occur in the formation.

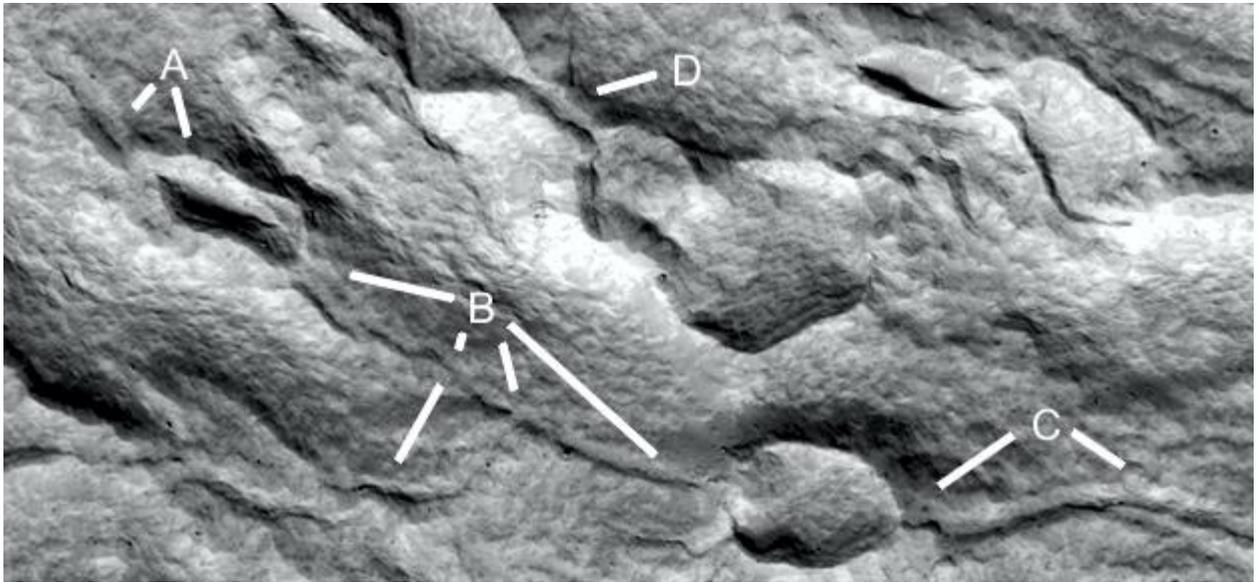


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**Ect1731k**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a water channel going into a pit dam, B shows another water channel coming from this from 10 to 4 o'clock, also another water channel at 7 o'clock second leg. C shows a water channel coming from the other side of the pit dam to B. D shows a small water channel connecting two pit dams.

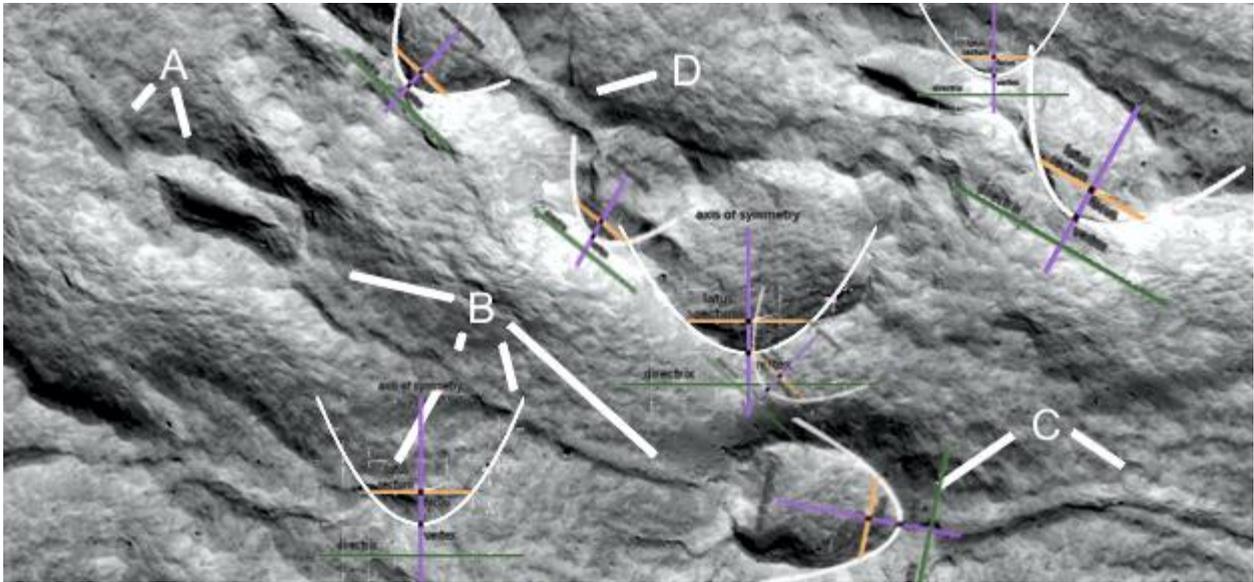


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**Ect1731k2**

### **Hypothesis**

Eight parabolas are shown, though there would also be some smaller ones and the water channel at C.



## Cities

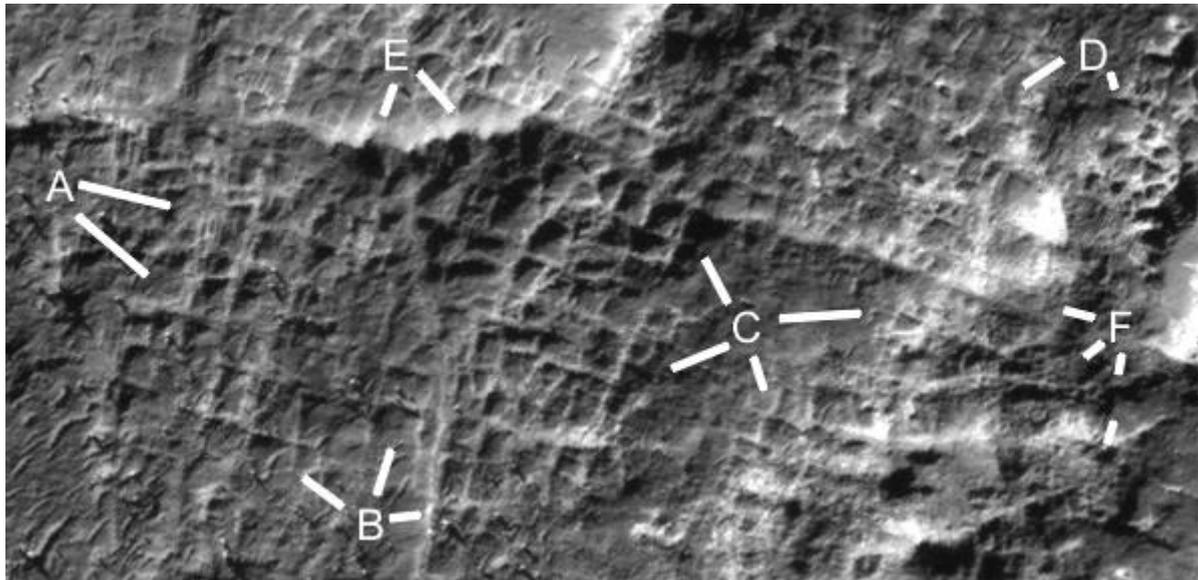
There are formations that look like cities, these are also clustered around this old Martian equator. Some are also clustered around large extinct volcanoes like Olympus Mons. It adds to the global hypothesis, that these creatures lived together in these buildings in warmer areas.

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**Cymhh209o**

**Hypothesis**

A shows many rooms, also the walls here appear to be doubled or are collapsed tubes. This is important for the room hypothesis, if someone could go to each room in these tubes then each is accessible. If not then how many could be used is problematic. The thicker ridges also appear hollow at some points elsewhere, B shows a main tube that has some collapsed areas along it. C shows an area that may have eroded to the bare ground, there are faint walls here the same as in the other parts. C at 11 o'clock has very high walls as see from the shadows. Engineers could calculate the height of these walls from the shadow knowing the sun angle from HiRise. The higher the wall the longer the shadow would be inside the room. At C at 8 o'clock the walls are lower as if eroding. D at 5 o'clock shows a rounded formation of rooms like a nexus, at 8 o'clock the walls have collapsed apparently leaving some pillars standing in some cases. E shows a zig zag in this wall or tube, as if the access to it gives straight sections for the entrances. F shows areas where the ceiling appears to have either fallen onto the walls or is still secured above them in parts.

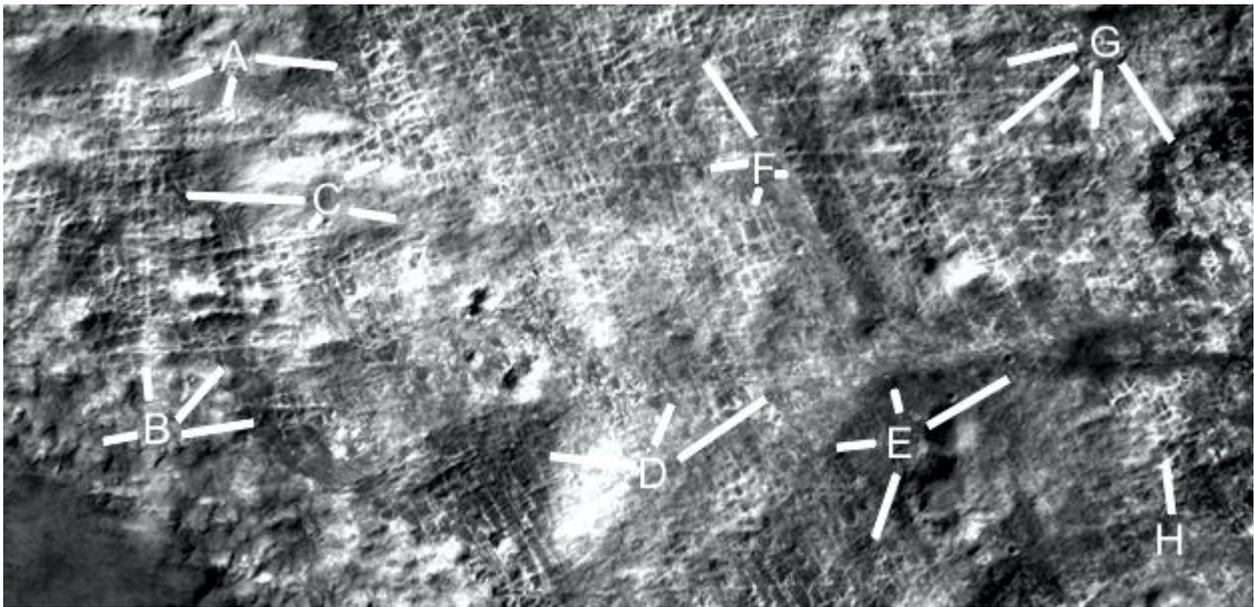


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**Cymhh361i**

**Hypothesis**

The three dimensional impression is even stronger here, A shows rooms appearing under the smooth ceiling material. B may also be tubes or suspended roads as there is an impression of empty space under them. C at 9 o'clock shows rooms with no ceilings, at 4 o'clock there is still some ceiling or they are full of soil. D at 9 o'clock is like a hill of rooms, at 1 and 2 o'clock there is a road like formation that goes on to 12 and 2 o'clock. The letter E is in a depression surrounded by higher rooms like at 7 and 8 o'clock. F shows more variations in the elevations of the rooms from the shadow. G has many straight walls and may have right angles from directly above it. The rooms at H appear to be partially eroded.

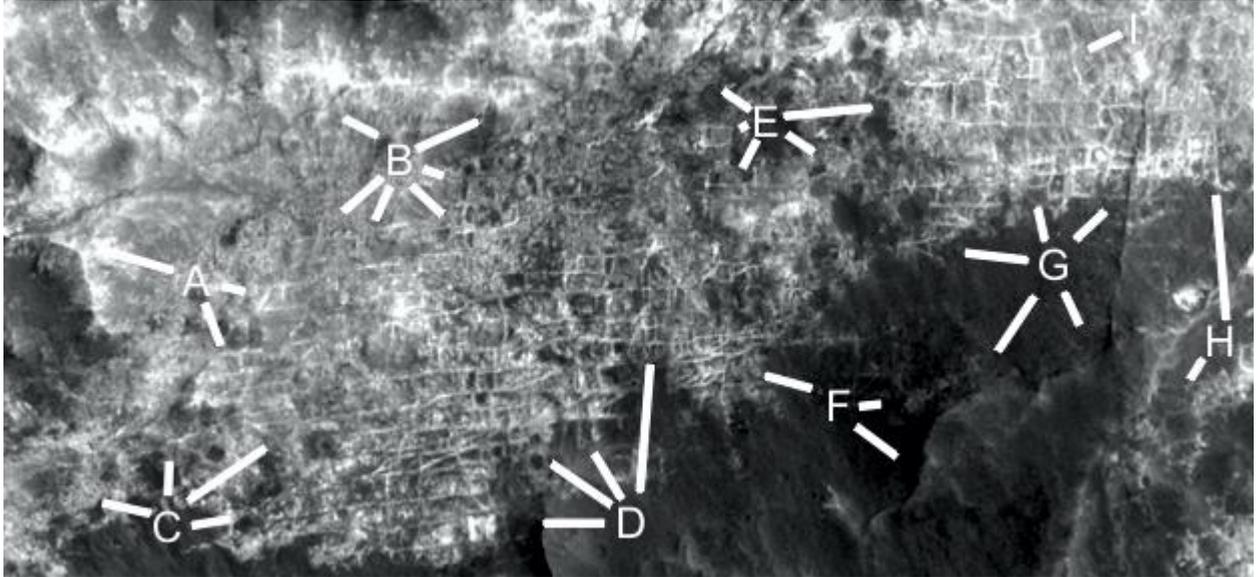


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**Cymhh469g**

**Hypothesis**

A at 10 o'clock shows a hill with room like shapes on its lower side, at 3 and 5 o'clock are more rooms. B and C show many walled rooms. D shows rooms that may be partially buried by the dark soil, or they ended in this open area. E shows more degraded rooms, F at 10 o'clock shows a nexus where many walls converge to it. At 3 and 4 o'clock there are perhaps rooms under the dark soil. G at 10, 12, and 1 o'clock as well as H at 12 o'clock follow this edge of the rooms, this section may be an intact ceiling with rooms under it.

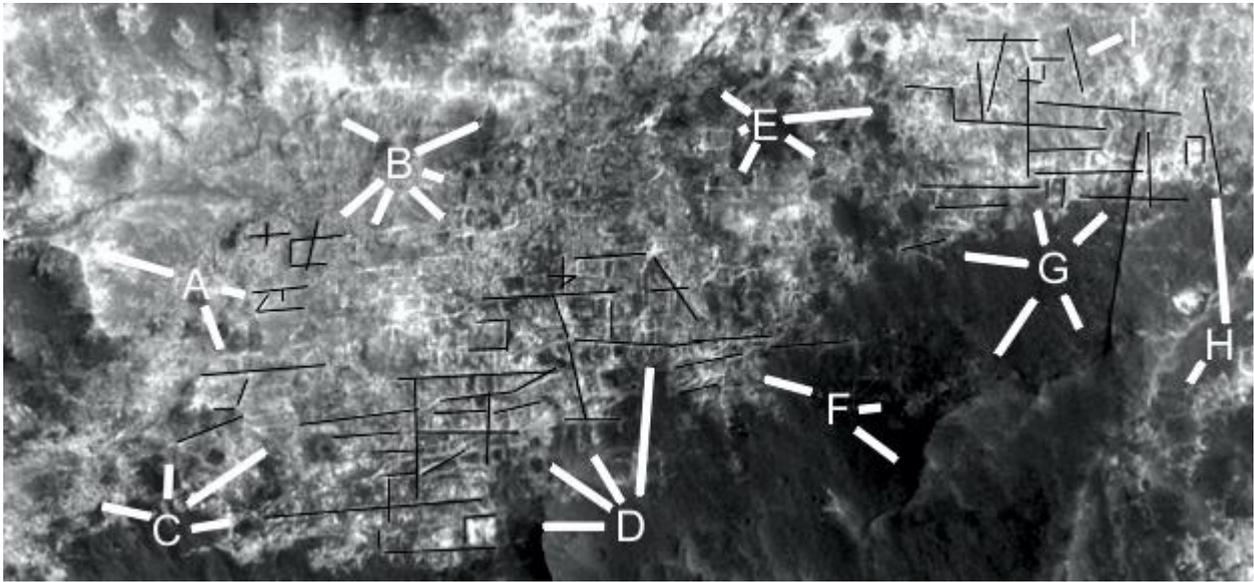


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## Cymhh469g2

### Hypothesis

There are many lines here showing how straight the walls are, but many more could have been drawn as well.



## Buildings

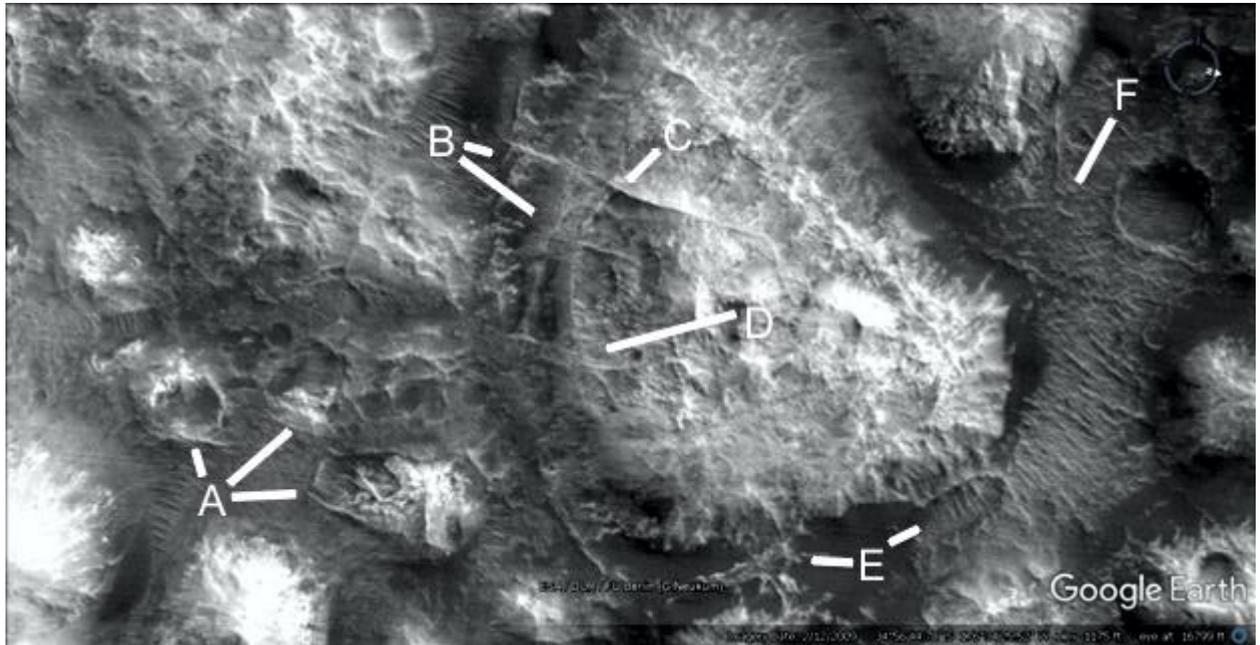
Some individual formations look like large buildings, sometimes incorporating parabolas.

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### Cymhh467

#### Hypothesis

A may show some collapsed hollow hills. B shows some straight ridges, perhaps interior supports of this larger formation. From C to D is a curved interior support. E may be a collapsed section, F shows some tubes or walls.

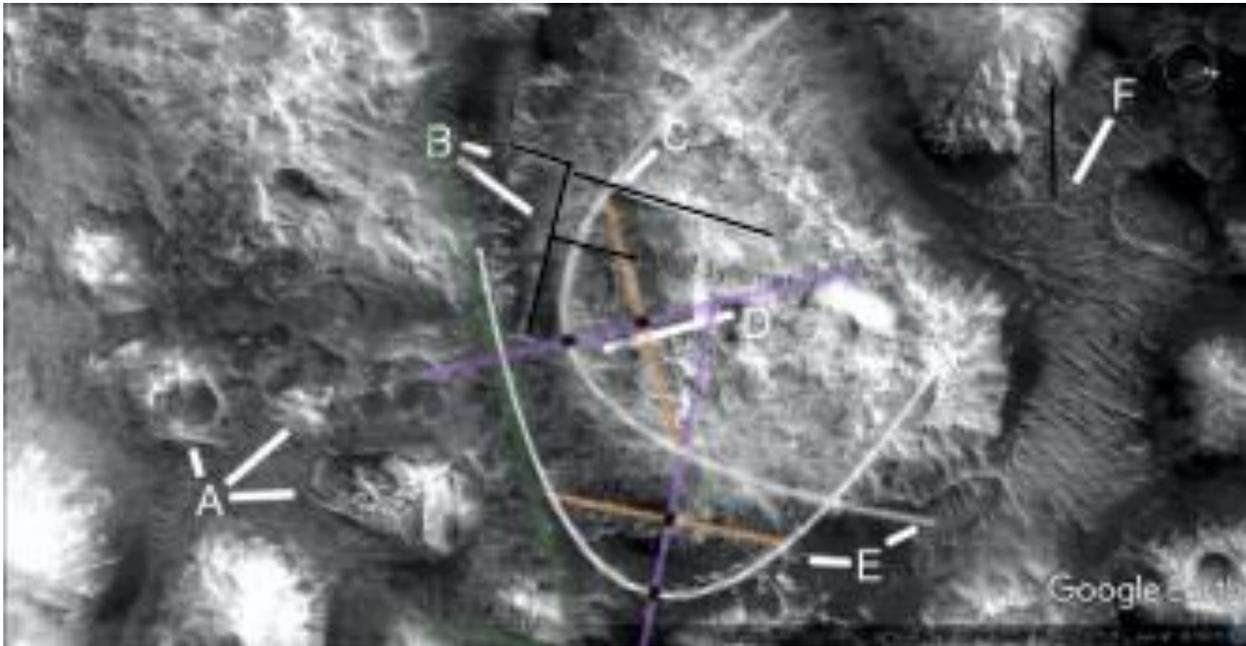


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## Cymhh467a

### Hypothesis

There are two parabolas in this formation, as well as the straight walls.



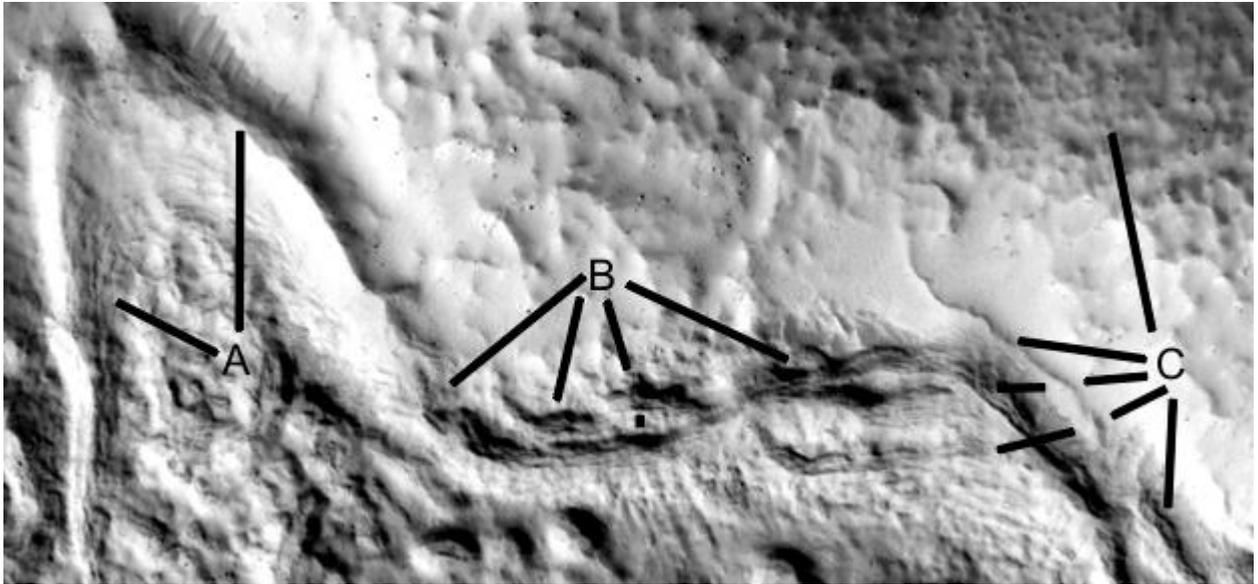
The hills often shows collapsed segments on their roofs so being hollow is implied. That adds to the hypothesis, that they lived in these hollow hills, and travelled between them on these roads.

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## Prhh944c

### Hypothesis

The top of the layer here is shown at A at 12 o'clock, at 10 o'clock is a tube. B shows multiple layers under it, this may be the construction technique. C shows a broken wall segment at 8 o'clock second leg, this may be two thinner layers broken together. At the first leg is a tube. At 9 o'clock second leg is another broken layer. At 6 o'clock the tube appears to come from here, this has a collapsed side and a gap between it and 8 o'clock first leg. At 12 o'clock the texture of the roof is different to the wall layers.

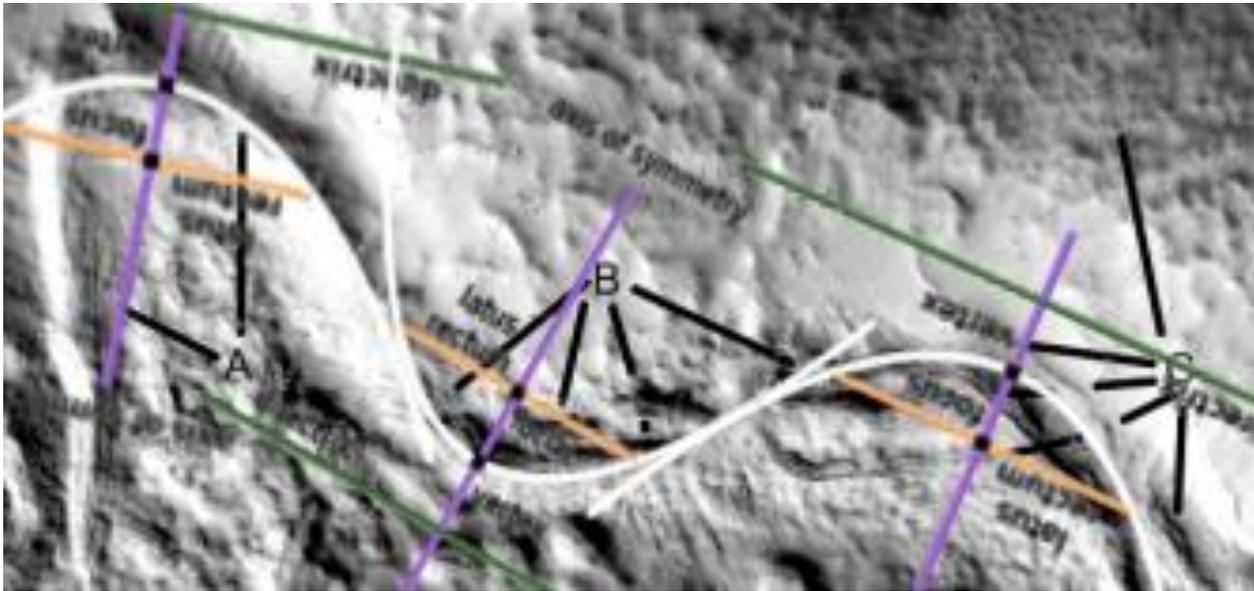


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**Prhh944c2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown, like a parabolic wave. This can be an approximation to ocean waves which are elliptical.

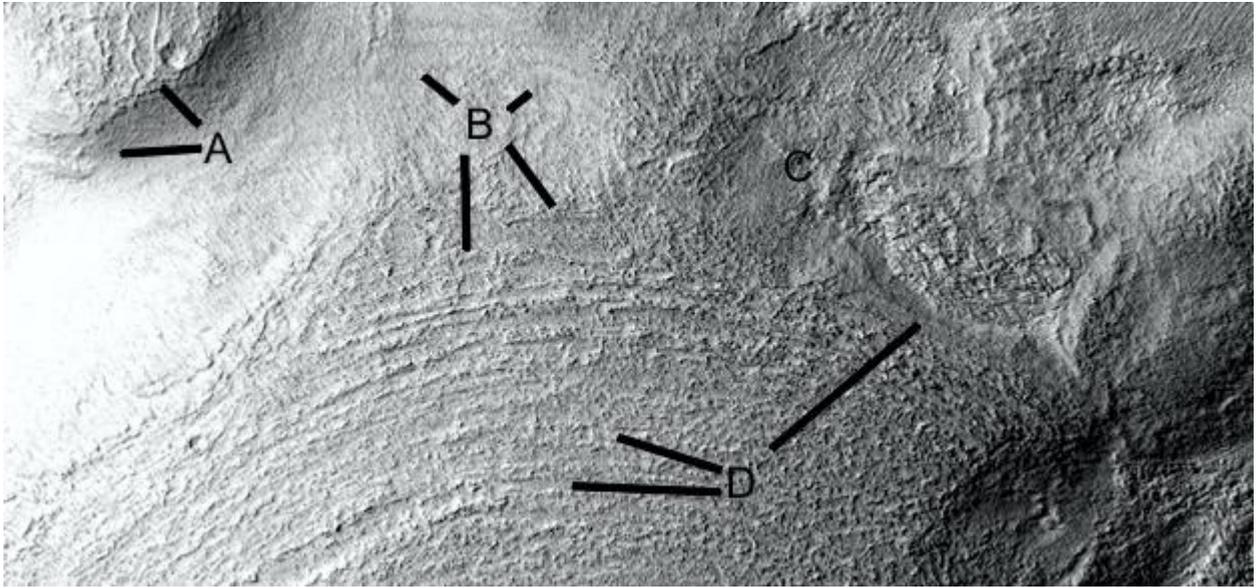


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**Prhh944f**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows tubes or eroded segments on the roof. B shows contours which may have been used for strengthening the roof. C shows a settled area. D shows many parabolic arcs to strengthen the roof at 9 and 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is an exposed grid perhaps used for reinforcing the roof.

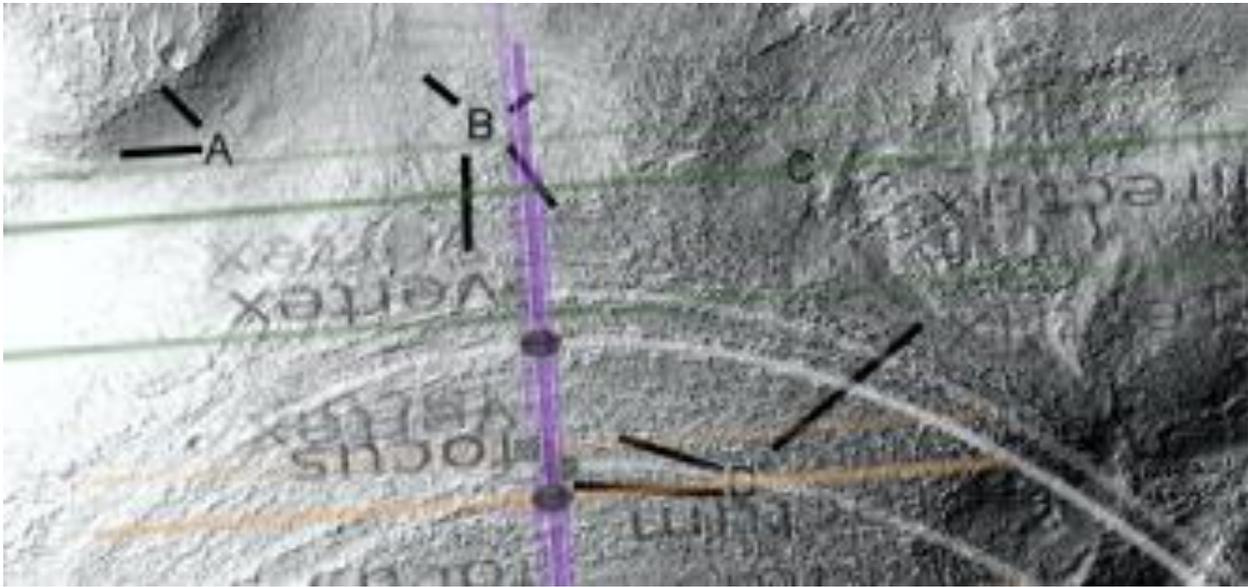


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**Prhh944f2**

**Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown, there are several more but these are the clearest. The axis of symmetry of each is closely aligned but each parabola is smaller than the one surrounding it.

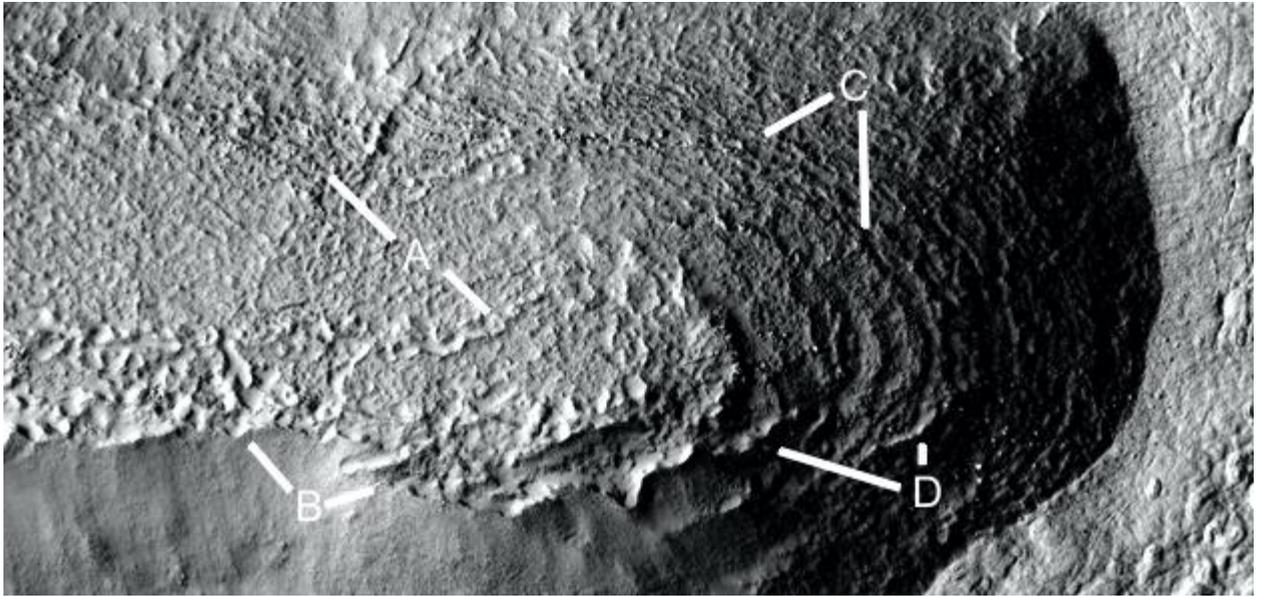


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**Prhh944j**

### **Hypothesis**

This may be a Cobler Dome where the parabolic layers of bricks are exposed. They are less visible at A at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the top of the hill may be peeling off. B shows a smooth skin like cement that may have broken off on the upper side exposing the layers. C shows the parabolic layers, D shows two skins that have eroded away exposing the arcs.

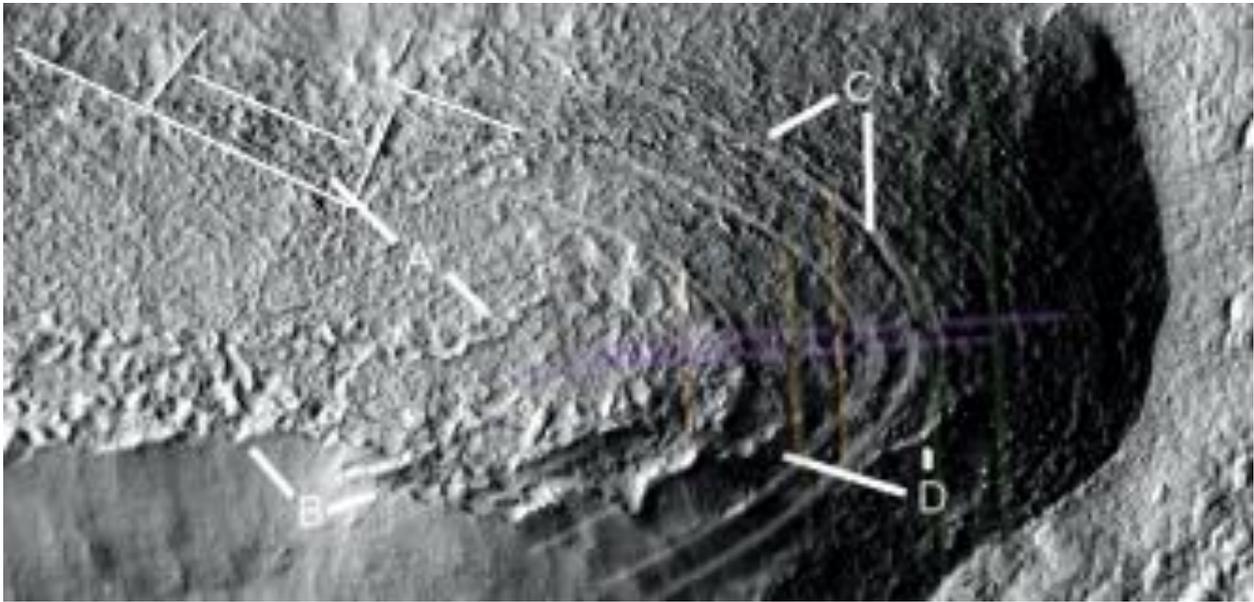


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**Prhh944j2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown, there are several more which are too faint. Straight ridges are also overlaid by lines.

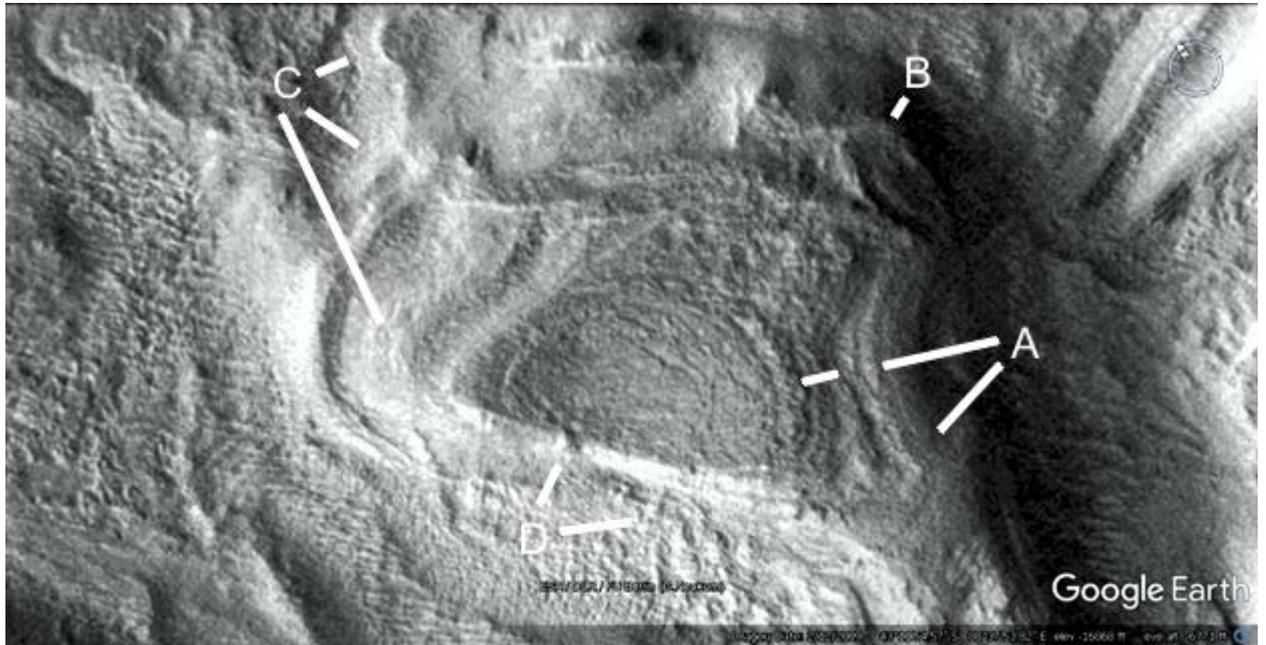


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**Helhh1117**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows the curved segments of the hollow hill roof. B may be a collapsed segment of the roof. C at 2 and 4 o'clock may be a tube, at 5 o'clock an interior support with some settled segments of the roof around it. D at 1 o'clock may show a tunnel going into the hill continuing on at 4 o'clock perhaps as a collapsed tube.

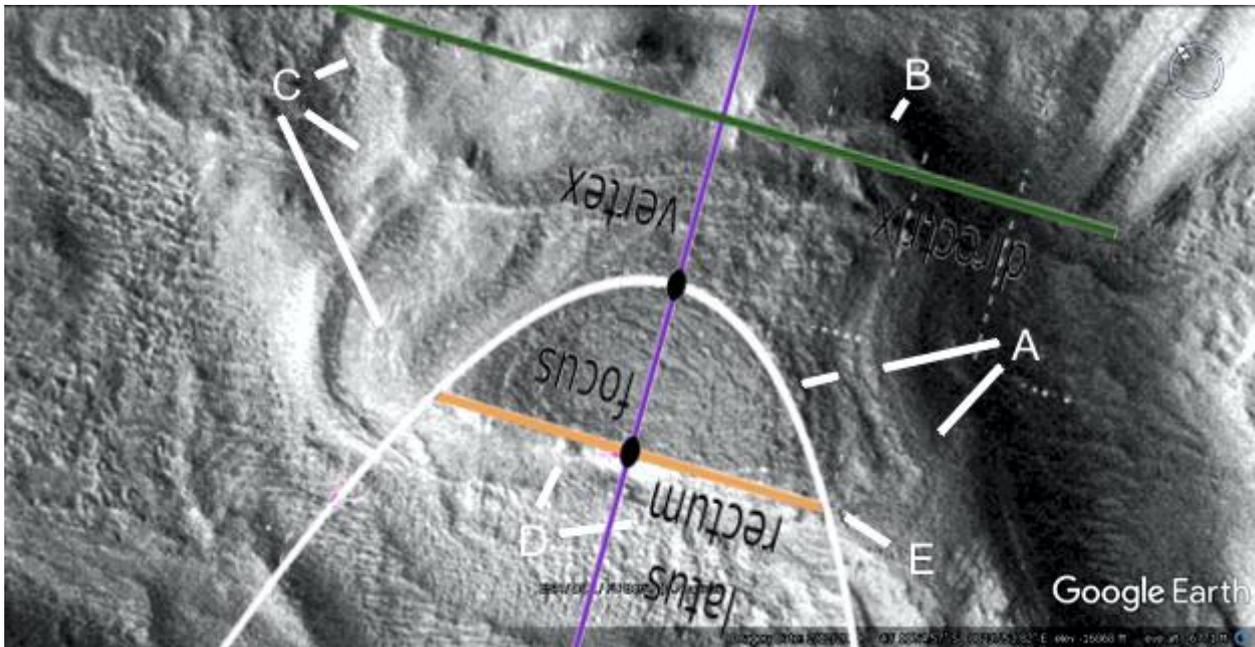


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## Held117a

### Hypothesis

The edge of the rounded segment of the roof forms a parabola, the flat side lines up well with the latis rectum, the name for the line through the focus. The ends of a parabolic formation often deviate from the perfect parabola, shown at E. This may be because the parabola was not used to be a geometric statement to be viewed. Instead it was hypothetically used to make the formations stronger. These edge at E would serve no purpose to continue here as a parabola. This corner may also have been a small parabola to make it stronger.



## Walled fields

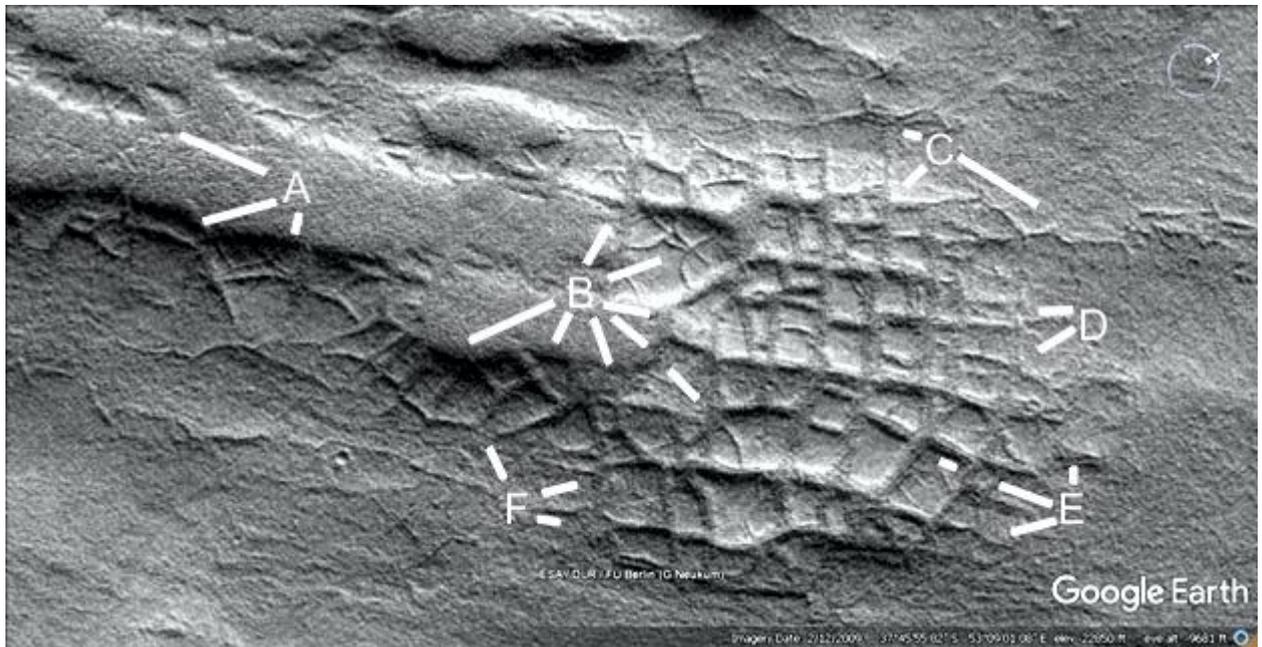
The hypothesis is that these may have been used for farming, or for pools of water containing fish.

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### Held1186

#### Hypothesis

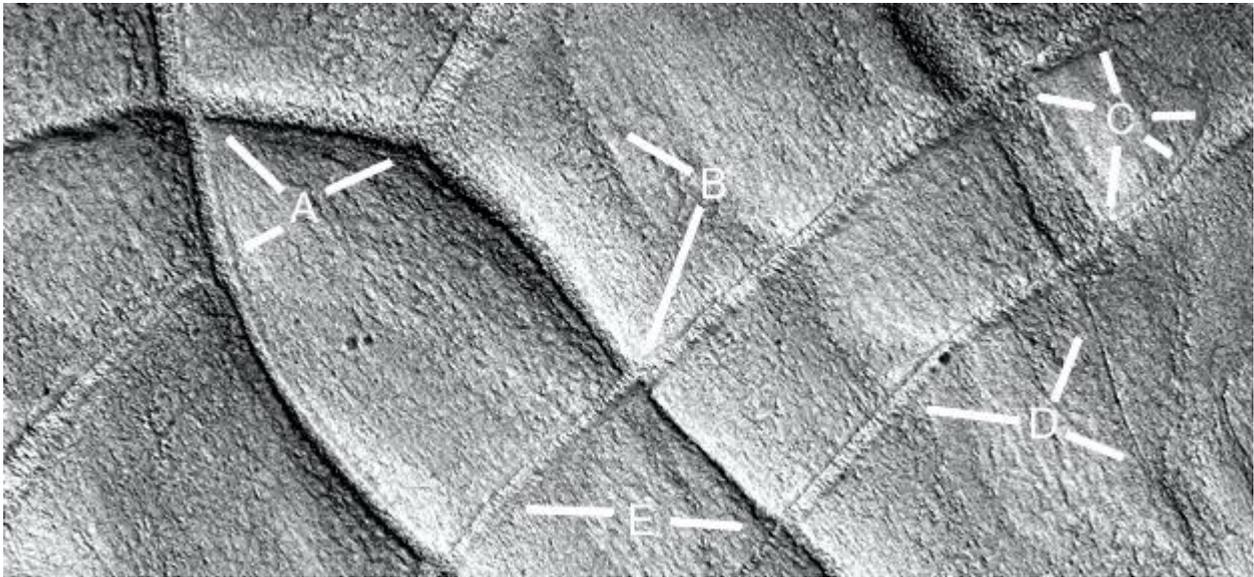
These walls are much straighter and with more right angles between them.



## Held1222c

### Hypothesis

The walled fields are in better condition here, without gaps. A shows some joins with little erosion, at 8 o'clock however is a much more eroded wall. B shows an eroded wall at 10 o'clock and where one wall passes over another at 7 o'clock. C shows a much thicker wall between 6 and 10 o'clock, this extends under a wall to a thin wall between 1 and 4 o'clock at D. E shows some wall erosion at 3 and 9 o'clock.

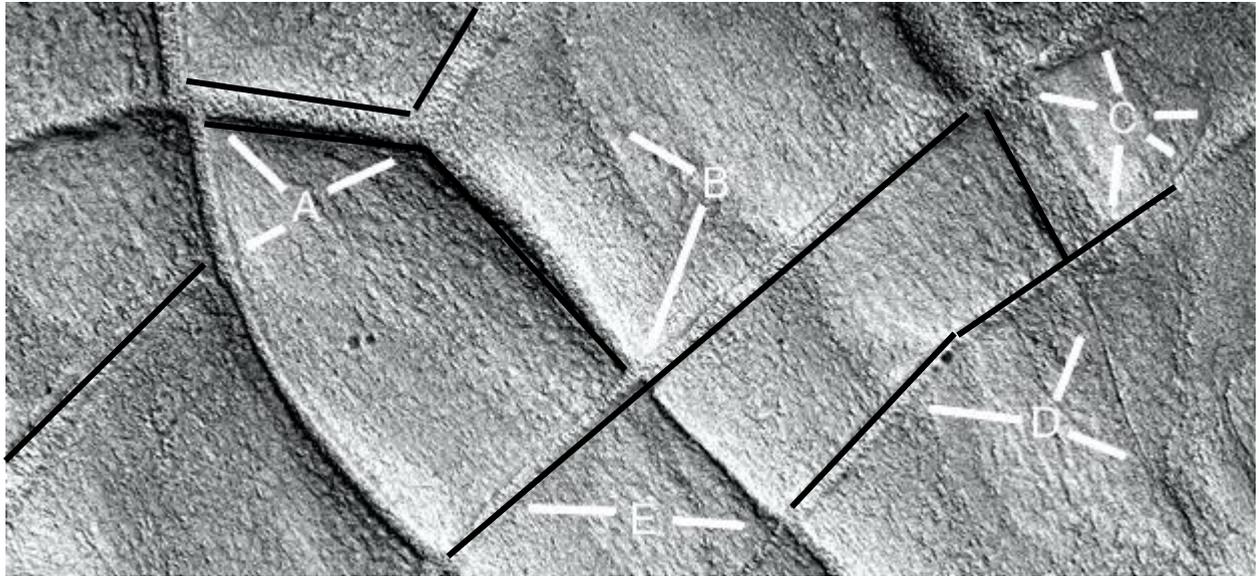


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**Held1222c2**

### **Hypothesis**

The lines indicate how straight the walls are.

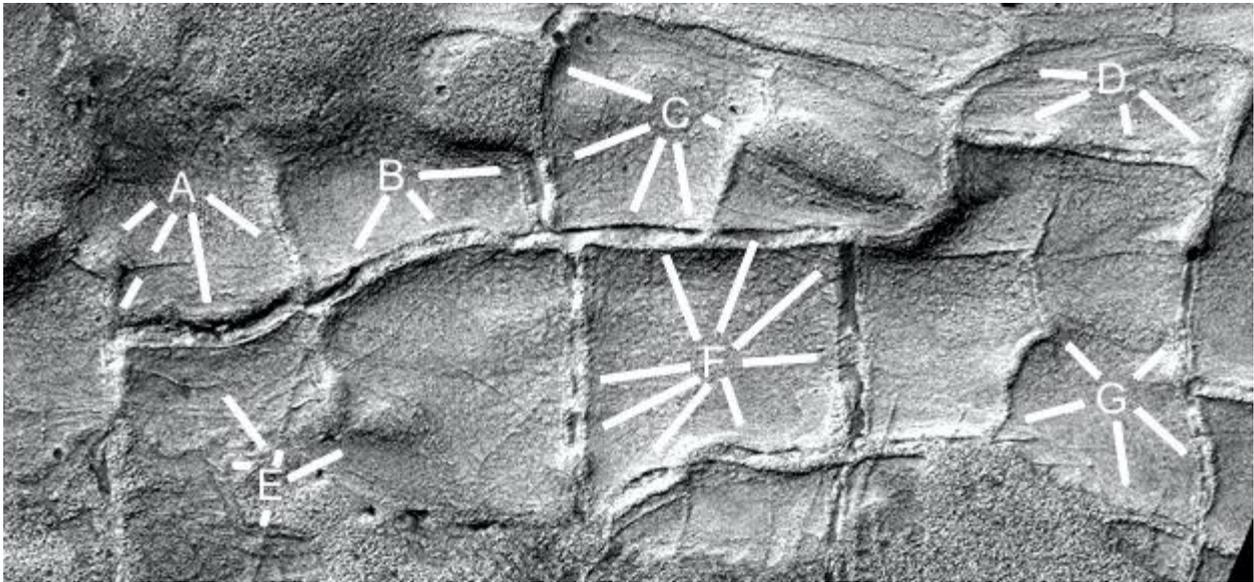


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**Held1222e**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows how many walls are hollow. The wall at A at 6 and 7 o'clock has collapsed indicating it was a tube. At 4 and 8 o'clock the walls are intact, it implies these tubes would give a passage in and out of the hills. B shows more collapsed walls, at 3 o'clock one goes into a small hill perhaps a habitat. Above C at 10 o'clock the tube has partially collapsed, the wall forms a side of this hill. At 5, 7, and 8 o'clock the walls have collapsed, at 4 o'clock the wall goes into another hill which may be a habitat. D, F, and G shows more collapsed walls. E shows more narrow walls going through a possible habitat at 2 o'clock.

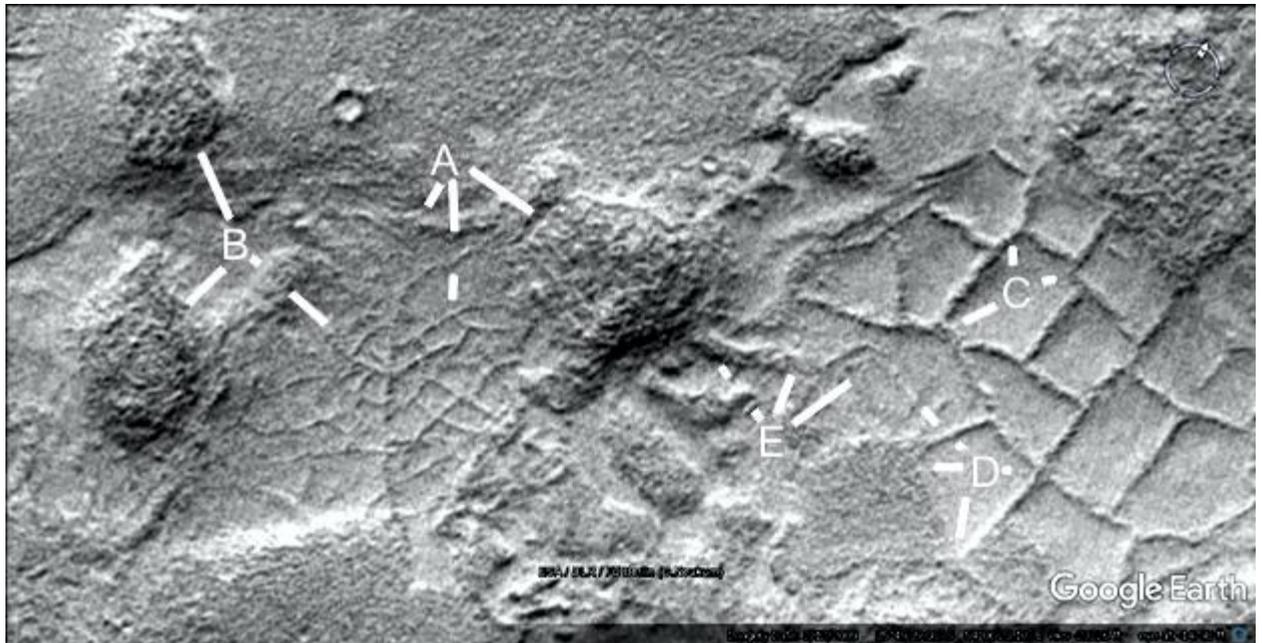


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## Held1244

### Hypothesis

A shows a possible habitat at 4 o'clock, B shows two others at 8 and 11 o'clock. These may be like the typical hill in this area when the outer skin erodes away. A at 6 o'clock shows many fine walls or tubes going into a nexus at B at 4 o'clock, also with a circle of walls around it. This would be similar to Earth roads where a central meeting place might be bypassed with this ring road. C shows more walls, D shows how they go into a hill at 6 and 9 o'clock. This hill is much flatter, it connects the hypothesis of the other hills in the image being like for example Held1232. It appears as if the roof has collapsed onto the ground. E shows a wider wall coming out of the hill at A.

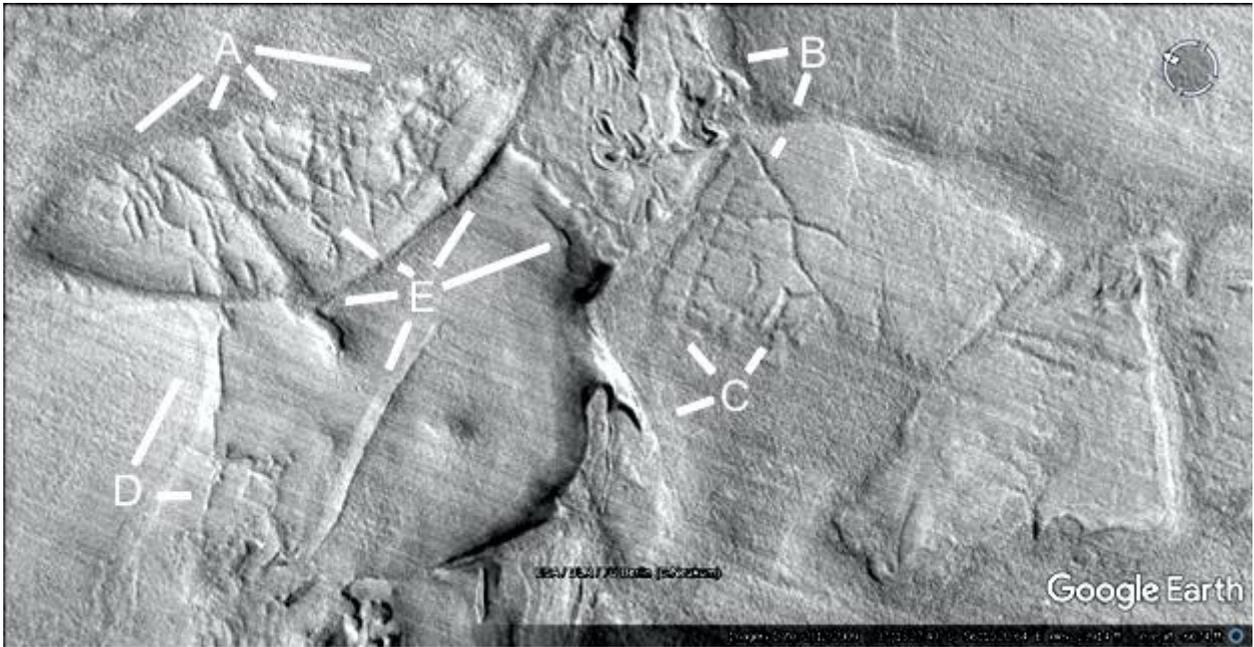


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## Held1258

### Hypothesis

A also implies the hill is artificial, it is approximately parallel to the Latis Rectum of the parabolic wall. B is probably a collapsed hill at 8 o'clock, a wall comes out of it at 7 o'clock. C also shows a network of walls coming out of a hill. The walls at D appear more eroded.

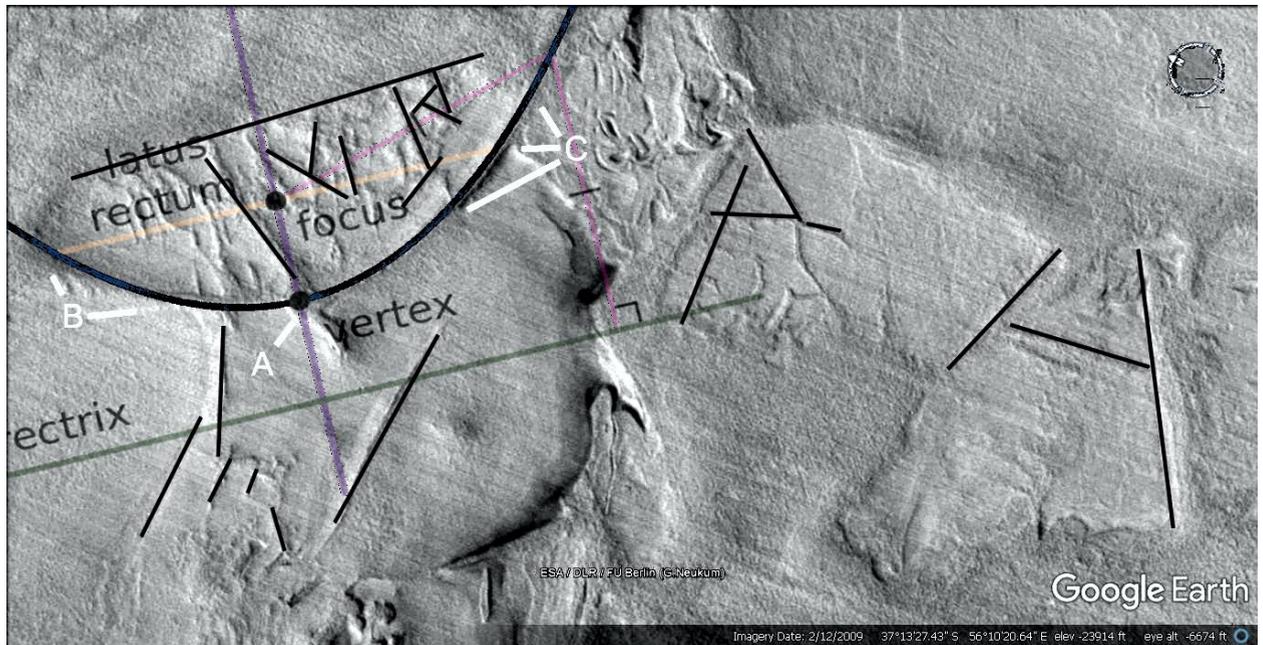


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## Held1258b

### Hypothesis

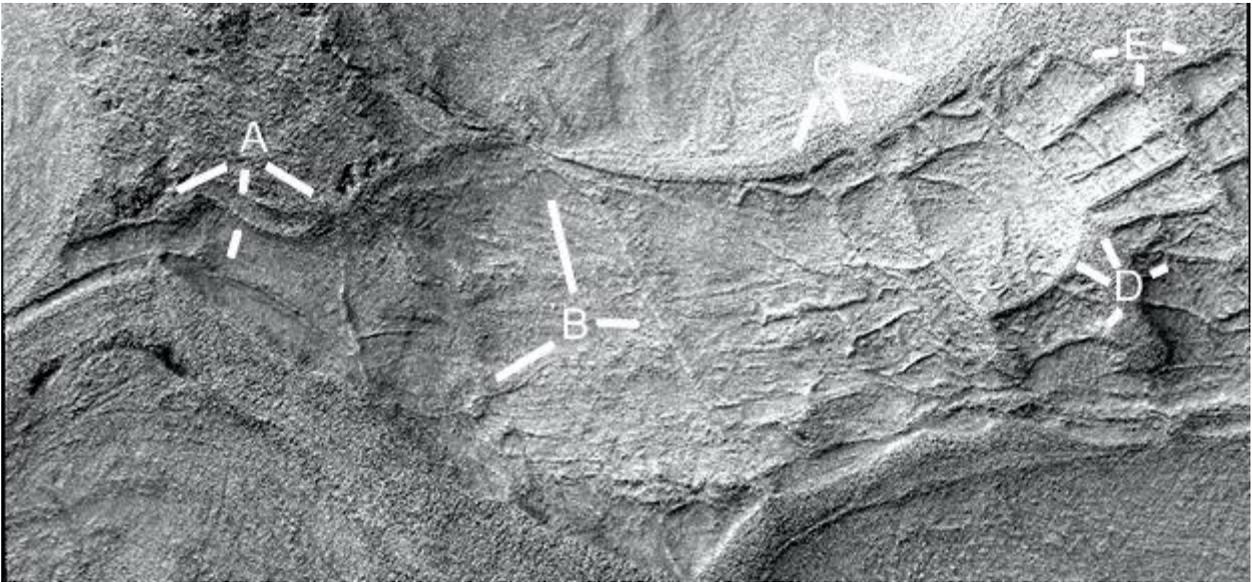
A parabola is shown, also the lines indicate how straight the walls are.



## Held1295b

### Hypothesis

A appear to show a water channel or perhaps roadway, perhaps water could come through here and fill some of the walled areas. B shows some of these walls, C shows a parabola. D shows another curved wall, probably a parabola but not long enough to check. Shows many walled fields with smaller walls subdividing them.

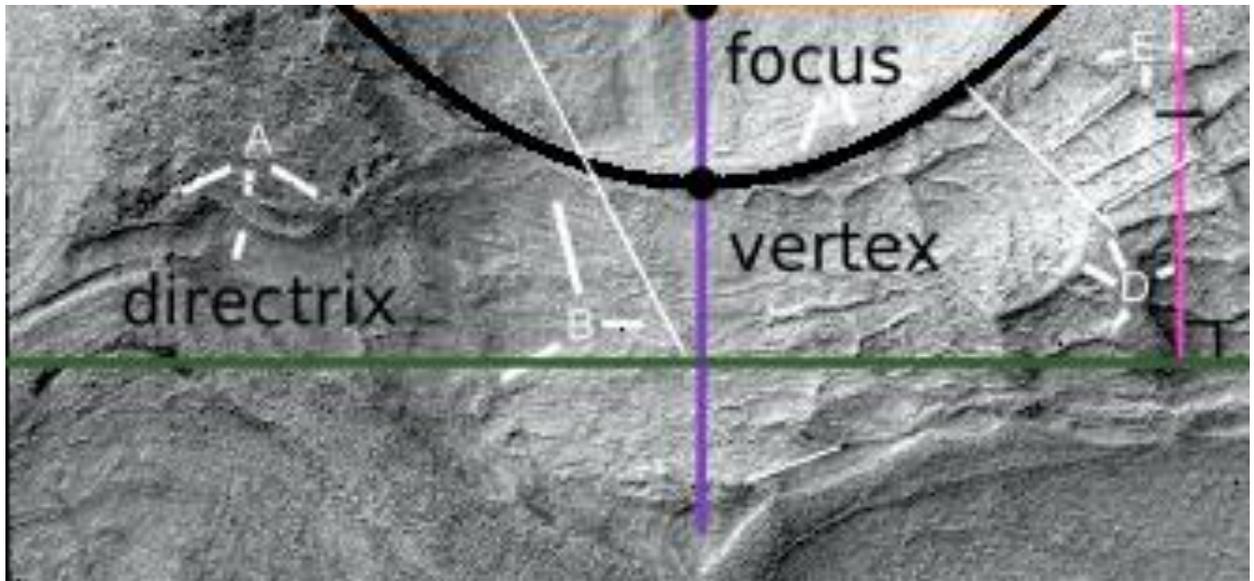


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**Held1295b2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown, also the lines show how straight the walls are.



## Roads

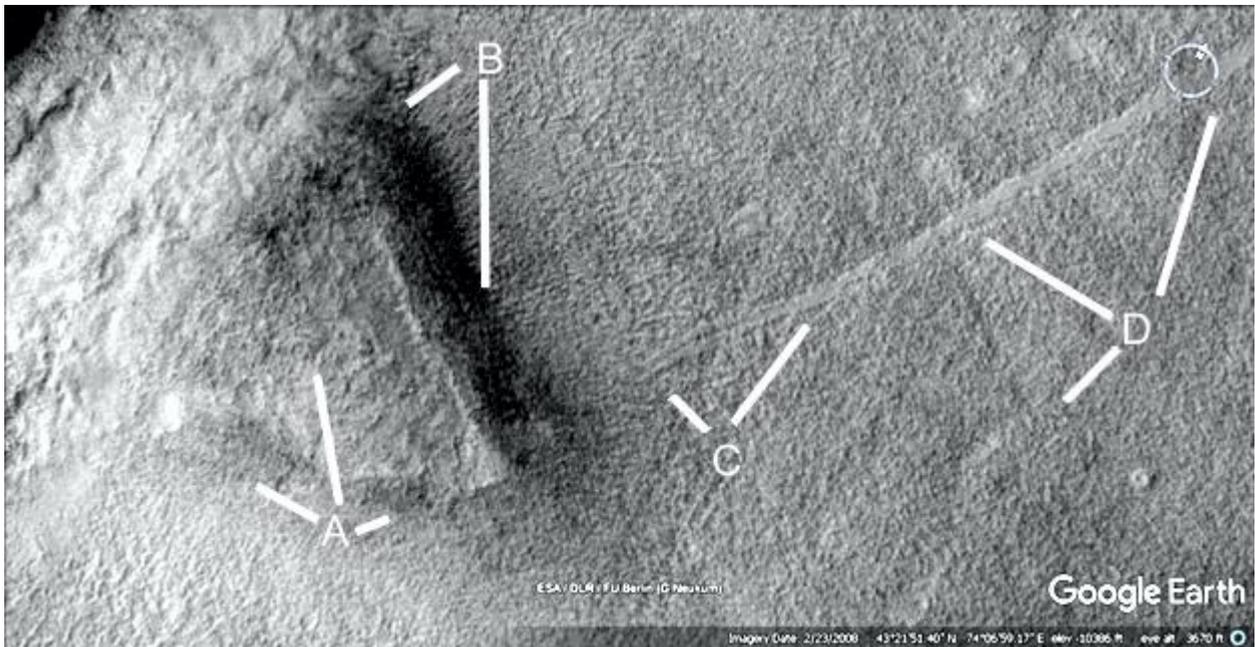
Some formations also look like roads, they often appear between hills that are hollow. The hypothesis these hills are buildings, either completely constructed or adapted from geological formations. It further adds to the global hypothesis, we use roads and so we might expect Martians to have built them to travel between buildings and cities.

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### Prhh498

#### Hypothesis

The hollow hill has collapsed at A, B shows a straight wall still standing. C shows another road going into the hill perhaps with two lanes, this extends to D at 10 and 1 o'clock. There may be another road at 7 o'clock.

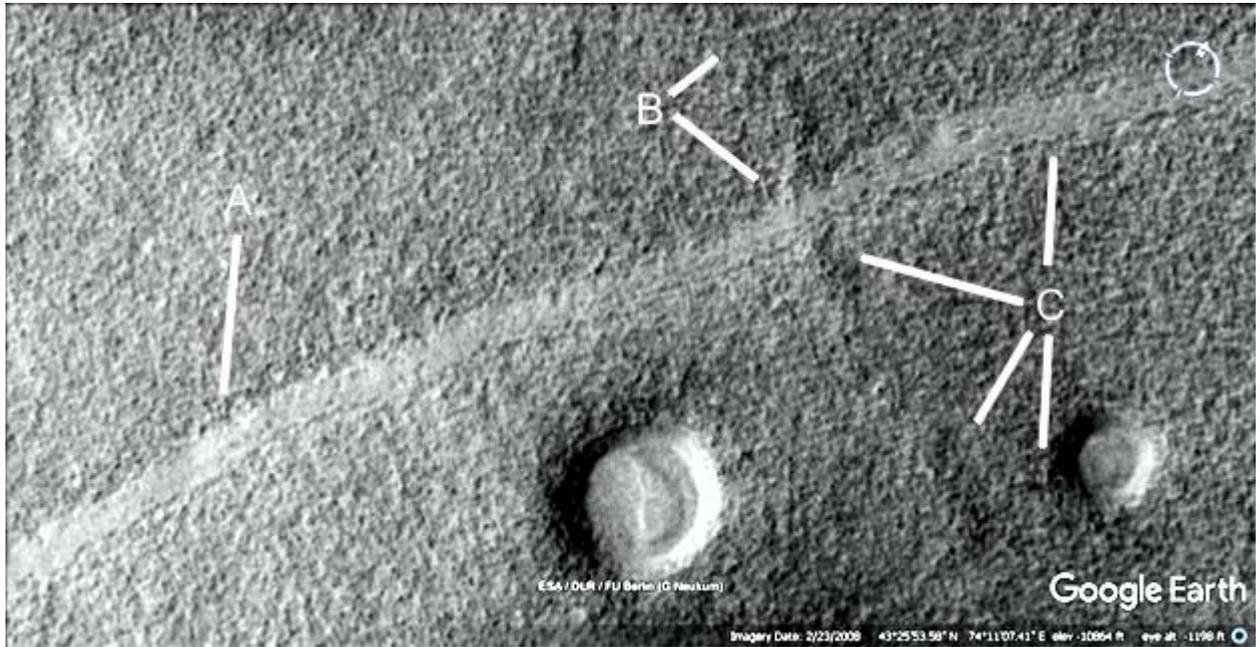


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## Prr499

### Hypothesis

This is a closeup of a road, much smoother than the surrounding terrain like cement. It extends past A to B where a tube or raised road intersects it. C shows this tube going down from 10 o'clock, then possibly at 6 and 7 o'clock into the crater.

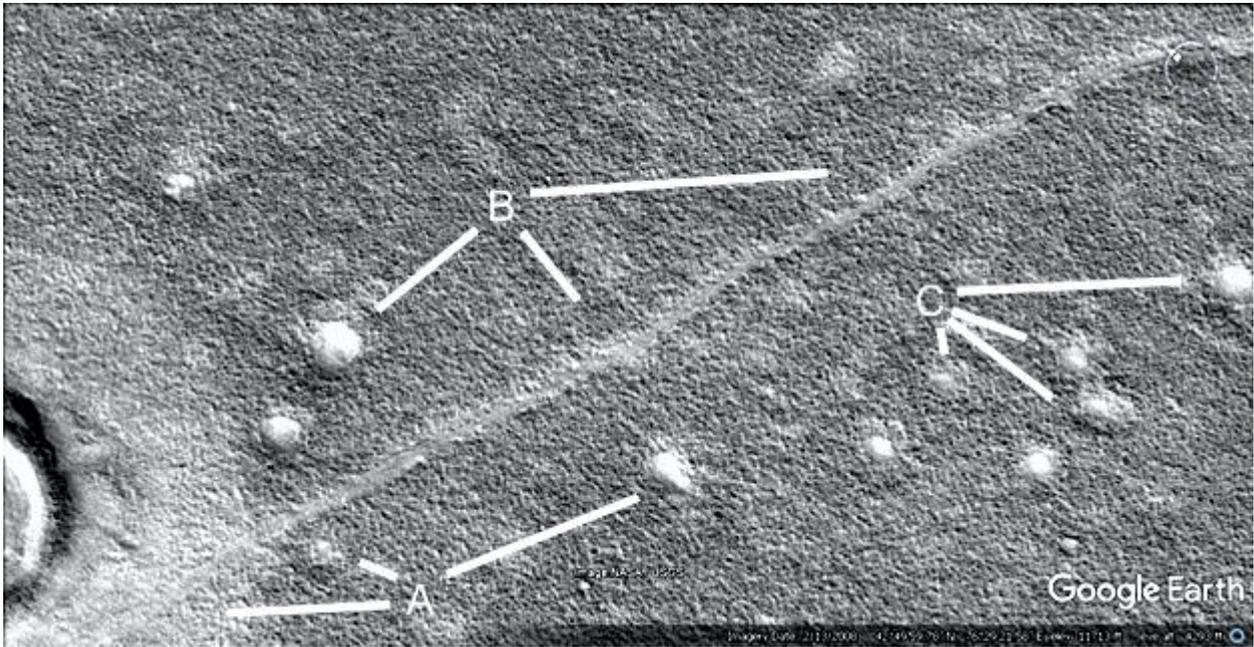


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## Prr508

### Hypothesis

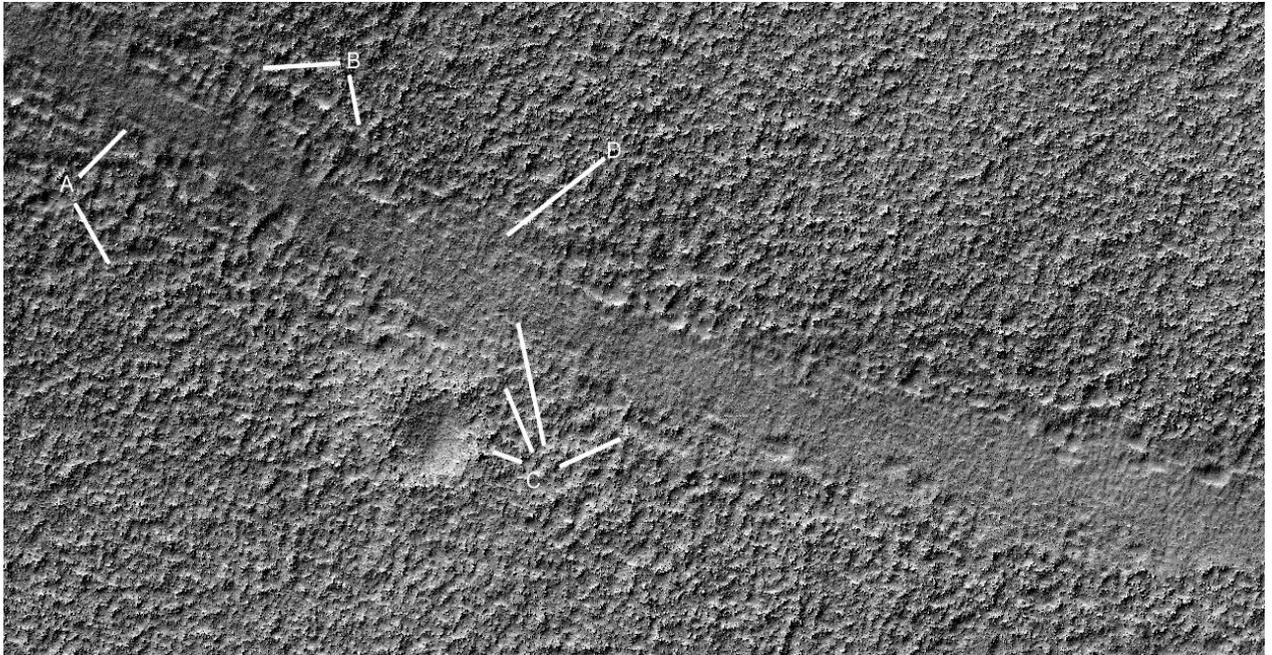
A shows the road continuing on over the pale material, B and C also show pits like altered craters perhaps with the same road material to act as dams.



**Prr533a**

## **Hypothesis**

This closeup of the road shows right angled shapes in it, perhaps like bricks or tiles. This impression continues along the road where it seems to vary in an angular rather than a smooth way. The center is very smooth compared to the surrounding terrain as shown by comparing A at 1 and 5 o'clock. B shows a shape like a gutter along the road's side. C shows a small pit at 10 o'clock that appears to be connected to the road, perhaps a former hollow hill, at 2 o'clock is an angular section on the side of the road.

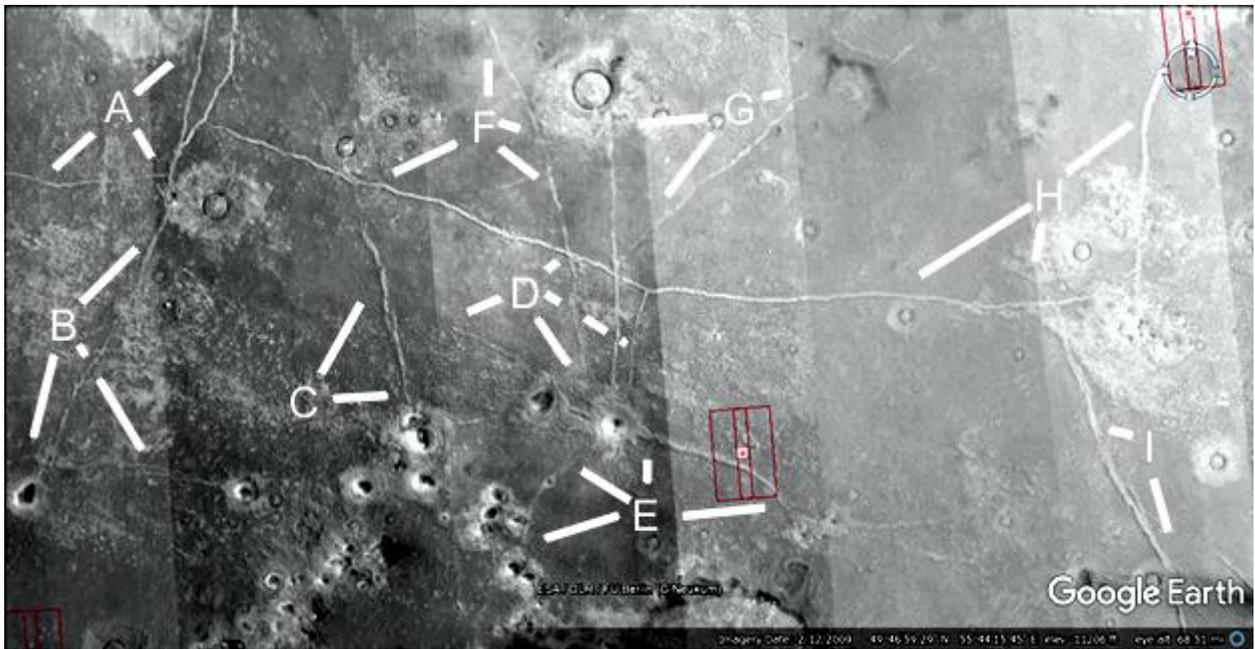


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**Prhh1821**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows more roads, they connect to a crater at 5 o'clock. B shows a road at 6 o'clock going into a small hollow hill, another at 4 o'clock going into a hollow hill. C shows a road connecting to a complex of hollow hills. D and E show many more roads connecting to hollow hills. F and G show roads connecting to the large crater. H shows a major intersection going up the image.



## Tubes

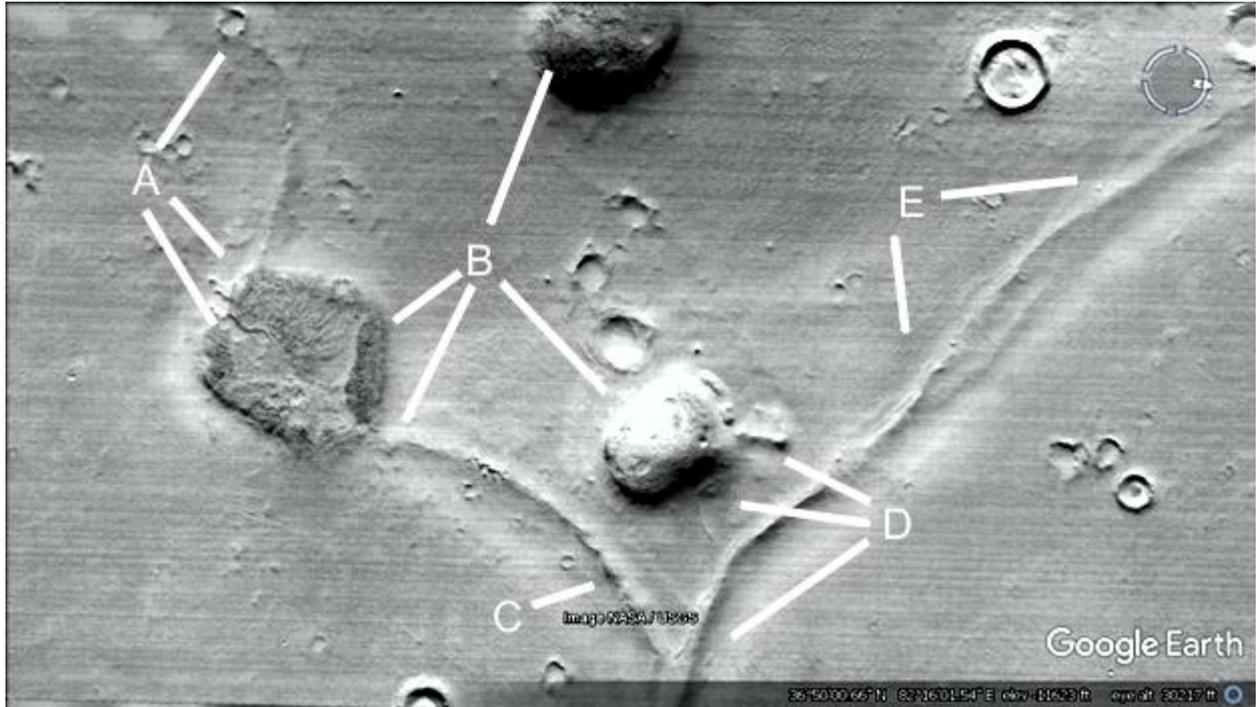
A further hypothesis is that some roads were enclosed like tubes. These hypothetical Martians then could have travelled through them to avoid the cold, predators, meteors, etc. Some may also have been raised roads, for example the ground may have been swampy or covered in water. So, much as we do on Earth, they may have built roads raised above this ground to travel on.

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Prt641

**Hypothesis**

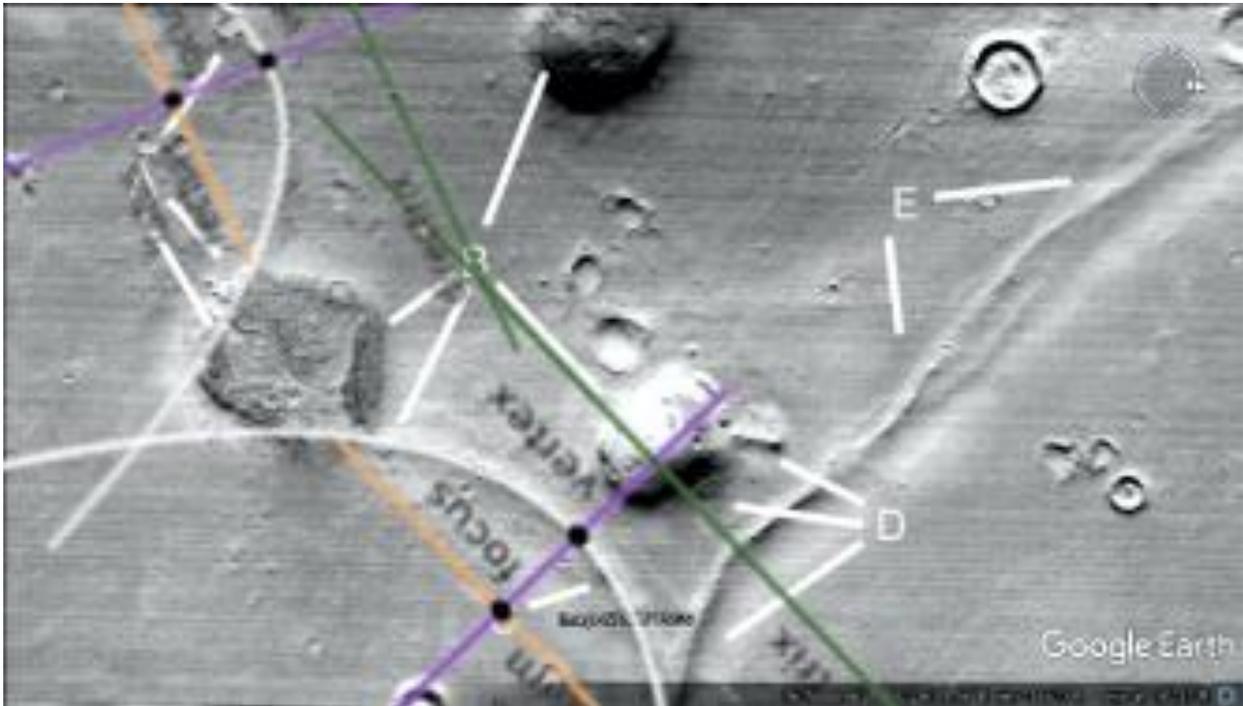
A shows a curved tube going from the walled hill at 4 and 5 o'clock to the small crater at 1 o'clock. B at 8 o'clock shows the walls of the hill, at 7 o'clock a tube comes out of the hill, at 1 and 4 o'clock are two more hollow hills. D shows the curved tube, it connects to another tube shown by B at 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock is a small tube from the larger one, at 10 o'clock the smaller hill appears to have collapsed. This main tube continues up through E to the right.



**Prt641a**

## **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

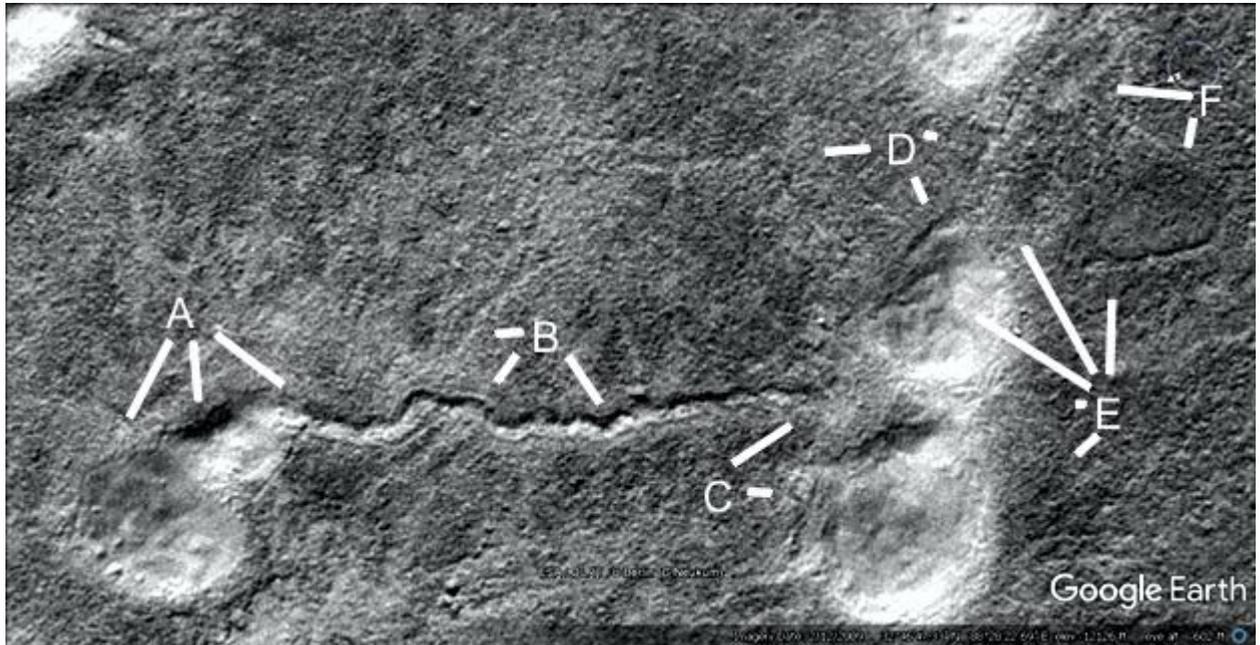


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## Prt798

### Hypothesis

A shows a hollow hill with cavities in the roof, it connects to a wider part of the hill at 6 o'clock. This has a twisted shape like a rope, it continues on through the twisted tube at B to connect to a collapsing hill at 2 o'clock. At 8 o'clock there is another tube. At 3 o'clock the roof has collapsed. D shows another tube going into the hill at 8 o'clock, this connects to the tube at 5 o'clock. This in turn connects to the hill above D with tubes at right angles to it. E shows a collapsed roof at 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock is a tube. Bat E at 12 o'clock up to F at 6 o'clock is a symmetrical wall.

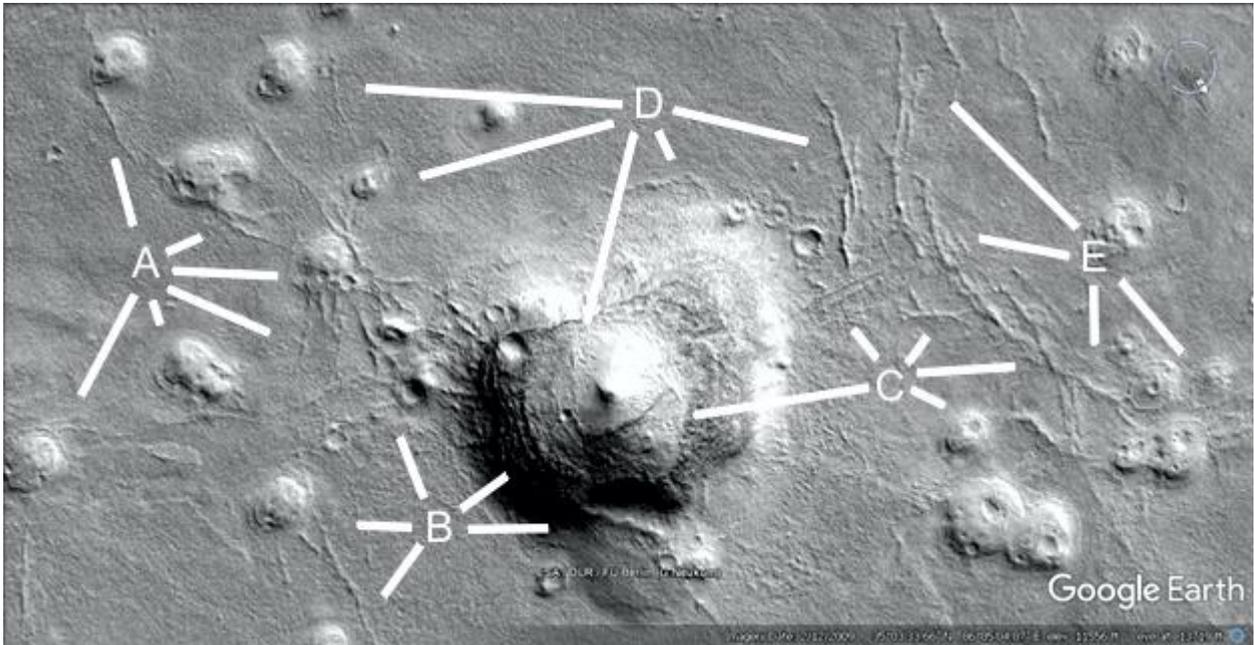


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Prt804

## Hypothesis

A shows more tubes between collapsed hills. B shows layers in the hill at 2 o'clock like a Cobler Dome. At 11 o'clock the tube from the chain of hills enters the hollow hill. At 3 o'clock is a thicker tube connected to a small hill. C at 8 o'clock shows the circular roof of the hill, it contains two parabolas, at 4 o'clock a tube goes into a small hill with a cavity on the roof. From 11 to 3 o'clock are other tubes. D at 5 o'clock shows the edge of this circular roof, the rest of D shows other tubes. E shows an arc of tubes connected to some collapsing hills.

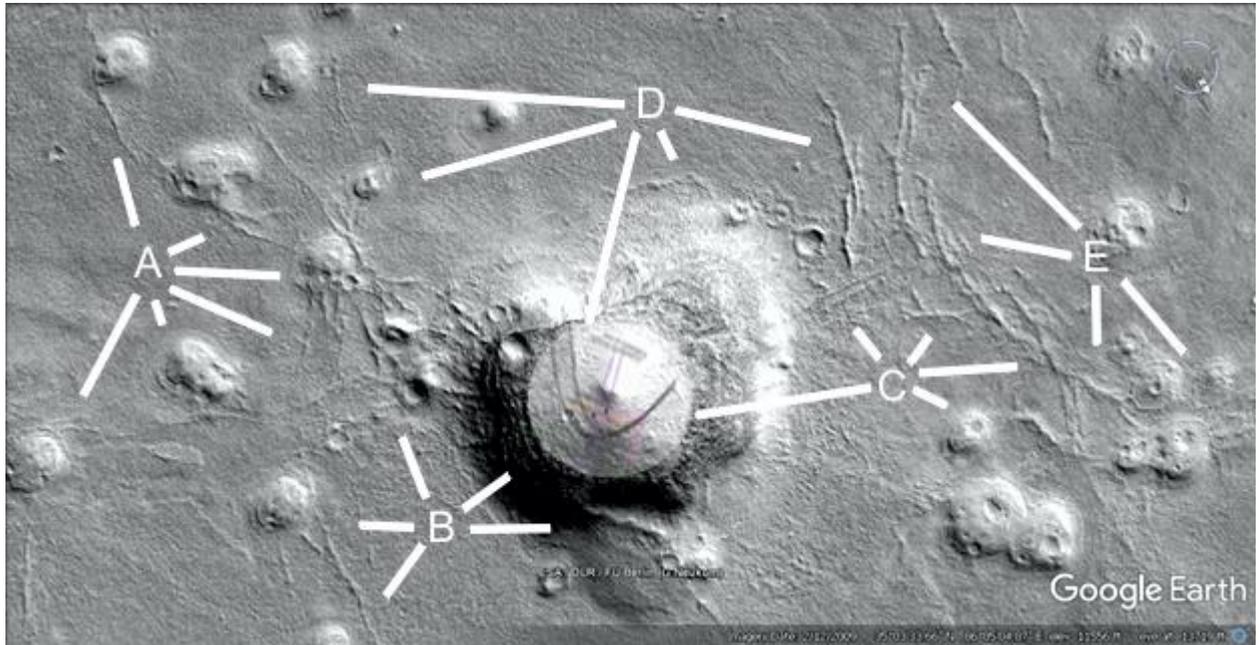


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## Prt804a

### Hypothesis

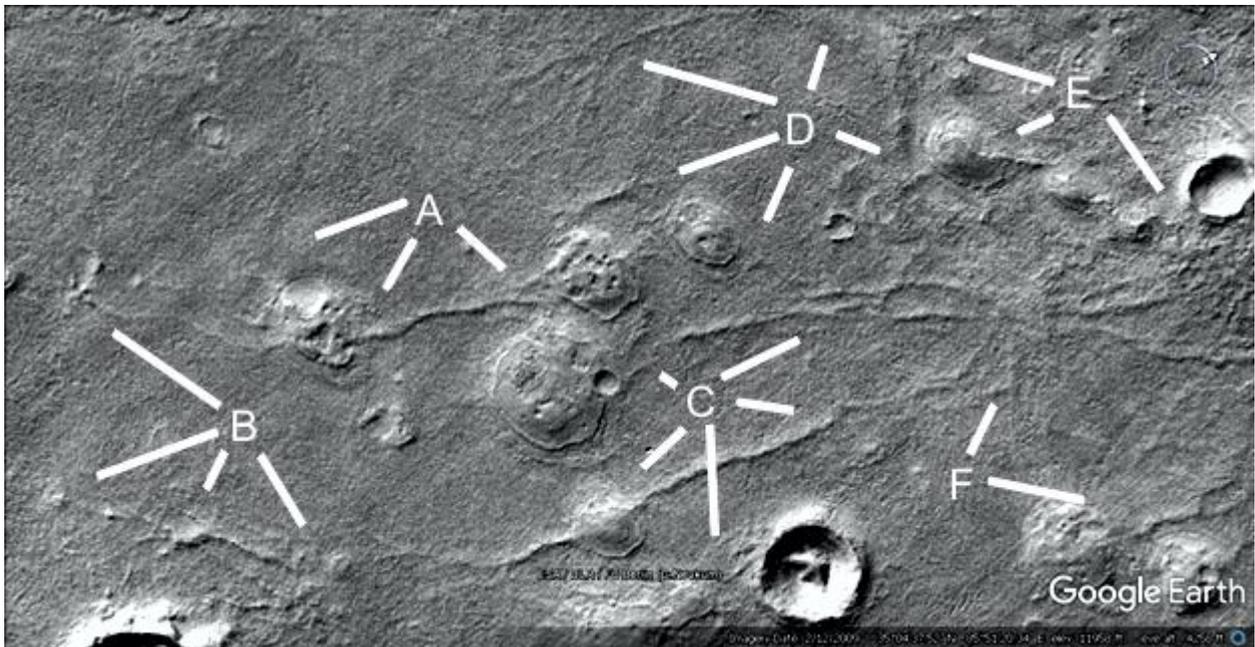
The roof is close to a circle, here a circle is overlaid onto it. Also two parabolas are drawn onto the dark marks on the roof.



## Prt814

### Hypothesis

A from 5 to 7 o'clock shows two collapsed hills connected by a tube, the holes in the roof may have been rooms. At 8 o'clock is a tube. B at 10 o'clock shows a collapsed hill connected by a tube to A at 7 o'clock. B from 4 to 7 o'clock shows small hills connected by tubes, also some tubes go to the crater under it. C at 6 o'clock shows many tubes connected to the crater, at 7 o'clock a tube goes through a collapsed hill over to 4 o'clock and then up to the nexus at F at 1 o'clock. At 4 o'clock a forked tube comes out of a collapsed hill. C from 10 to 2 o'clock shows a tube coming out of the collapsed hill continuing over to the nexus. D and E show more tubes connecting to the hills and over to the crater at E at 4 o'clock.



## Tube cities

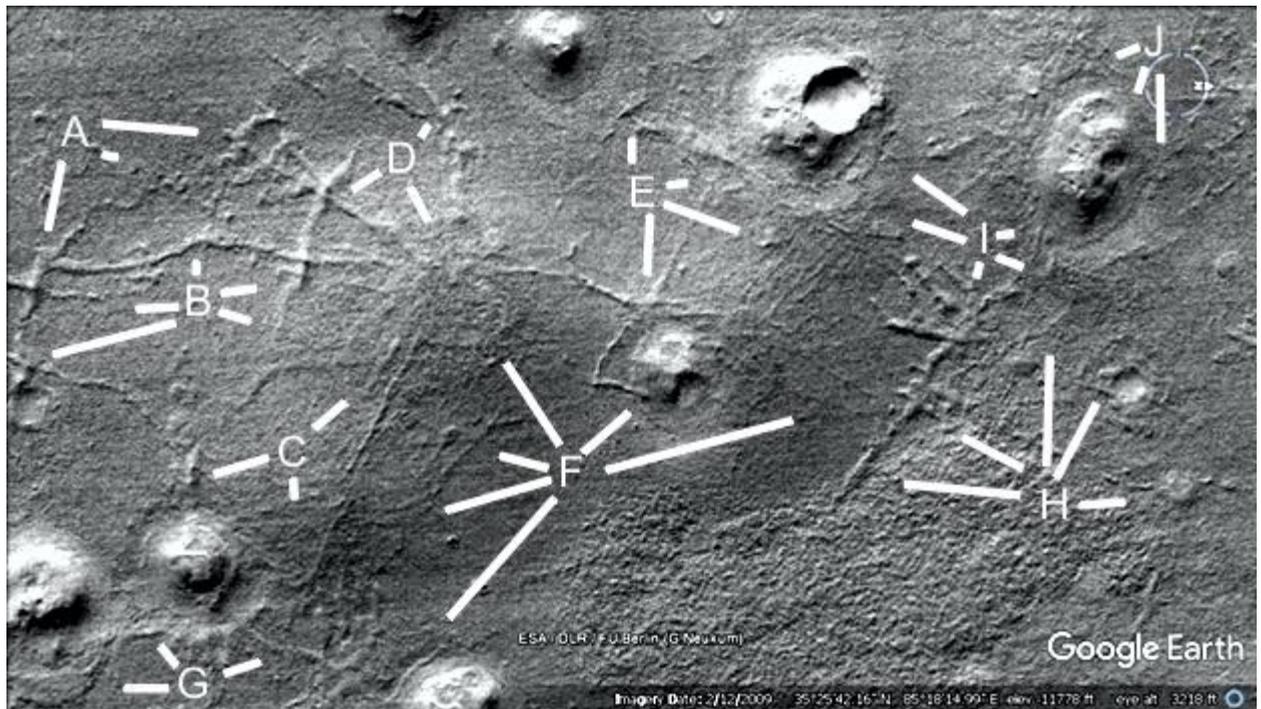
The hypothesis is these large numbers of tubes connected together to form habitats and cities. Some of these may have been underground, others connect to artificial looking hills.

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**Prt662**

**Hypothesis**

A shows a wavy tube, B shows a clear area surrounded by tubes like a field. C shows tubes going into a crater at 6 and 8 o'clock, at 1 o'clock they go into a rounded area, also shown by F at 10 o'clock, under a nexus. D shows more tubes going into this nexus. E at 6 o'clock shows an intersection of tubes then this goes down, making a right angled turn into a hollow hill at F at 1 o'clock. E at 12 o'clock shows a T intersection, at 4 o'clock there are about four faint parallel tubes going up the image. F at 7 and 8 o'clock shows tubes going into three collapsed hills, also shown by G. H may be a large habitat, at 9 o'clock a tube crosses other tubes at 10 o'clock going up to I at 2,4, and 6 o'clock and a collapsed hill. At 10 and 11 o'clock faint tubes go into the crater. J shows more tubes going into the collapsed hill.

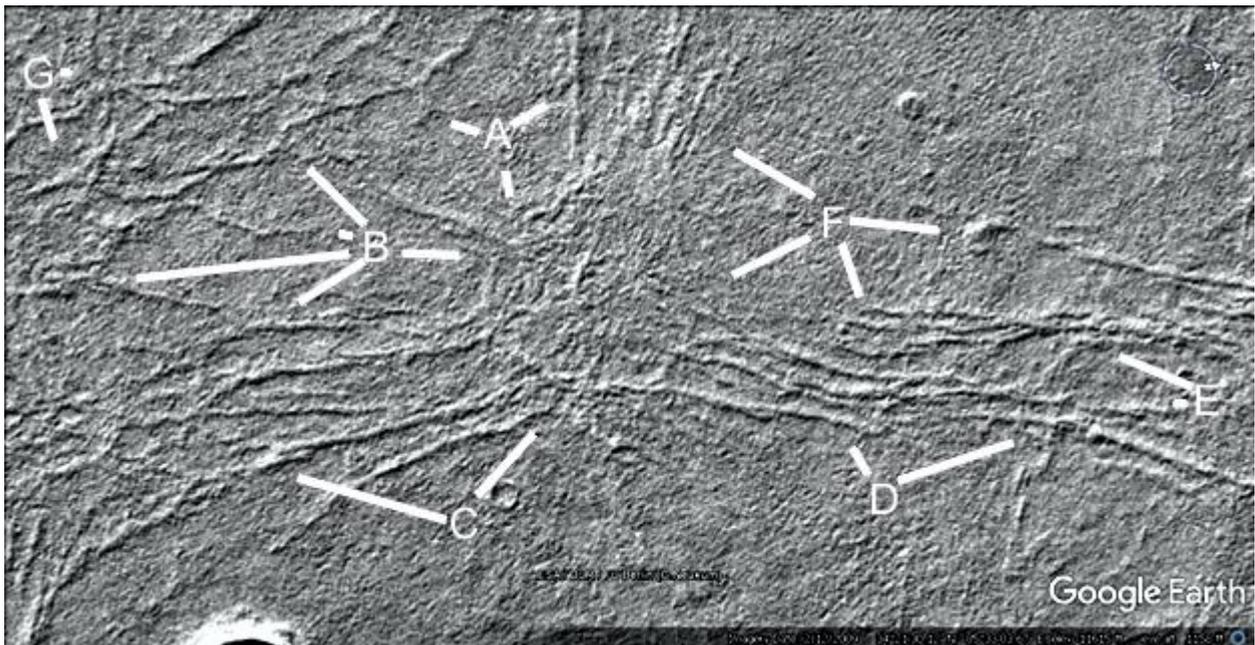


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**Prt682**

**Hypothesis**

The tubes come together in a large nexus here, there also seems to be flat areas like cement over the tubes. These might act as a roof with rooms under them. A shows a tube crossing another at 2 o'clock, this connects to another tube at 10 o'clock. At 6 o'clock is the edge of the outer circular shape of the nexus. This may have allowed movement around the nexus without going into the centre, like an Earth ring road in many cities. B shows a continuation of the ring road at 3 o'clock, a forked tube at 10 o'clock and at 9 o'clock, and a narrow fork at 8 o'clock. C shows a larger tube at 10 o'clock where it appears to end on top of a small platform. At 1 o'clock the tube is hollow like the roof collapsed. D shows a tube ending at 11 o'clock, some tubes crossing at right angles in a mesh at 2 o'clock. E shows two tubes parallel to each other, further along one tube crosses over the other like a knot. F shows a small hill connecting to the tube at 3 o'clock, a loop of a tube at 5 o'clock with a central tube. From 8 to 10 o'clock is the flattened part of the nexus, whether from erosion or a roof. G shows a small nexus.

