

Martian Hypotheses Book 9

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.

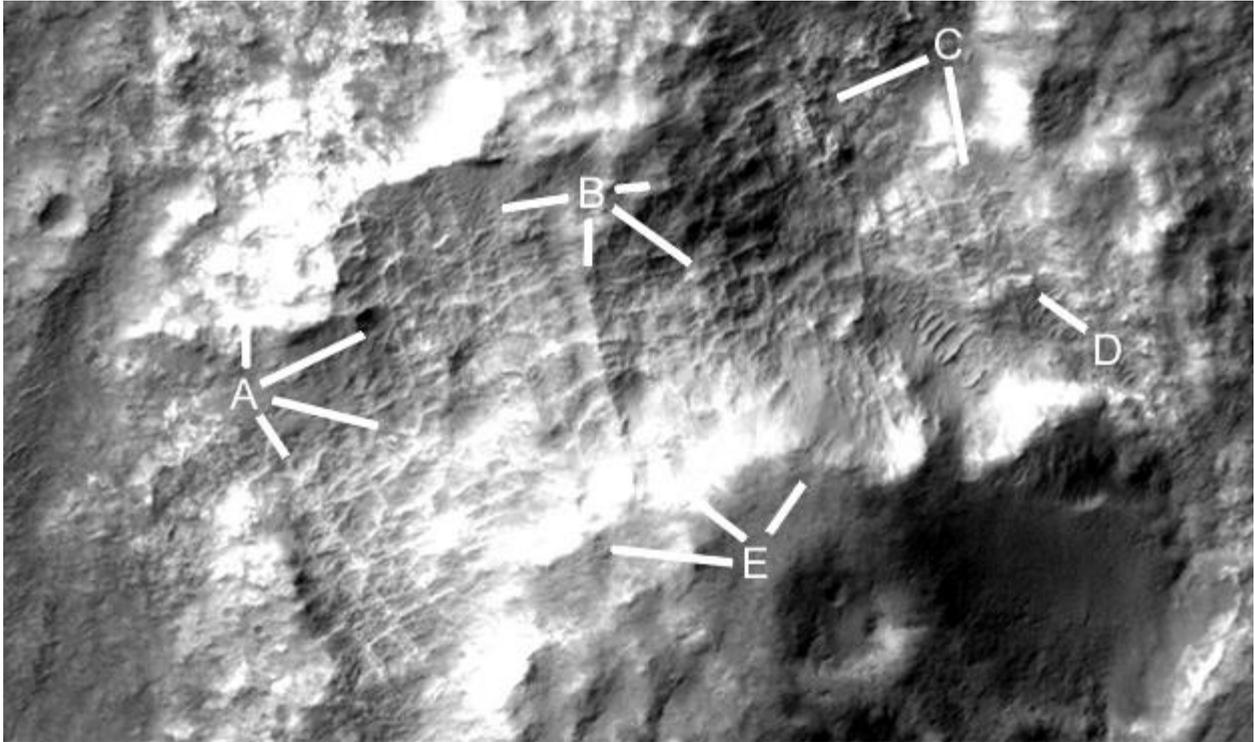
The Martian Faces are mainly discussed in books 11 and 12, a reprint of published peer reviewed papers. These differ according to where they are. The Cydonia Face, Nefertiti, and King Face all fall on a great circle, this is hypothesized to have been an old equator that lines up with a known previous 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.

Hypothesis

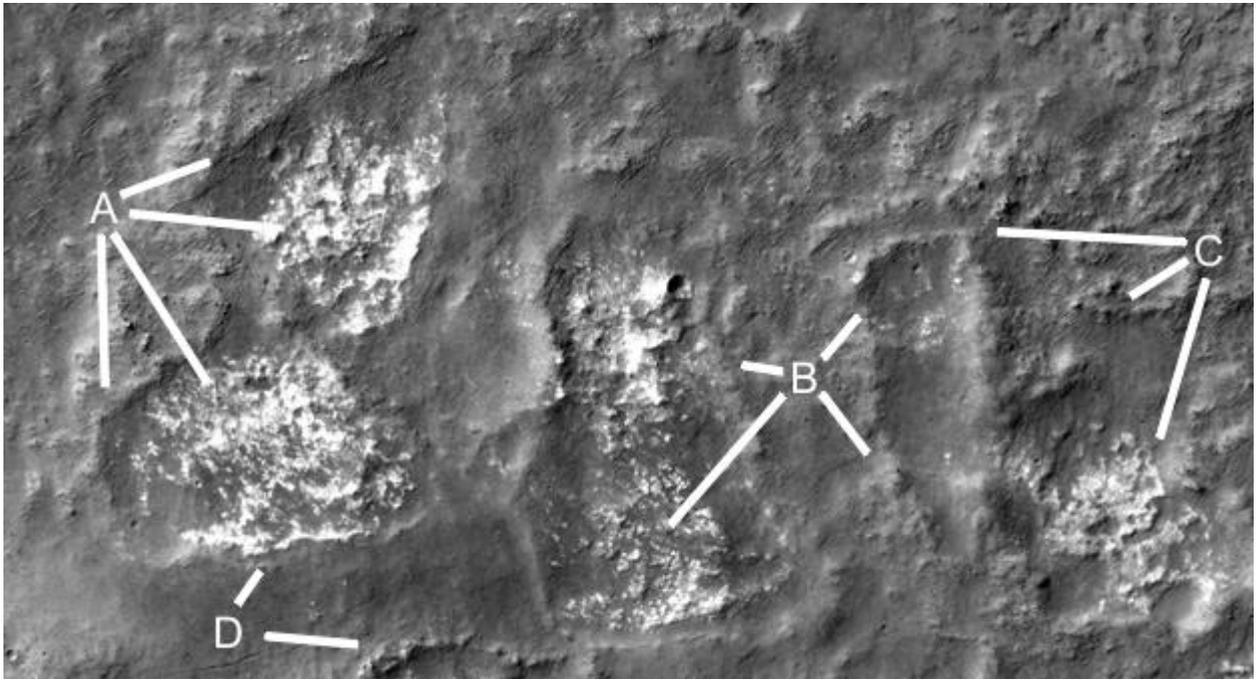
A at 12 o'clock shows a higher area with room like walls in it, the impression is of this eroding down to the other parts of A and B. C shows more rooms, D some ceiling material. Many of these rooms are likely to be full of dust from the collapsed roof.



Cymhh361g

Hypothesis

A shows two collapsed hollow hills, the pale areas would be rooms. B shows another two pits, the one on the right is nearly clean of the rooms as they eroded away. C at 7 and 8 o'clock s probably another pit. D shows two pit walls.



Cymhh361h

Hypothesis

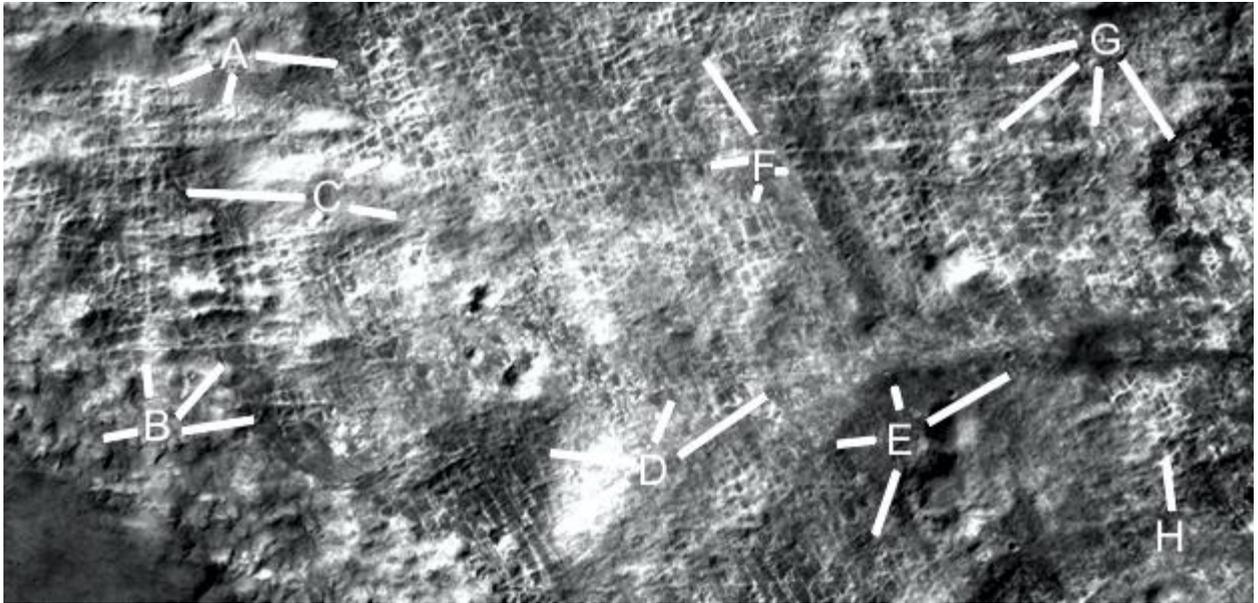
This also has a three dimensional shape like the rooms are eroding unevenly, A shows the pit wall and perhaps floor material at 4 o'clock. B shows more rooms at 2 o'clock and perhaps some at 8 o'clock. C is rooms at different stages of erosion, a higher ridge of these is at 6 and 8 o'clock. D gives another angle of the higher area of rooms at 7 and 8 o'clock. E may be ceiling material, F is a pit wall with rooms going up to its edge.



