

# Martian Hypotheses Book 9

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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

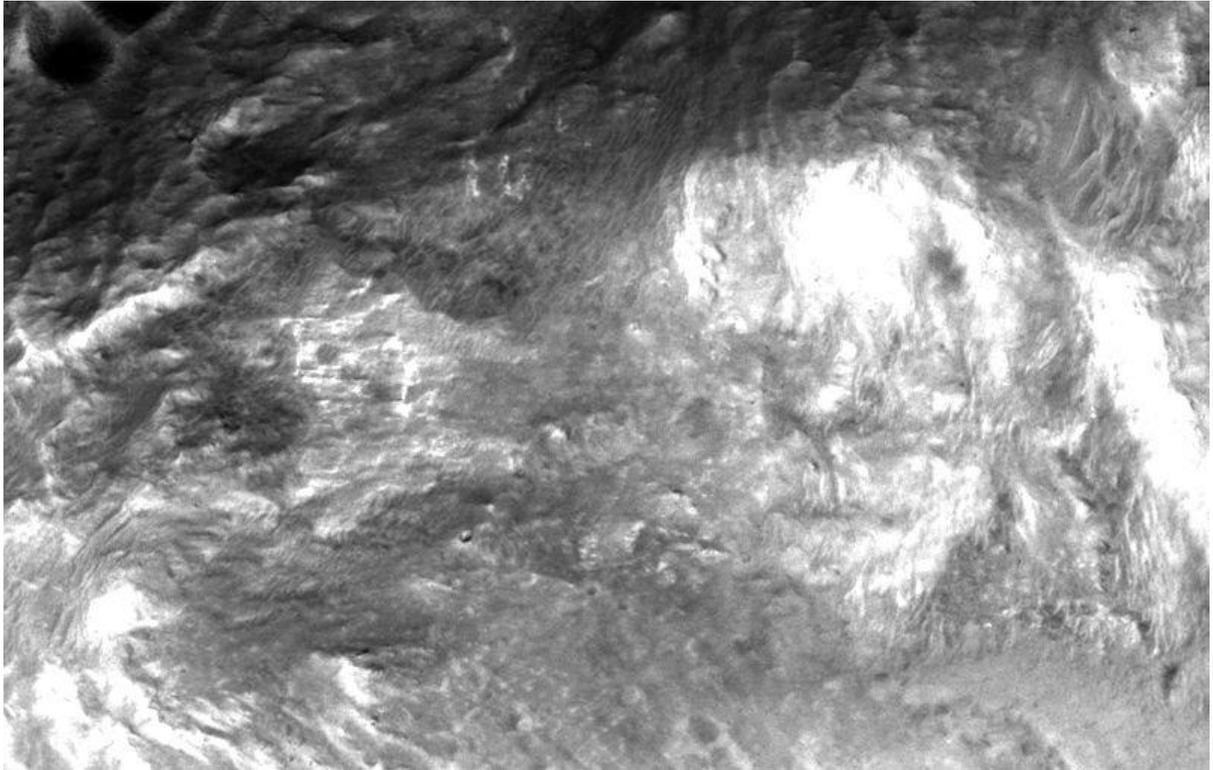
One of the most controversial problems with the evidence accumulated has been the discovery of Martian Faces. That they appear to look like us raises the suspicion of Pareidolia, like seeing faces in clouds. However Mars and Earth would have had their ecosystems connected by panspermia, this is where 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.



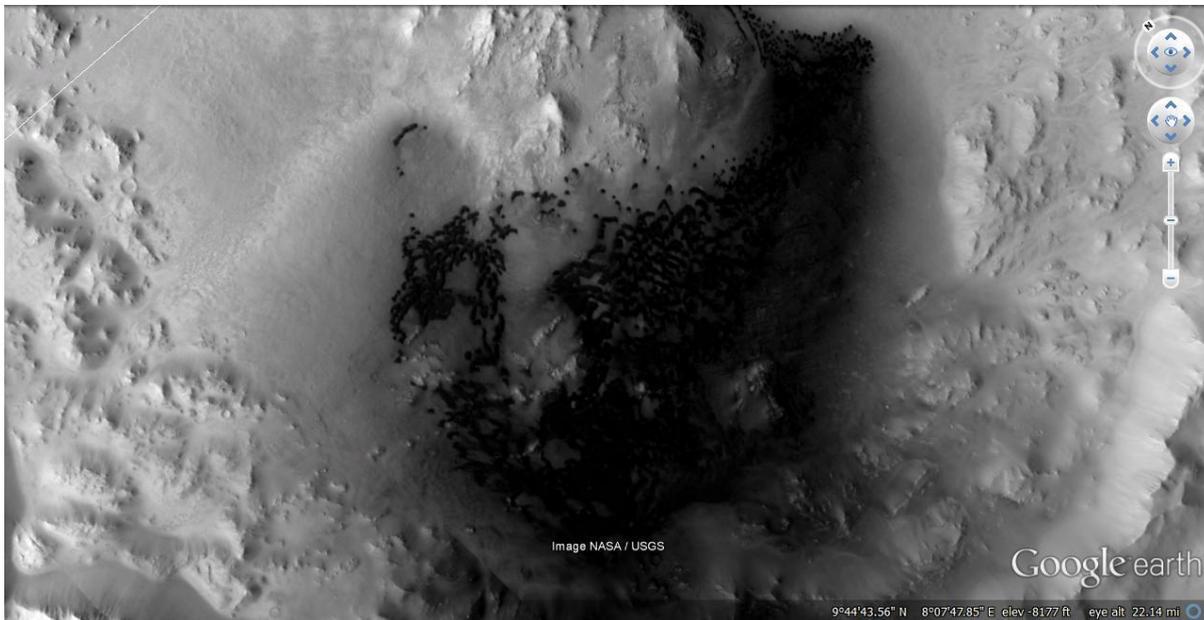
**The High Face**

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.



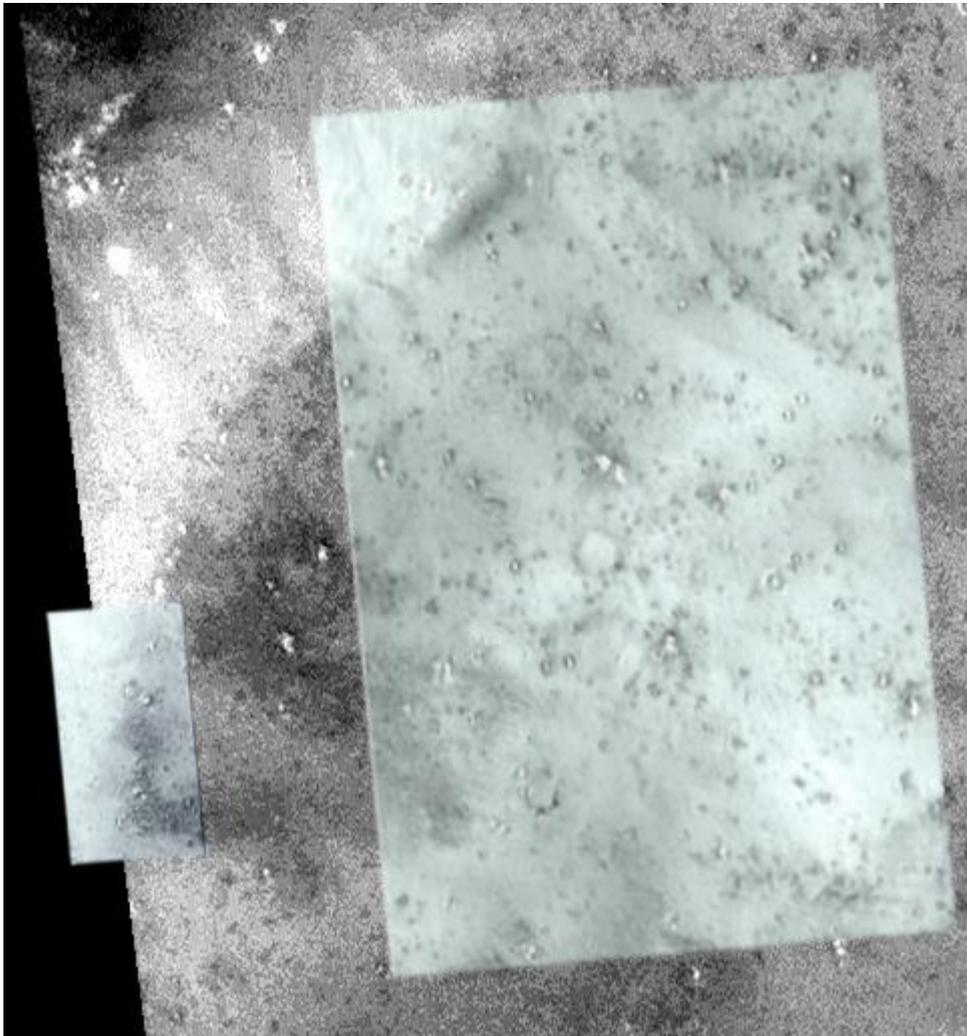
### **The Meridiani Face**

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



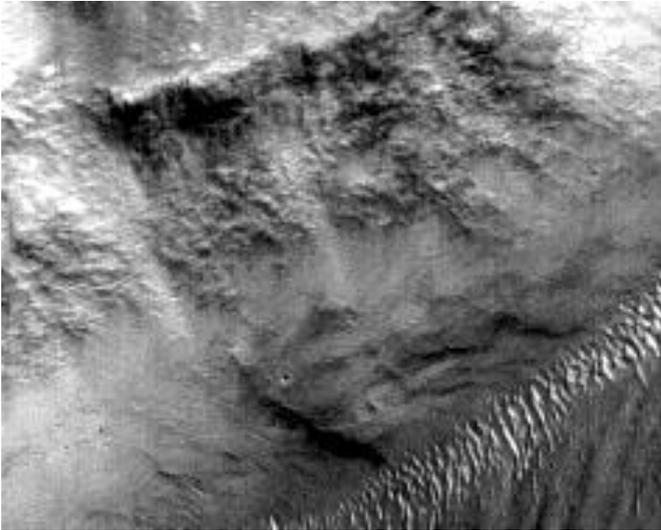
## **Nefertiti**

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

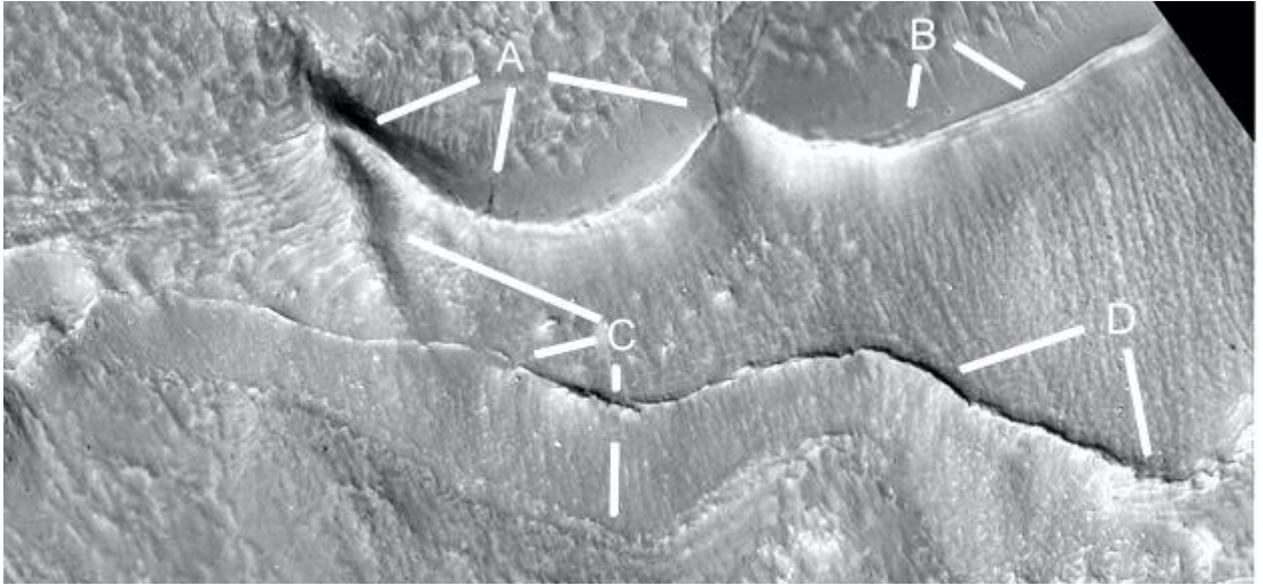
In many craters there are formations that look like dams, these seem to follow an old Martian equator implying that water may have been liquid in an equatorial zone. This old equator hypothesis is discussed more in Volumes 11 and 12. Most of these dams are parabolic in shape, the hypothesis is that parabolas 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.

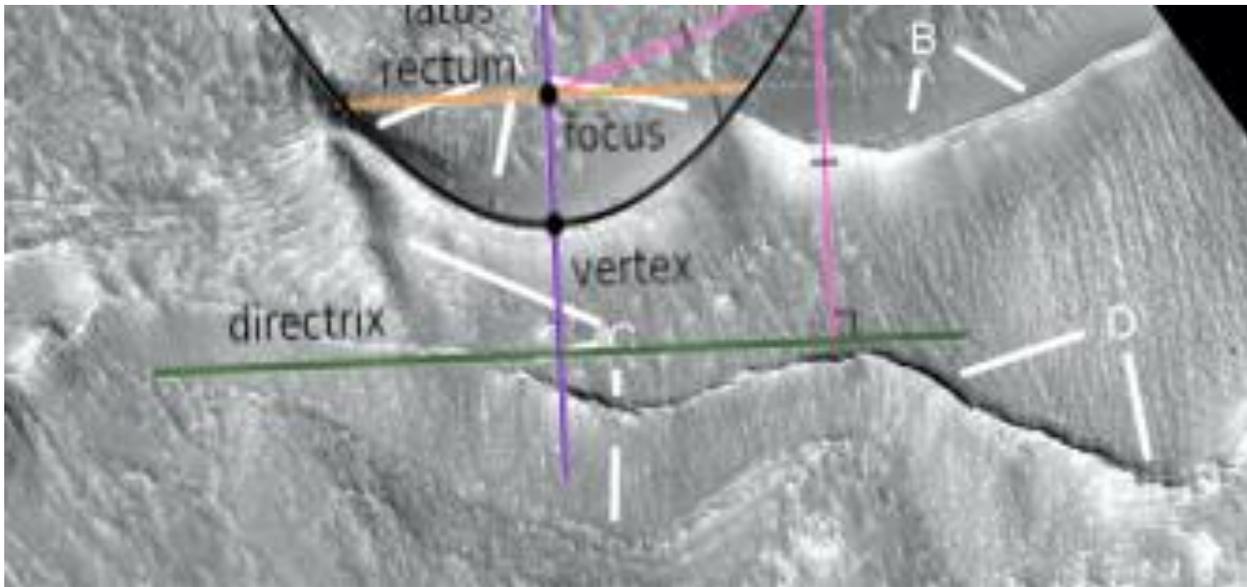


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**Cymd259c2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

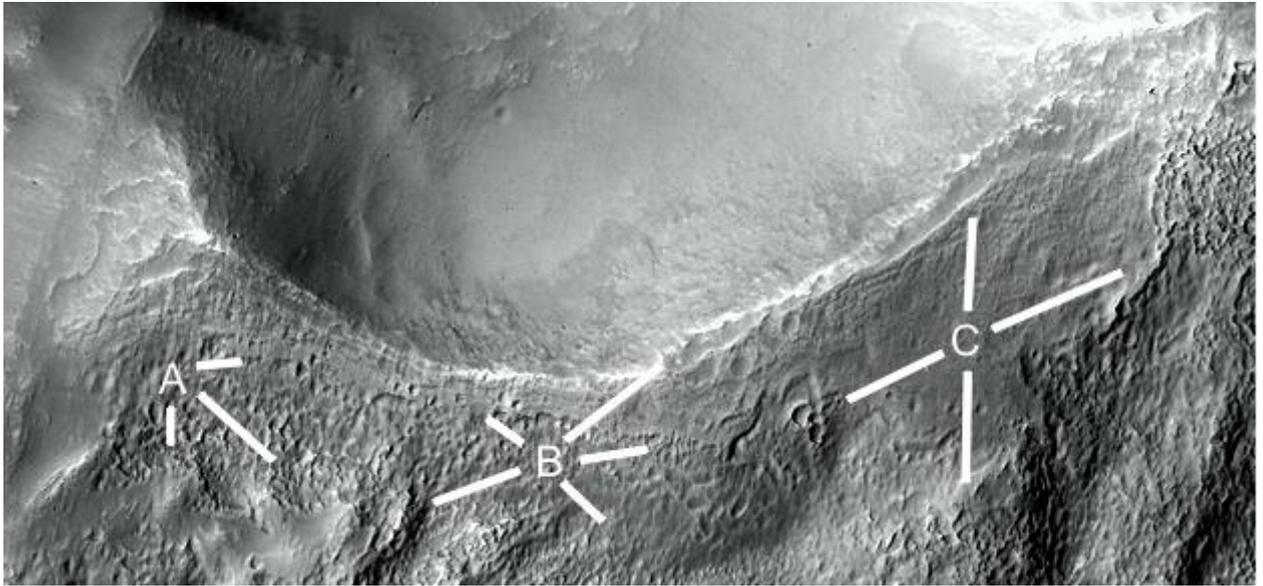


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## Cymd280a

### 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.

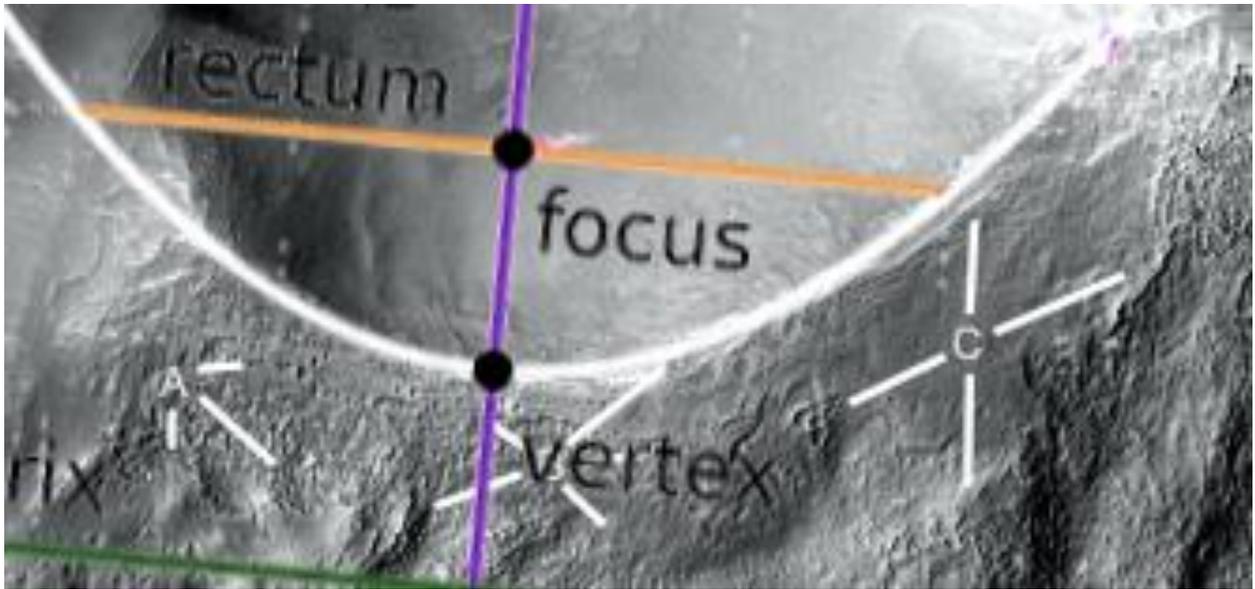


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# Cymd280a2

## Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

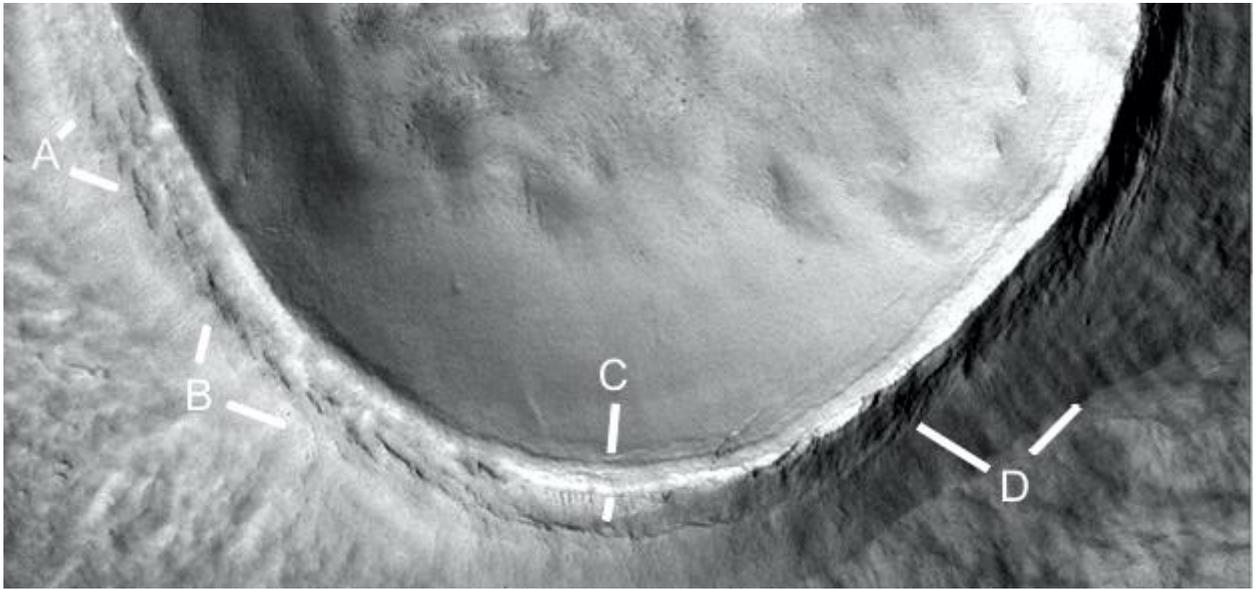


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## Cymd280i

### Hypothesis

Engineers might examine how this wall is fracturing at A to D, Also D at 2 o'clock shows the thicker base holding the dam wall in place. Above C the dam floor is smooth like cement, higher up and outside the dam the terrain is much rougher.

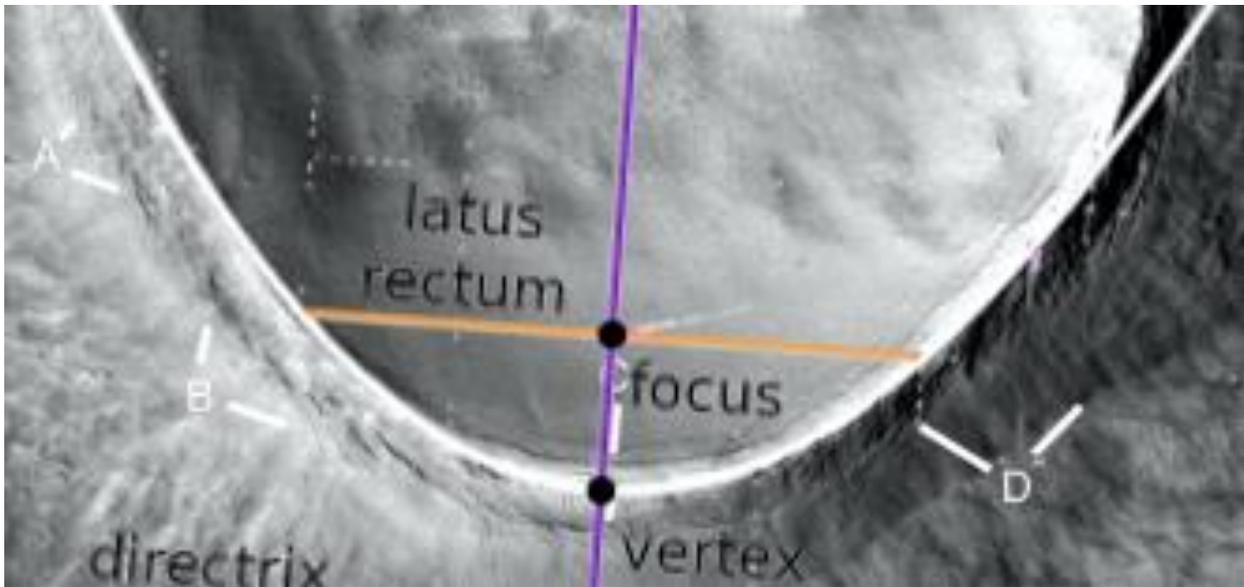


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**Cymd280i2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

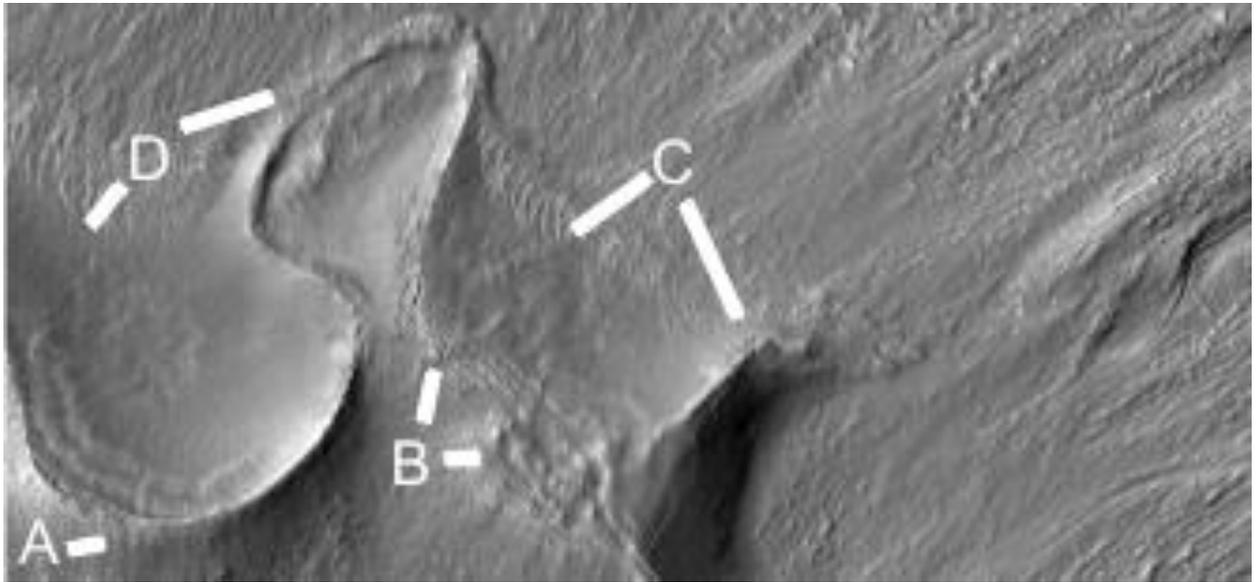


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## Cymd408a

### 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.

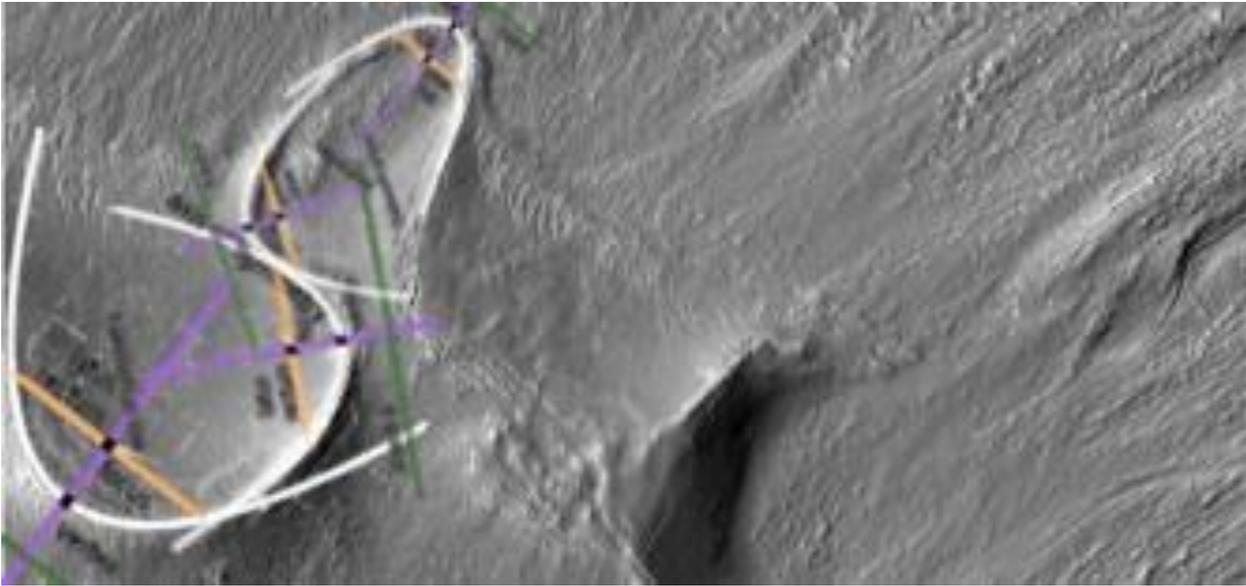


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## Cymd408a2

### 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.

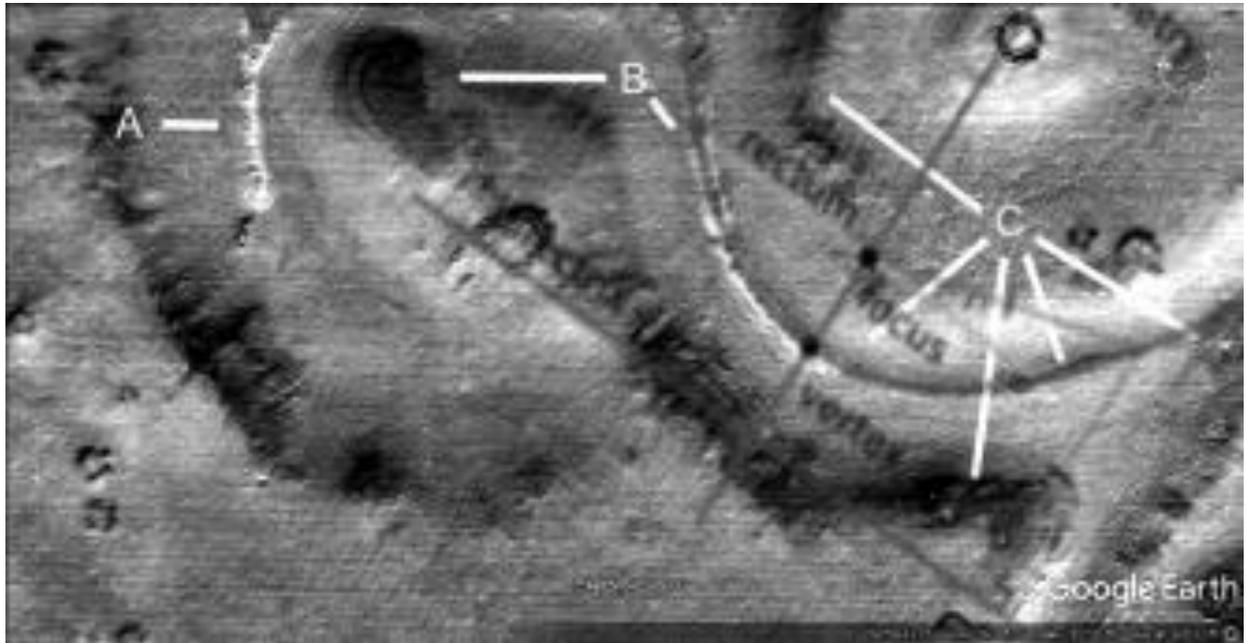


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## Prca480a

### 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.

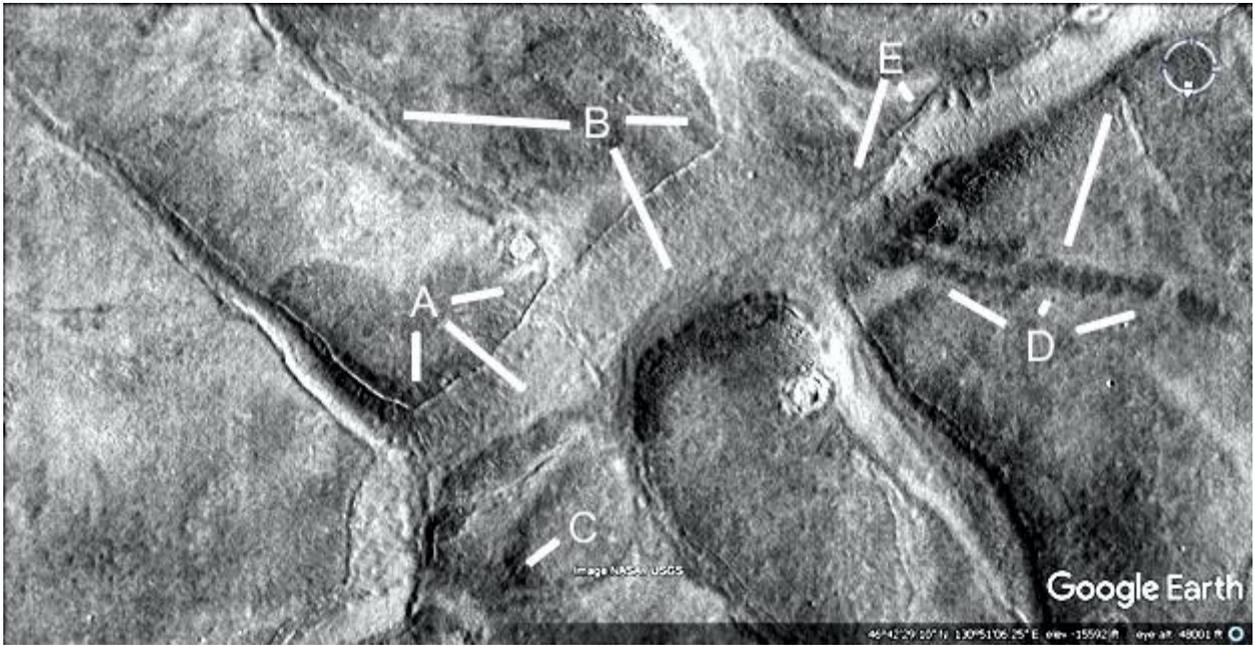


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## Ect1619

### 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.

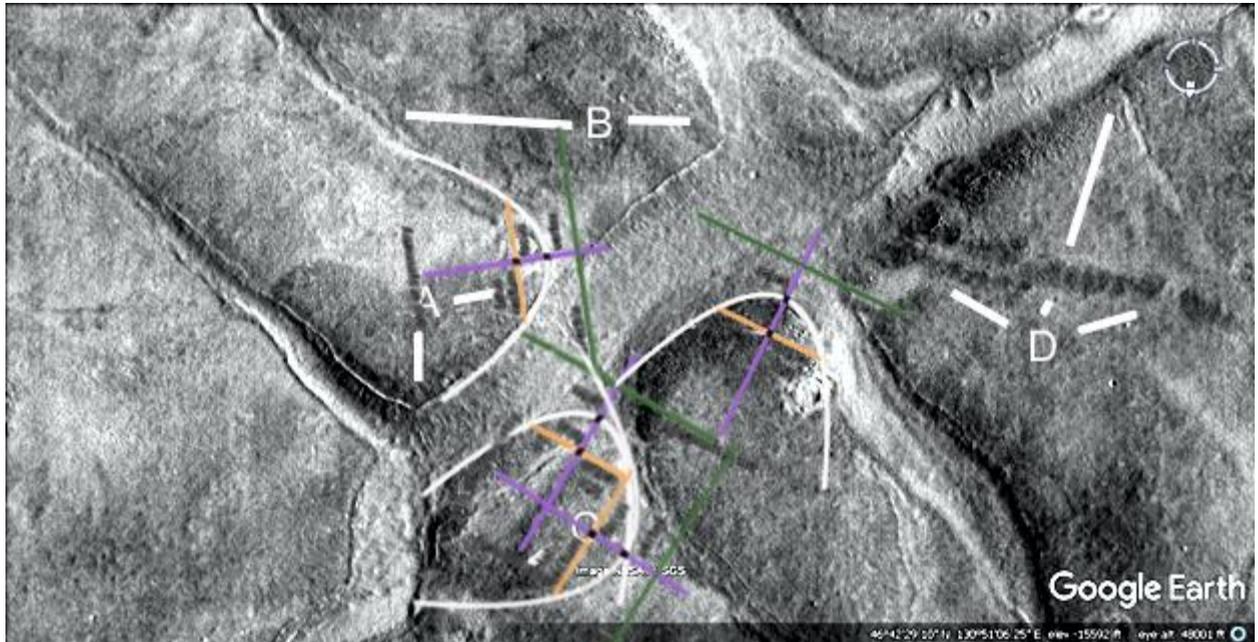


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## Ect1619a

### Hypothesis

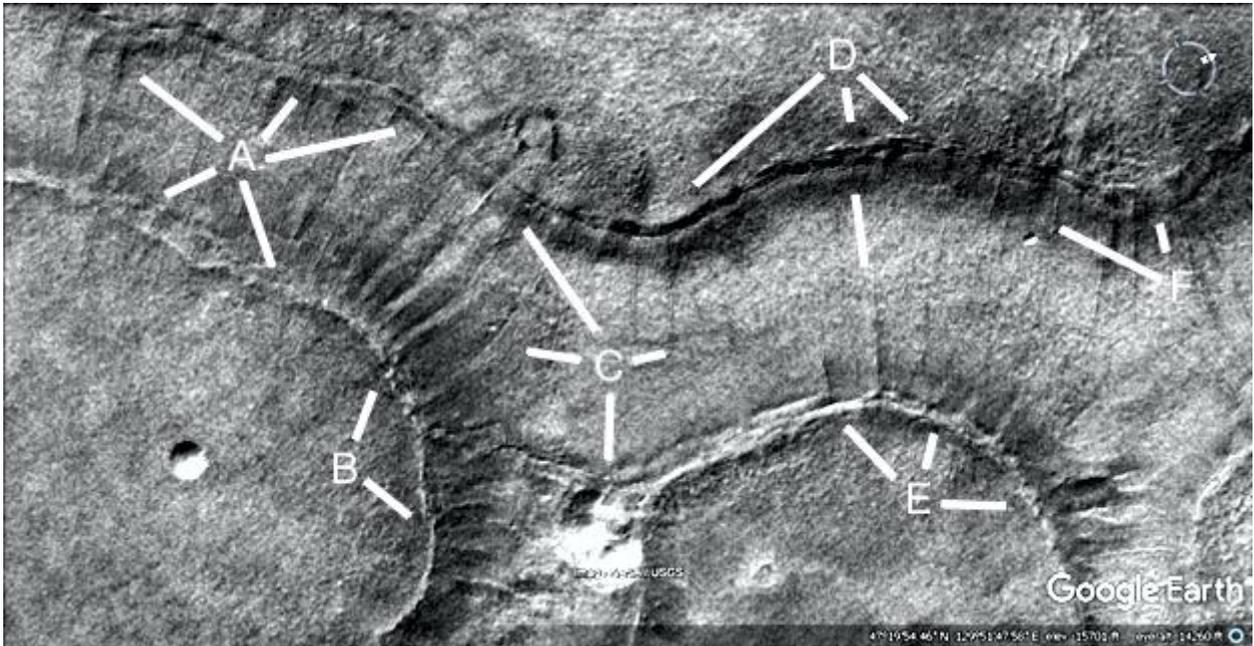
Four parabolas are shown.



## 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.

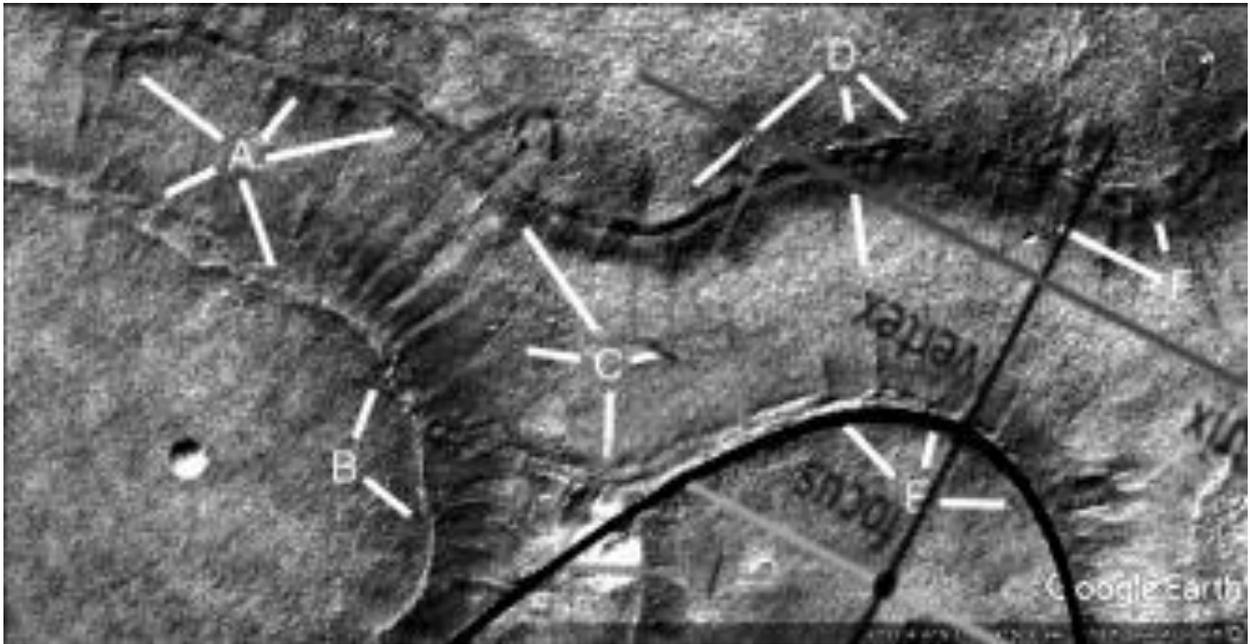


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## Ect1643a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



## Water channels

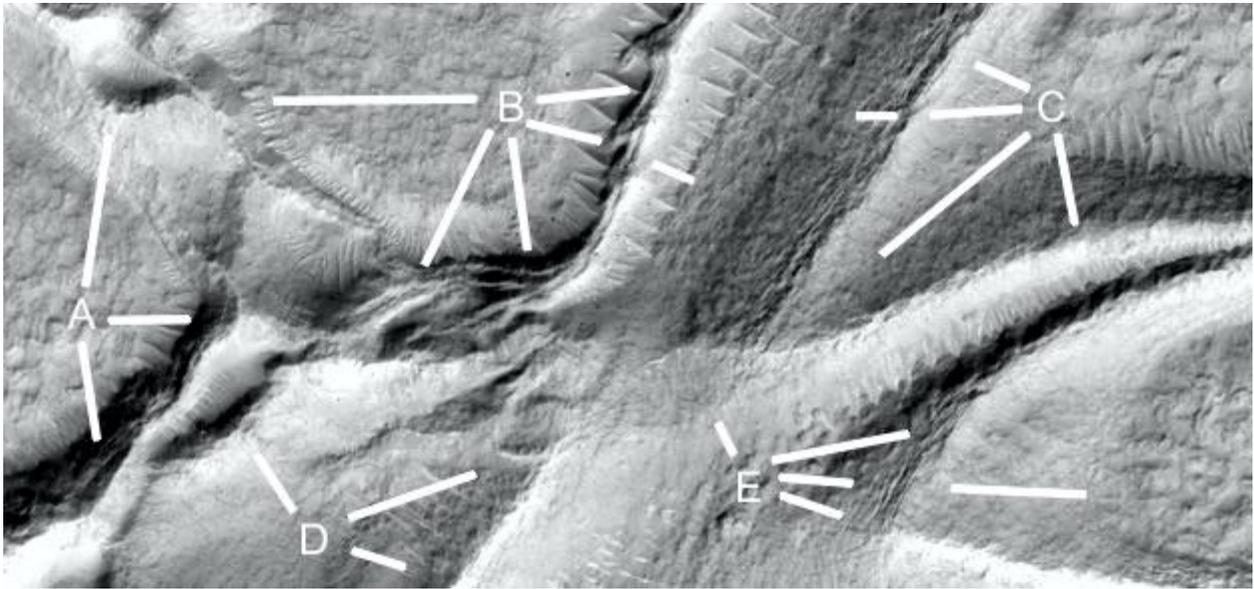
Water channels can encompass the conduits feeding dams in crater, they can extend up to the hypothesis of large scale canals. They would have been important, to direct water into dams instead of being dissipated into the ground. Also there are overflow water channels which appear to direct water from 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.

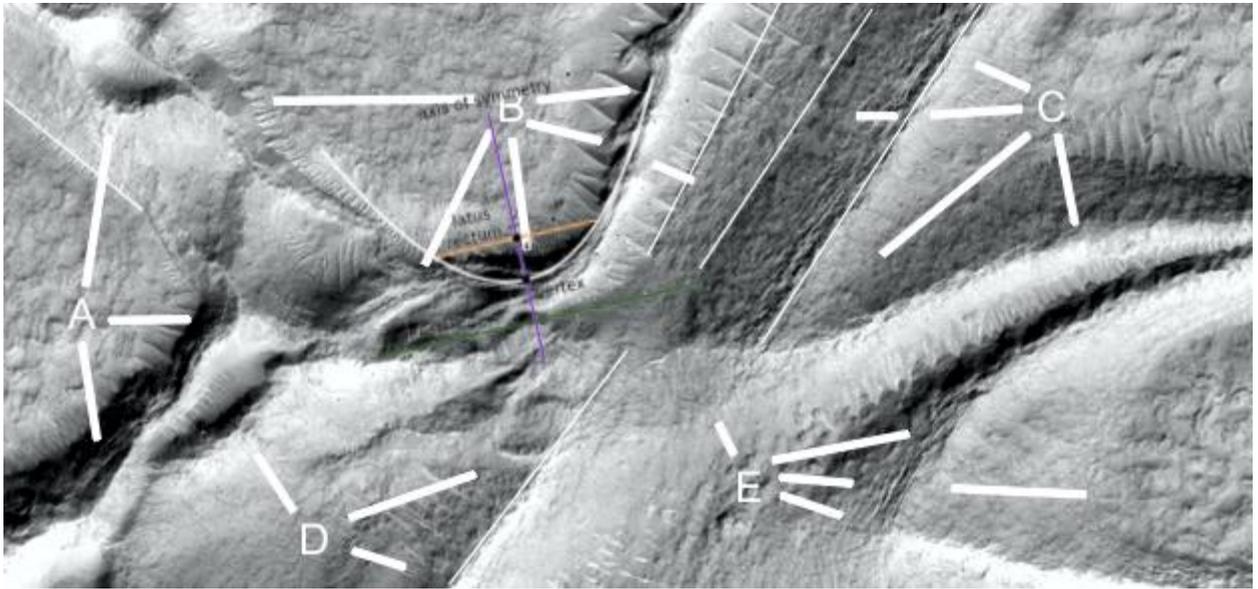


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**Prd965c2**

### **Hypothesis**

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

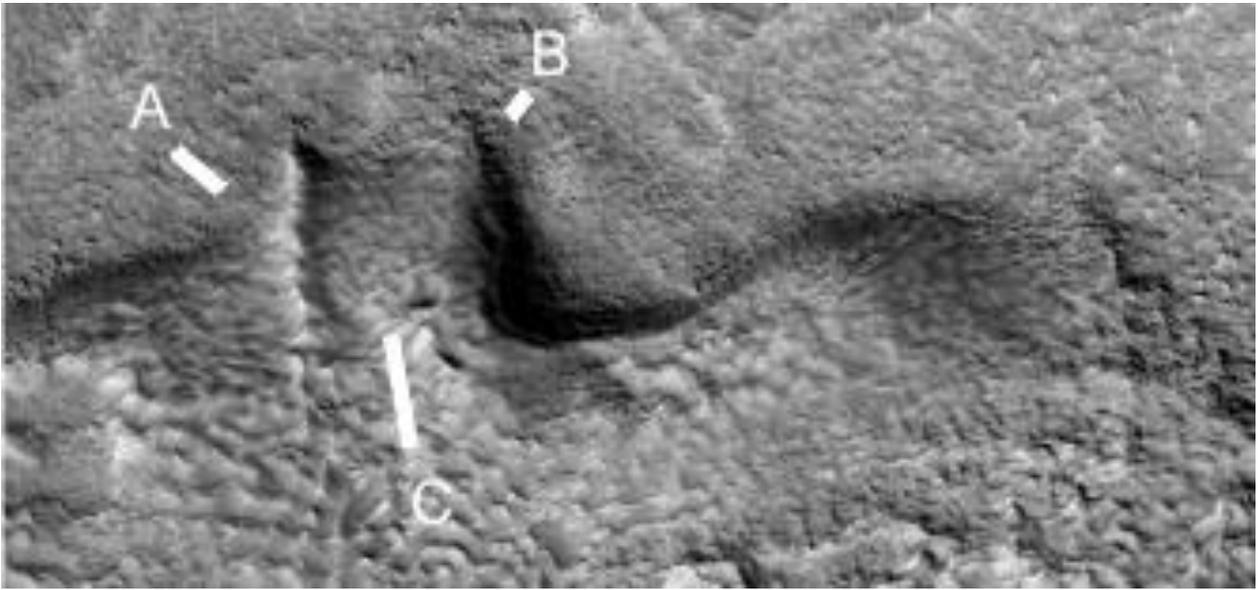


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## Cymd454h

### Hypothesis

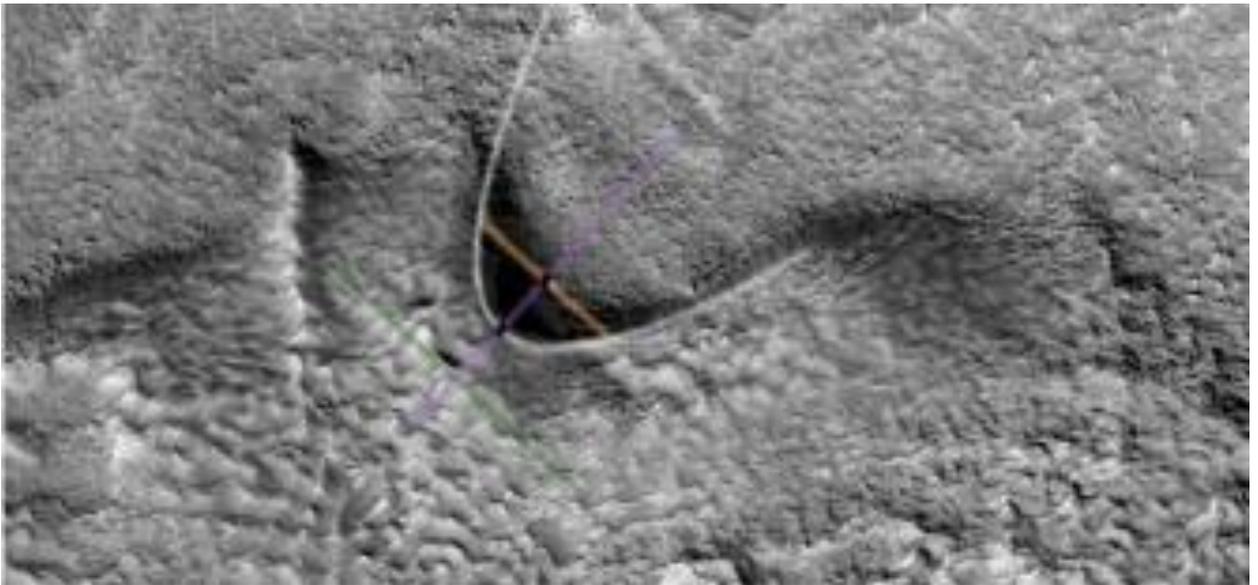
A and B show the sides of a water channel, water would have flowed across this at C to another dam. The shape appears so artificial that a natural explanation is hard to sustain.



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## Cymd454h2

A parabola is shown.

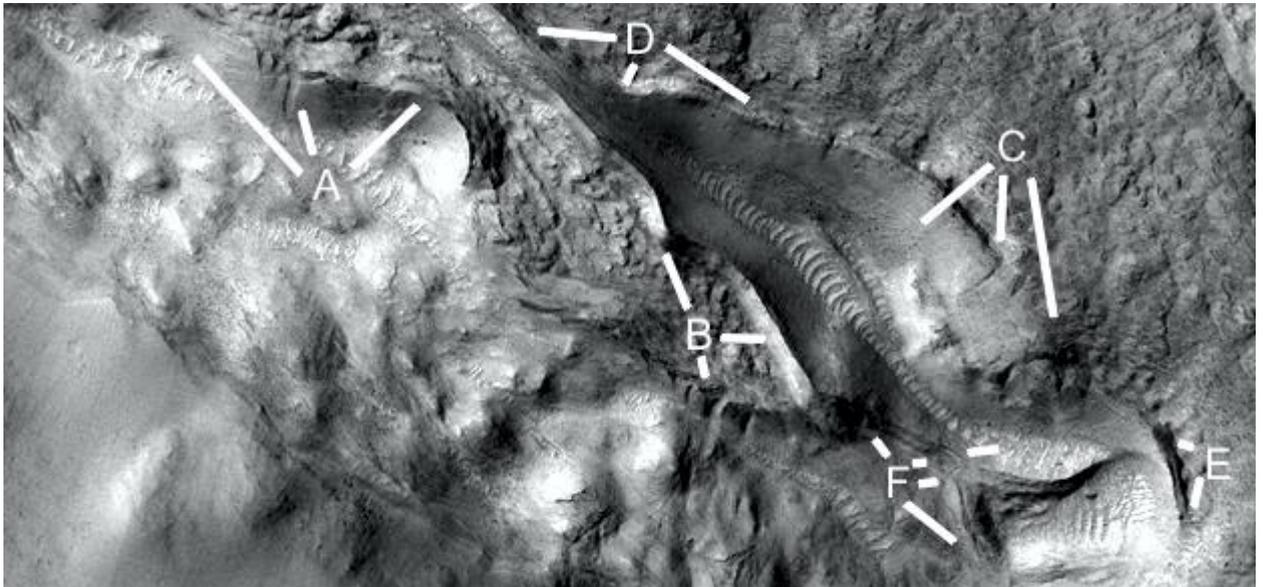


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## Held1095f

### 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.

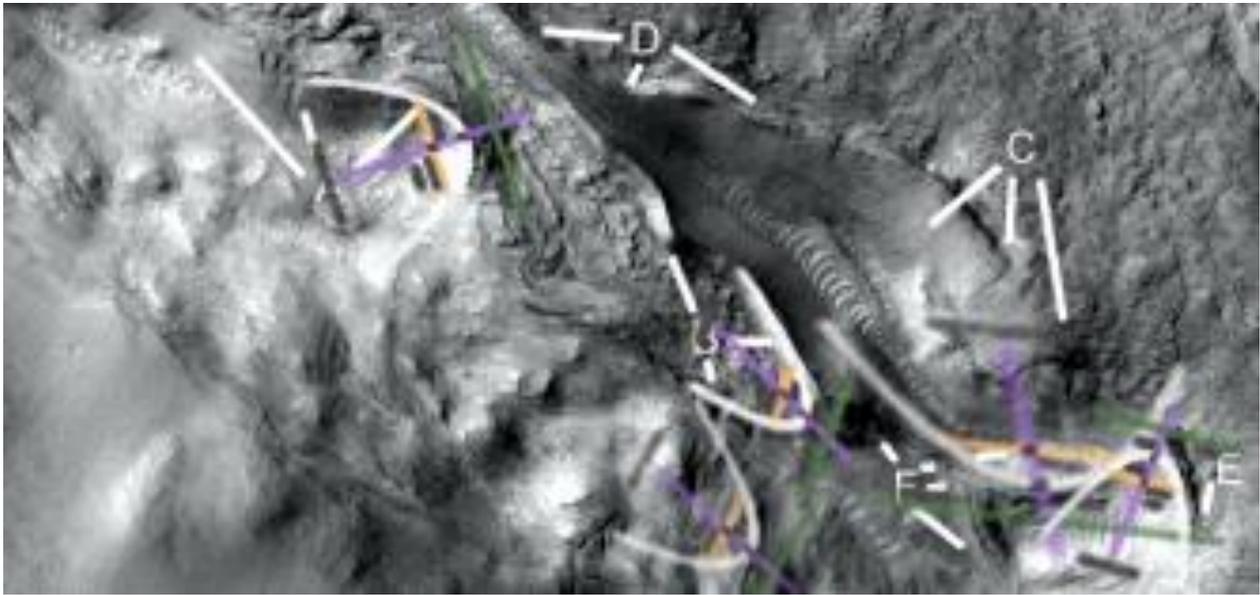


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## Held1095f2

### Hypothesis

At least 5 parabolas occur in the formation.

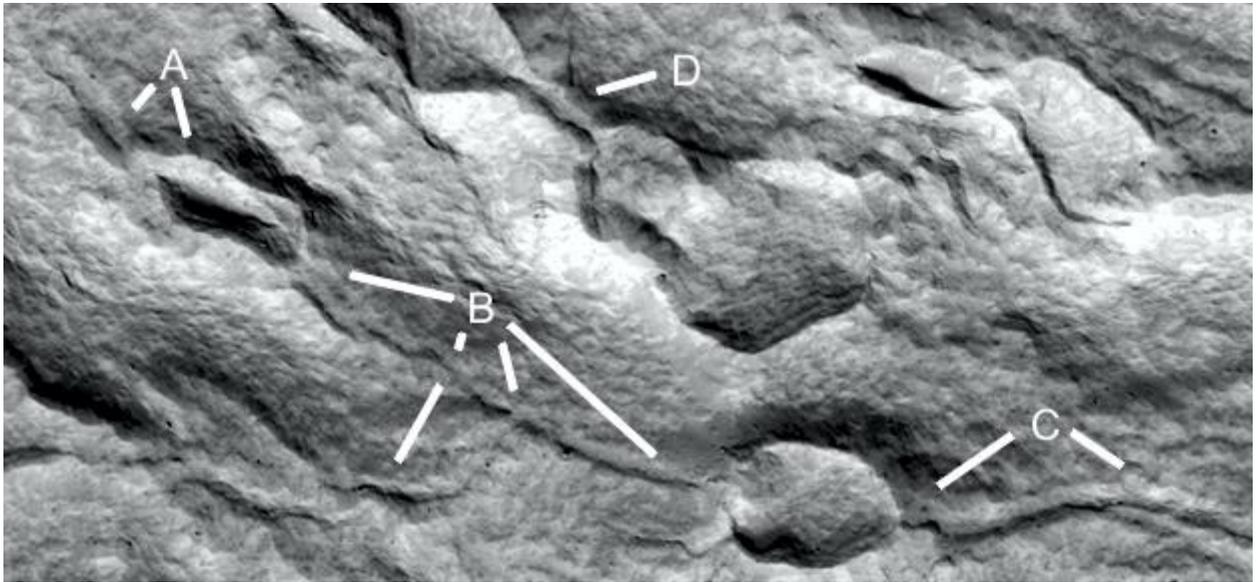


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**Ect1731k**

### **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.

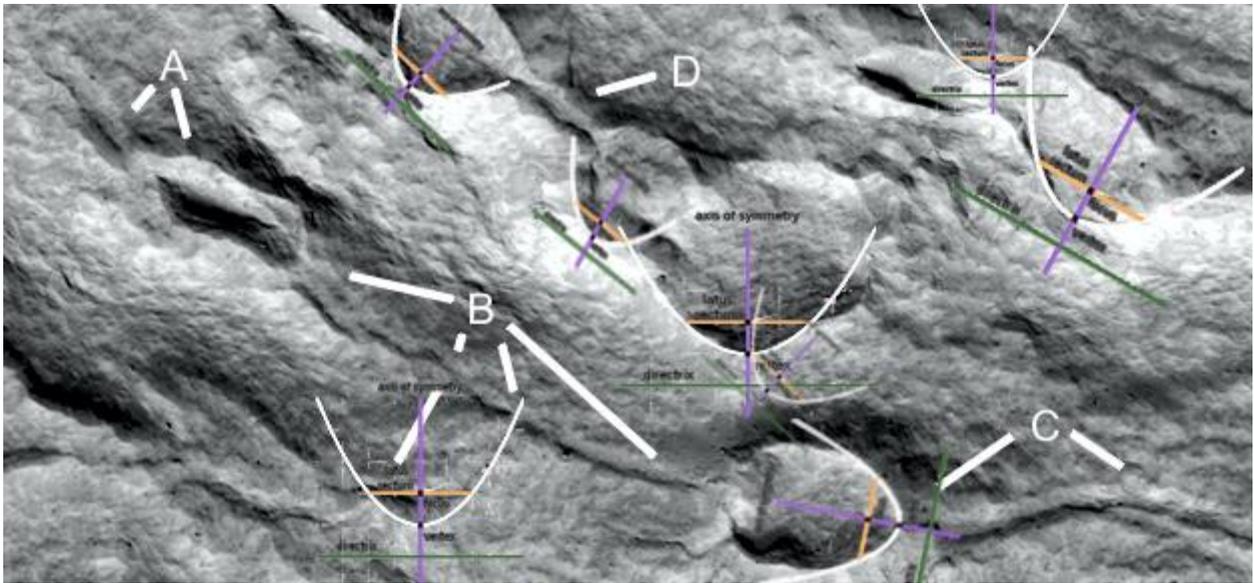


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**Ect1731k2**

### **Hypothesis**

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



## Cities

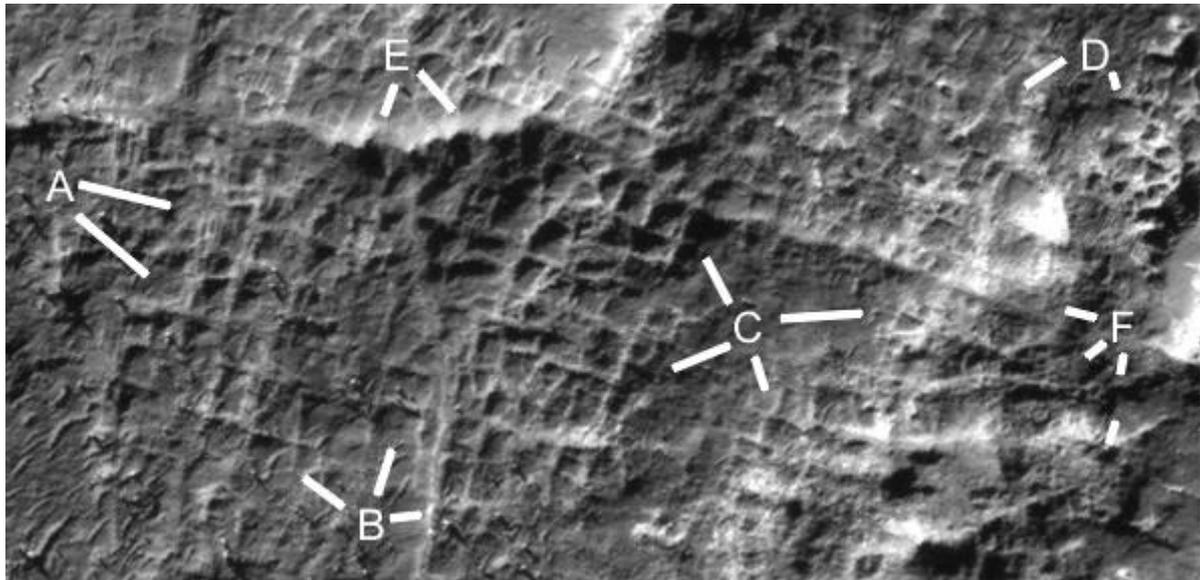
There are formations that look like cities, these are also clustered around this old Martian equator. Some are also clustered around large extinct volcanoes like Olympus Mons. It adds to the global hypothesis, that these creatures lived together in these buildings in warmer areas.

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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.

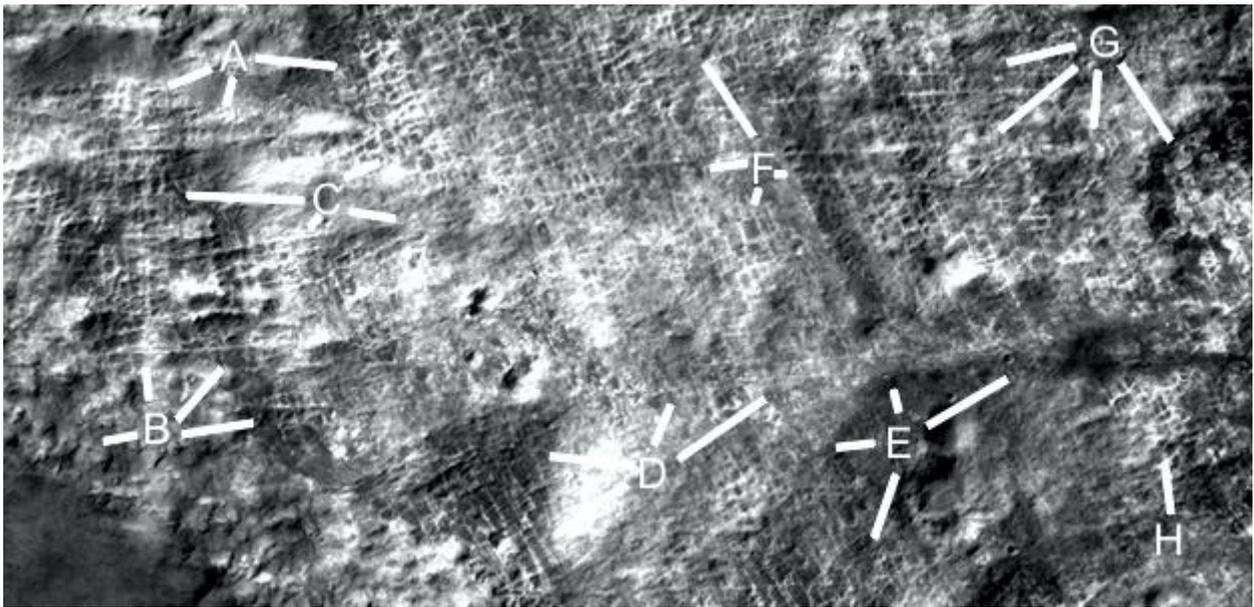


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**Cymhh361i**

**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.

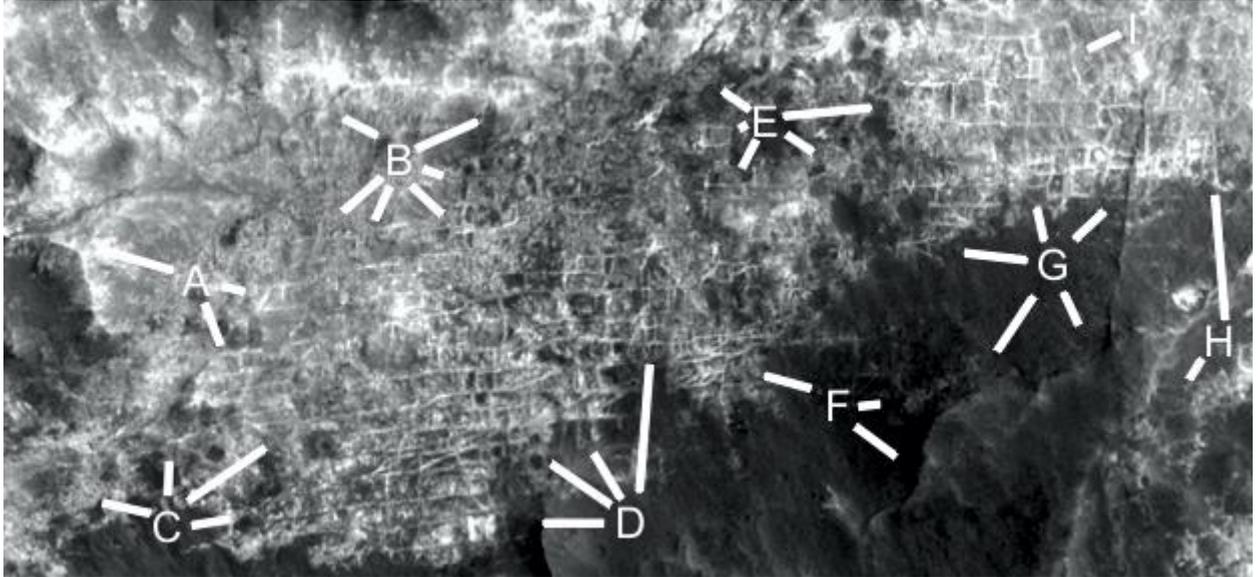


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**Cymhh469g**

**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.

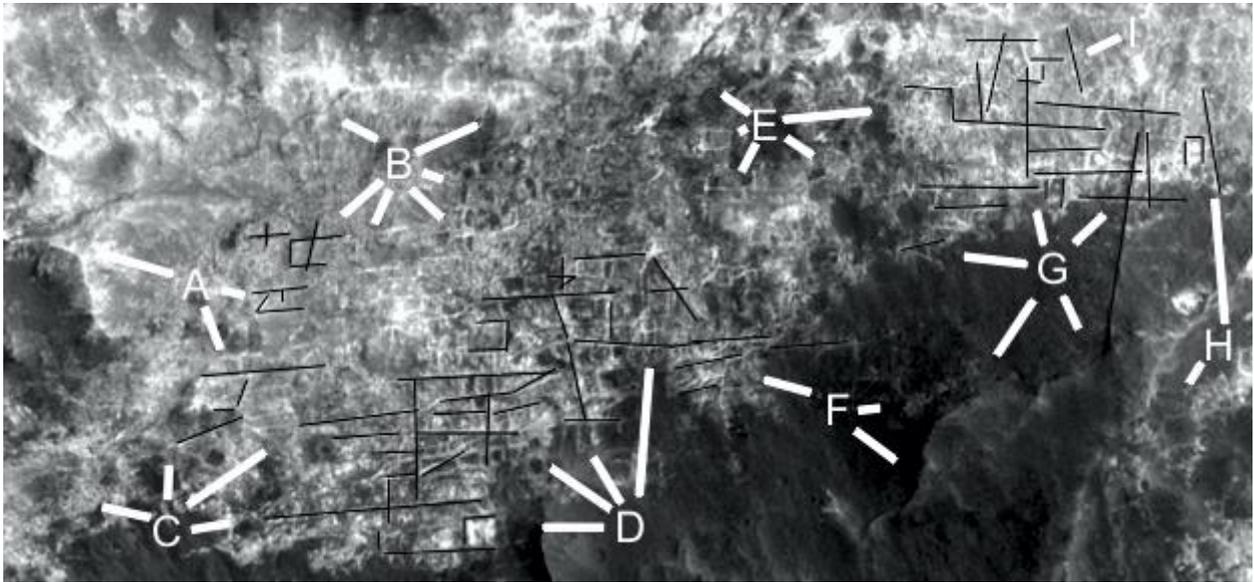


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## Cymhh469g2

### Hypothesis

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



## Buildings

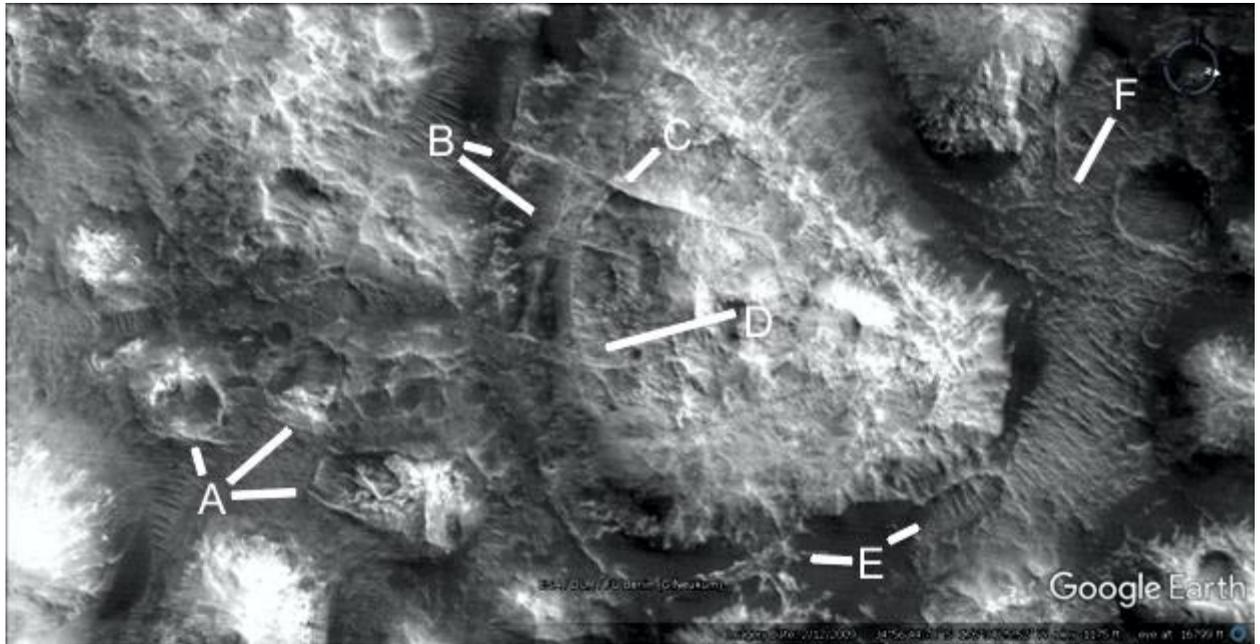
Some individual formations look like large buildings, sometimes incorporating parabolas.

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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.

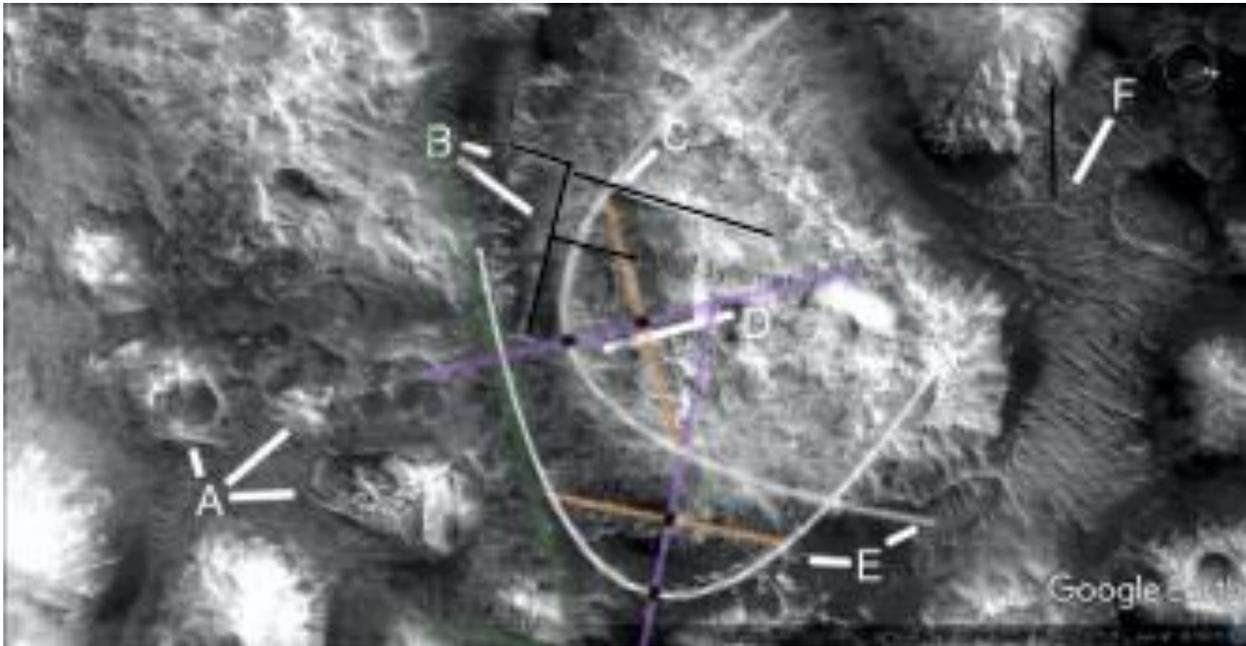


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## Cymhh467a

### Hypothesis

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



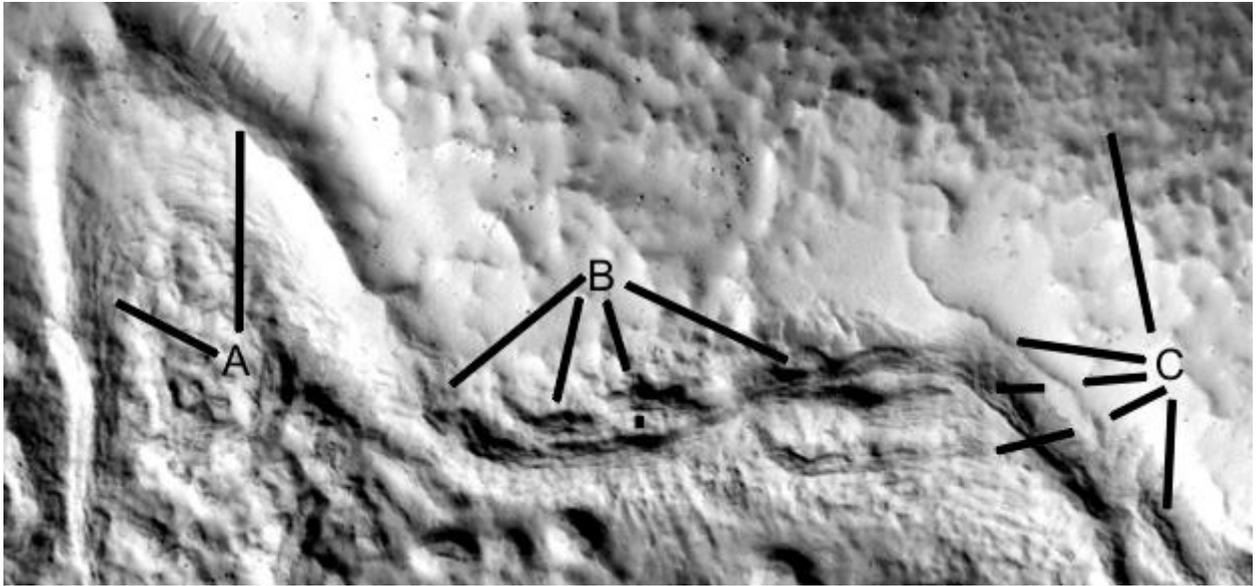
The hills often shows collapsed segments on their roofs so being hollow is implied. That adds to the hypothesis, that they lived in these hollow hills, and travelled between them on these roads.

---

## 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.



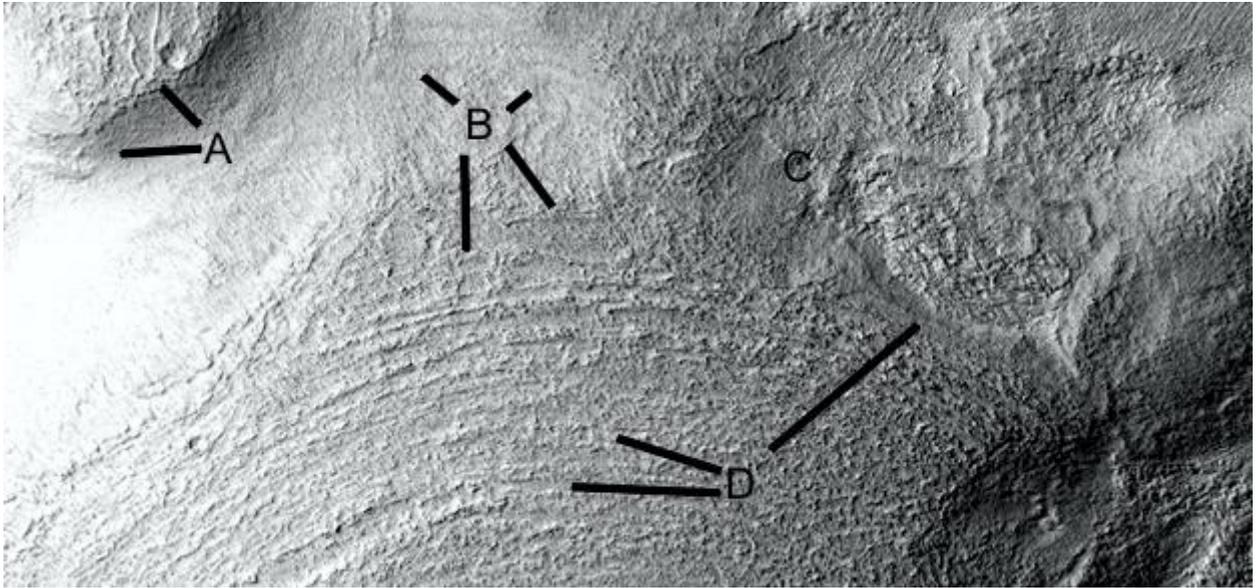
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**Prhh944c2**

### **Hypothesis**

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



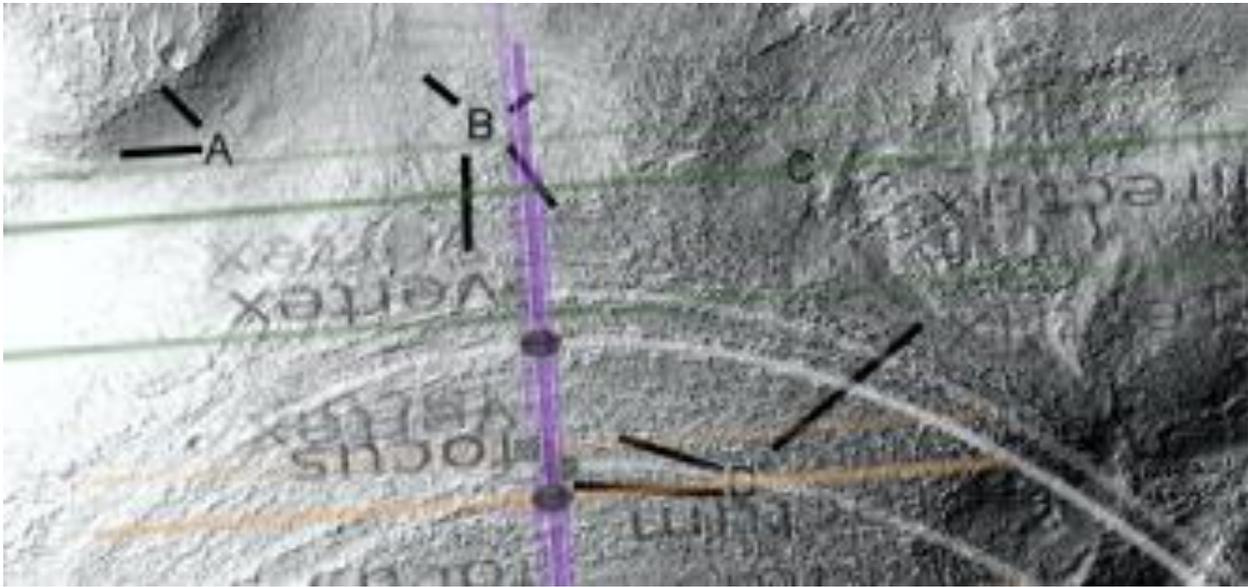


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**Prhh944f2**

### **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.

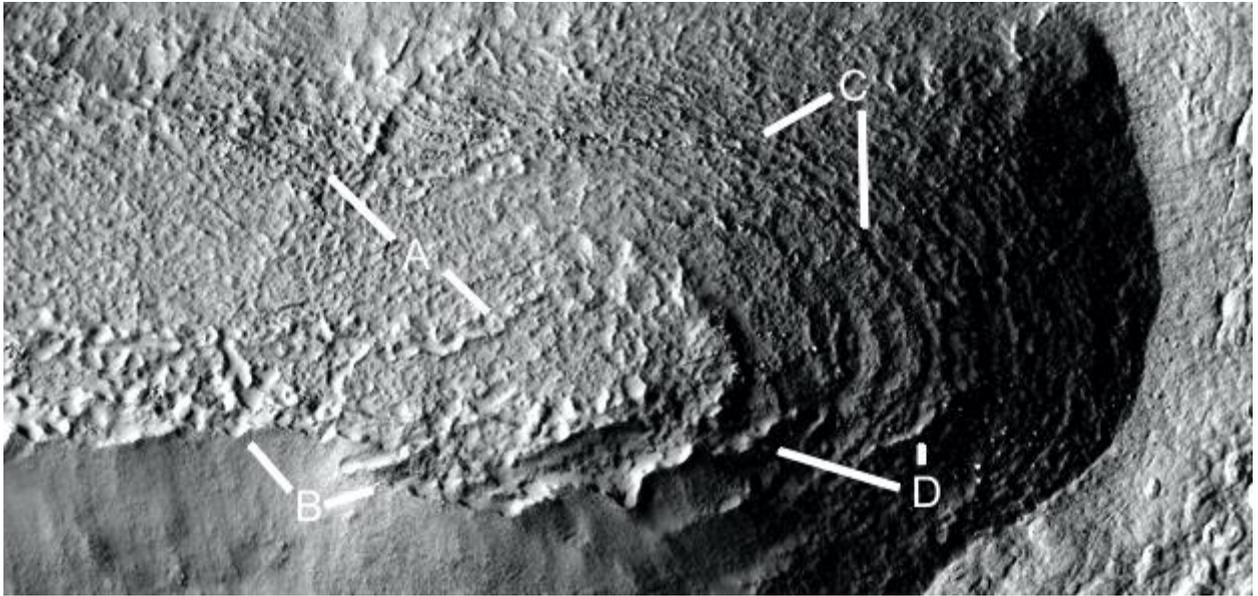


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**Prhh944j**

### **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.

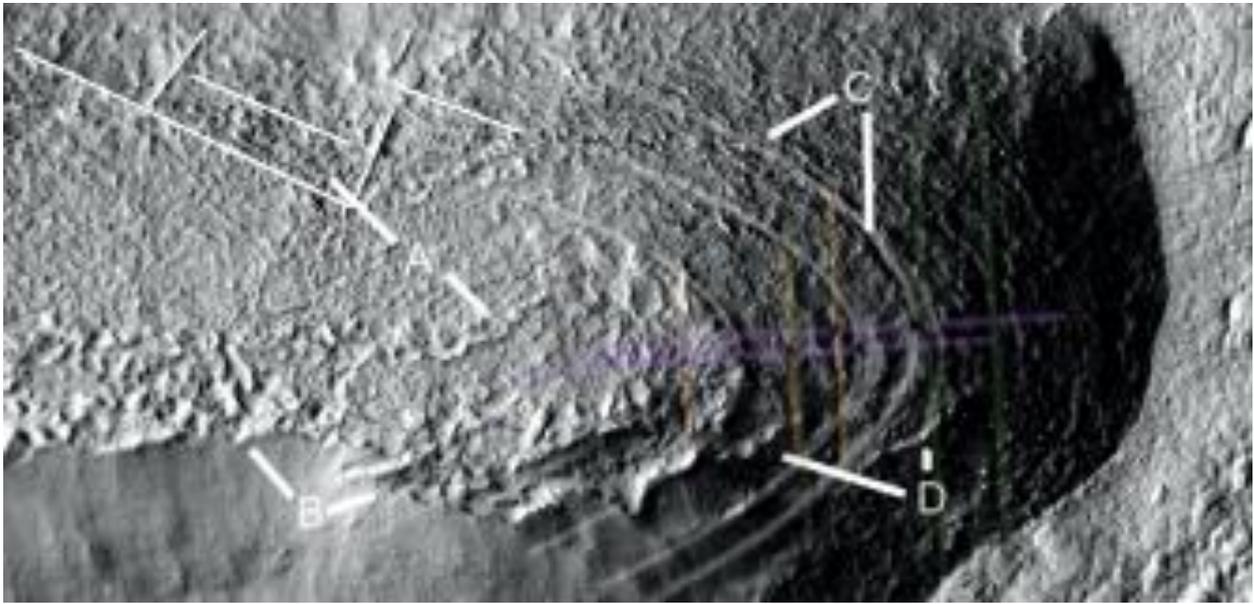


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**Prhh944j2**

### **Hypothesis**

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

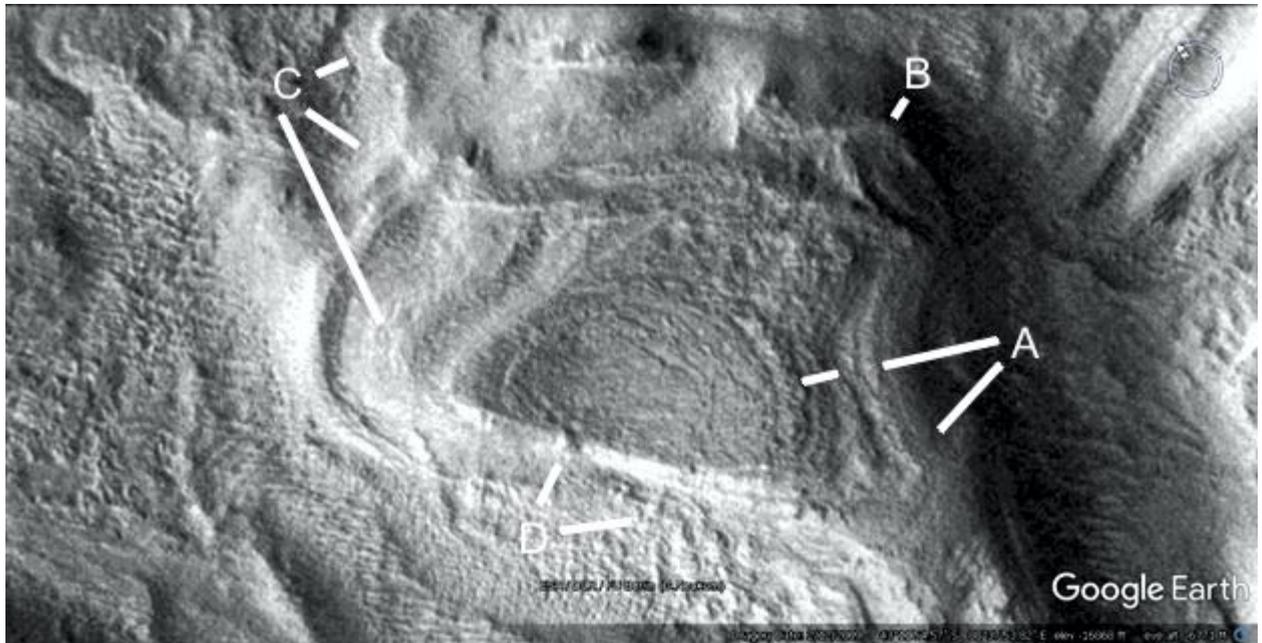


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**Helhh1117**

### **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.

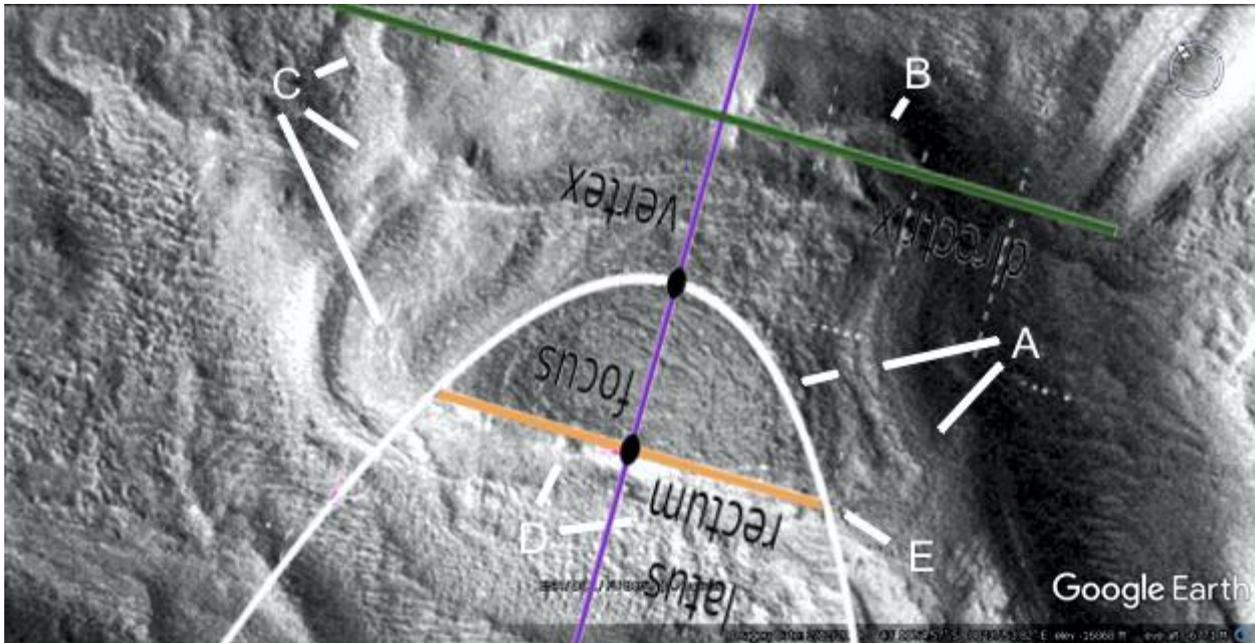


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## Held117a

### 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

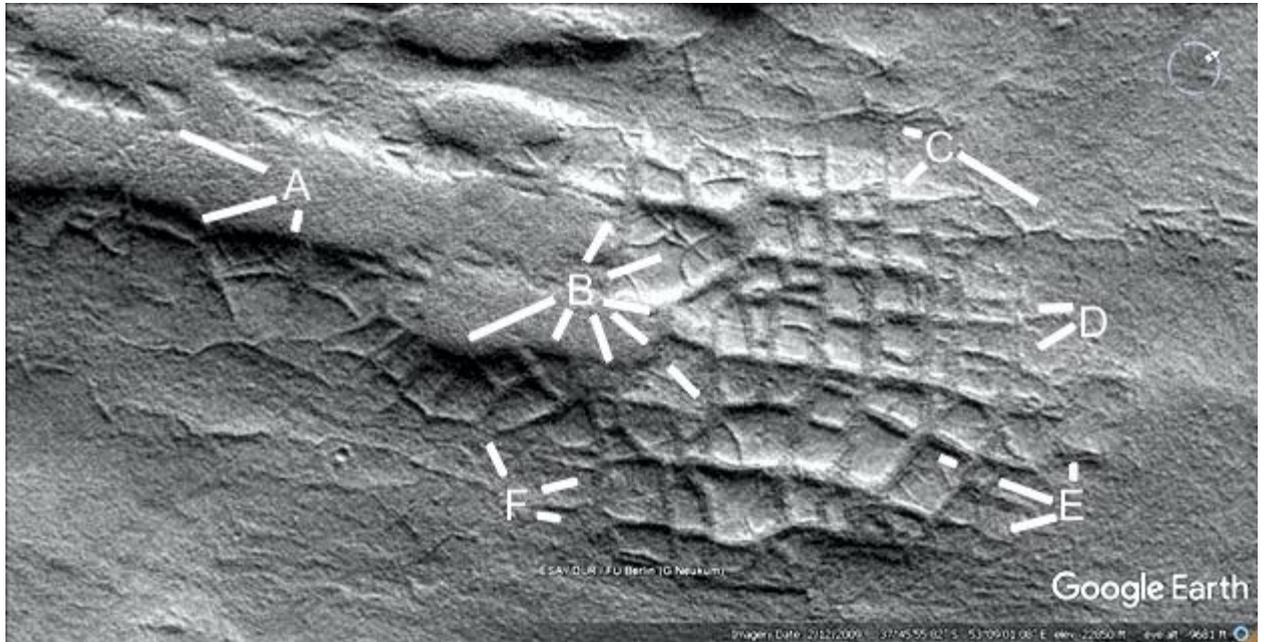
The hypothesis is that these may have been used for farming, or for pools of water containing fish.