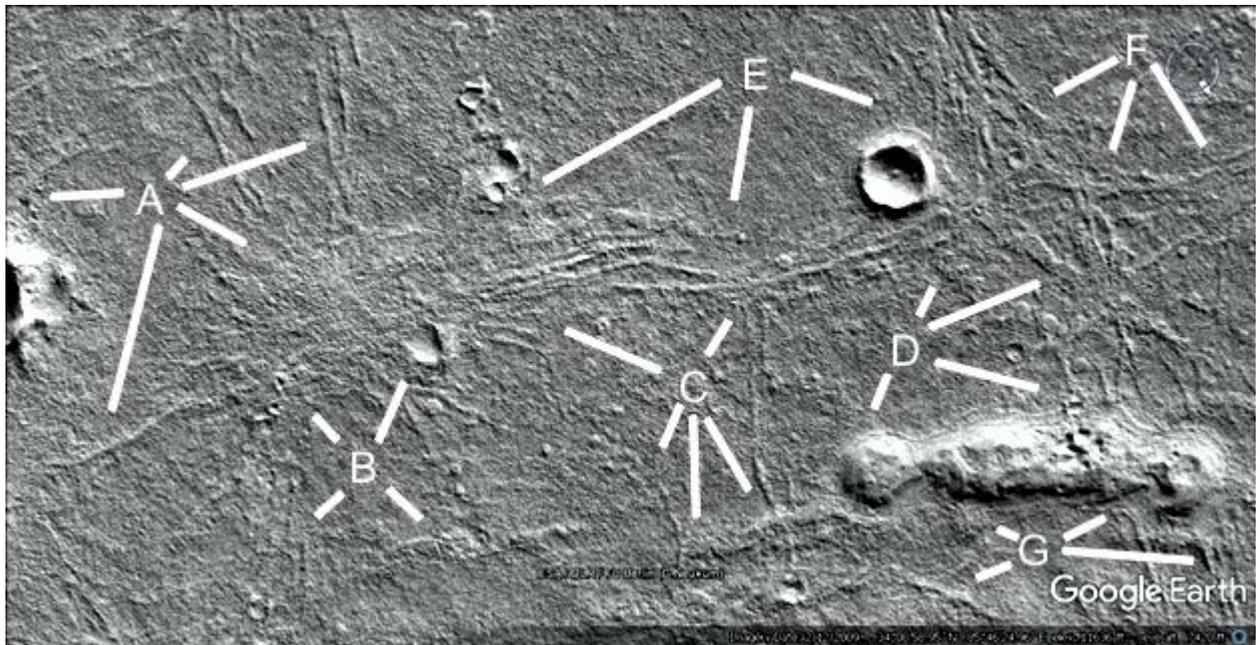


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**Prt714**

**Hypothesis**

A shows a large nexus at 4 o'clock, it appears to have flat sheets of cement over it so some segments might be rooms. At 1 and 2 o'clock parallel tubes go to the nexus. B shows a squarish area surrounded by tubes, at 7 o'clock there are more like squarish walled segments. At 1 o'clock the crater appears to have been overed over on the right side or this can be an exposed room in the nexus. A wider tube is at 5 o'clock. C shows a T intersection of tubes at 1 o'clock, the tube goes down crossing a long hill at 5 o'clock going into a crater. Another tube crosses the hill from 6 to 7 o'clock. D shows another nexus at 2 o'clock again with flattened segments of a roof. At 4 o'clock this connects to a hill collapsing in many areas. Parallel tubes are shown at 1 o'clock. E shows more tubes, some going into a crater at 4 o'clock. F shows an arc of parallel tubes. G shows tubes exiting under the collapsing hill.

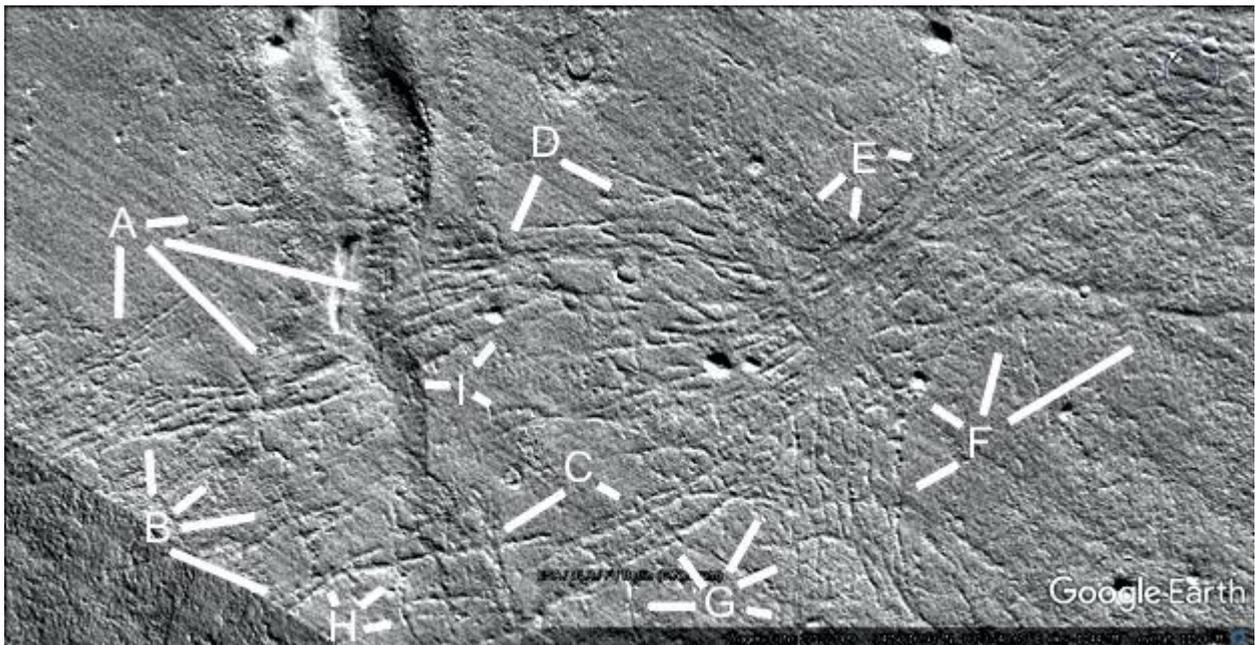


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**Prt753**

**Hypothesis**

A shows many parallel tubes going through the long hill, continuing as E and E to the large nexus between E and F. This is a flat sheet like a roof in many areas. A at 5 o'clock and D at 7 o'clock show tubes crossing the parallel tubes so someone could have moved from one to another more easily. Above I there are nine parallel tubes going to the nexus, B shows about eight more parallel tubes. Under this is H with a grid or mesh of tubes, this continues on through C with more meshed tubes to the nexus. F shows about six more parallel tubes from 8 to 11 going to the nexus, between E and F there are about twelve more tubes going into the nexus. Between F and G there are about seven more tubes going to the nexus, many more of these form a tube mesh as well.



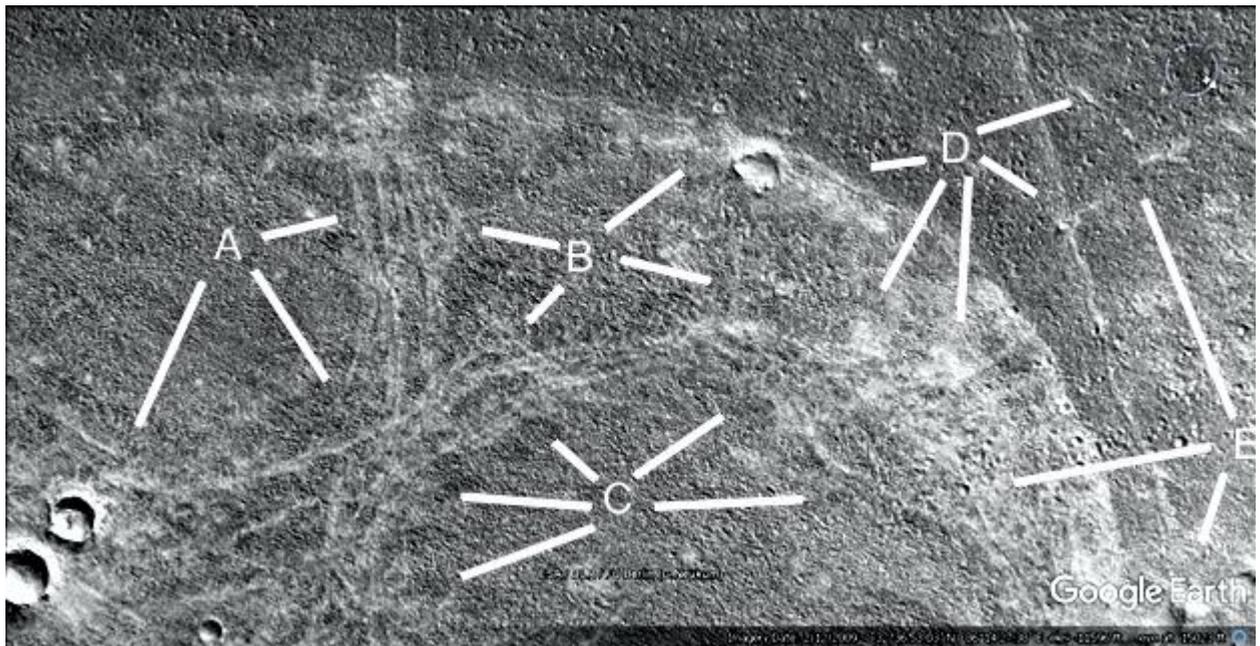
Some areas appear to be bounded, the hypothesis is they were farmlands or walled off for some reason. Often they have a parabolic boundary.

## Farms

The hypothesis is that these large areas were farms, they are often bounded by parabolas with walls. We have something similar on Earth, we build walled fields and larger farms.

## Hypothesis

A, B, and C show many parallel tubes inside this farming area. Some connect to the craters at A at 7 o'clock. Between A and B there are about six parallel tubes, between B and C there are about four. B from 2 to 4 o'clock shows a tube going into the crater. D shows where many of these tubes converge, there may have been a hollow hill here. E at 7 o'clock shows a small hill and a straight tube extends up the image.



## Hypothesis





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## Ecydhh1941a

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown, however the pale curves may all have been parabolas.

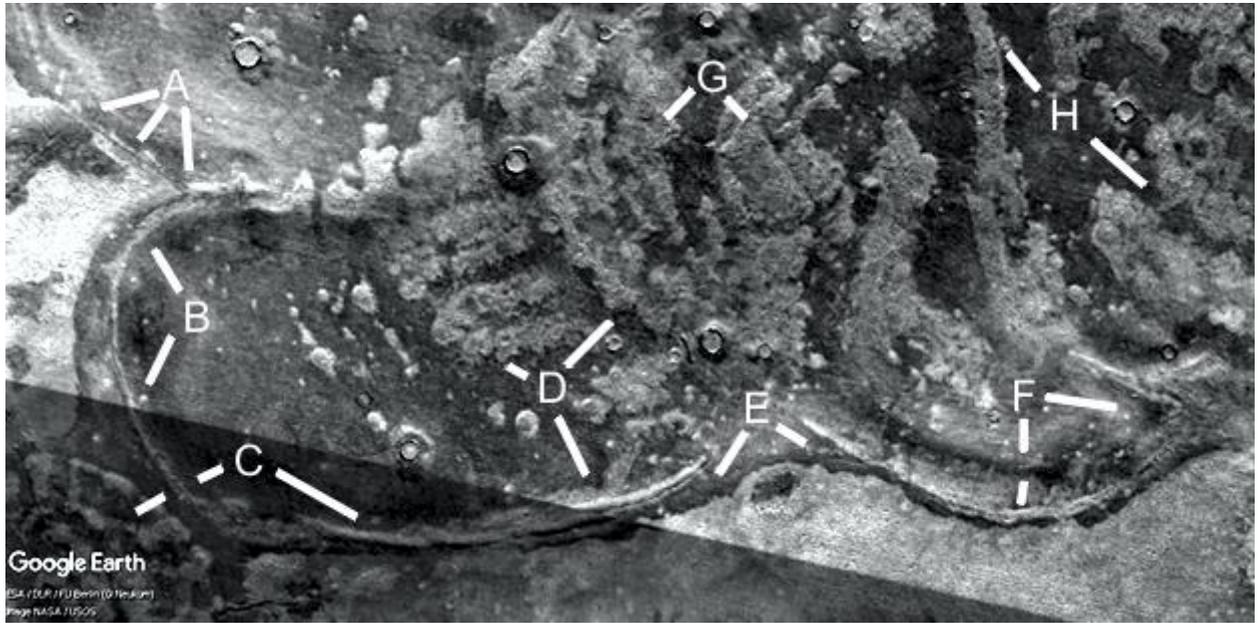


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**Ecydt1974**

### **Hypothesis**

Many walls and pale fields are shown, these may also have been farms.

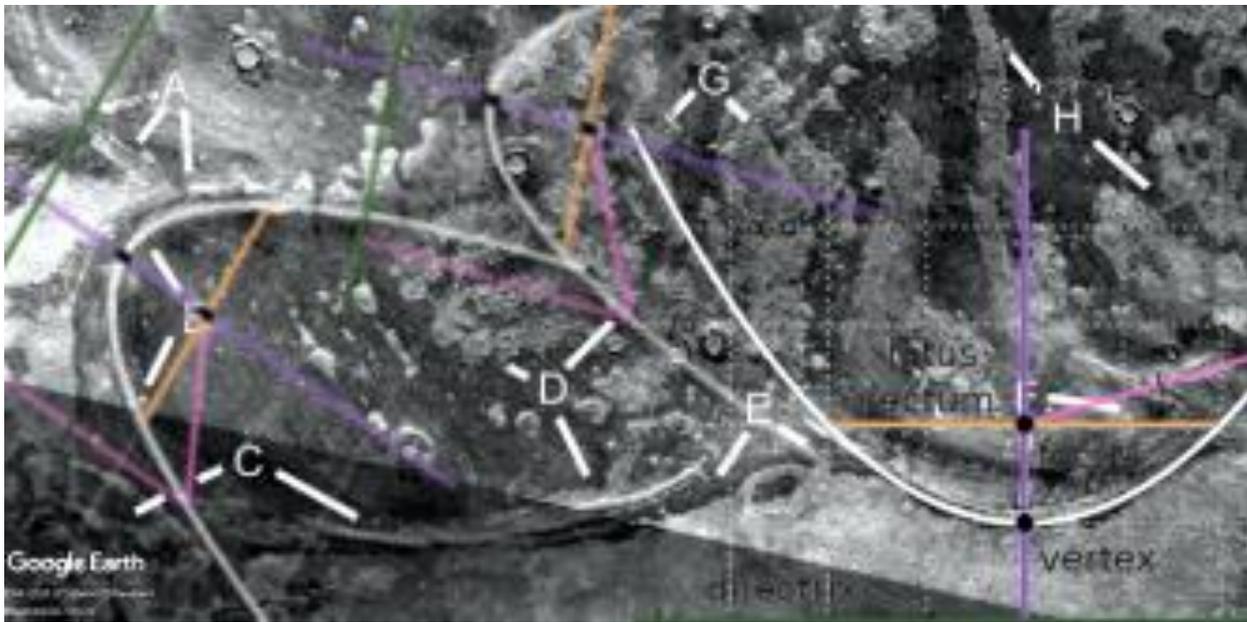


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## Ecydt1974a

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.

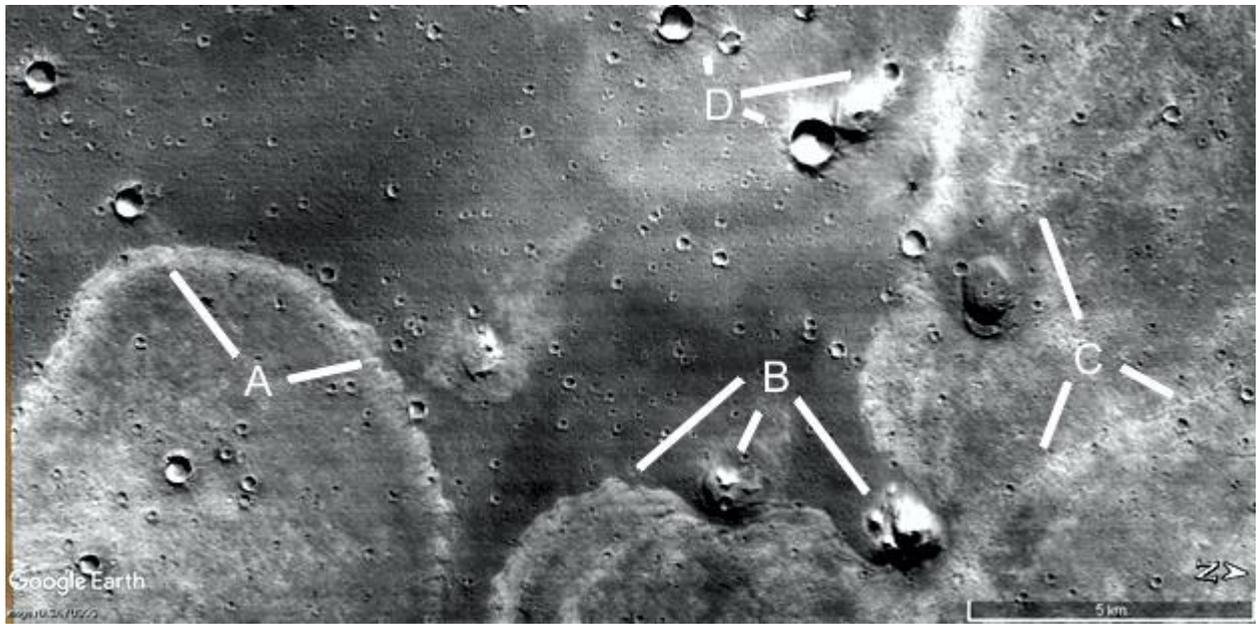


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Ishh2306

### Hypothesis

These may have been walled fields as often seen near Cydonia. B shows two collapsed hills from 5 to 7 o'clock, C may show tubes or roads in the field. D shows a tube between two craters at 12 o'clock. At 3 and 4 o'clock is a hill connected to a crater.

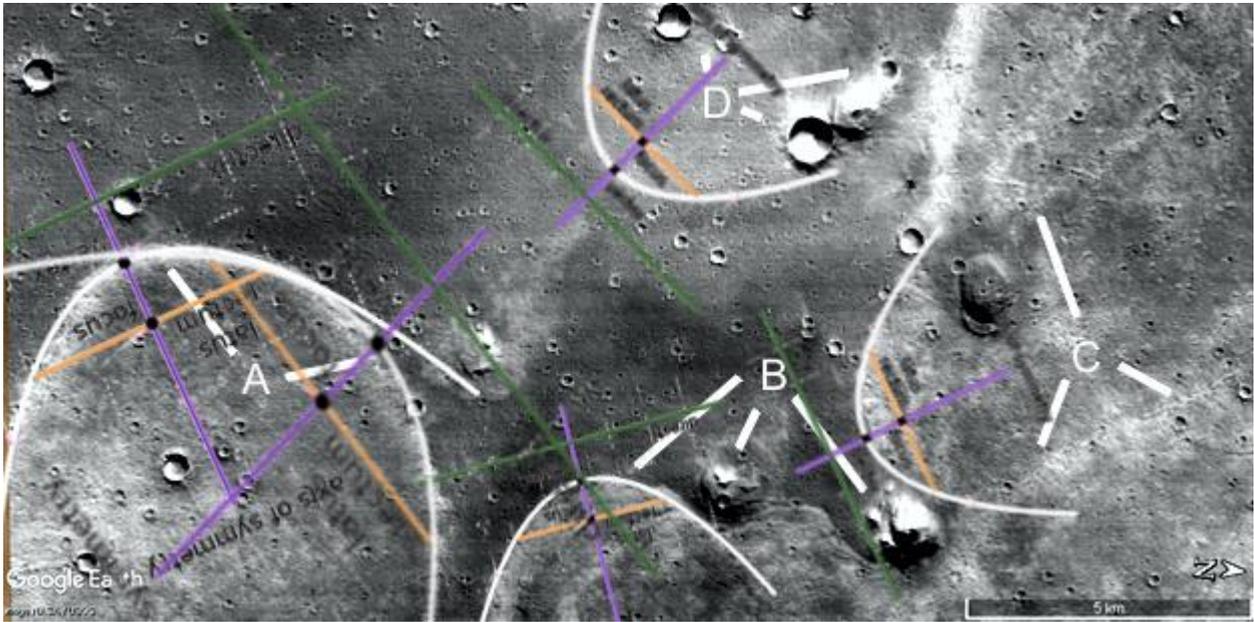


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## Ishh2306a

### Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown.



# Lakes

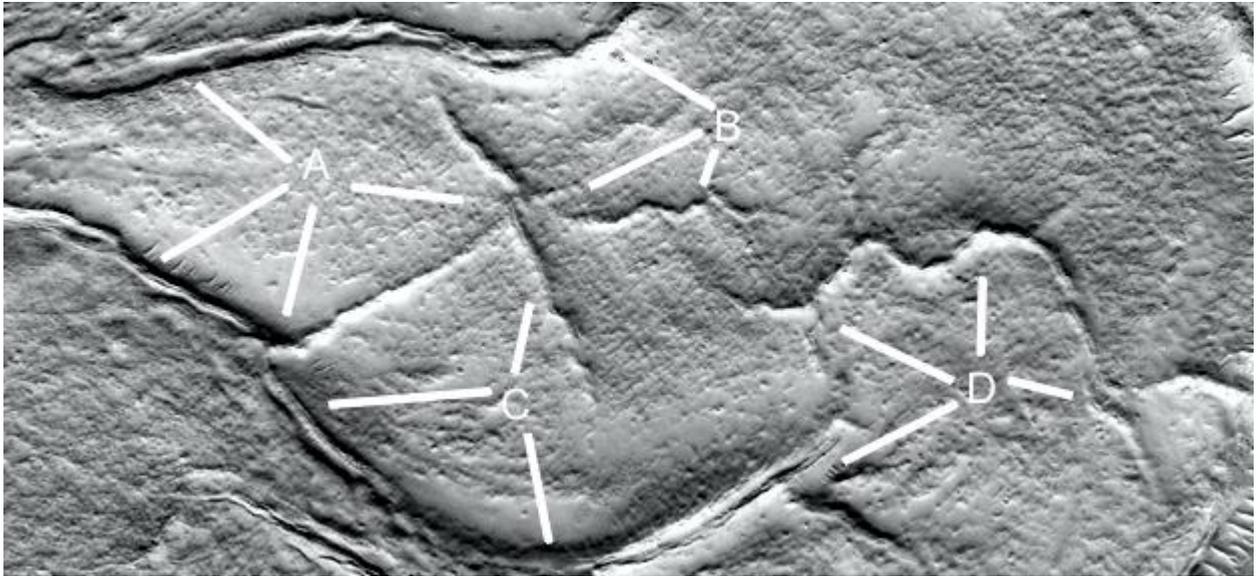
The hypothesis is that some water channels and canals connect to larger artificial lakes. This is also something we do on Earth.

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## Prd886c

### Hypothesis

A shows the double walls of this dam at 0 o'clock, also a small cavity in the wall at 8 o'clock. This connects to a star shaped wall from 7 o'clock to 3 o'clock. B shows this dam wall is intact at 10 o'clock, there is a wavy wall like some tubes at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock one of the walls is much shorter. C shows this double dam wall continuing at 5 and 9 o'clock, the wall at 12 o'clock has broken up into segments on its end. D shows another walled segment of the dam, below 10 o'clock the wall is more eroded. At 4 o'clock there is a small entrance between the walls.

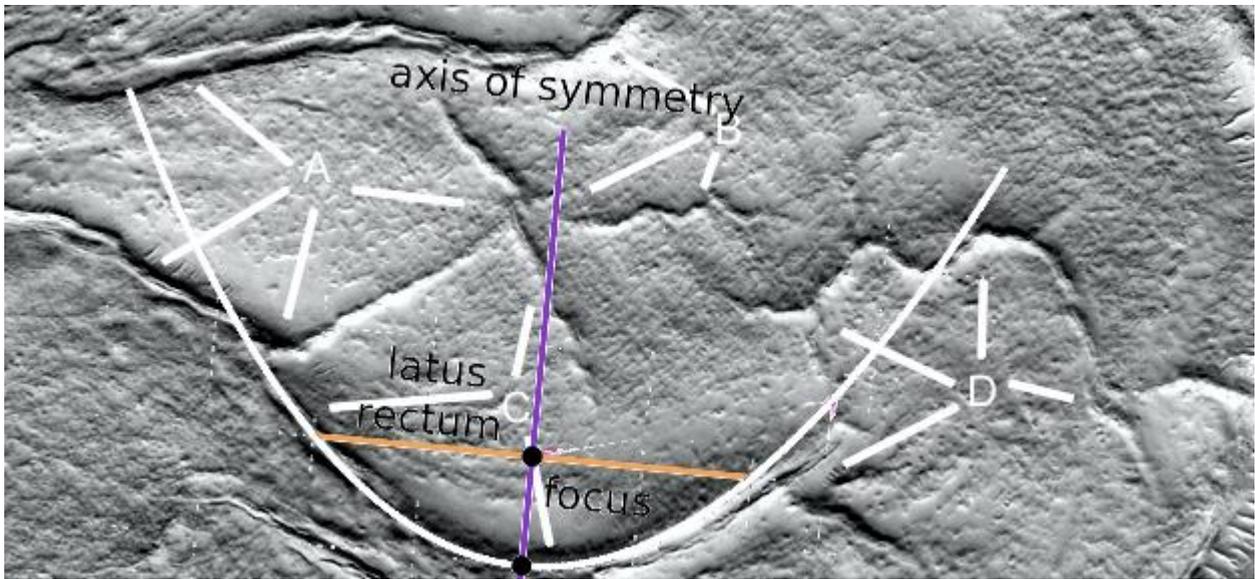


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**Prd886c2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown. The axis of symmetry goes approximately through the centre of the star. The focus is also in line with the dam wall between E and F, the latis rectum or line through the focus would then approximately be an extension of this wall. A line is drawn from E to F to illustrate this.

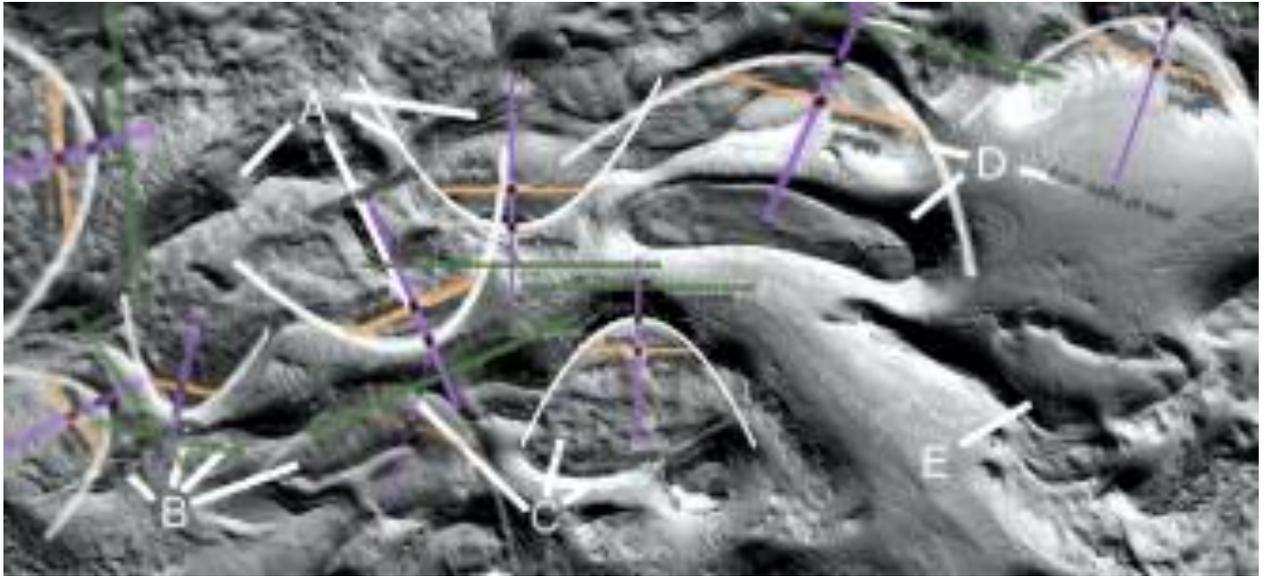


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**Prd911b2**

### **Hypothesis**

Eight parabolas are shown. This is a good example of how natural looking areas in a crater can be looked at more carefully. With a closeup there could be even six more parabolas here.

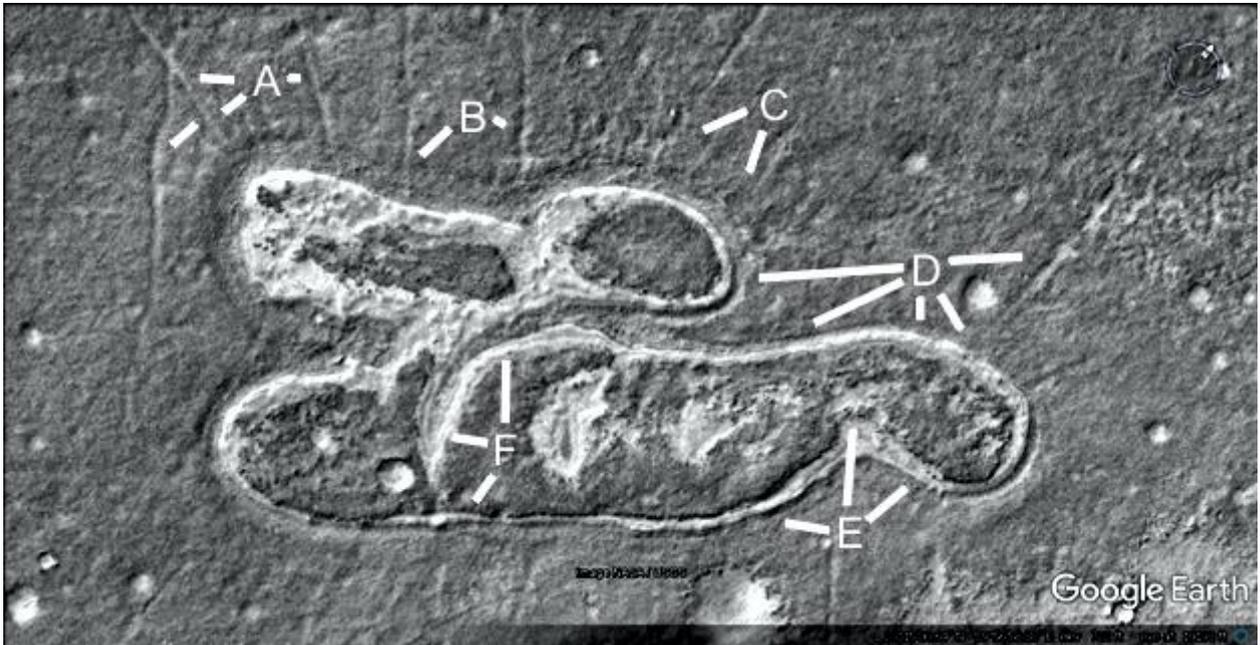


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## Prhh1018

### Hypothesis

Many tubes come out of this formation, A at 8 and 9 o'clock shows a tube intersection. At 3 o'clock is another tube from the pit wall. B shows two more tubes, below the one at 4 o'clock are two small enclosures, also another two between there and C at 8 o'clock. These may all be dams including the large pits. C at 7 o'clock shows many faint tubes coming out of the pit wall. D at 9 o'clock shows the pit wall is doubled with a groove between them. At 5, 6, and 7 o'clock the pit wall is very even and rounded, at 3 o'clock is another tube coming out of the pit wall. E at 12 o'clock shows one of the pale formations inside the pit, these may have been hollow hills and have a similar albedo to parts of the pit walls. At 2 and 9 o'clock the pit wall gets thicker, this part has a roof like a tube but to the right and left it becomes a groove again. It's likely then most of these pit walls are hollow.

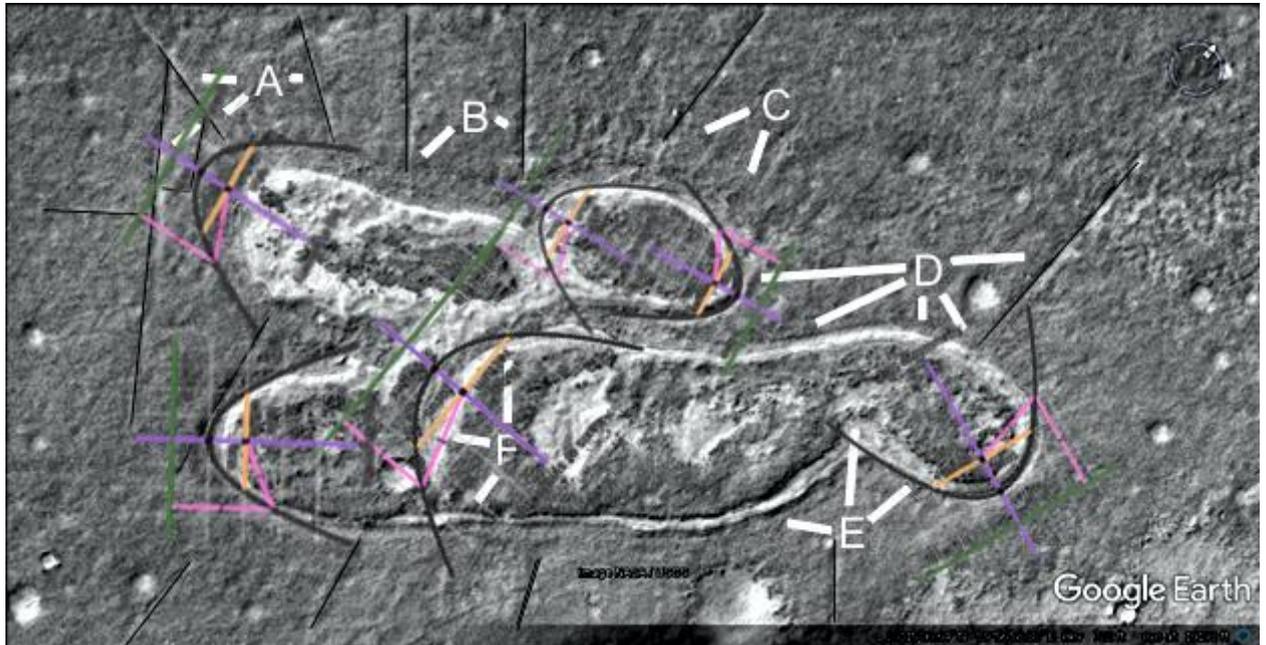


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## Prhh1018a

### Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the tubes are. Also six parabolas are shown to fit onto the edges of the pit dams.



## Geometry

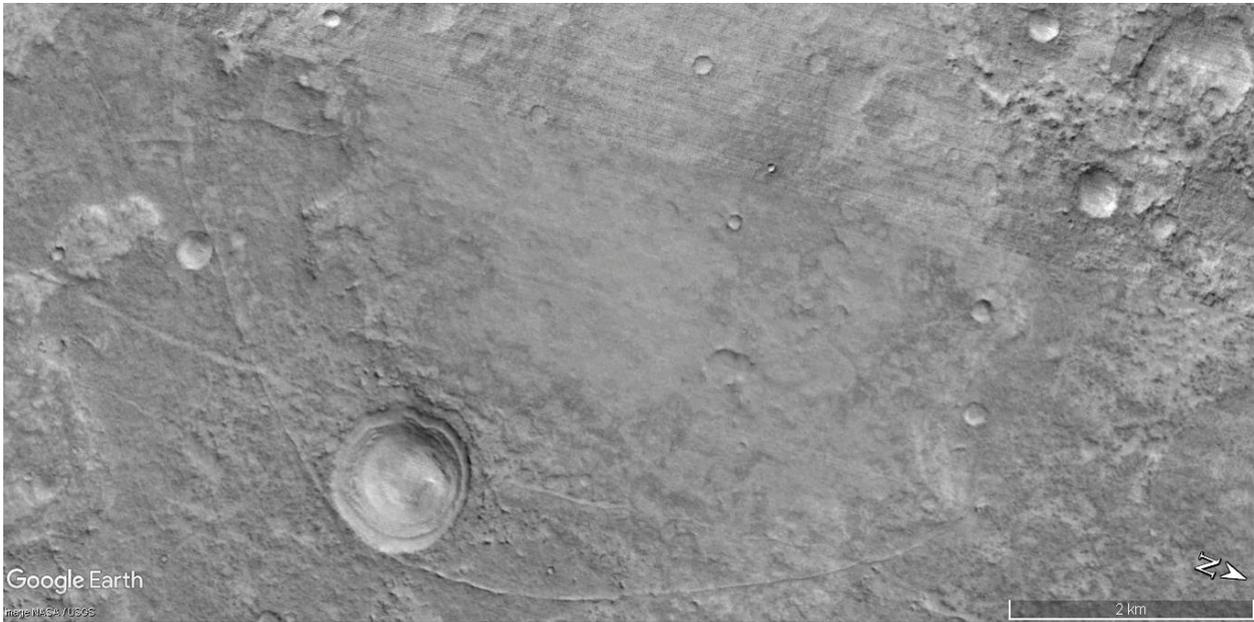
The hypothesis is that two hyperbolas were constructed, the one shown here is close to the old Martian equator.

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### Prt1055

#### Hypothesis

This shows a nearly perfect hyperbola forming a tangent to the large crater, and to a smaller crater on the left.

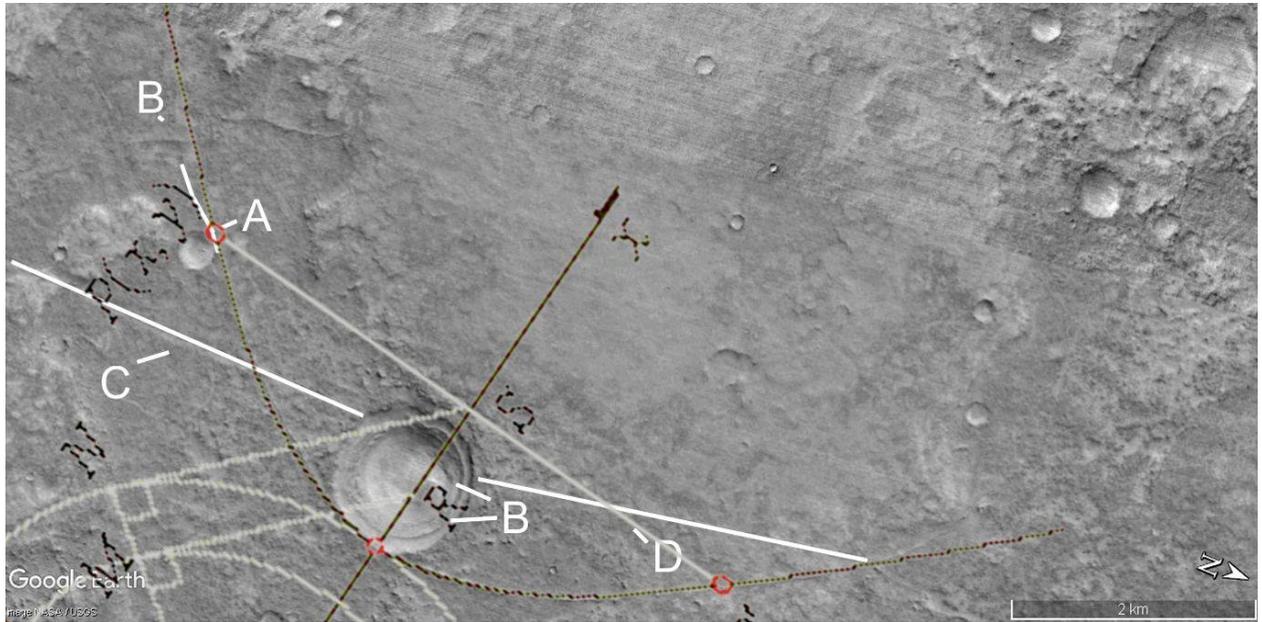


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## Prt1055a

### Hypothesis

This shows a hyperbola overlaid onto the formation, it shows it is nearly a perfect hyperbola. It deviates a small amount to the left at A as if affected by the gravity of passing near a planet or moon. B at the top of the image shows two other walls, C shows a road like shape connecting to the crater. B in the crater shows concentric circles which might indicate orbits around the sun, or the surface of a planet with the outer circle being the atmosphere. D is a line or chord drawn as a tangent to the smaller crater, it is at right angles to the vertical transverse axis, the dark line which nearly bisects the large crater. With the inaccuracies inherent from the age of this formation, also in fitting the hyperbola, this may have been intended to go through the center of the crater.



## Conclusions

This introduction is intended to show an outline of the global hypothesis, explained in more details throughout the Martian Hypotheses books. There are hypothetical dams in it to collect water, also canals, water channels and lakes. There are two kinds of hypothetical cities, one based on more conventional rooms and walls. The other appears to be based on interconnected tubes. Hypothetical buildings are shown with collapsed areas like rooms. These are often connected with roads and tubes to each other and to farms, canals, dams, craters, and the oceans. With this overview the additional images in these books shows how these hypotheses repeat in many areas and extend into a more detailed global hypothesis. If these are natural then they are highly unusual, the parabolic formations do not appear to occur naturally.

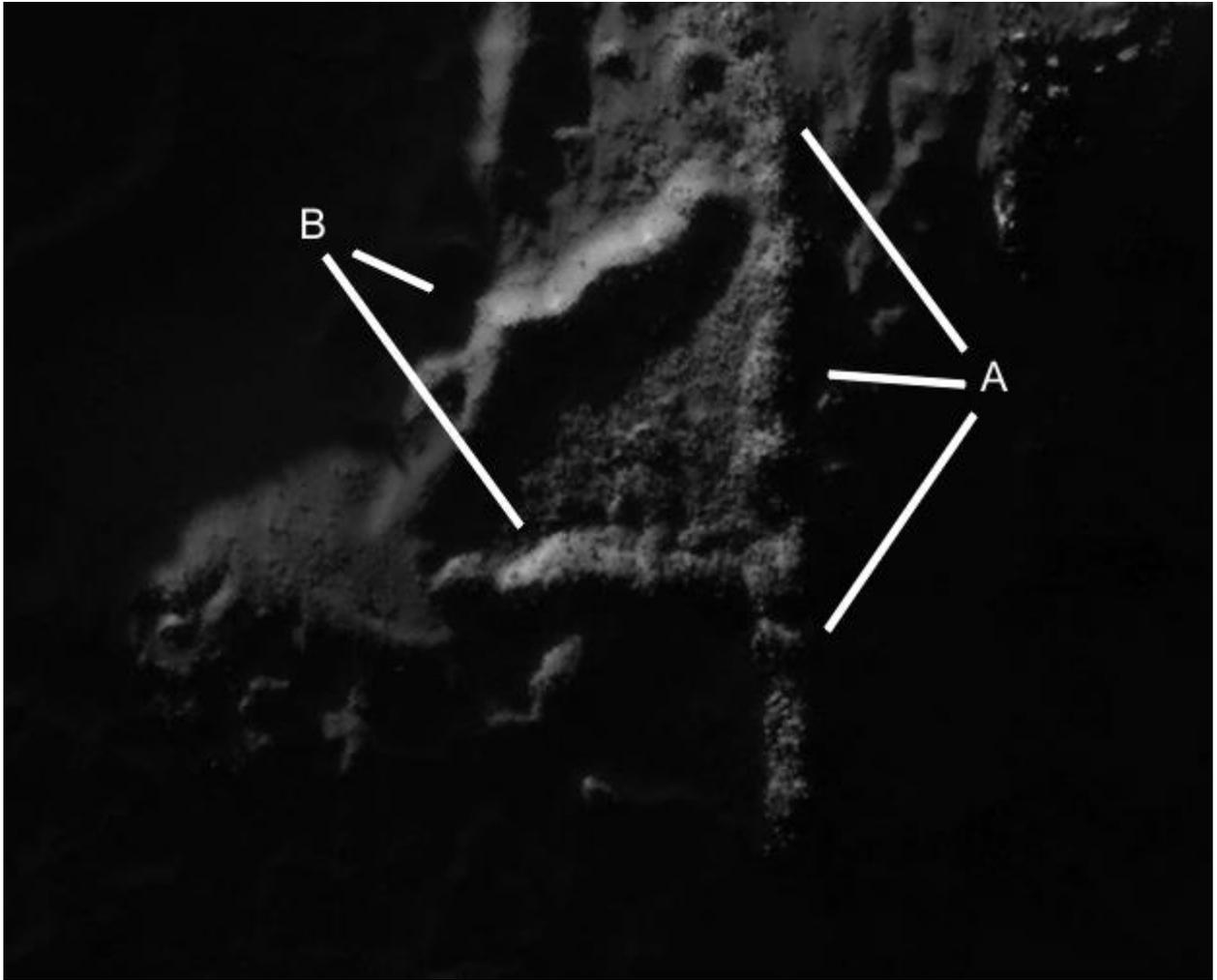
# Images, main section

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**Cymhh473j**

## **Hypothesis**

A and B shows walls in a triangle.

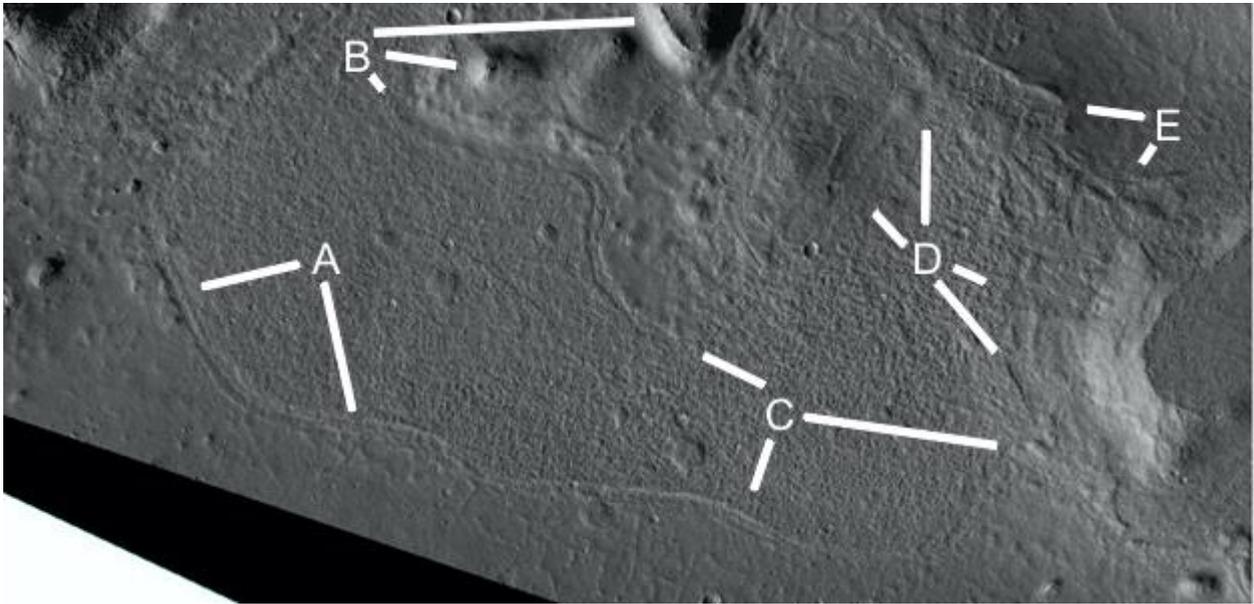


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## Cymhh473k

### Hypothesis

A shows a road or collapsed tube, this continue soon to C at 6 o'clock. From 2 o'clock a road goes up to B connecting to several hollow hills. D and E show more tubes connecting to a hill.



## The next section analyzes an area called Protonilus

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Prca475

### Hypothesis

These water channels have a ridge going down the middle. A shows some unusual dark spots perhaps related to habitats. B shows show this side of the channel is quite even as does C. Other areas have had a tube inside a channel like this, in several areas the insides were exposed.

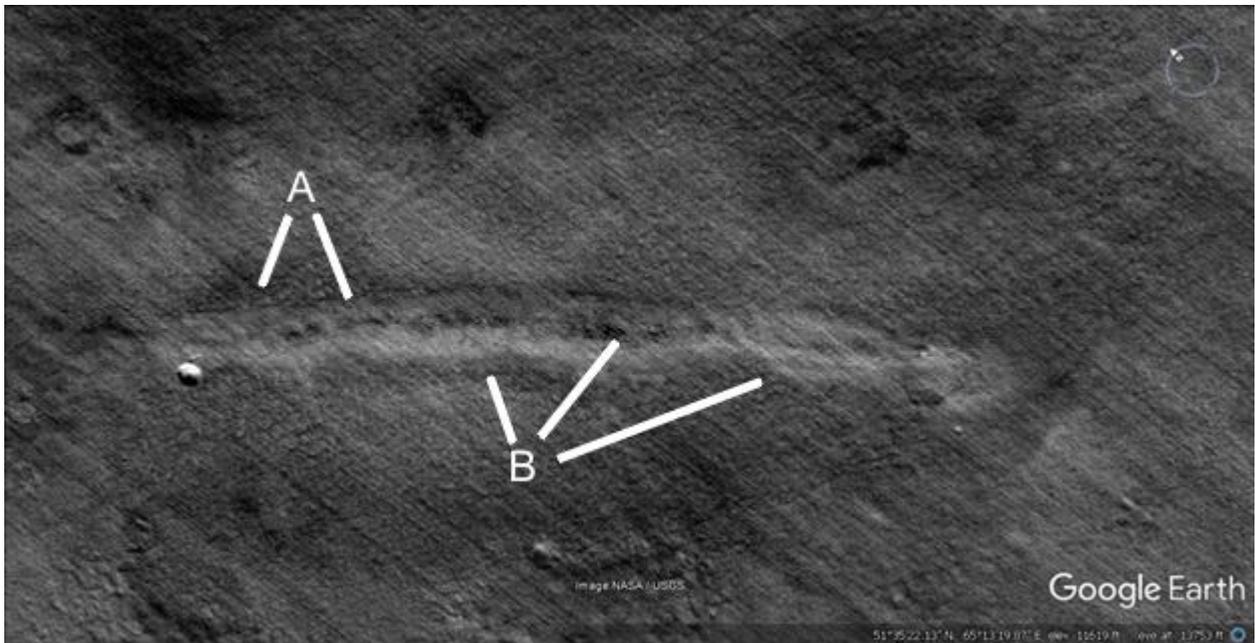


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## Prca477

### Hypothesis

A related ridge or tube in this area, it may go down into the ground on both sides. A and B show dark spots like the roof is collapsed. B at 2 o'clock looks hollow in the center.

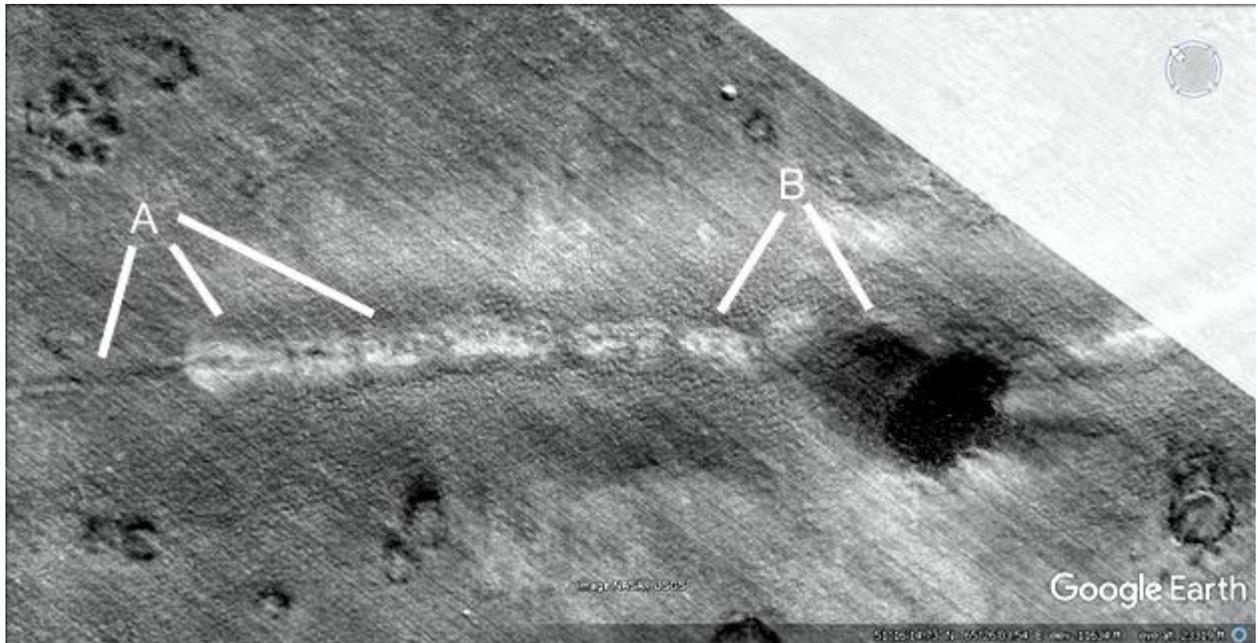


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## Prca478

### Hypothesis

Another one of these tube shapes, A at 7 o'clock shows where it disappears leaving a groove. This groove then extends into the tube shape at 4 and 5 o'clock, it also seems to have broken into sections. The groove is problematic because it would have to form in the tube shape as well as in the bare ground, but this would be a different geological process.

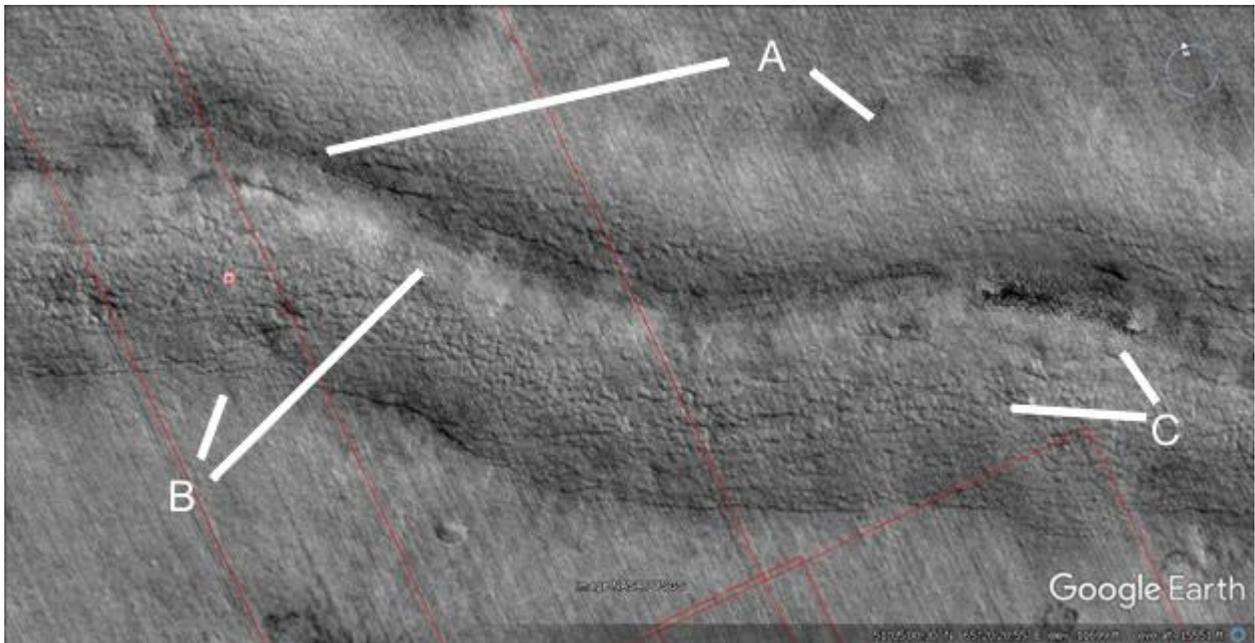


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## Prca479

### Hypothesis

This shows another tube in a channel, or perhaps it was buried and has been exhumed. A at 8 o'clock looks collapsed in the center as if hollow. At 4 o'clock the banks of the channel is shown, the bottom of this channel has an unusual texture as seen at C at 9 o'clock. B at 1 o'clock shows the other edge of the channel bank, at 1 o'clock there appears to be regular sections of the tube shape like arches inside it. This is seen in other tubes and may be a construction technique.

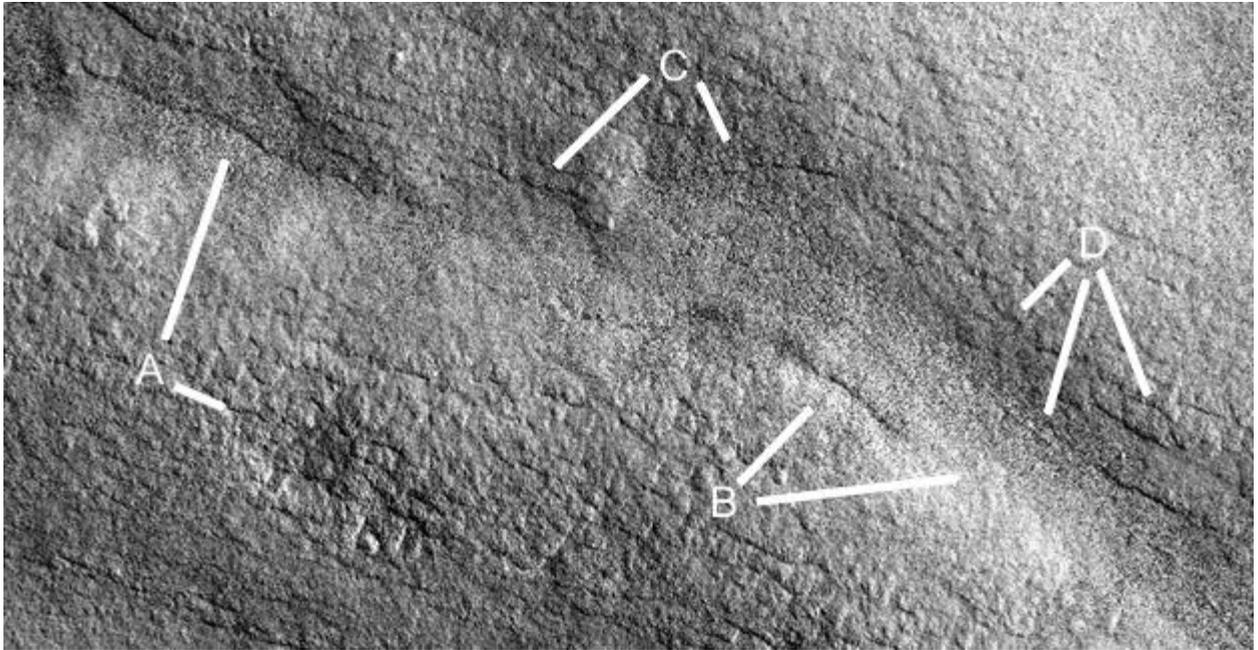


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## Prca479a

### Hypothesis

This is a closeup of one of these channels, the texture is regular like it is made of bricks. Particularly at A at 4 o'clock there seems to be brick like shapes about the same size. At 1 o'clock the tube shape in the middle of the channel is shown. The two edges are all that is left. B shows another hollow section of this, C at 7 o'clock shows a hollow where the tube would be and at 4 o'clock it is much higher. D shows how there are layers on the sides of it.

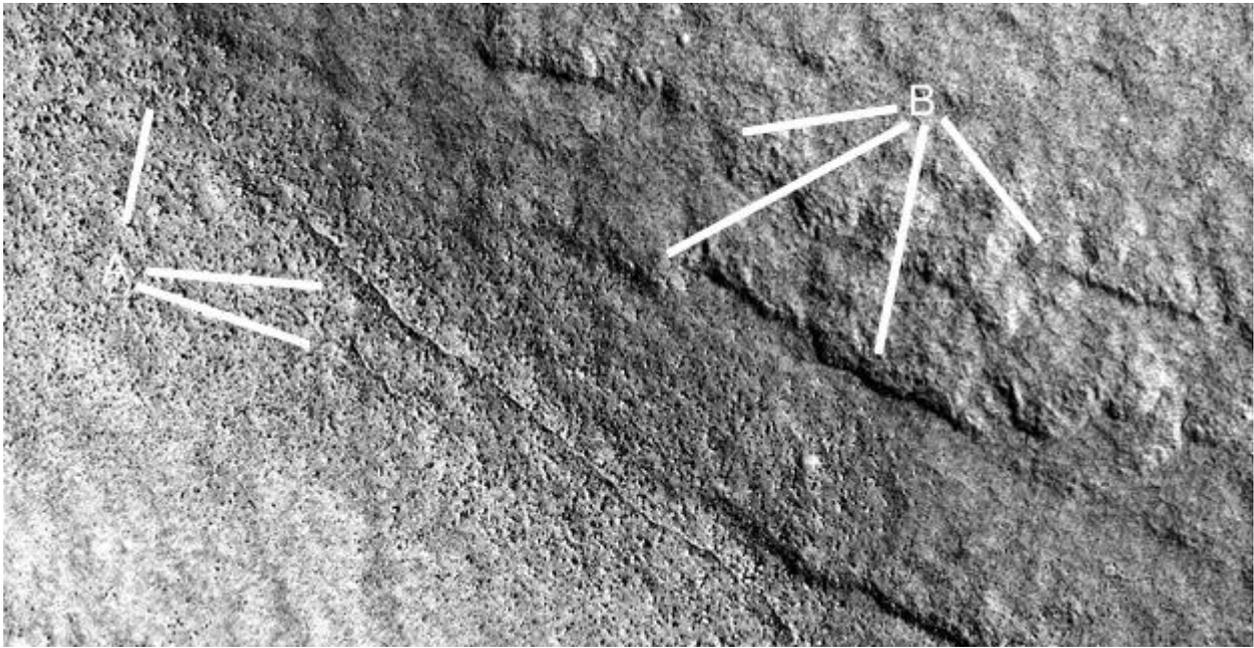


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**Prca479b**

### **Hypothesis**

Another part of this water channel, the central tube shape has a crack along it at A. B shows more of these layers along its side. This can be a construction technique, to make layers of cement in the base.

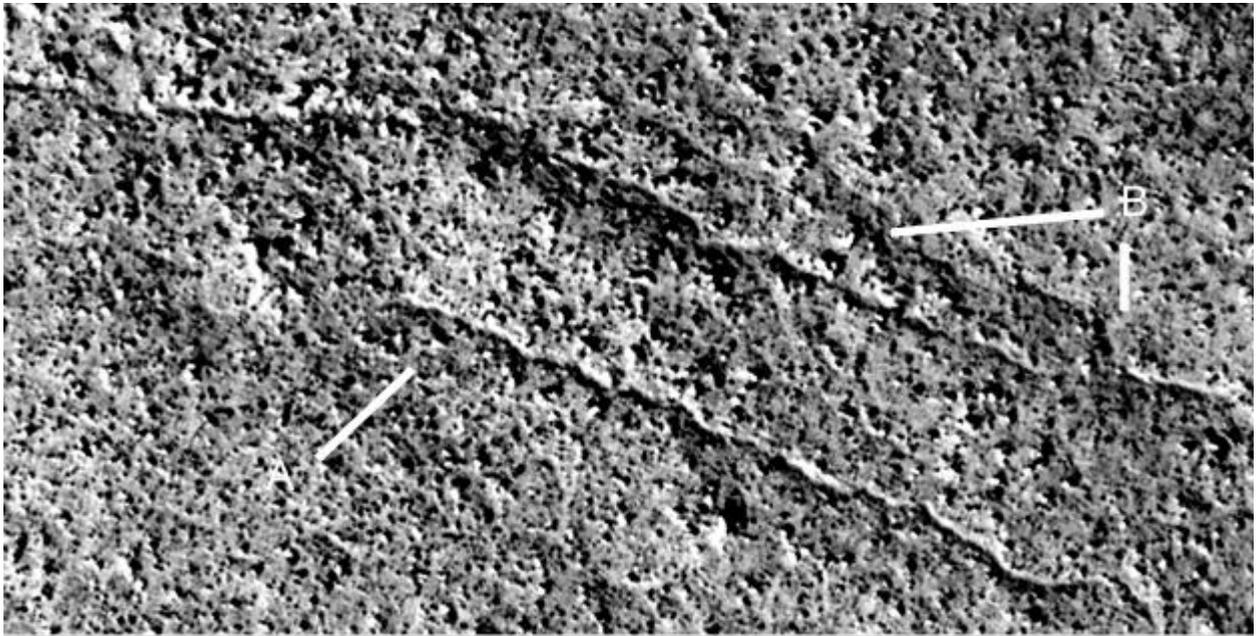


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**Prca479c**

### **Hypothesis**

Some tubes are shown here, these seem to go across uneven and eroded ground but are in much better condition like cement. B at 6 o'clock shows a fork into two tubes.

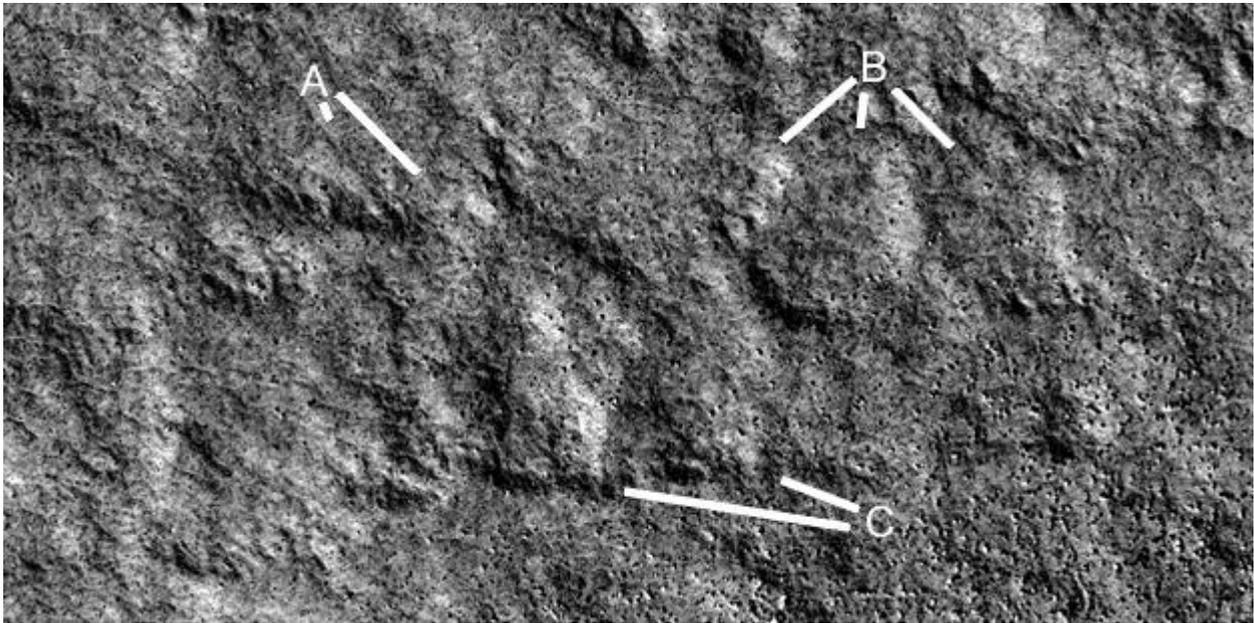


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**Prca479d**

### **Hypothesis**

A closeup of brick like shapes in the channel, each piece is around the same size and joins together with the others. A water channel should have eroded the rock not broken it up into brick or tile shapes like this.

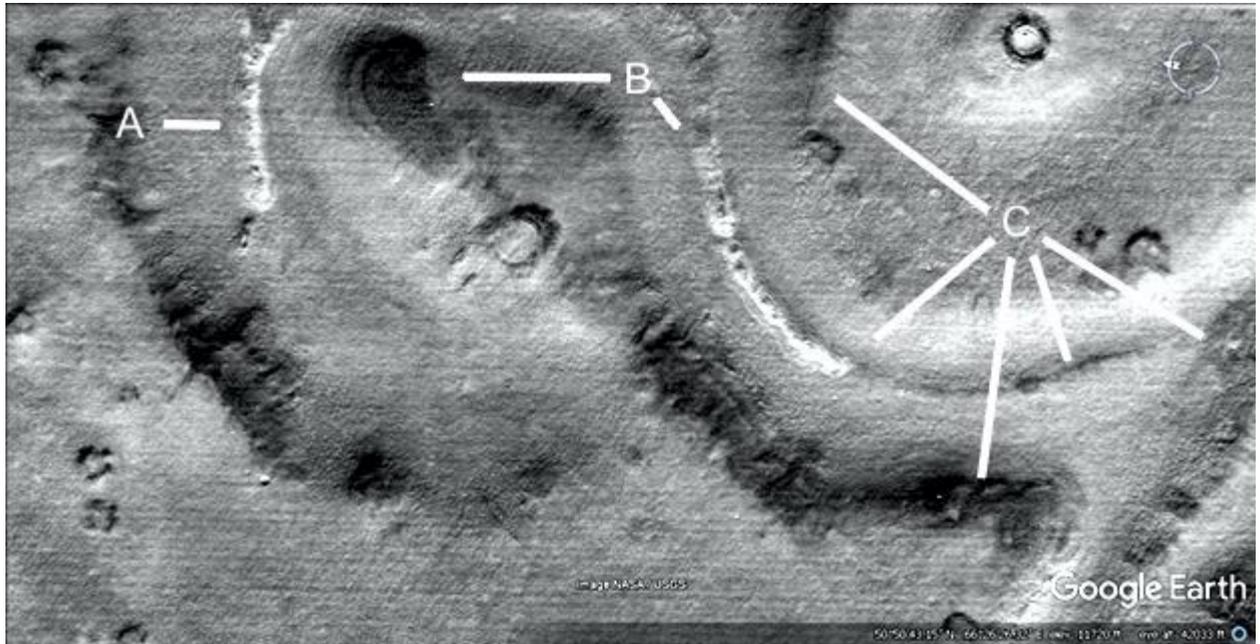


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## Prca480

### Hypothesis

More of these tube shapes, A shows dark spots along it like it is breaking up. B at 9 o'clock is like a hollow hill as seen in many other areas, the dark patch on top may be the roof. B at 5 o'clock shows more collapsed areas. C at 7 o'clock shows the bank is well defined, at 4 and 8 o'clock the tube shape changes from dark to pale. At 10 and 4 o'clock the bank is also well defined.

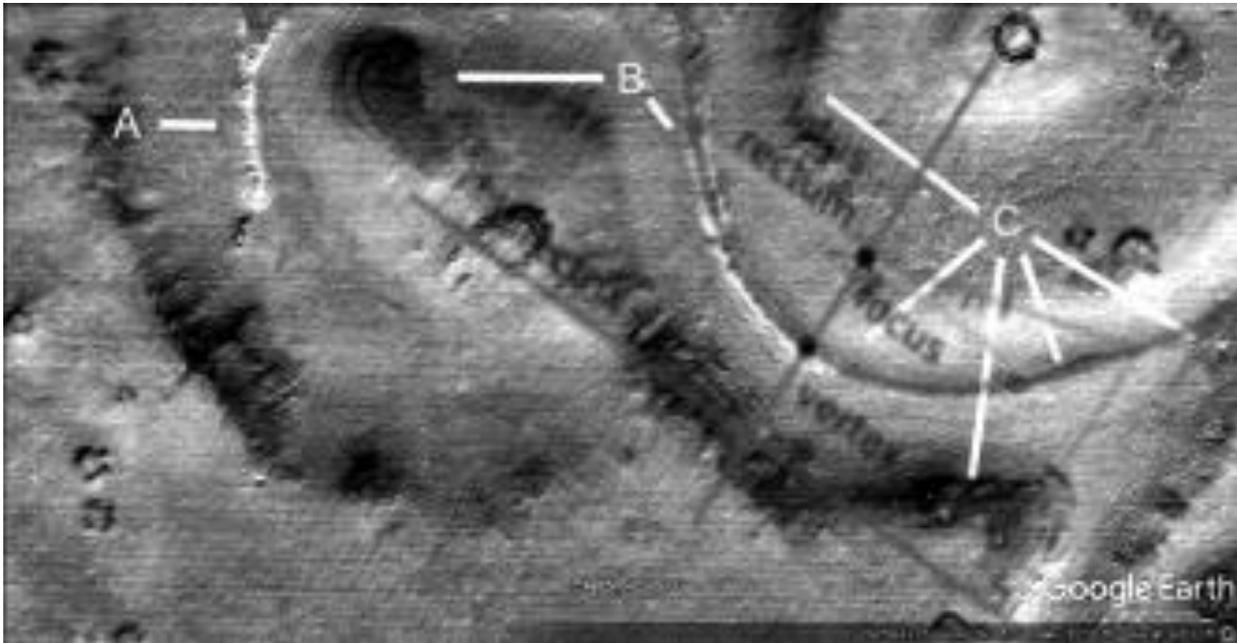


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## Prca480a

### Hypothesis

This part of the tube shape is a near perfect parabola as shown, unlikely to occur by chance. The tube shape is also about the same height and width wherever seen, it does not vary much randomly like a natural formation from weather erosion.

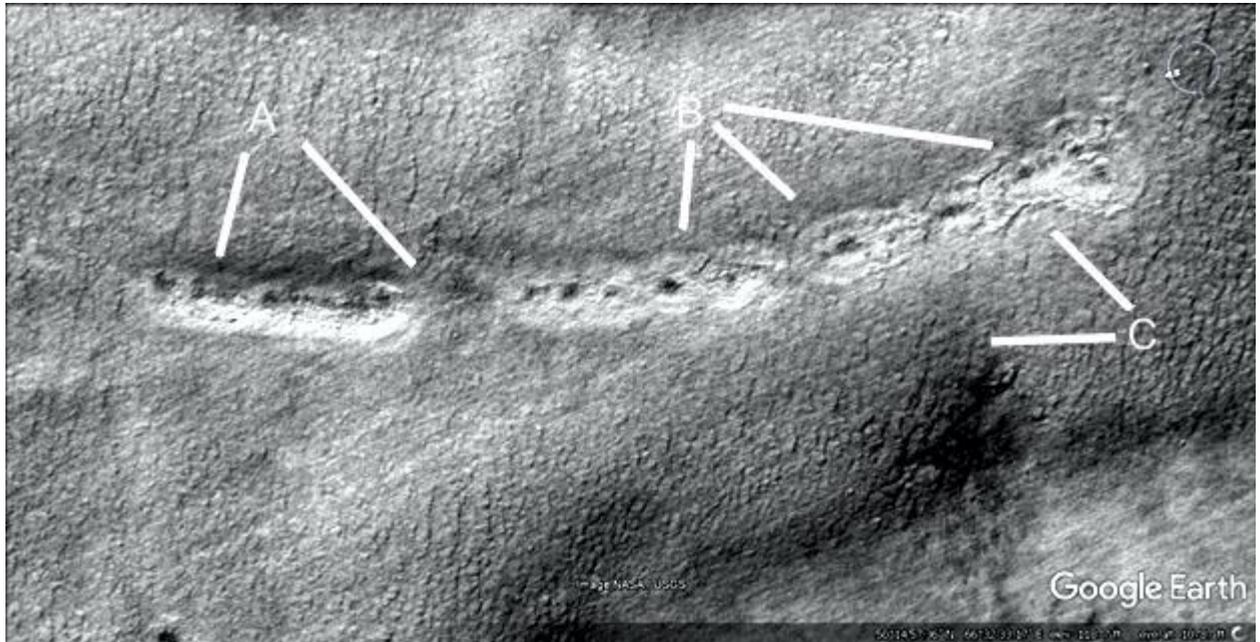


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## Prca481

### Hypothesis

This part of the water channel was transverse stripes or grooves like the bricks are arranged this way. These stripes are all about the same width, not varying randomly, and about the same height. They have eroded evenly rather than developing pits in the surface. The central tube shape appears to be breaking up into these dark spots exposing a hollow interior. Between A there is a dark groove along it as if hollow, at 4 o'clock it seems to be broken. B shows pieces like small hills connected together perhaps as a construction technique. C shows some of these stripes, they pass right under the central tube shape, this can be seen by following the lines on both sides. It means then that the central tube shape had to come later and was added on top of the stripes. This would be hard to explain geologically, how this tube could form on top of the stripes without affecting any of them. Also if the stripes were cracks then the central tube shape should change their course.

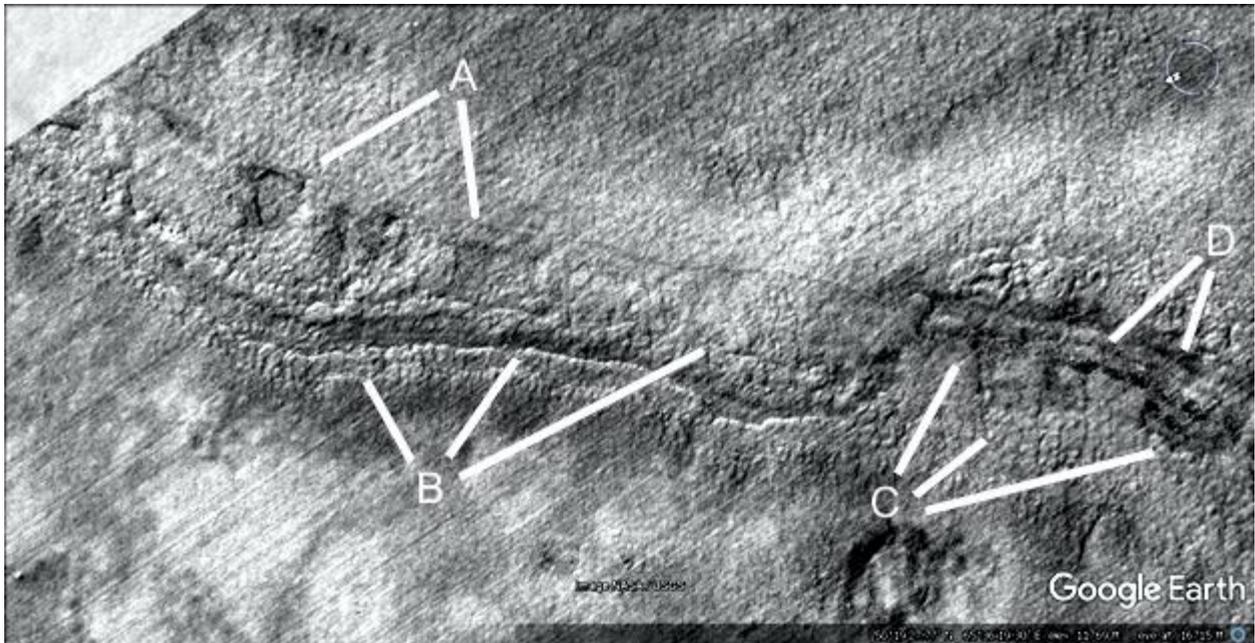


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## Prca483

### Hypothesis

This shows another water channel, the tube shape at A is much more eroded with an intact piece at 8 o'clock, and a collapsed section at 6 o'clock. B appears to be the lower edge of the former tube exposing a hollow or groove that was in it. C shows a section where this groove is covered over, the angular sections are like bricks. D also shows a groove like bricks.

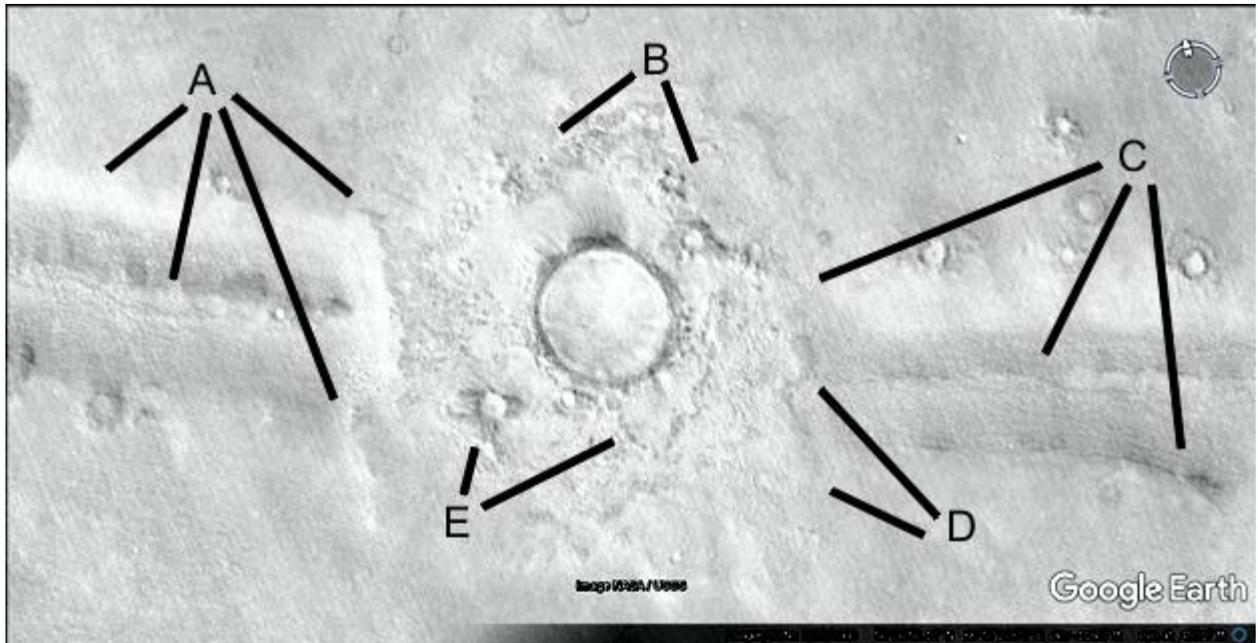


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## Prca485

### Hypothesis

The crater ejecta has an unusual shape, the water channel is regular in size at 6 and 7 o'clock. The edge of the ejecta at 4 and 5 o'clock is nearly a straight line and steep rather than randomly shaped. This ejecta if anything should be more spread out in the channel from erosion. B and E also show unusual shapes in the ejecta, it may have been built up into a hollow hill. C and D also show a regular shaped water channel but with an unusual ejecta shape going into it.

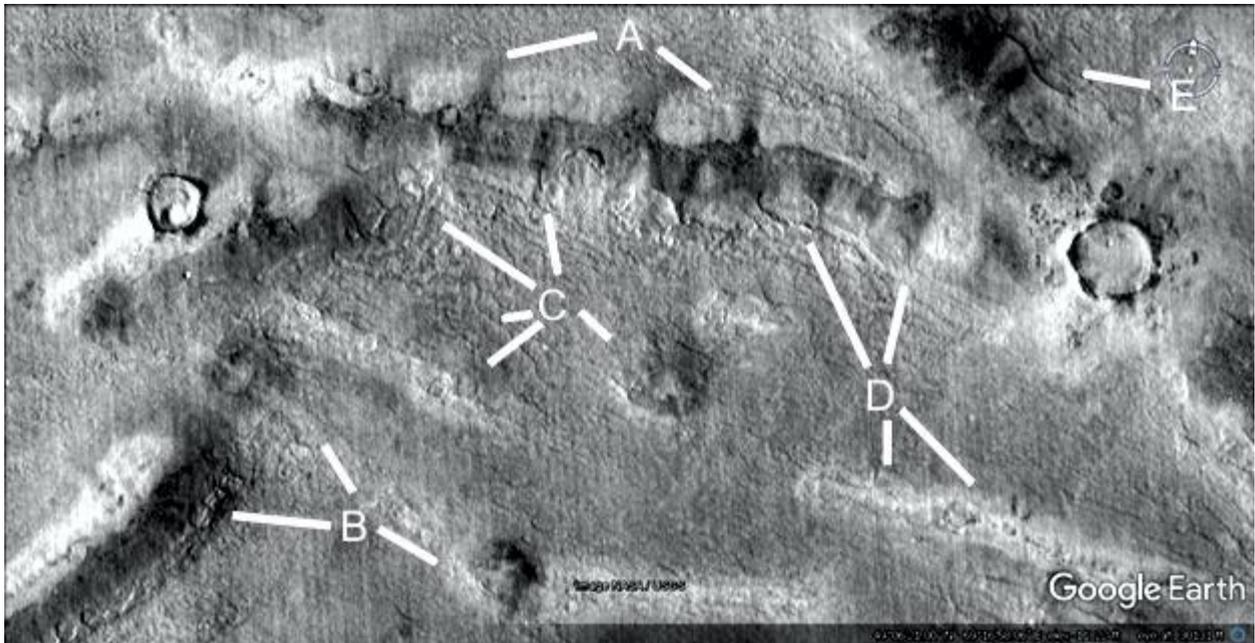


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**Prca487**

### **Hypothesis**

More tube shapes are shown, at A they have broken up into sections with a line of dark soil under them in the image. B shows similar related shapes, at 9 o'clock this is larger and a hollow hill shape with patches on the roof is at 4 o'clock. At 10 o'clock there may have been a tube eroded away. C shows another tube not in a water channel at 7 o'clock, it goes into the larger tube shape on the left. At 8, 10, and 12 o'clock there are more layers, at 5 o'clock it looks like a degraded hollow hill. D shows another tube shape with a hollow interior at 4 and 6 o'clock, more layers at 11 and 1 o'clock. E appears to be another layer, much smoother on top.

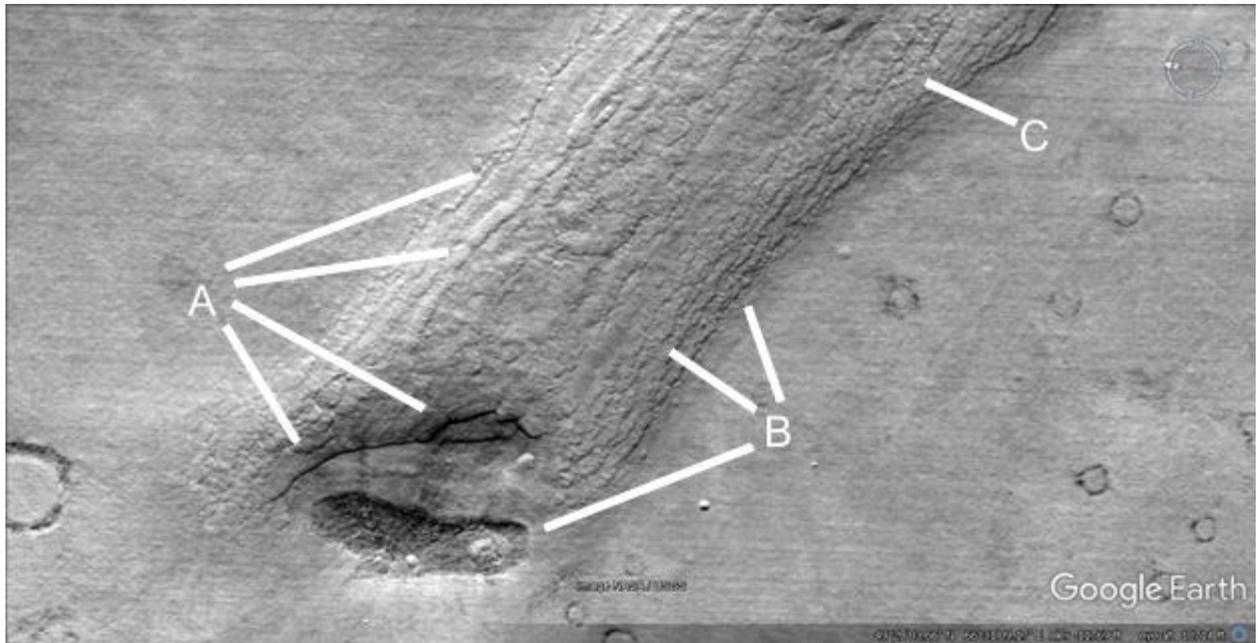


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## Prca488

### Hypothesis

This water channel ends suddenly, this makes it less likely to be natural as water would not stop like this after eroding the channel. A shows layers along the side of the channel at 1 and 2 o'clock, at 3 and 5 o'clock there appears to be a hollow hill. B shows more of these layers running along the channel, the dark material at 8 o'clock is like the roof seen on many hollow hills. C shows more of these layers.

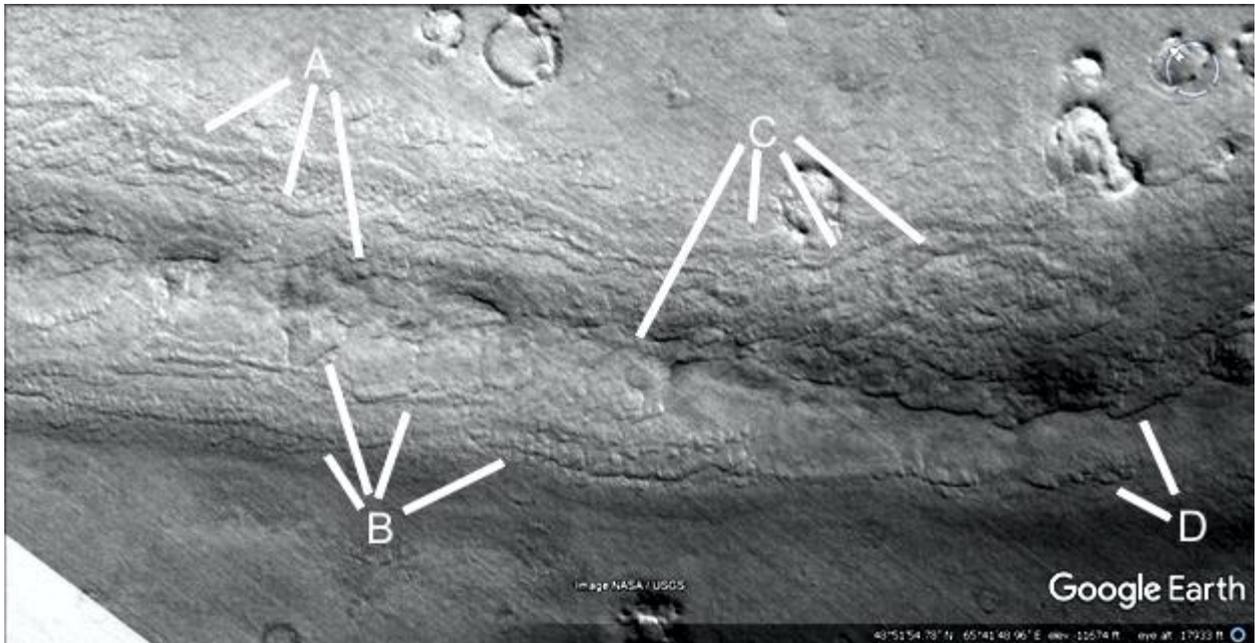


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## Prca489

### Hypothesis

These layers are found along many of these water channels, A shows they go up to the sides connecting to the more natural looking ground. At 5 o'clock there may be the remains of the central tube shape, also seen a B at 11 o'clock. C shows more layers and the continuation of this tube shape at 7 o'clock, D shows more layers. The construction technique would be to make a higher layer on the side of the bank, then another overlapping further down like fish scales. This would allow a layer to dry before the next one was adhered to it. It would also allow a frame to hold the layer of cement in place while it dried.

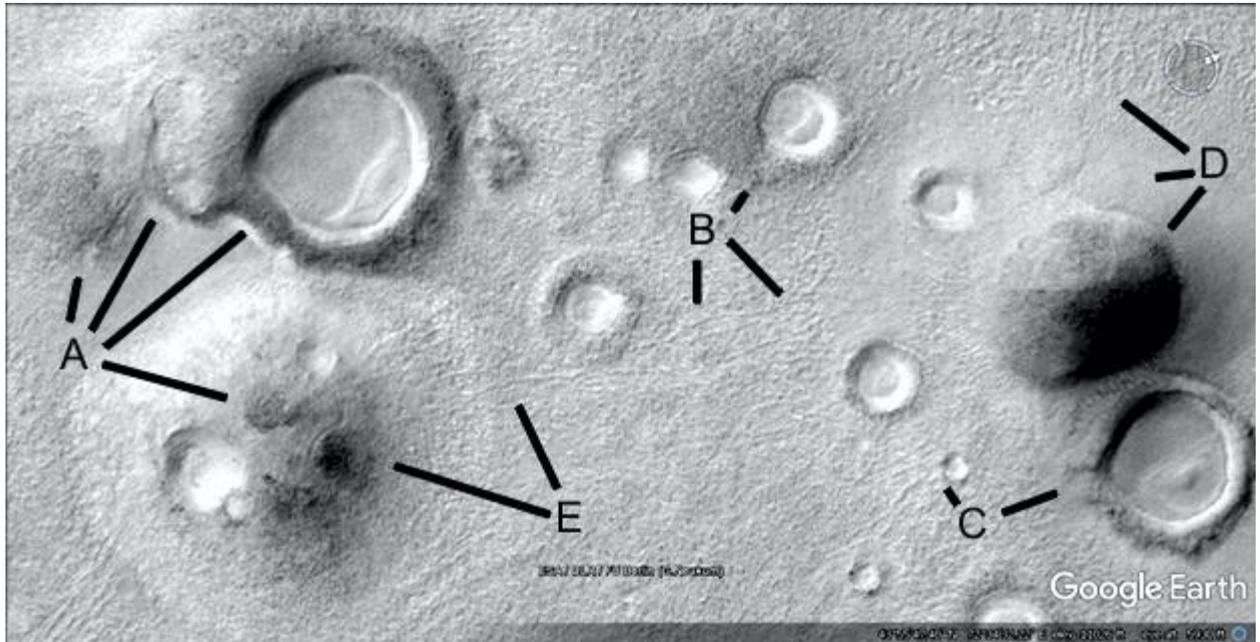


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## Prhh492

### Hypothesis

A at 12 o'clock shows a hollow hill connected to a crater, though the impact should be random the hill seems to open up and go around the crater rim like it was known to be there. This happens in nearly every example of a hilled crater, thousands of them. At 1 o'clock there may be a collapsed area, at 2 o'clock the hill smoothly joins to the crater rim with dark material in both of them. A at 4 o'clock shows patches on the roof of another hollow hill, perhaps other craters like the two shown were repaired. B shows fine tube shapes at 4 and 6 o'clock, also a hill surrounding this crater from the left at 1 o'clock. C shows a small tube into a crater at 10 o'clock and a notch in the crater rim at 2 o'clock. D shows a smooth artificial looking hill at 8 o'clock, then a smooth area around it like cement at 9 o'clock, above this at 10 o'clock the ground looks like many tubes are under this smooth skin. E shows more tubes going into the hill.

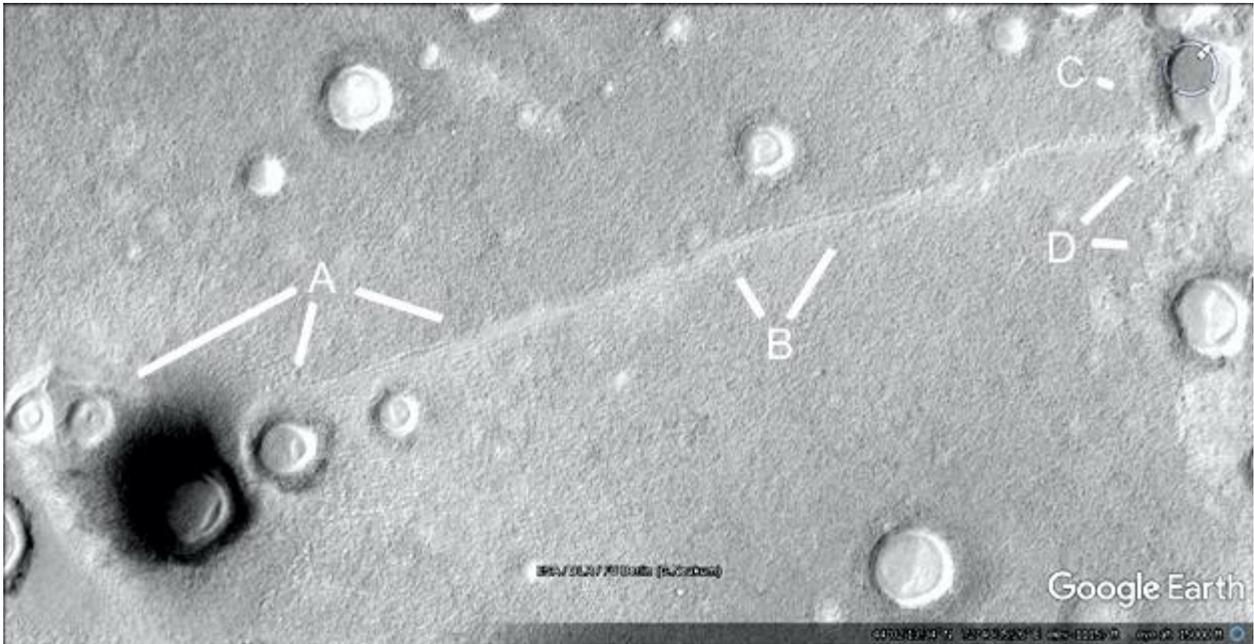


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**Prr493**

### **Hypothesis**

This is a road shape going from the hollow hill at A along B into the crater at C. This crater is then connected to another, shown by D perhaps by a hollow hill.

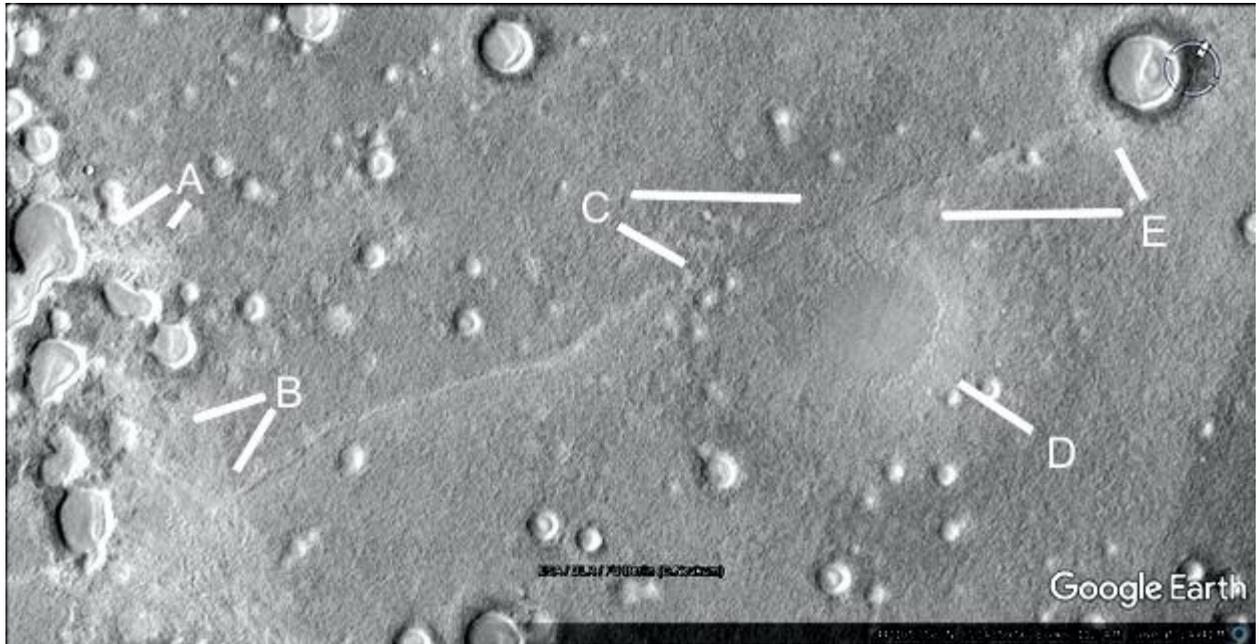


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## Prr494

### Hypothesis

This shows another road shape, A points to many pits not like typical crater shapes. They may have been altered and connected to make bigger dams. B shows a smooth area around these at 8 o'clock, then a road or tube at 7 o'clock which has forked into others of these. C shows how this road connects into the side of the hill at D, it seems to go inside the edge of it leaving a groove then continue on through E to the crater at 11 o'clock.

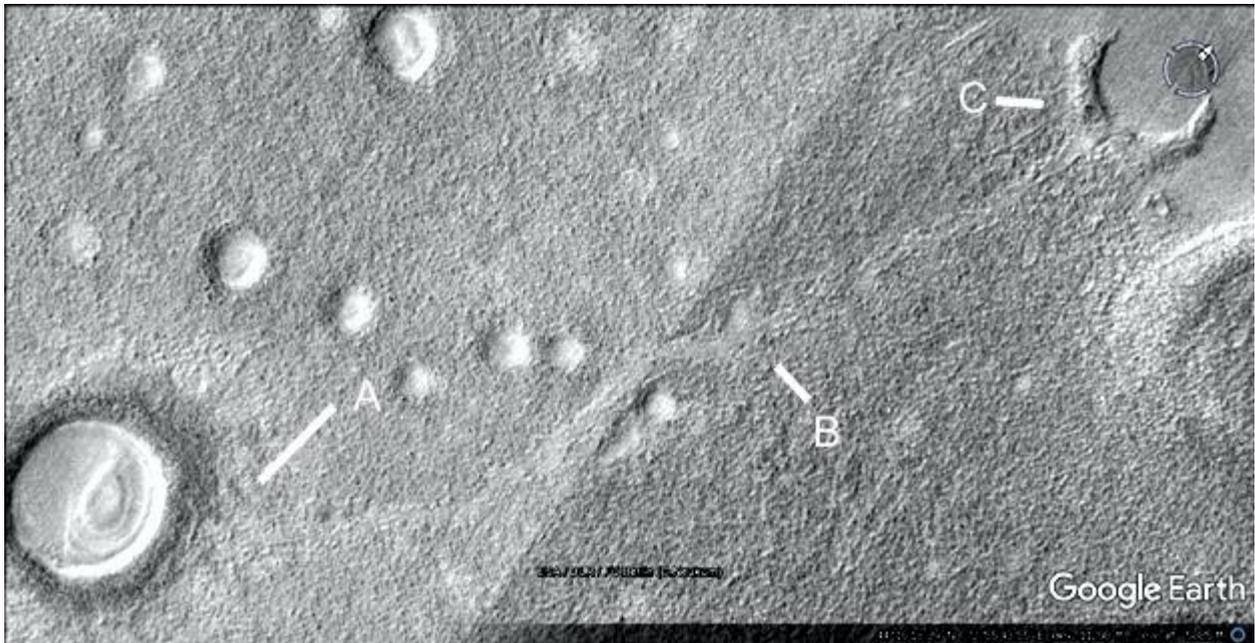


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**Prr495**

## **Hypothesis**

This shows another road connecting craters from A through B to C, its surface is much smoother than the surrounding terrain.



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## Prc496

### Hypothesis

The crater at A at 9 o'clock has a small hill connected to the crater rim, similar to the one at 4 o'clock perhaps for access to the water that was inside it. B shows how this crater has a very unnatural protrusion as if altered. At C the rim seems to extend outwards at 11 o'clock and into a tube like shape at 10 o'clock.

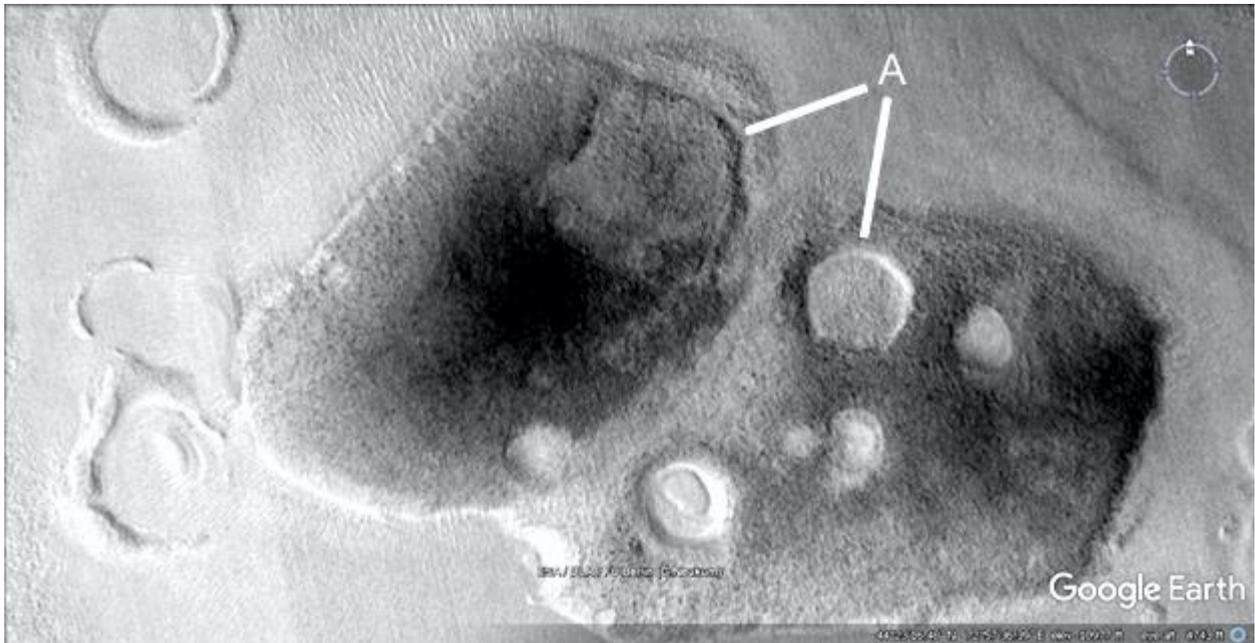


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## Prhh497

### Hypothesis

A shows how these two hollow hills are collapsed, at 8 o'clock only the outer wall is left. The craters like at 7 o'clock may have darker repaired areas around them.

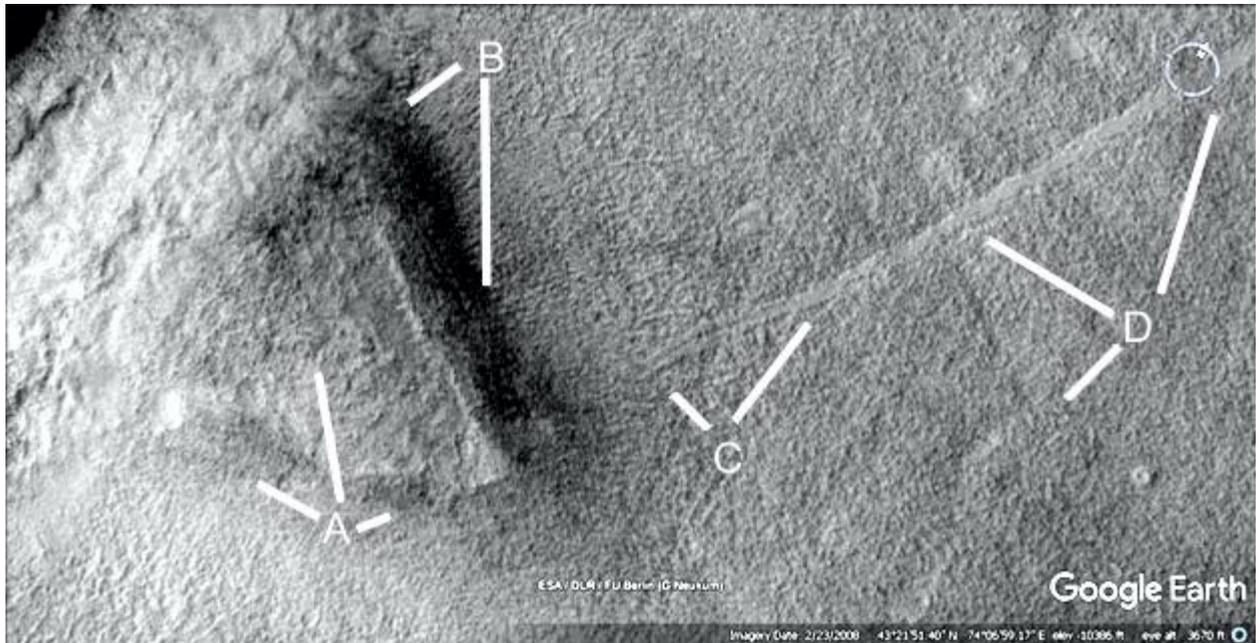


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## Prhh498

### Hypothesis

The hollow hill has collapsed at A, B shows a straight wall still standing. C shows another road going into the hill perhaps with two lanes, this extends to D at 10 and 1 o'clock. There may be another road at 7 o'clock.

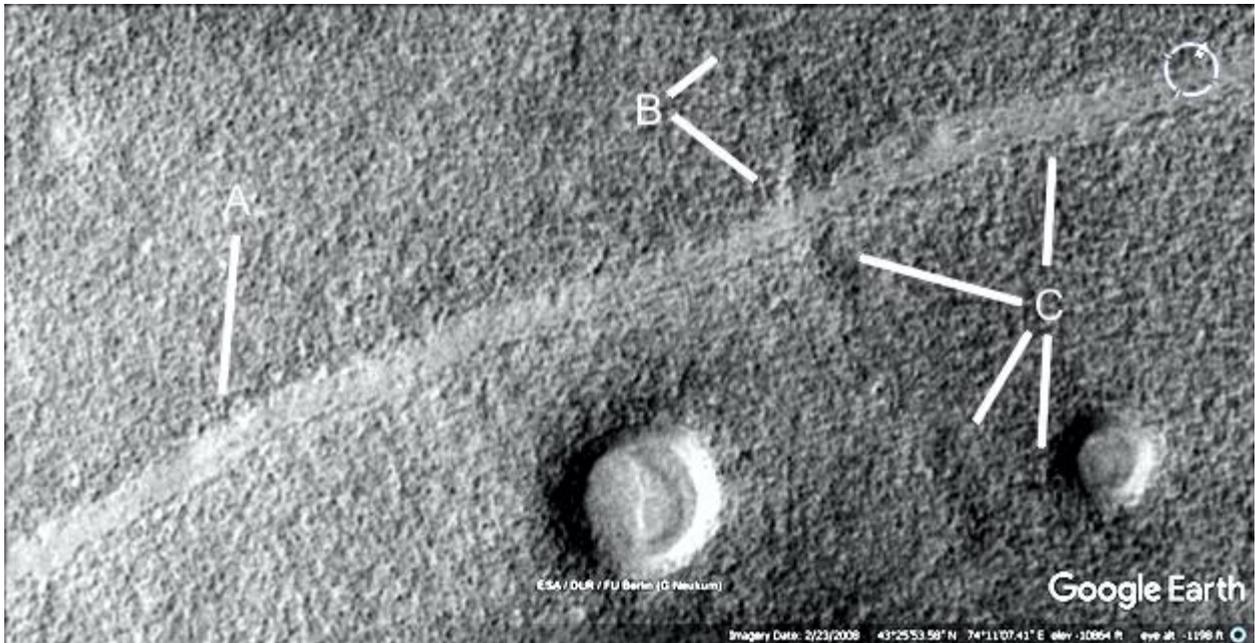


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## Prr499

### Hypothesis

This is a closeup of a road, much smoother than the surrounding terrain like cement. It extends past A to B where a tube or raised road intersects it. C shows this tube going down from 10 o'clock, then possibly at 6 and 7 o'clock into the crater.