Cymhh361i

Hypothesis

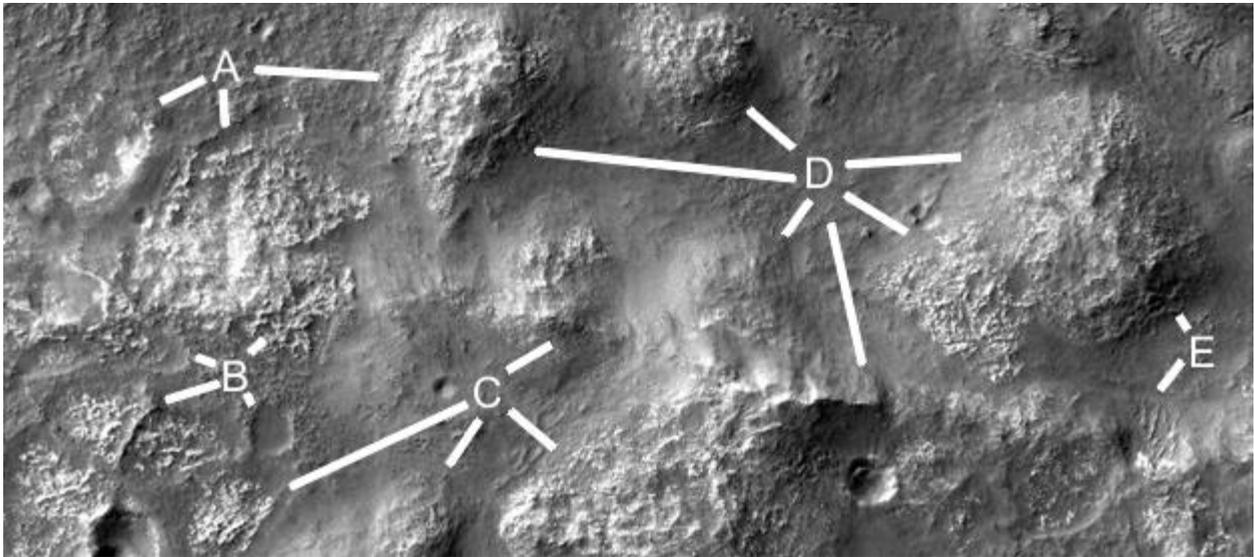
The three dimensional impression is even stronger here, A shows rooms appearing under the smooth ceiling material. B may also be tubes or suspended roads as there is an impression of empty space under them. C at 9 o'clock shows rooms with no ceilings, at 4 o'clock there is still some ceiling or they 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.



Cymhh361j

Hypothesis

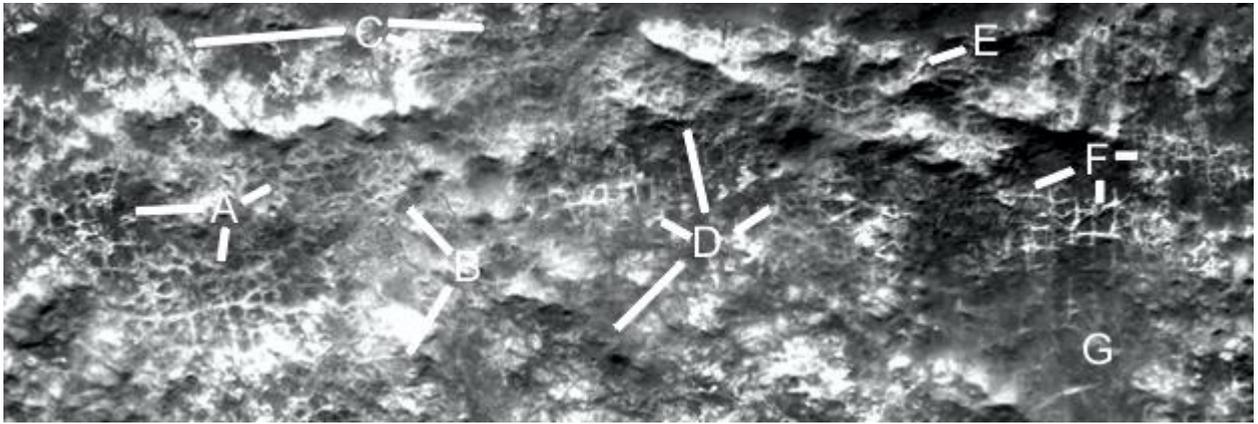
This is more of a wide angle view of degraded hollow hills, much of the detail is room shapes. It indicates then how extensive these are, A shows at 8 o'clock a pit with little structure remaining. At 6 o'clock this is an intermediate phase and at 3 o'clock the hill is much more complete. It appears that any of these hills have a smooth skin, once lost this seems to allow the interior to erode much more quickly. B shows a ridge which may have been an interior support, it also connects to the large crater so it may have been a tube or tunnel. D at 9 o'clock shows the edge of this skin, also at 10 o'clock on another hill. E at 12 o'clock shows a smaller amount of skin indicating it breaks off progressively until it reaches the pit wall.



Cymhh361k

Hypothesis

The rooms at A are more rounded at 7 and 9 o'clock but have straighter walls and right angles at 2 o'clock. This can be from erosion, B at 10 o'clock shows rounded rooms less connected to each other and at 7 o'clock they may have eroded away. C at 9 o'clock may be floor material, the rooms at 3 o'clock are in better condition going up higher to D at 12 o'clock. The rooms at 10 o'clock are much lower implying this elevated area is like a HiRise with many floors. E also shows rooms with curved walls, F has straighter walls that may be sagging. G looks to be where these walls have eroded away.



Cymhh361I

Hypothesis

This pit is bare of rooms, A may be the normal terrain around these hollow hills. B shows the smooth ground inside the pit and the pit walls are well defined. C may have some remaining rooms. D may be a tube that continues on from 11 to 2 o'clock.



Cymd361I2

Hypothesis

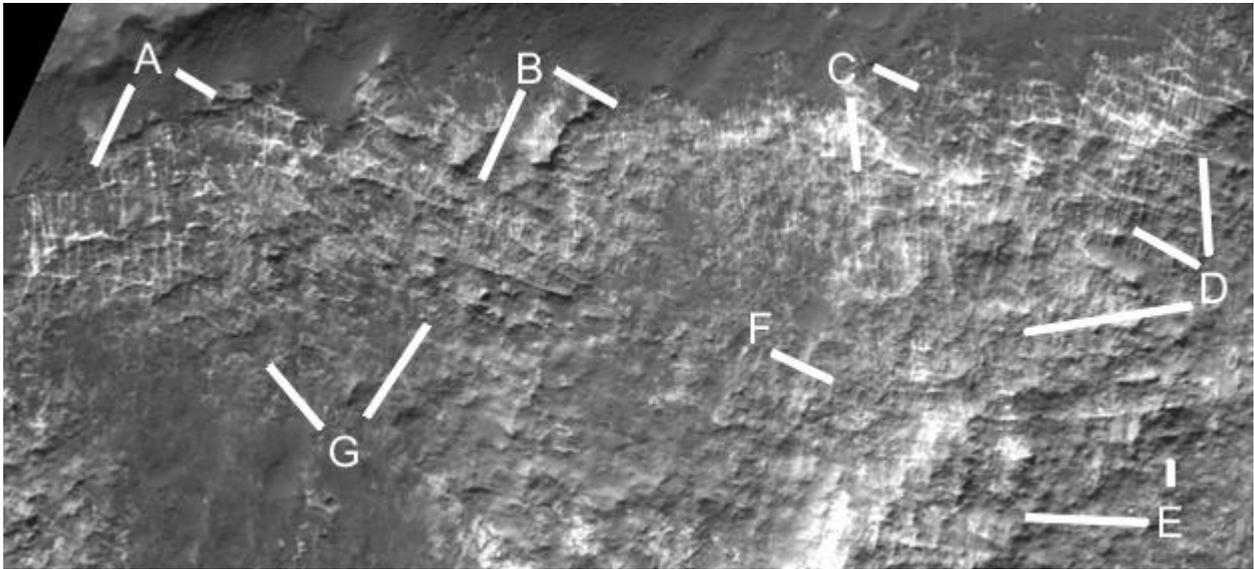
The pit at B has a parabolic shape, the Latis Rectum is parallel to the tube at D.



Cymhh362c

Hypothesis

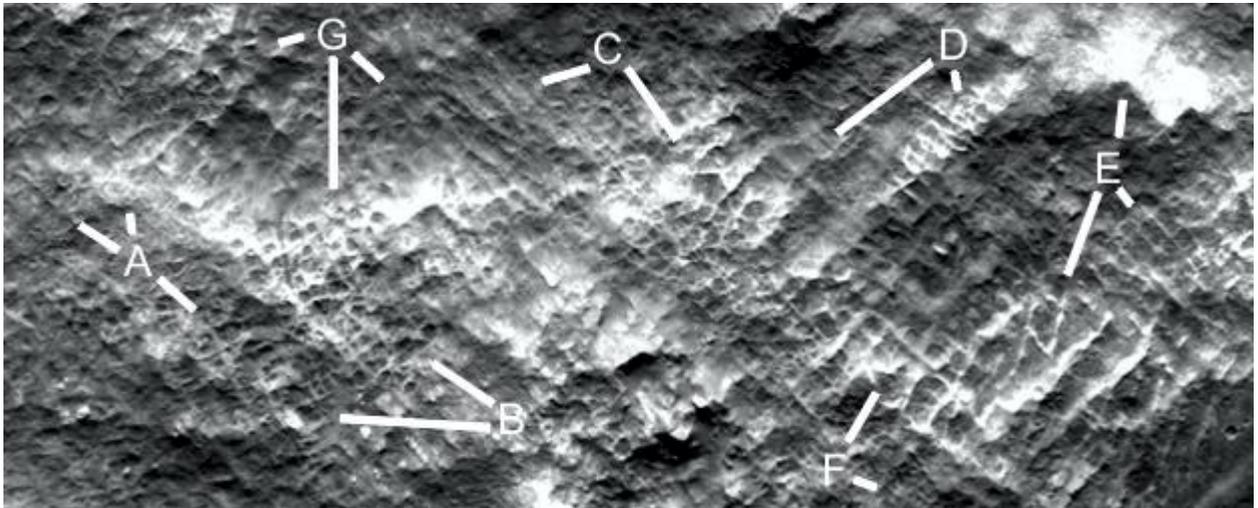
These rooms are much more eroded, at A there show the bare ground underneath. B may have more floor material, C appears to be a higher level at 6 o'clock that erodes down to 4 o'clock. D shows other walls but none seem to be higher enough to form rooms. E shows some longer walls or tubes with a slight curve as does F. G shows some straighter longer walls at 1 o'clock eroding down to bare ground at 11 o'clock.