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### Held1186

#### Hypothesis

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



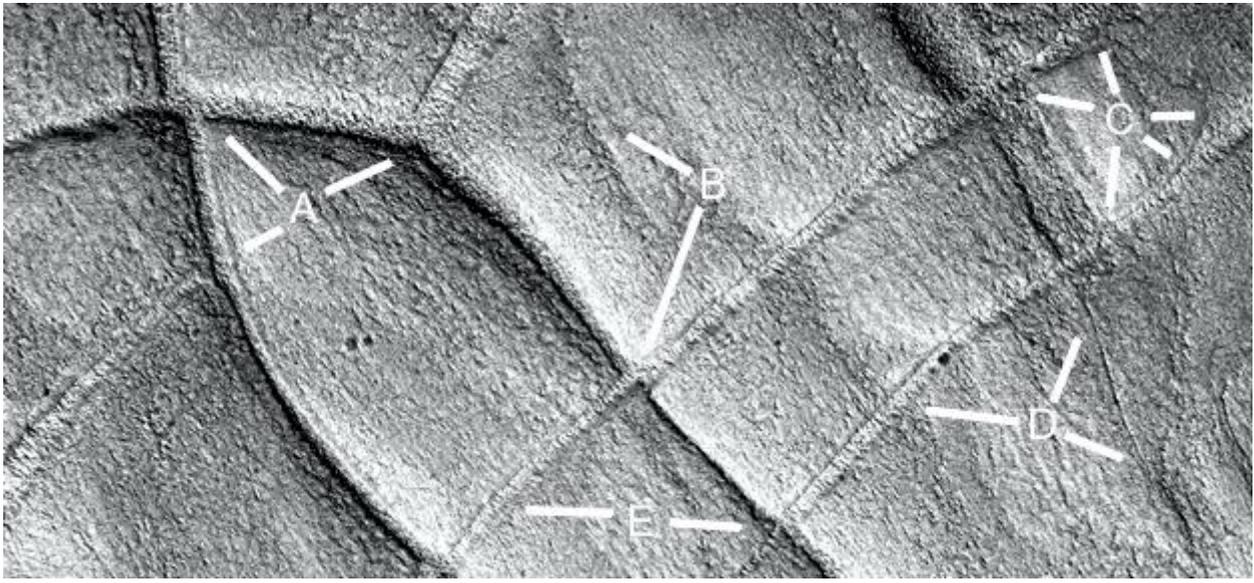
## Held1222c

### 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.

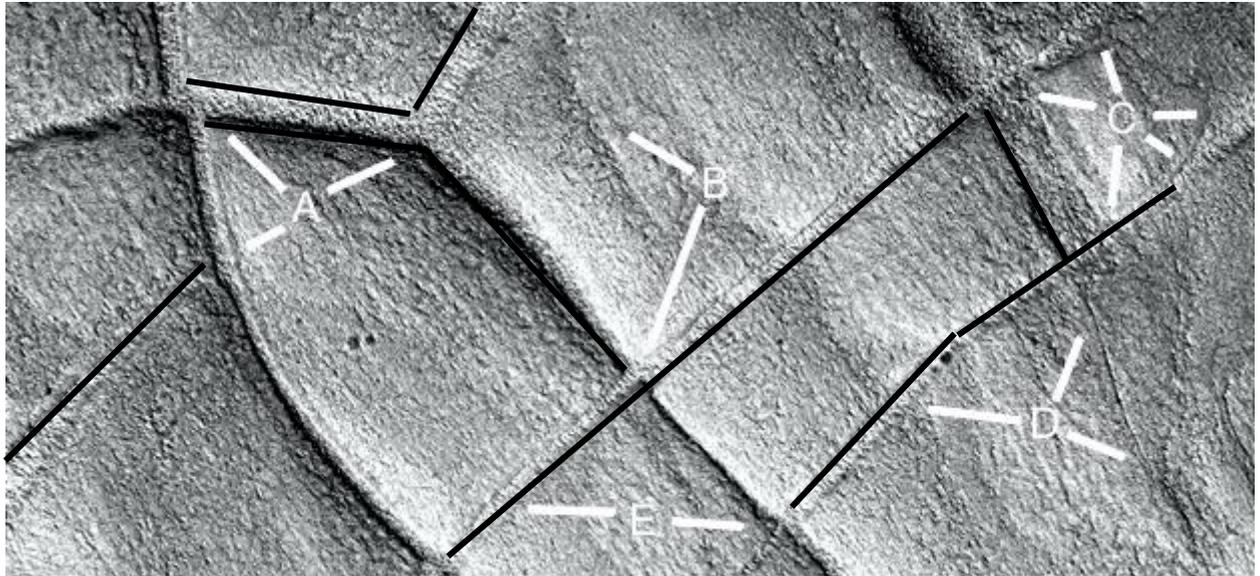


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**Held1222c2**

### **Hypothesis**

The lines indicate how straight the walls are.

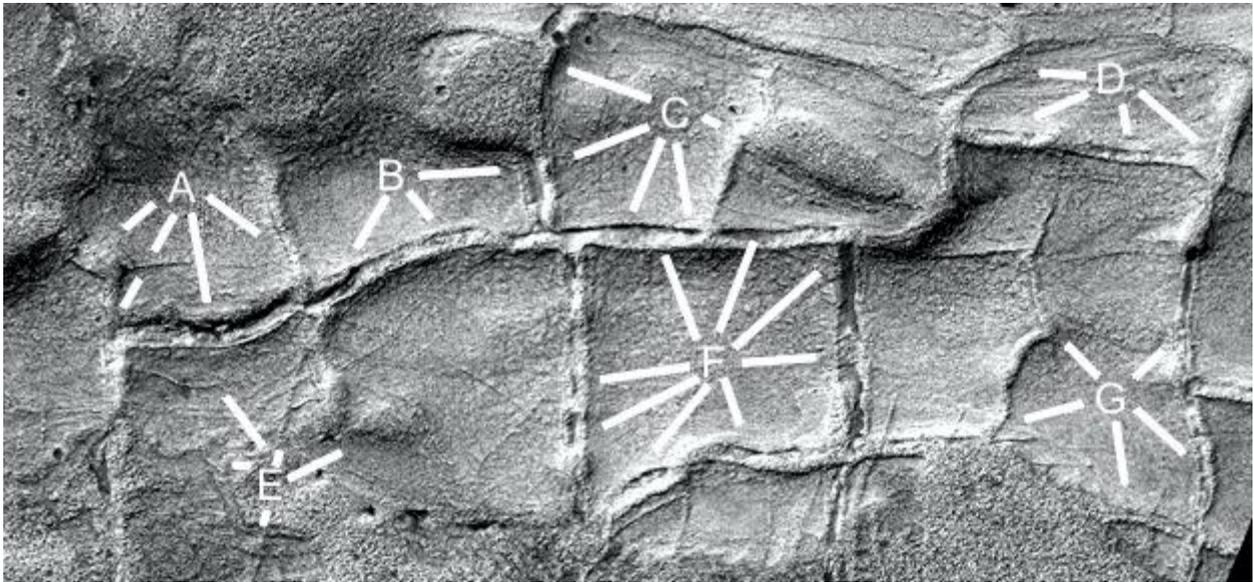


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**Held1222e**

### **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.

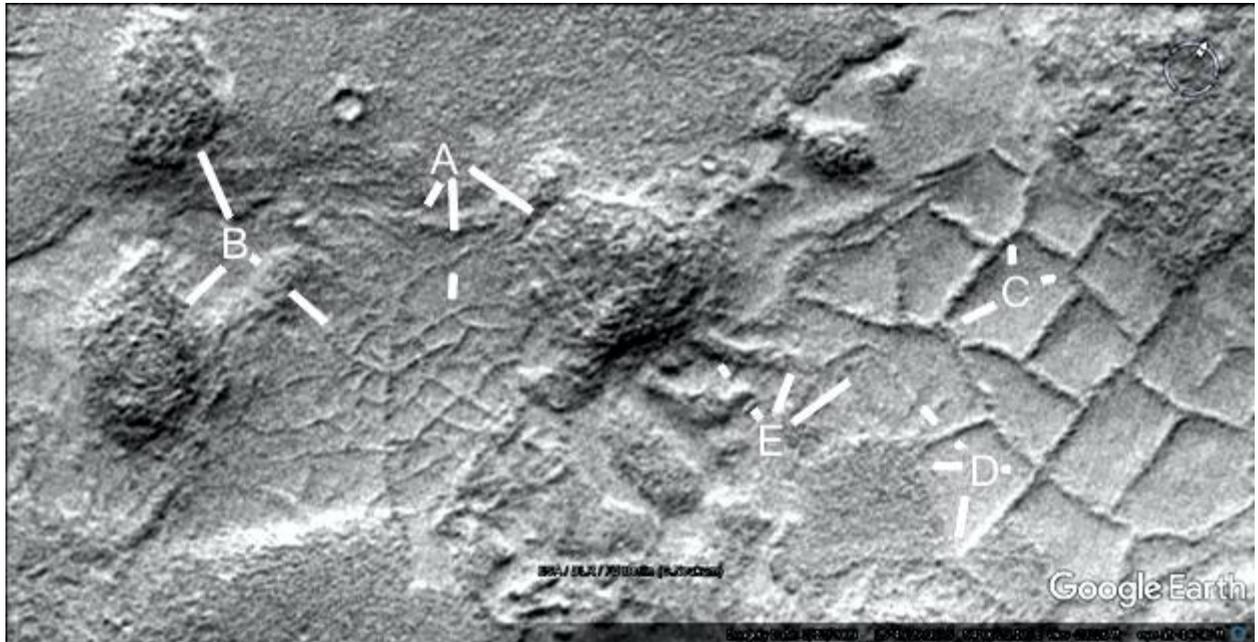


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## Held1244

### 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.

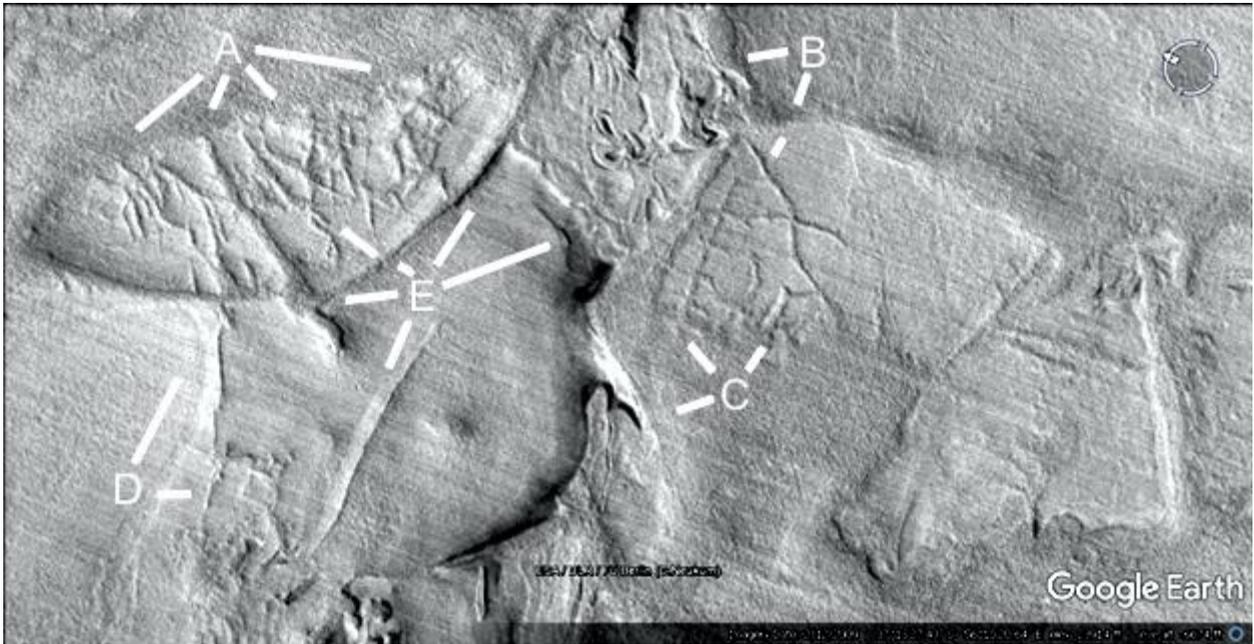


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## Held1258

### 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.

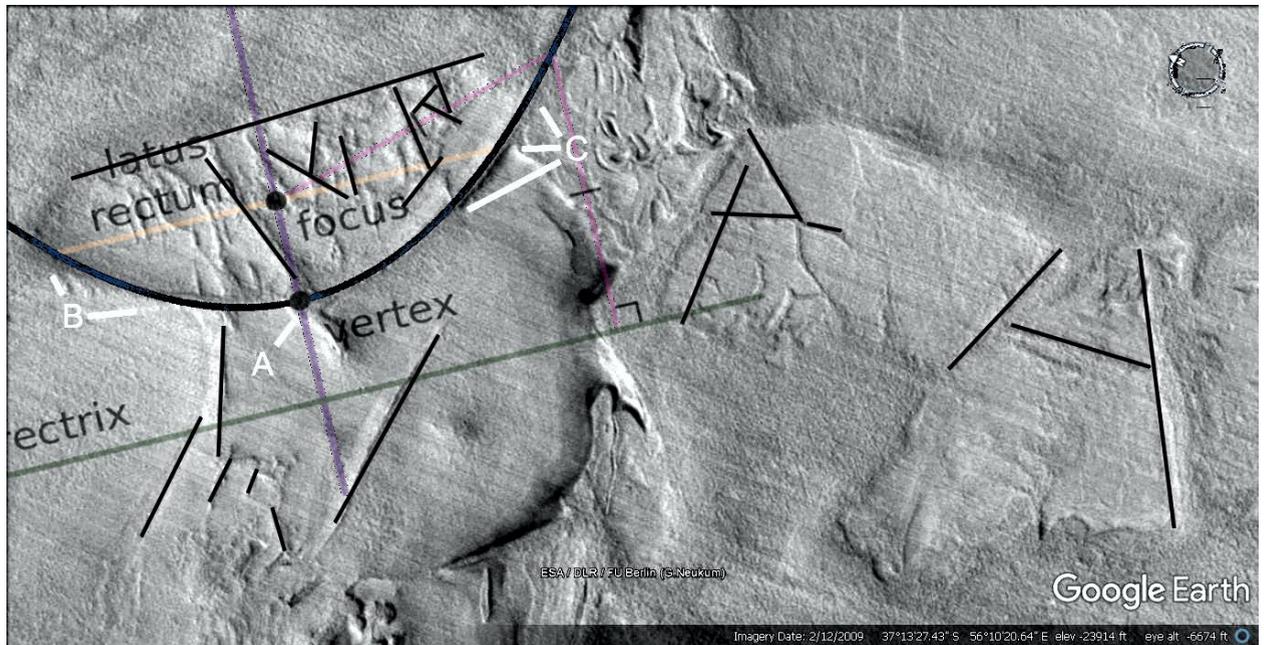


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## Held1258b

### Hypothesis

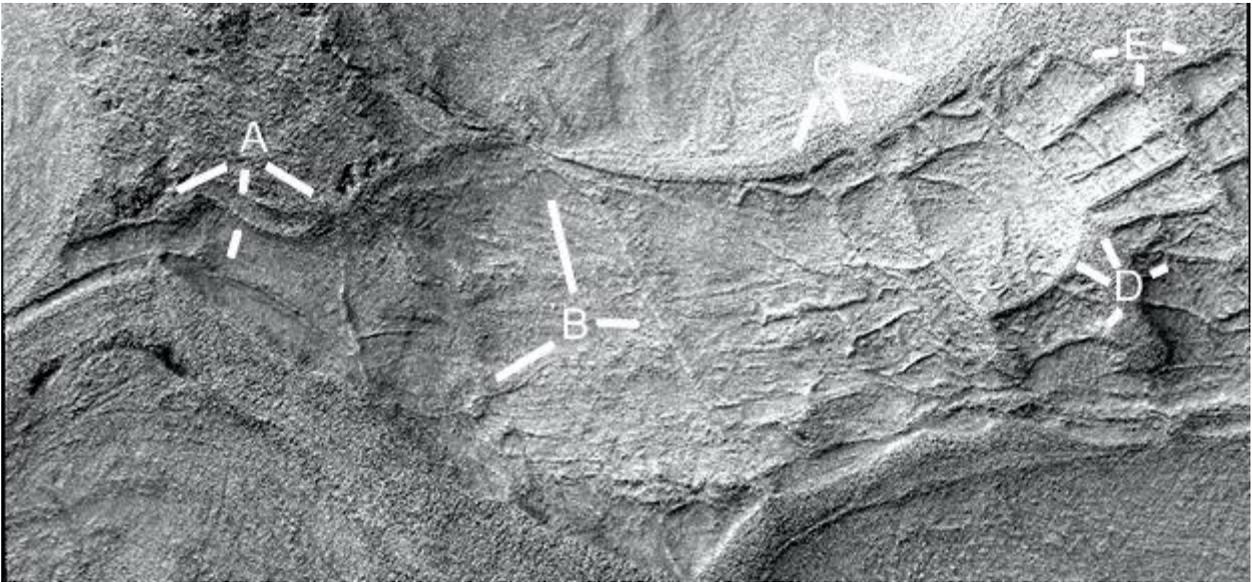
A parabola is shown, also the lines indicate how straight the walls are.



## 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.

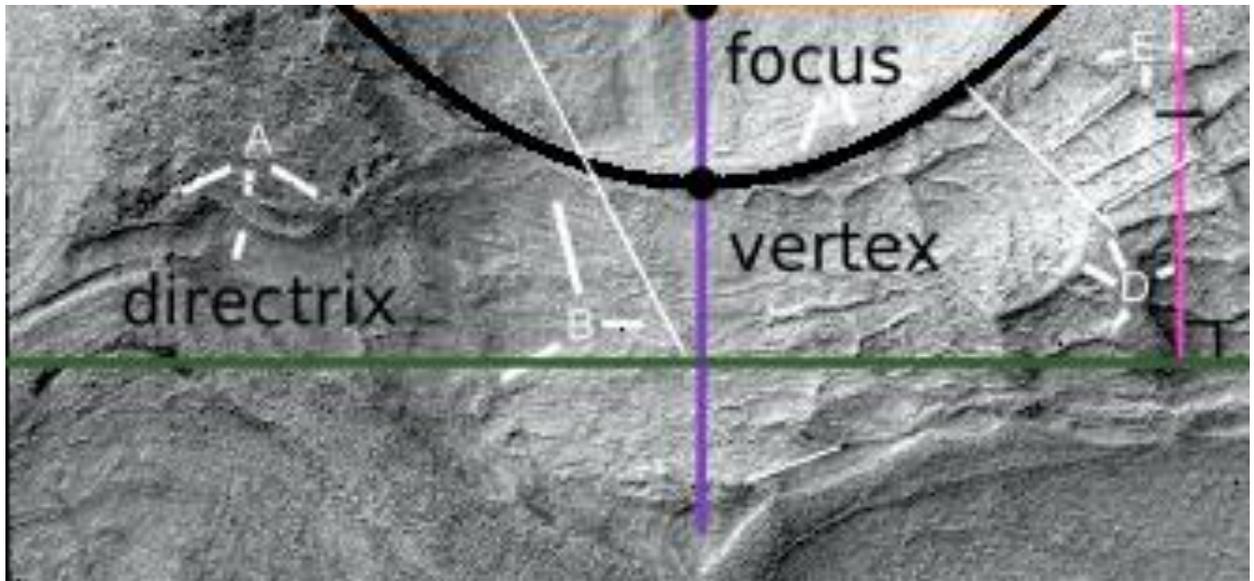


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**Held1295b2**

### **Hypothesis**

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



## Roads

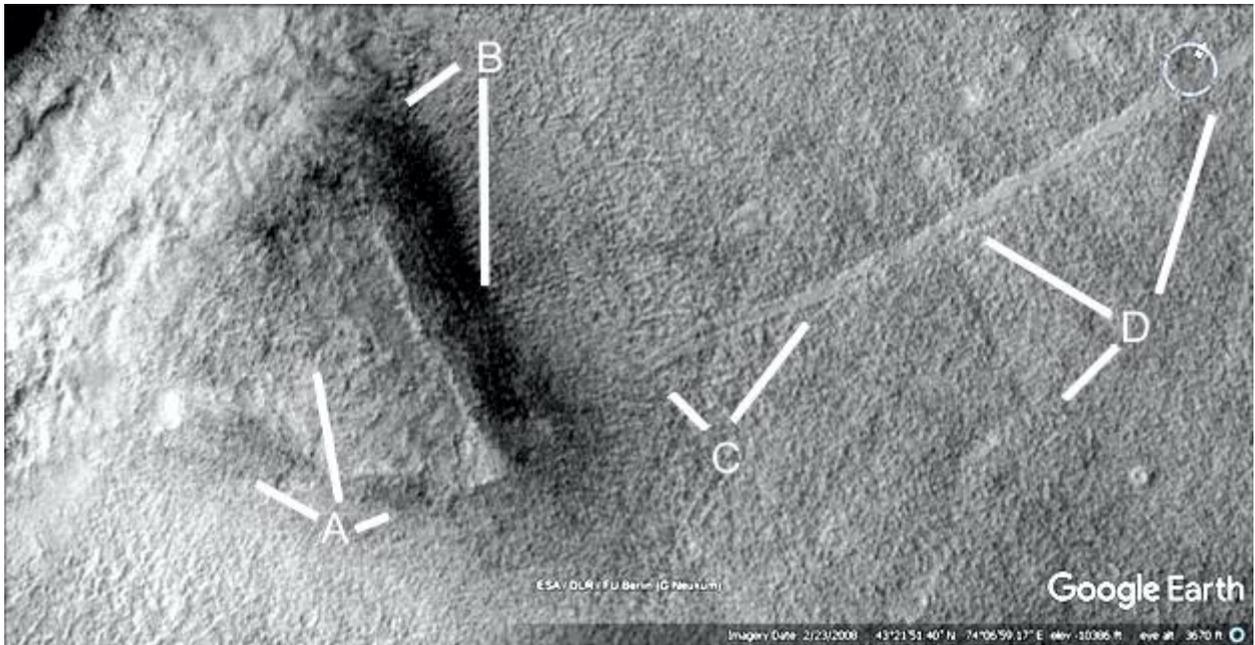
Some formations also look like roads, they often appear between hills that are hollow. The hypothesis these hills are buildings, either completely constructed or adapted from geological formations. It further adds to the global hypothesis, we use roads and so we might expect Martians to have built them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

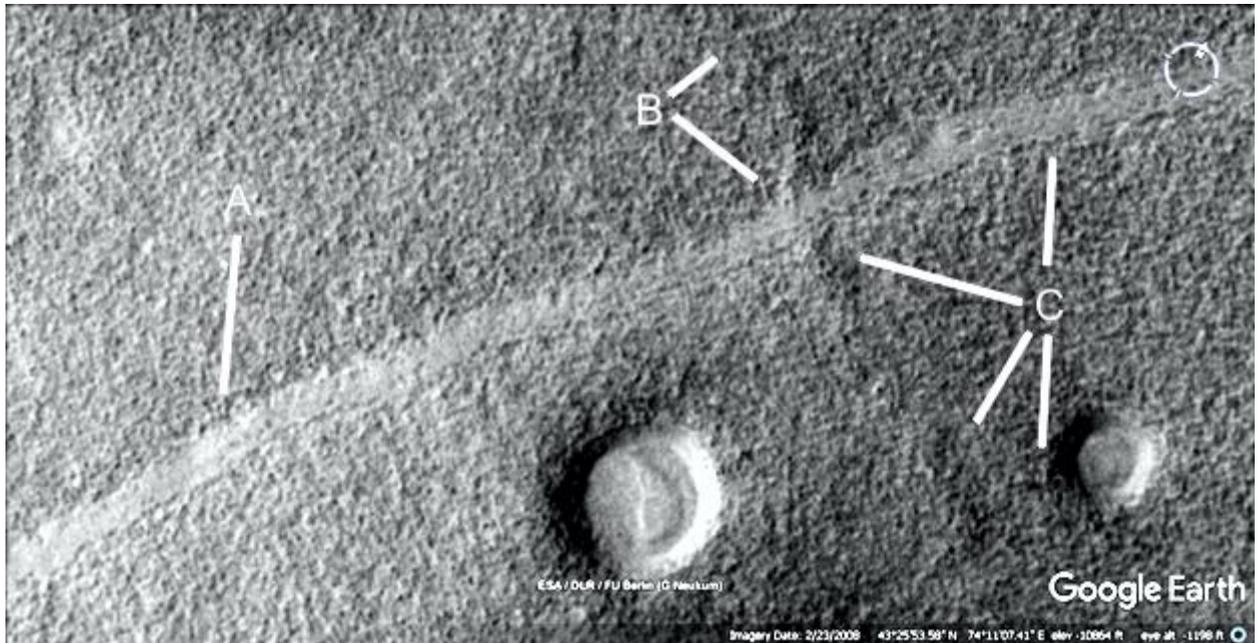


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## Prr499

### 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.

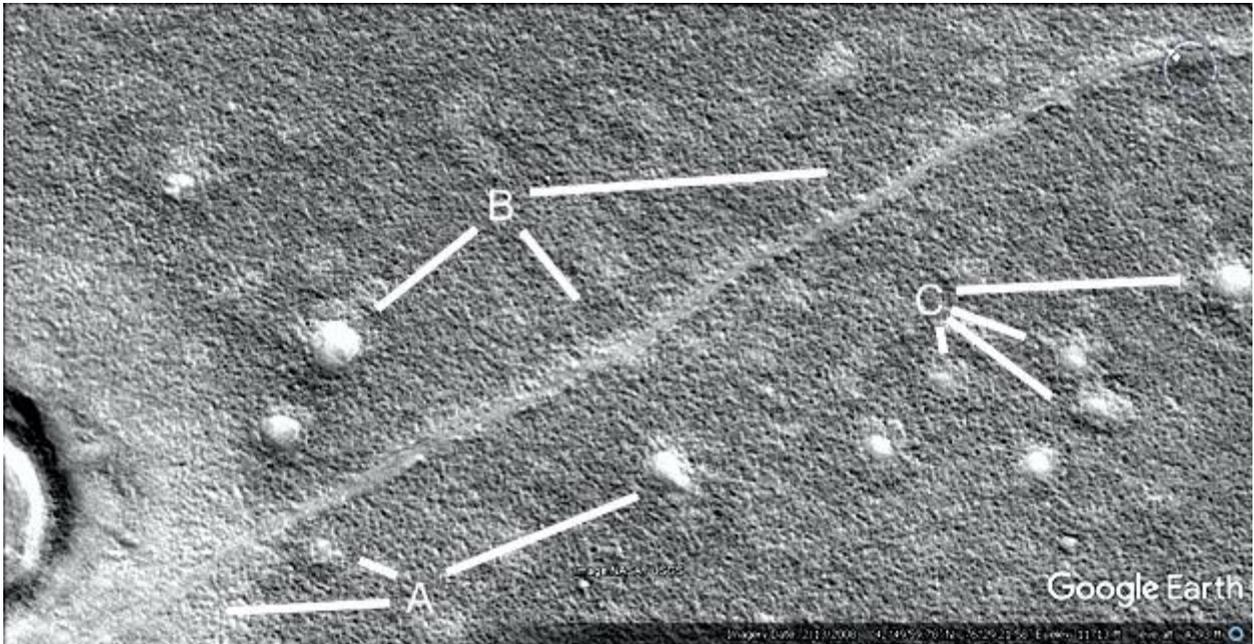


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## Prr508

### Hypothesis

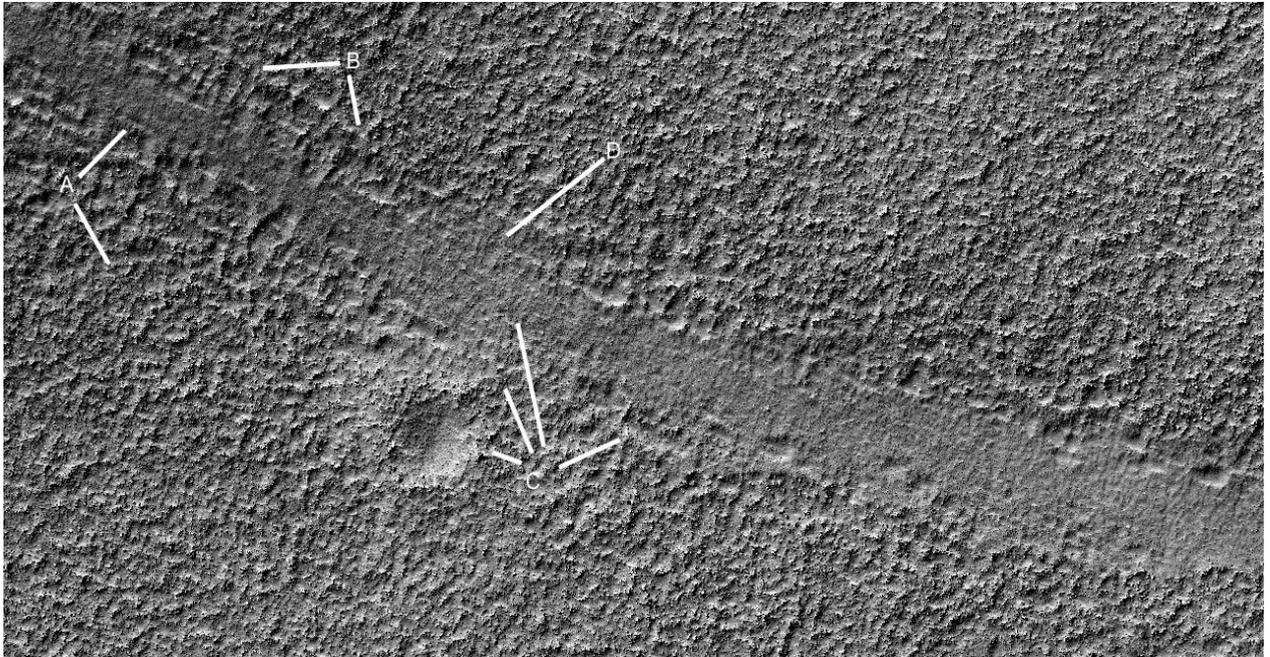
A shows the road continuing on over the pale material, B and C also show pits like altered craters perhaps with the same road material to act as dams.



**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.

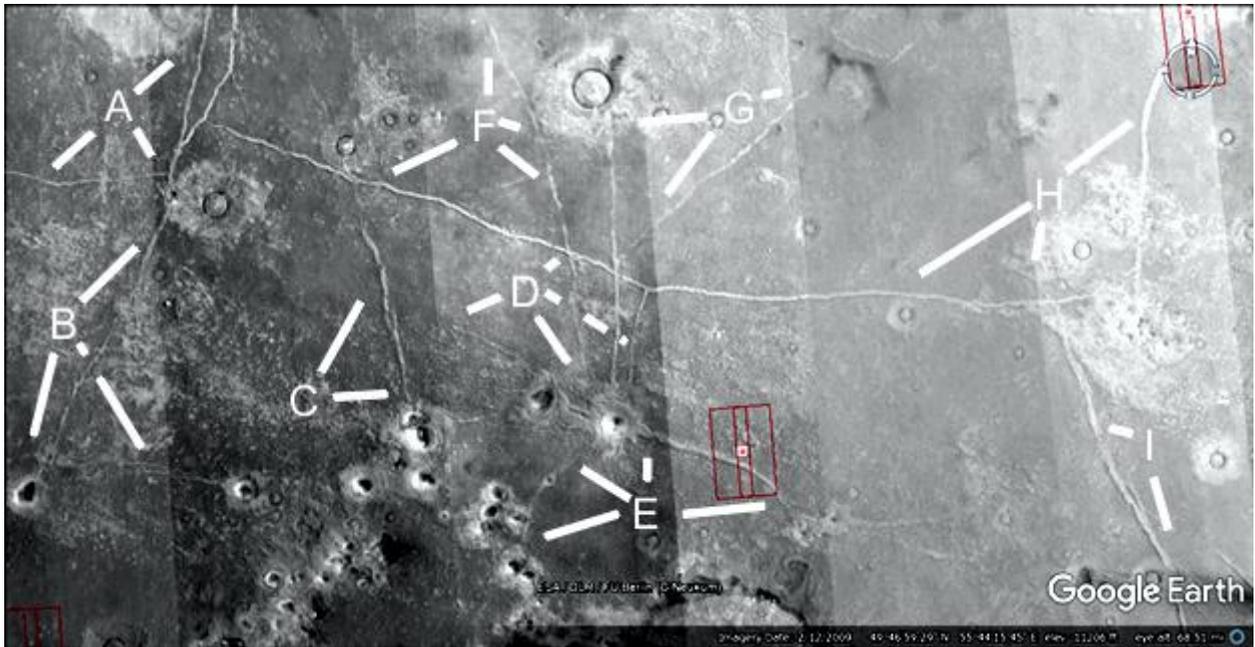


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**Prhh1821**

## **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

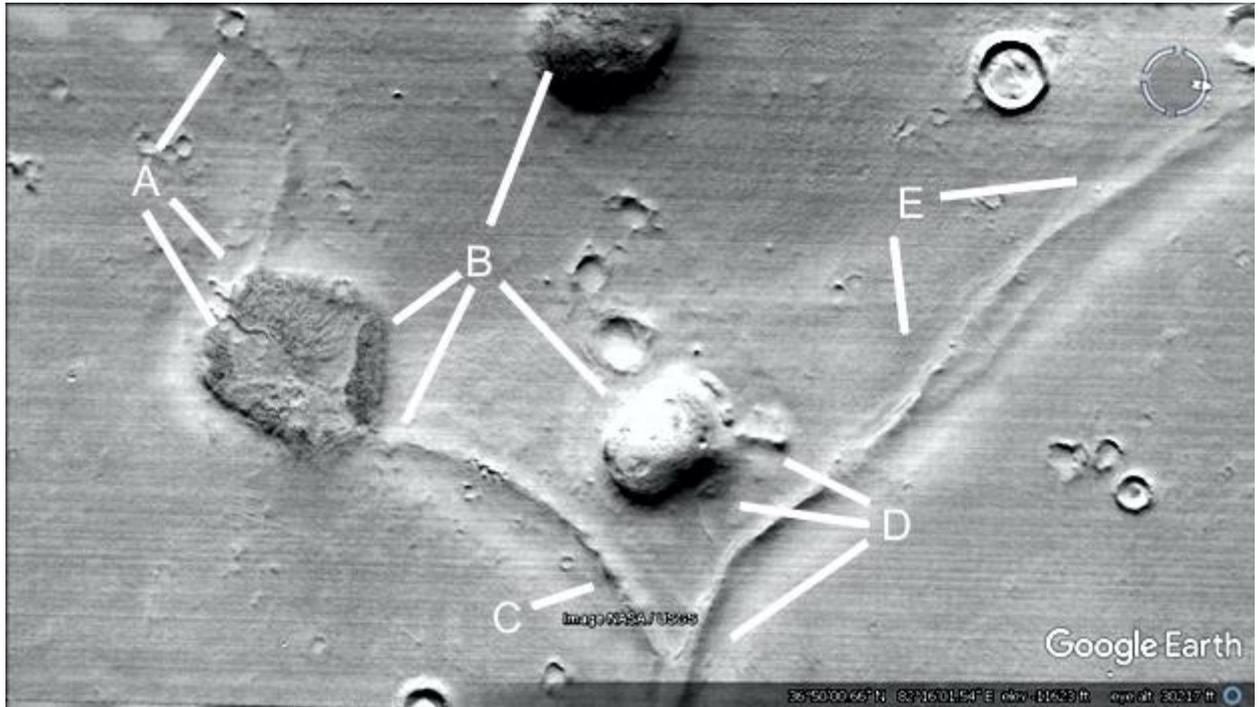
A further hypothesis is that some roads were enclosed like tubes. These hypothetical Martians then could have travelled through them to avoid the cold, predators, meteors, etc. Some may also have been raised roads, for example the ground may have been swampy or covered in water. So, much as we do on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

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Prt641

**Hypothesis**

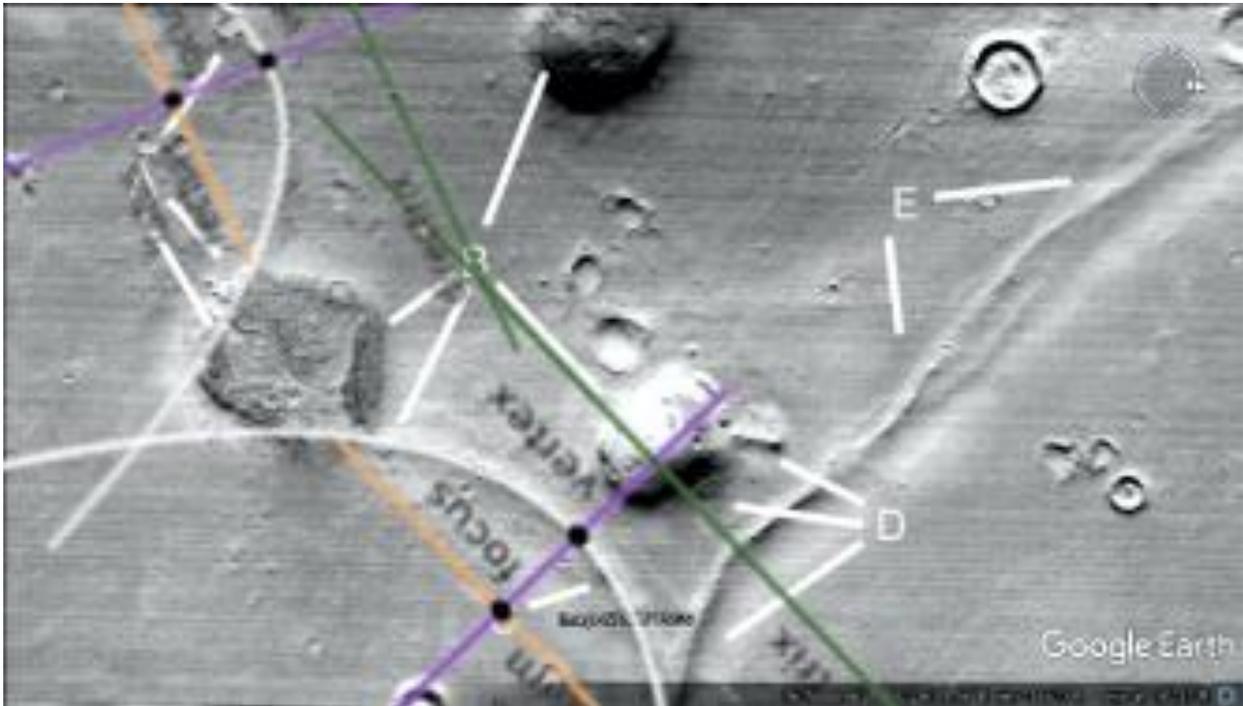
A shows a curved tube going from the walled hill at 4 and 5 o'clock to the small crater at 1 o'clock. B at 8 o'clock shows the walls of the hill, at 7 o'clock a tube comes out of the hill, at 1 and 4 o'clock are two more hollow hills. D shows the curved tube, it connects to another tube shown by B at 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.

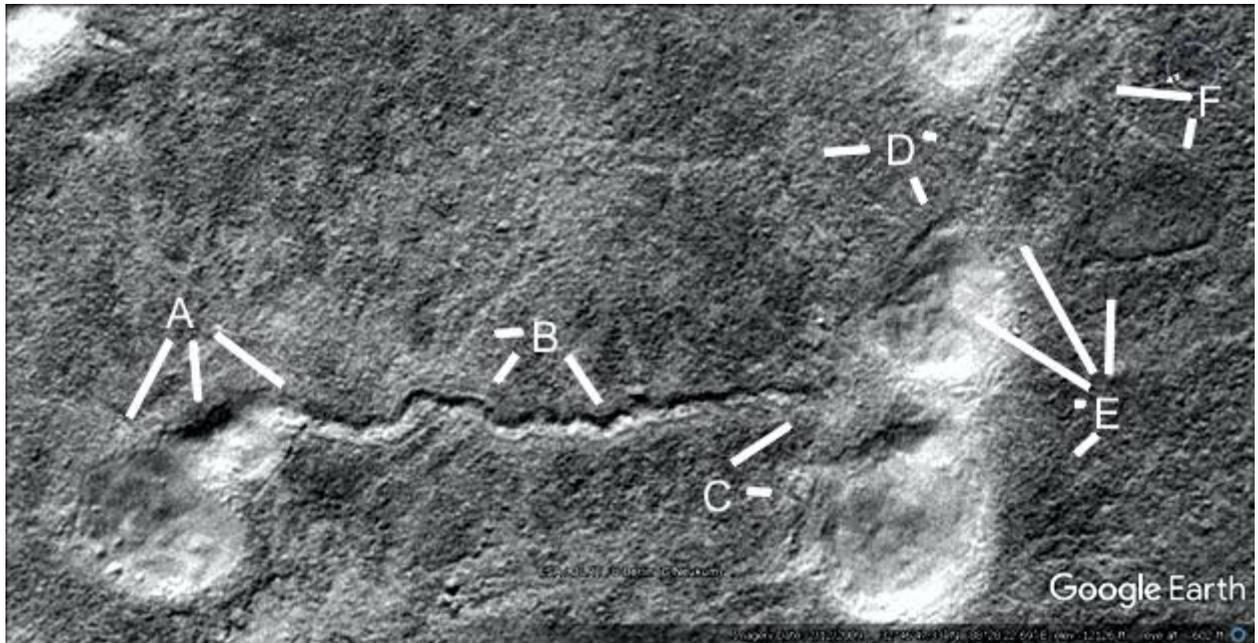


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## Prt798

### 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.

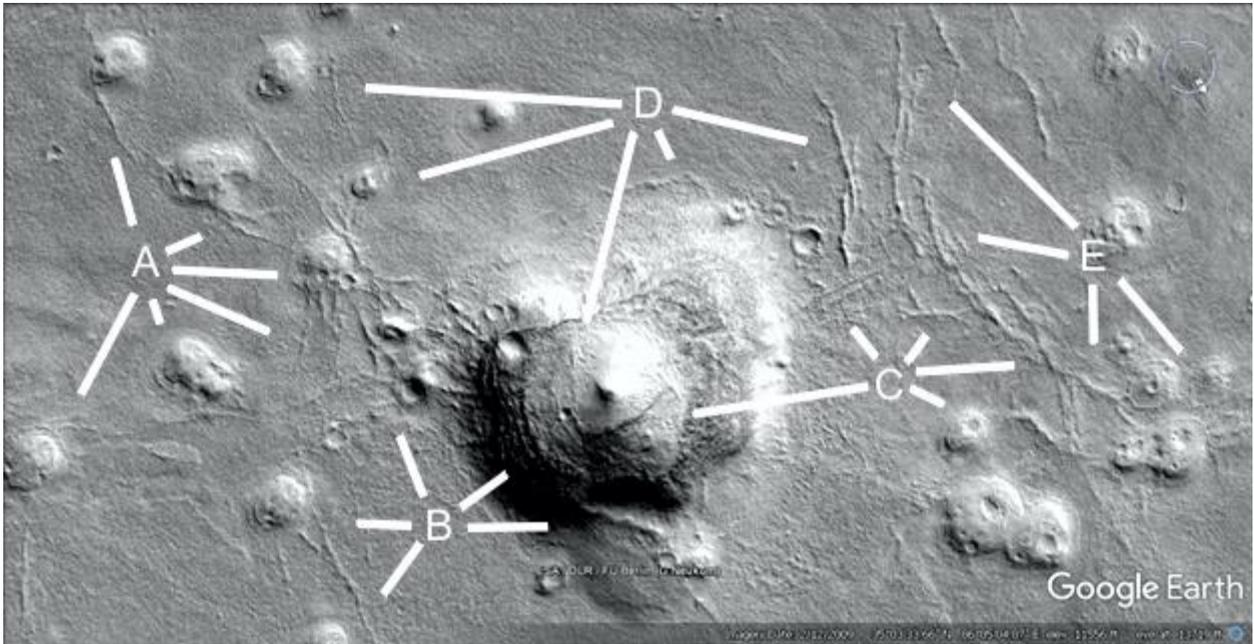


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Prt804

## 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.

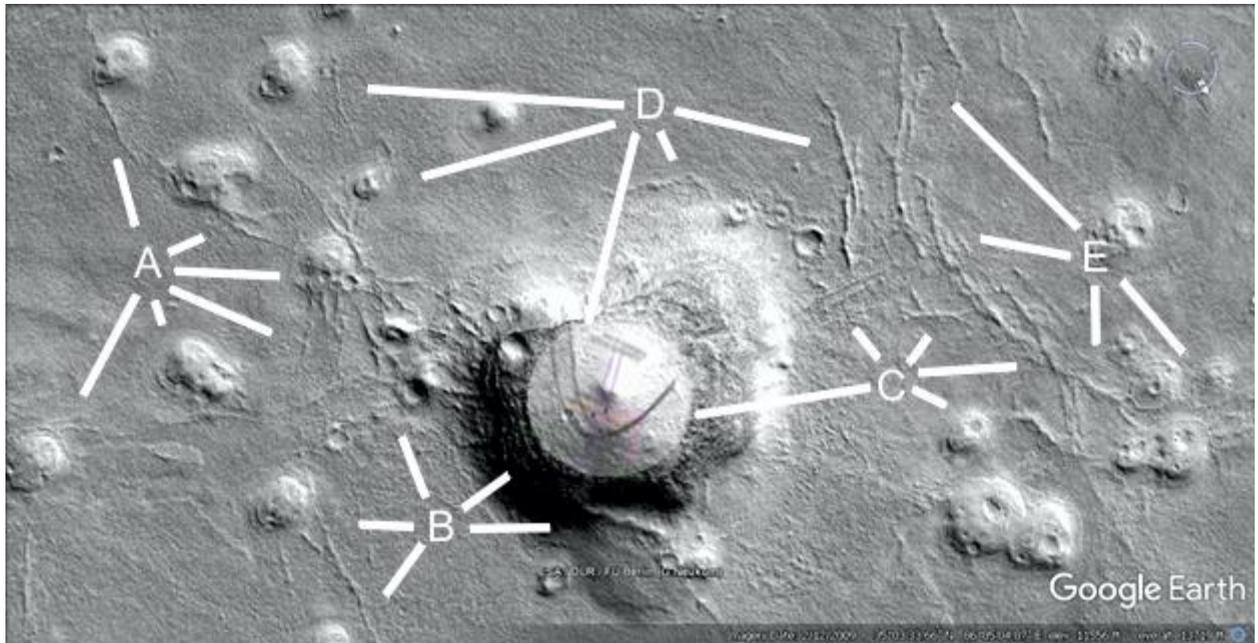


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## Prt804a

### 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.

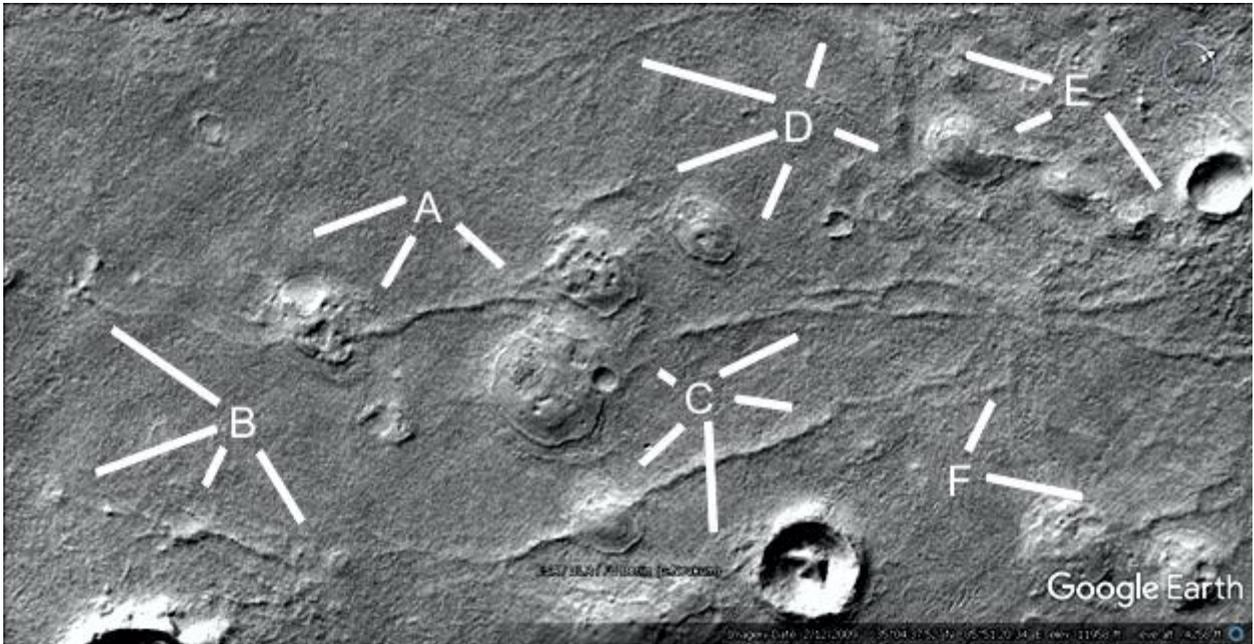


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## Prt814

### 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

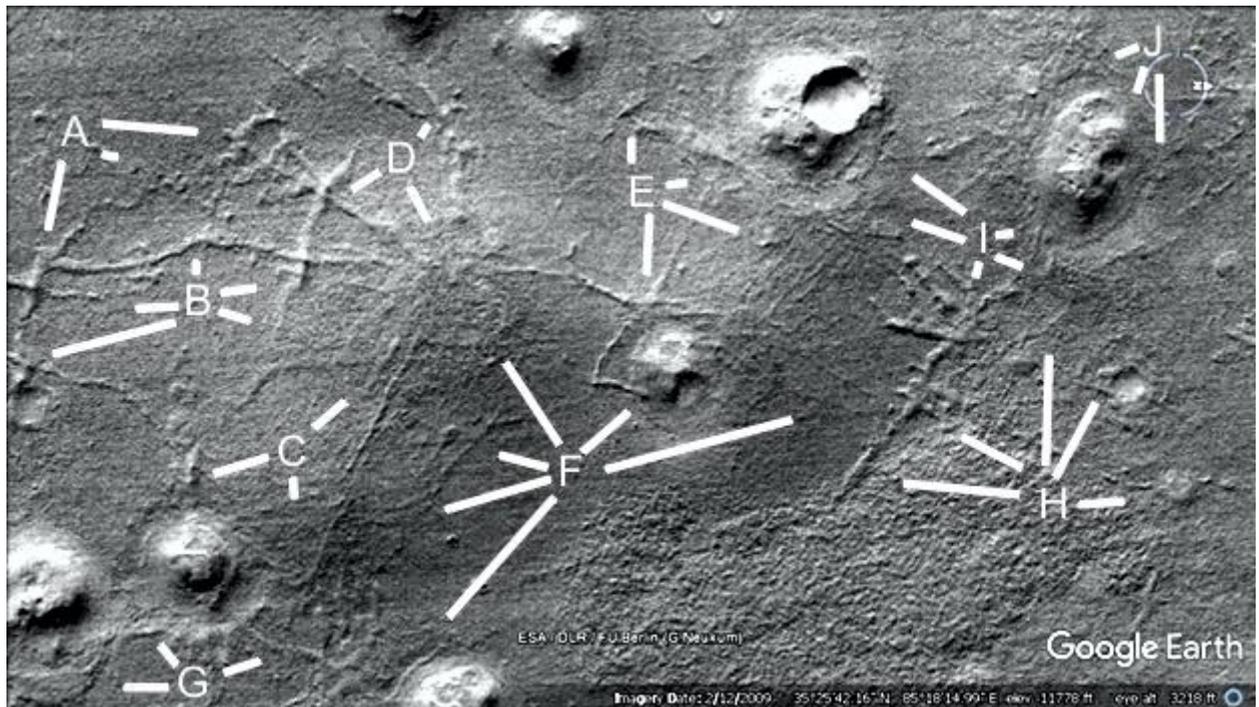
The hypothesis is these large numbers of tubes connected together to form habitats and cities. Some of these may have been underground, others connect to artificial looking hills.

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**Prt662**

**Hypothesis**

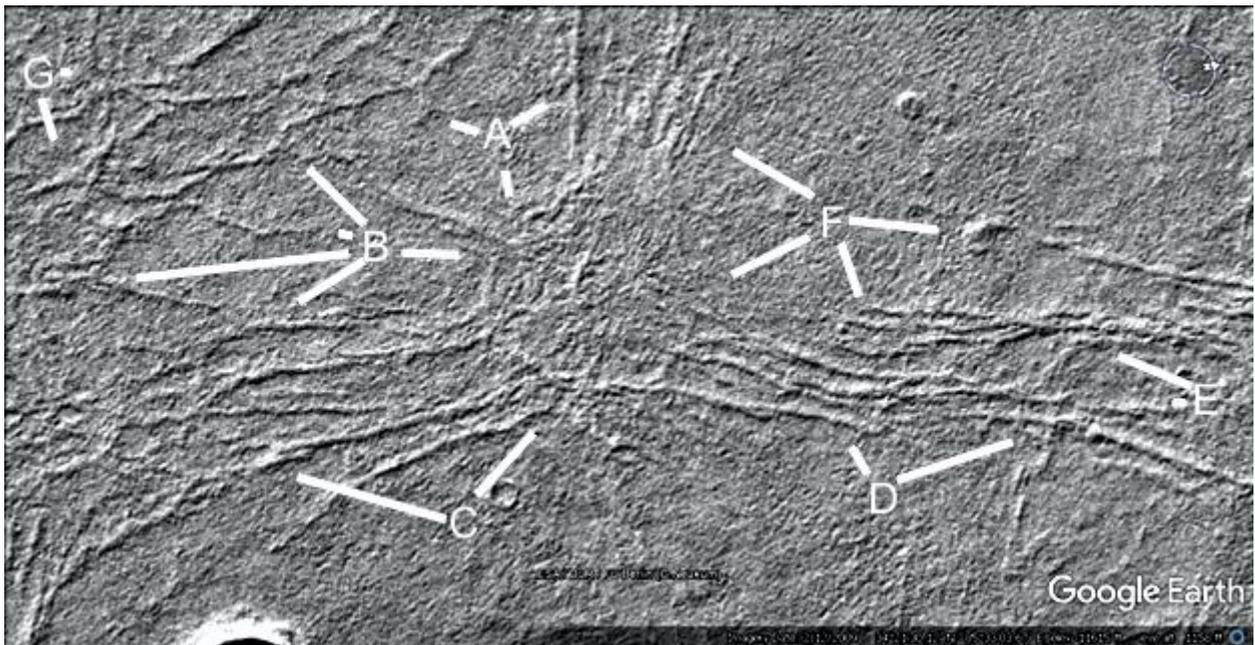
A shows a wavy tube, B shows a clear area surrounded by tubes like a field. C shows tubes going into a crater at 6 and 8 o'clock, at 1 o'clock they go into a rounded area, also shown by F at 10 o'clock, under a nexus. D shows more tubes going into this nexus. E at 6 o'clock shows an intersection of tubes 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.



**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.

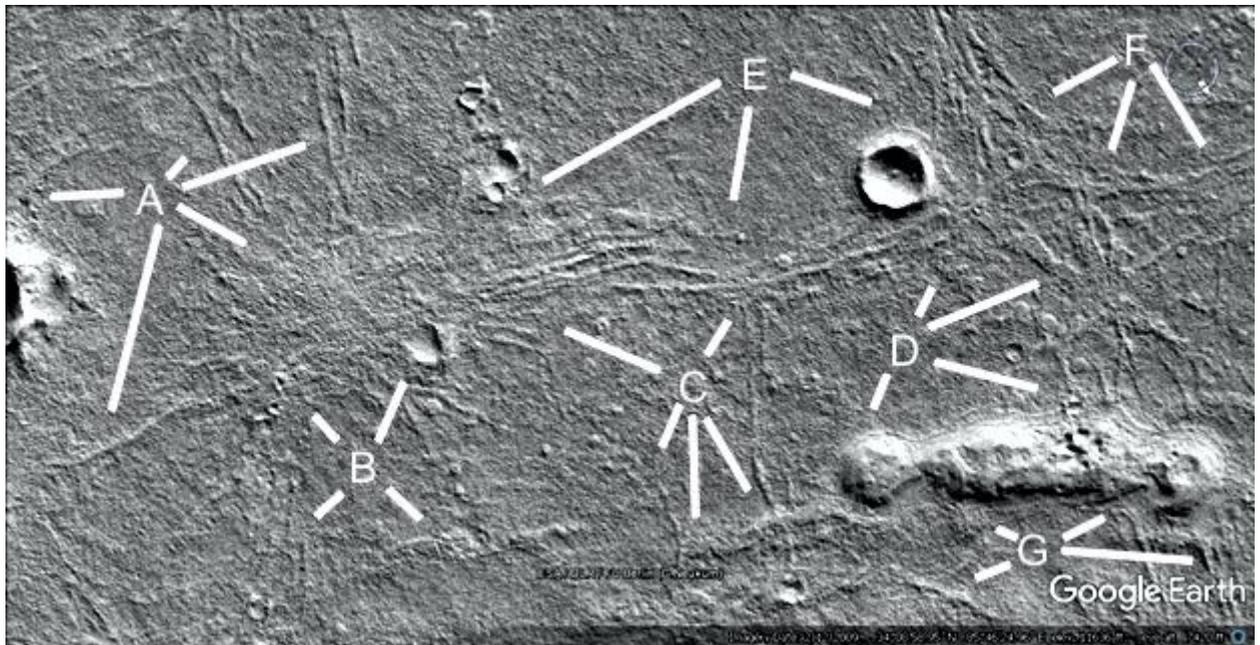


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**Prt714**

**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.

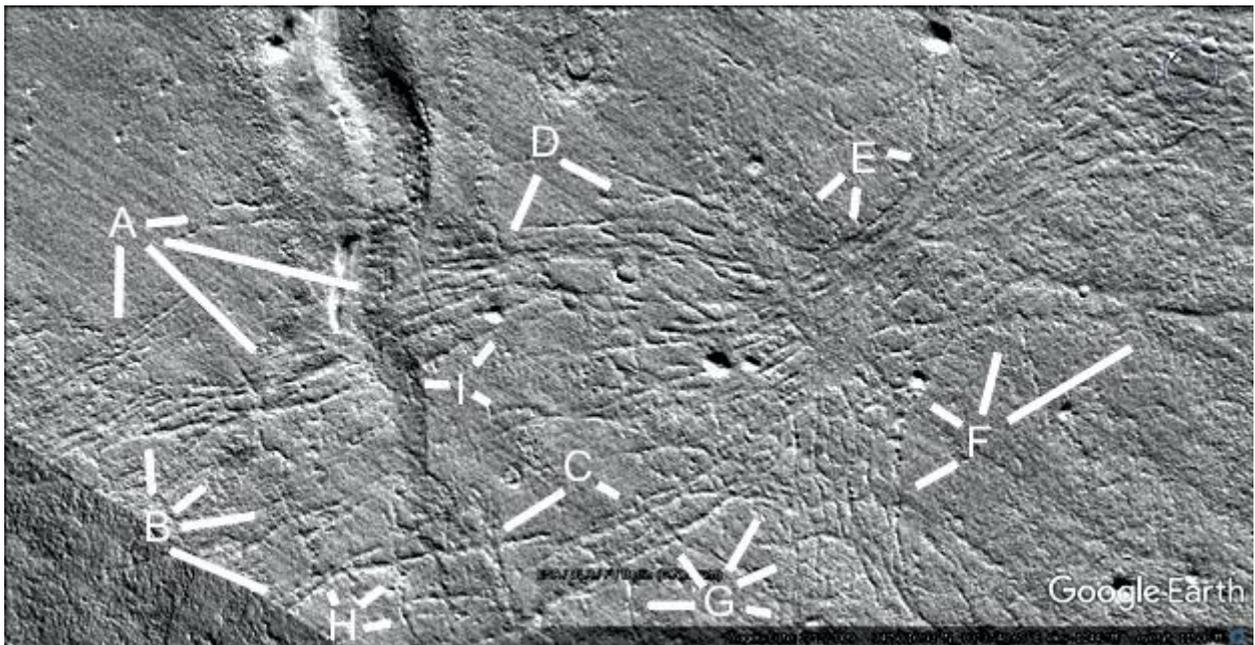


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**Prt753**

**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

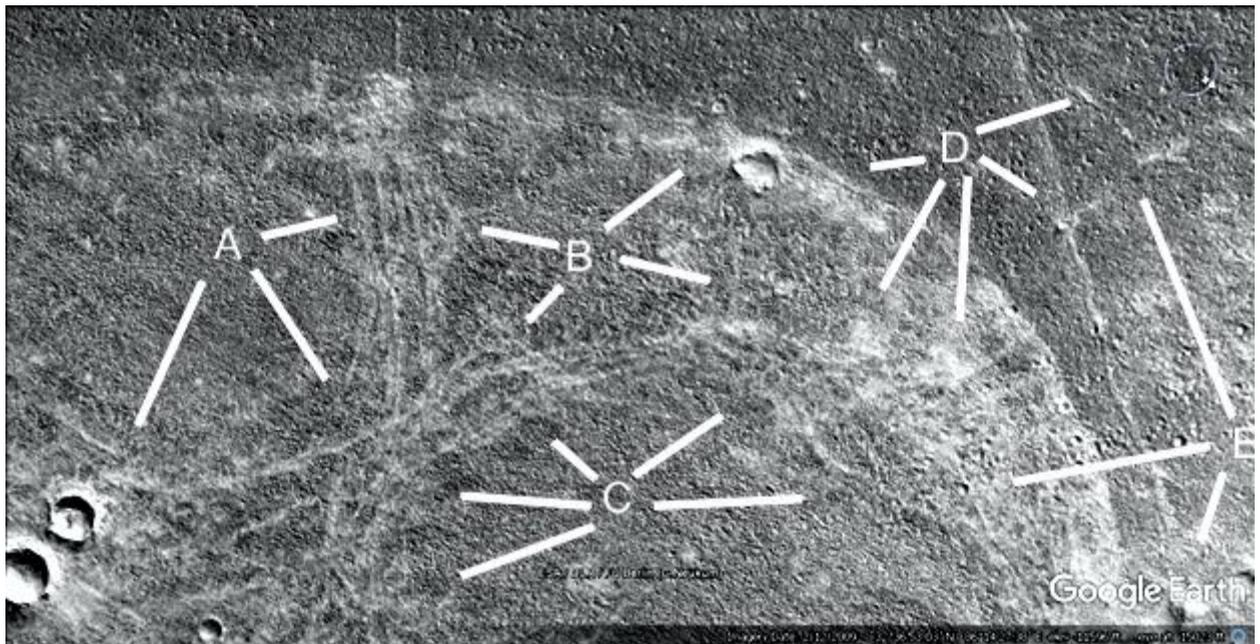
The hypothesis is that these large areas were farms, they are often bounded by parabolas with walls. We have something similar on Earth, we build walled fields and larger farms.

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Prt857

## 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.



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Prt857a

## Hypothesis





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## Ecydhh1941a

### Hypothesis

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

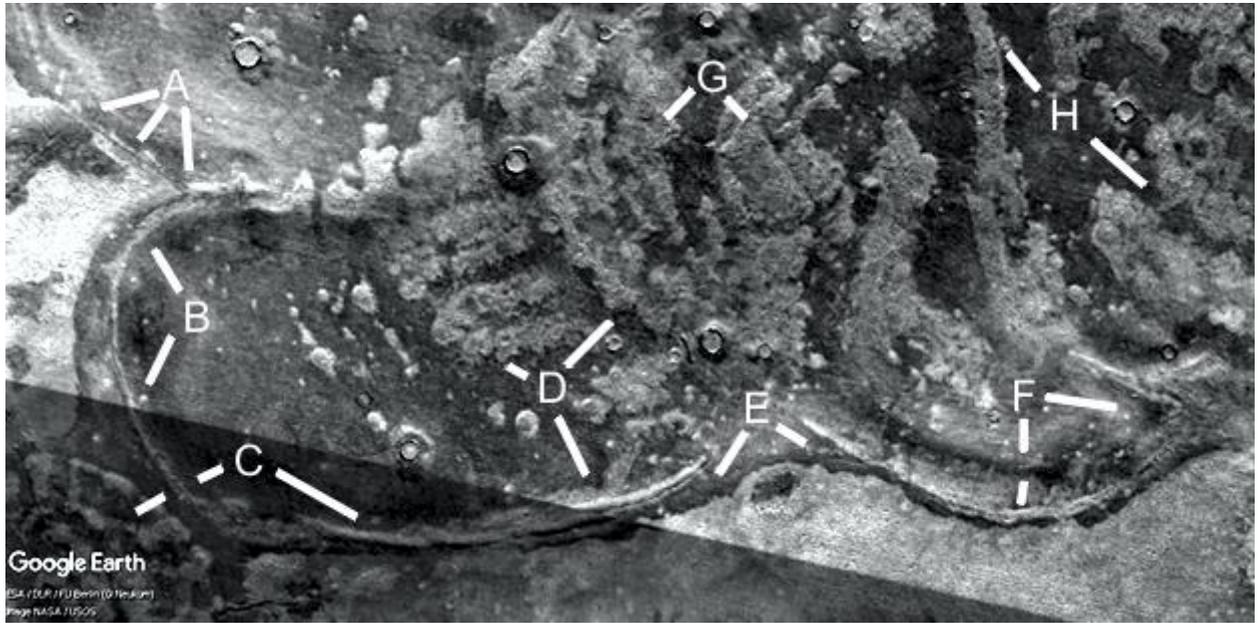


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**Ecydt1974**

### **Hypothesis**

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

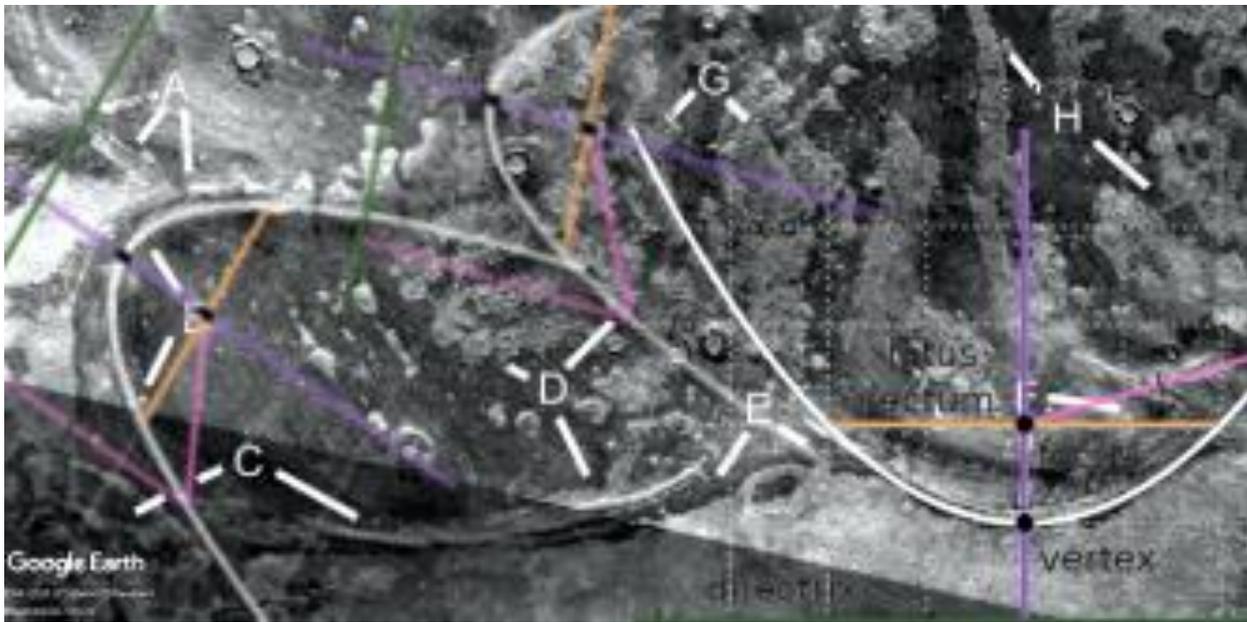


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## Ecydt1974a

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.

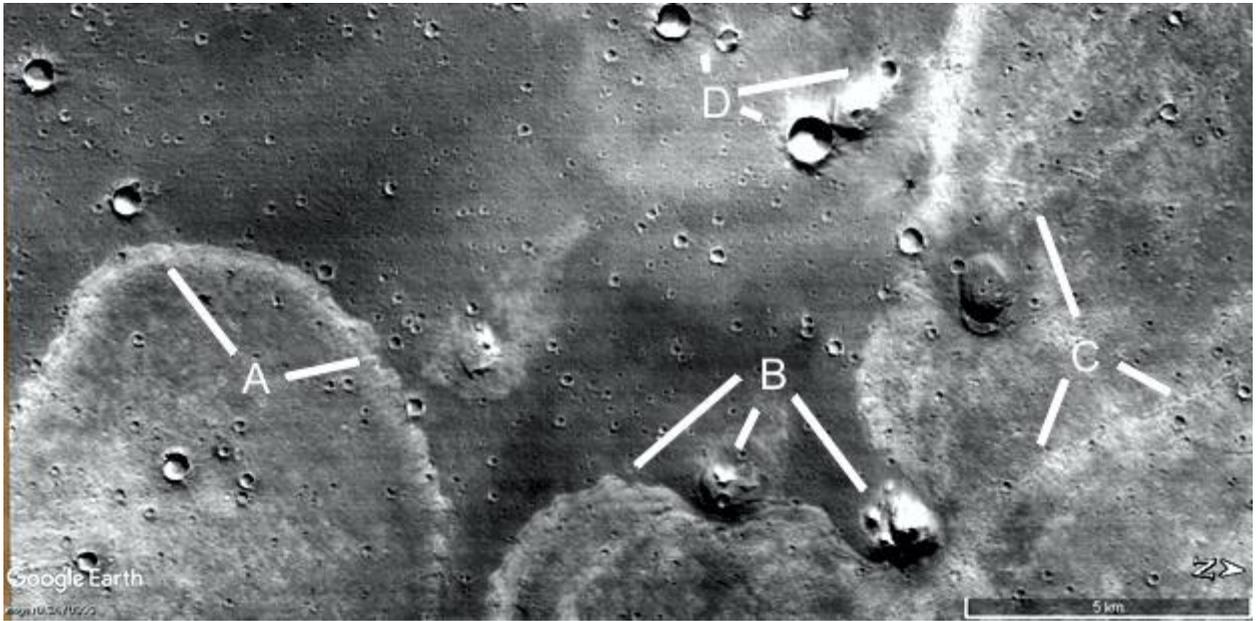


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Ishh2306

### 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.

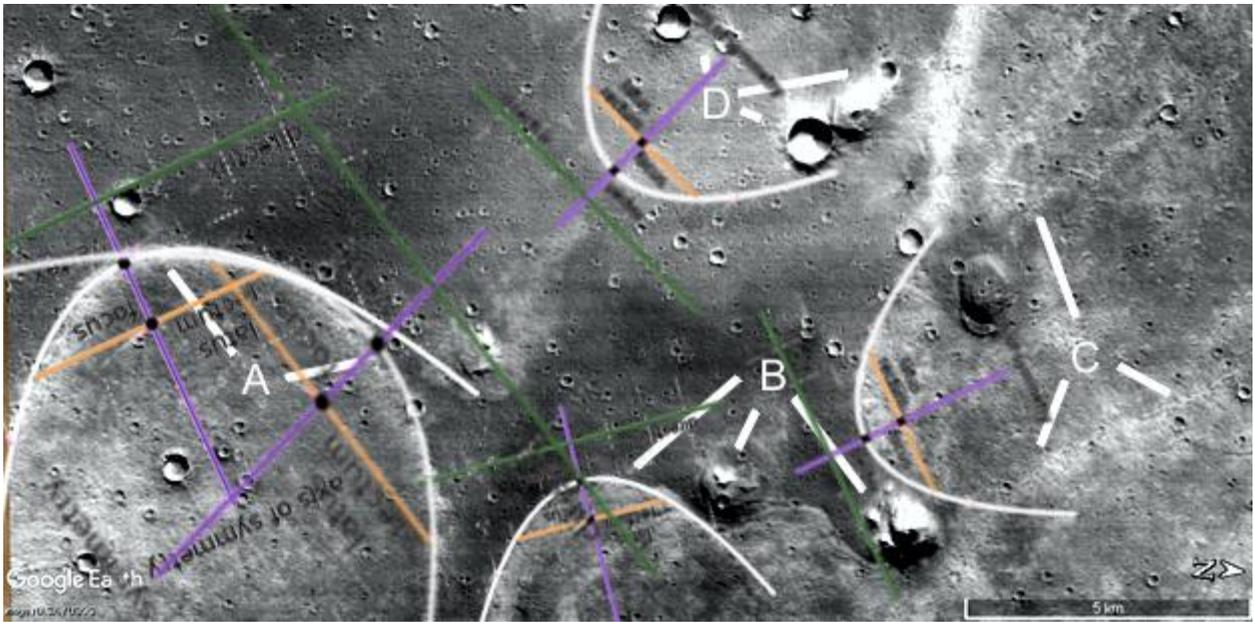


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# Ishh2306a

## Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown.



# Lakes

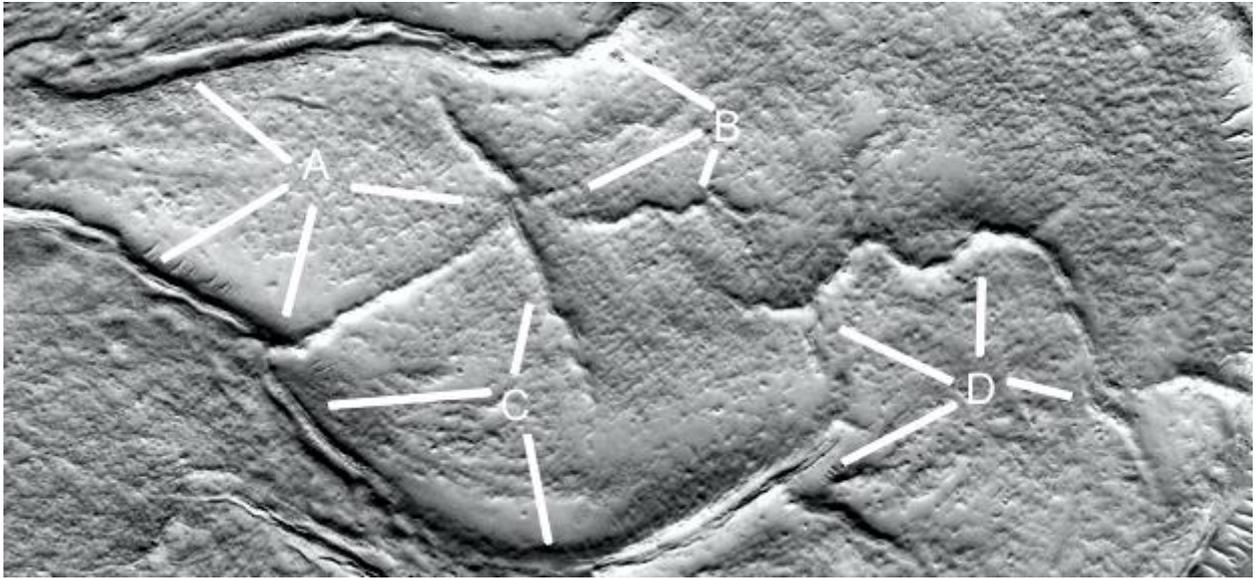
The hypothesis is that some water channels and canals connect to larger artificial lakes. This is also something we do on Earth.

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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.

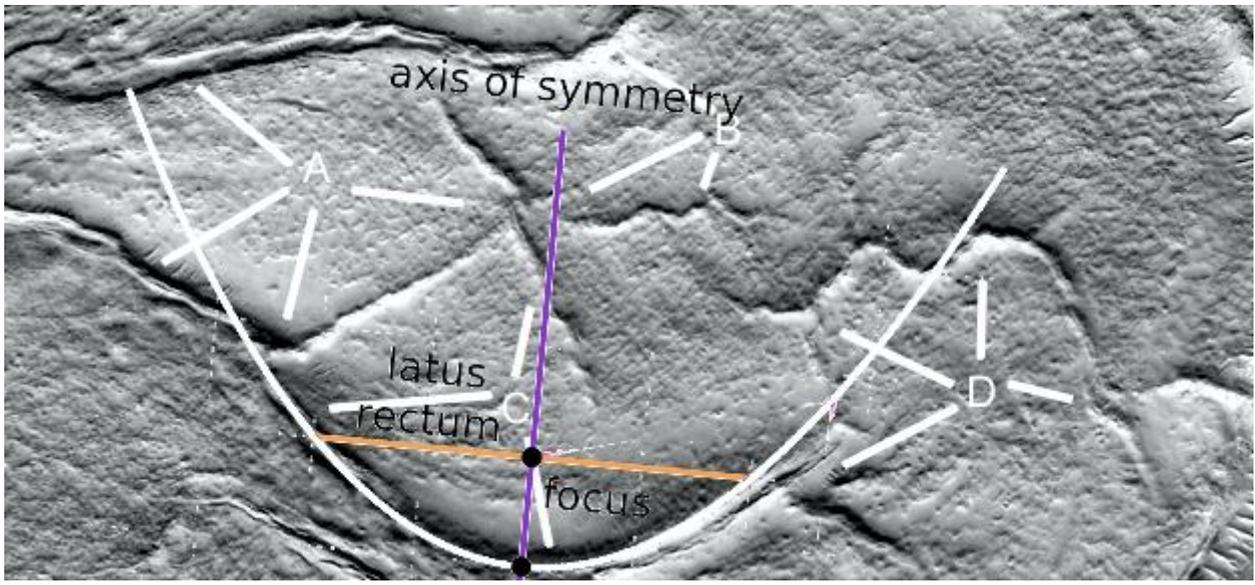


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**Prd886c2**

### **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.

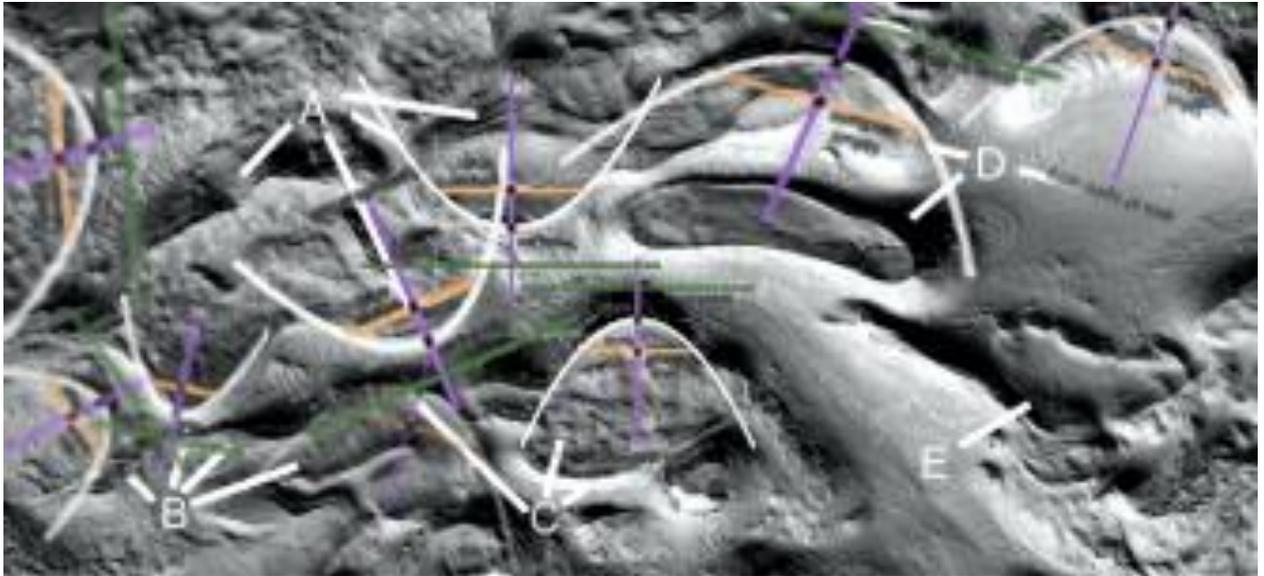


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**Prd911b2**

### **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.

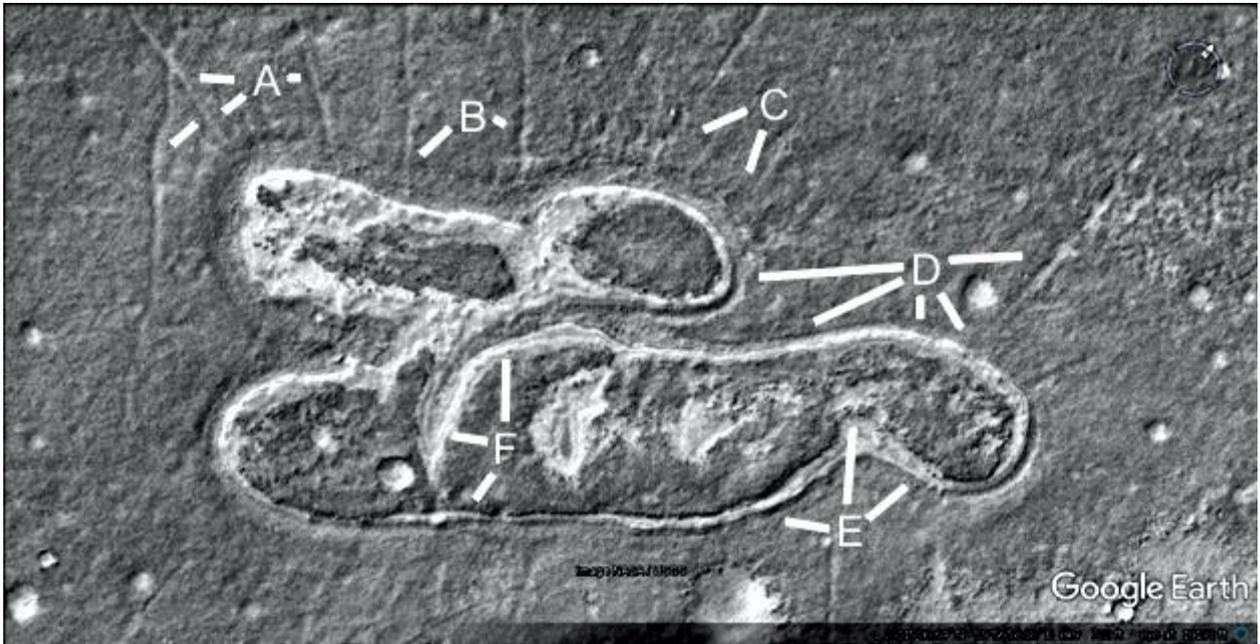


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## Prhh1018

### 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.

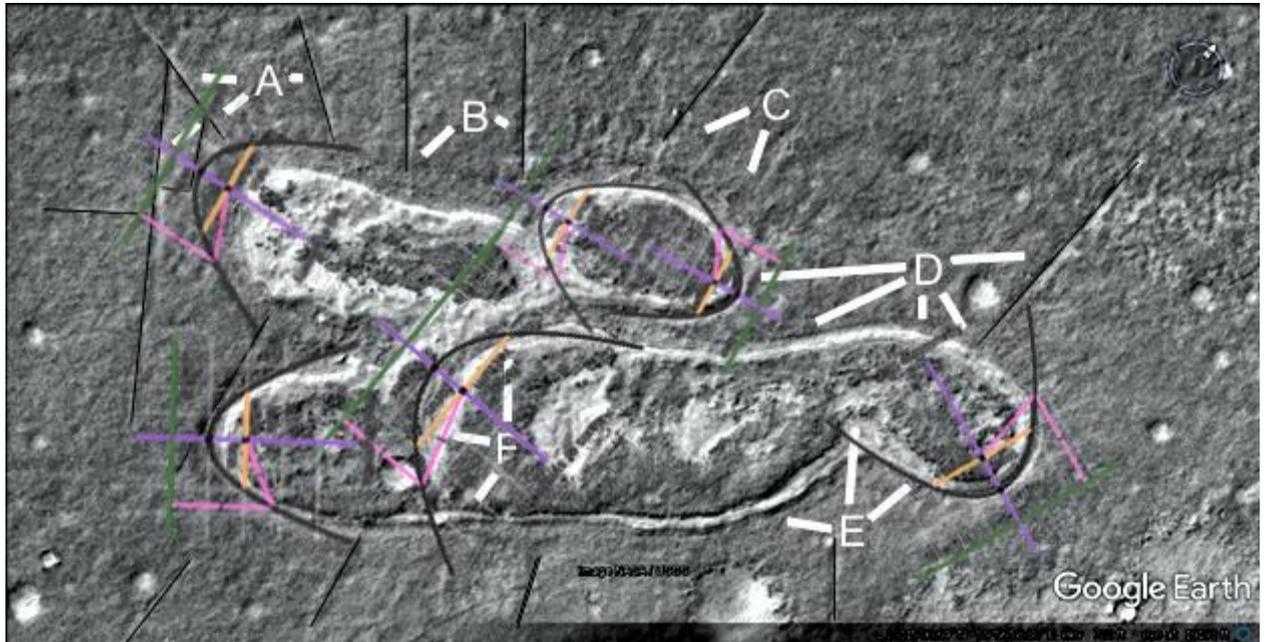


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## Prhh1018a

### Hypothesis

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



## Geometry

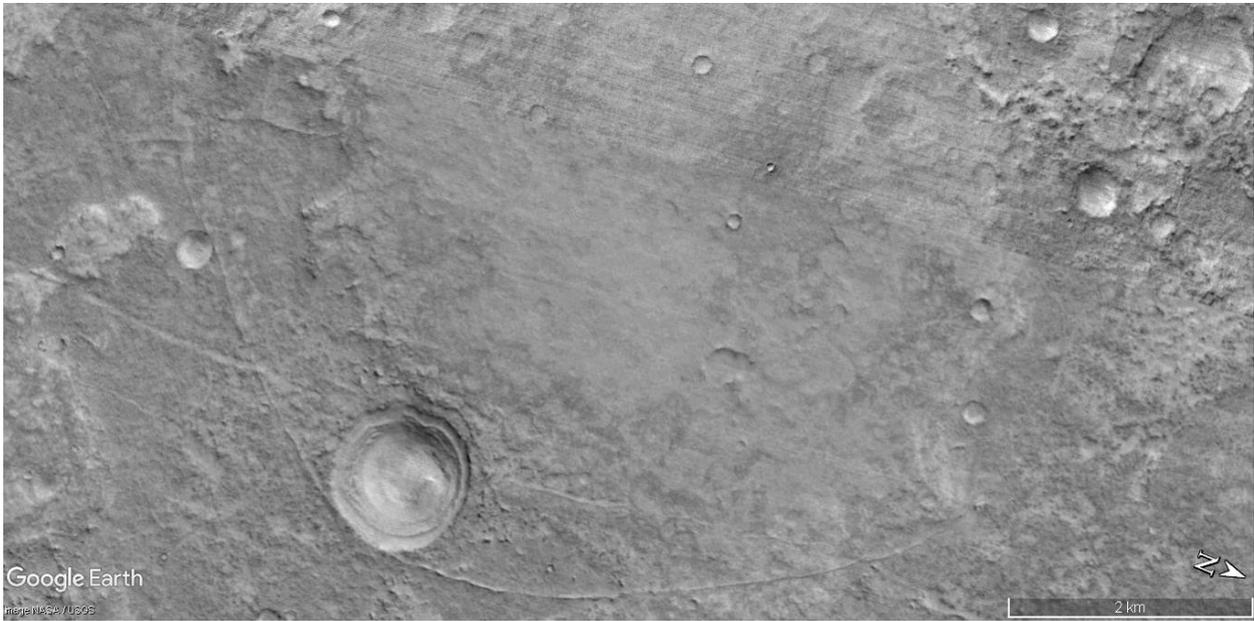
The hypothesis is that two hyperbolas were constructed, the one shown here is close to the old Martian equator.

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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.

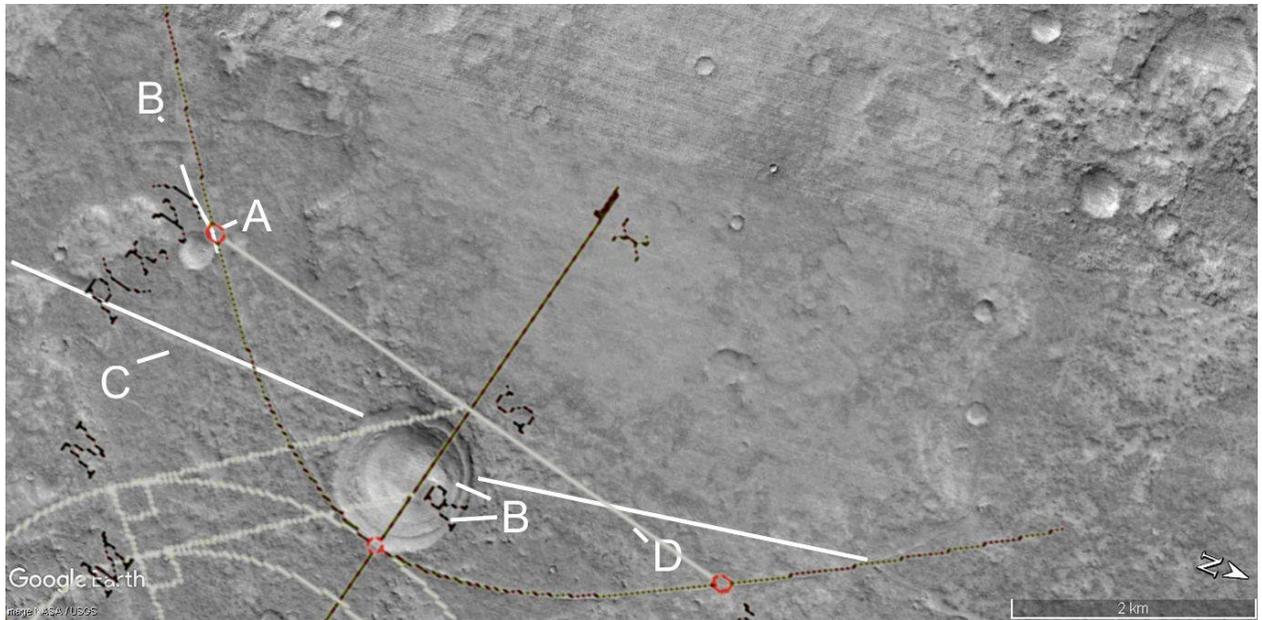


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## Prt1055a

### 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.

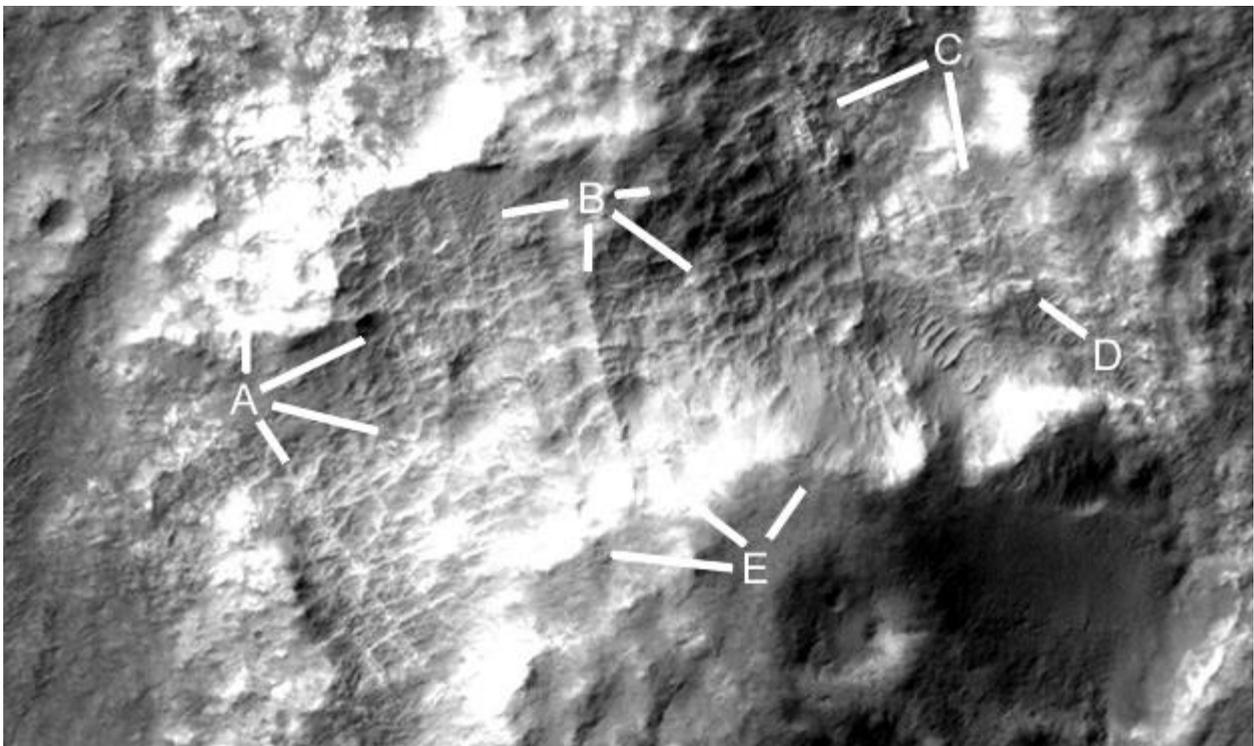
## Images, main section

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## Cymhh361f

### 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.

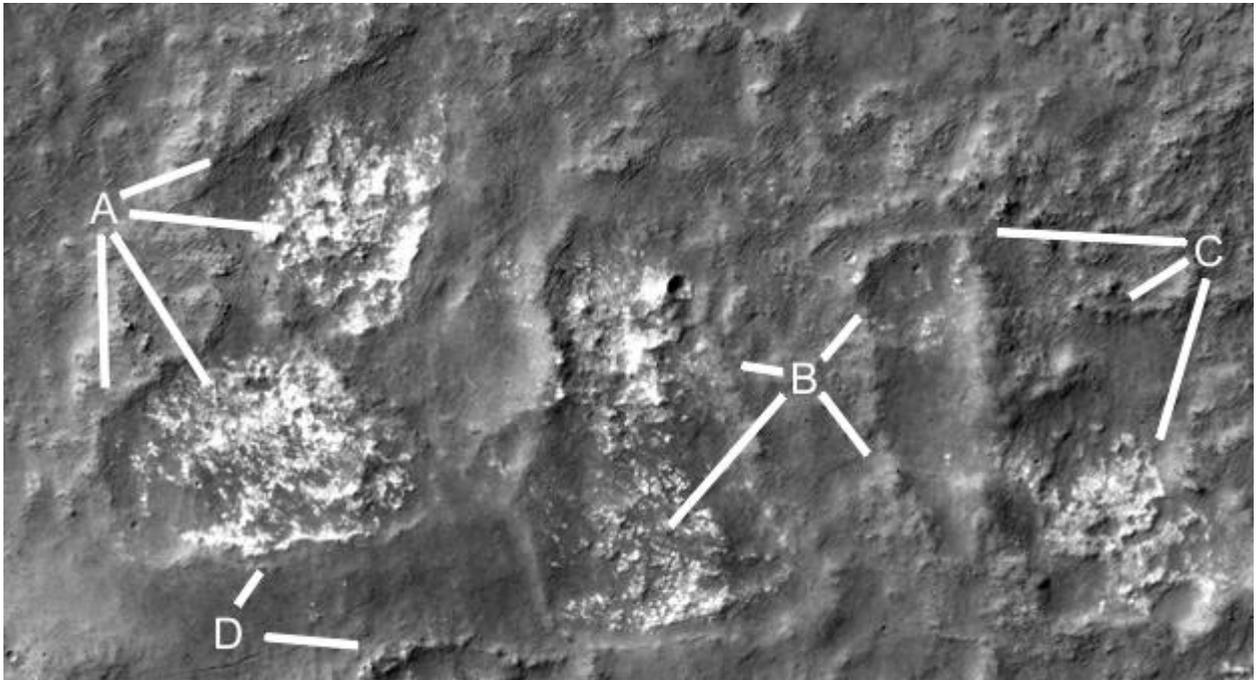


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## Cymhh361g

### 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 is probably another pit. D shows two pit walls.



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## 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.