---

## Prr500

### Hypothesis

Another road section is shown, A shows a smaller road or collapsed tube at 8 o'clock which appears to be directed at the small hill at 6 o'clock. Another hill like this is at B at 10 o'clock, there is a smoother flatter area around this from 9 to 11 o'clock. C shows a continuation of the road, the shadows indicate it is perhaps lower than the surrounding terrain.



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## Prr501

### Hypothesis

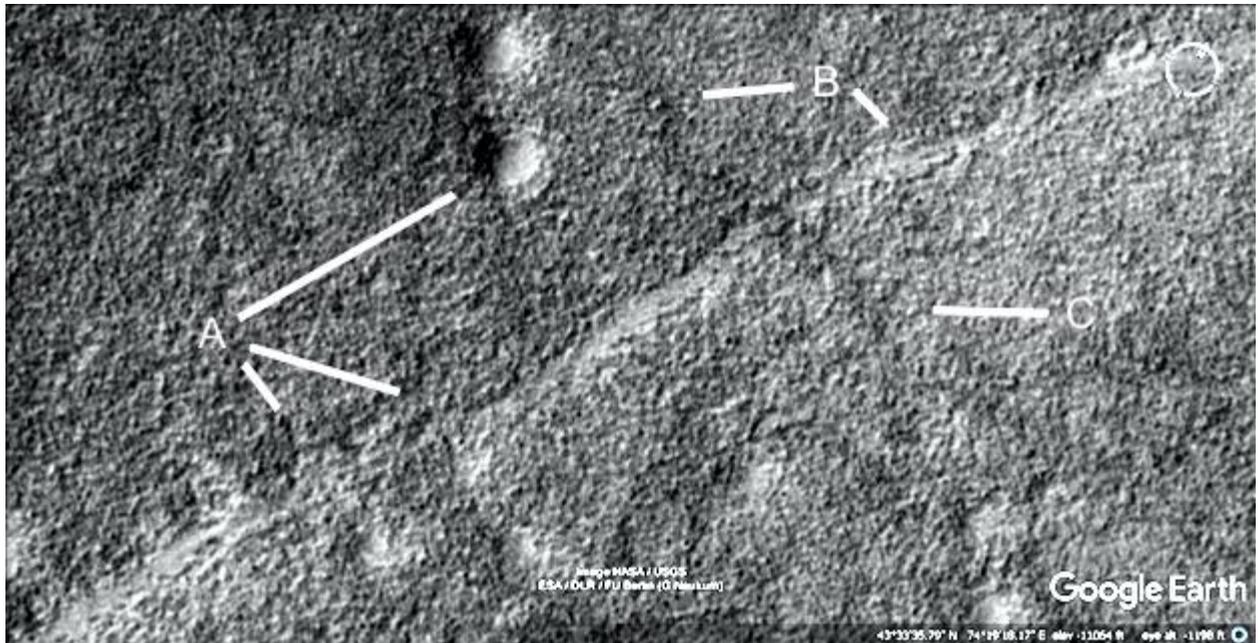
A shows the same road going into a crater, it appears to be built up like a hollow hill around the crater rim. This pale material is different from the darker rim, so it could not be ejecta. B shows how the road goes over an into this pale material like cement, so it could not have been a preexisting road hit by a crater. The road had to have been formed after the crater was. C shows how this pale material goes up to and covers part of the darker crater rim, this again means it had to come after the crater and so it moved upwards onto the rim against gravity. Around D this pale material is smoother so it may be cement like the road material. It's unlikely any other kind of material would have lasted so long.



## Prr502

### Hypothesis

This part of the road appears to be more eroded at 4 and 5 o'clock, the crater at 2 o'clock may have this road material covering it like a dam. B shows a possible tube or second road at 9 o'clock going down to C, at 4 o'clock B shows a more intact piece of the road that seems to have broken off from both sides.



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## Prhh503

### Hypothesis

A shows another hollow hill, the outside is in good condition but the center appears to be collapsed. It may also be like a walled hill where sometimes the roof sinks lower like a catenary shape. B shows a connection from the crater at 9 o'clock, this is unlikely to occur with a chance impact as it seems to widen out to meet the crater rim.

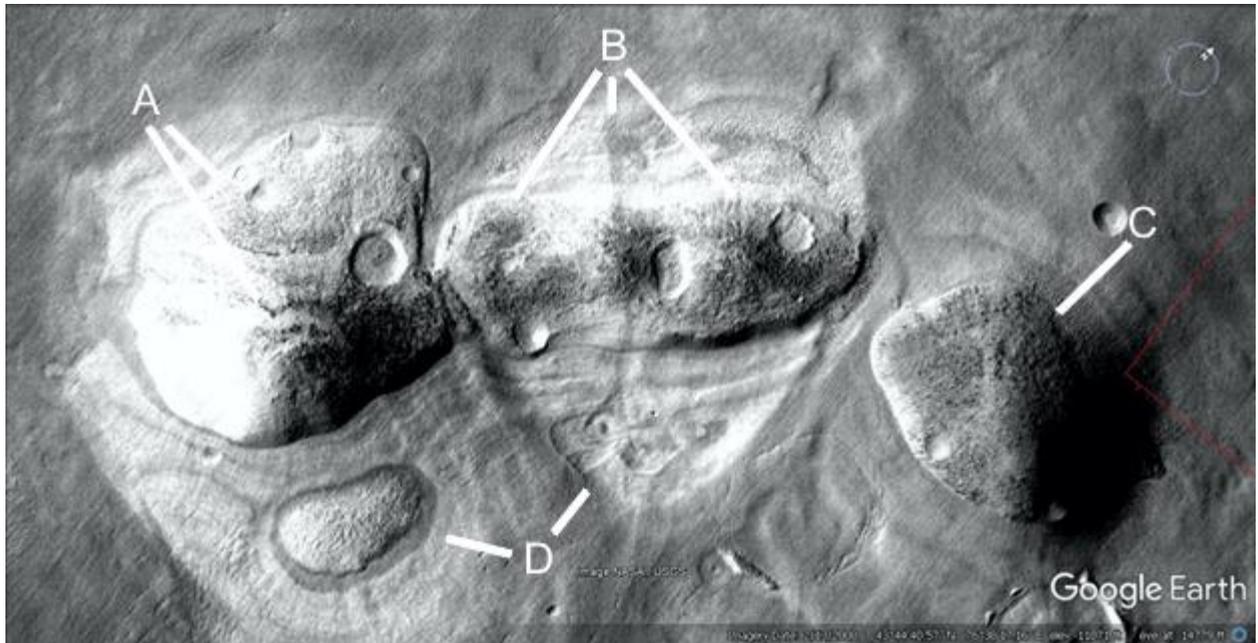


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## Prhh504

### Hypothesis

A is another hollow hill with many patches on the roof, B may also have craters or collapsed sections but the one at 4 o'clock looks like the hole has been patched. C also has unnatural looking changes in shade on its roof. D at 2 o'clock may have been another hollow hill, there are some internal walls showing. At 10 o'clock may be another hollow hill.

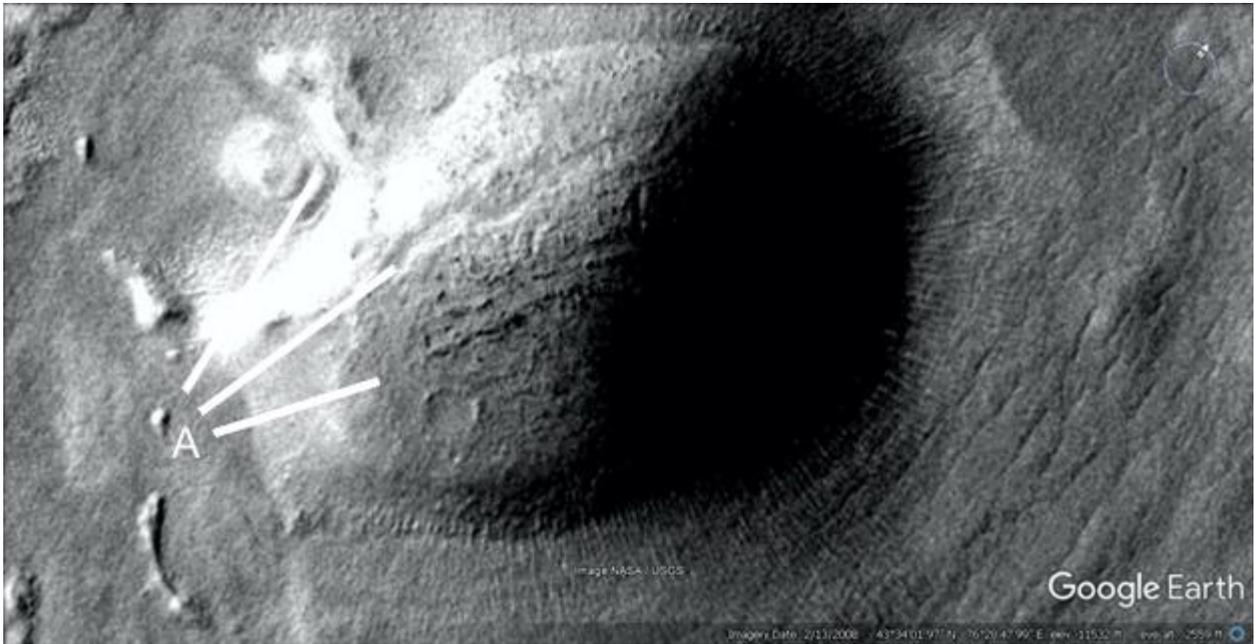


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## Prhh505

### Hypothesis

A shows another hollow hill, there are bands of darker shades and ridges like a patch at 2 o'clock. There may have been a collapsed long area like at 1 o'clock. This may indicate the roof was made of longer thin stripes. At 1 o'clock there appears to be an entrance to the hill, it is hollow on the top like it is partially collapsed.

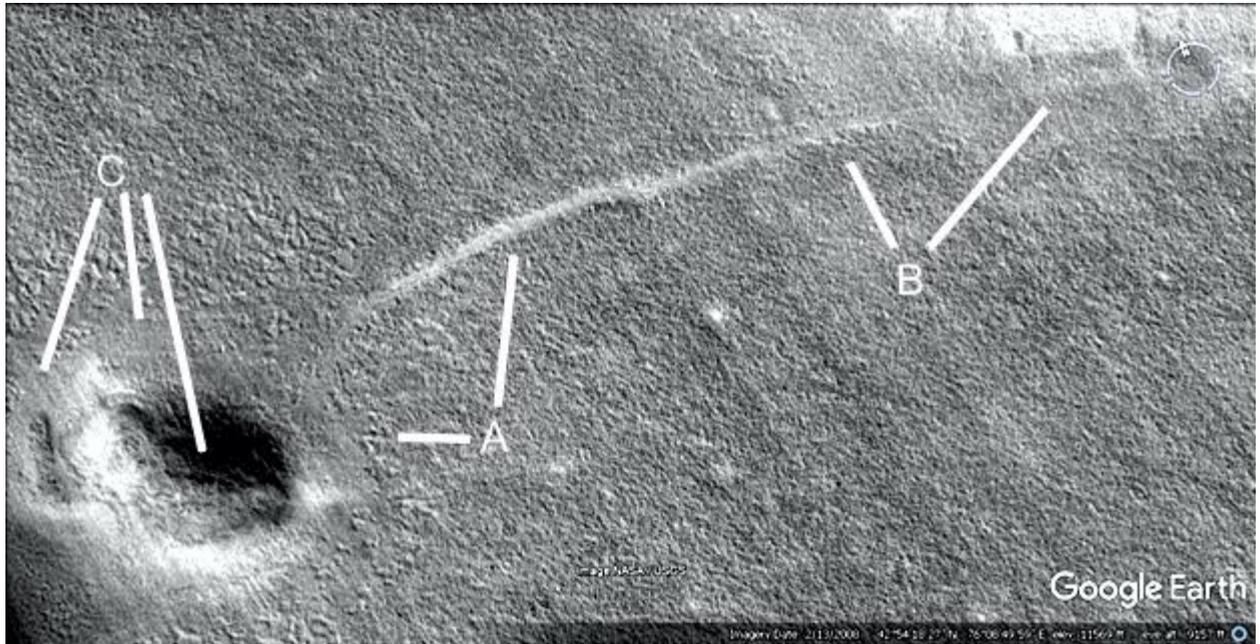


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**Prr506**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows another road shape coming out of the collapsed hollow hill at C. It extends up and past B.

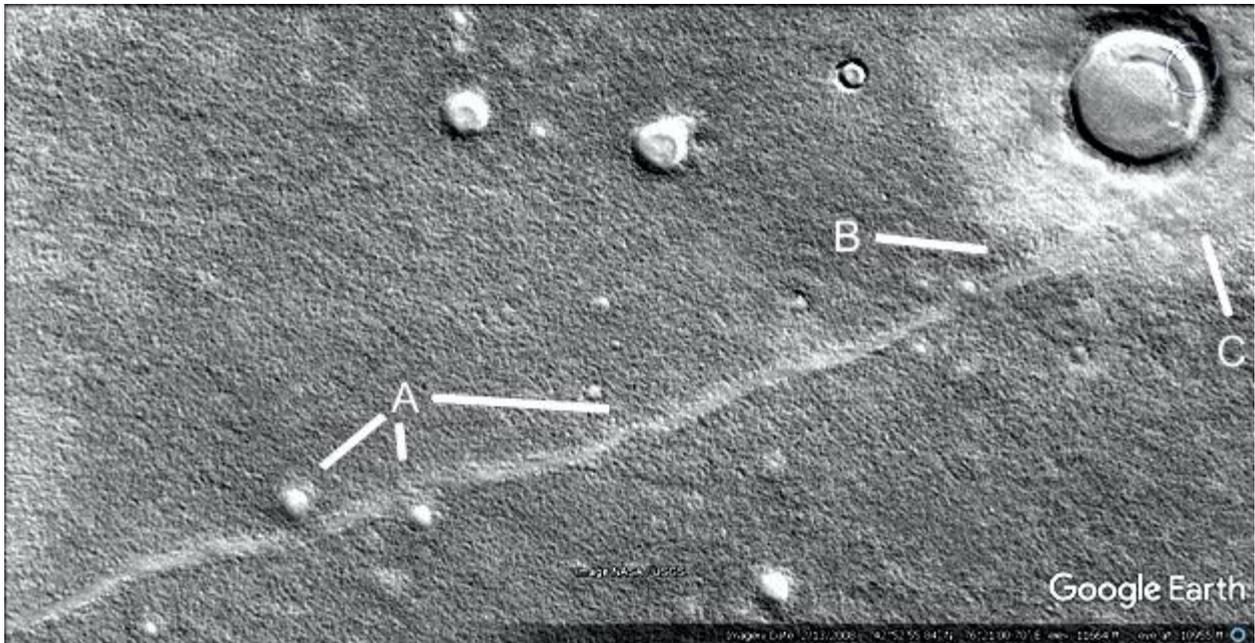


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**Prr507**

### **Hypothesis**

The road continues on bending to avoid two craters at A. B shows how it goes into the pale material around the crater leaving a mark along it at C.

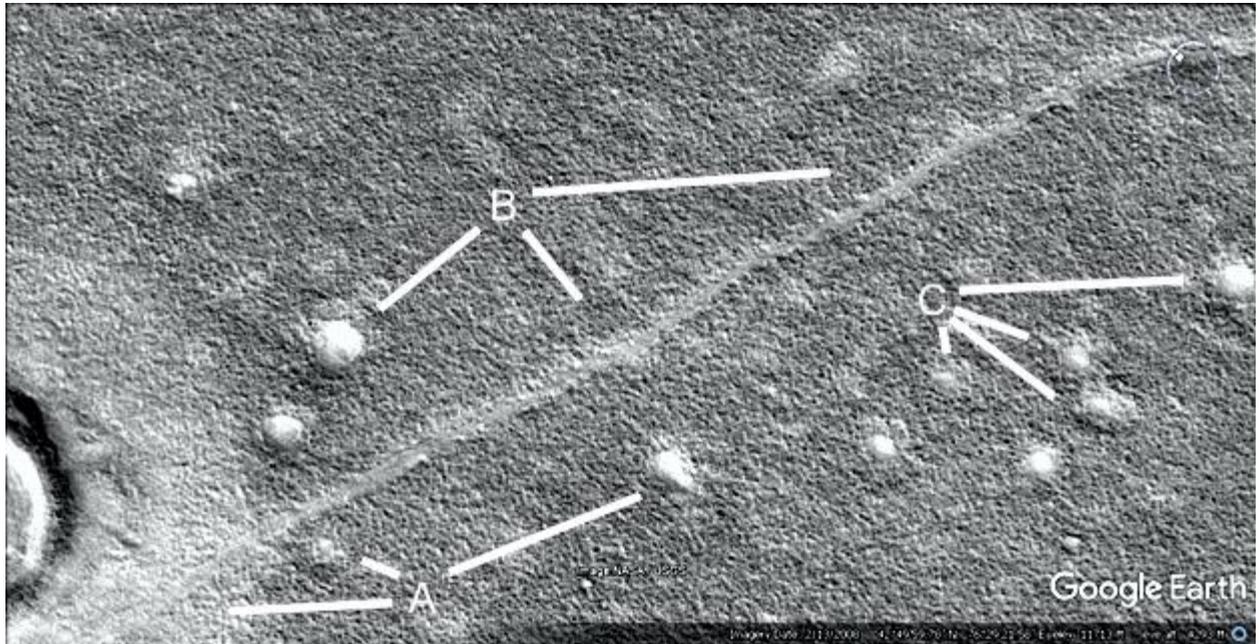


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**Prr508**

## **Hypothesis**

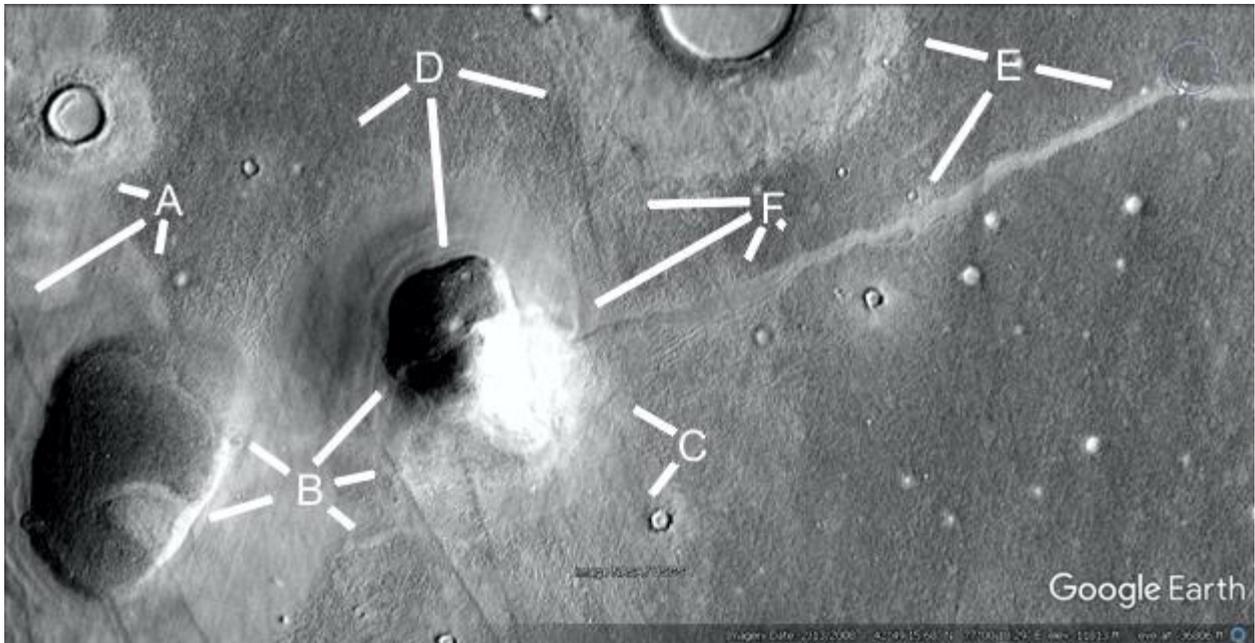
A shows the road continuing on over the pale material, B and C also show pits like altered craters perhaps with the same road material to act as dams.



## Prr509

### Hypothesis

A shows a broad connection between the crater at 10 o'clock, there is a dark line like a road at 8 o'clock and 7 o'clock shows the edge of the smooth cement like section. B at 8 and 10 o'clock shows a hill with some patched areas, at 2 o'clock this other hill has a light stripe cross it like a patch. It may also connect directly to the road leading off through F at 7 and 8 o'clock. B at 2 and 4 o'clock shows more possible roads. C shows another road going to a small crater. F at 9 o'clock shows how a road goes up to the large crater. E shows a small dark area in the road at 7 o'clock and a sharp bend at 4 o'clock. The pale material at 10 o'clock may be another hollow hill surrounding the crater.

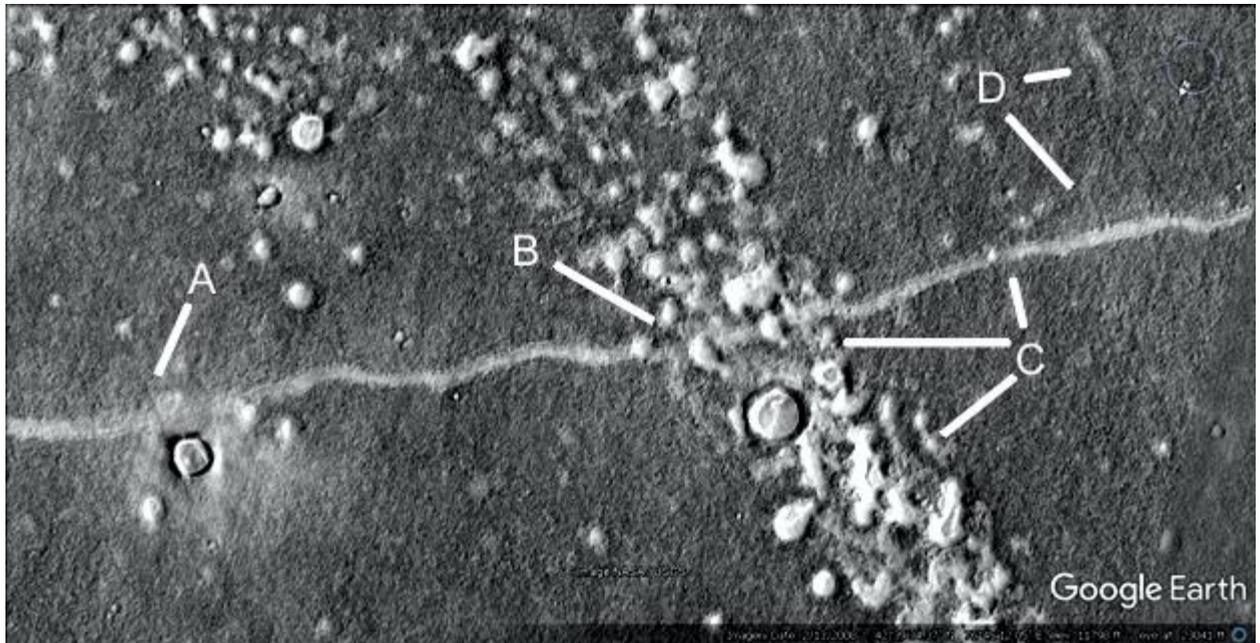


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## Prr510

### Hypothesis

This road continues on at A connecting to another crater, going over the ejecta as before. B shows it also going over or past these pits while some appear to be connected to it with small roads, C shows how these may be constructed pits like connecting craters together, D may be another road.

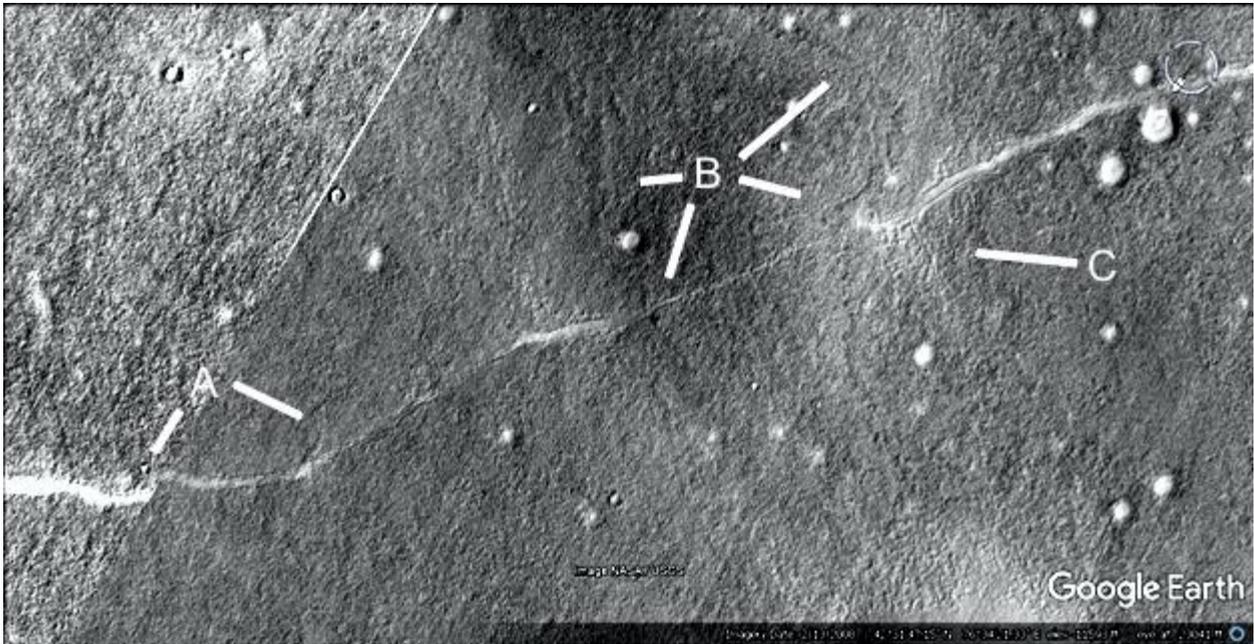


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## Prr511

### Hypothesis

A shows the road continues, the join of the map makes it look like the road bends here. It seems to fade away more at 4 o'clock and at 7 o'clock, at 9 o'clock may have been another road, also one at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock there may be another hill that connects various roads and tubes such as at C, then continues on to the right.

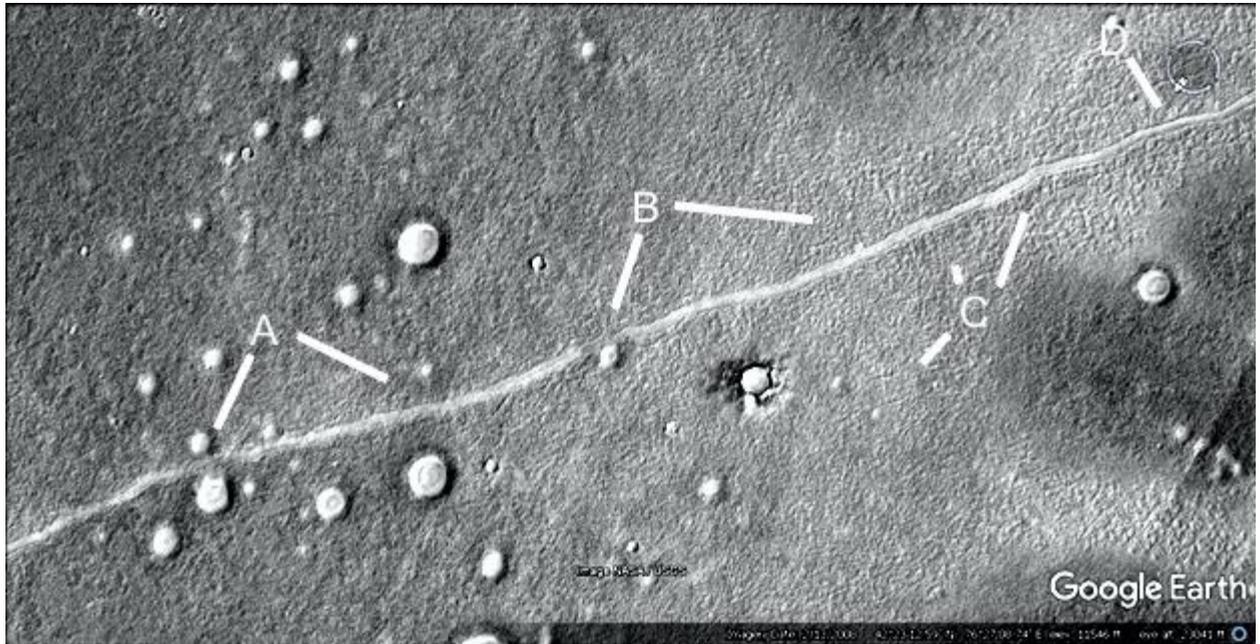


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**Prr512**

### **Hypothesis**

A, B, C, and D show the road continuing and avoiding craters. This section is in better condition.

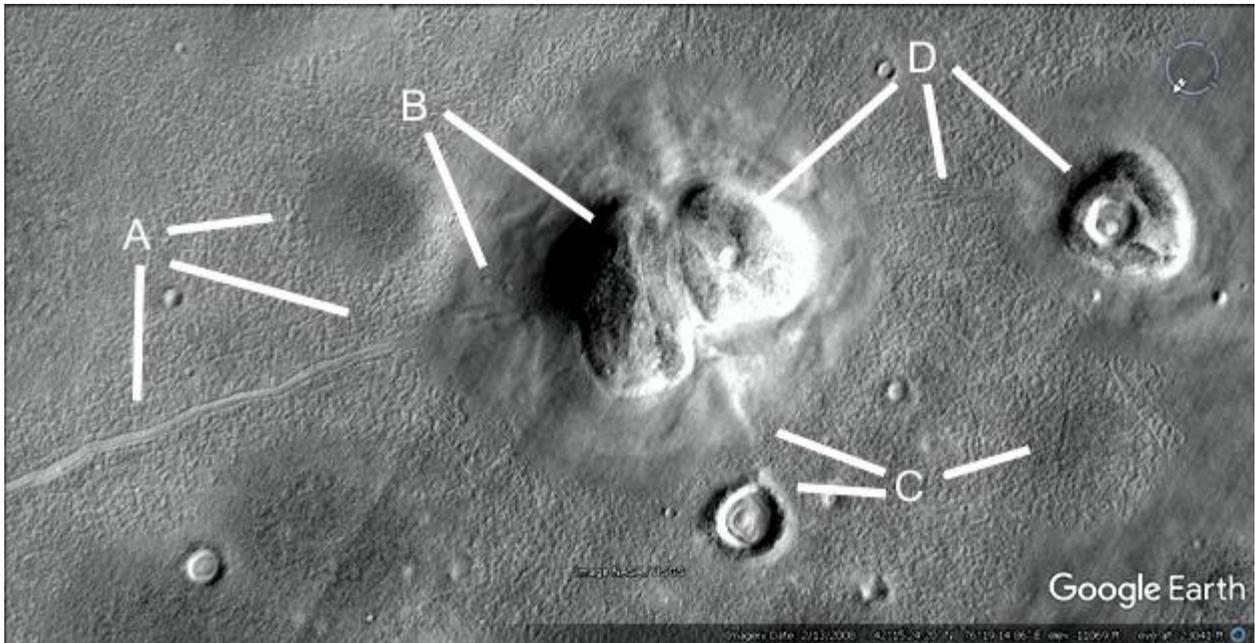


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**Prr513**

### **Hypothesis**

Here the road at A at 6 o'clock is in good condition, it comes into a hollow hill at B over the ejecta, another hill is at A at 3 o'clock. The hill appears to have multiple collapsed areas with some patched roof sections. C shows a tube like connection to the crater at 9 o'clock. D shows tube like connections to another hollow hill at 4 o'clock.



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## Prhh514

### Hypothesis

A shows how the roof is degrading, it may be another walled hill with the strong outer wall and a settled roof.

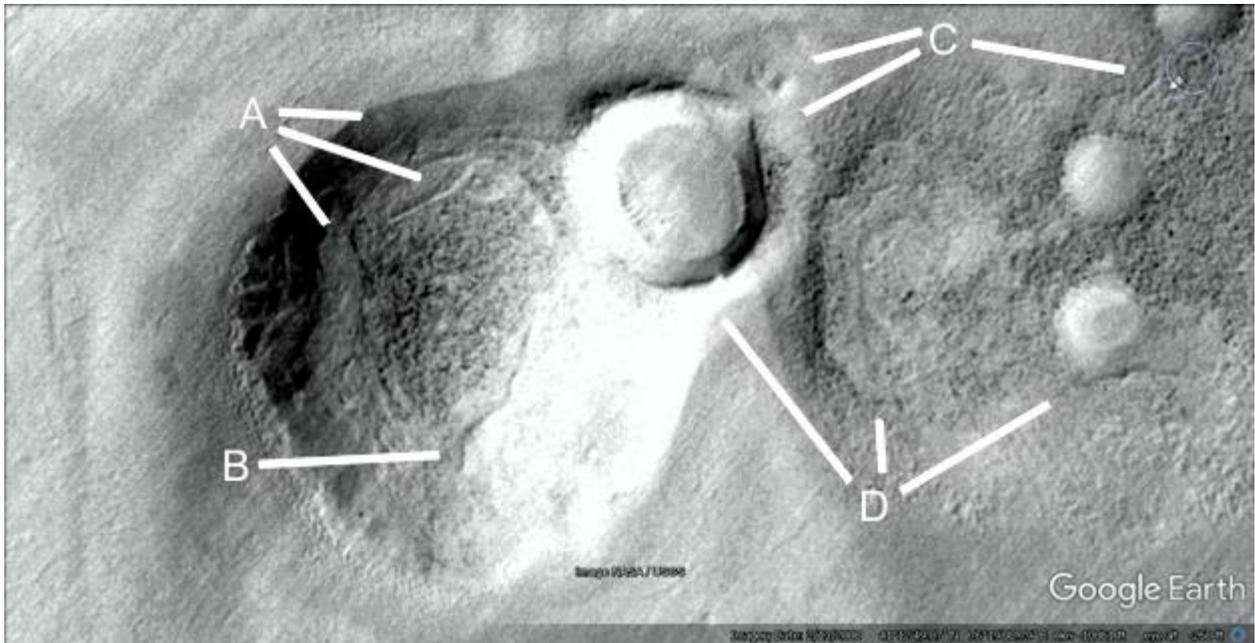


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## Prhh516

### Hypothesis

This hollow hill appears to be patched on the roof, A at 4 o'clock shows a settled area. At 3 o'clock it shows how smooth and even the wall is. At 5 o'clock may be another settled area. B shows where the skin may be breaking off. The crater at C at 7 and 8 o'clock has a point in the rounded rim, it also looks to be attached to the hill on the left, as if the hill wraps around it. This is unlikely to happen if the impact was random, it implies the hill was constructed afterwards. At 4 o'clock the two craters appear to be attached to each other. D at 10 o'clock shows how the hill wraps around the crater, at 12 o'clock there may be a collapsed section and at 2 o'clock there may be a tube.

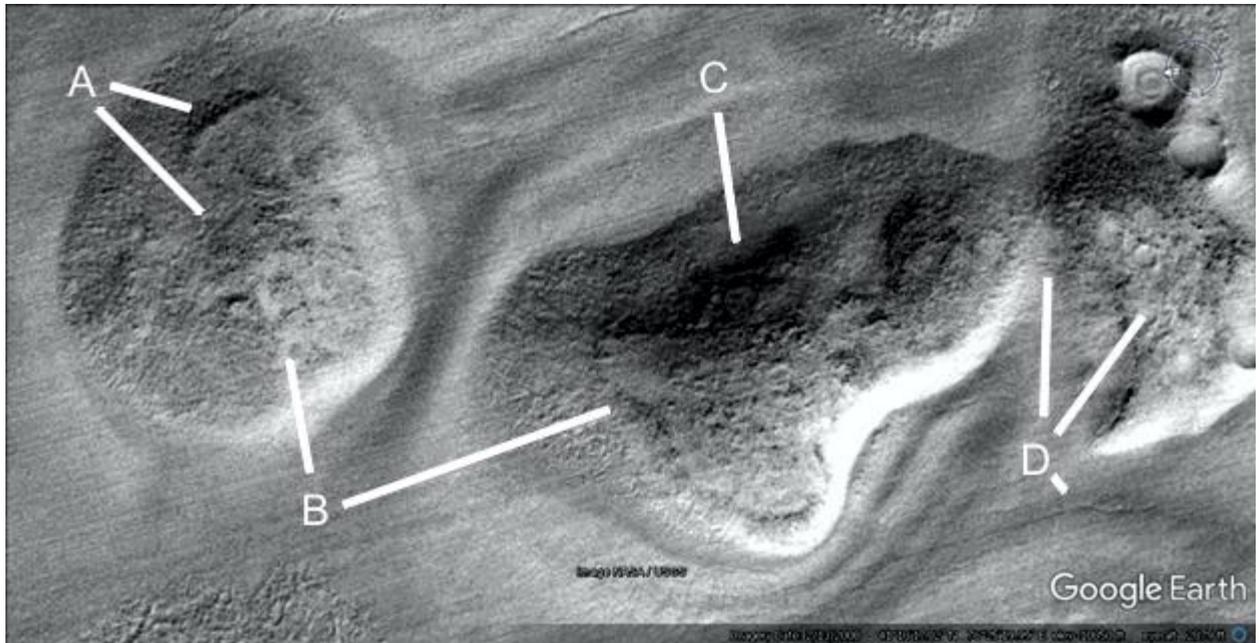


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## Prhh517

### Hypothesis

A is another hollow hill with a tube at 4 o'clock and a patch at 5 o'clock. B at 11 o'clock shows another possible patched part of the roof, at 2 o'clock is the border of the walled hill's roof. C also looks like a patch. D at 12 o'clock shows how two hills join together, at 1 o'clock there are more patches and at 4 o'clock there appears to be a tube or road.



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## Prhh518

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube shape at 4 o'clock, the hill also has smaller tubes at 5 o'clock. The ground is much smoother around B, C shows a band of dark material at 1 o'clock and a tube at 3 o'clock.



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## Prhh519

### Hypothesis

A shows patches on the roof perhaps from repair, B shows some craters but with an unusual shape as if converted into dams. They also seem to be connected by a tube at B at 4 o'clock.

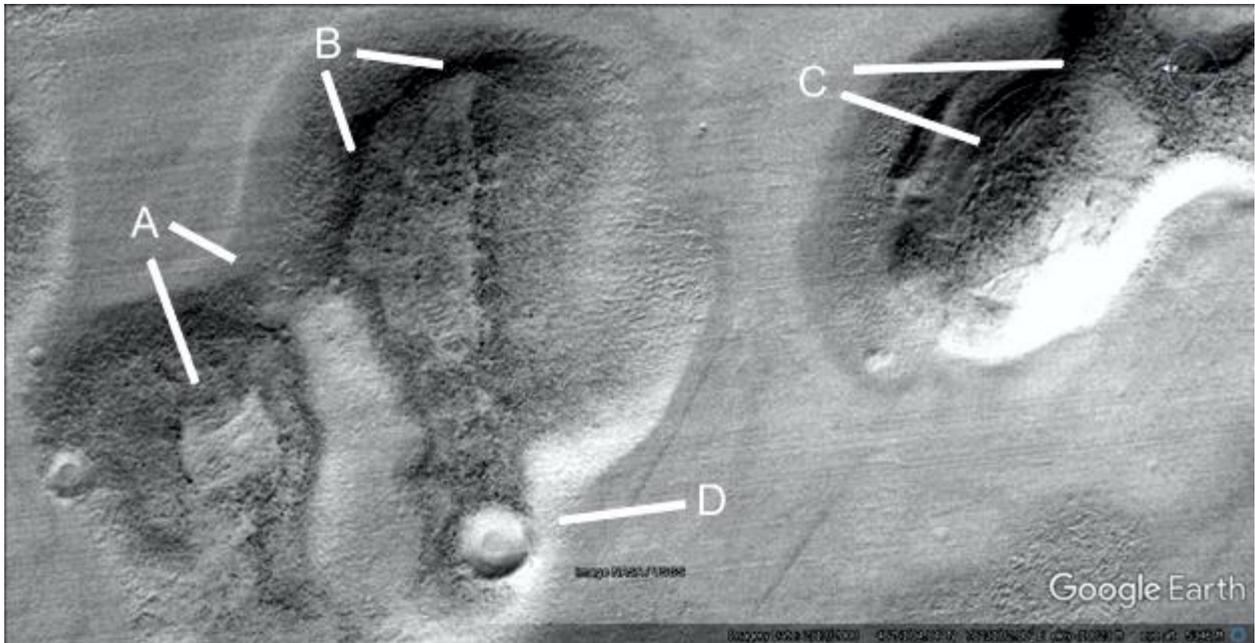


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## Prhh520

### Hypothesis

A at 5 o'clock shows a collapsed roof, from 4 o'clock down is a long collapsed area. B and C show where the skin on the roof has broken off, the pale material appears to erode more easily. D shows how the dark material appears to aim at and connect to the crater dam even though the crater position should be random. This implies the roof was patched after the impact. The roof may have been altered so the water from rain would be directed into the crater.

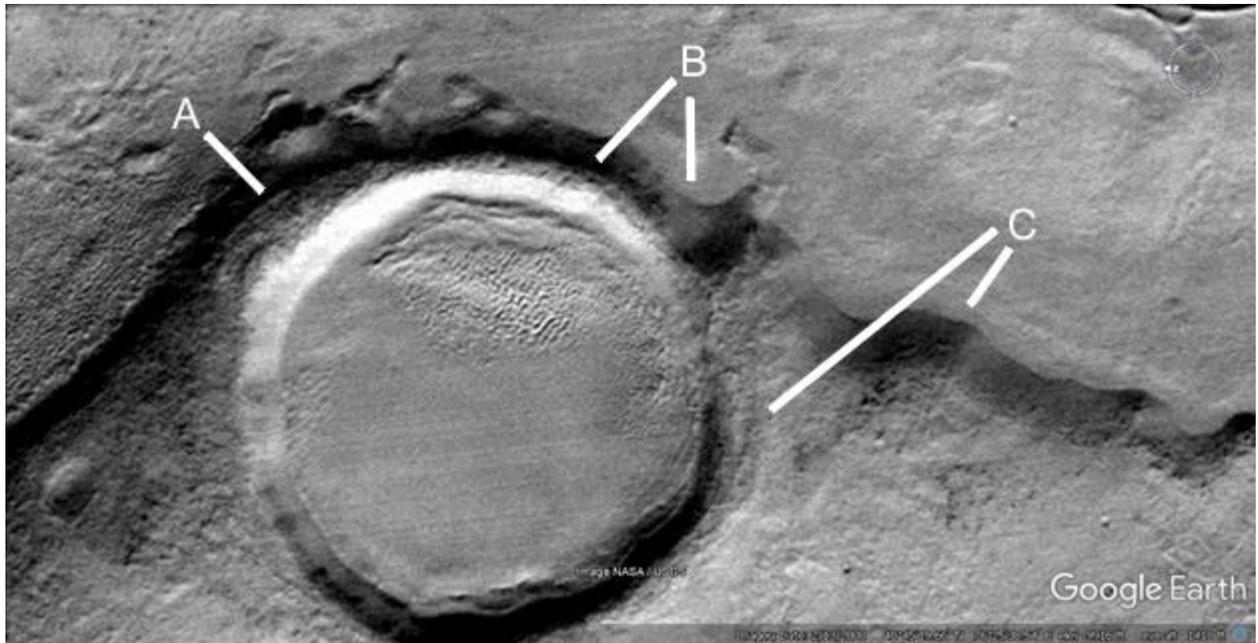


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## Prrhh521

### Hypothesis

This crater dam is also at the edge of a possible hollow hill, the crater rim is in good condition and did not break through at the very edge of the hill. There are signs it held water inside it with the dunes. A shows a possible repair or constructed area, B at 7 o'clock shows how this rim has a curved area on its outside like an arch, also seen at 6 o'clock. C at 8 o'clock shows how the rim blends into the hill though it should also have formed above this, at 7 o'clock the hill slope is smooth like an angled wall.

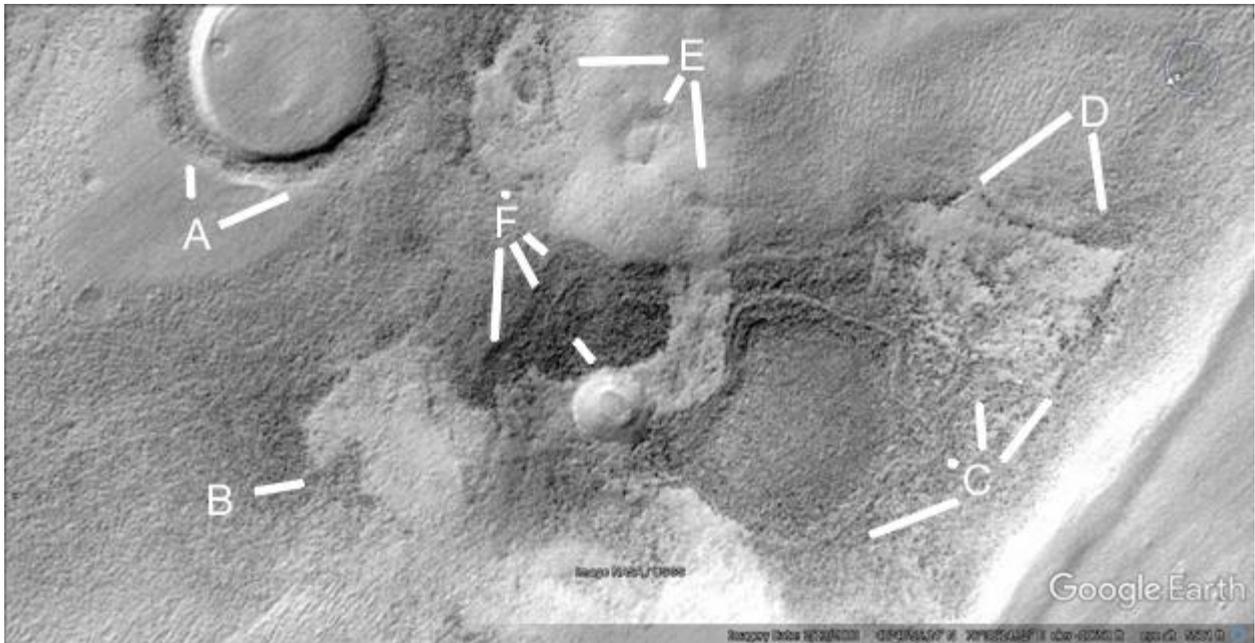


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## Prhh522

### Hypothesis

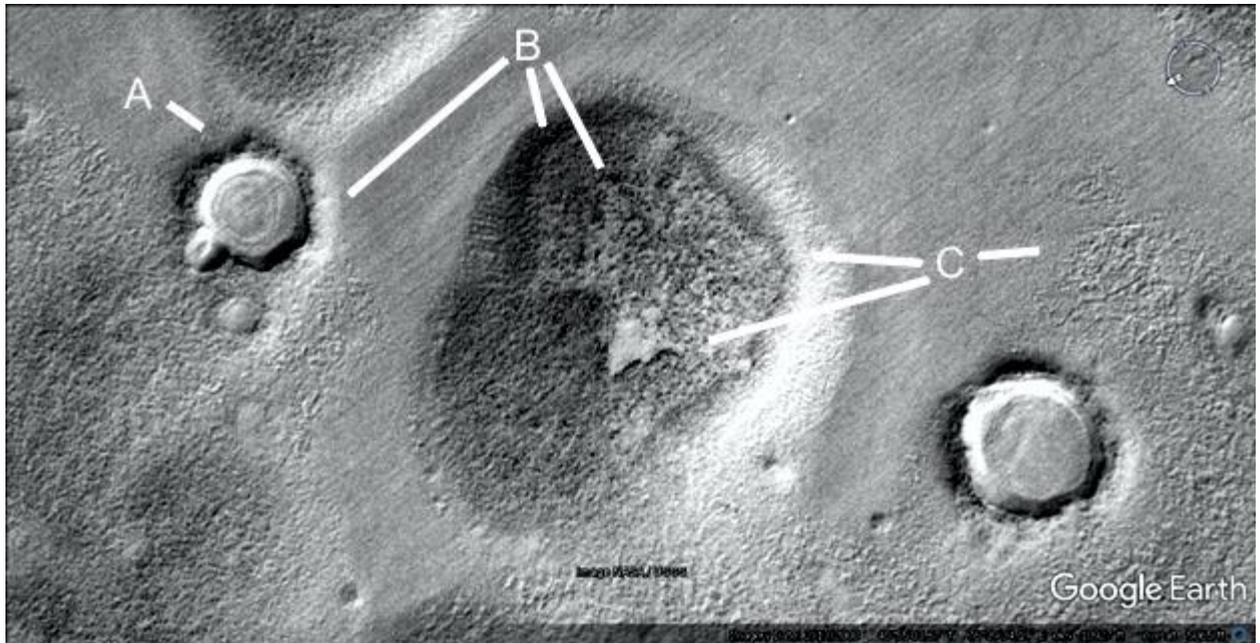
A shows a smooth area around the crater rim, at 2 o'clock the hill appears to deviate to connect to the crater. B shows another area where the skin on the roof has probably peeled off. C and D show another area like this the erosion may also have occurred with precipitation from its appearance. D shows a straight edge where the skin has peeled or broken off. This area may also have been flooded causing water erosion. E at 7 o'clock shows a small dam like shape unlike a crater, at 5 and 9 o'clock there is more erosion on the roof. F shows a darker area like a patch, at 5 o'clock the crater is connected to a line of pale material as if an overflow washed away part of the roof. This extends down to E at 5 o'clock.



## Prhh523

### Hypothesis

A shows a crater with more angular sides like a hexagon, also connected to a hill. The crater rim is made of darker material different from the hill as if constructed. B at 8 o'clock shows a straight side where the hill seems to curve around the rim. At 4 and 5 o'clock the roof is also eroding. C shows a collapsed area at 8 o'clock, at 9 o'clock there is a dark ring around this central roof where it meets the hill walls. At 3 o'clock there are a hatched area of ground which may have been underground corridors. The ground around this is very smooth, it may mean this surface has broken up exposing some structures underneath.

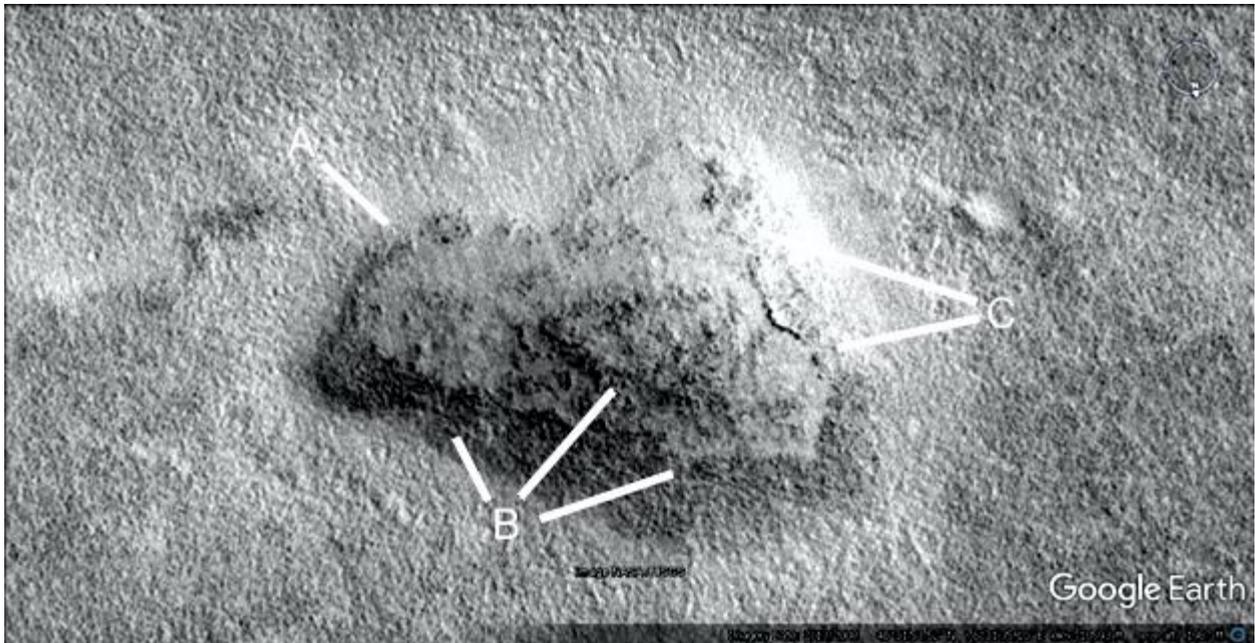


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## Prhh524

### Hypothesis

This shows another hollow hill, at A the wall is barely visible. B shows a more complete wall at 2 and 10 o'clock, also a central raised roof at 1 o'clock. C shows where the skin appears to have peeled off.

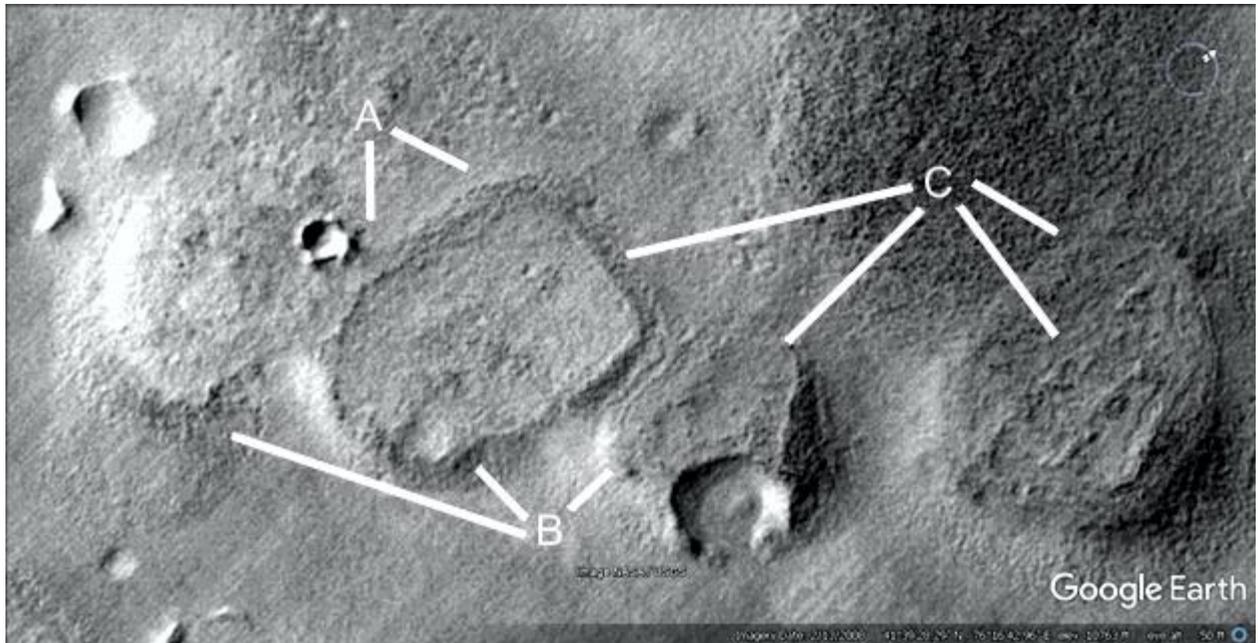


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## Prhh525

### Hypothesis

A shows a walled hill where the roof seems to have collapsed, there are some signs of interior supports which are darker. To the left of this is another hill where the roof may be still standing, it has a pale area in the middle like a patch. B shows walls at 10 and 11 o'clock, at 1 o'clock this hill may have been collapsed by the crater. This crater is different to many others in that the rim has not been repaired to make a dam. C shows a part of the wall at 8 o'clock, at 7 o'clock this hill has a collapsed roof with an edge still intact. Another hill has also collapsed at 4 and 5 o'clock.

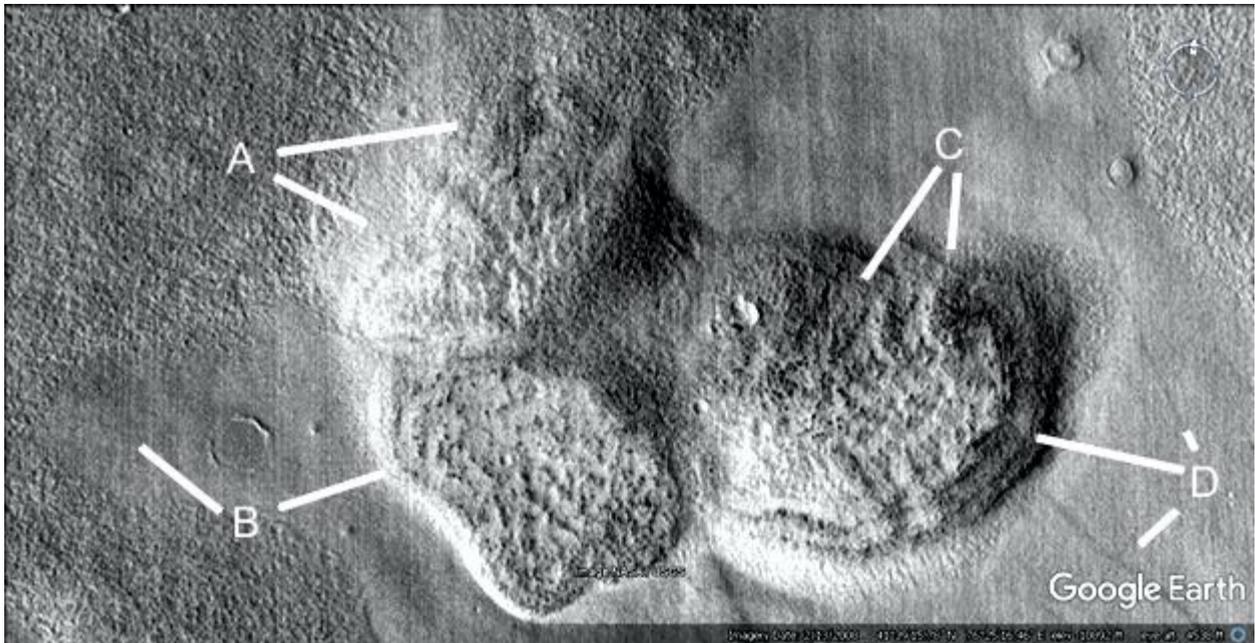


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## Prhh526

### Hypothesis

A shows another collapsed hollow hill, there may be interior supports holding up parts of it. B at 2 o'clock shows more interior supports like corridors, at 10 o'clock the ground is very smooth as if it was constructed. Around A the rougher terrain comes right up to the hill, so it is not a runoff from them making this smoother surface. C shows more collapsed areas and interior supports, between the two lines may be an entrance. D may show a step like layer at 10 o'clock as part of the construction technique, at 7 and 11 o'clock there may be roads. The one at 7 o'clock goes directly into the hill like other road shapes, less likely to be from a dust devil.

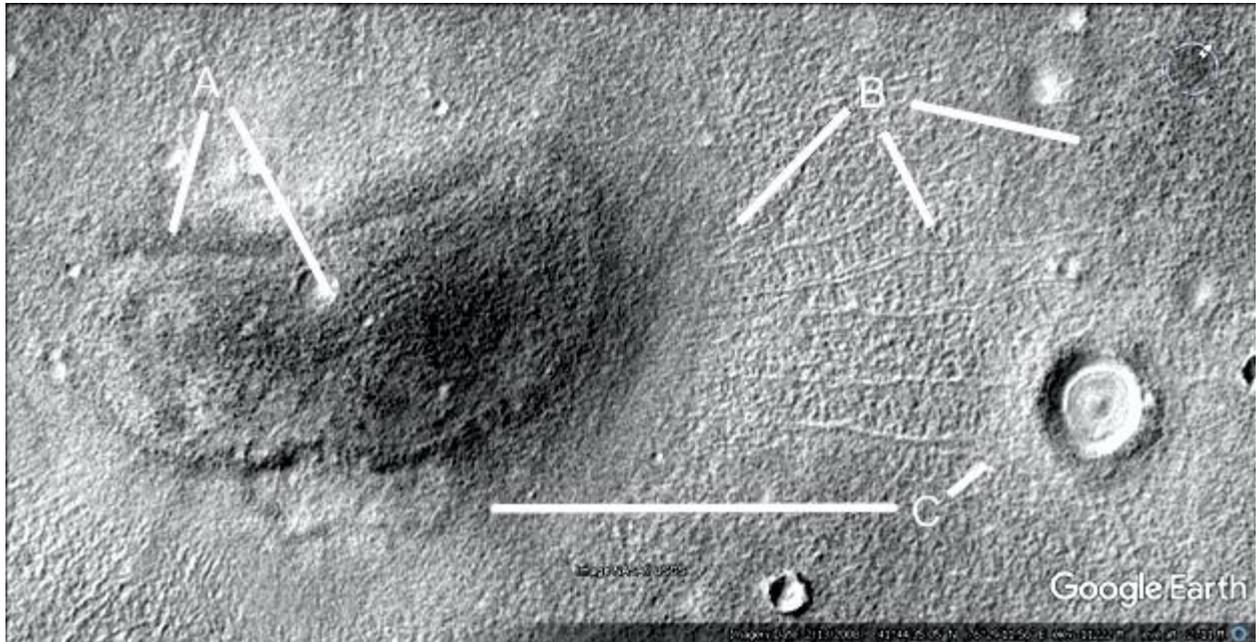


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## Prhh527

### Hypothesis

A shows another walled hill, the walls around it are darker while the darker roof is largely eroded away. B shows tube like shapes coming from the hill, there may also be connections between them. The shadows indicate these are ridges not grooves by comparing them to a crater rim. C at 2 o'clock shows where one goes into a crater, at 9 o'clock there is a collapsed area on the side of the hill.

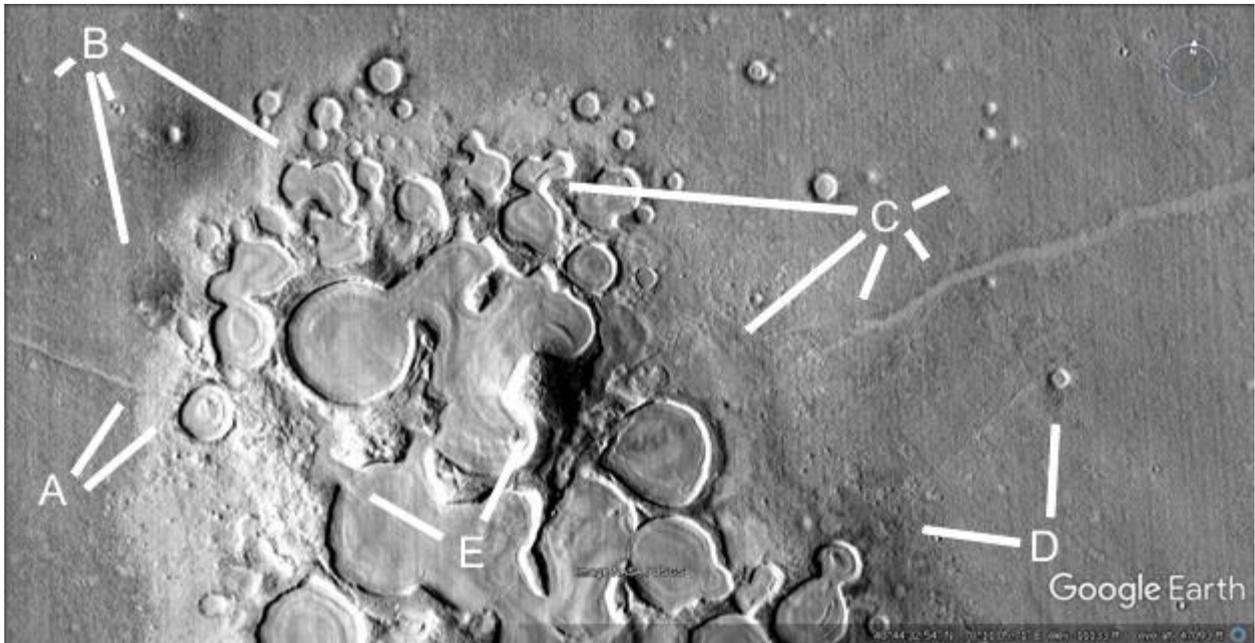


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**Prr528**

## **Hypothesis**

These craters may have been connected up to form larger dams to collect water, the crater rims have disappeared in some parts, though they end abruptly not by erosion. A shows a road coming into the craters, B may also show some faint roads, at 4 o'clock the shape is like several connected craters. C shows other craters connected at 9 o'clock, at 5, 7, and 8 o'clock there is another road, also a smaller road at 10 o'clock. D shows another smaller road connecting to a separate crater. E shows a hollow hill at 1 o'clock, perhaps a constructed inlet to the crater at 10 o'clock.

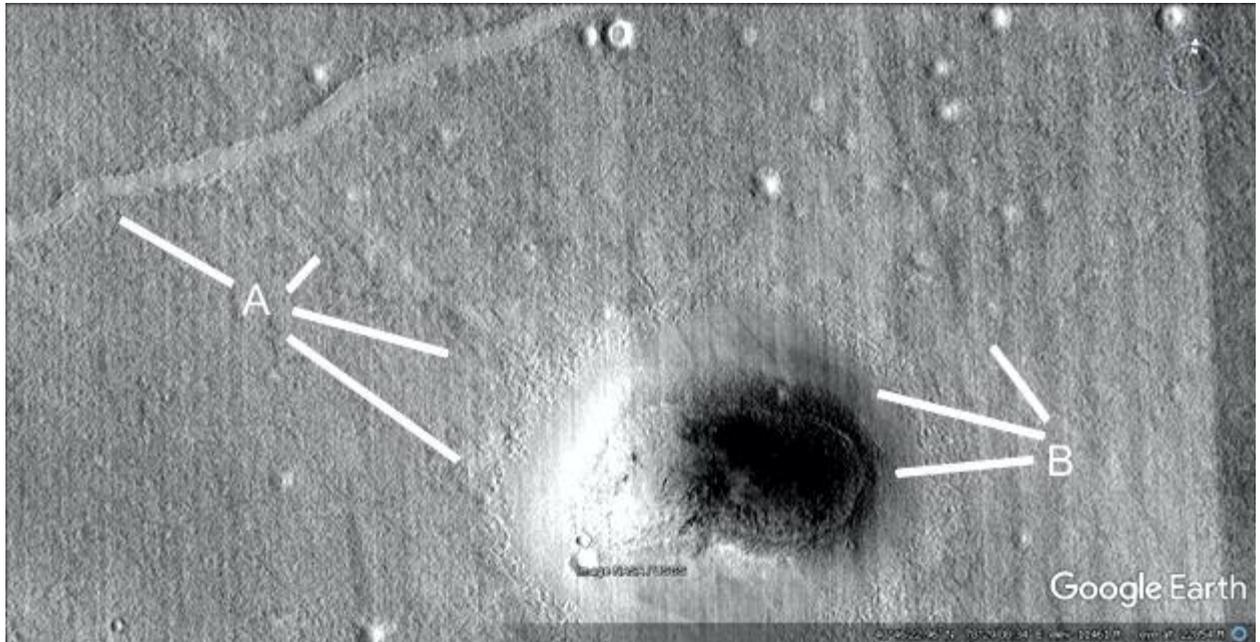


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## Prr529

### Hypothesis

This shows another road at A at 10 o'clock, there may be another one going into the hill at 1 and 4 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the ground is smoother on the edge of the hill area as if constructed. B shows another road at 11 o'clock, at 9 and 10 o'clock the smoother area continues. The walled hill has much darker material on its roof compared to the available materials around it, perhaps excavated or brought from elsewhere.

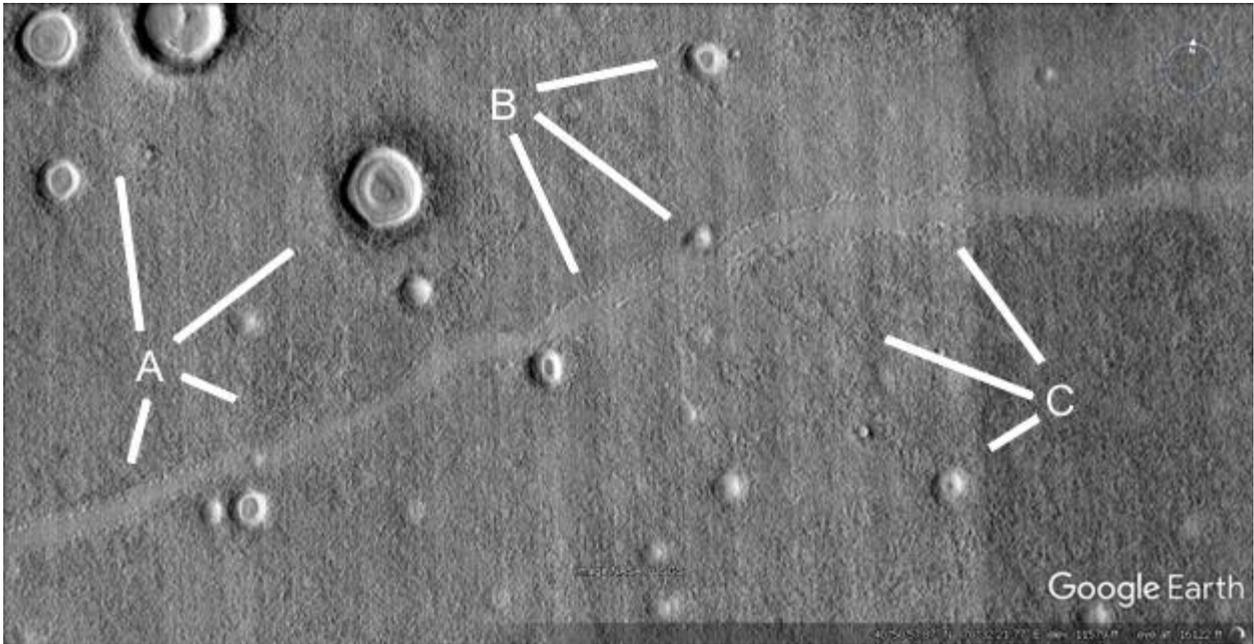


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## Prr530

### Hypothesis

This road continues through A at 4 and 7 o'clock, there may be another road at 12 o'clock. B shows the road at 4 and 5 o'clock, the crater at 2 o'clock may be lined with similar materials. C shows the road at 11 o'clock, at 10 o'clock there may be another road going to the crater at 8 o'clock.

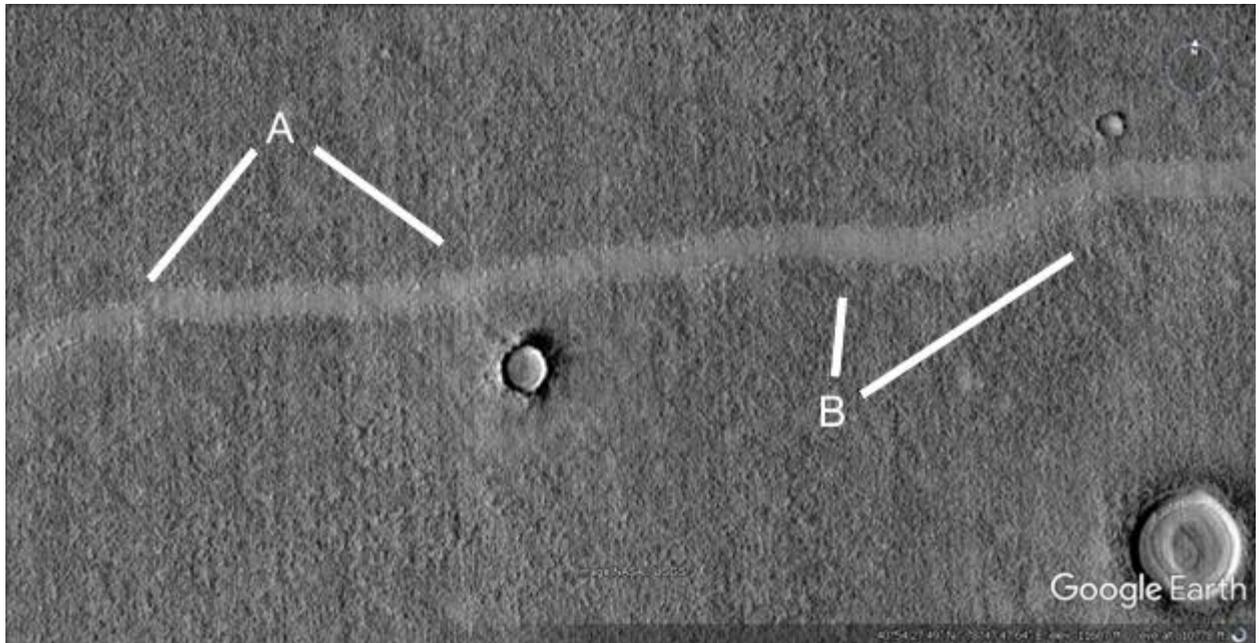


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**Prr531**

## **Hypothesis**

A and B show this road continuing.

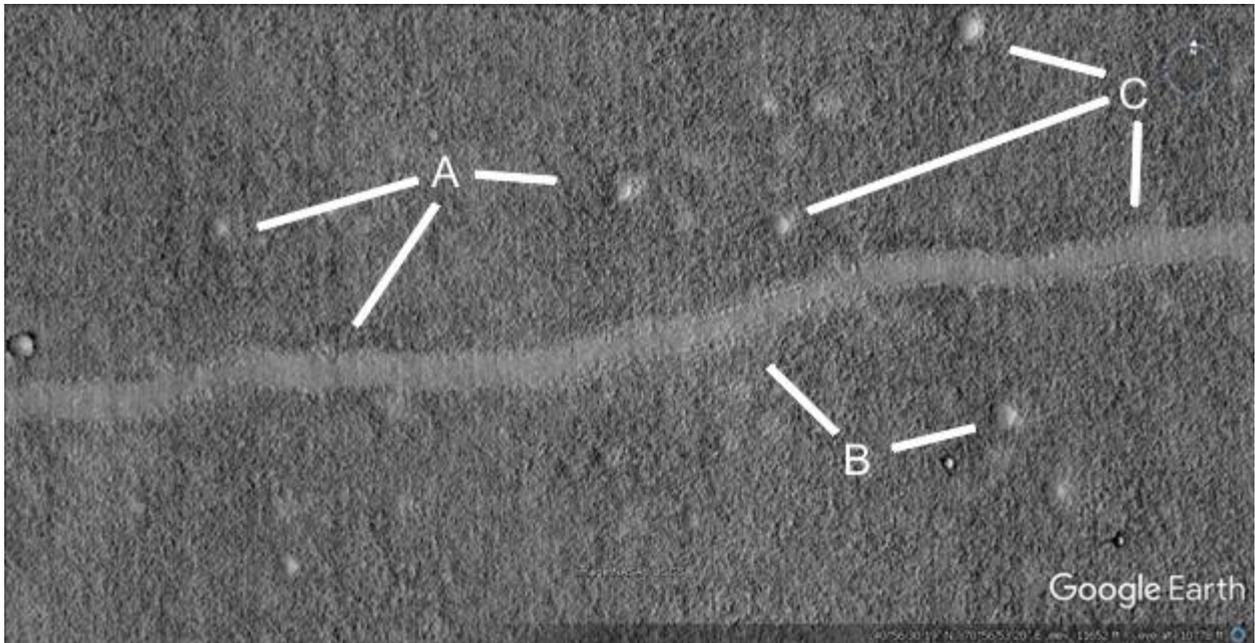


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**Prr532**

### **Hypothesis**

This road continues on with about the same albedo, texture and width all along it. This is unlikely to occur by random chance, it is not a river because it is not below ground. Also shown are pits with no crater rims, possibly former hollow hills.

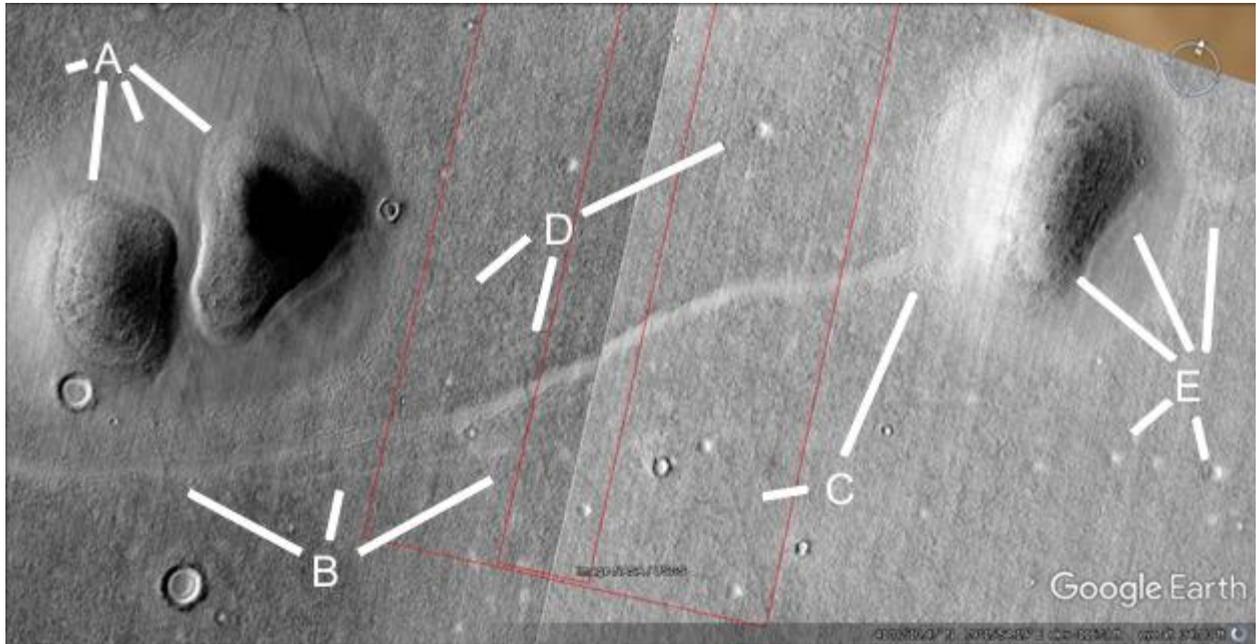


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## Prr533

### Hypothesis

This road goes into the hill at C at 1 o'clock, A shows two more hollow hills with a smoother area around them. B shows a smaller road coming off the main one. C at 8 o'clock may show a small road going into a crater. D shows a small pit at 2 o'clock with no crater rim. E shows more of these at 5 and 7 o'clock, at 10 o'clock is the wall of the hollow hill, at 11 the smoother ground around it, and at 12 where the road continues on.

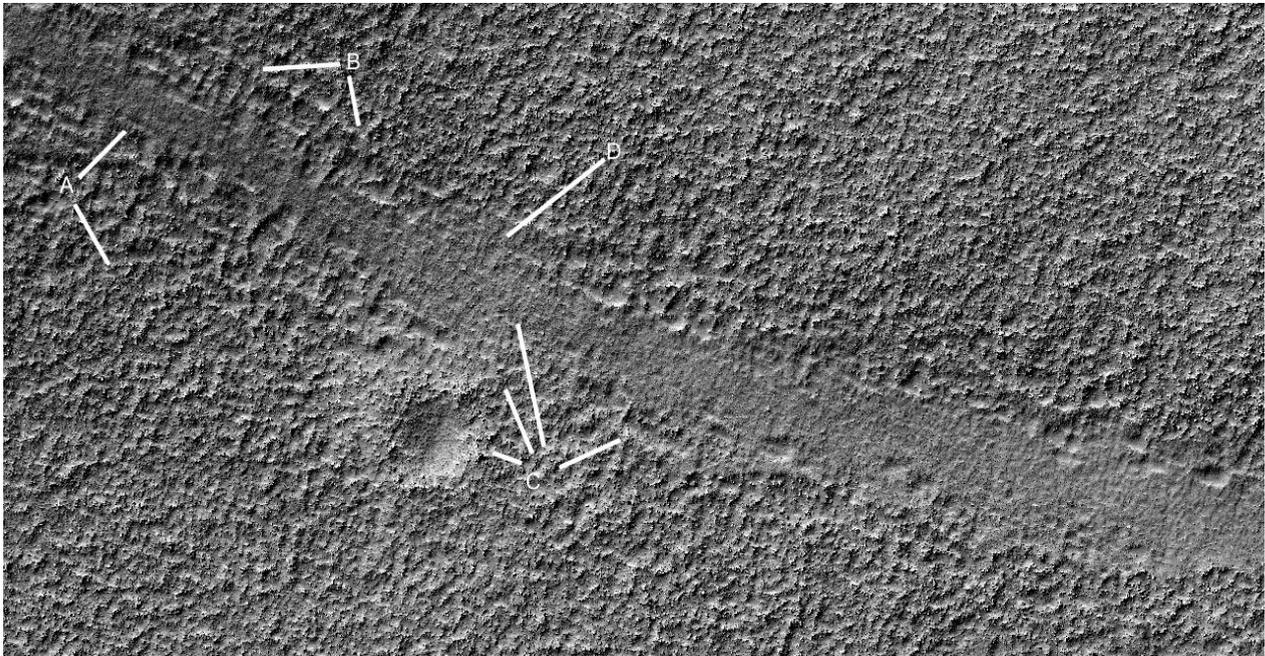


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## Prr533a

### Hypothesis

This closeup of the road shows right angled shapes in it, perhaps like bricks or tiles. This impression continues along the road where it seems to vary in an angular rather than a smooth way. The center is very smooth compared to the surrounding terrain as shown by comparing A at 1 and 5 o'clock. B shows a shape like a gutter along the road's side. C shows a small pit at 10 o'clock that appears to be connected to the road, perhaps a former hollow hill, at 2 o'clock is an angular section on the side of the road.

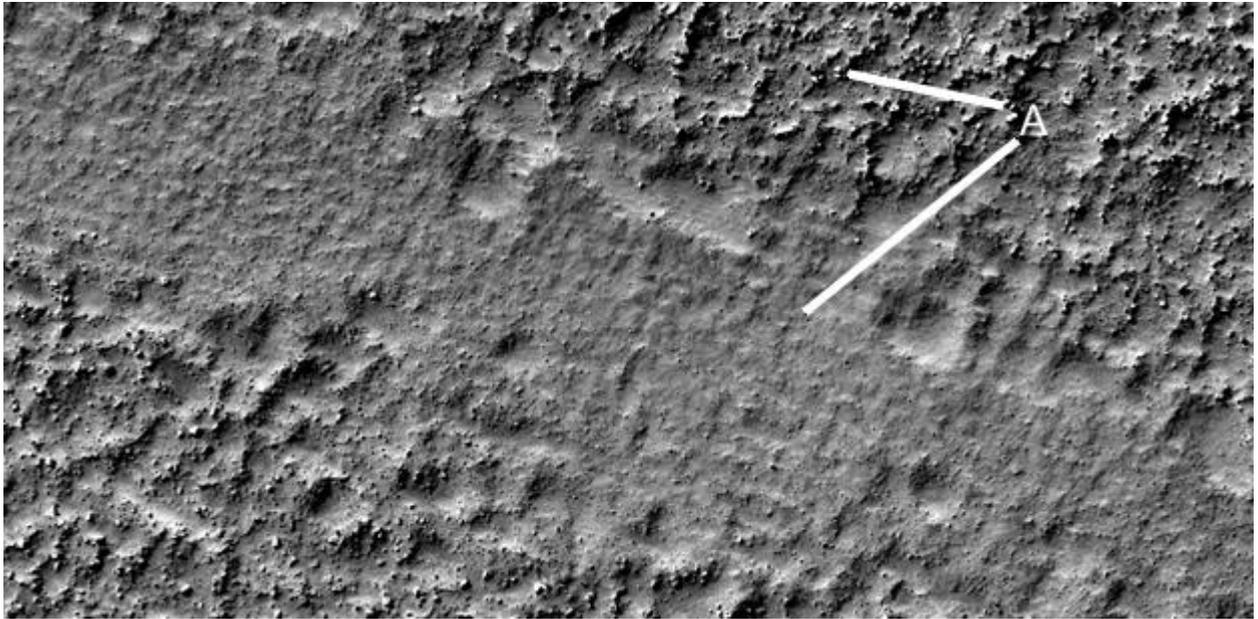


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## Prr533b

### Hypothesis

Another closeup of the road shows a distinct difference between its smooth center at 7 o'clock and the random looking terrain at 10 o'clock. This might be cement but there is a persistent impression of angular structures in it.

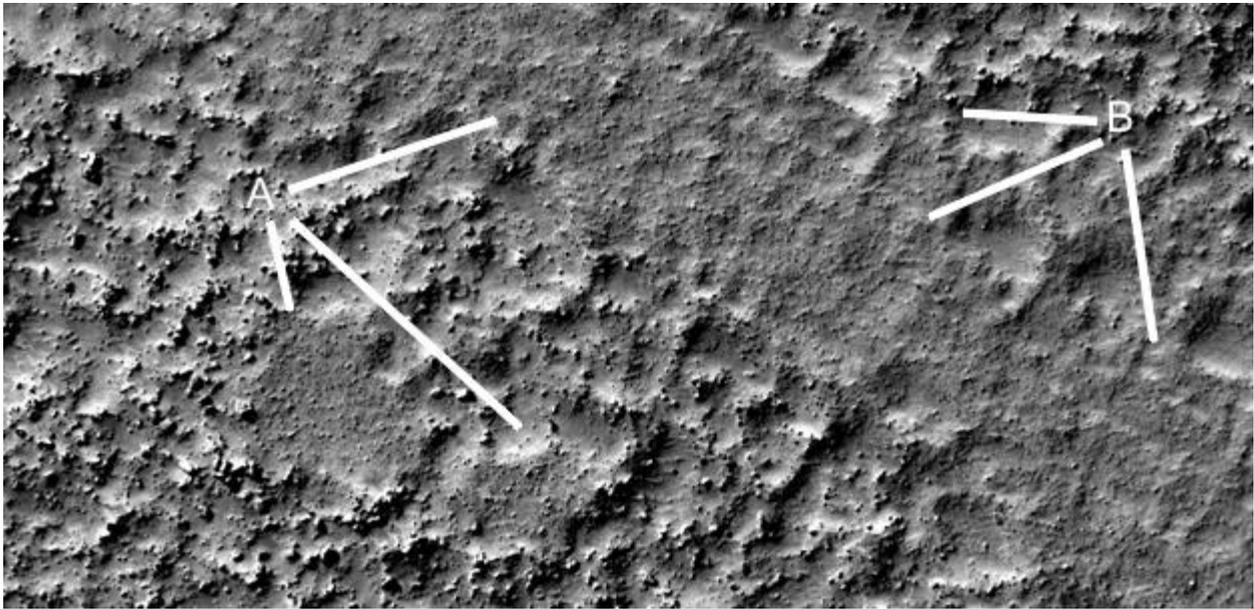


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**Prr533c**

### **Hypothesis**

There appear to be parallel lines going along the road like bricks lined up, seen at B at 5 and 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock these pits are also angular as if a brick has sunk into the ground. A at 5 o'clock shows a smoother area like a road section, another at 4 o'clock that looks like the main road section at 2 o'clock.

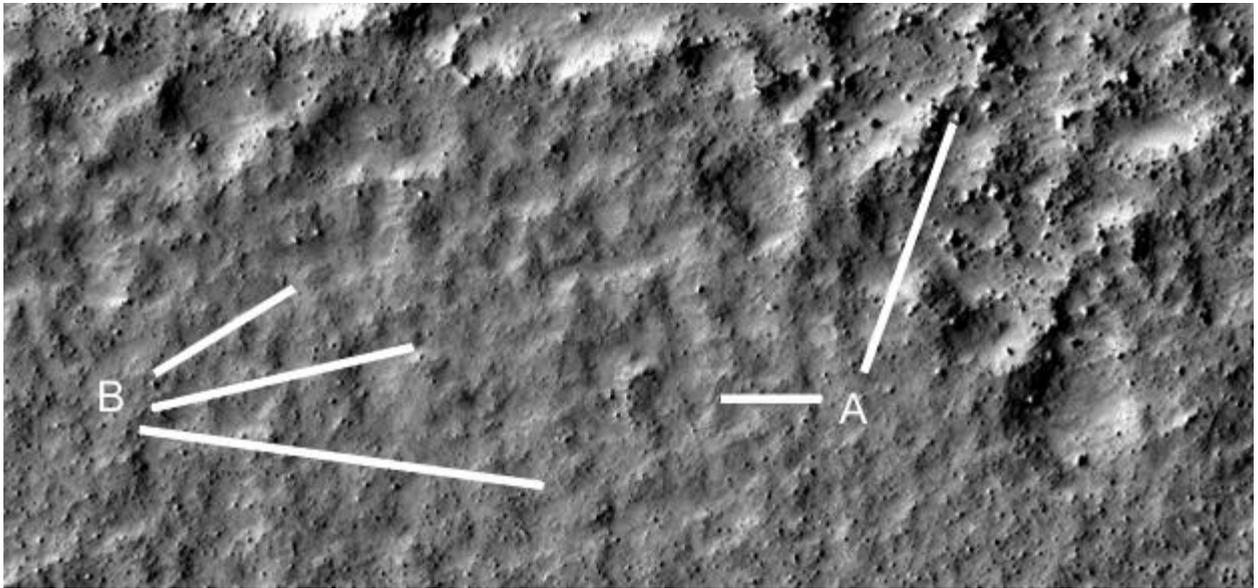


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**Prr533d**

### **Hypothesis**

A compares part of the road to the terrain alongside it, B shows regular shapes in it like bricks.

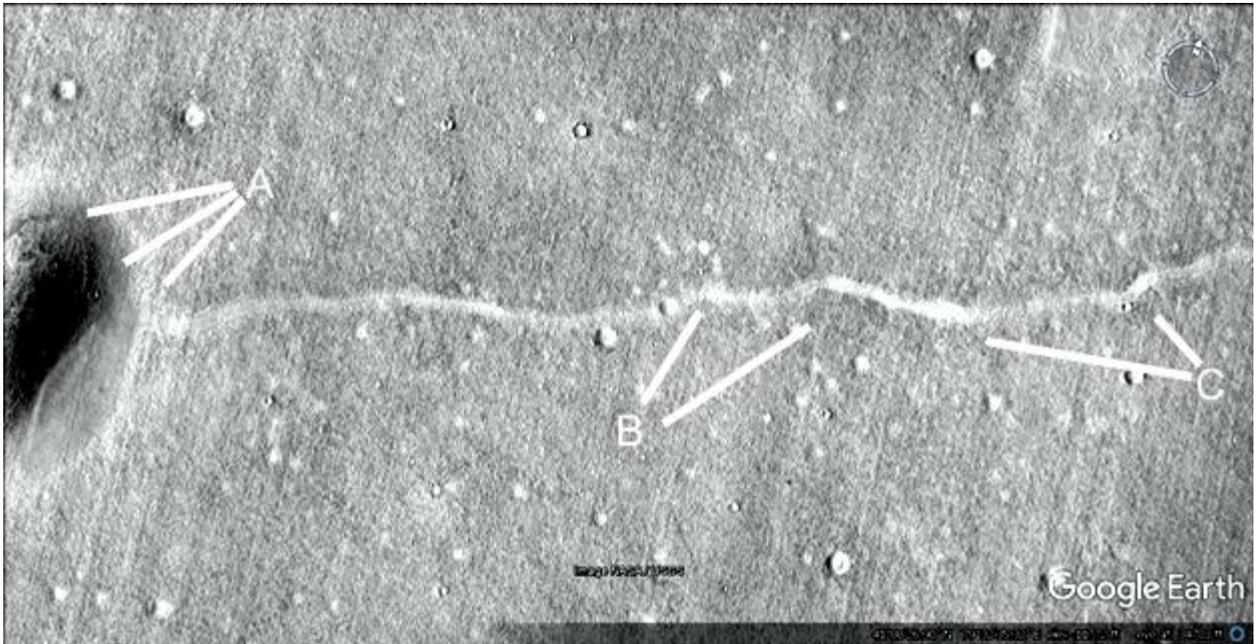


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**Prr534**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows how another road comes out of the smoother ground around a hollow hill, B and C show where it continues on with about the same width, texture, and albedo.

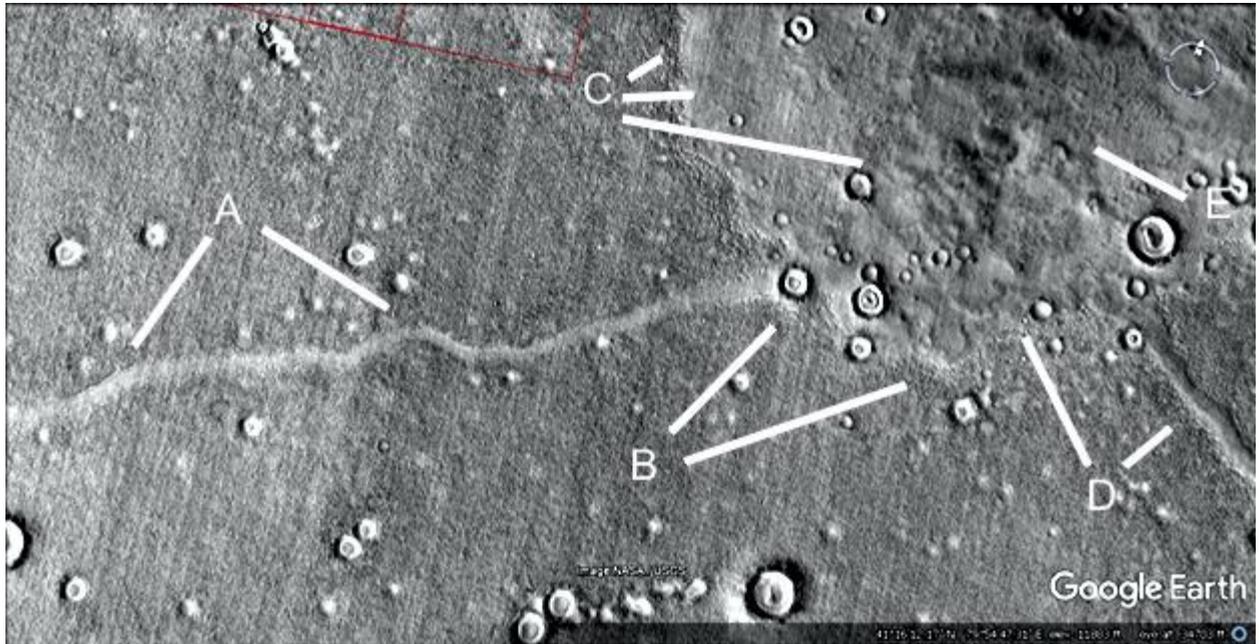


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## Prr535

### Hypothesis

This road at A goes into the terrain at B, perhaps a collapsed hollow hill. B shows how it enters this area and is covered by it, then it reappears at D. C shows the smoother ground around it like many other hollow hills. E may show some structure from this former hill.



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**Prr536**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows another road shape perhaps coming from a hollow hill or similar habitat, it is above ground from the shadows like on the crater rims. B shows the smoother ground around another hollow hill

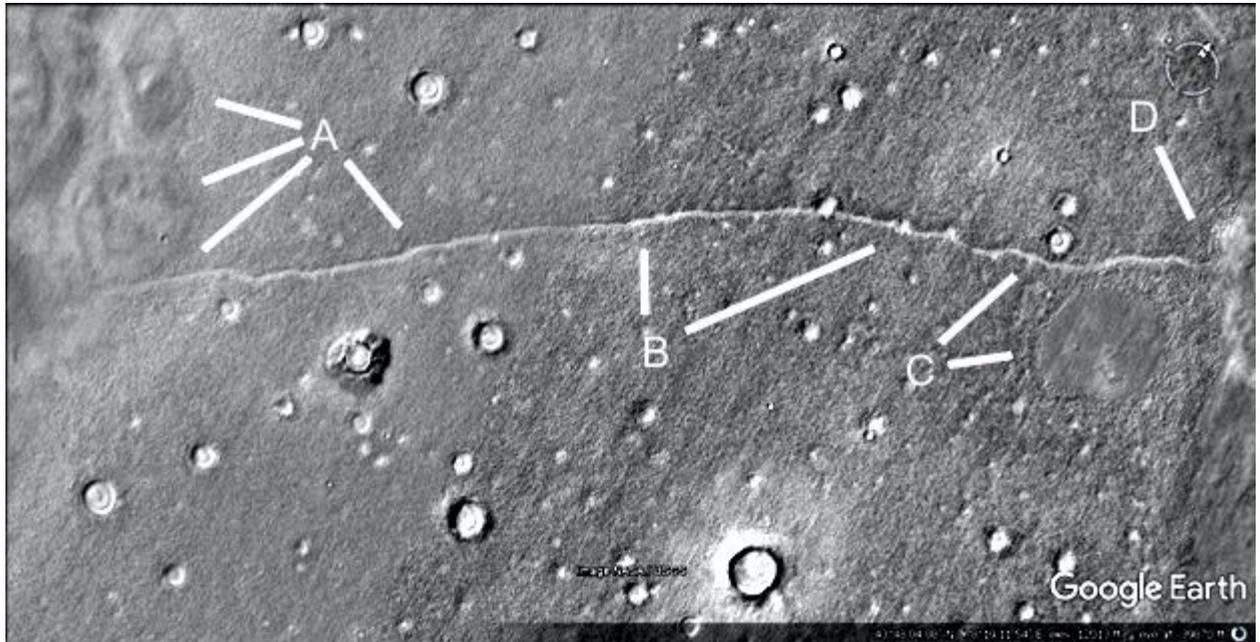


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**Prr537**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows possibly collapsed hollow hills at 7, 8, and 10 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the road which came out of these continues through B, then C at 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock is a flat area like a pad for a hollow hill, this goes into another formation at D.

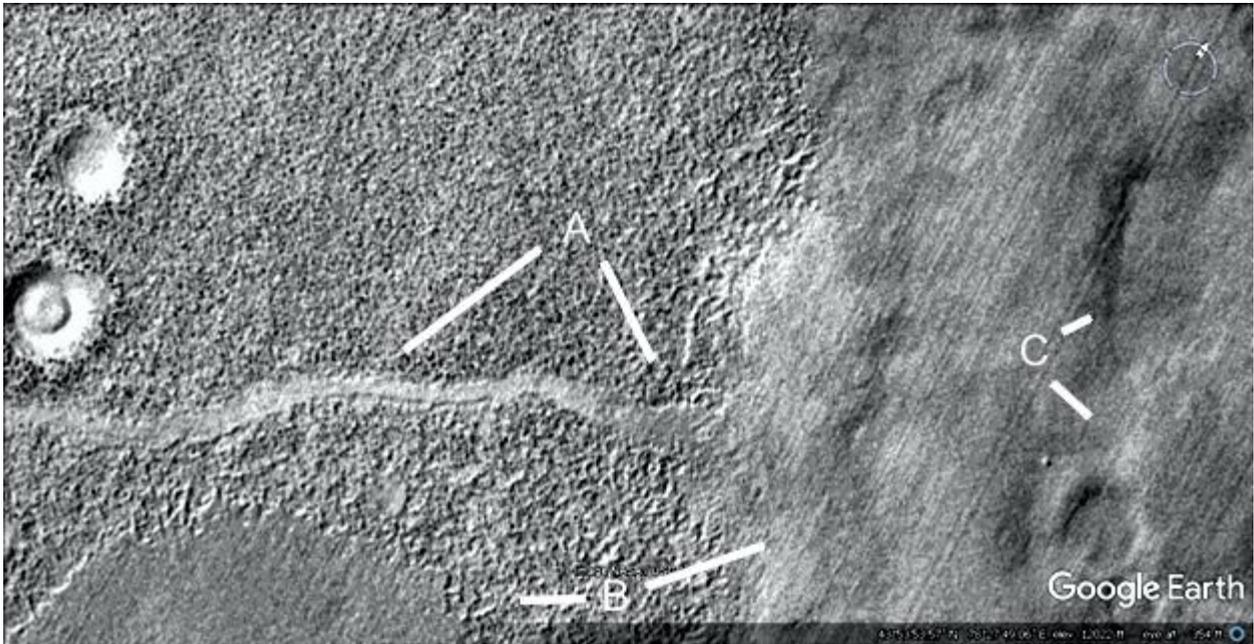


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**Prr538**

### **Hypothesis**

A closeup shows this road at A going into probably the smoother ground around a collapsed hollow hill. B shows the pad at 9 o'clock, also the smoother ground at 2 o'clock. C shows some structure, perhaps a former interior support.

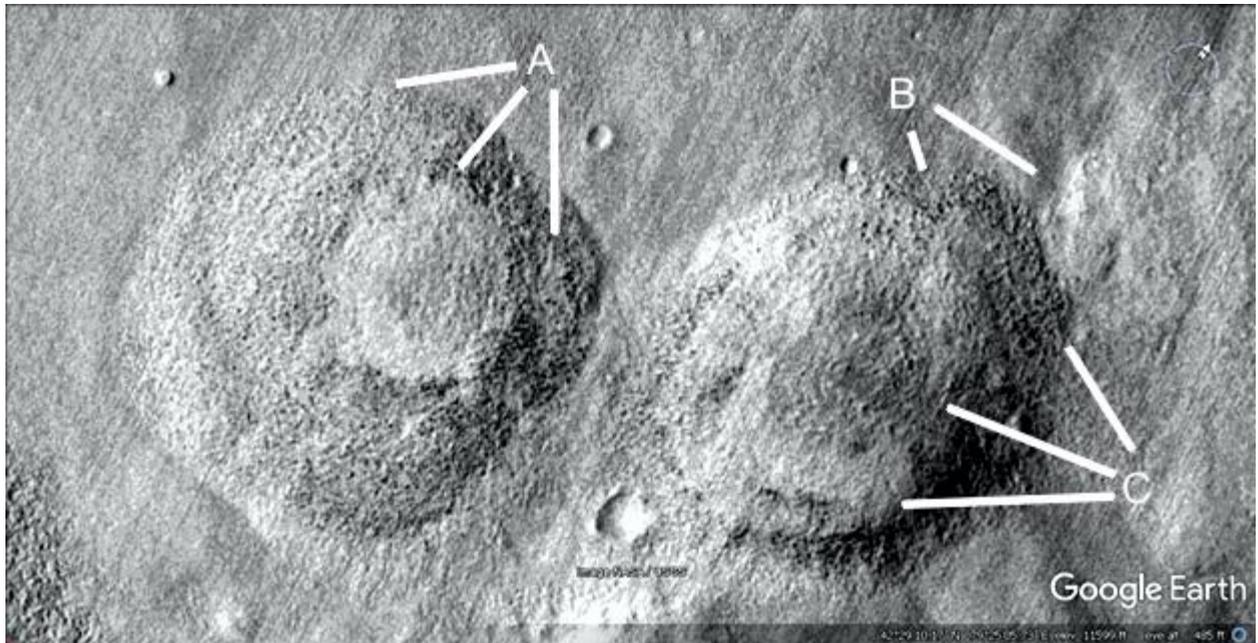


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## Prhh539

### Hypothesis

A shows a walled hill with a more collapsed center. B shows how a second hollow hill connects to another formation. C shows the sides and a darker center at 10 o'clock like a patch.

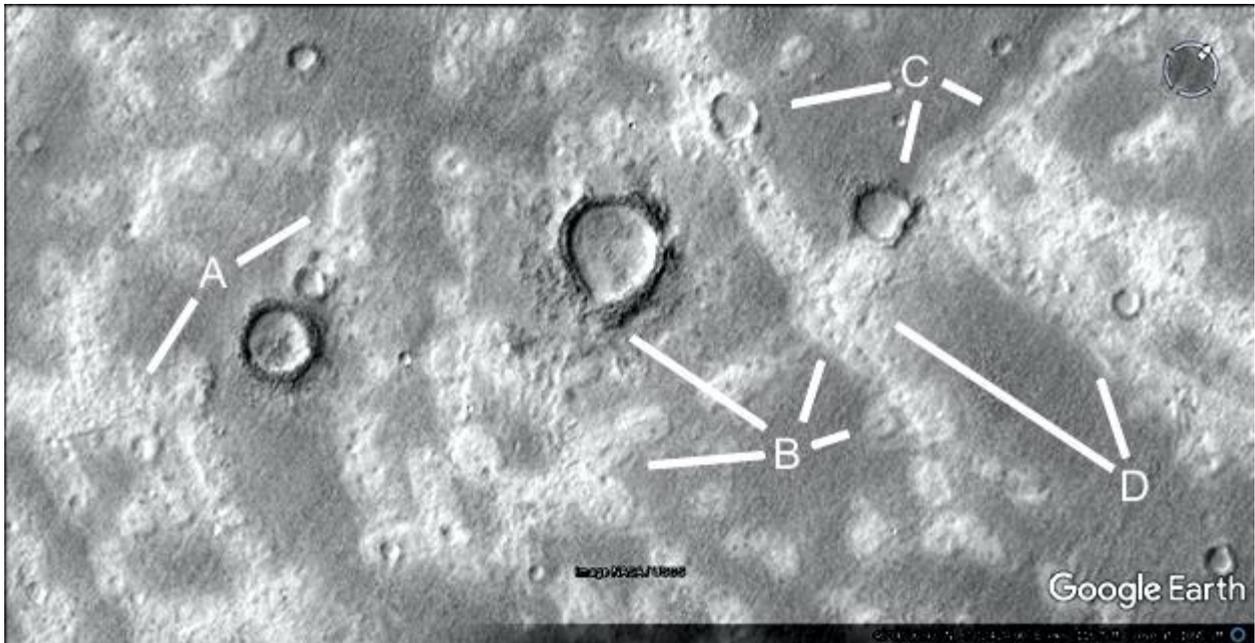


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## Prhh540

### Hypothesis

These paler formations may have been hollow as well, the one at A at 2 o'clock connects to a crater. At 7 o'clock it appears to be more angular. B at 10 o'clock shows a sharp point on the crater rim perhaps as an entrance, at 9 o'clock two hills appear to meet at an angle. At 1 and 2 o'clock the hills form a line going up to a crater at C at 8 o'clock. Another line of hills goes into the crater at 7 o'clock, the pale material is in the crater indicating a patch or it came after the crater impacted. D shows how the ground is much smoother and darker between these formations.

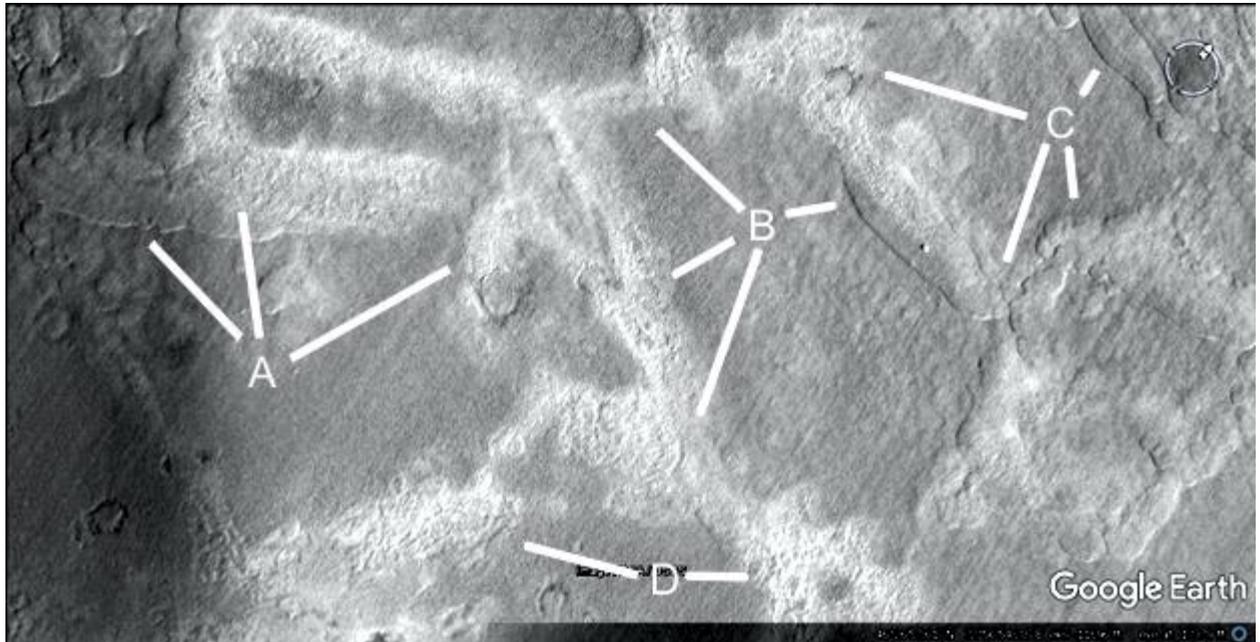


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## Prhh541

### Hypothesis

These are also angular, A shows the possible remains of pads under these hills. B also shows how these are close to ground level, at 2 o'clock it forms a pit like A at 10 o'clock. C shows another pit at 1 o'clock which may have been under one of these hills. At 6 and 7 o'clock are probably also former hills. D shows more material remains here but the hills have collapsed. They have the same smoother darker material between them as Prhh540.