Cymhh362d

Hypothesis

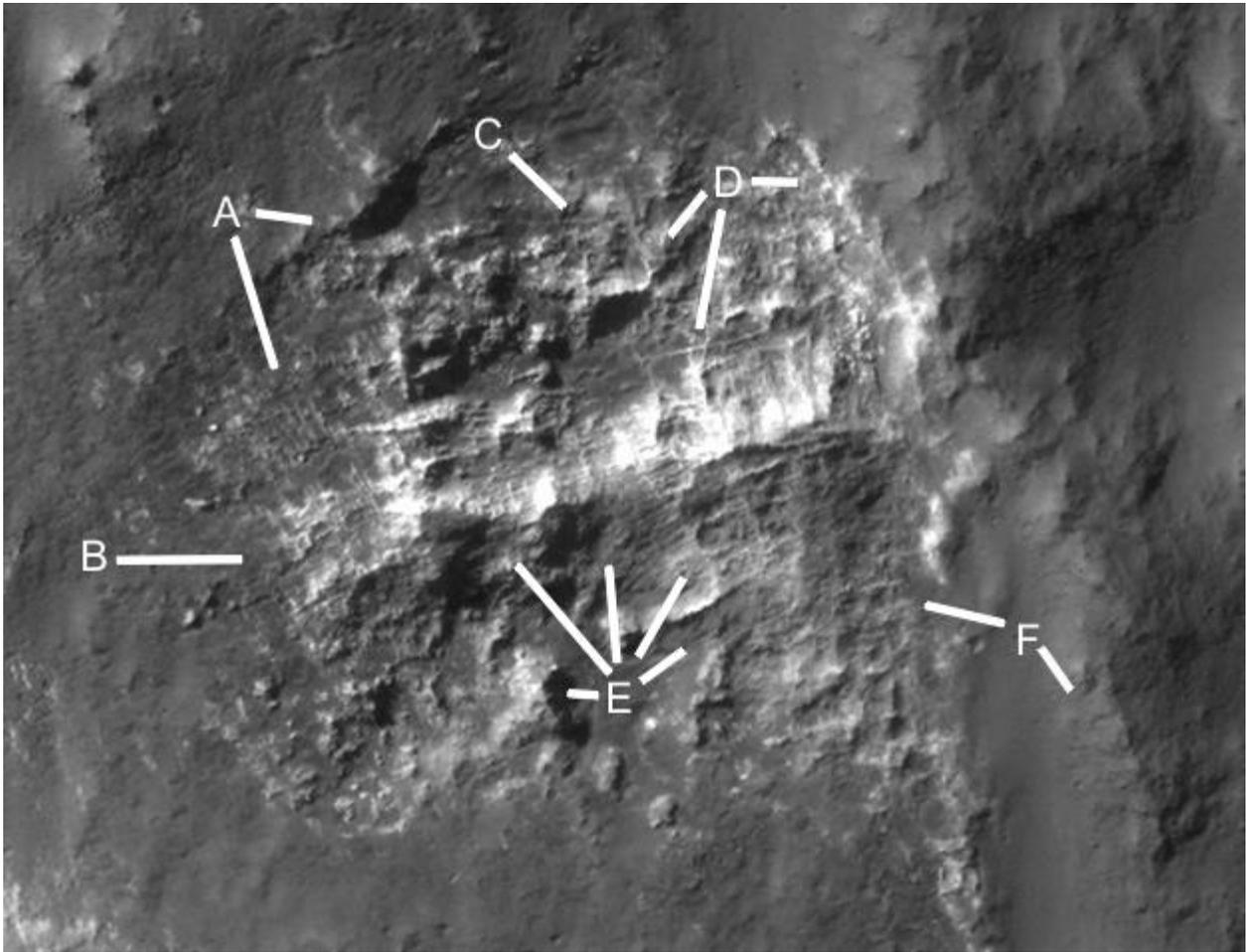
These rooms are much more distinct, A appears to be multiple levels with ceiling material partially covering them at 1 and 12 o'clock. B also shows rooms like cavity shapes. C shows rooms that are longer and thinner at 8 o'clock, then a higher area at 4 o'clock. D at 6 o'clock shows a higher area perhaps not eroded. E at 12 o'clock shows a hill which seems to connect to the rooms, it probably contains some of them. At 4 and 7 o'clock the rooms are much clearer, F at 1 o'clock shows much higher walls.



Cymhh362e

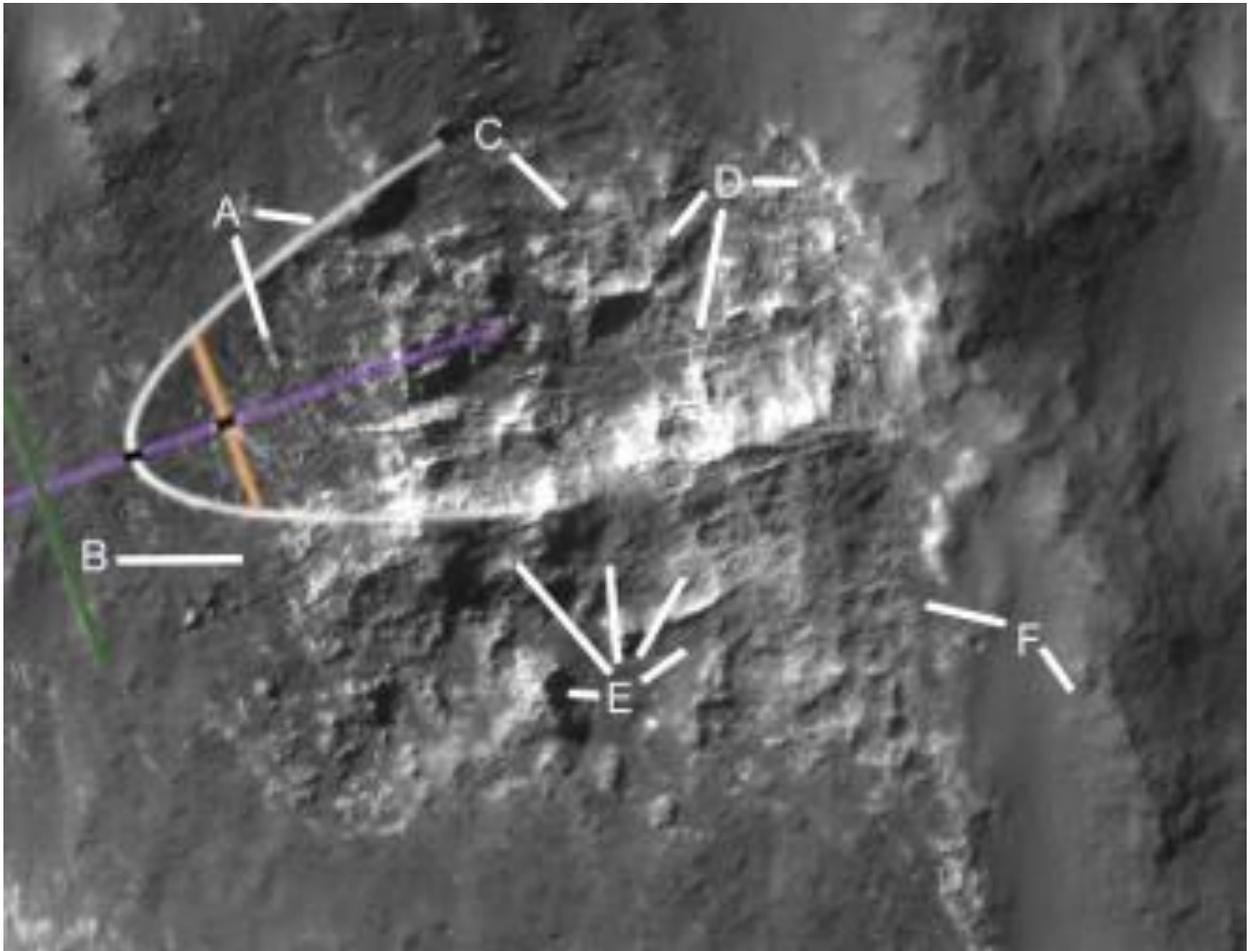
Hypothesis

This shows a smaller hollow hill, A is where just an outline of the walls remains at 5 o'clock and the pit wall at 4 o'clock. From B across to E the hill has rooms throughout it. C may have been a larger room, D shows other walls. F at 10 o'clock has some clear rooms at 10 o'clock similar to Earth construction techniques probably with near equal sizes in right angles, at 4 o'clock is the pit wall.