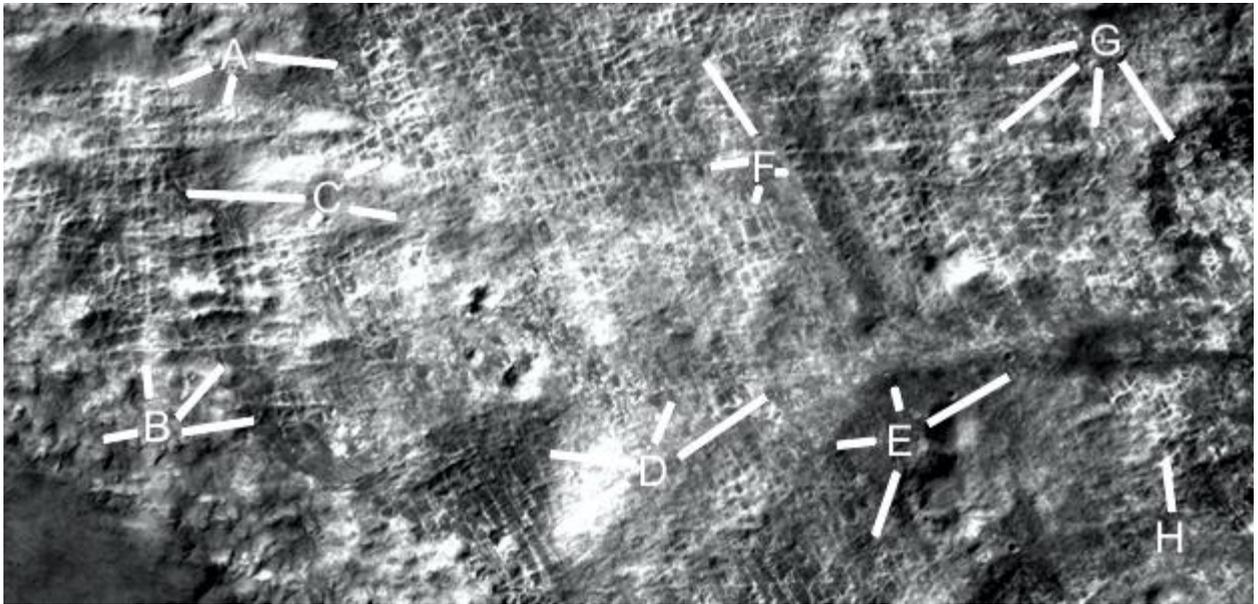


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## Cymhh361i

### 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.

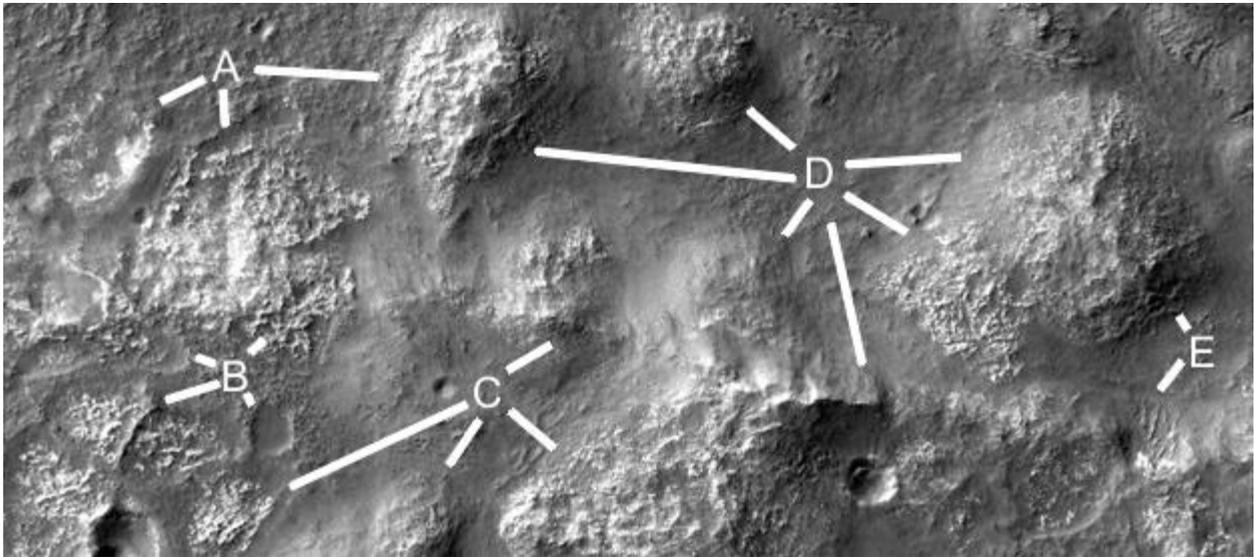


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## Cymhh361j

### 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.

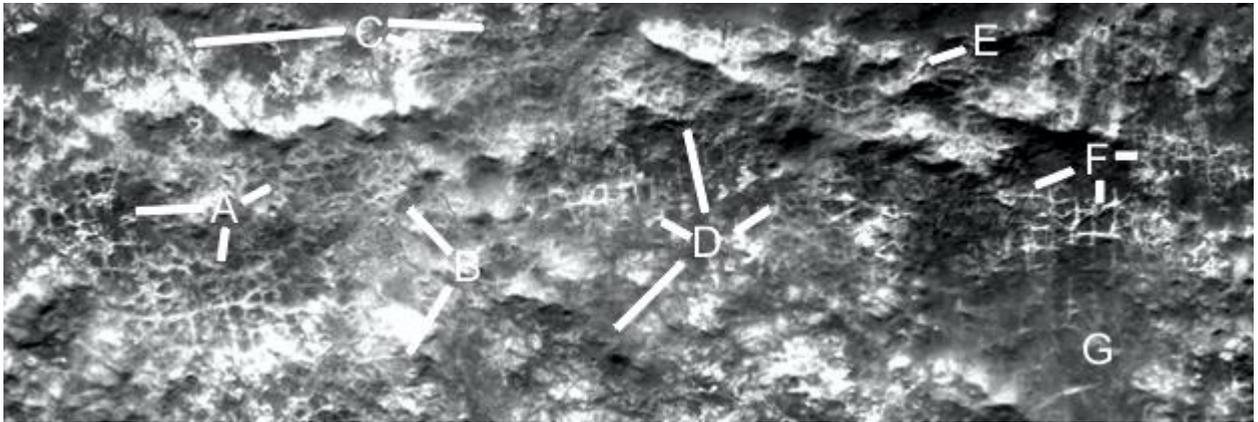


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## Cymhh361k

### 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.



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## 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.



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**Cymd361I2**

### **Hypothesis**

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

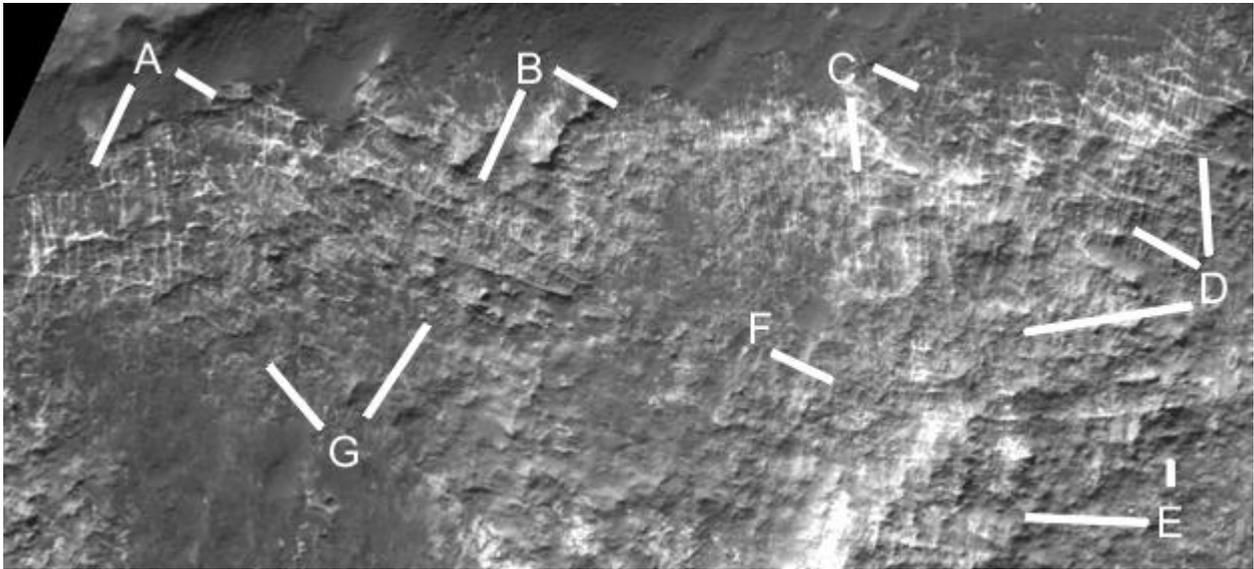


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## Cymhh362c

### 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.

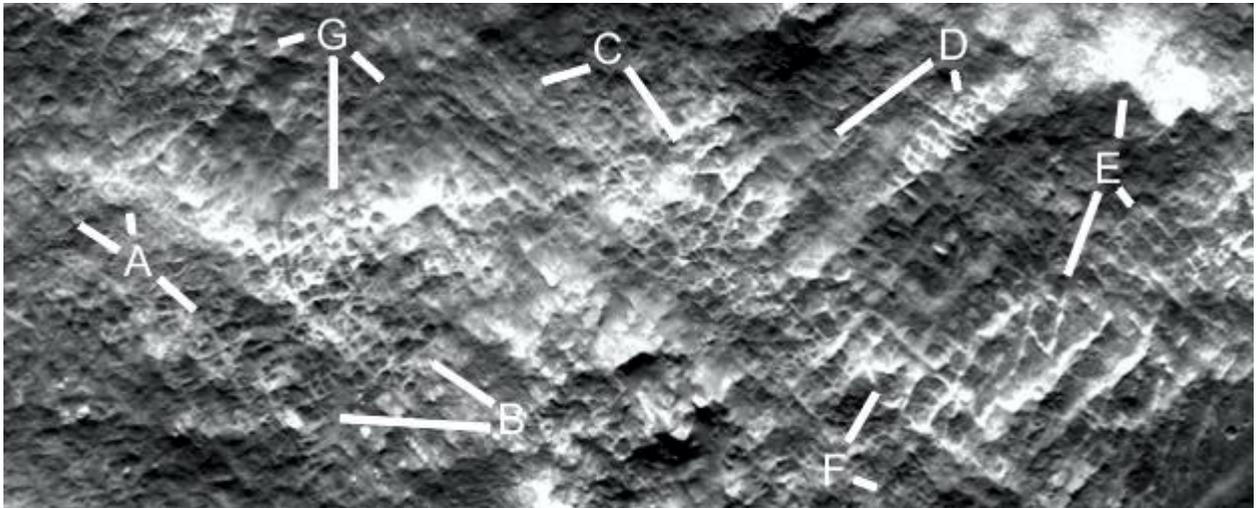


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## Cymhh362d

### 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.

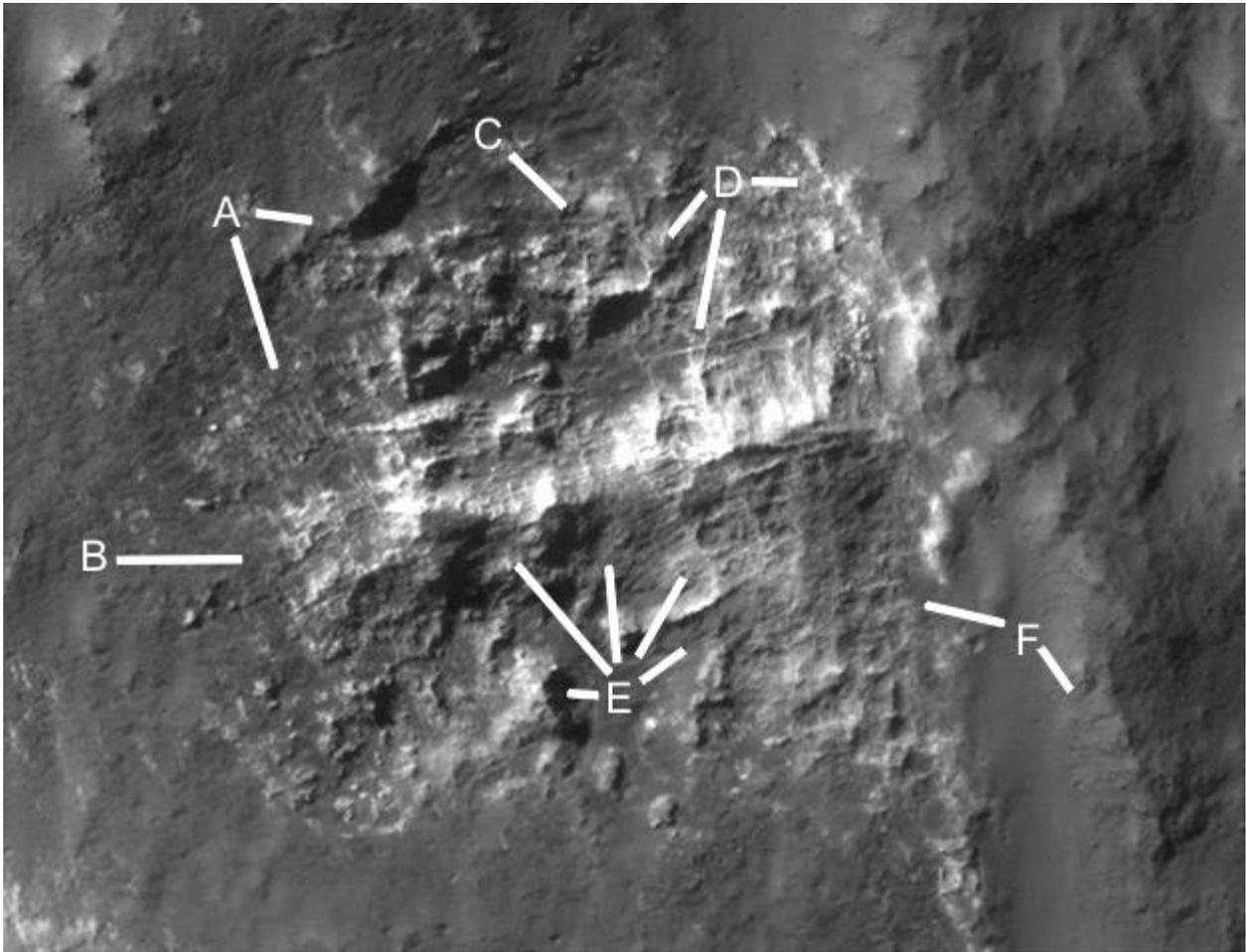


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## Cymhh362e

### Hypothesis

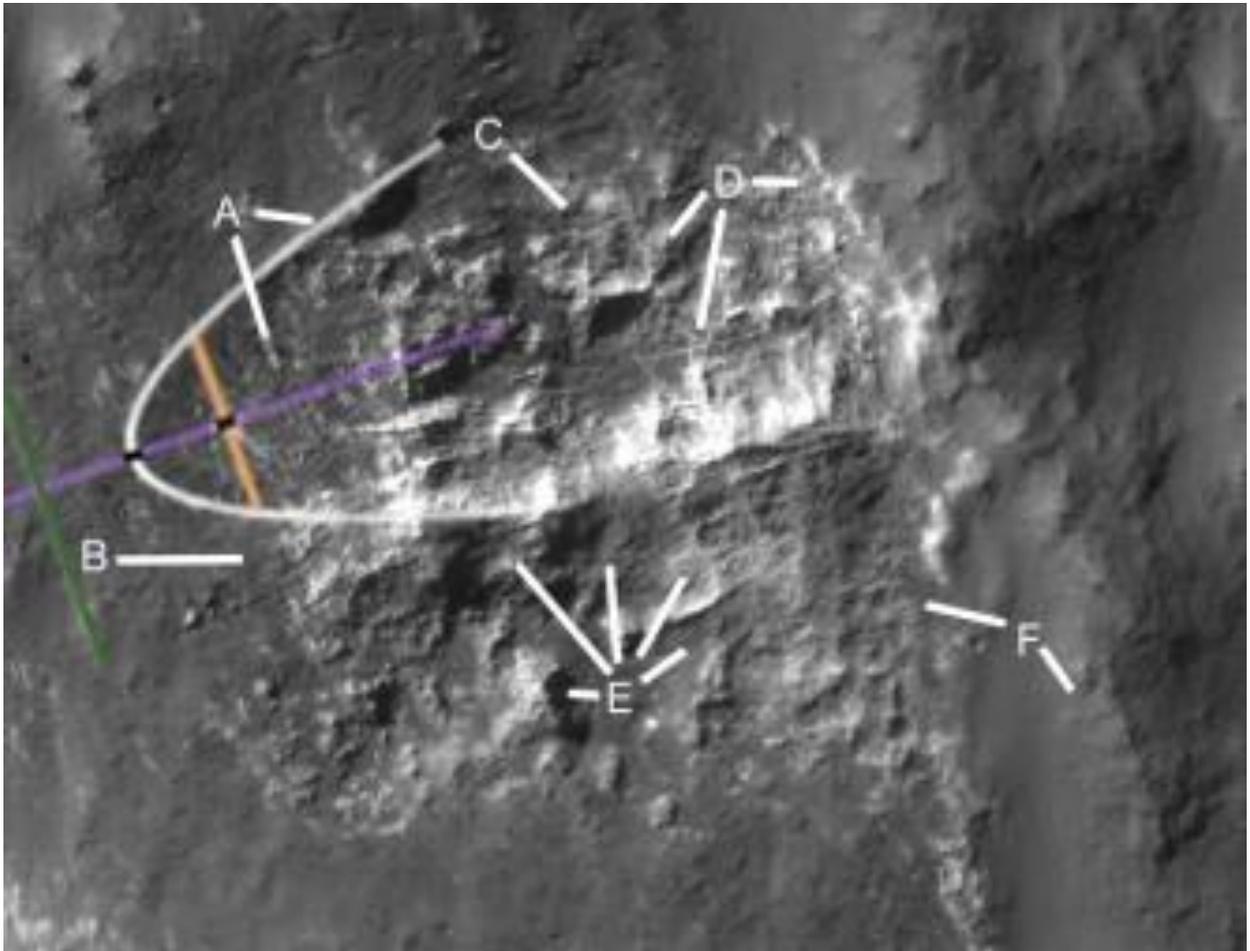
This shows a smaller hollow hill, A is where just an outline of the walls remains at 5 o'clock and the pit wall at 4 o'clock. From B across to E the hill has rooms throughout it. C may have been a larger room, D shows other walls. F at 10 o'clock has some clear rooms at 10 o'clock similar to Earth construction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



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**Cymhh362e2**

**Hypothesis**

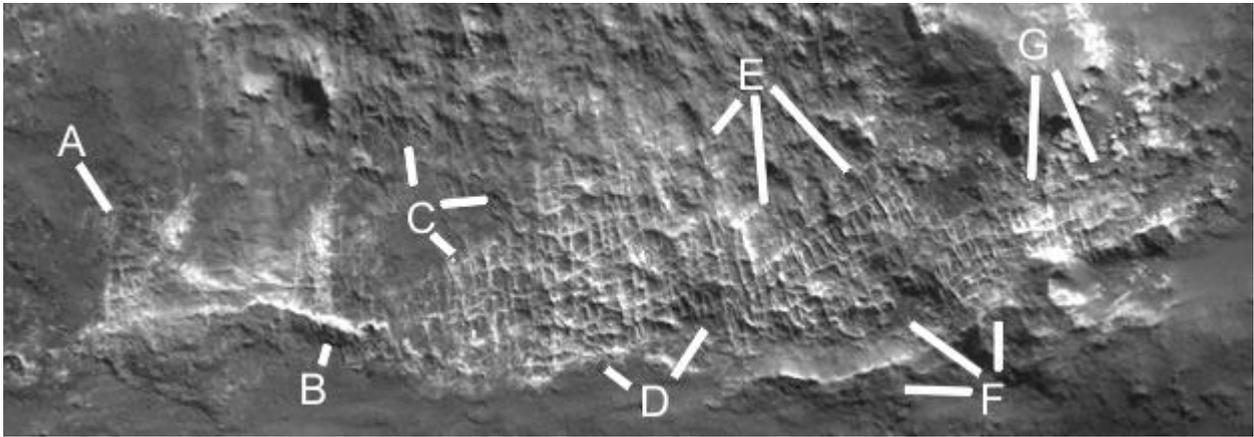


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## Cymhh362f

### 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.

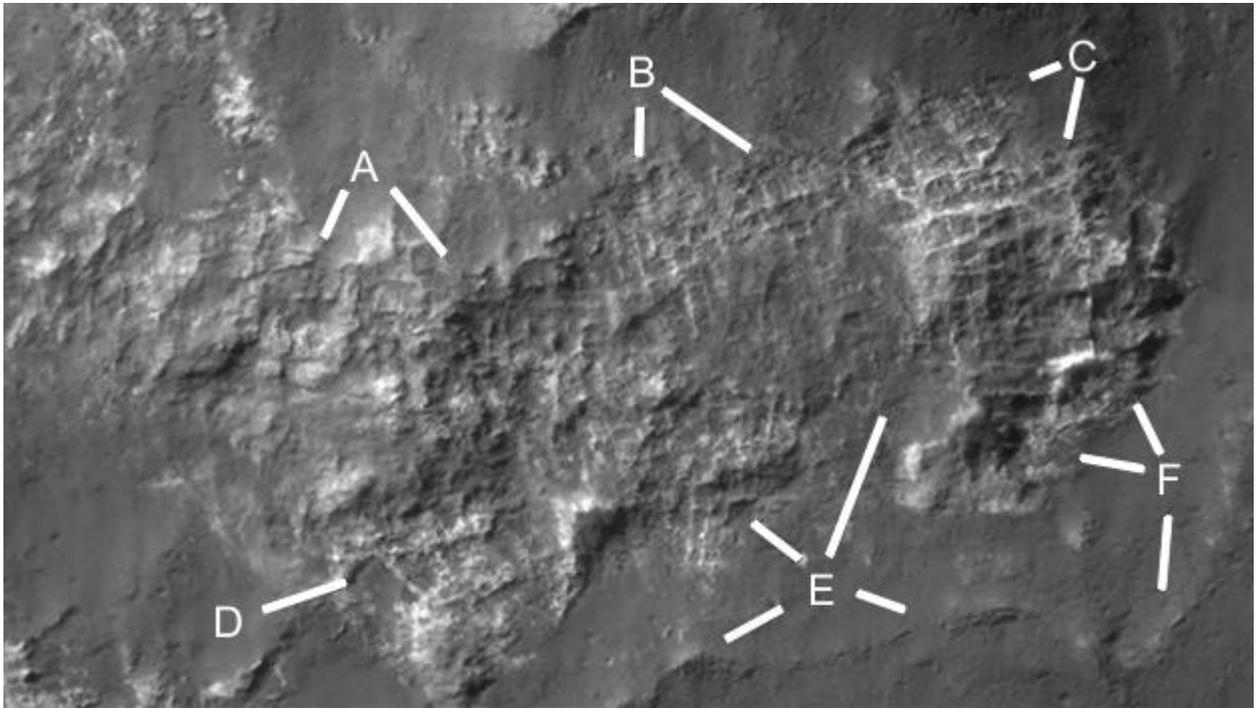


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## Cymhh362g

### 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.

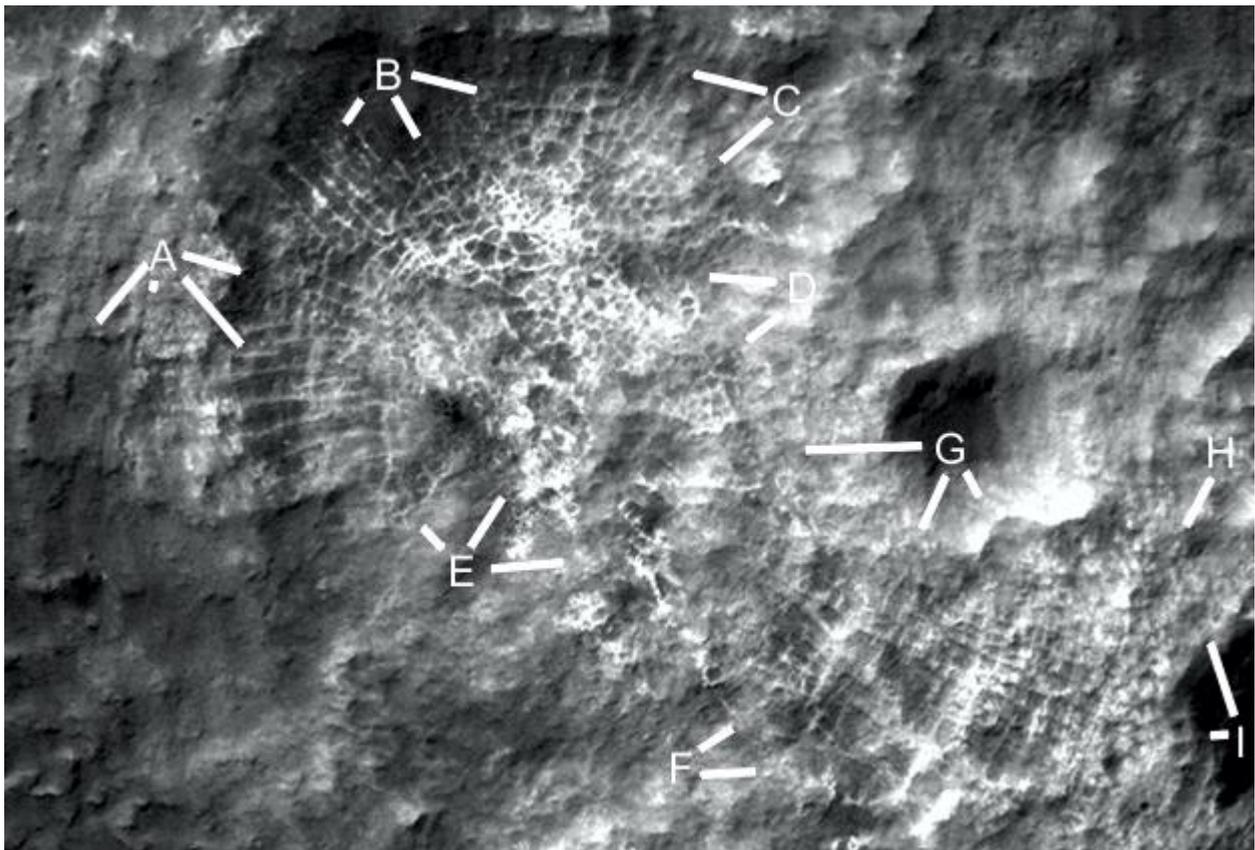


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**Cymhh363a**

**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.

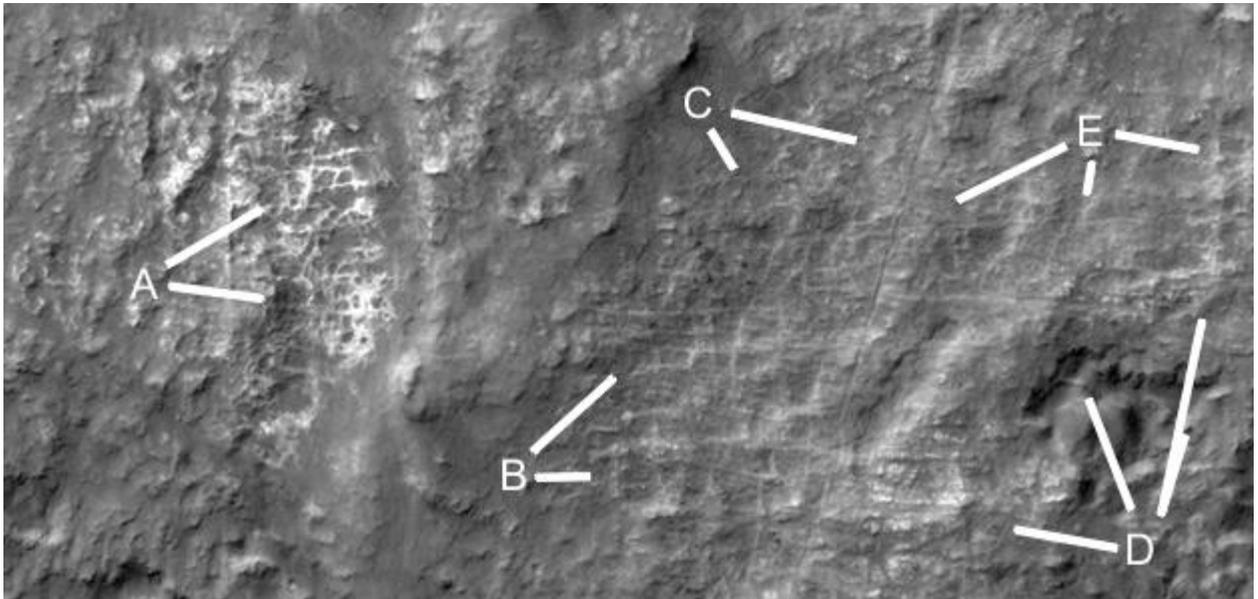


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## Cymhh363b

### 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.

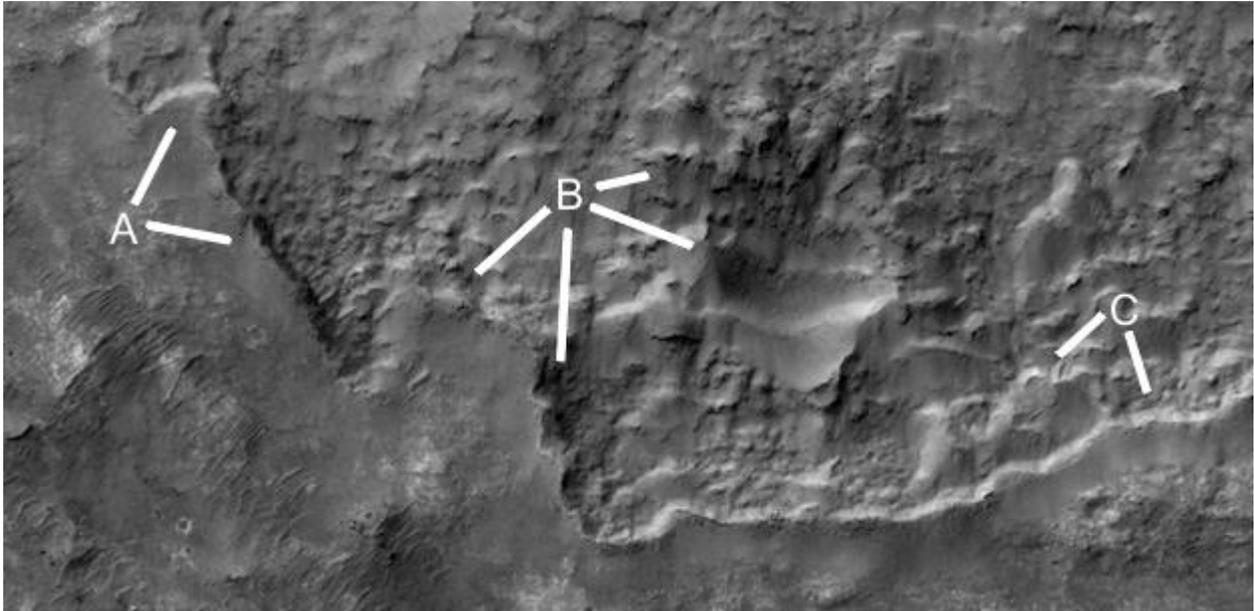


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## Cymhh363c

### 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.

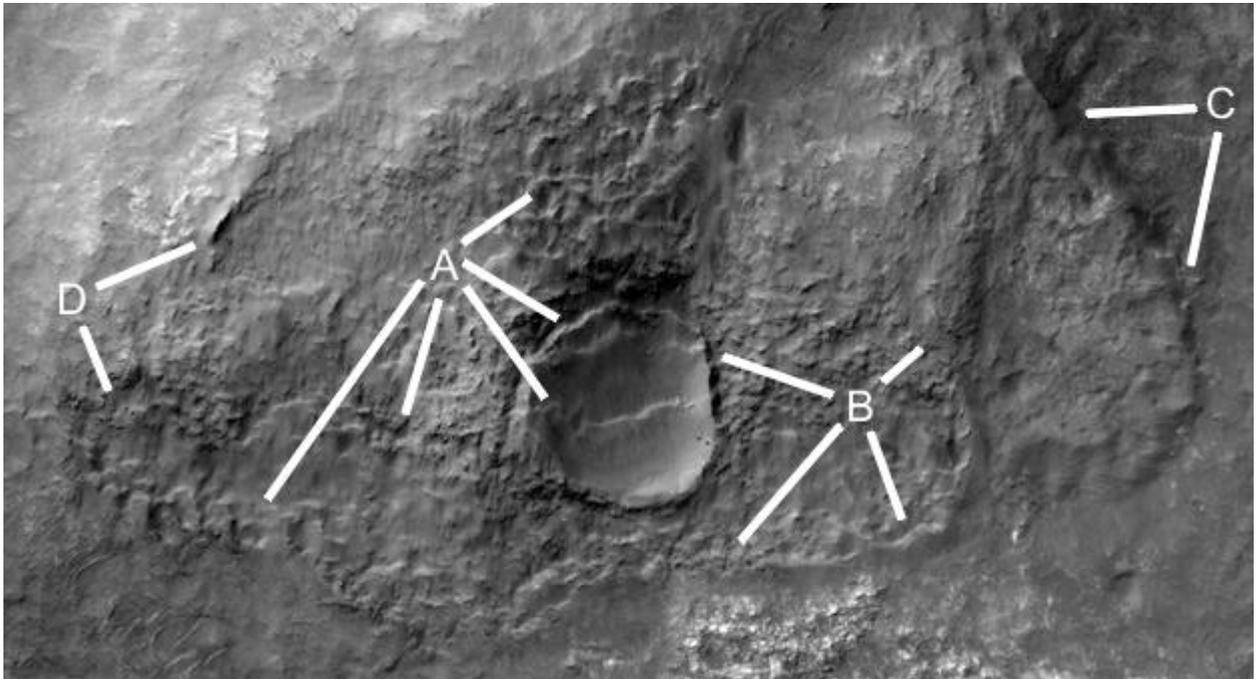


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## Cymhh363e

### 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.

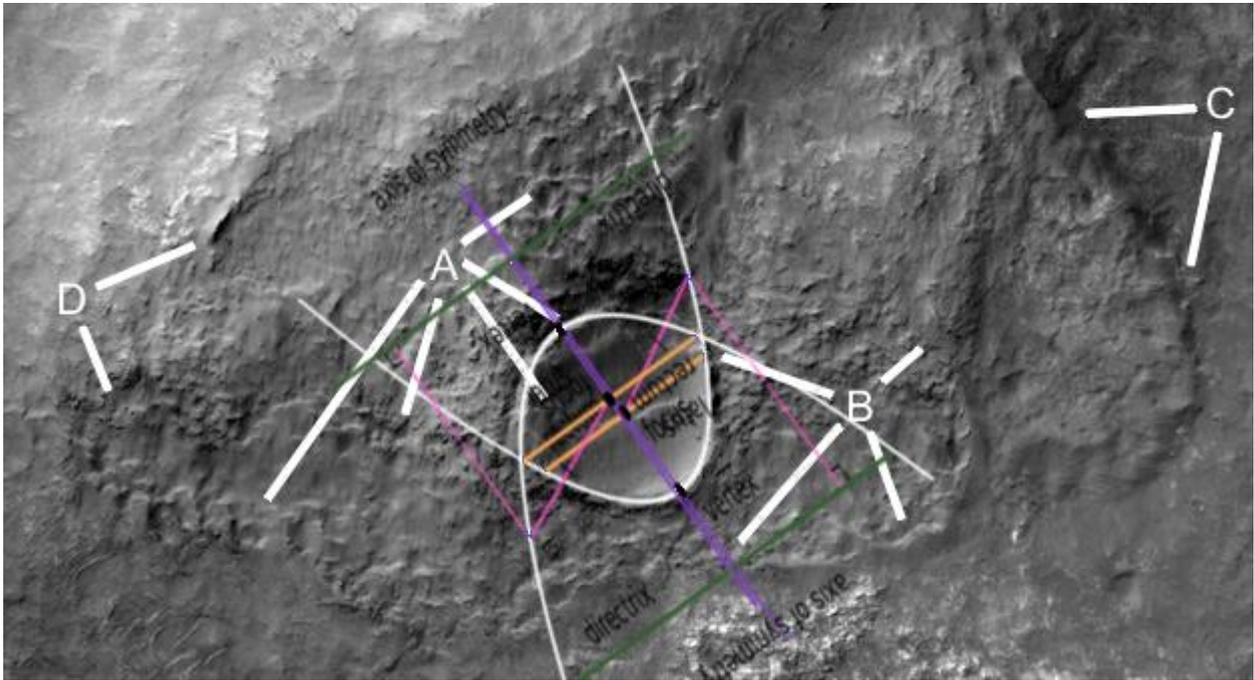


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## Cymhh363e2

### Hypothesis

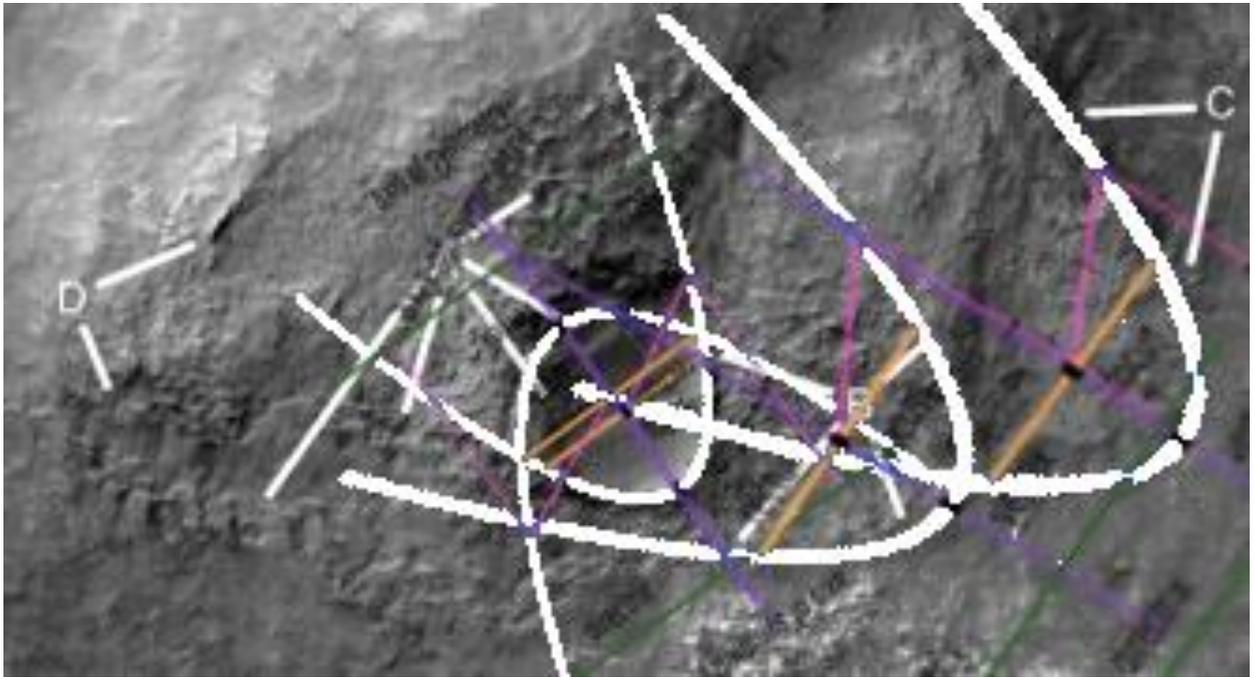
This cement like shape closely follows a double parabola as shown. The latis rectums are also parallel t each other, still less likely to occur by chance.



**Cymhh363e3**

**Hypothesis**

Two other shapes are like parabolas as shown.



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## 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.

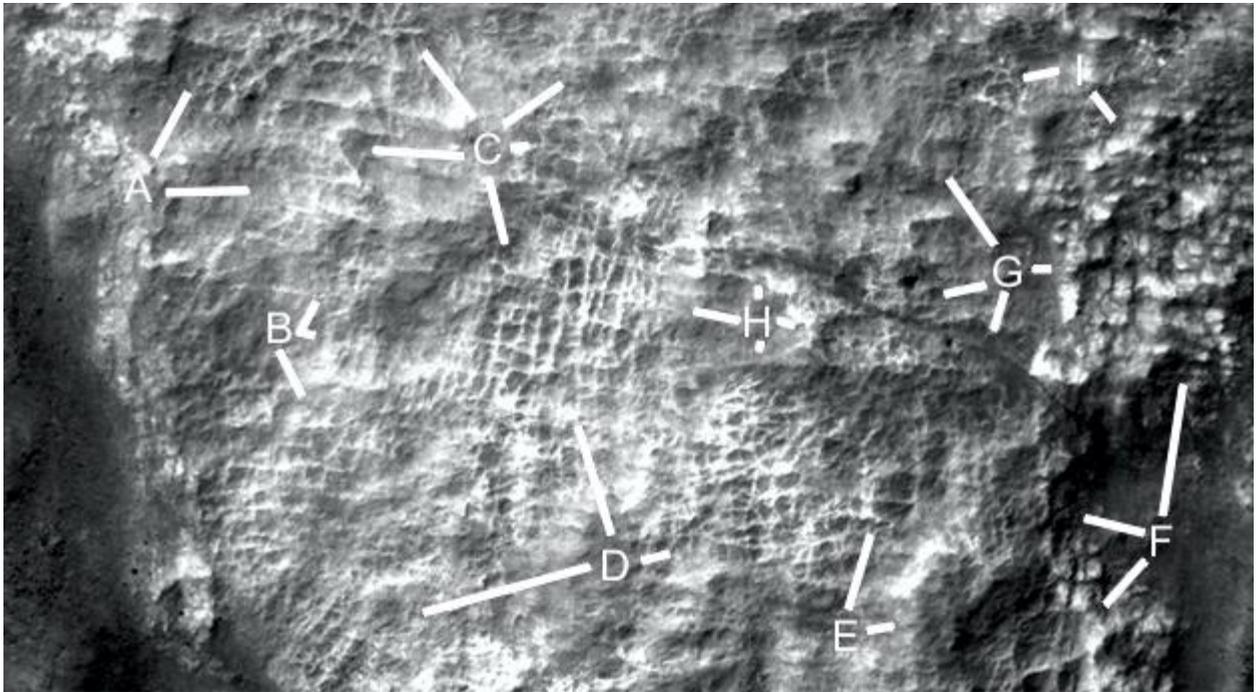


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## Cymhh363g

### 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.

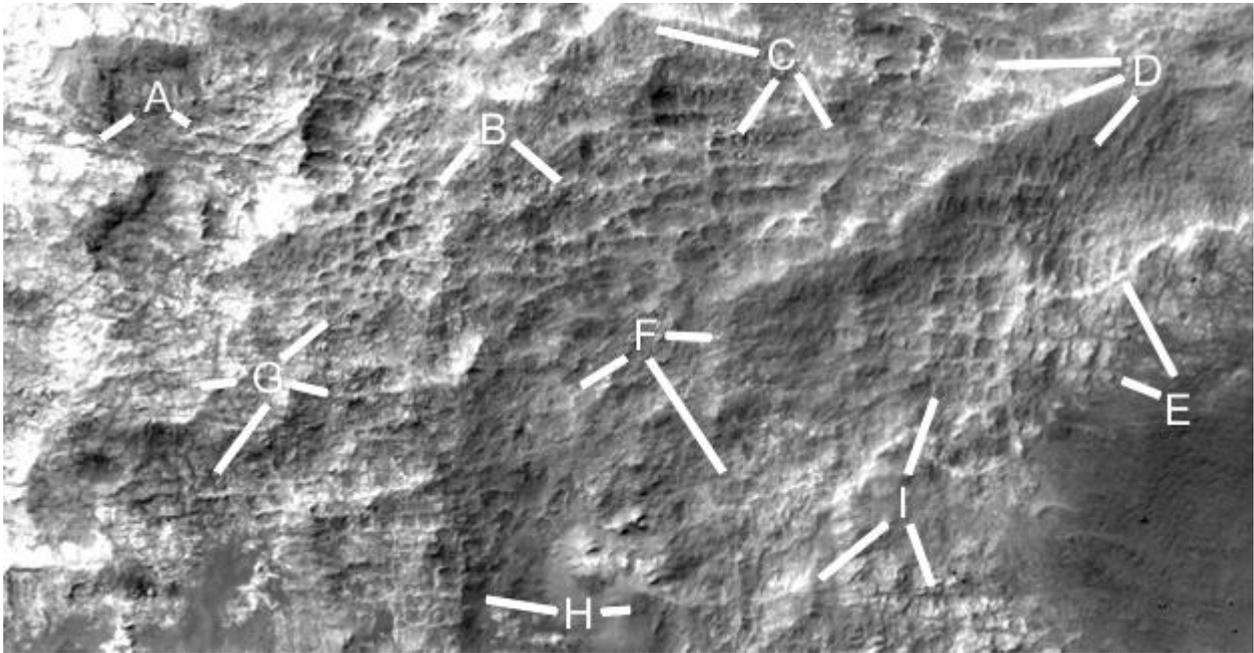


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## Cymhh363h

### 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.

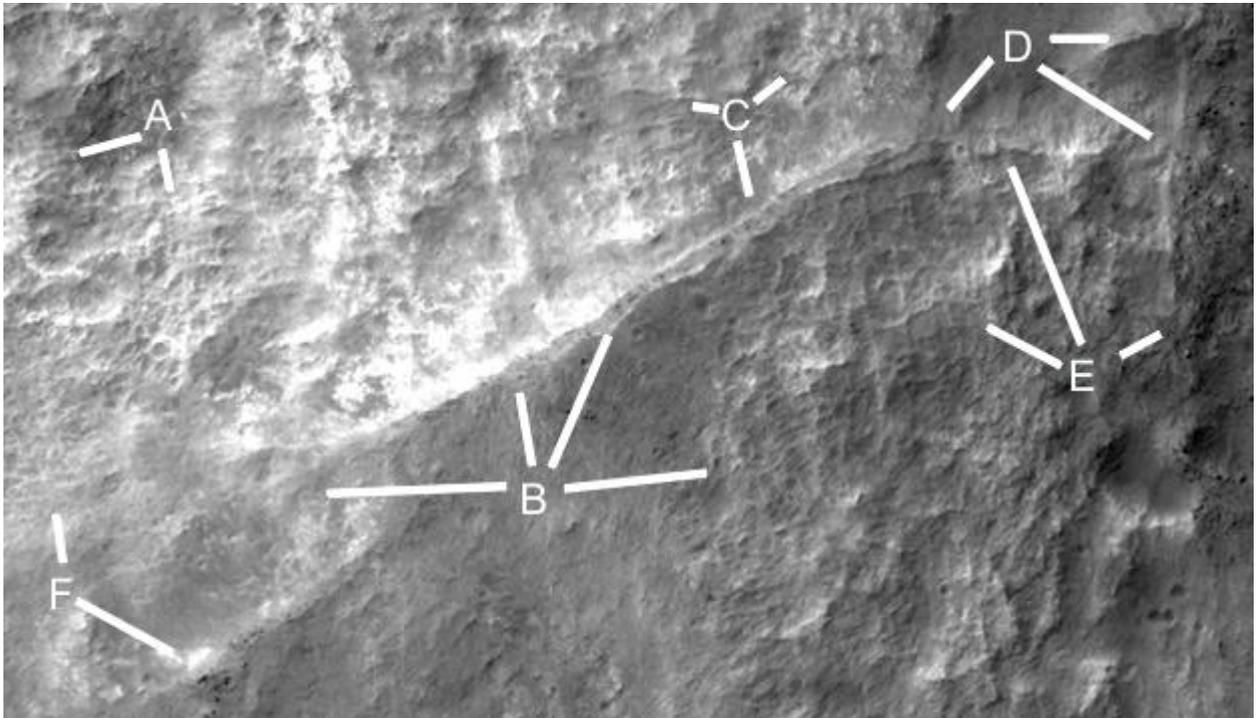


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## Cymhh363i

### Hypothesis

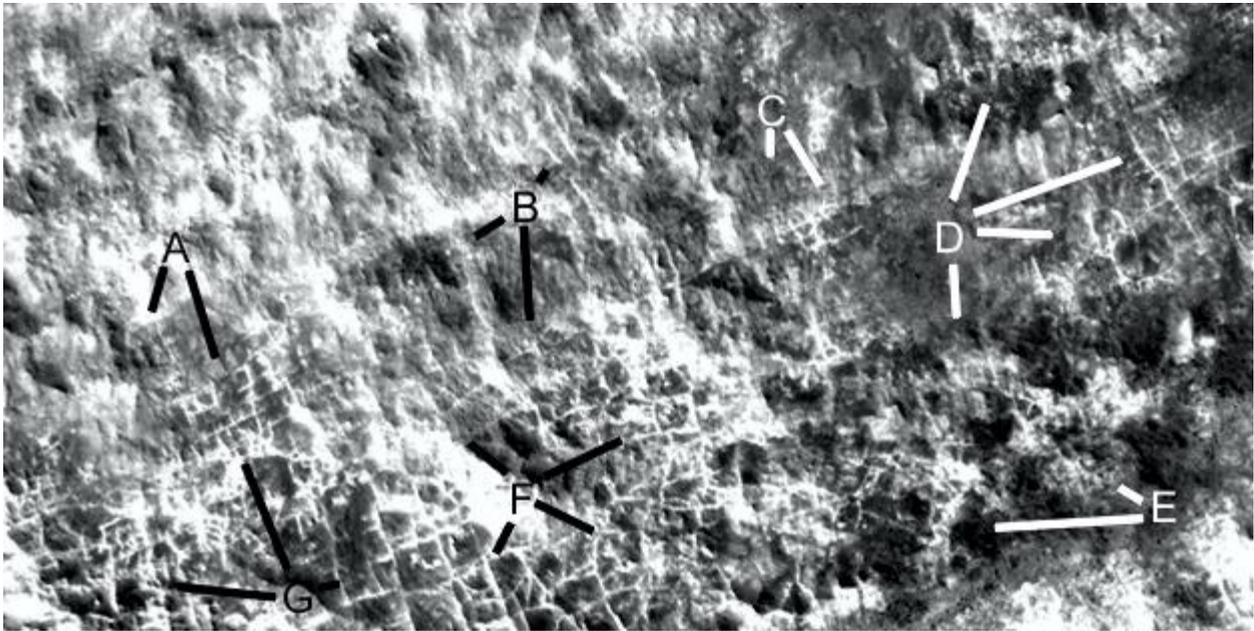
More rooms are shown at A, B appears to be a tube as there is a hollow along it. It may then have collapsed along its roof. C shows more rooms, D and E show where this tube probably connects to another one. F is another tube at 4 o'clock with more rooms at 12 o'clock.



**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.

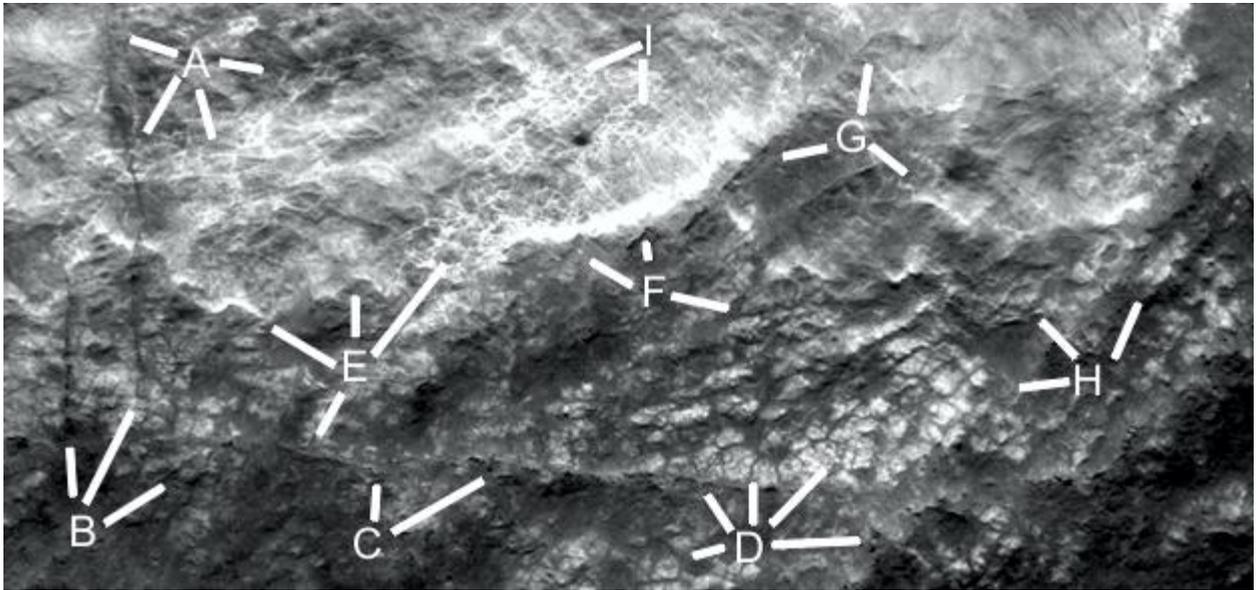


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## Cymhh363k

### 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.

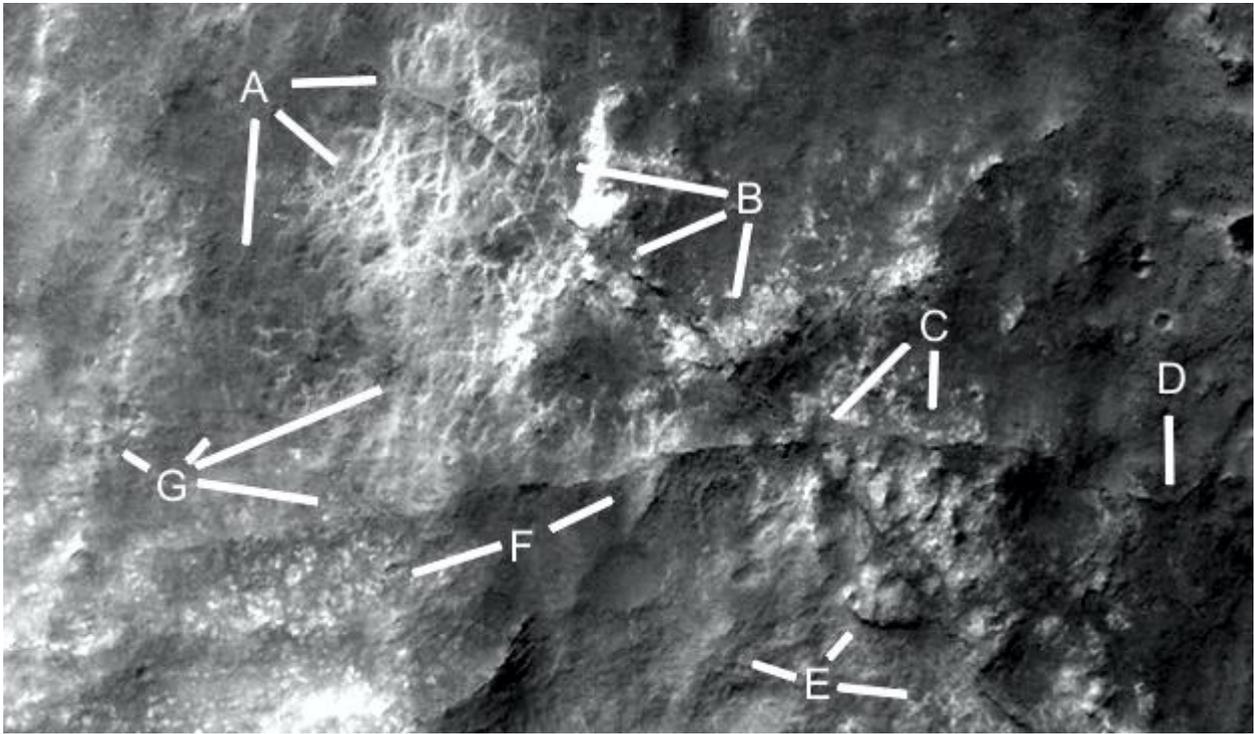


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## Cymhh363I

### 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.

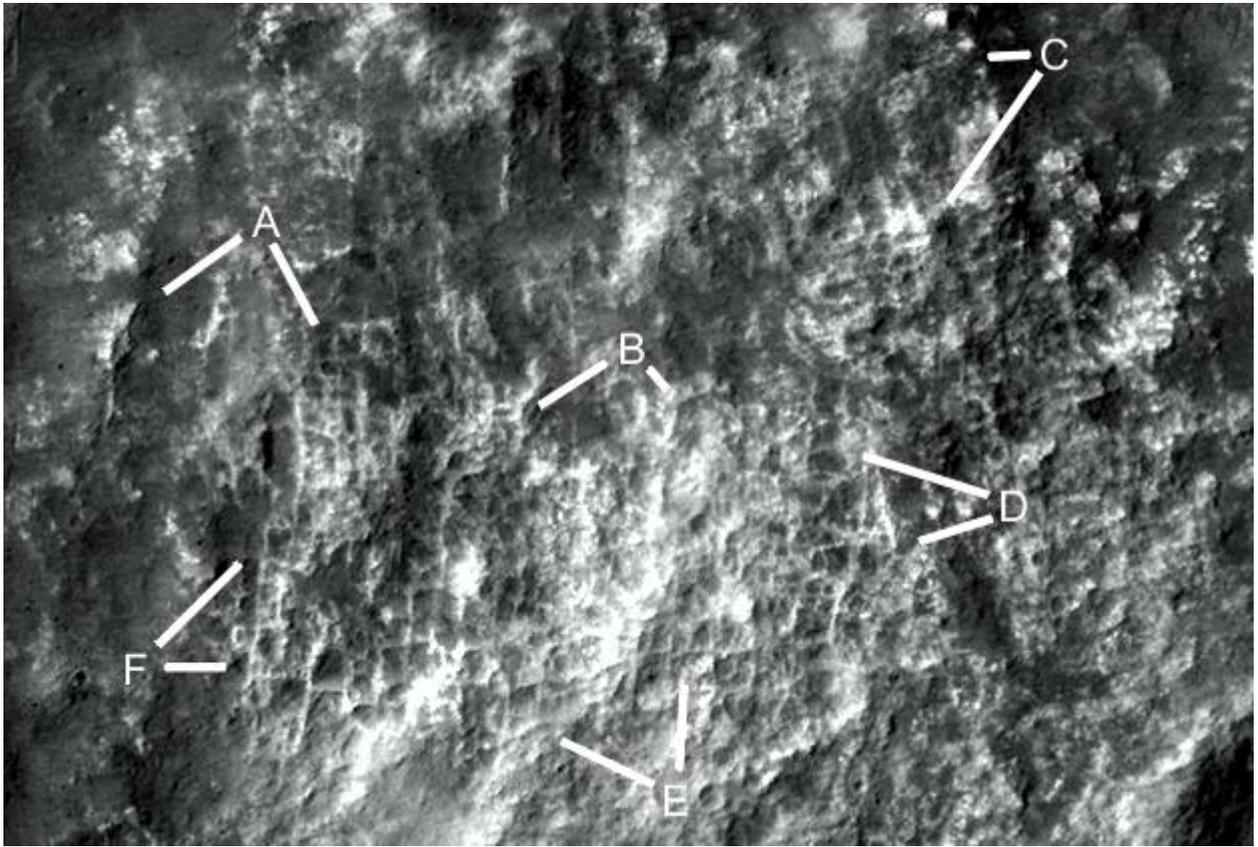


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## Cymhh363m

### 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.

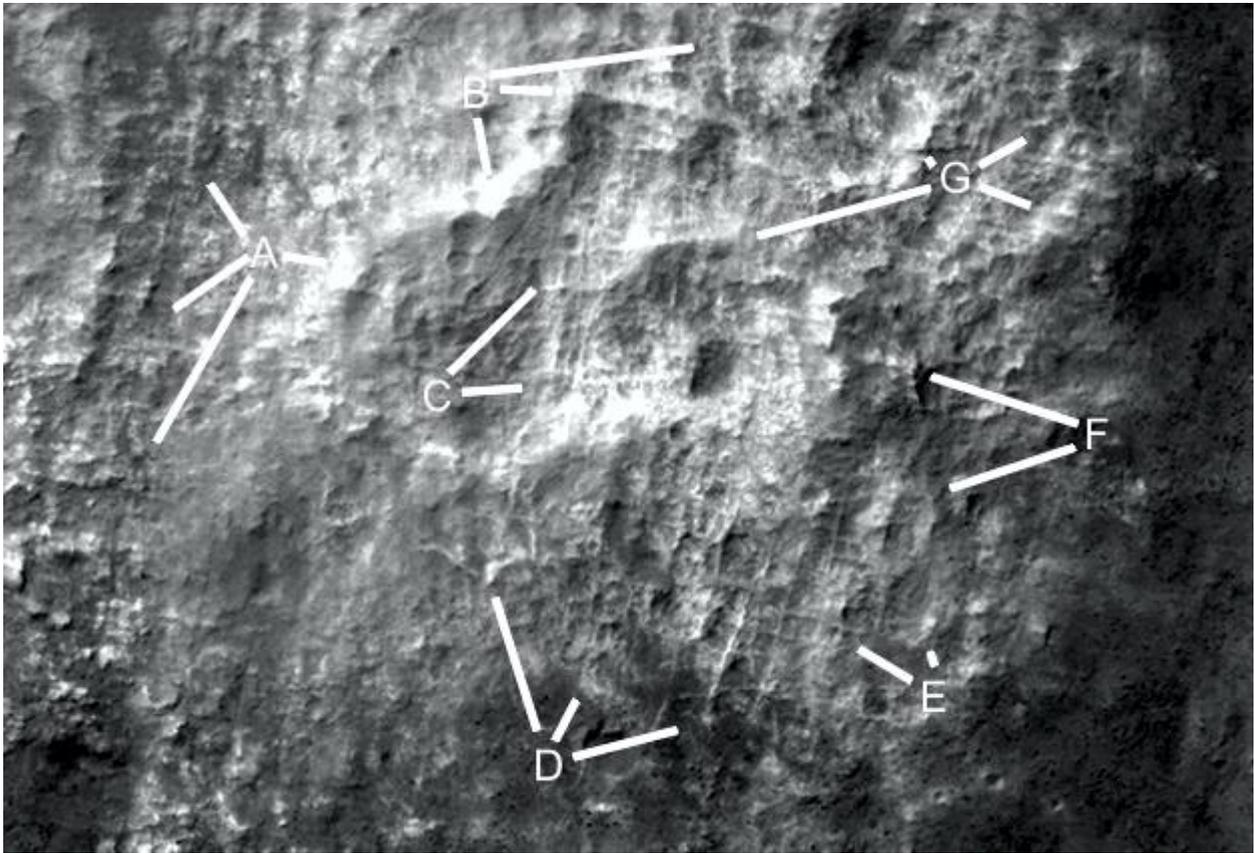


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## Cymhh363n

### 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.

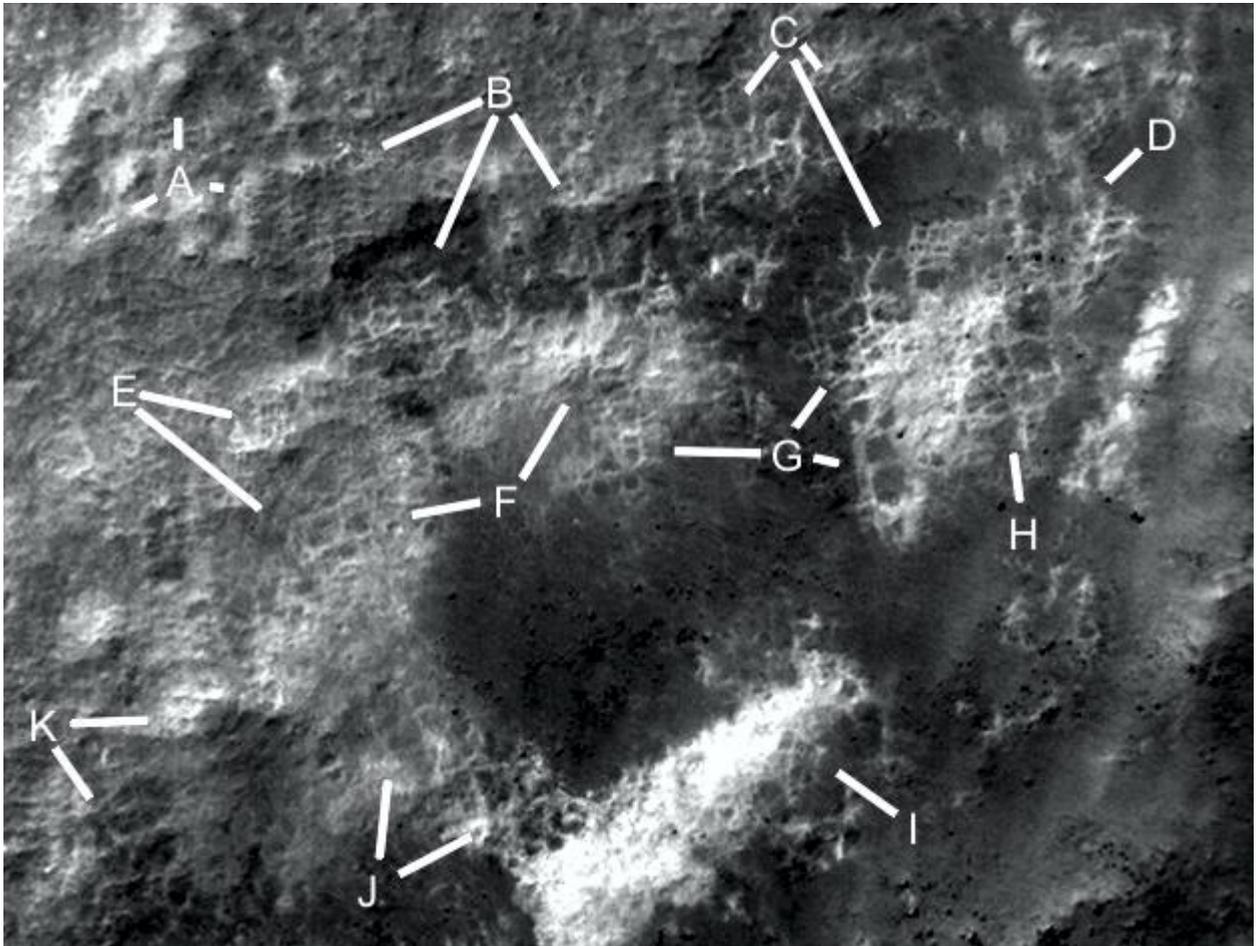


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## Cymhh363o

### 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.

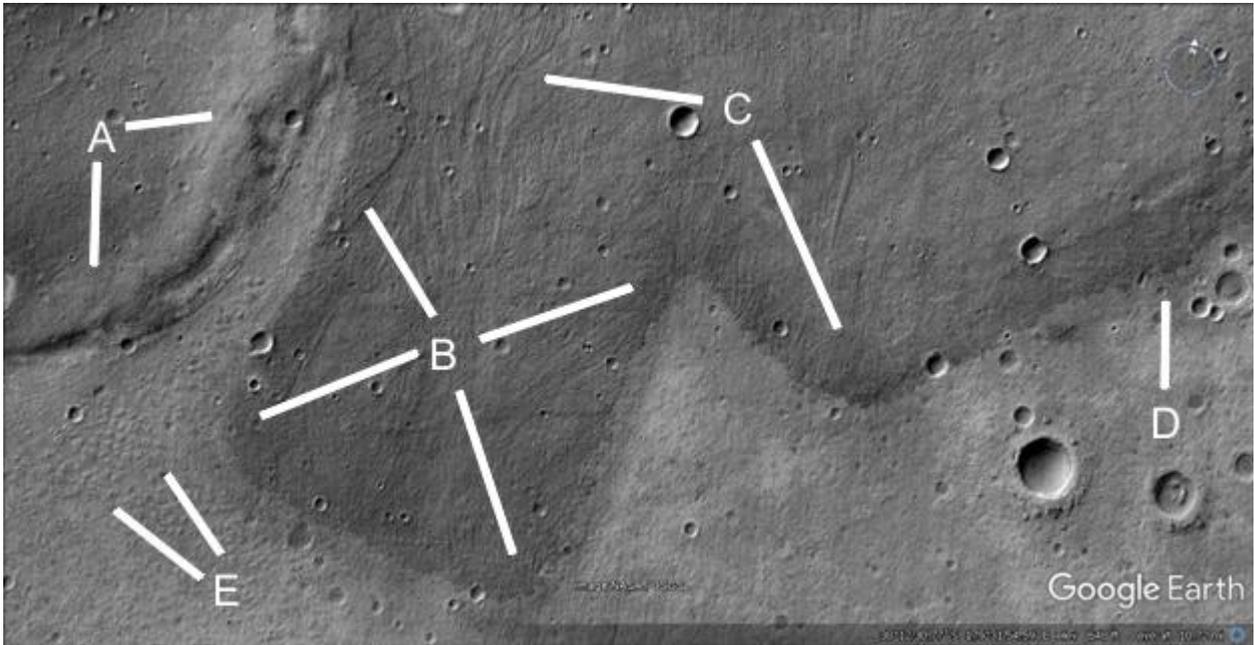


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## Cymhh368

### Hypothesis

These darker areas have very sharp boundaries, they may have been farms. A may have been for drainage, B and C are very consistent in their shade and this has not blown across the boundary at D like with dark dunes. E has some unusual shapes, perhaps small hollow hills.

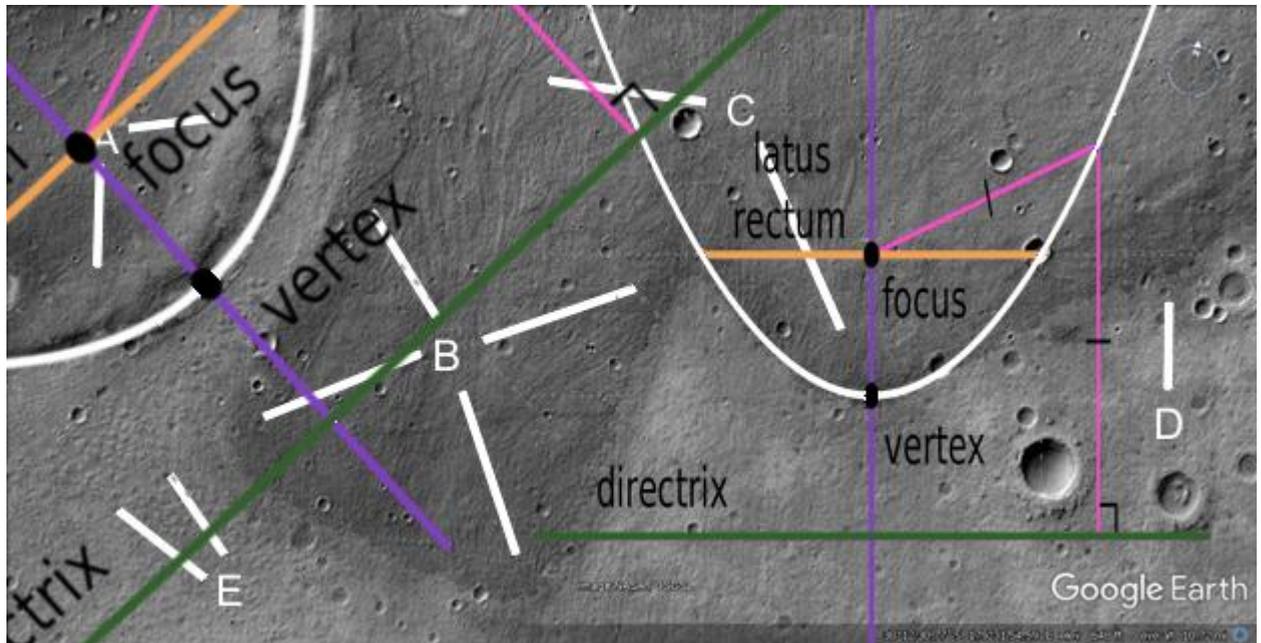


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## Cymhh368a

### Hypothesis

These shows two parabolas in the image. B is also close to a rectangle in shape.

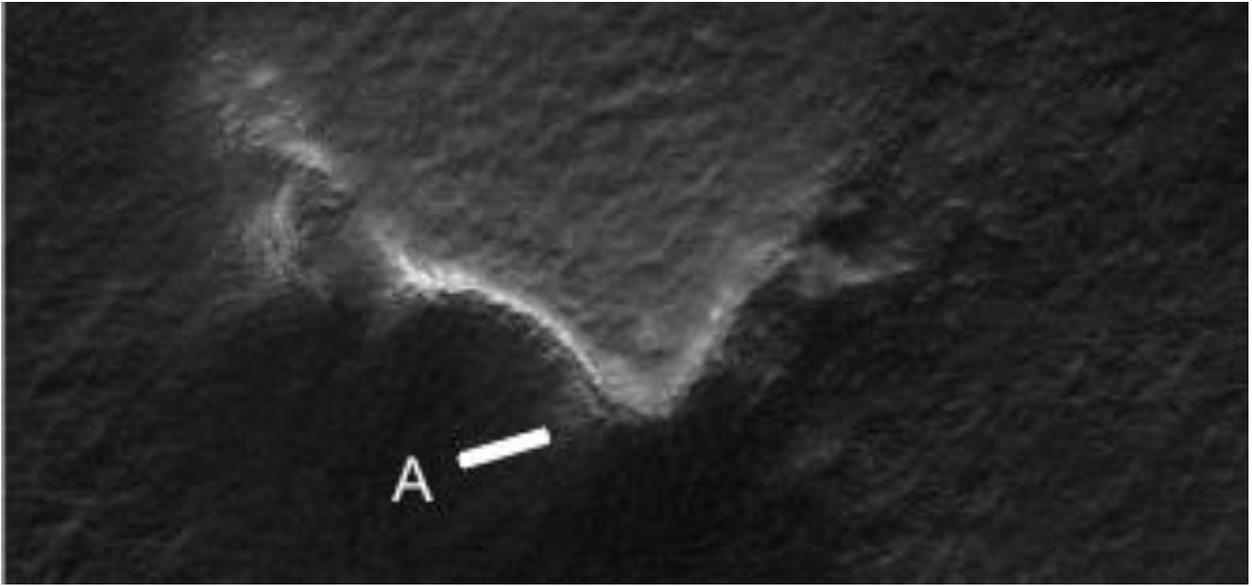


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## Cymd370a

### Hypothesis

A shows a brick like consistency on the bottom of the dam wall, as if there are rows of material and columns in its construction. It is also regular in shape though it protrudes from the cliff.

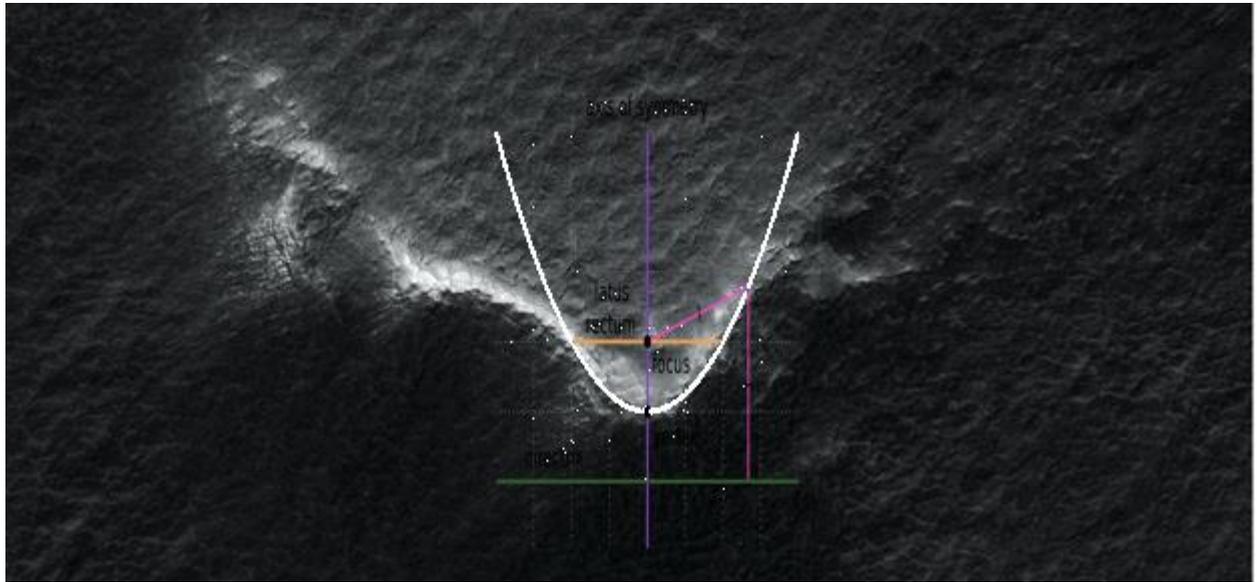


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**Cymd370a2**

### **Hypothesis**

The middle of the dam also forms a parabola.

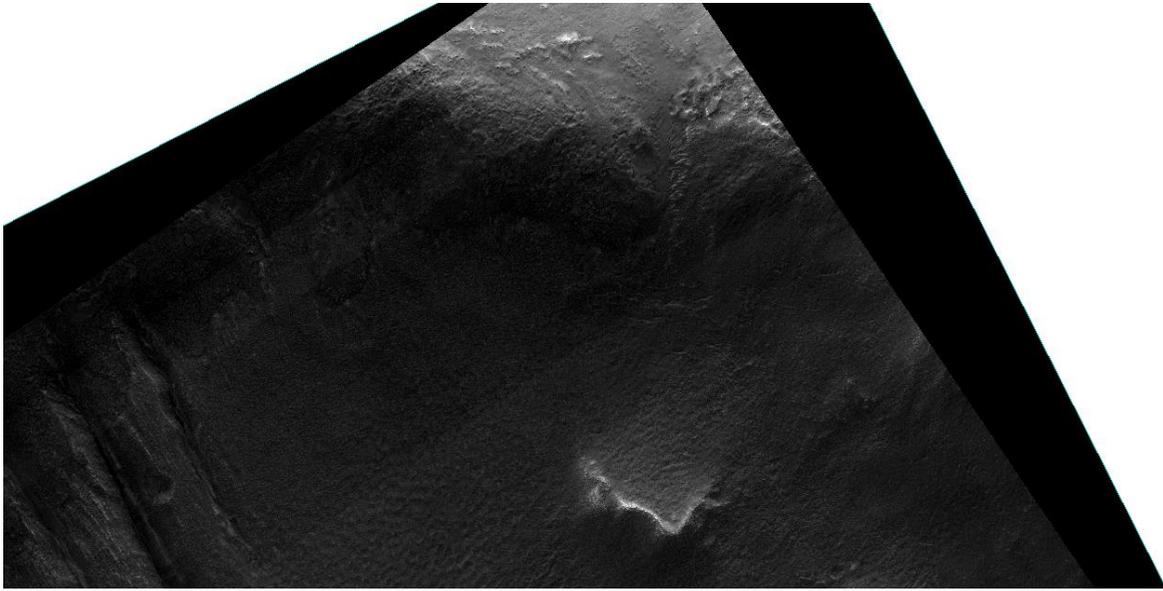


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## Cymd370b

### Hypothesis

This shows how the dam would have caught the water from the top of the crater. It is the most unlikely place for this formation to occur as water would tend to erode this away if natural. Instead the rest of the crater wall around it is smooth.

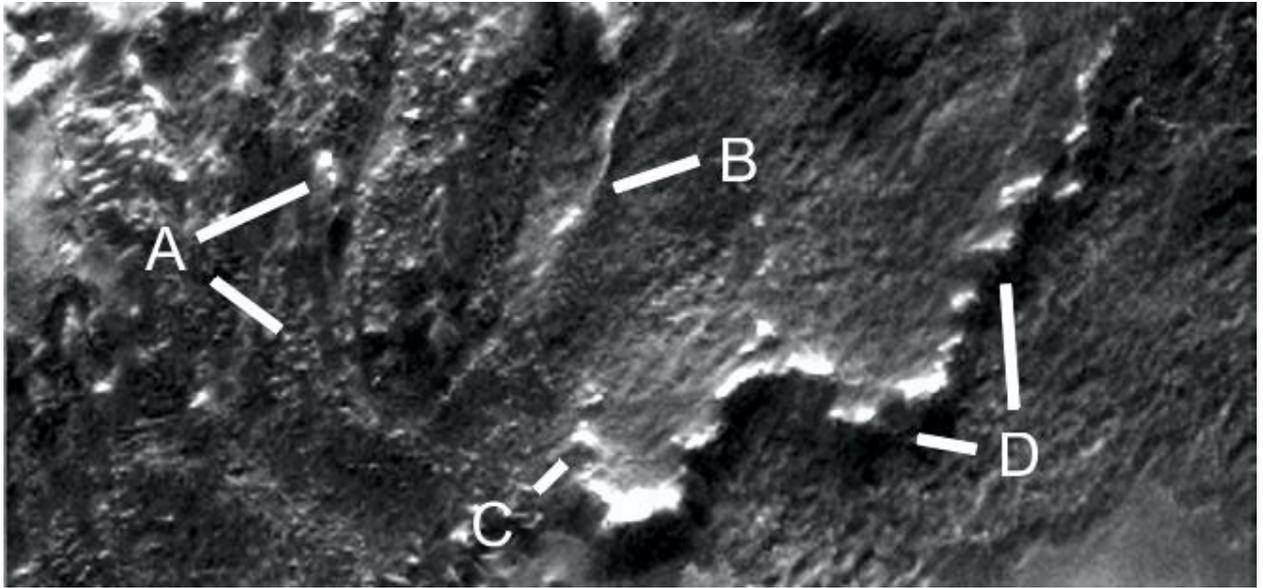


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## Cymd370c

### Hypothesis

A and B show a former dam, it looks like the dam wall broken off leaving a parabolic groove. C shows another probable dam, the stones are like columns in the former dam wall. D shows another dam with the columns intact, it indicates the construction technique of the wall. It may have had the columns inserted first here and then the wall connected between them.

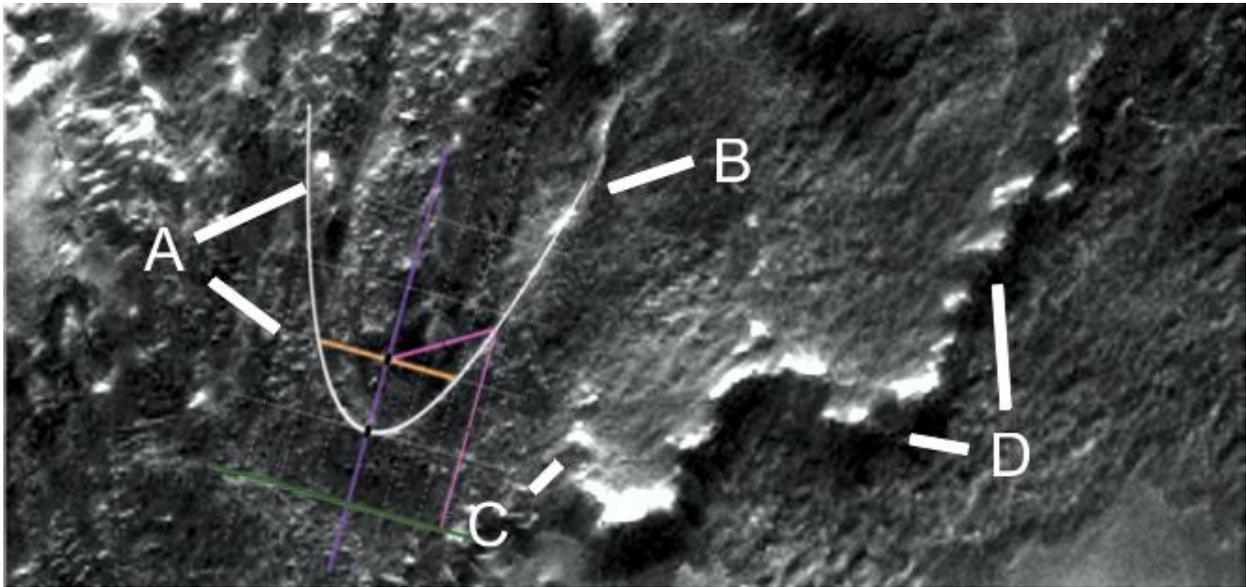


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**Cymd2370c2**

**Hypothesis**

This shows how the former dam had a parabolic shape.

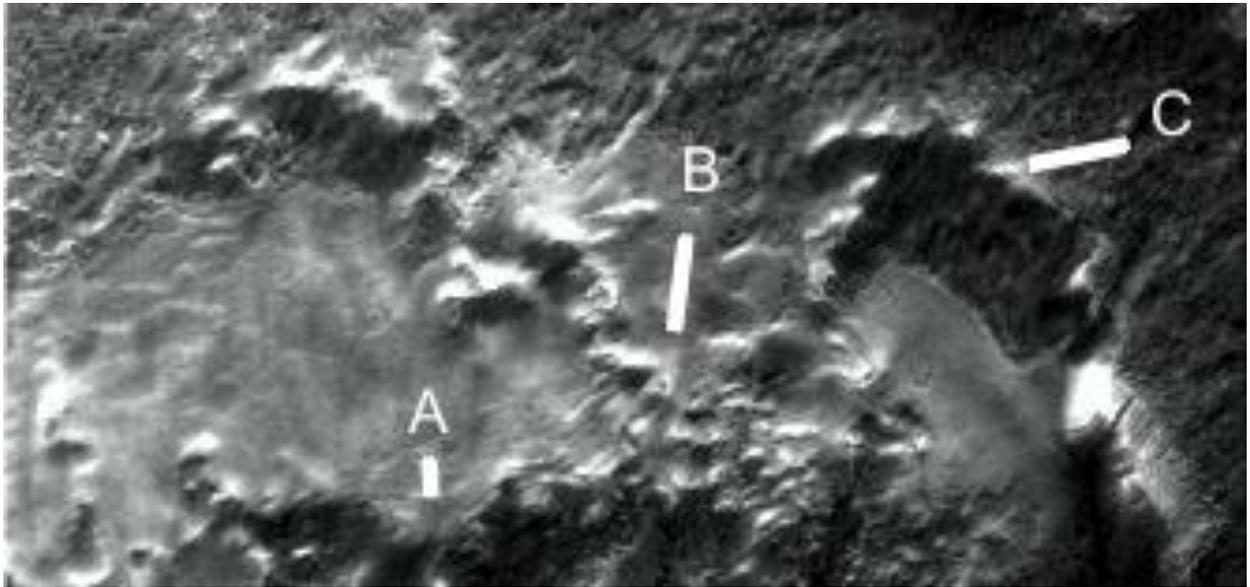


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## Cymd370d

### Hypothesis

This may also have been some dams, above A is smooth ground like a cement floor of a dam. Below this is a small dip like the apex of a dam wall. B also appears to have columns like the dam wall collapsed. C is approximately a parabolic arch, the two often go together.

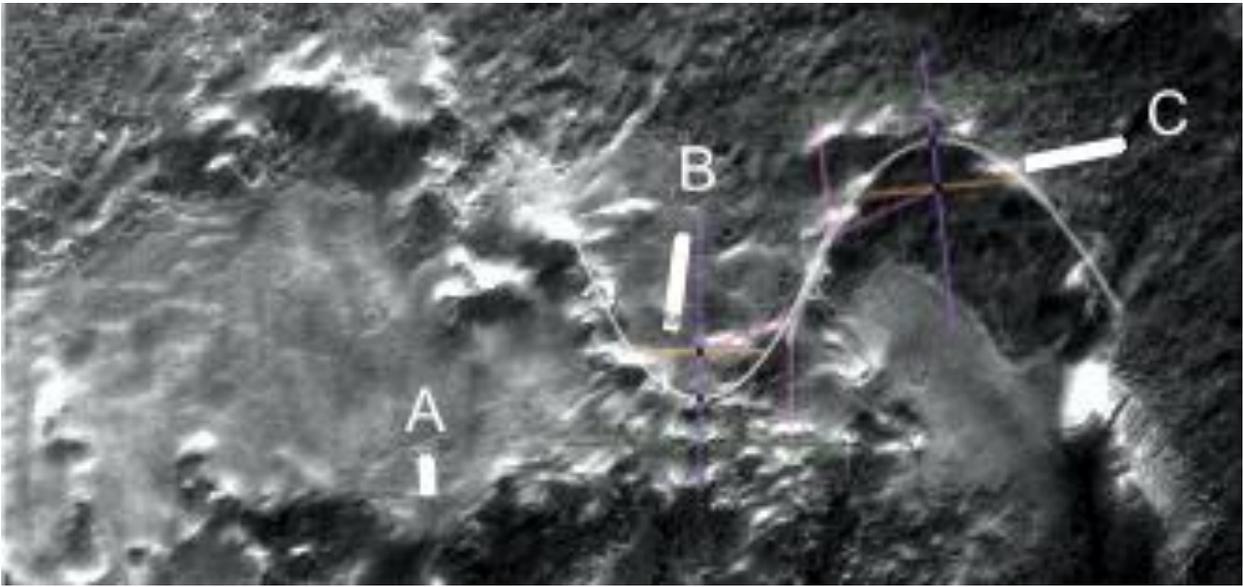


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**Cymd370d2**

### **Hypothesis**

While highly eroded, there may have been a parabolic dam and a parabolic arch here.

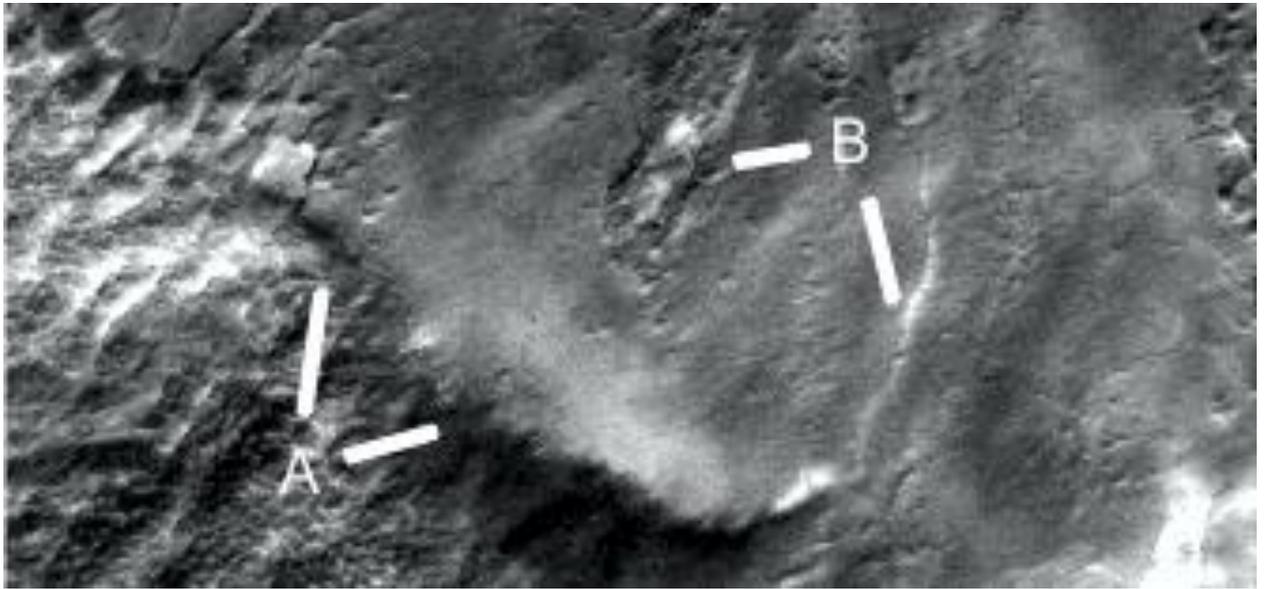


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## Cymd370e

### Hypothesis

A shows how the dam floor is much smoother than the terrain under it, like cement. B at 5 o'clock shows the dam wall nearly eroded away. At 8 o'clock there is a break in the cement floor like it is breaking up.

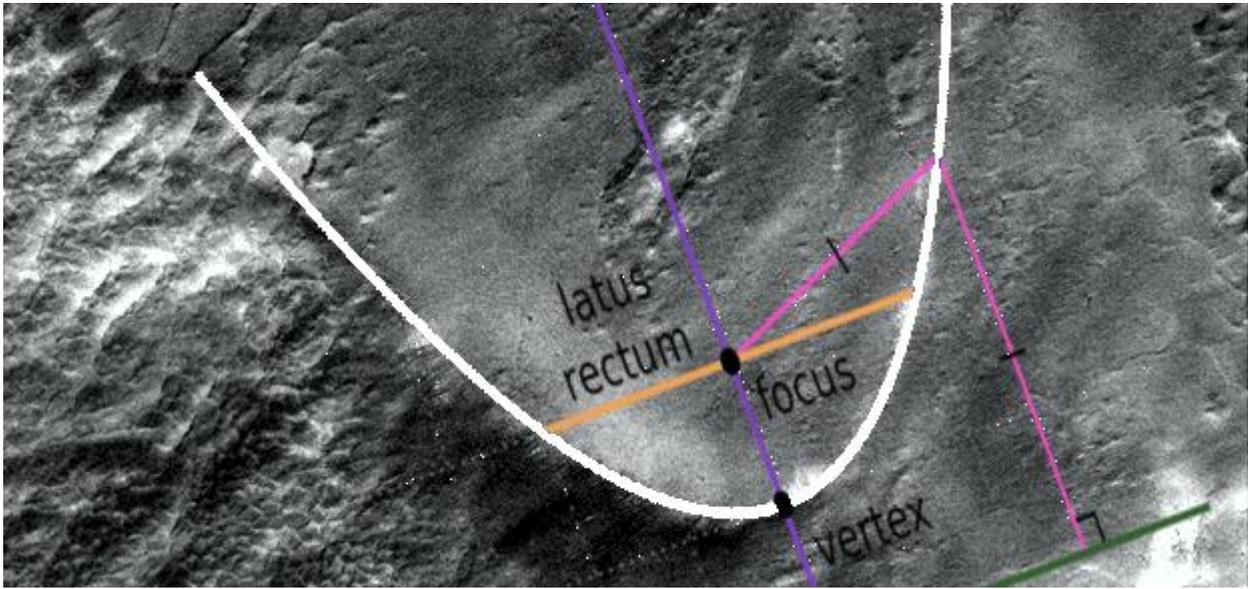


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**Cymd370e2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows the parabolic shape.