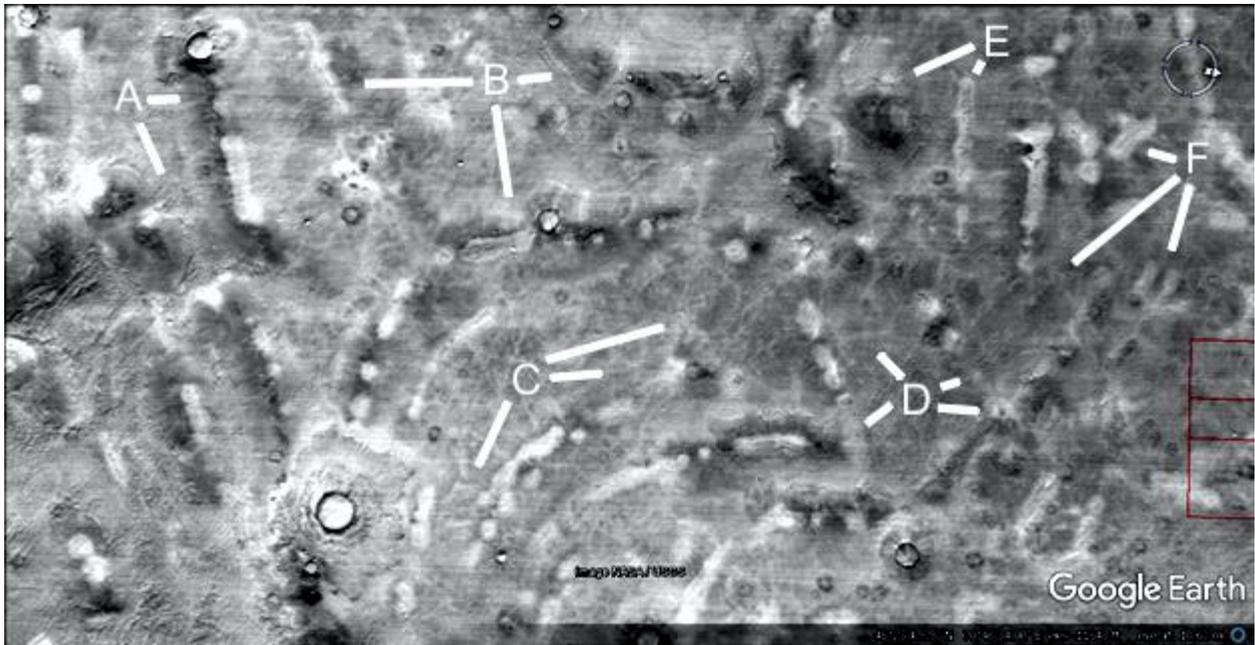


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## Prhh542

### Hypothesis

These may also have been habitats, they seem to be aimed at craters like A at 3 o'clock, also B at 6 o'clock, at 3 o'clock several craters may be part of the hill. C may show roads between the hills. D shows how some break up into hills that line up into rows. E shows a hollow hill at 8 o'clock, perhaps a degraded line hill at 7 o'clock. F shows other degraded hills.

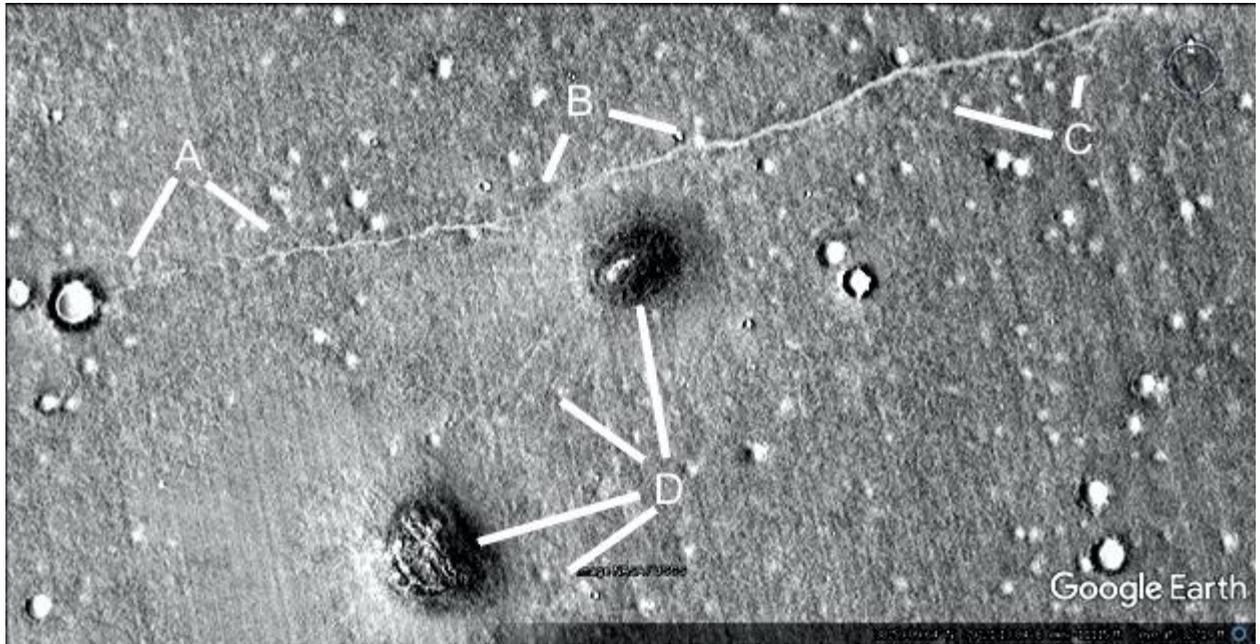


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**Prr543**

## **Hypothesis**

A, B, and C show another road going to a crater on the left. D at 12 o'clock shows a hill with some roads radiating out from it at 10 o'clock, also a second degraded hollow hill at 8 o'clock with the smoother ground at 7 o'clock.

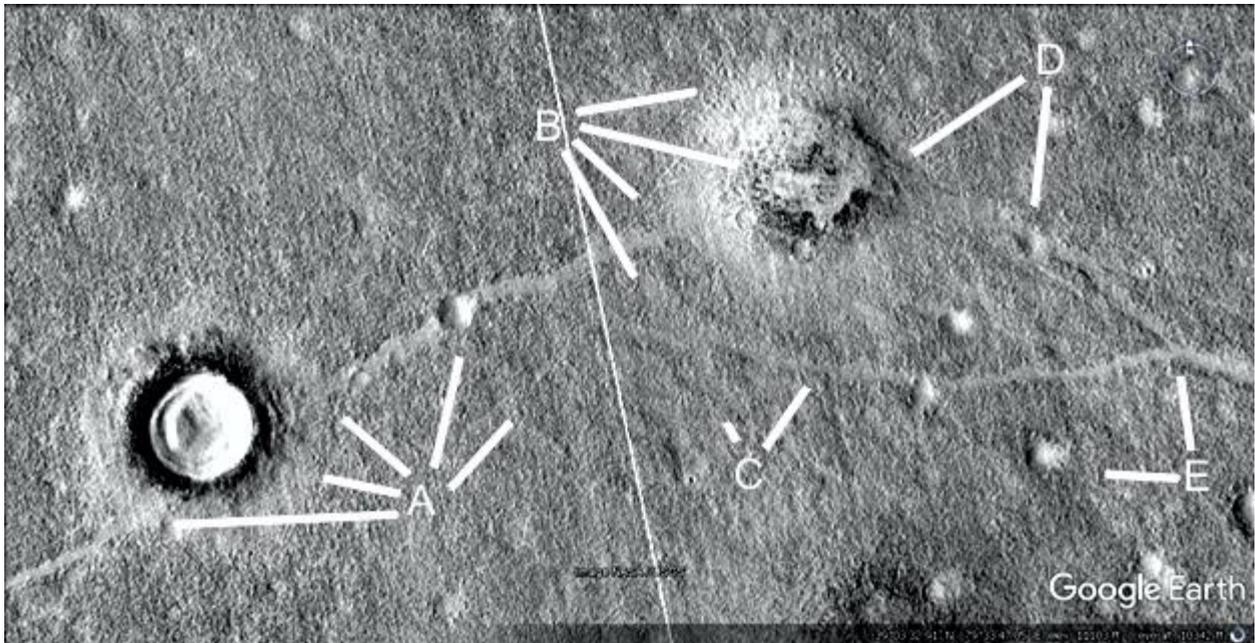


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**Prr544**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows another road, it goes alongside the crater, at 10 and 11 o'clock there may be another road cutting across it. The smoother ground around the crater obscures the main road. At 9 o'clock however there are signs of the road going on top of this smoother material. There is a crater directly on the road at 1 o'clock but it is more like a pit with no ejecta. B shows how this road goes into the hollow hill, the roof is degraded and collapsed at 4 o'clock. There may be another road at 2 o'clock, a second road branches off at 5 o'clock along C down to E at 12 o'clock where it rejoins the main road on the other side of the hill.

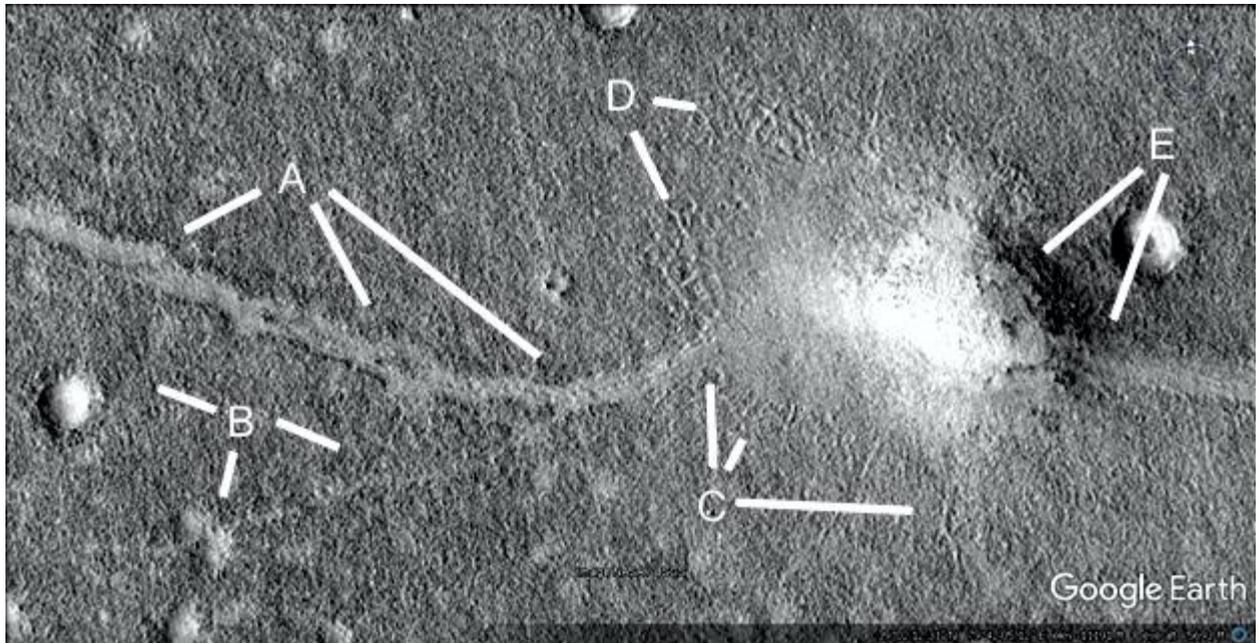


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**Prr545**

### **Hypothesis**

The road at A is more recessed into the ground, it goes into the hollow hill at C at 12 o'clock. At 1 and 3 o'clock there is a hatched pattern which appears to have been under the smoother ground around the hill. This may then be tunnels or corridors that were under it. If someone could build a hollow hill this would be much easier. B shows 2 faint roads going from craters or pits to the main road. D shows more of this hatched material, they also look like tubes which may have been exposed and may go further underground to other habitats. E shows where the road once again comes out of the hollow hill and goes to the right.

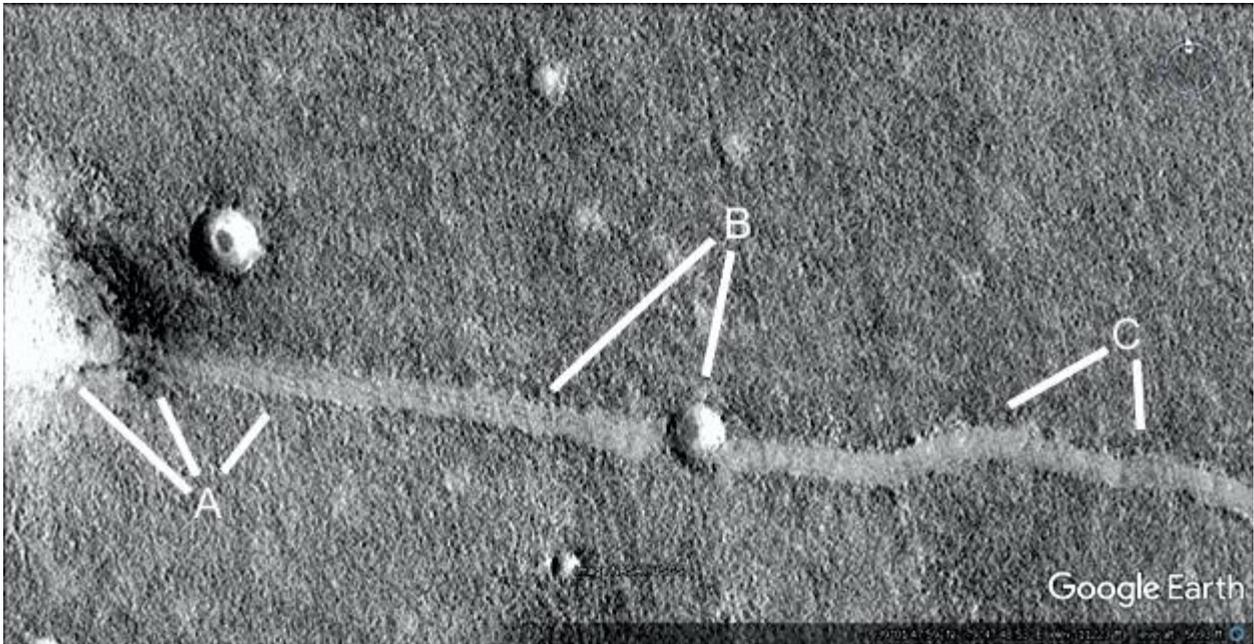


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**Prr546**

### **Hypothesis**

This is the same road, it comes out at A and seems to climb up the hill at 11 o'clock into a small cavity on its roof. It then goes to B where it meets a crater or pit, perhaps aimed at this to collect water. It then goes on through C.

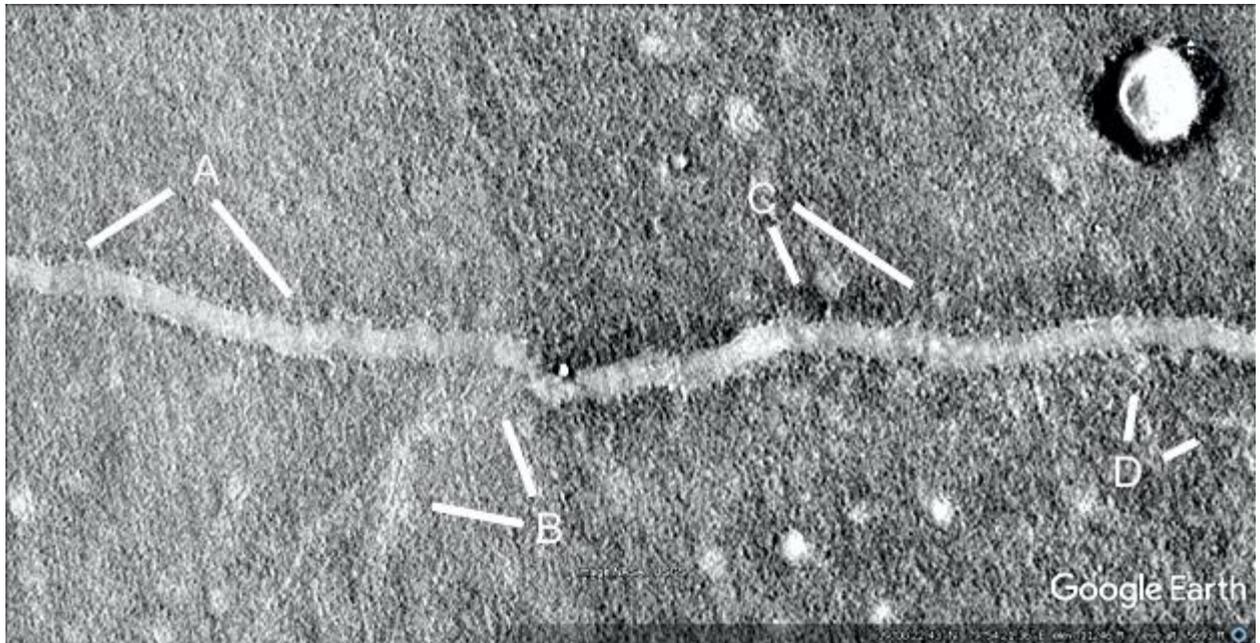


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**Prr547**

### **Hypothesis**

The road at A is in better condition and still recessed into the ground, it turns and connects to a faint road at B. C shows this road how a darker material on its upper side here, D may be another small road.

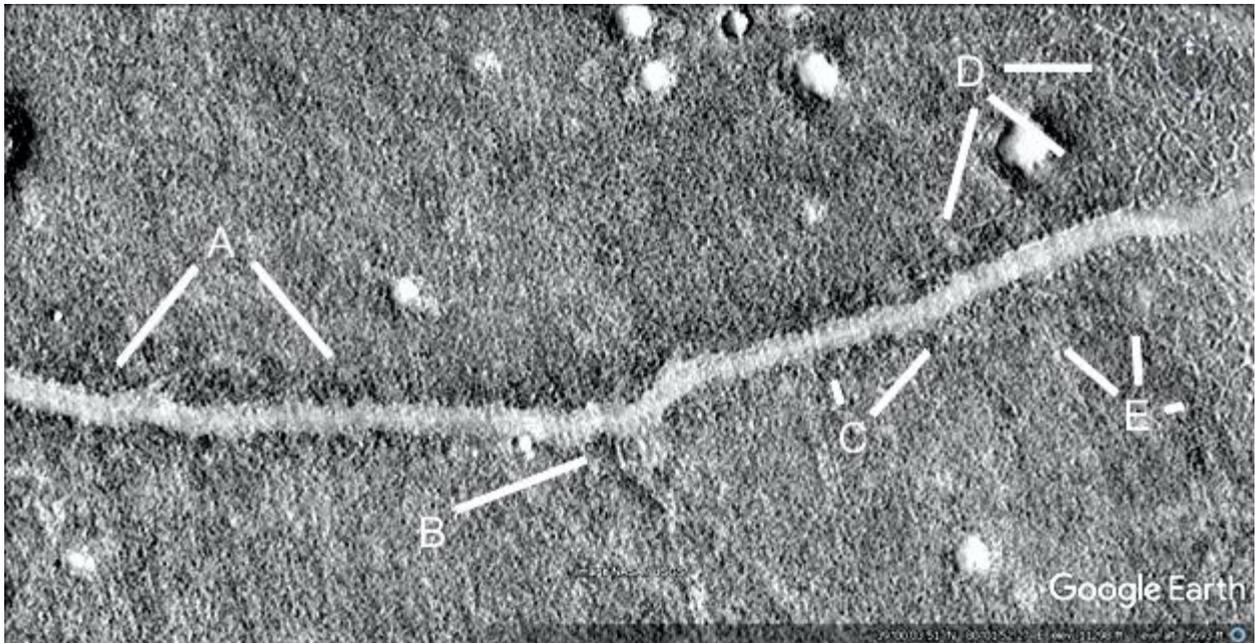


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**Prr548**

### **Hypothesis**

The road continues on through A, still with this dark material on the upper side of it. B may show a small hill with two roads forking out from it. The road extends through C, at 2 o'clock the hatched material resumes. D also shows this hatched pattern connecting to the road.

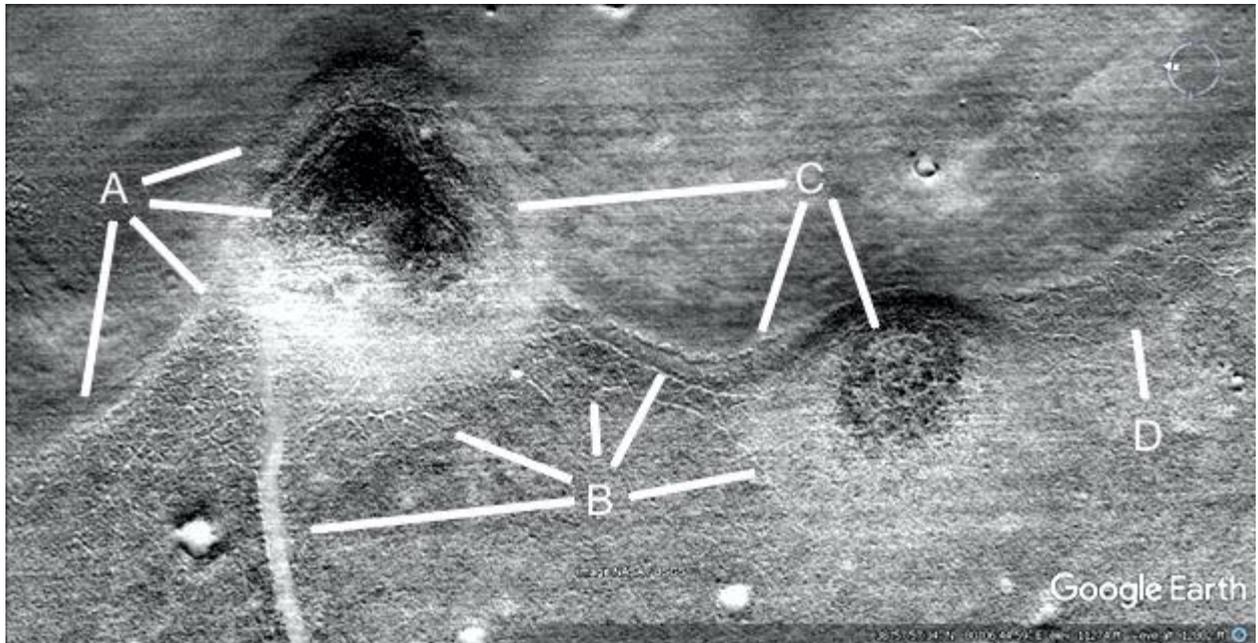


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## Prr549

### Hypothesis

A shows this road at 4 and 7 o'clock going into another hollow hill at 3 o'clock, the wall of the hill is shown at 2 o'clock. B shows another clear road at 9 o'clock and more hatched material at 10, 12, and 1 o'clock. At 3 o'clock this connects to another hollow hill with a dark roof. C shows a wall at 9 o'clock, an edge like a shoreline at 7, and the roof with many cracks in it at 5 o'clock. D shows more hatched material like tubes.

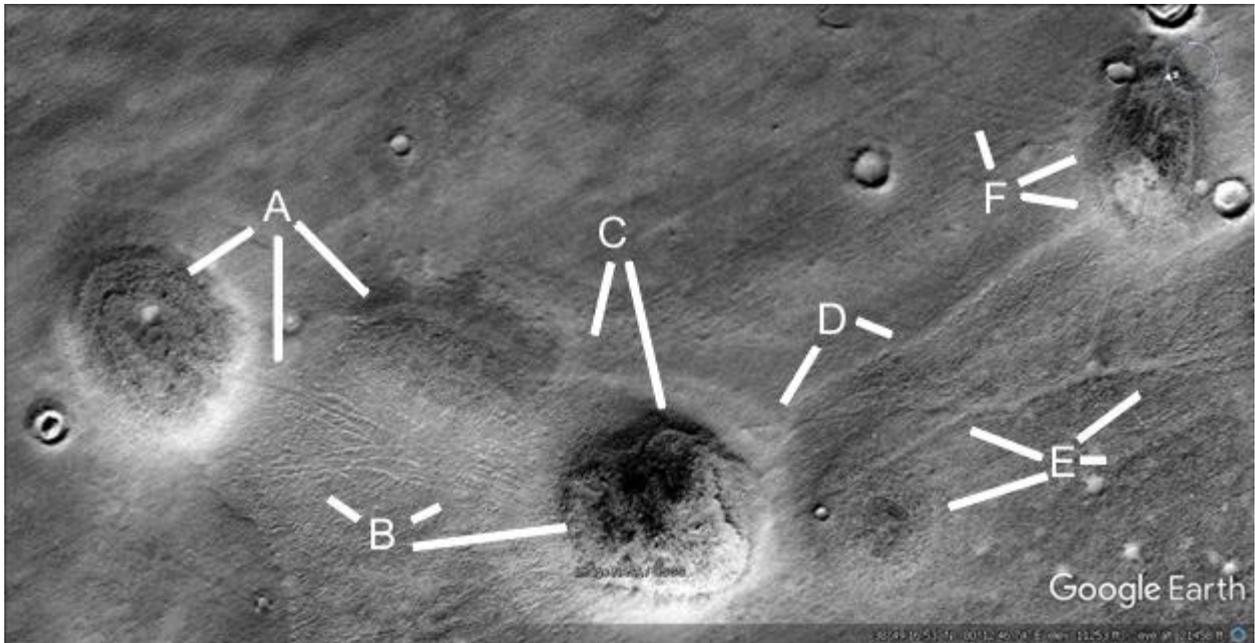


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## Prhh550

### Hypothesis

A shows two more degraded hollow hills, at 6 o'clock there are more grooves connecting them in a hatched pattern. B shows how these connect two hills, the shadows are underneath which is opposite that of the hills. With the smoother ground over this they might then act like tunnels or corridors between the hills. B at 2 o'clock shows a dark wall on the edge of the hollow hill, C at 4 o'clock shows this wall is better preserved there. At 7 o'clock it shows a possible road extending through A at 4 o'clock, this continues on to D at 7 o'clock then at 4 o'clock up to the degraded hill at F. There are other possible roads at F at 11 and 2 o'clock. E at 10 and 1 o'clock shows a road, at 8 o'clock is a degraded hollow hill.

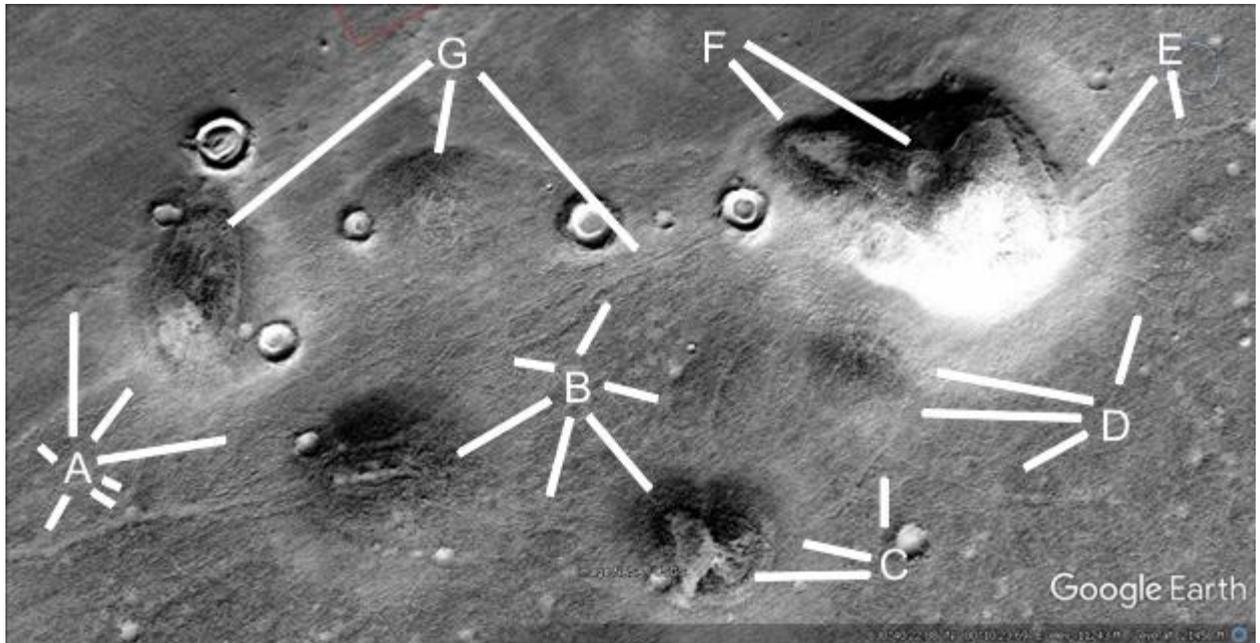


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## Prhh551

### Hypothesis

A at 12 o'clock shows a small crater connected by a tube to the hollow hill. At 10 and 1 o'clock is another road connecting to this hill. 7 o'clock shows another road, this crosses a road at 4 and 5 going upwards to the first hill, then the 7 o'clock road goes to the right to another hollow hill. There is a separate road branched off at 3 o'clock into it as well. B shows many roads interconnecting the hills, at 5 o'clock the center of the roof has collapsed. At 4 o'clock may be another degraded hollow hill. The road at 10 to 1 o'clock goes to a crater on the right. C shows another road at 10 and 12 o'clock. D shows more roads. E shows a road going out of the hollow hill to the right. F shows two places where the roof has collapsed. G shows a degraded hollow hill at 7 o'clock.

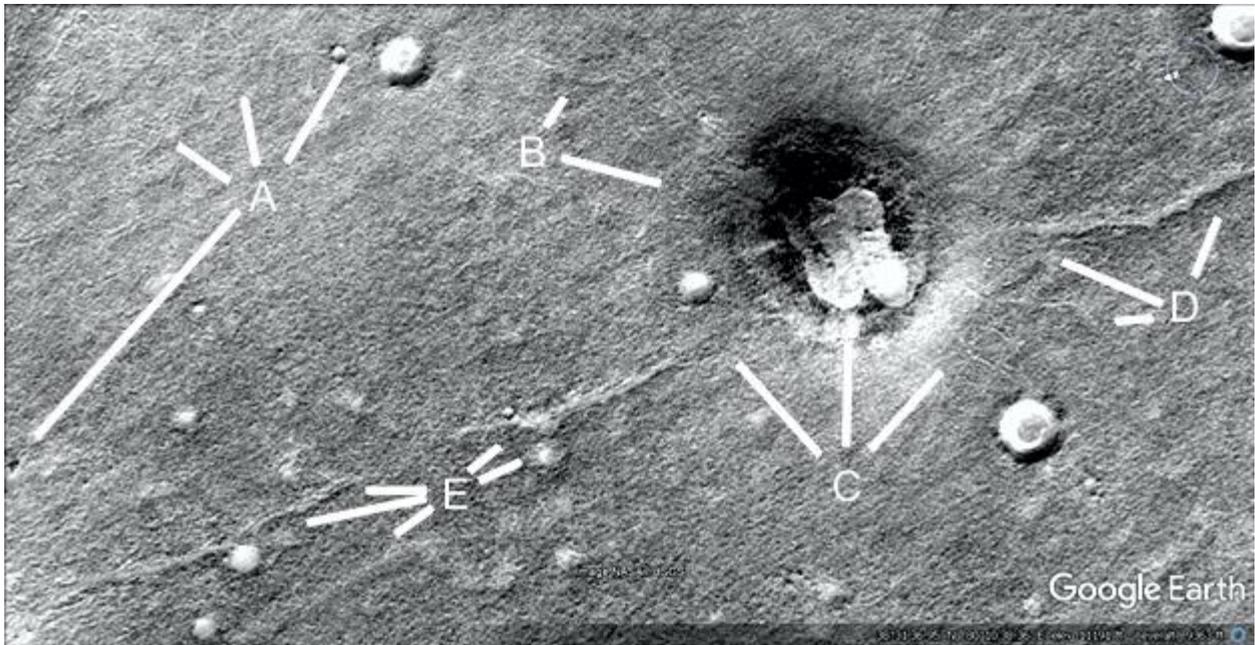


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## Prhh552

### Hypothesis

A shows this hatched pattern like small roads. B shows a larger road going from the crater into the hollow hill. C at 12 shows how the roof has collapsed, the skin having broken off. A road comes out at 10 o'clock going to E on the left. Some tubes at 1 o'clock go to the crater. D shows a main road going off to the right.

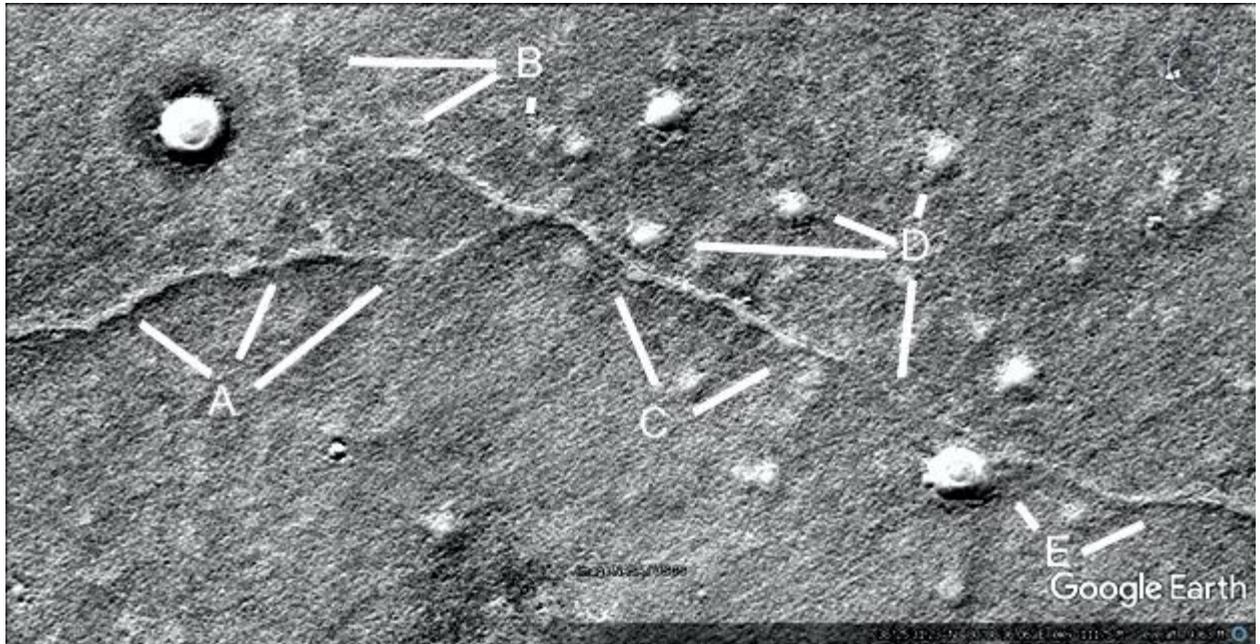


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## Prhh553

### Hypothesis

A shows a road, B shows a second road connecting to it. This road continues on at C, there are some pits shown by D which may be dams. E shows one connected to the road at 10 o'clock, it continues at 2 o'clock to the right.

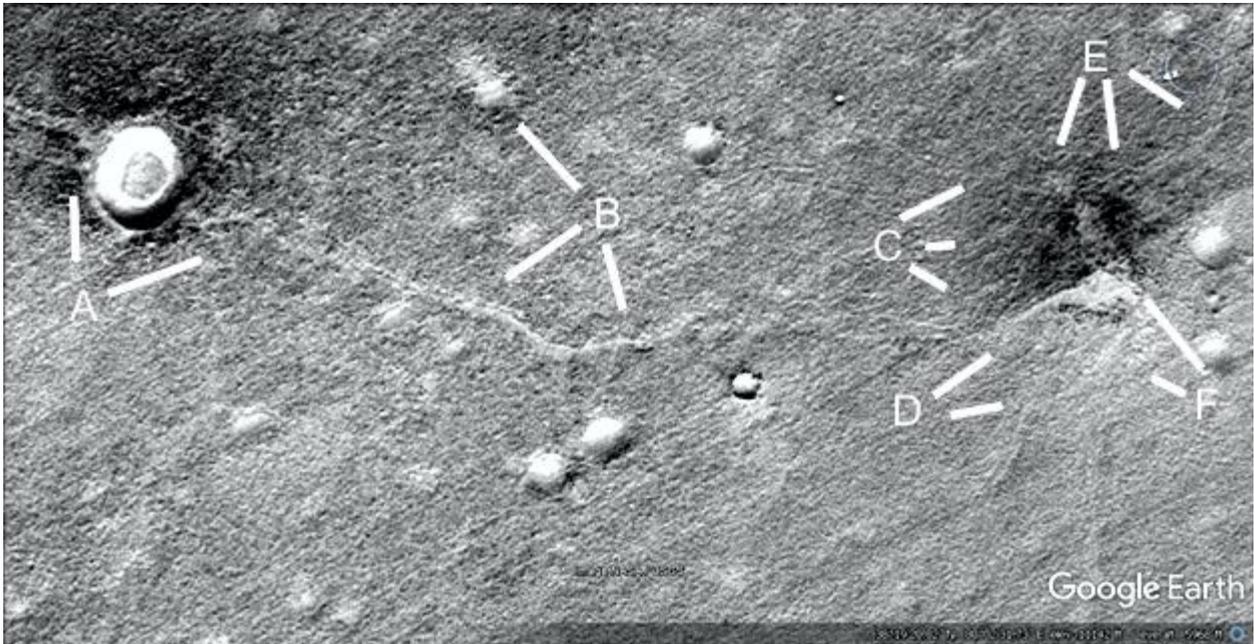


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## Prhh554

### Hypothesis

A shows another road going into then out of a crater, it continues on to B at 5 and 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock is another pit. This road then degrades between C and D, it goes into a hollow hill which is surrounded by this hatched terrain. These again appear to be like corridors or tunnels which were under the smooth ground usually around these hills.

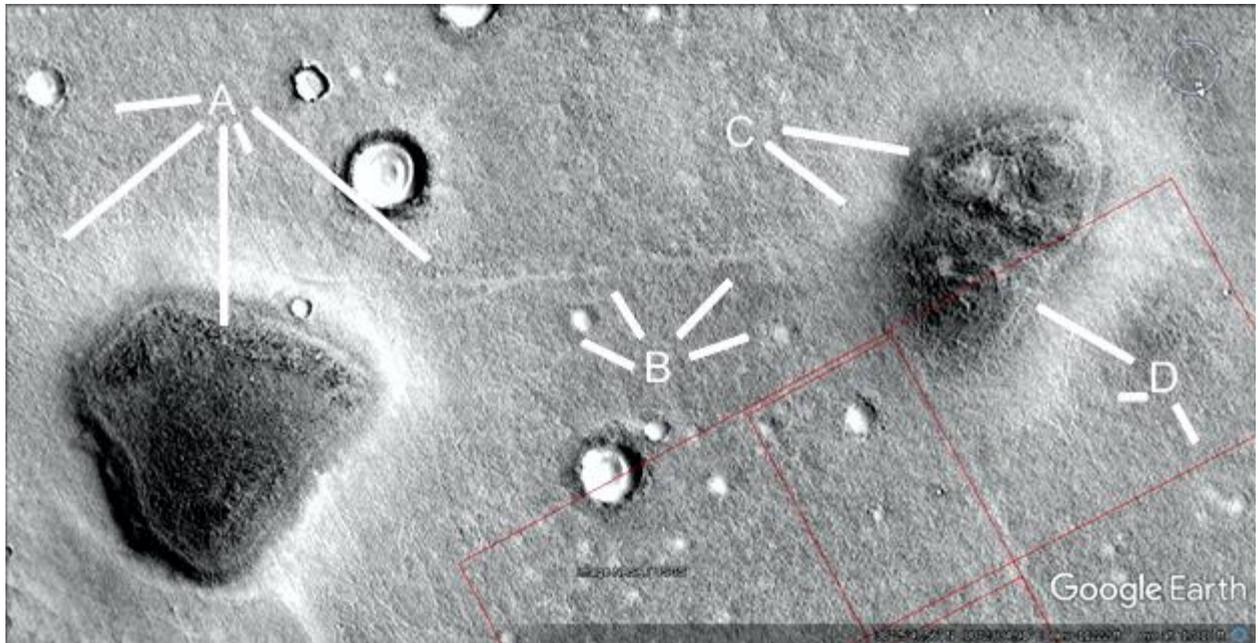


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## Prhh555

### Hypothesis

A shows a walled hill at 6 o'clock, a road goes past this at 4 and 7 o'clock. Smaller roads are at 5 and 8 o'clock. This continues along to B, the two pits or craters both appear to be connected to the road. C shows this road goes into a pair of highly degraded hollow hills. D shows a faint road coming out of it.

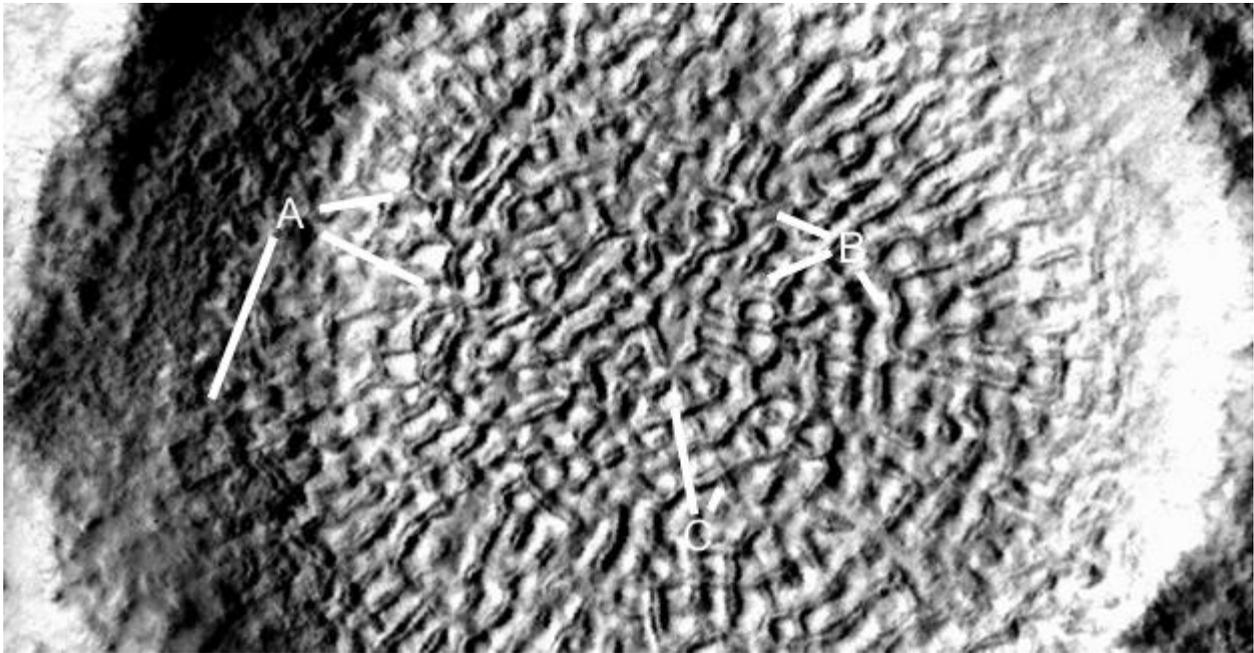


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## Prhh555a

### Hypothesis

This HiRISE image shows unusual shapes in a crater, each has a corridor between it and the others. Water may have flowed in between these shapes for some reason, it may also have had a ceiling at some stage. The structures at A, B, and C are all highly regular in size and shape but the pattern is no regular. Some appear to be hollow, A at 2 and 4 o'clock show they have a dark inside like tubes. At 7 o'clock is a squarish shape. B also shows this dark line along them like the roofs have broken. They do not seem to be for transport, many do not go a long distance but are separate shapes that don't connect to others. One hypothesis would be a kind of farm, animals or fish may have been inside these, they would belong and thin so the inhabitants could reach inside if necessary.

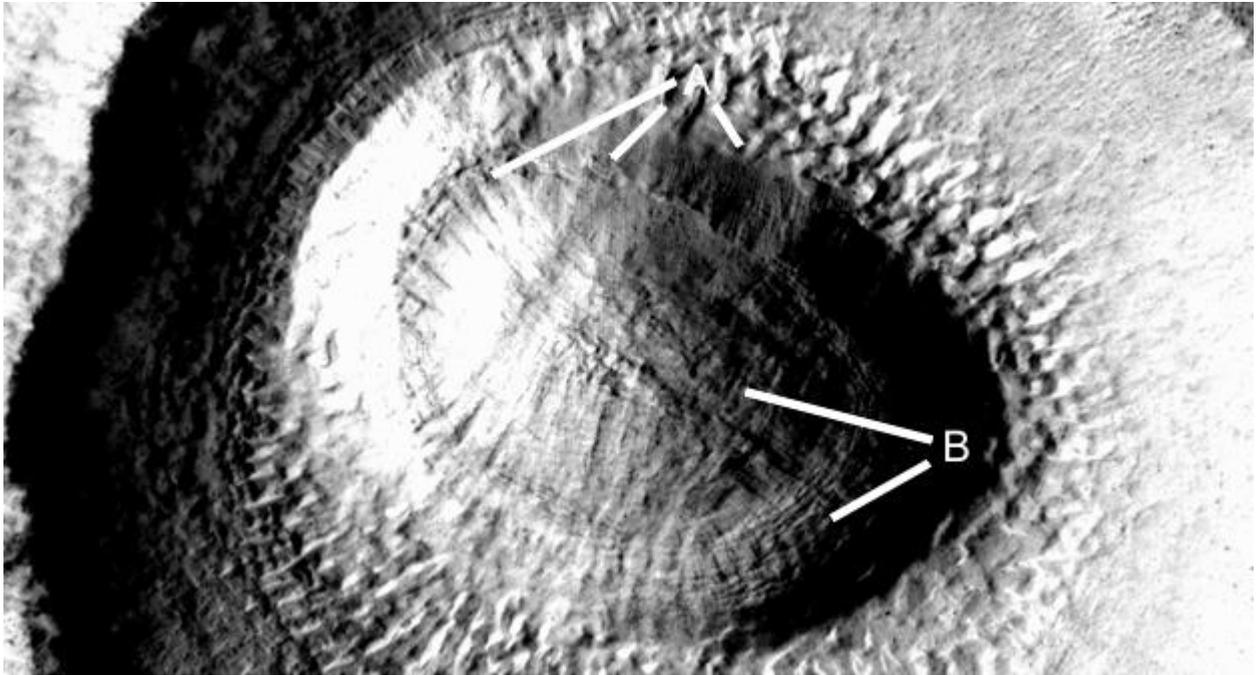


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## Prhh555b

### Hypothesis

This is like a walled hill but in a crater, on its edges are similar shapes to Prhh555a. The wall around it is of a regular gradient and height, the roof appears to be dome shaped.

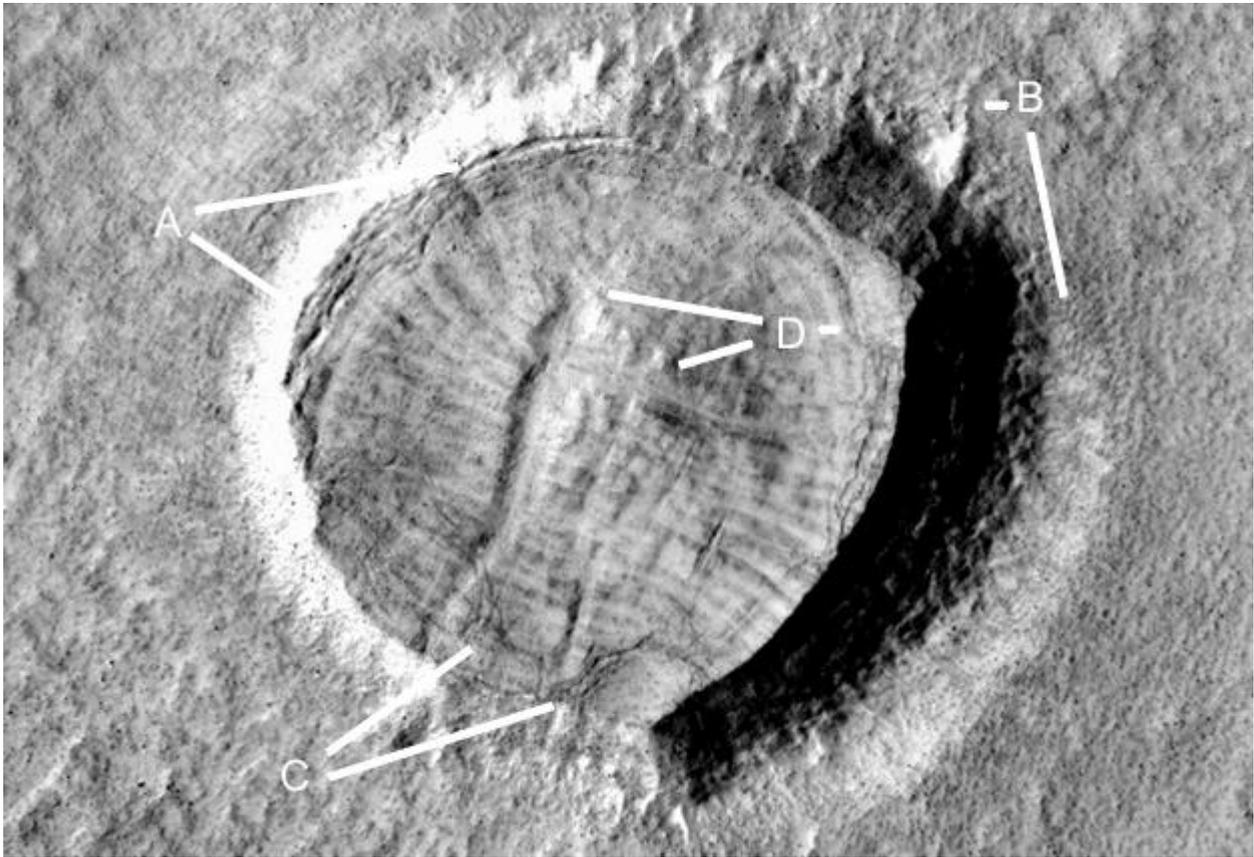


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**Prhh555c**

### **Hypothesis**

Another walled hill, A shows how regular the walled sides are. B may show a tube going into it at 9 o'clock, perhaps a depression on its side at 5 o'clock. C shows some cracks in the roof. D shows where the roof has settled but not cracked, perhaps it was patched.



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**Prhh555d**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows some tube like structures on the ground, A is flat on the top and smooth like cement. B is thinner and more curved, C is much thicker and appears to have branches coming off it. The surface is similar to the road shapes seen. They may continue under the ground.

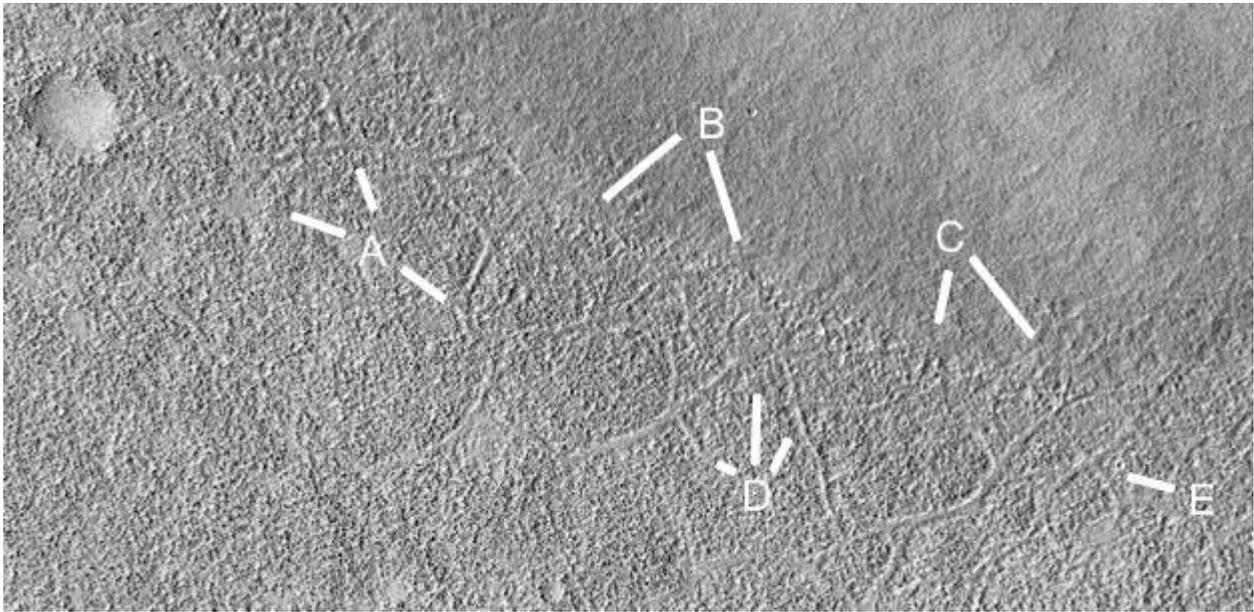


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**Prhh555e**

### **Hypothesis**

Many more of these are shown, and how they seem to connect to the smooth ground. A at 10 and 11 o'clock goes over to the crater, at 4 o'clock it has a sharp shadow. B shows the edge of the smooth ground and how the tubes merge seamlessly into it. Above B and C there is an impression of many more tubes under this smooth ground, some connecting to the more visible tubes. D shows some tubes branching like intersections. E shows where two cross almost at right angles.



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## Prhh555f

### Hypothesis

These tubes are more rounded on top but some are still flat, A is hard to see as it may be partially buried. B shows a T intersection of tubes. C shows a thicker tube in an X shape in between the C lines. D shows smaller tubes at 7 and 10 o'clock, the tube is widening at 1 o'clock.

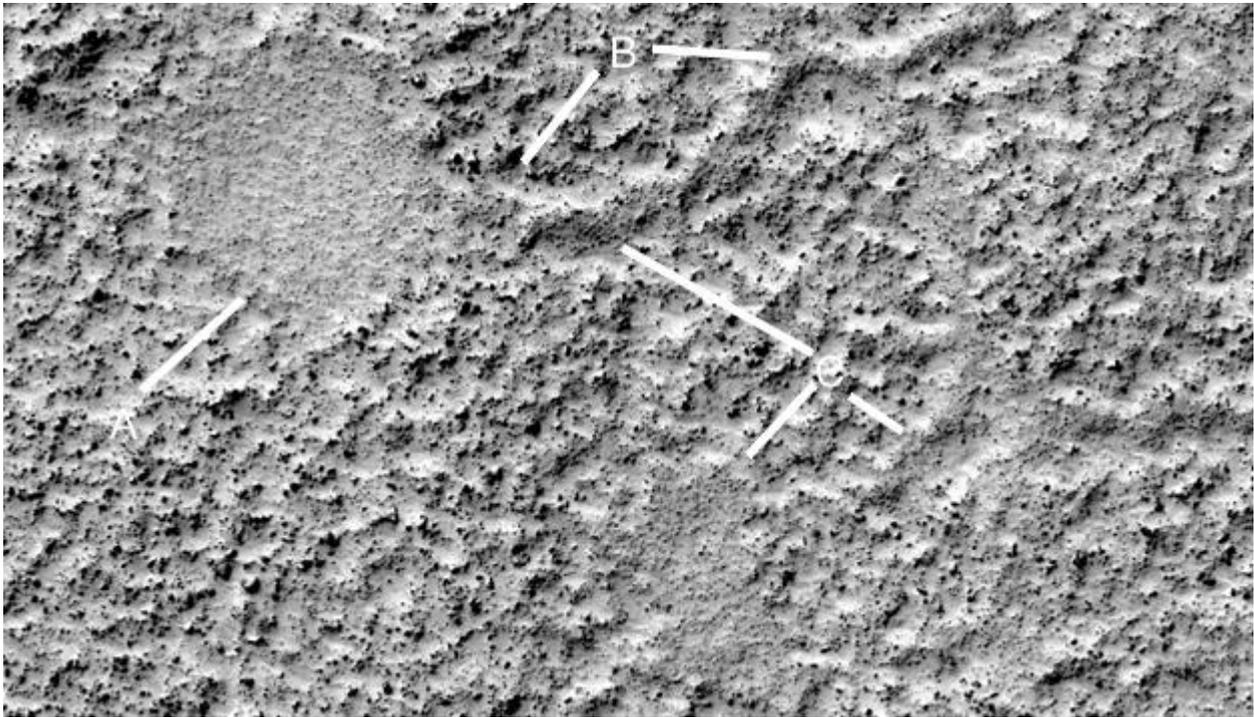


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**Prhh555g**

### **Hypothesis**

A is like a cement pad, as if something is constructed under it or was on top of it. B shows a tube running out of it. C shows a smaller pad connected to it, the material is similar looking to on the roads.

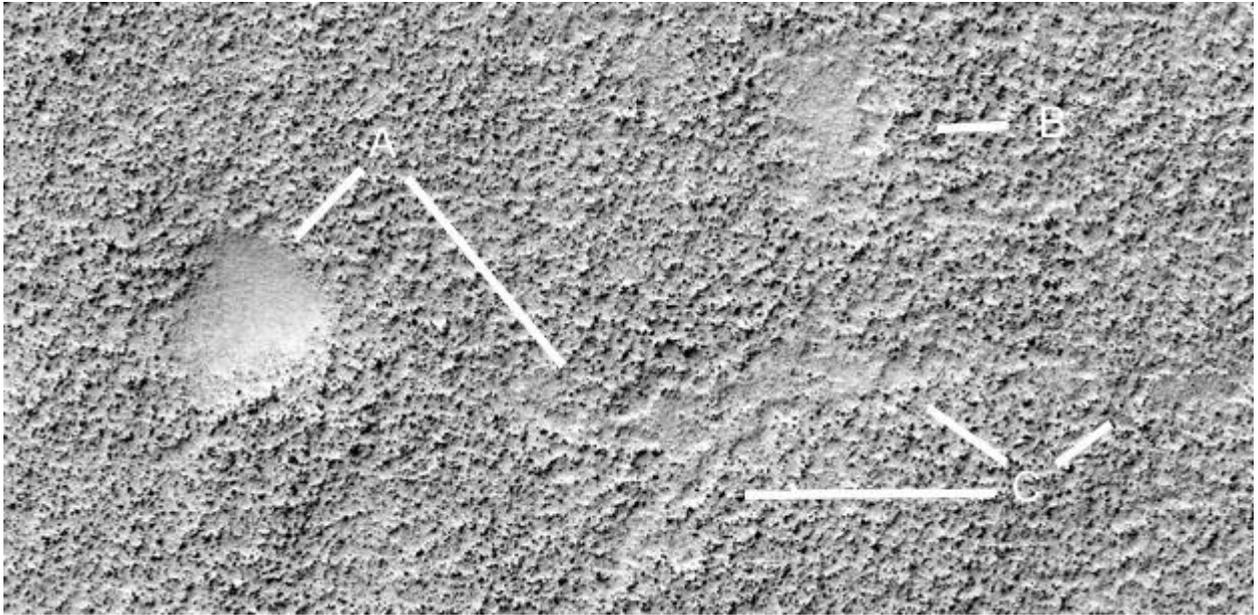


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## Prhh555h

### Hypothesis

A at 7 o'clock bulges upward like a small habitat or hill, there is a tube running out of it at 4 o'clock. B is similar smooth material. C may be a collapsed tube, the sides appear to be higher than the center.

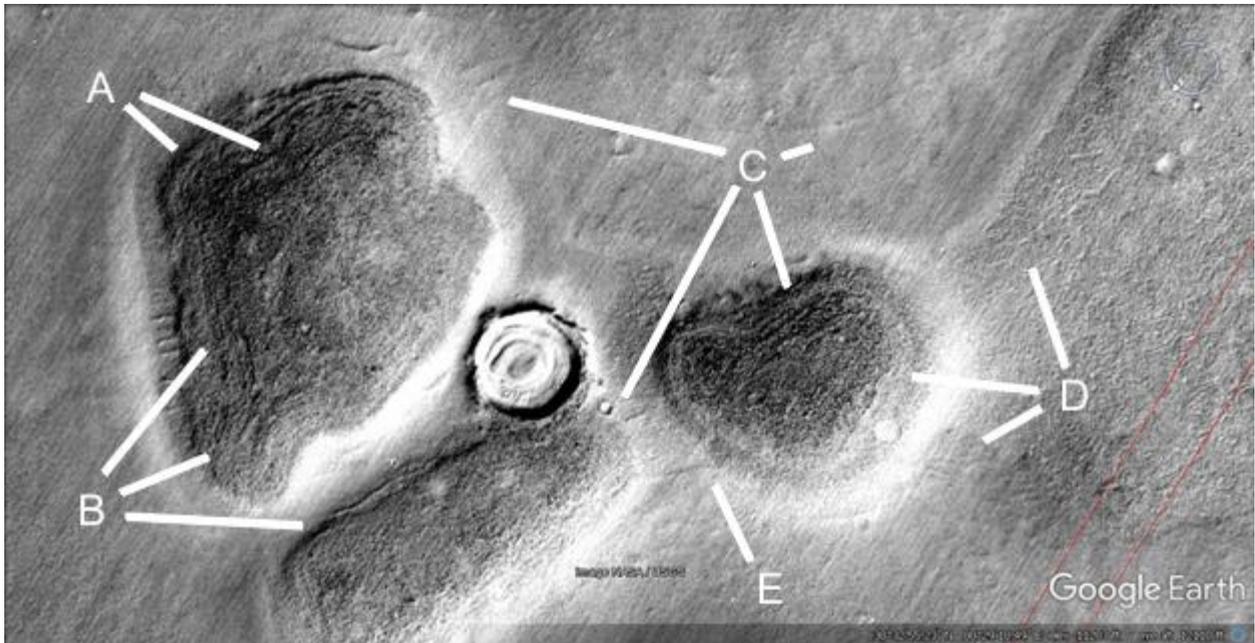


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## Prhh556

### Hypothesis

A is another hollow hill, the layers make it look like it was built up like a Cobler Dome. B at 1 and 2 o'clock show the layers extending to the bottom side. At 3 o'clock seems to be another hollow hill with patches on its roof. C at 7 o'clock shows a tube connecting the two hills, at 2 and 10 o'clock are more tubes. At 5 o'clock is a wall around the sides of the hill, it is a paler material than the roof. D shows more of this hatched material perhaps with tubes or tunnels under it. E shows another tube between the two hills.

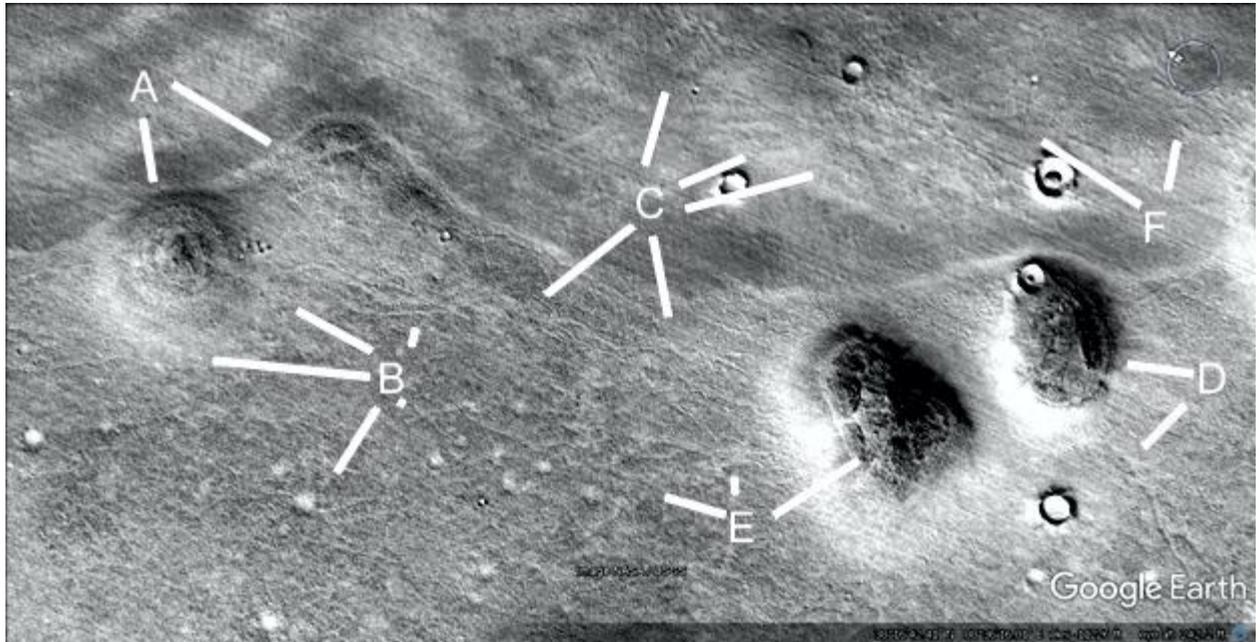


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## Prhh557

### Hypothesis

A shows a possible shoreline, the hollow hill at 6 o'clock shows layers like a Cobler Dome. B shows various tubes or roads connecting to the hill and a crater. C shows how some continue at 5 and 7 o'clock to another hollow hill, there are many more at 12, 1, and 2 o'clock. These may have been in lower areas and so stood above the water, they are very common here. D shows a hollow hill with patches on the roof, also a crater on one end with the crater rim intact or repaired. At 7 o'clock there is a road going into the hill. E shows another hollow hill with roads going into it.

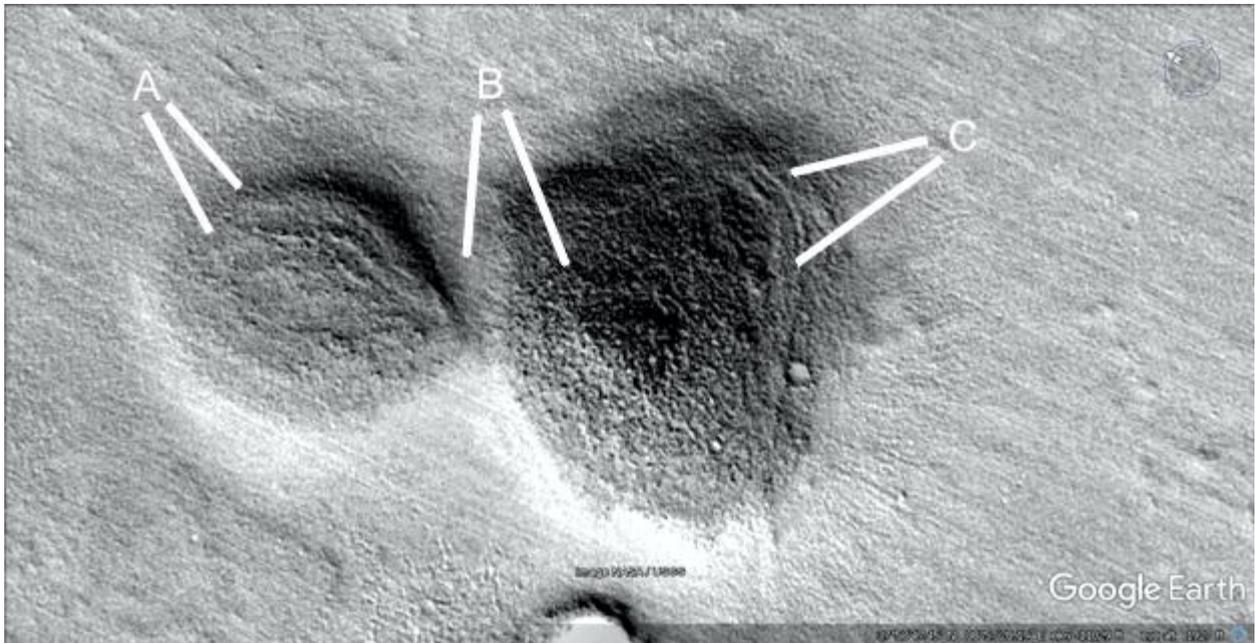


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## Prhh558

### Hypothesis

Two more hollow hills are shown, A has settled areas on the roof perhaps exposing the interior supports. B at 6 o'clock shows tube like shapes connecting the hills, at 5 o'clock there is a dome shape on the roof. C shows the edge of the wall and where the roof is much darker.

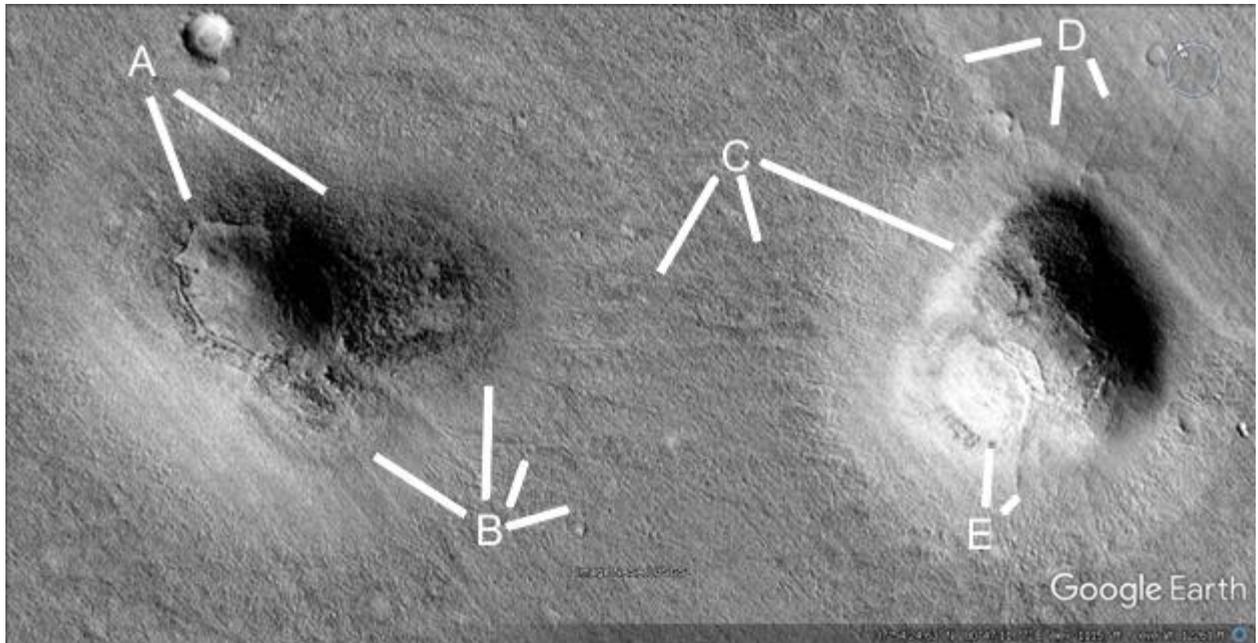


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## Prhh559

### Hypothesis

A shows the walls are more intact at 5 o'clock, the skin may have broken off the central dome and roof. At 4 o'clock the hill appears to have completely collapsed, also a hill at B at 10 o'clock. At 12, 1, and 2 o'clock there are roads or tubes connecting to the other hollow hill. C also shows these at 5 and 7 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the hollow hill has patches on its roof. D shows more tubes going into the hill. E shows a settled area where the skin on the roof may have peeled off, also a tube.

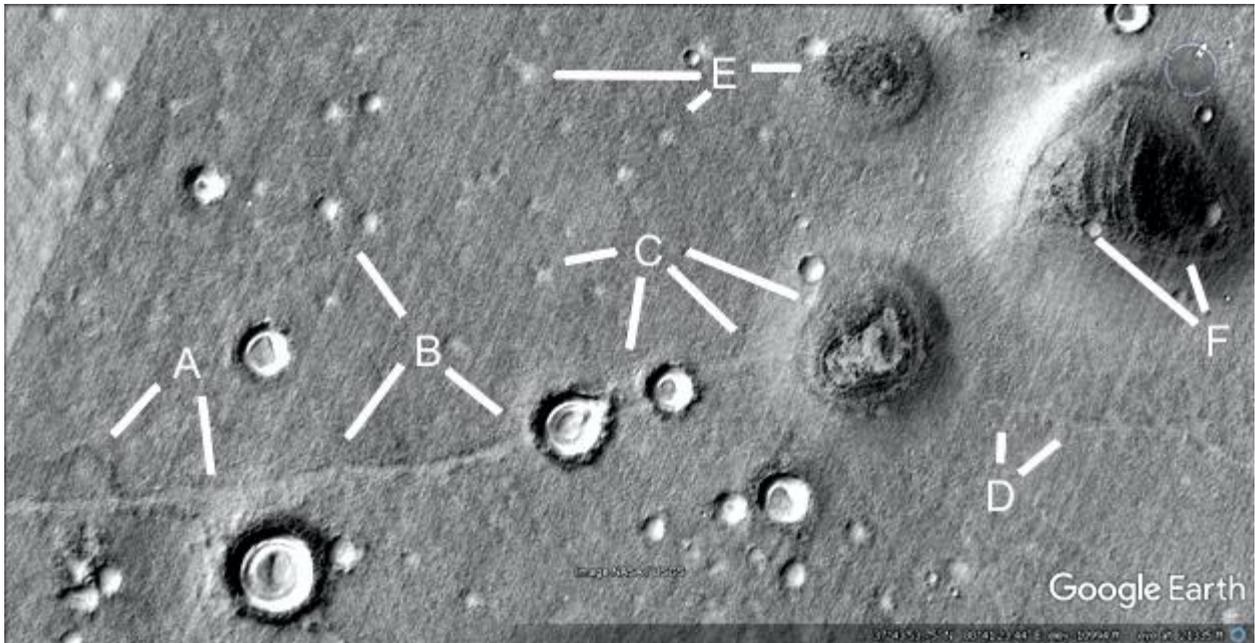


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## Prhh560

### Hypothesis

A at 8 o'clock shows a small road connecting to a larger one at 6 o'clock, this continues on through B at 4 and 7 o'clock. At 11 o'clock are more pits, though there seems to be no ejecta or crater rims. C shows this road continuing through two craters to a highly degraded hollow hill. The crater at 7 o'clock has a pinched rim where it comes to a point possibly as an entrance. The roof appears to have collapsed exposing the interior supports. D shows another road coming off the hill, E a collapsed hollow hill. F may have been patched, the interior supports also appear to be showing through the collapsed roof.

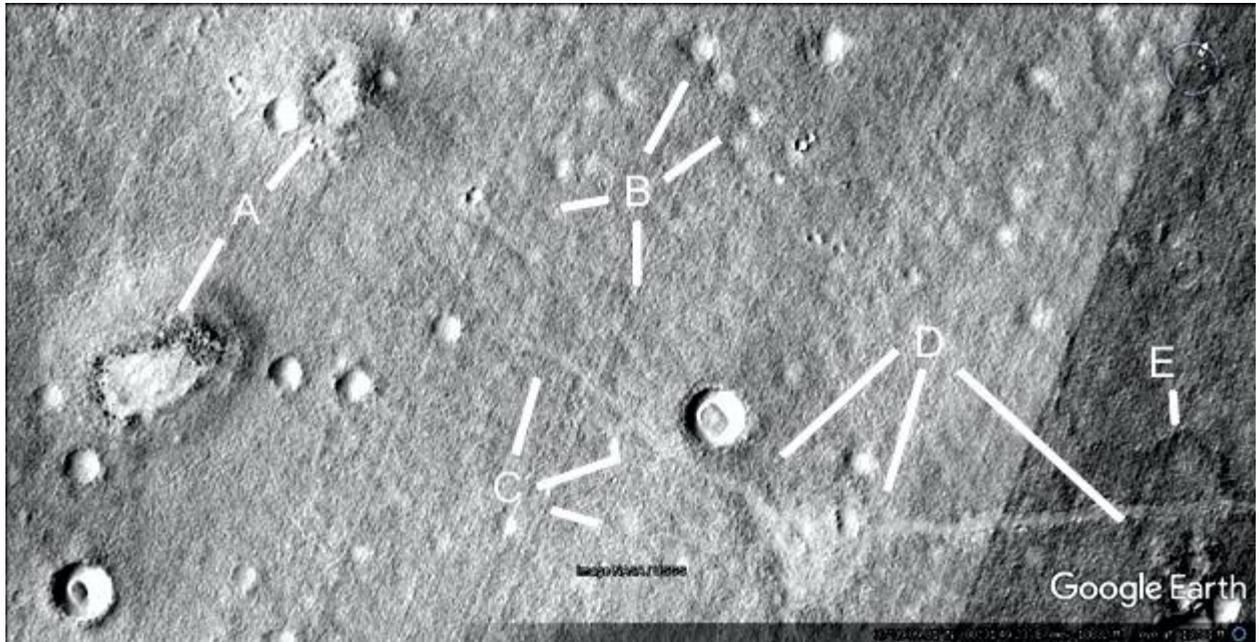


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**Prr561**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows two hollow hills where the roofs have collapsed. B shows some of these pits, also roads going from a hollow hill down to the crater. C follows one of these at 12 and 2 o'clock. D shows a main road, at 7 o'clock there may have been a hollow hill. E may be a tube or a road coming off the main road.

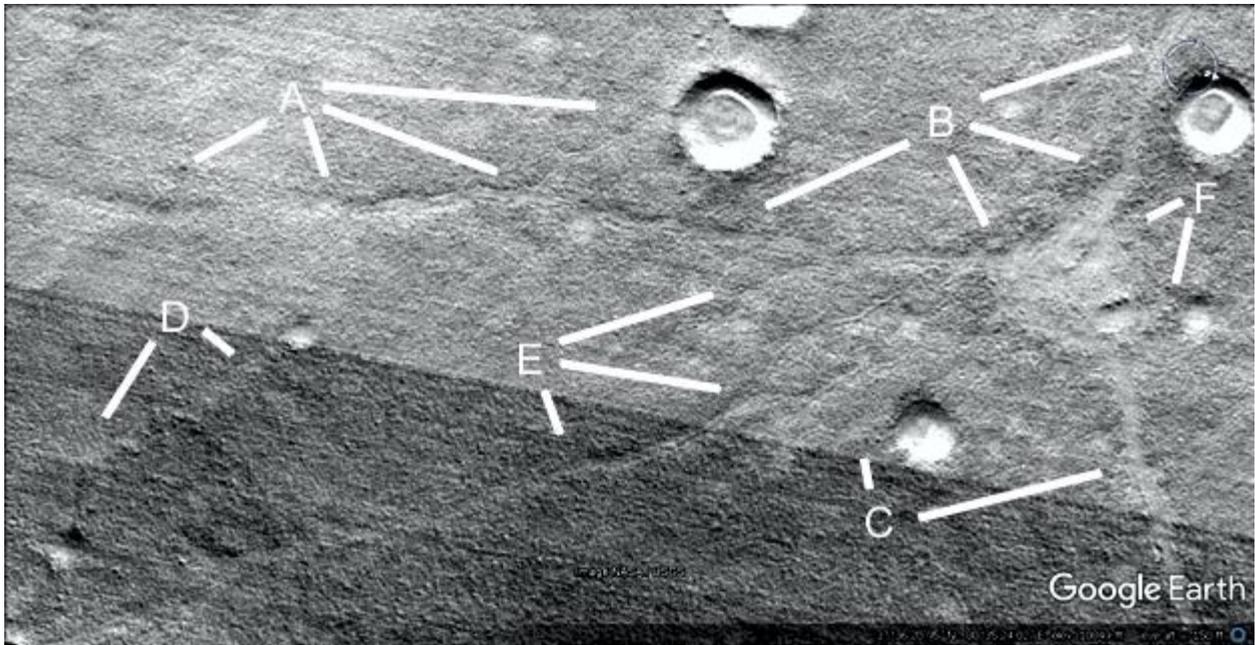


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**Prr562**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows another road, with a secondary road at 3 o'clock branching off to go into a crater. The main road continues on through B at 5 o'clock may have been a hollow hill. 4 and 2 o'clock show another road. C shows a small road going into a crater at 12 o'clock, this may be a collapsed tube because of the dark line running down the middle of it. At 2 o'clock is another road. D shows a fainter road going to a crater. E shows a possible tube because it has the same dark line of shadow running down its center. This may also be two separate lanes of a road. F shows a small road going to a crater.

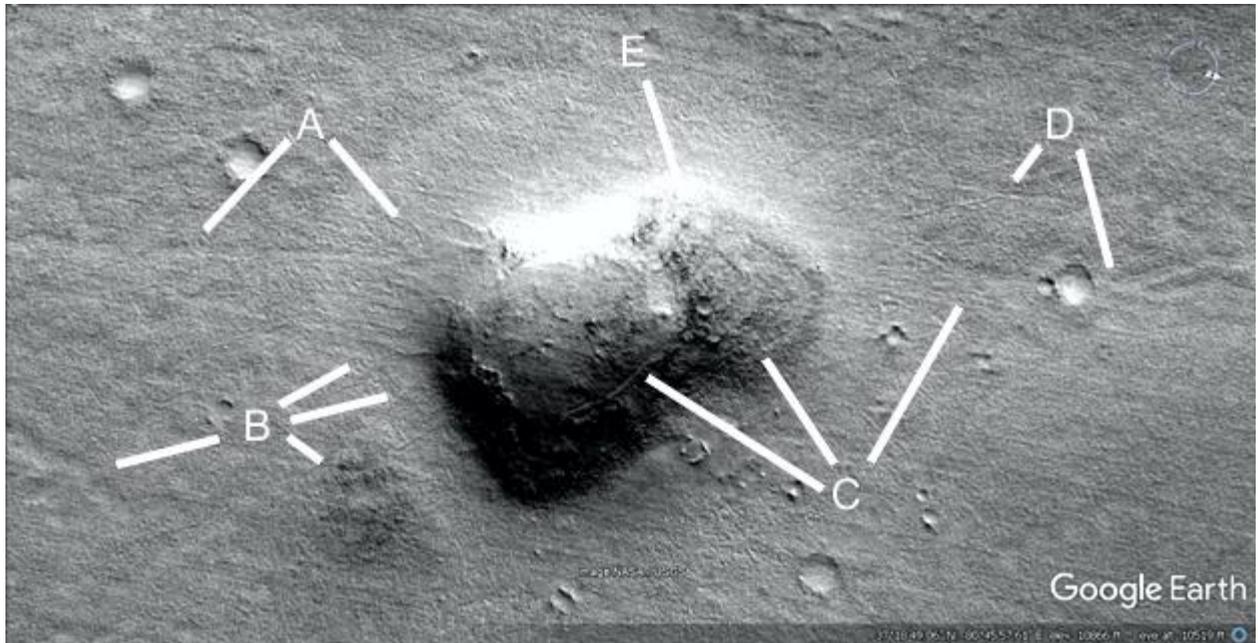


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## Prhh563

### Hypothesis

A shows a road going into the hollow hill, B shows another road at 1 and 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock is a collapsed hollow hill, another road is at 8 o'clock. C shows the skin of the hollow hill has peeled off at 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock some settled areas are shown. At 2 o'clock there is another road coming out of the hill, D shows this and another road. E shows possible interior supports through the settled roof.

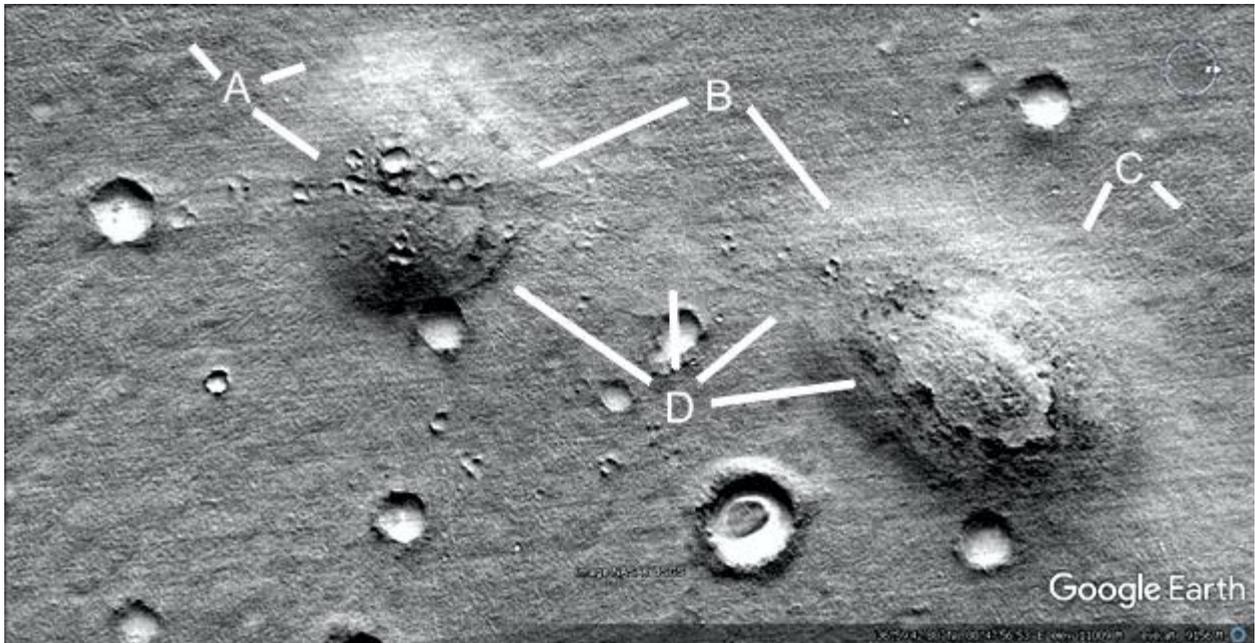


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## Prhh564

### Hypothesis

A at 4 o'clock shows how this road would have gone through a tube in the hollow hill, from the crater on the left through B at 8 o'clock to B at 4 o'clock in the other hollow hill. C shows another road coming out of this hill, D at 3 o'clock shows how the darker skin has broken off in jagged edges exposing the roof. D at 10 o'clock shows the wall of the first hollow hill, at 12 and 2 o'clock is the road between them.

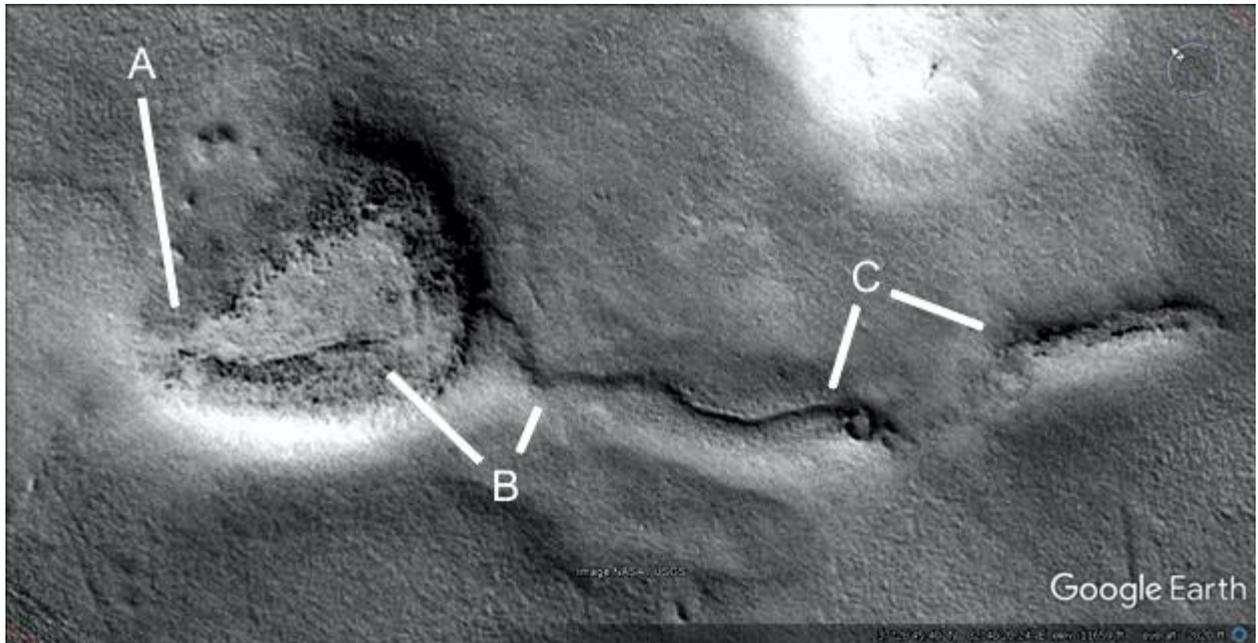


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## Prhh565

### Hypothesis

This walled hill has had the roof completely collapse, at A was probably the entrance. B at 10 o'clock shows a flat intact part of the roof, at 1 o'clock is a tube coming out of the hill to the crater at C at 7 o'clock. There may be a collapsed tube between here and the continuation at 4 o'clock. The center of the tube has collapsed with the two walls still standing.

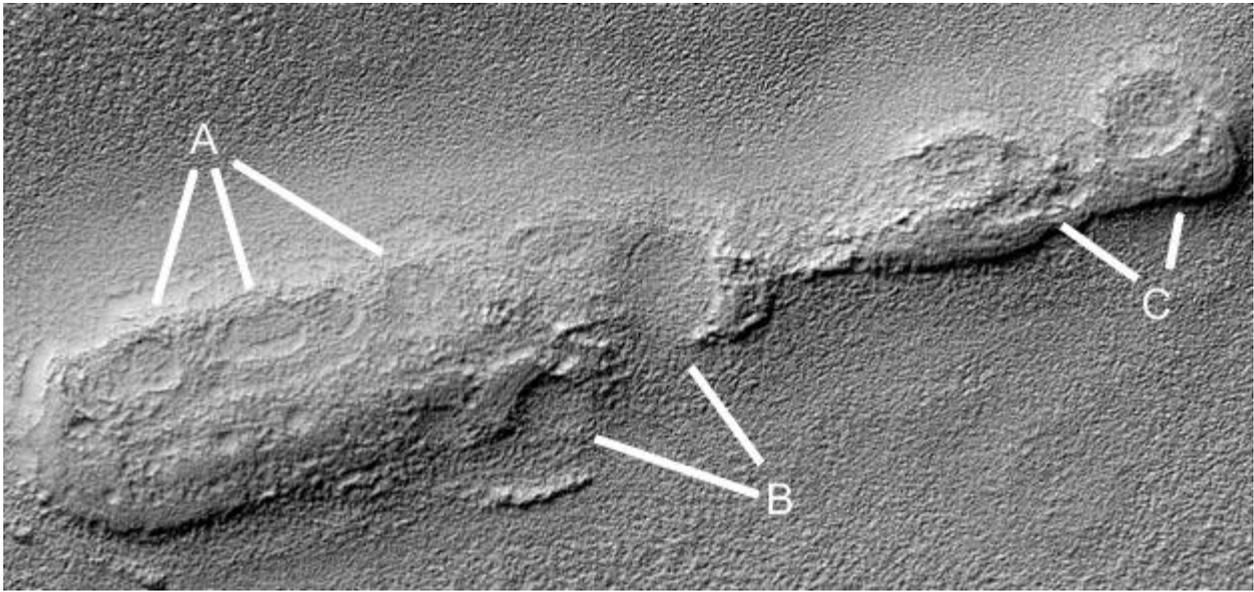


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## Prhh566

### Hypothesis

This may also be a hollow hill, A shows some pits that may have been rooms. B and C also show these cavities. The material is very smooth in places like cement, it seems to be much less eroded than the terrain around it.

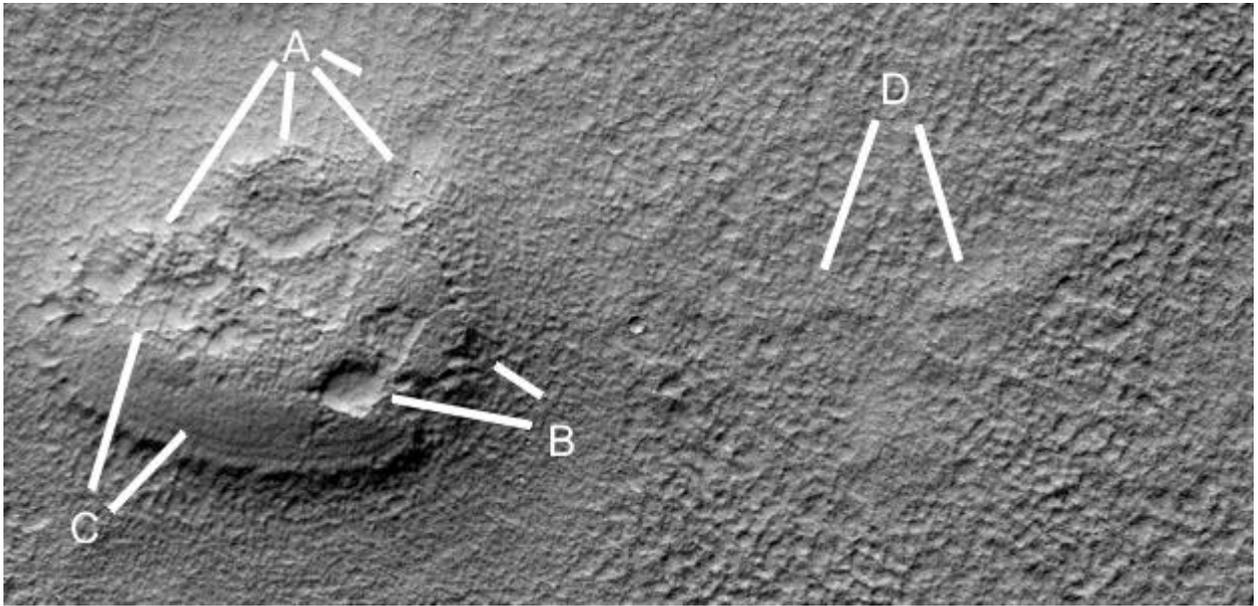


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## Prhh566a

### Hypothesis

This may have been a small hollow hill, A shows some cavities as do B and C. D may be a tube that connected to it. There are equidistant lines like layers at C at 2 o'clock, this is still smooth like cement. B at 9 o'clock is very straight.

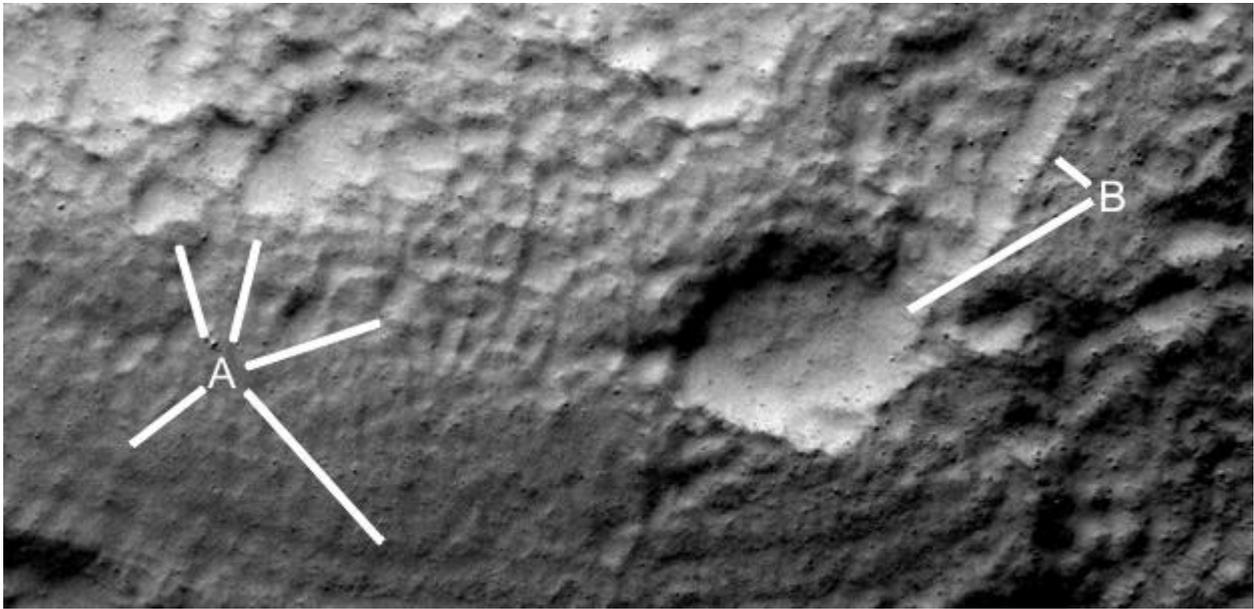


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**Prhh566b**

### **Hypothesis**

In this closeup A shows some of these cavities may be where the cement has broken off. At 2 o'clock there are cell like shapes perhaps to reinforce the skin under the outer layer. At 4 and 7 o'clock the dark lines are about the same albedo, width, and remaining the same distance apart from each other instead of varying randomly. B may have been a room with a corridor going off from it.

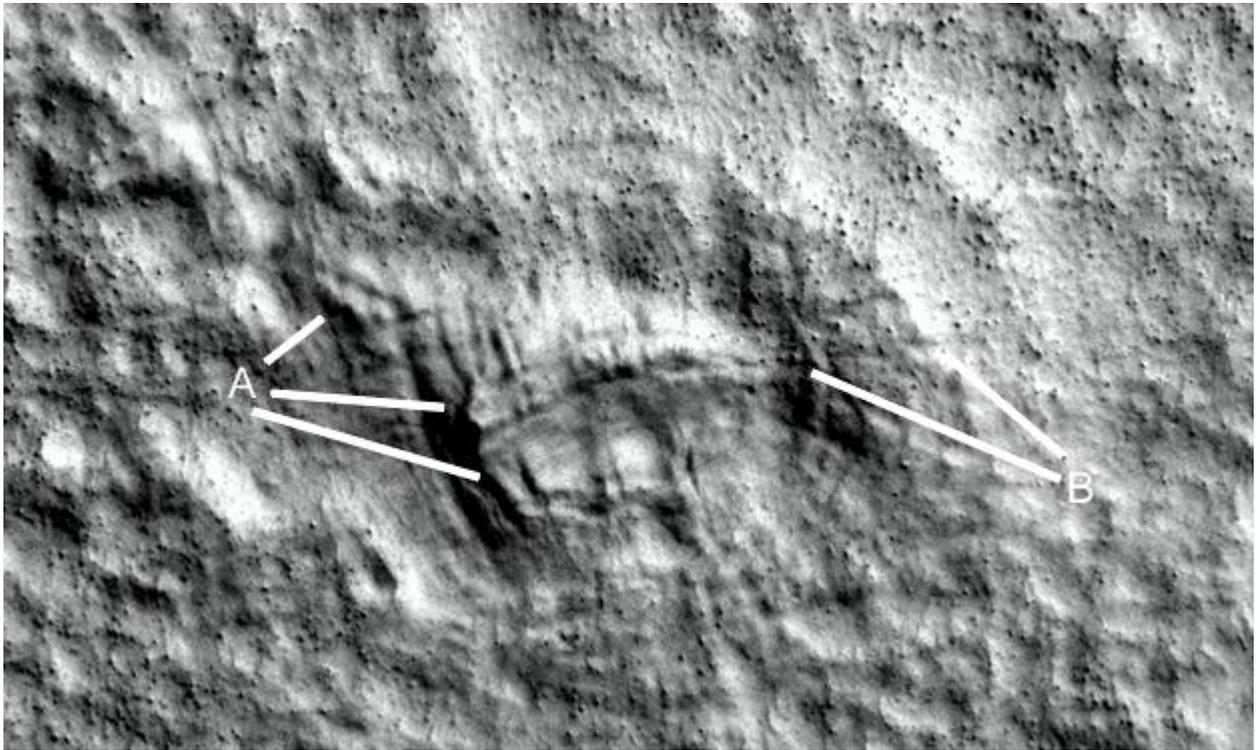


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**Prhh566c**

### **Hypothesis**

This may have been a small hollow hill, A shows regular grooves like between bricks or tiles. B shows the exterior at 11 o'clock, at 10 o'clock may have been a main interior support running under the roof.

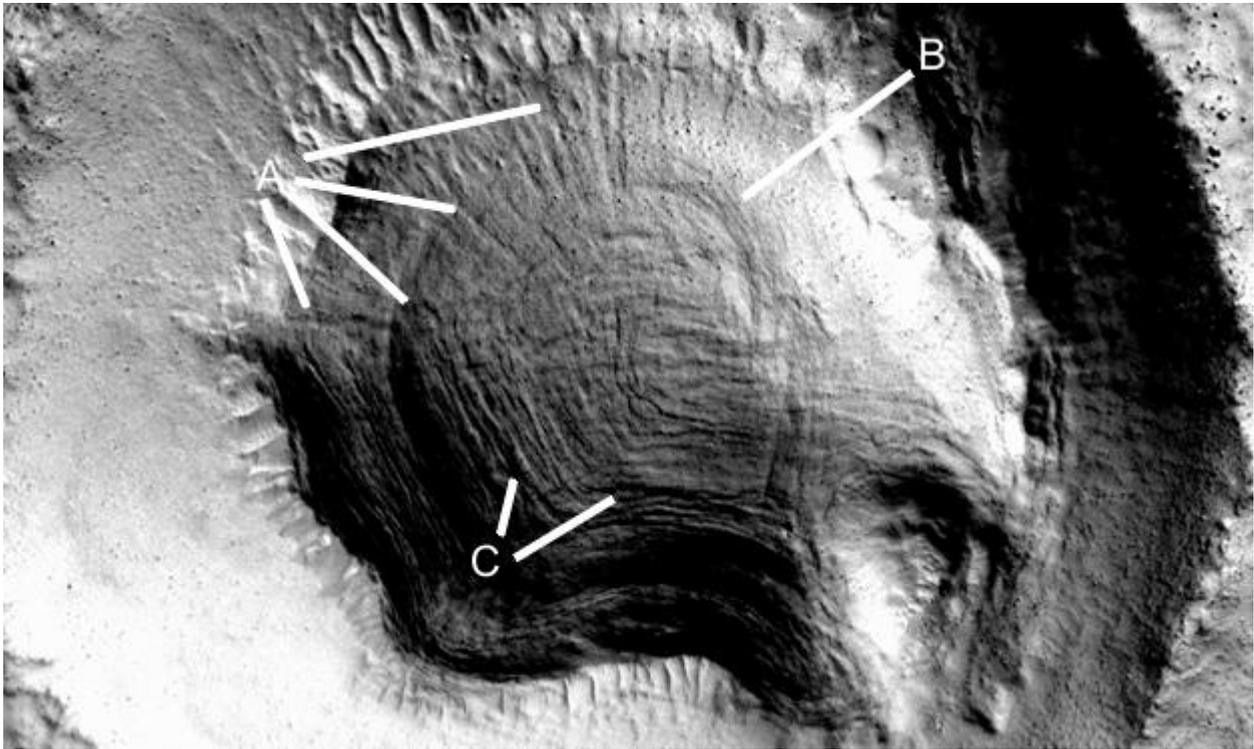


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**Prhh566d**

### **Hypothesis**

This may have been a habitat constructed inside a crater, A shows grooves between tiles radiating out from the center. B would be the edge of the roof, and C layers in it.

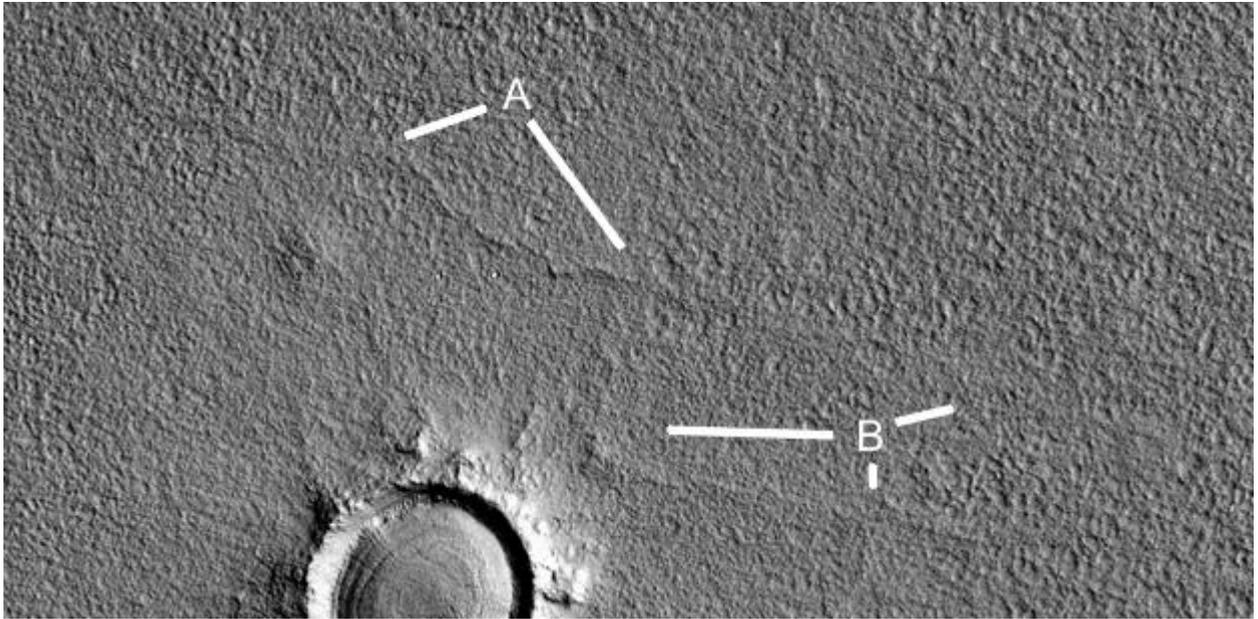


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**Prhh566e**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a possible tube on the surface, B shows a second tube that goes into a crater with an unusual hill like shape in it.

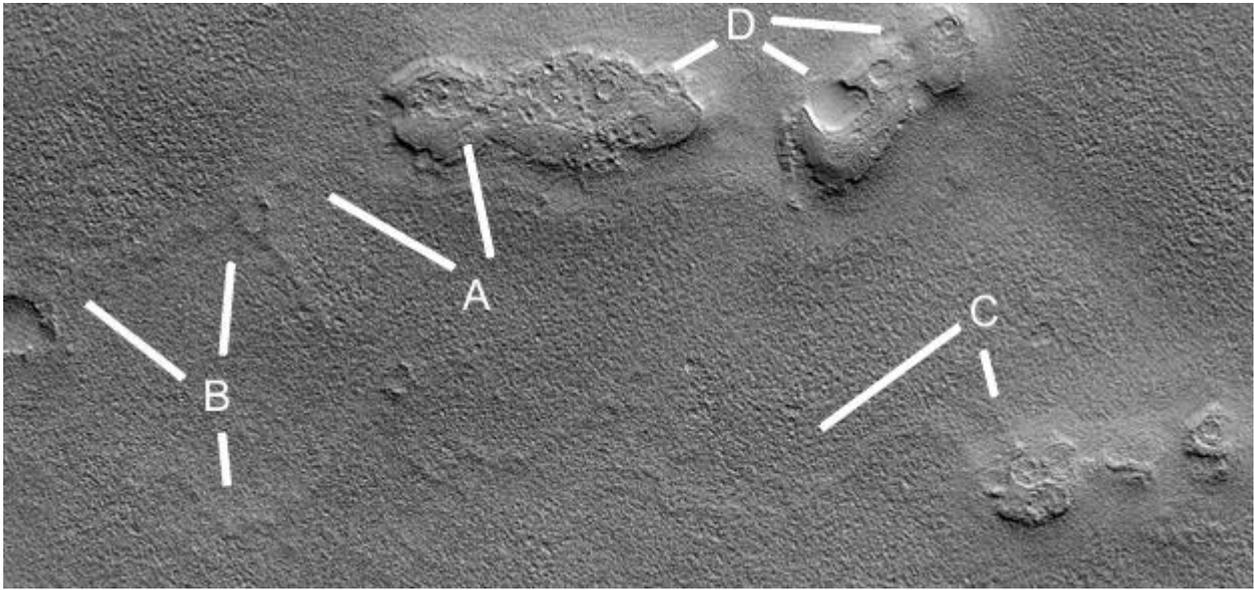


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**Prhh566f**

### **Hypothesis**

A and B show tubes, they go into this possible former habitat at A at 12 o'clock. B shows where two tubes connect at 1 o'clock, at 11 o'clock this goes into a crater. C shows another tube connected to the others going into the remains of a habitat at 5 o'clock. D shows other cavities in these formations.

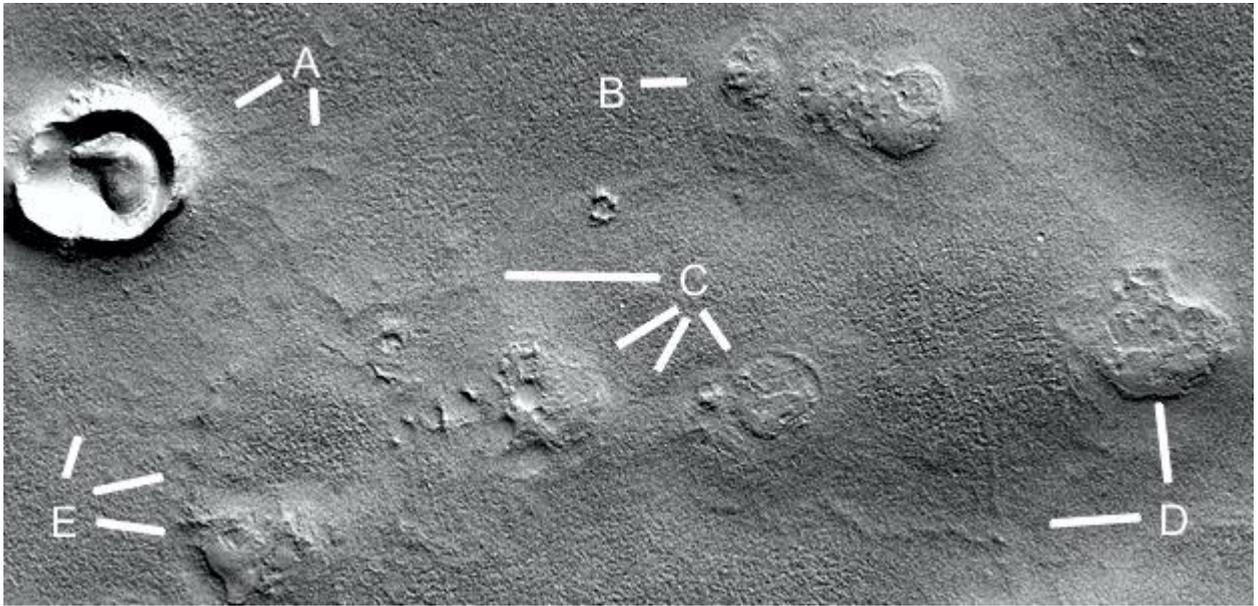


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**Prhh566g**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows tubes going into the crater, B are also possible habitats. C at 5 o'clock may have been the base or pad for one of these hills, it has a step like a former interior support in it. At 7 and 8 o'clock is another degraded hill, this connects to a tube at 9 o'clock. D shows a tube at 9 o'clock that probably went into the former hill at 12 o'clock. E shows another tube going into one of these degraded hills.