Cymhh362e2

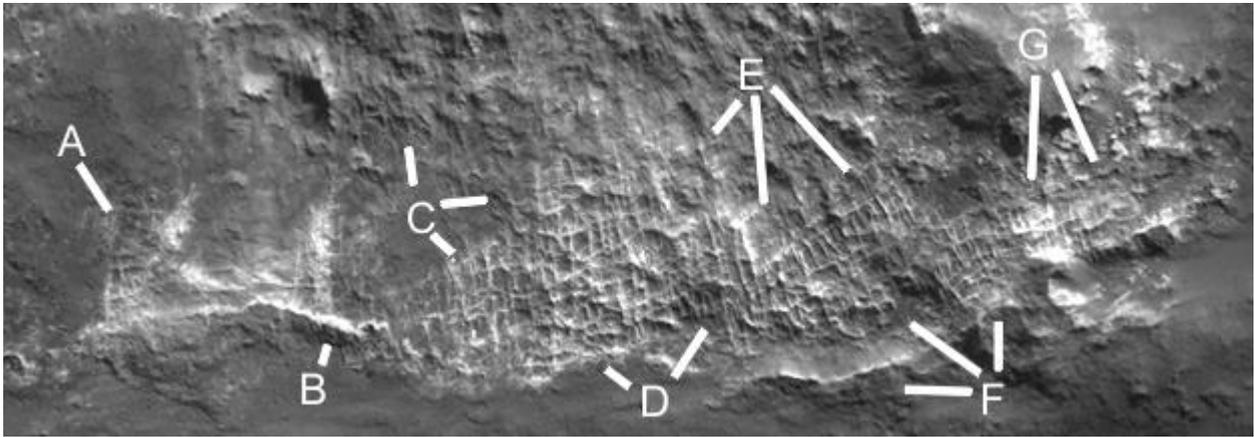
Hypothesis



Cymhh362f

Hypothesis

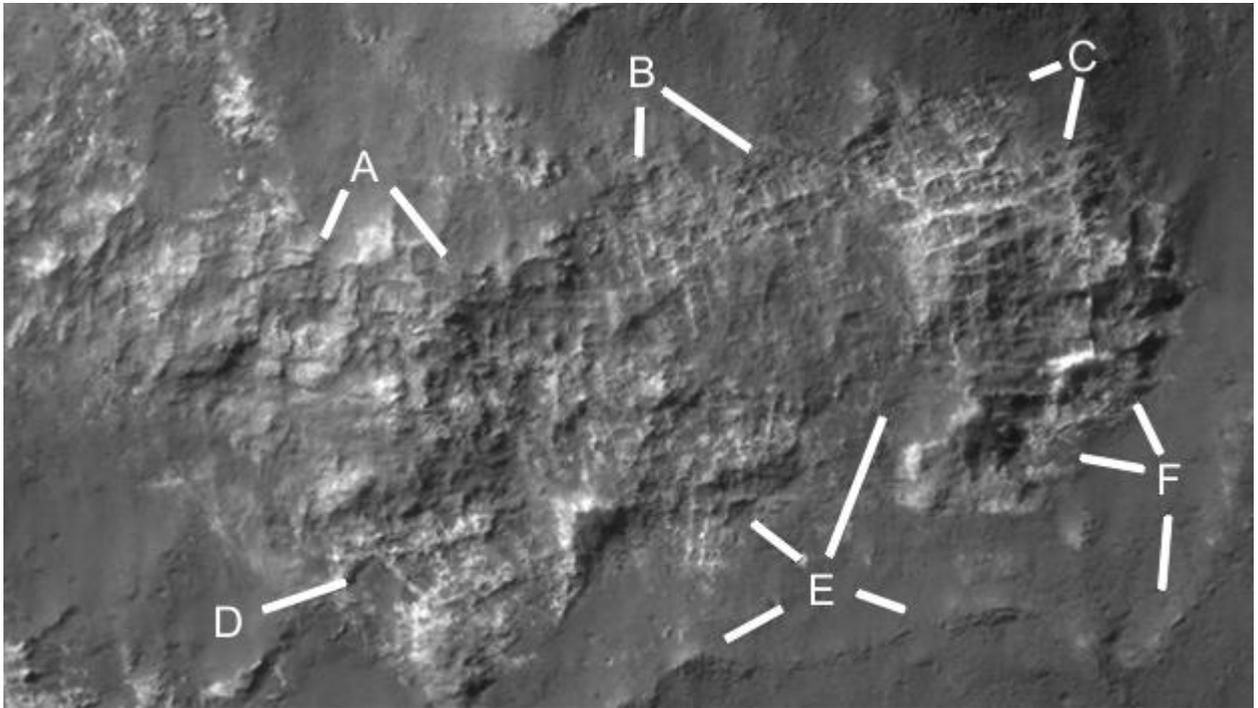
Many of these also have right angles, some old cities on Earth would have streets as irregular as this. A appears to show some rooms as the ceiling material degrades, B may be more of this. C can also be ceiling material with some walls showing through in places. D, E, and G show many more examples, F shows the pit wall with a gap between it and the rooms.



Cymhh362g

Hypothesis

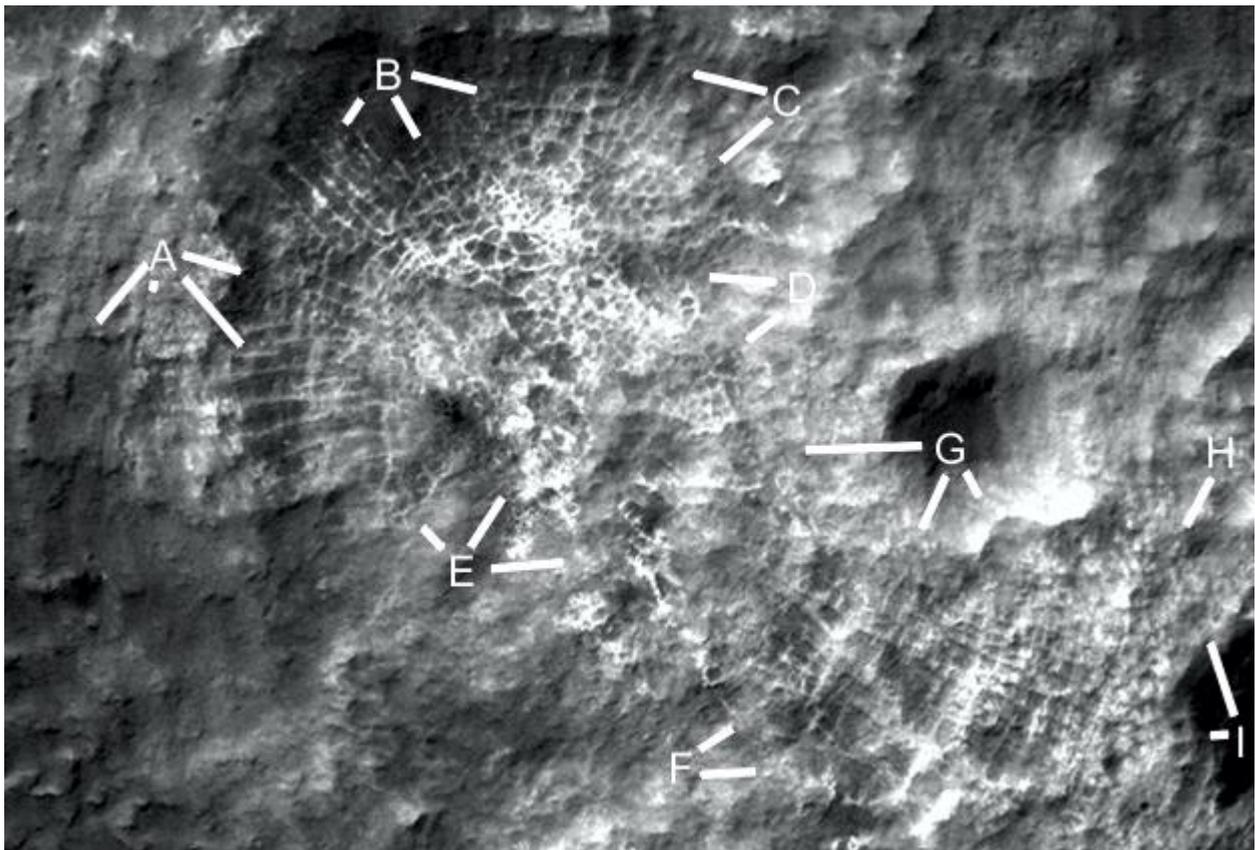
A also looks like rooms under the ceiling material, B seems to be where they are being exposed as the ceiling recedes. C is more ceiling material, below this there is a hill shape with more rooms or perhaps a second floor of them. D shows tube like connections form from one hill of rooms to the main area above it. E shows progressive erosion of the rooms, at 4 and 7 o'clock would be the pit wall. F at 10 and 11 o'clock may show a steeper side as if there are surviving walls here, at 6 o'clock is the pit wall.



Cymhh363a

Hypothesis

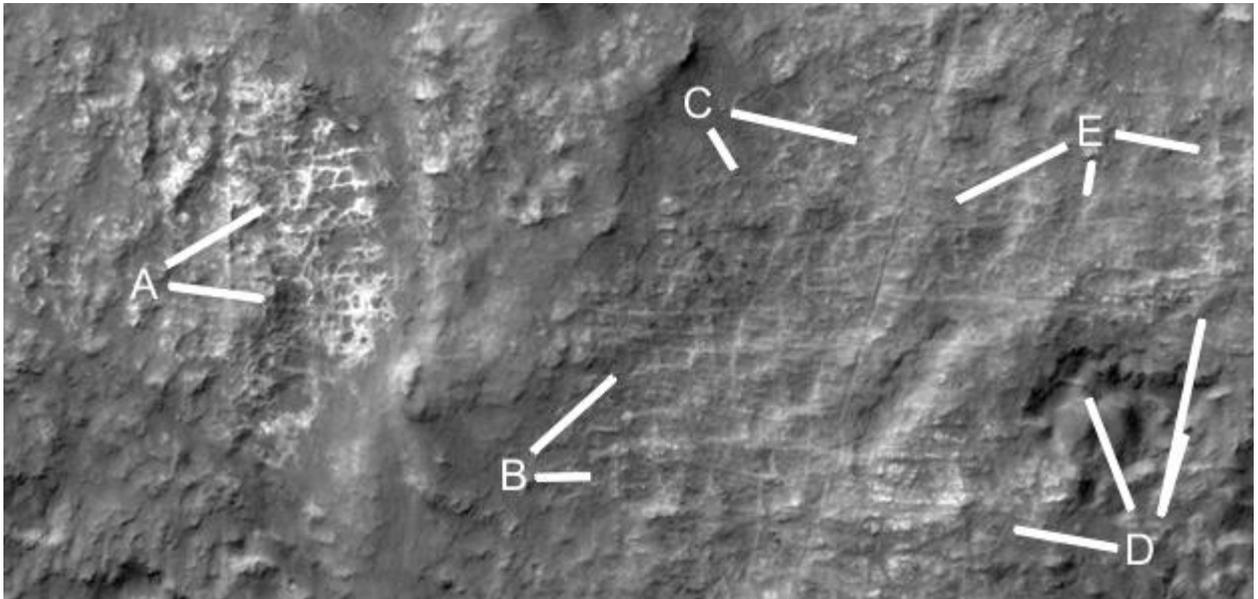
These rooms have a much more radial pattern, A shows more rooms under the ceiling material at 7 o'clock. At 4 and 5 o'clock the walls are roughly parallel with some getting closer together towards the right. The rooms at B seems to go into the slope like a layer of them, many are triangular or irregular to give this radial shape. C may show rooms set into the slope like the layer of rooms broke off here, it may be possible to follow these deeper into the slope. The walls vary in height at 7 o'clock. D shows more rooms but to its right they have either eroded away or are still buried. E shows an edge of this radial array, below these there may be more rooms under the ground. At F the walls are more sparse perhaps with bigger rooms or they could be tubes and tunnels. G shows how these appear to have altered the crater shape on its lower side with a wavy ridge or interior support. H shows more rooms and I how these come to the edge of another crater. These walls would be fragile and unlikely to survive the fracturing in the ground from impacts of this size.