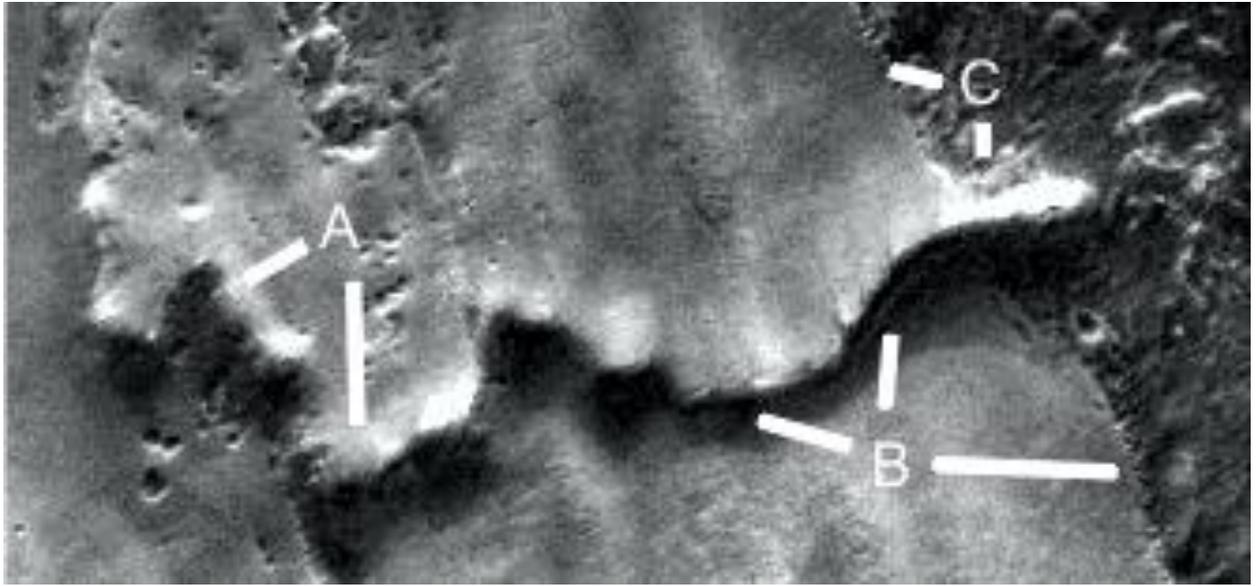


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**Cymd370f**

### **Hypothesis**

A may show a small dam where the columns remain. B shows a more complete wall at 10 and 12 o'clock, at 3 o'clock is probably the edge of the cement floor of another dam. C shows the cement edge above the dam.

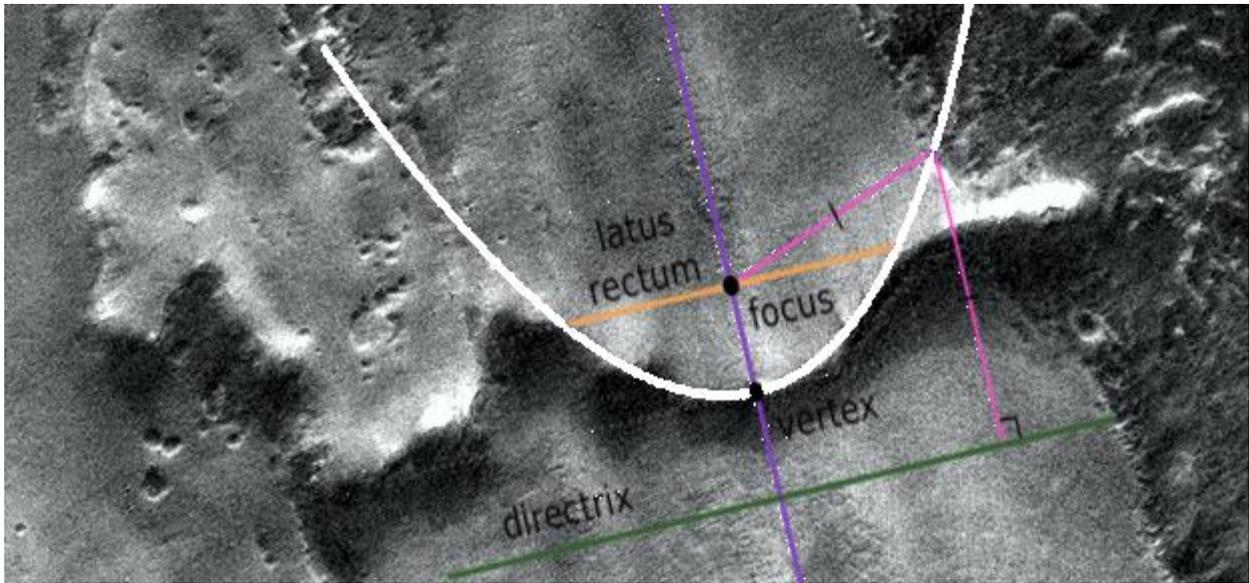


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**Cymd370f2**

### **Hypothesis**

This also has a parabolic shape.

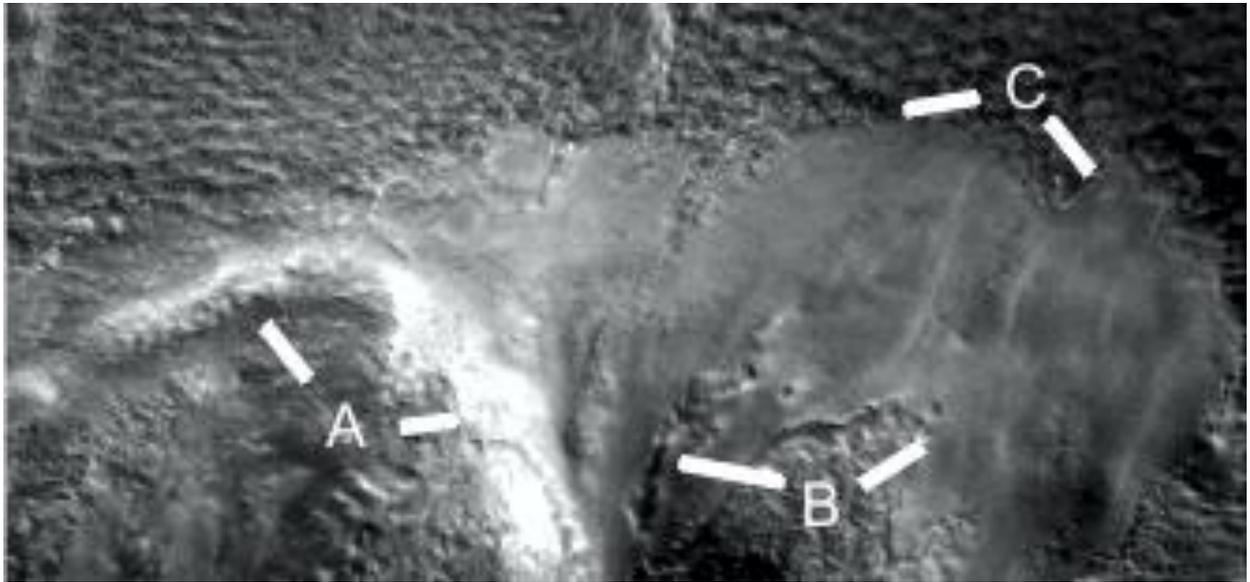


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## Cymd370g

### Hypothesis

A shows a probable former dam wall at 11 o'clock, the edge of the smooth area may be wear the rest of the dam broke off. B shows a degraded part of this cement floor at 10 o'clock, a more unbroken area at 2 o'clock. C shows how the rough terrain above this cement connects directly to it. The appearance is of cement placed over this terrain with some bumps showing through.

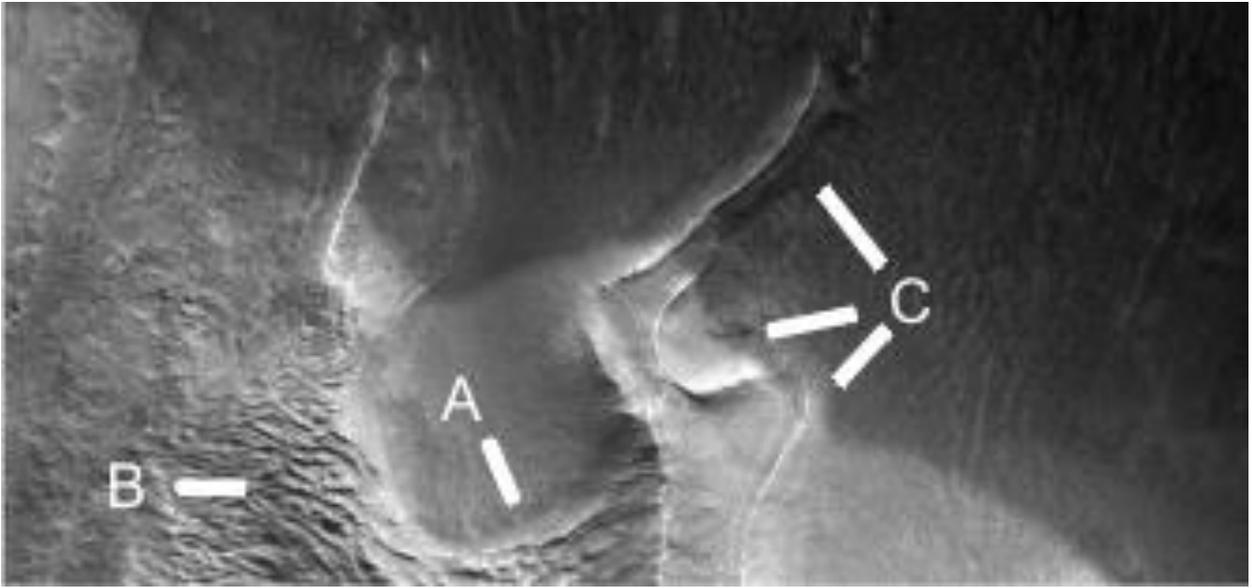


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## Cymd370h

### Hypothesis

A shows the smooth floor of the dam, different to the rougher terrain on the left. B shows creep or cold flow in the cliff material, but the dam floor shows no sign of creep. It implies it is a different material. C shows the different dam walls.

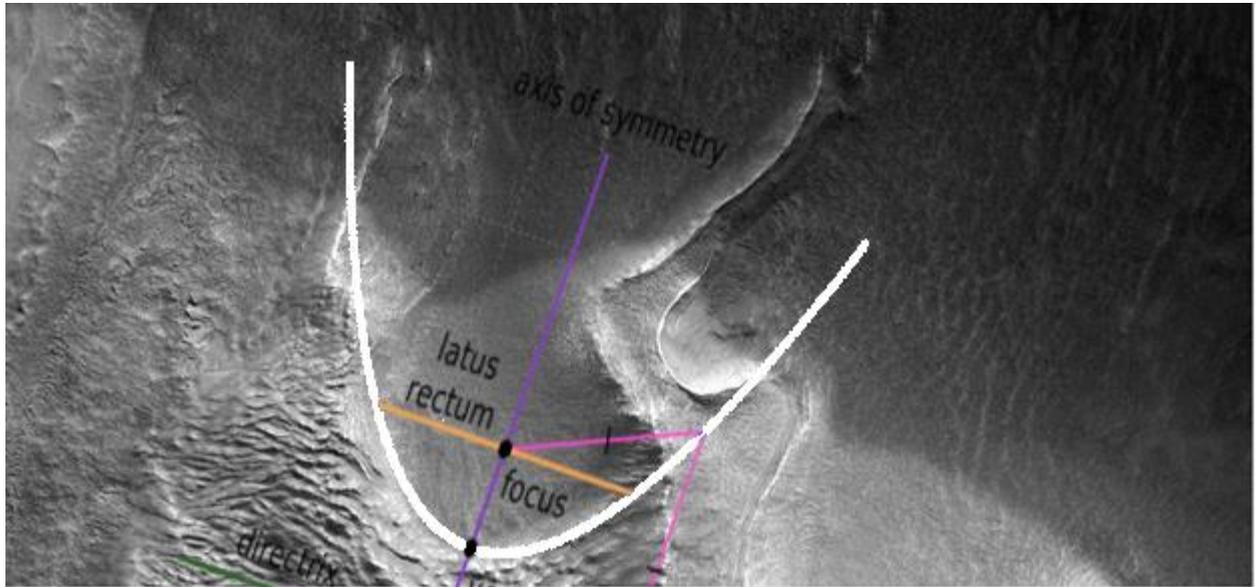


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**Cymd370h2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows the dam is a parabola, also the arch under the dam on the right is a parabola.

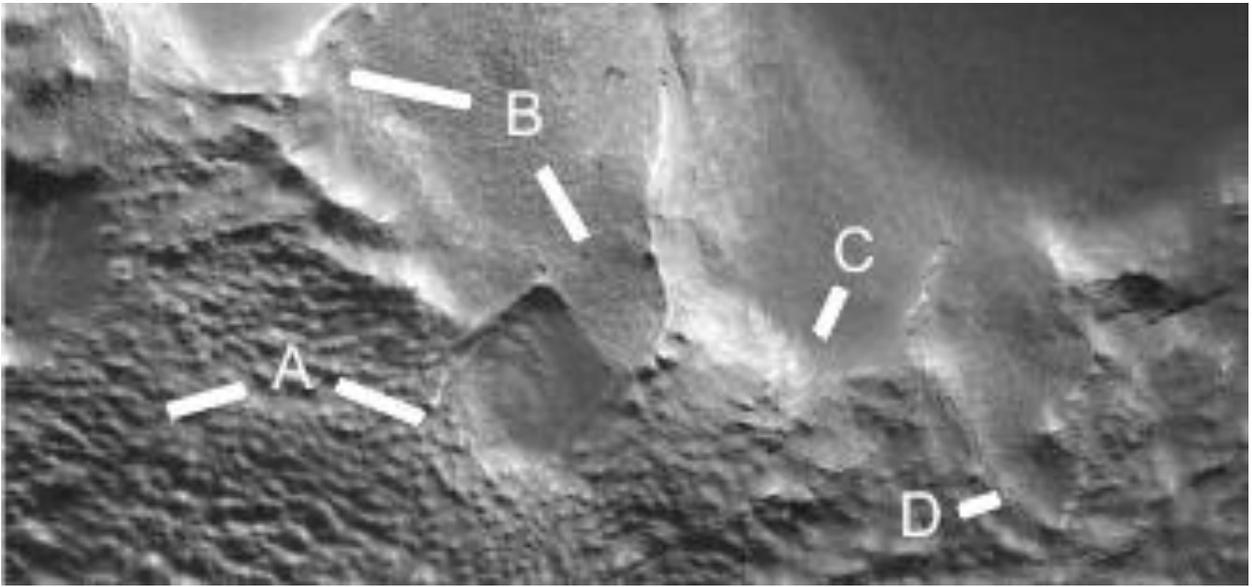


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## Cymd370i

### Hypothesis

A at 8 o'clock shows more cold flow or creep, but not in the dam floors. At 4 o'clock there is a small dam which may have been a parabola. B shows another dam at 10 o'clock and perhaps another at 5 o'clock. C shows another dam, D was probably a parabola.

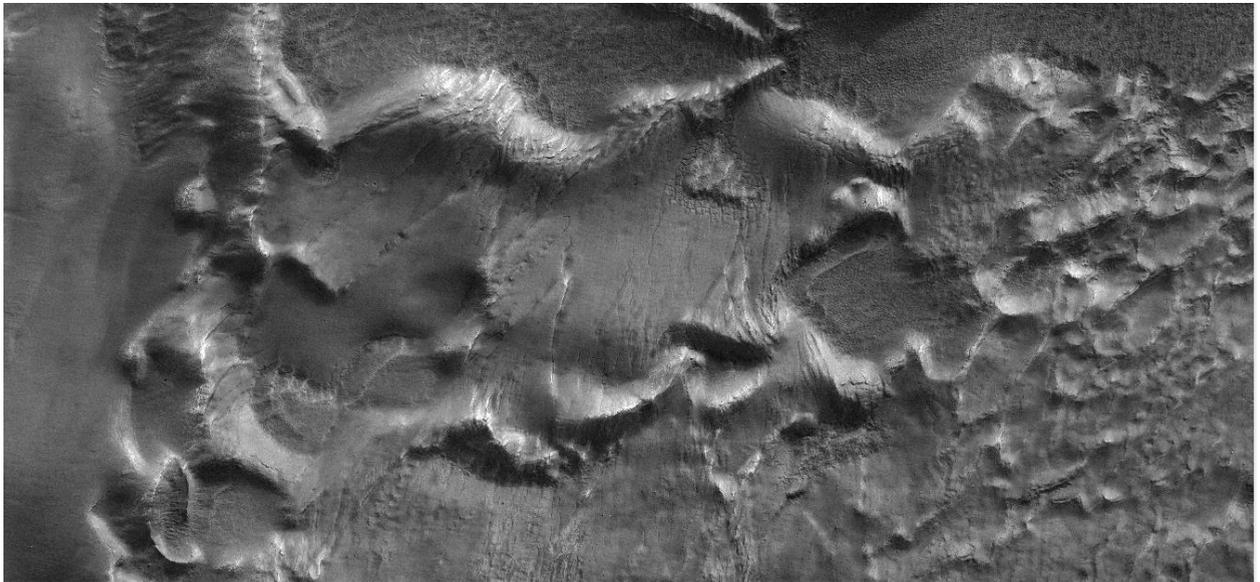


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**Cymd370j**

### **Hypothesis**

Each of these wavy formations may have been a dam, they would all have been able to hold water coming down the crater wall.

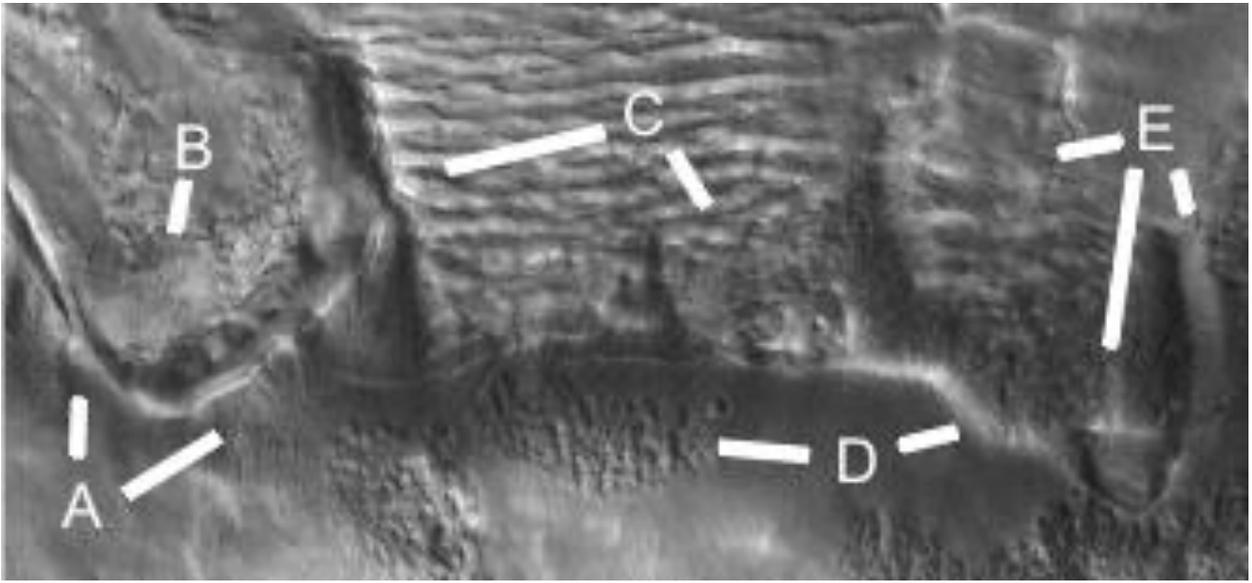


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## Cymd370k

### Hypothesis

A is like the support for the dam, it extends with a constant thickness over to D at 2 o'clock and E at 5 o'clock. It also has a smooth curve in it like an arch. B would show the degraded dam floor, C would be either creep or is designed to slow the water going down the slope. D at 9 o'clock appears to be where this cement like exterior is degrading. E is another dam with a small parabolic shape at 6 o'clock.

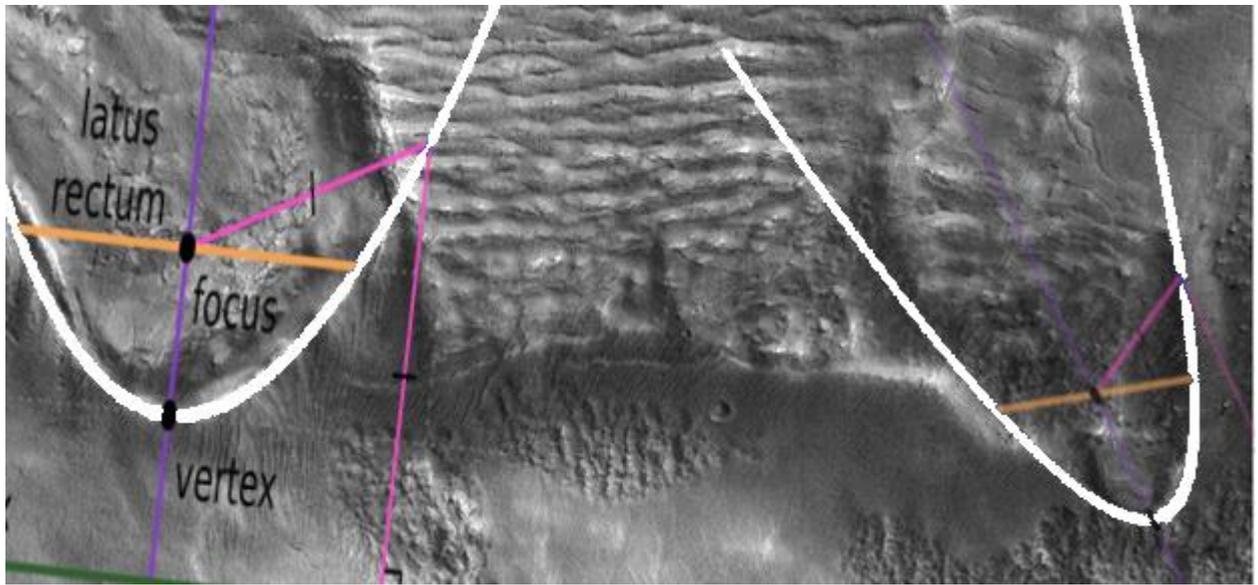


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**Cymd370k2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows two parabolic dams.

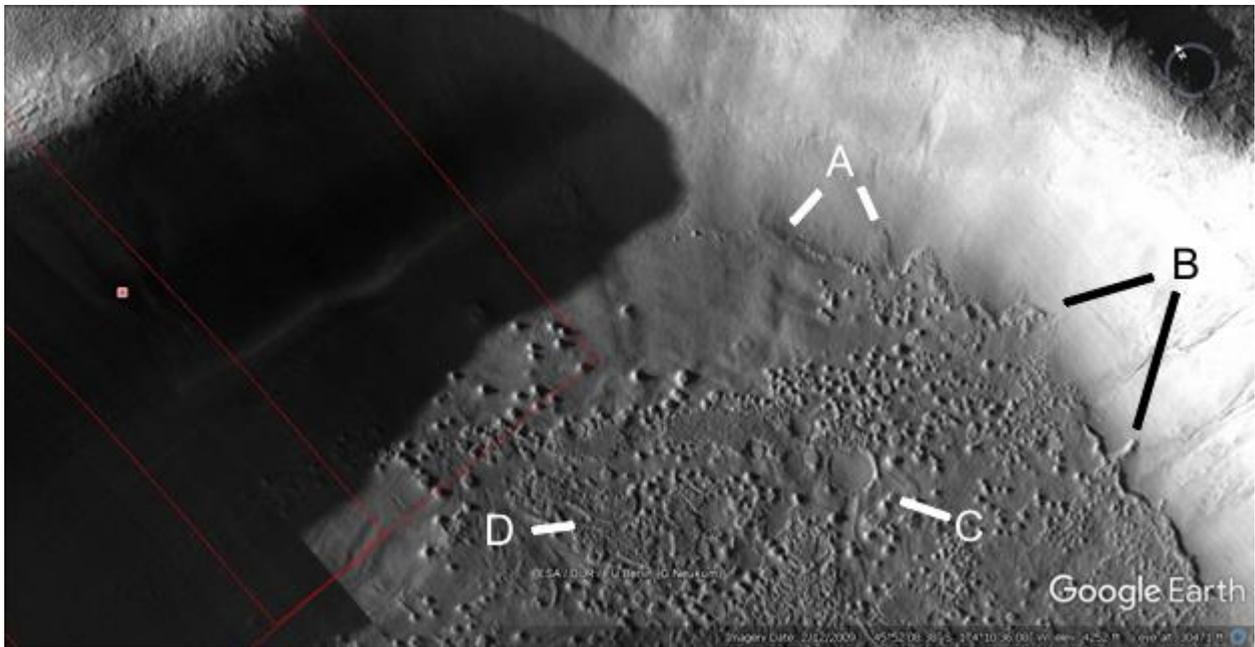


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## Cymd375

### Hypothesis

A and B shows excavation dams, B at 7 o'clock shows a dam wall going up the crater wall to divide two water flows. C and D may show pit dams, where the water would also settle in ponds. The mounds are unusual, they may be habitats like hollow hills.

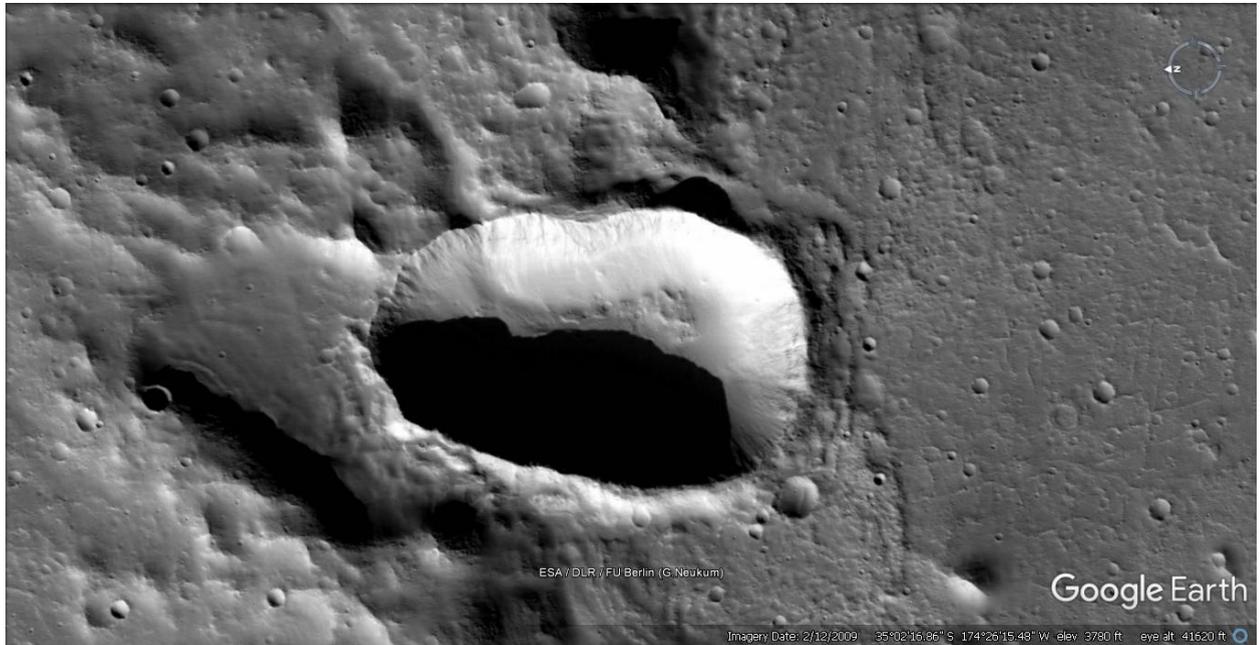


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## Cymec377

### Hypothesis

This shows another elliptical crater in the area, perhaps an oblique impact to form volcanoes for heating the groundwater.

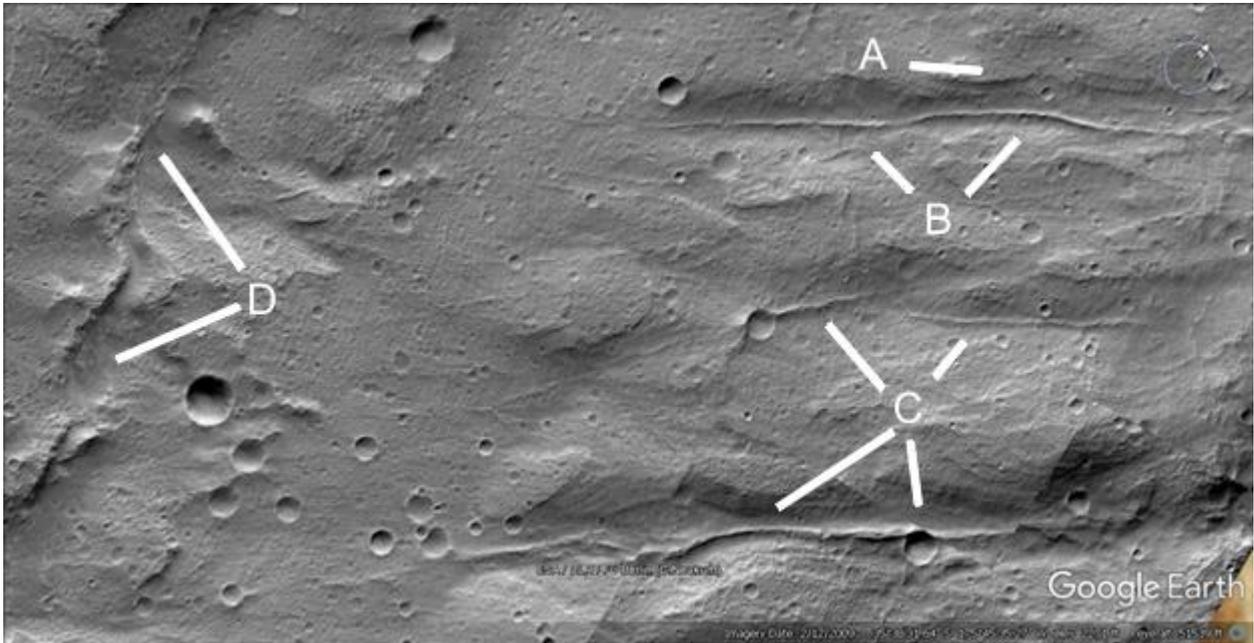


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## Cymt379

### Hypothesis

These may be tubes or pipes distributing water, A shows a buried tube while B shows one that is exposed. There are some breaks in it which implies it is hollow. C shows a tube at 11 o'clock going into a crater, and two other tubes. D may also be a tube.

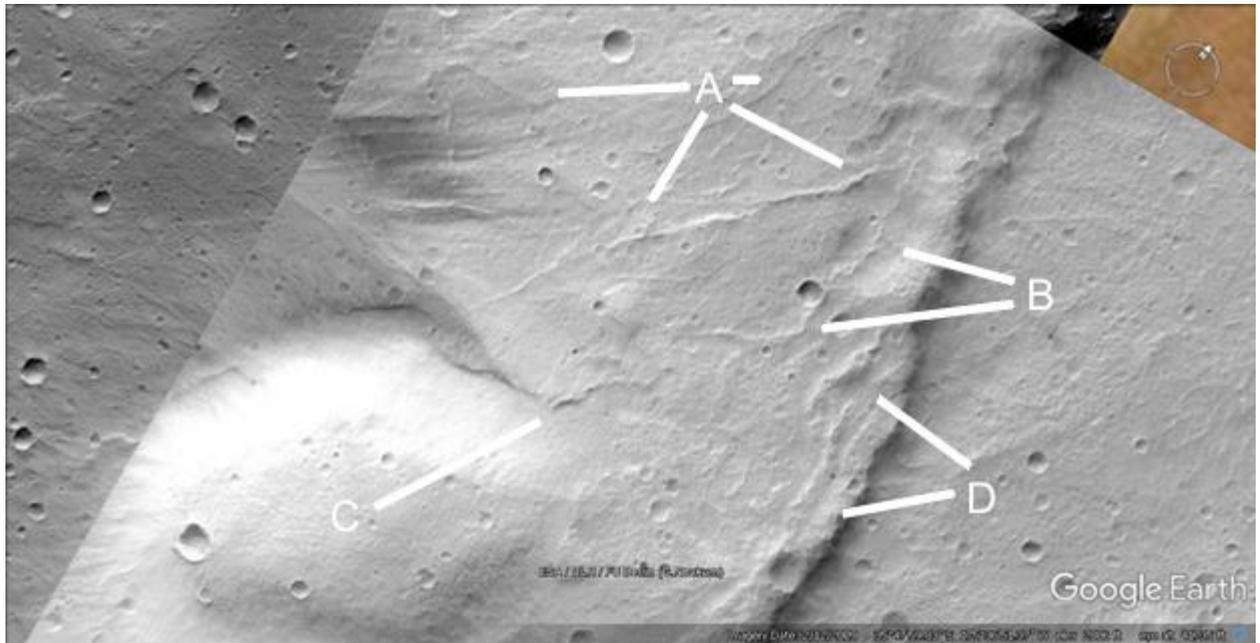


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## Cymt380

### Hypothesis

A shows other tubes as does B. C shows a tube going into the hill, D shows a tube following the edge of the step.

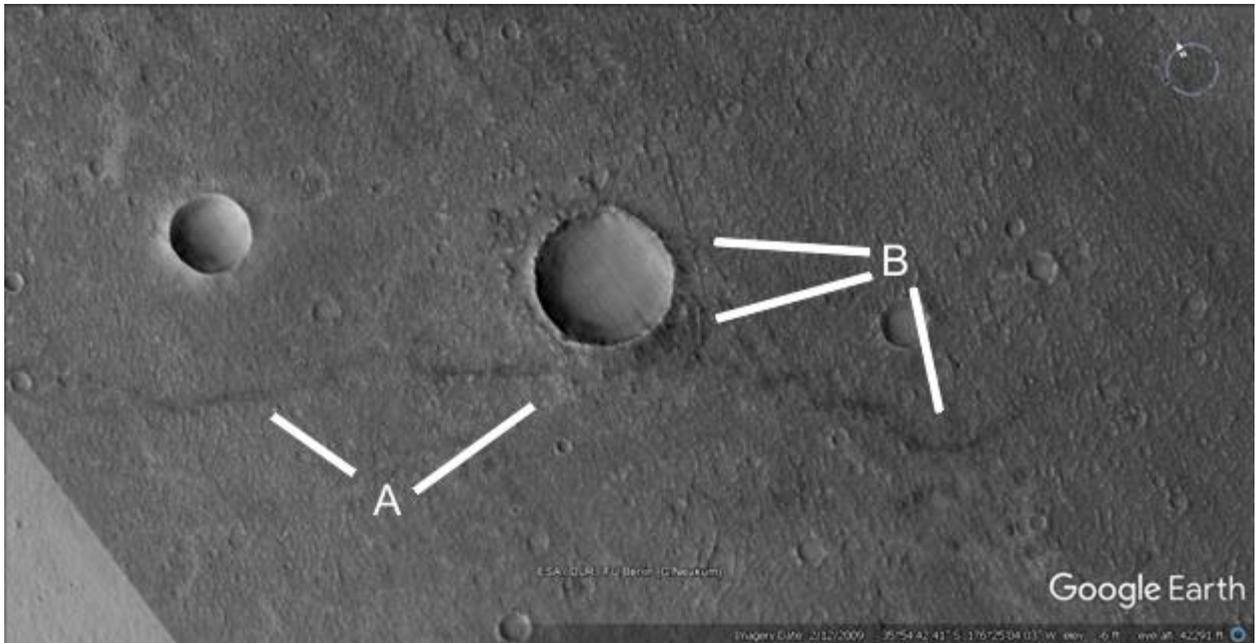


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## Cymr381

### Hypothesis

A may show a road going to the crater, this follows on to B at 8 and 5 o'clock. At 9 o'clock there may be a tube connecting to the crater and road.

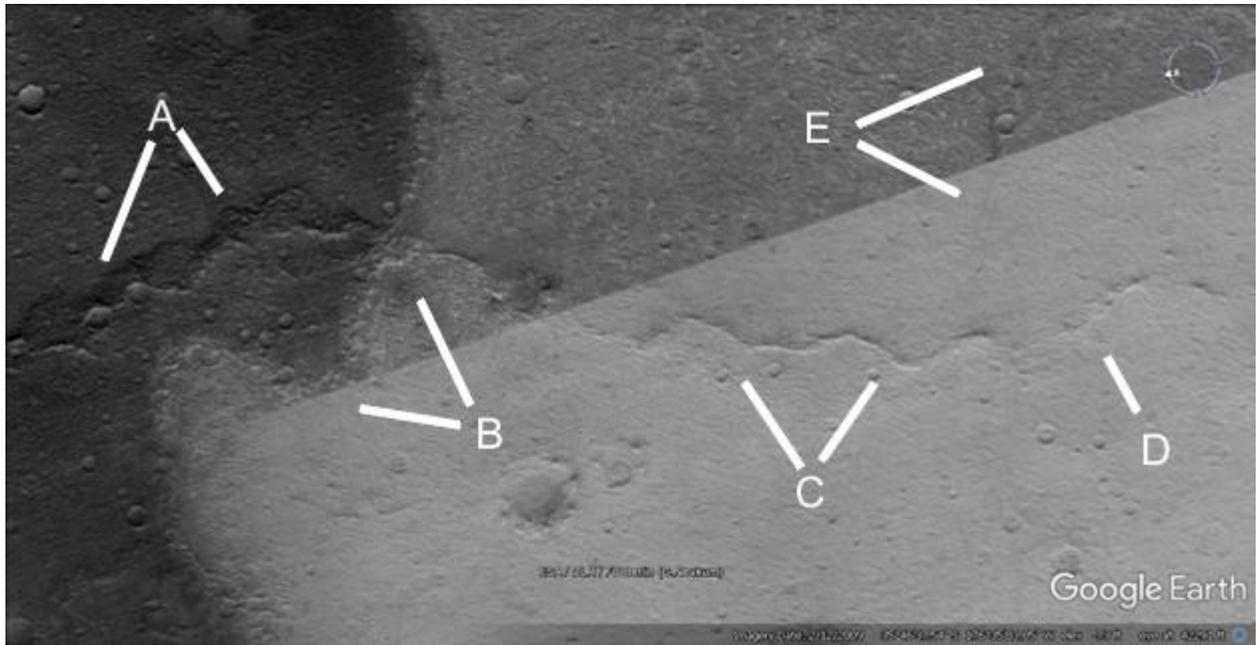


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## Cymt382

### Hypothesis

This wavy tube may have been used for transport, perhaps to avoid the climate. At A this tube may have collapsed, the same wavy tube continues on much thinner to C and D. B shows how this tube traverses the dark boundary becoming much thinner to the right. At 10 o'clock is another faint tube or road.

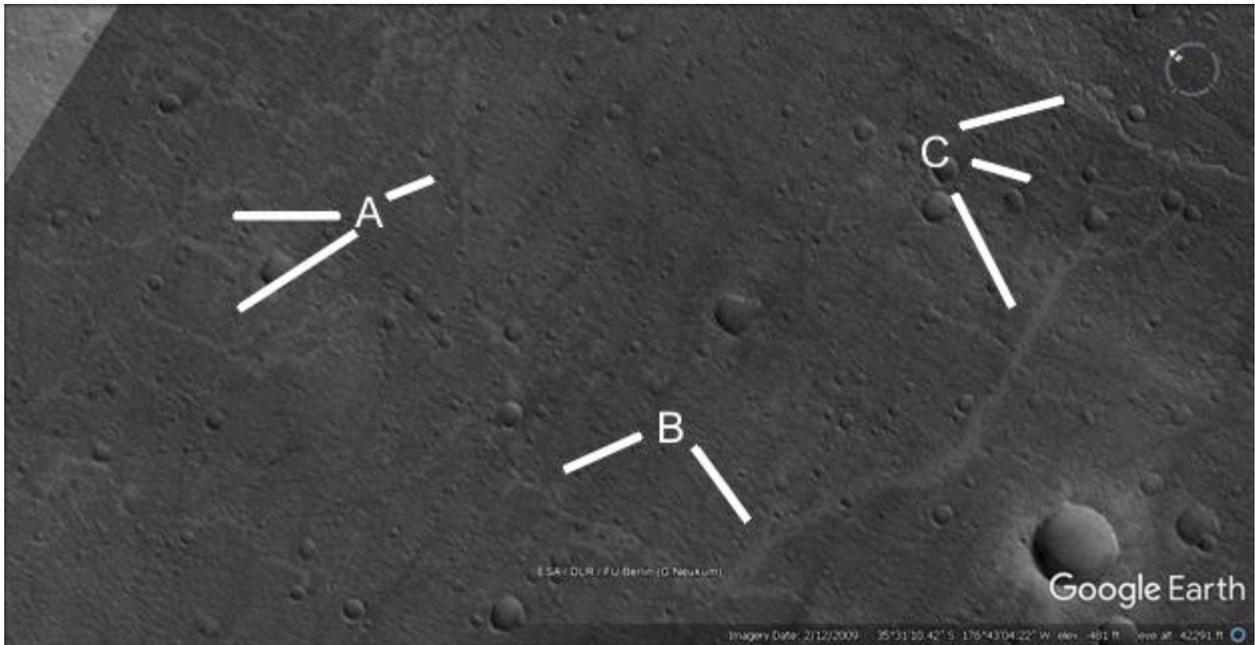


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## Cymr383

### Hypothesis

These may be roads, A shows several connecting to each other and down to B. This continues on to the right and up to C.

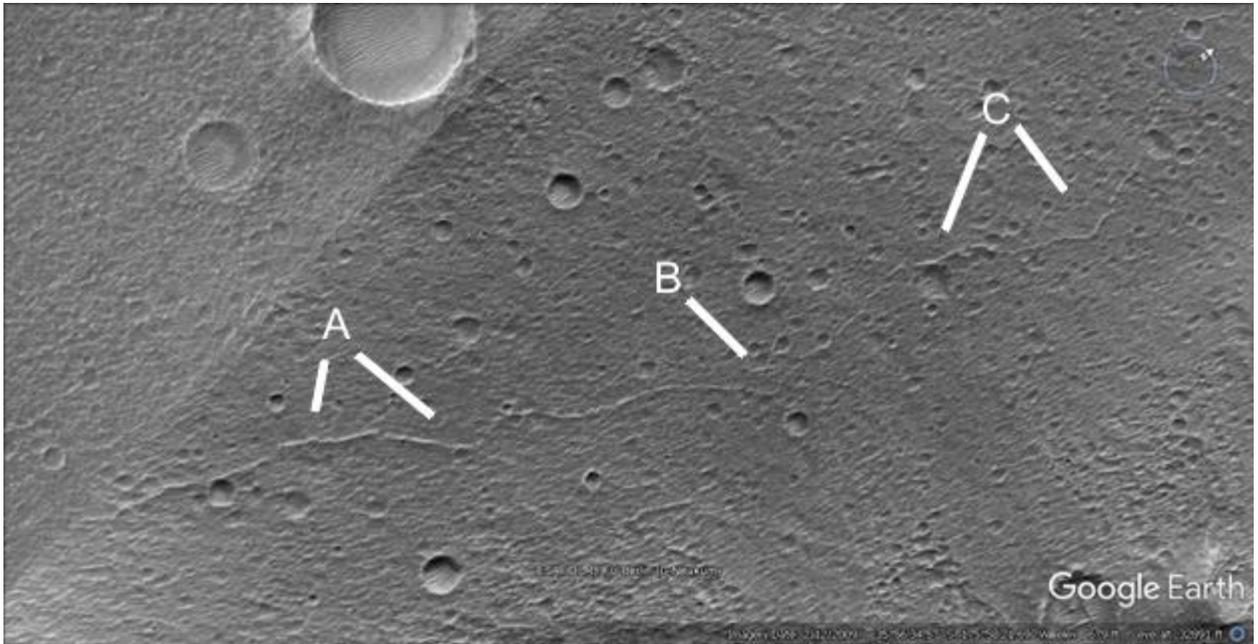


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## Cymt384

### Hypothesis

These tubes may also have been used for transportation.

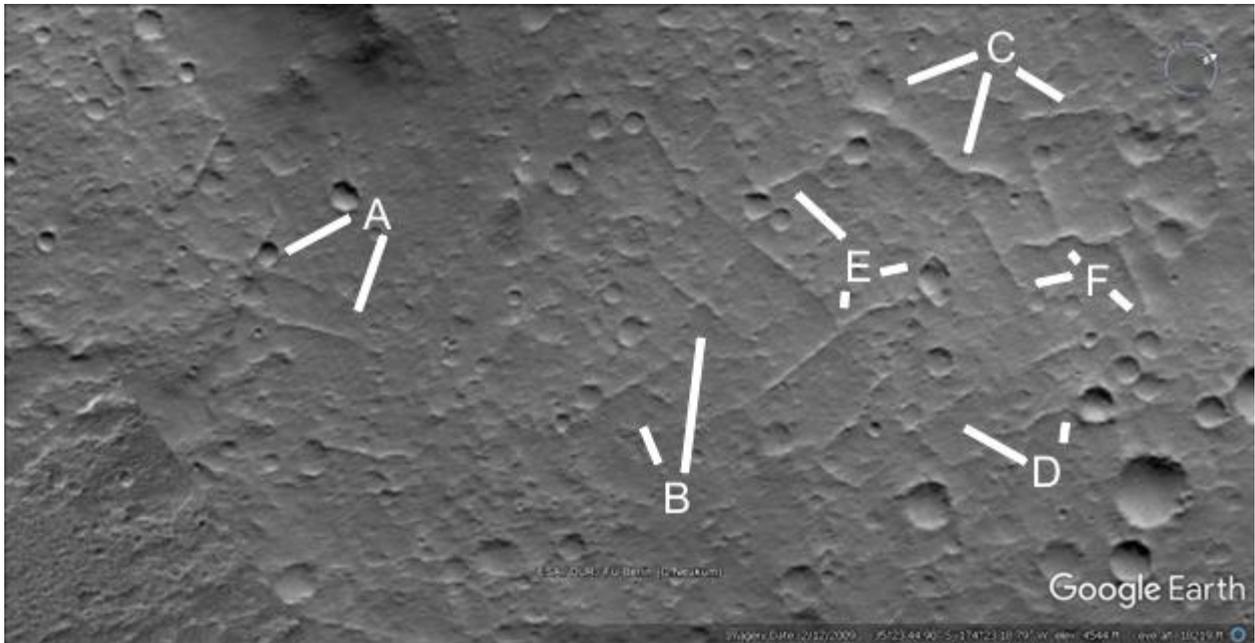


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# Cymt385

## Hypothesis

Many tubes here are interconnected.

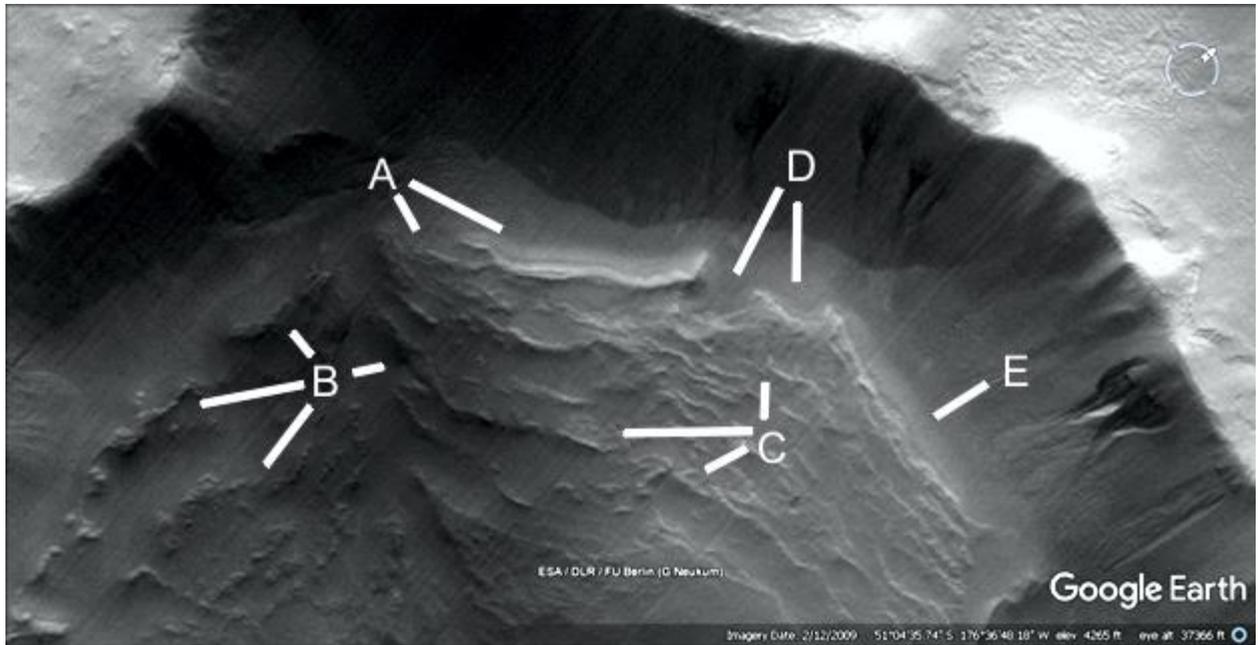


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## Cymd390

### Hypothesis

These may be excavation dams, A shows the dam wall continuing over to D and another two small dams. E would be a similar dam to A, B may be a highly eroded dam. C shows many dams which may have caught the overflow from those closest to the crater wall.

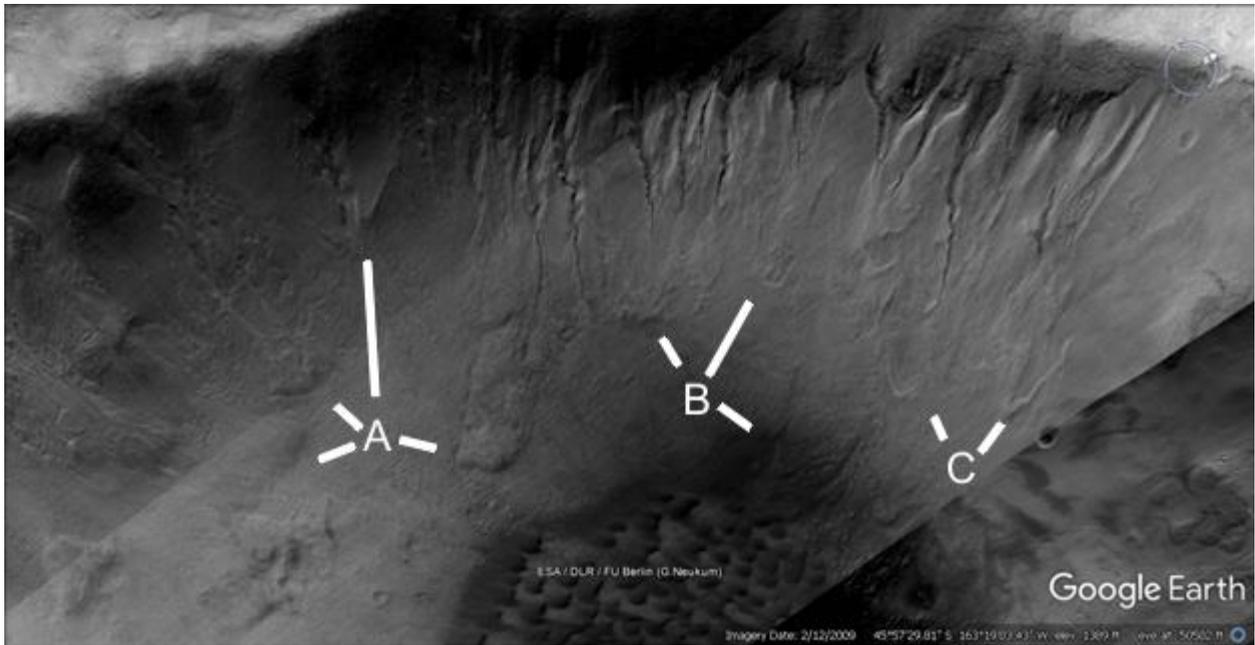


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## Cymd393

### Hypothesis

The dams are faint here but would have collected the water from the ravines.

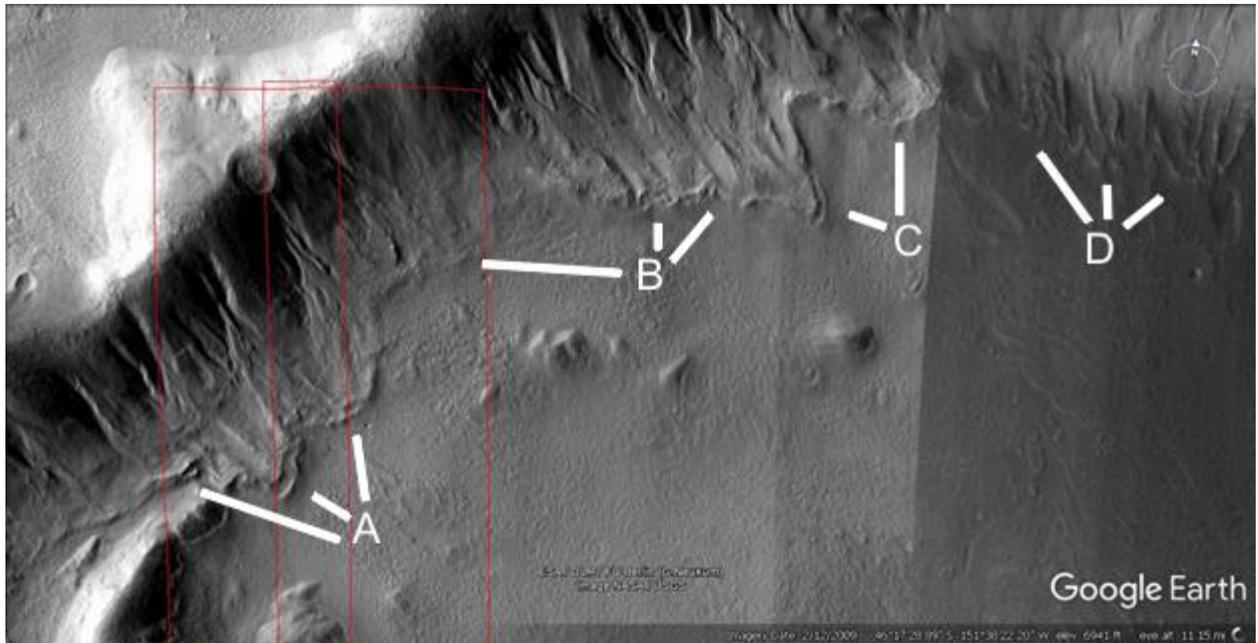


**Cymd396**

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## **Hypothesis**

There are many dams here under water ravines. There are also more double walls in these dams, this may be because the wall has collapsed exposing a hollow center, or there is a second overflow dam behind the main one.

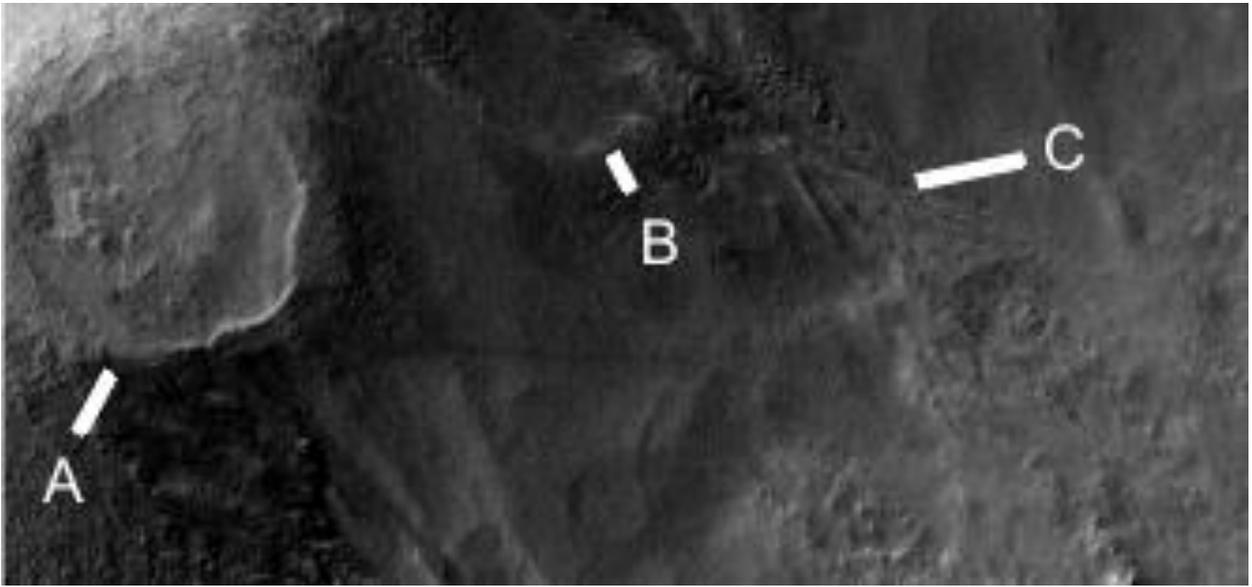


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## Cymd396a

### Hypothesis

A shows a dam where the wall appears to have broken off, the shape remains approximately parabolic. The dam floor is also smoother than the surrounding terrain. B shows another dam which is deeper, C looks like a water flow come down the side of the dam.

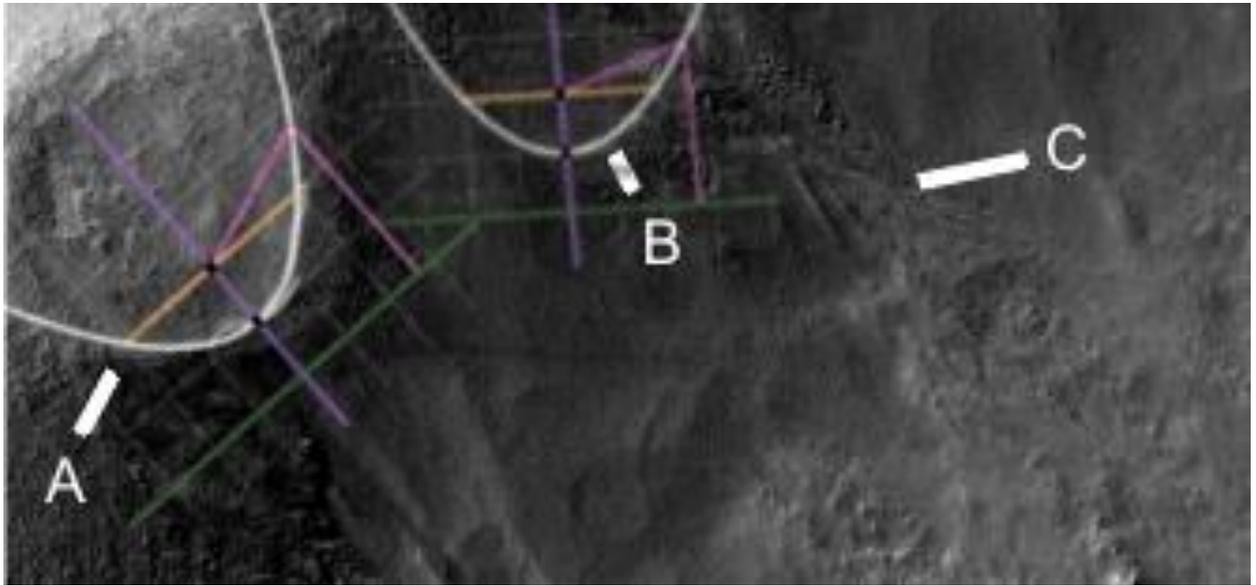


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**Cymd396a2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows two parabolic dams.

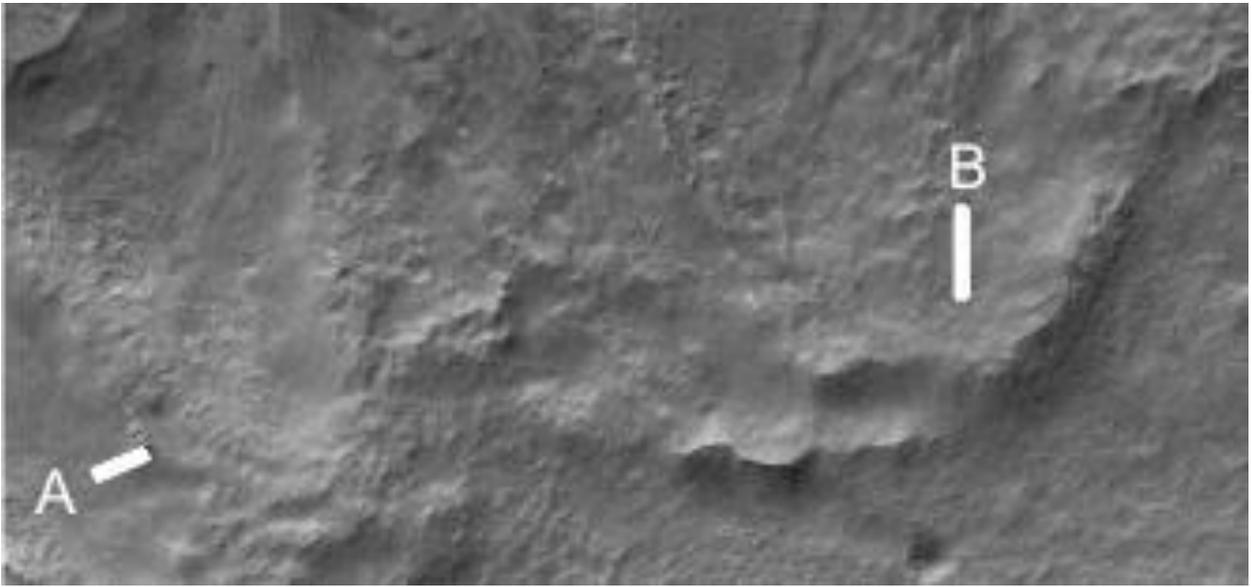


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**Cymd396b**

### **Hypothesis**

A and B are probably two highly eroded dams.

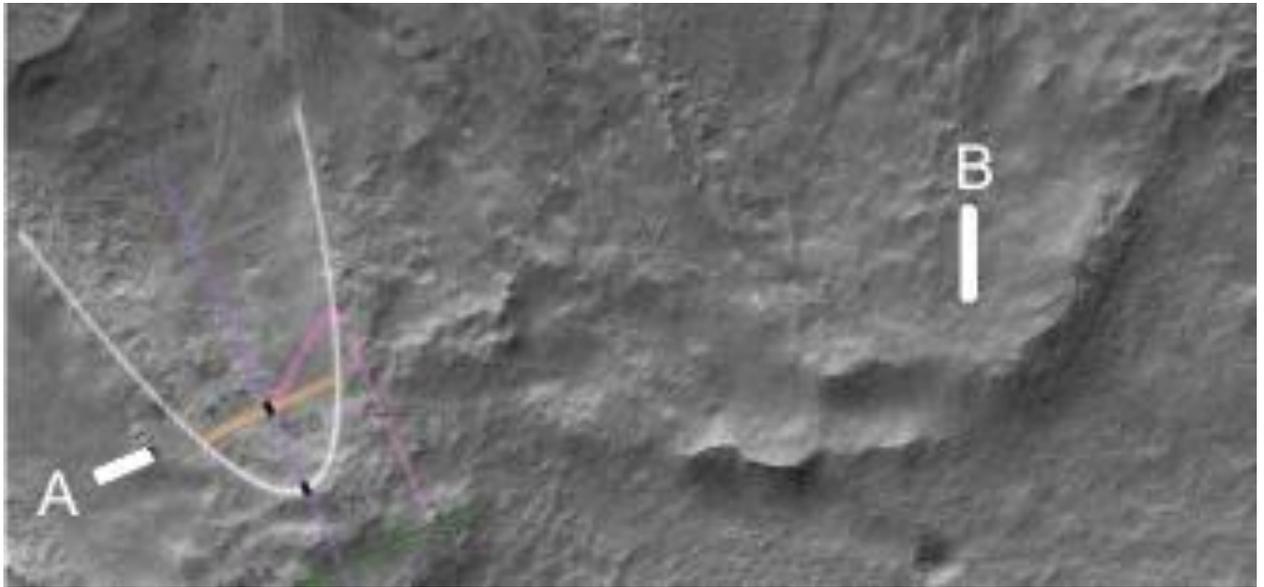


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**Cymd396b2**

**Hypothesis**

A has a parabolic shape.

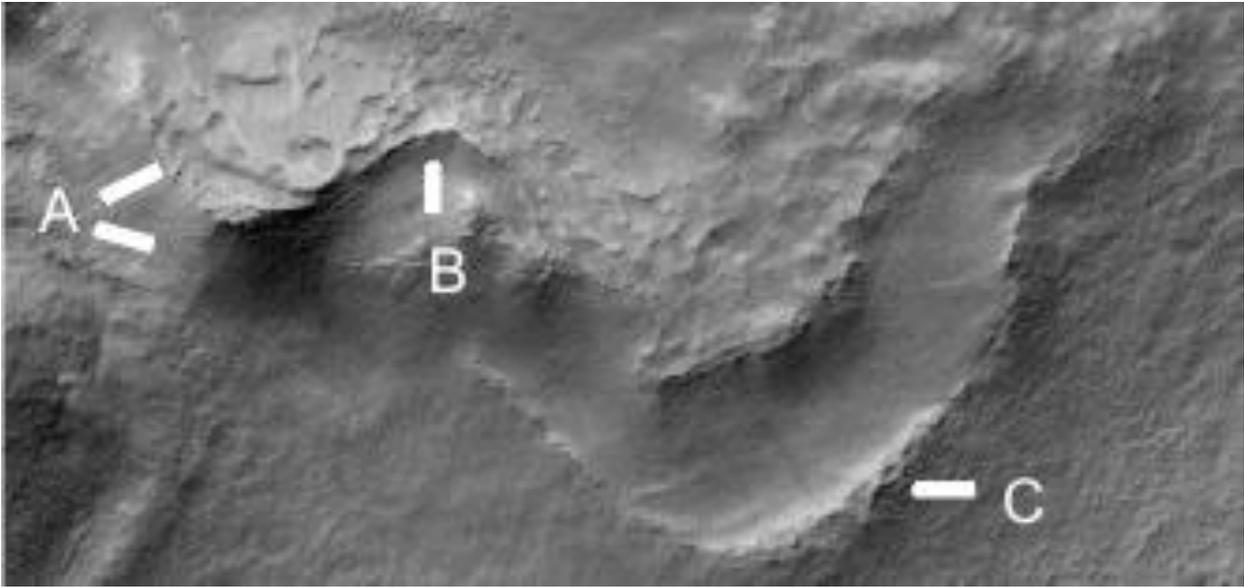


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## Cymd396c

### Hypothesis

A shows a parabolic dam, the dam floor is highly degraded as if cement is flaking off. The wall under it is smoother with a rounded shape like an arch for support. B is shaped like a parabolic arch, C shows the edge of another parabolic dam with some damage to the wall.

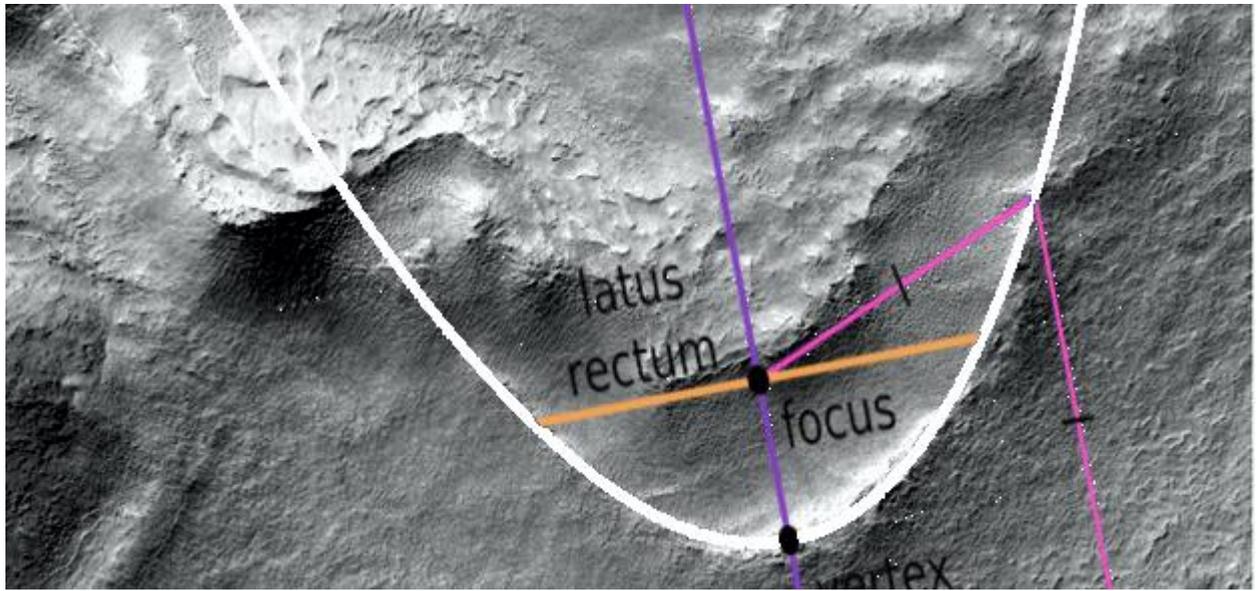


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**Cymd396d2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows one of the parabolic dams.

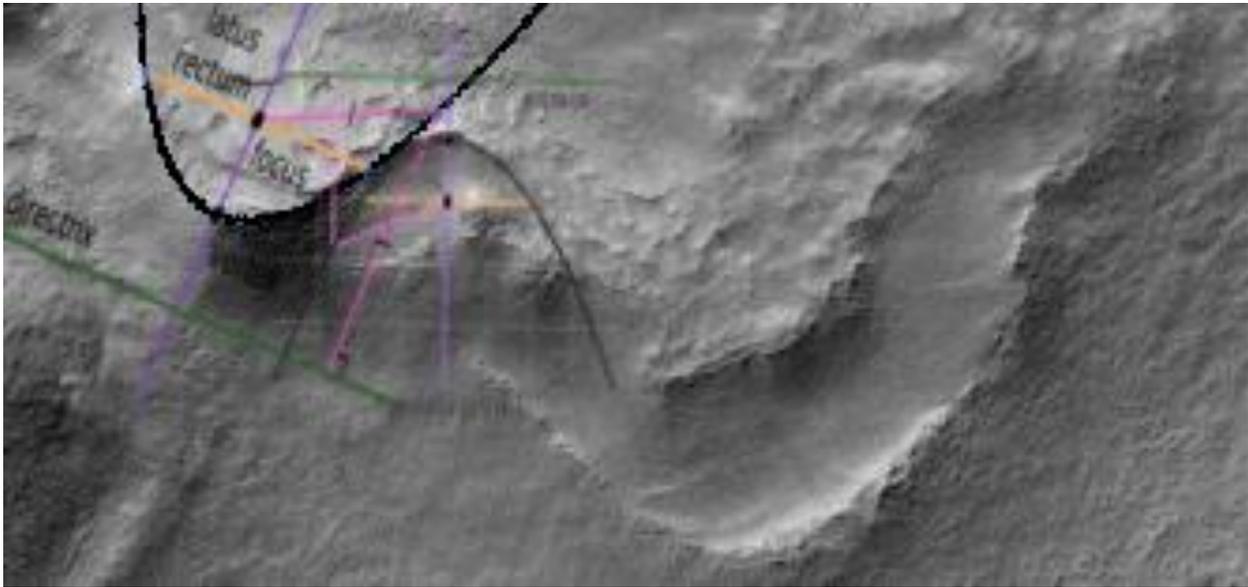


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**Cymd396c3**

### **Hypothesis**

There is a parabolic dam on the left, on the right there are signs of a parabolic arch.

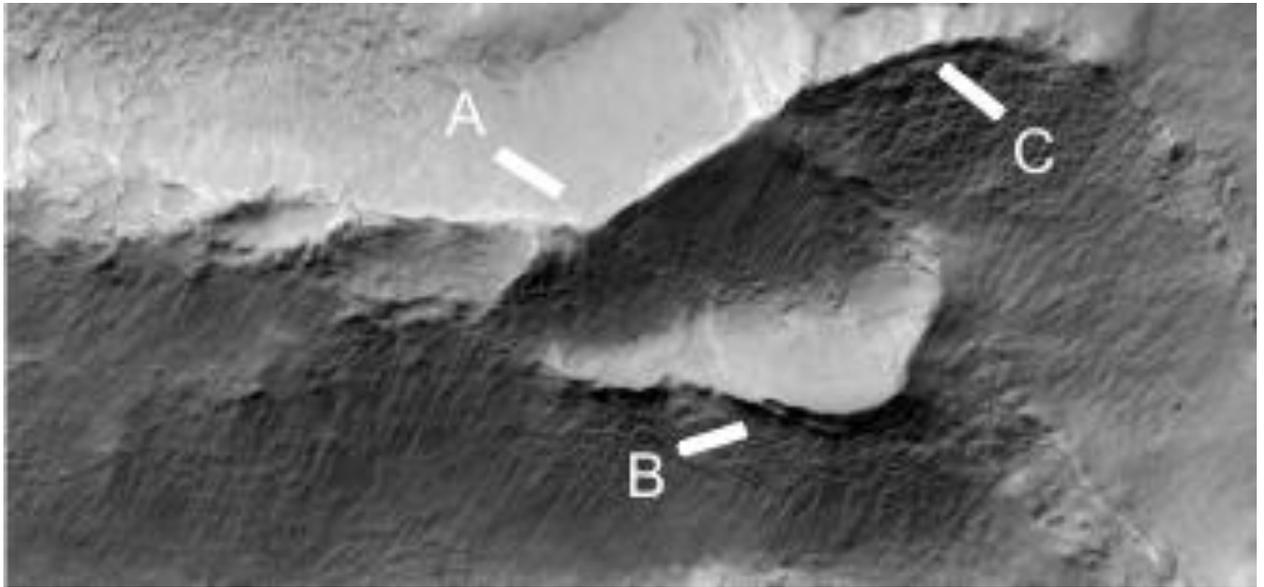


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## Cymd396d

### Hypothesis

From A to C is a parabolic arch, the ground is flat with a similar albedo above it and below it is smoother than the surrounding terrain. B shows where the parabolic dam is cracking on its wall.

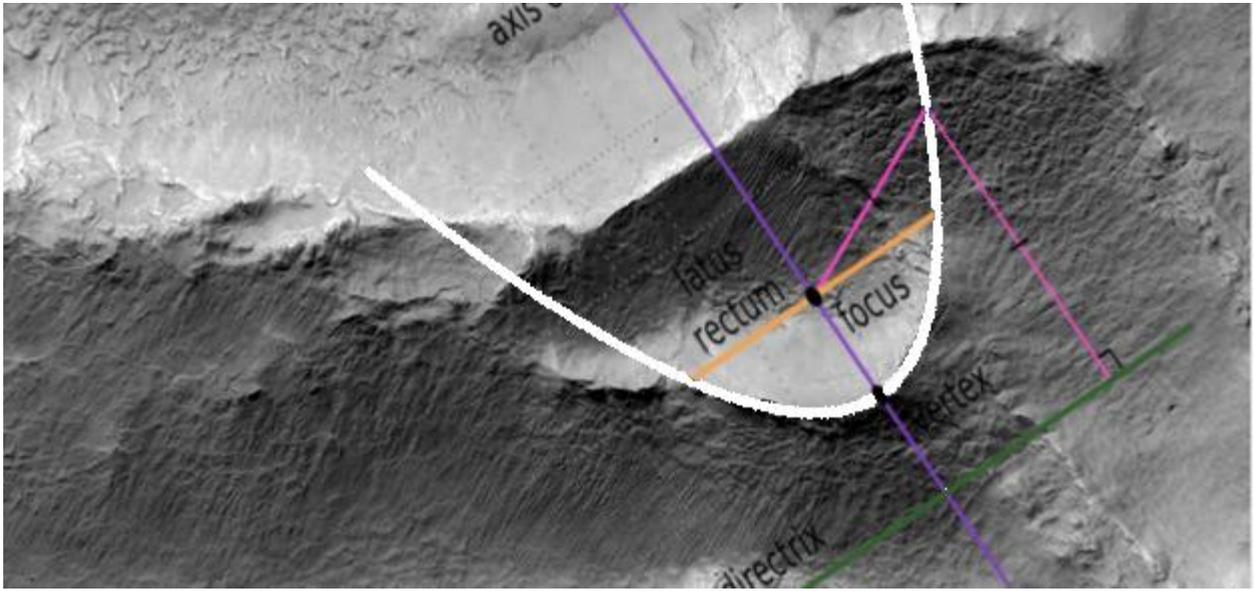


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**Cymd396d2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows the parabolic dam.

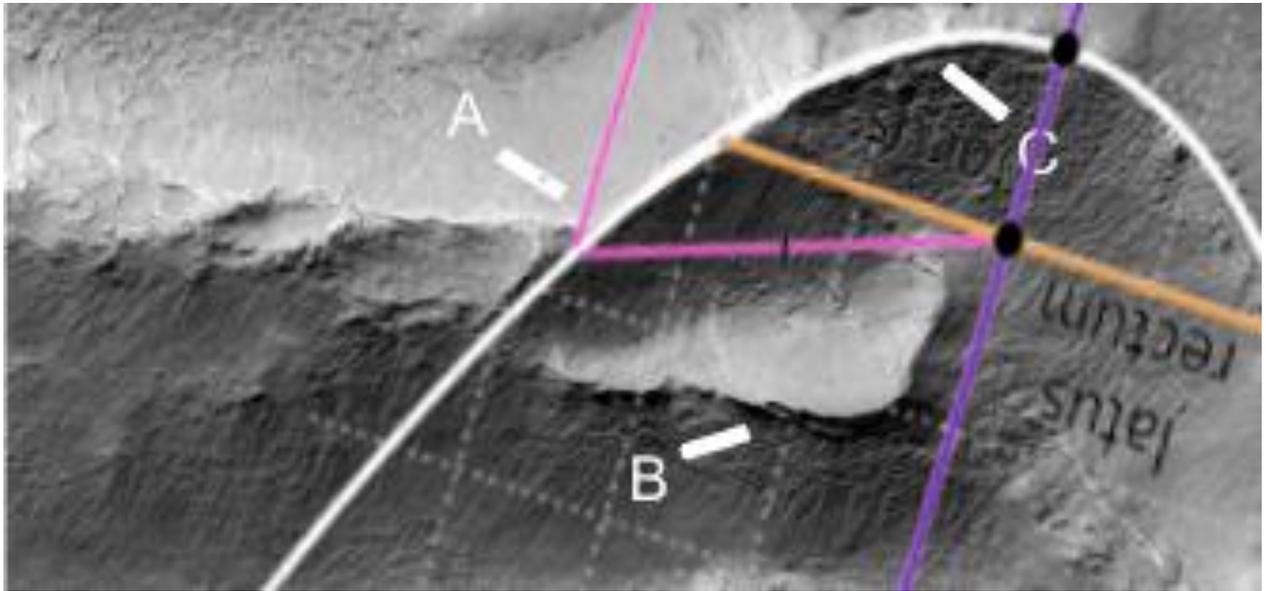


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**Cymd396d3**

## **Hypothesis**

This shows the parabolic arch.

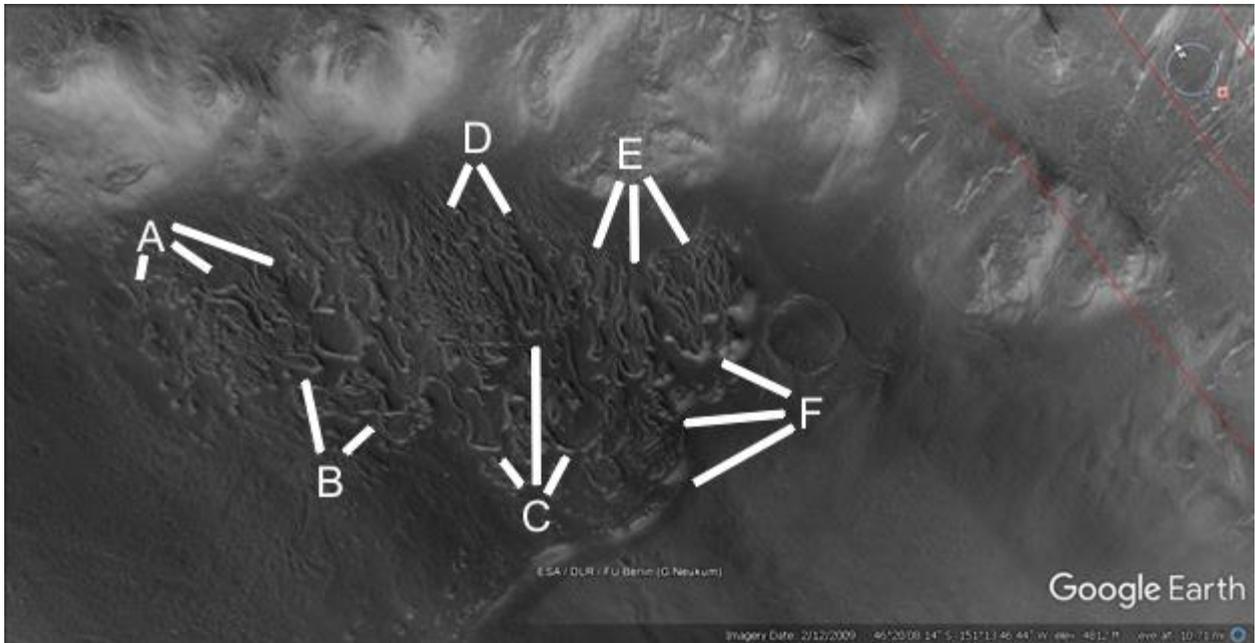


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## Cymd397

### Hypothesis

This appears to be dozens of dams taking water from the crater wall. There are too many to annotate, a book could be written about this one complex of dams. This is on flat ground so they are not mud slides. Each dam can be traced upwards to where it has a clear path to the water.

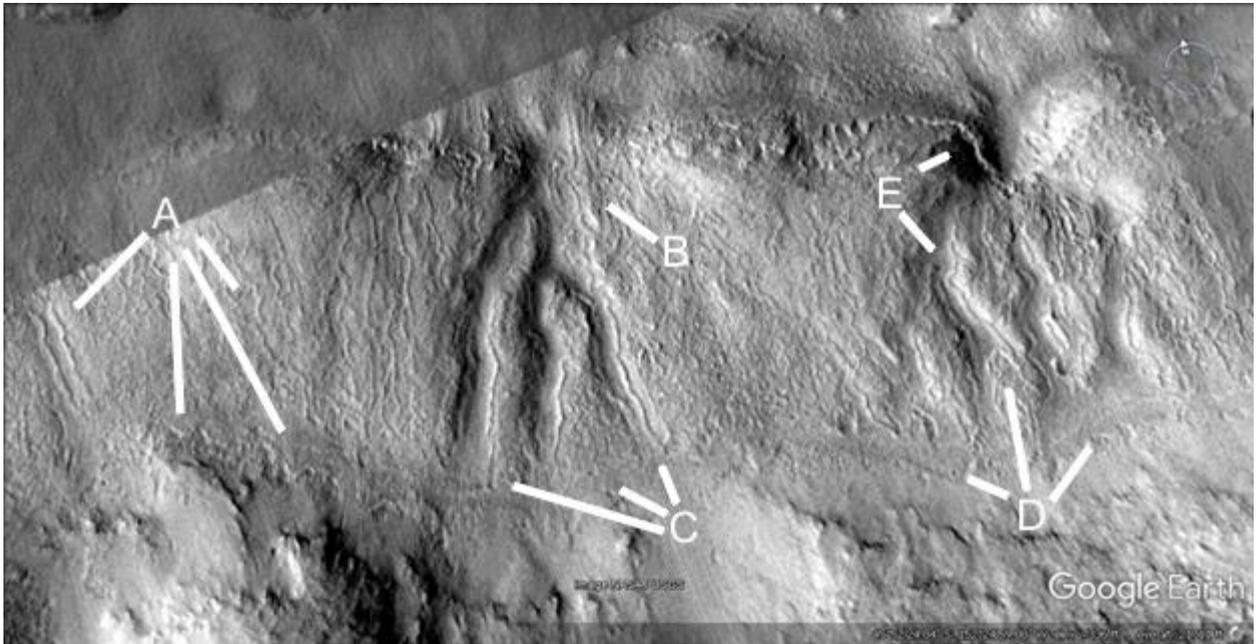


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## Cymt398

### Hypothesis

These water ravines have ridges like tubes in them, perhaps to transport water. A at 8 o'clock shows two tubes or edges to a canal lining of the ravine. At 5 and 6 o'clock there is an edge to this material on the crater wall, this continues on to C and D. A at 4 o'clock and B shows other tubes. E at 2 o'clock may be a parabolic dam, at 4 o'clock may be another lined ravine like a canal.

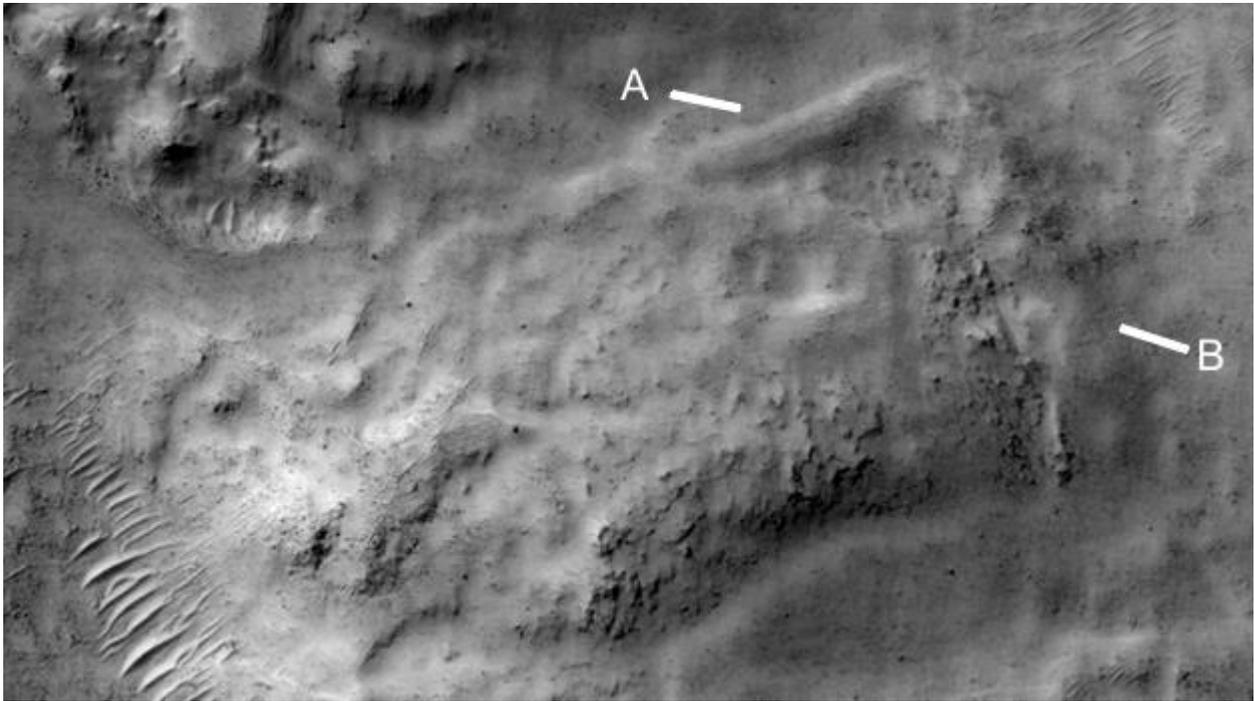


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# Cymt398a

## Hypothesis

A and B may show a tube in this crater.

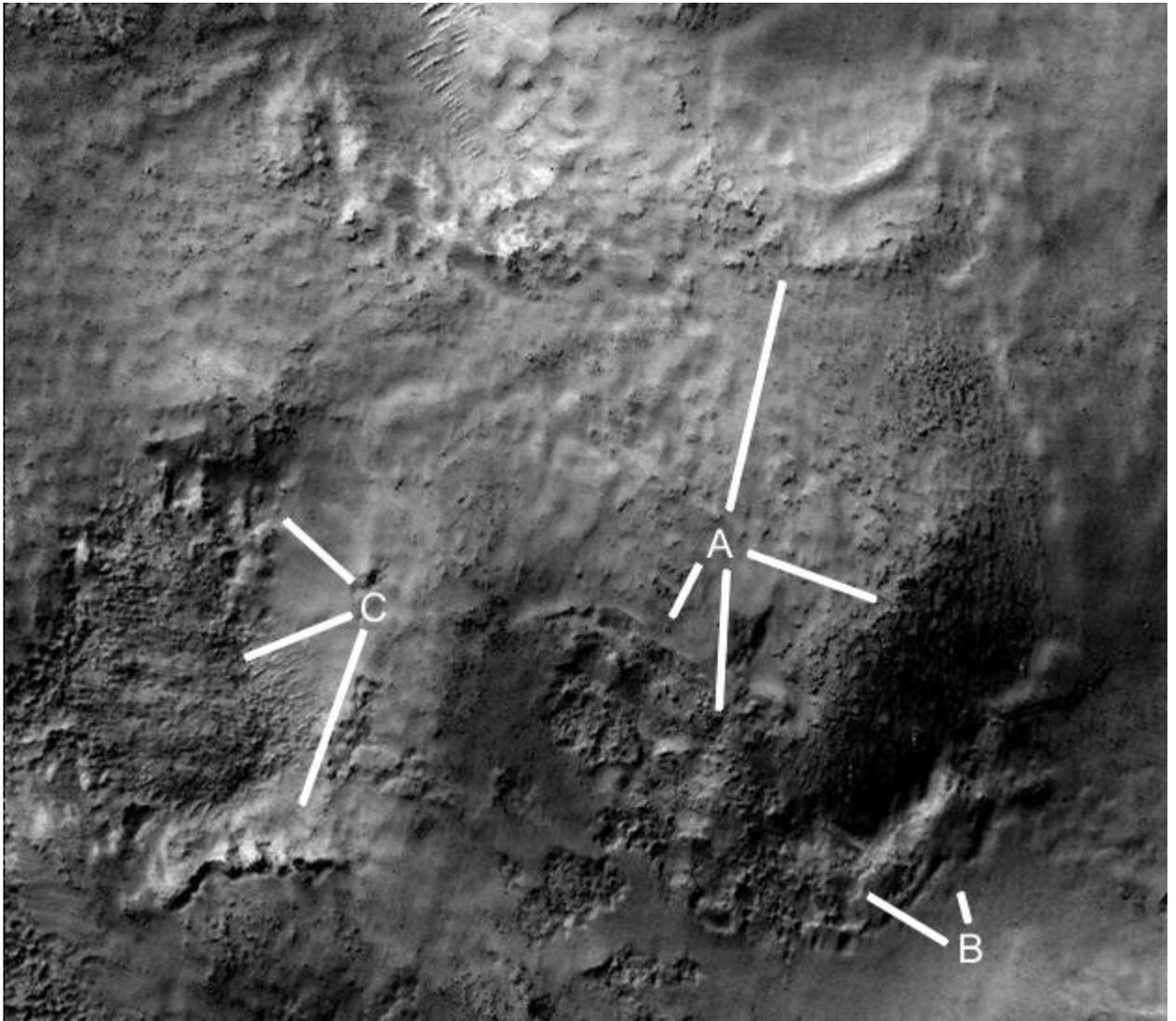


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## Cymt398b

### Hypothesis

The area has a smooth material over it like cement, A shows a possible dam at 1 o'clock and areas where this skin is degrading. B and C show this smooth material and the rougher terrain under it.

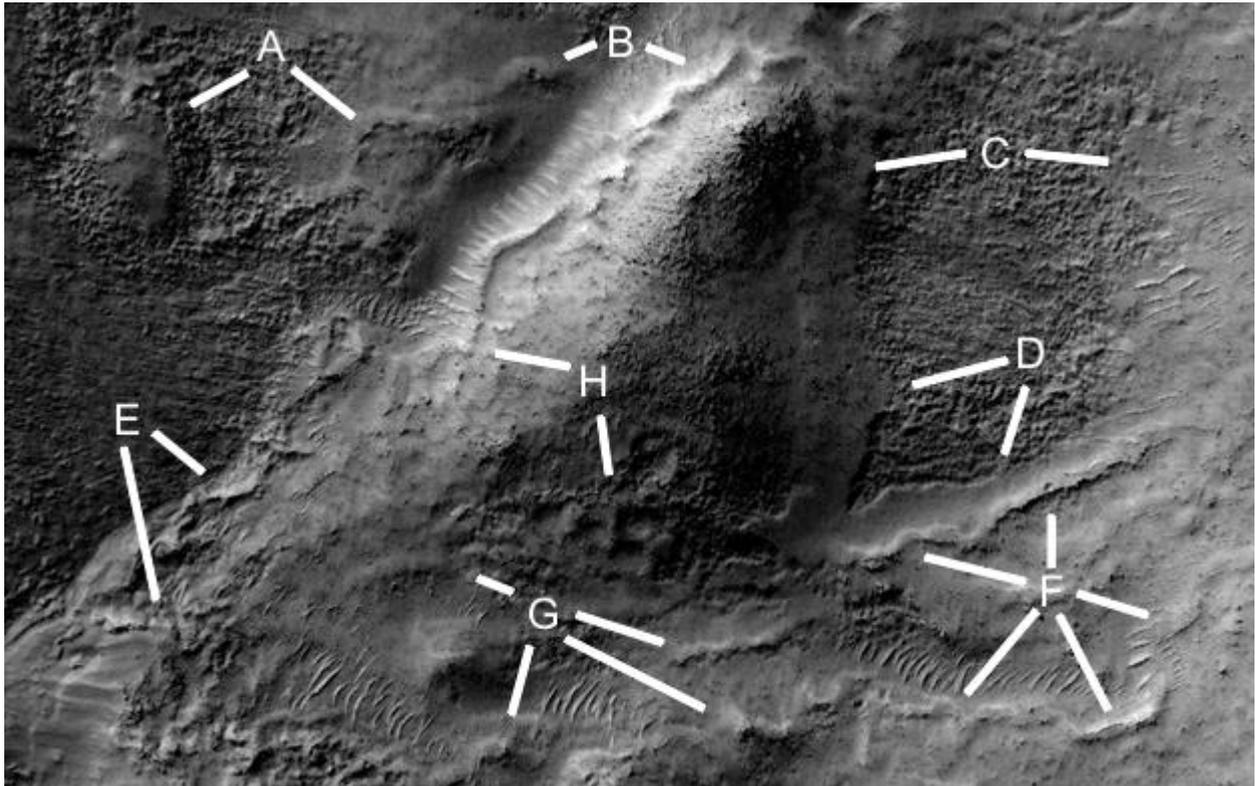


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**Cymt398c**

**Hypothesis**

This also shows a degrading smooth skin like cement. A at 8 o'clock may be a small hill or habitat, the tube extends through 4 o'clock over to B then down to H at 9 o'clock and perhaps to E. C shows the edges of this smooth material and rougher terrain in between. D may show two lined ravines like canals. F shows the bottom of one canal and another unlined one under it, this extends over to G.