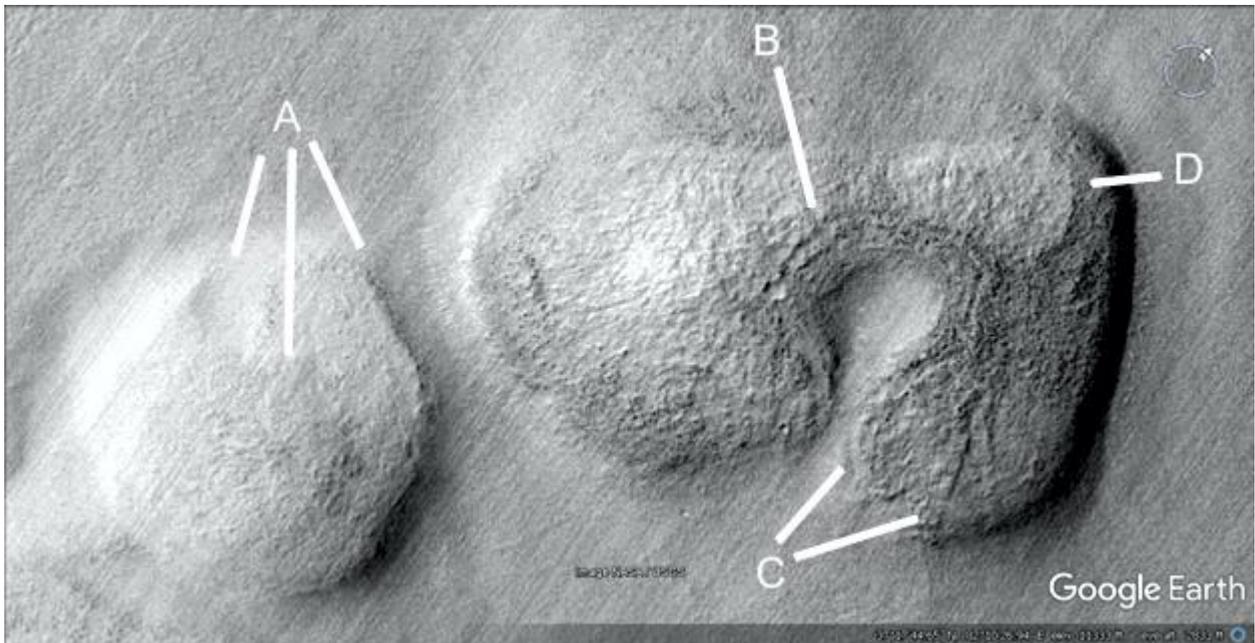


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**Prhh568**

### **Hypothesis**

A is a more complete hollow hill with some patches at 6 o'clock on its roof, at 7 o'clock is a probable entrance and 5 o'clock is a straight wall. B appears to be where the roof collapsed here, the entrance is exposed. Many hills might have entrances like this but they are difficult to see from above. C may have been a patch, at 2 o'clock there is a straight section. D shows a pale area perhaps where the skin peeled off, this may collapse next.

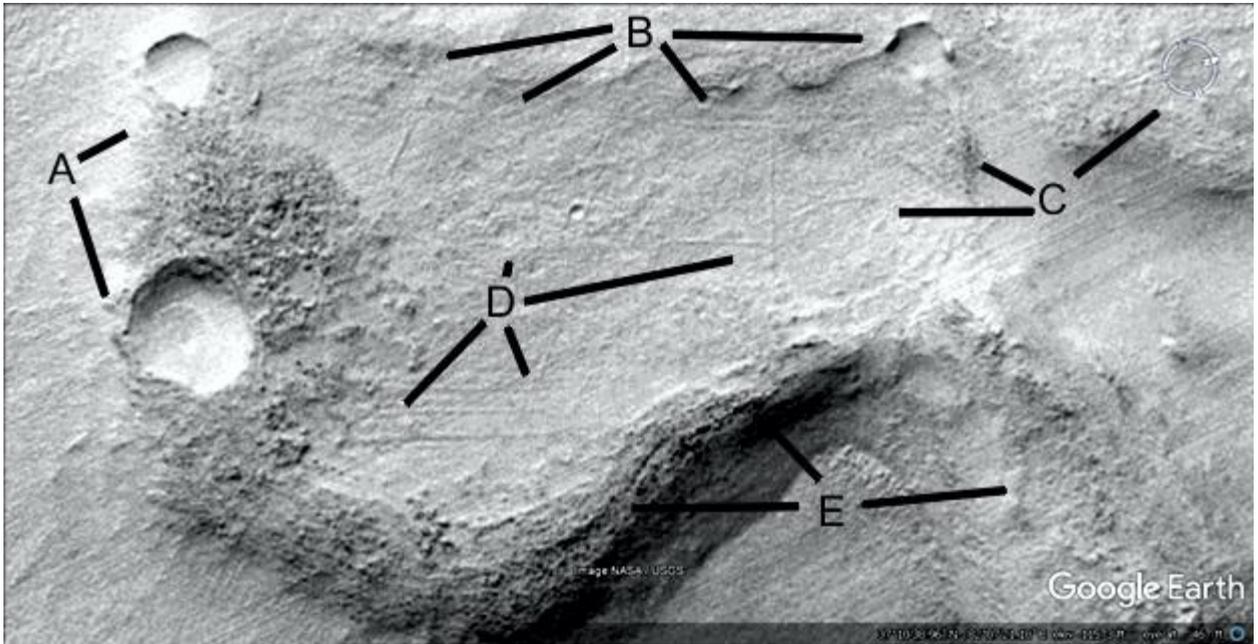


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## Prhh569

### Hypothesis

A shows two craters that may have been repaired, at 5 o'clock the crater rim is an unusual shape and extends out from the hill. This should not form during an impact. At 2 o'clock the crater is surrounded by an unusually gentle gradient rather than a high rim, it also looks like the hill connects to this shape like it knew the impact would happen here, if natural. It implies then the hill section was built around the impact or repaired after this impact. B shows some walls or tubes with many right angles, C shows a rounded walled area at 9 o'clock, a dark wall at 10 o'clock, and a hollow hill at 2 o'clock. D shows more of these walls.

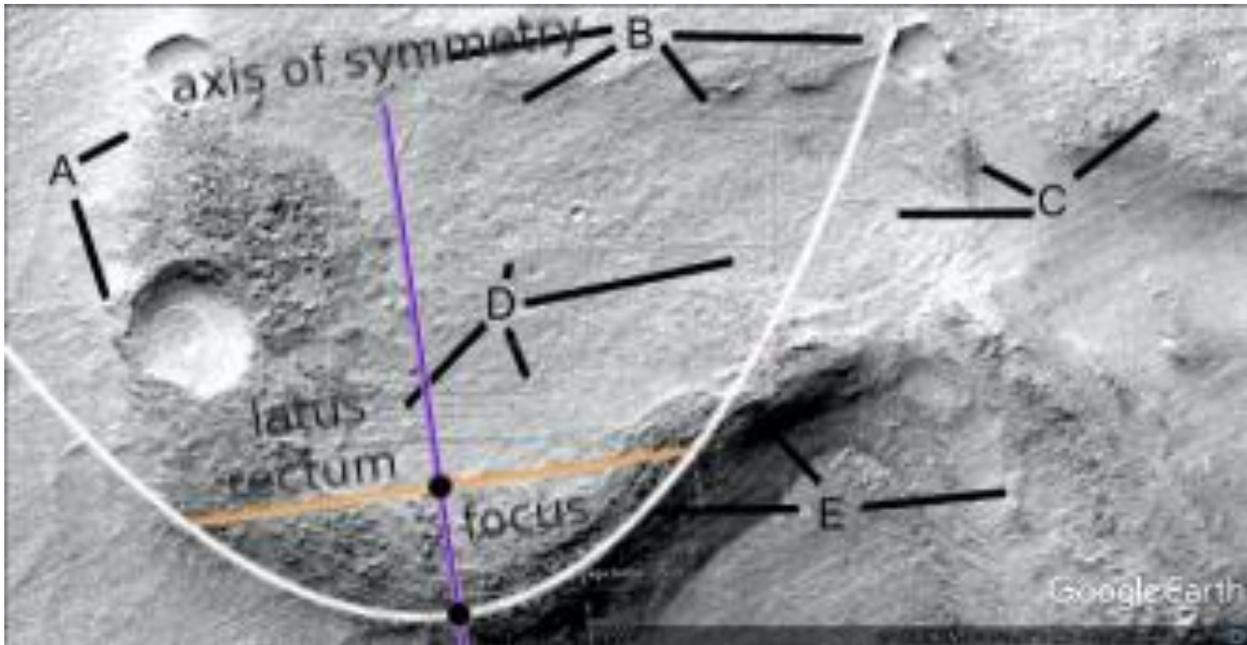


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## Prhh569a

### Hypothesis

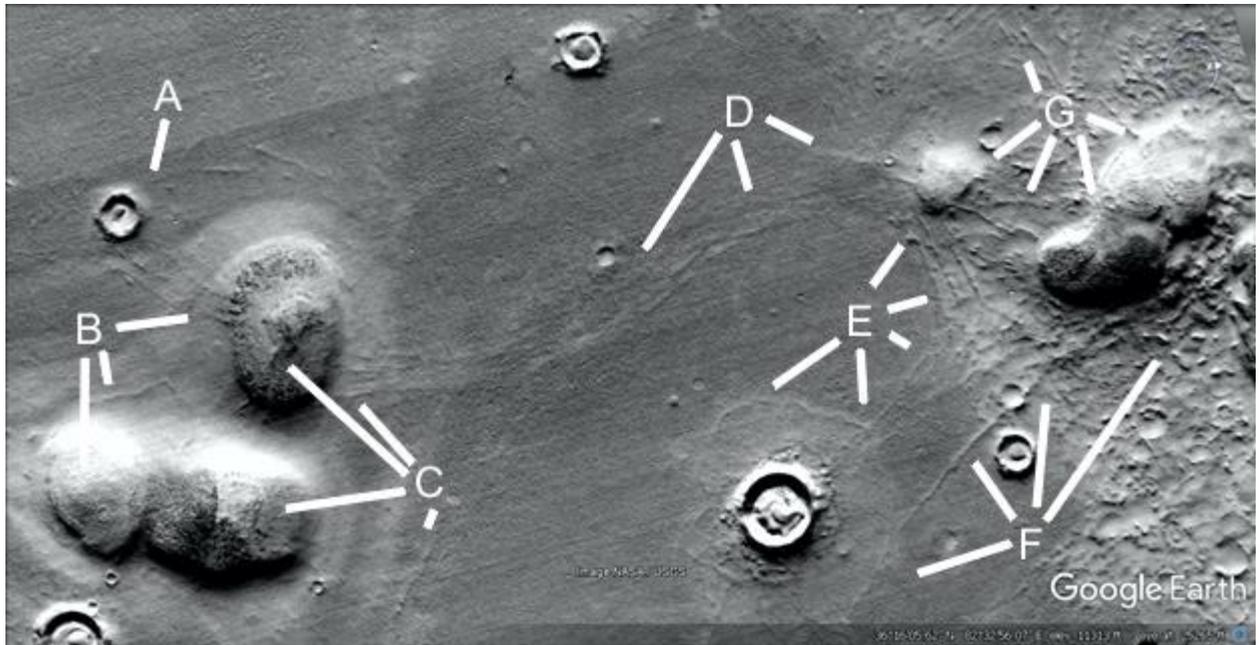
A parabola is shown.



## Prhh570

### Hypothesis

A shows several tubes connecting to the crater going to the hollow hill at B at 3 o'clock. At 5 and 6 o'clock B shows more hollow hills. C shows the dome in the middle of the hill at 10 o'clock, at 11 there are tubes or roads going off along D to other hills. At 7 o'clock C shows another road or tube. E shows many tubes, from 4 to 6 o'clock the tube goes from the hills to the crater, at 8 o'clock it appears to go around it. F at 8, 10, and 12 o'clock shows another tube going into a crater then the hills, at 1 o'clock are more tubes.

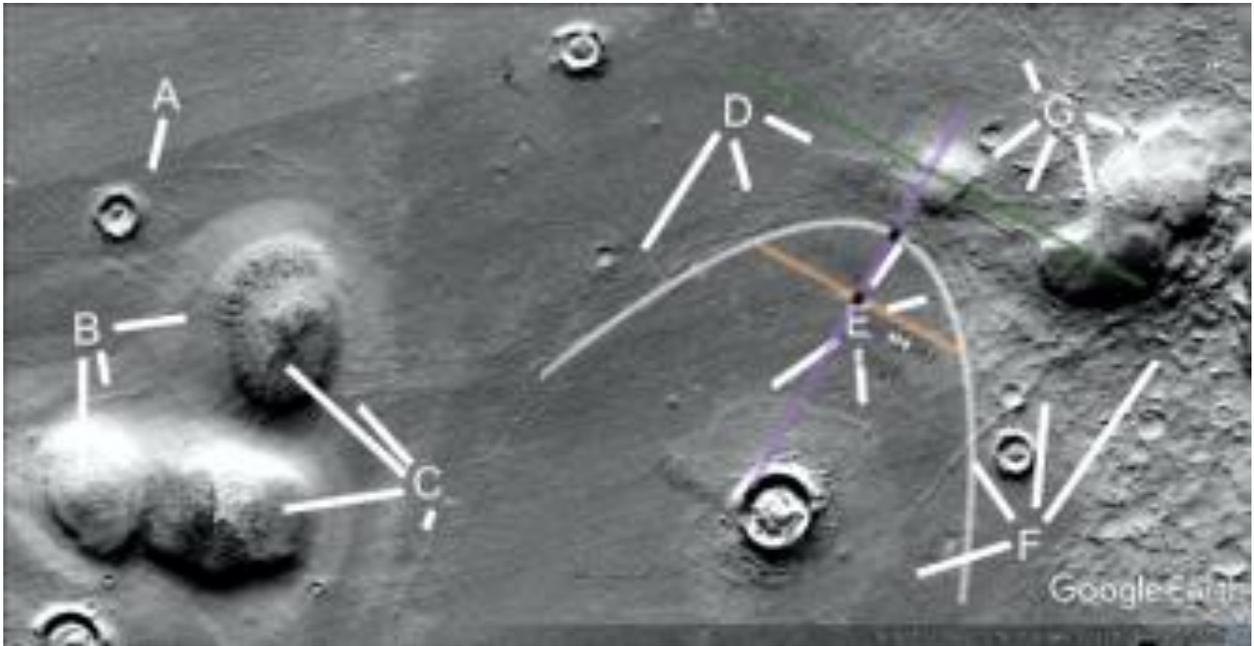


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## Prhh570a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

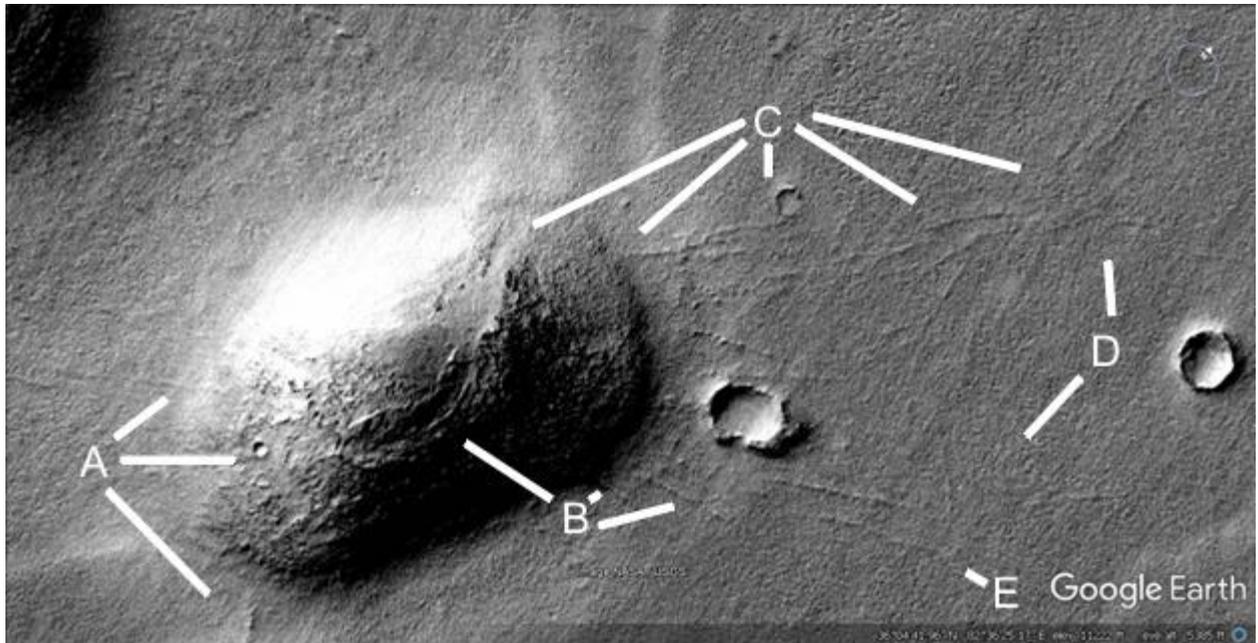


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## Prhh571

### Hypothesis

A shows some tubes going into the hollow hill, at 3 o'clock there is a settled area or a patch. B shows another cavity or patch at 10 o'clock, at 1 and 2 o'clock there are more tubes coming out of the hill. C shows more tubes out of the hill including one going to a crater at 6 o'clock. At 4 o'clock is a nexus or where the tubes come together like an intersection, also seen at D at 12 o'clock. More tubes are at D at 8 o'clock, also E.

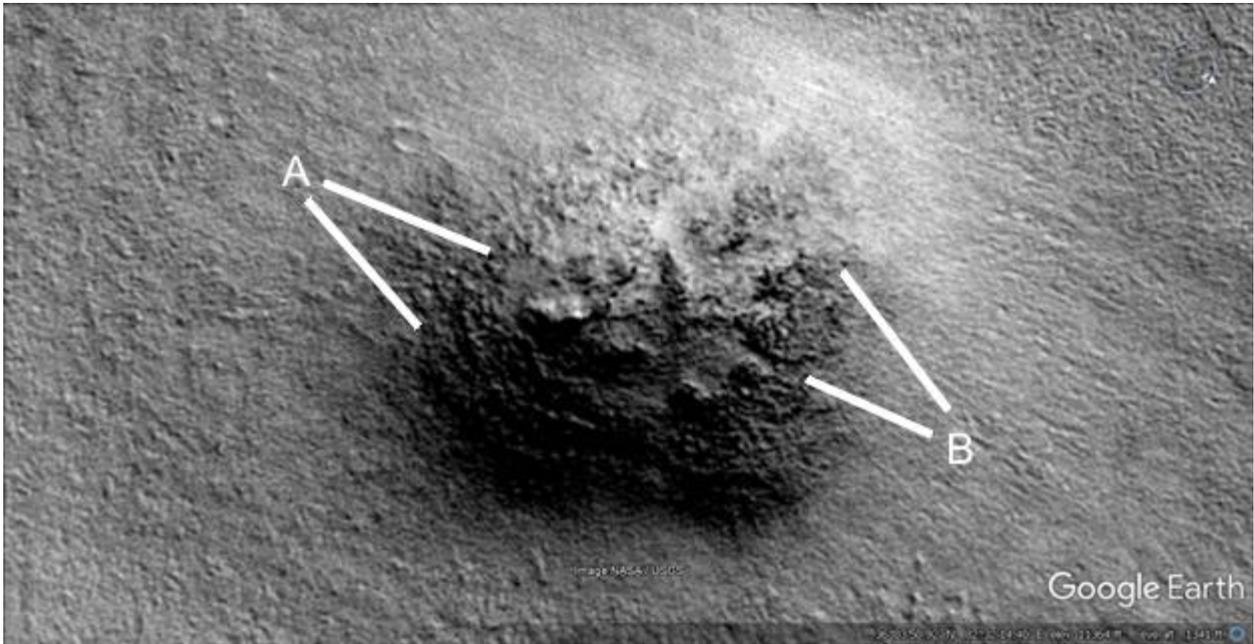


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## Prhh572

### Hypothesis

A and B shows layers and settled areas on this hollow hill. The outer skin seems to have broken off exposing this inner roof material which erodes more easily. There are signs of a runoff of this material as it eroded like sand up the image, as this occurred a cavity might form leading to a collapse.

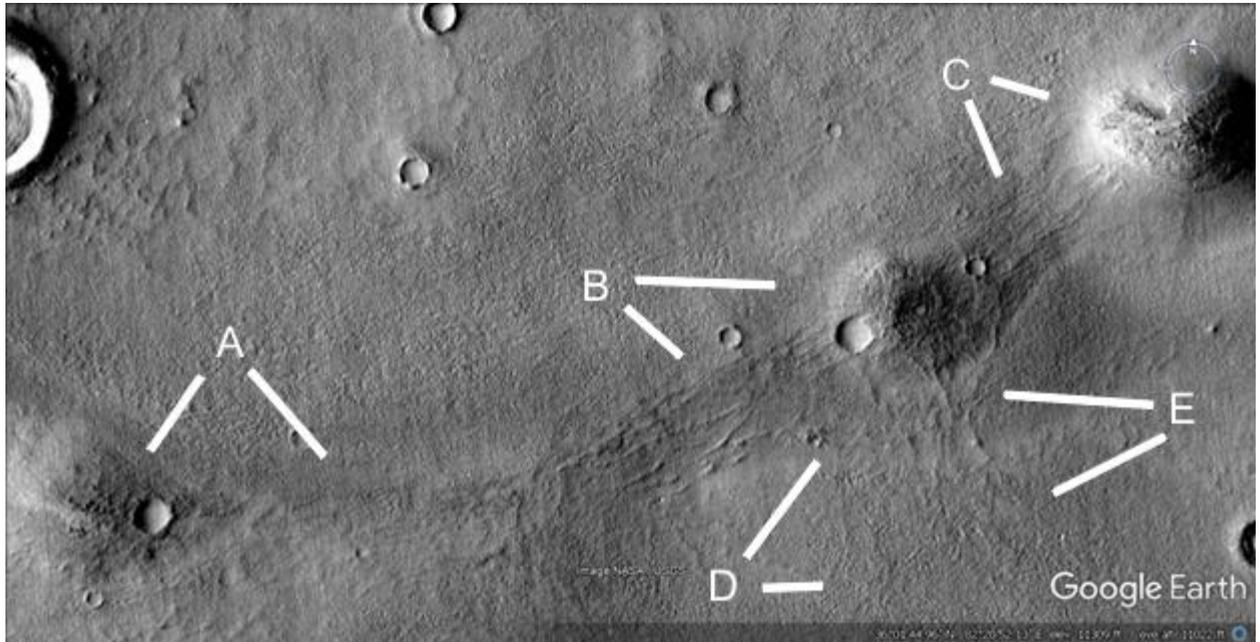


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## Prhh573

### Hypothesis

This shows tubes connecting three hollow hills at A, B, and C. D and E show more tubes coming out of a hill.

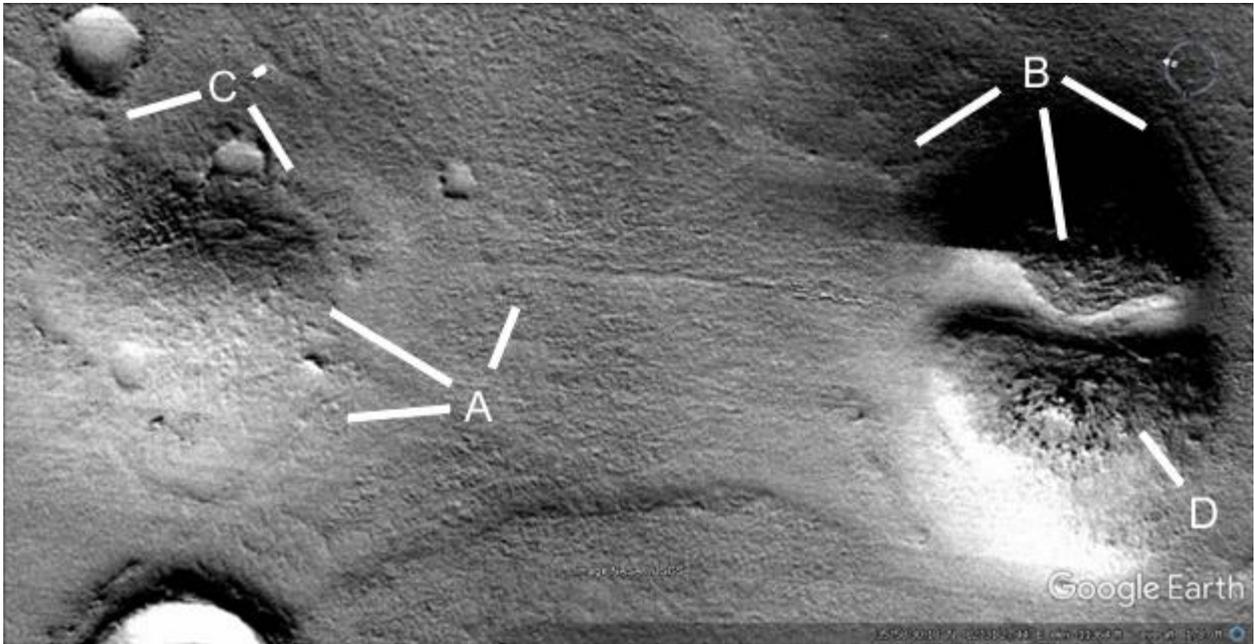


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## Prhh574

### Hypothesis

A shows a hollow hill at 10 o'clock with a tube coming out of it at 1 o'clock. At 8 o'clock is a pit which was probably a hollow hill. B shows where two images join poorly, but there are tubes coming out of this as well. C shows a tube from the hill going to a crater at 8 o'clock, another at 2 o'clock, and perhaps part of the hill wall at 5 o'clock. D shows another hollow hill with a degraded roof.

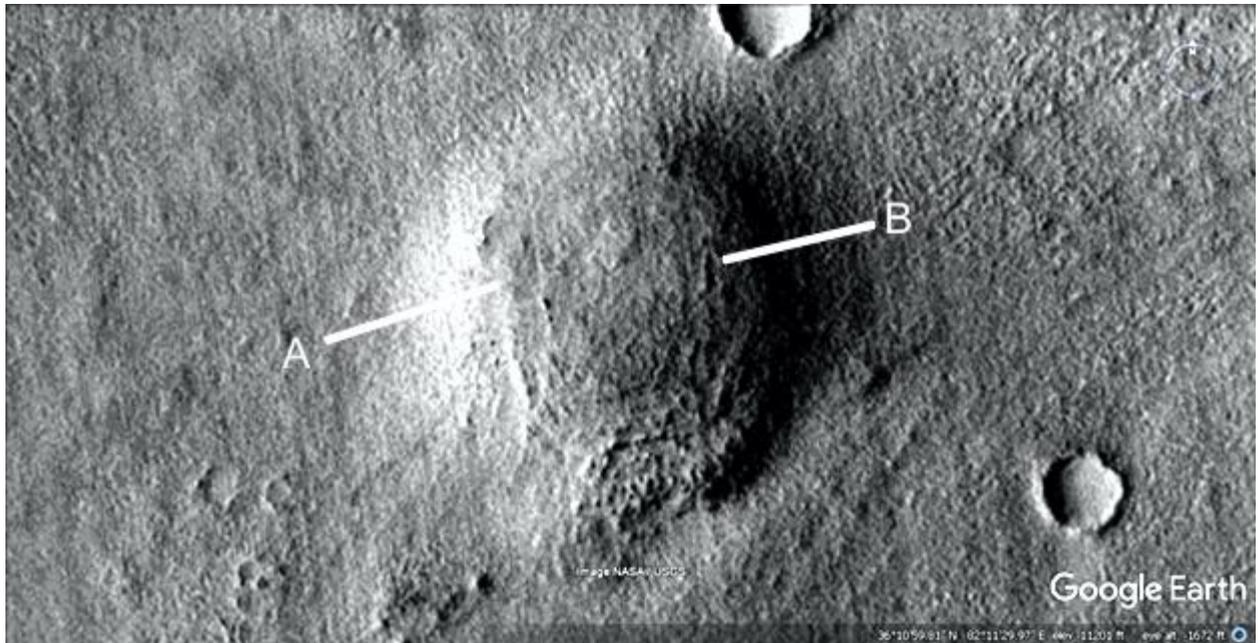


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## Prhh575

### Hypothesis

This hollow hill shows layers on the roof at A and B like an amphitheater or Cobler Dome.

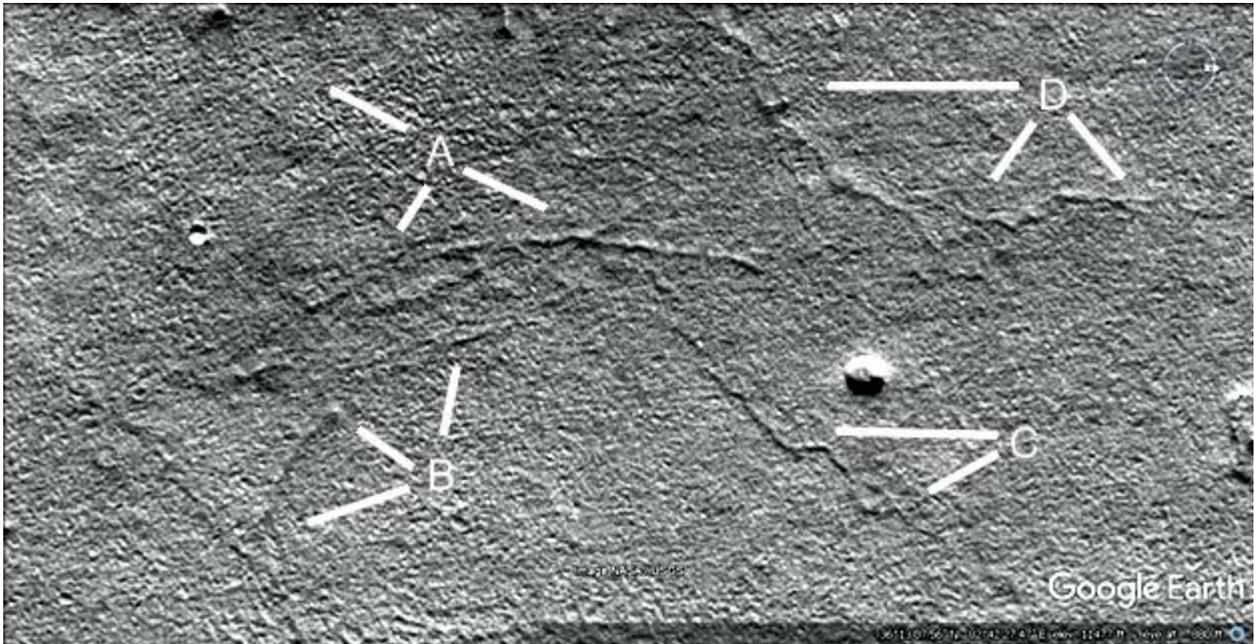


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## Prt576

### Hypothesis

These may be more tubes, A at 4 and 7 o'clock show one that crosses another making an X. There are also finer ones such as at 10 o'clock. B shows a curved tube, C shows a wavy tube that connects to A. D is probably a rolled tube, this is where the wind might roll parts along the ground giving a knotted effect. This might also be where parts of the tube collapsed and the arches inside are still standing.

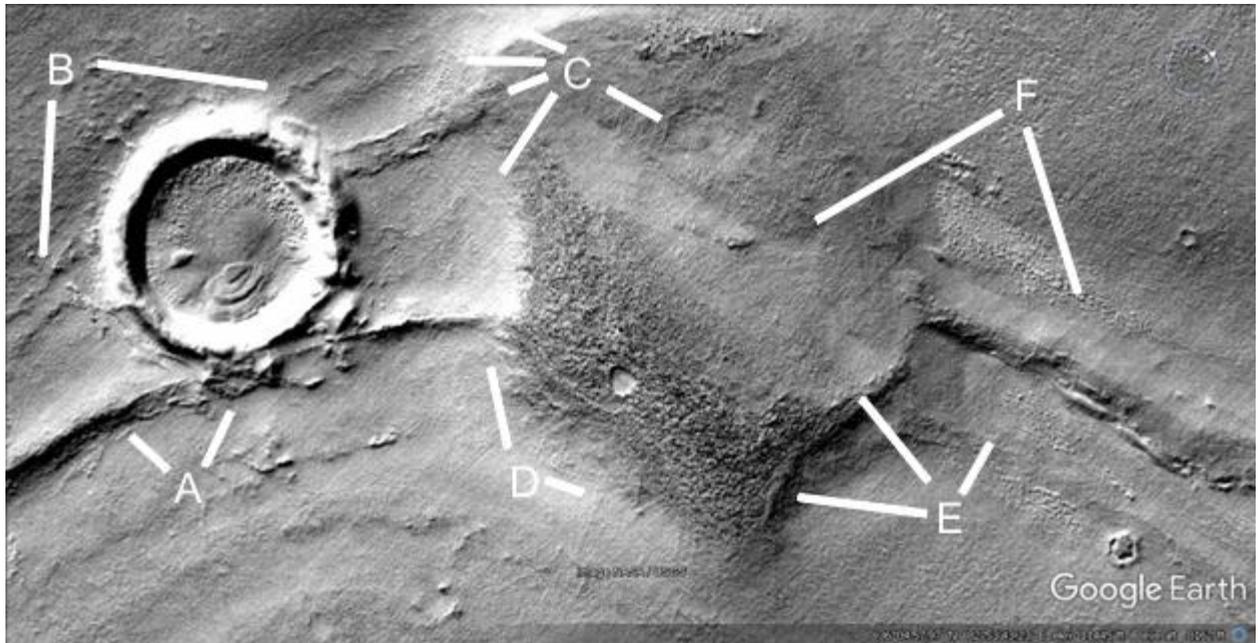


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## Prhh577

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube going into the hollow hill at D at 11 o'clock, a small tube goes in at 4 o'clock. B at 6 o'clock shows two tubes entering the crater and a smaller one exiting at 3 o'clock. C at 8 o'clock shows a larger double tube coming into the hill from the crater, at 9 and 10 o'clock are other tubes. At 4 o'clock is a settled area or patch. E shows the edge of the hollow hill is steep, other tubes exit at 1 o'clock. F shows another tube at 4 o'clock that follows a line going into the hill at 8 o'clock.

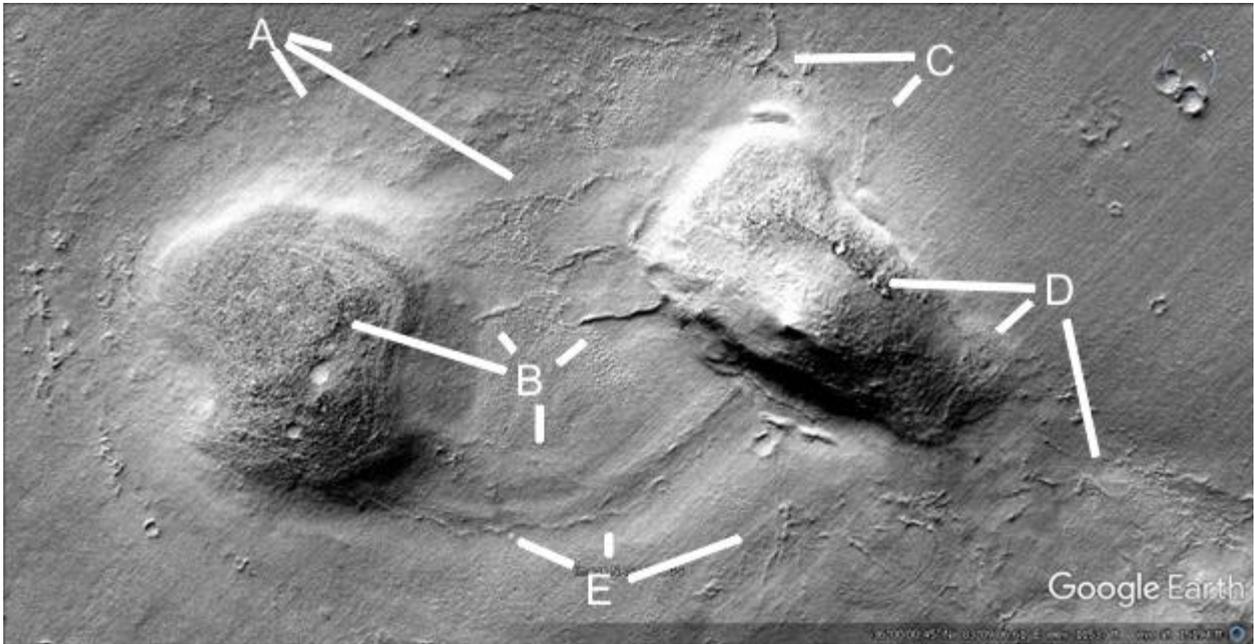


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## Prhh578

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube between the hollow hills at 4:30, the edge of smoother ground surrounding them at 4 o'clock, a faint tube at 5 o'clock. B shows layers in the roof at 10 o'clock like a Cobler Dome or amphitheater. At 10 and 2 o'clock there are tubes connecting the two hills, another more degraded at 6 o'clock. C shows another tube, D at 9 o'clock shows a tube or patch on the roof, at 8 o'clock the skin may have broken off up higher on the roof, and more tubes at 5 o'clock. E also shows tubes.

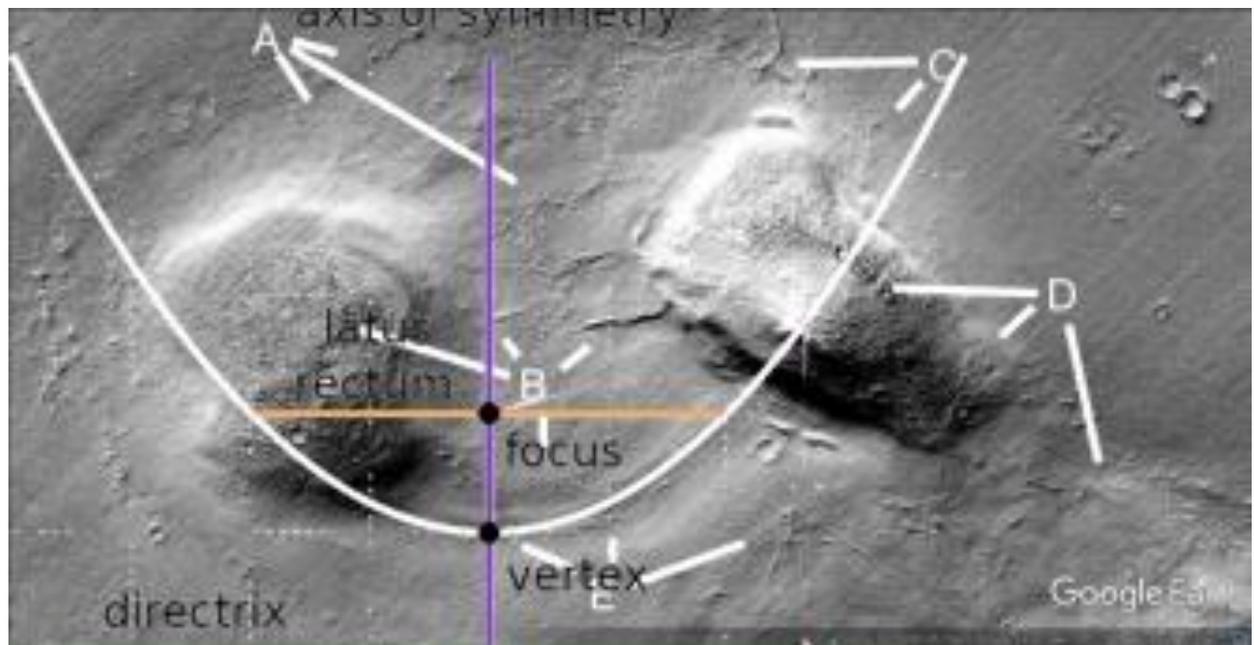


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## Prhh578a

### Hypothesis

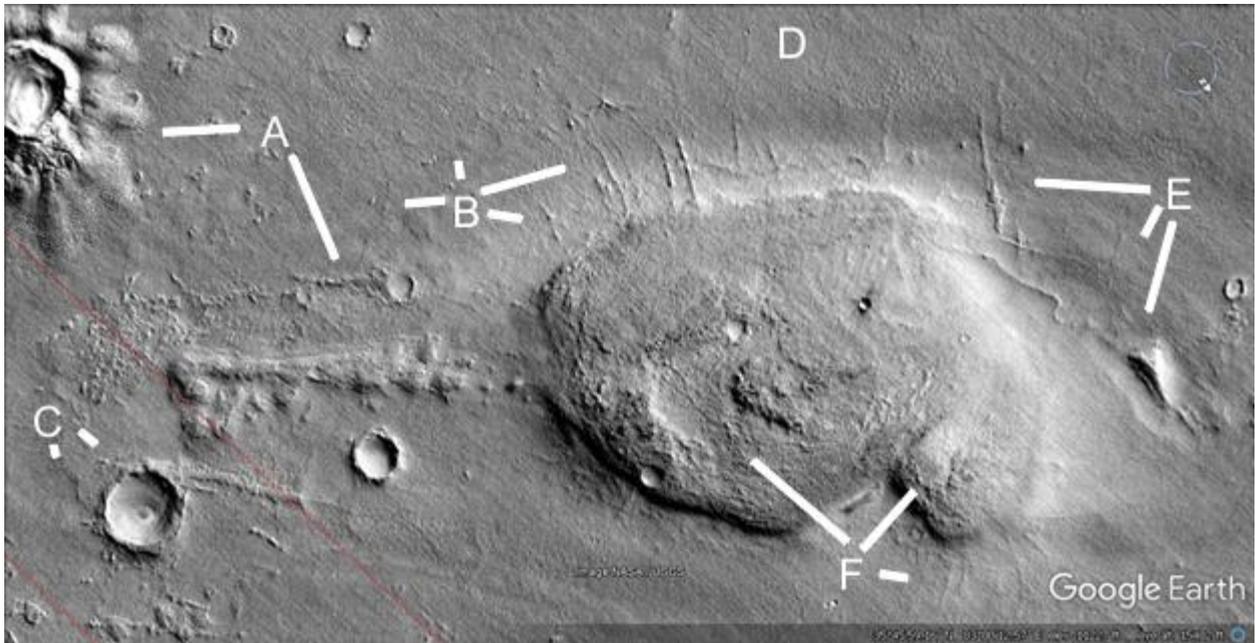
A parabola is shown.



## Prhh579

### Hypothesis

A shows unusual ejecta at 9 o'clock, it may have been mined to help build other formations. Usually ejecta comes out evenly because of the randomizing effects of the impact. At 5 o'clock there is a tube going into a small crater. B shows other small tubes, at 4 and 2 o'clock these come out of the hollow hill. C shows tubes going into a crater. Under D there are many tubes going into the crater. E shows a larger one at 9 o'clock that connects at right angles to a tube that goes into the crater. At 7 and 8 are other tubes that connect to this and to a small hill. F shows where the hill has collapsed.

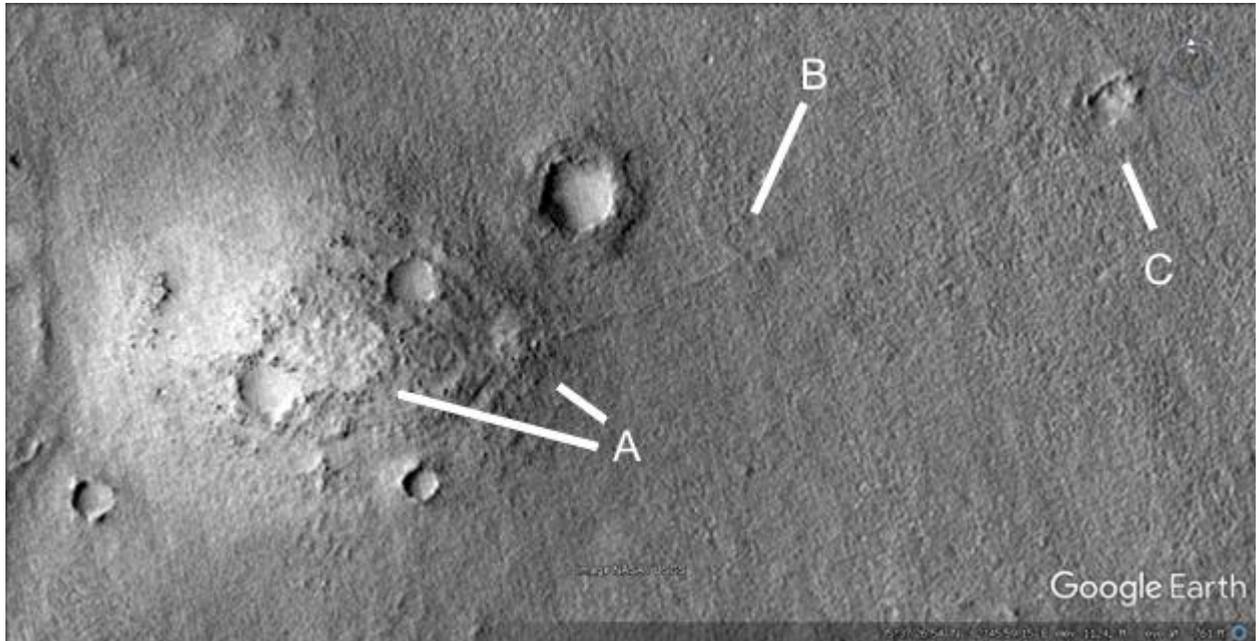


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## Prhh580

### Hypothesis

A shows where the hill has settled at 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock a tube comes out of the hill to the crater at C. At 11 o'clock a tube also branches off to go up to the crater, this crater rim is unusually shaped like it has been altered. B shows another small tube coming off the main one, it may connect to the crater faintly.

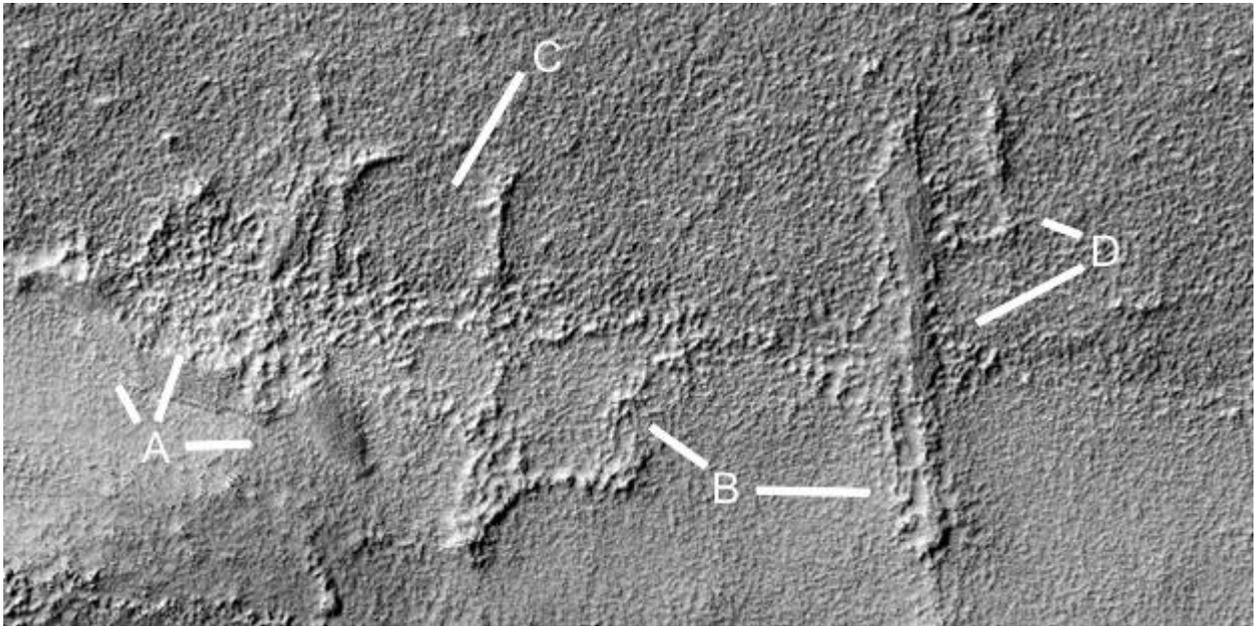


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## Prhh581a

### Hypothesis

These also appear to be tubes, A shows a smooth section like cement where perhaps a hollow hill collapsed. B shows how the tube was hollow inside at 10 o'clock, at 3 o'clock it also seems to be hollow. C shows an enclosure that may have been a hill, D shows a flat area like cement at 8 o'clock, at 10 o'clock there is a right angled tube.

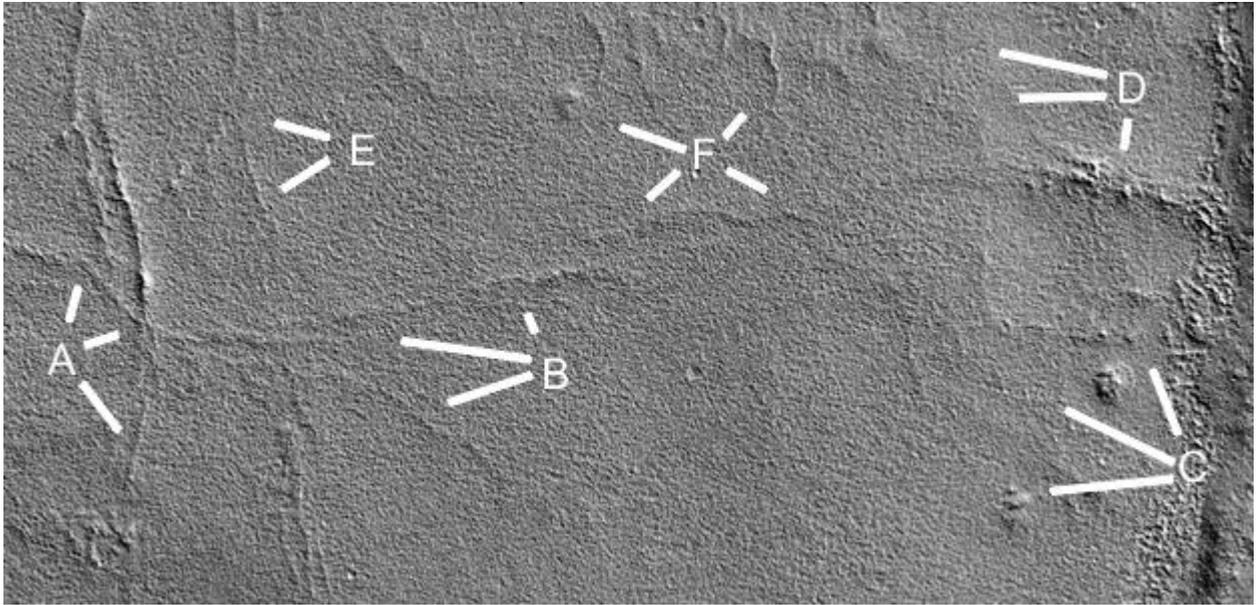


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## Prhh581b

### Hypothesis

There are many tubes here, they seem too narrow on the top to be roads. A shows a nexus at 2 o'clock there 2 tubes cross, there is a curved tube at 1 o'clock, another continues down to 5 o'clock. B shows a tube from the nexus splitting into three. C at 9 o'clock shows a small hill with a tube going into it, another tube at 10 o'clock, and perhaps an enclosure at 11 o'clock. D shows a tube at 7 o'clock, this extends faintly up to 9 and 10 o'clock. E shows another network of tubes as does F.

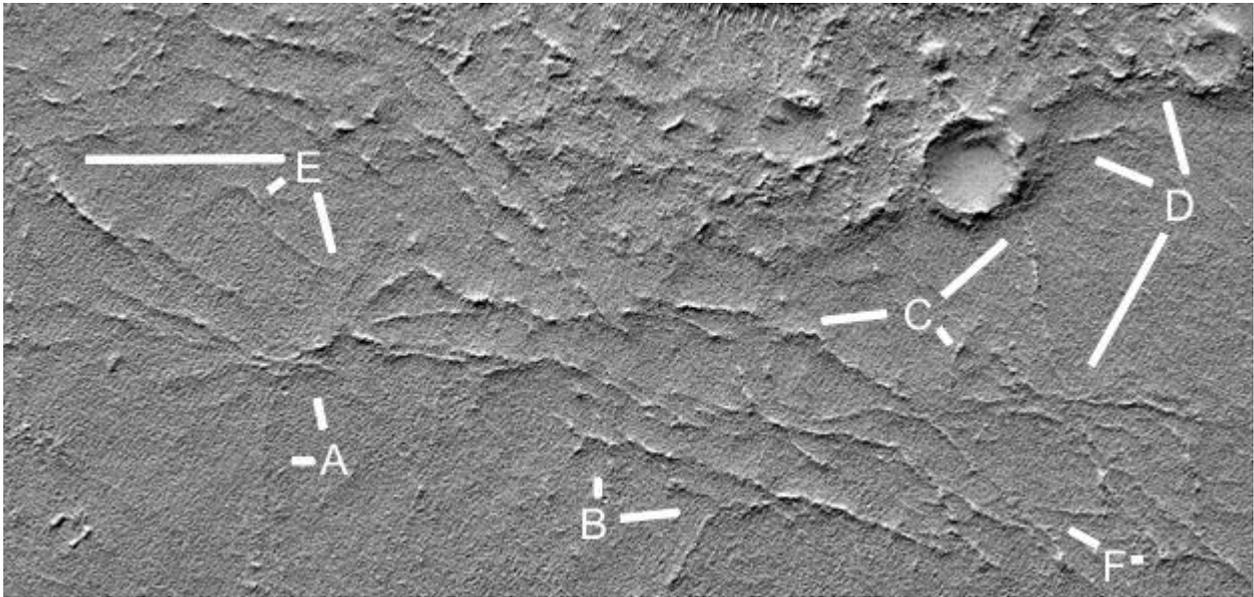


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## Prhh581c

### Hypothesis

A shows a degraded nexus where many tubes come together, perhaps so the inhabitants could transfer from one to another. B shows more branching tubes. C shows other tubes and one going into a crater at 2 o'clock. D shows a degraded nexus at 7 o'clock as tubes going into craters at 10 and 11 o'clock. E and F show other tubes, at 8 o'clock is a curved tube.

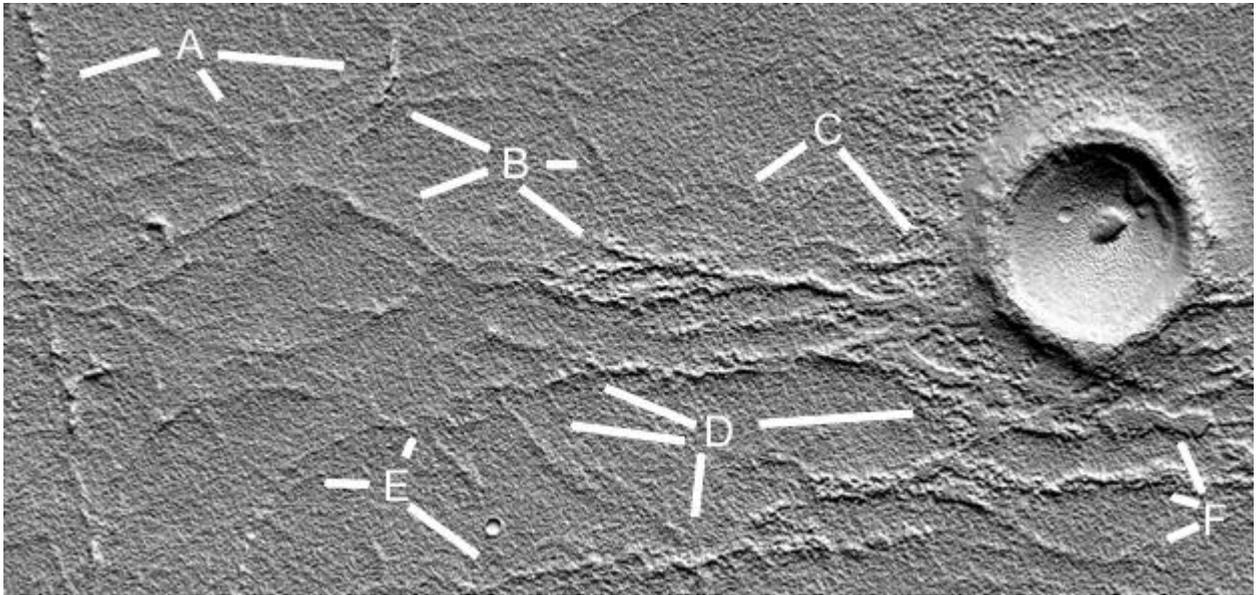


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## Prhh581d

### Hypothesis

A shows many curved tubes crossing each other, possibly a nexus at 5 o'clock. B shows a small nexus at 10 o'clock there two curved tubes connect. At 4 o'clock the tubes are much larger as they go into the crater, also flatter on top. C shows another going into the crater, more degraded at 8 o'clock. E may be a small nexus at 1 o'clock, there is a curved tube at 9 o'clock. D shows many tubes, F shows a larger flat tube at 11 o'clock perhaps as a storage or meeting area.

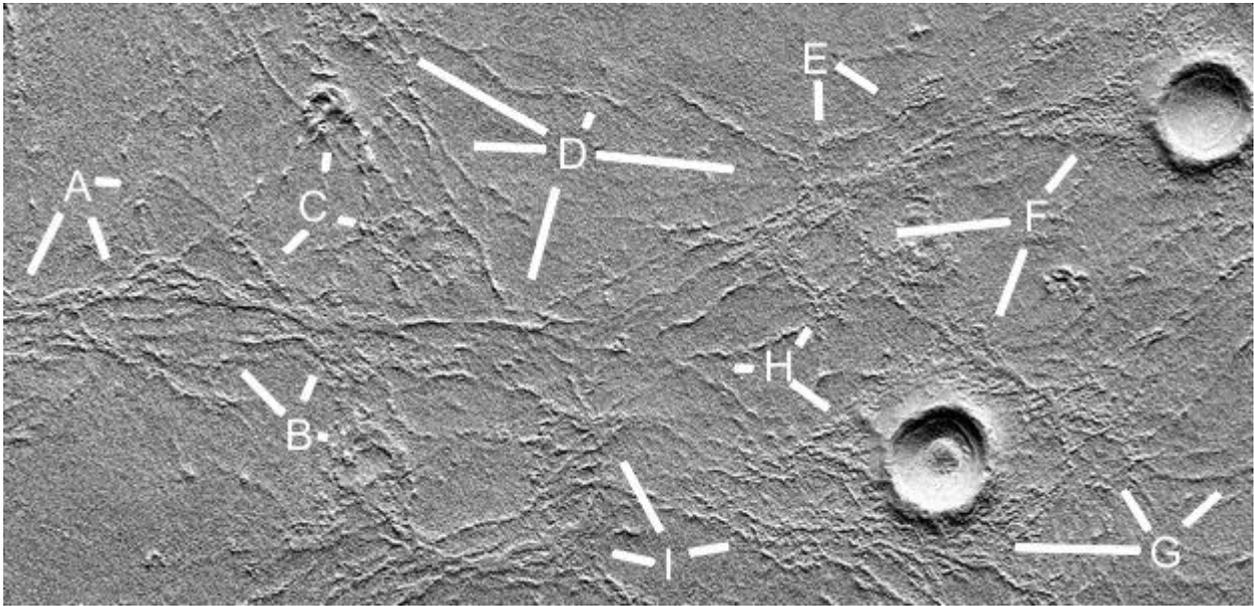


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## Prhh581e

### Hypothesis

This wide angle view shows how prevalent the tubes are, A probably shows a nexus at 5 o'clock. B shows another at 1 o'clock with flatter tubes perhaps for meeting areas. Other tubes go into the crater at 4 o'clock probably for water. C shows a nexus with a hill at 12 o'clock, another at 4 o'clock, and a larger tube at 7 o'clock. D shows a nexus at 10 o'clock, a smaller nexus at 7 o'clock, a broken tube at 1 o'clock, and a degraded nexus at 3 o'clock. E shows more degraded tubes, F shows a large nexus at 9 o'clock there may have collapsed in the center of it. At 1 o'clock there are several larger tubes connecting to the crater, others form a tube network around the crater at 7 o'clock. G may show a collapsed nexus at 11 o'clock, a tube in better condition at 2 o'clock, and a nexus around the crater at 9 o'clock. H shows a smaller nexus at 1 o'clock, an intersection at 9 o'clock, and connections to the crater at 4 o'clock. I shows a large nexus in good condition at 11 o'clock, some of these may be viable to inhabit now and even pressurize with air. There is another large nexus at 10 o'clock with flat tubes like meeting areas, another tube network connects to the crater.

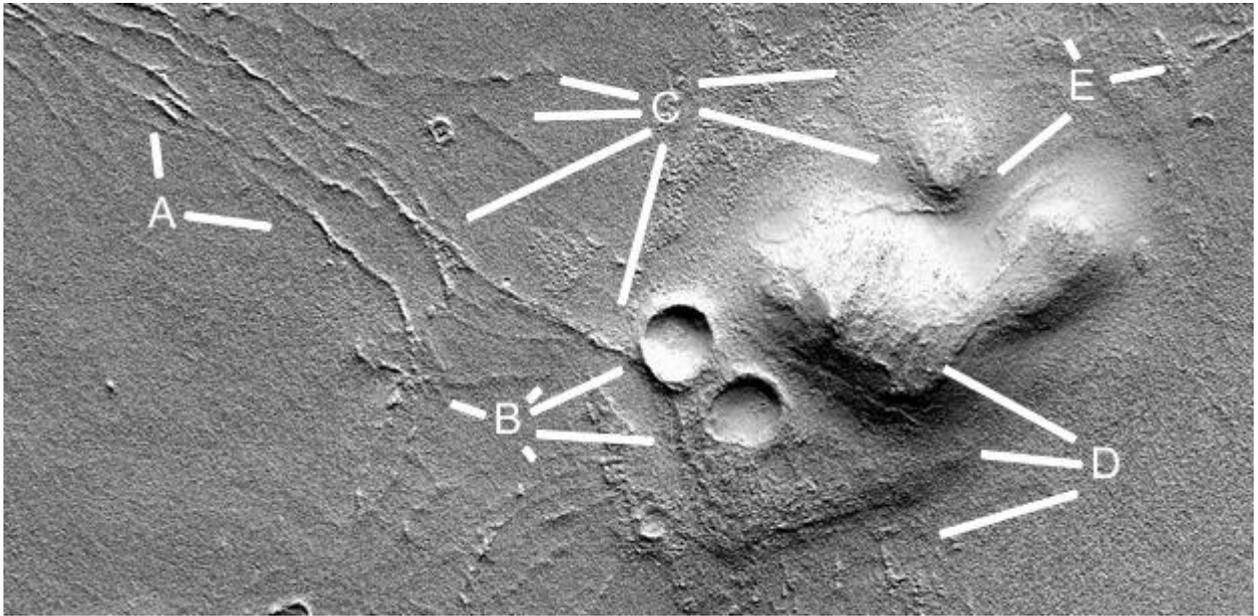


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**Prhh581f**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows some parallel tubes with some connections between them. B shows a small nexus at 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock it merges onto a crater rim and at 4 o'clock it goes onto the edge of a triangular hollow hill. At 5 o'clock more tubes enter the tube network and the hill. C shows more tubes, at 3 and 4 o'clock there are a degraded hollow hill surrounded by smoother hatched terrain like a tube or corridor network. D shows the sharp vertex of the triangular hollow hill at 9 o'clock, at 8 o'clock are more tubes going into the hill, and 10 o'clock there are tubes or patches on the roof. E shows more tubes.

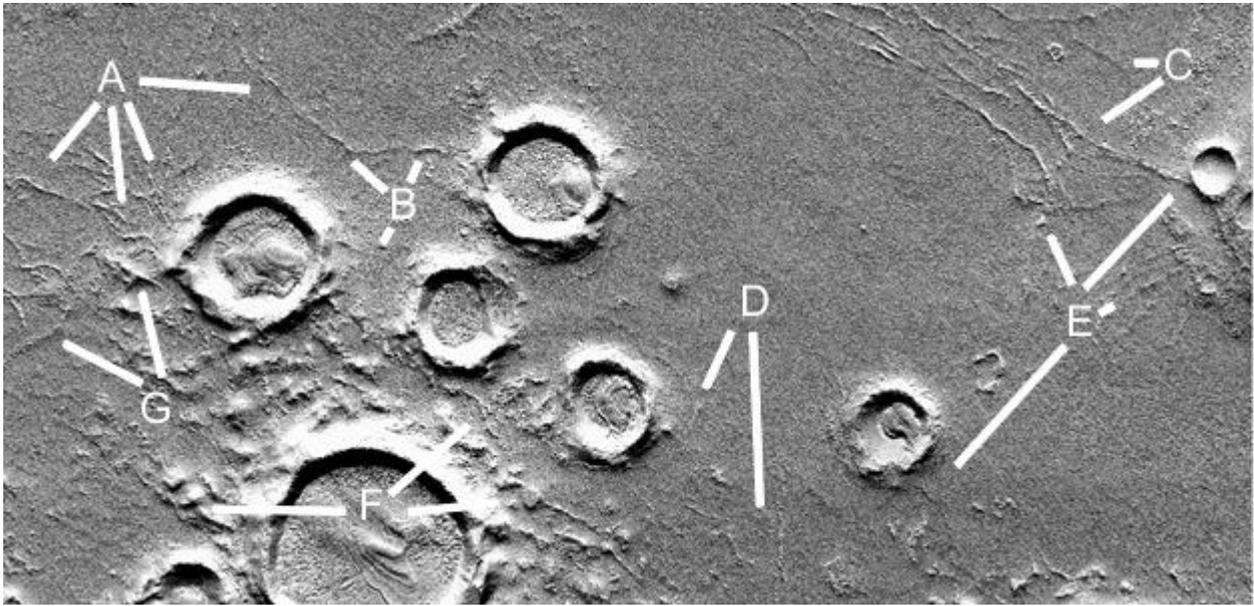


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**Prhh581g**

### **Hypothesis**

A, to G show more tubes going into craters. Each may have been used to get water from the crater, there might have been fishing or farming in them as well.

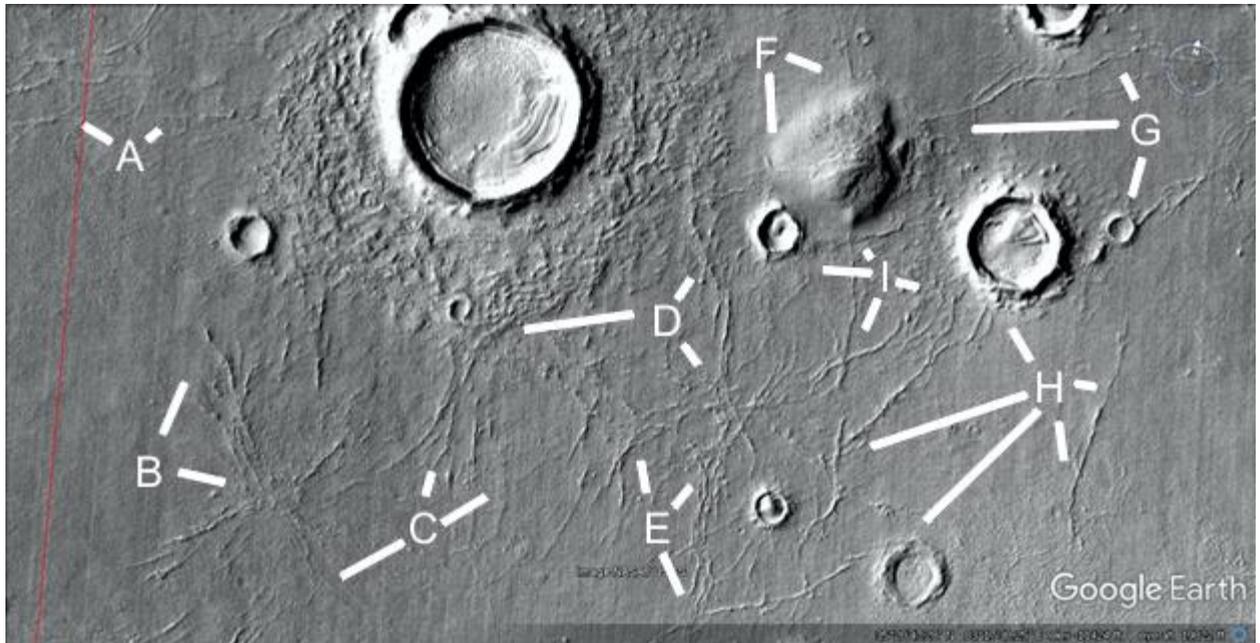


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**Prt582**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows some tubes going into the crater on the right, B shows a nexus of tubes at 4 o'clock. These appear to end at 1 o'clock perhaps going underground. C shows tubes coming together at 12 o'clock before going into the crater, at 2 and 8 o'clock are other tubes. D shows a tube nexus at 5 o'clock, the tubes go into the crater at 1 and 8 o'clock. E shows three probable tube nexus formations. F shows a hollow hill with tubes going into it on all sides. G shows a tube going into it at 9 o'clock extending to 11 o'clock. At 7 o'clock is a tube going into a small crater. H shows other tubes going into craters.

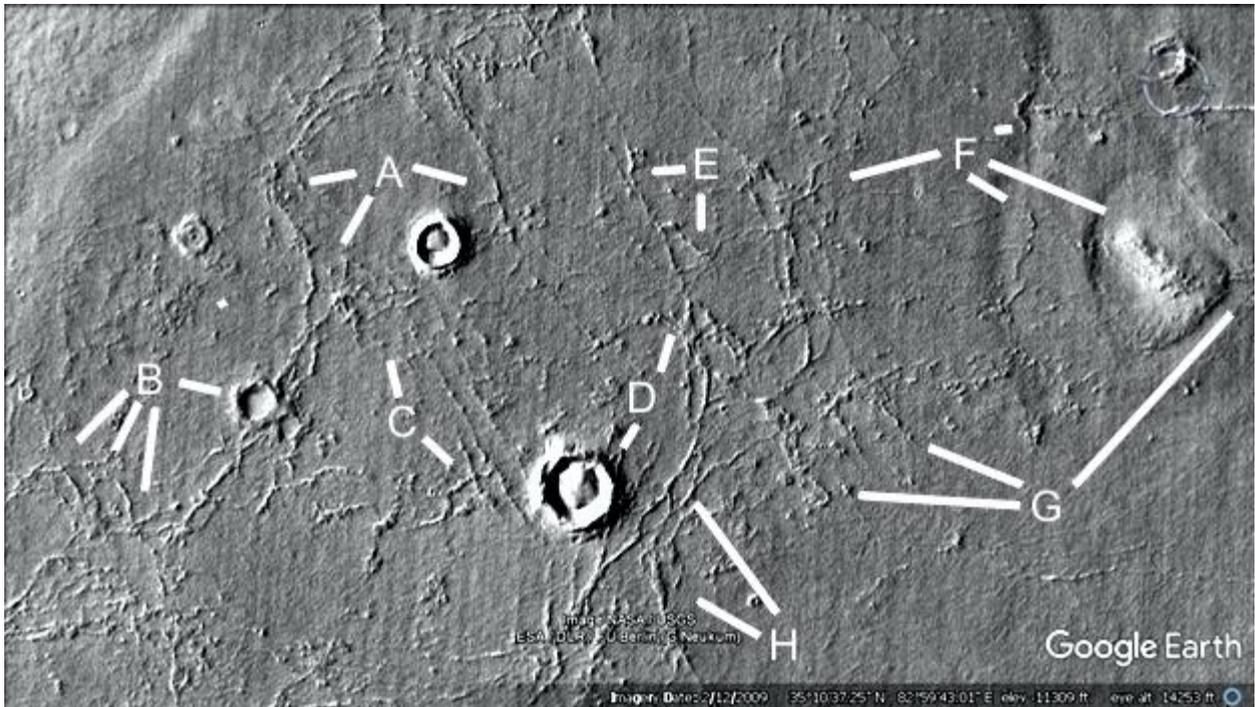


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## Prt583

### Hypothesis

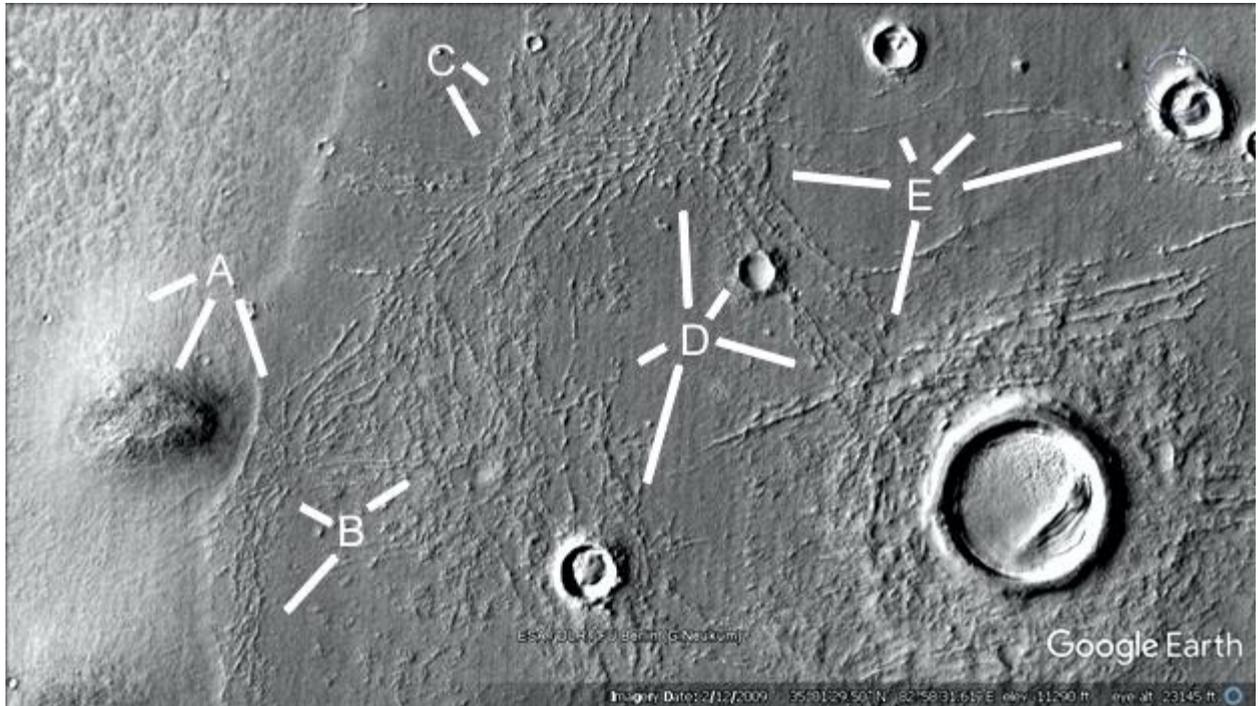
A shows some more degraded tubes in a circle, also going into the crater on both sides. B shows at 4 o'clock where the tubes go into another crater. At 6, 7, and 8 o'clock is a tube network with a nexus. At C the tubes have broken up into small segments in places. D at 7 o'clock shows how the tubes end close to the crater, perhaps because of erosion.



## Prt584

### Hypothesis

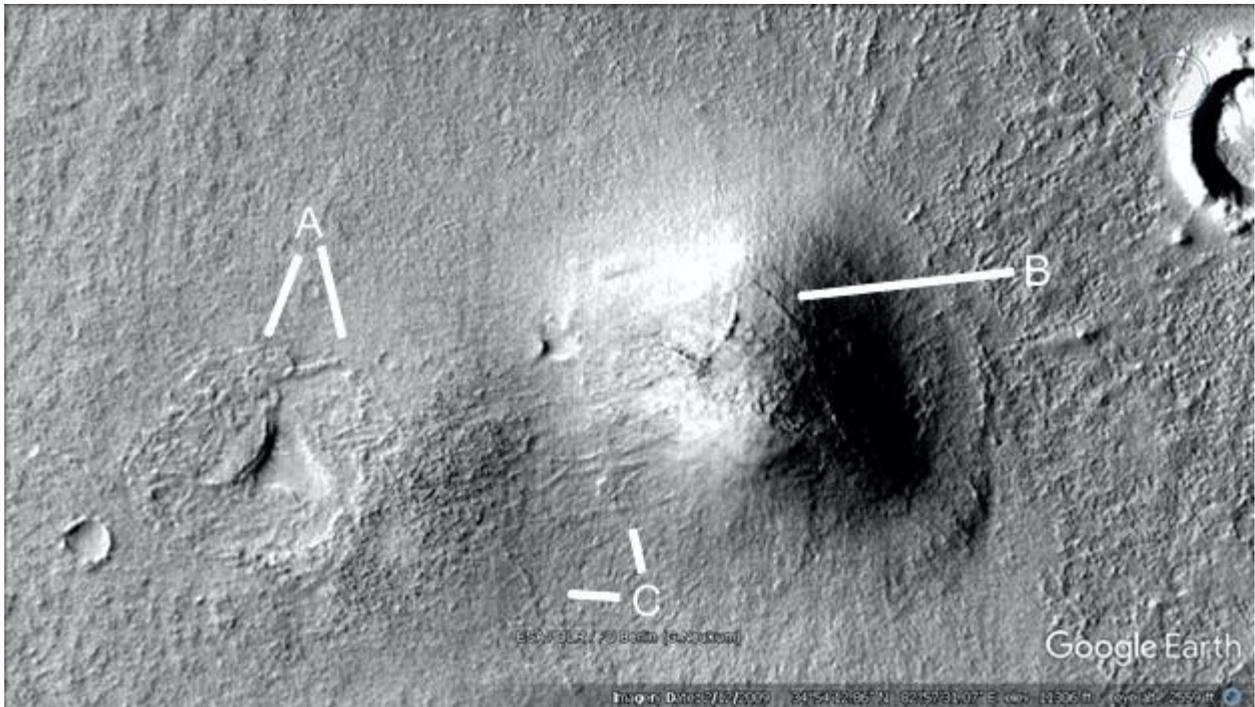
A shows a hollow hill with a collapsed roof at 7 o'clock, some tubes or roads may come out of it at 8 o'clock. At 5 o'clock is a tube network, B at 10 o'clock is a tube nexus as is at 2 o'clock. At 8 o'clock is several intertwined tubes with some connections between them. C is a large tube network. D at 12 o'clock is a large degraded tube network. At 1 o'clock is a tube connecting alongside a crater. D at 4 o'clock shows tubes coming in at an angle going into a crater. At 7 o'clock degraded tubes go into another crater. E at 9 o'clock is another tube nexus, at 11, 1 and 2 o'clock is a degraded tube going into another crater, others at 7 o'clock going into the larger crater.



## Prt585

### Hypothesis

A shows a collapsed hollow hill, there is a semicircular formation which may have been an interior support shaped like an arch. There may also be more debris here as the roof collapsed. C shows a tube going into the hills at 9 o'clock and some between them at 11 o'clock. B shows some patches on the roof or perhaps the interior supports showing through. There may be other arch shapes inside the hill. Around B are indications of tubes going from the hill into the crater.

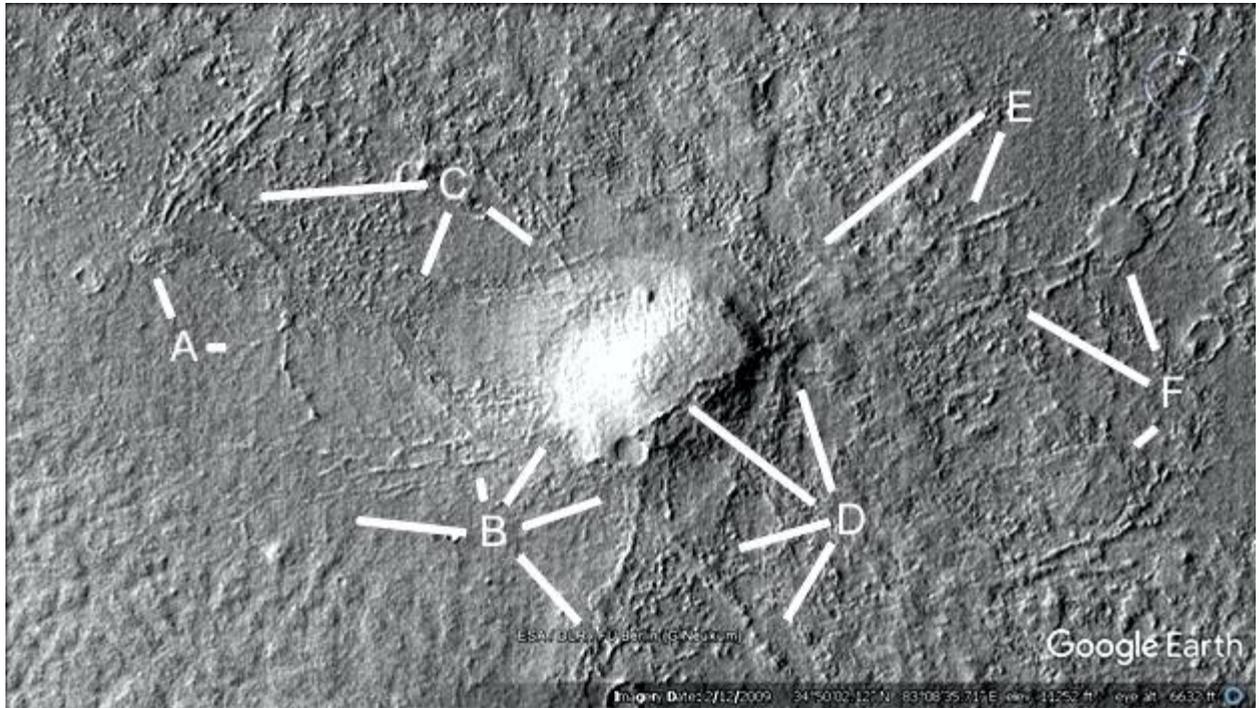


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## Prt586

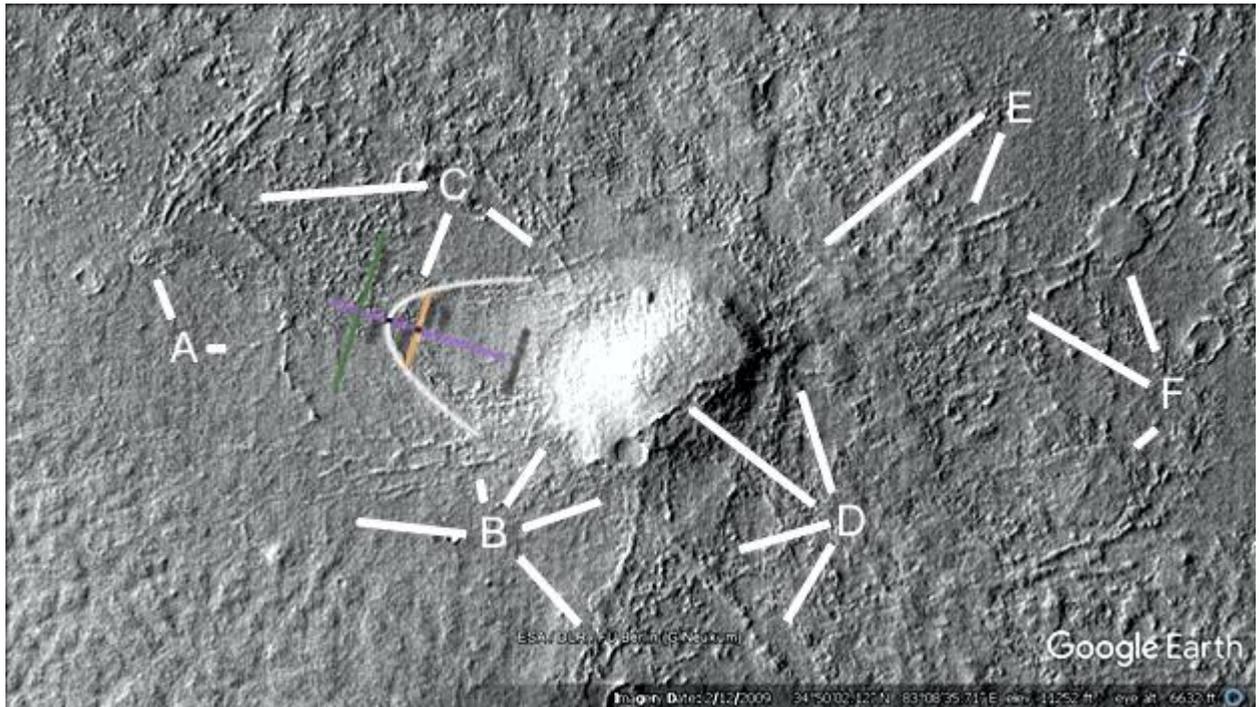
### Hypothesis

A shows some small hills connected to parallel tubes at 11 o'clock, another longer degraded tube at 3 o'clock. B shows several tubes going into the hollow hill. C shows a kind of tube nexus at 9 o'clock, at 4 and 7 o'clock there is a wall like the edge of a pit. D shows where the skin peeled off the roof at 10 o'clock, at 7 and 8 o'clock is a large degraded tube with regular shapes in it like arches. At 11 o'clock may be the edge of the pit. E shows tubes going into the hollow hill. F shows a tube nexus at 11 o'clock like a meeting place, there may have been other ones at 8 and 10 o'clock.



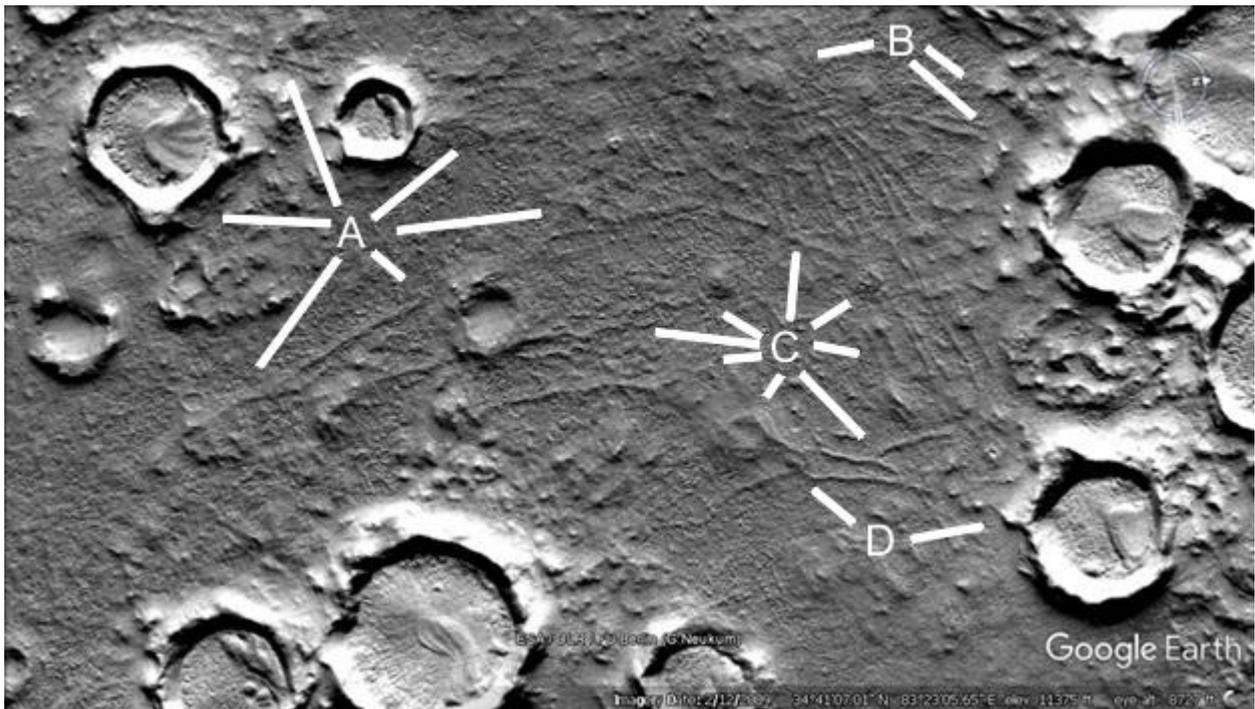
Prt586a

A parabola is shown.



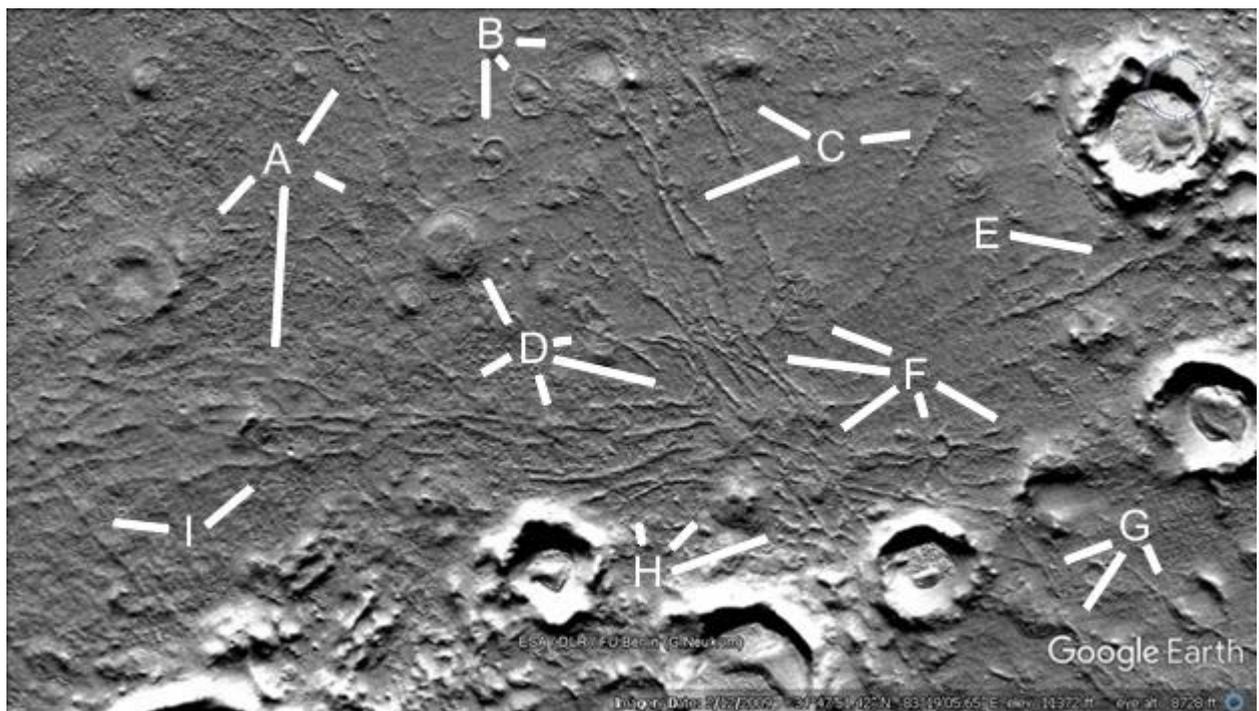
## Hypothesis

A shows other tubes going into craters, B shows a tube nexus at 8 o'clock and others going into a crater at 4 and 5 o'clock. C shows a collapsed hollow hill at 7 o'clock connected to tubes. At 5 o'clock a tube branches off another one. At 2 and 4 o'clock are many parallel tubes. At 9 and 10 o'clock is a tube going into a small hill. At 12 o'clock a series of straight tubes goes to the left over to A at 4 and 7 o'clock. D shows a tube going into a crater.



## Hypothesis

A at 7 o'clock shows tubes going into a crater, at 6 o'clock there are many parallel tubes, at 4 o'clock is tubes going into a hill. At 1 o'clock is a tube nexus. B at 4 and 6 o'clock shows pit walls around small hills or former interior supports. At 3 o'clock is tubes going into a crater. C at 8 o'clock shows two parallel tubes going up into a crater. At 10 o'clock is a small hill with a tube going into it. At 3 o'clock is a degraded tube with regular grooves in it like between interior supports or arches. D shows many more parallel tubes at 4 and 5 o'clock. At 3 o'clock may be a small collapsed hill. E shows a tube that disappears or erodes away before it gets to the many tube networks at F. At 5 o'clock there are many tubes going into a crater. At 8, 10, and 11 o'clock are degraded tube nexus formations. The 10 o'clock formation is like many tubes connected together rather than a central meeting place. G at 7 o'clock appears to be a long hill connected to a crater, other tubes are at 5 and 8 o'clock. H at 1 o'clock shows a hill with tubes going into it, more tubes at 11 and 2 o'clock. I shows more tubes.

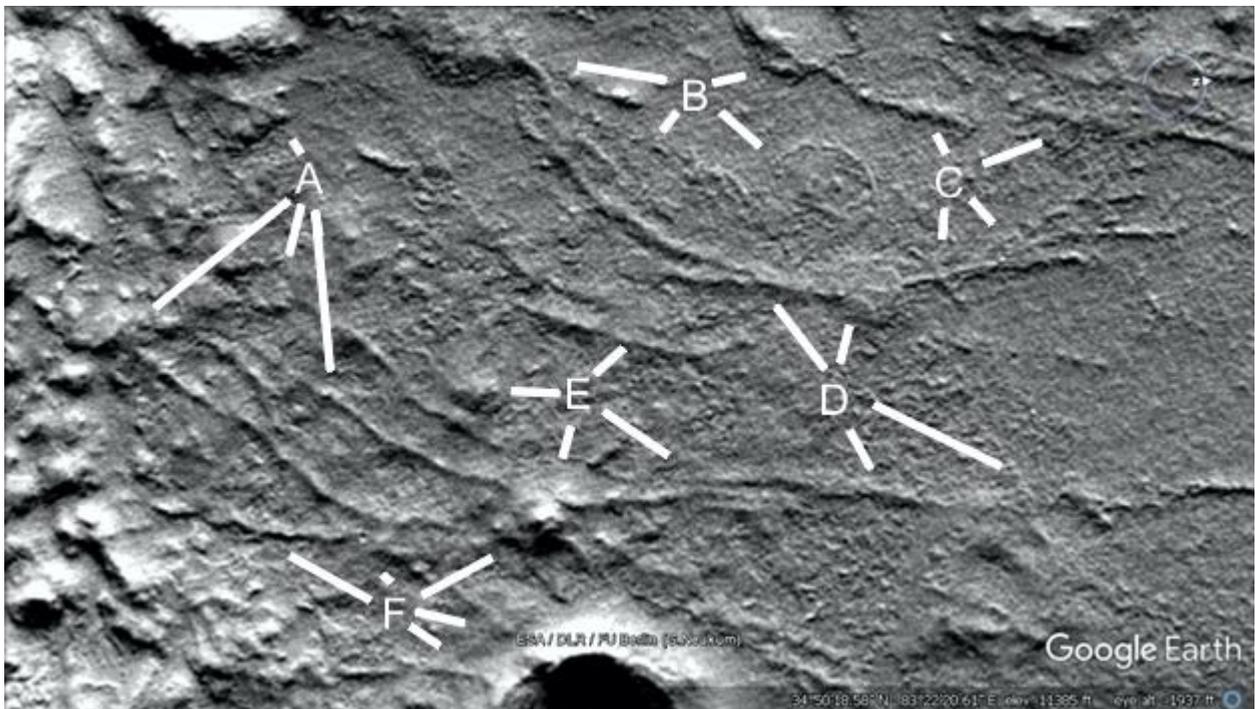


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## Prt589

### Hypothesis

A shows more of these tubes going into small hills, B shows another tubed hill at 10 o'clock, a tube intersection at 3 o'clock, and possibly the remains of a tubed hill at 8 and 4 o'clock. C shows more degraded tubes. D shows a small hill with tubes going into it at 12 o'clock, at 11 o'clock the tube branches. At 4 and 5 o'clock there is a degraded tube. E shows a hill with many tubes going into it at 6 o'clock, another small hill at 9 o'clock, possibly the remains of a hill at 1 o'clock, and parallel tubes at 4 o'clock. F shows other tubes.

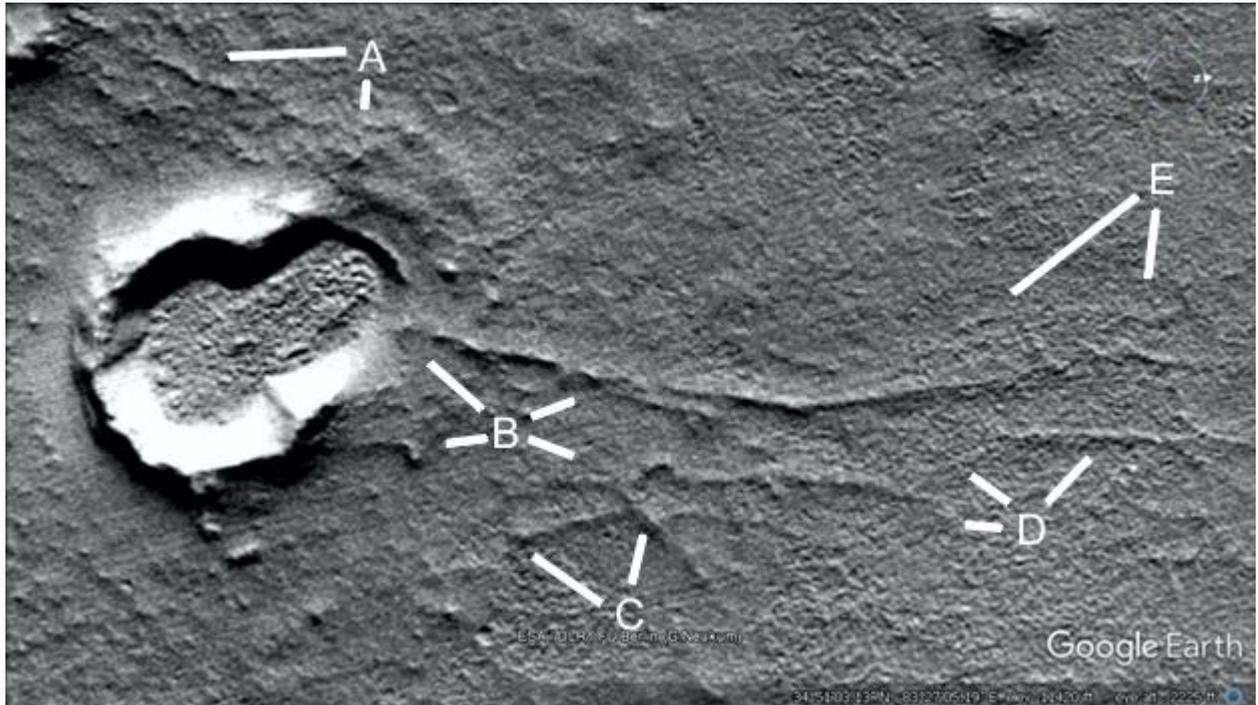


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## Prt590

## Hypothesis

A shows a tube going into a possible collapsed hill at 6 o'clock, B shows a tube going into the crater at 10 and 2 o'clock, and another one at 8 o'clock. C shows tubes intersecting like a small nexus, D and E show other tubes.



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**Prt591**

## Hypothesis

A shows degraded tubes, they have regular grooves in them like between interior supports or arches. These are also quite regular in their spacing. At 4 o'clock may be a collapsed nexus. B shows many tubes, there is a tube intersection at 10 and 1 o'clock, at 2 o'clock is a tube nexus or meeting place, at 4 o'clock may be a tube nexus on the edge of the crater, and at 5 o'clock is another tubed crater. C at 11 o'clock is a large tube nexus, also a fainter one at 8 o'clock also on the edge of the crater. At 4 and 5 o'clock are tubes going into another crater. D shows other tubes going into this crater rim, the ejecta around this is very flat like it has been reshaped into a habitat or meeting place. E shows more tubes. F shows more tubes going into a crater. G shows more tubes.

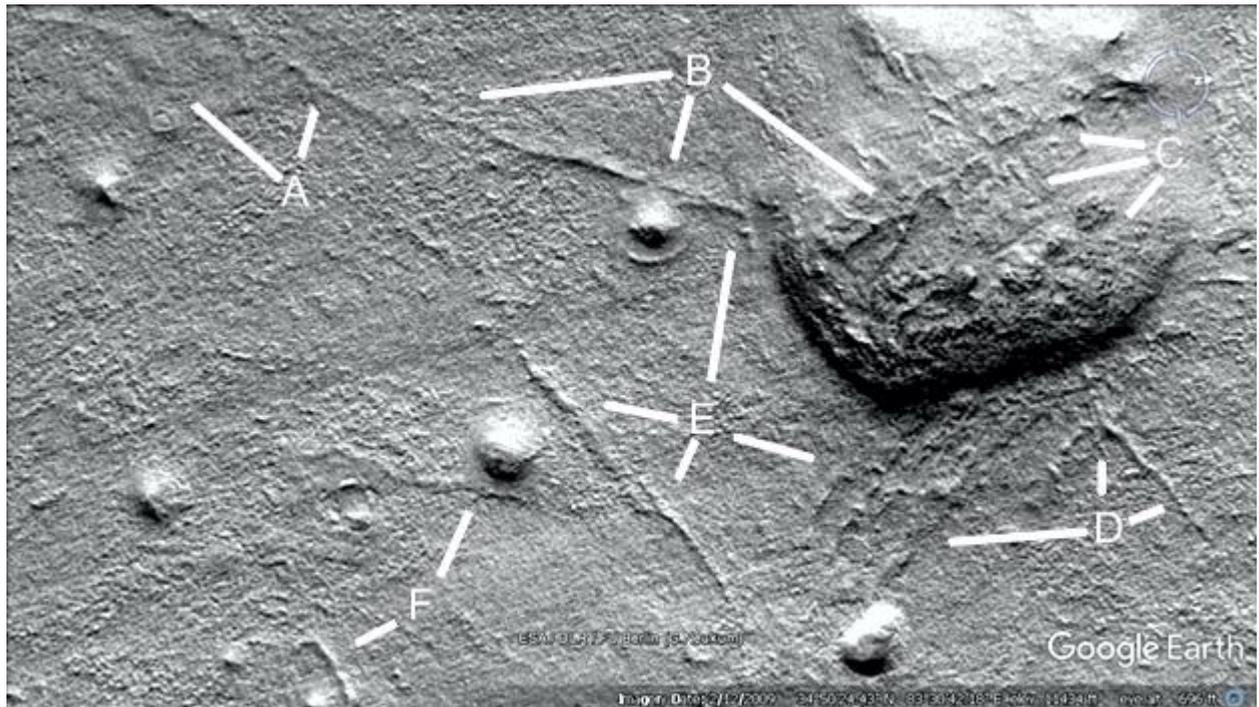


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**Prt592**

**Hypothesis**

A shows more tubes, B shows a tube at 6 and 8 o'clock going into the degraded hollow hill, this appears to have collapsed in the roof at 4 o'clock. C also shows the collapsed roof. D shows more tubes going into the hollow hill. E also shows more tubes. Between E at 10 o'clock and F at 1 o'clock is a hill with tubes around it. F at 8 o'clock shows a curved tube.



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## Prt593

### Hypothesis

A shows a collapsed hollow hill at 7 o'clock with a tube coming out if it to 4 o'clock. At 10 o'clock may be another collapsed hollow hill, also a tube intersection at 2 o'clock. B shows two tube intersections. C may show a small tube nexus at 8 o'clock, perhaps another at 10 o'clock and some other tubes. D shows more tubes and a nexus at 10 o'clock. E shows some degraded tubes, F shows more tubes and a possible meeting place at 8 o'clock.

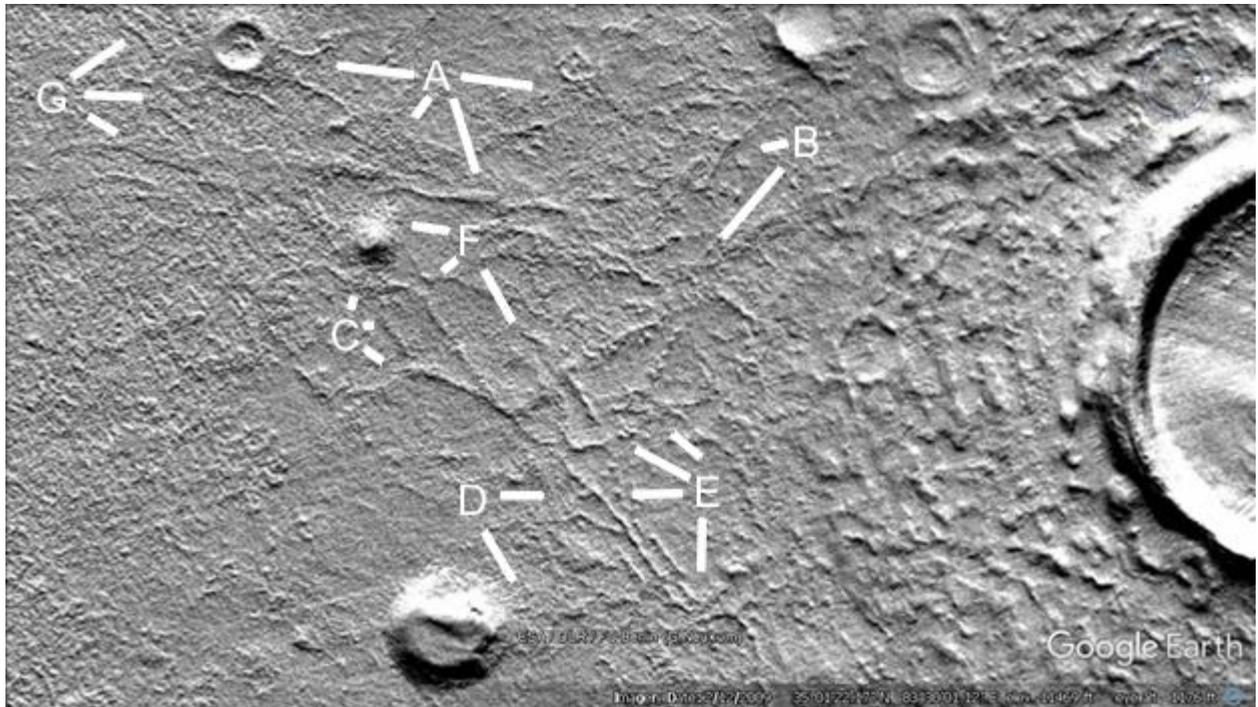


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## Prt594

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes going into craters at 3 and 9 o'clock, also a possible former hill at 7 o'clock and a thicker tube at 5 o'clock. B shows more degraded tubes. C and F show some tube intersections around a small hill which is connected to a large flat tube up towards G and into the crater. This may be a large tube nexus or meeting place, also to the right of F there may be another tube nexus. D shows a collapsed hollow hill with some tube connections. E shows a tube nexus at 6 o'clock and some other degraded tubes, at 9 o'clock they show the regular grooves like between arches or interior supports.



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## Prt595

### Hypothesis

A shows some intertwined tubes as does B going down to a tube nexus at C at 11 o'clock, also to the craters at 8 o'clock. From 4 to 8 o'clock may have been a tube network or interior supports for a large habitat. D and E show more tubes. F at 5 o'clock shows a flat tube intersection like a meeting place. G may show a degraded tube nexus at 3 o'clock and some other tubes. H shows some more tubes.

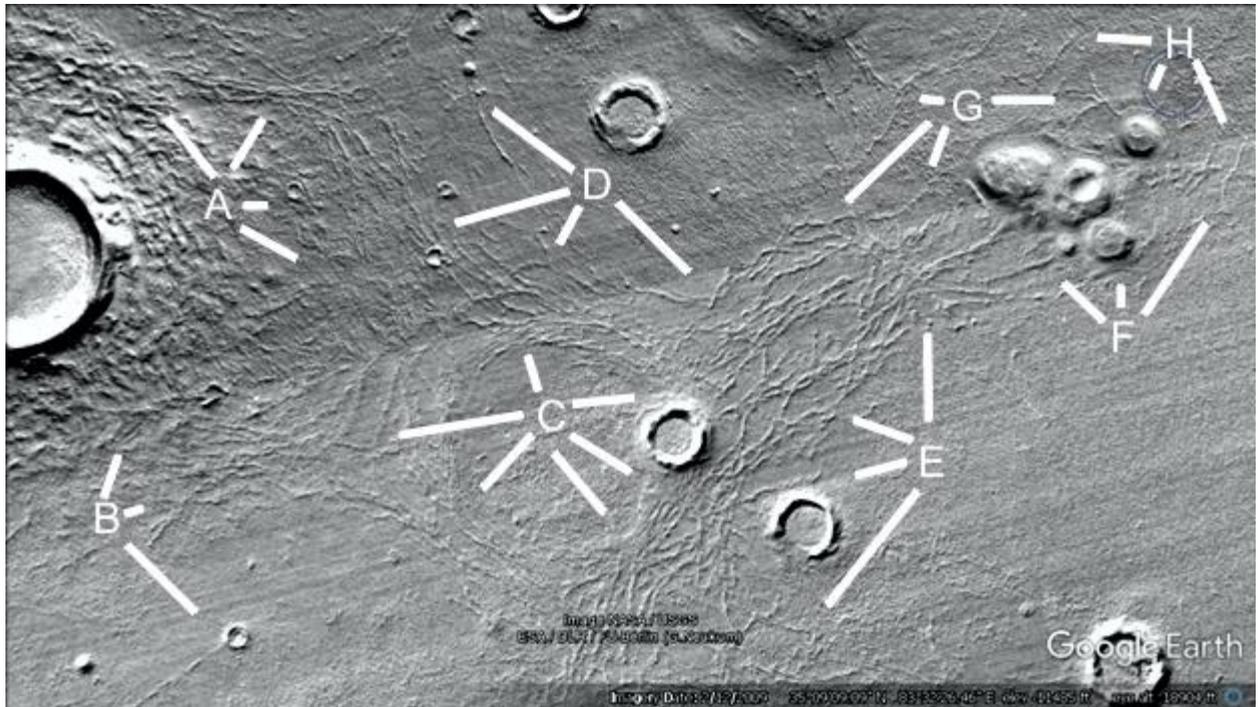


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## Prt596

### Hypothesis

A shows a thick tube network connecting to the crater, the ejecta at 11 o'clock also seemed to have interior supports or tubes in it. B shows a straight tube going into a crater at 5 o'clock, also a tube network at 1 and 2 o'clock. C shows a circular tube mesh connecting to the crater, at 5 o'clock there is a large tube nexus. D shows more tubes, E shows a tube nexus at 12 o'clock and some intertwined tubes. F, G, and H show tubes connecting to hollow hills.