Cymhh363b

Hypothesis

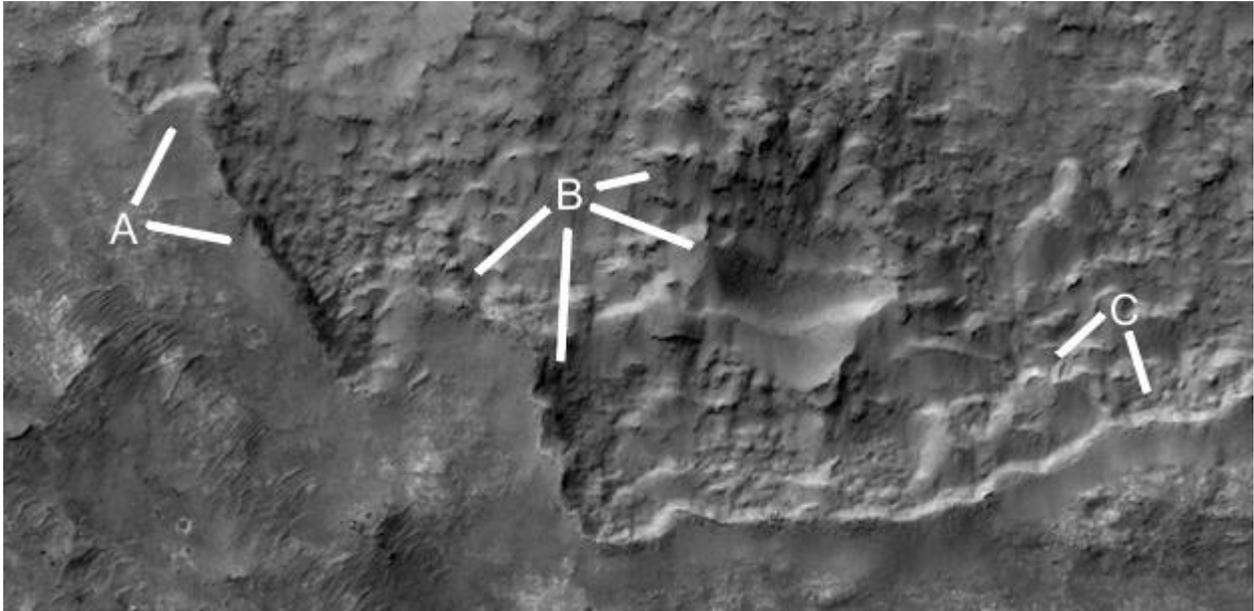
A probably shows rooms disappearing into the ceiling material on their right, they get progressively darker as if under more of the ceiling. B, C, and E look as if soil from the roof of the hollow hill or the ceiling has covered the pale walls partially burying them. D is a cavity with some wall shaped edges as if this part has completely collapsed.



Cymhh363c

Hypothesis

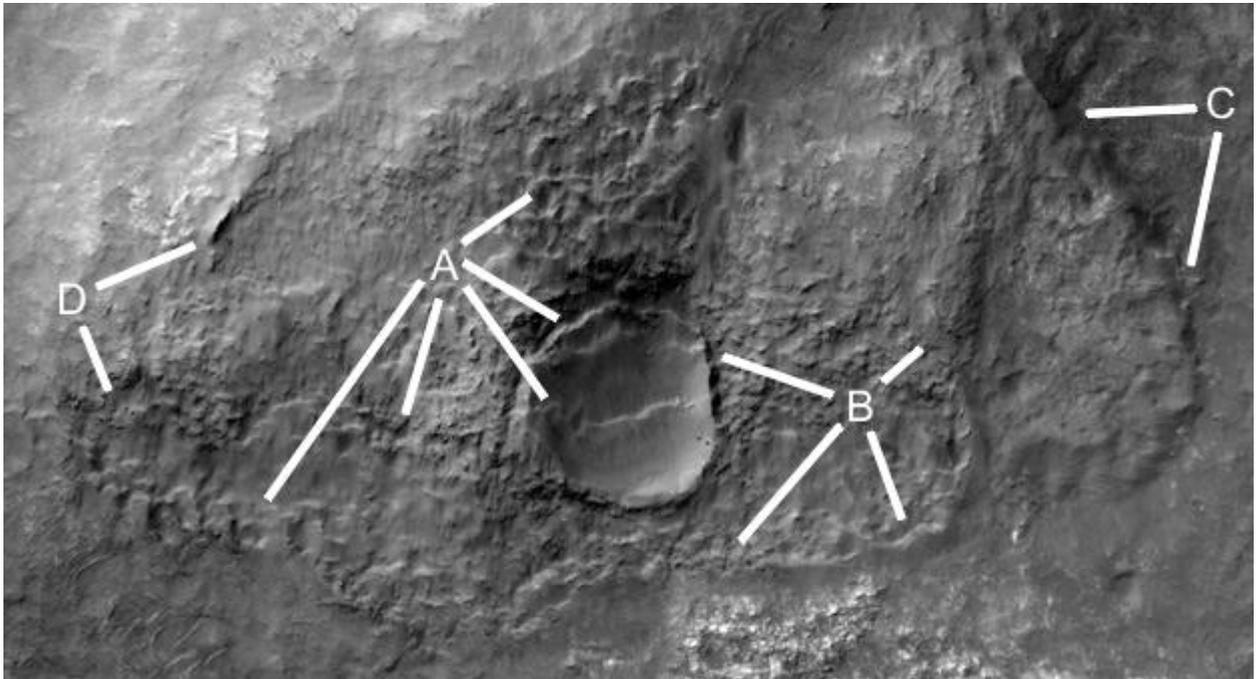
A shows the skin which is quite thick, when these breaks up the soil underneath is much softer. B at 4 o'clock may be where this is breaking. At 2 o'clock there may be regular room like shapes being exposed. C shows how this outer skin is about the same thickness overall.



Cymhh363e

Hypothesis

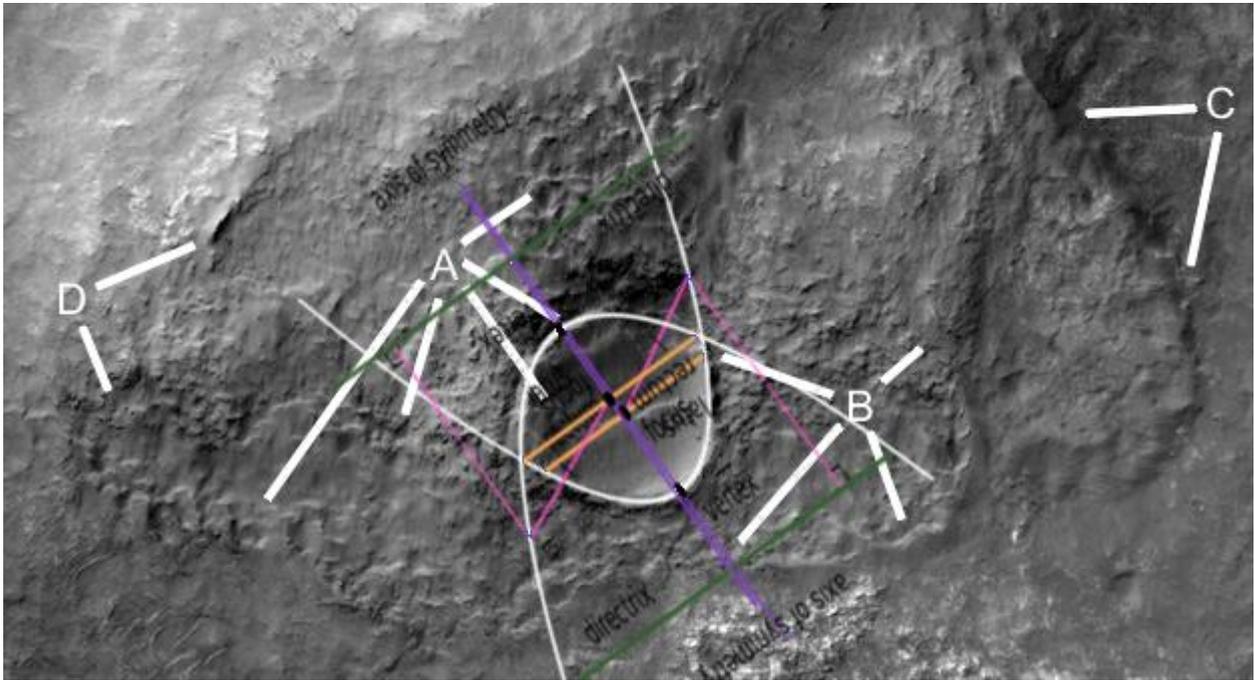
The lower part of this image is much smoother as if the skin is still intact, A shows it eroding at 2 o'clock, at 7 and 8 o'clock there appear to be the edges of the skin. At 4 and 5 o'clock, and B at 10 o'clock is a smooth shape like cement. C and D also show where this skin is breaking up.