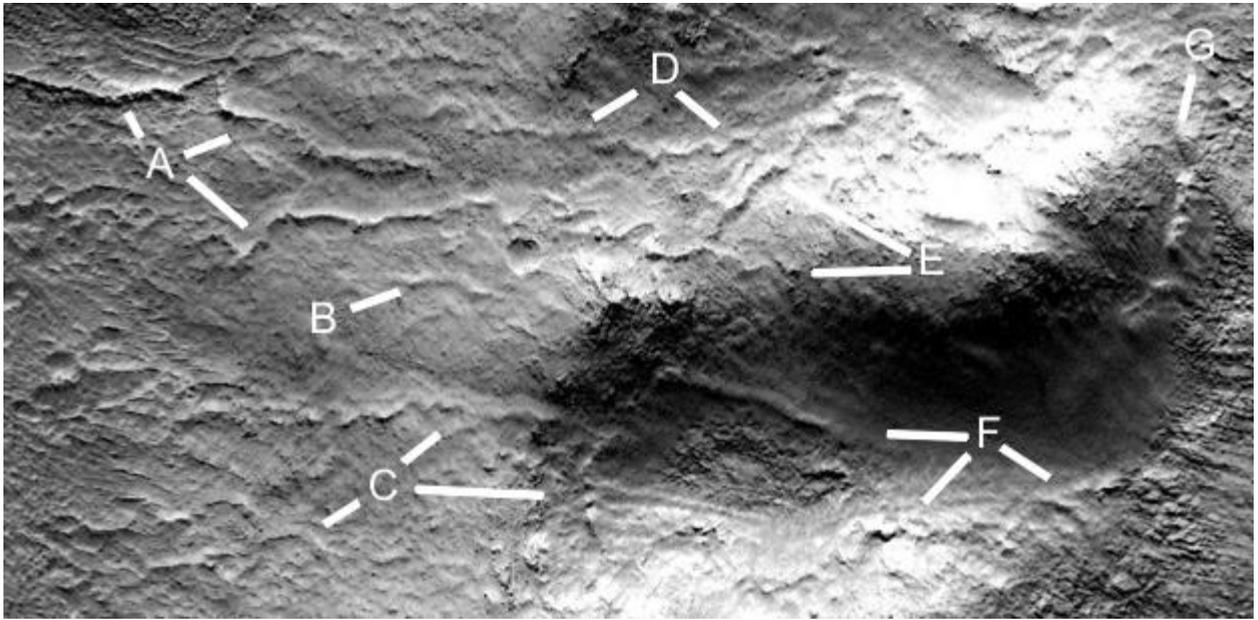


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**Cymt398d**

### **Hypothesis**

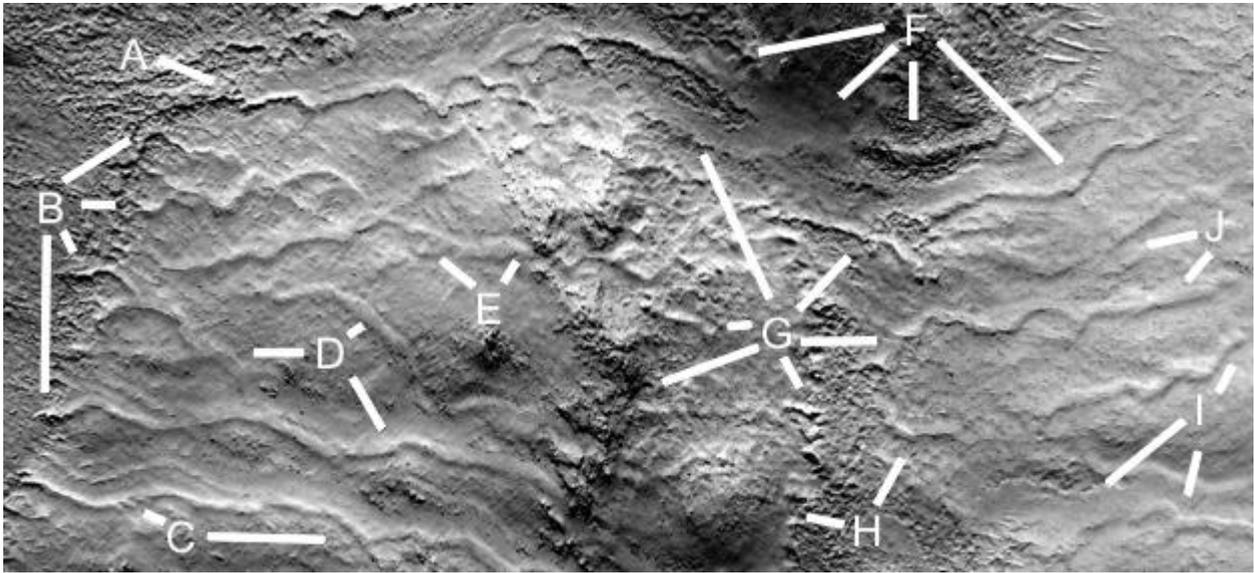
This shows many tubes around a possible habitat hill at E.



## Cymt398e

### Hypothesis

There are many more tubes through this smooth cement like material, F shows possible canals. These tubes are all about the same width and height, with the same kind of cross section and similar waviness in them. This may be to slow the water flow in them.

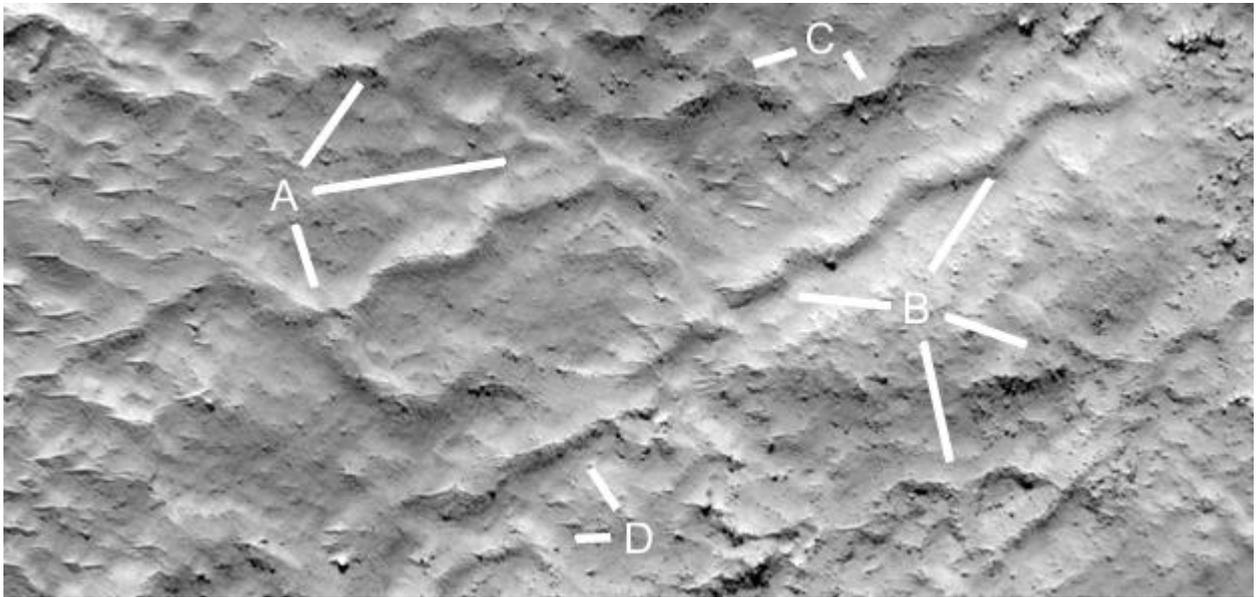


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## Cymt398f

### Hypothesis

A shows a forked tube at 5 o'clock, another two at 2 o'clock and 1 o'clock. C shows a forked tube at 8 o'clock and B shows a forked tube at 4 and 5 o'clock.

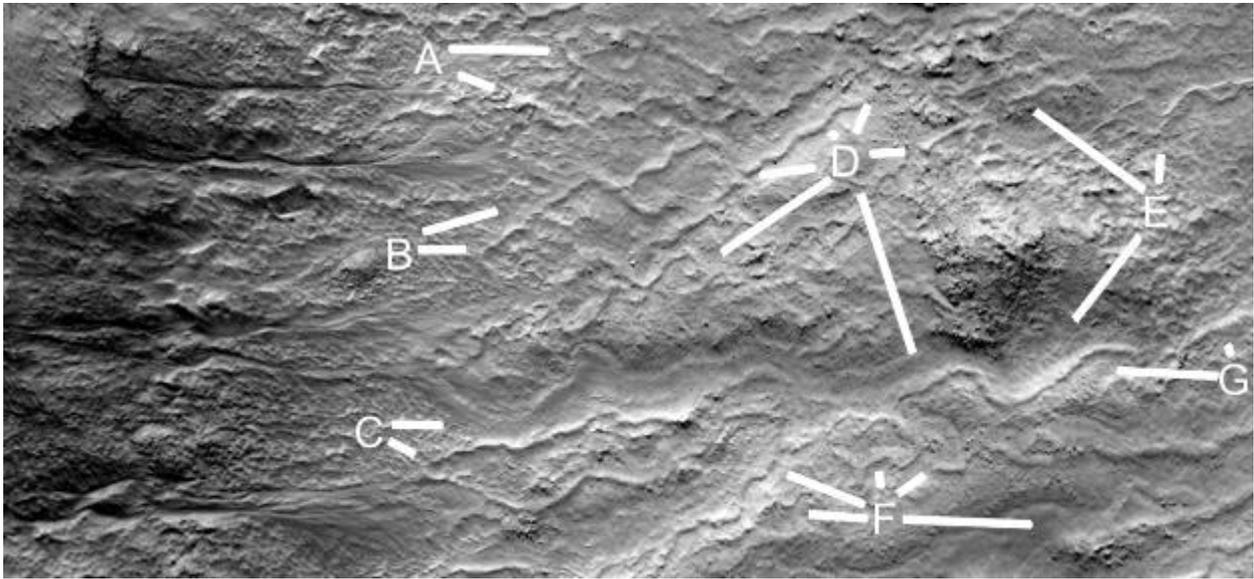


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## Cymt398g

### Hypothesis

Some appear to be tubes while others look like lined canals. A and B seem to connect to the water ravines as if this water would flow into them. C looks more like a lined canal connecting to the water from the ravine. D at 5 and E at 7 o'clock follow this lined canal, the others appear to be more tubes. G shows the edge of this canal, F shows more tubes.

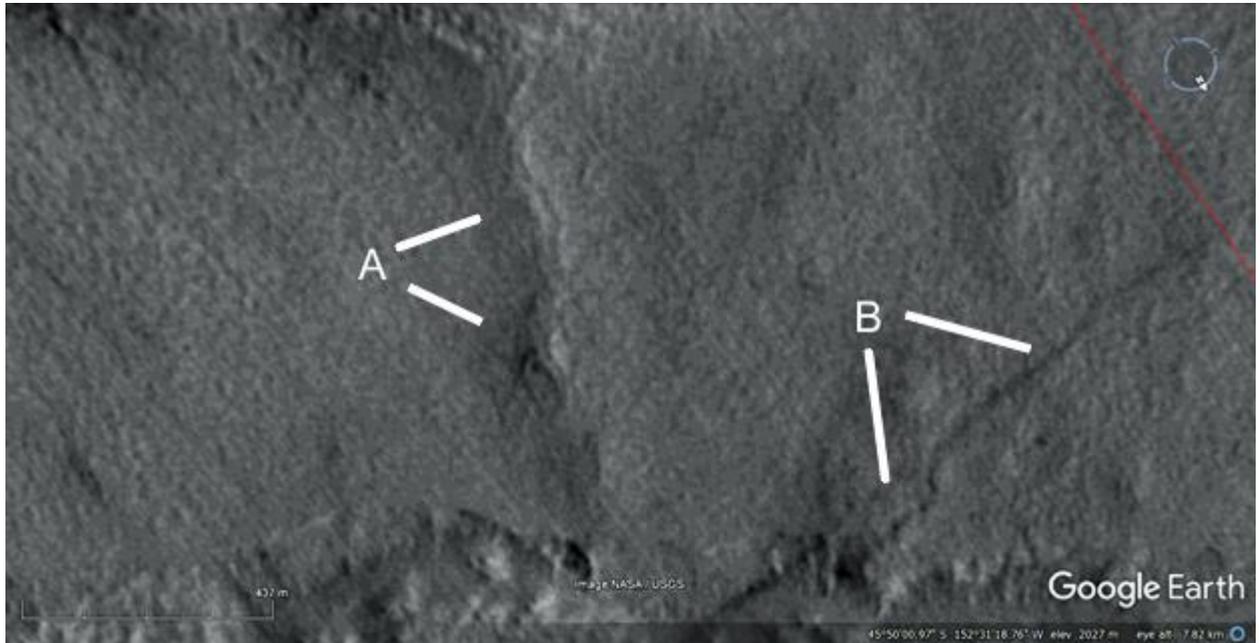


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## Cymt398h

### Hypothesis

This tube appears to have collapsed along its roof leaving a groove in its middle. At 4 o'clock there is an opening implying water was to come out here or it leads to a habitat inside the crater wall. B may be a road, being on a slope it is difficult for it to be from a dust devil.

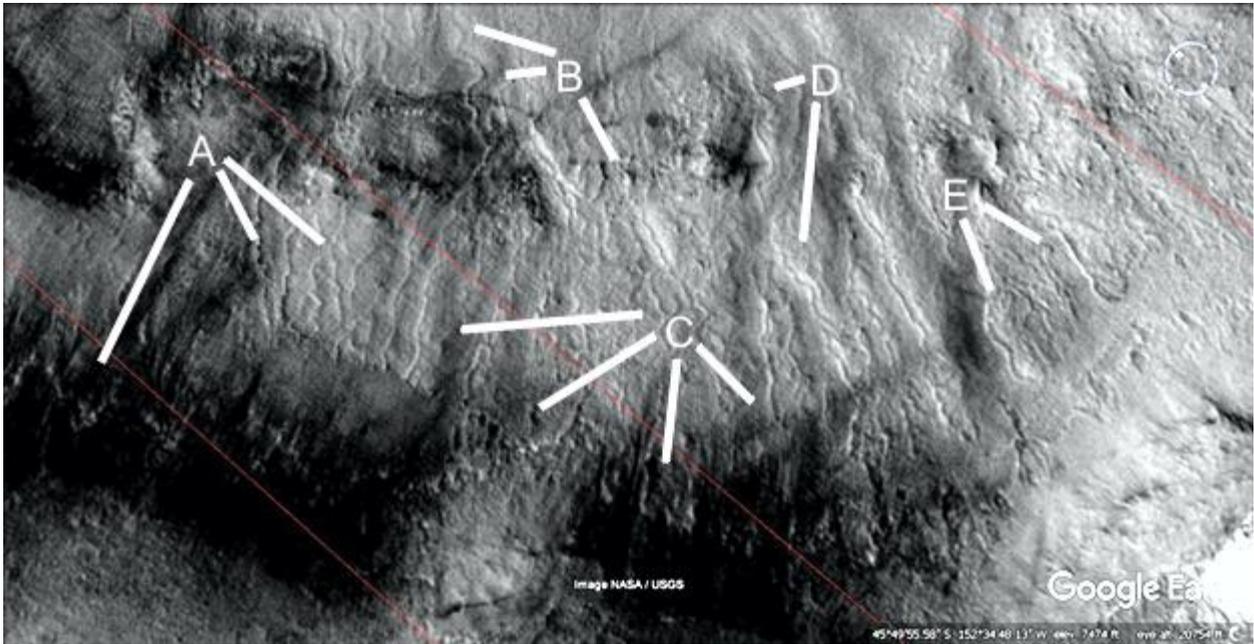


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## Cymt399

### Hypothesis

This shows many more of these tubes, all tending to follow the water ravines and connecting to them.

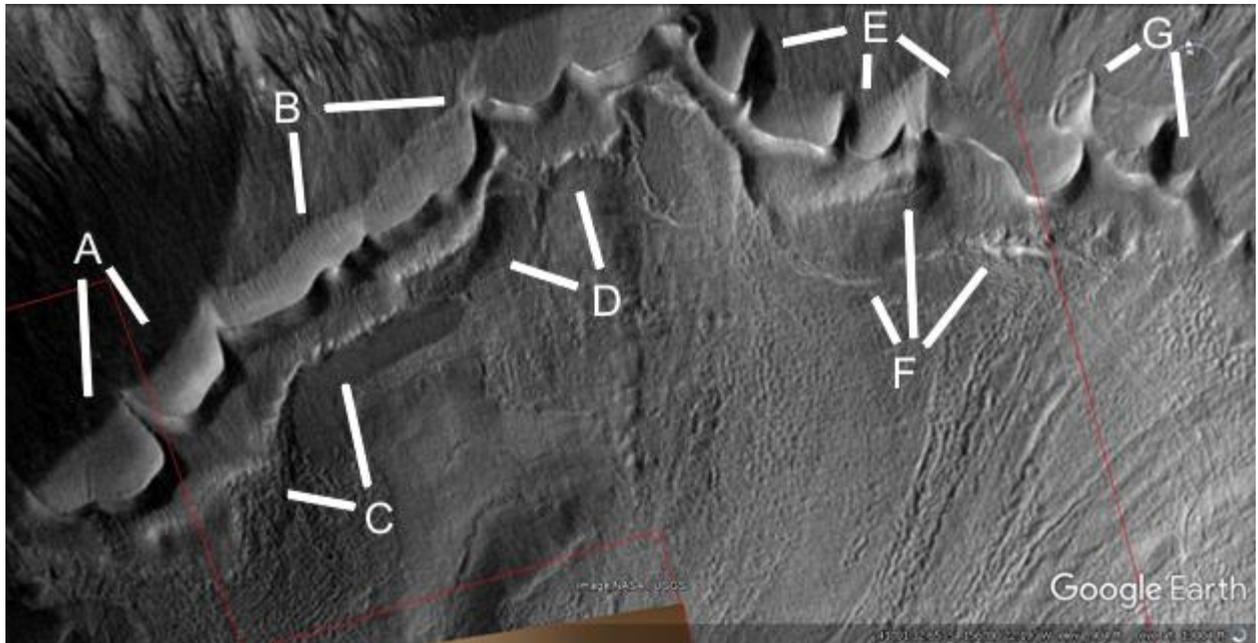


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## Cymd408

### Hypothesis

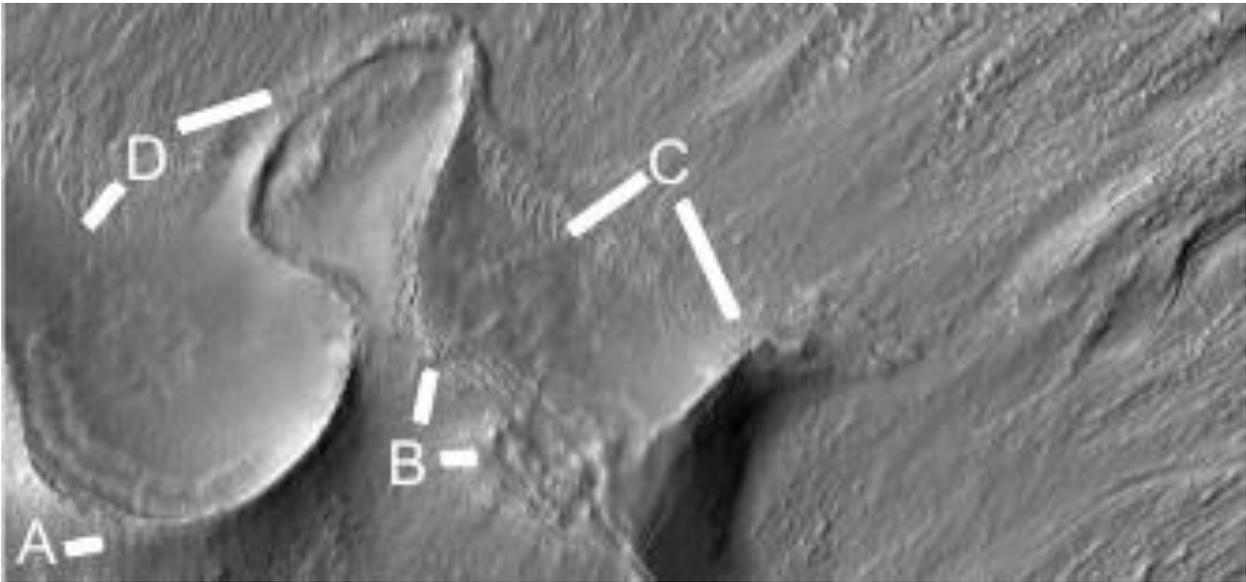
A, B, E, and G show similar dams to each other. G is shown in HiRise images to follow. C, D and F show a layer under these dams, this may be eroding to a jagged wall at C at 12 o'clock, collapsing at 10 o'clock. Water maybe flowed from the dams to the right of B at 3 o'clock down into B at 6 o'clock and into A. E also may have overflowed this way, at 8 o'clock the point in the dam wall may have flowed into the dam to its right. D at 12 o'clock also looks jagged on the top of the layer, at 10 o'clock it appears to be in better condition with a smooth top of the layer.



## Cymd408a

### Hypothesis

A shows regular pillars in the dam wall, B shows the wall has broken exposing layers. The dam wall may then have been built up in layers and using pillars to stabilize them. C shows the smooth cement edge of the dam floor. D at 7 o'clock shows the other dam, the edge of the smooth dam floor, at 10 o'clock the dam wall has broken.

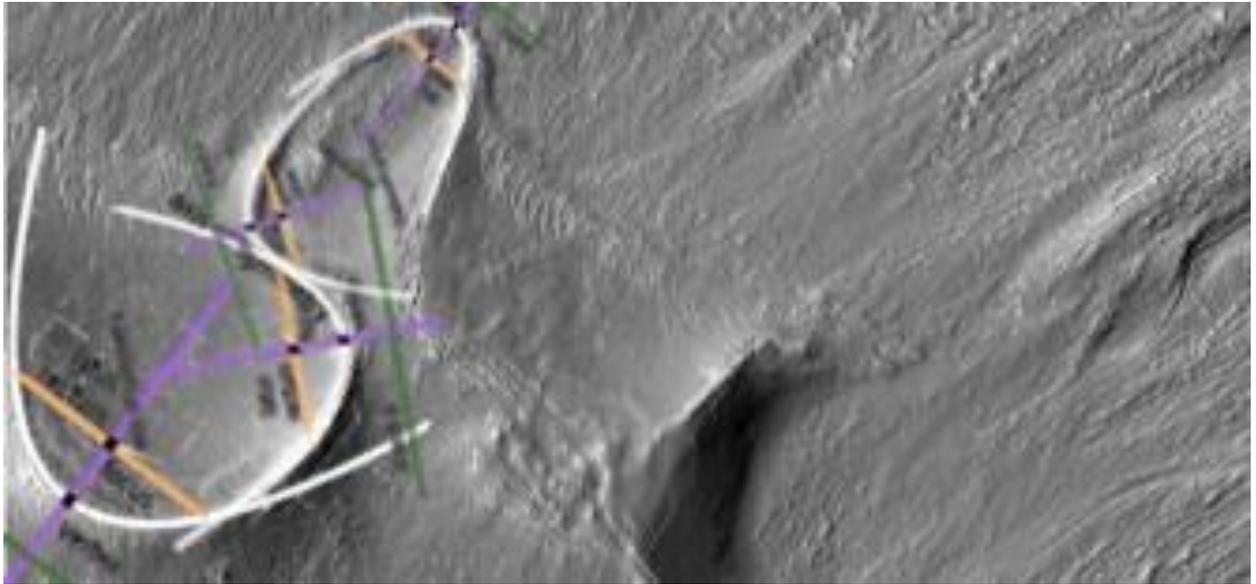


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## Cymd408a2

### Hypothesis

Four parabolas are shown. The dam on the right used a straight wall, which may be why it broke first.

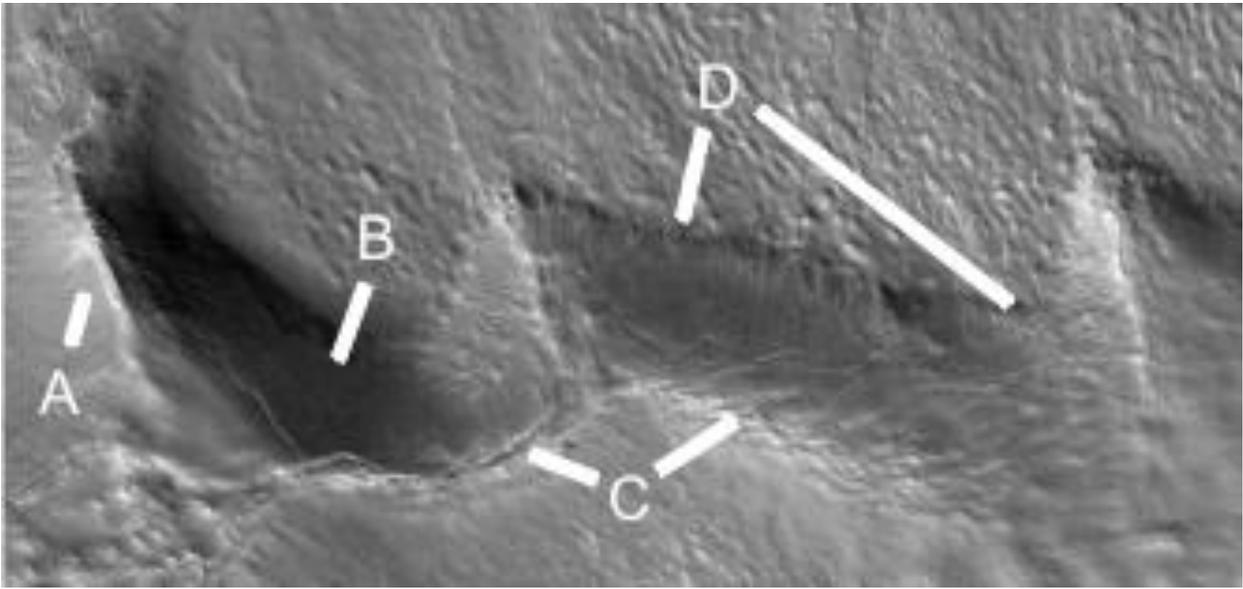


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## Cymd408b

### Hypothesis

A shows a dam wall in good condition, further up it is degrading. B shows a smooth cement layer, between A and B it appears to have broken. C shows a cavity at 10 o'clock as the edge of the smooth dam floor is exposed. At 2 o'clock there are regular cracks perhaps layers used in constructing the dam. D at 7 o'clock shows regular pillars in the dam, these may be lifting away from the crater wall. At 4 o'clock is a parabolic dam.

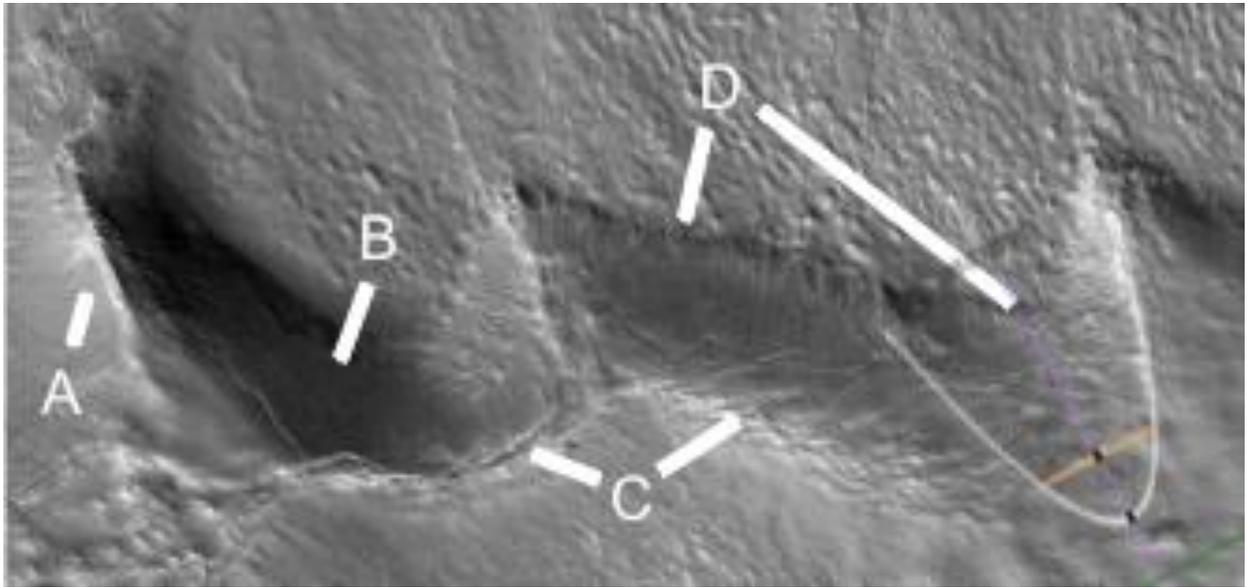


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**Cymd408b2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

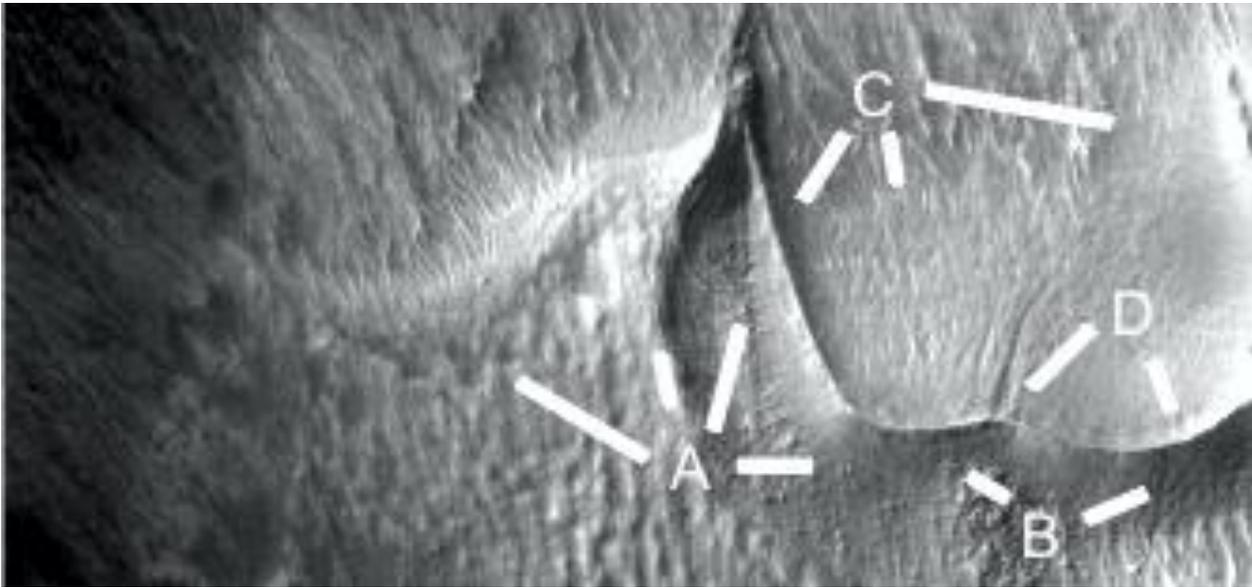


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## Cymd409a

### Hypothesis

A at 10 o'clock may have been a parabolic dam, it left a jagged edge as the wall broke off. At 12 o'clock there is a retaining wall, this develops into a double wall further up. At 1 o'clock there is a smooth rounded support for the dam like a parabolic arch. This continues down to 3 o'clock, the dam wall at B at 10 o'clock is breaking at the top. At 2 o'clock the dam has no cracks. C shows the dam wall in good condition at 7 o'clock, at 6 o'clock is the edge of the smooth dam floor. At 4 o'clock is the edge of the other dam floor. D shows a crack developing at 7 o'clock, regular pillars in the dam wall are exposed at 5 o'clock.

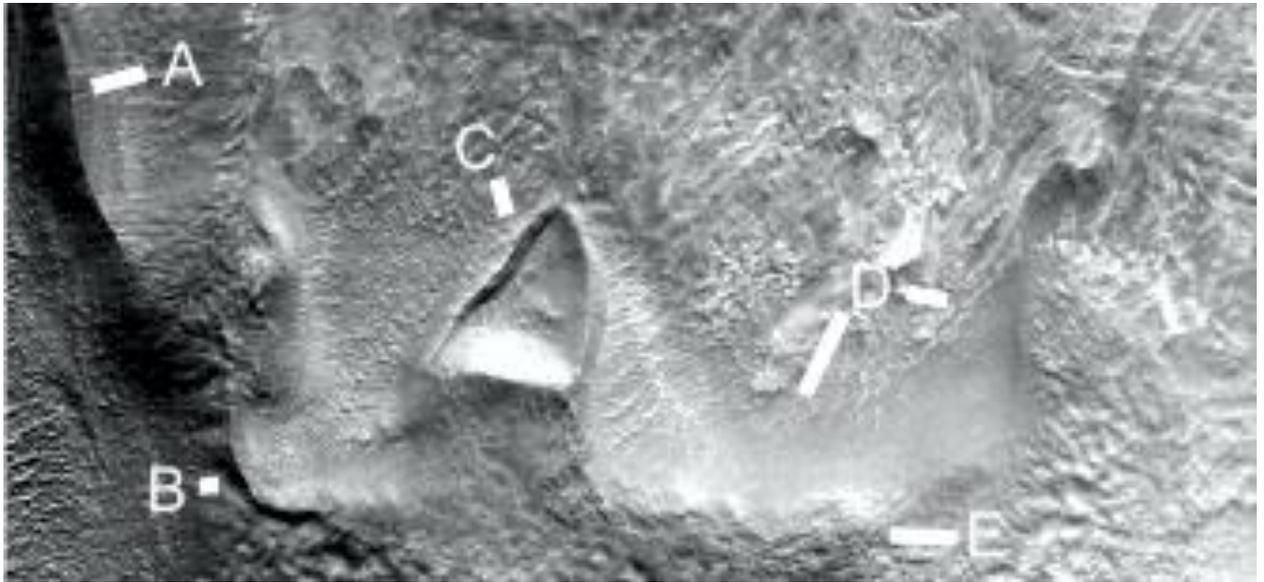


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**Cymd409b**

### **Hypothesis**

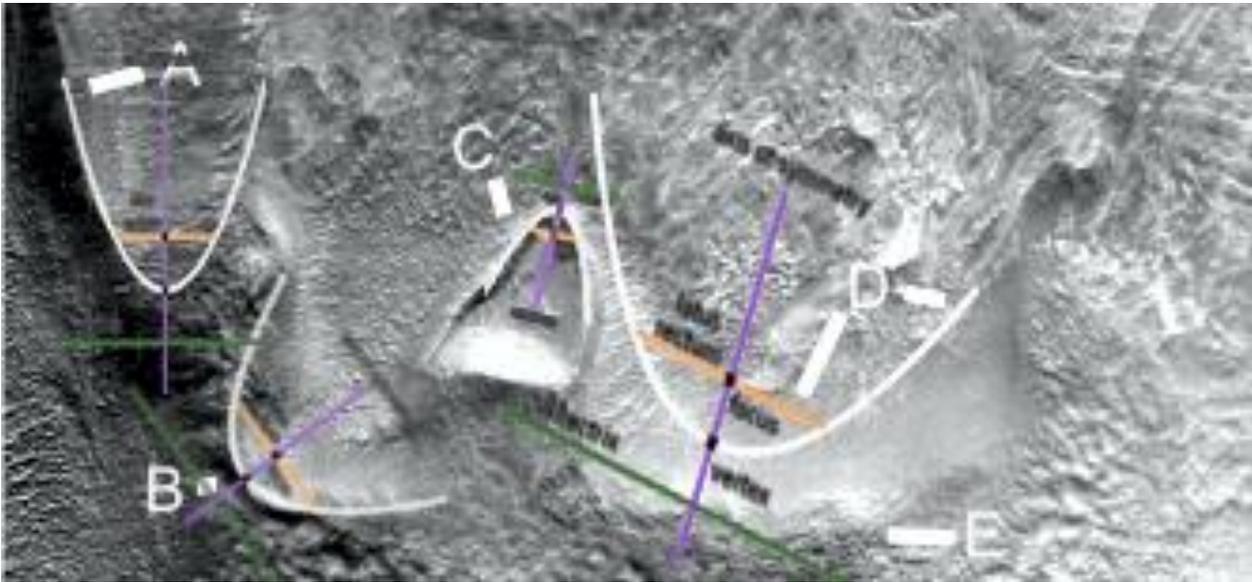
A shows a wall associated with a parabolic dam between it and B. C and D are also parabolic, E shows a dam wall with the smooth dam floor above it.



**Cymd409b2**

### **Hypothesis**

Four parabolas are shown.

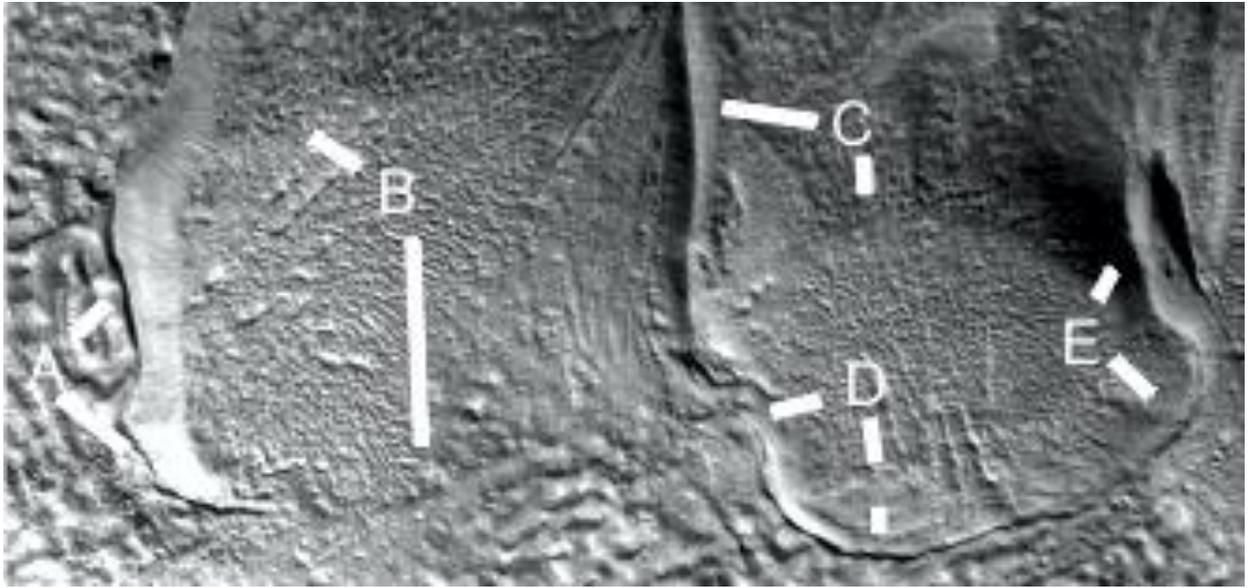


---

## Cymd409c

### Hypothesis

A shows the smooth dam wall, B at 6 o'clock shows the dam wall has eroded away, at 10 o'clock is the edge of the dam floor which is much rougher than usual. C at 10 o'clock shows a smooth dam wall, at 6 o'clock the edge of the dam floor is also rough, there may be a regular pattern like bricks or tiles. D shows an inlet into the dam at 8 o'clock, at 6 o'clock the dam wall is nearly eroded away. E at 5 o'clock shows a double wall developing as the dam wall breaks. At 1 o'clock is a support arch.

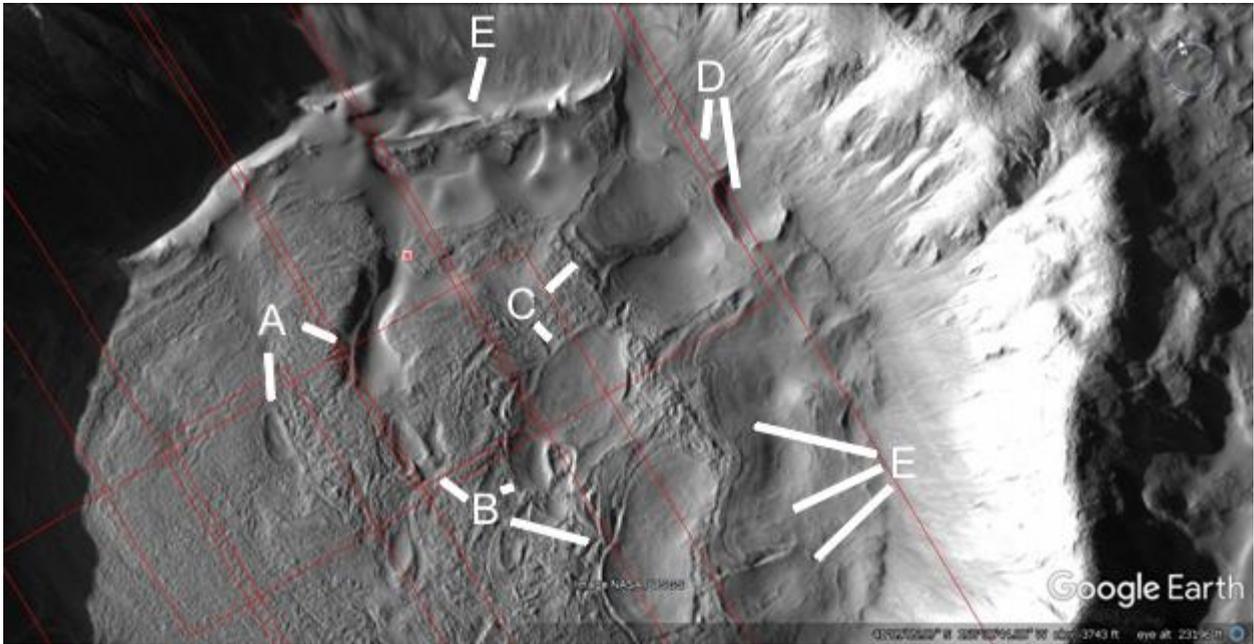


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**Cymd412**

### **Hypothesis**

These dams are examined in the following HiRise images.

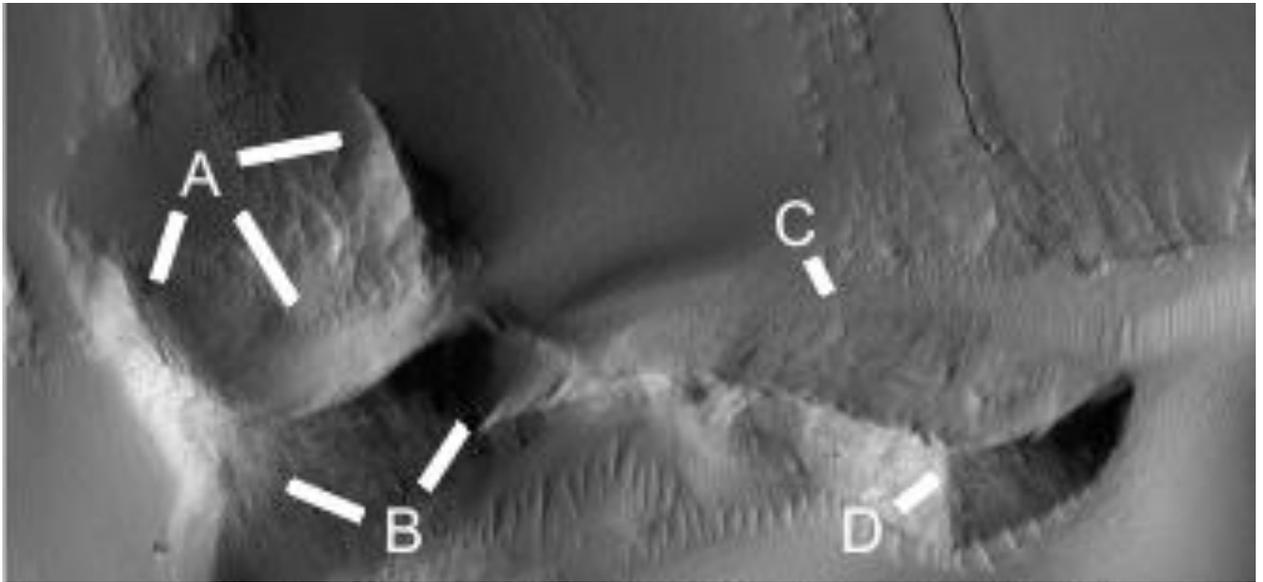


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## Cymd412a

### Hypothesis

A shows a dam that is more squarish in shape, B shows how smooth and constant in shape the dam wall is. C and D may show another dam.

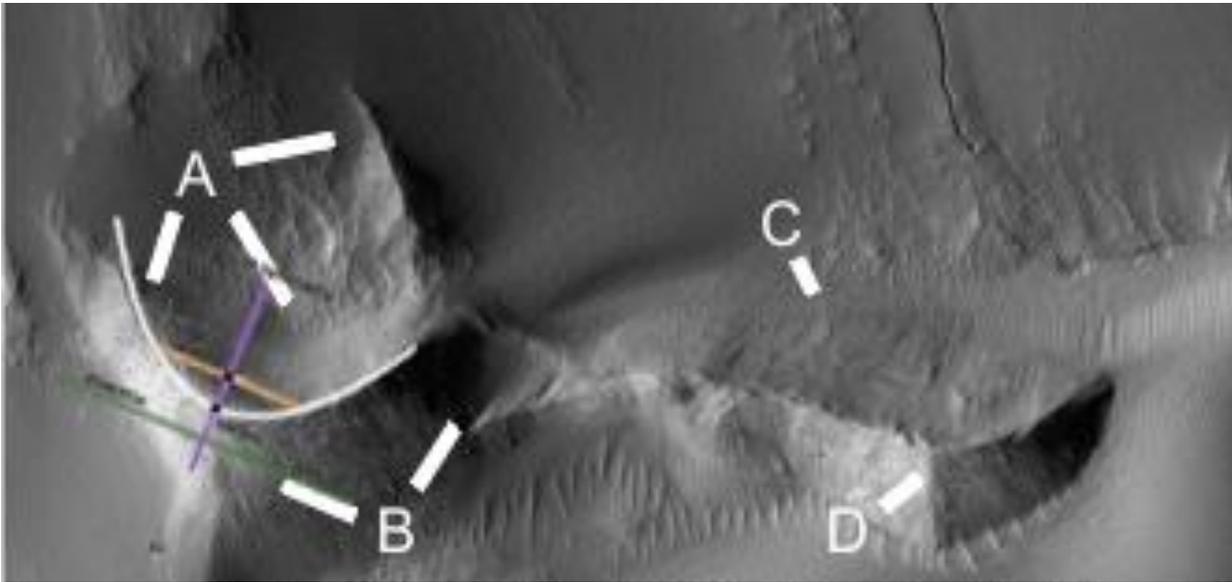


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**Cymd412a2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown in the side of the dam at A.

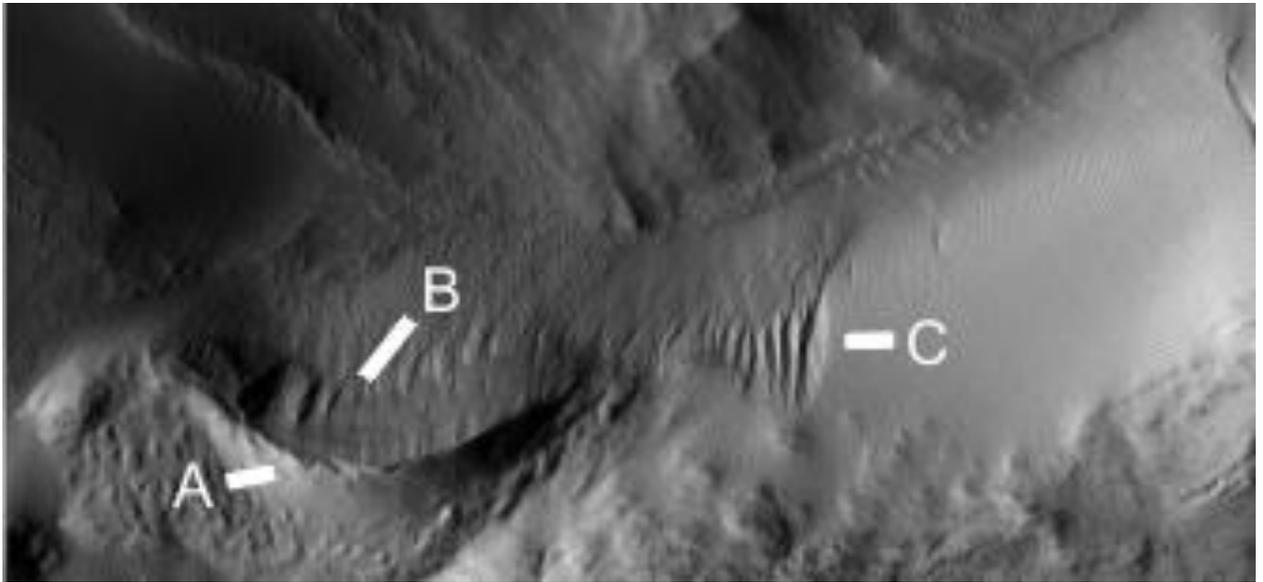


---

## Cymd412b

### Hypothesis

A shows the smooth wall of a dam, B the flatter dam floor in it. C may be a parabolic dam filled with silt.

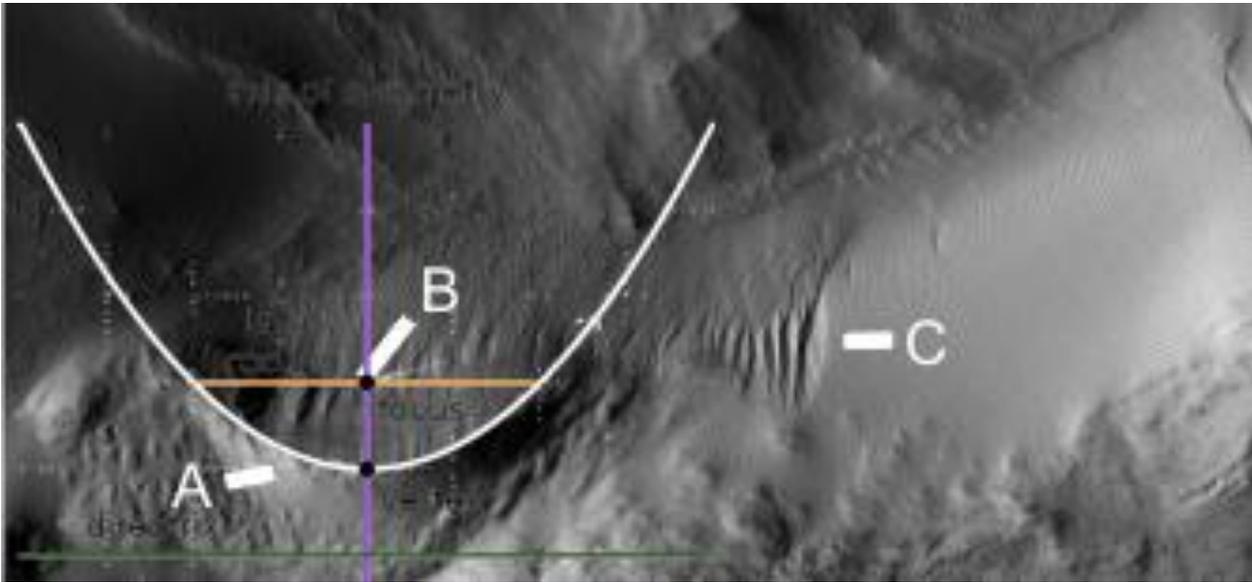


---

**Cymd412b2**

**Hypothesis**

One parabola is shown.

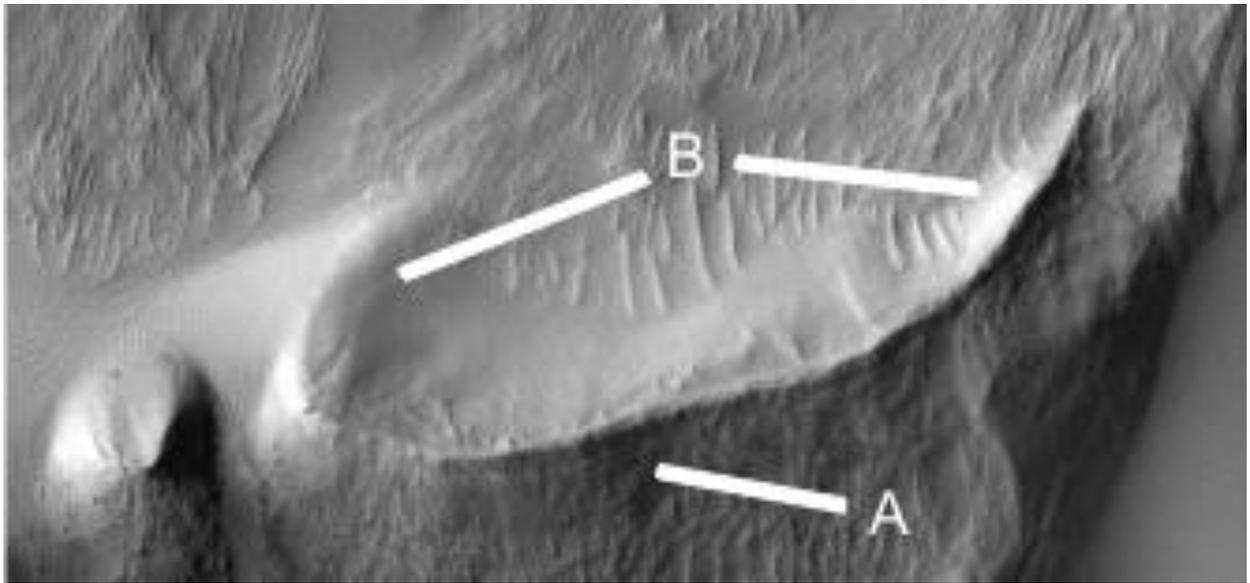


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## Cymd412c

### Hypothesis

A shows the dam wall is in good condition, but the higher layer around the lip of the dam is exposed. This may be from erosion. B at 8 o'clock may be partially buried by silt, at 4 o'clock the dam wall is in good condition. The top of the dam wall is broken in some areas.

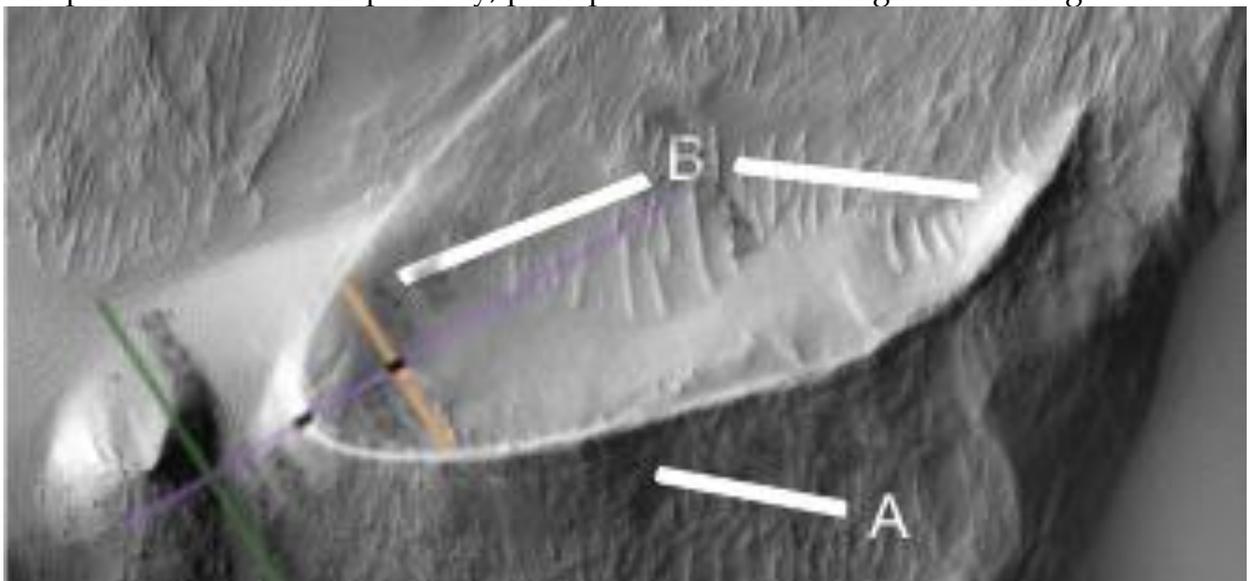


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**Cymd412c2**

**Hypothesis**

The parabola does not fit perfectly, perhaps because of the angle of the image.

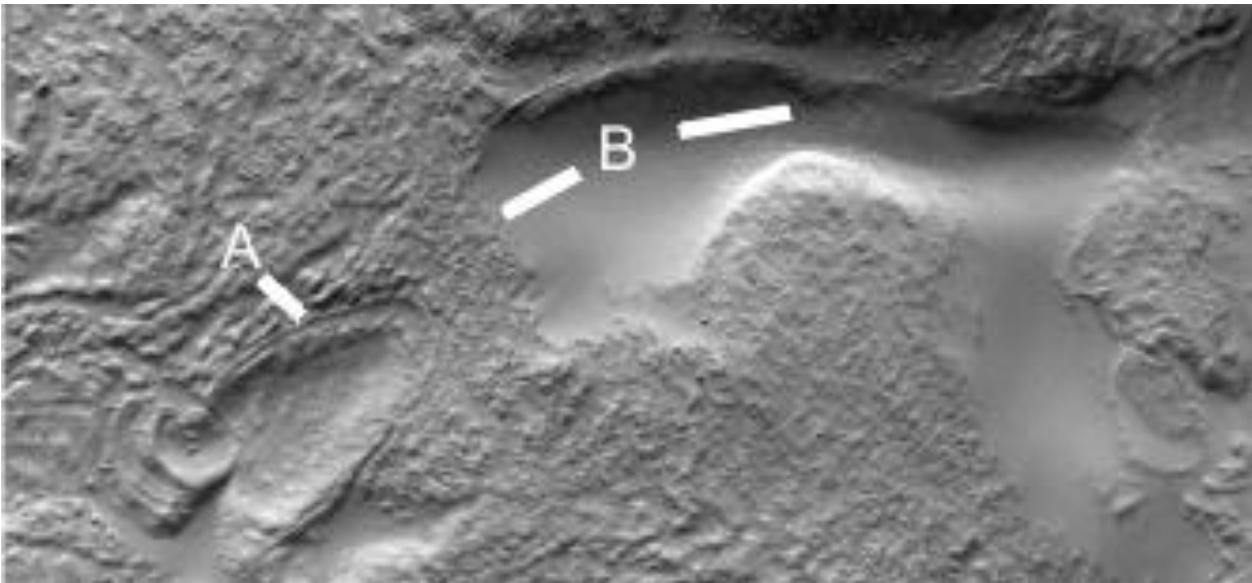


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## Cymd412d

### Hypothesis

A shows a pit dam, where the water would collect in the crater. B shows another pit dam.

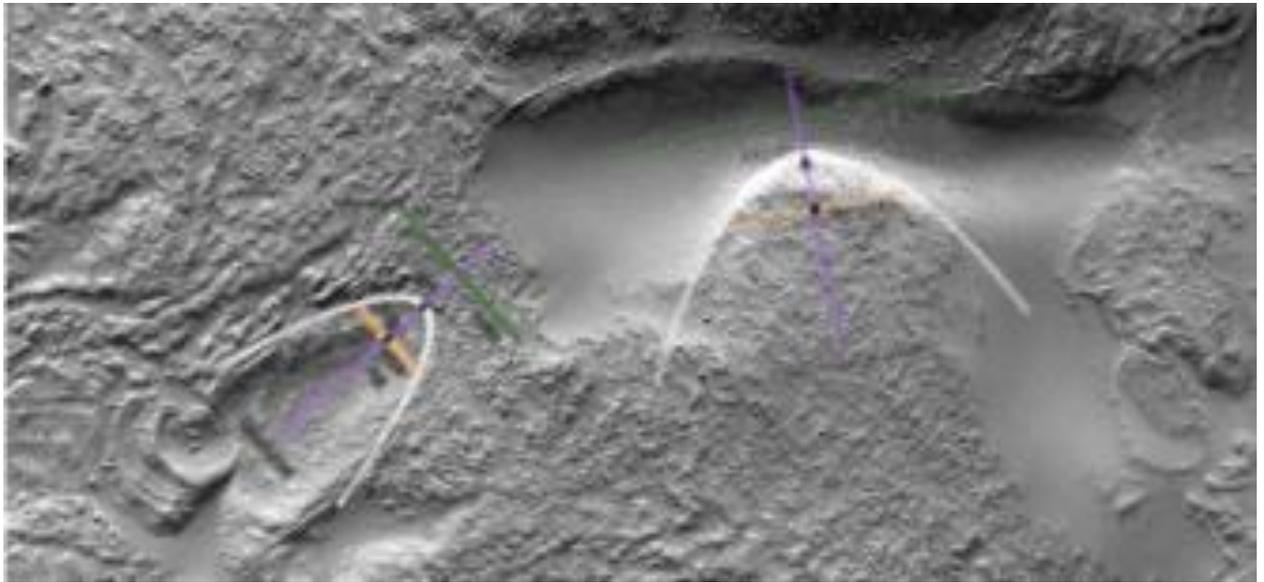


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## Cymd412d2

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown here.

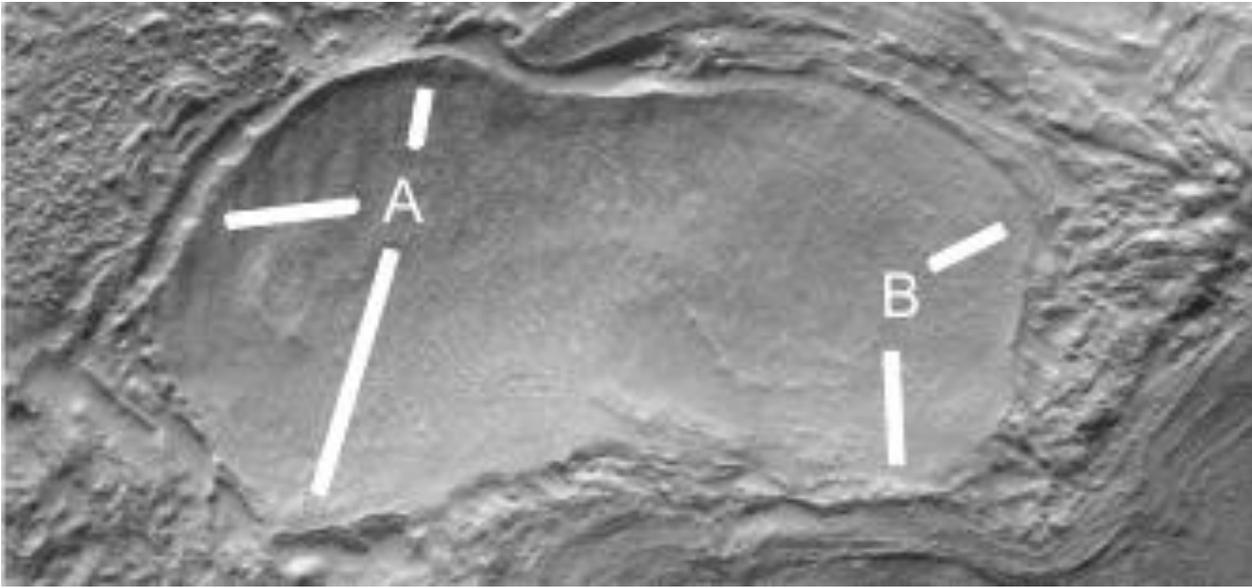


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## Cymd412e

### Hypothesis

This may have been a pit dam, with a smooth cement floor. A shows where the edge of this floor is degrading, also B at 6 o'clock but not at 2 o'clock.

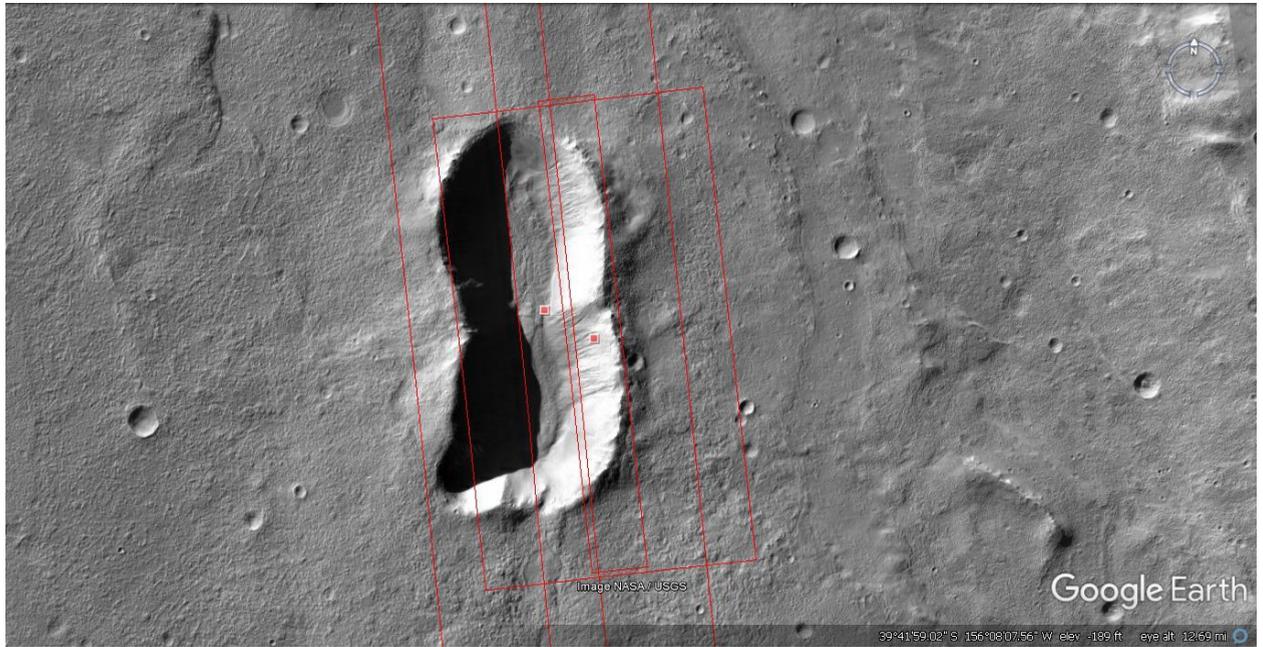


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## Cymec421

### Hypothesis

This may have been a shallow impact for terraforming in Cymmeria.

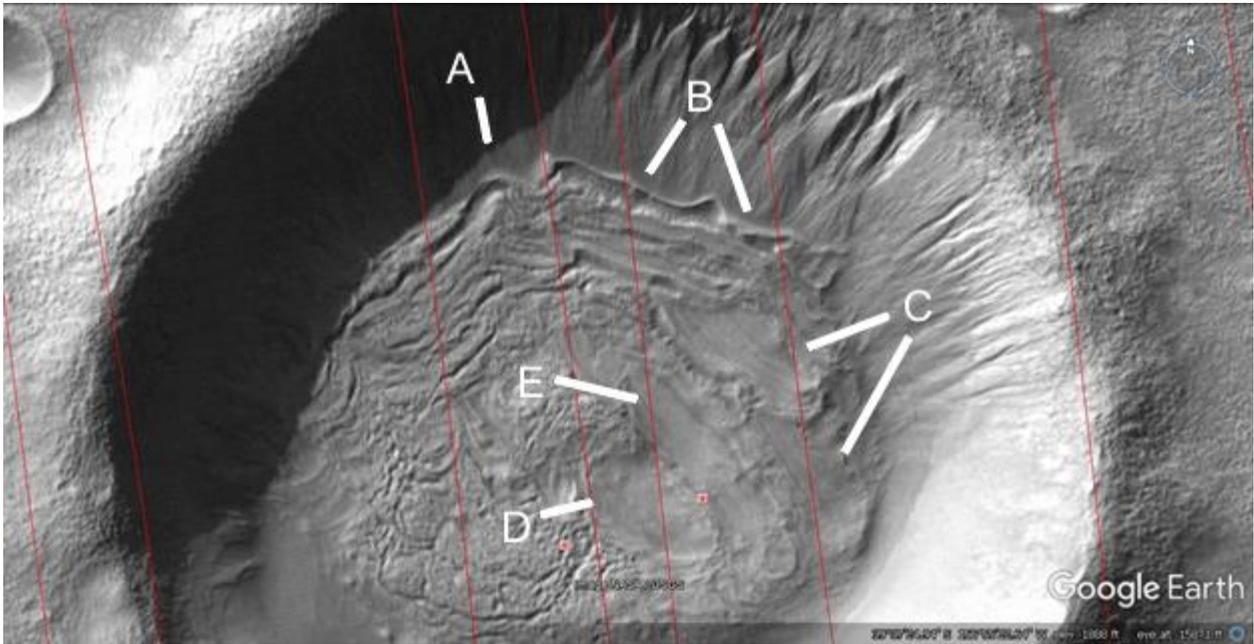


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## Cynd422

### Hypothesis

The HiRise image that follows analyzes this crater.

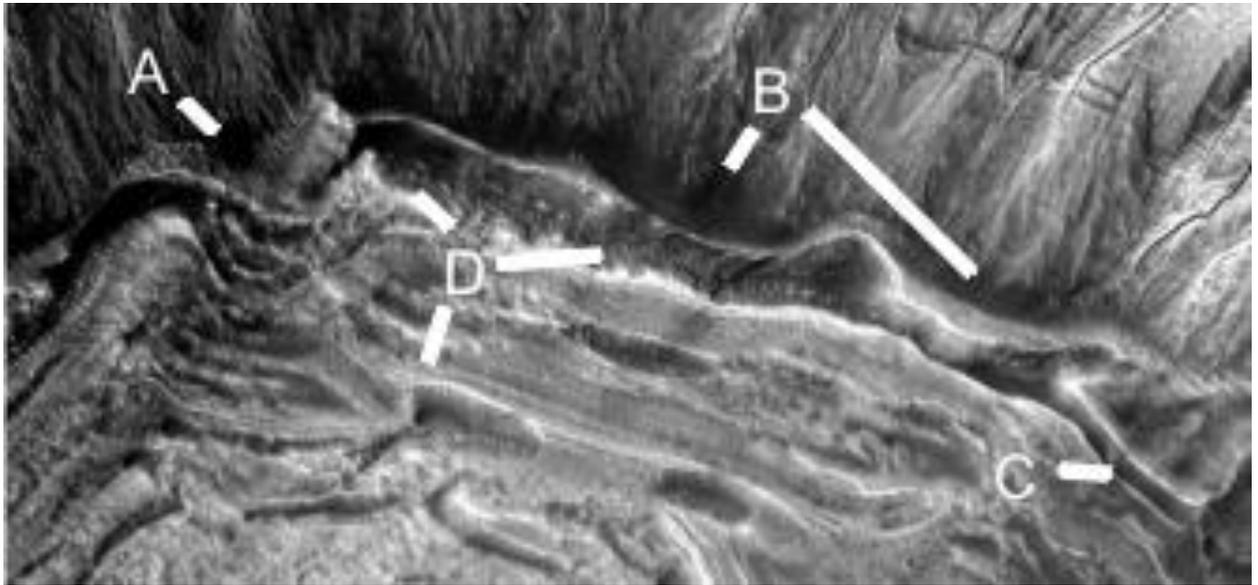


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## Cymd422a

### Hypothesis

A and B show a ribbon dam, where like a ribbon the dam covers a long area of the crater rim. A may have been parabolic, B shows two dams that may have overflowed water to C. D would also have trapped this overflowing water in lip dams, these are long and thin like lips.

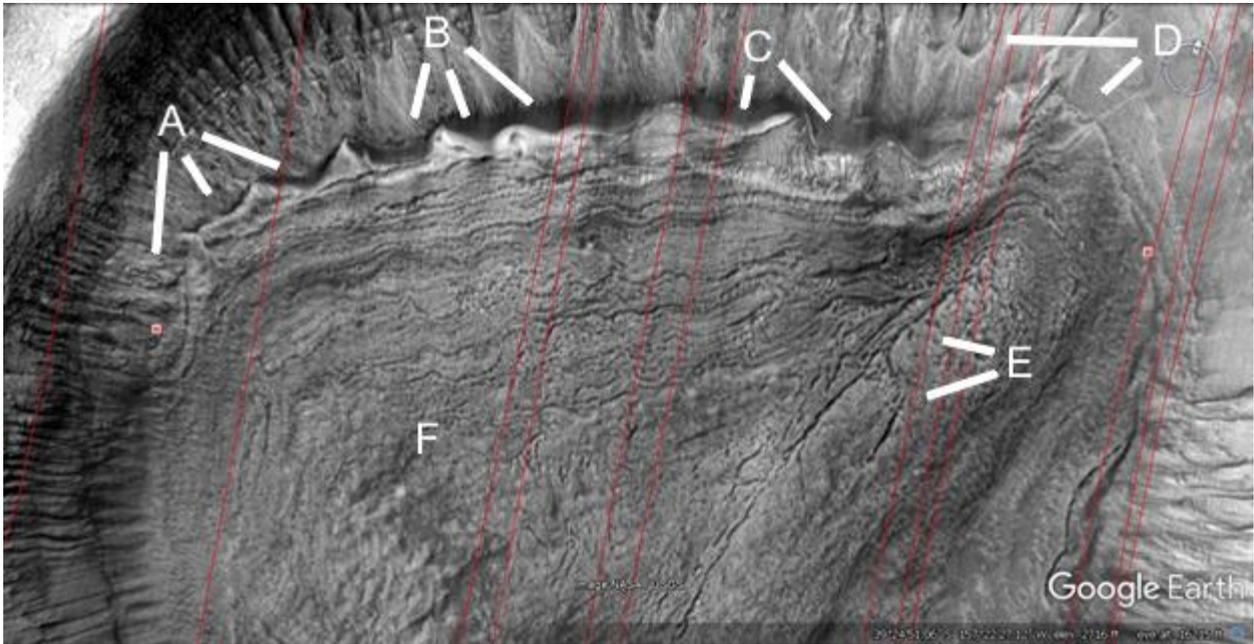


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**Cymd423**

### **Hypothesis**

These dams are analyzed in the following HiRise images.

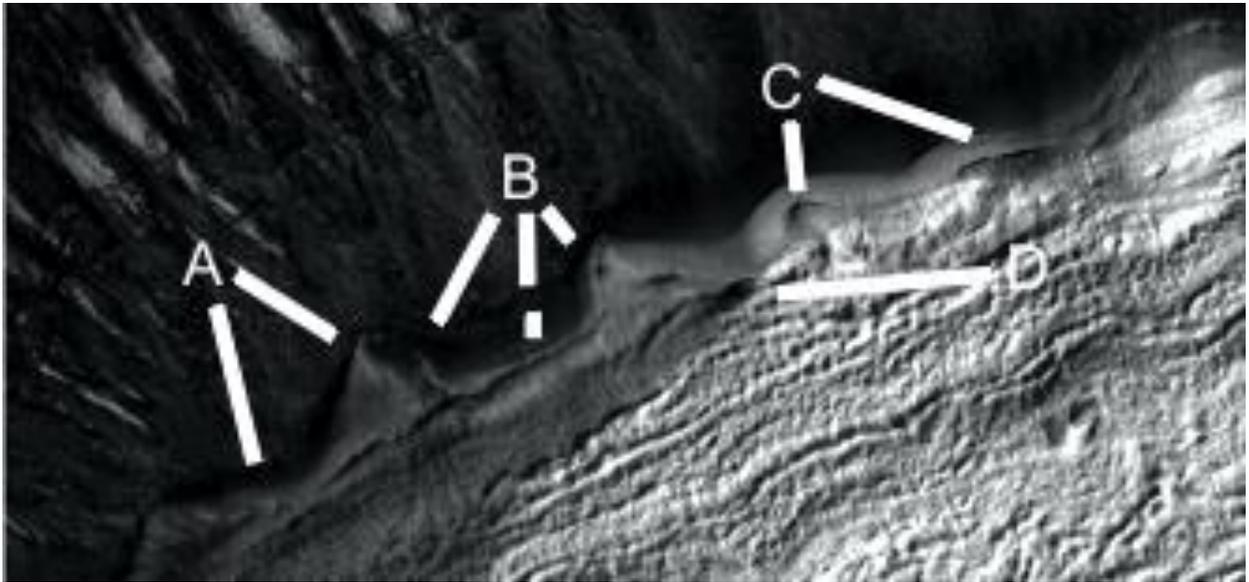


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## Cymd423a

### Hypothesis

This is another ribbon dam, the same layer of cement covers the dams shown A shows how the cement at 4 o'clock folds around to B at 7 o'clock. A at 5 o'clock shows this edge of the cement floor that extends to B at 4 o'clock. This is widening between the two dams, it may be undermined by erosion. C at 6 o'clock shows some of the material under the cement ribbon, also at 4 o'clock. D may show the ribbon being undermined. E shows the widening between the two dams, it may be undermined by erosion. F shows the widening between the two dams, it may be undermined by erosion.

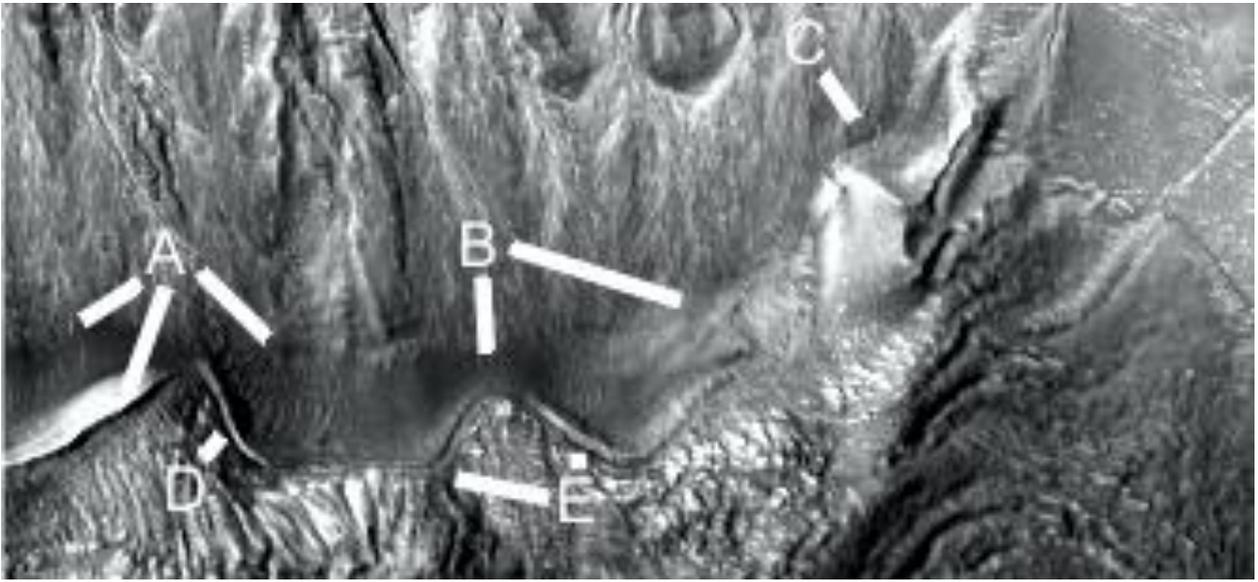


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## Cymd423b

### Hypothesis

More of this ribbon dam, A shows how this drapes over a rock. B at 6 o'clock also shows this draping over a rock, the ribbon ends at 4 o'clock. C shows a small dam. D and E show cavities under the ribbon, this is hard to explain naturally because the ribbon would have to form in the air. However its flowing shape seem to imply it flowed before cooling, but then it would have flowed over the ledges it is on.

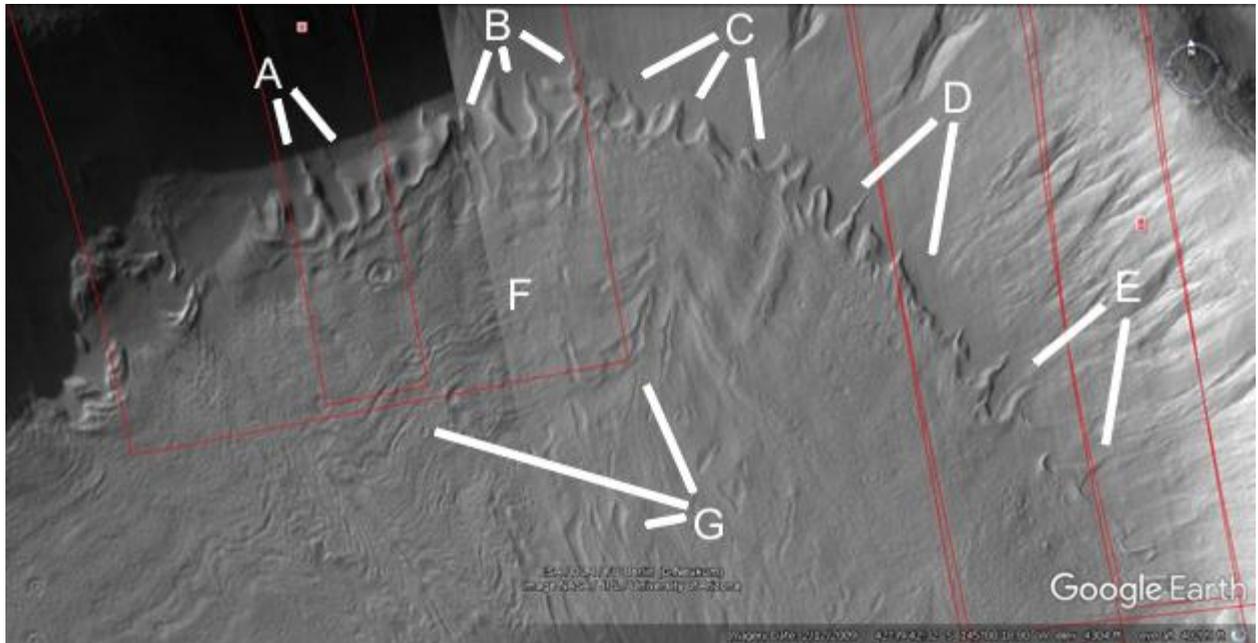


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**Cymd434**

### **Hypothesis**

This is analyzed in the following HiRise images.

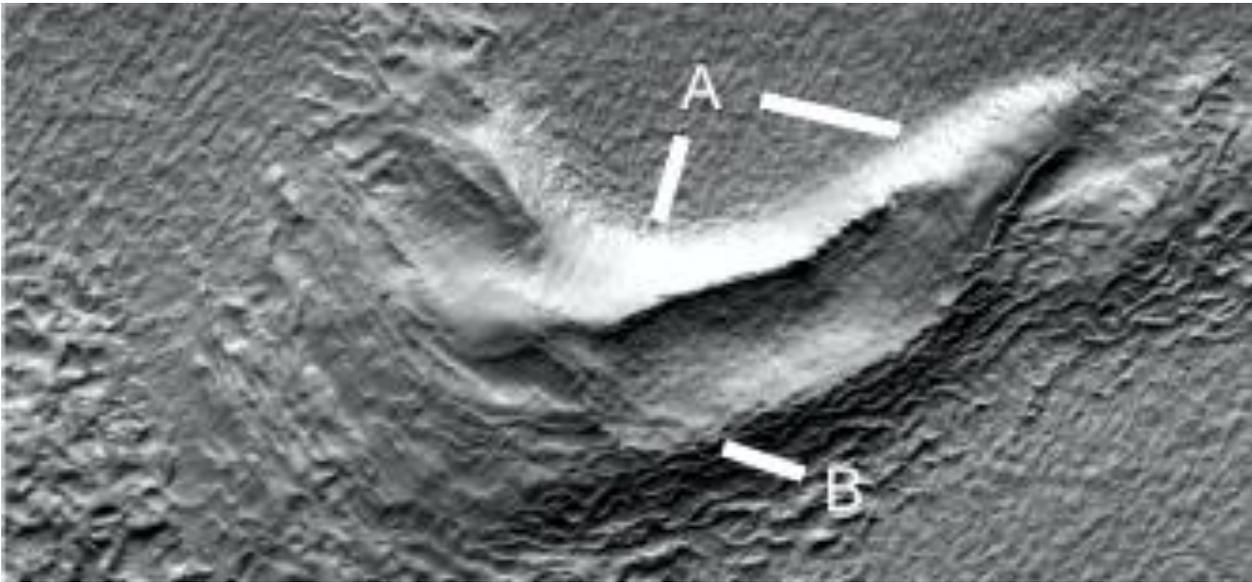


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## Cymd434a

### Hypothesis

A may have been a parabolic dam, under A at 6 o'clock the wall seems to have eroded or is covered in slit. It is smooth like cement at 4 o'clock. B shows a parabolic hollow under the dam to give it strength. Under this there are many layers, this may be how the dam was built with one layer at a time.

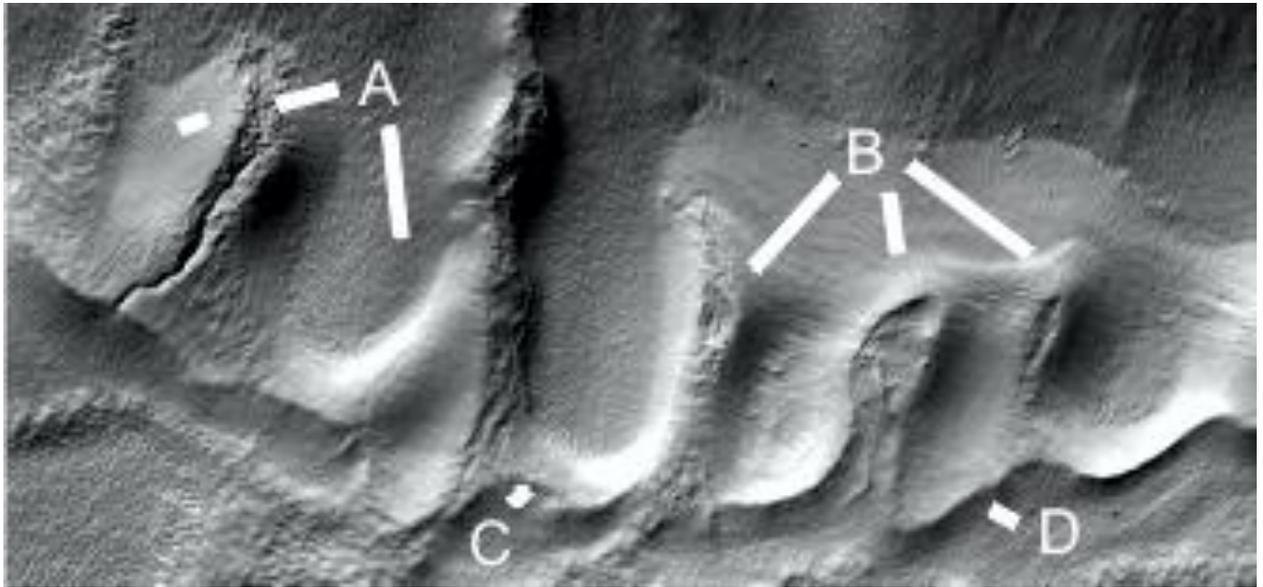


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## Cymd434b

### Hypothesis

A shows two dams, a large crack is developing in the cement between them. B shows more cavities growing in the dam walls between the dams, at 6 o'clock there is a vertical ridge exposed by erosion. From C upwards the side of the dam is much rougher compared to its smooth left side. D is a small parabolic dam.

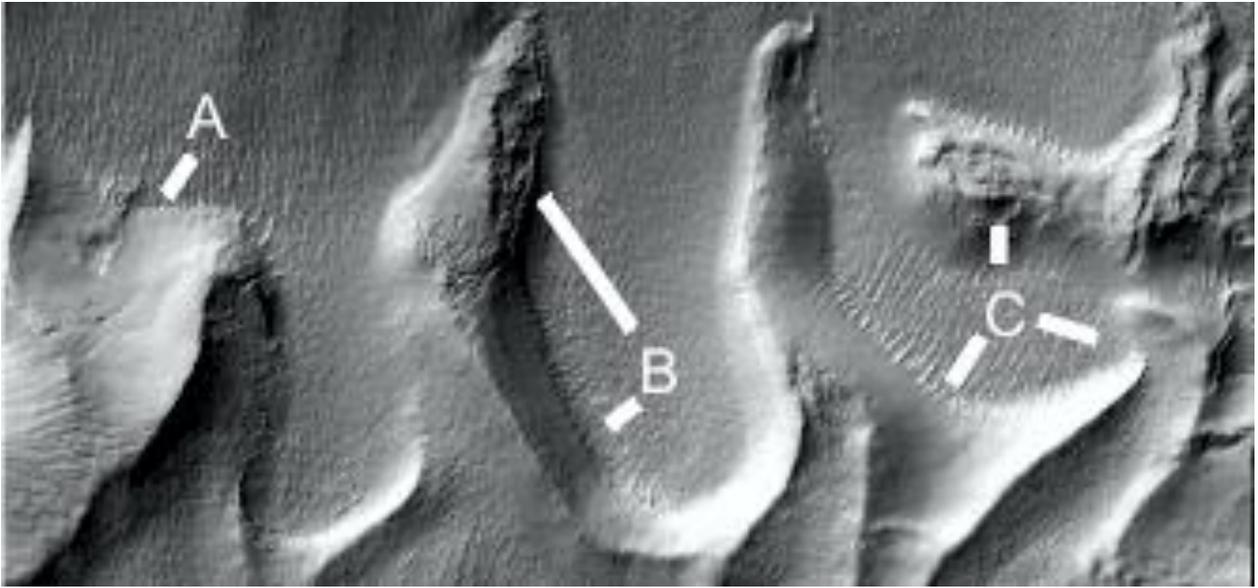


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## Cymd434c

### Hypothesis

A shows a crack developing in the cement of the dam floor. B shows this cement skin has broken off at 11 o'clock, a layer is seen in the dam wall at 8 o'clock. C shows another cavity in the dam wall at 12 o'clock, it is in good condition at 4 and 7 o'clock.

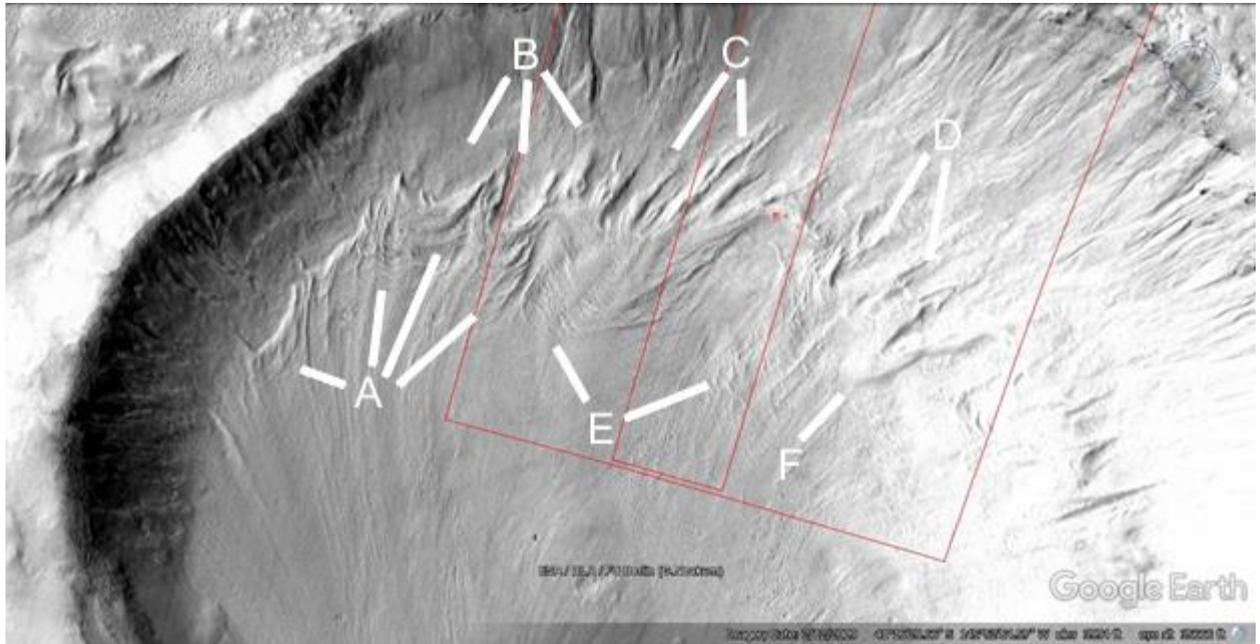


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**Cymd436**

### **Hypothesis**

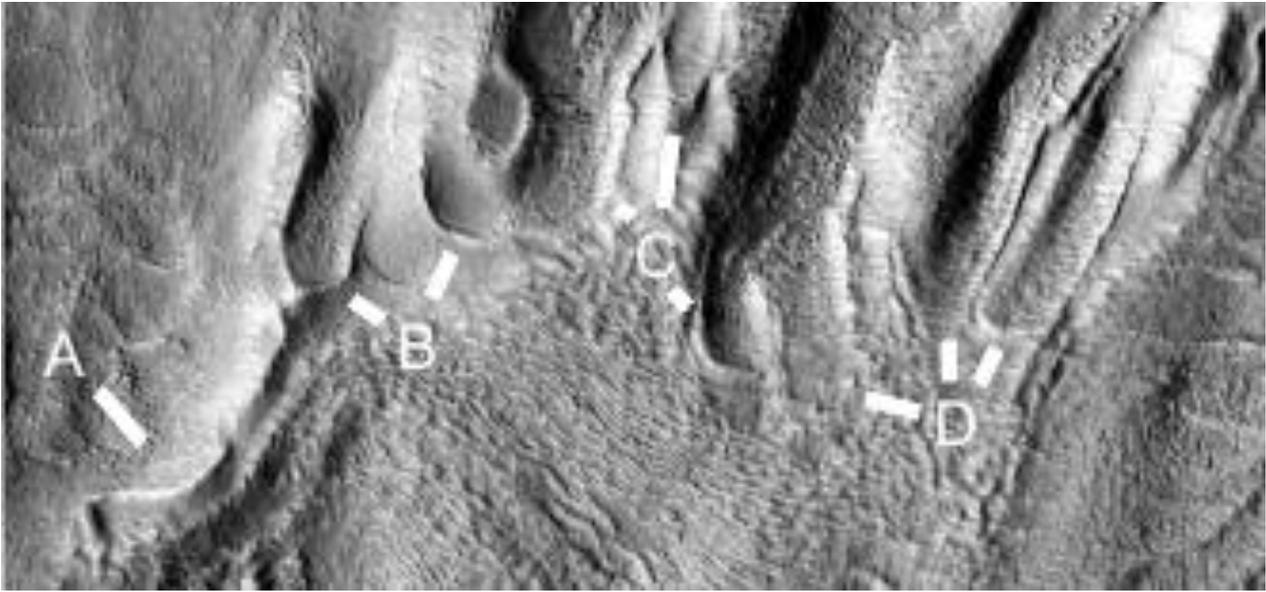
This is analyzed in the HiRise closeups to follow.