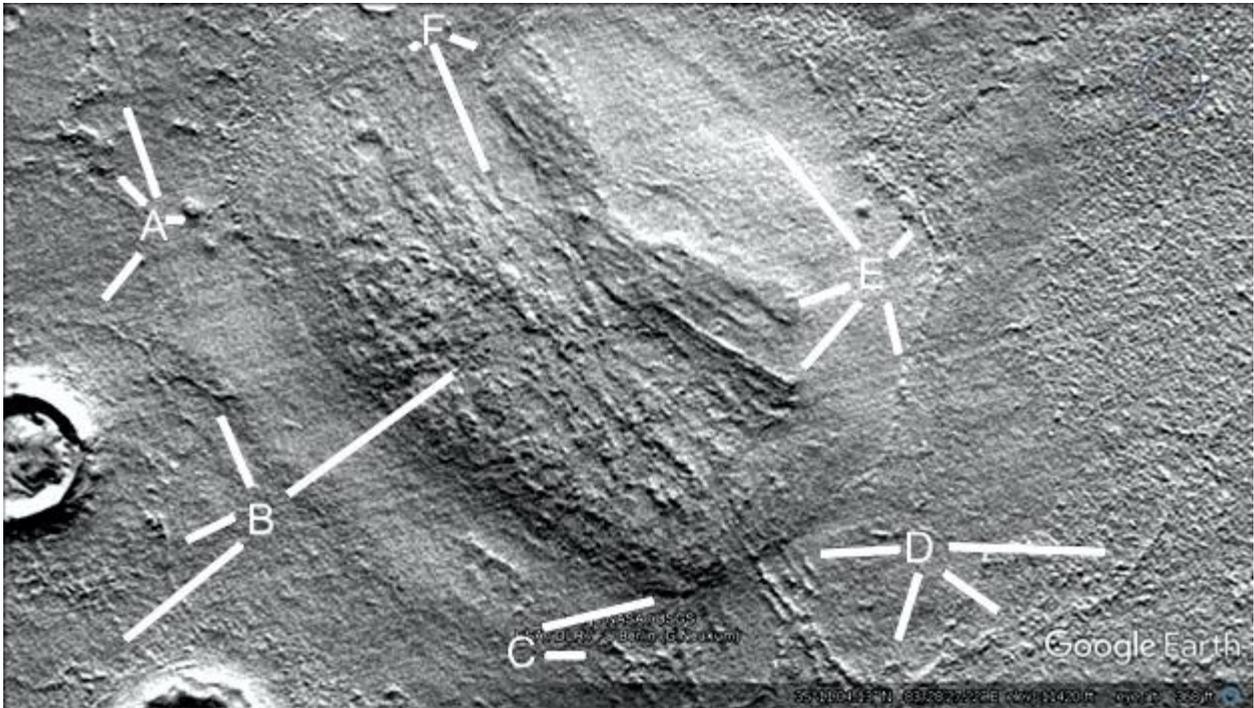


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## Prt597

### Hypothesis

A shows degraded tubes that have broken into tube segments, possibly a tube nexus at 11 o'clock. B shows tubes between the craters at 7 and 8 o'clock, then tubes from there at 11 o'clock going into the hollow hill at 2 o'clock. This has many tubes or tunnels exposed, or they could be interior supports. C and D show tubes coming out of the hollow hill. E shows a collapsed area of the hill, at 7 and 8 o'clock are probably interior supports.



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## Prt598

### Hypothesis

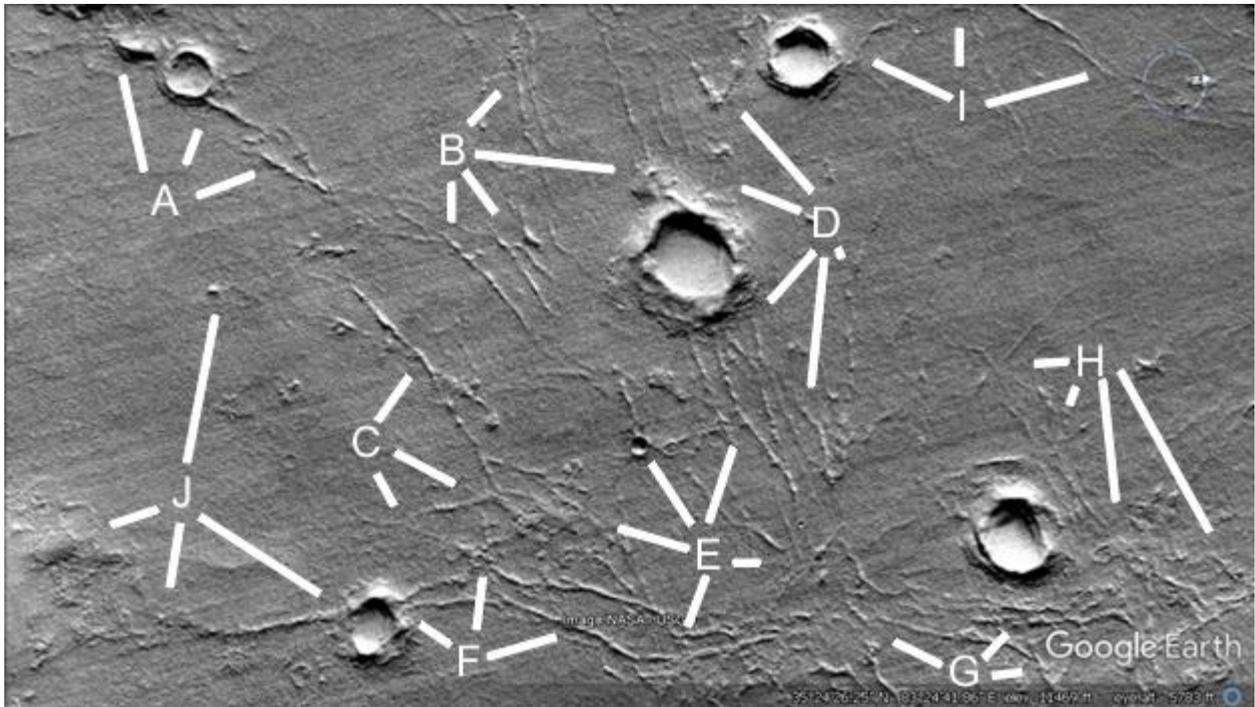
A shows some tubes going into a crater, B shows a degraded tube broken into tube segments from the crater to the hollow hill. A also shows some hatched terrain which may have been corridors under a collapsed layer like a roof. It becomes smoother ground to the right as if this roof is intact there. C shows part of this tube going up the side of the hill to the roof, there is a curved section there perhaps like an arched interior support. D at 10 o'clock shows a collapsed section, at 9 o'clock is a small hill connected to this tube, and at 5 o'clock is another collapsed hollow hill.



## Prt599

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes connecting to the crater, B shows parallel tubes at 5 and 6 o'clock, and tubes at 4 o'clock connecting to another crater. C shows tubes coming from A to a tube nexus at 4 o'clock, D shows more tubes connecting to a crater. E show more tubes connecting to a small crater at 11 o'clock, also three tube nexus formations at 3, 7 and 10 o'clock. F shows more tubes connecting to a crater, at 12 o'clock there is a small tube nexus. G and H show more tube networks. I shows a tube connecting to a crater.

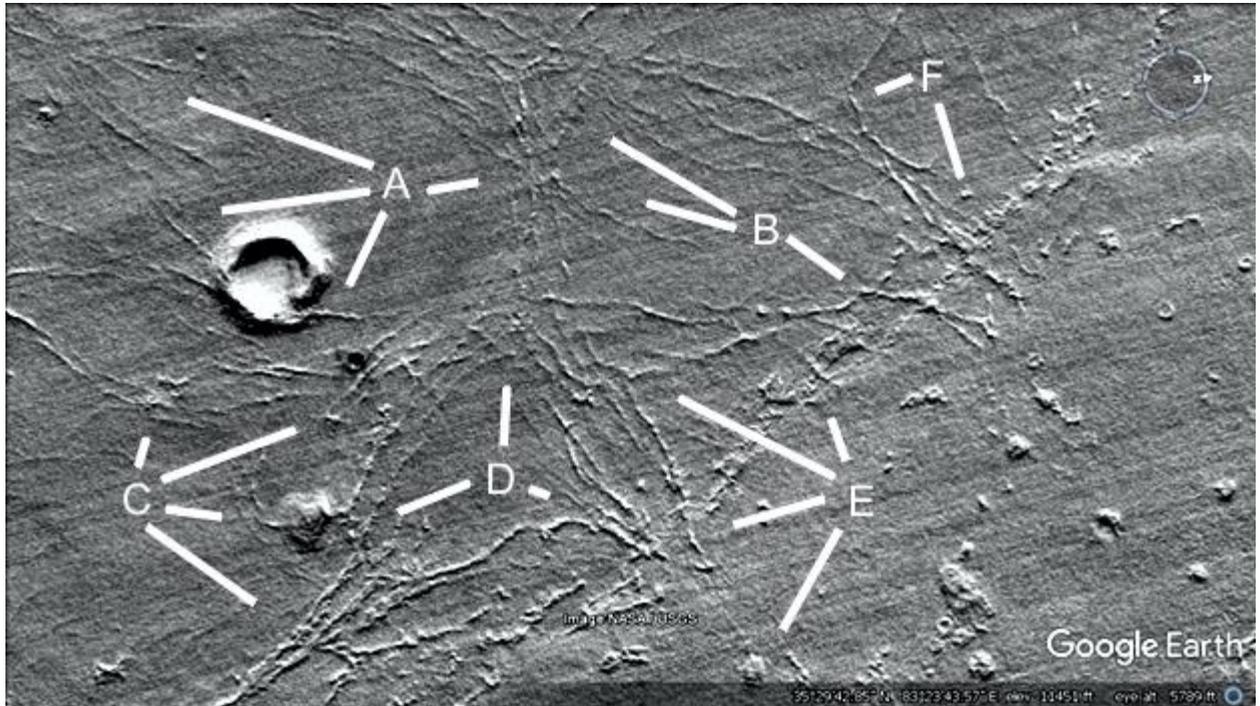


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## Prt600

### Hypothesis

A shows more tubes into a crater at 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock, there are also two tube nexus formations at 10 and 2 o'clock. B shows a large tube nexus at 11 o'clock with either a collapsed center or this is left open deliberately. The other side of another tube nexus is at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock is a tube intersection that goes into a higher area which may be a habitat. C shows a hollow hill at 3 o'clock with tubes coming out of it. At 12 o'clock is a collapsed nexus, there is a tube mesh at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock is also a tube nexus. D is an open area surrounded by three tube nexus formations, the one at 12 o'clock has many tube intersections. E shows part of this tube nexus at 10 o'clock, this extends into the raised area at 8 o'clock. At 7 o'clock is an example of possible hills or habitats, some have tubes connected to them. F shows more tubes going into this raised area.

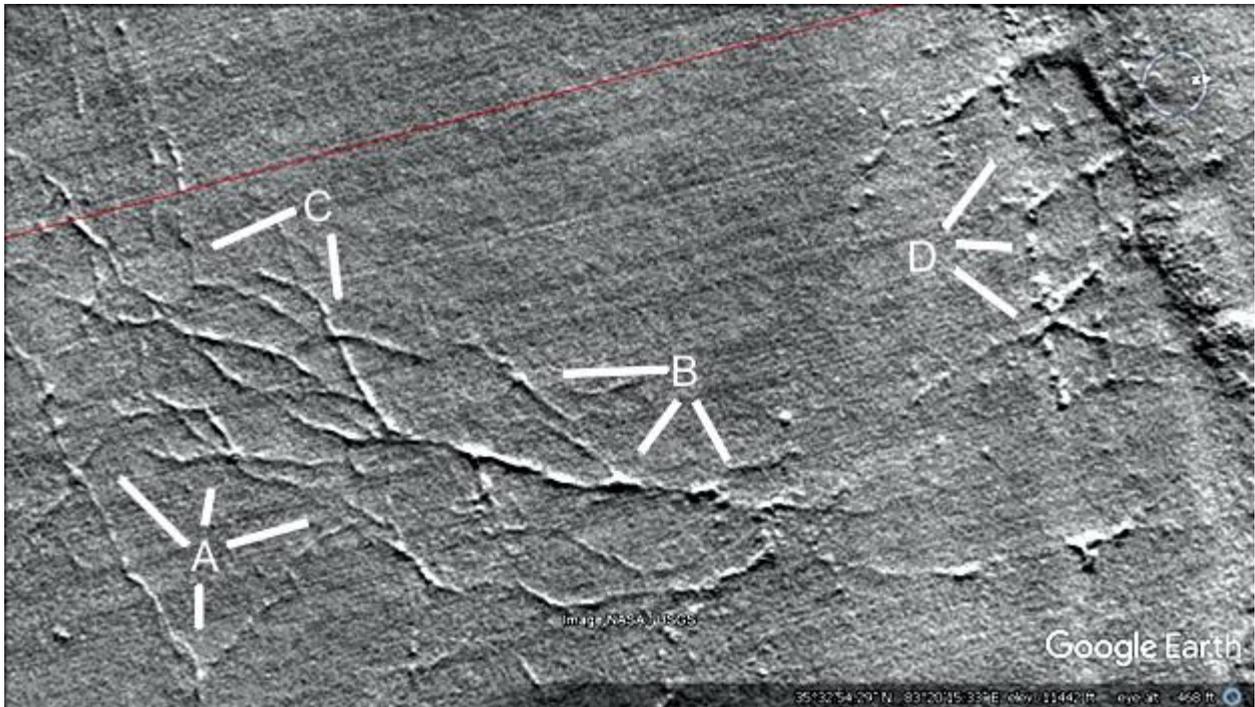


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## Prt601

### Hypothesis

A, B, and C show tubes branching and intersecting, at A at 12 o'clock 5 tubes intersect. At 10 o'clock 4 tubes intersect as if they cross each other with a small hill in the center. Around B they start to degrade, to its right they go into the elevated area which may be a habitat. At 7 o'clock the branched tubes form a small hill. D shows a star shaped tube intersection at 4 o'clock, some straight tubes at an angle are at 4 o'clock and degraded tubes are at 1 o'clock.



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## Prt601a

### Hypothesis

These areas may have been a former hollow hill, they are smooth like cement. A at 1 o'clock shows how these have a steep slope by the shadow they cast on their edge, at 2 o'clock is a small cavity, similar to the one at B at 1 o'clock. At 10 o'clock it shows how the cement like material breaks into pieces unlike the ground under it. C shows two other flat pads, at 6 o'clock is a similar shape of a cavity in the center.

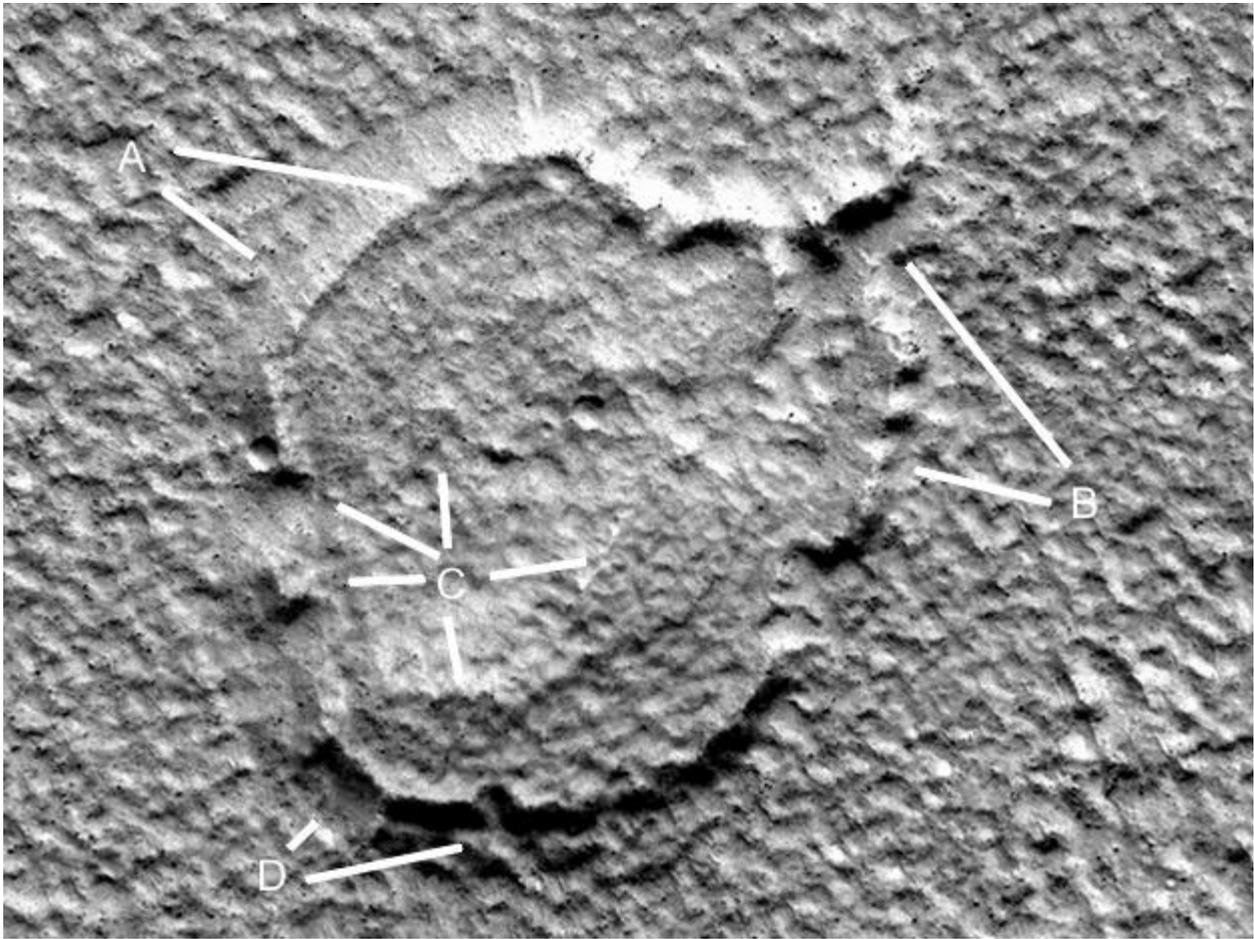


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## Prt601b

### Hypothesis

This may also have been a hollow hill, the wall at A has a smooth slope and then the inside is lower like it collapsed. The wall at B has a similar slope. C may show an entrance between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 3 and 12 o'clock the material changes as if eroded.

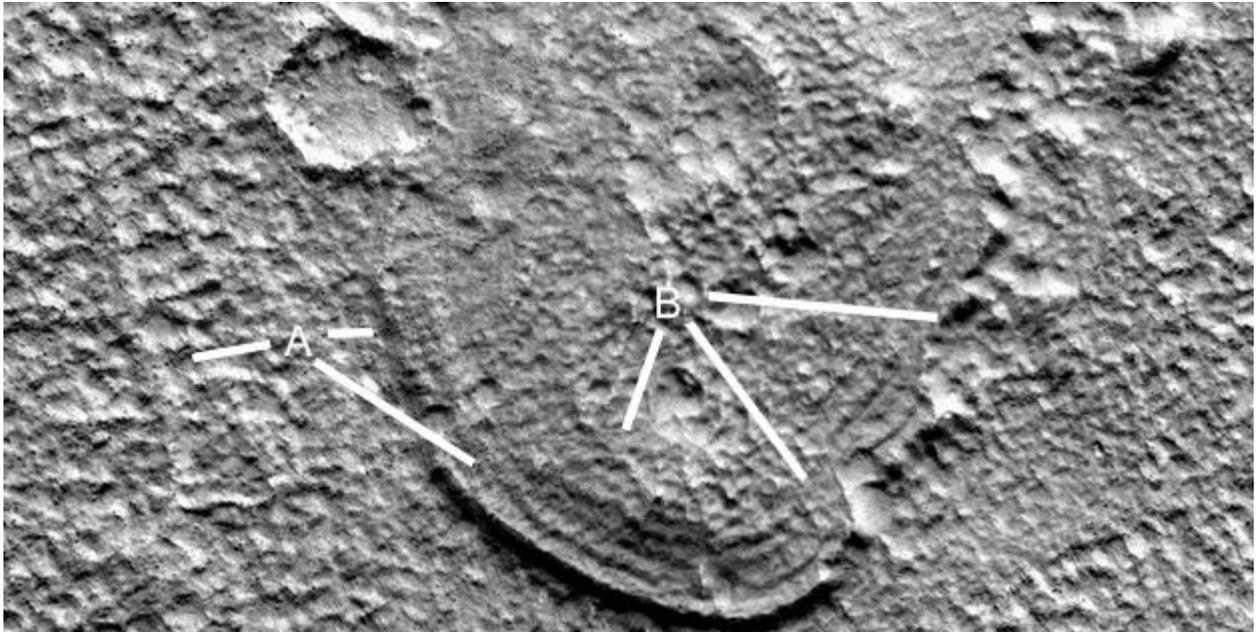


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## Prt601c

### Hypothesis

At A at 9 o'clock there is a faint tube, at 3 and 5 o'clock there are layers like a Cobler Dome. In some parts there are regular indentations in the layers like bricks, shown by B at 5 and 7 o'clock. At 3 o'clock there is a piece broken off the layers.



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## Prt601d

### Hypothesis

A shows some tubes, at 1 and 4 o'clock this goes into the hollow hill. At 8 o'clock there is a faint tube that seems to connect to D at 11 o'clock. B at 8 o'clock shows a gentle slope on the outside of the former hill, and then a steeper slope on the inside. At 5 o'clock there are signs of erosion where pieces of material have broken off. C at 10 o'clock shows a tube shape with a collapsed roof, this lines up with a tube from A implying they open inside these hills. It implies then a construction technique of needing to travel in tubes outside, these go inside the hollow hill and allowed the inhabitants to avoid exposure to perhaps predators, radiation, cold, etc. At 12 o'clock is another small hill with gentle slopes on the outside and a steeper slope inside. D at 12 and 1 o'clock appear to show concentric layers like a Cobler Dome.

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## **Prt601e**

### **Hypothesis**

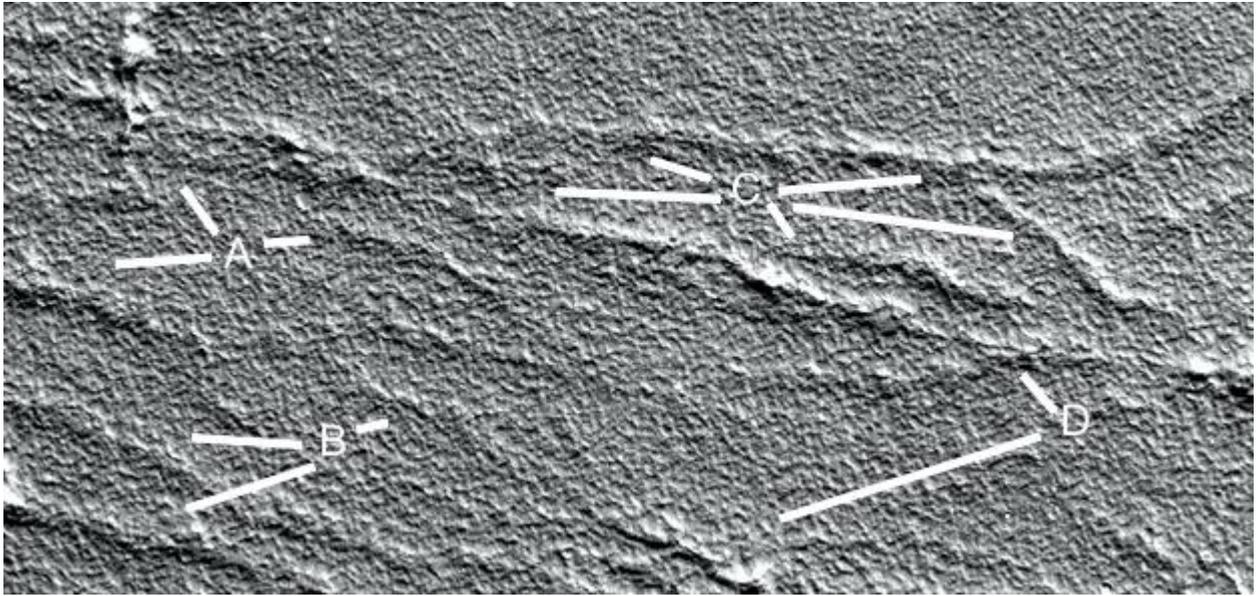
A shows a long ridge which may be a hollow hill, at 8 o'clock is like an enclosure or dam. At 7 o'clock is a wall for this dam, also another walled enclosure below it. At 6 o'clock appears to be a tube, at 5 o'clock a groove which continues down parallel to the edge of the ridge. At 4 o'clock is an unusual shape like a small tube. B at 7 and 9 o'clock show two tubes, at 2 o'clock is a much larger tube connected to the one at 5 o'clock. C shows other tubes, as does D.

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## **Prt601f**

### **Hypothesis**

Other tubes are shown, A shows an angled tube connecting to others. At 3 and 9 o'clock the tubes are highly eroded. B at 2 o'clock shows a very eroded tube almost disappeared, the tubes at 8 and 9 o'clock the eroded pits on the tube are similar to the ground around them. C shows more tubes with a branch at 3 o'clock, 9 o'clock is where the tubes branch as well. D is a forked tube, at 8 o'clock the tubes are highly eroded.

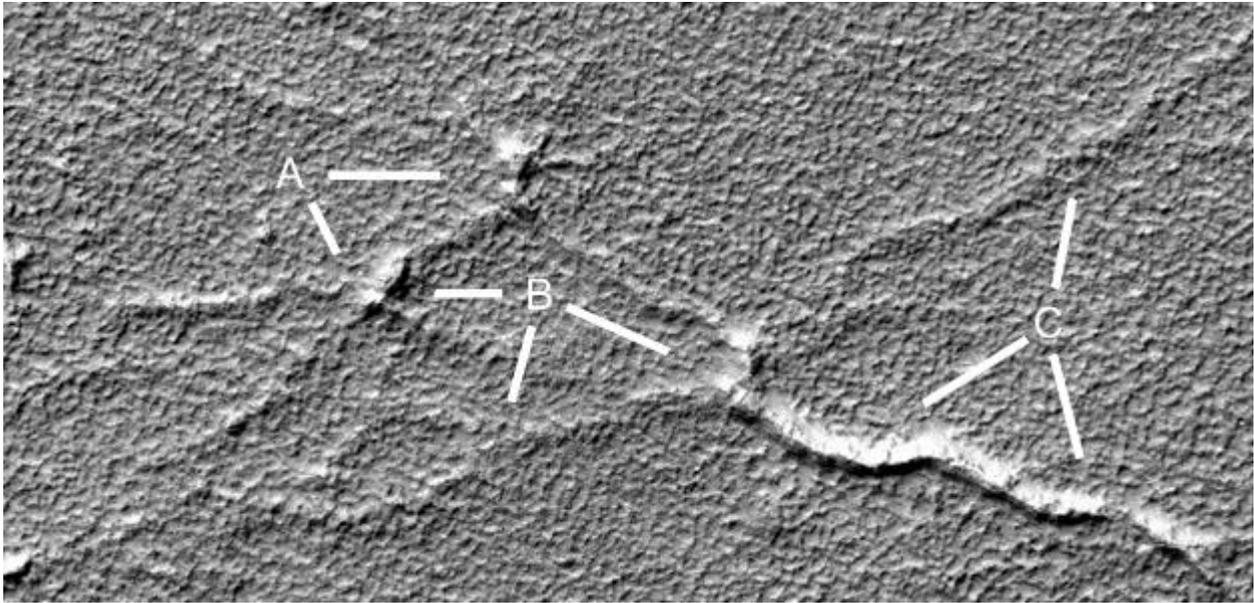


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## Prt601g

### Hypothesis

A shows a small hill in the tube at 3 o'clock, a tube intersection occurs at 5 o'clock. B shows how the tubes intersect to form an enclosure. C at 4 and 7 o'clock is an angled tube, it seems to have flatter sloped sides going into a central peak. At 1 o'clock the tube is highly eroded.

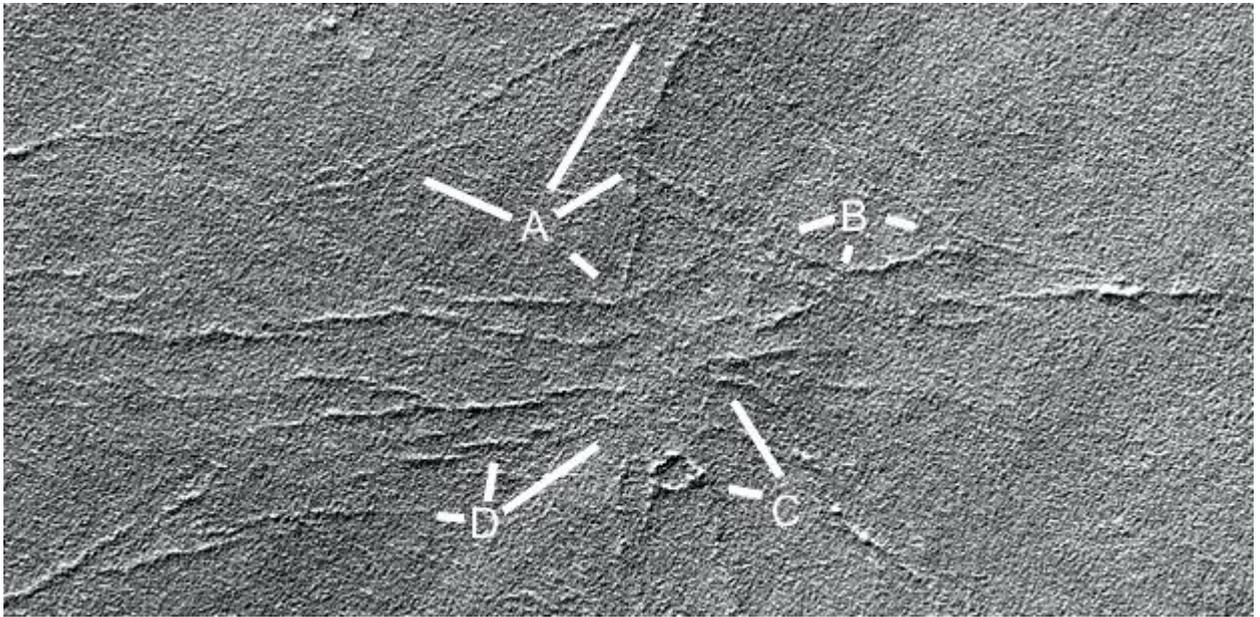


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## Prt601h

### Hypothesis

This shows an eroded nexus, the tubes around A form an enclosure with a forked tube at 2 o'clock and a four tube intersection at 5 o'clock. Between there and C there may have been more tubes, they are faintly seen. B shows a curved tube, C shows a circular tube segment like around a crater, at 11 o'clock the tubes branch out from the nexus. D perhaps shows rolled tubes where they have broken and rolled to be parallel but no longer connected. This may have been from the wind or a flood.

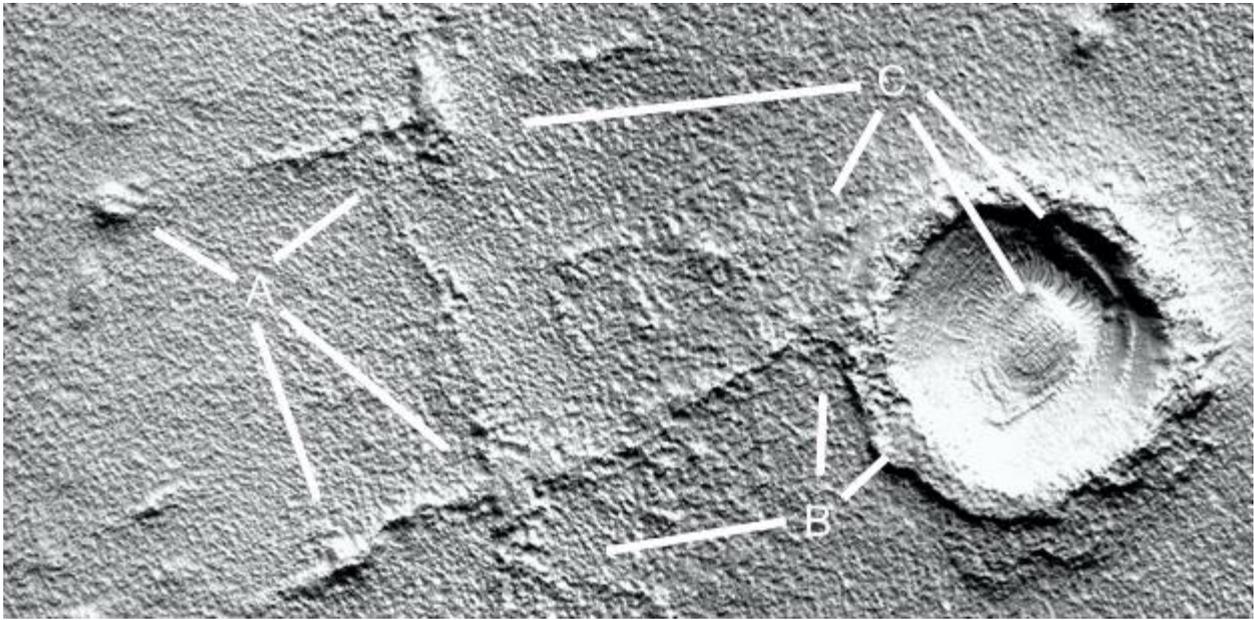


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## Prt601i

### Hypothesis

At A at 10 o'clock is a small hill connected to a tube going down to a T intersection at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock is another tube intersection with a flat roof like a meeting place. At 5 o'clock is a small hill the tubes enter and exit from not in a line, but parallel to each other. B shows more eroded tubes at 8 o'clock, at 2 o'clock the crater rim is very flat perhaps as part of a habitat. A rim is usually sharper at the top from the crater impact or rounded not flat. At 12 o'clock the tube connects with this crater rim. C shows this hill like T intersection at 9 o'clock, an eroded tube connecting to the crater at 7 o'clock, perhaps a hollow hill in the crater at 5 o'clock, the skin on this expanded crater rim may be peeled off at 4 o'clock.

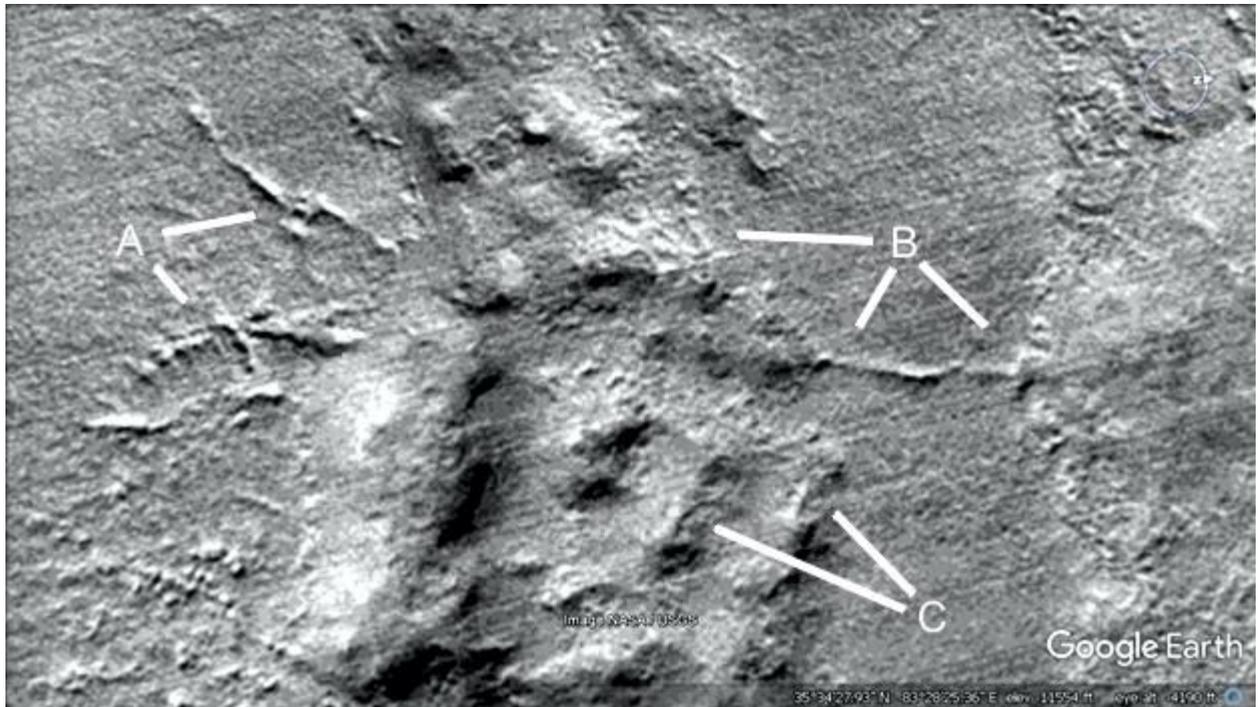


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## Prt602

### Hypothesis

A shows a star tube formation where they intersect at 4 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is a small hill shape connecting the two tube segments. B shows a tube connecting the hills on the left to the raised area on the right, they may then be connected habitats. At 9 o'clock the hill appears to have its interior supports showing after it collapsed. C shows two parallel hills that have exposed structure inside like interior supports.

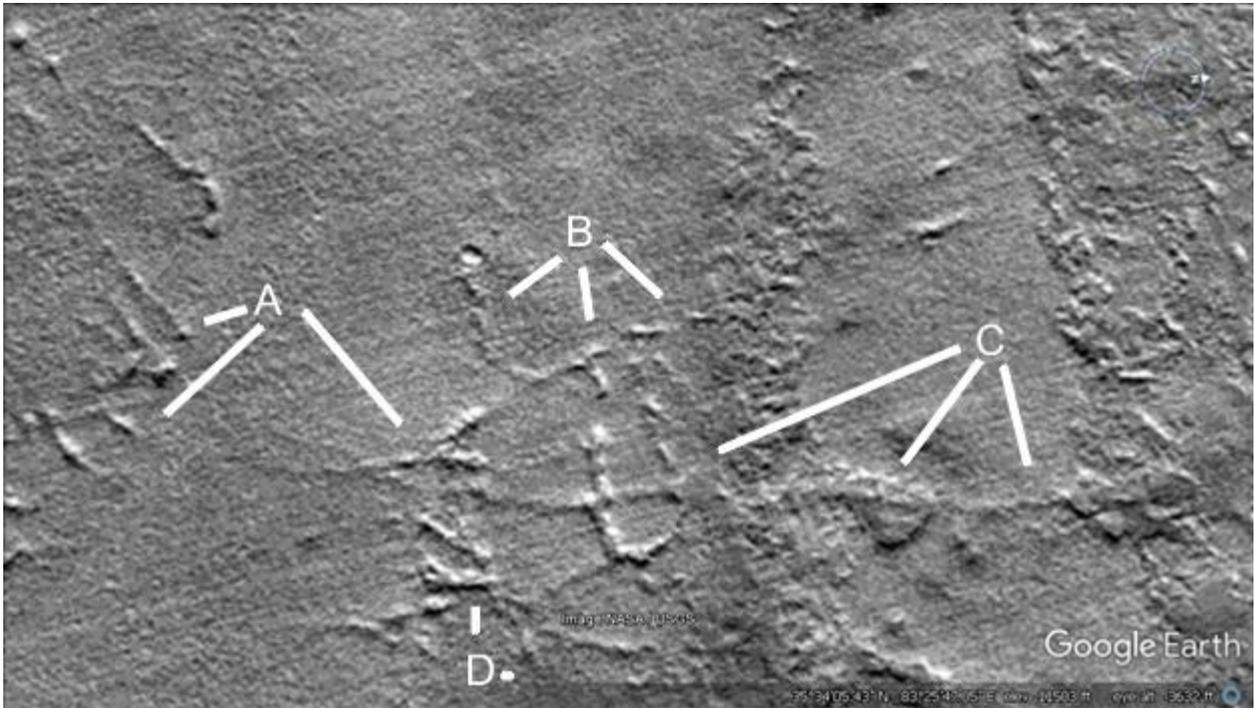


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## Prt603

### Hypothesis

A shows where tubes have eroded, the connections between these are faint but still visible. B shows other tubes that have disconnected from erosion, at 8 o'clock a tube connects to a crater. C at 5 o'clock shows a tube from the higher landform on the right, possibly a habitat, through a small hill at 7 o'clock, and then to the other tubes through 8 o'clock.

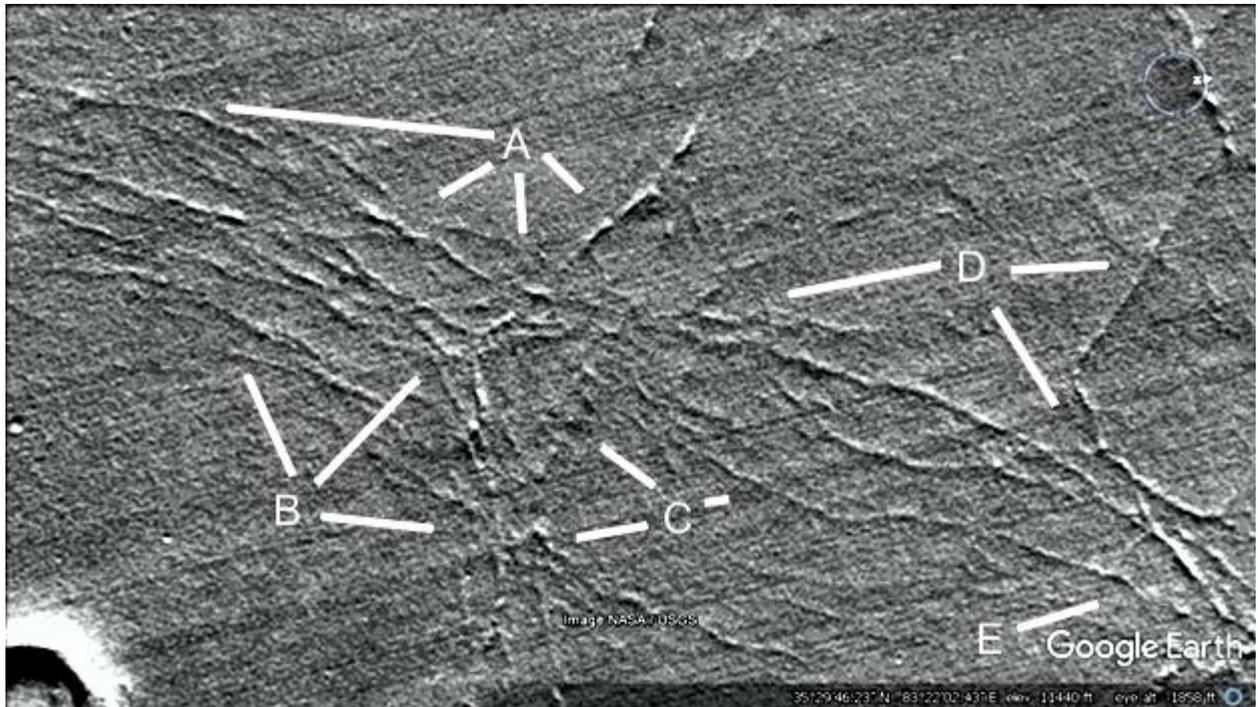


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## Prt604

### Hypothesis

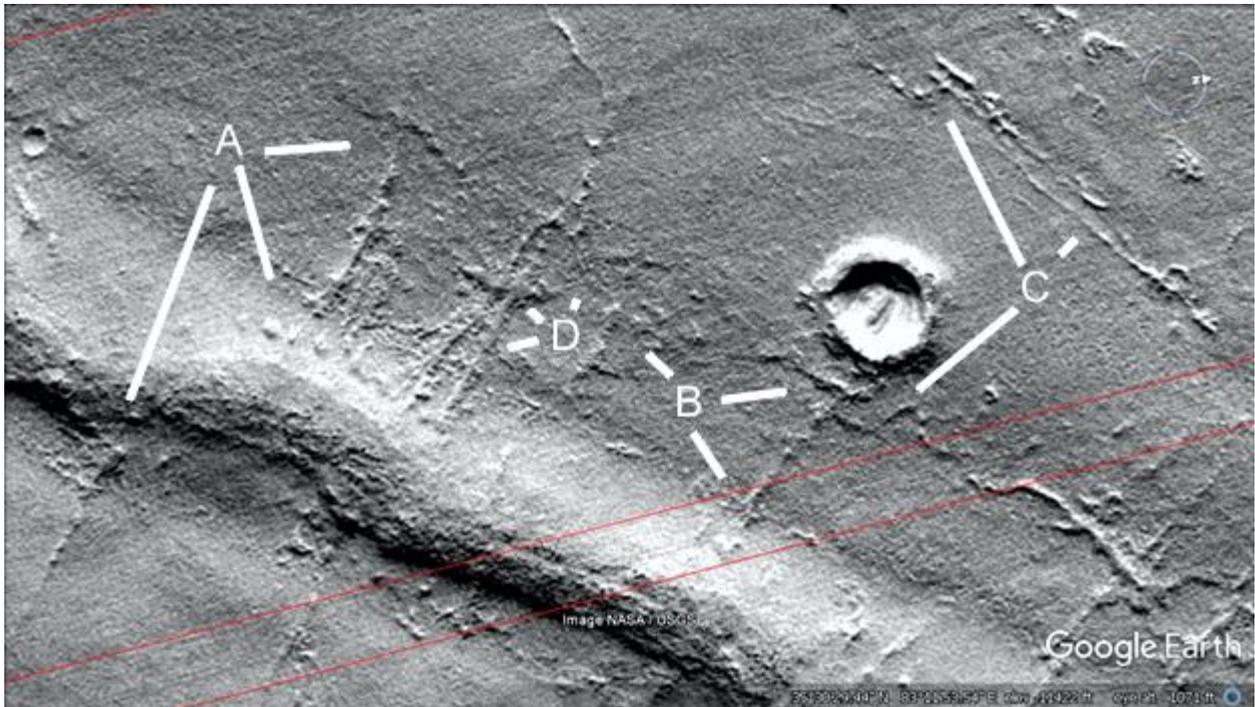
A shows parallel tubes at 9 o'clock going to a tube intersection at 5, 6, and 7 o'clock. B shows a tube nexus at 1 o'clock and another at 3 o'clock, at 11 o'clock there are some disconnected tubes perhaps from erosion. C shows another side of the tube nexus at 8 o'clock, and another tube nexus at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock is a curved tube. D shows a tube nexus at 8 o'clock, some tube intersections at 5 o'clock, and a straight tube at 3 o'clock. E shows a connection between two parallel tubes.



## Prt605

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes going into the long ridge, each seems to terminate with a small hill on it. At 5 o'clock there is a small hill by itself. At 2 o'clock there is a tube intersection. B shows tube segments at 11 o'clock as if eroded, at 2 o'clock there is a tube intersection going into the crater. At 5 o'clock there are eroded tube segments that seem to have been in the groove parallel to the large ridge, there is also a tube intersection going to the main crater. C at 7 o'clock shows a wavy tube connected to a small crater, at 1 and 11 o'clock there are more eroded tubes. D shows a tube network at 8 o'clock, at 10 o'clock the tubes go through a long hill like a meeting place, at 12 o'clock there is a tube intersection.

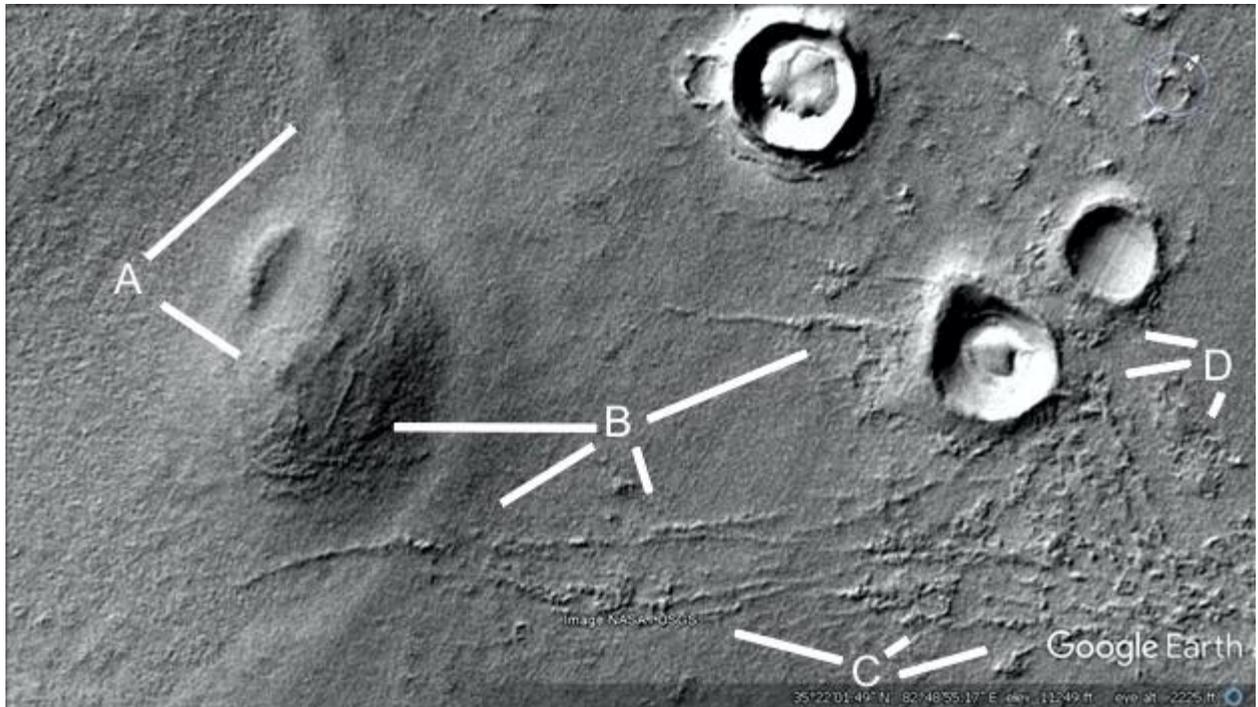


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## Prt606

### Hypothesis

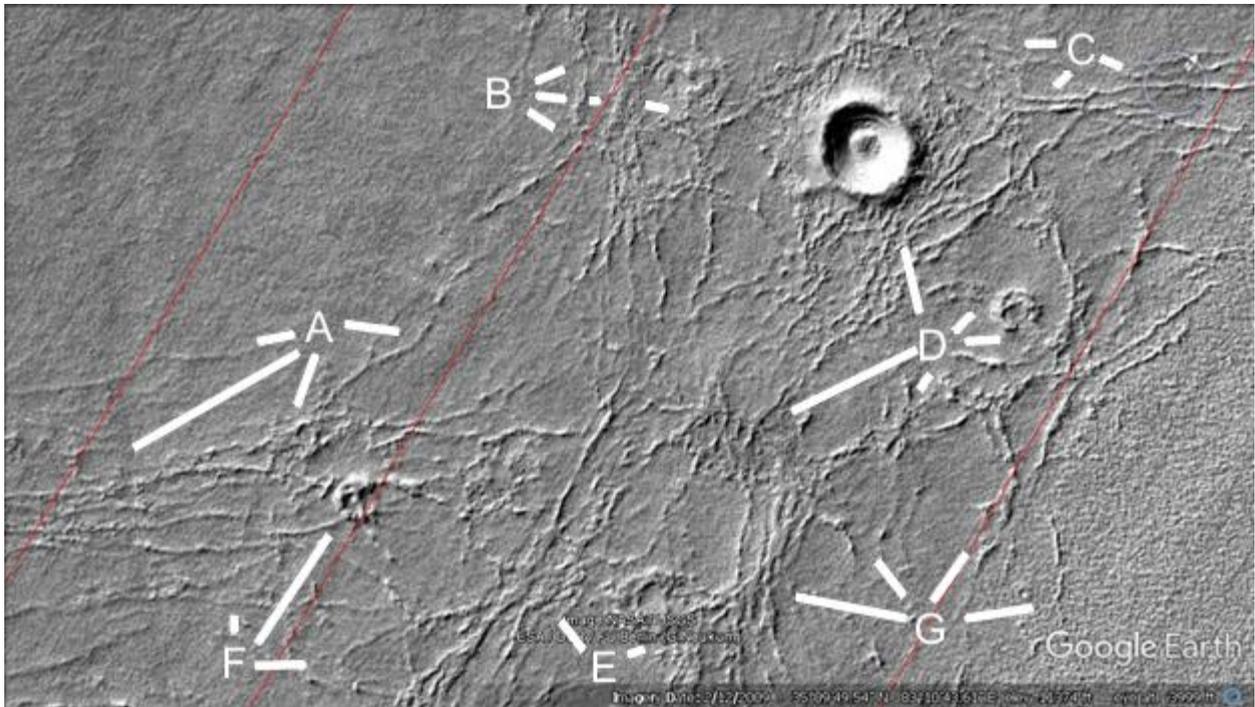
A shows a tube at 1 o'clock going into the hollow hill, there are cavities and tubes on the roof at 4 o'clock. B shows more of these at 9 o'clock, the eroded tube segments from 5 to 7 o'clock and beyond on both sides are regular in shape as if the roofs are collapsed leaving interior supports holding up some sections. The tube into the crater at 2 o'clock also shows signs of segments and erosion. C shows many eroded tube segments. D shows an eroded tube connecting to the crater at 8 o'clock, a possible habitat on the crater rim at 10 o'clock, and perhaps an eroded hollow hill at 7 o'clock.



## Prt607

### Hypothesis

There are many tube nexus formations here, one at A at 7 o'clock, at 3 o'clock there is a curved tube, perhaps an eroded tube nexus at 7 o'clock, and a long tube at 8 o'clock. B shows many tube nexuses at 2, 3, and 4 o'clock. C shows an eroded tube nexus at 9 o'clock, two parallel tubes at 7 o'clock, and other parallel tubes at 4 o'clock. D shows many tubes going into the crater rim at 11 o'clock, at 1 o'clock 2 tubes go into a small crater or eroded hollow hill. At 3 o'clock there is a curved tube, at 7 and 8 o'clock there are tube nexuses. E shows two large and very complex tube nexuses with many connections the inhabitants could have used to go different directions. F spears to show an eroded tube nexus at 1 o'clock and other tubes. G shows a large tube nexus at 9 o'clock and other tubes.

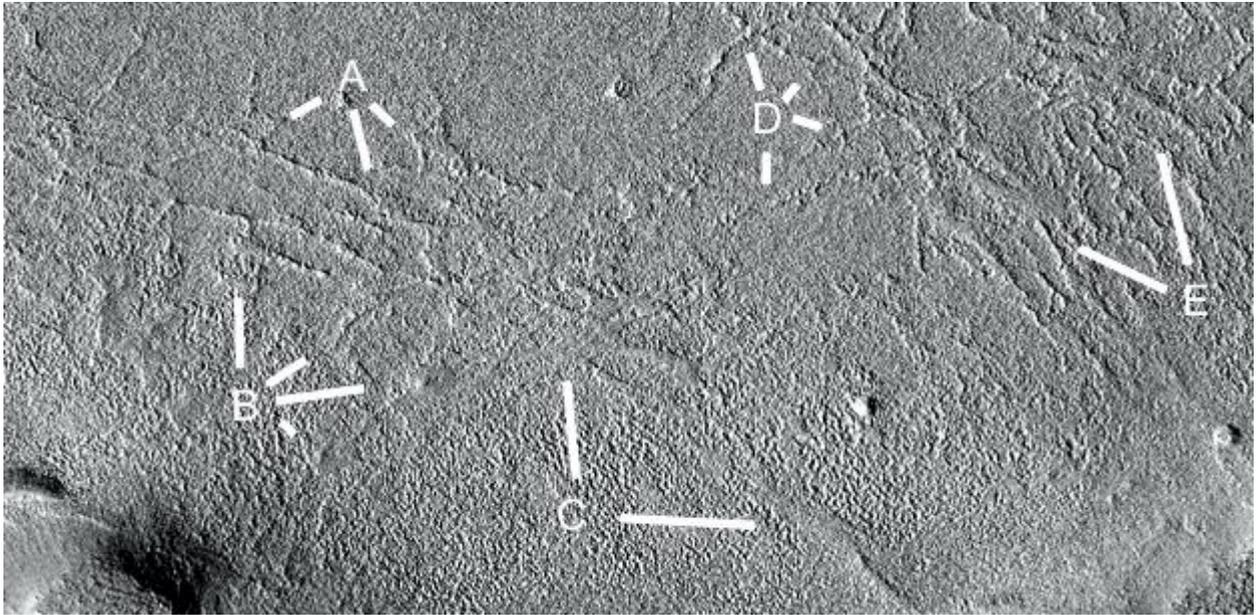


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## Prt612a

### Hypothesis

These tubes are more eroded, A shows a star tube formation where 5 tubes come together at 8 o'clock, at 4 and 5 o'clock the flat tubes may be meeting places. B also has a flat tube at 12 o'clock, more eroded flat tubes are at 2, 3, and 5 o'clock. C at 12 o'clock shows a tube nexus with more flat areas, perhaps as meeting places or habitats. Another is shown at 3 o'clock. D shows a tube intersection at 11 o'clock, also other eroded tubes. E shows two large flat tube nexuses. Because most of these are thin elsewhere it's likely this extra width was used for something like storage, living, meeting, etc.



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## Prt612b

### Hypothesis

A shows an eroded tube, to its right there is a round shape like a crater or collapsed hollow hill. B shows another eroded tube with a break in it. C shows another tube which connects to a small oval shape.

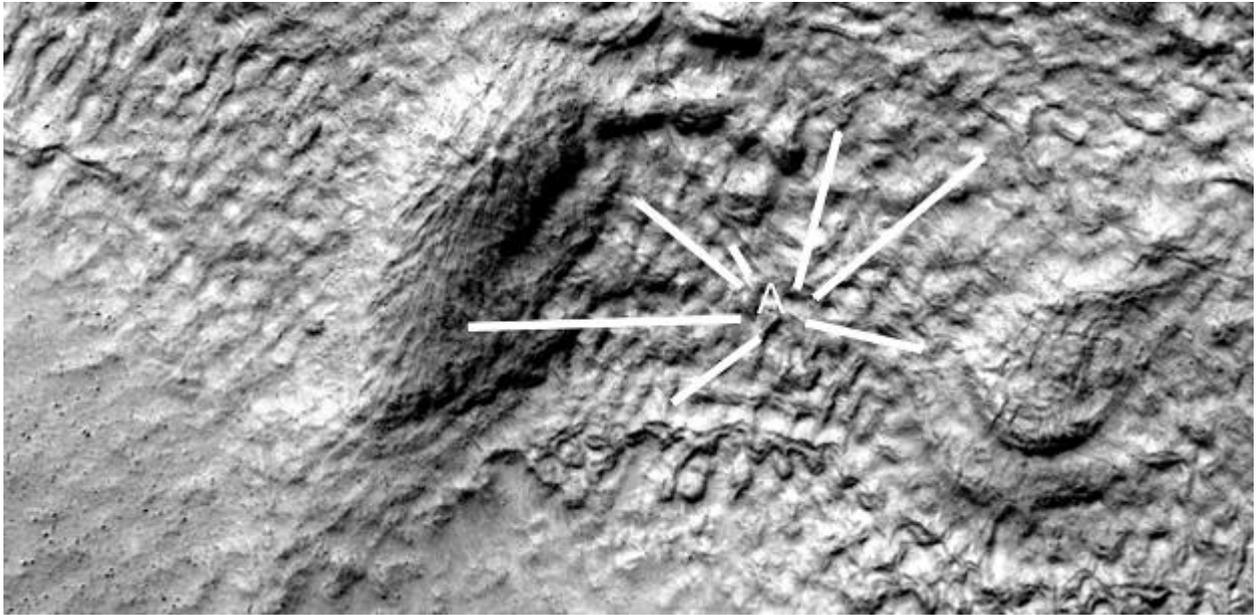


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## Prt612c

### Hypothesis

A shows many hollow areas in the tube shapes, at 9 o'clock there is a hill with unusual grooves on its roof. At 10 o'clock is the edge of this hill with some hollows. At 11 o'clock there are more small hollows, also at 12 and 1 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the hill is more degraded with grooves on its roof like open tubes.

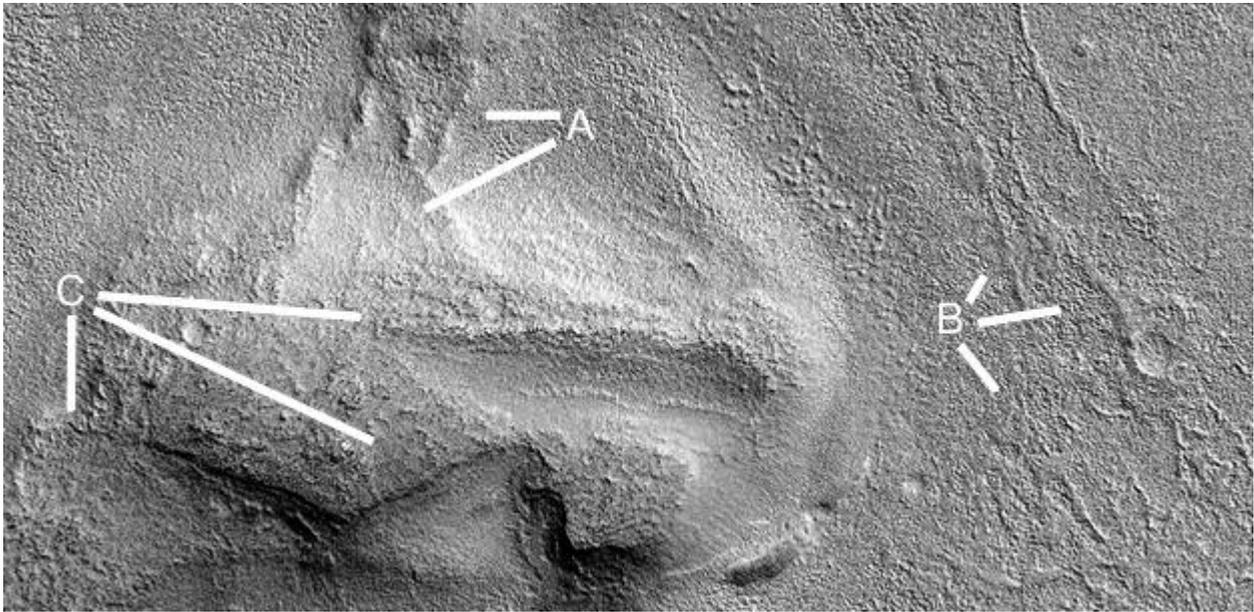


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## Prt612d

### Hypothesis

A shows some settled areas on the roof of a hollow hill, at 8 and 9 o'clock may be patches. B shows more tubes including one going into a crater at 3 o'clock. C at 3, 4 and 6 o'clock are probably collapsed sections of the hill.

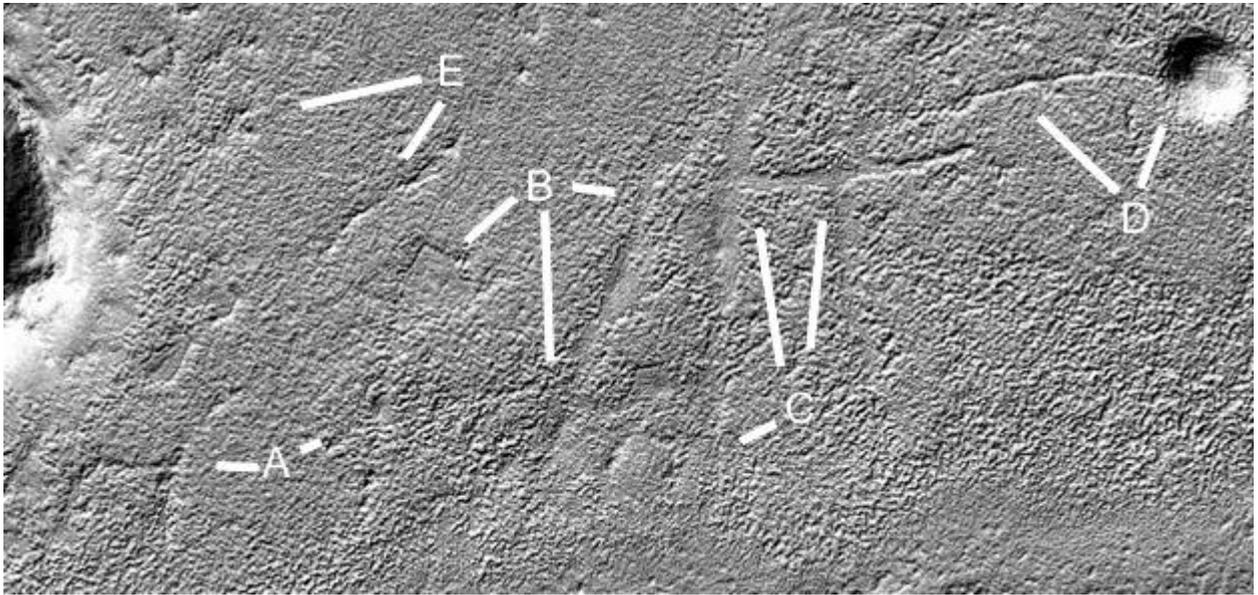


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## Prt612e

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube T intersection at 9 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there are highly eroded tubes. B shows a right angled section at 7 o'clock, perhaps a meeting place or habitat connected to the tube networks. From 3 to 6 o'clock is a larger flat tube. C also shows flat tubes at 11 and 12 o'clock, also eroded tubes at 8 o'clock. D shows a tube going into a hollow hill.

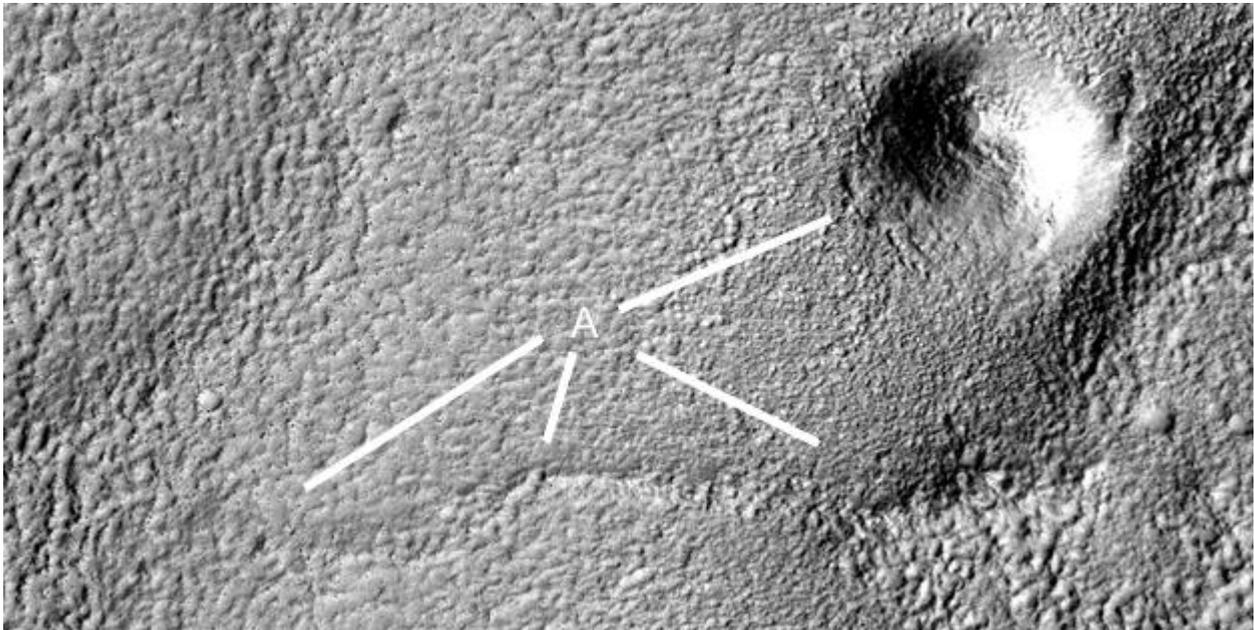


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**Prt612f**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a hollow hill at 2 o'clock, through 4, 7, and 8 o'clock there is an eroded tube.

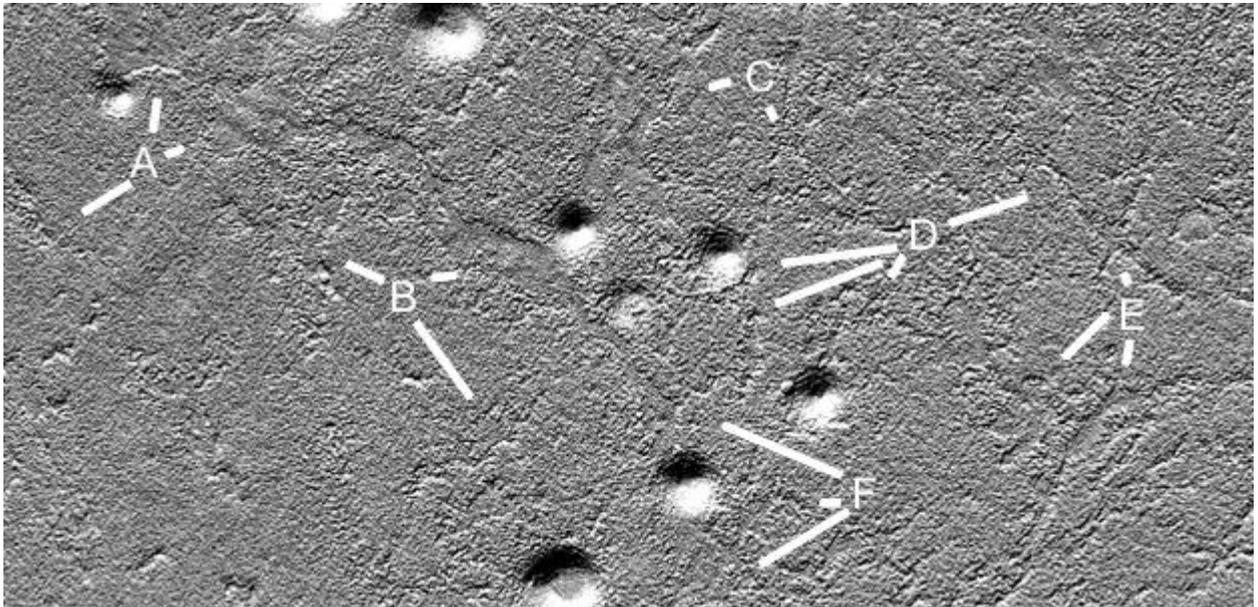


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## Prt612g

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube going into a hollow hill at 1 o'clock, also a flat nexus at 2 o'clock like a meeting place. This is connected to an eroded tube going down to 8 o'clock. B shows a flat nexus at 3 o'clock extending down from A in segments, another flat tube segment at 10 o'clock, and an eroded wavy tube at 5 o'clock. C at 8 o'clock shows more flat tubes going down into a hollow hill, also a small tube nexus at 5 o'clock. D shows more tubes going into hollow hills at 7, 7:30, and 8 o'clock, at 2 o'clock is a tube network with many intersections. E shows a tube nexus at 12 o'clock, also flat tubes and a tube nexus at 7 and 8 o'clock.

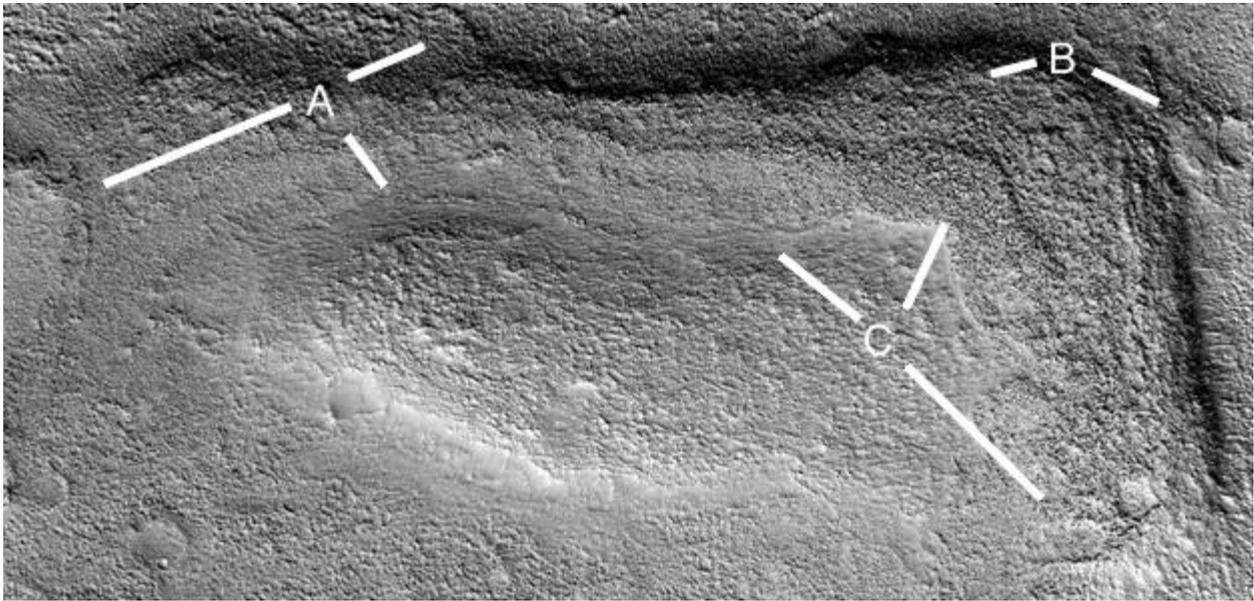


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## Prt612h

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube at 8 o'clock, and another going into a hill wall at 2 o'clock. There is a cavity at 4 o'clock probably from a collapsed roof. B shows another small tube at 4 o'clock and a shallow cavity at 8 o'clock. C shows a raised segment of the former roof at 10 and 1 o'clock, at 4 o'clock is a small tube going into a crater.



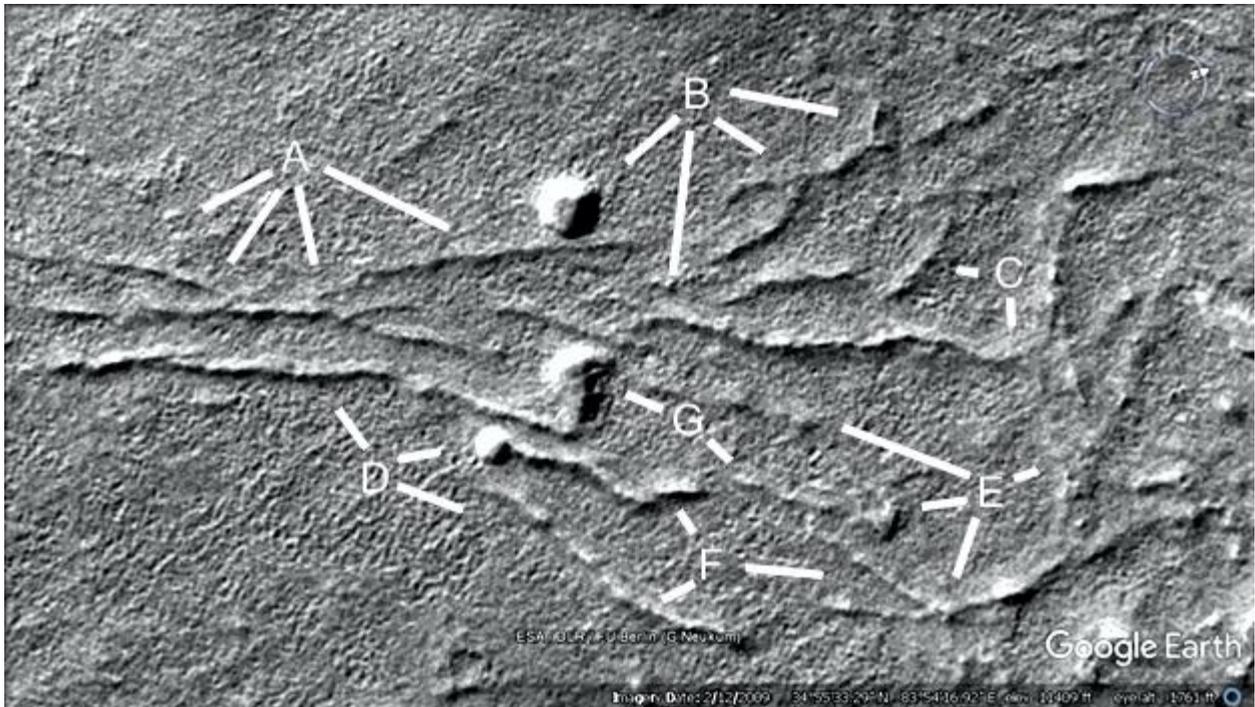
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## Prt614

### Hypothesis

A shows a collapsed hollow hill, at 4 o'clock there are long ridges like internal supports. At 3 o'clock there is an angular settled area perhaps around straight interior supports. B shows a tube going into a crater at 12 o'clock, also a cavity in the roof at 10 o'clock. C shows a small hollow hill at 12 o'clock with a faint tube connecting it to the tube network at D. At 2 o'clock there is a tube, at 5 o'clock there are tube intersections. D shows a long tube from 10 down to a tube nexus at 7 o'clock, a forked tube at 8 o'clock and a pair of parallel tubes at 4 o'clock. E shows a tube intersection at 10 o'clock, and other tubes.

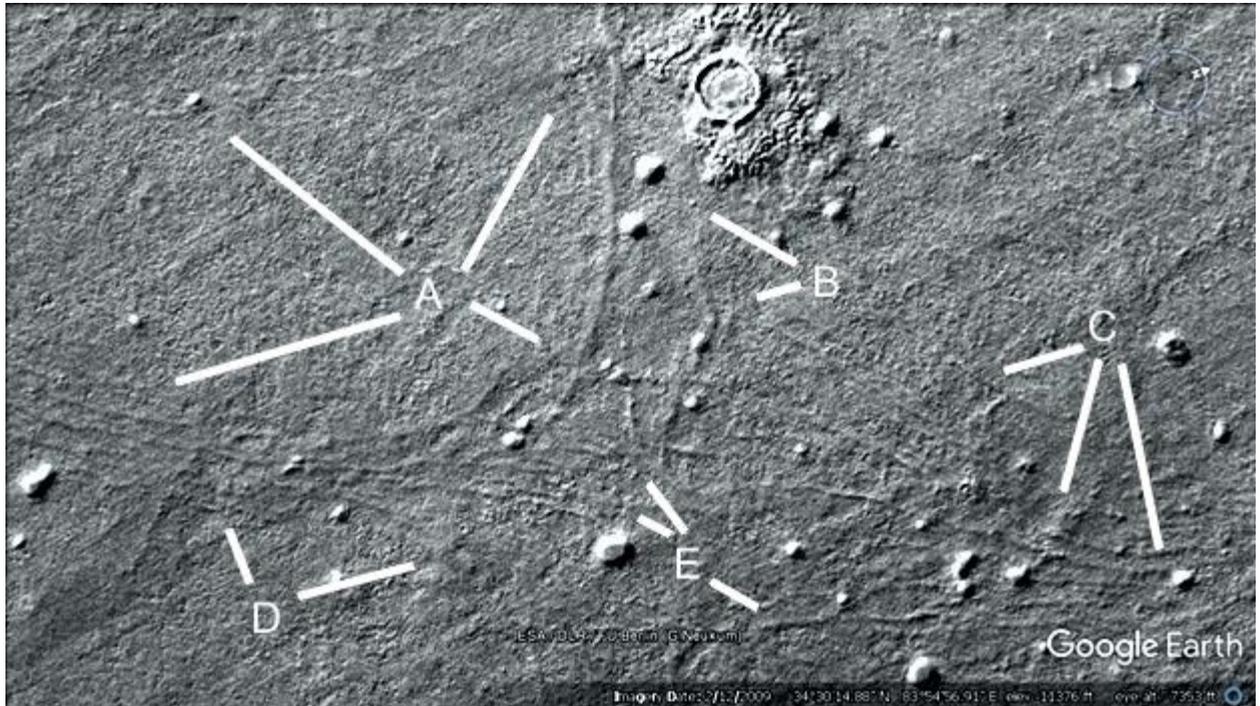




## Prt616

### Hypothesis

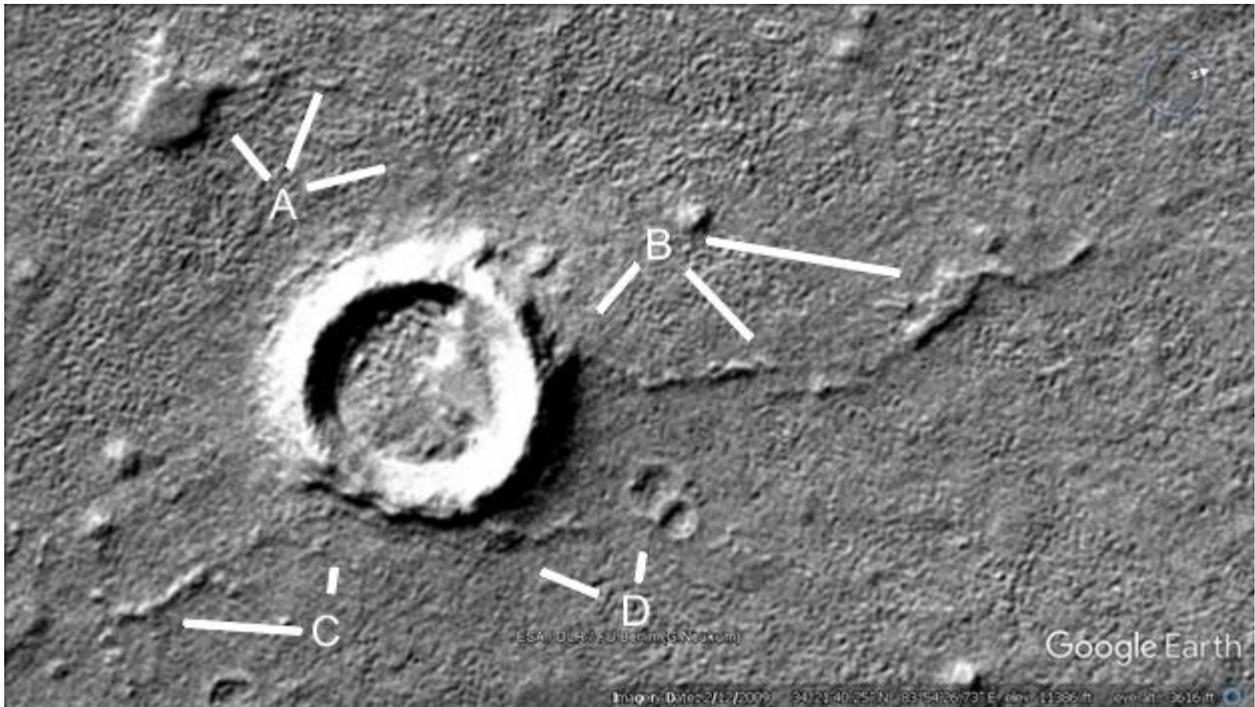
A shows a small hill connected to a tube at A at 10 o'clock which continues on faintly to the crater, the tube nexus at 1 o'clock connects to the possible habitat around the crater, at 4 o'clock is a tube intersection, at 8 o'clock are many parallel tubes. B shows a tube going through a small hill to the crater, and down to the tube nexus at E. C shows many parallel tubes. D at 11 o'clock shows a tube intersecting the parallel tubes, allowing transfer from one to another, at 2 o'clock may have been a meeting place or habitat. S shows a tube nexus at 10 and 11 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the tube connects to a number of hills.



## Prt618

### Hypothesis

A shows a small flat hollow hill at 11 o'clock with a tube coming out of it at 1 o'clock, this connects to the crater at 2 o'clock. B at 7 o'clock shows a tube connected to the large crater, at 5 o'clock a tube segment seems to have rolled downward perhaps from the wind or a flood, at 4 o'clock there is a flat tube section like a meeting place. C shows another eroded tube going into the crater. D shows another one from the large crater to a small one.

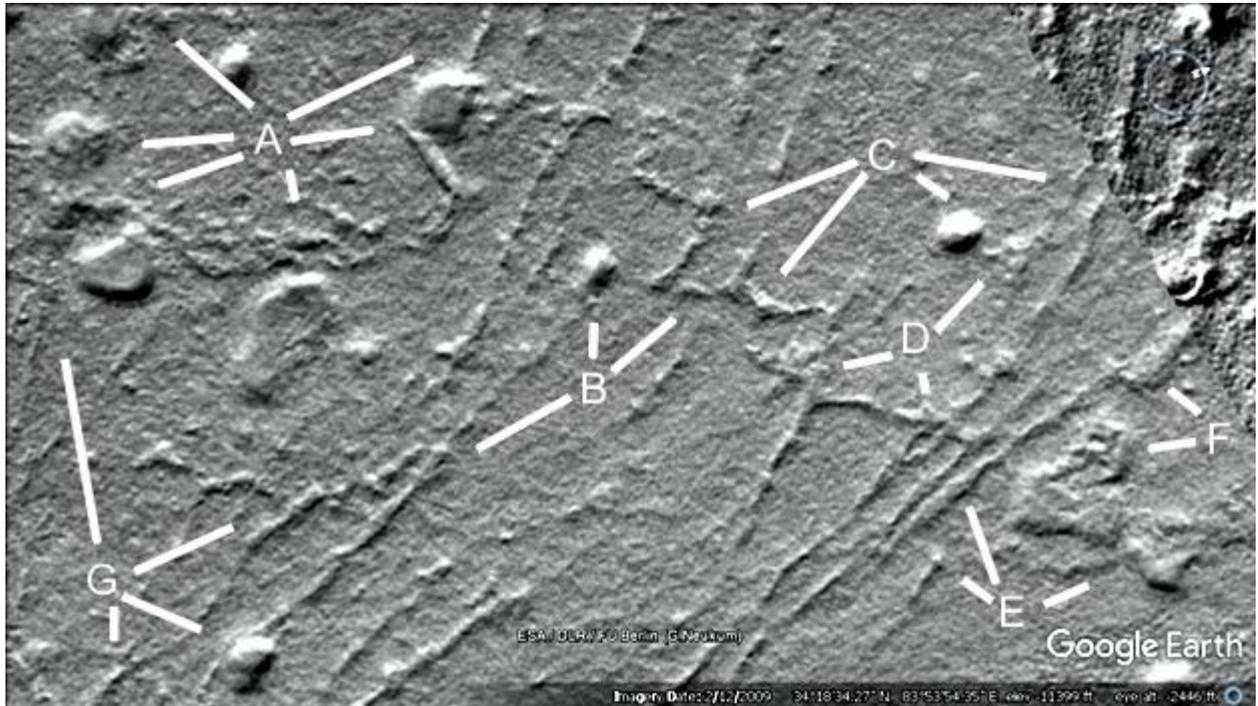


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## Prt619

### Hypothesis

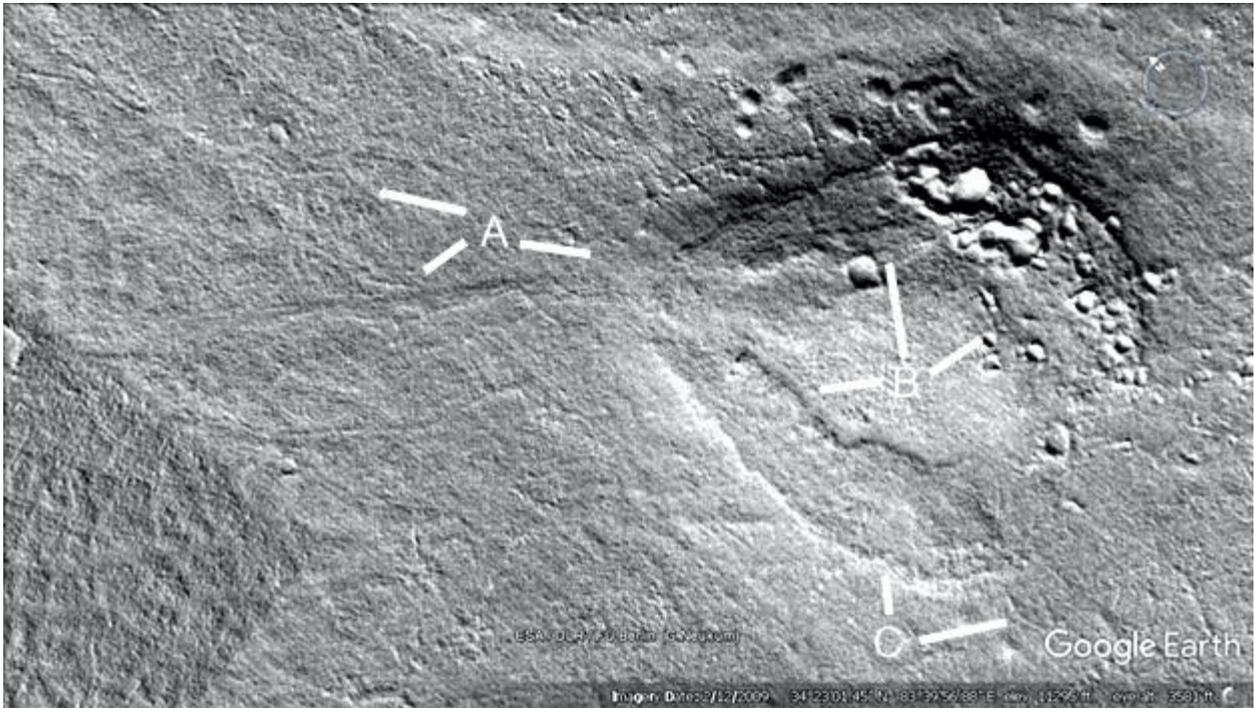
There are many small flat hills in this area, this may be because of the soil type making them more suitable than the larger hollow hills. A shows 4 flat hills connected with tubes, they are more eroded at 6 o'clock. B at 12 o'clock shows a small hill with two tubes coming out of it, one down to 8 o'clock and the other into a tube network at 1 o'clock. C at 7 and 8 o'clock show a right angled tube. At 4 o'clock there is a small hill connected to a tube at D at 2 o'clock that goes off at C at 8 o'clock. D shows tube nexuses at 5 and 8 o'clock. E shows a flat tube at 11 o'clock, a disconnected tube at 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is an eroded tube going into large connected flat hills that have collapsed in some parts of their roofs. F at 9 o'clock shows a collapsed area, at 10 o'clock the flat tube segment is connected to a longer tube.



## Prt622

### Hypothesis

A shows a fine tube network at 10 o'clock, this goes into rope-like strands of many fine intertwined tubes at 8 o'clock, then into a collapsed hollow hill at 4 o'clock. B shows the inside cavity of this hill, at 2 o'clock may be a collapsed tube or groove in the ground, at 9 o'clock may be a tube on the edge of the roof segment, at 12 o'clock the roof may have been patched. C shows other fine tubes connecting to the hill at 2 o'clock and a settled area in the roof at 12 o'clock.

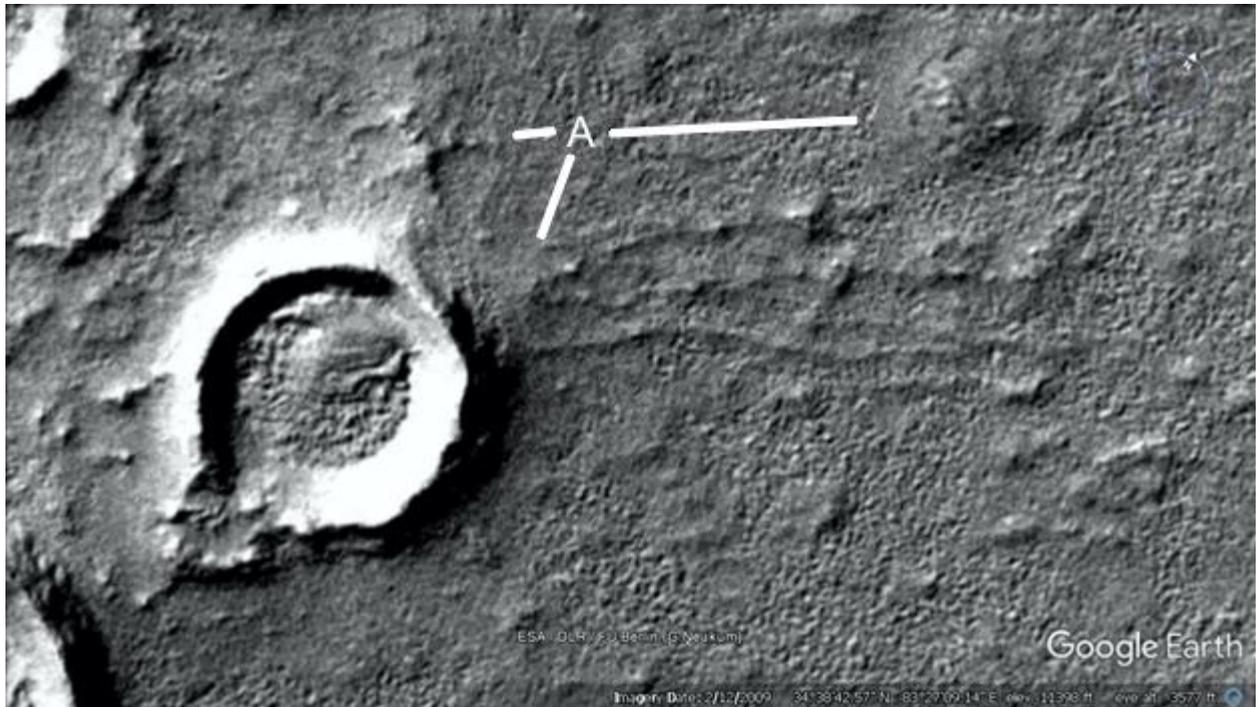


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## Prt623

### Hypothesis

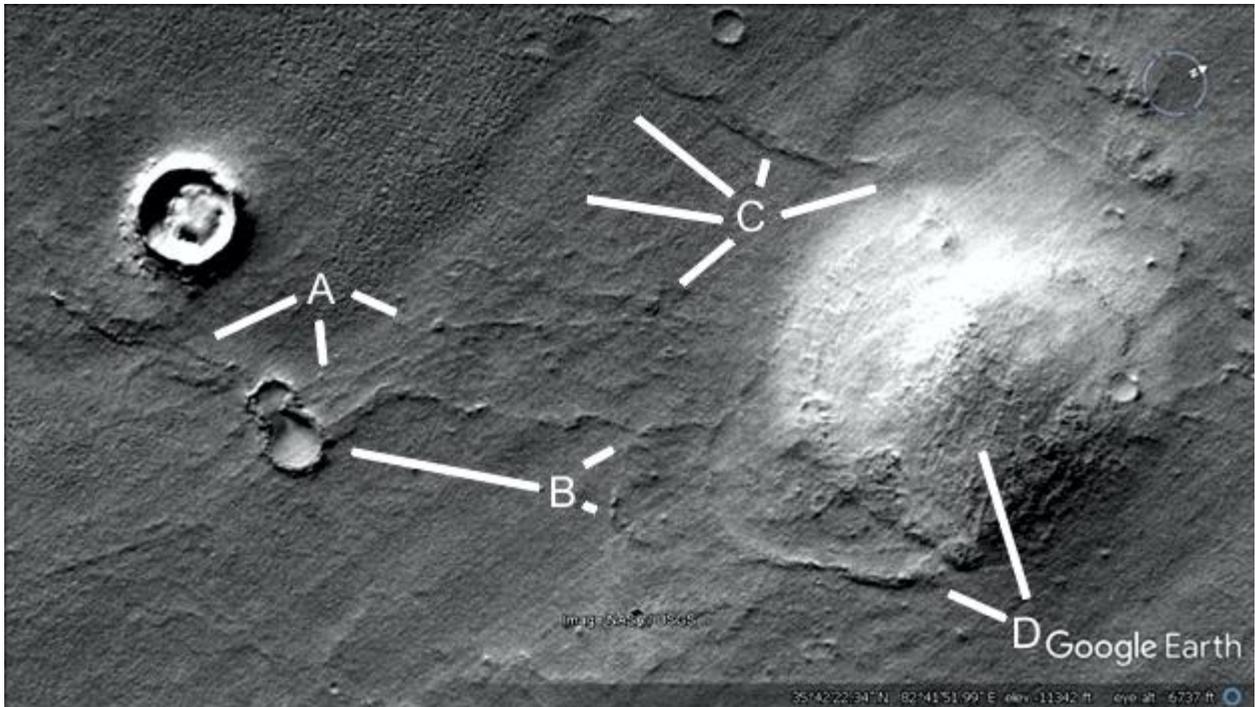
A shows a tube going into the crater at 9 o'clock, another 3 at 7 o'clock, and a degraded hollow hill at 3 o'clock.



## Prt624

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes going into a double crater at 8 o'clock, then others coming out of it from 6 to 4 o'clock. B shows a flat tube coming out of the lower crater at 10 o'clock, other tubes at 2 and 4 o'clock connect to the collapsed part of the hollow hill at D at 10 o'clock. Some patches appear on its roof at 11 o'clock. C shows more tubes from the higher area on the left, perhaps a habitat, to the crater. The flat tube from 10 and 12 o'clock appears to widen at 2 o'clock then continue to the right. Other tubes are at 8 o'clock.

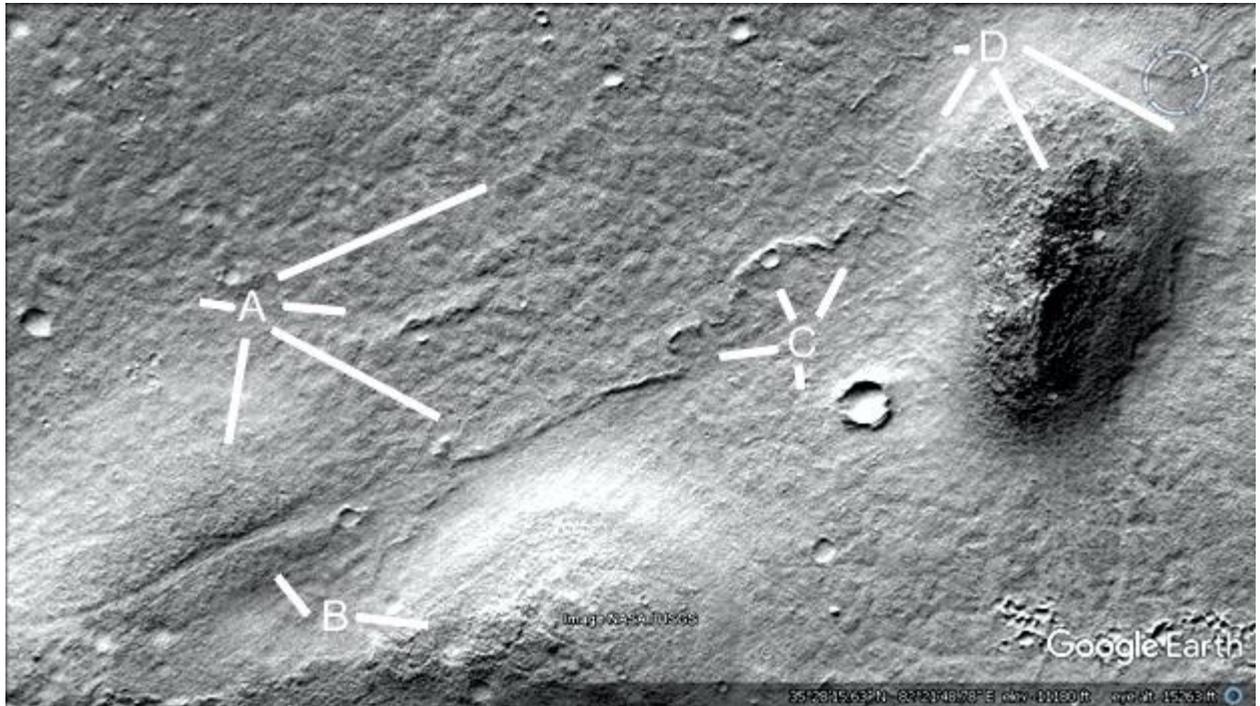


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## Prt625

### Hypothesis

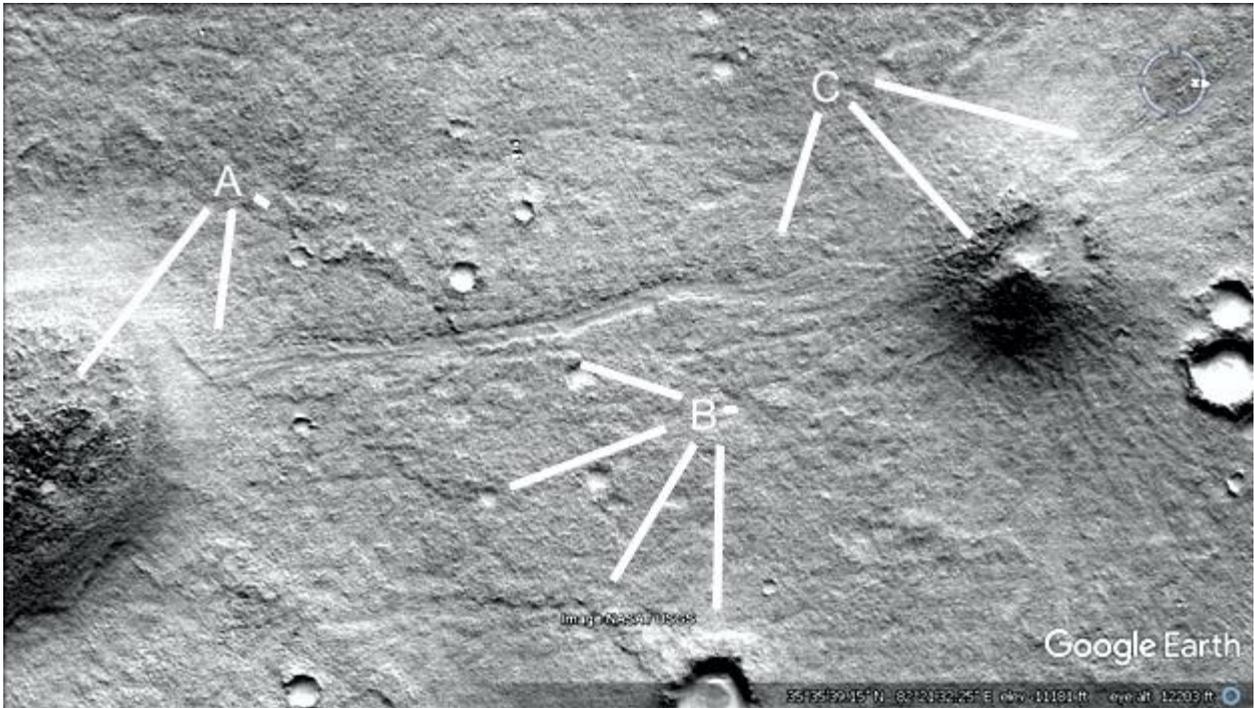
A shows grooves like collapsed tubes at 10 o'clock, these connect to the parallel tubes from 2 to 3 o'clock. This may be a rolled tube from the wind or a flood, the tube segments would appear to have the right lengths to join together, they are also the same shape and width. B shows a groove right through a hollow hill at 10 o'clock, it implies the tubes here become tunnels in the hills. There is a small groove branching off the main groove which would go into the still intact part of the hill, the inhabitants then could have moved in these tunnels and then into the tubes outside the hills. At 3 o'clock the roof is nearly collapsed with large cracks on its roof. C shows a wavy tube at 9, 11, and 1 o'clock from the A hill to D at 7 o'clock where it enters the hollow hill. At 9 o'clock is a small tube, at 4 o'clock is a tube going into the hollow hill. At 5 o'clock are cavities as the roof collapses.



## Prt626

### Hypothesis

A shows a patch on the roof at 8 o'clock, at 7 o'clock a road comes out of the hill and goes to the other hill through B at 10 o'clock and C at 7 o'clock. B at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock shows a flat tube from the left hollow hill to the crater. C at 5 o'clock shows the hill has collapsed, at 4 o'clock there appears to be roads coming out of the collapsed hill.

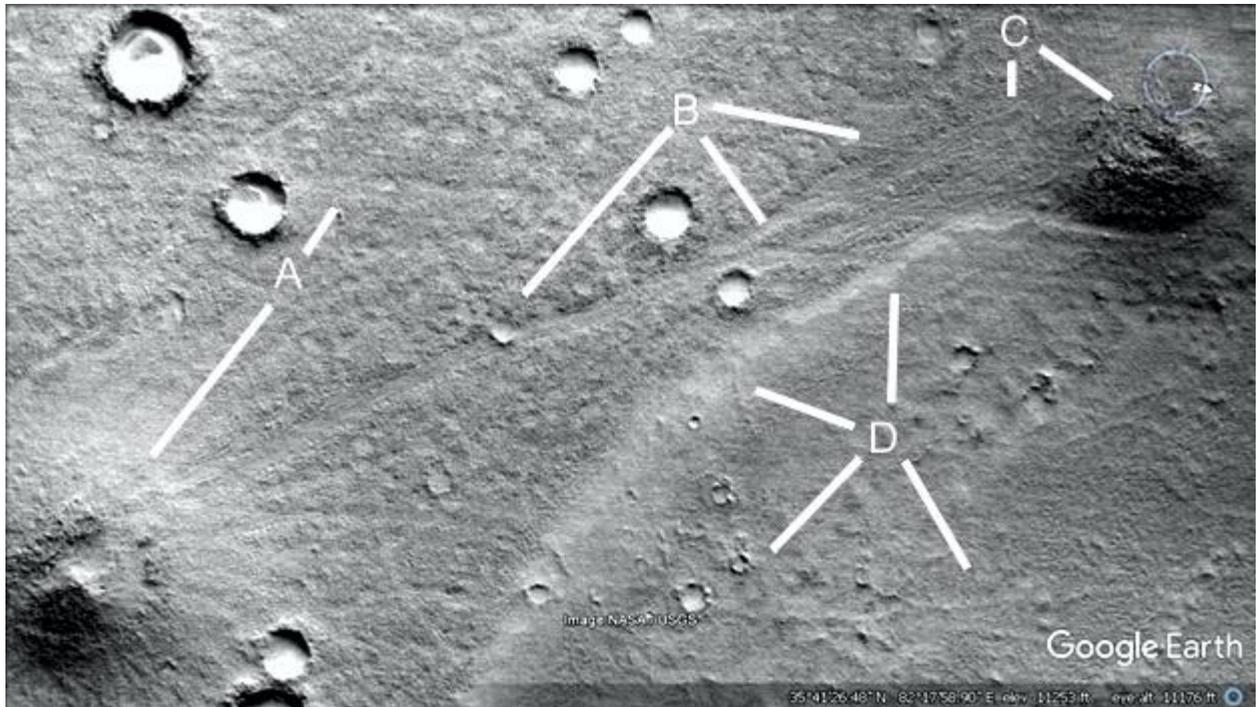


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## Prt627

### Hypothesis

A shows a collapsed hollow hill at 7 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there appears to be a tube, from the shape of its shadow, going into a crater. A road goes from A through B to the other hollow hill at C. D shows a raised area, from 5 to 8 o'clock it shows a tube going into a crater.

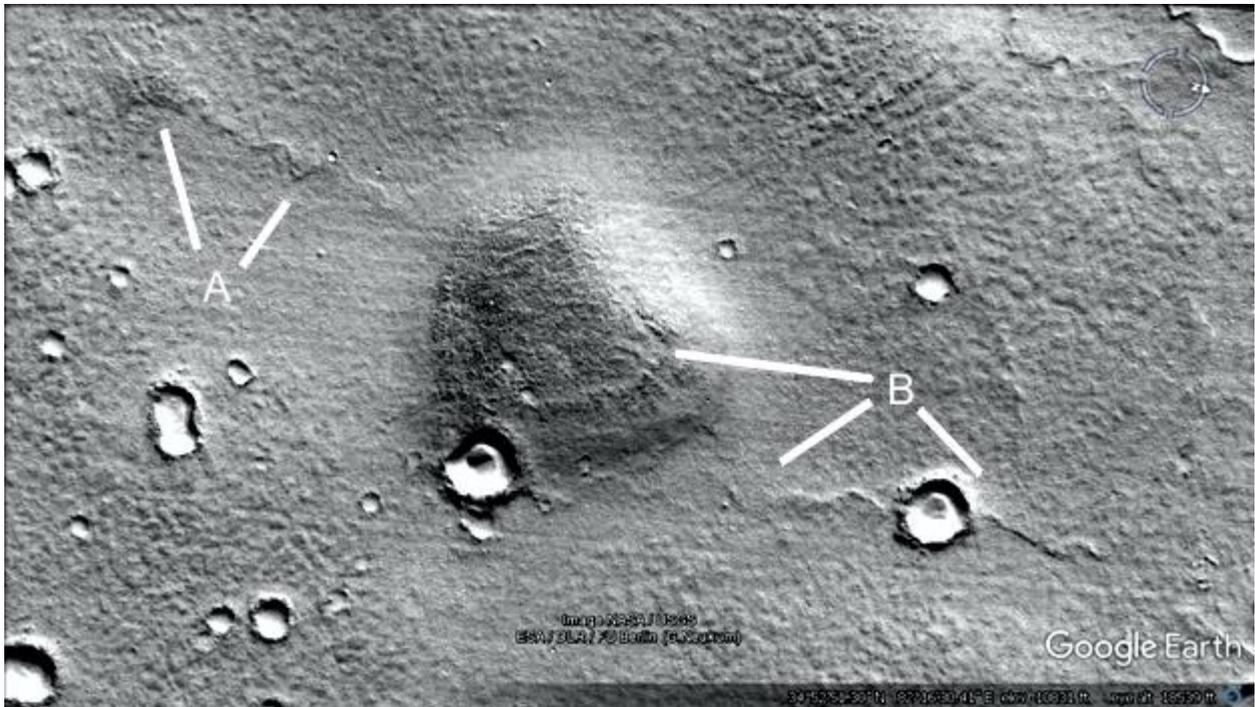


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## Prt628

### Hypothesis

A shows a flat tube at 11 o'clock which has collapsed at 1 o'clock, then it goes into the walled hill. B at 9 o'clock shows how the edge of the wall comes up the sides of the hill. B at 8 o'clock shows a wavy tube between two craters, at 4 o'clock the tube comes out of the other side of the crater.