Cymhh363e2

Hypothesis

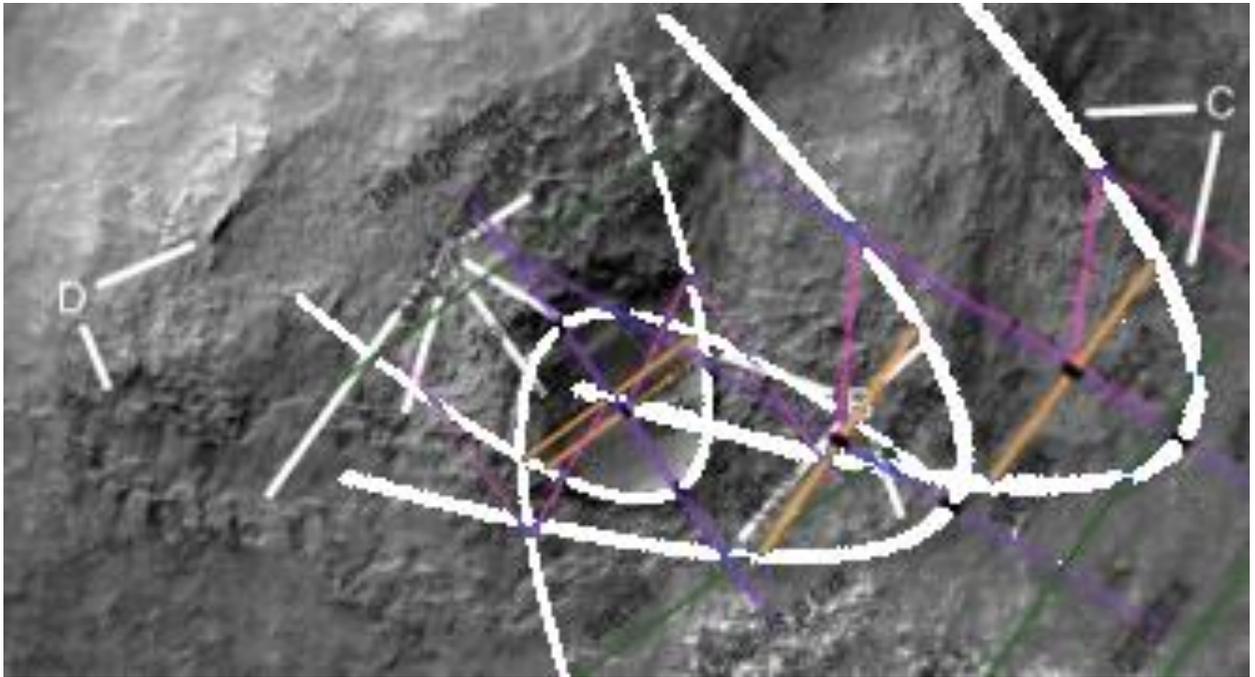
This cement like shape closely follows a double parabola as shown. The latis rectums are also parallel t each other, still less likely to occur by chance.



Cymhh363e3

Hypothesis

Two other shapes are like parabolas as shown.



Cymhh363f

Hypothesis

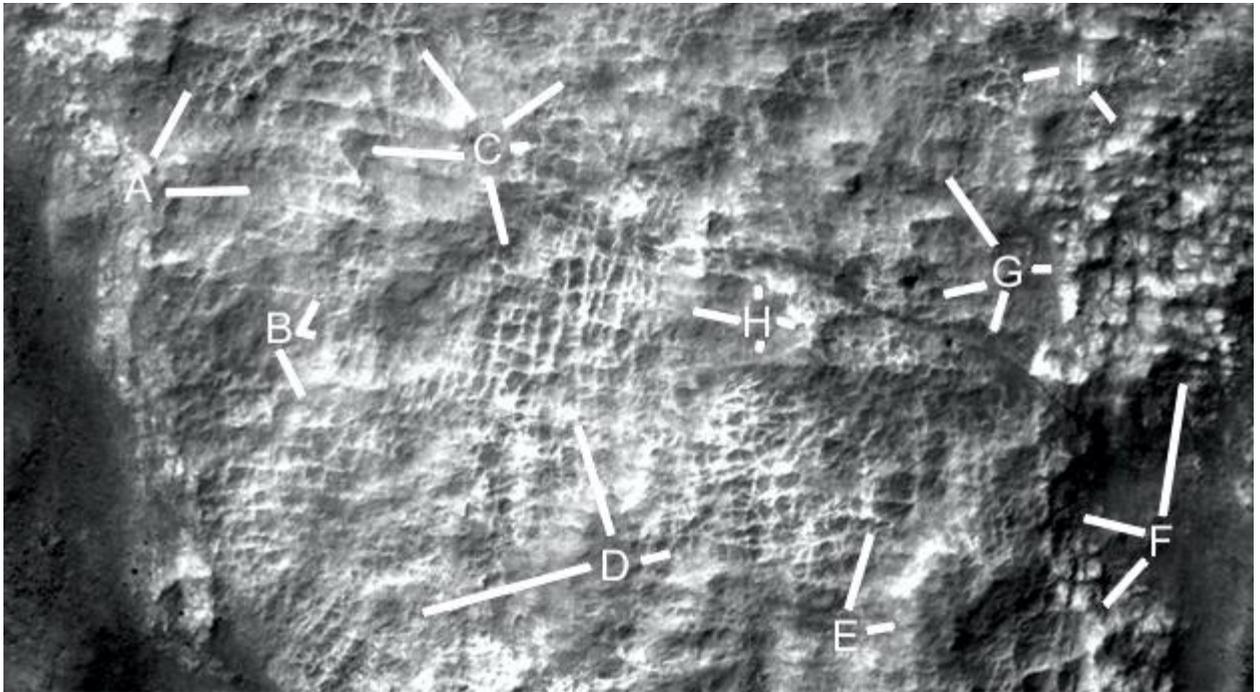
A shows more walls in good condition, many appear to be at right angles. B shows some smaller rooms at 10 o'clock and much clearer rooms at 10 o'clock. C shows more irregular walls perhaps from erosion at 9 o'clock, at 3 and 5 o'clock the rooms are much more regular. D also shows regular rooms at 6 o'clock perhaps more eroded at 4 o'clock. E shows some rooms covered by ceiling material in patches at 10 and 2 o'clock, much more covered at 3 and 9 o'clock.



Cymhh363g

Hypothesis

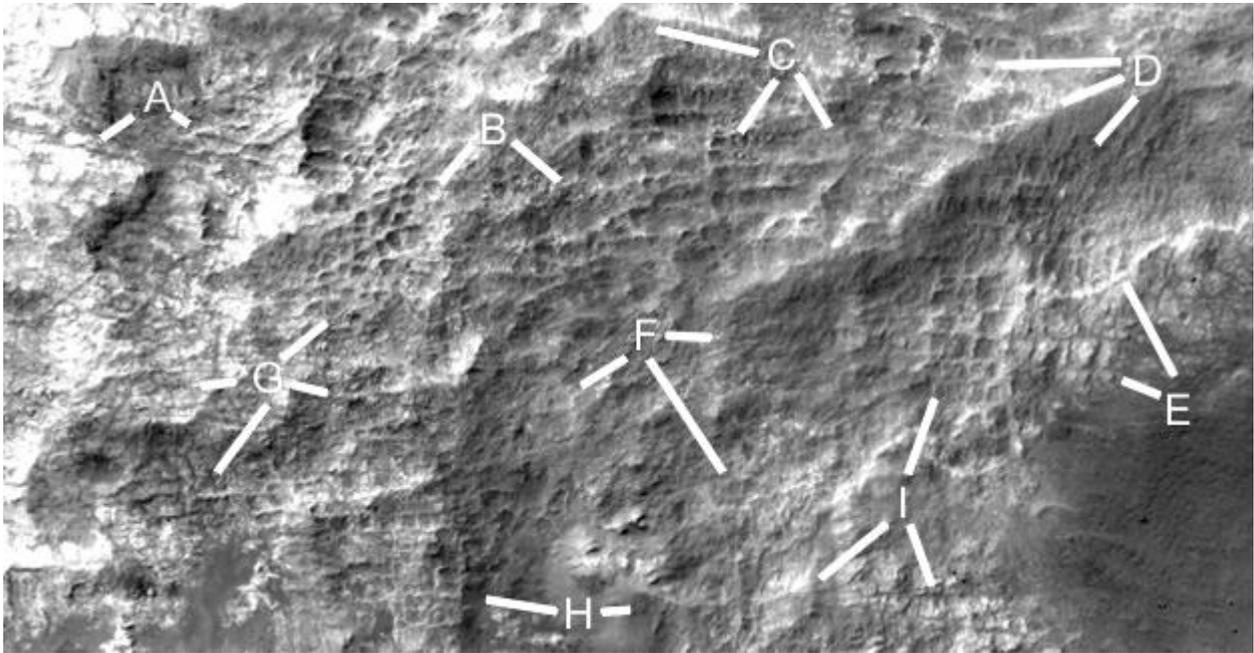
More rooms with ceiling material are shown at A, more eroded at 3 o'clock. B, C, D and H also have varying amounts of erosion. E at 3 o'clock may be a set of rooms with an intact ceiling, at 1 o'clock the rooms are larger. F may be more floor material as the walls have eroded away. G may have rooms under it at 11 o'clock, at 7 and 8 o'clock there is a dark line like a tube or road.