## Cymd436a

### Hypothesis

A and B show three dams, above A the scalloped slope may have been more dams. C shows hollows between the dams at 10 and 12 o'clock to give it strength, at 5 o'clock is another dam. D at 10 o'clock may be full of silt or the dam wall has eroded. Other dams are at 12 and 1 o'clock.

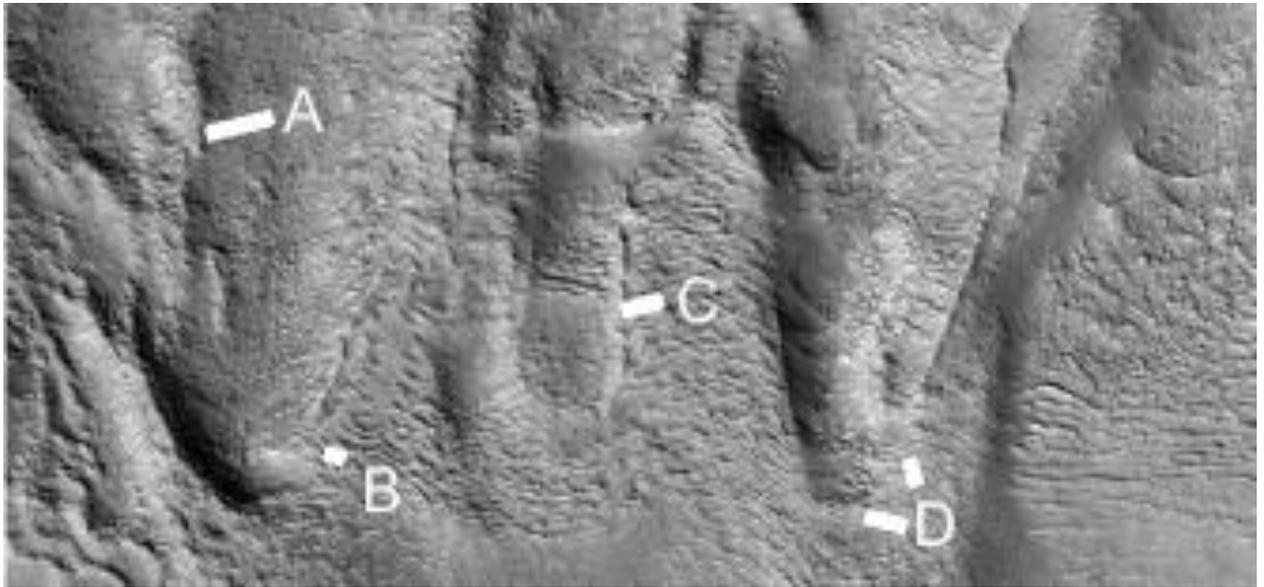


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## Cymd436b

### Hypothesis

These dams are highly eroded, A shows a collapsed dam wall. B shows the rough dam floor though some smoothness remains in the hollow. C shows a dam full of silt. D shows two more eroded dams.

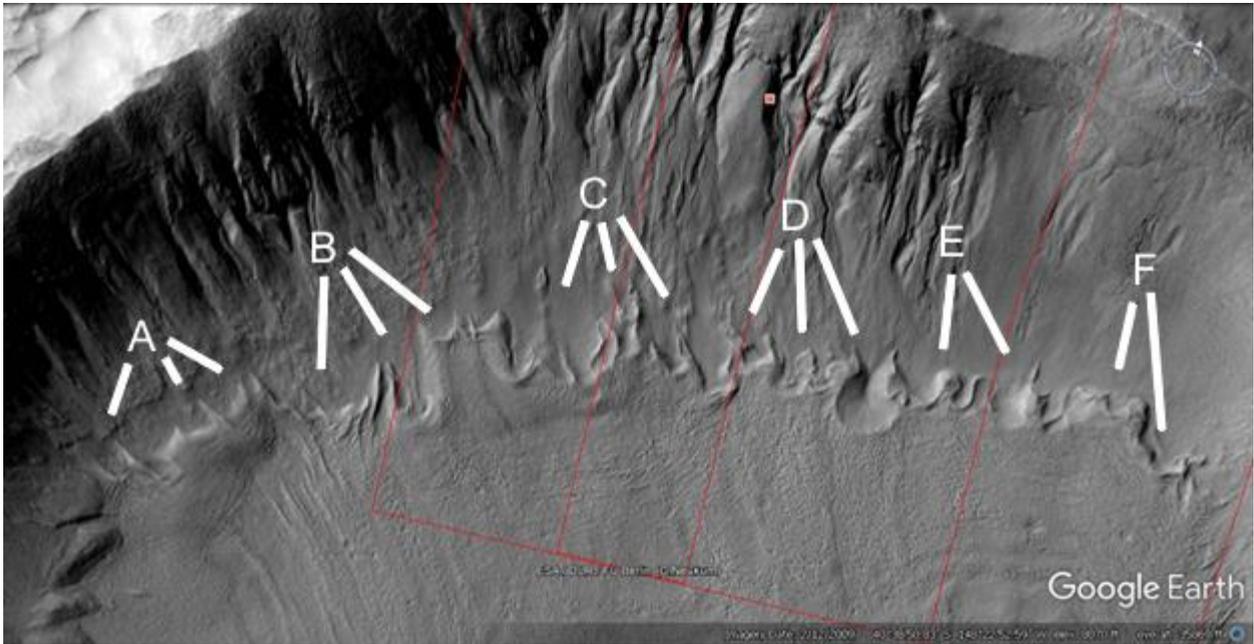


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## Cymd438

### Hypothesis

These dams are analyzed in the following HiRise closeups.

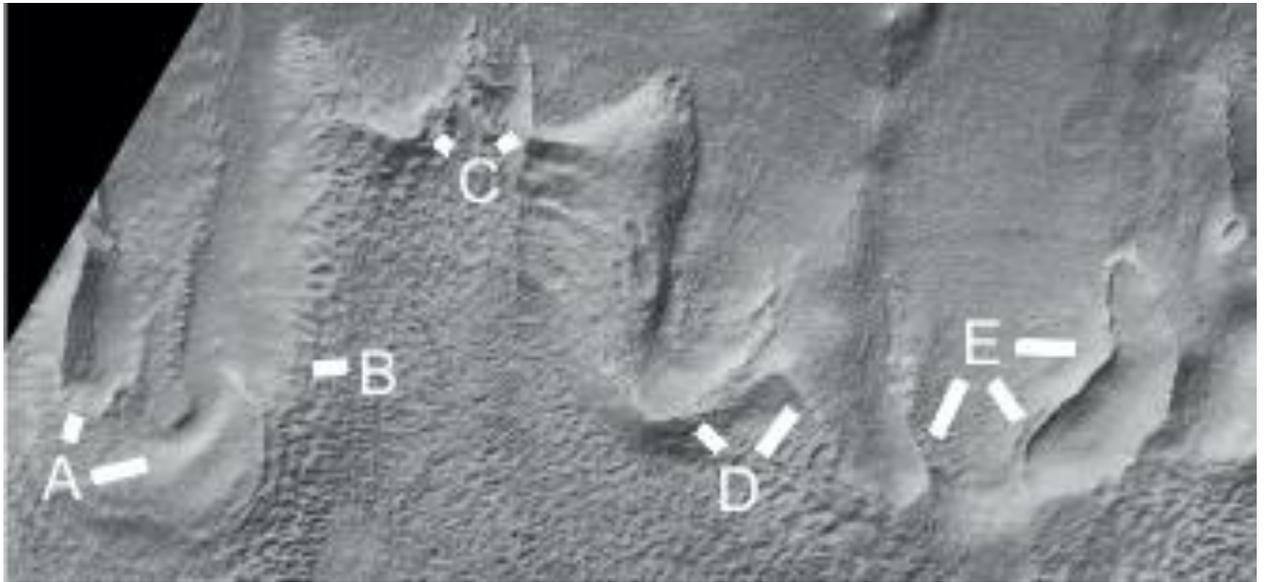


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## Cymd438a

### Hypothesis

A and B are close to the shape of three parabolic dams, C may show a parabola at 2 o'clock along with 1 at 10 o'clock. D shows a parabolic dam at 10 o'clock and close to a parabolic arch at 1 o'clock. The formations to the left of E appears to be parabolic, with the upper and lower parts of the pit to the right both seem to be parabolas.

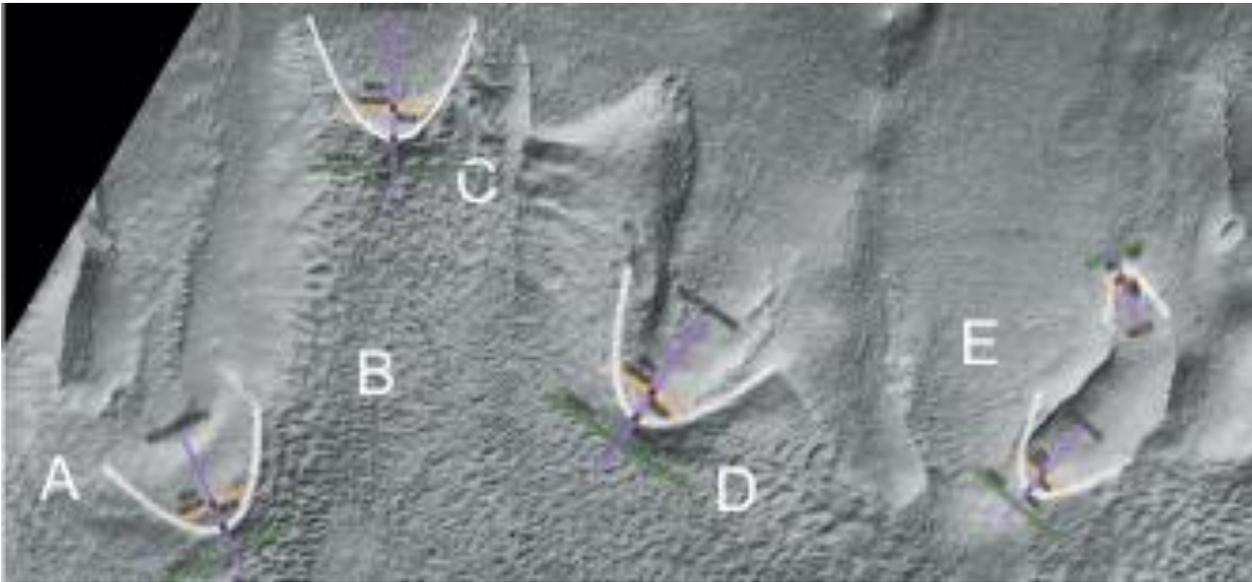


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## Cymd438a2

### Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown here.

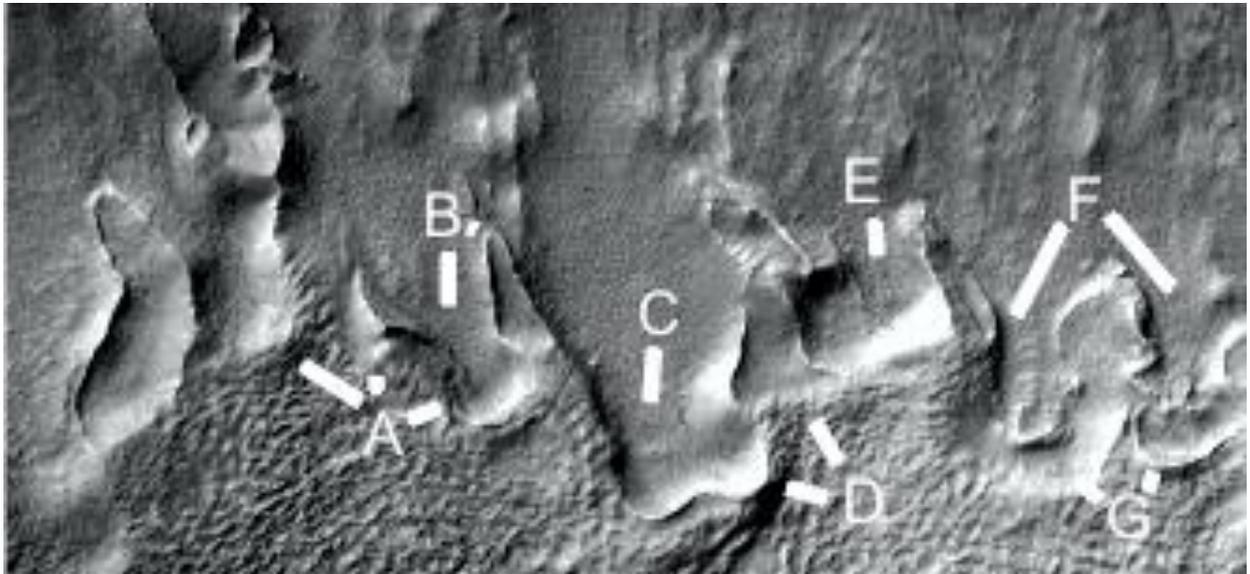


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## Cymd438b

### Hypothesis

Many more dams are shown here, the smooth cement floor overhangs at A at 2 o'clock, also D at 10 o'clock. At G at 11 o'clock the dam wall overhang appears to have eroded away.

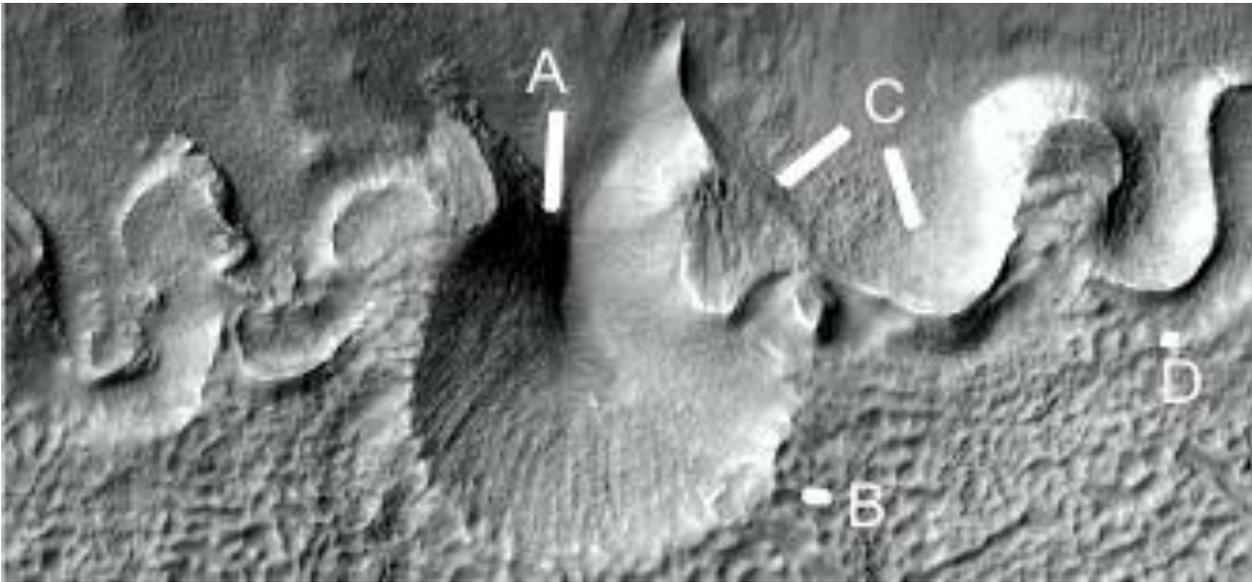


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## Cymd438c

### Hypothesis

A shows a large excavation dam with a narrow entrance, B shows how the dam is much smoother inside than the ground around it. It is also different to the texture of the crater wall. C at 8 o'clock shows an unusual shape as part of the dam wall, at 5 o'clock is another dam, also one at D.

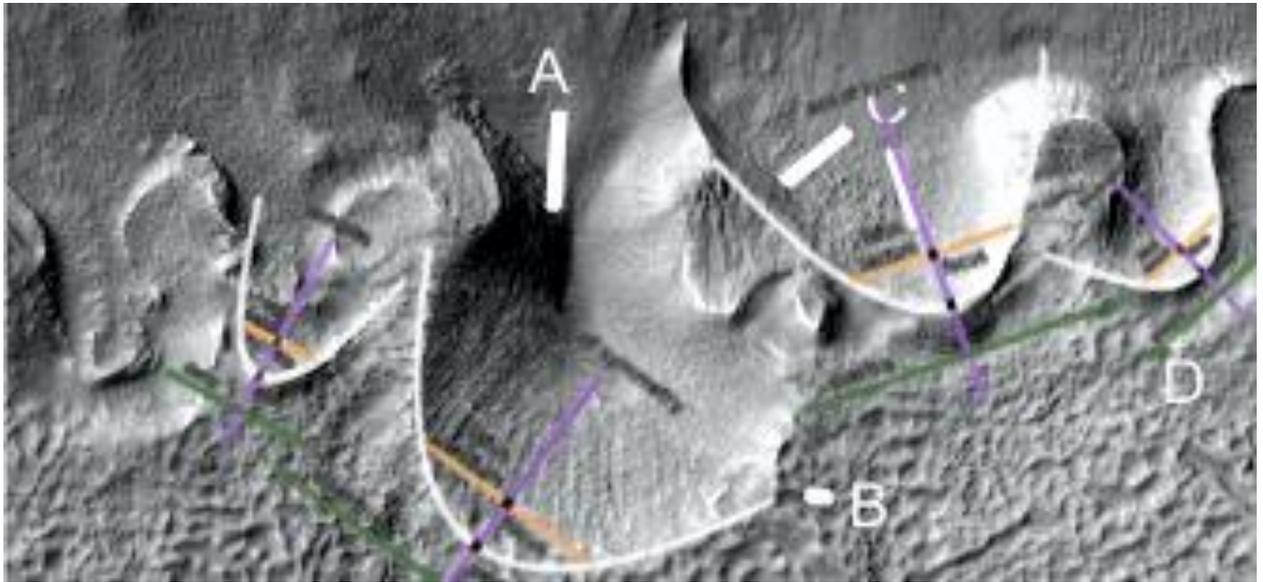


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**Cymd438c2**

**Hypothesis**

Four parabolas are shown.

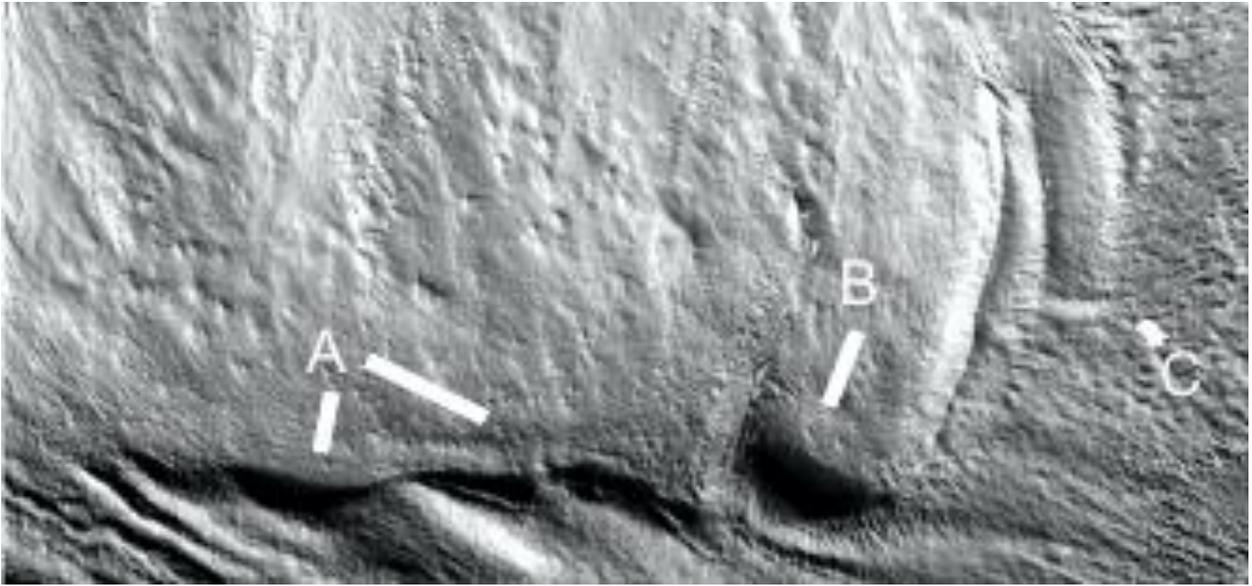


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## Cymd438aa

### Hypothesis

A shows some smaller dams, B is larger with a dam wall separating it from A. C shows a dam with a straight wall, being an excavation dam the strength would come from the rock around it. There may be many horizontal layers around this dam, these may have been built up layer by layer.

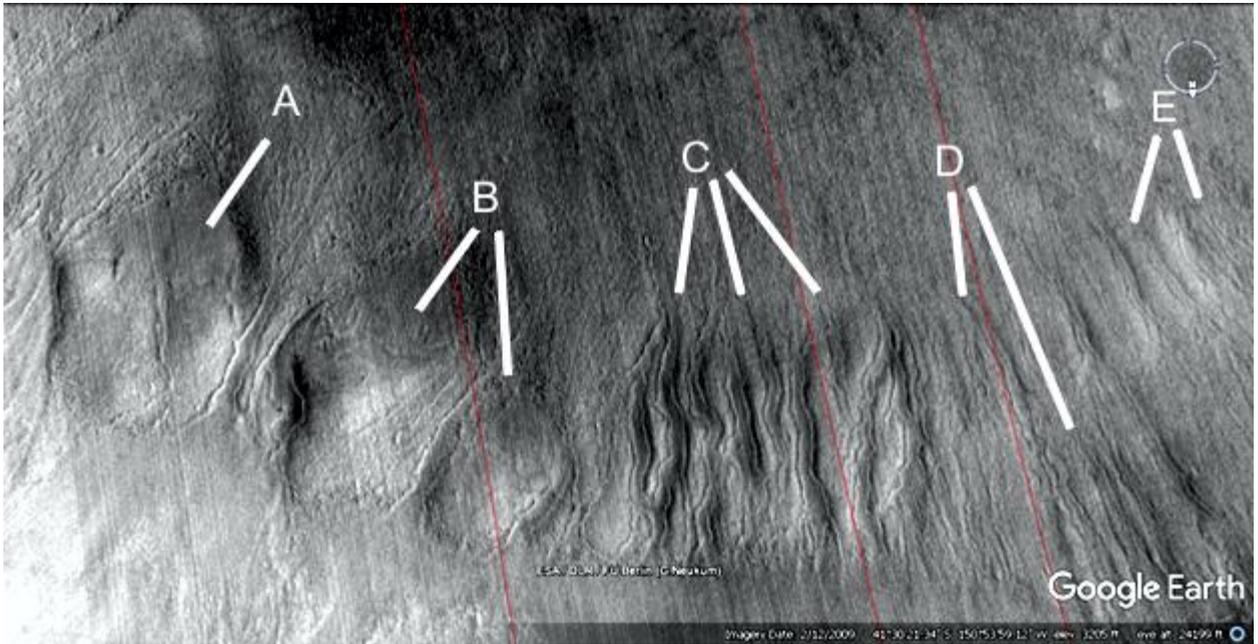


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## Cymt440

### Hypothesis

These dams are analyzed in the following HiRise images.

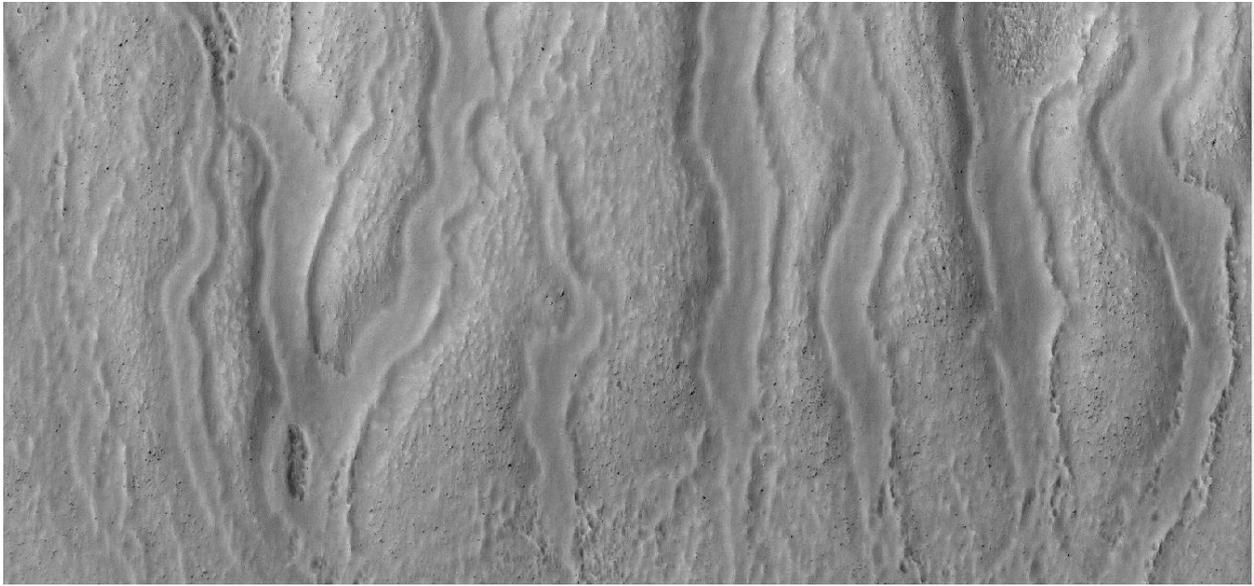


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# Cymt440a

## Hypothesis

This may be cement in the ravines to prevent water seeping into the ground.

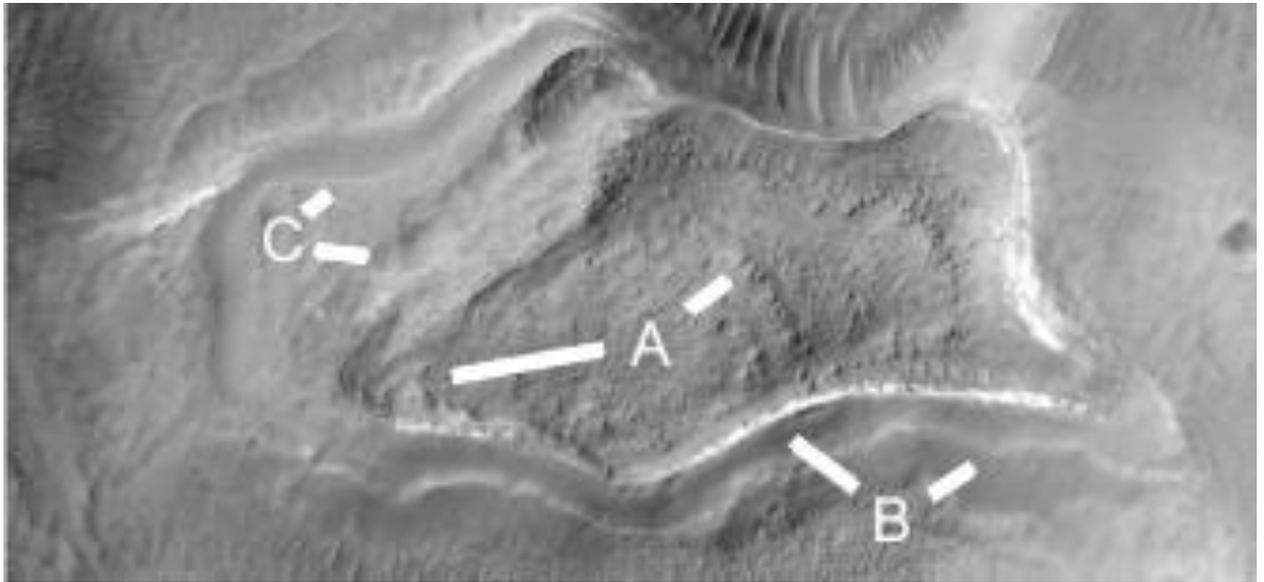


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## Cymt440b

### Hypothesis

A shows the center of a probable excavation dam, water would run down the crater wall and into this cavity. At 8 o'clock there is a jagged edge as if the floor of this dam has degraded. At 2 o'clock there may be walls to contain water. B shows two walls, the external one might have degraded. C shows at 4 o'clock where cavities may have formed, at 2 o'clock there is a smooth groove running around the dam wall.

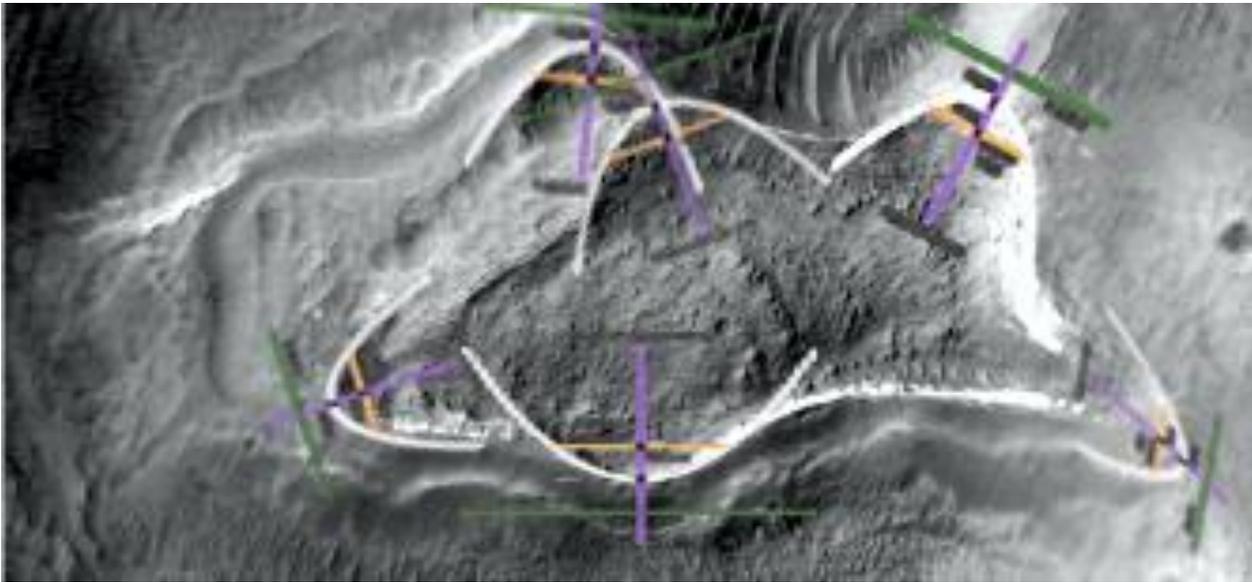


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**Cymt440b2**

### **Hypothesis**

Six parabolas are shown.

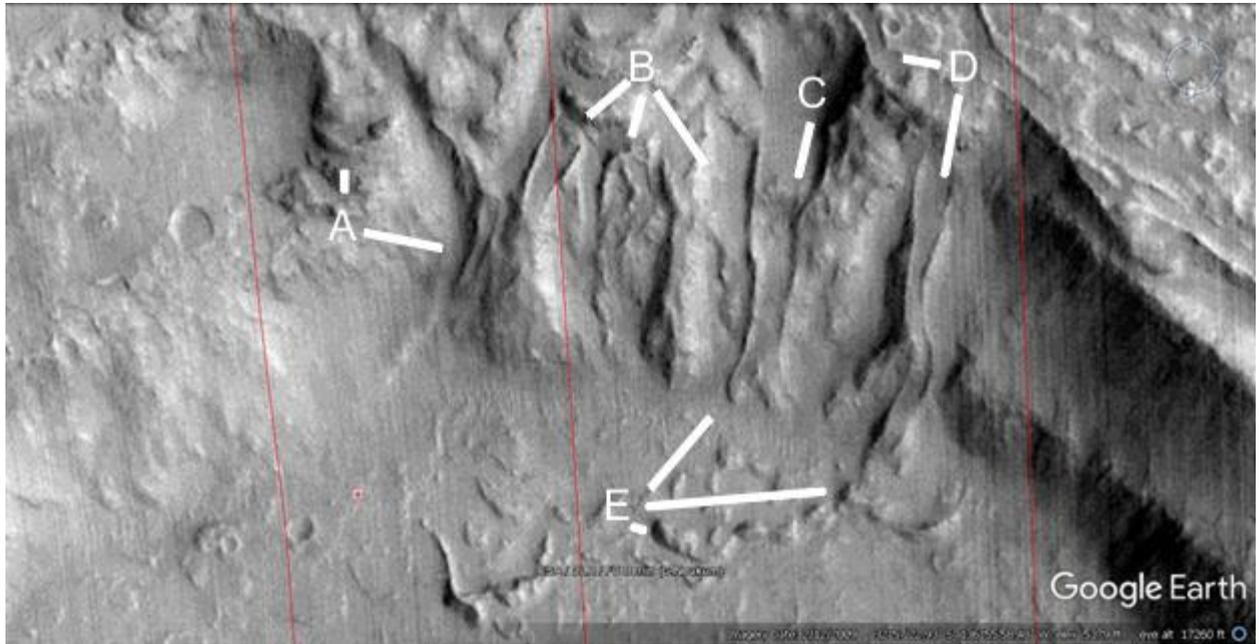


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## Cymd445

### Hypothesis

A shows a water channel at 4 o'clock, an eroded dam at 12 o'clock. B shows more water channels. C and D are walled water channels in good condition.

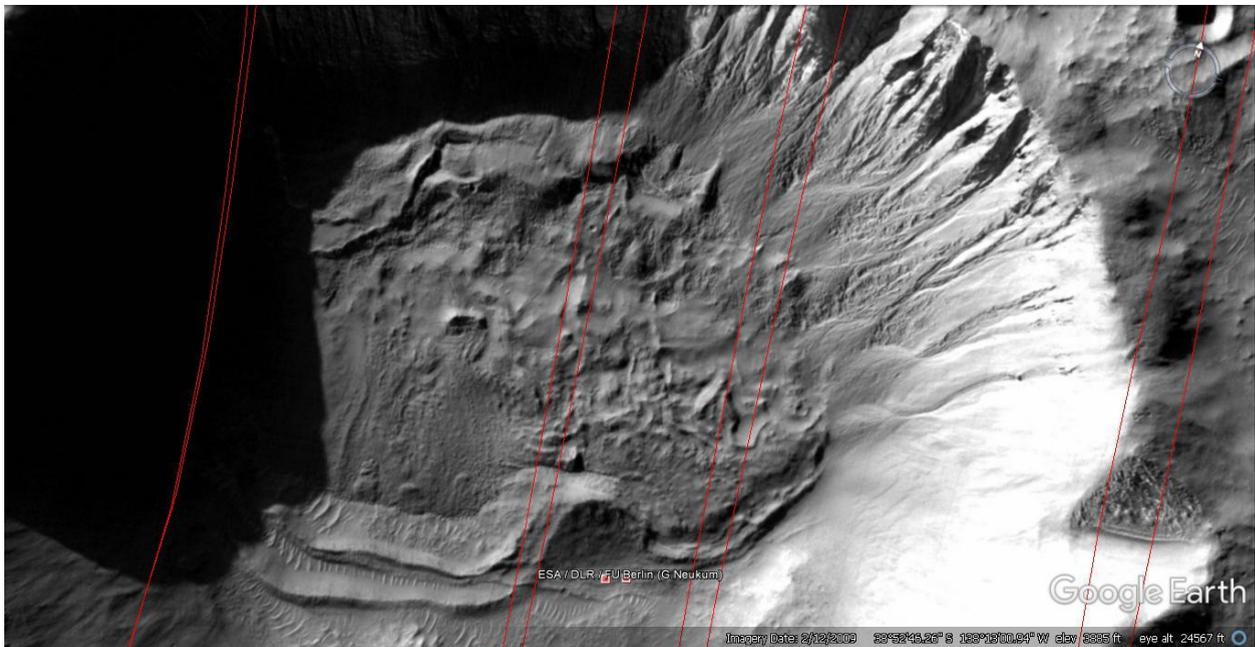


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## Cymd449

### Hypothesis

This is analyzed in the following HiRise images.

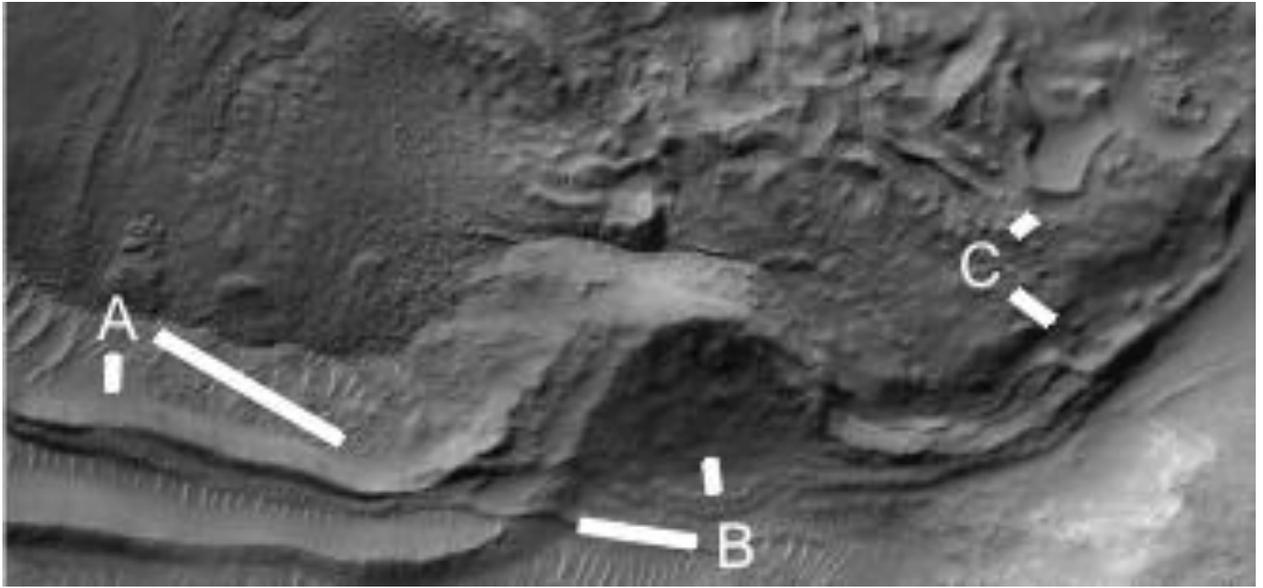


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## Cymd449a

### Hypothesis

A shows a dam, perhaps with an overflow dam under it. B shows a parabolic arch, C shows smaller dams.

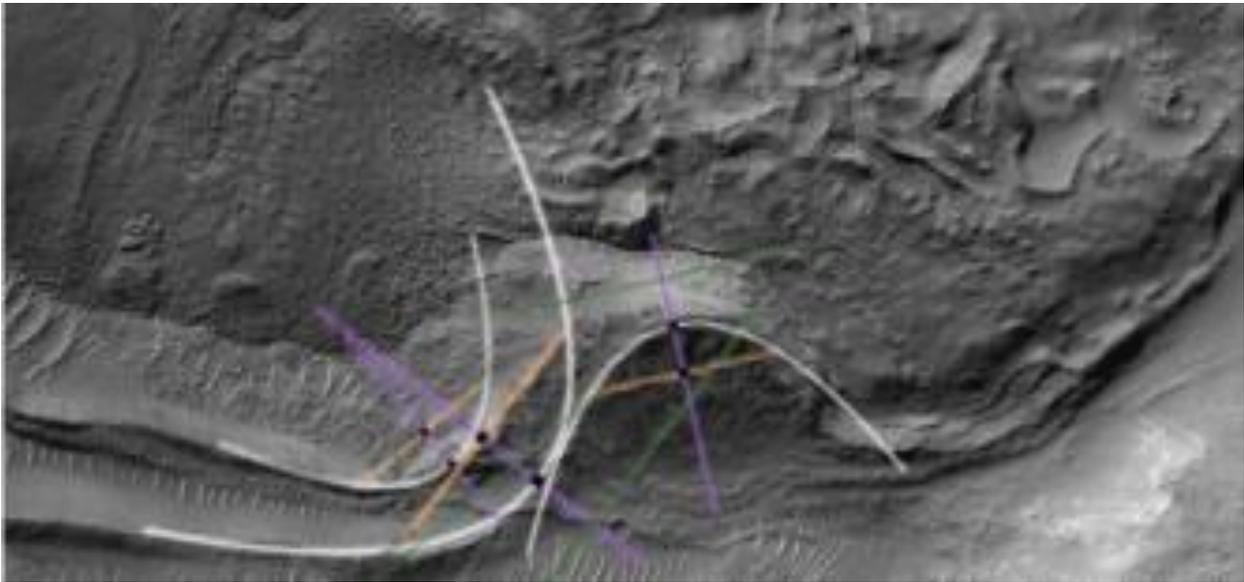


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**Cymd449a2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

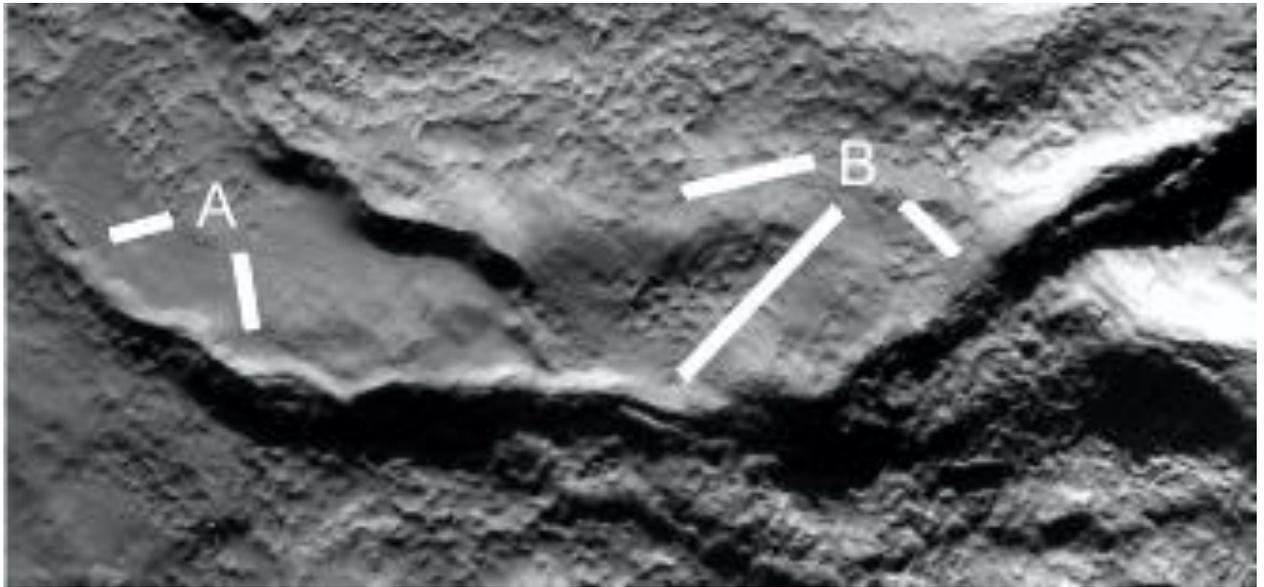


Cymd449b

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## Hypothesis

The cement skin here is breaking up at A at 8 o'clock, also at 6 o'clock. B shows a cavity under the skin at 7 o'clock, at 8 o'clock the rougher rocks underneath shows through the smooth cement. At 5 o'clock a cavity is growing to much larger at 3 o'clock.

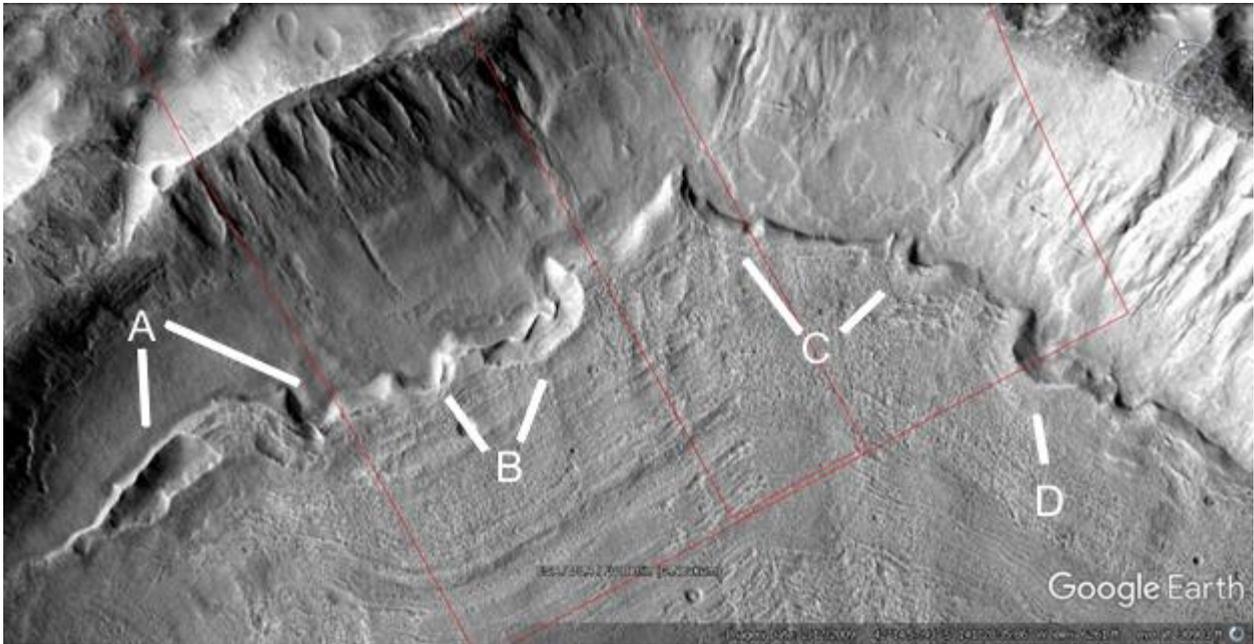


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**Cymd454**

### **Hypothesis**

This is analyzed in the following HiRise images.

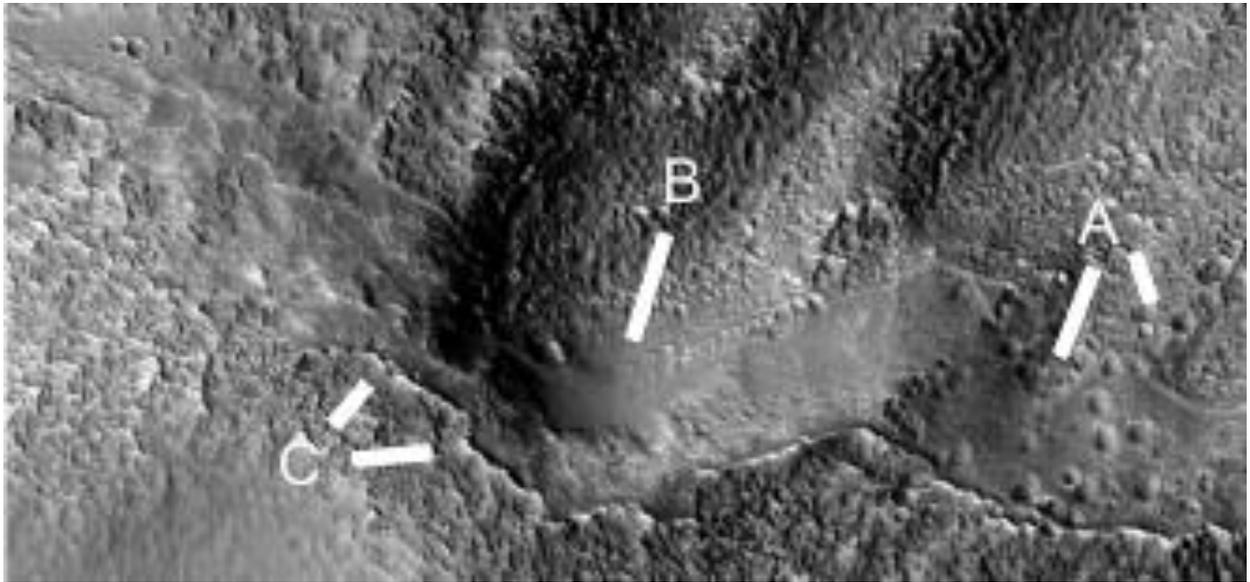


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## Cymd454a

### Hypothesis

The smooth surface of the cement is breaking up at A, B shows the hollow of a dam. C shows the edge of the cement.

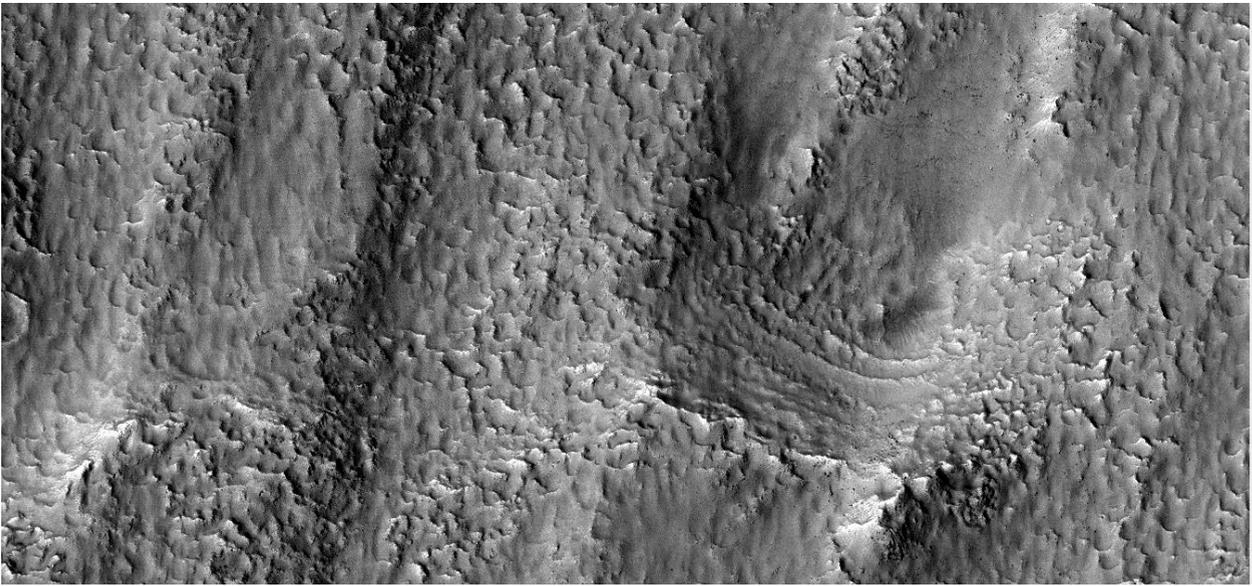


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## Cymd454b

### Hypothesis

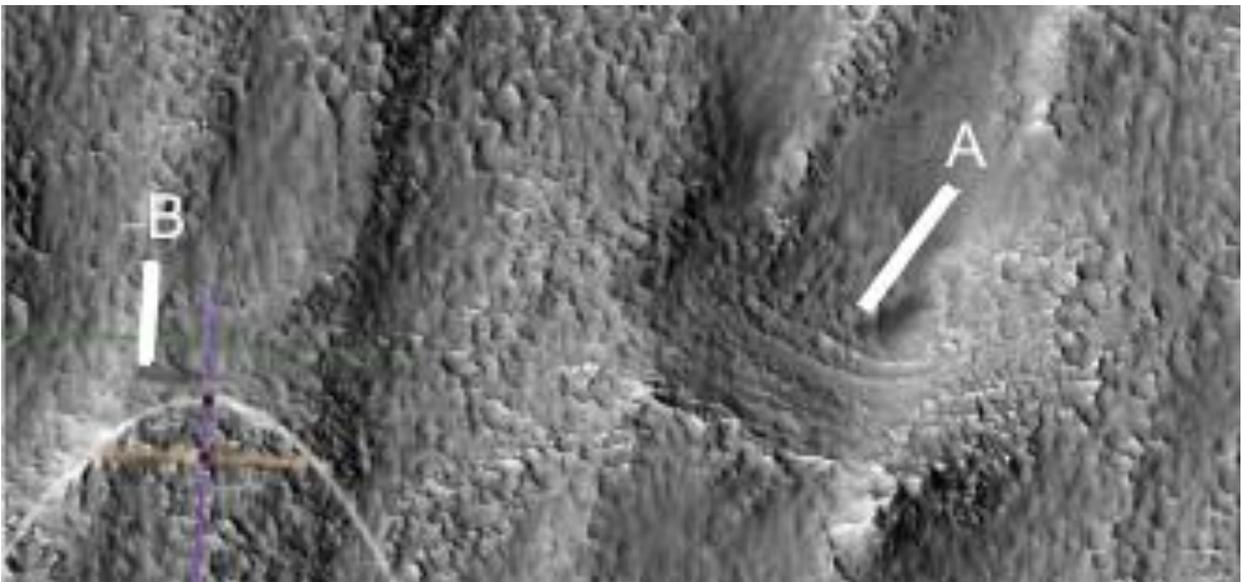
A shows the layers used to build up the dam. B shows the remains of a parabolic arch.



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**Cymd454b2**

**Hypothesis**

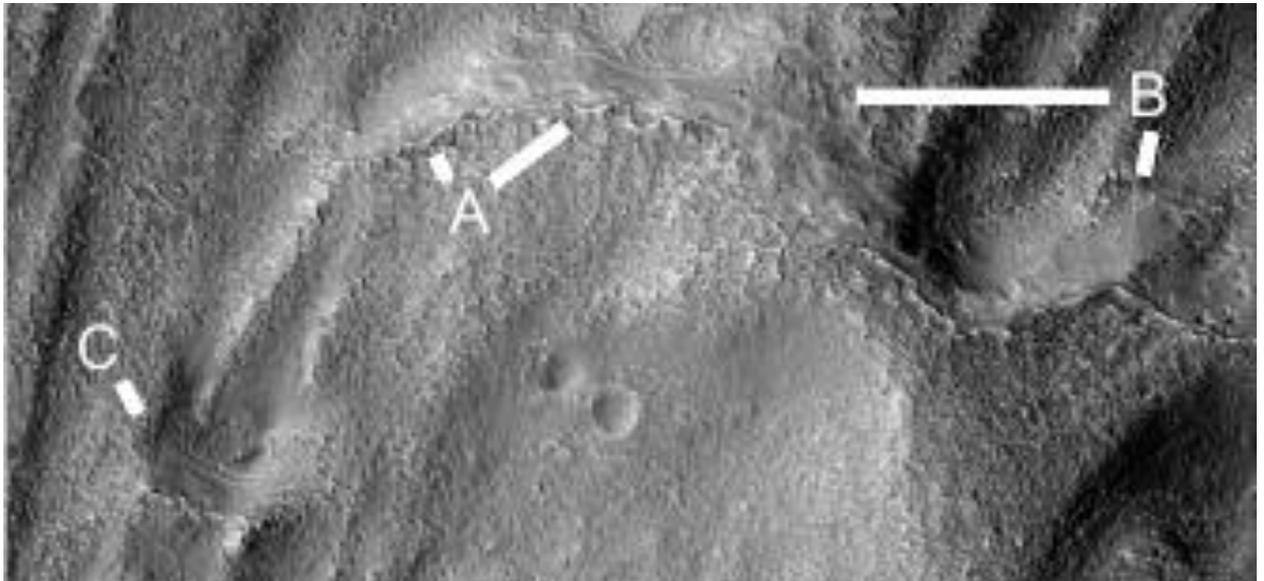


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## Cymd454c

### Hypothesis

A shows a smoother area as if made of cement. It runs down on the left directing the water to a small dam at C. To the right it runs into another dam under B with the same smooth dam wall. B at 9 o'clock shows this degrading, at 6 o'clock there are cavities forming in this smooth material.

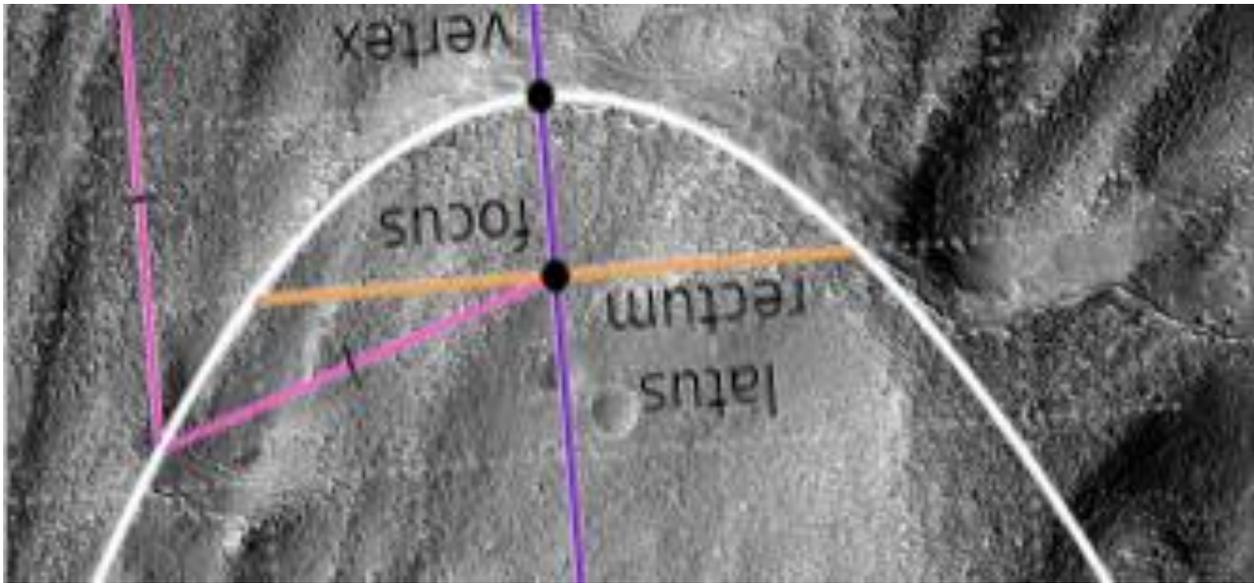


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## Cymd454c2

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

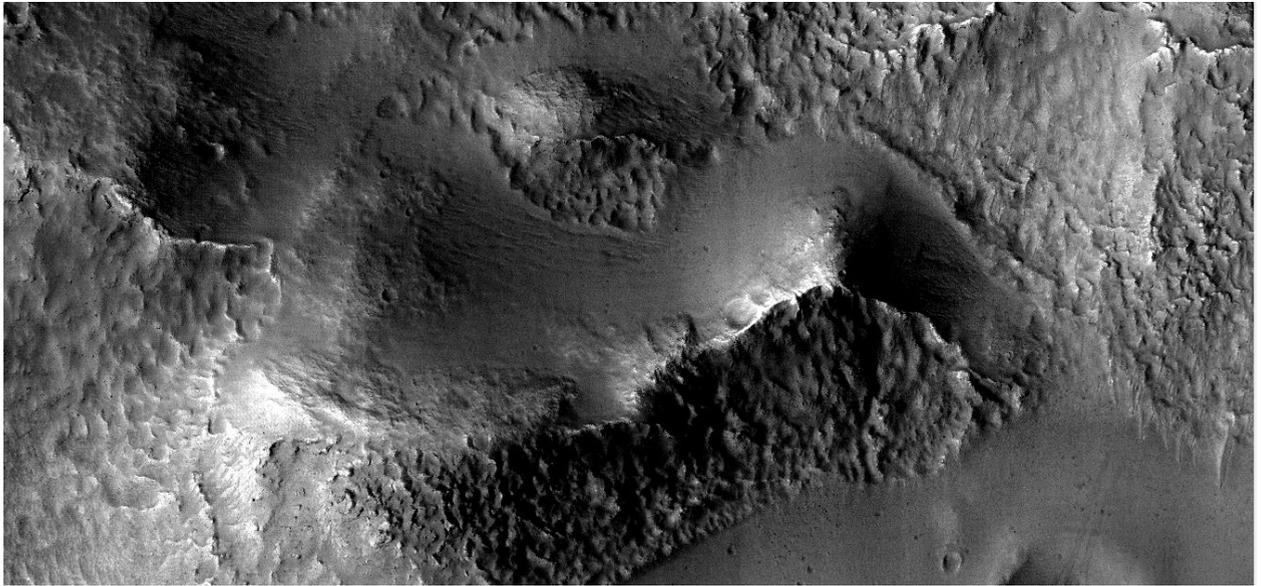


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**Cymd454d**

### **Hypothesis**

More cement is shown draped over the rocks.

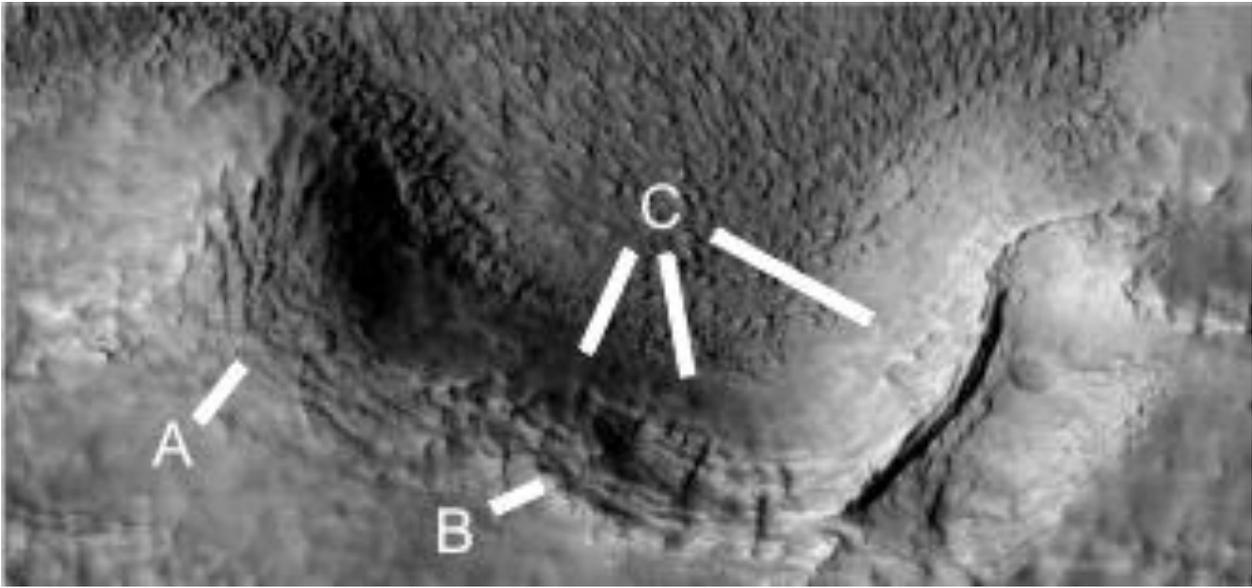


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## Cymd454e

### Hypothesis

A shows layers, perhaps used to build up the dam. B shows a cavity building in these layers, also regular cuts transverse to the layers like pillars. C shows three bulges between 6 and 7 o'clock like the bases of pillars, at 4 o'clock the cement skin is breaking off.

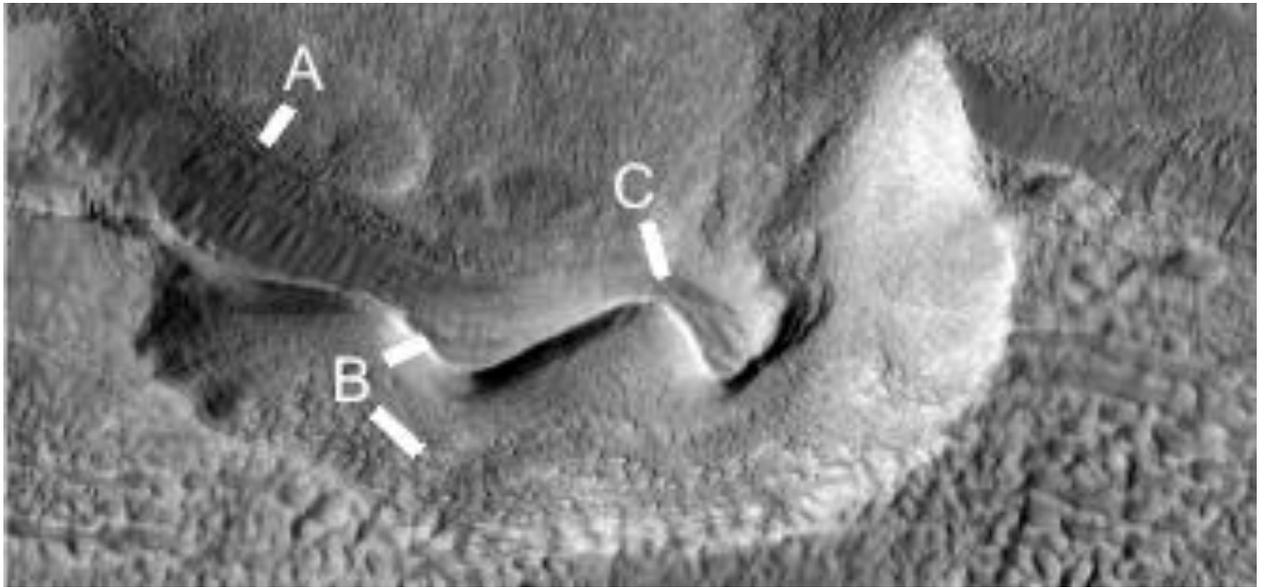


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**Cymd454f**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows regular grooves in the dam wall like pillars, also at B. At 4 o'clock there are layers building up the dam wall. C shows cavities in the dam floor.

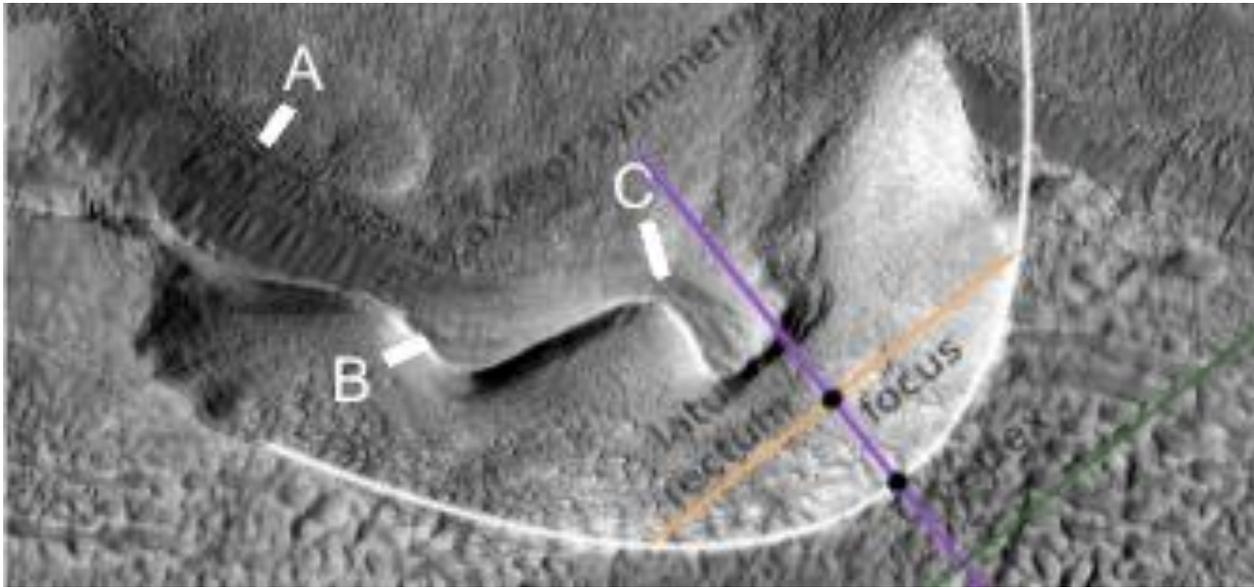


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**Cymd454f2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

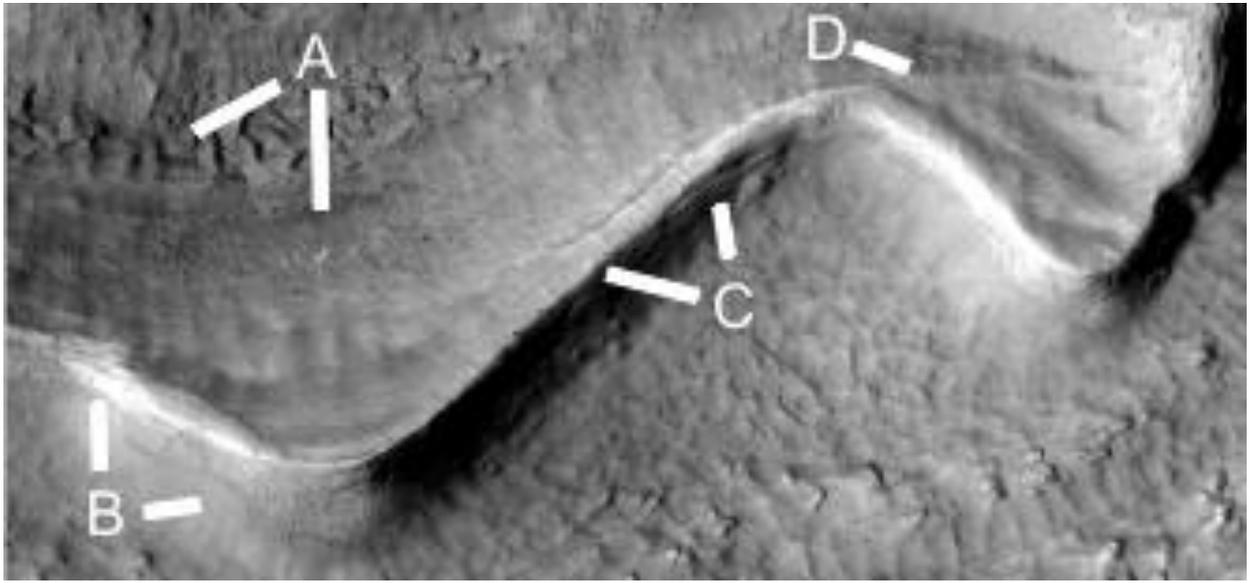


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## Cymd454g

### Hypothesis

A shows regular hollows at 8 o'clock like the foundations of pillars. At 6 o'clock there are pillars in the dam floor. B shows a break in the dam wall at 12 o'clock, at 3 o'clock there is a layer, indicating the dam wall is degrading. C shows a layer in the dam wall at 12 o'clock, a flat top to the wall at 10 o'clock. D shows the edge of the dam floor at 4 o'clock, cavities are forming in it.

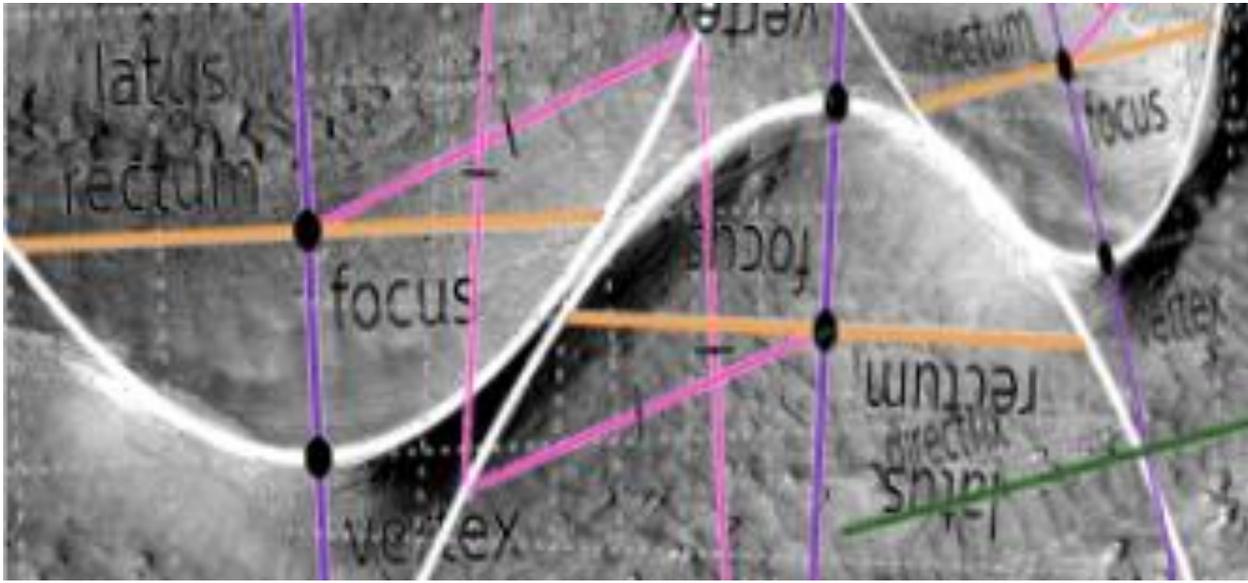


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**Cymd454g2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

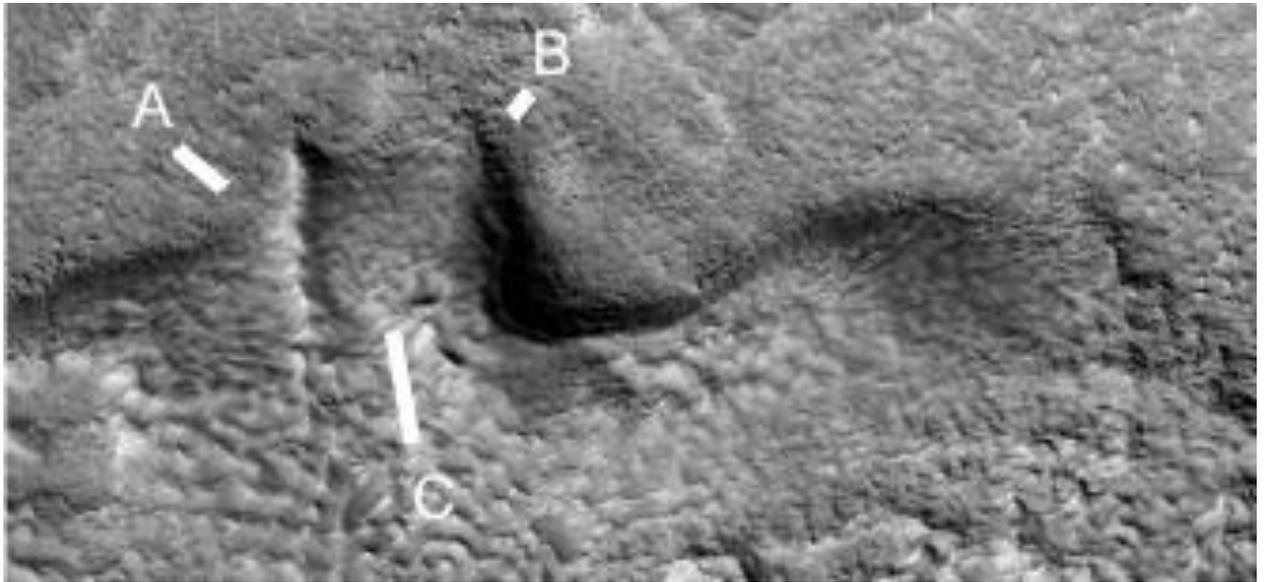


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## Cymd454h

### Hypothesis

C appears to be a funnel for water, it has two walls as shown. A has a smooth artificial looking curve. The wall at B has a flatter top to it. Erosion would have to create the funnel between the walls while leaving the sides intact.

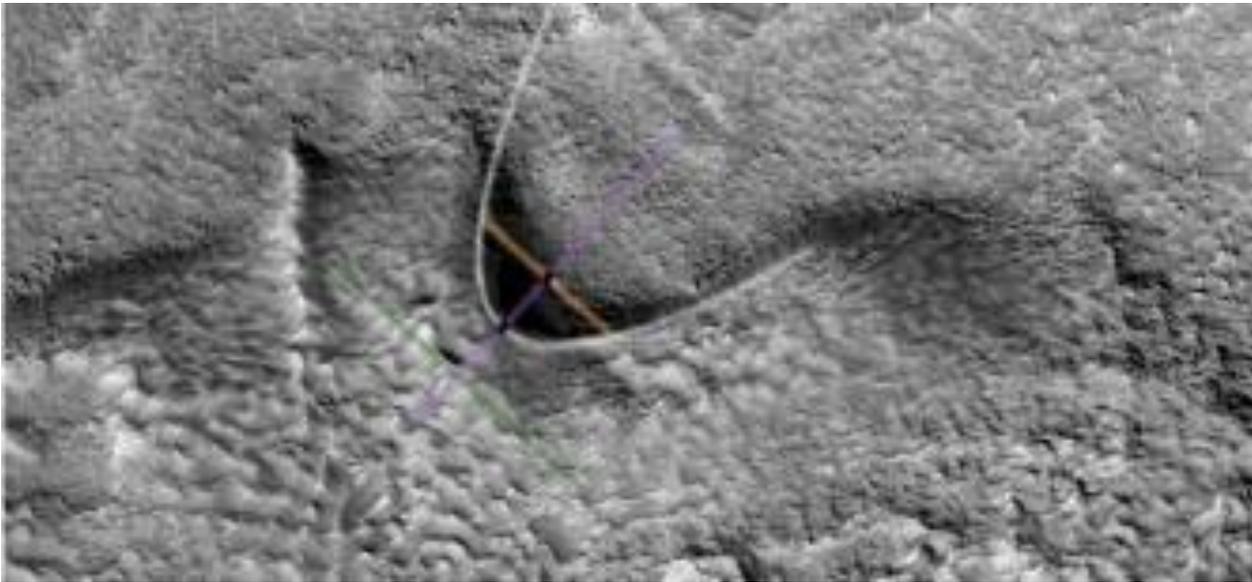


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**Cymd454h2**

### **Hypothesis**

The dam on the right is a parabola as shown.



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## Cymd454i

### Hypothesis

These may be bricks or tiles, most are around the same size and shape. They are also approximately horizontal here with some variation. In the middle of the image would be a tiled water channel.

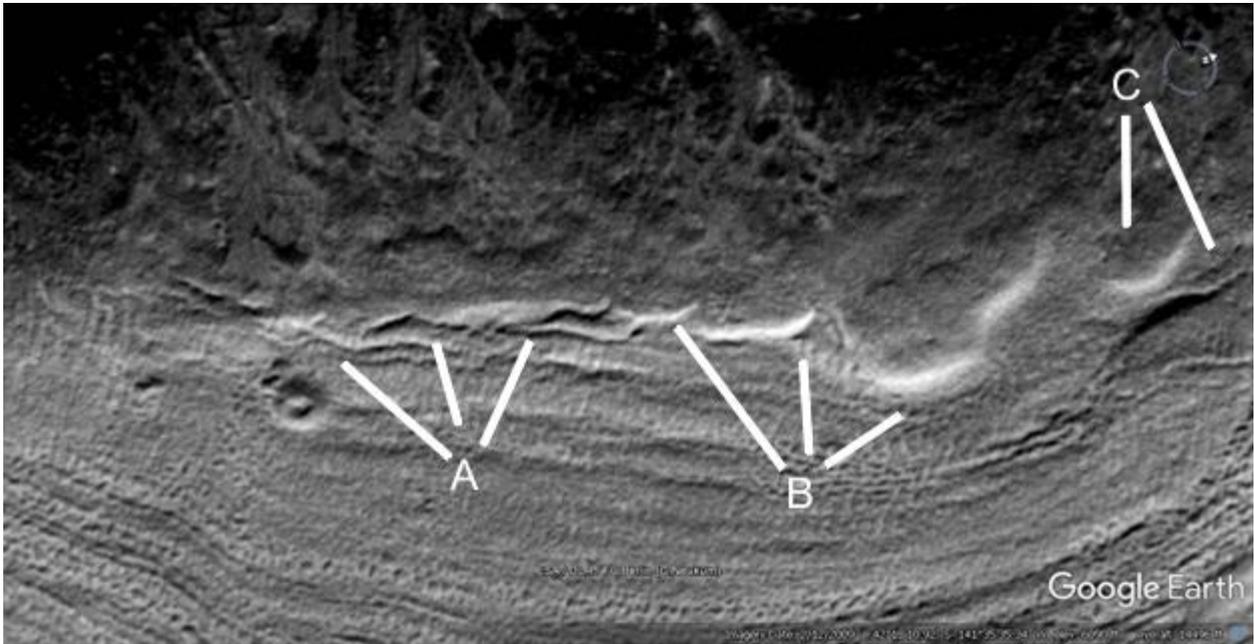


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## Cymd455

### Hypothesis

These are more excavation dams, the dam at A between 11 and 1 o'clock may have collapsed and folded over. At 10 o'clock the dam would catch water from the ravine above it. B shows 3 excavation dams, C shows a dam at 6 o'clock and perhaps another at 5 o'clock.

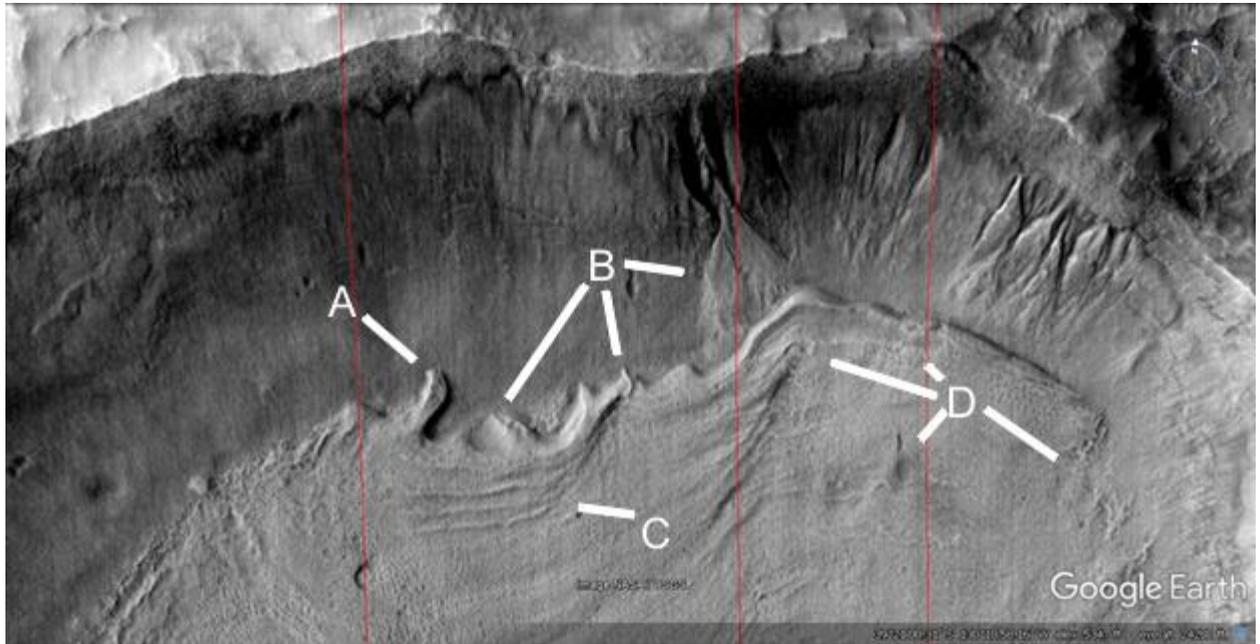


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## Cymd457

### Hypothesis

These are also excavation dams, A shows the dam wall pointing up the crater wall. B at 4 o'clock shows a water ravine that has brought down silt into the dam under it, this indicates the dam would have caught this water. At 6 o'clock there is a dam wall separating two excavation dams, at 7 o'clock there is a hollow where the two dam walls join over it. This is hard to explain geologically because erosion that created the hollow should have also eroded the dam walls. C may be creep or additional dams to collect the overflow. Above D at 10 and 11 o'clock there is a hollow, above this is the dam wall. It appears as if the dam wall was constructed higher up the crater leaving a hollow under it. There may be an overflow dam at 7 o'clock and an eroded dam at 4 o'clock.

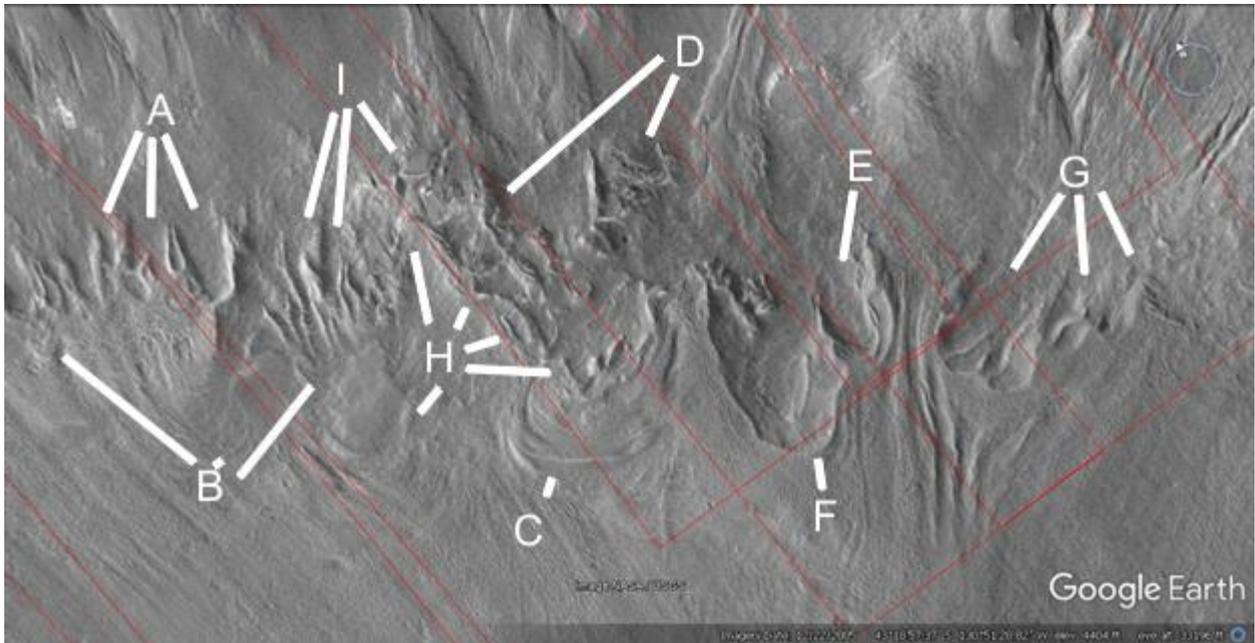


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## Cymd458

### Hypothesis

There are many excavation dams here, they are formed by fingers of material going up the crater wall. B at 10 o'clock shows how this material is thick enough to create cavities for the dam. C shows overflow dams under H at 2 and 3 o'clock, this would catch overflows from D. E and F are also built into this material, F has a dam wall protruding outwards. G shows 4 dams. I shows more fingers.

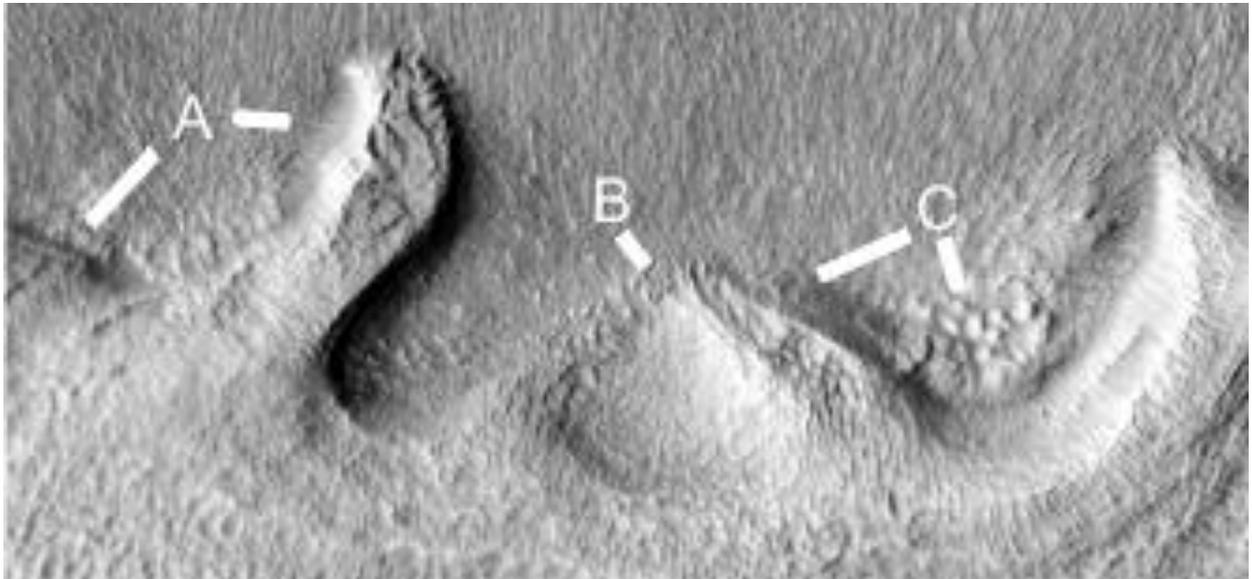


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## Cymd458a

### Hypothesis

A shows a crack at 7 o'clock, at 3 o'clock the side of the dam wall is cracking. B shows the edge of the smooth dam floor. C at 6 o'clock may show rubble that has fallen down the crater wall, alternatively this may be the dam floor breaking up. At 8 o'clock the dam wall is breaking up like A at 3 o'clock.

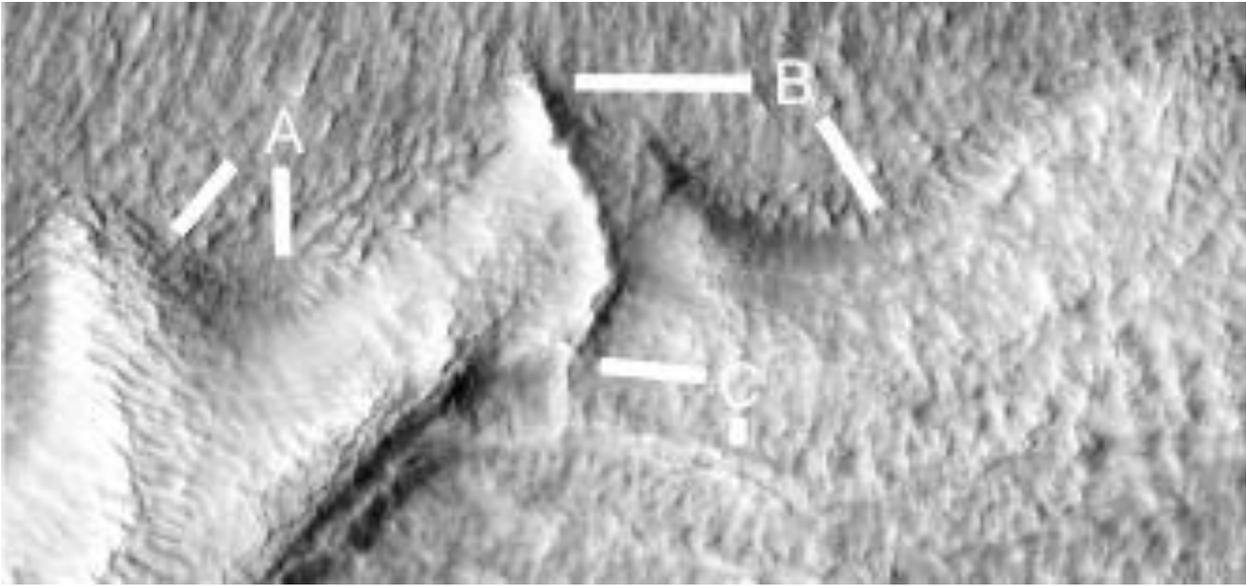


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## Cymd458b

### Hypothesis

A shows a smooth dam floor at 6 o'clock, the layers at 7 o'clock may have been used to build up the dam. B at 9 o'clock shows a thin dam side wall, down to C at 9 o'clock it becomes a double wall as if hollow. At 6 o'clock it has collapsed into a trench, the wall may have fallen out of it. B at 5 o'clock shows the edge of the dam wall at a constant height across the dam.



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**Cymd458c**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows regular cracks in the parabolic arch, these may be pillars inside it. B shows layers inside the arch.