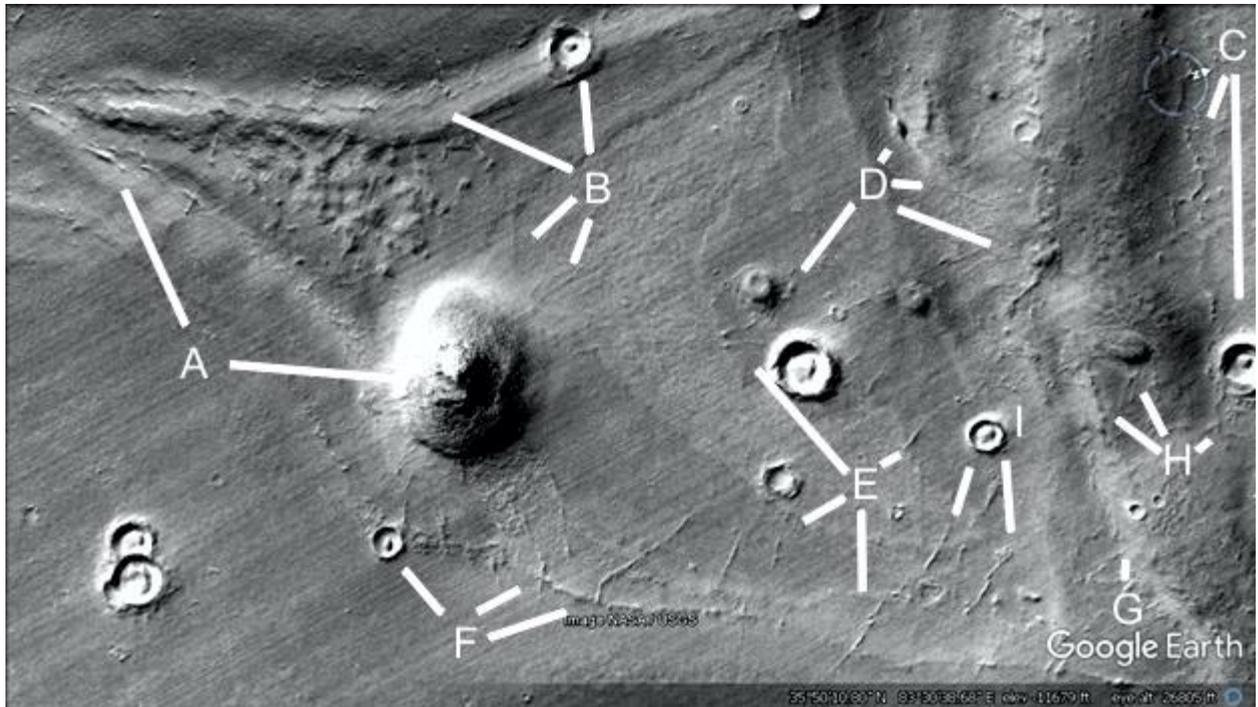


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## Prt630

### Hypothesis

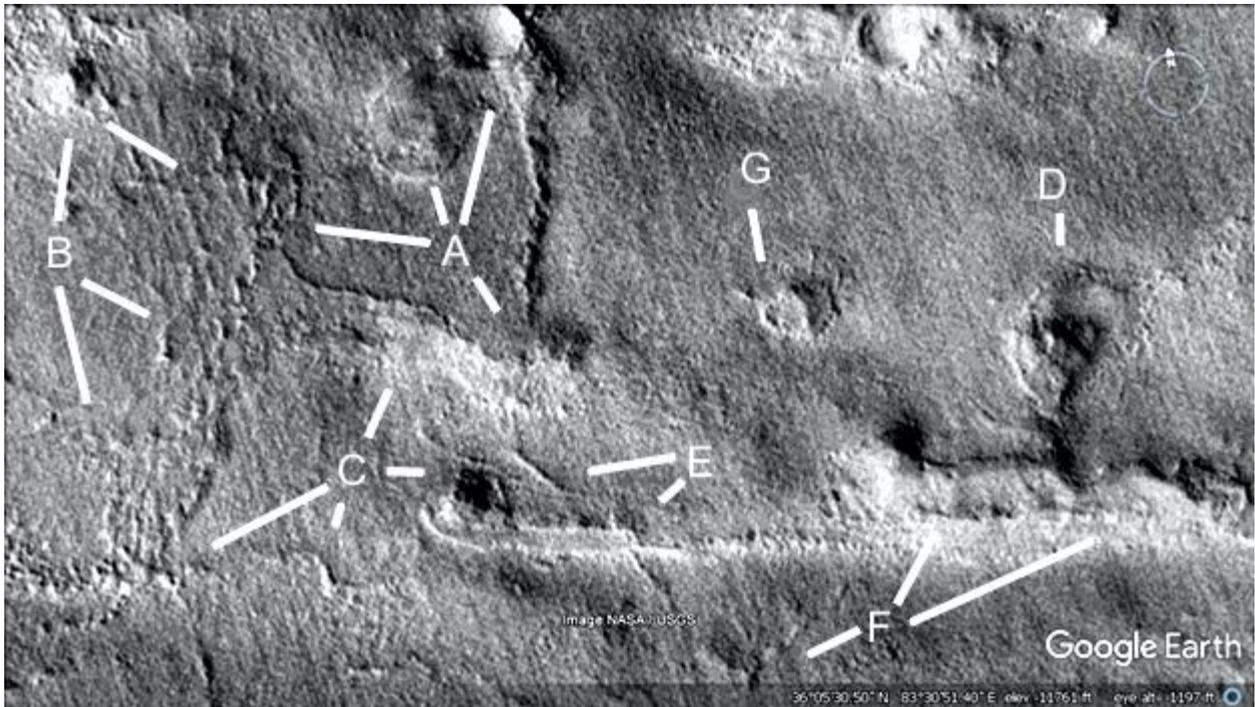
A shows a hollow hill at 3 o'clock with patches and cracks on the roof, at 11 o'clock to the hill there is a groove like a road. B at 10 and 12 o'clock is a long ridge which may be a habitat. B at 7 and 8 o'clock is an step like edge to a depression next to the hill. C shows a long eroded tube going into a crater. D at 4 o'clock shows a tube going into a crater, at 1 and 3 o'clock is a curved tube. The hill at 7 o'clock is too high to be a crater though it has a depression on the roof, there are also tubes coming out of it. E at 11 o'clock shows a tube going into a crater, at 2 o'clock is a long tube that goes up to D at 4 o'clock and above it. E at 8 o'clock shows tube segments where the tube seems to have eroded, at 2 and 6 o'clock are other tubes. F shows a long tube going into a crater, there are many tube intersections coming off it. G shows a tube going into the raised area which may have been a habitat. H and I show more tubes.



## Prt632

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube going into a crater at 1 o'clock, at 5 o'clock there is an eroded hollow hill the tube goes into. This goes into a tube network at 9 o'clock, at 11 o'clock is a degraded hollow hill. B at 12 o'clock shows a hill connected to an eroded tube network that goes down to 4 and 5 o'clock. C at 8 o'clock is an eroded tube nexus. From 1 to 3 o'clock is a curved tube going next to a degraded hollow hill. D shows a collapsed hollow hill with a tube coming out of it. E shows a long ridge at 7 o'clock that goes over to F, at 8 o'clock is a curved tube. F is a tube going into a long hollow hill at F at 1 and 2 o'clock with a large cavity in it. G is a collapsed hollow hill.

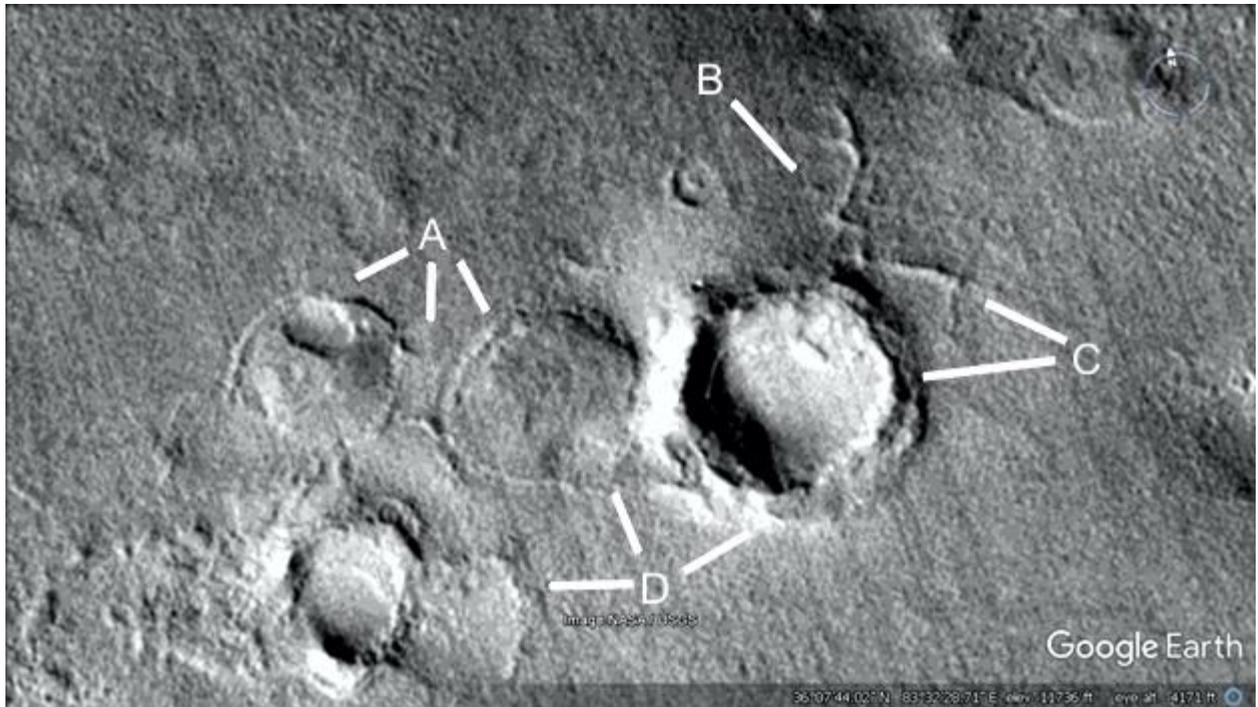


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## Prt633

### Hypothesis

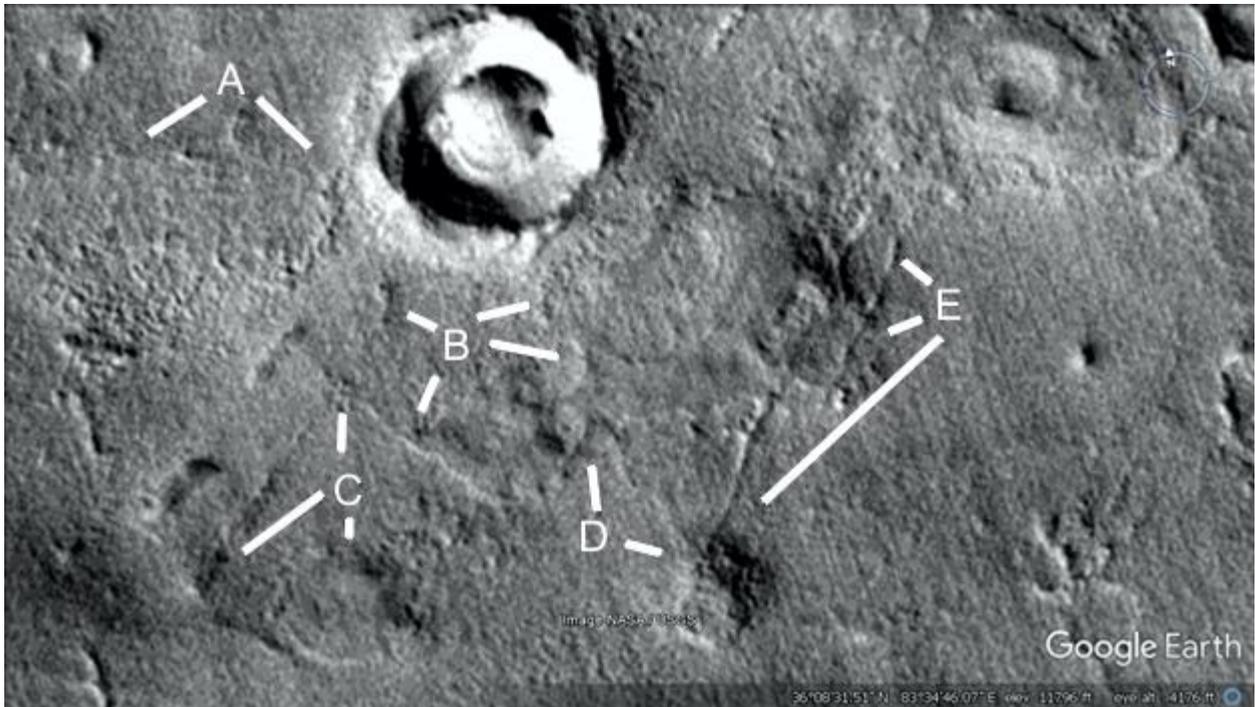
A probably shows two collapsed hollow hills at 5 and 8 o'clock, with two tubes at 6 o'clock connecting them. B shows a tube network connecting to a crater, this extends to C at 10 o'clock, there is a step around the right side of the crater at 8 o'clock which may be a habitat. This extends to D at 2 o'clock is an is not a natural crater rim shape. D at 11 o'clock shows the edge of the pad from this former hill. At 9 o'clock might be a pit that was a former hollow hill.



## Prt634

### Hypothesis

A may be an eroded tube going into the crater, B at 2 and 3 o'clock the flat hill may have connected to the crater. At 7 o'clock is a flat tube. C at 12 and 7 o'clock shows eroded tubes, at 6 o'clock may be an eroded hollow hill. D shows a tube from this flat hill into a hollow hill. E shows a long tube at 7 o'clock, at 8 o'clock there is a walled enclosure, at 10 o'clock was probably another walled enclosure.

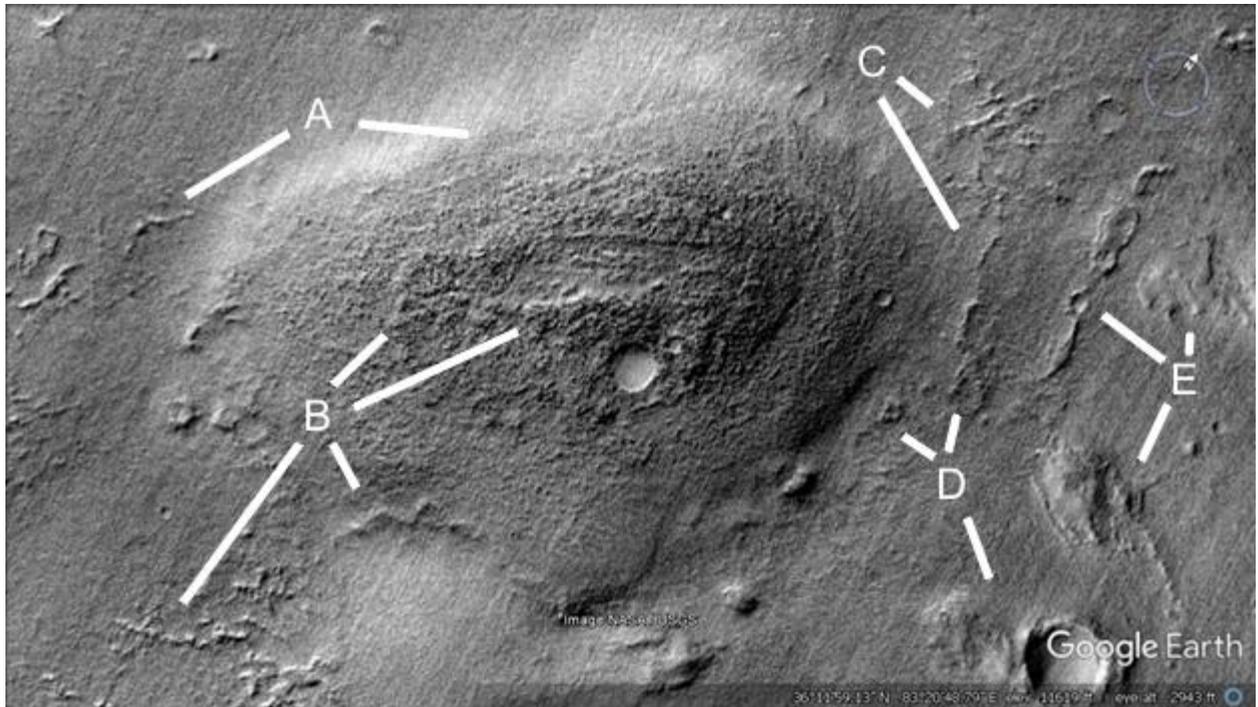


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## Prt636

### Hypothesis

A shows a disconnected tube at 8 o'clock, at 4 o'clock there is a tube running along the side of the hollow hill. B at 1 and 2 o'clock shows a settled area on the roof. At 4 and 7 o'clock are other eroded tubes. C shows other eroded tubes, others are at D at 11 and 1 o'clock. At 5 o'clock an eroded hill connects to a crater. E at 10 o'clock shows a crater where a tube goes down the page, and up into a hollow hill. At 7 o'clock shows another degraded hollow hill with a tube coming out of it. At 12 o'clock is a degraded hollow hill.

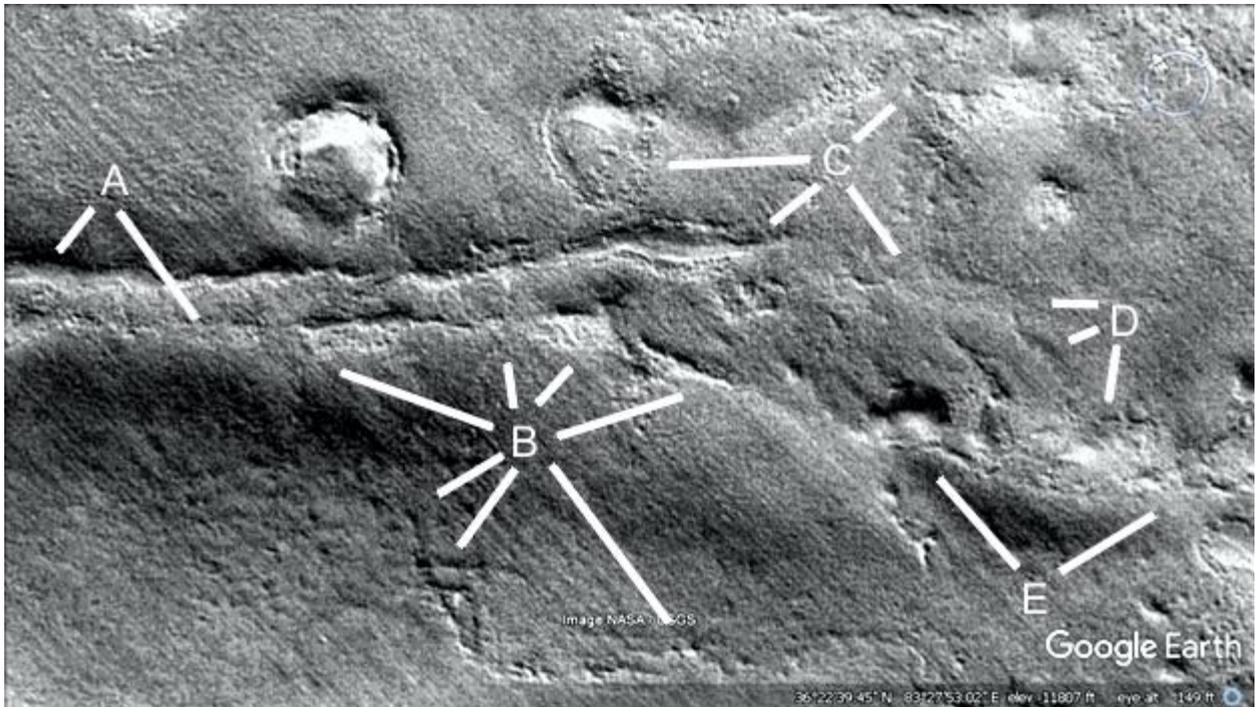


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## Prt637

### Hypothesis

A at 7 o'clock shows a twisted tube, the tube segments give the appearance of a twist like in strands of rope. At 5 o'clock is a more eroded tube with some gaps in it. This continues on at B from 10 to 2 o'clock, from 5 to 8 o'clock are more eroded tubes. C shows a large flat tube at 7 o'clock which is connected by a tube to a degraded crater at 9 o'clock. From 1 to 5 o'clock is probably a degraded flat tube, this continues down and connects to a tube at E. D shows a tube connected to a hill at 6 o'clock.

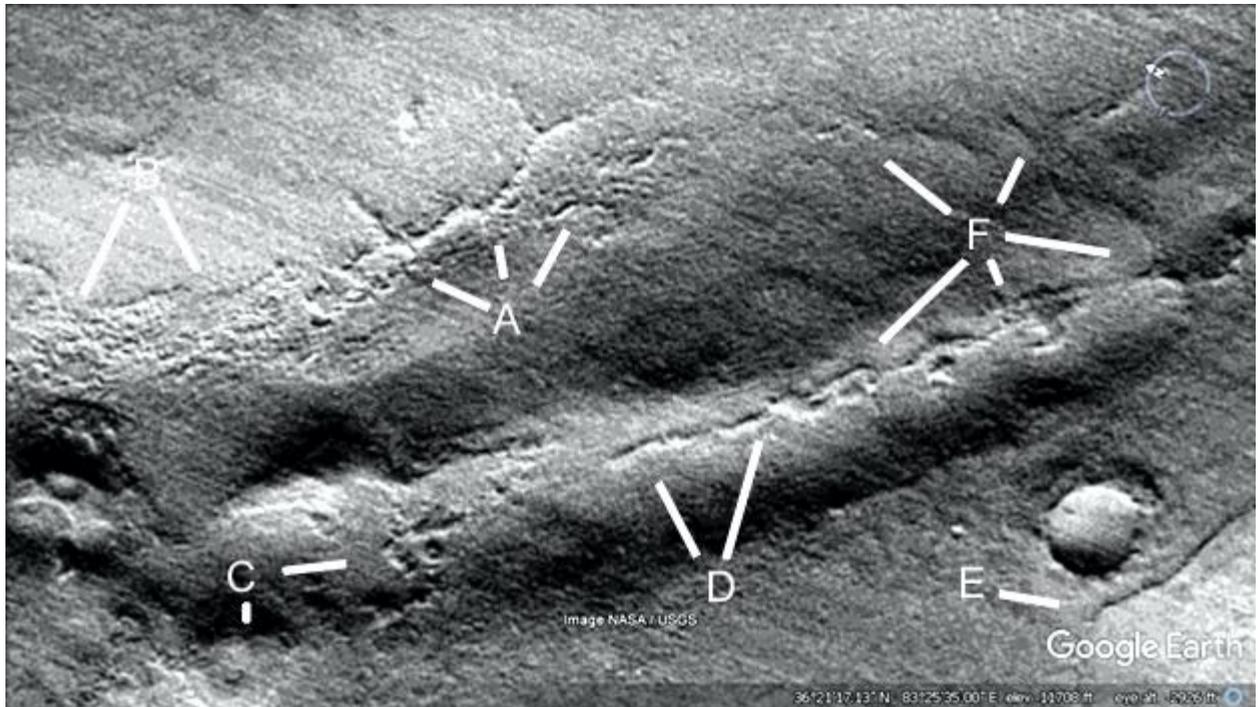


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## Prt639

### Hypothesis

A shows eroded tubes with cracks along them, these seem regular and there may be interior supports between them. B shows another tube with hatched terrain, this might be like a tube network that acts like corridors under a common roof. C shows an eroded hill at 6 o'clock and tube segments at 3 o'clock, these continue on through D where at 1 o'clock they widen into a hollow hill. F at 5 and 8 o'clock shows more of these. E shows another tube. F at 11, 1 and 4 o'clock shows more eroded tubes.

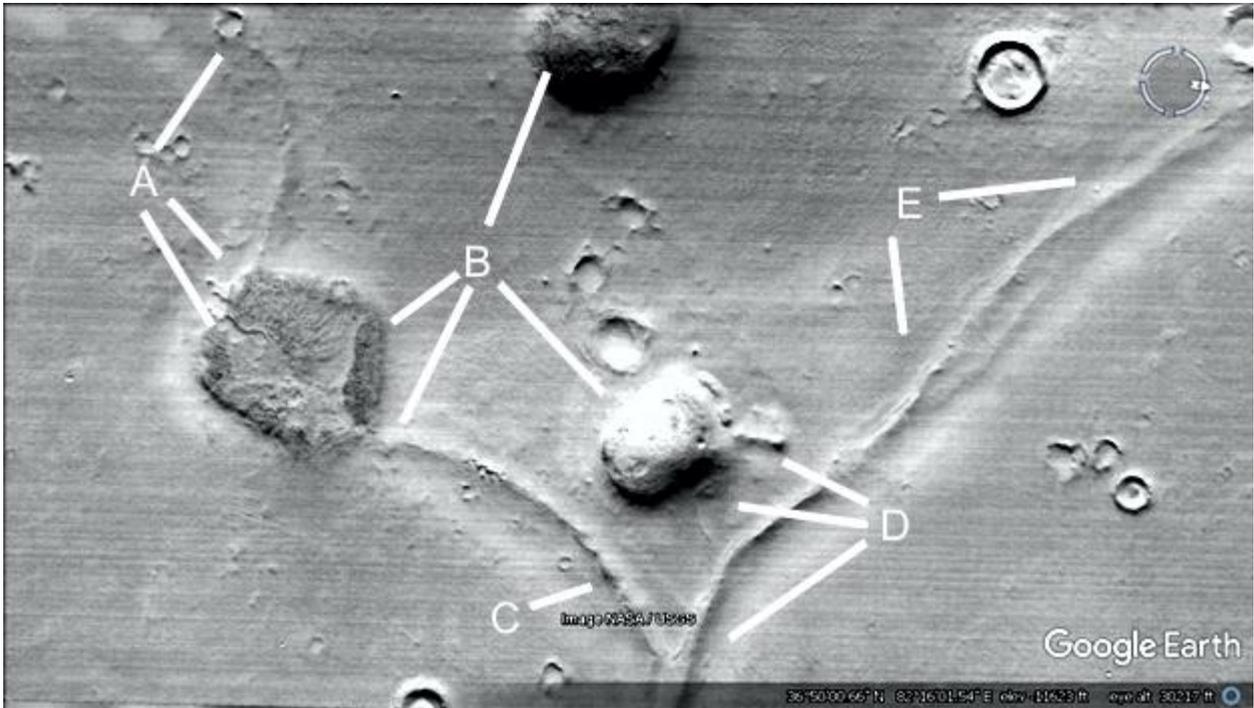


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## Prt641

### Hypothesis

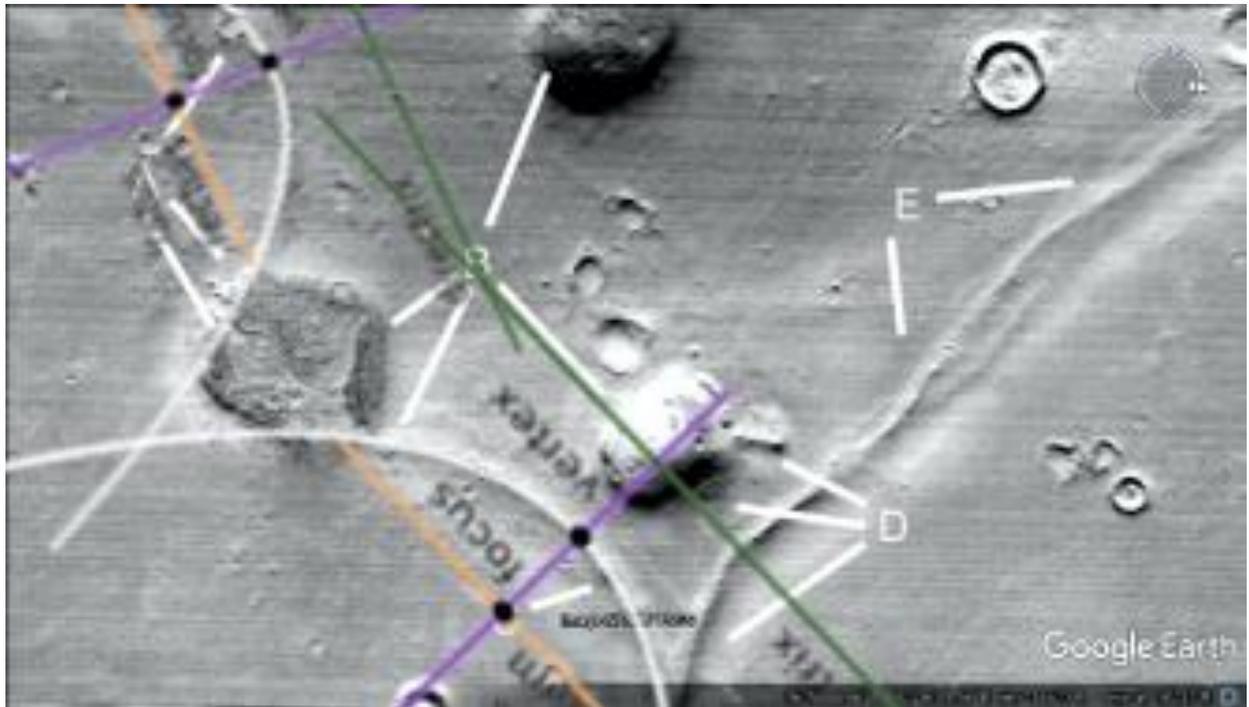
A shows a curved tube going from the walled hill at 4 and 5 o'clock to the small crater at 1 o'clock. B at 8 o'clock shows the walls of the hill, at 7 o'clock a tube comes out of the hill, at 1 and 4 o'clock are two more hollow hills. D shows the curved tube, it connects to another tube shown by B at 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock is a small tube from the larger one, at 10 o'clock the smaller hill appears to have collapsed. This main tube continues up through E to the right.



## Prt641a

### Hypothesis

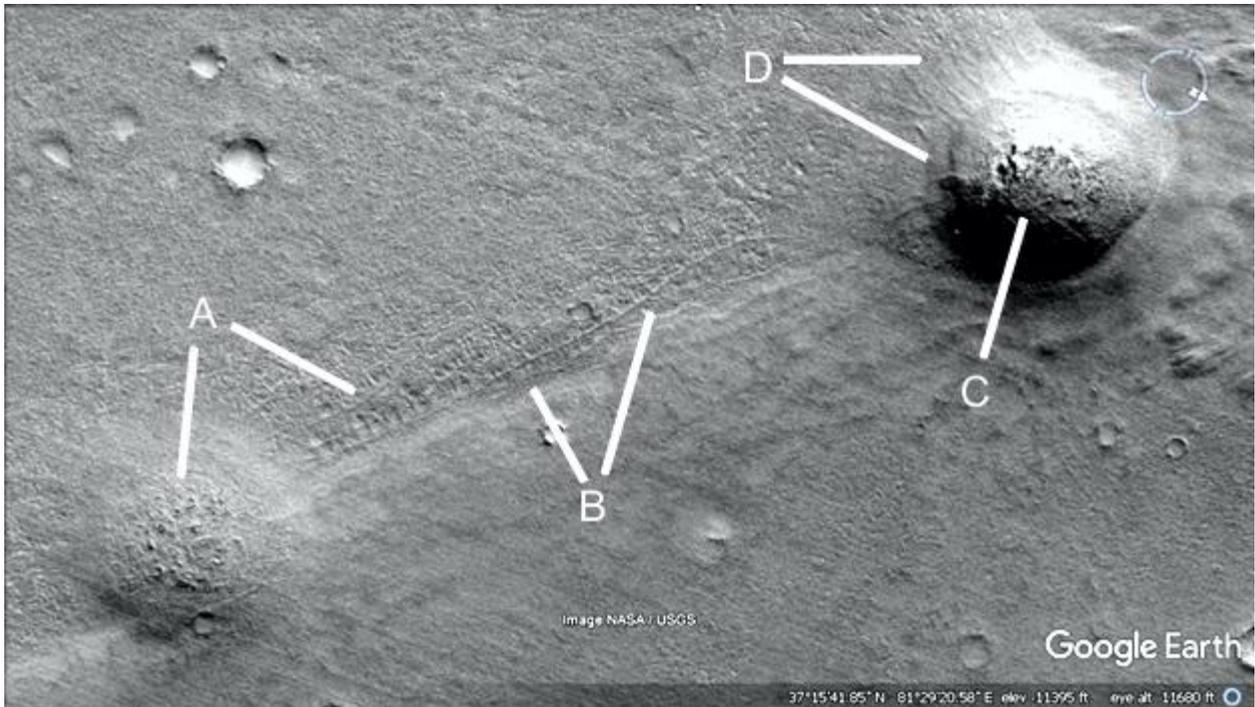
Two parabolas are shown.



## Prt642

### Hypothesis

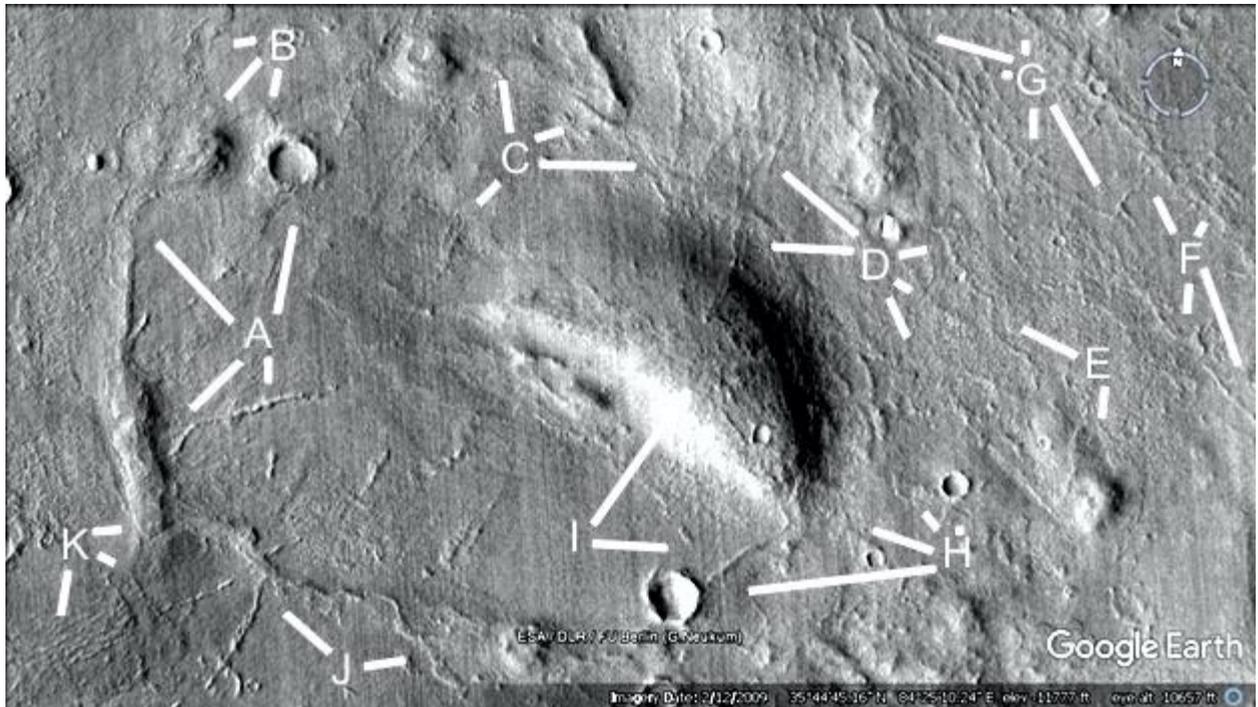
A at 6 o'clock shows a hill with concentric layers like a Cobler Dome, there is a road coming out of the hollow hill, after having a road going into it on its left, and hatched terrain at 4 o'clock. B shows how there are small tubes in this hatched terrain, perhaps making a tube or corridor network which was previously under a roof. C shows the roof is probably collapsing as the skin peeled off, this may also be a patch or repair. D at 3 o'clock shows 5 tubes coming out of the hill, perhaps making a tube network underground. At 4 o'clock it shows the outer wall has a different slope, then the central roof is connected to it.



## Prt643

### Hypothesis

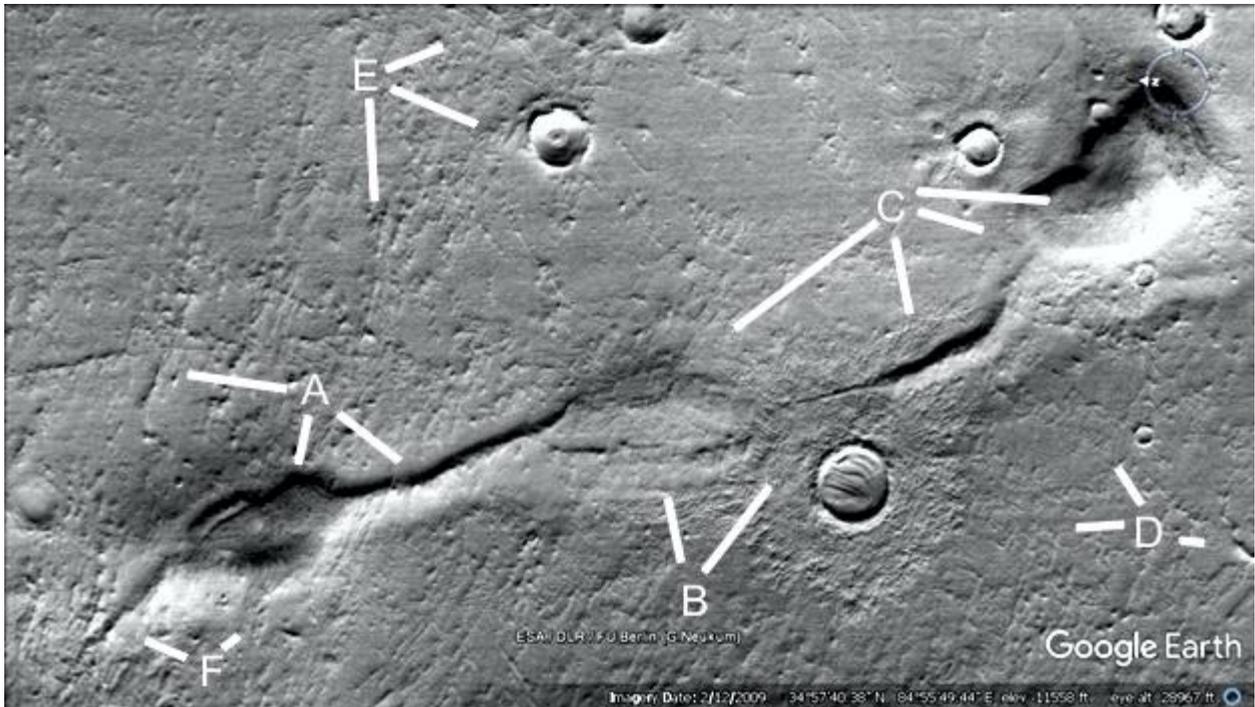
A shows a large tube at 7 and 11 o'clock, it goes into a collapsed hollow hill at B at 7 o'clock, then there is a tube coming out of it at 8 o'clock and another tube going into a crater at 6 o'clock. A at 6 o'clock shows a tube that probably connects to the large tube, at 1 o'clock another tube connects to this crater and goes back to the main tube. C and D show more tubes, at 2 and 4 o'clock tubes go through E into a hollow hill. F and G show more tube networks with many connections between them. H at 9, 10, and 11 o'clock shows 3 tubes coming from the hollow hill into different craters. I at 1 o'clock shows the unusual shape of this hill as if the lower side collapsed, at 3 o'clock are disconnected tubes perhaps from erosion. J at 2 o'clock shows a wavy tube connected to a small hill, at 10 o'clock there is a branched tube. K shows how the larger tube connects to a fine tube network.



## Prt645

### Hypothesis

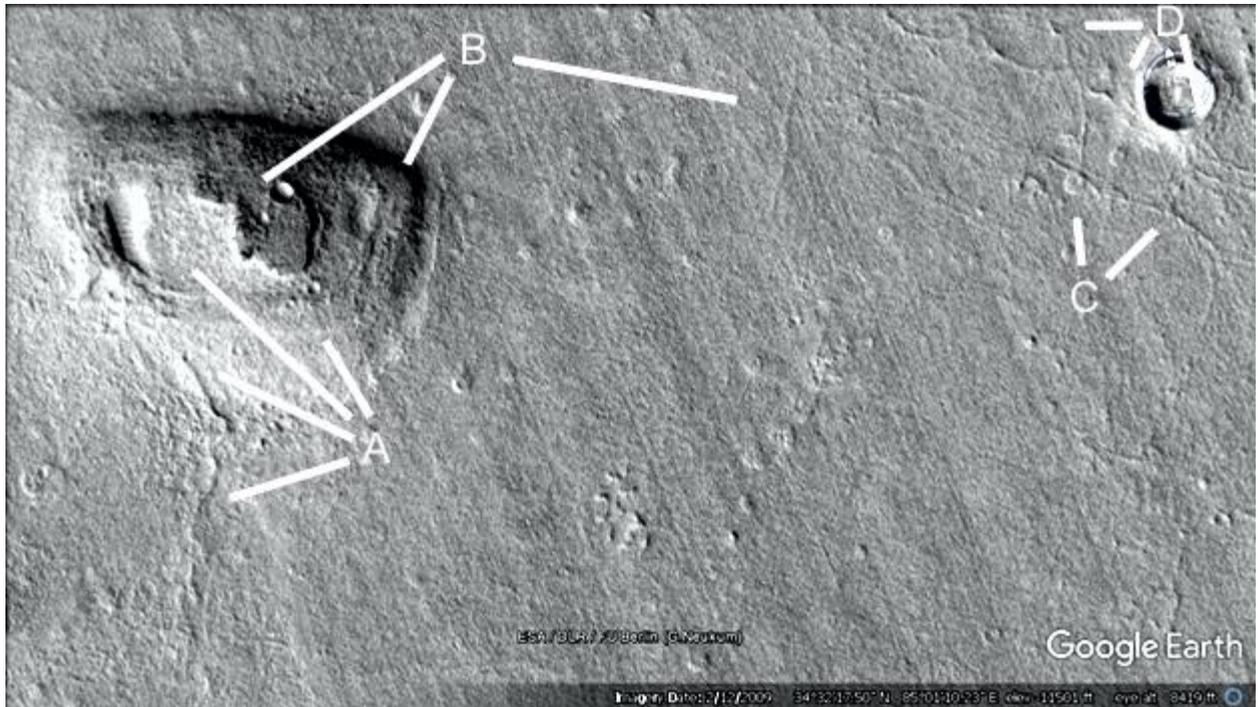
A at 9 o'clock and E show many tube networks that seem highly eroded, broken up into tube segments. The gaps between the tubes imply interior supports that hold up some tube segments. At 4 and 6 o'clock is a large tube coming out of a hollow hill. B at 12 o'clock shows a large hollow hill with an internal cavity, at 1 o'clock is a tube going into the crater. C at 8 o'clock shows tube segments around the hill, at 6 o'clock the tube is much higher but shrinks on both sides as it goes into the hills. C at 4 o'clock shows where the tube enters the hollow hill, at 3 o'clock there is a patch or settled area on the roof. D shows more eroded tube segments. F shows more tubes coming out of the crater.



## Prt648

### Hypothesis

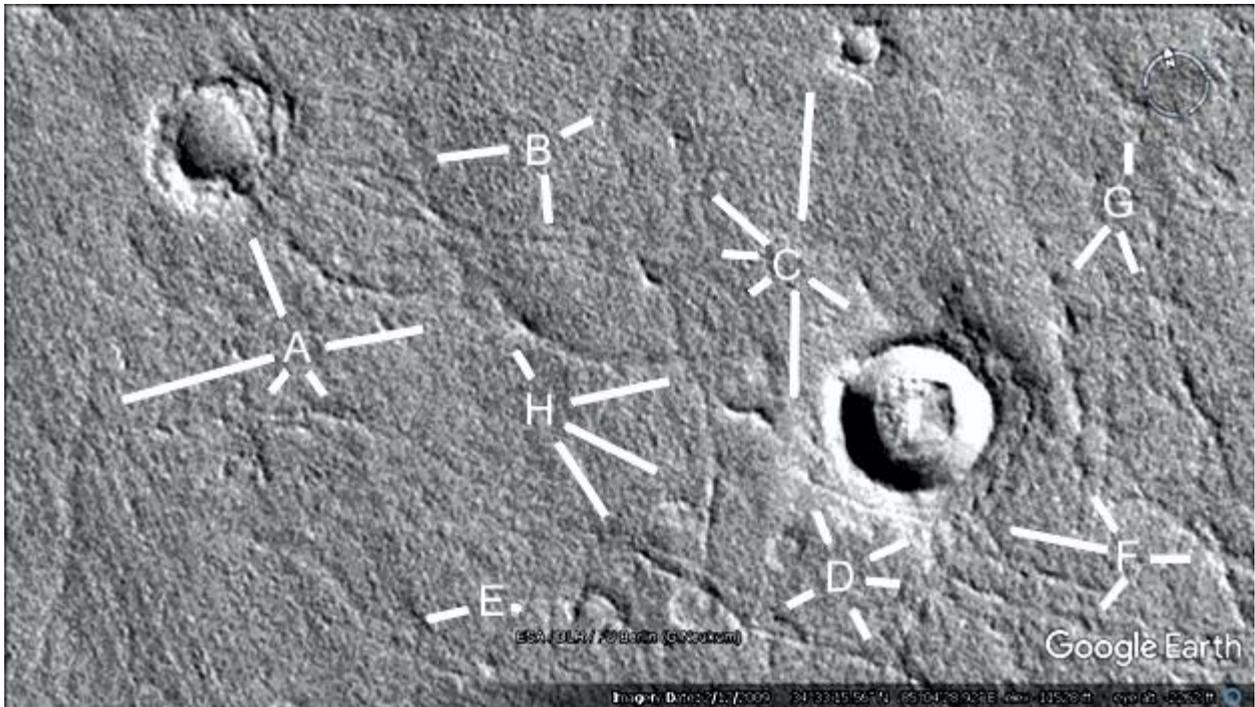
A shows a collapsed cavity in the hollow hill at 10 o'clock, the wall remains intact at 11 o'clock, there is a tube coming out at 8 and 10 o'clock. B shows an intact roof segment at 8 o'clock, the hill wall at 7 o'clock, and a tube nexus at 4 o'clock. C shows more tube intersections, D shows a tube network connecting to the crater.



## Prt649

### Hypothesis

There are many tube networks and tube nexuses here, at 11 o'clock a tube comes out of the crater and goes into a tube nexus at 2 o'clock. There may be a tube nexus at 7 o'clock, other tubes are also shown. B at 8 o'clock shows perhaps 5 parallel tubes connecting to the crater, other eroded tubes are at 2 and 6 o'clock. C shows a tube nexus at 9 o'clock, tubes going into the large crater at 4 and 6 o'clock, and a tube going into a small crater at 12 o'clock. D shows more tube networks connected to the large crater, E shows some eroded tubes. F shows more tubes connected to the crater, G and H show more eroded tubes.

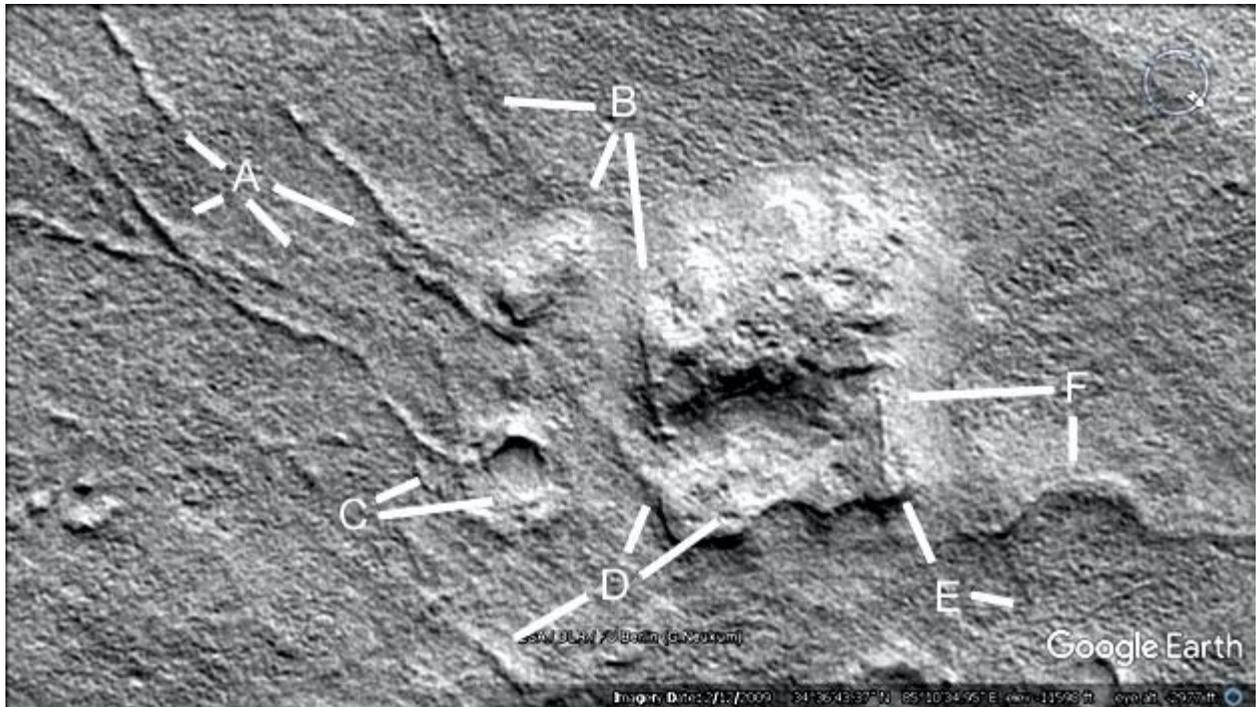


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## Prt651

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes connecting to a hill at B at 7 o'clock and a crater at C. B shows tubes at 6 and 9 o'clock. D shows a collapsed part of the hill at 1 and 2 o'clock, a tube at 7 o'clock. E shows two tubes, F shows a tube at 6 o'clock connecting to the hill, at 9 o'clock may be an interior support of the hill exposed.

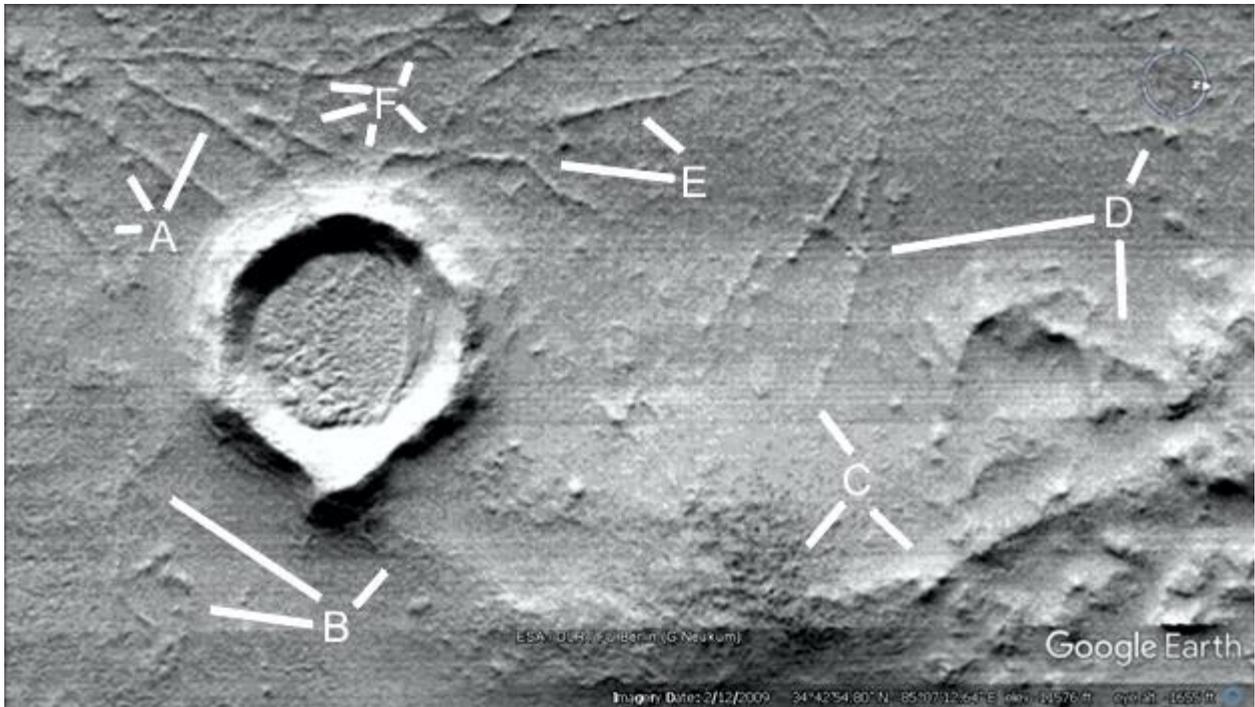


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## Prt653

### Hypothesis

A, B, E, and F show tubes going into the crater. B at 1 o'clock up to E is a pale raised platform also connecting to the crater, perhaps a habitat. C shows a double wall from 5 to 7 o'clock where it has collapsed. D at 6 o'clock may also be a collapse.

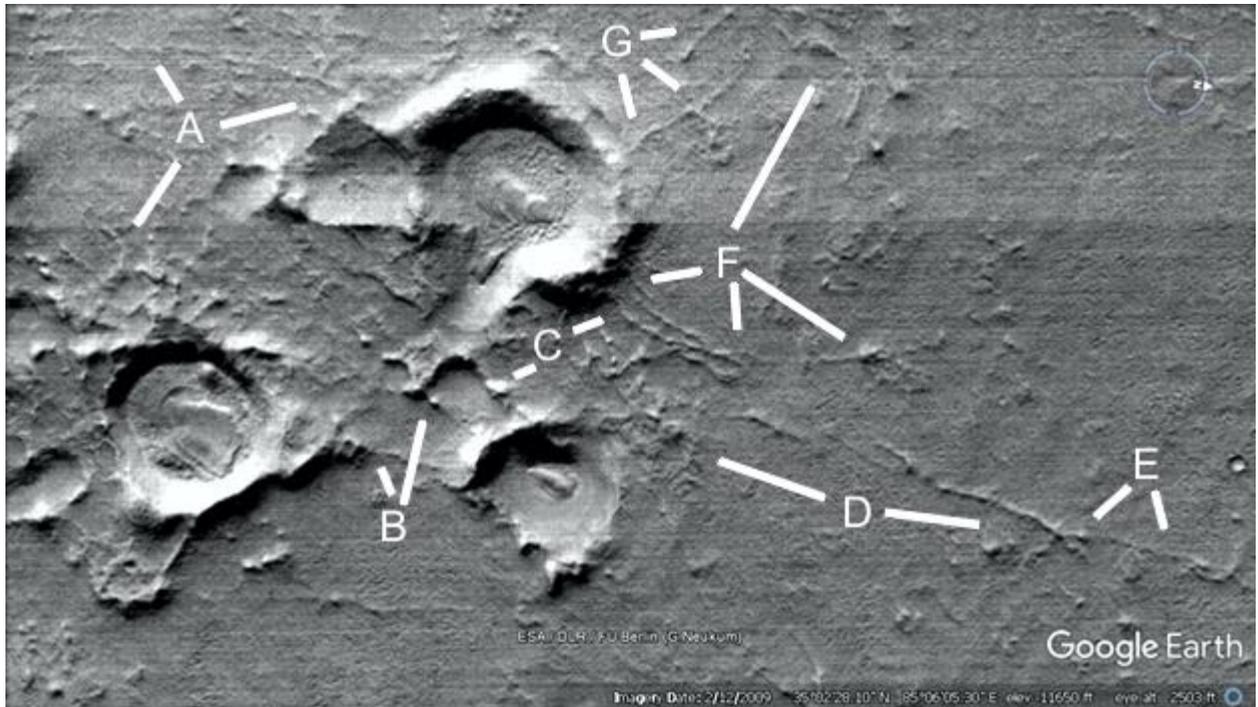


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## Prc655

### Hypothesis

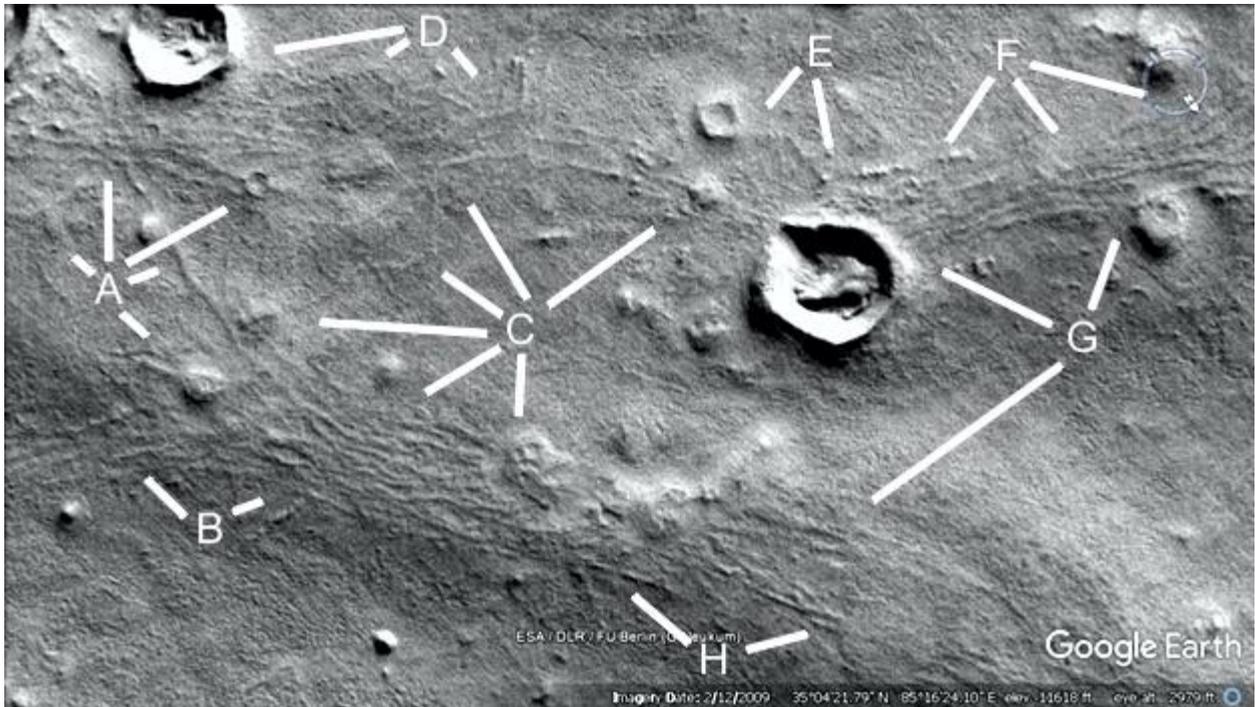
All the tubes here are going into the craters, under A at 2 o'clock is an unnatural hollow not a crater. TO the right of C is also unusual, at 8 o'clock a tube connects the two craters. B at 1 o'clock is a small hill connecting to the crater, at 11 o'clock a tube goes from a hill on the right side of the left crater over to the crater on the right.



**Prt657**

## Hypothesis

A shows approximately four parallel tubes from 12 to 2 o'clock going over to C from 10 to 2 o'clock, then through the crater at G at 10 o'clock to F. A at 4 o'clock shows a small tube coming out of a collapsed hill. B to H show up to nine parallel tubes. C shows an area free of tubes, at 9 o'clock there is a degraded hill with a tube going through it, another two are 6 and 2 o'clock. D may show an eroded nexus or collapsed hill at 7 o'clock with the tubes from the crater at 8 o'clock going through it. Four of these turn upwards at 4 o'clock. E shows a tube going into the crater from 6 to 7 o'clock.

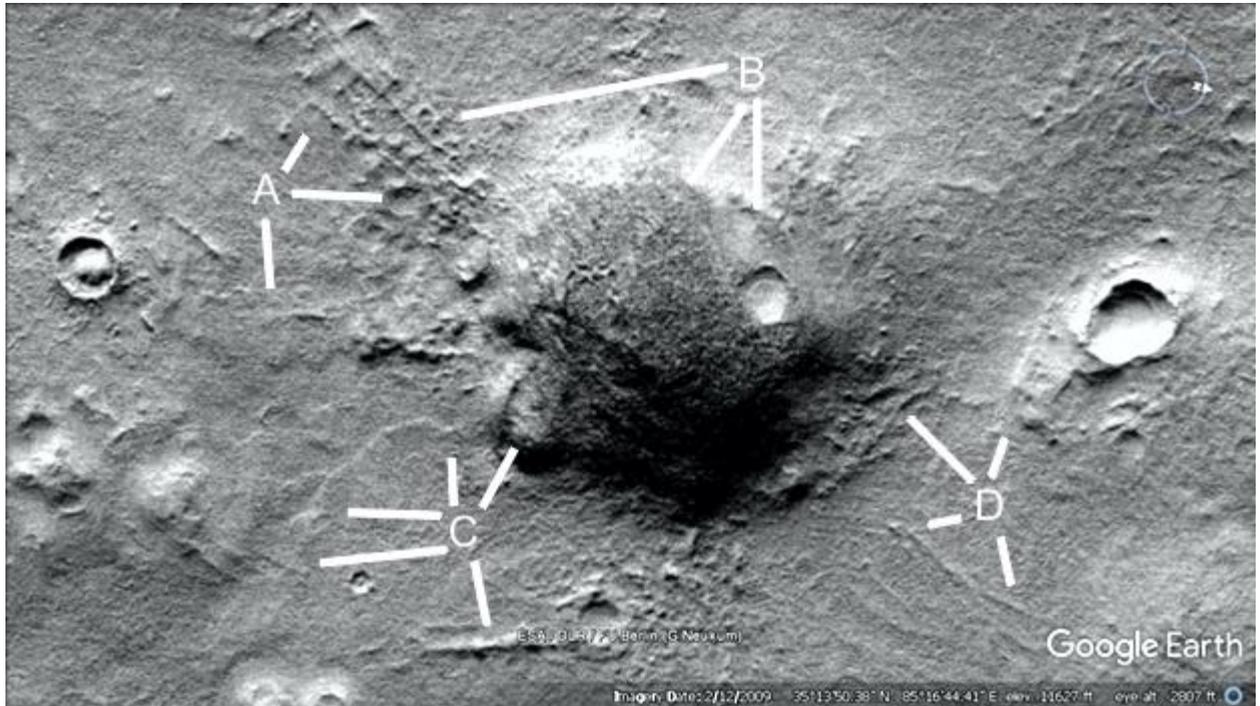


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## Prt659

### Hypothesis

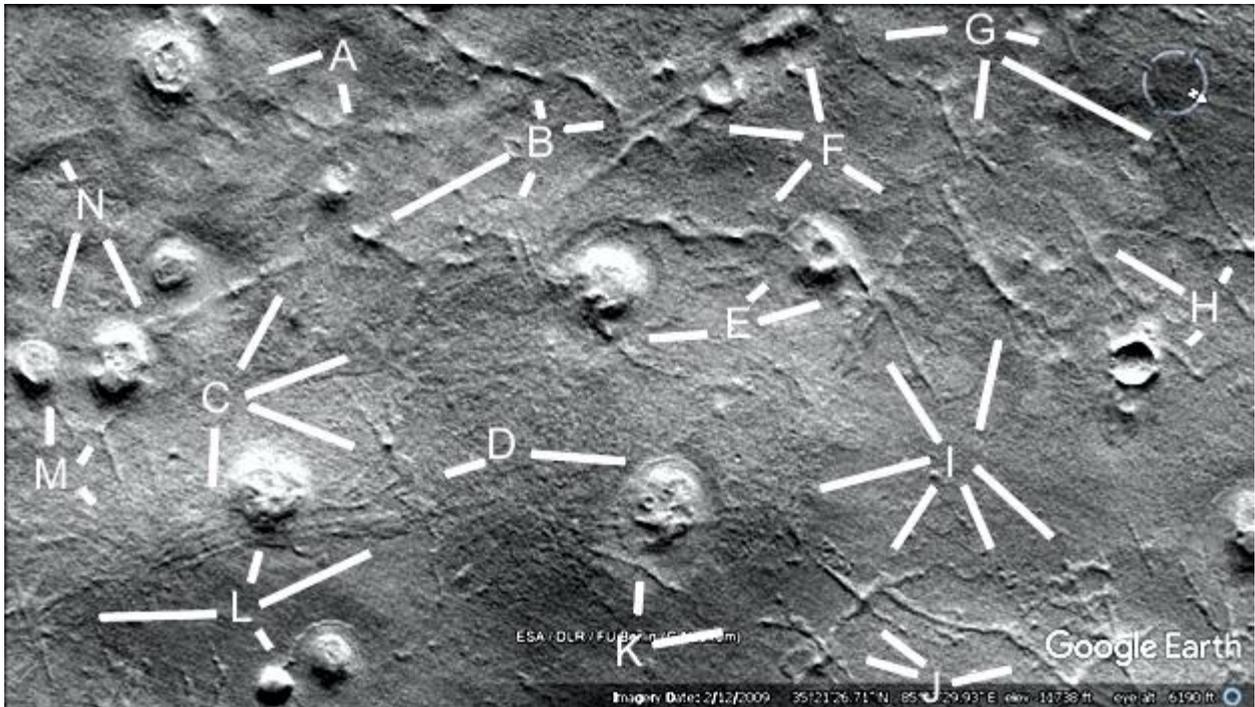
A shows tubes from 1 to 3 o'clock going into the hill, also with many short walls or tubes at right angles to it. At 6 o'clock is an eroded tube from the hill to a small crater. B shows collapsed segments of the hill at 6 and 7 o'clock. C from 9 to 1 o'clock shows a tube going from a faint hill to a collapsed segment of the main hill. At 6 o'clock is a tube going into a crater. D from 11 to 1 o'clock is an eroded tube from the hill to the crater. From 6 to 8 o'clock is a tube between two hills.



## Prt661

### Hypothesis

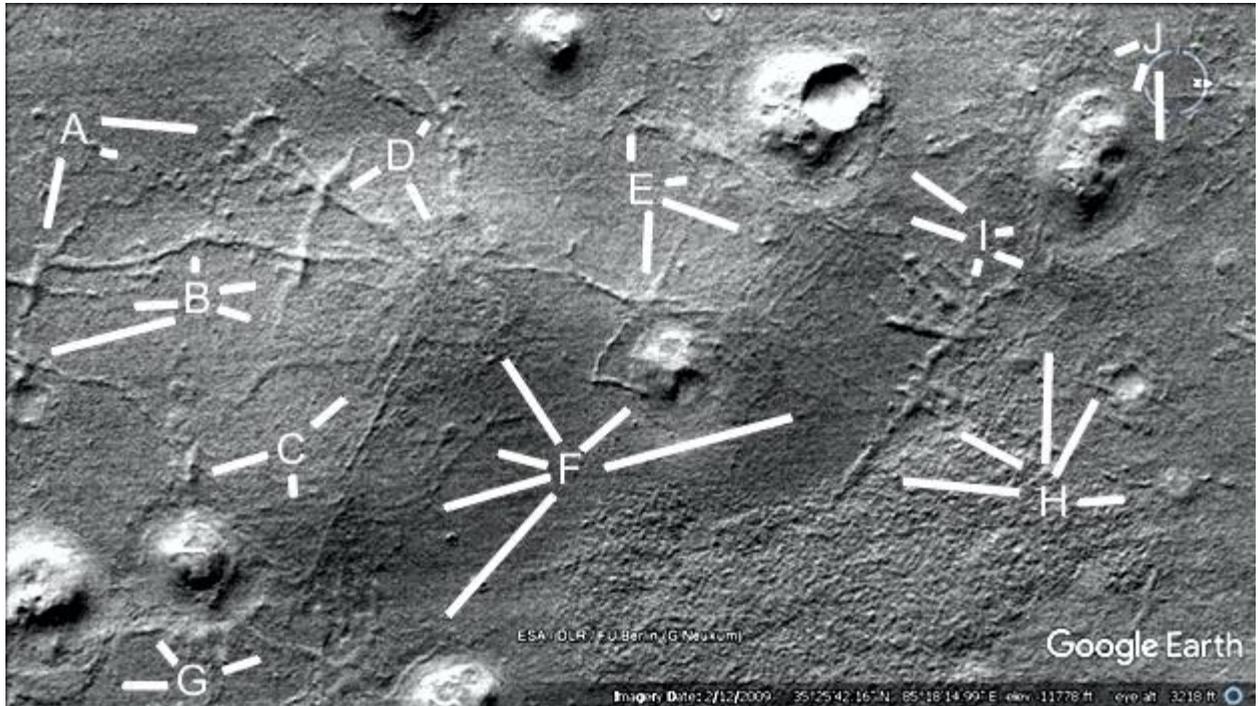
A shows a tube going to the collapsed hill, B shows a broken tube at 12 o'clock forking at 3 o'clock and going to a crater. C shows parallel tubes at 6 o'clock, more tubes from 1 to 4 o'clock. D shows faint tubes going into a collapsed hill. E shows tubes between two collapsed hills. G, G, and H show more tubes going into craters. More tubes are shown from I to N.



## Prt662

### Hypothesis

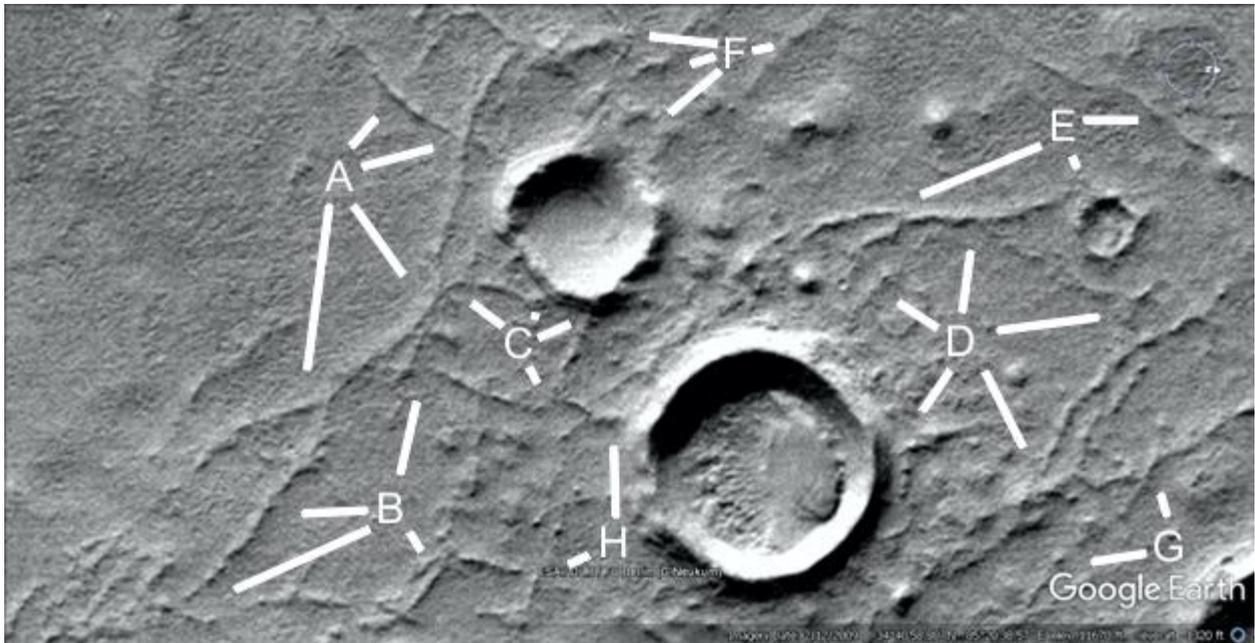
A shows a wavy tube, B shows a clear area surrounded by tubes like a field. C shows tubes going into a crater at 6 and 8 o'clock, at 1 o'clock they go into a rounded area, also shown by F at 10 o'clock, under a nexus. D shows more tubes going into this nexus. E at 6 o'clock shows an intersection of tubes then this goes down, making a right angled turn into a hollow hill at F at 1 o'clock. E at 12 o'clock shows a T intersection, at 4 o'clock there are about four faint parallel tubes going up the image. F at 7 and 8 o'clock shows tubes going into three collapsed hills, also shown by G. H may be a large habitat, at 9 o'clock a tube crosses other tubes at 10 o'clock going up to I at 2,4, and 6 o'clock and a collapsed hill. At 10 and 11 o'clock faint tubes go into the crater. J shows more tubes going into the collapsed hill.



## Prt667

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes forking at 6 o'clock, also at 5 o'clock. They cross at 1 and 2 o'clock going into the crater. B shows a clear area surrounded by eroded tubes. C shows more tubes forking and connecting to both craters. D shows tubes going into the large crater, also a fork at 12 o'clock going into the smaller crater at E at 5 o'clock. F shows a small collapsed hill at 10 o'clock. G shows more tubes, H shows tubes connecting to the large crater.

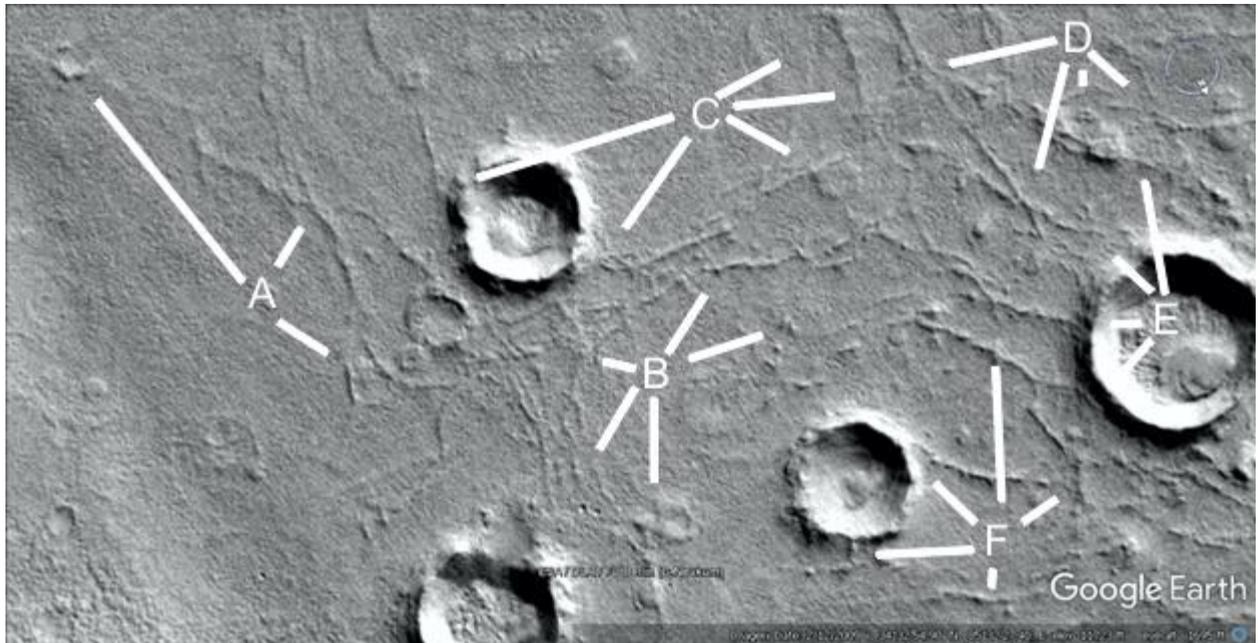


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## Prt670

### Hypothesis

A at 11 o'clock shows an eroded tube going into a small crater, then crossing another at 1 o'clock connecting to other tubes going to many craters. B shows four parallel tubes from 7 to 10 o'clock. C shows tubes going into the crater at 7 and 8 o'clock, from 2 to 4 o'clock these connect to tubes at D into the large crater at E. F shows more tubes going into craters.

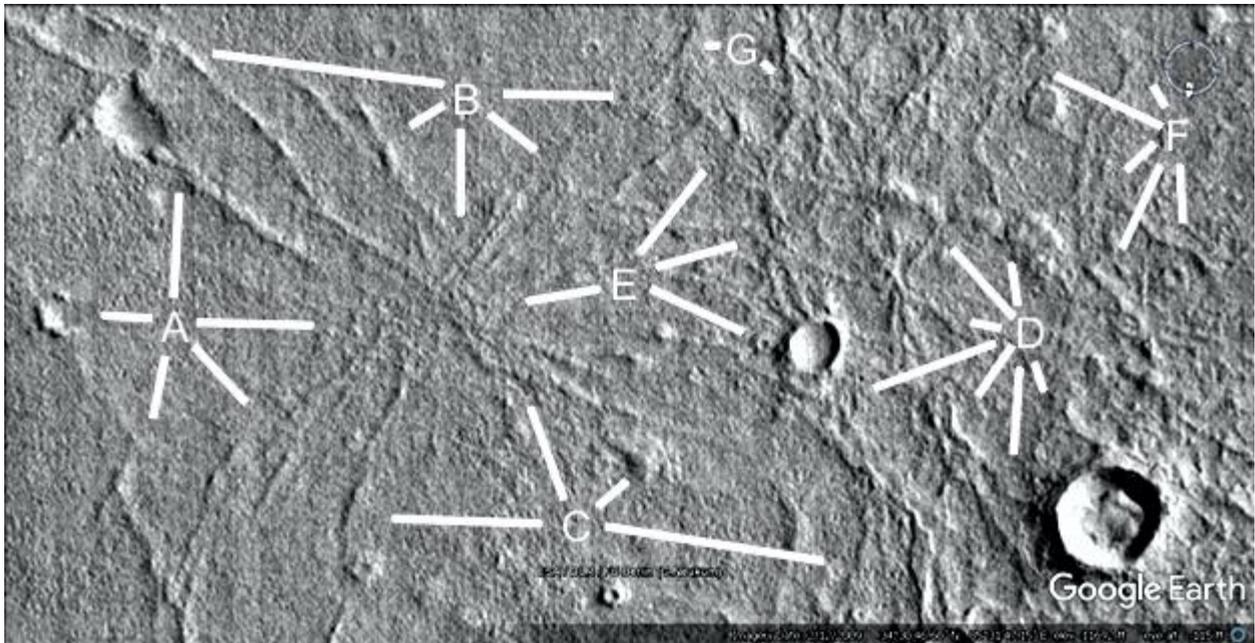


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## Prt671

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube nexus at 3 o'clock, a tube goes into a crater at 12 o'clock and at 9 o'clock. B at 6 o'clock shows the tube nexus and other tubes connecting to it. Investigating inside a tube nexus might uncover many artifacts, some appear to be intact. C and E show many tubes, from 1 to 4 going into a small crater. D shows a small tube nexus at 10 o'clock, parallel tubes at 7 o'clock, small hills from 11 to 12 o'clock, and tubes going into a crater at 5 o'clock. F shows more tubes connecting to the crater at 7 o'clock and into small hills at 10 o'clock.

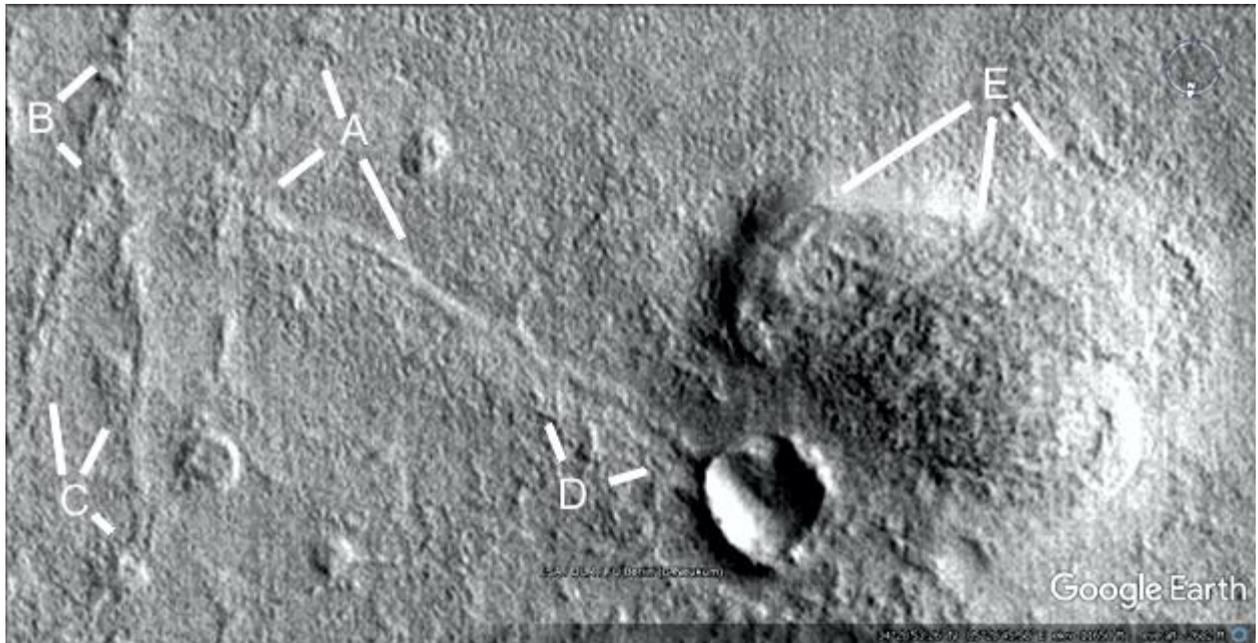


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**Prt672**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows eroded tubes, B shows a collapsed forked tube going down to C. It is a double wall in some places showing the hollow in the tube. D shows a tube going into the crater. E shows collapsed segments of the hill with exposed tunnels inside it.

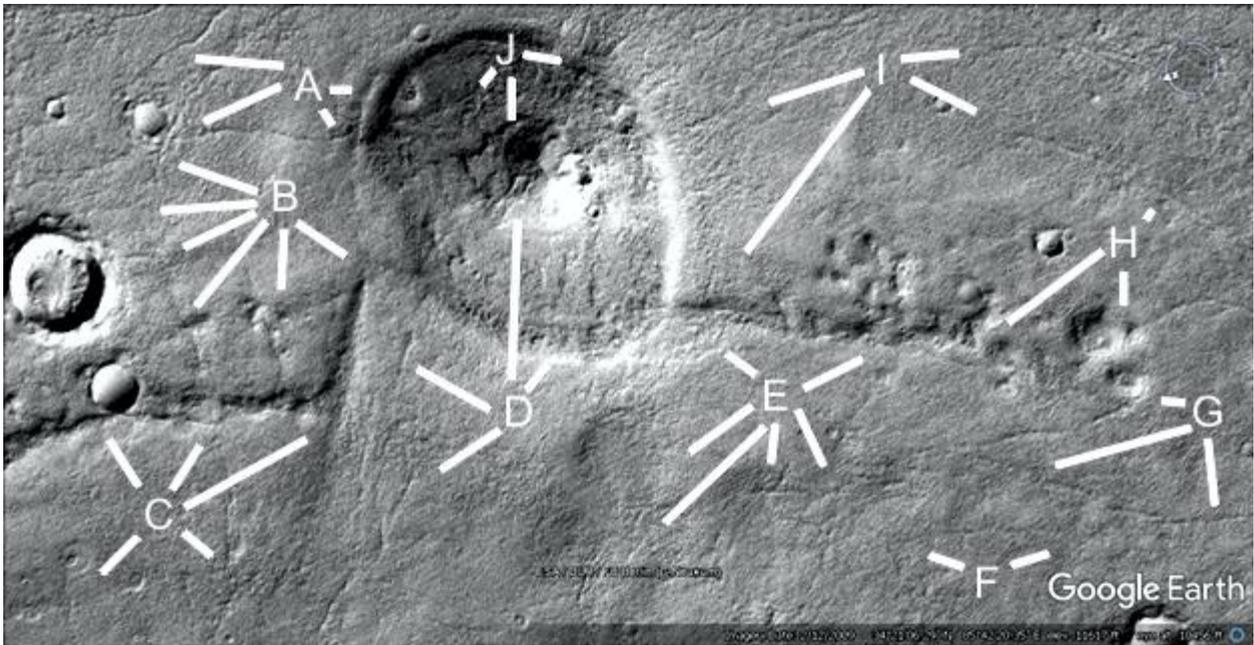


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## Prt675

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes going to a small crater and the large hill, these continue on the hill roof. B shows right angled walls or tubes connecting to the crater and a larger tube at C from 11 to 2 o'clock into a T intersection. D shows a hill on the larger roof, under this the roof may be collapsing with tunnels or tubes being exposed. The wall around it comes from C at 2 o'clock up to B at 4 o'clock then continues on at E from 10 to 1 o'clock over to small hills at H and G at 9 o'clock. A fine tube mesh is shown from E at 8 o'clock over to G at 6 o'clock and to the left over to C at 4 o'clock.

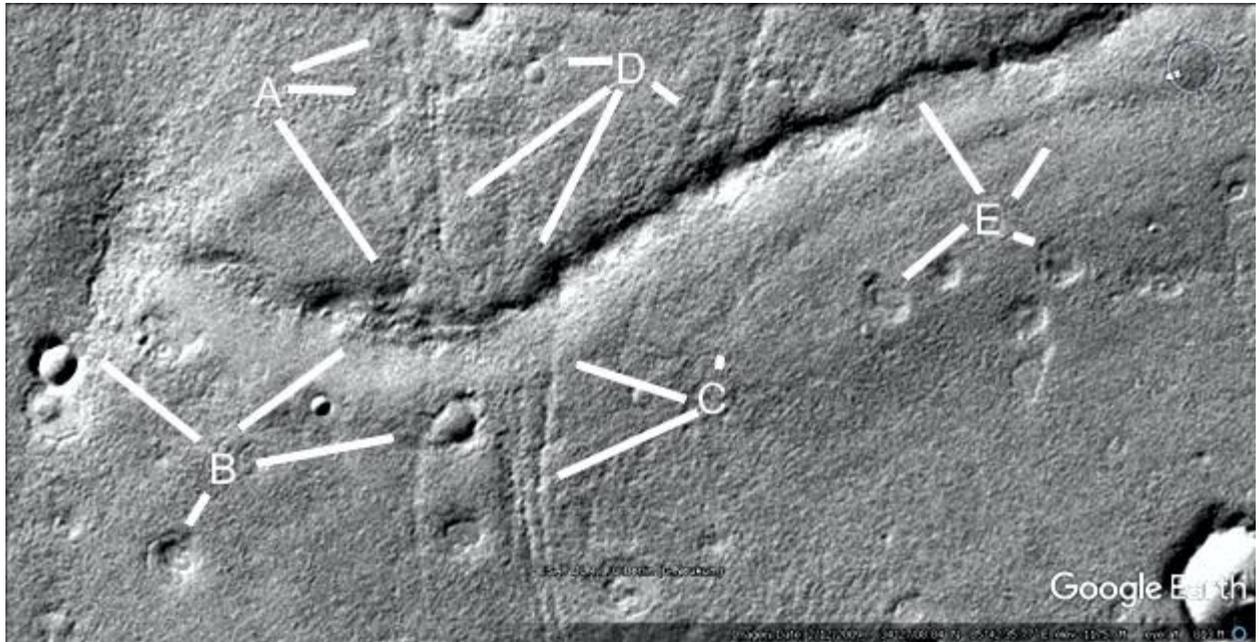


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## Prt676

### Hypothesis

A and D show narrow tubes connecting to the larger tube, this is collapsing at B at 2 o'clock and continues up to E at 11 o'clock. B shows a tube connecting to a crater at 10 o'clock, also a tube going into the larger tube and a crater at 3 o'clock. C shows more tubes going into the larger tube.

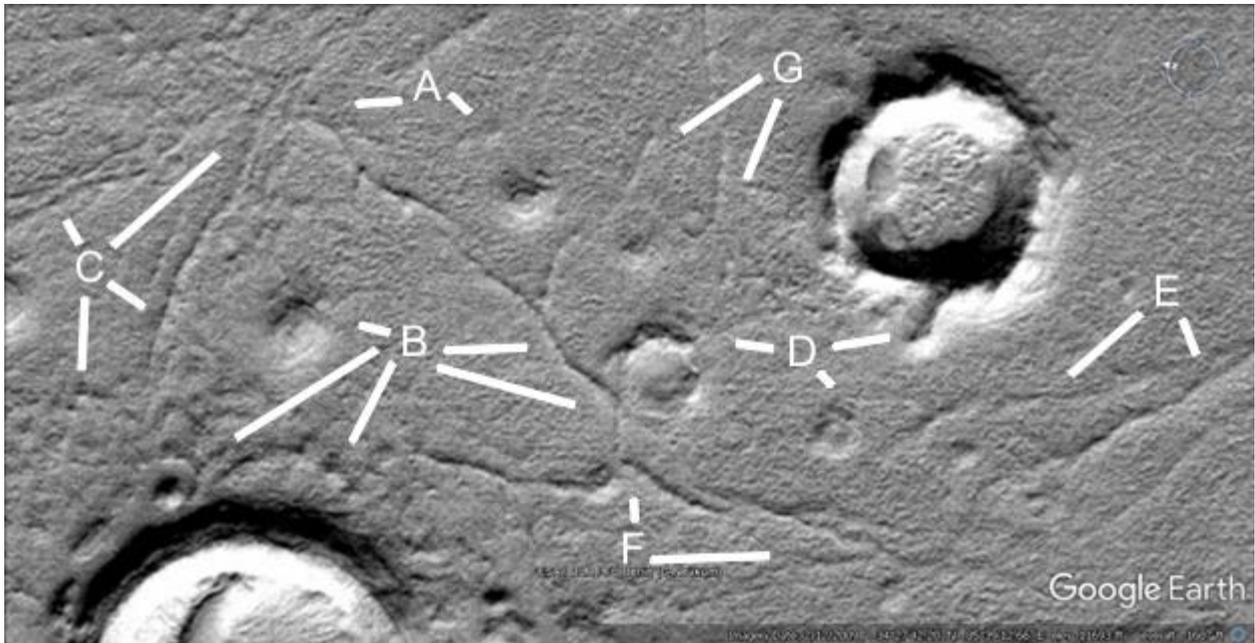


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## Prt678

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube nexus at 9 o'clock, B shows a forked tube at 3 o'clock, a tube going to a crater at 4 o'clock, and another tube at 7 to 8 o'clock going into the larger crater. C shows more tubes going into the tube nexus. D shows an eroded tube going from the small crater to the larger crater, an alteration of the crater is shown at 3 o'clock. E and F show more tubes.

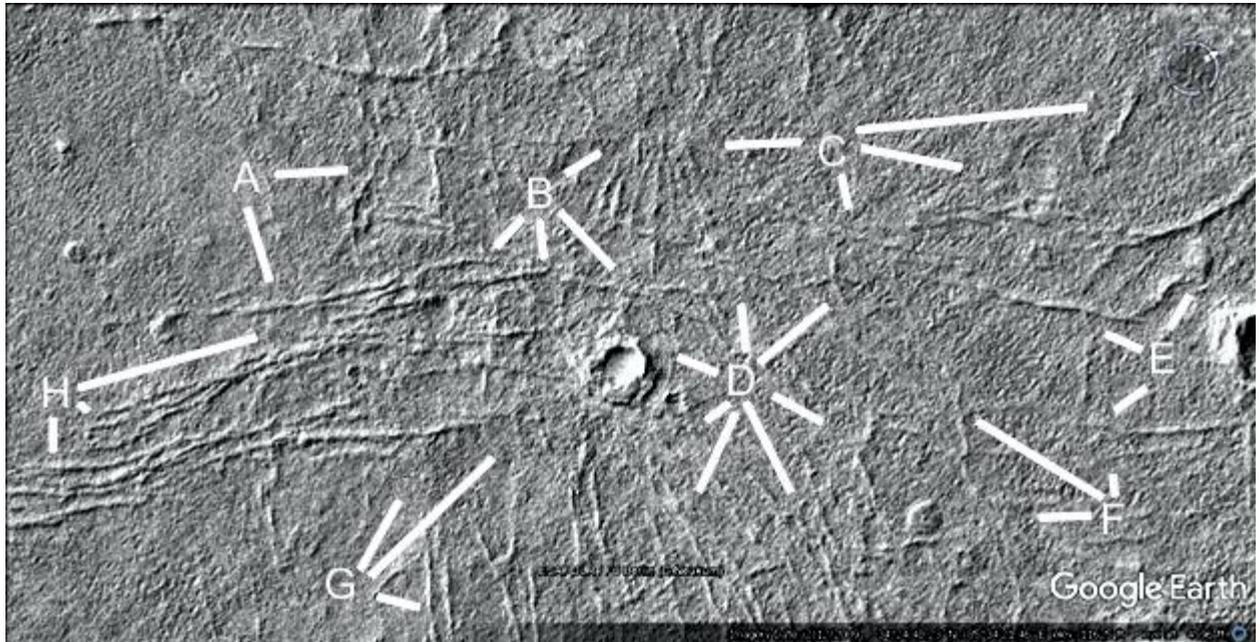


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## Prt681

### Hypothesis

A shows many tube intersections at 3 o'clock, from 5 o'clock down there are up to nine parallel tubes from H going to B and D around a small crater. To the right of G there are about fifteen parallel tubes going up past B, also into the crater and a tube nexus at B at 1 o'clock. C, E, and F show more tubes converging onto this nexus and crater.

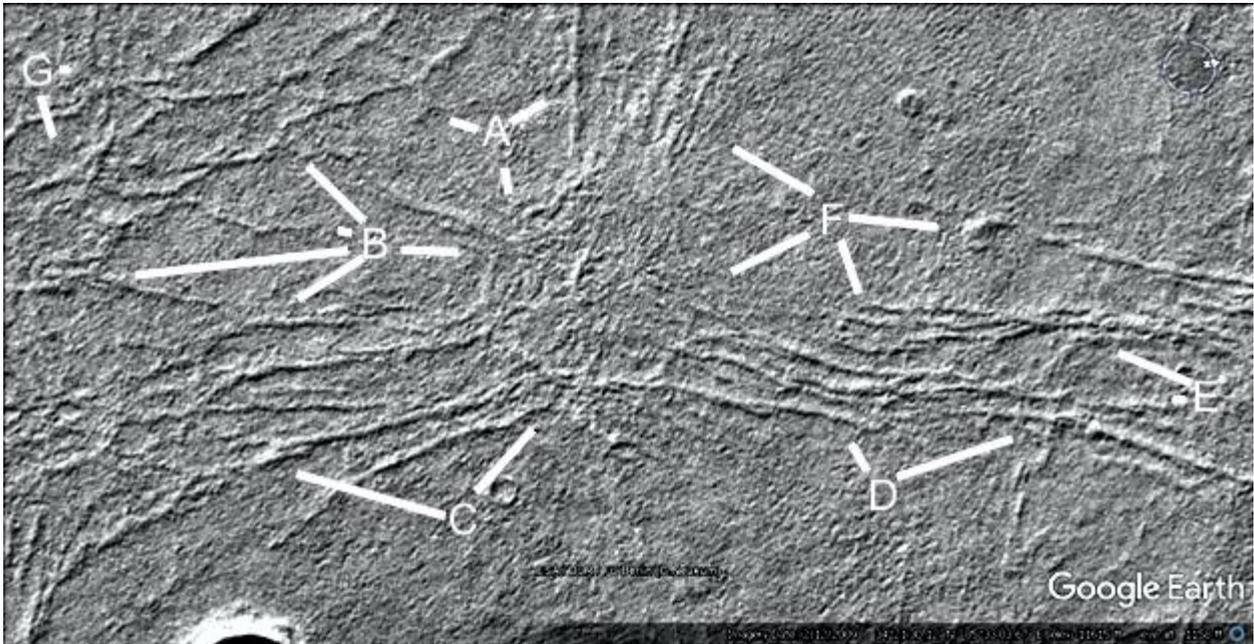


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## Prt682

### Hypothesis

This tube nexus is flatter, perhaps there are cement roofs converting some of it into rooms. A shows six parallel tubes at 1 o'clock going into the tube nexus. B shows a smaller tube nexus at 8 o'clock, C shows more parallel tubes joining the tube nexus. Above D there are seven parallel tubes going into the tube nexus, F shows a roof on part of the nexus from 8 to 10 o'clock.

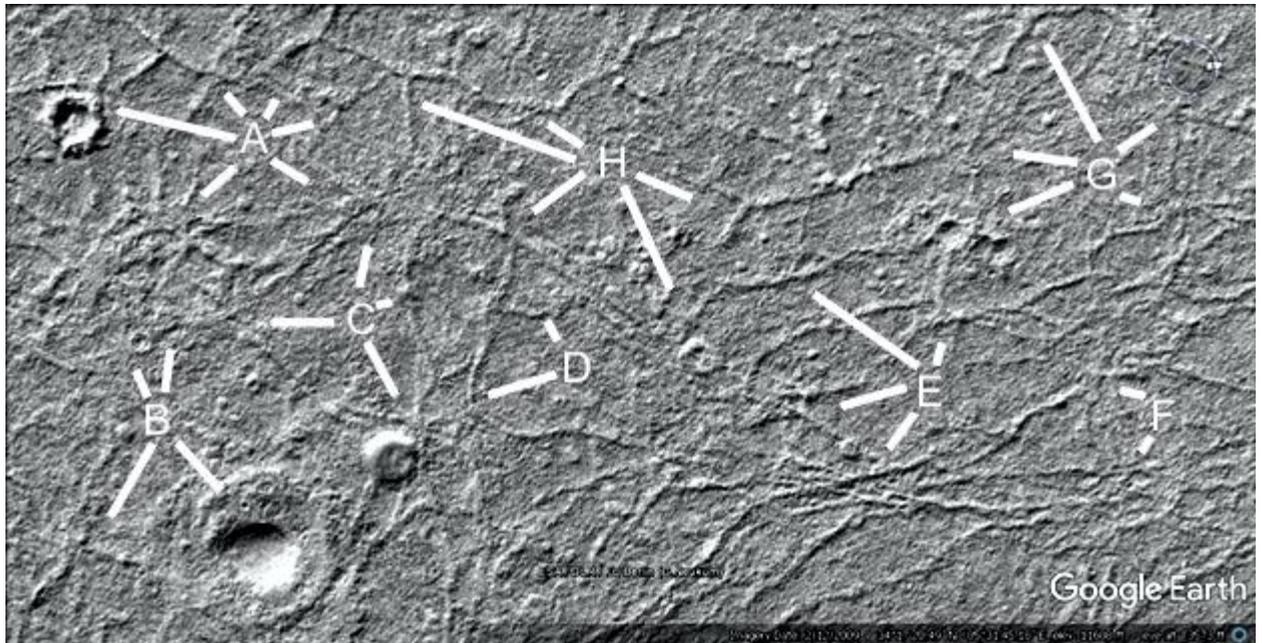


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## Prt683

### Hypothesis

There are many connections between tubes and craters here, the crater at B at 4 o'clock appears to be altered or have a habitat built around it.

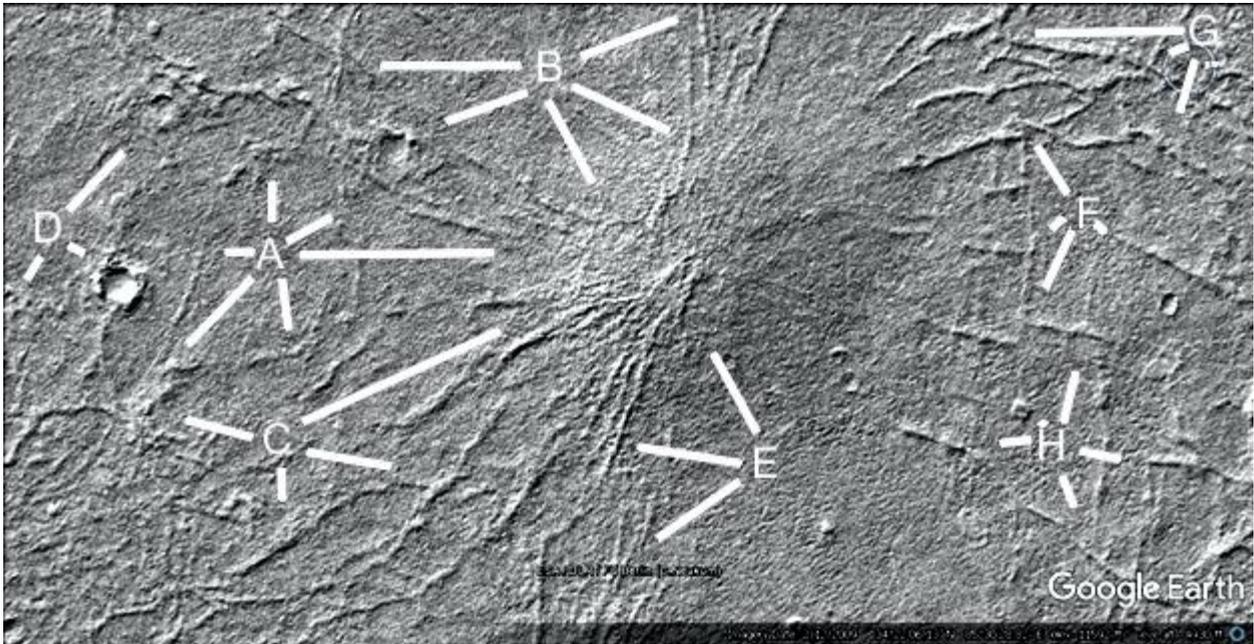


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## Prt684

### Hypothesis

This shows a tube nexus on a hill, the tubes go up the sides with a tube mesh between B at 5 o'clock and E at 11 o'clock. This would be an interesting hill for exploration, these tubes may be intact and lead to many former habitats. B at 8 o'clock shows a crater surrounded by tubes. To the left of C is a tube mesh. F and H show many rectilinear walls or tubes.

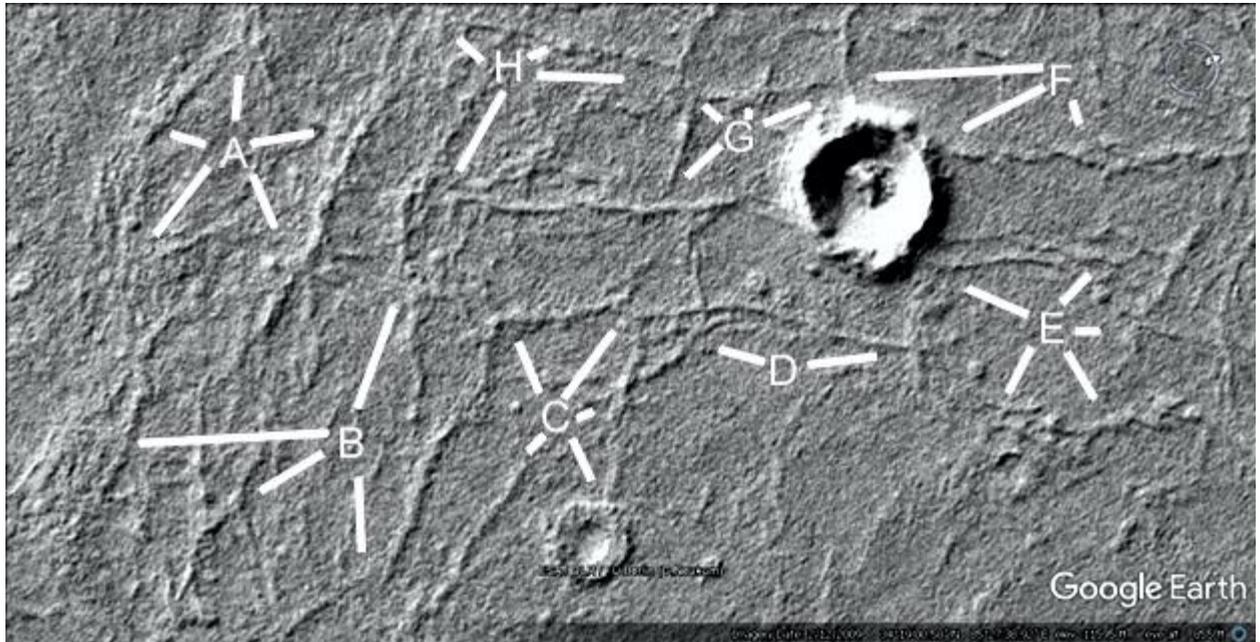


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## Prt686

### Hypothesis

A from 7 to 12 o'clock shows many parallel tubes going down to B at 9 o'clock. C from 1 to 5 o'clock shows a tube going into a crater, this connects to other tubes at D, E, and G going into the larger crater. These tubes also go over to A through H. F also shows tubes connecting to the crater.

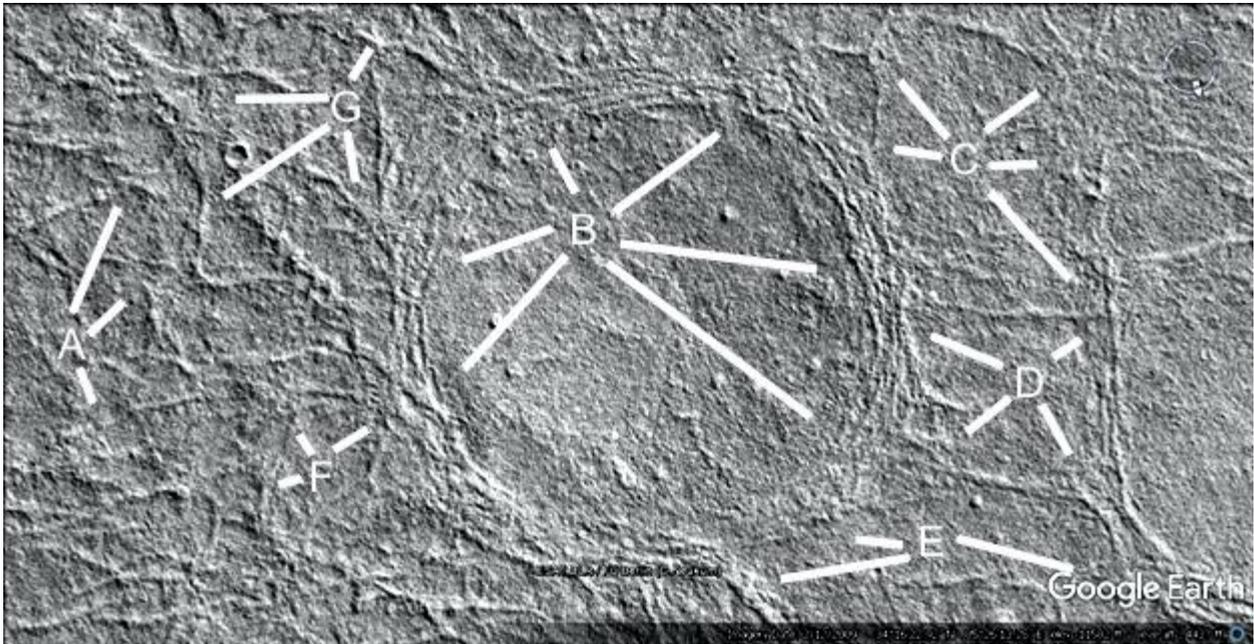


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## Prt687

### Hypothesis

A shows some approximately rectangular meshes of tubes, also below A. B shows multiple parallel tubes like ring roads, at 11 o'clock a tube crosses each one. At 2 o'clock there is a circle which may have been a crater, but the tubes go across it now. This means the tubes came after the crater. At 8 o'clock is another tube connecting the parallel tubes. At 7 o'clock the tubes are much thicker, also at F at 2 o'clock. C shows a large walled field with parallel tubes or walls at 4 o'clock. D shows a squarish array of parallel tubes. E at 9 and 10 o'clock may show eroded parallel tubes, in better condition at 4 o'clock.

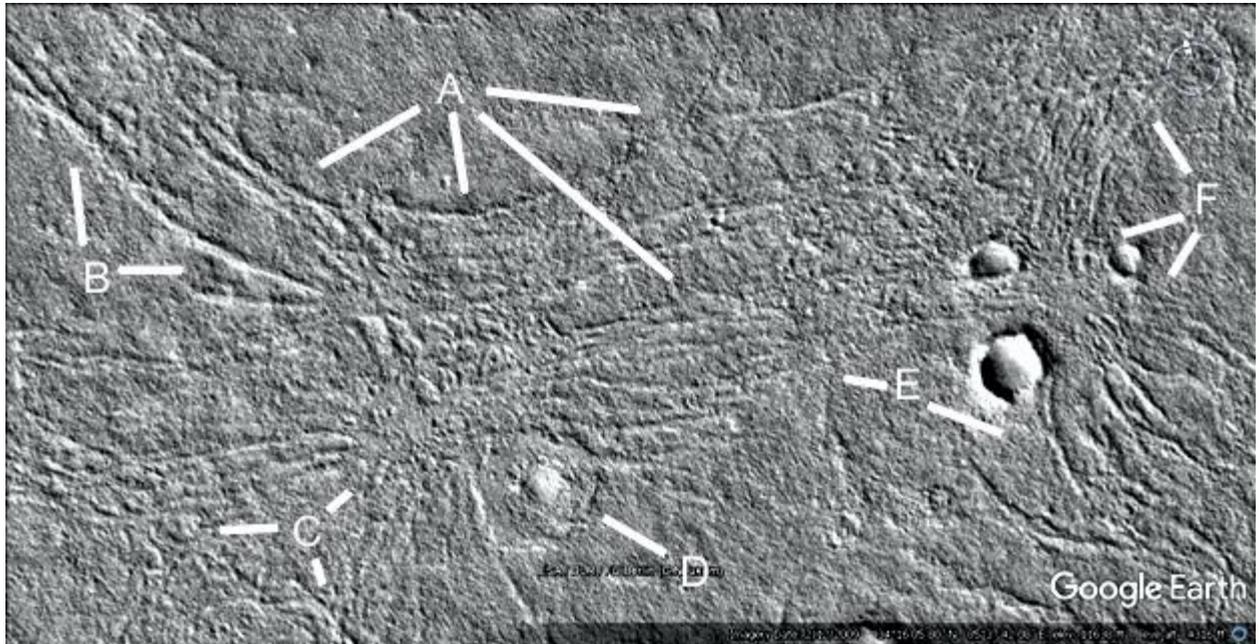


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## Prt690

### Hypothesis

There are up to thirteen parallel tubes under A going to two tube nexuses, one under A at 6 o'clock and the other at C at 1 o'clock. B shows a larger tube. D shows a crater with a flattened rim like a habitat connecting to the tube nexus. E shows a tube connecting to the crater at 4 o'clock. A tube nexus is also at F between 7 and 8 o'clock.