Cymhh363h

Hypothesis

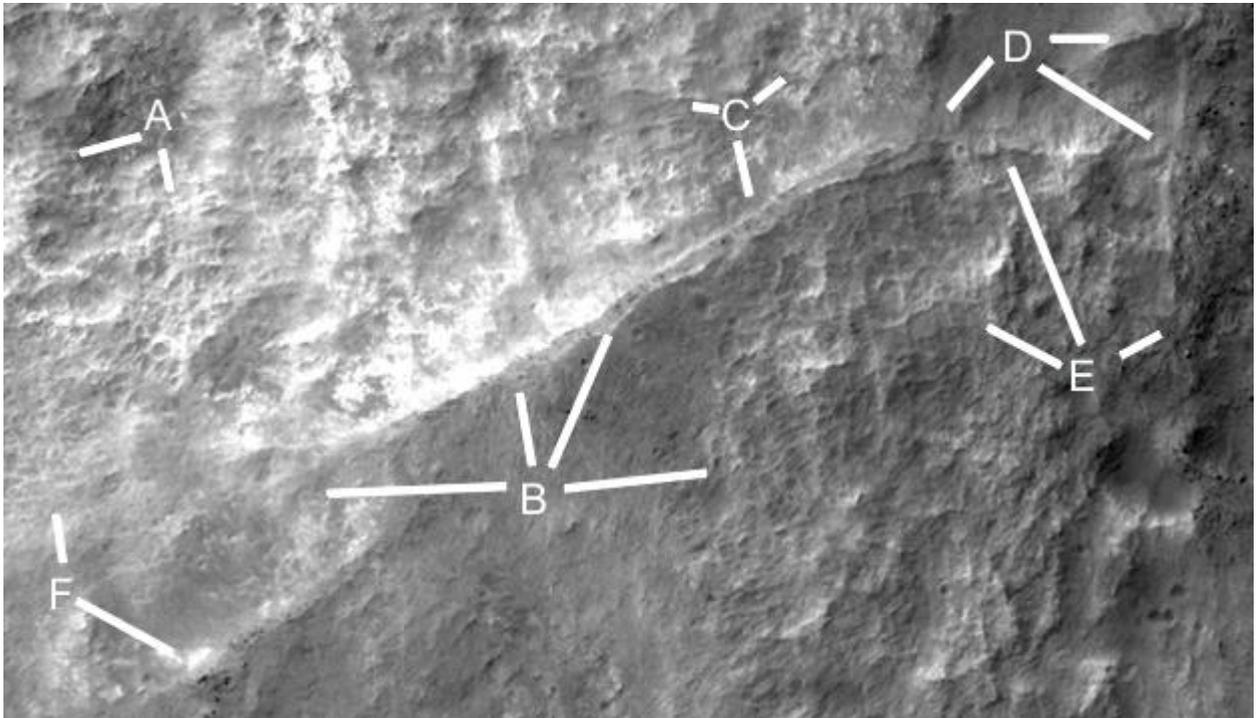
A shows a cavity, perhaps a crater with rooms around it. B shows smaller rooms at 7 o'clock about the same size, and larger rooms or tubes at 4 o'clock, C shows more of these. D appears to show the ceiling material eroding off various rooms. E is likely to be floor material as the walls have eroded away. There appear to be more rooms under F. G shows more rounded rooms like honeycomb at 2 o'clock, some under ceiling material at 4 o'clock, also darker walls at 7 and 8 o'clock perhaps from shadows. H at 9 o'clock shows the sides of some rooms as if the walls are connected here to the rock, at 3 o'clock may be a tube. I shows clear rooms at 1 o'clock.



Cymhh363i

Hypothesis

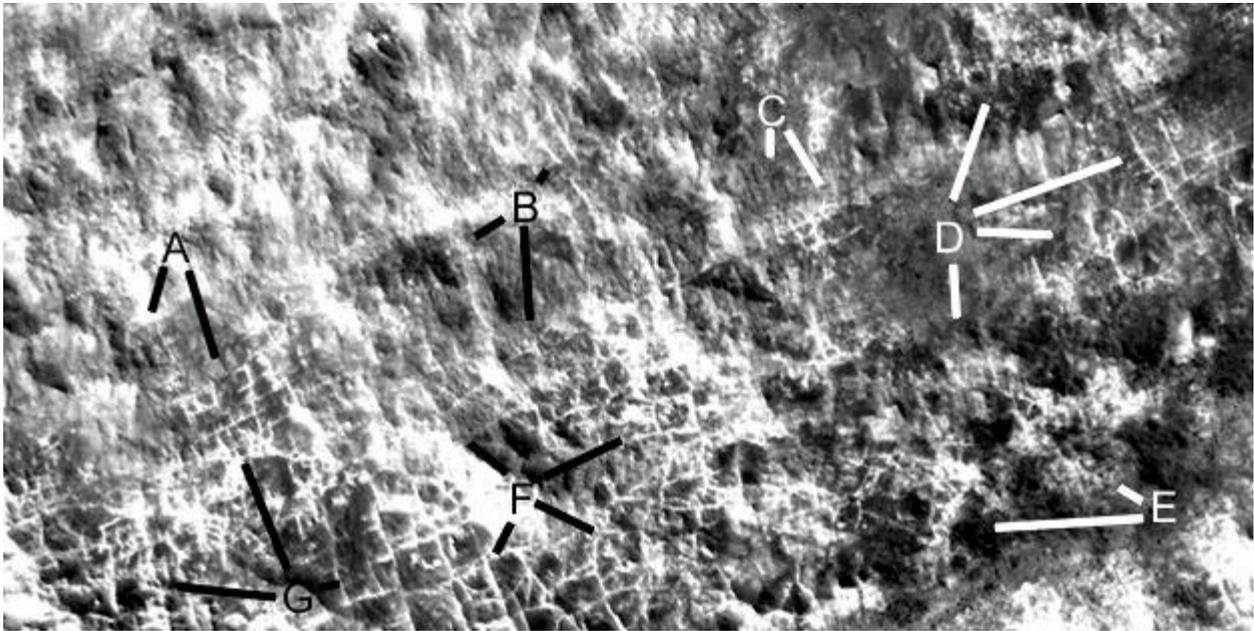
More rooms are shown at A, B appears to be a tube as there is a hollow along it. It may then have collapsed along its roof. C shows more rooms, D and E show where this tube probably connects to another one. F is another tube at 4 o'clock with more rooms at 12 o'clock.



Cymhh363j

Hypothesis

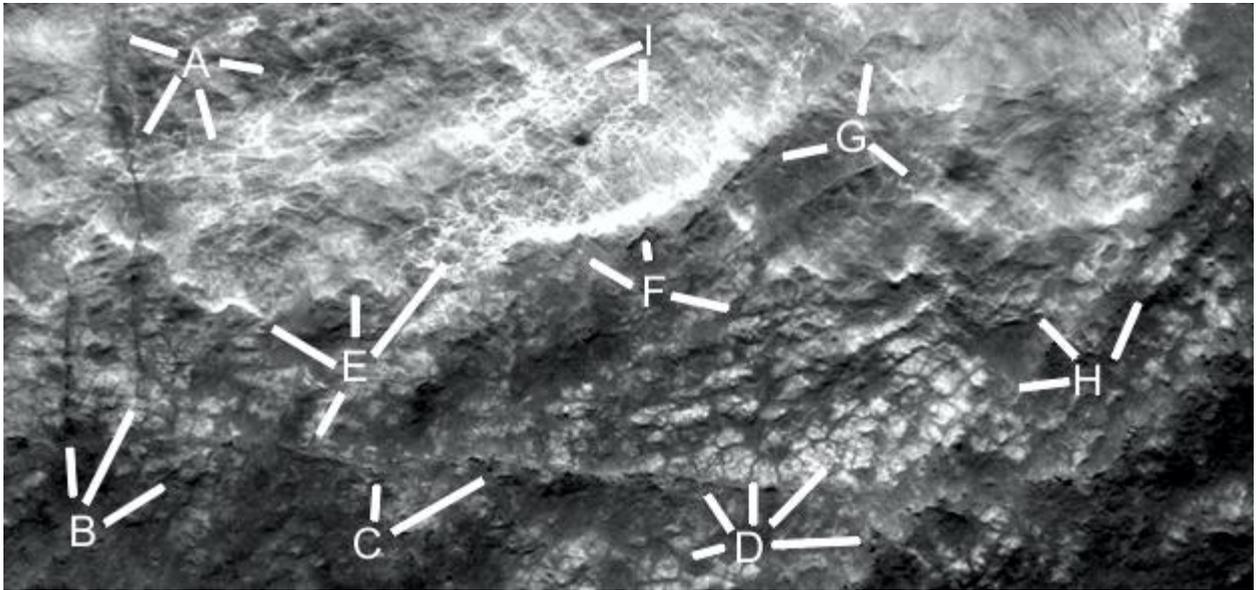
These rooms are particularly clear because of the shadows, A, B, C, and D show rooms being exposed under the ceiling material. E appears to be highly eroded rooms, F and G are very clear rooms perhaps with more walls seen inside them.