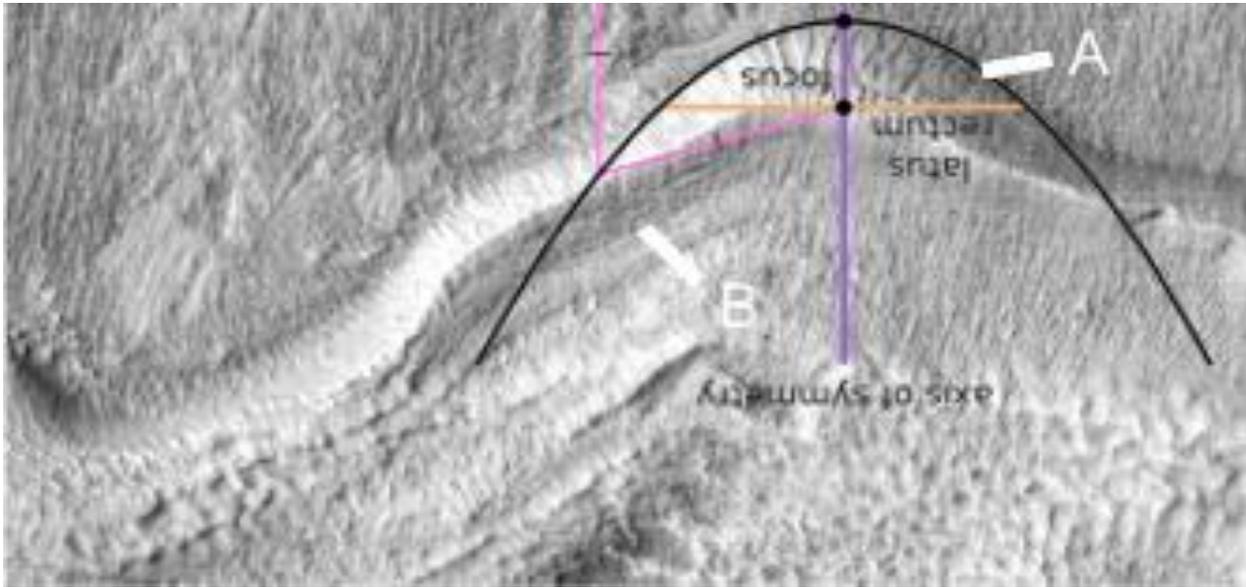


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**Cymd458c2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

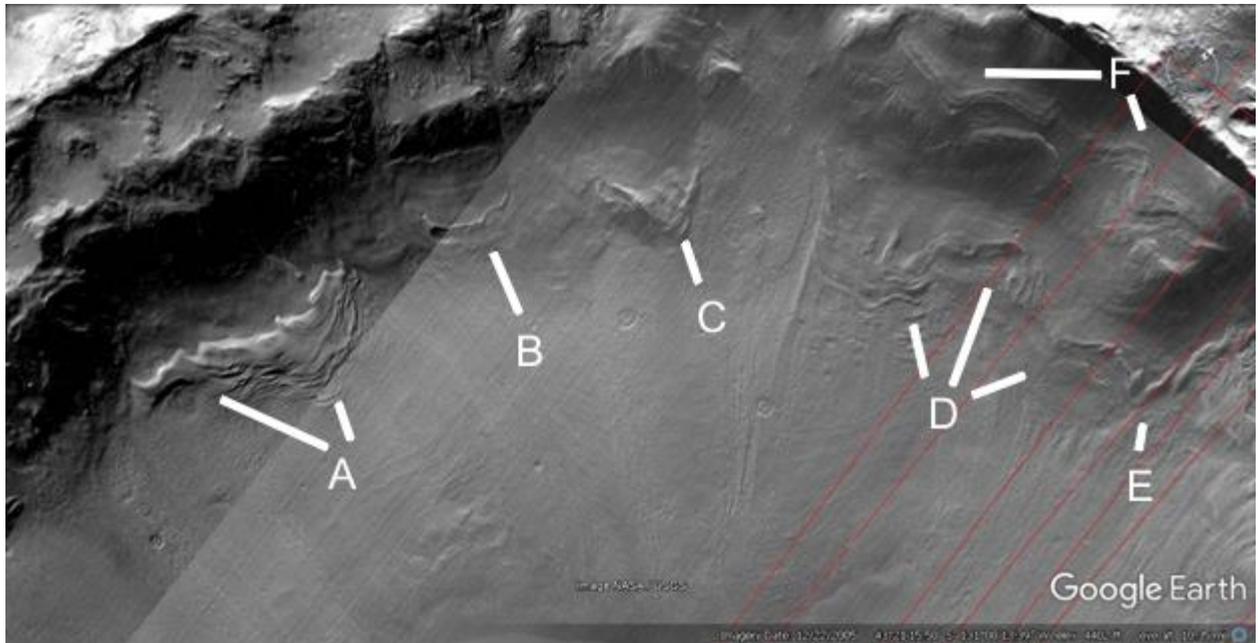


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## Cymd459

### Hypothesis

These dams are highly eroded, A shows material attached to the slope to form the dam. This can be compared to between C and D where the crater slope is free of this material. B shows a dam wall protruding, C may have been a parabolic dam. D and E are also eroded dams, also higher up there are two dams at F.

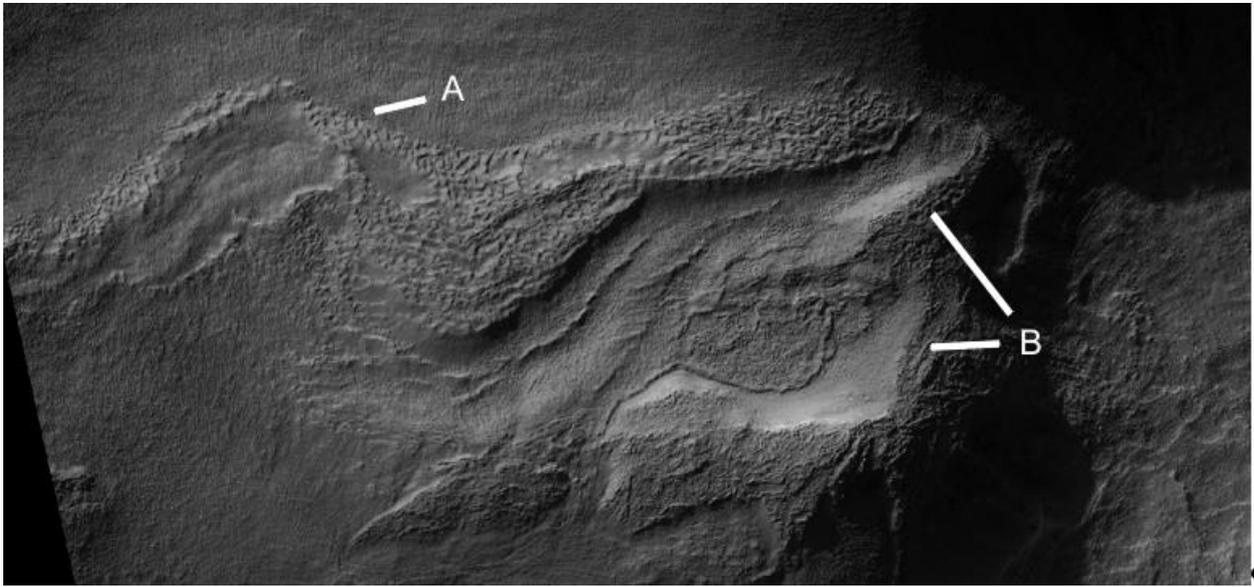


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## Cynd459a

### Hypothesis

A shows a parabolic arch, the crater wall is smooth above it and also under the arch. This parabola then would have to form without altering the crater wall both above it and below it. B at 9 o'clock shows a lighter smooth material, also at 11 o'clock. There may have been a dam with a straight wall to the left of B that collapsed, the parabolic dams last in better condition. To the right of B there are some walls approximately in rectangles.

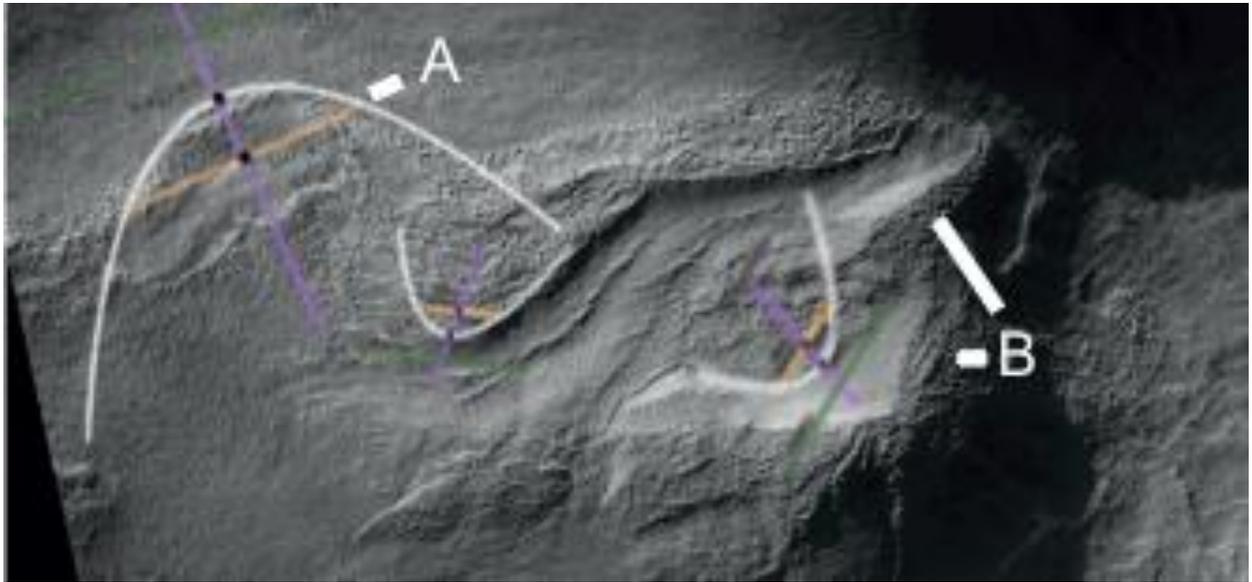


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## Cymd459a2

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.

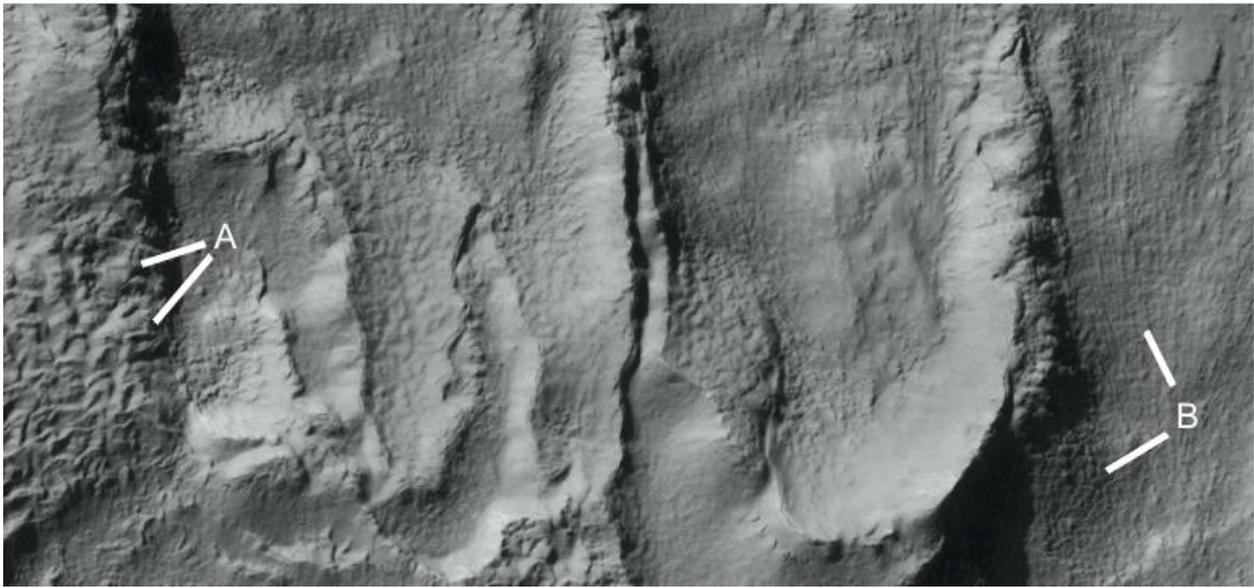


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## Cymd459b

### Hypothesis

A shows regular squarish shapes like tiles. B also shows squarish shapes but smaller, these are often found around dams and may be bricks or tiles.

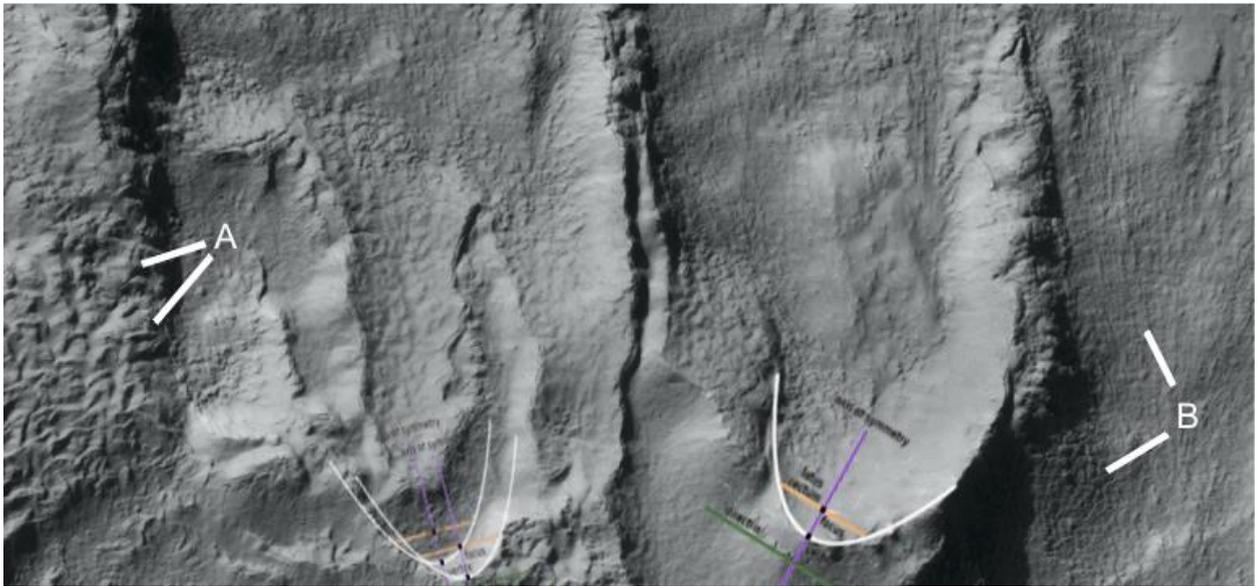


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**Cymd459b2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

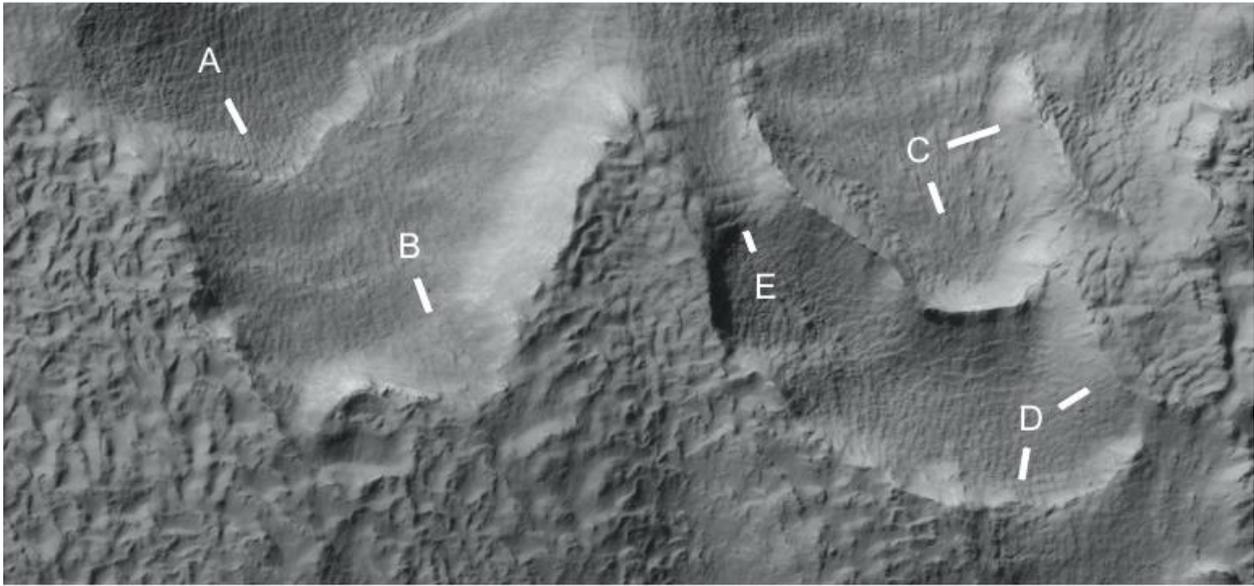


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## Cymd459c

### Hypothesis

A may have had the dam wall break off, also at B the dam may have lost a large piece out of it. C shows a straight wall dam at 5 o'clock, a straight dam wall on its side at 2 o'clock. D shows a parabolic dam at 6 o'clock, perhaps a dam full of silt at 2 o'clock. E shows regular layers perhaps used in constructing the dams. Between D and E are regular shapes like bricks or tiles.

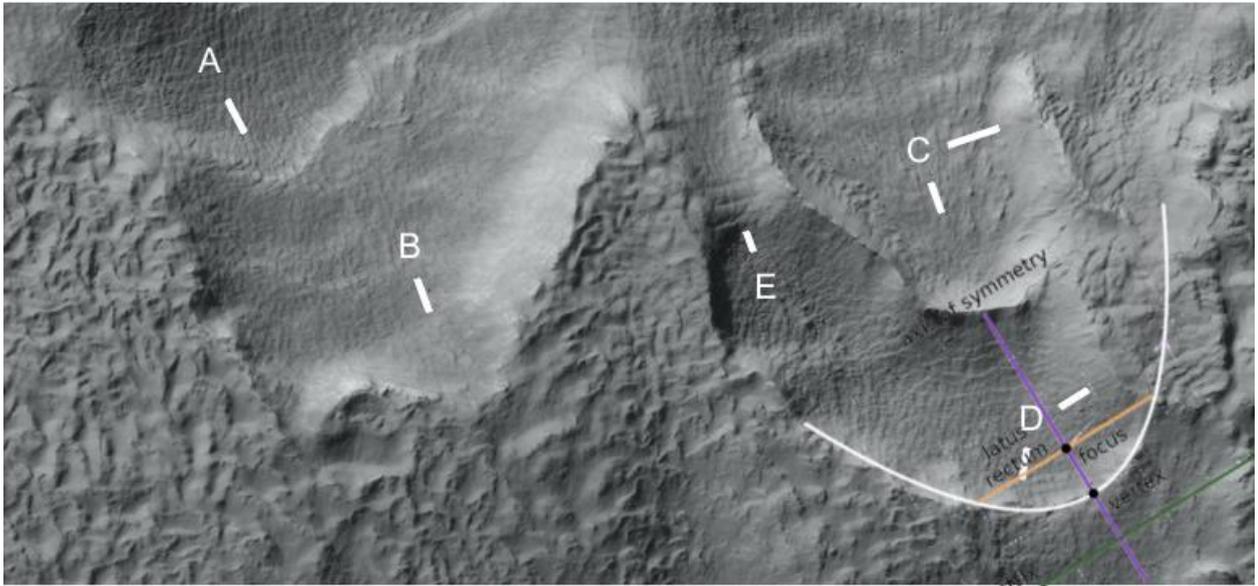


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**Cymd459c2**

### **Hypothesis**

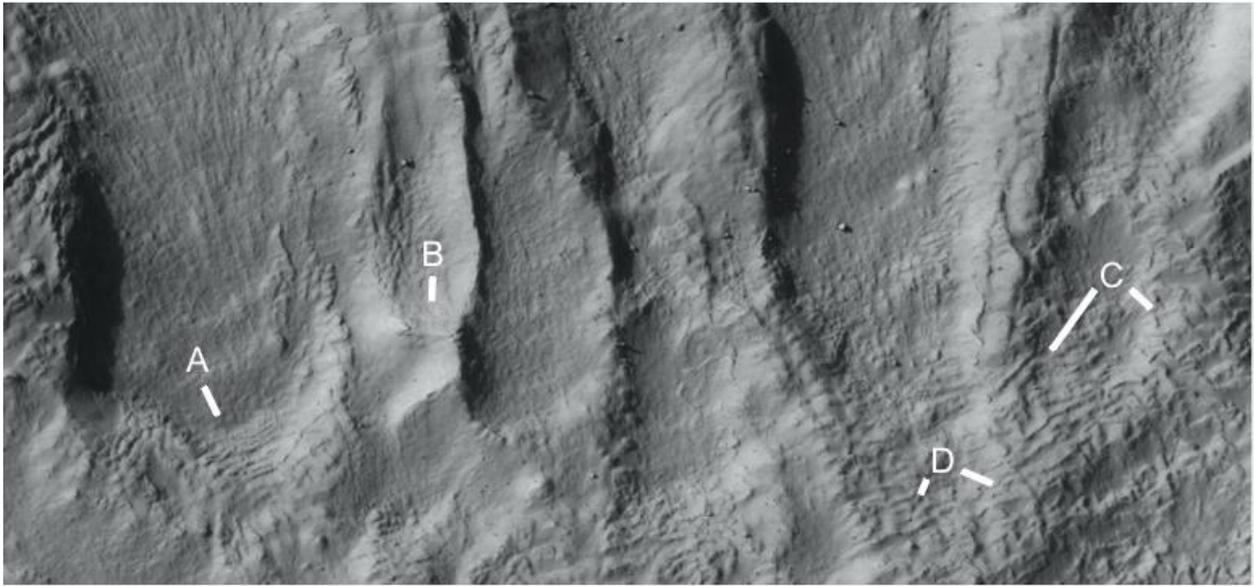
A parabola is shown.



**Cymd459d**

**Hypothesis**

A shows a dam with some silt. The ripples may be cold flow or layers used in its construction. B shows another dam with a broken dam wall. C and D show some angular shapes like tiles or bricks.

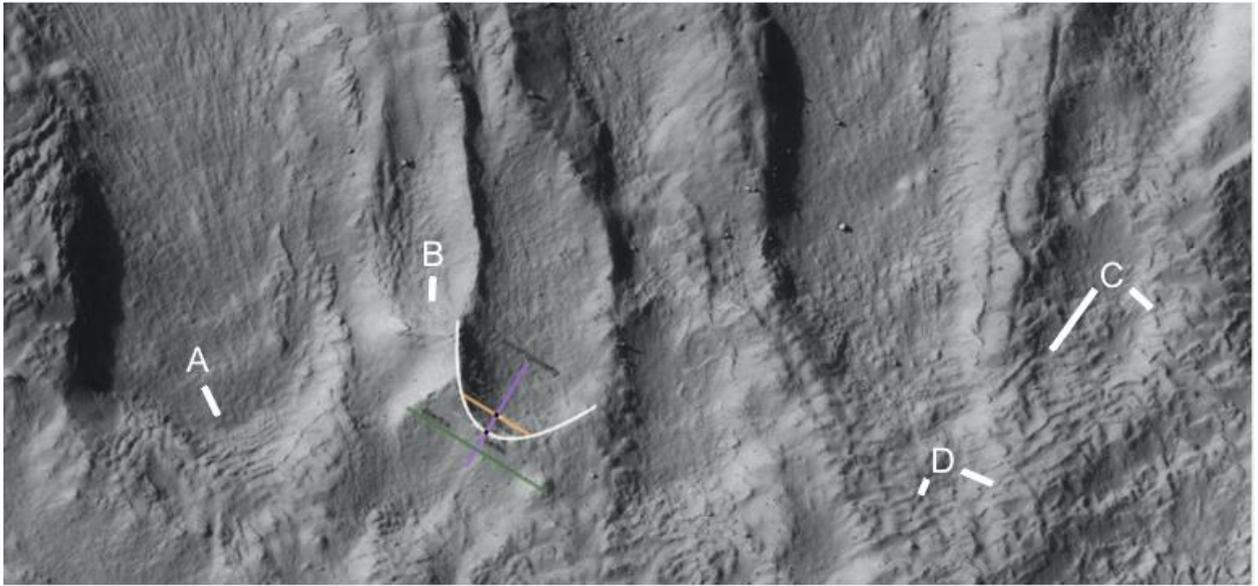


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**Cymd459d2**

## **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

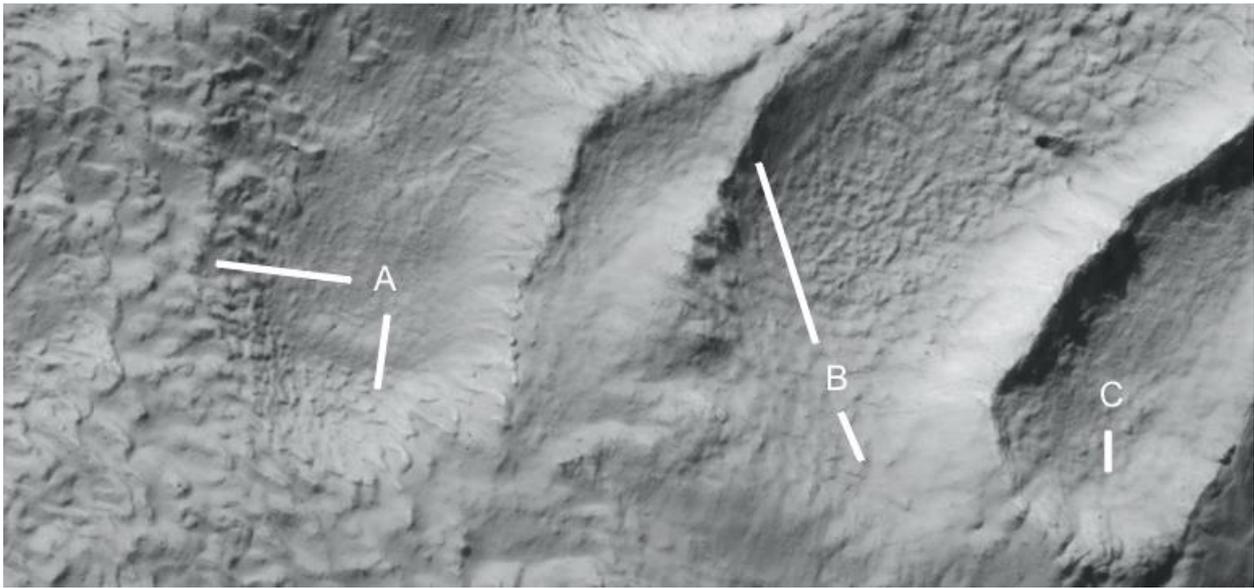


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## Cymd459e

### Hypothesis

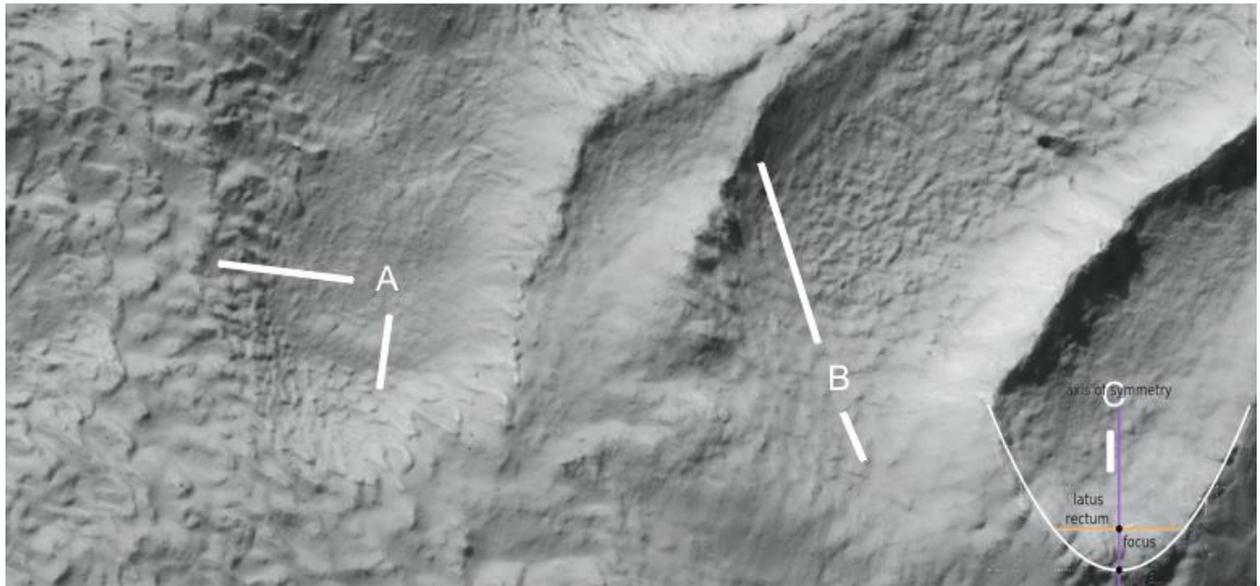
A at 9 o'clock may show layers used to build up the dams, at 6 o'clock is an eroded dam. The dam floor is smoother but has layers in it lower down. B shows an arch between the dams at 11 o'clock, at 5 o'clock may be an eroded parabolic dam. C shows a parabolic dam, the cracks in the dam wall may be from pillars in it.



**Cymd459e2**

## **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

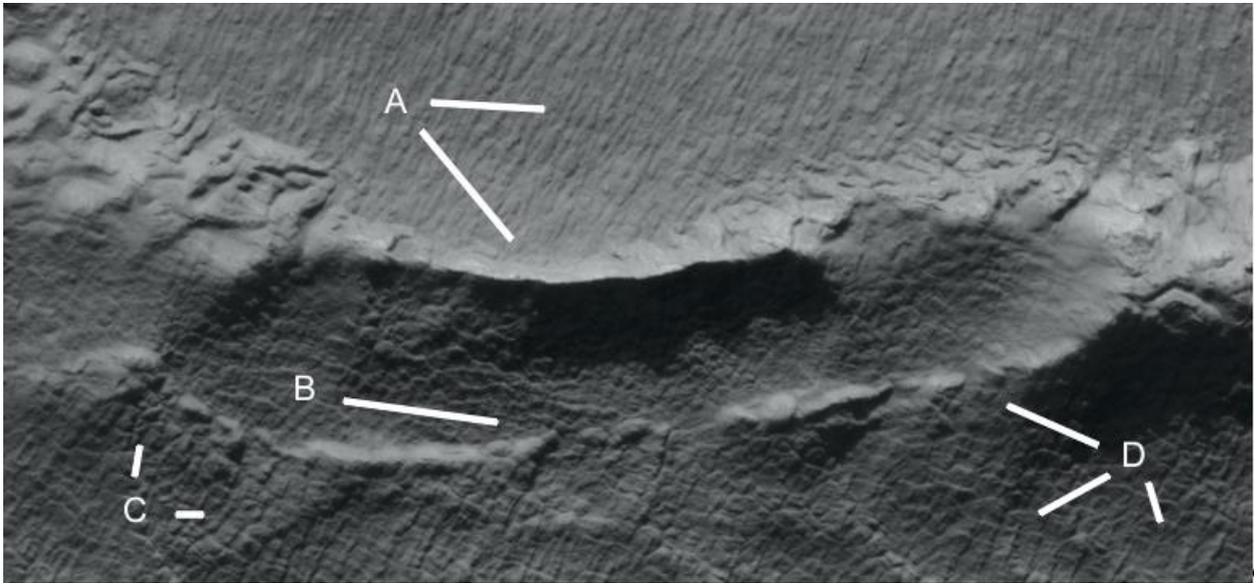


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## Cymd459f

### Hypothesis

A at 3 o'clock shows regular parallel grooves in the dam wall, this may be from tiles or bricks. The dam wall is in good condition at 5 o'clock. B shows a hollow like a lip dam, this may be shaped like a parabola in its cross section to improve strength. There is a break in the wall at 3 o'clock. There are many regular shapes like tiles or bricks. C shows more of these all the same size though there are some irregular variations. D shows another break in the wall at 10 o'clock and more tiles.

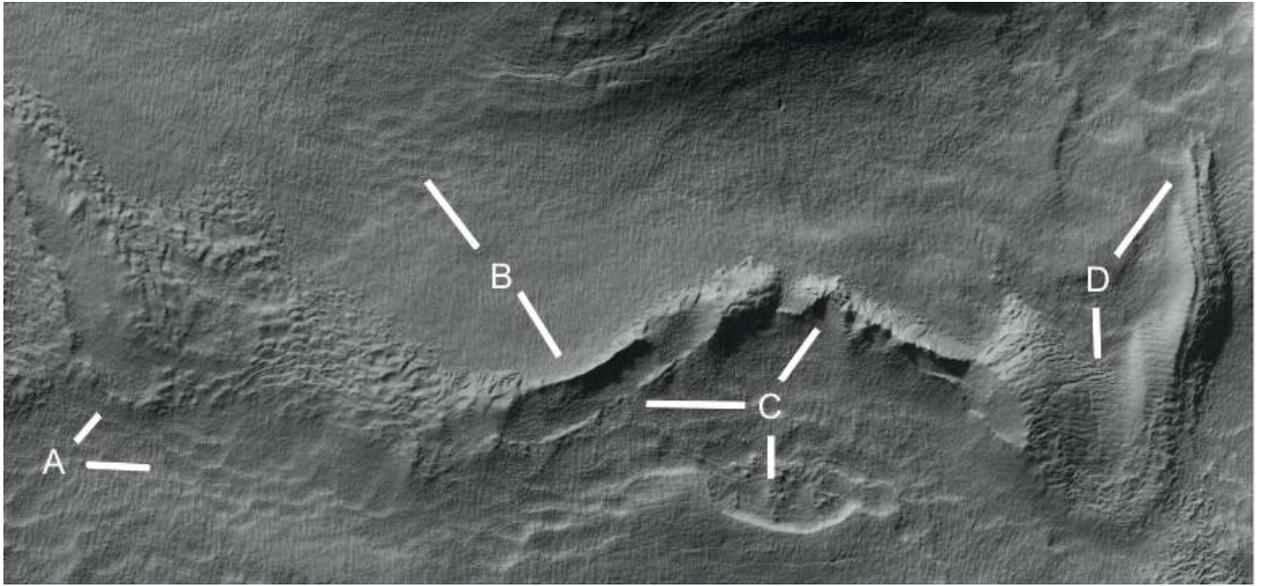


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## Cymd459h

### Hypothesis

A shows an eroded dam at 1 o'clock, at 3 o'clock the scalloped shapes may be tiles. B shows more of these at 11 o'clock, at 5 o'clock there is an intact dam wall. C at 9 o'clock shows a break in the hollow under the dam, another at 1 o'clock. At 6 o'clock may be there the support under this parabolic arch has broken up. A shows a double wall at 1 o'clock as the side dam wall breaks up, at 6 o'clock there are horizontal layers perhaps used to build up the dam.

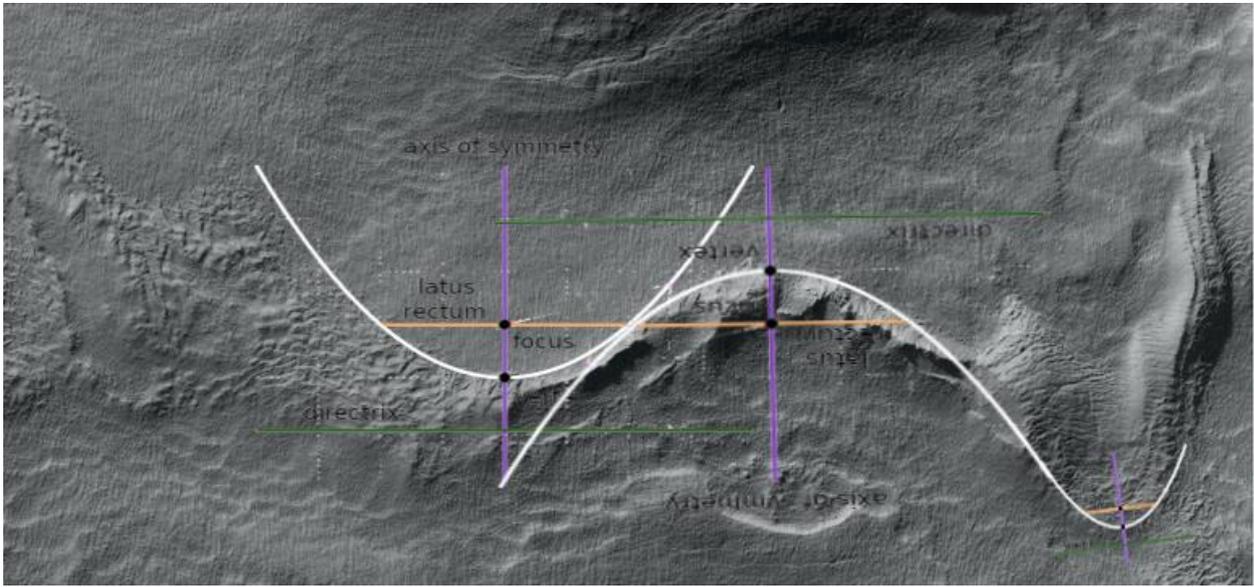


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## Cymd459h2

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.

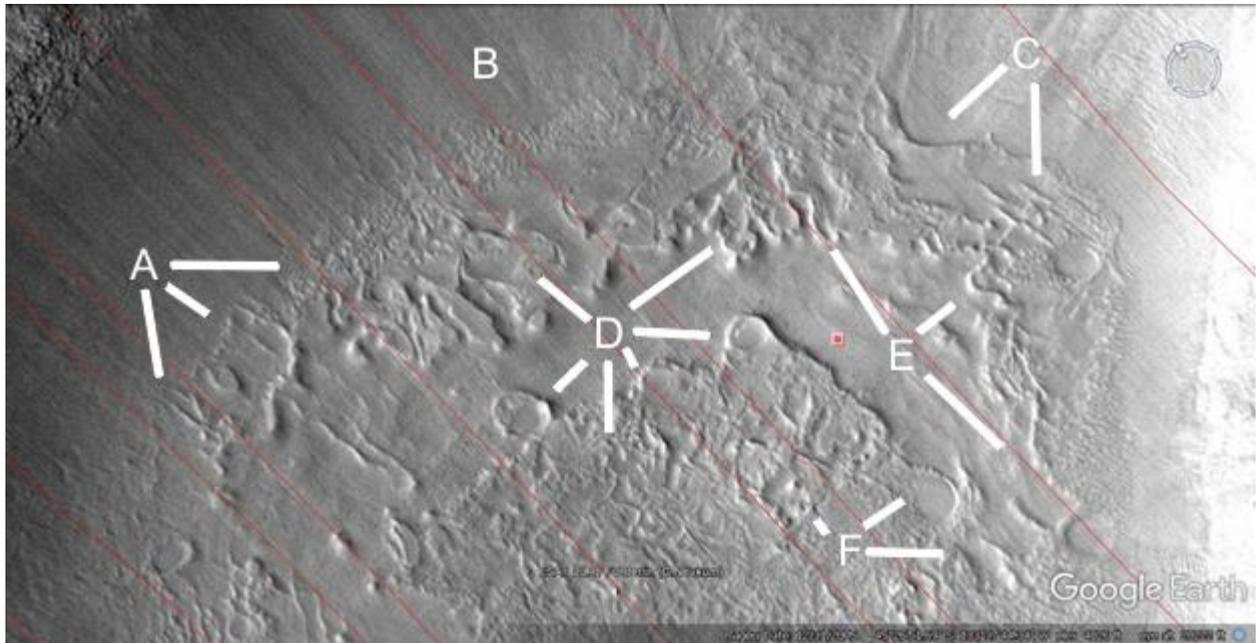


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## Cymd460

### Hypothesis

This image is analyzed in detail with the HiRise images to follow.

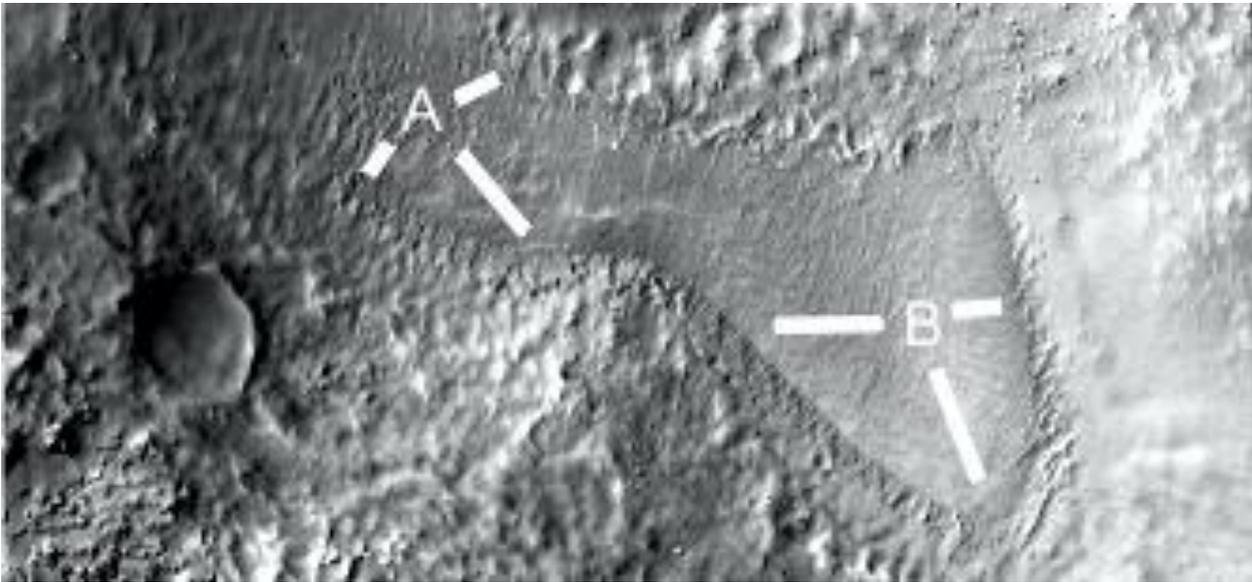


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## Cymd460a

### Hypothesis

A shows the boundaries of a smoother area, that water may have run into. This continues on to B where the dam wall appears to have broken off leaving its foundation.

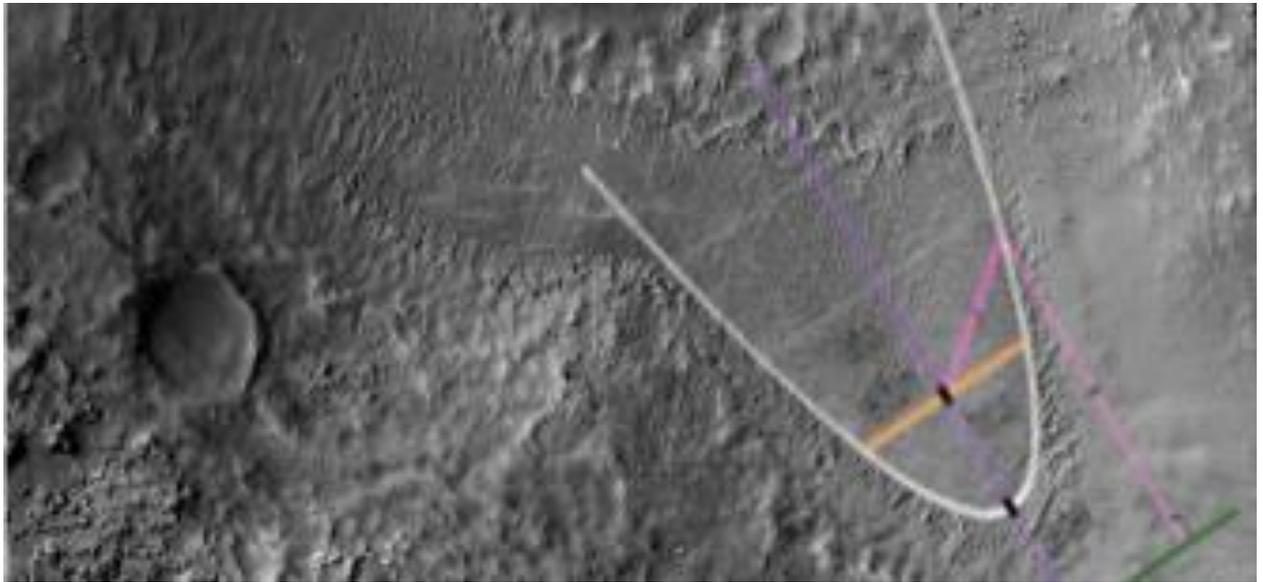


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**Cymd460a2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows how the dam shape is a perfect parabola.

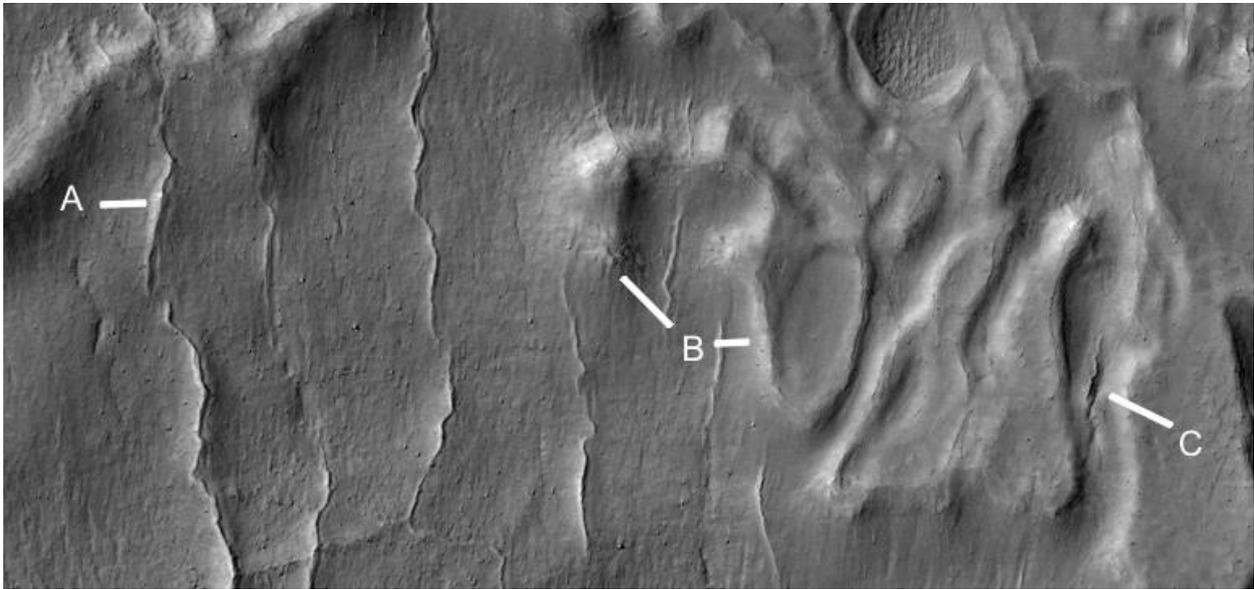


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## Cymd460b

### Hypothesis

A may be plugging these cracks. Seen in many other areas this construction technique appears to plug the cracks in a crater floor with cement making it hold water. Otherwise the water would be lost through the cracks. A shows the plug changes shape, perhaps it is breaking. B at 10 o'clock may be a hollow hill, at 3 o'clock is a pit dam. C shows a crack which is also patched, above this the water would flow into a pit dam.

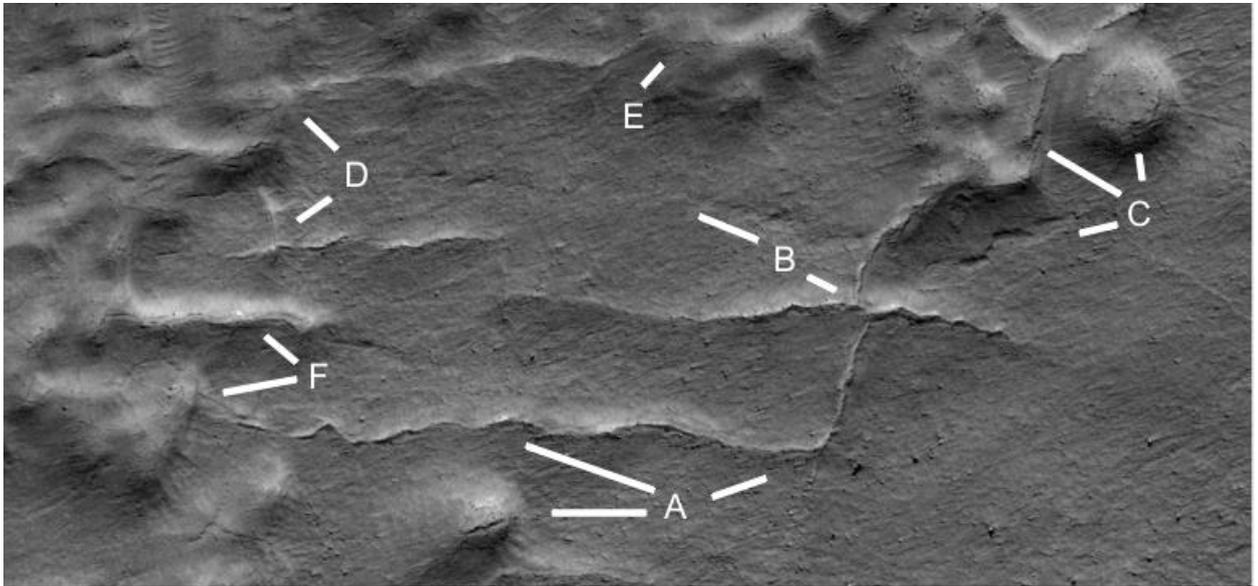


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## Cymd460c

### Hypothesis

A shows a crack in a hollow hill at 9 o'clock, also breaks in the plugged crack at 10 and 2 o'clock. B shows the intersection of a plugged crack at 4 o'clock and a faint plugged crack at 10 o'clock. One plugged crack continues through two hills at 10 and 12 o'clock. A small crack is shown at 8 o'clock. D, E and F show these extending into hills, perhaps like tubes.

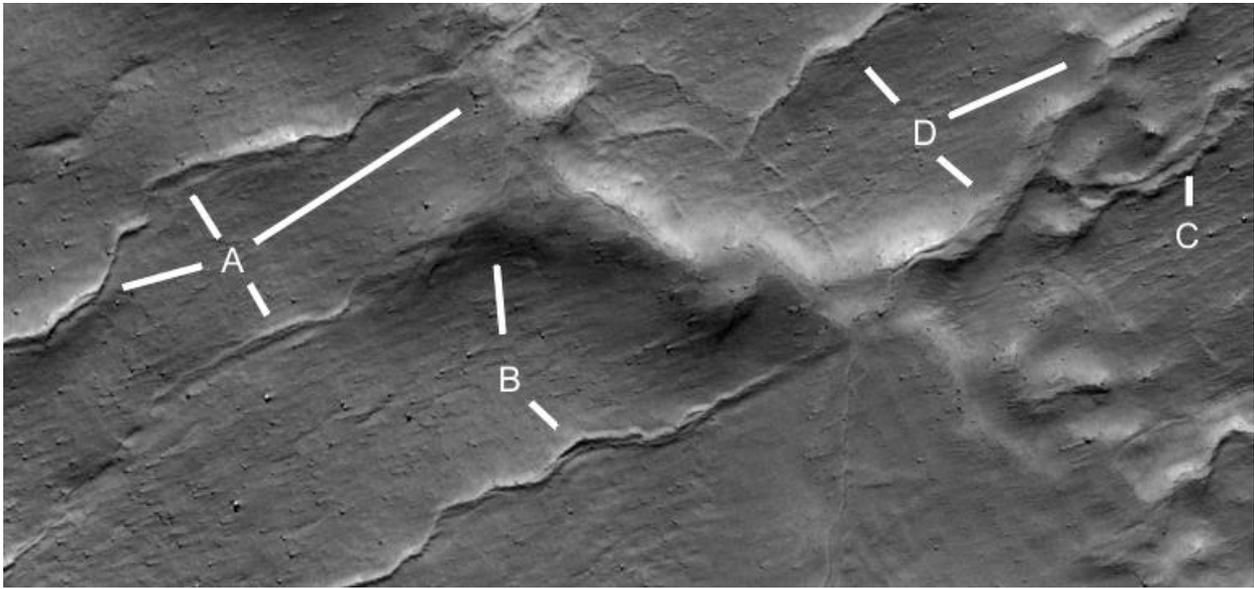


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## Cymd460d

### Hypothesis

A and B show many of these plugged cracks are hollow, this could be because they are breaking over time. Some might also be tubes, the one at A at 10 o'clock may have gone into a hollow hill or crater. Then other tubes come out the other side to D at 11 o'clock. B also continues on to D at 4 and 2 o'clock where it is hollow. C is also hollow.

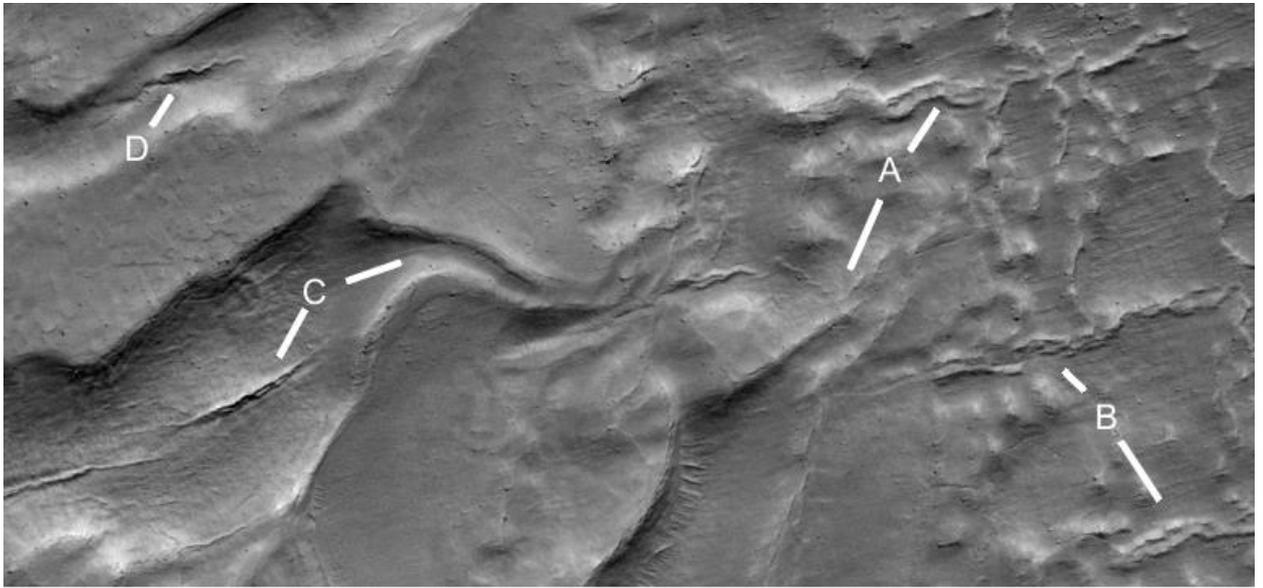


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## Cymd460e

### Hypothesis

A shows a tube coming out of a hill at 7 o'clock, at 1 o'clock is a collapsed tube. B shows two more collapsed tubes. C at 7 o'clock looks like a plugged crack in the pit dam, at 2 o'clock would be a water channel. D shows another plugged crack.



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## Cymdec462

### Hypothesis

There may be several elliptical craters here, perhaps oblique impacts for terraforming in the area.

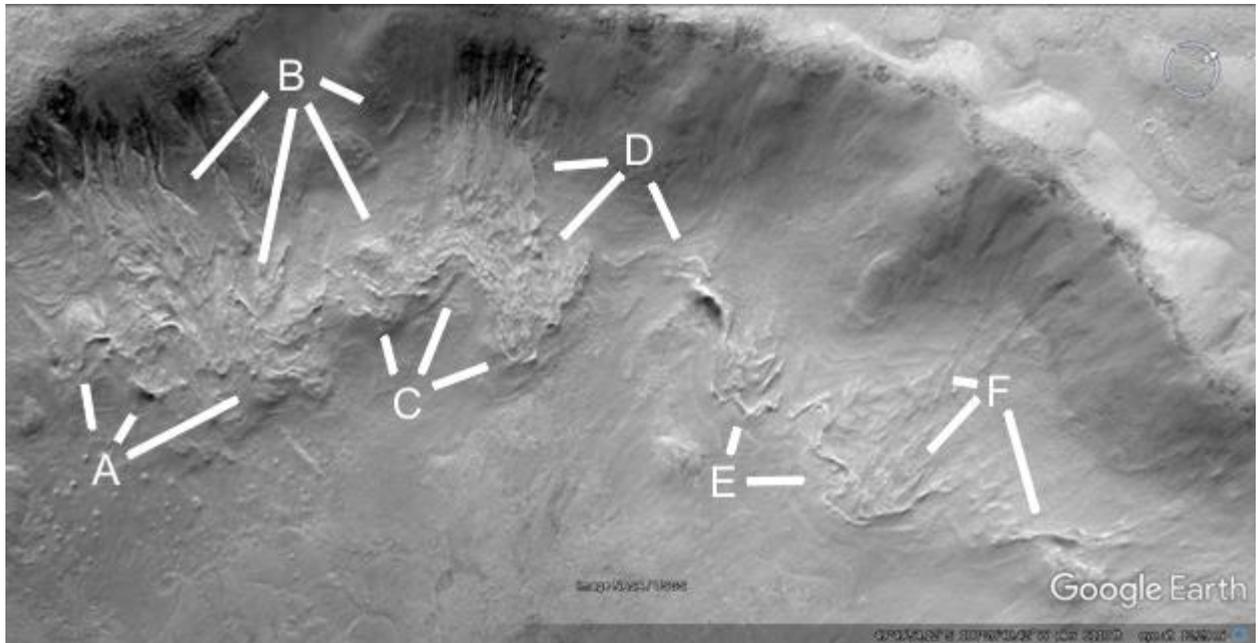


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## Cymd463

### Hypothesis

These dams appear to filling up with silt, A, B, and C are particularly full. This may indicate that water flowed here after the dams were abandoned. B at 7 o'clock shows a large amount of silt filling up the dams under it. D at 7 and 8 o'clock shows the thick silt filling the dam, at 5 o'clock may have been an arch going down to the dams at E and F.

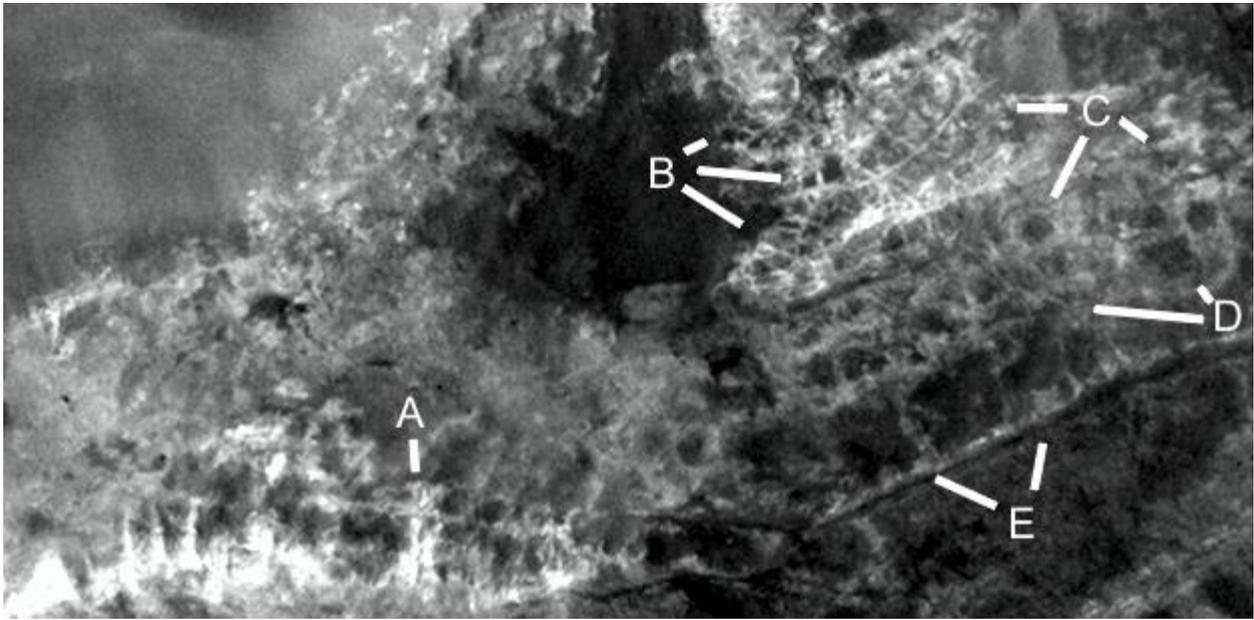


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## Cymhh464a

### Hypothesis

This may be more walled rooms, they are more eroded at A. B shows a more 3 dimensional shape with the appearance of objects inside the rooms. This might be ceiling material or even furniture. There is an arc shaped road or tube going from C at 9 o'clock to B at 4 o'clock, at 7 o'clock C appears to be much higher from the light shining on it. This might then be a complex of intact rooms if some of the ceiling still covers them. C at 4 o'clock is more eroded, the walls are more blurry like they are collapsing, unlike to the left of C. D at 10 o'clock shows this higher area of rooms and a much lower area in shadow under it. At 11 o'clock is a curved series of rooms. E shows a larger wall containing hollows above it.

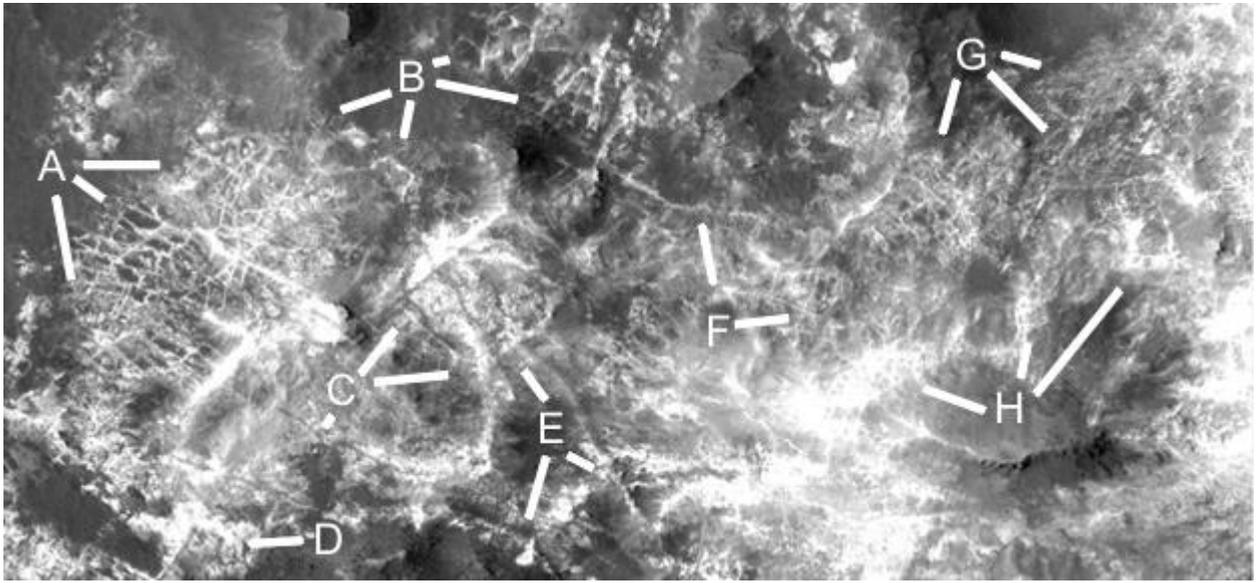


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## Cymhh464b

### Hypothesis

A shows some smaller rooms, the walls are approximately parallel to each other with a long central wall running through them. B shows a hollow and to its right there are some walls. C shows possible ceiling material with walls running through it, this may be intact. D may also have an intact roof, E shows a long tube or wall running from the complex at 11 o'clock to an intersection at 4 o'clock, connecting to another wall or tube at 7 o'clock. F shows another long wall or tube at 12 o'clock and more degraded walls at 3 o'clock. Many rooms are also seen at G, this may be 3 dimensional in shape and contain intact rooms as well. H also has signs of a 3 dimensional shape.

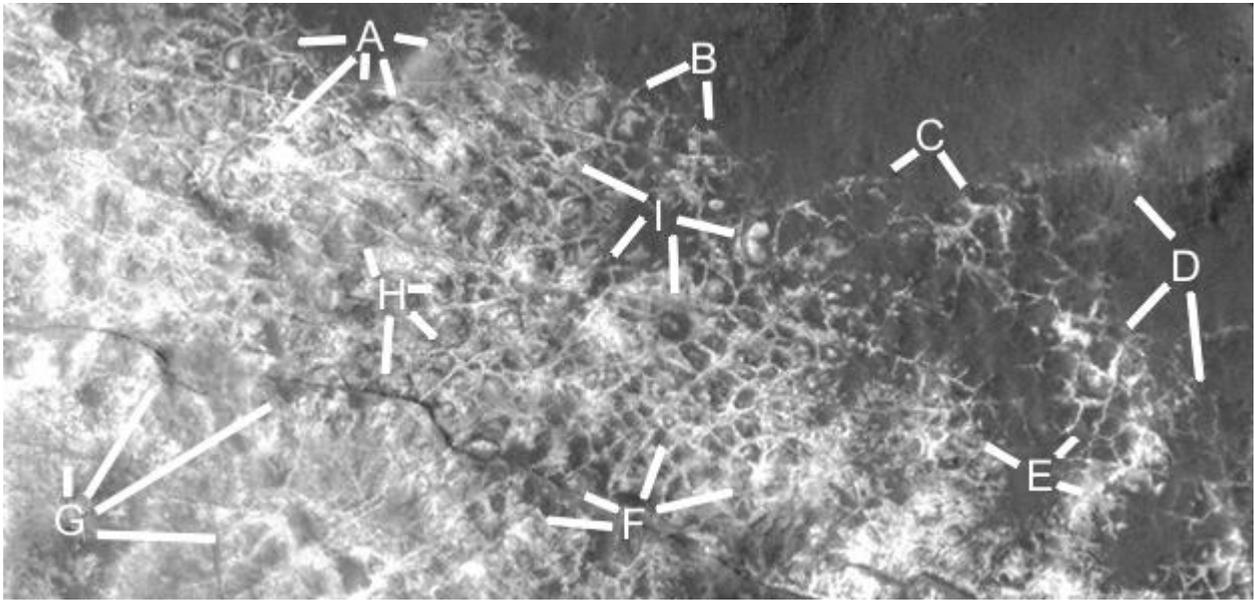


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## Cymhh464c

### Hypothesis

A shows a rounded room at 7 o'clock, it may still have its roof. B shows pale objects in the rooms like furniture, many more are seen at I. C and D show the edge of the rooms, apparently being buried by the dark soil. F also shows some objects in the rooms, there are many other examples. G at 1 and 2 o'clock may be a road.

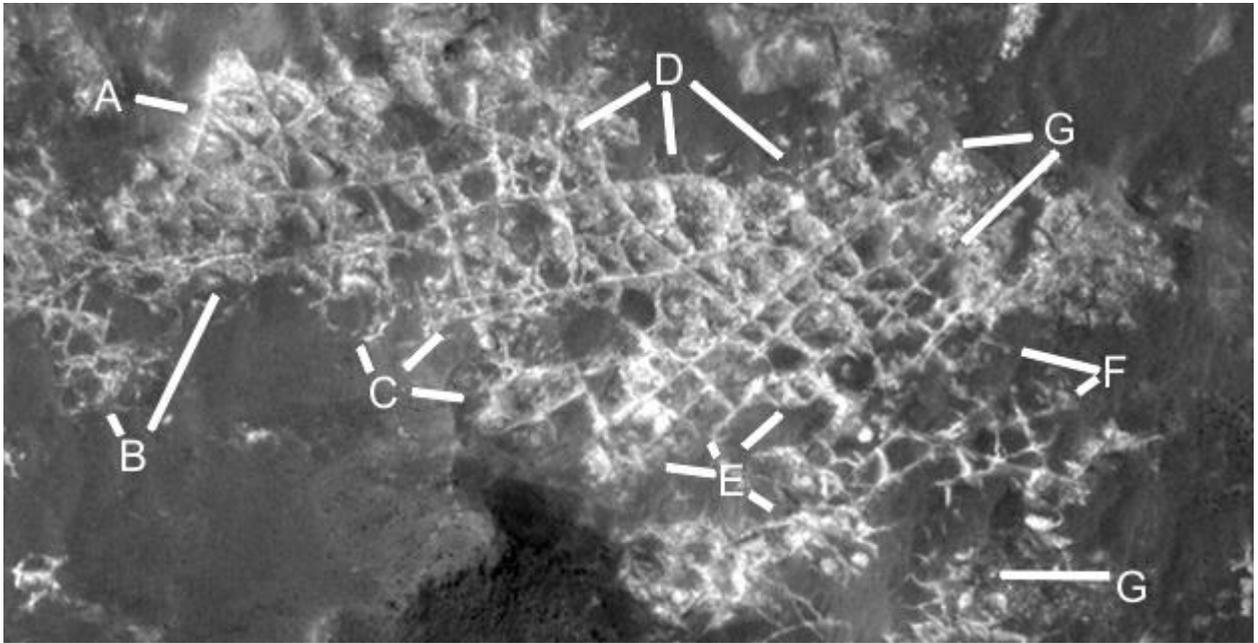


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## Cymmh464d

### Hypothesis

A shows these walled structures, in them the pale areas may be a degrading floor. Some of these objects may also have been furniture made of stone or cement. B shows more of these that may be degraded or buried. C at 2 o'clock shows a long very straight wall extending to the right. C at 4 o'clock shows more structures between the walls like furniture. The rooms at D show many small objects in the walls, these may also be from a collapsed roof. The rooms around E, F, and G may be partially buried like at B.

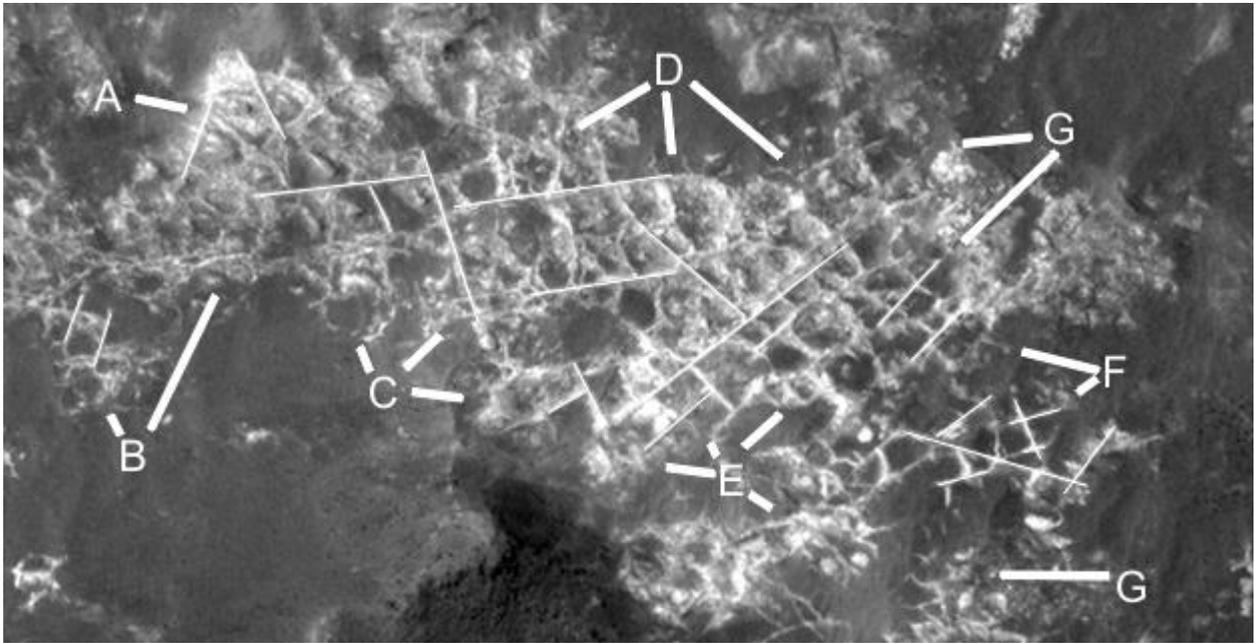


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## Cymhh464d2

### Hypothesis

Many of the walls are overlaid with lines to show how straight they are.

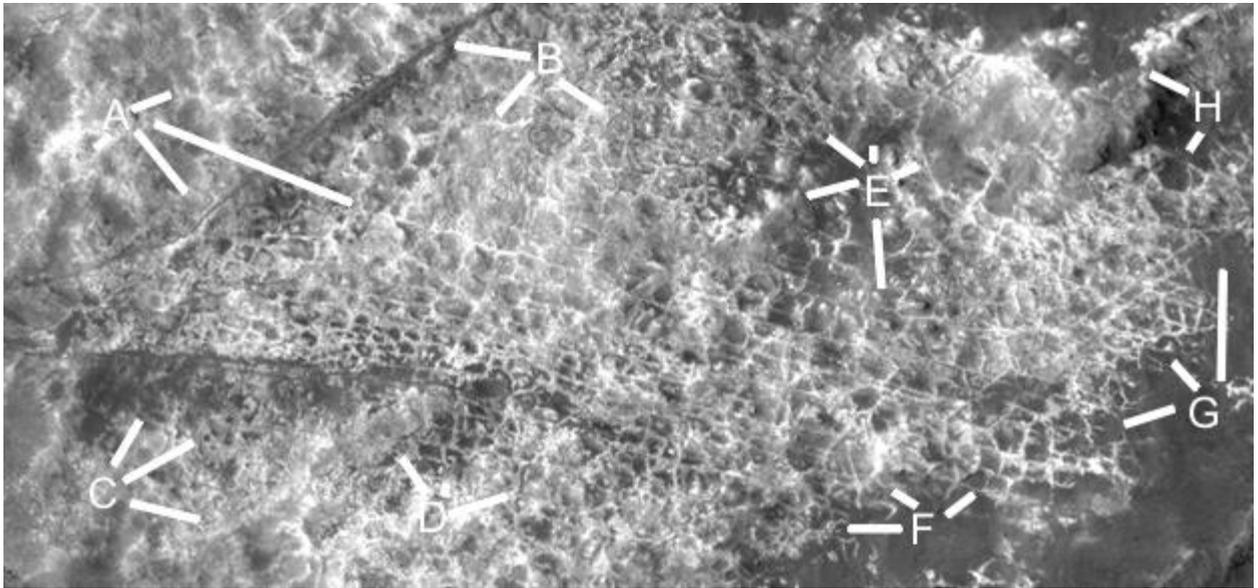


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## Cymhh464e

### Hypothesis

Instead of being eroded down to the dark soil, or filled by it, many rooms here seem more 3 dimensional. A and B show higher areas with many rooms like foam in texture. There may be many intact rooms with ceilings here. C shows a higher area following the dark line, some areas may have ceilings intact like D at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock there are rounded hills that may be ceilings. E may be more eroded with the dark soil underneath showing though. F shows an intact ceiling at 10 o'clock, open rooms at 2 o'clock. G shows the edge of the rooms being buried. H at 10 o'clock may show a higher 3 dimensional array of rooms, this might also be an optical illusion.

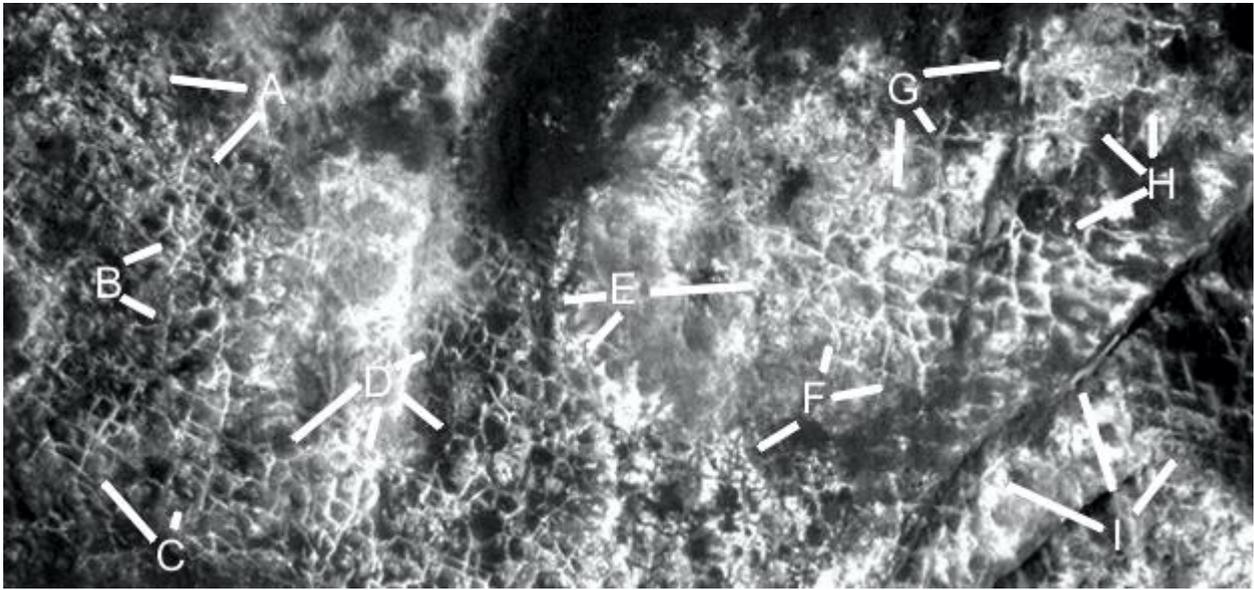


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## Cymhh464f

### Hypothesis

The rooms from A to D appear to be more irregular, this may be because the walls are eroded and falling to the side at an angle. There is a symmetrical array between A at 7 o'clock and B at 2 o'clock. C at 12 o'clock shows rooms between parallel walls. E and F show a clear area, the walls may have eroded away or this could be an intact ceiling. G at 2 o'clock over to H at 10 and 12 o'clock may have a large intact ceiling. This also appears to be 3 dimensional. I from 12 to 1 o'clock show some rectangular rooms. I at 12 o'clock may be a tube or road connecting many areas like a freeway. G at 6 o'clock and H at 8 o'clock show clear rooms but more irregular, these may be on slopes as they also appear to be 3 dimensional.

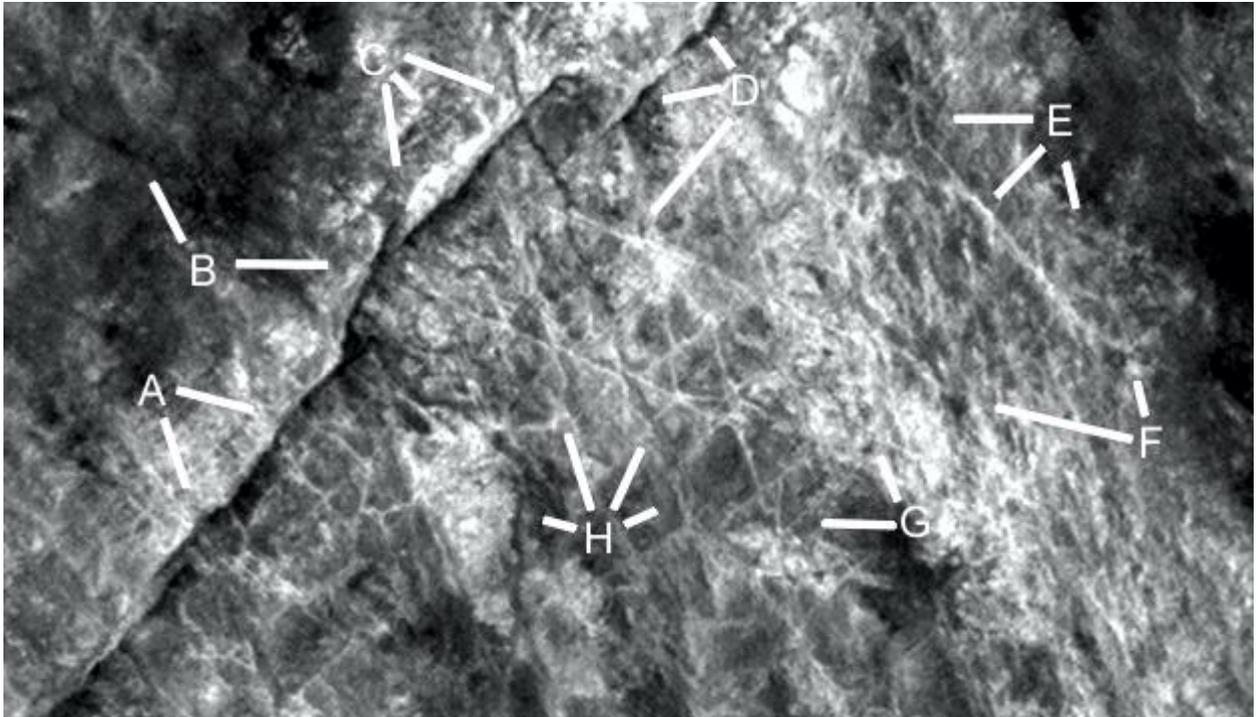


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## Cymhh464g

### Hypothesis

A shows a ridge that may be natural or associated with these formations. The ridge at B is dark but continues on as a pale wall casting a shadow on its upper side, down to G. C shows some small rooms. D, E, and F show some fainter ridges, perhaps worn down walls. At G and H the walls are triangular.

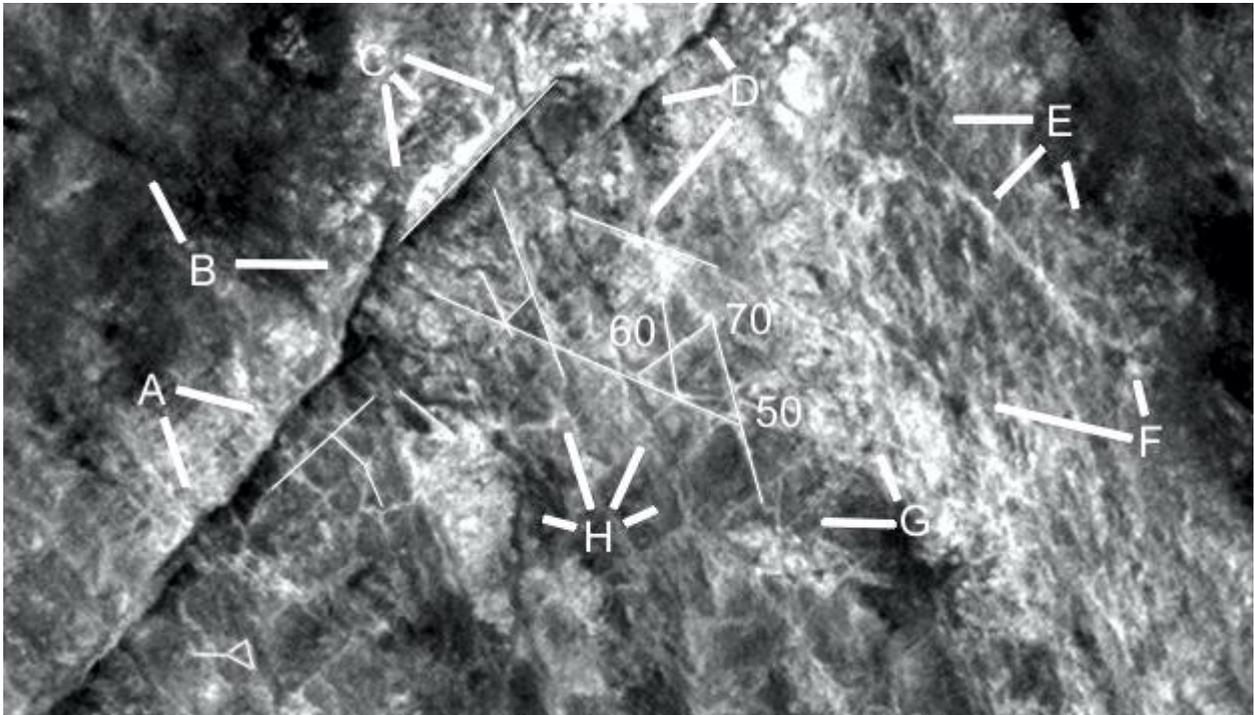


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## Cymhh464g2

### Hypothesis

Here some of the walls have a line on them to show how straight they are. The triangles appear to be 50, 60, and 70 degrees. This is hard to explain geologically where these angles would appear over and over, one triangle is marked with these angles.

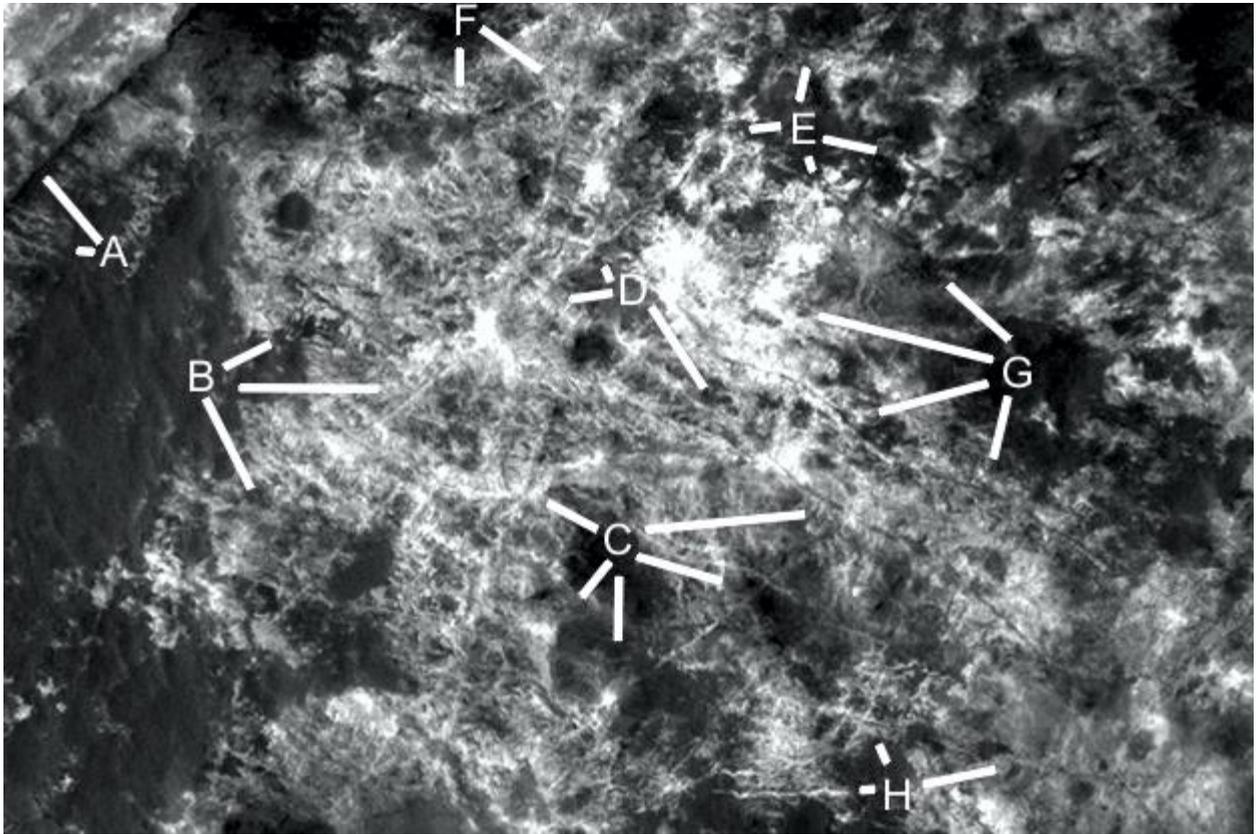


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## Cymhh464h

### Hypothesis

A at 10 may be a segment of intact ceiling, the rooms at 8 o'clock may continue under it. The rooms are less distinct here, this may mean the ceilings are more intact. B from 3 to 5 o'clock shows a straight tube or road like a freeway, this continues up to E at 8 o'clock. B at 10 o'clock shows a symmetrical array of rooms. The area around C looks 3 dimensional with many straight roads or tubes. D, E, and G are also dark areas with 3 dimensional shapes around them. E looks like it may be elevated with straight roads or edges of a building under it going down to D and G at 10 o'clock.

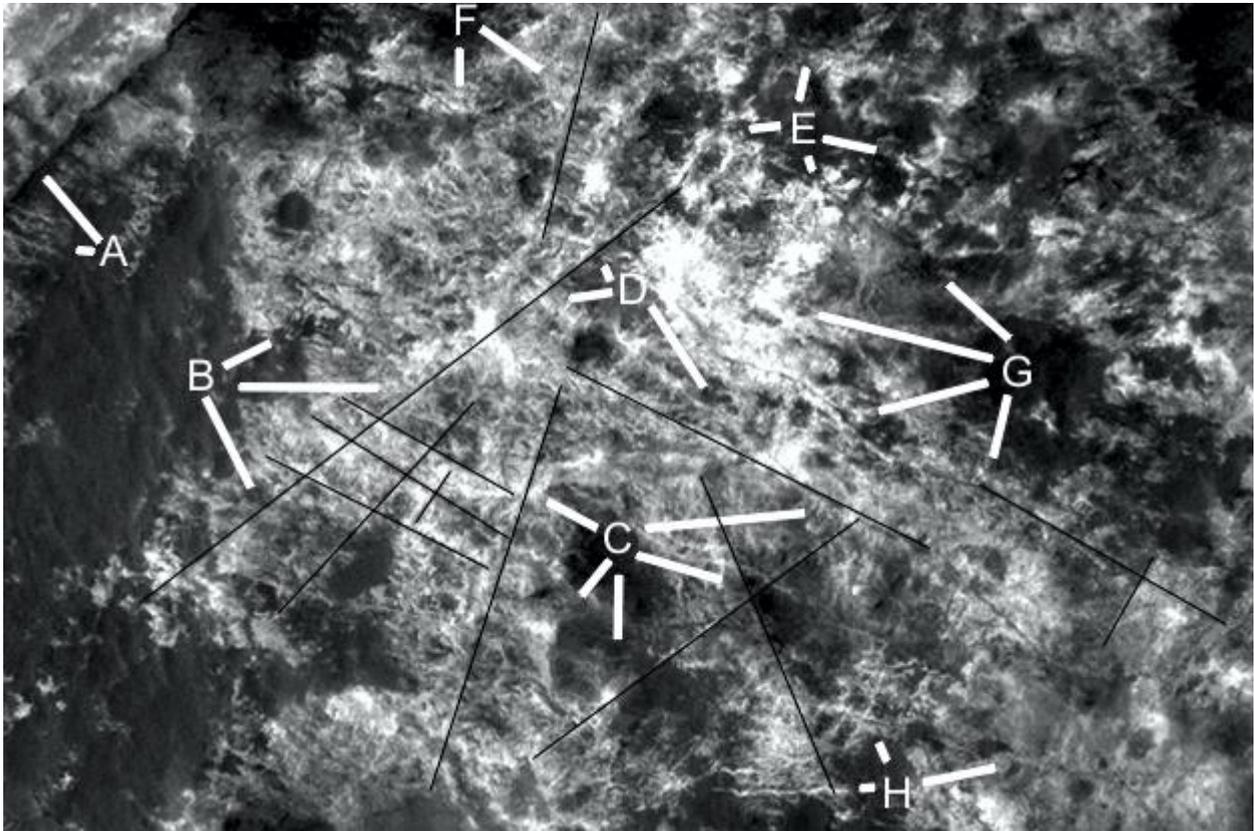


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## Cymhh464h2

### Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the walls and tubes are.

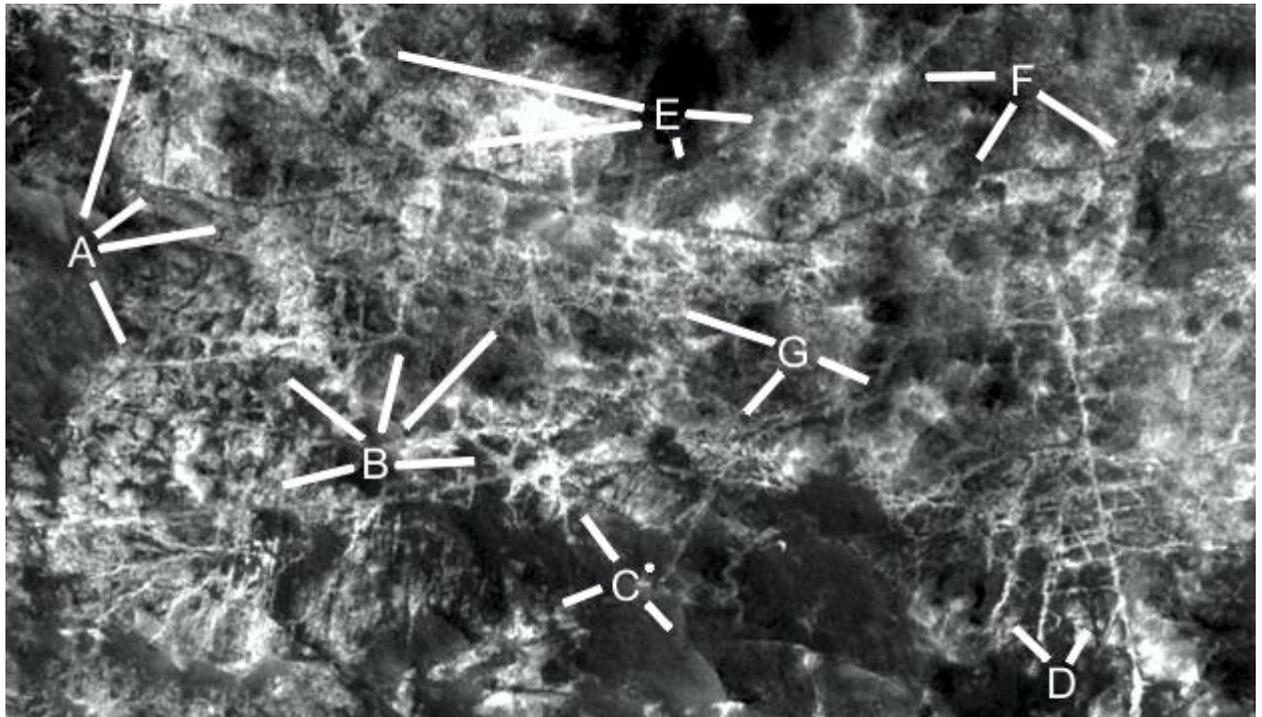


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**Cymhh464i**

**Hypothesis**

A and B show many rooms and walls. C at 11 o'clock may show a nexus where the walls come together into a circle or crater. The walls seem to be directed towards this crater though a meteor would fall in a random position. D shows many small rooms extending up the image, these may be buried or under an intact darker roof. These areas could be explored to see how many intact and sealed rooms survive. E at 8 o'clock shows another round nexus where the walls appear to converge, perhaps a meeting place. At 10 o'clock there may be a bridge over a cavity. At 3 and 5 o'clock the rooms may be partially buried. F shows another nexus at 9 o'clock the other rooms may have eroded away. G shows a large array of rectilinear rooms at 10 o'clock extending over to A. At 4 and 8 o'clock the rooms are more irregular.

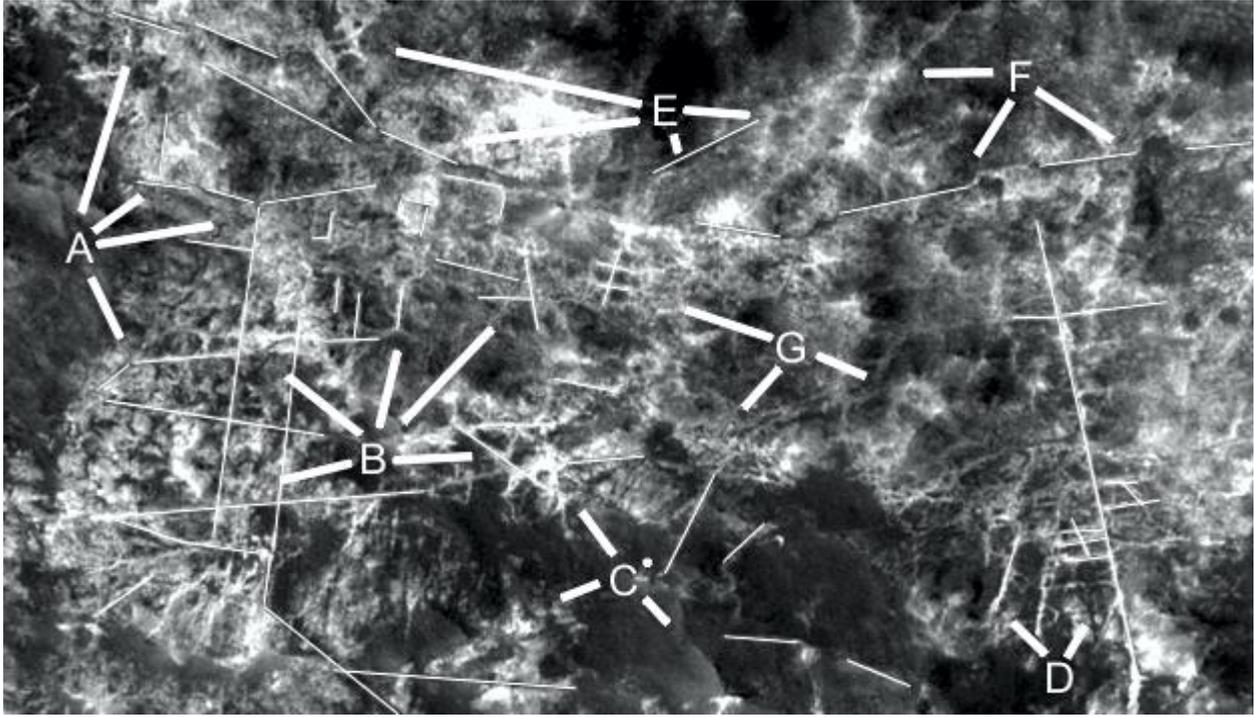


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**Cymhh464i2**

## **Hypothesis**

Straight lines are overlaid to show how straight these walls are.