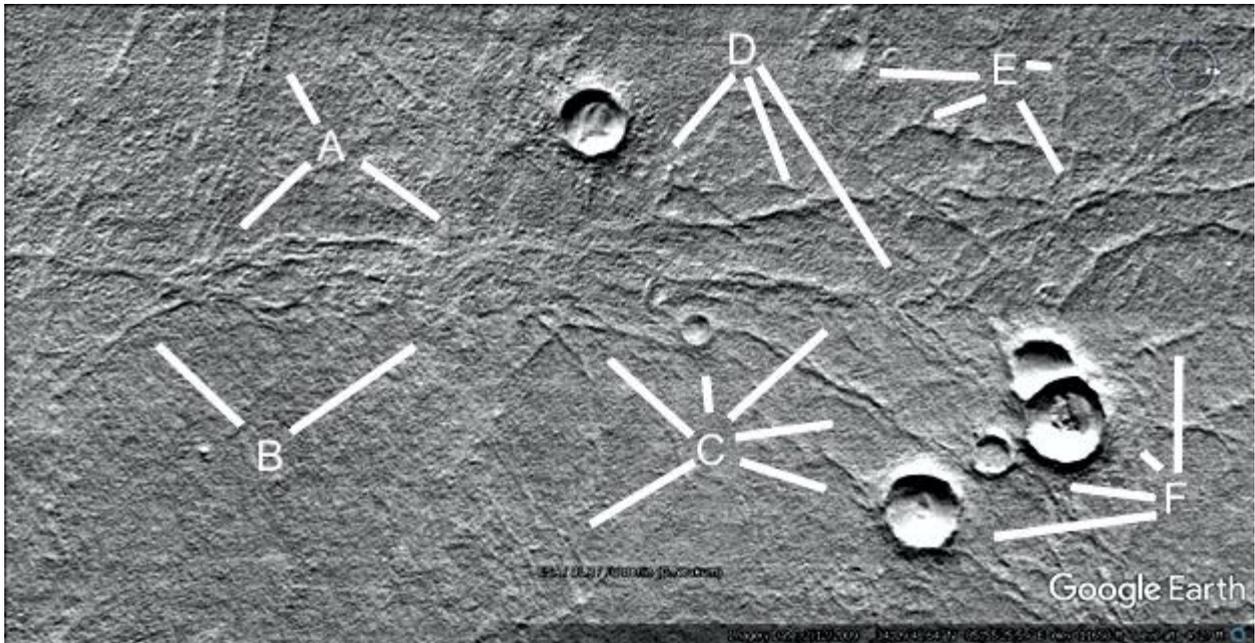


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## Prt693

### Hypothesis

A shows a clear area surrounded by parallel tubes, B shows parallel tubes going through a tube nexus at 2 o'clock across through C and D continuing off to the right. The craters at F and C at 4 o'clock also connect to this tube nexus.

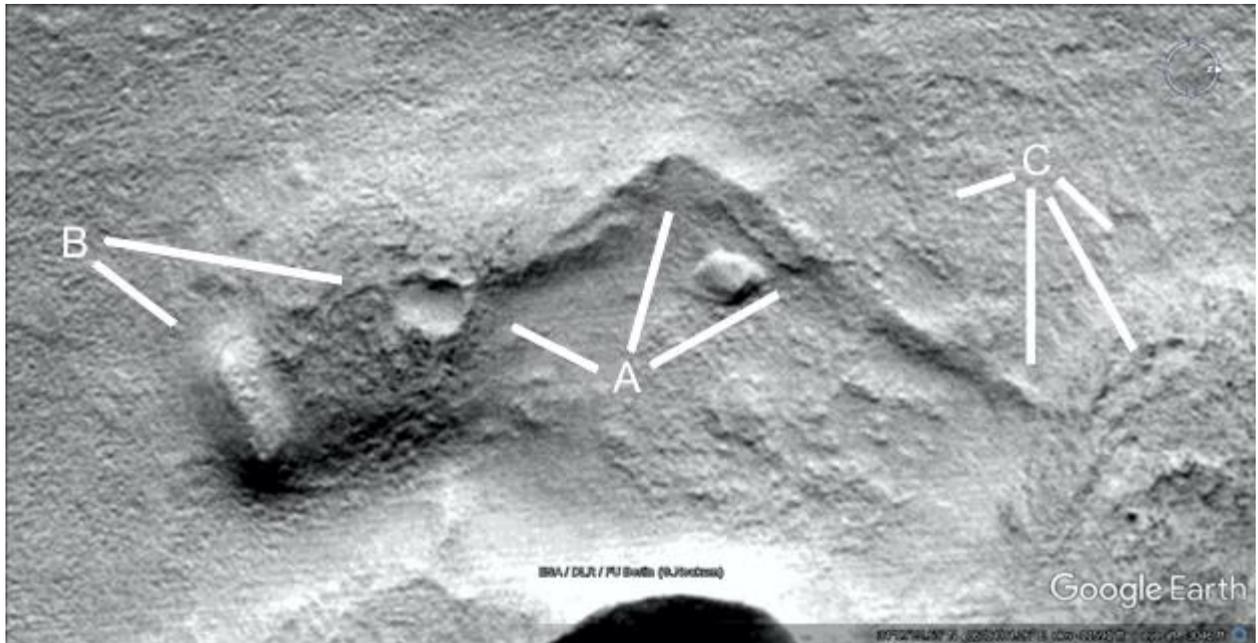


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## Prt697

### Hypothesis

A shows a sharp turn in the tube at 1 o'clock, this goes into the crater at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the tube has collapsed showing a cavity under it. B shows a tube going into the crater at 4 o'clock, at 5 o'clock a small tube goes into the hill. C shows an eroded road or tube at 8 o'clock, at 6 o'clock the tube goes into the hill. At 5 o'clock there is a dark line like a collapsed tunnel connecting to this tube. At 4 o'clock two other faint tubes go into the hill.

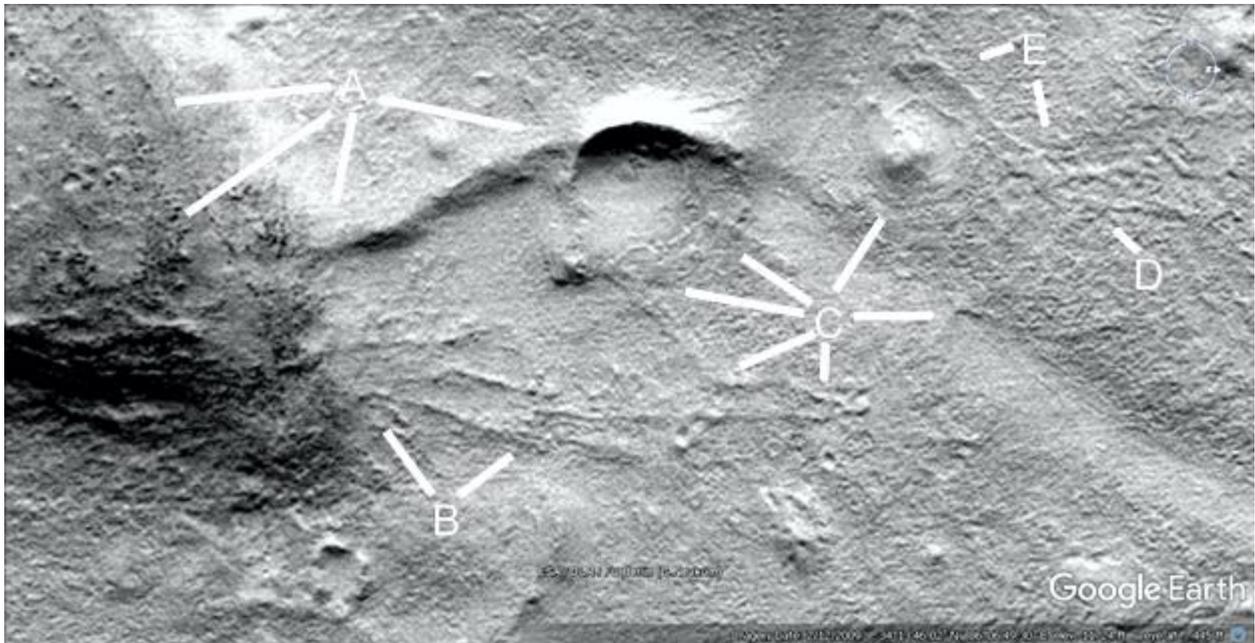


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## Prt698

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube going from a collapsing hill to a crater, parts of it have become a double wall as the tube roof collapses. At 8 and 9 o'clock there are layers in the roof as if constructed. The crater at 4 o'clock is unusual, it has no rim at C at 9 and 10 o'clock, this connects to another tube down to 6 and 8 o'clock. Another tube is at 3 o'clock. D and E show a large collapsed tube.

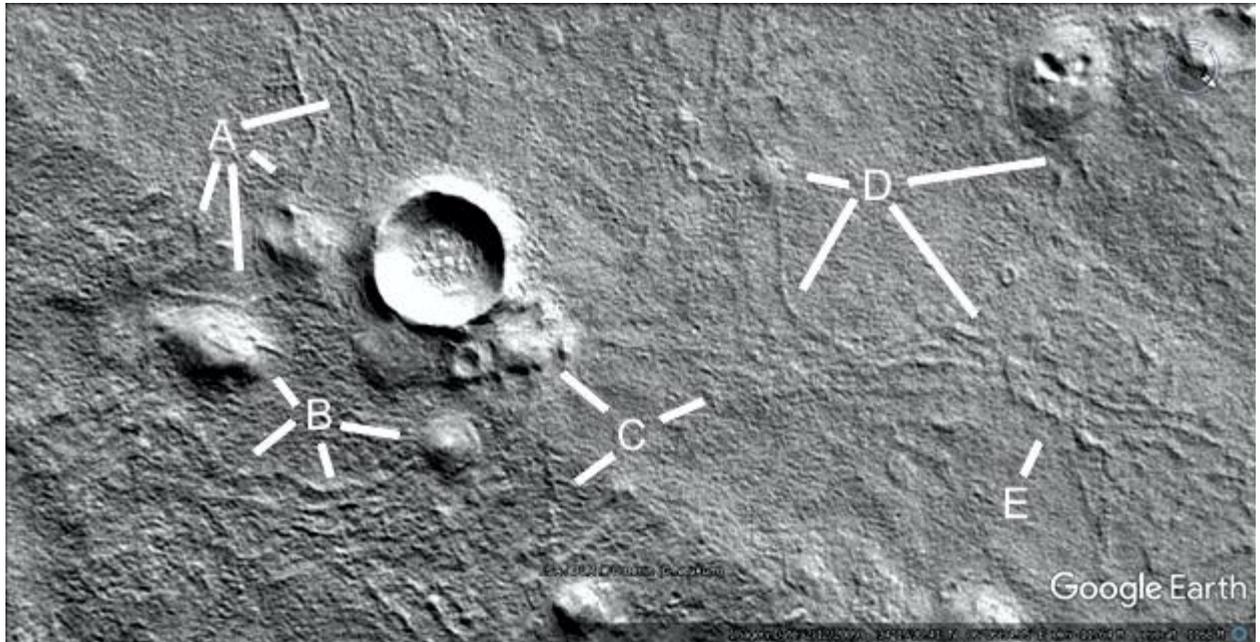


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## Prt699

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes going into collapsed hills and the large crater, B shows a tube connecting the two hills. C shows a collapsed hill connected to the crater, at 2 and 8 o'clock there are more tubes. D shows a tube from 5 to 10 o'clock connecting into a small hill. Another tube at 3 o'clock connects into a collapsed hill. E shows more parallel tubes.

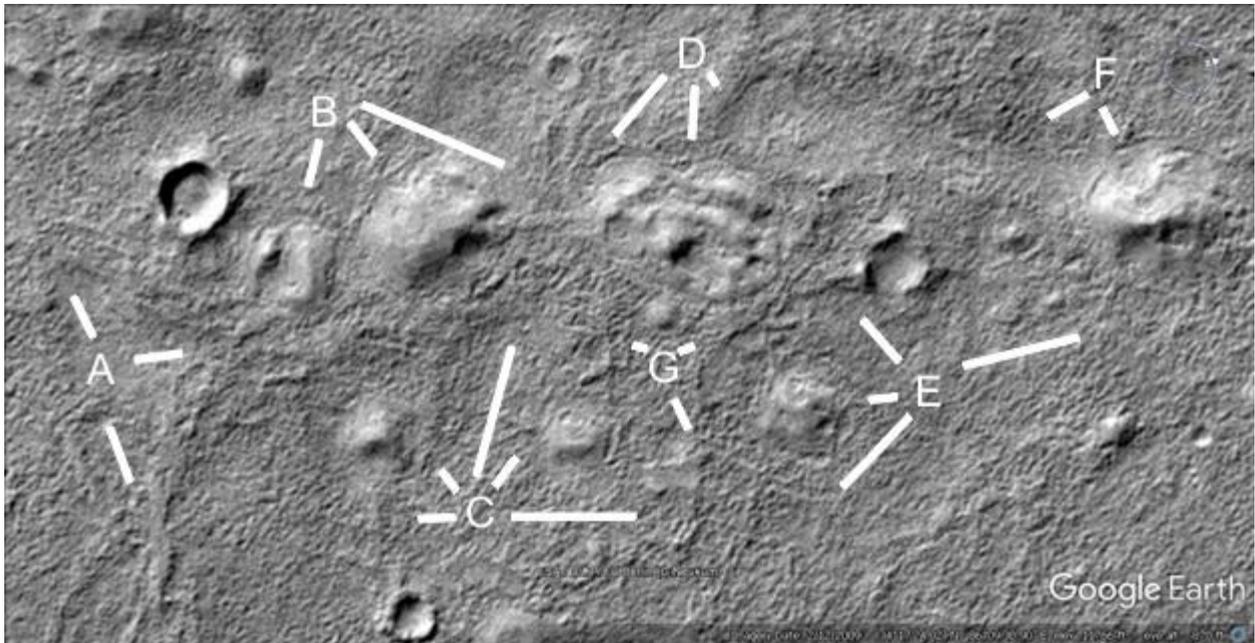


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## Prt700

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes with collapses in their roofs, they go to a collapsed hill at B at 6 o'clock, to the left at A at 11 o'clock, and onto D. C shows a tube going from a small collapsed hill to a crater at 9 o'clock. E shows a tube going into a crater at 11 o'clock, F shows a paler area connecting to a hollow hill.

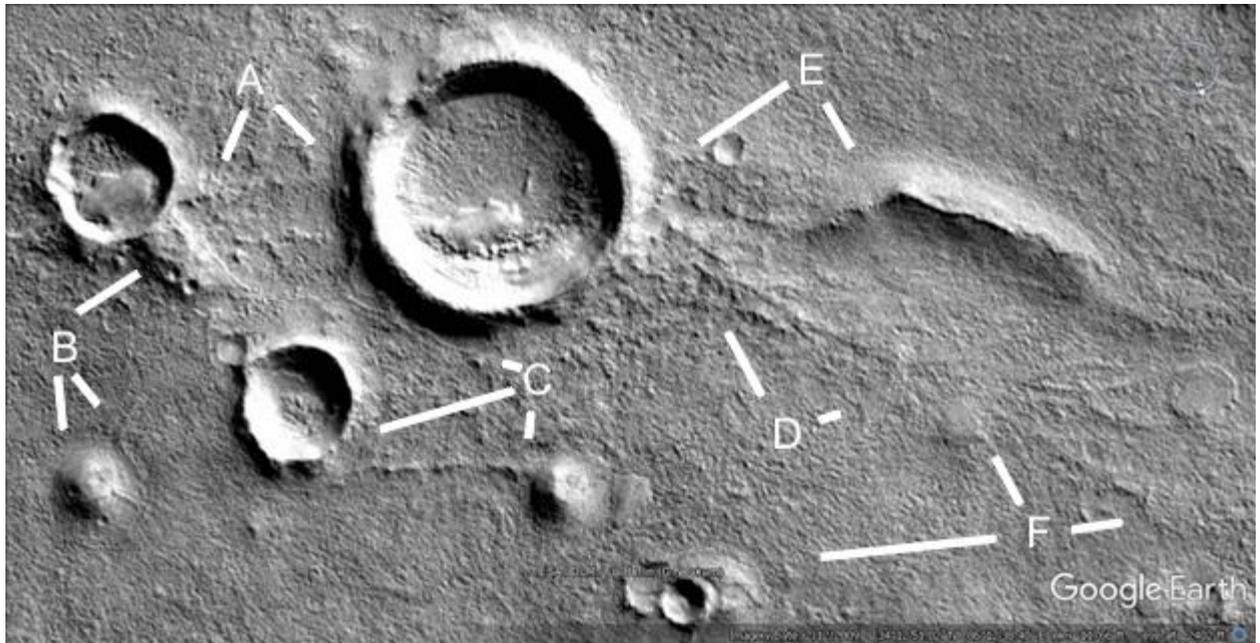


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## Prt701

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube between the two craters, B at 2 o'clock shows a hill connected to the crater. A tube connects this to a small hill at 6 o'clock. C at 6 and 8 o'clock shows a tube connecting a hill and a crater. D shows a forked tube connecting to the crater, E shows a tube going from the crater to a long hill, then out to the right. F at 8 o'clock shows a collapsed hill around a crater.

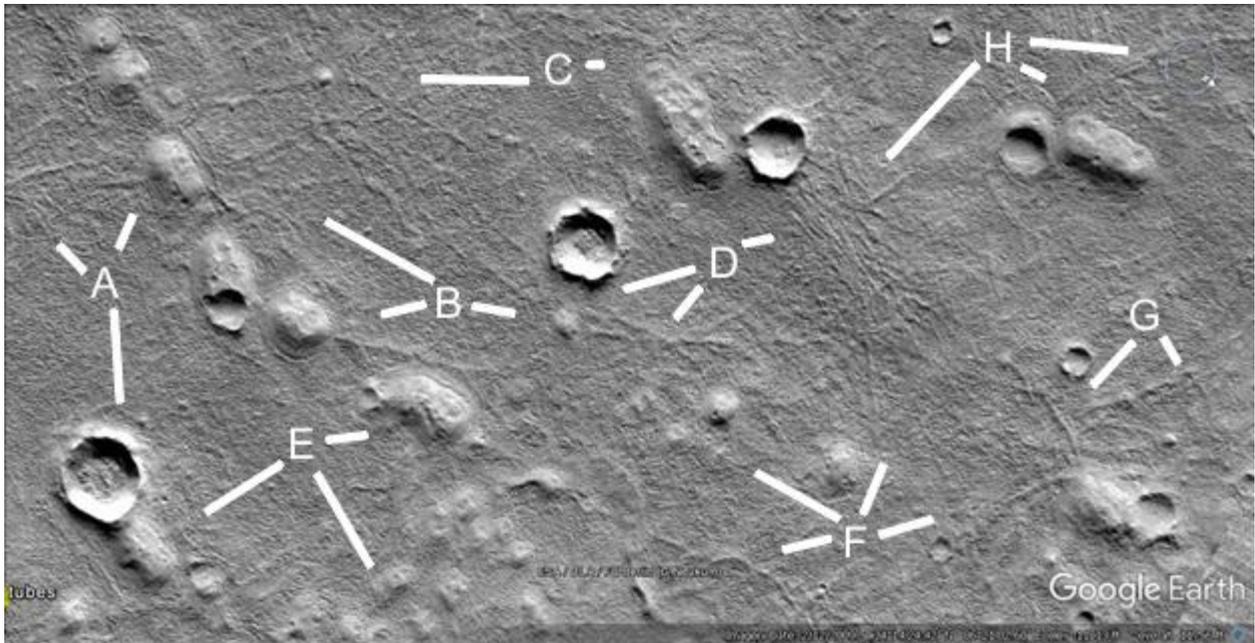


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**Prt702**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows tubes around the hills at 11 and 1 o'clock, also at B, C and D. E shows a hill connected to the crater at 8 o'clock, other tubes going into hills at 2 and 5 o'clock. F and G show more tubes.

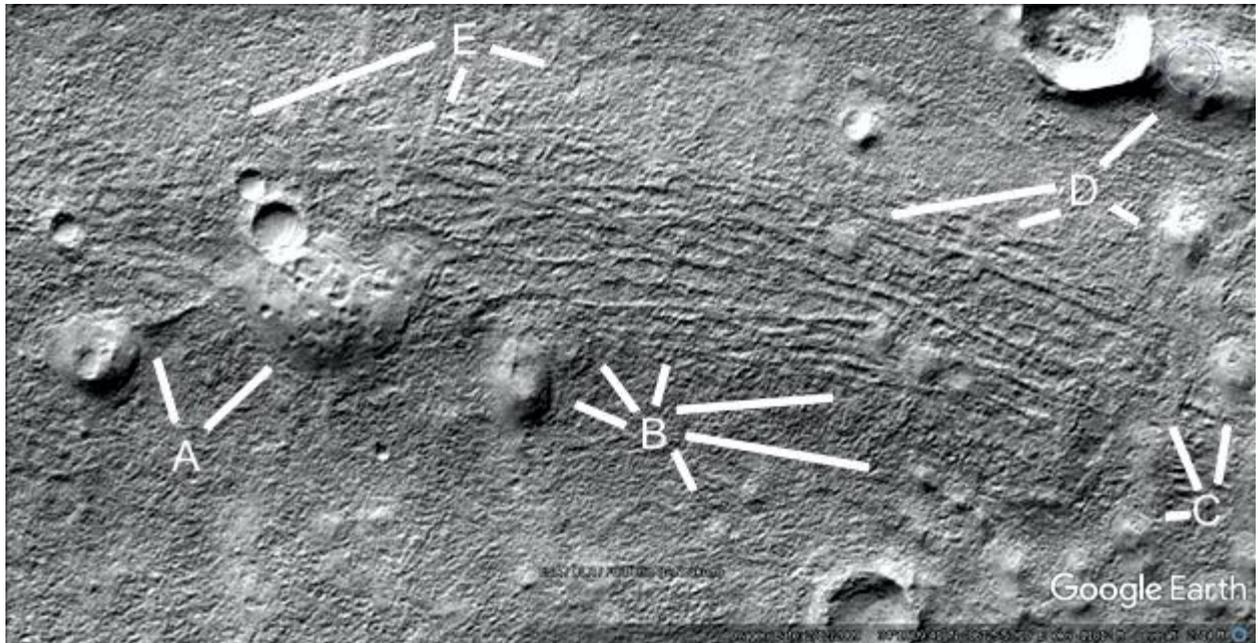


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## Prt703

### Hypothesis

A shows two hills connected by a tube, above B are about twelve parallel tubes. C shows a possible bridge going over the tubes to small hills. D shows a hill in the tubes at 8 o'clock, at 7 o'clock there are connections between tubes. At 1 o'clock there is a hill connected to the crater, at 4 o'clock the hill connects to the bridge. E shows more parallel tubes.

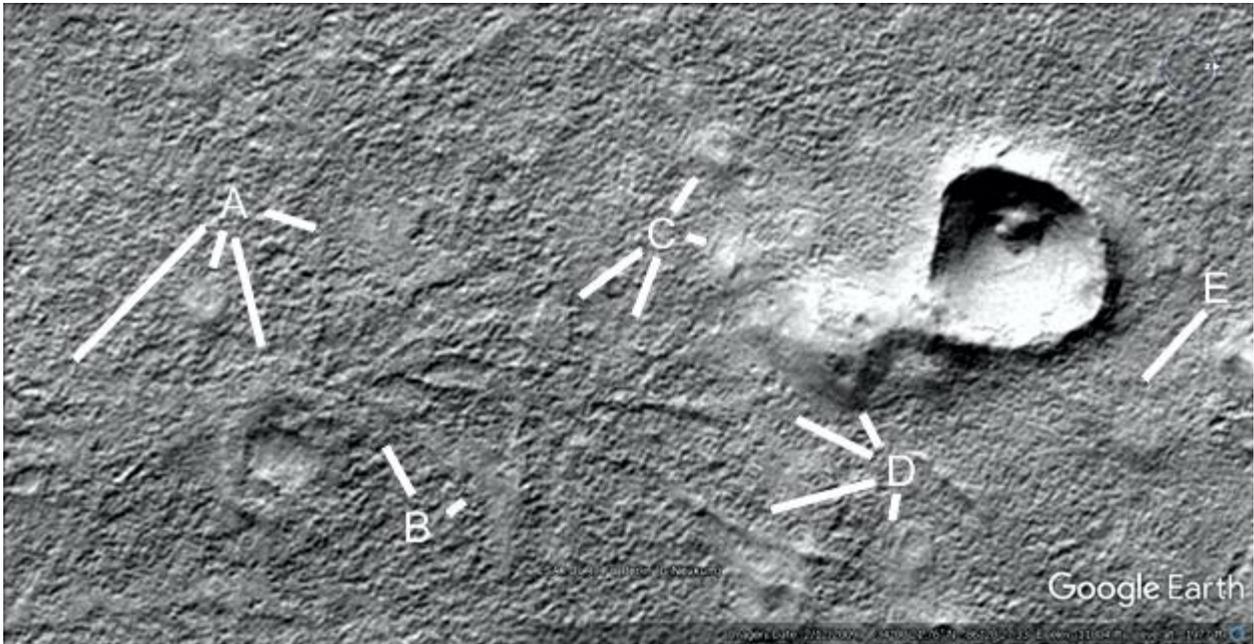


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## Prt704

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes going into a crater at 5 o'clock, a small hill is connected to a tube at 6 o'clock. At 4 o'clock there is a flat smooth area like cement. B shows another tube going into the crater, many others are connecting to it. C shows flat cement areas at 7 and 8 o'clock, perhaps a small habitat connected by tubes. At 1 and 4 o'clock are small partially collapsed hills. D shows a cavity in the hill at 11 o'clock, at 10 o'clock a tube connects to it. Another tube at 8 o'clock goes into a small collapsed hill at 6 o'clock. E shows a collapsed hill connecting with a tube to the crater.

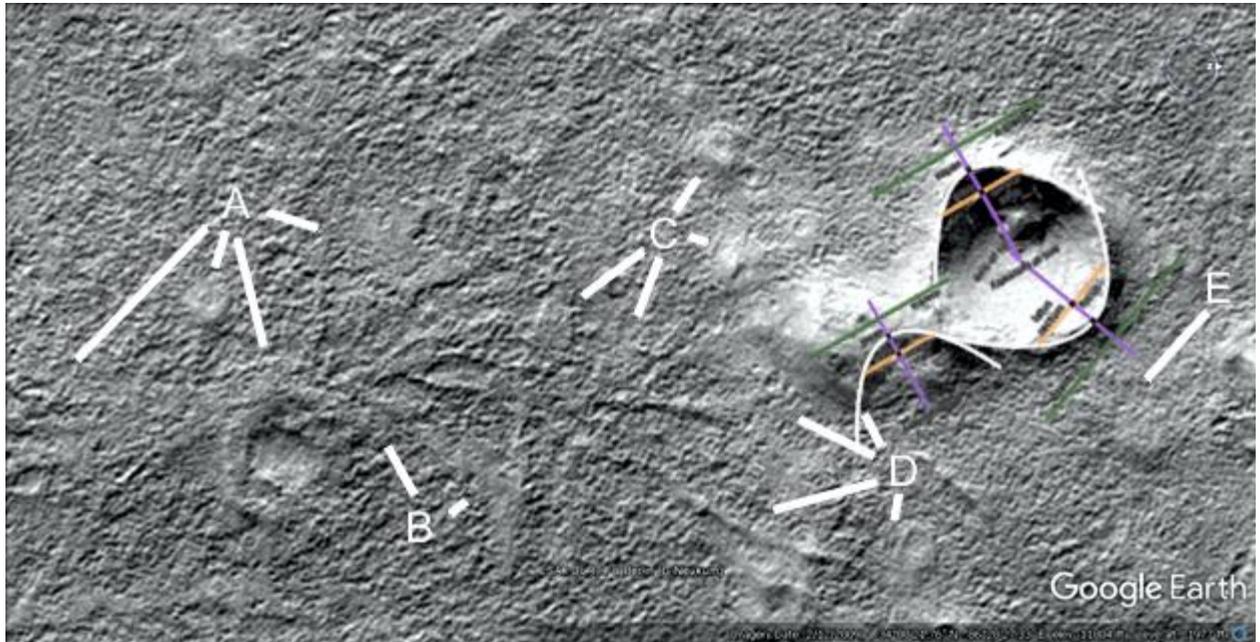


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## Prt704a

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown, the bottom one on the right is a standard parabola.

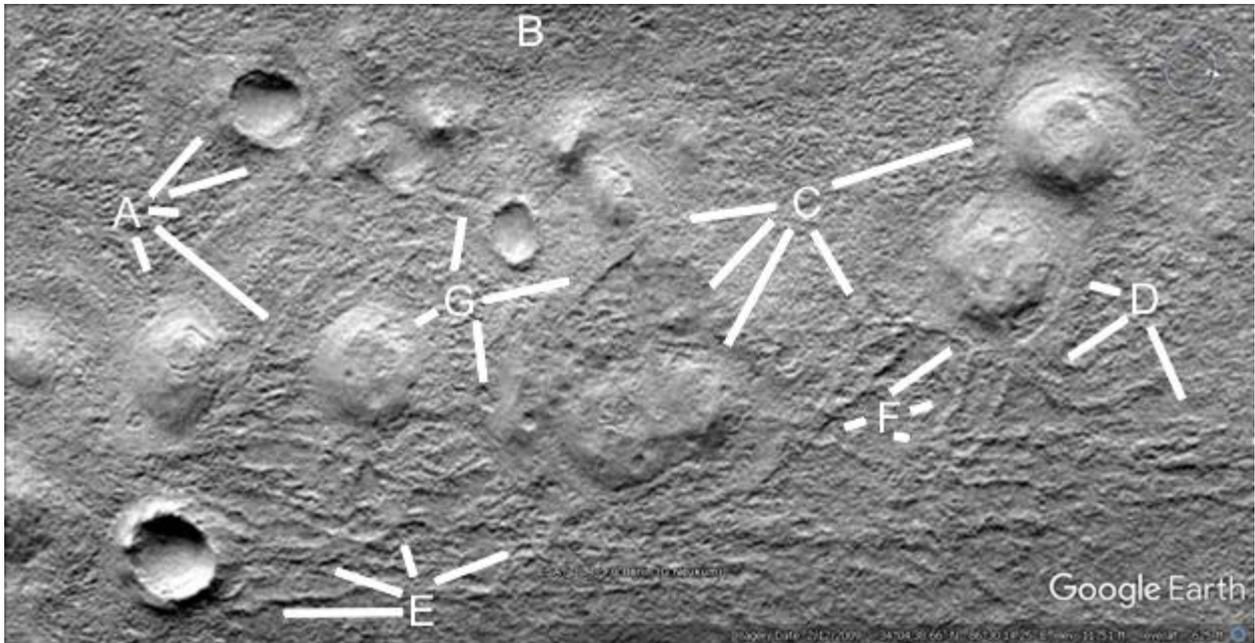


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## Prt705

### Hypothesis

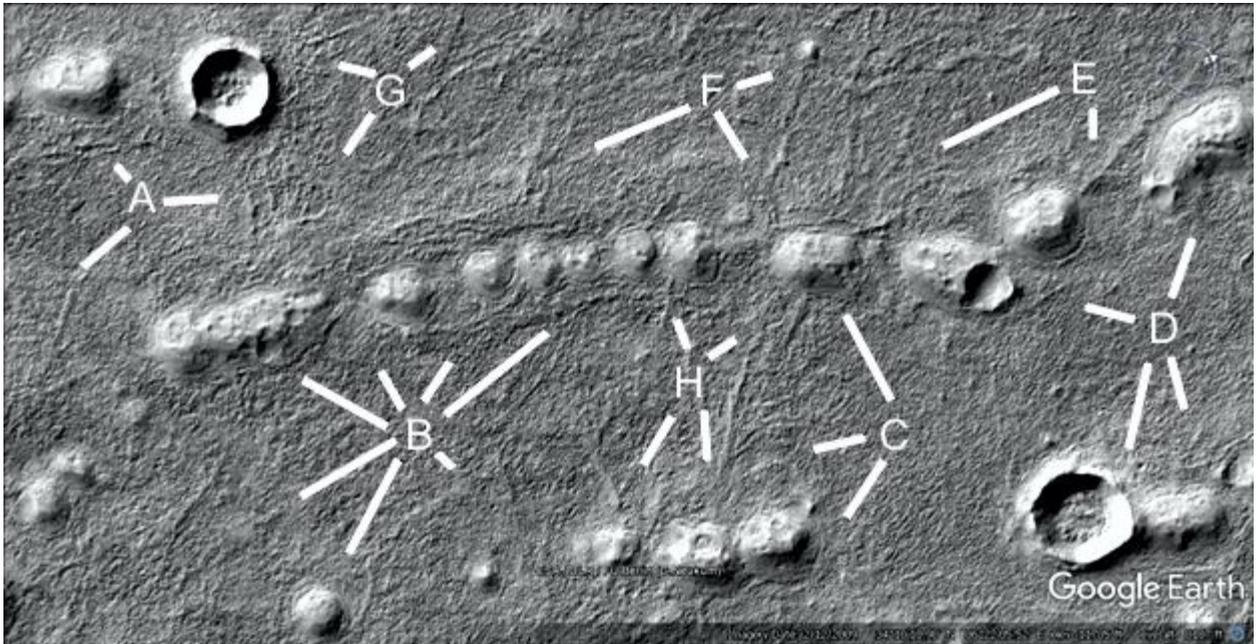
A shows many tubes connecting to hills and the crater, this extends down to E. B shows an uneven terrain, this may have many tubes underground. C shows several collapsing hills. D and F show tube connections to these hills. G shows a trench, perhaps a collapsed tube between a crater and a collapsed hill. At 2 o'clock there is a tube going into a hill, at 8 o'clock the hills is connected to many tubes.



## Prt708

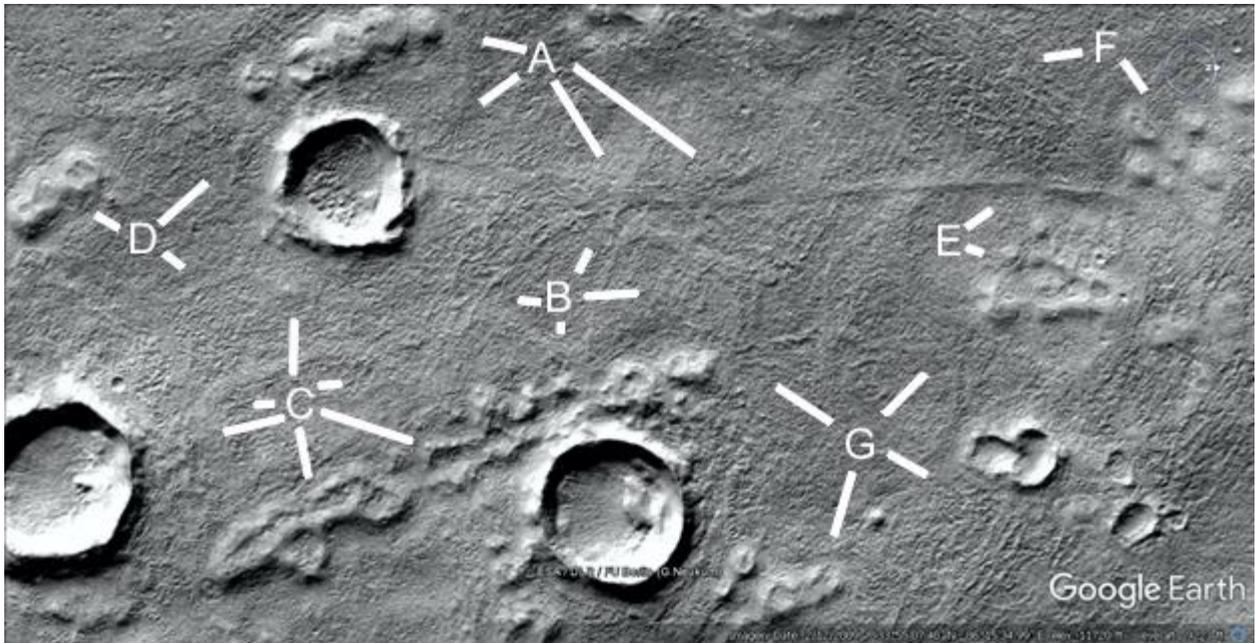
### Hypothesis

A shows more tubes connecting to the hill at 11 o'clock and the crater through 3 o'clock. A squarish array of walls or tubes at 7 o'clock. B shows this line of hills from 10 to 2 o'clock connected by tubes. At 7 o'clock is a small tube going into a hill, continuing on through 4 o'clock to 2 o'clock. C shows a tube going into a hill at 11 o'clock, this goes down to 6 o'clock at H into another hill. D shows a hill connected to a crater at 7 o'clock, some tubes at 5 o'clock going into the hill. At 1 o'clock the hill is collapsing, at 10 o'clock there is a tube. E shows a tube going into a hill at 6 o'clock, three parallel tubes come from hills at E at 8 o'clock over to F from 2 to 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a tube turns sharply to the left going into the hill below A. G shows more tubes going into the crater.



**Prt709**

**Hypothesis**

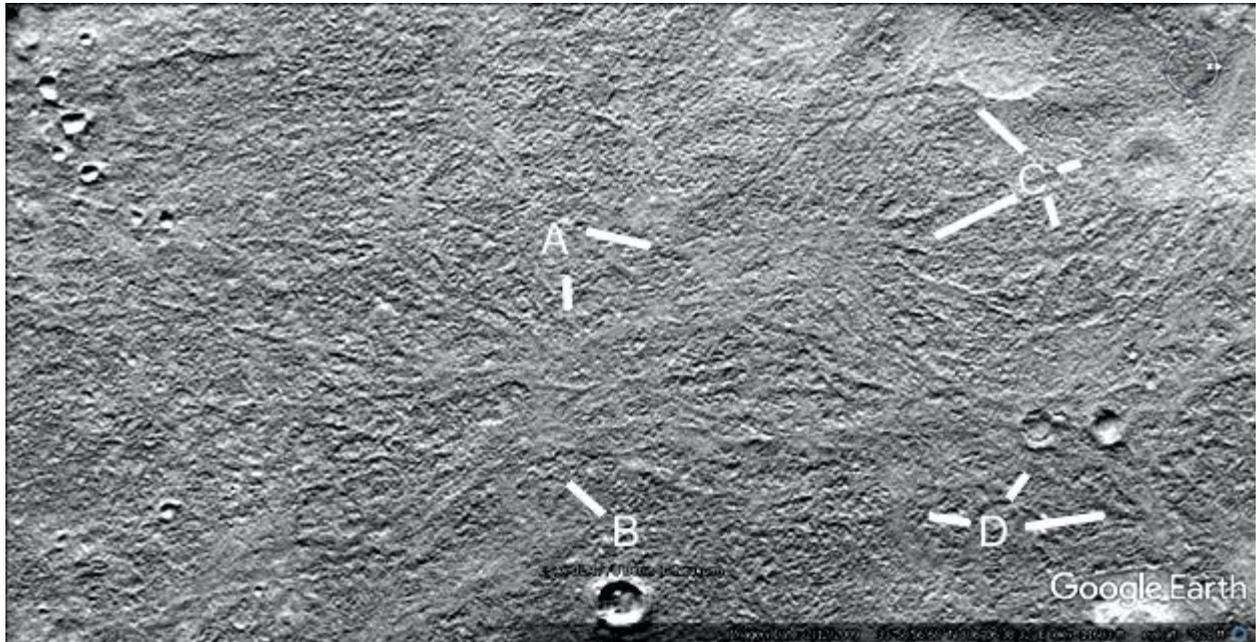


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## Prt710

### Hypothesis

The tube nexus has perhaps hundreds of connected tubes here. Between A and B the tube nexus has a flatter roof like cement joining many tubes together. C shows tubes connecting to a crater at 11 o'clock, also at 2 o'clock.

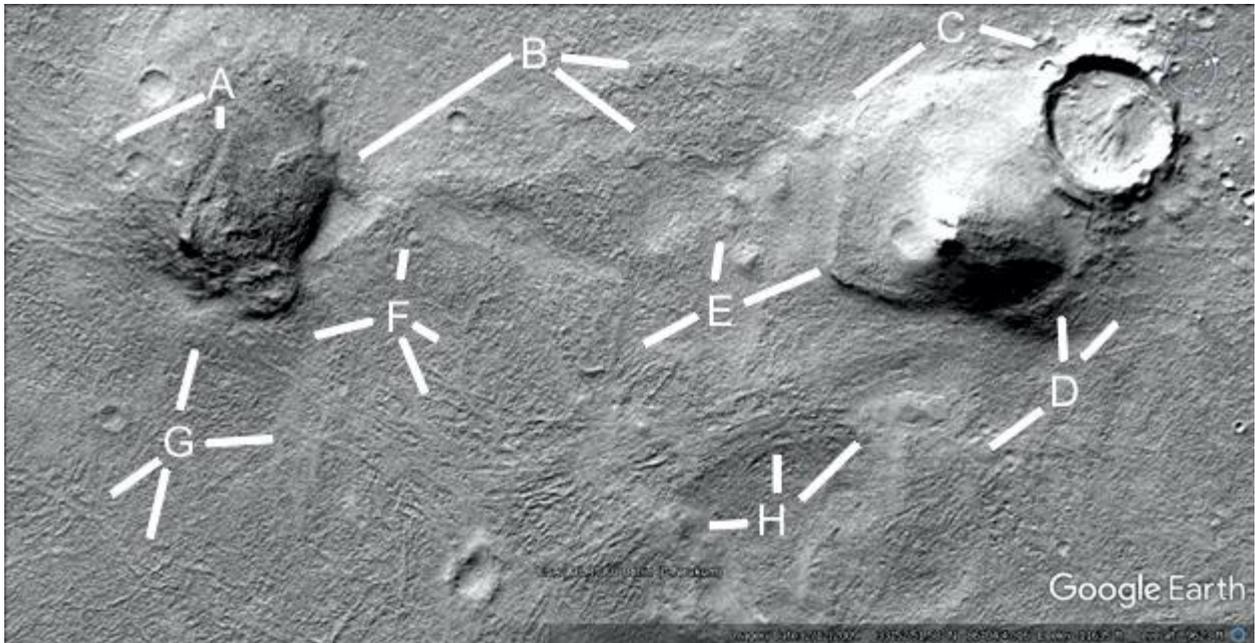


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## Prt711

### Hypothesis

A at 8 o'clock shows parallel tubes going into the hollow hill, at 6 o'clock there is a collapsed tunnel. B shows a connection from this hill over to C, the hill appears to have been designed to symmetrically attach to the crater. D shows a tube from the hill at 12 o'clock going to the crater, at 1 o'clock are small tubes, and at 7 o'clock there are many more parallel tubes. At 2 o'clock there is a raised wall around the edge of the hill. F, G, and H show many tubes in a mesh.

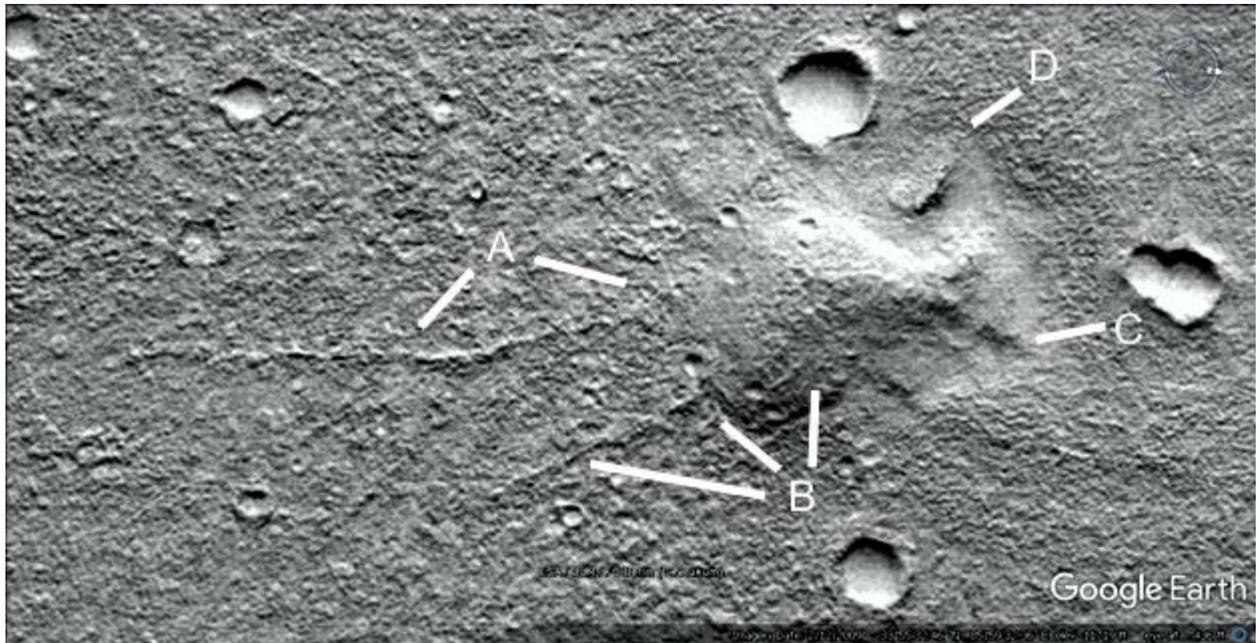


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## Prt712

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube going into the hill, at 4 o'clock the hill comes to a point to receive the tube. B shows another tube, it connects at 10 o'clock, on the roof there is a tube at 12 o'clock. C shows a collapsed segment of the hill at a tube like formation perhaps an interior support exposed. D shows an intact segment of the hill. E at 12 o'clock shows small hills in the connection between the hills,

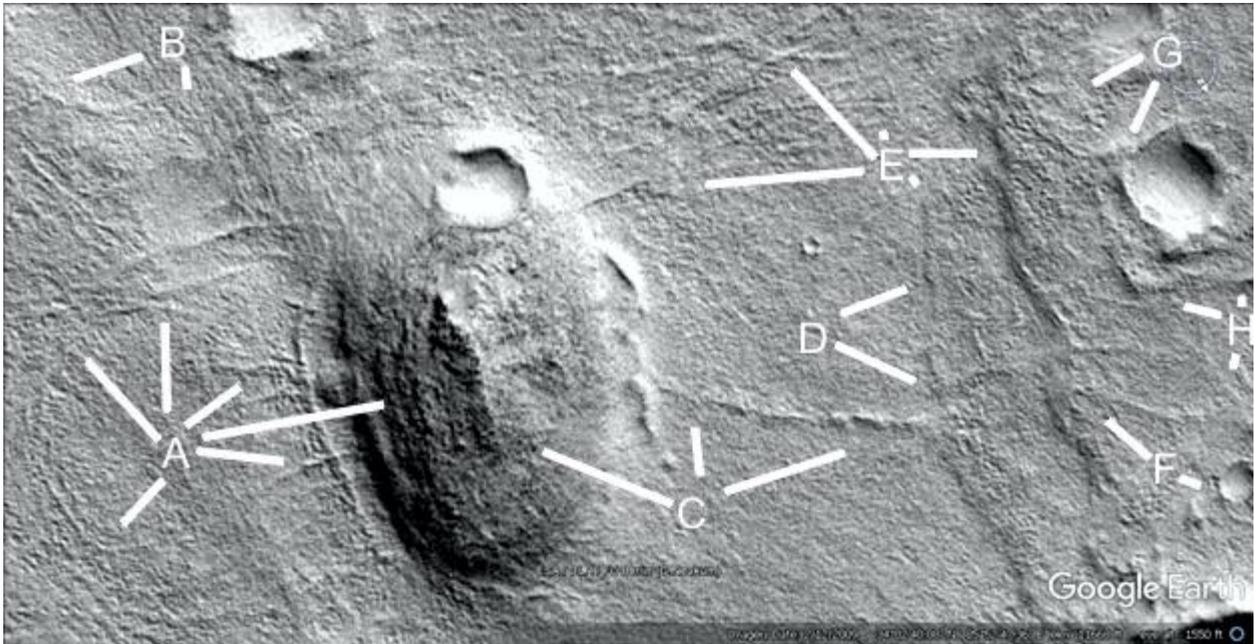


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## Prt713

### Hypothesis

A shows a collapsing hill at 3 o'clock, at 2 to 4 o'clock there are tubes connecting into a longer tube going up the page. More tubes are shown from 7 to 12 o'clock. B shows a tube. C shows a tube on the roof of the hill, another from 12 to 2 o'clock has regular breaks in it like the arches or pillars in it are exposed. D and E show more tubes. F shows a small tube going into the crater at 4 o'clock, perhaps a small hill was at 10 o'clock. G shows a curved tube going into the crater perhaps from a small collapsed hill. H shows more tubes.

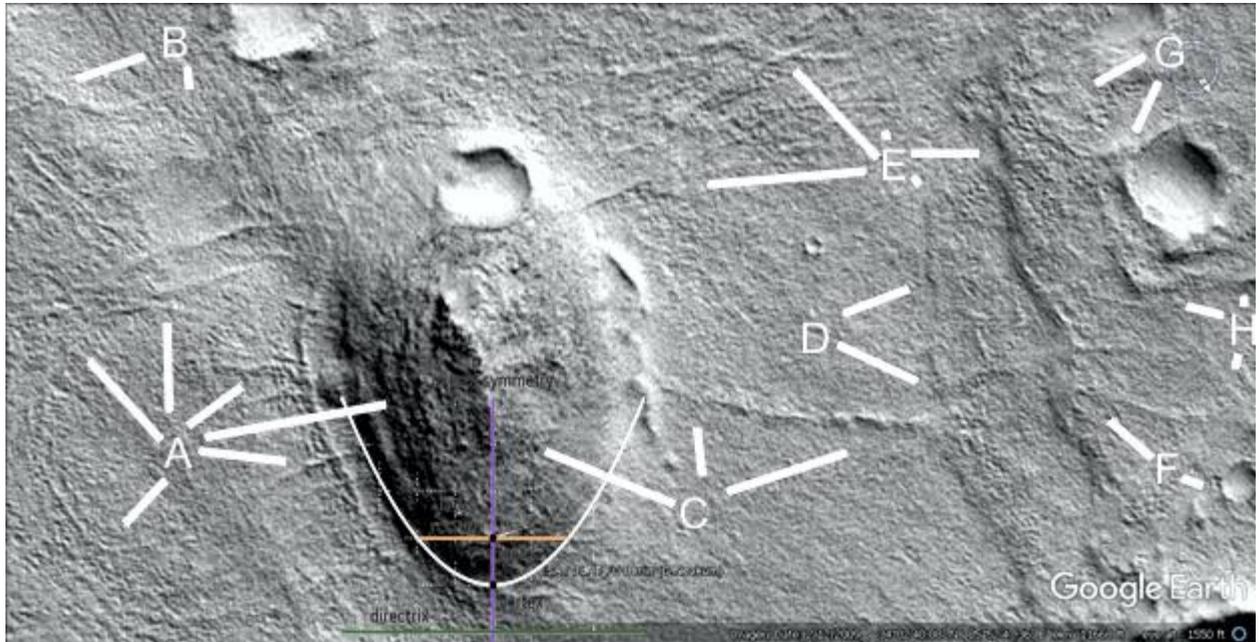


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## Prt713a

### Hypothesis

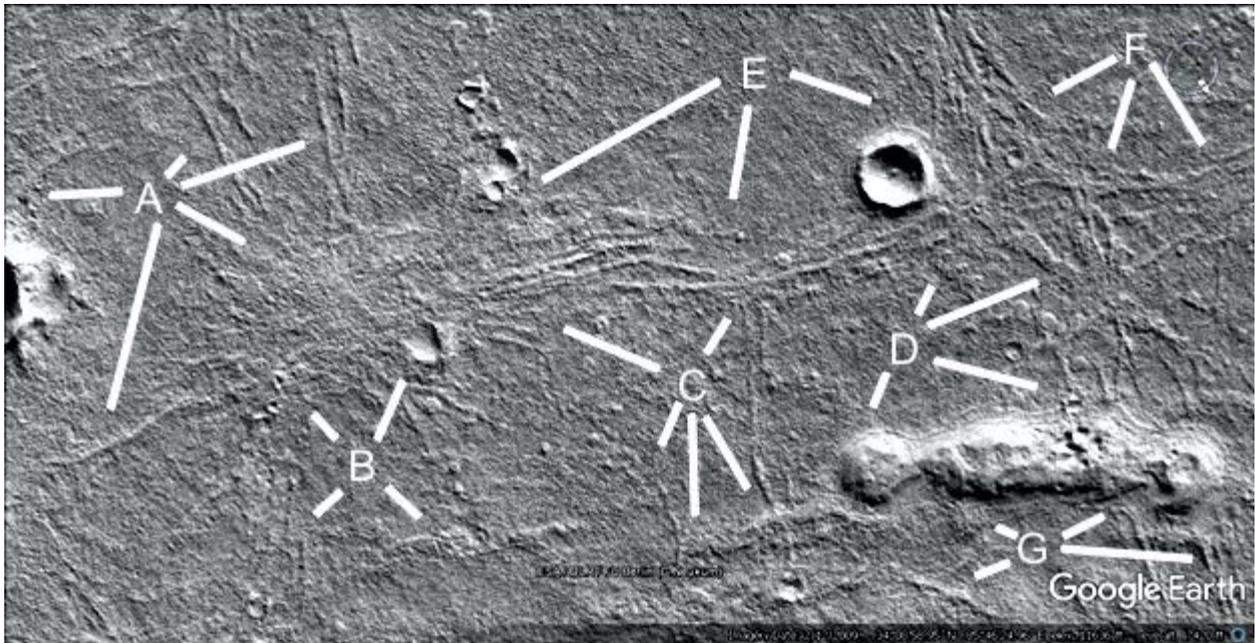
The hill is shaped like a parabola on its lower side.



## Prt714

### Hypothesis

A shows a large nexus at 4 o'clock, it appears to have flat sheets of cement over it so some segments might be rooms. At 1 and 2 o'clock parallel tubes go to the nexus. B shows a squarish area surrounded by tubes, at 7 o'clock there are more like squarish walled segments. At 1 o'clock the crater appears to have been overed over on the right side or this can be an exposed room in the nexus. A wider tube is at 5 o'clock. C shows a T intersection of tubes at 1 o'clock, the tube goes down crossing a long hill at 5 o'clock going into a crater. Another tube crosses the hill from 6 to 7 o'clock. D shows another nexus at 2 o'clock again with flattened segments of a roof. At 4 o'clock this connects to a hill collapsing in many areas. Parallel tubes are shown at 1 o'clock. E shows more tubes, some going into a crater at 4 o'clock. F shows an arc of parallel tubes. G shows tubes exiting under the collapsing hill.

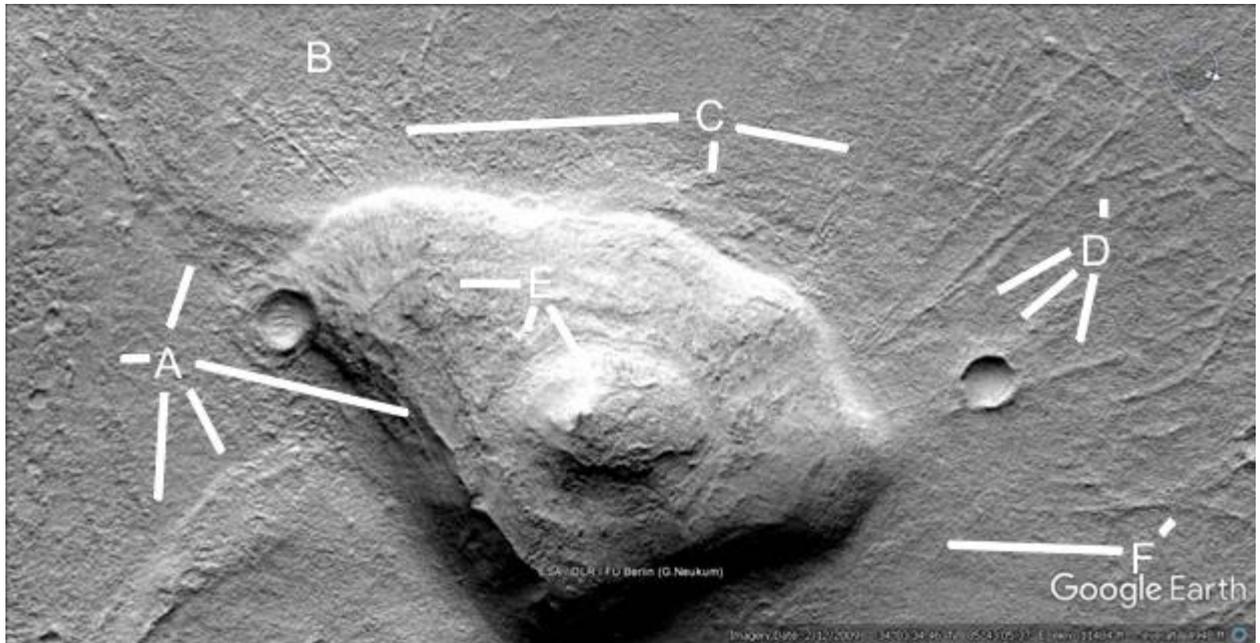


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## Prt716

### Hypothesis

A shows parallel tubes attaching to the hill at 1 o'clock, there is a tube on the roof at 4 o'clock. At 5 and 6 o'clock there is a wide road or tube attaching to the hill. B shows an uneven terrain perhaps with a tube mesh under it. C shows many more parallel tubes converging into the hill, at 6 o'clock there is a collapse exposing underground tubes. D shows more parallel tubes, at 6:30 a tube goes through the crater to the hill. E shows tubes on the roof at 6 and 9 o'clock, also a hill with tubes on the main roof at 5 o'clock. F shows more tubes going into the hill.

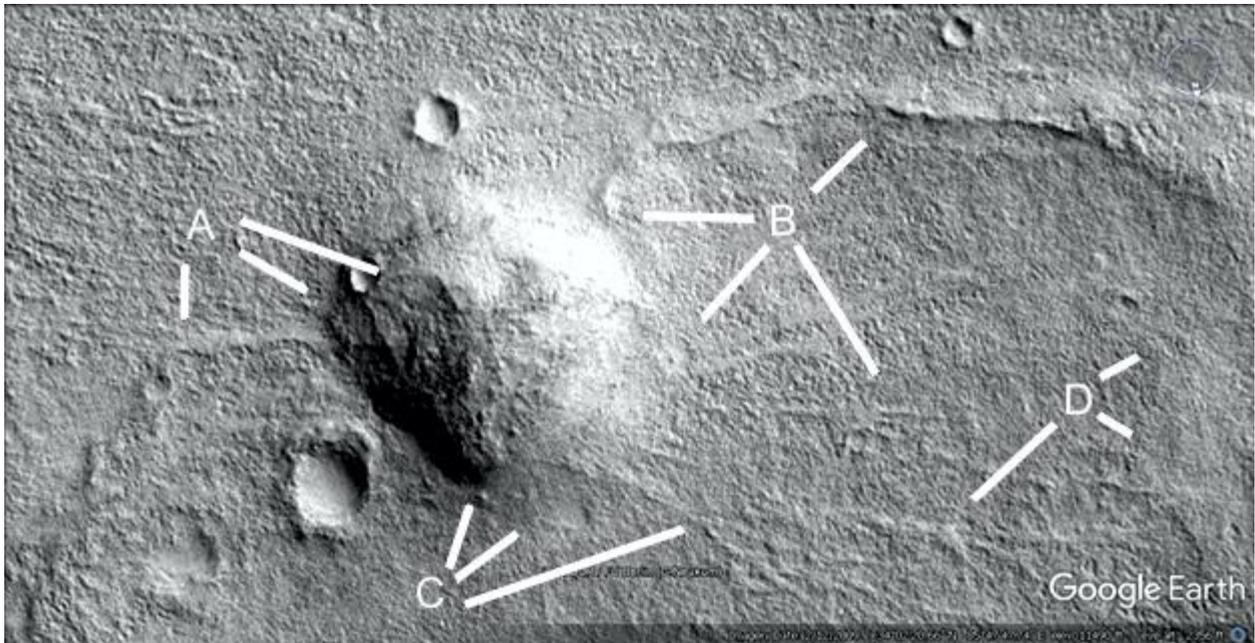


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## Prt717

### Hypothesis

A shows an eroded tube connecting into the hill, at 4 o'clock the roof is collapsing. B from 2 to 9 o'clock shows a tube narrowing and connecting to the hill. From 5 to 7 o'clock, C, and D there are many tubes going into the hill.

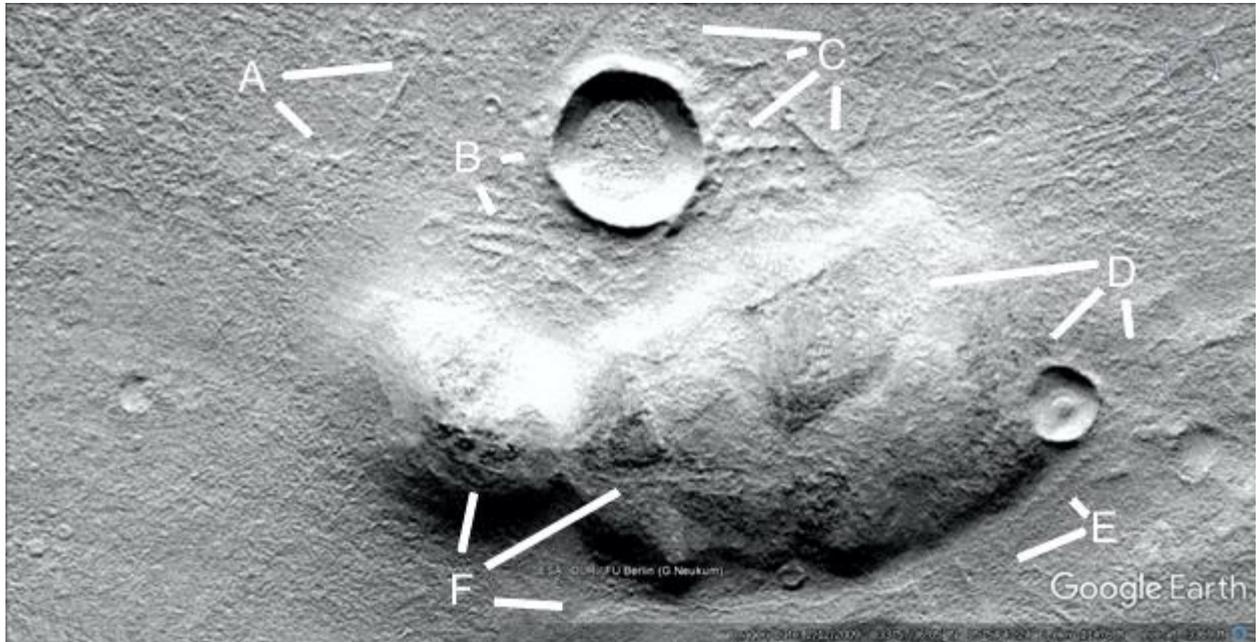


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## Prt718

### Hypothesis

A, B, and C show many tubes around and going into the crater and hill. All around the upper half of the image there may be underground tubes in a mesh. D shows a patch on the roof at 8 o'clock, at 6 and 7 o'clock a wider tube attaches to the hill. The crater has a tube coming off it to the left. E shows other tubes. F at 12 and 2 o'clock shows patches in the roof.

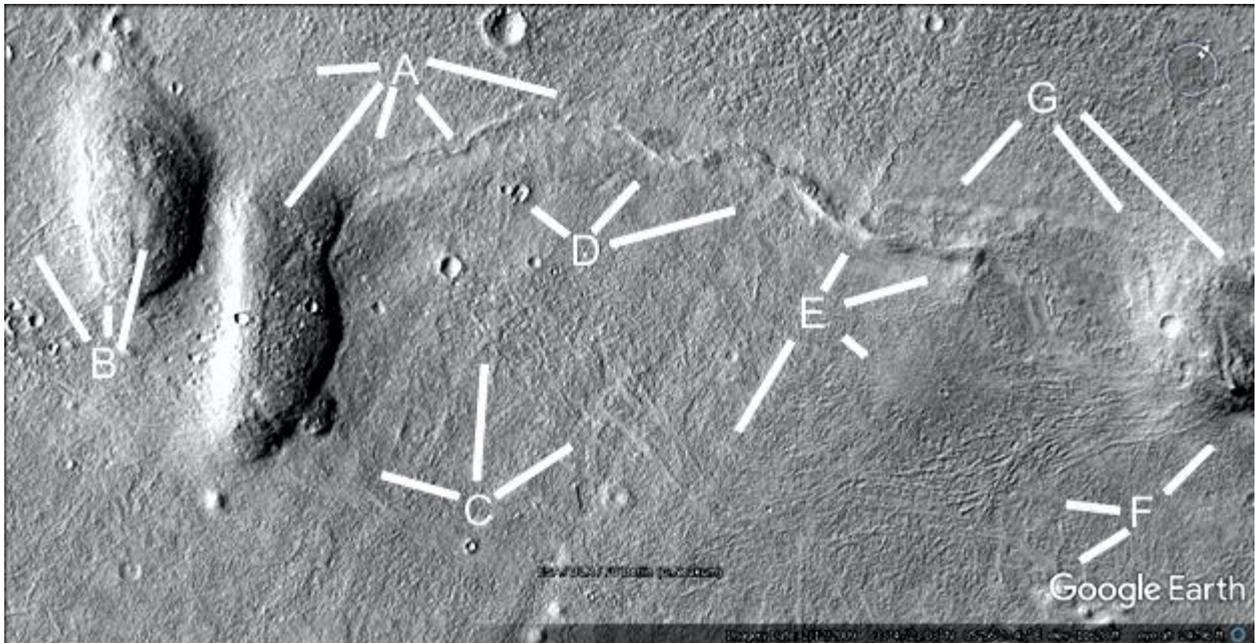


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## Prt719

### Hypothesis

A shows a hollow hill with a cavity on its roof at 7 o'clock, this connects to a wavy tube going through D and E over to G from 7 to o'clock into another collapsing hill. B at 11 o'clock shows a tube going into a collapsing hill at 1 o'clock. Many tubes are shown here, to the point where they become like a mesh of tubes at C and E at 7 o'clock. There is a hill connecting to this mesh at 4 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the tube terminates, this may be a collapsed segment of the hill to its right. F shows over ten parallel tubes going into the collapsing hill

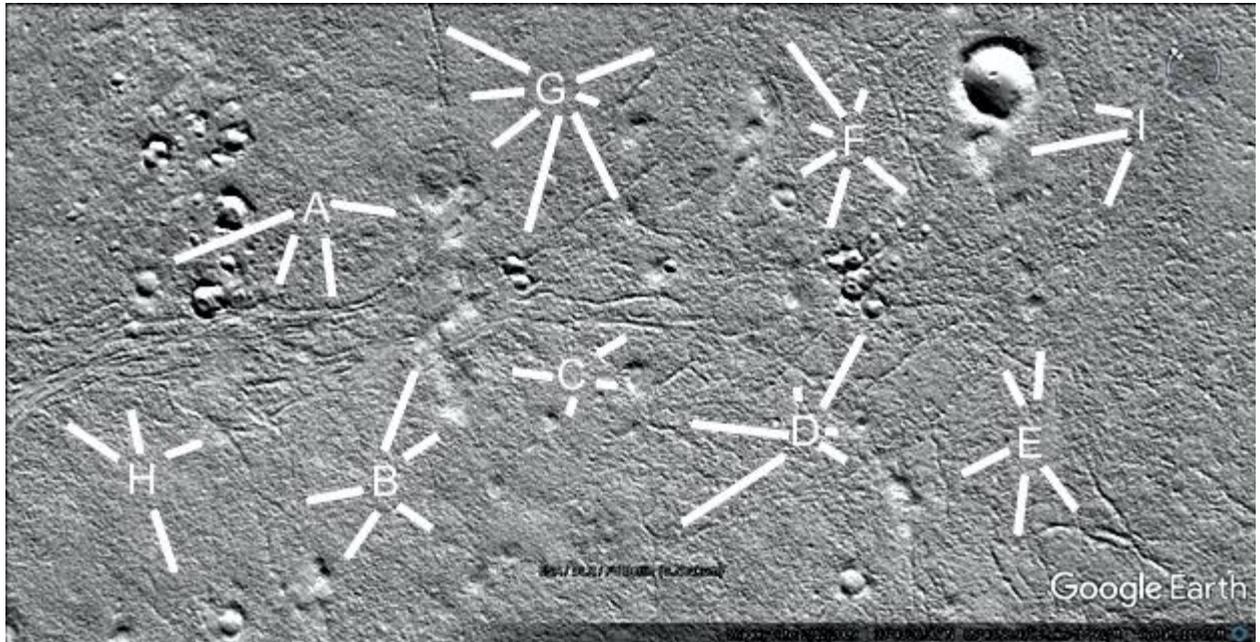


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## Prt720

### Hypothesis

Between A, B, and H there are many parallel tubes, some go into the hills at A at 4 o'clock, B at 1 and 2 o'clock. They continue on through the craters at D at 1 o'clock into an extensive tube mesh between E, F, and I.

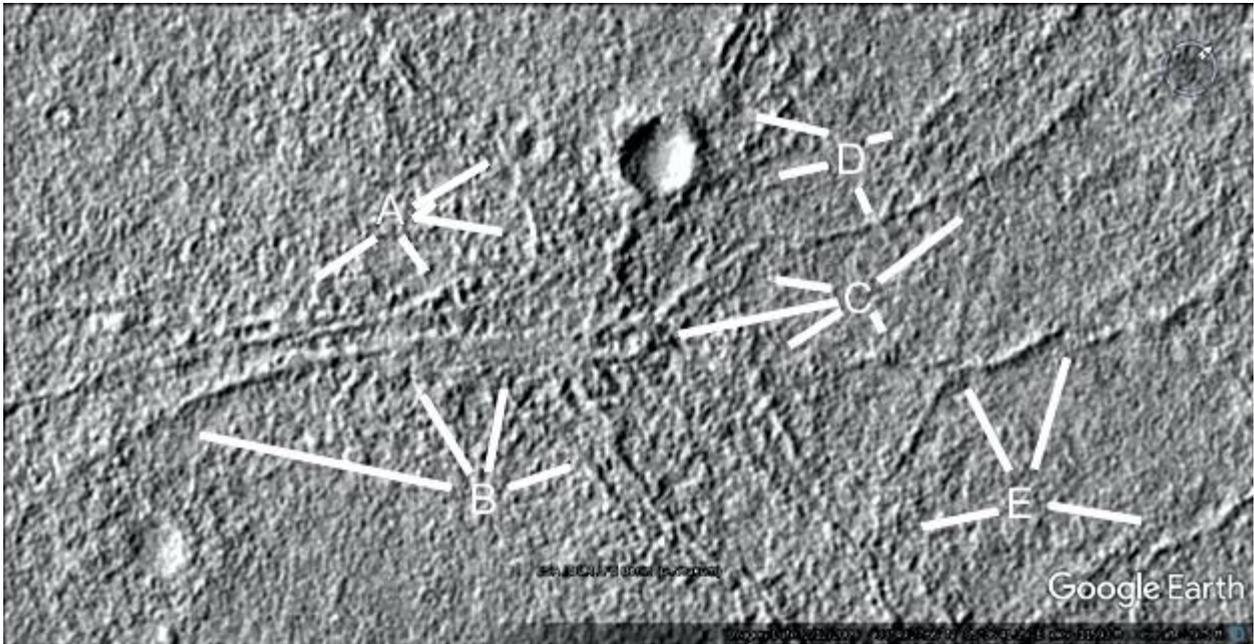


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## Prt723

### Hypothesis

A shows several parallel tubes between A and B, one goes into a crater at A from 2 to 4 o'clock. B at 11 to 1 o'clock may be a tube nexus with a flat cement roof. C shows another part of this tube nexus at 8 o'clock, D shows many tubes going into the crater at 8 to 10 o'clock. E shows more tubes and a tube intersection at 8 o'clock.

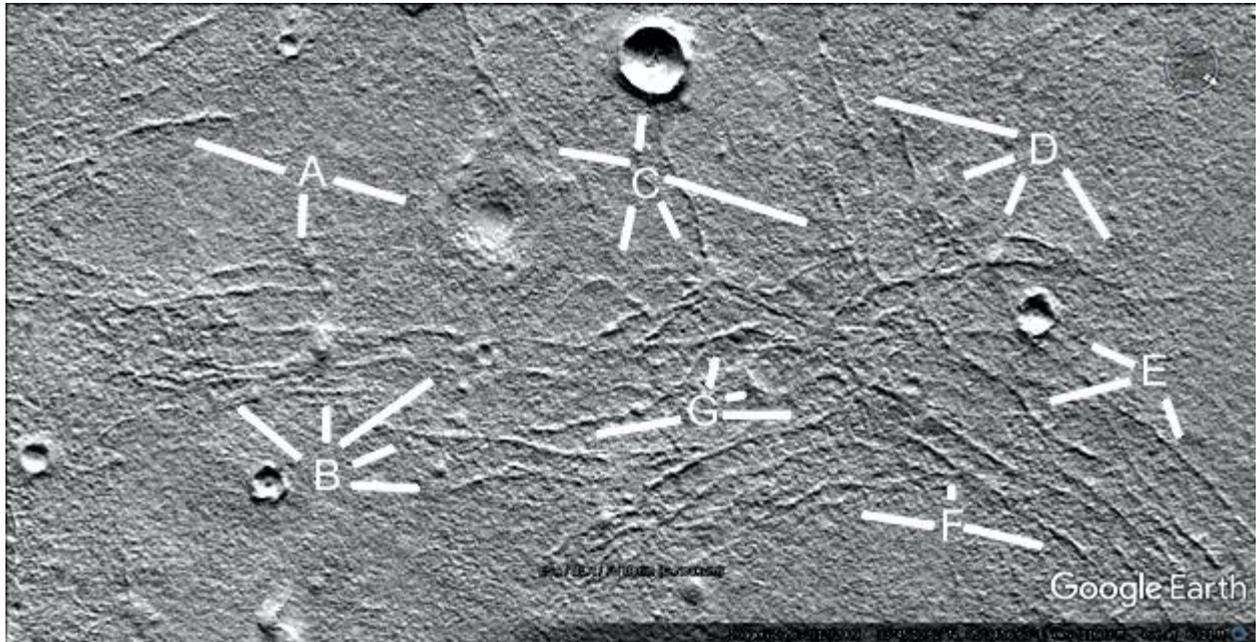


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## Prt726

### Hypothesis

A shows tubes ending in small hills at 6 o'clock, the crater rim at 4 o'clock also appears to have been altered. B shows more parallel tubes going to a tube nexus between D, E, and G. C shows a tube going into a crater at 5 and 12 o'clock. Between C and D parallel tubes go into the tube nexus, also between F and G, and D and E.

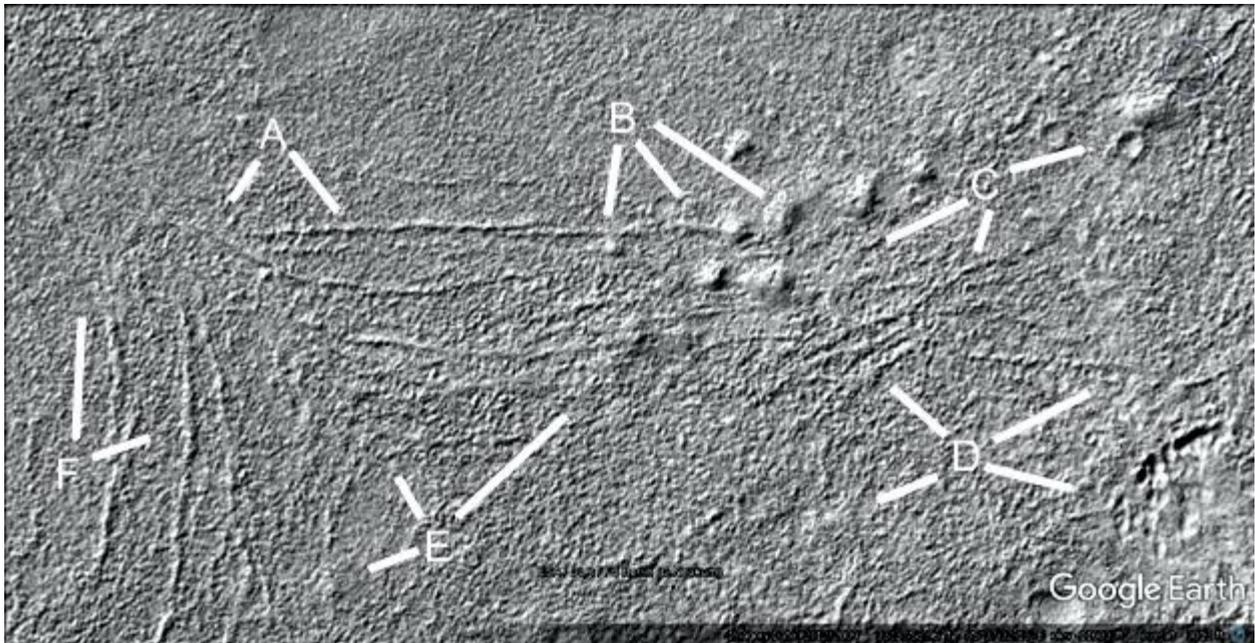


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## Prt728

### Hypothesis

Between A and E there are about eight parallel tubes, most go into small hills such as at B. C shows a tube going into a small hill, another small tube into a crater is at 8 o'clock. D shows a clear area, between C and D there are about five parallel tubes. F shows about four parallel tubes.

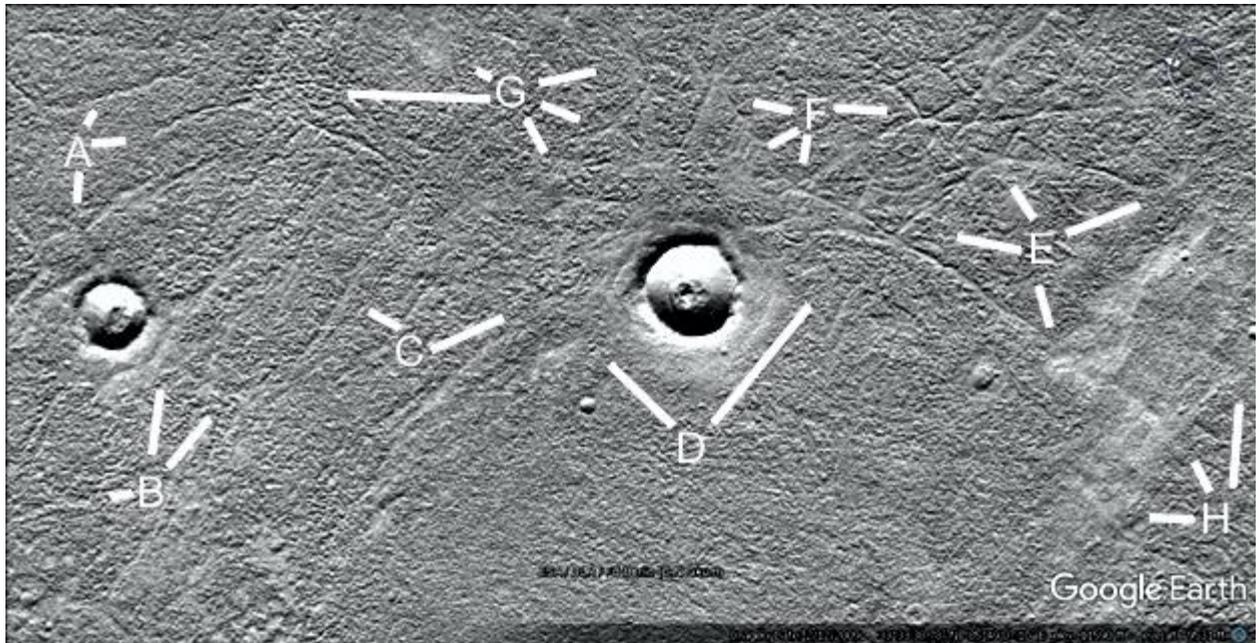


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**Prt731**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows tubes going into the crater at 6 o'clock, a forked tube at 3 o'clock and a curved tube at 1 o'clock. B shows other tubes going into the crater, also parallel tubes up to G. C also shows parallel tubes. D shows tubes going into the crater, F and G have a tube mesh connecting to this crater. E is a clear area also connecting to the crater, between E and H there is a pale area like a collapsed hill.

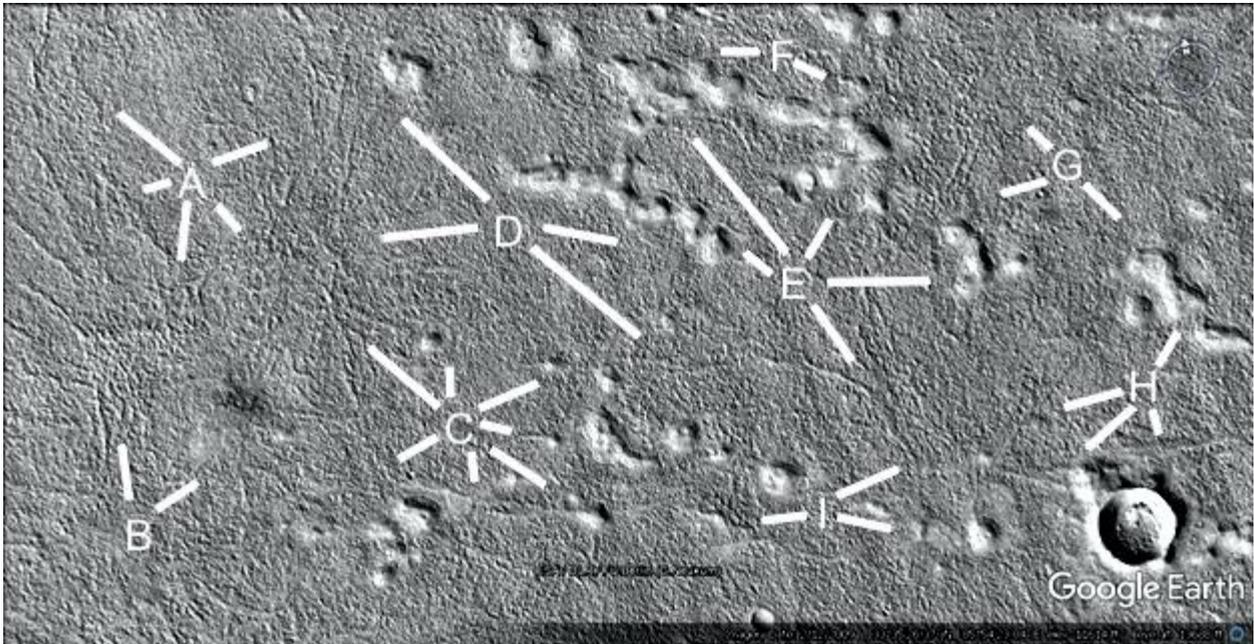


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## Prt732

### Hypothesis

A and B show a large tube mesh, some connect to a hill at B at 2 o'clock. There may be a tube nexus at A at 4 o'clock. C shows a tube connecting to a small hill at 11, 2, and 4 o'clock. D also shows many connects to hills. E and F show small hills with collapsed roofs. G, H, and I show tubes into small hills.

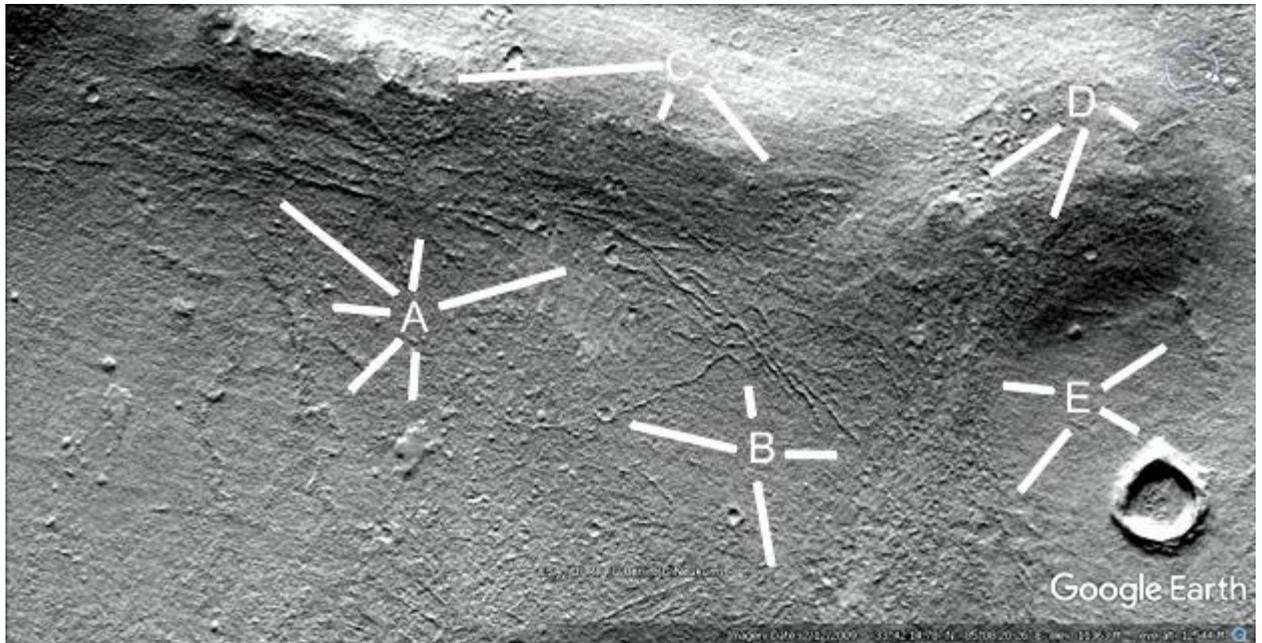


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## Prt735

### Hypothesis

A and B show tubes connecting to a long hill at C, also a hollow hill at D. B shows a tube nexus at 12 o'clock. E at 2 o'clock shows a tube going from the crater to the hill.

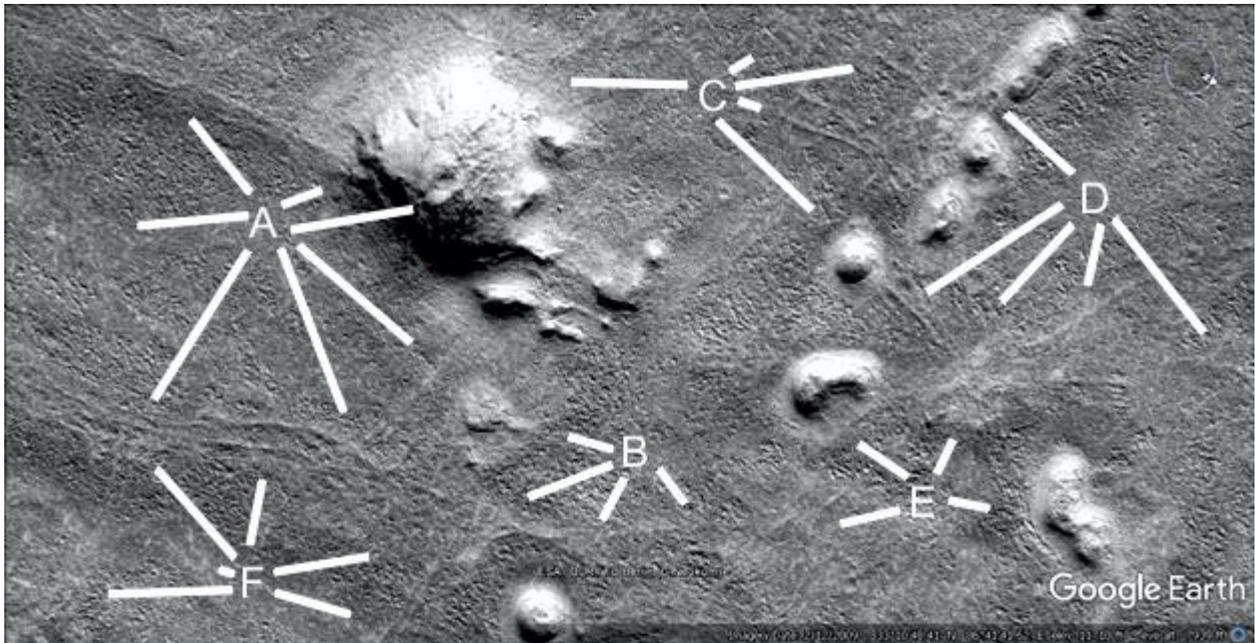


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## Prt738

### Hypothesis

A shows a straight tube going into the collapsing hill from 11 to 2 o'clock. More tubes are shown from a tube mesh at 7 to a tube going up to the hill 4 o'clock. B shows more tubes connecting to a small collapsed hill, they continue on to E where there is a nexus at 1 o'clock. C and D show more tubes connecting to hills. F shows more tubes.

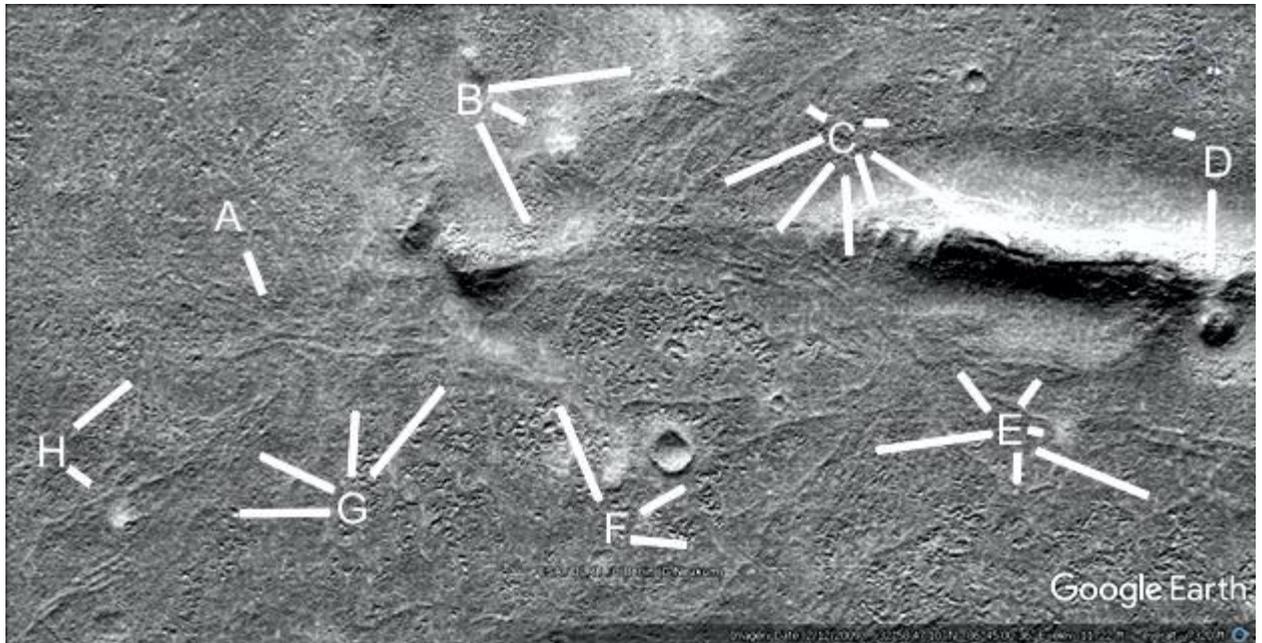


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## Prt739

### Hypothesis

A large tube mesh surrounds these hills, C at 4 o'clock shows a collapsed tunnel in the long hill. This may be an extension of the tube at 7 o'clock going to the hill at B at 5 o'clock.

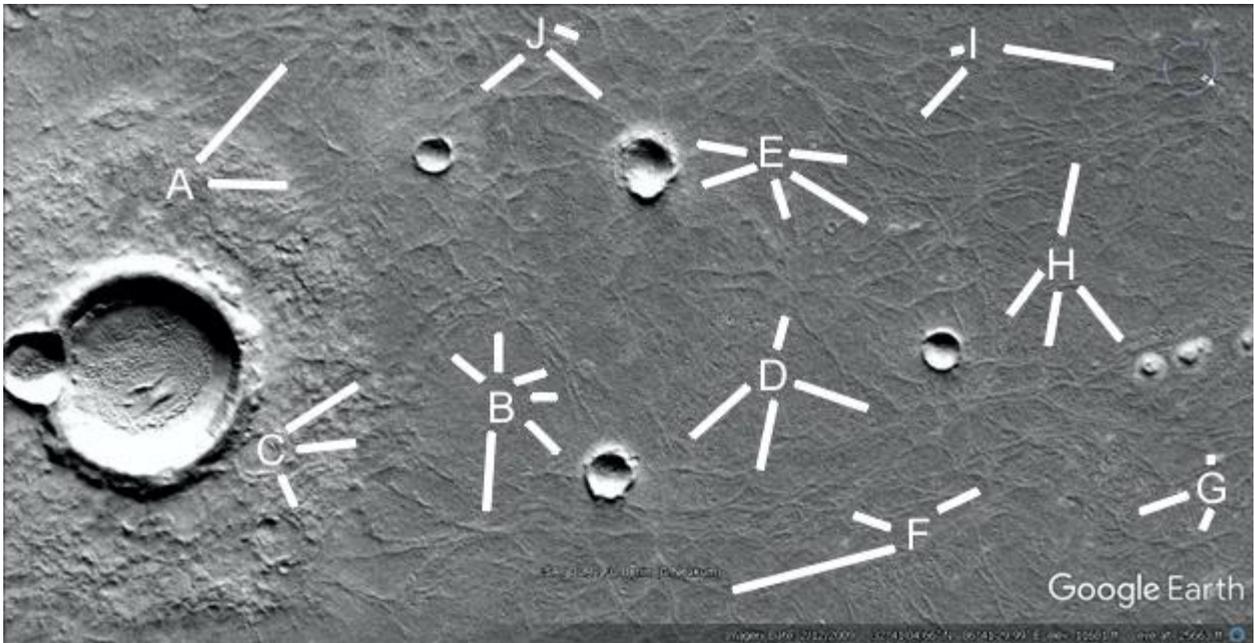


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## Prt740

### Hypothesis

Most of this area is a tube mesh, D at 12 o'clock shows a tube nexus. These tube mesh network connects to the crater, parts of the hill surrounding it have collapsed tunnels connecting to the tubes. Many connect to smaller craters such as B at 4 o'clock, H at 6 o'clock, and J at 4 o'clock.

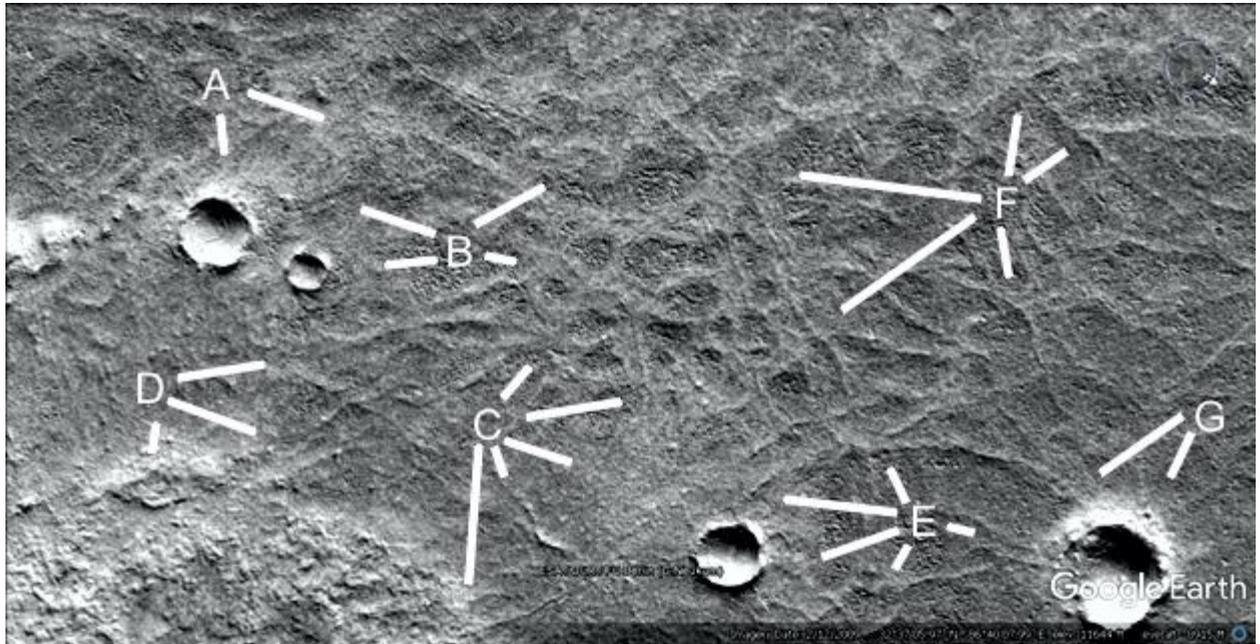


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## Prt741

### Hypothesis

This tube mesh is a paler shade than the underlying ground. A and B show many connections to the two craters, C and D show connects to this elevated area which may be collapsed hills. E shows connections to the two craters. F shows many tubes, a tube nexus is at 9 o'clock. G shows tubes going into the crater.

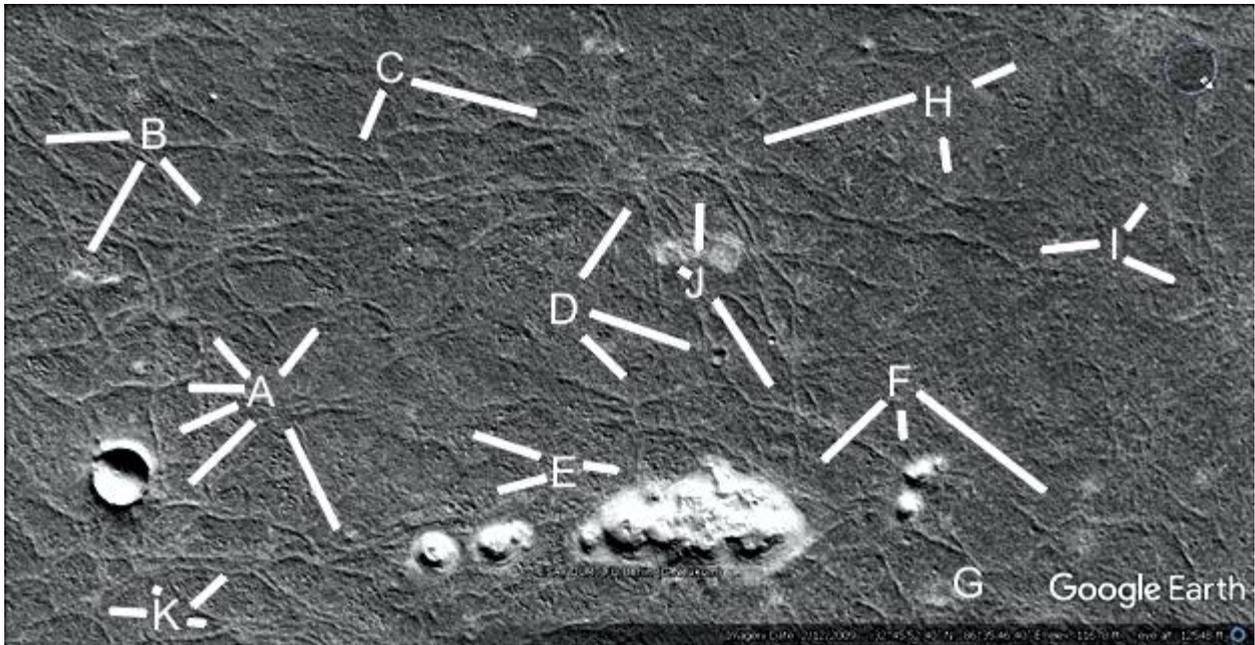


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## Prt742

### Hypothesis

A, B, and C show many tubes connecting to each other and to the crater. There is a nexus at C at 4 o'clock, also D at 1 o'clock. Many tubes go into the collapsing hills from E at 8 to 4 o'clock and F. There are so many unusual connections here that virtually all the image could be studied.

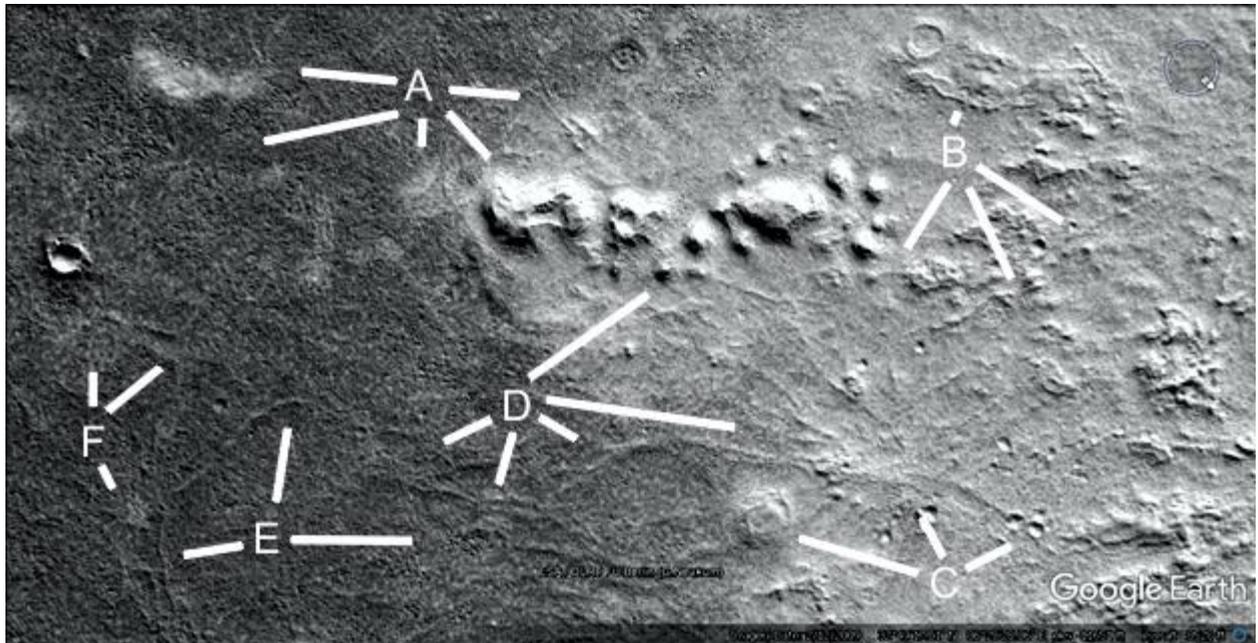


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## Prt743

### Hypothesis

The tube mesh connects to the collapsed hills, C at 11 o'clock shows a tube nexus, a collapsed hill is at 10 o'clock. A tube goes to a small crater at 2 o'clock.

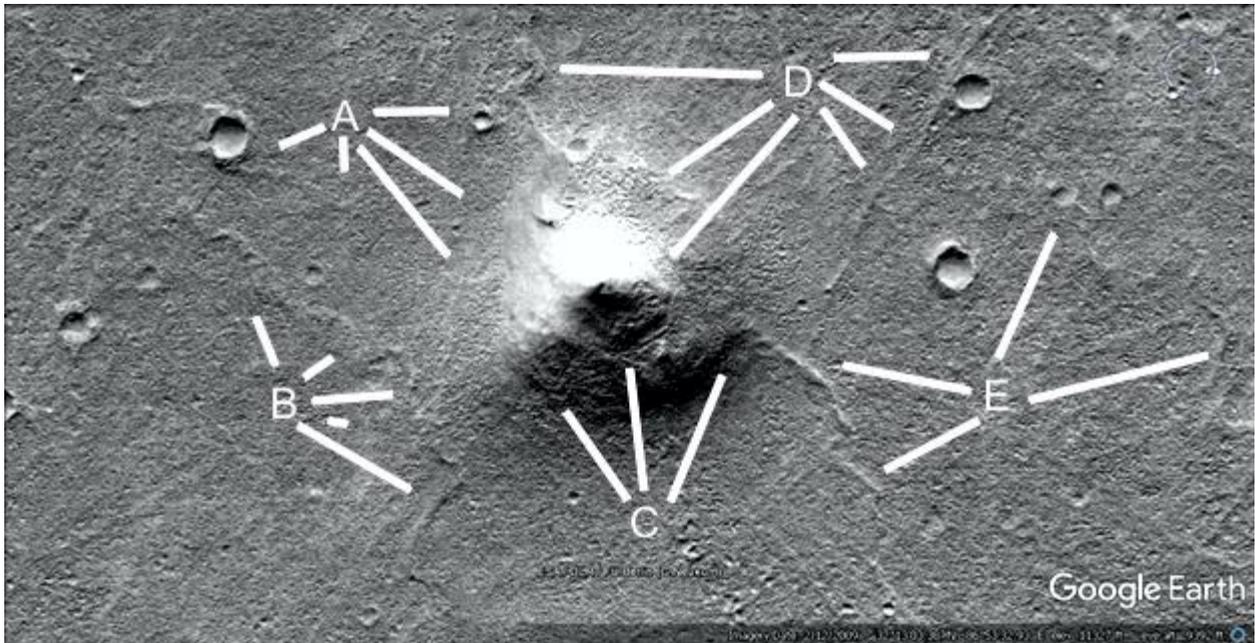


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## Prt746

### Hypothesis

A shows three tubes going into a crater at 8 o'clock, one from the collapsing hill from 5 to 6 o'clock. B shows a wavy tube, as it collapsed it widened at 2 o'clock. C shows the roof at 12 o'clock is sitting higher than the rest of the hill, there is a band around this perhaps collapsing. At 1 o'clock there is a tube exiting the hill. At E at 10 o'clock this connects to another tube going to D from 2 to 5 also connecting to a crater. E shows a walled field at 8 o'clock, a tube from 2 to 1 o'clock goes to a crater and then over to D at 4 o'clock.

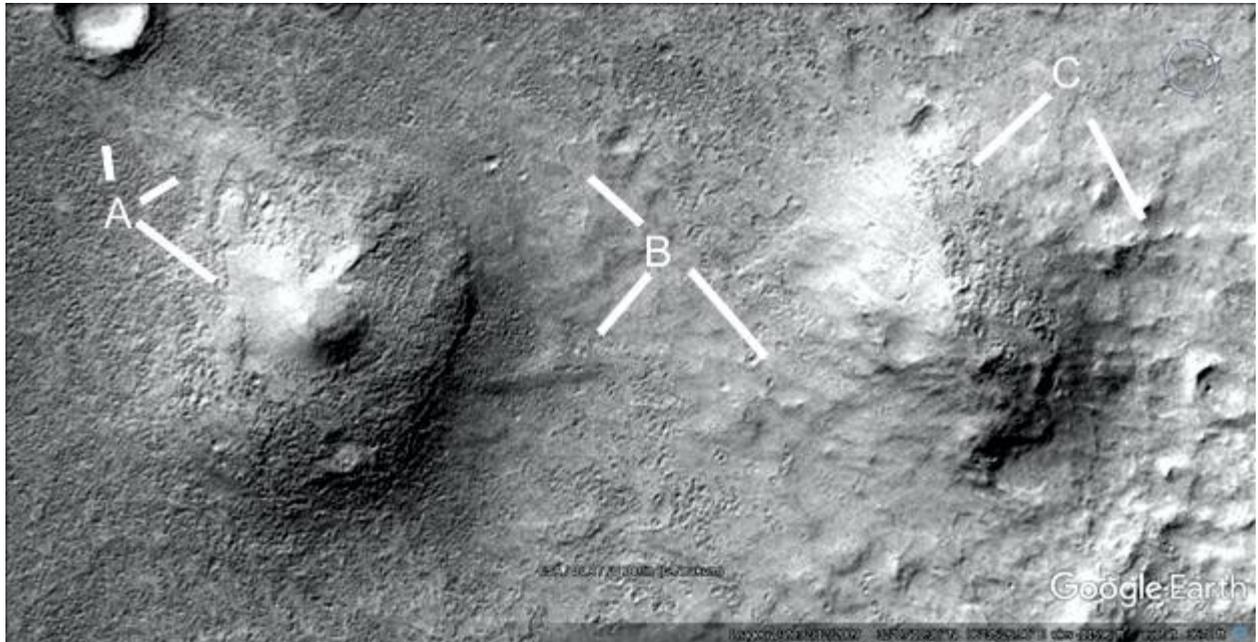


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## Prt749

### Hypothesis

A from 12 to 2 o'clock shows a pale area connecting from the crater to the hill, at 2 to 4 o'clock the roof is very smooth like cement. B from 5 to 7 o'clock shows a connection between the two hills, it also branches off up to 10 o'clock. C shows an eroded tube going into the hill at 5 o'clock. The roof at 7 o'clock has cavities in the cement roof.



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