Cymhh363k

Hypothesis

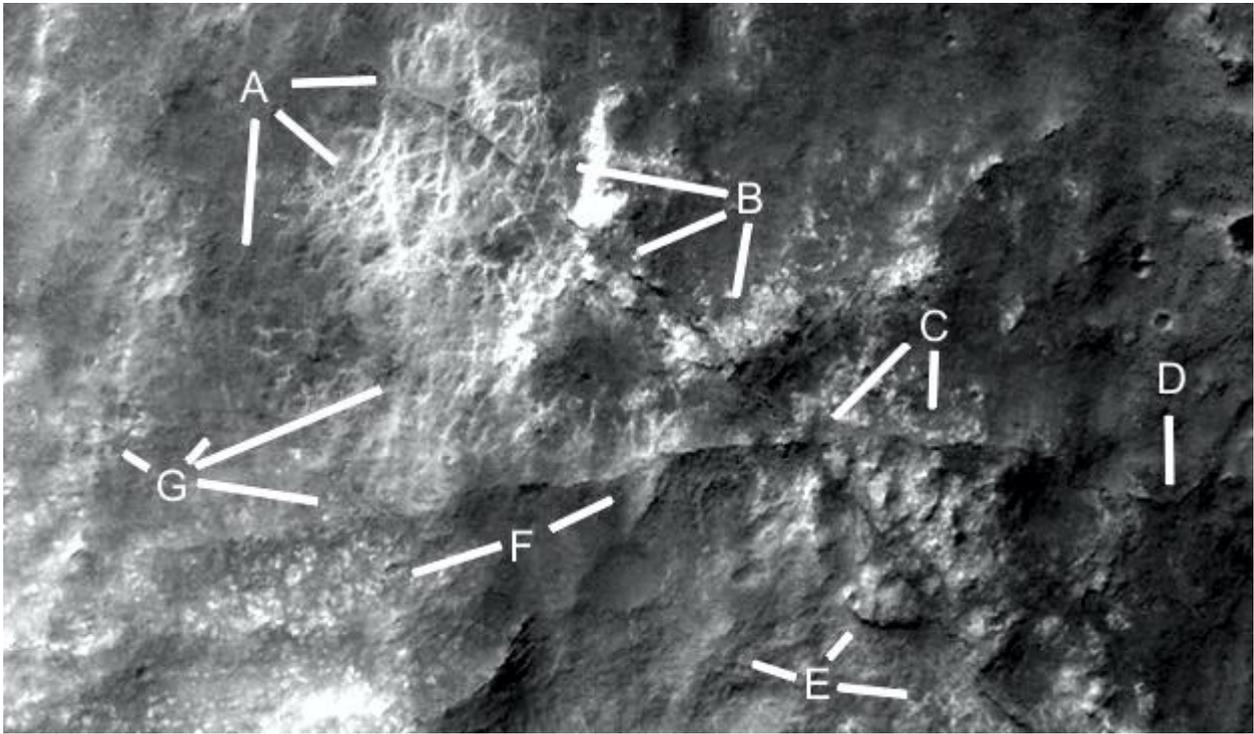
These rooms are much more eroded, A shows a tube or road at 7 and 10 o'clock, going down to B at 12 and 1 o'clock. E shows the broken edge of the ceiling material at 10, 12, and 1 o'clock as does F and G. C and D may show another layer or tube, above D is probably floor material. H shows ceiling material breaking off at 10 and 1 o'clock.



Cymhh363I

Hypothesis

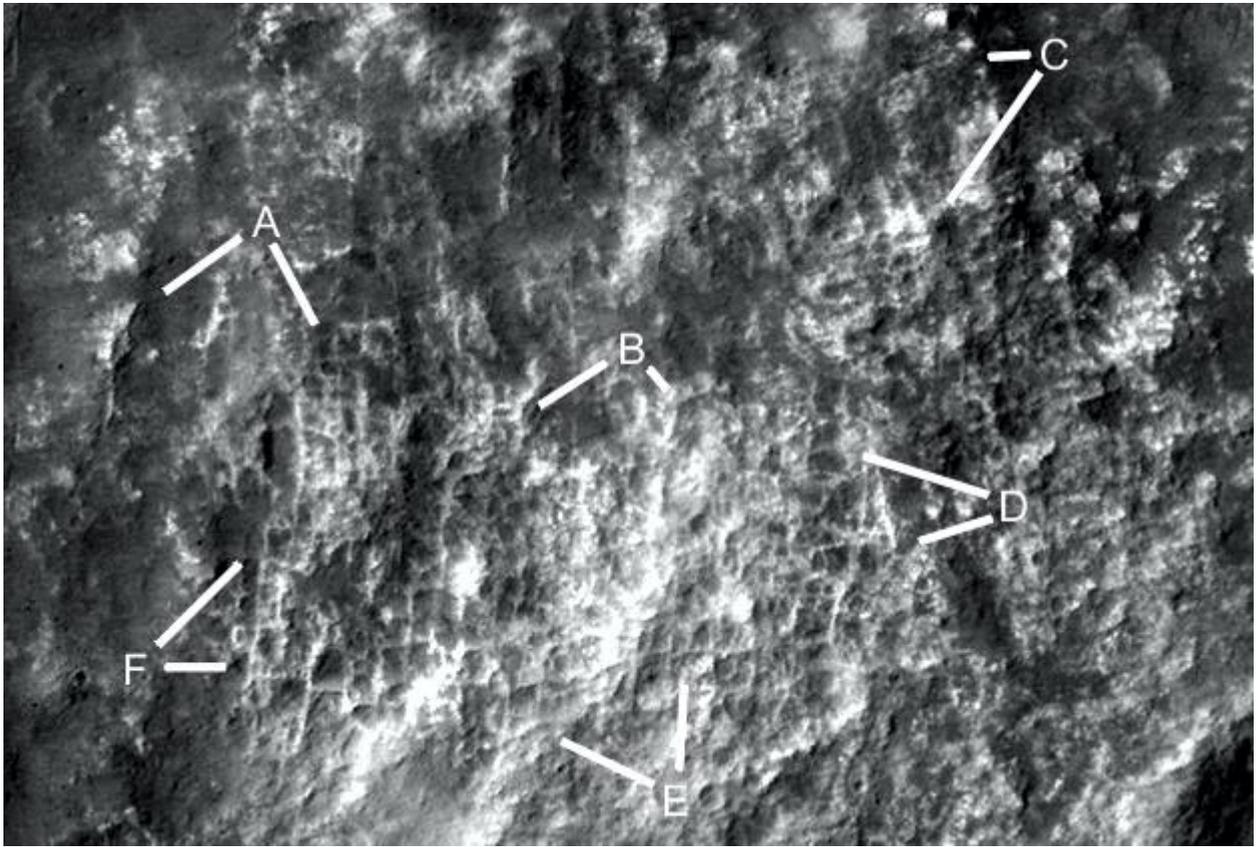
These walls also appear 3 dimensional like tubes in the air at A at 3 and 4 o'clock. Other tubes are at 6 o'clock but this is in shadow. B shows tubes on the other side of a dividing line at 10 o'clock, this goes down through 6 and 7 o'clock to another ridge at C and D. The tubes at A seem to go right through this ridge, it may be a fault or crack. E shows fainter walls which may be eroded or the tops of buried walls under a ceiling. F at 8 o'clock may show floor material, at 2 o'clock to ridges or perhaps supports connect. G shows more 3 dimensional walls.



Cymhh363m

Hypothesis

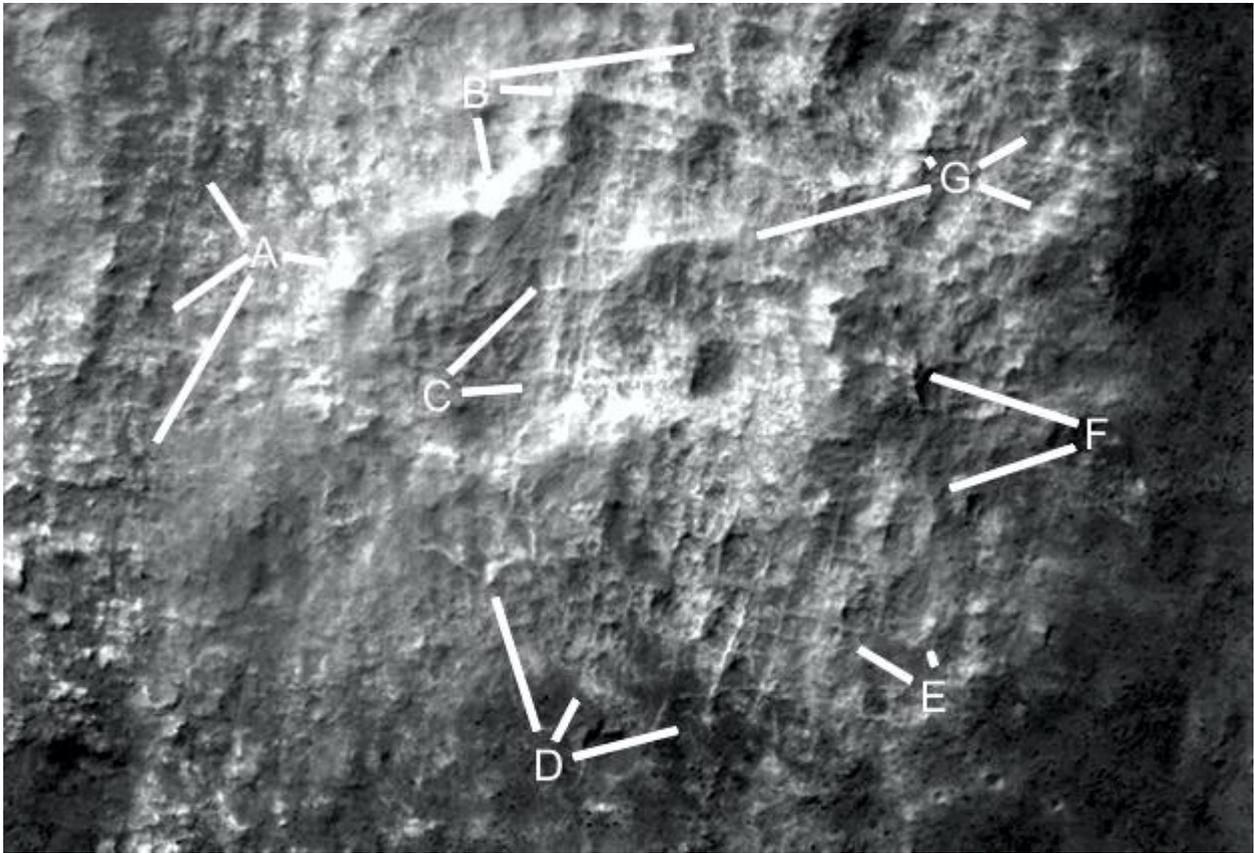
From A to F there are many right angled rooms, at B these are more eroded. C also appears eroded as if the walls are partially collapsed. To the left of D it appears 3 dimensional with the shadows, E is also 3 dimensional but there is more ceiling material or debris between the walls.



Cymhh363n

Hypothesis

A, B, and C show more highly eroded walls, at D and E these are much clearer with more right angles. F appears much lower than G, as if G has more rooms buried under it.



Cymhh363o

Hypothesis

A and B appear to have many small rooms, B at 7 o'clock shows a cavity in then that rises up again to F. C, D, and G also shows cavities between hills of these rooms, perhaps from erosion or they were designed this way. H and I appear like 3 dimensional hills made of these rooms, they extend across to J and K where the ceiling material appears to be more intact.