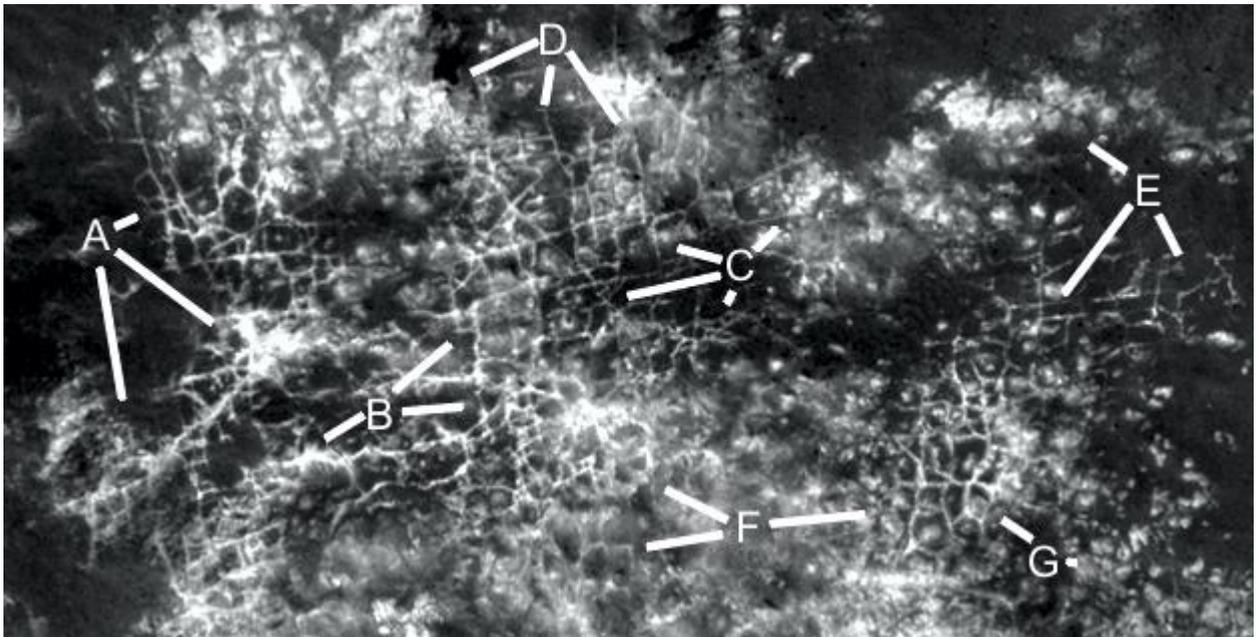


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**Cymhh464j**

**Hypothesis**

These rooms are more irregular, perhaps because the ground was uneven. A at 2 o'clock shows a room with a pale object in it. These are common in some rooms, they usually have around the same shapes, are in the middle of the room, and have the same albedo. They occur when the rooms are regular and rectilinear, also when irregular in shape. They are unlikely to be sand dunes because many rooms around them have none of this material, the sand could not get to some without getting into the other rooms. They may then be furniture, alternatively a domed ceiling might collapse more in the center of the room. At 4 o'clock is a nexus of walls, this may have an intact ceiling. B appears to be 3 dimensional, there are also some pale objects in a few of the rooms. The rooms at C at 2 o'clock are rectilinear, they have some pale objects in the rooms, some also have a ring in them with a circular object in the ring. At 8 o'clock is a larger room with the pale object in it. Smaller rooms are at 7 o'clock, at 1 o'clock the pale materials in the rooms looks more like flooring. D may be a hole in the formation with rooms at lower levels in it. E at 10 o'clock may be flooring with the walls eroded away, at 5 to 7 o'clock there are rooms with pale objects in them, this extends down to between F and G becoming very common. Around F the ceilings may be intact.

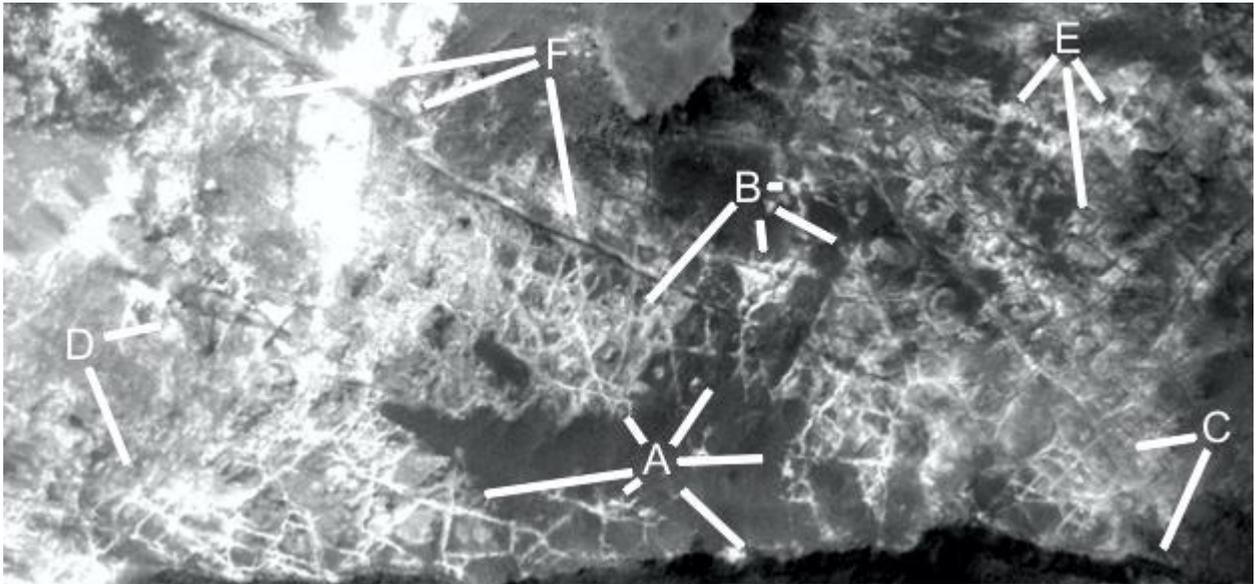


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**Cymhh465a**

## Hypothesis

A may be where the dark soil has buried rooms, it may have also been farming areas in these cities. A at 8 o'clock shows this pale material in the rooms, it looks more like flooring. At 7 o'clock the flooring is likely to be buried. At 5 o'clock is the edge of the formation, this dark soil then may not have blown into the area as this usually forms dunes. B appears to be a 3 dimensional hill of rooms from the shadows. At 4 o'clock is the apex of a triangle of rooms with flooring. C shows more rooms, D and E may have intact ceilings. F shows longer roads or tubes.

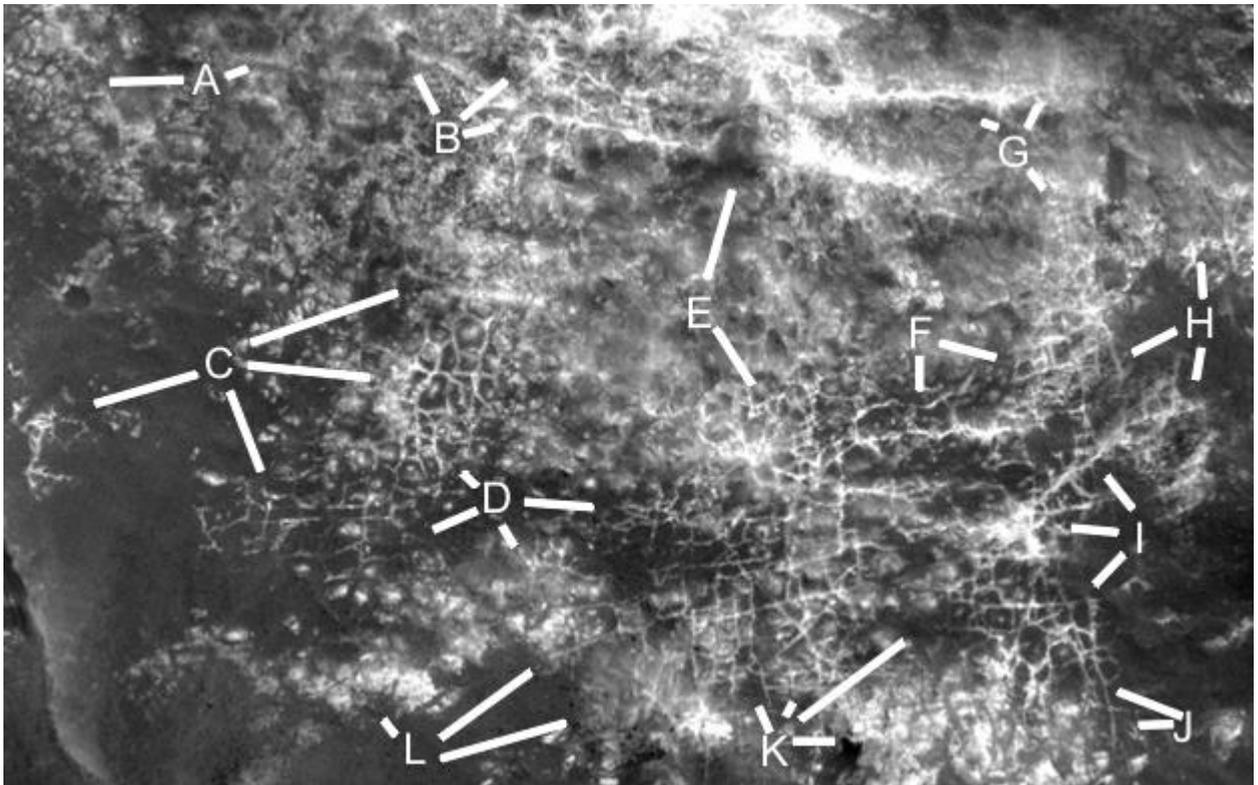


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**Cymhh465c**

## Hypothesis

A at 9 o'clock has many of these rooms with pale objects in them, it appears as if the walls have eroded away leaving the flooring. At 2 o'clock the ceiling material may be intact. B appears to be more 3 dimensional with the dark gaps looking lower, particularly at E at 12 o'clock which looks like a way inside the formation. C shows buried rooms from 5 to 8 o'clock, at 2 o'clock the ceilings may be intact, and at 3 o'clock the floor material or furniture is exposed. E at 5 o'clock looks like a walled hill with many rooms exposed all over it. F also looks 3 dimensional with a long hill at 6 o'clock as if rooms are exposed in its hollows. At 4 o'clock are rectilinear rooms going up to G which may have an intact ceiling. H, I, and J are also dark soil covering rooms, or they have been farming areas. K at 11 o'clock looks like rooms with furniture or flooring in them, at 3 o'clock may be intact ceilings. L may also be an intact ceiling at 2 o'clock, other areas are farms or buried rooms.

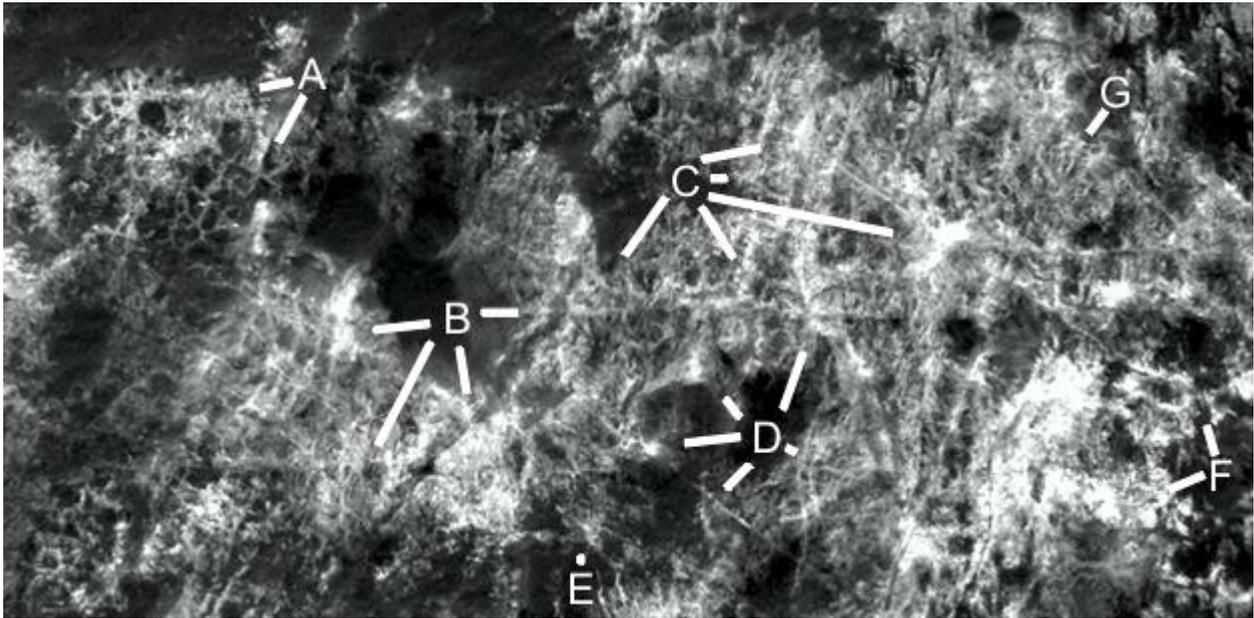


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**Cymhh465d**

## Hypothesis

A looks like a 3 dimensional hill covered in rooms. B appears to be a hollow surrounded by rooms, some with intact ceilings and others with the walls exposed. C shows a nexus of walls at 4 o'clock, parallel walls with rooms between them at 2 o'clock. D also appears to be surrounded by 3 dimensional rooms, perhaps a small farm. F at 8 o'clock gives an impression of a symmetrical intact ceiling at 8 o'clock, it extends up to 12 o'clock and to the right. G also appears to have rooms inside the hill.

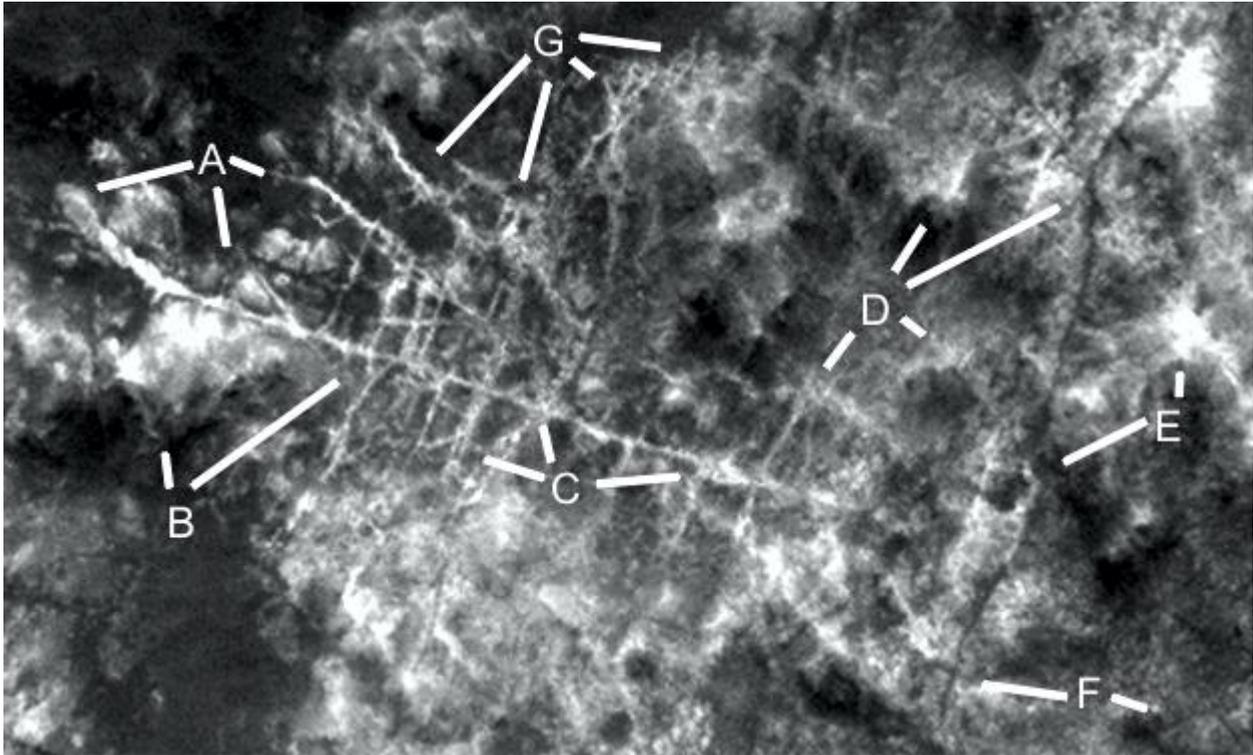


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**Cymhh465e**

## Hypothesis

A shows walls coming off a long road or tube, it ends with a turn at 8 o'clock. Other walls intersect it from 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the small hill appears 3 dimensional as does B at 12 o'clock with rooms in it. At 2 o'clock many walls intersect the main road or tube. Around C, D, E, and F may be many intact ceilings with rooms underneath. The shadows appear to be 3 dimensional. G also appears to be a hill of rooms at 3 and 4 o'clock, a smaller hill is at 7 o'clock.

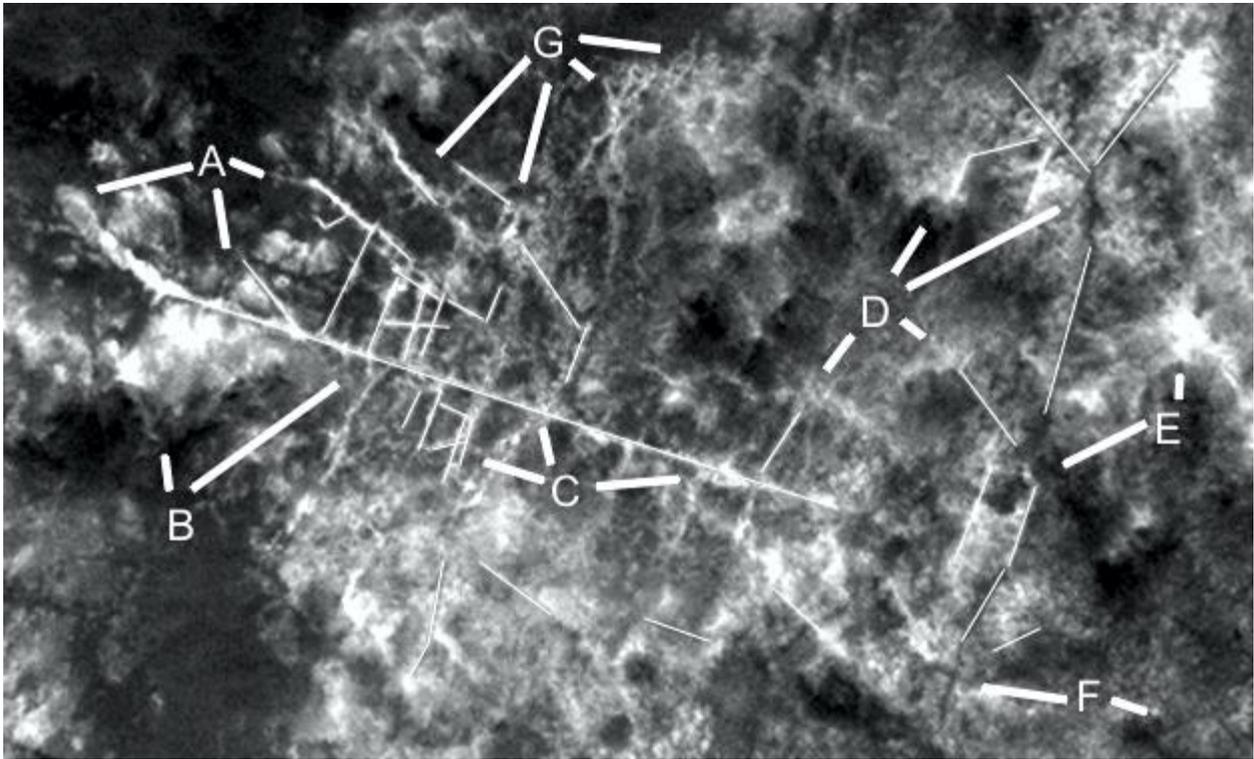


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**Cymhh465e2**

**Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls are.

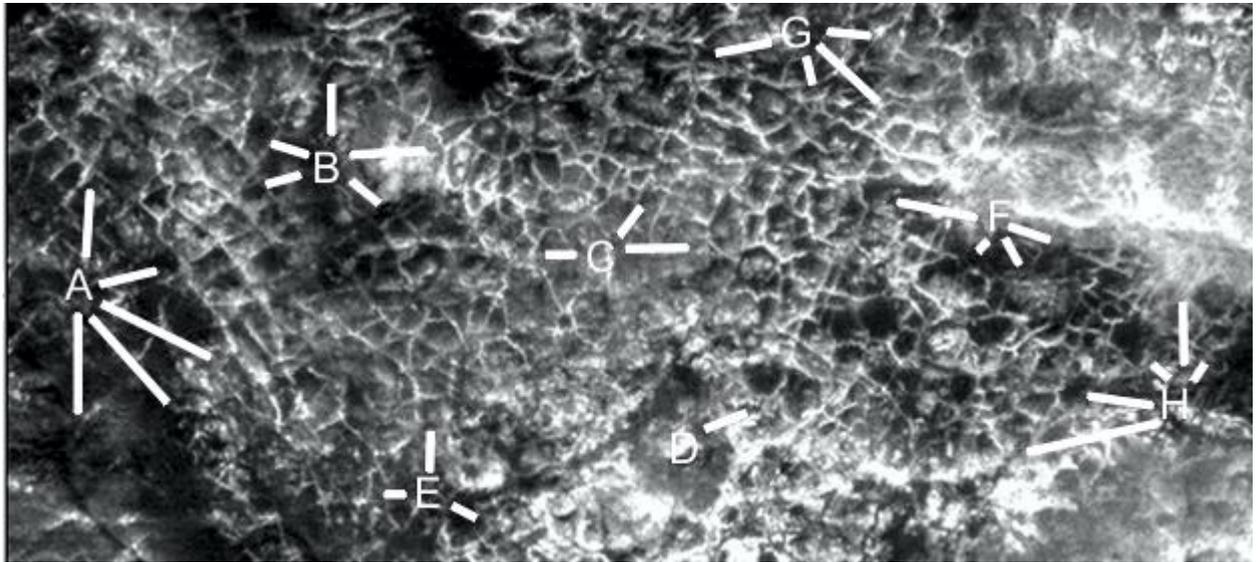


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## Cymhh465f

### Hypothesis

The rooms at A and B appear very 3 dimensional from the shadows, also many have pale objects in them perhaps furniture, flooring or collapsed ceilings. A at 12 o'clock is a hill of rooms. B at 5 o'clock appears to have hollows from the shadows, this may be a way inside the formation. C may be an intact ceiling with exposed rooms around it. D is a nexus of walls coming together, E may have another layer of rooms under it. F and H also appears to be a hill of rooms with some collapsed ceilings. Many rooms but particularly G show the height of the walls from their shadows, this would enable the height to be calculated.

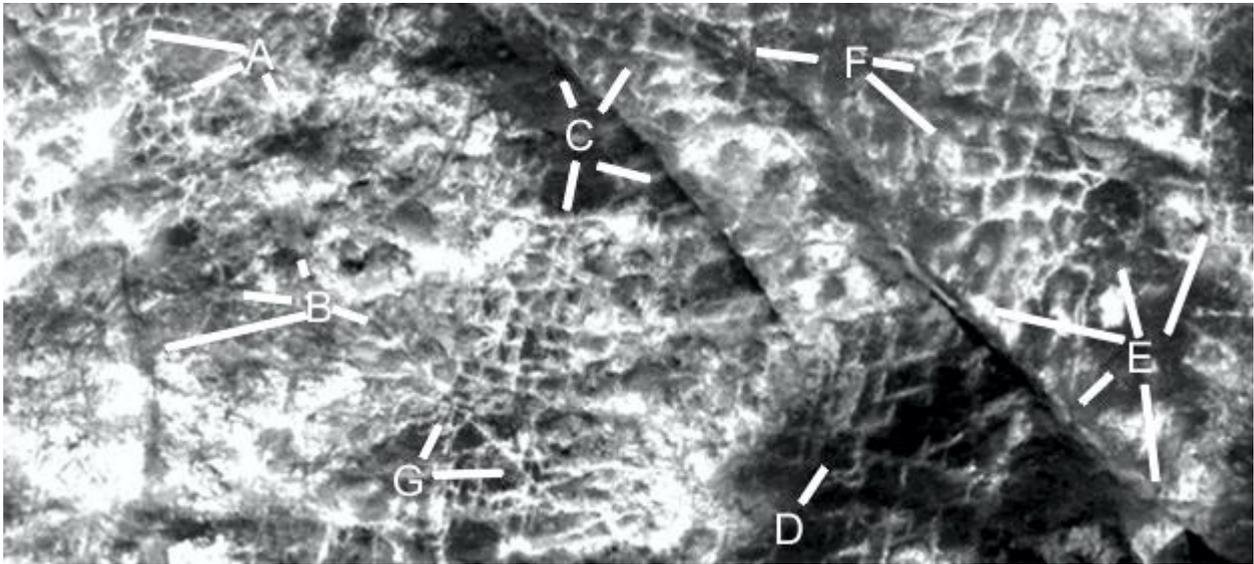


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## Cymhh465g

### Hypothesis

A shows many small rooms around the same size. B may be intact roof material, this changes to open rooms between C and G. C at 11 and 1 o'clock shows larger rooms continuing on to F. D shows rooms with very straight walls, they seem to nest inside each other. E shows a hollow or the rooms may be buried by the darker soil. G shows more small rooms

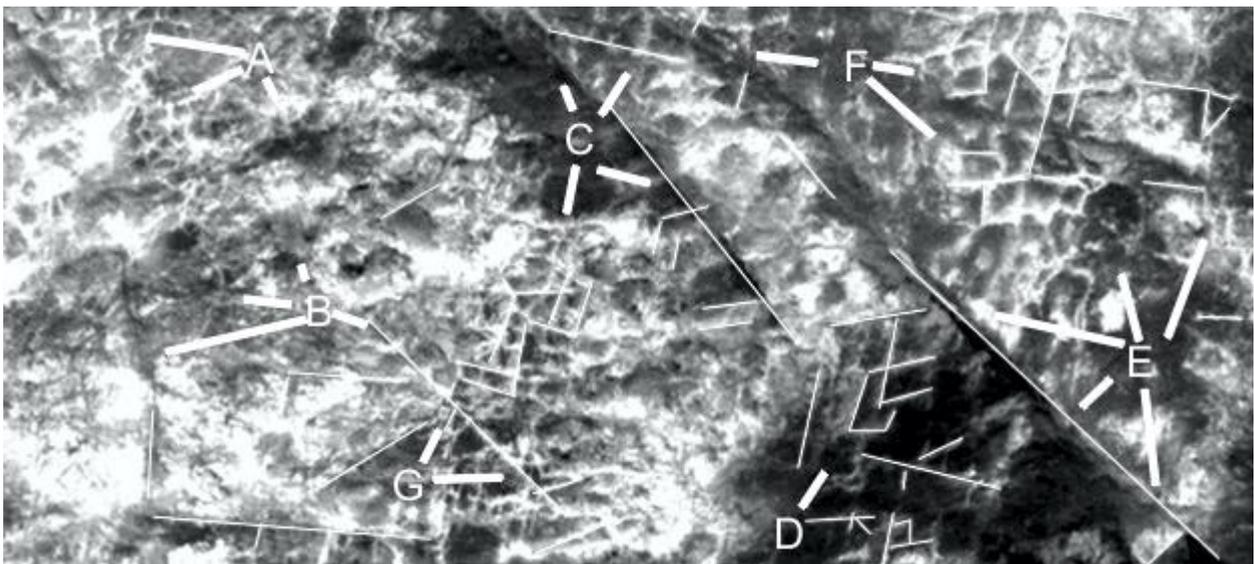


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**Cymhh465g2**

**Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls are.

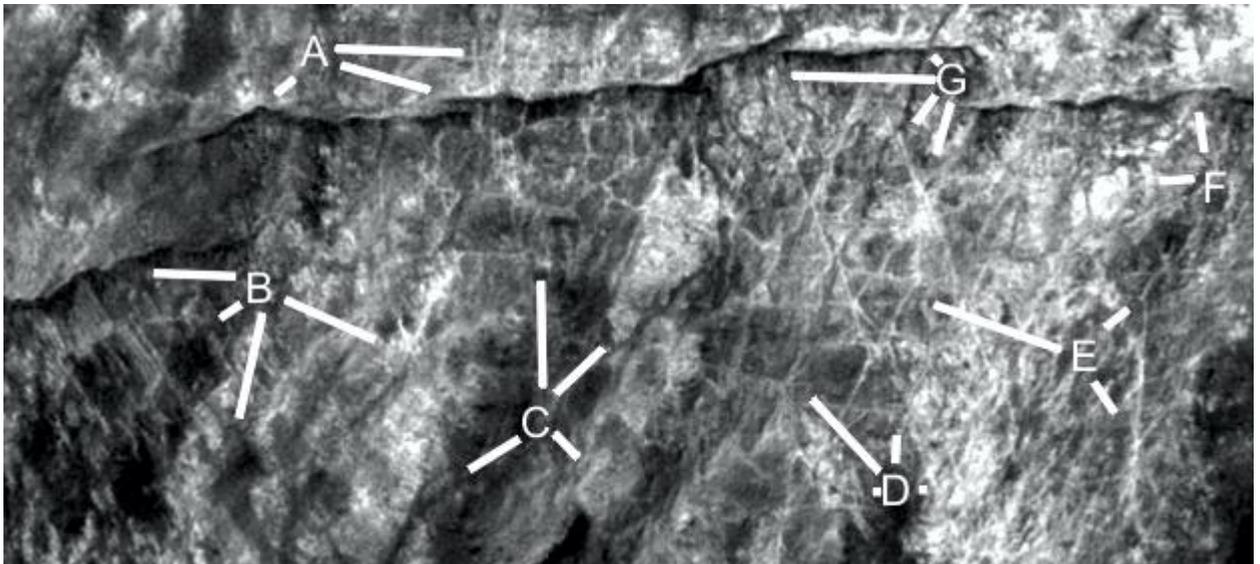


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## Cymhh465h

### Hypothesis

This shows some more triangular walls, A follows a ridge to some faint rooms on the right. B shows some larger rooms on the left and a nexus at 4 o'clock. C shows a cavity, perhaps with some intact ceilings at 2, 4, and 7 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the rooms are more irregular in shape. Between D, E, and G the rooms are trapezoids like two joined triangles, as well as triangular. F and G show more walls.

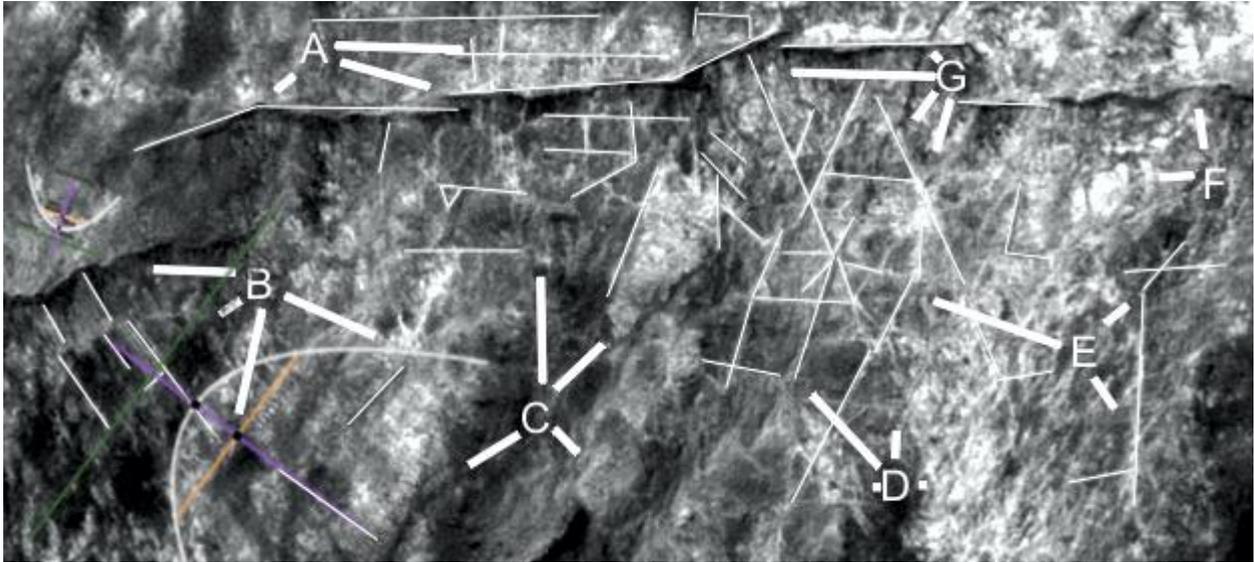


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## Cymhh465h2

## Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the walls are, also two curves are parabolic in shape.

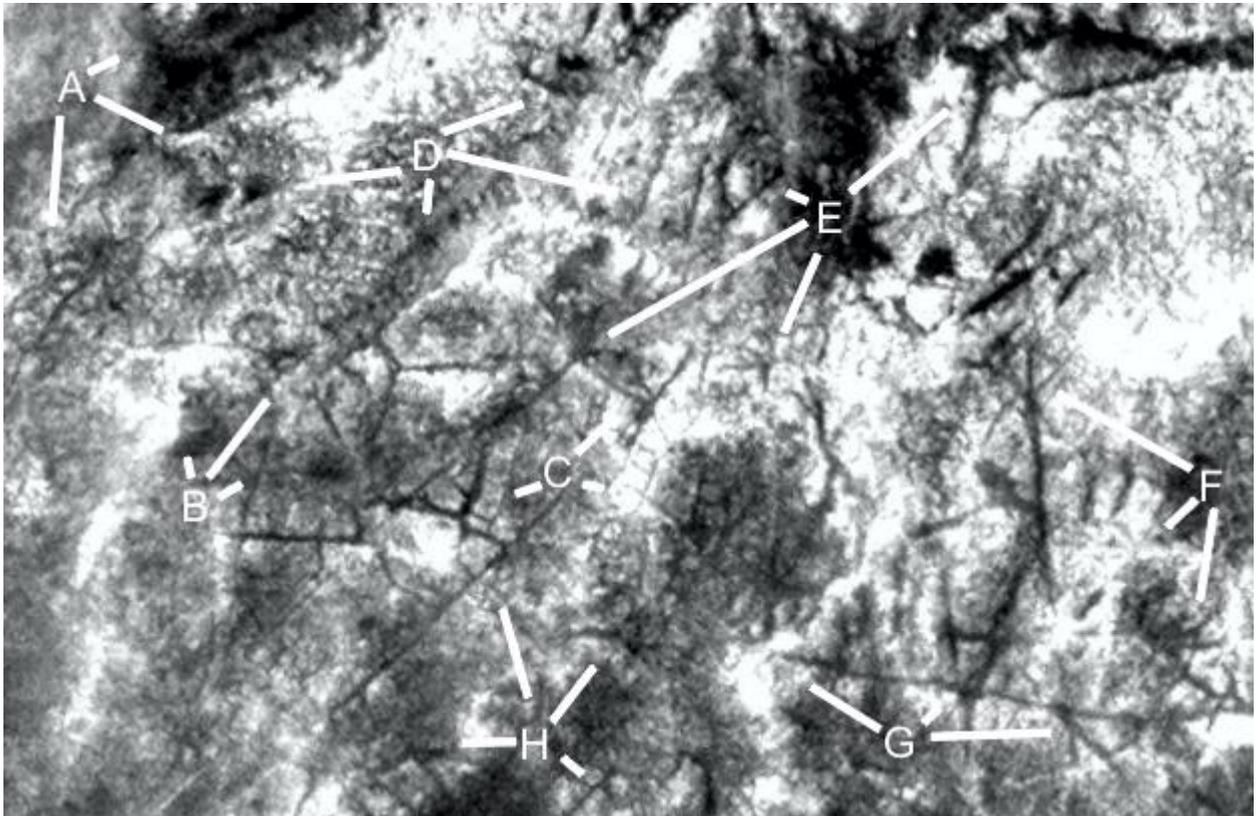


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## Cymhh465i

## Hypothesis

Fewer rooms are seen here, this may be because the ceilings are more intact. The dark lines look like roads, they may also be where the walls have eroded away leaving only flooring.

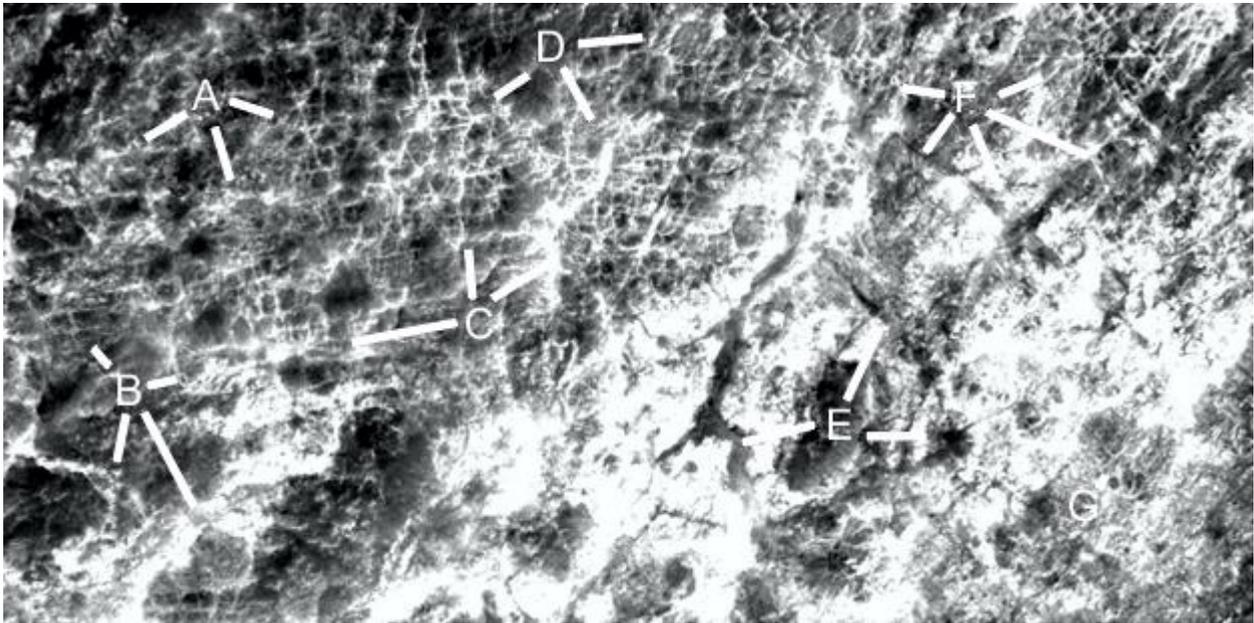


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**Cymhh465j**

### **Hypothesis**

Between A, B, C, and D there are many 3 dimensional rooms. B from 2 to 5 o'clock looks like a hill of rooms with some exposed as hollows. A at 5 o'clock and D at 4 o'clock look like hills of rooms. At 3 o'clock the ceiling is intact in the middle, at 5 o'clock it appears like foam with so many exposed rooms and hollows. E, F, and G may have intact ceilings, above F the ceilings have collapsed.

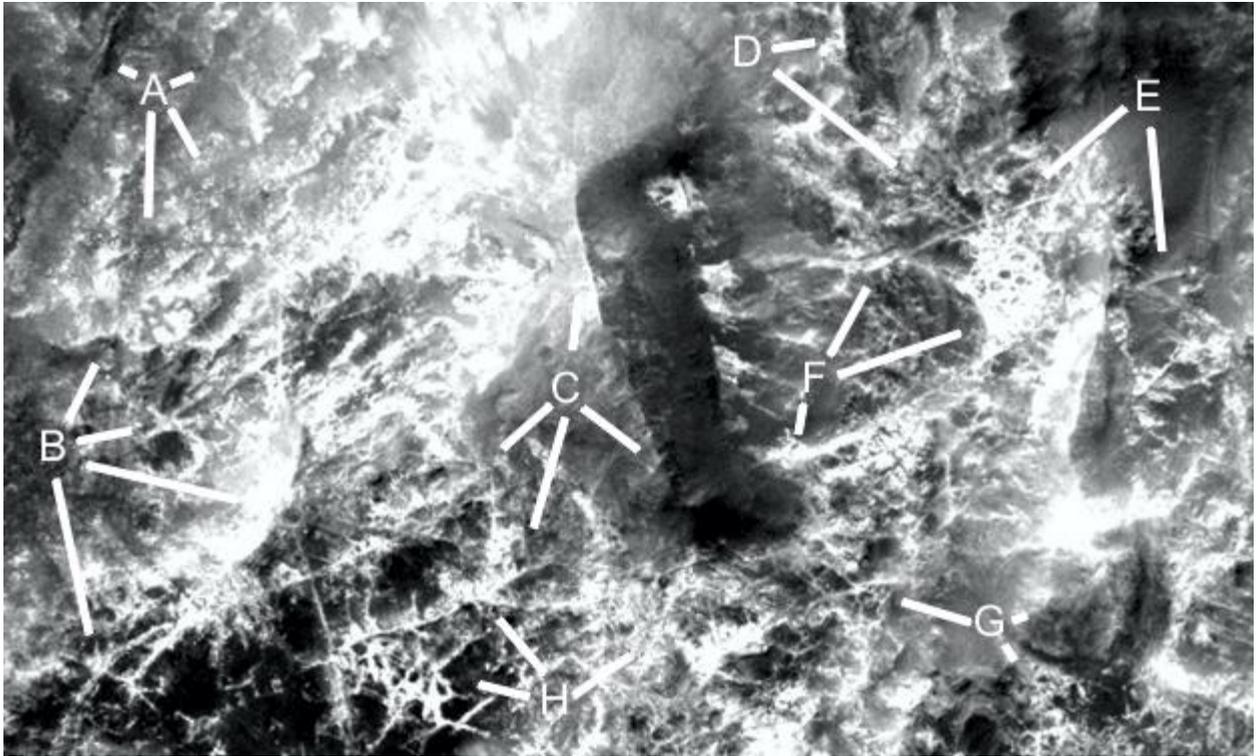


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**Cymhh465k**

### **Hypothesis**

A, B, and C may border 3 dimensional hills of rooms, the ceiling has collapsed around H. Also from E to F the rooms are exposed, F at 2 o'clock looks like a hill of rooms. Under E appears to be a hill, from 6 to 7 o'clock the rooms are exposed as its ceiling collapses. G may also be an intact ceiling with exposed rooms on the edges.

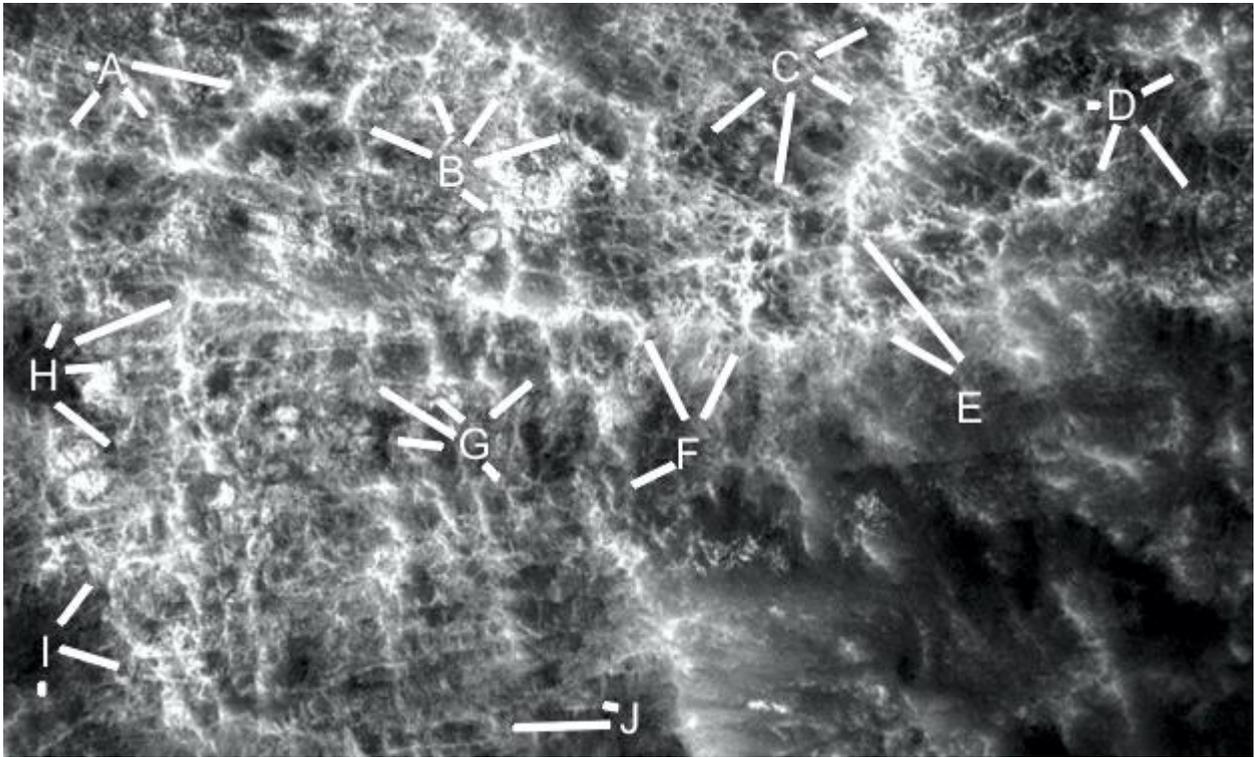


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## Cymhh465I

### Hypothesis

From A to D looks 3 dimensional, A looks like higher hills of rooms connected by walls. The darker areas between them appear to be hollows like directly under A. Between A and H there are many rooms. Between C and F is a large hill of rooms looking like foam. Between G, H, I, and J the ground also looks 3 dimensional from the shadows, so many rooms implies there are also some in the hills and hollows. Under E looks like an intact ceiling, above E this degrades into exposed rooms.

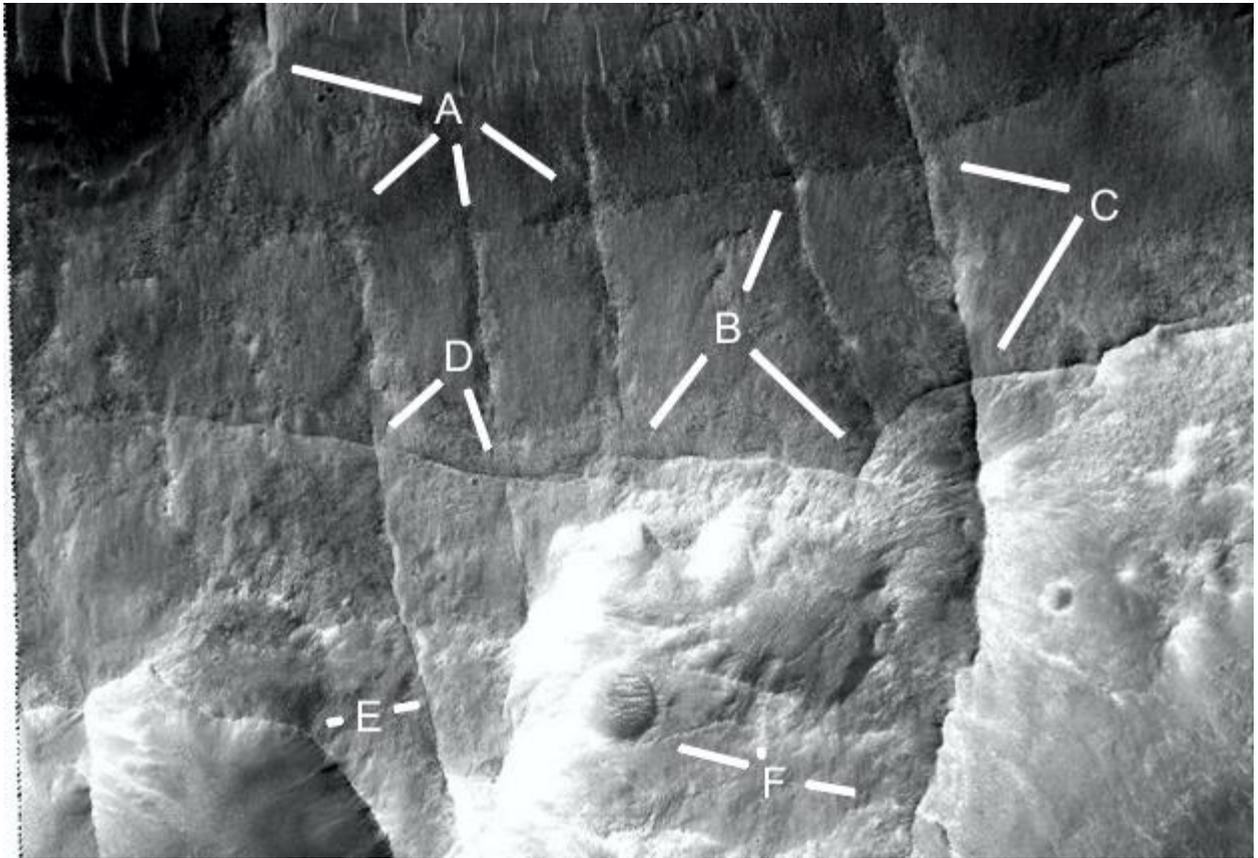


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## Cymhh465a

### Hypothesis

Here the rooms may have eroded away, the ridges are similar to those seen surrounding the rooms. This may also be a natural formation and the rooms were constructed around ridges like these. The ridges between C and D are approximately parallel to each other.

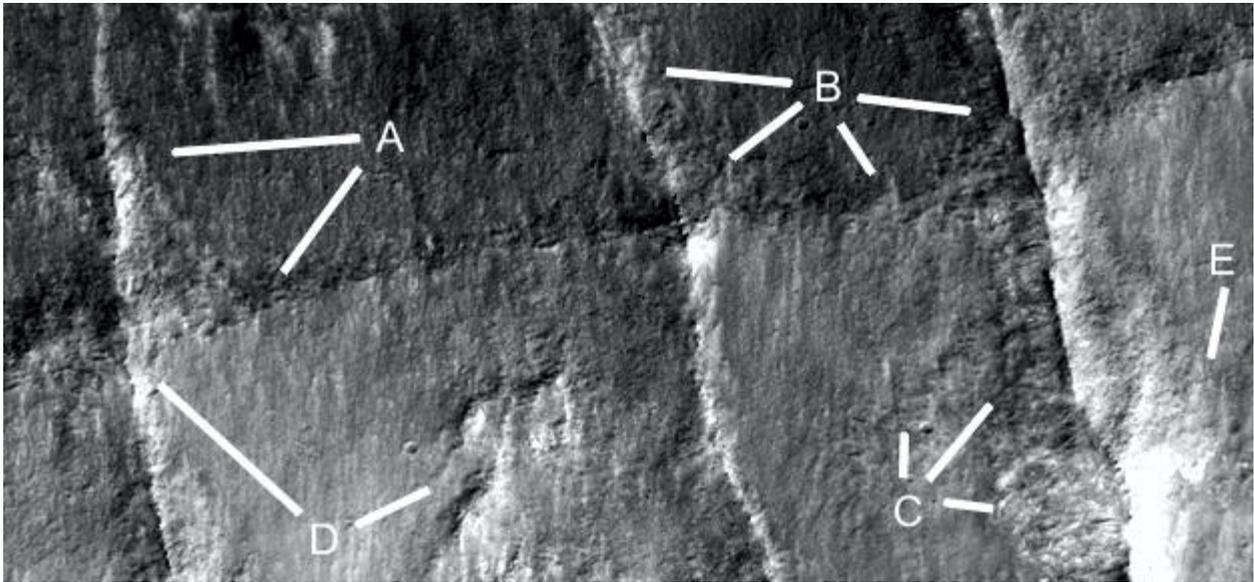


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## Cymhh466b

### Hypothesis

A closeup shows a triangle in the intersection at A. B shows a double wall to the right of 5 o'clock implying these are hollow tubes. A at 7 o'clock also appears to be hollow, some more segments are double walls across to B. C at 1 o'clock and E have signs of rooms, D at 2 o'clock also has some rooms, at 11 o'clock there is a double wall or hollow tube.

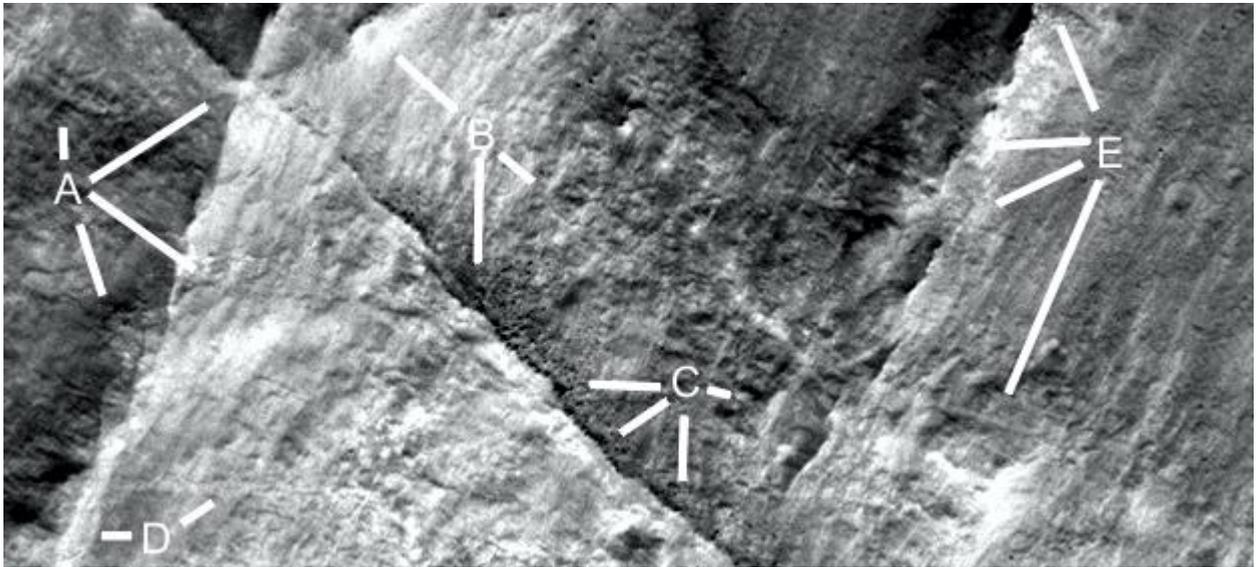


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## Cymhh466c

### Hypothesis

A shows a double wall down to D at 9 o'clock, the ridge may be hollow. At 2 o'clock the intersection has a tube going to the hill at B at 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock are the remains of some rooms. B and C also show indications of rooms such as C at 3 o'clock. D shows an eroded wall at 2 o'clock. Under E at 7 o'clock are possible rooms with intact ceilings. At 9 o'clock there is a right angled wall.

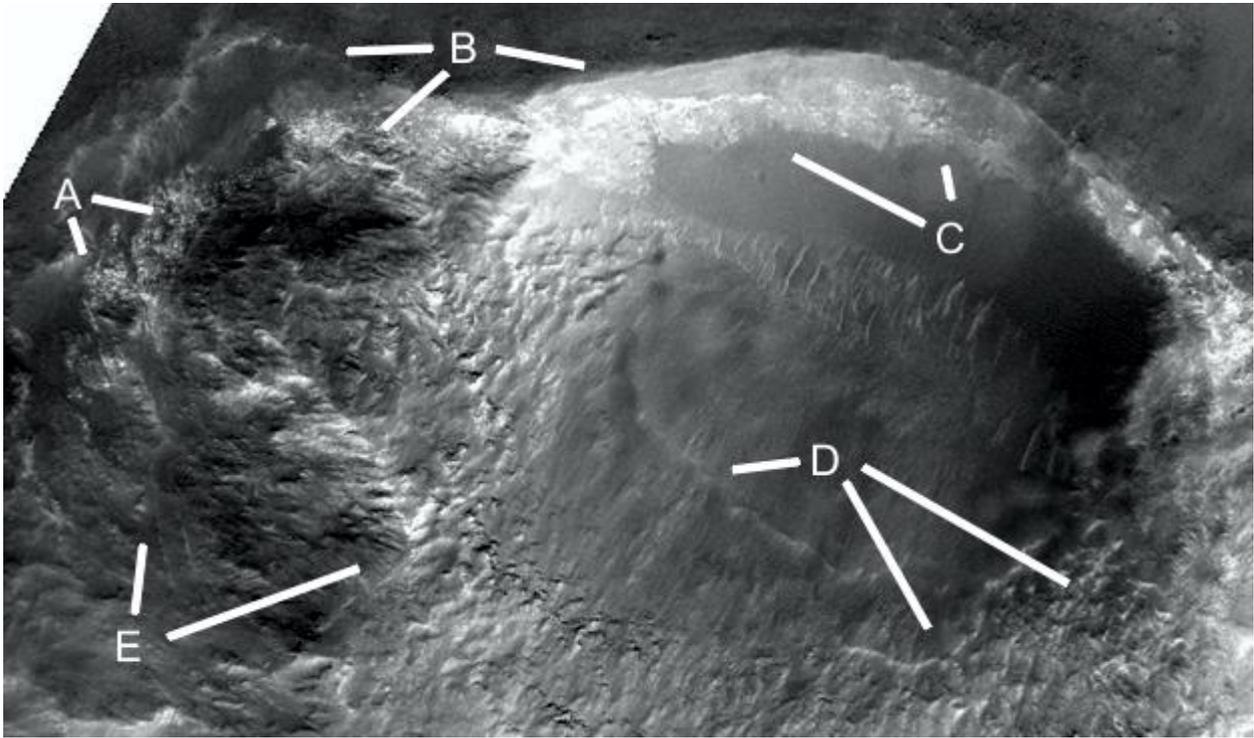


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## Cymhh466d

### Hypothesis

Between A, B and E there is a large hill that may contain intact rooms. Some are shown at A, also at B at 7 o'clock. At 3 and 9 o'clock the edge of the pit is smooth in shape, C shows layers underground which may have been used to build the lighter walls. If this was volcanic ash it may have been used to make cement, some may have been more easily eroded into dust and blown away. D may show eroded rooms at 4 and 5 o'clock.

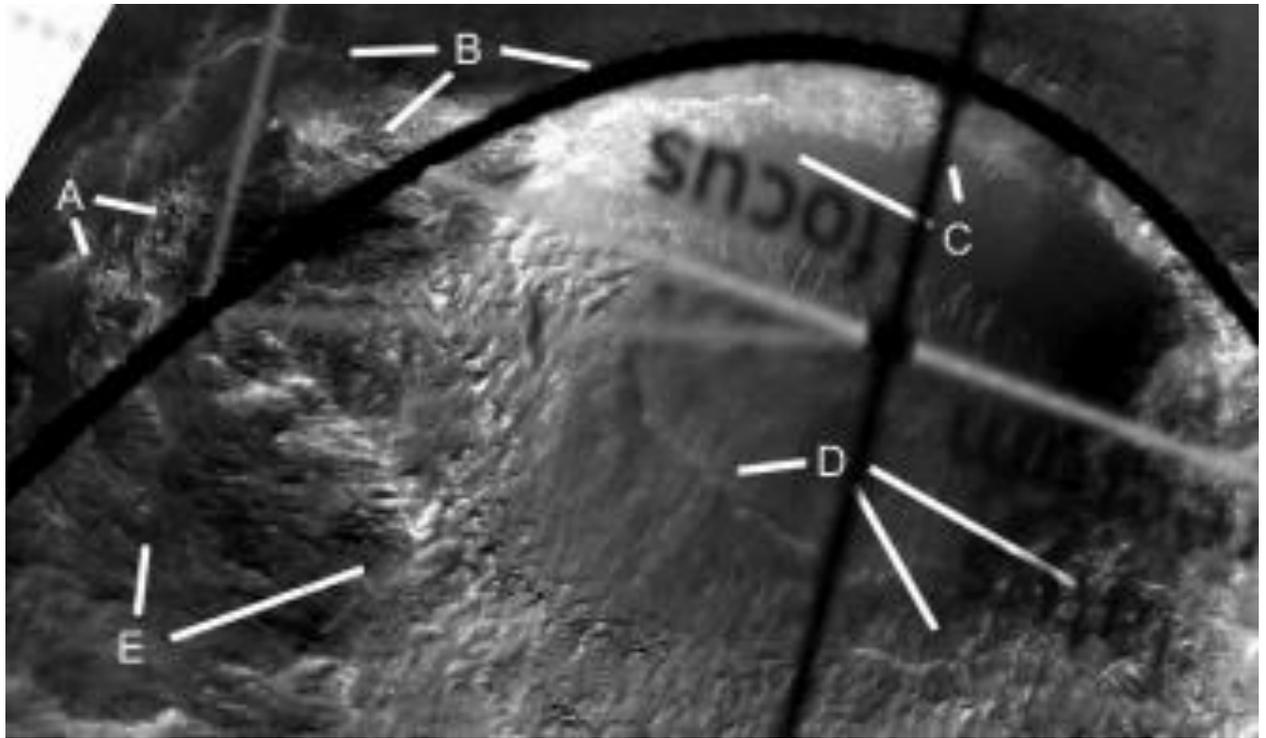


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**Cymhh466d2**

### **Hypothesis**

The edge of the pit is a parabola.

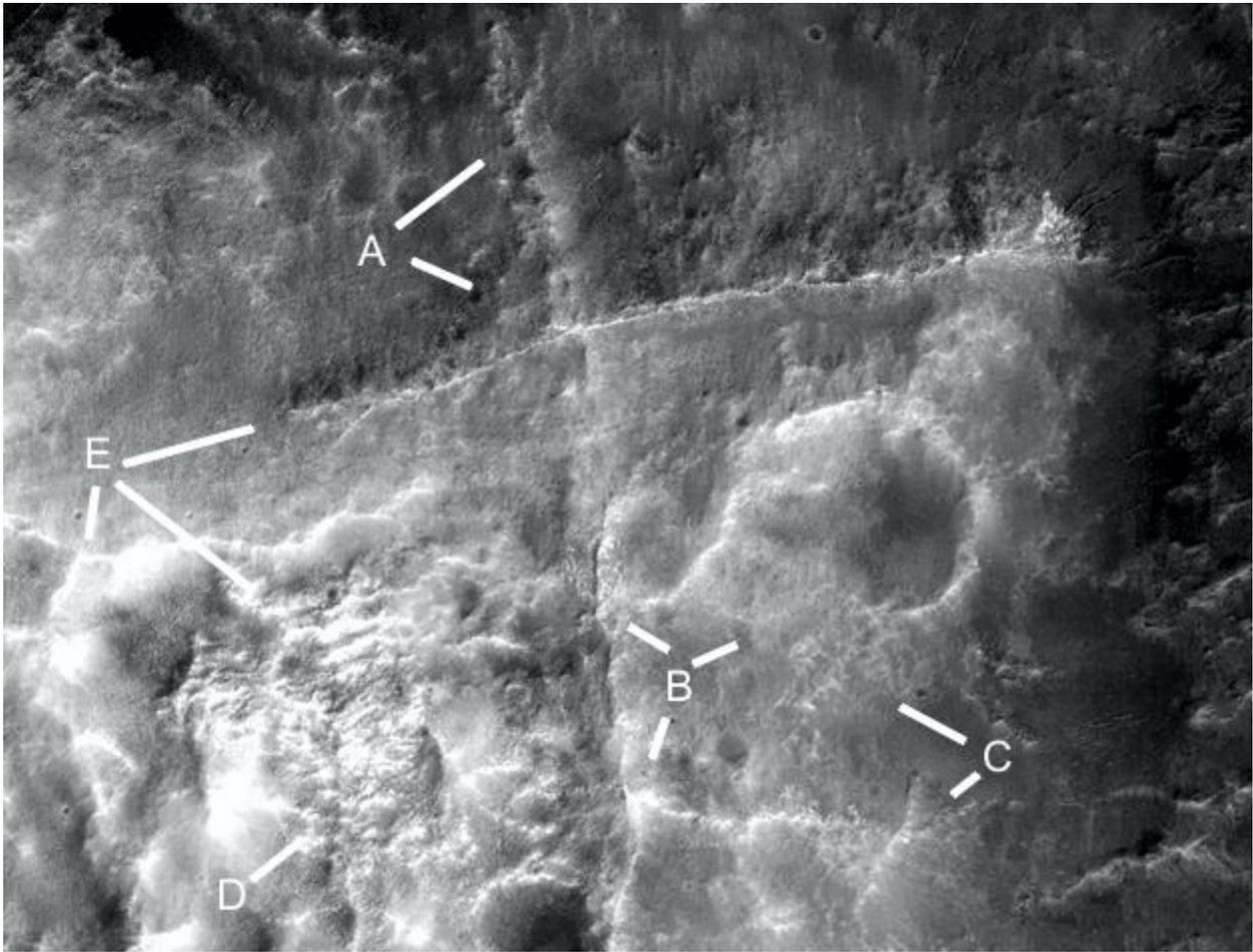


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## Cymhh466g

### Hypothesis

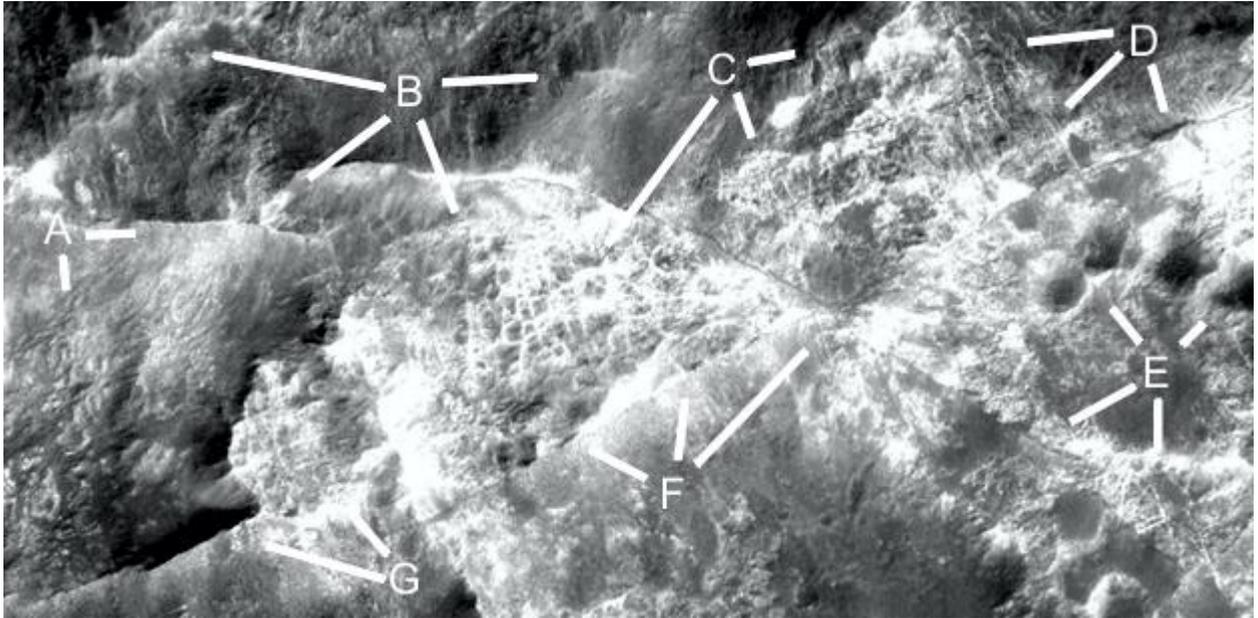
A continues down to an intersection, there are many double walls along it as if it is hollow. B shows this ridge connecting to a crater with rooms at C at 10 o'clock. To the left of B at 7 o'clock there are 6 rectilinear rooms. There are also rooms between E at 4 o'clock and D.



**Cymhh466i**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a relatively bare area, perhaps with some remains of rooms at 6 o'clock. B is another bare area with rooms beginning at 5 to 8 o'clock. Between C and D there are hills of rooms with some intact ceilings. E, F, and G show the edge of these rooms to bare ground, there is no dark soil here. From C at 6 o'clock to E at 7 o'clock there is a ridge similar to in the previous images on bare ground, also around A. it implies the rooms were constructed on and around these ridges.

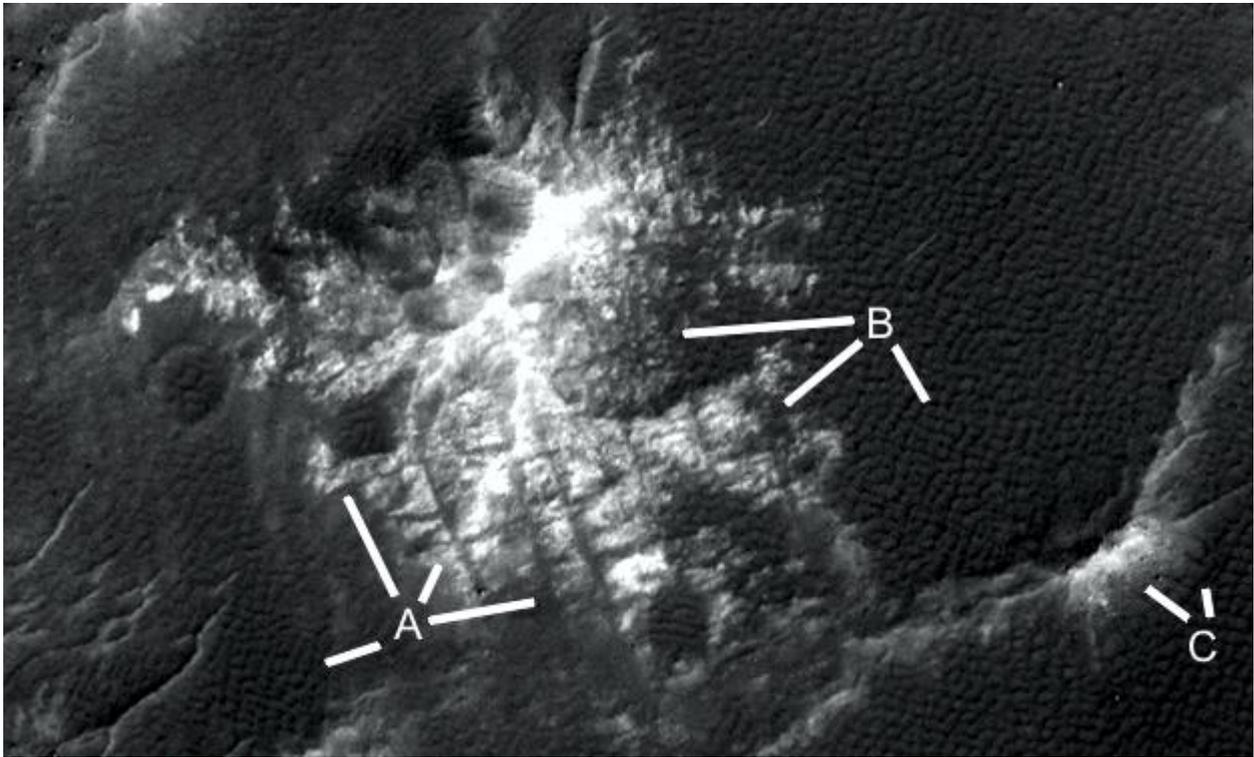


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## Cymhh466k

### Hypothesis

A shows some walls at 11, 1, and 3 o'clock, partially buried by the dark soil such as at 8 o'clock. Between A and B there are more walls, at B there may be a nexus of walls or tubes.

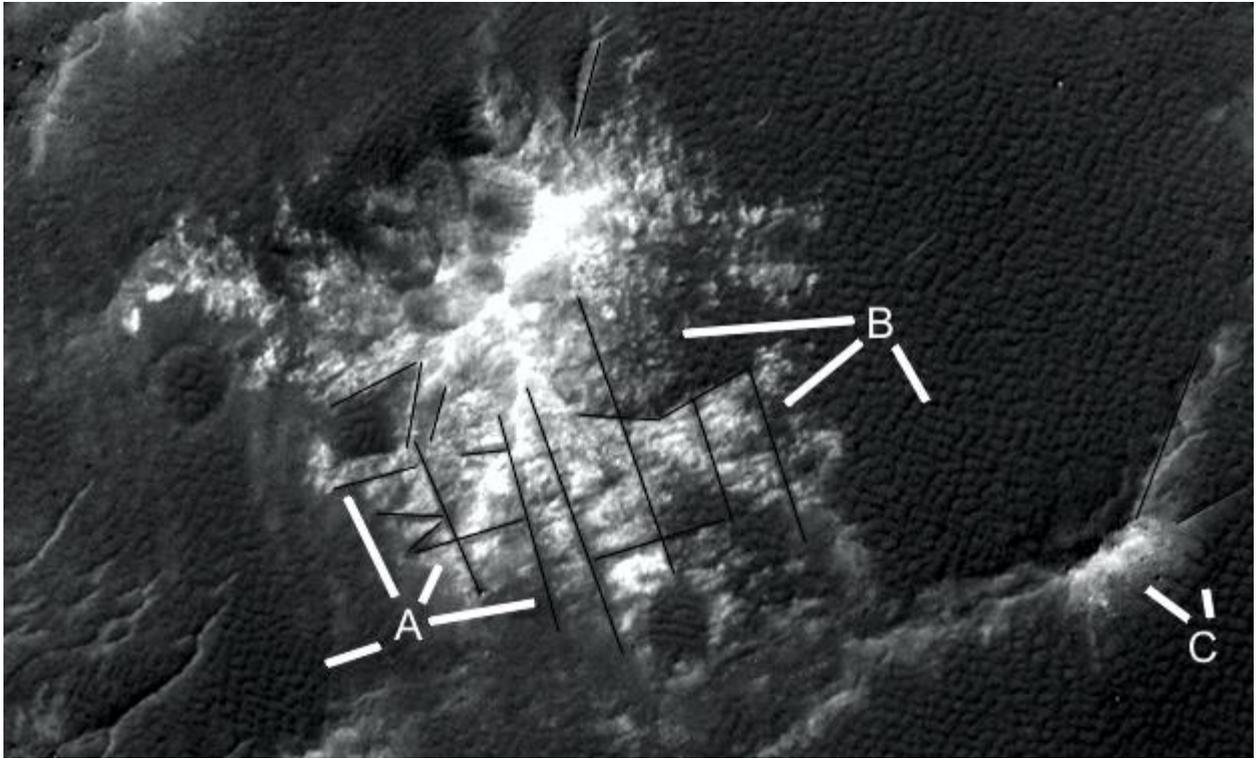


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## Cymhh466k2

### Hypothesis

There are many straight grooves here at right angles to each other, perhaps the walls eroded away leaving the foundations. Some dams have been like this, eroded away with a parabolic groove left in the ground.

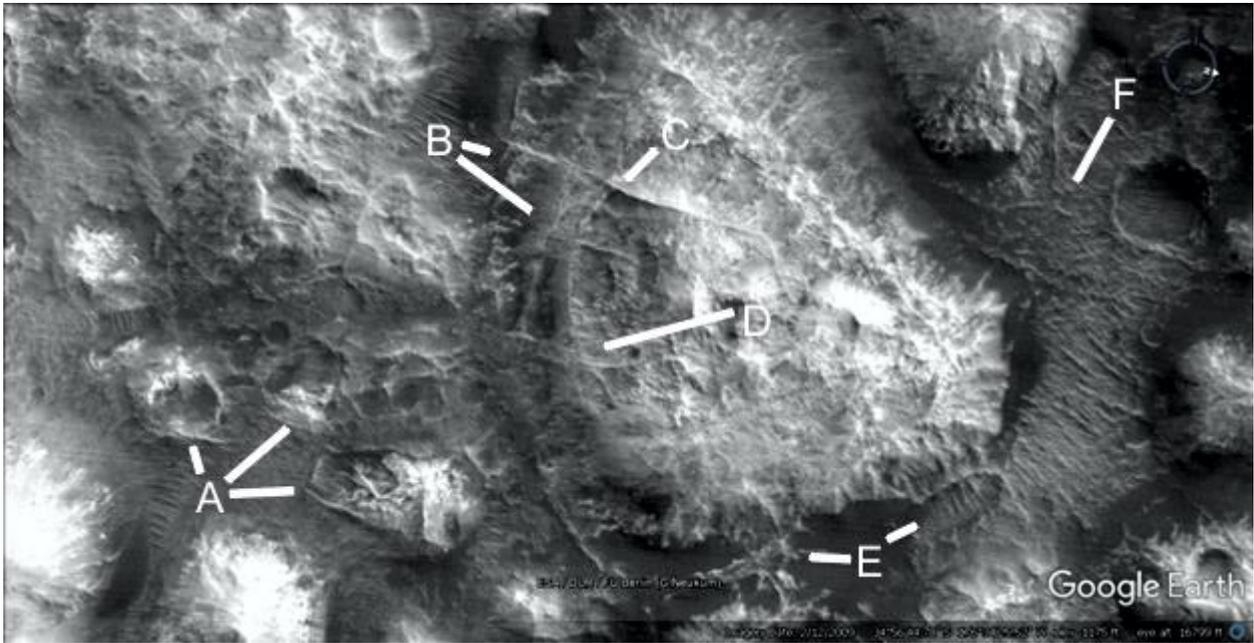


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## Cymhh467

### 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.

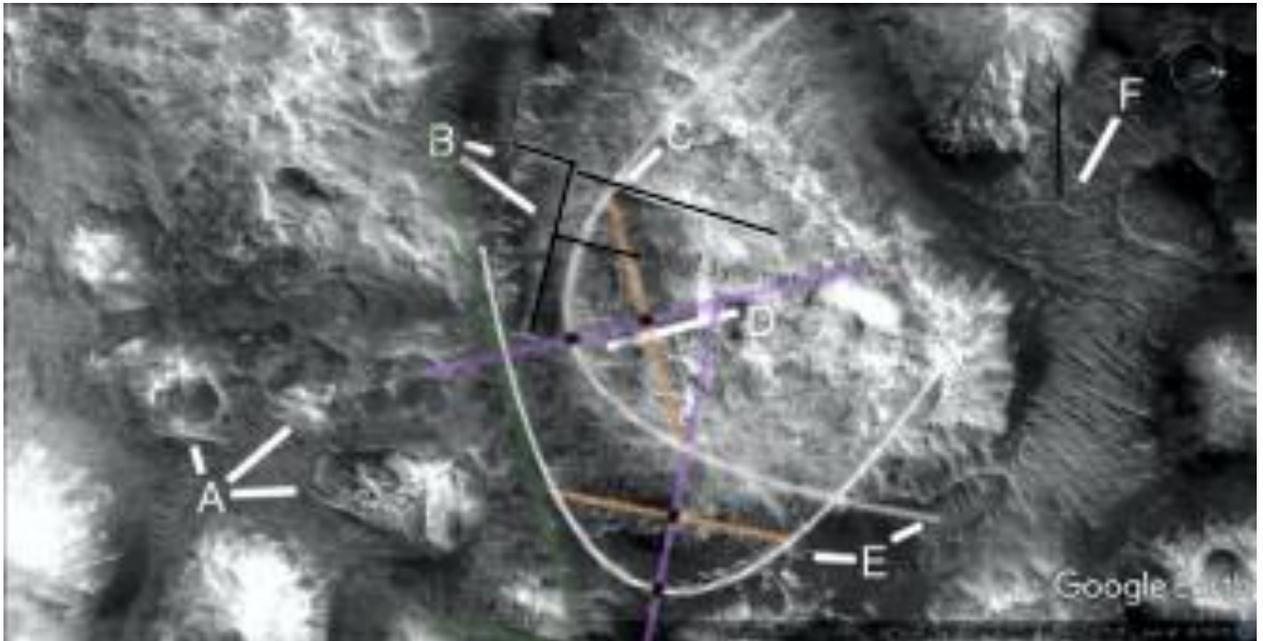


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## Cymhh467a

### Hypothesis

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

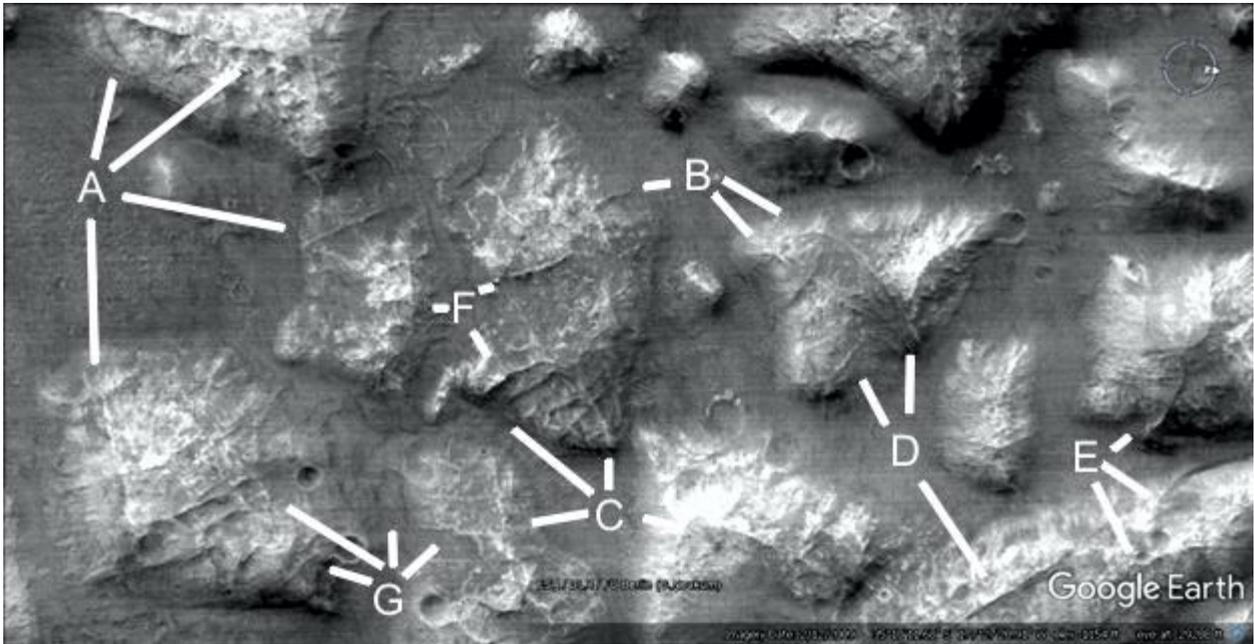


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## Cymhh468

### Hypothesis

There are many hills here with rooms, they are examined in the HiRise closeups to follow. It indicates how common these are, only a few have been imaged in high resolution.

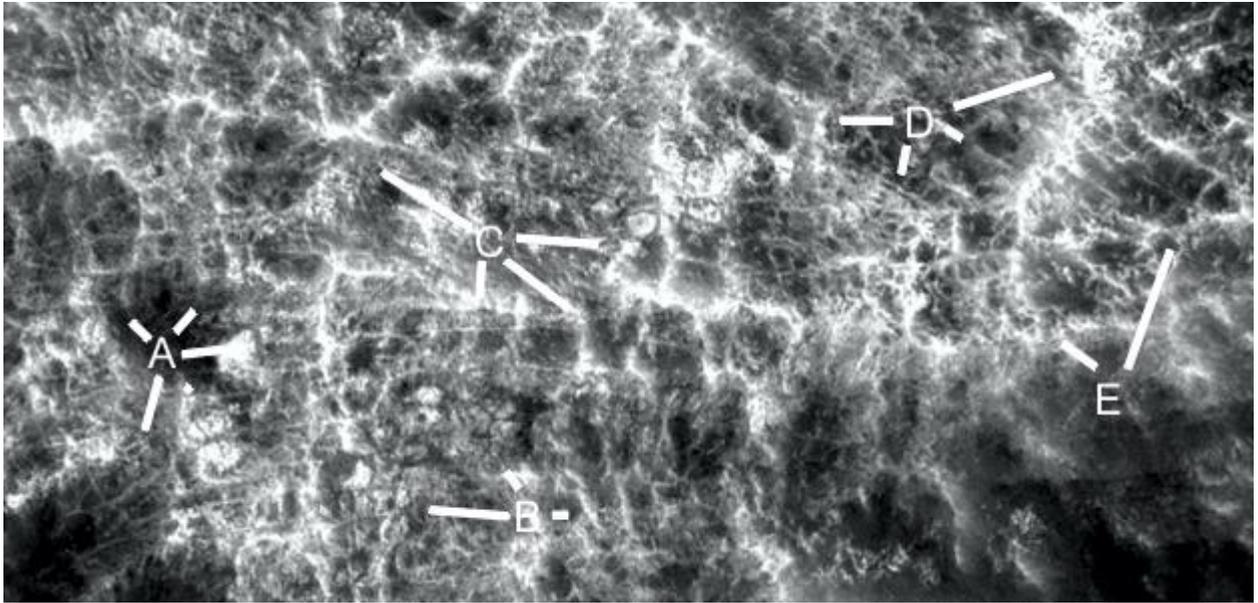


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## Cymhh469a

### Hypothesis

A appears to show a 3 dimensional array of hilled rooms around a hollow, above 11 to 1 o'clock is a long structure of rooms going up the image. A at 7 o'clock is a hollow in shadow with many rooms, to the right these are brighter as they catch the sun showing they are in a hill. Around B is darker because it is in shadow, implying the rooms above and to the left of it are higher. C shows more intact ceilings from 10 to 3 o'clock, the rooms from 5 to 6 o'clock may have individual intact ceilings. D shows a large hill of rooms from 7 to 9 o'clock, a long hill of rooms extends from 2 to 4 o'clock. Around E the ceilings may be intact but above it there are cavities of rooms at 1 o'clock.

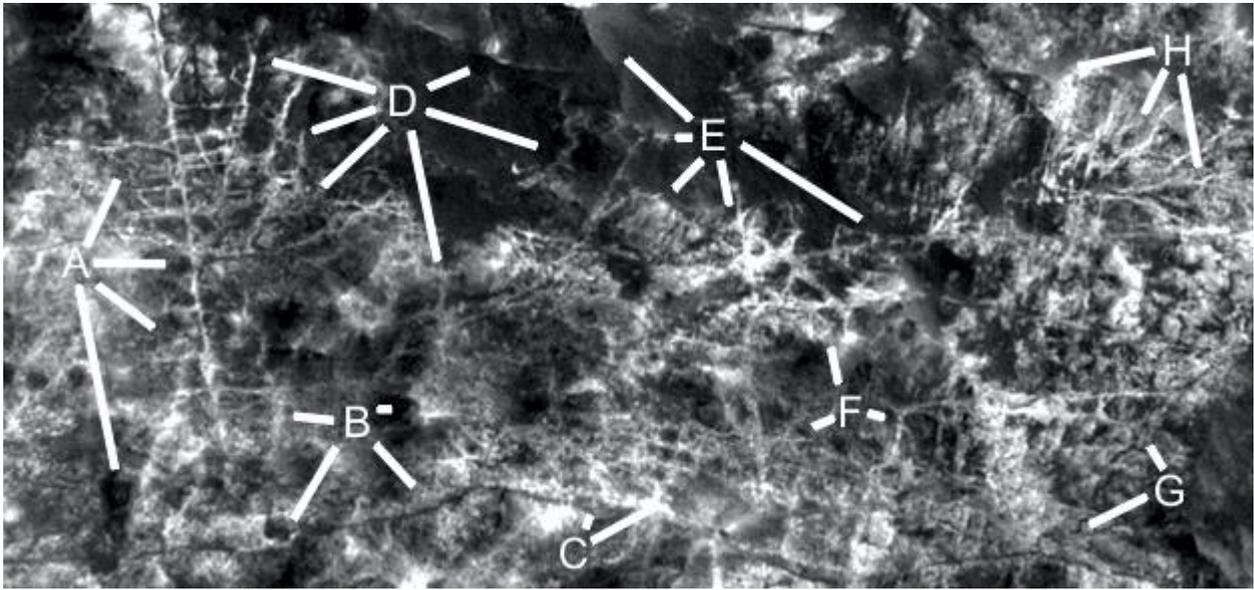


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## Cymhh469b

### Hypothesis

A shows a long wall or tube with many walls intersecting it at right angles. B shows intact ceilings, they become degraded exposing rooms over to C and D. E shows some bare ground at a nexus of walls at 6 o'clock, this continues with another straight wall or tube at 4 o'clock. F shows a hollow surrounded by 3 dimensional walled hills, under F there are many rectilinear rooms. Between G and H there are many intact ceilings.

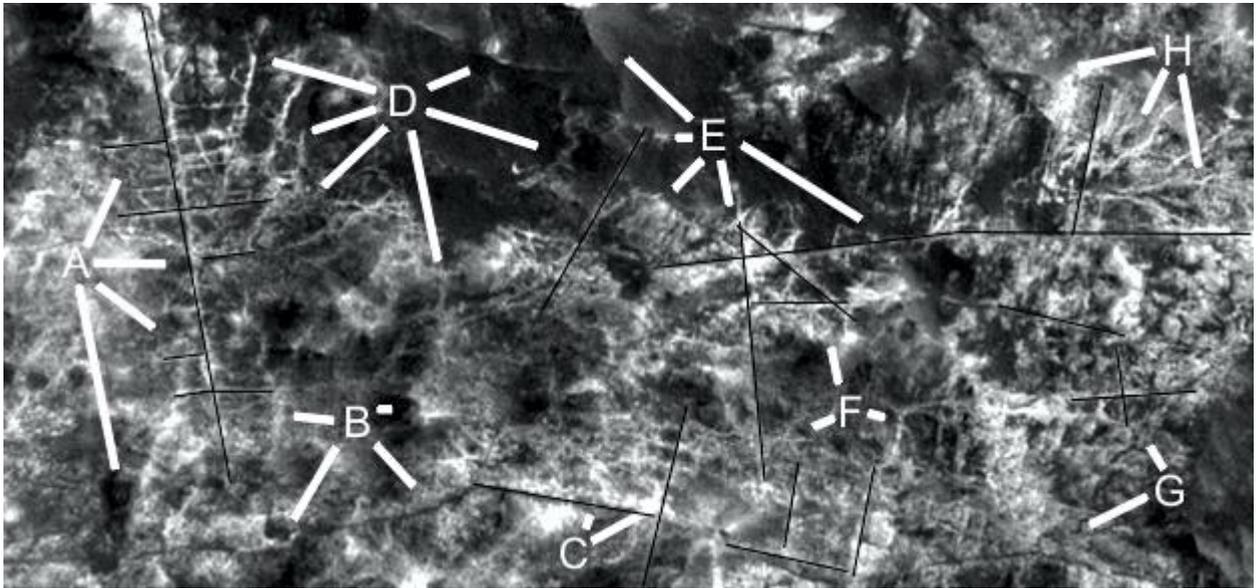


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**Cymhh469b2**

### **Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls are.

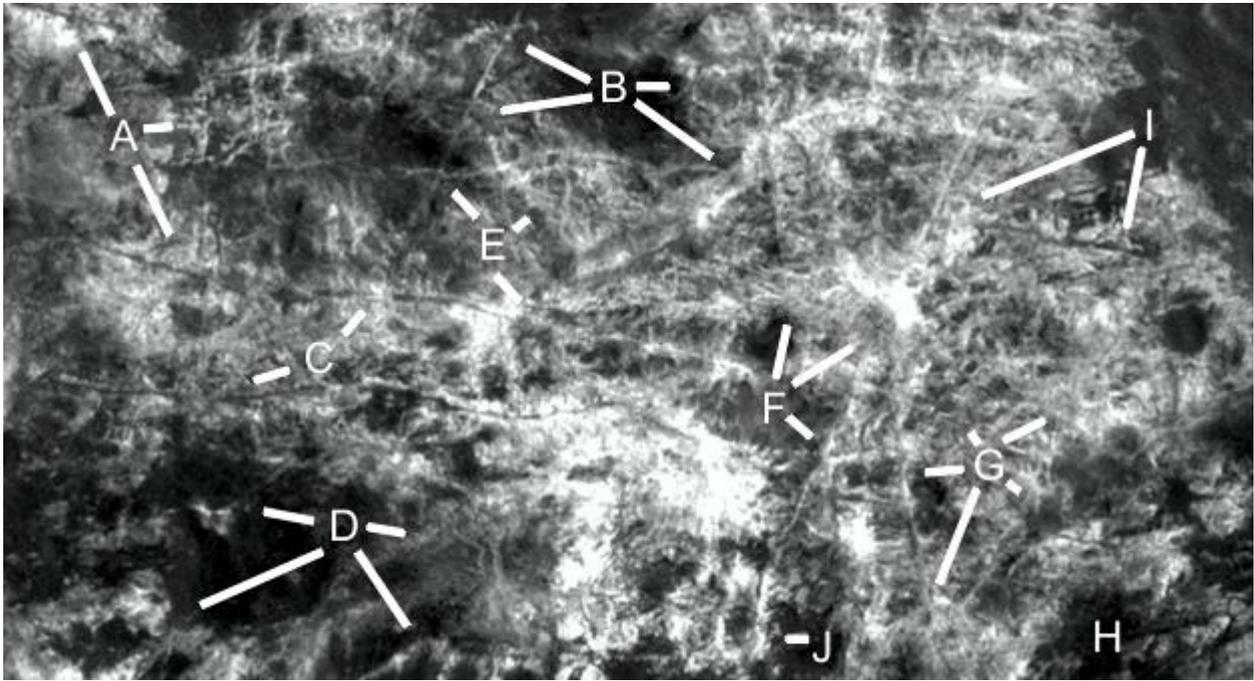


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## Cymhh469c

### Hypothesis

A may be an intact ceiling, at 3 o'clock some rooms are exposed. B shows a hollow, from 2 to 4 o'clock over to I the rooms appear 3 dimensional. From 8 to 10 o'clock shows a long wall or tube, going down to D at 10 o'clock. C shows walls that are not straight, this may be a hilly area also with rooms in it. D shows a hollow and to its left at 10 o'clock there are rooms, to its right and above the light catches a higher roomed hill. F and G show many rooms where the dark areas show shadows. H shows a dark area with higher rooms above it. I shows straight walls or tubes that run down to J.

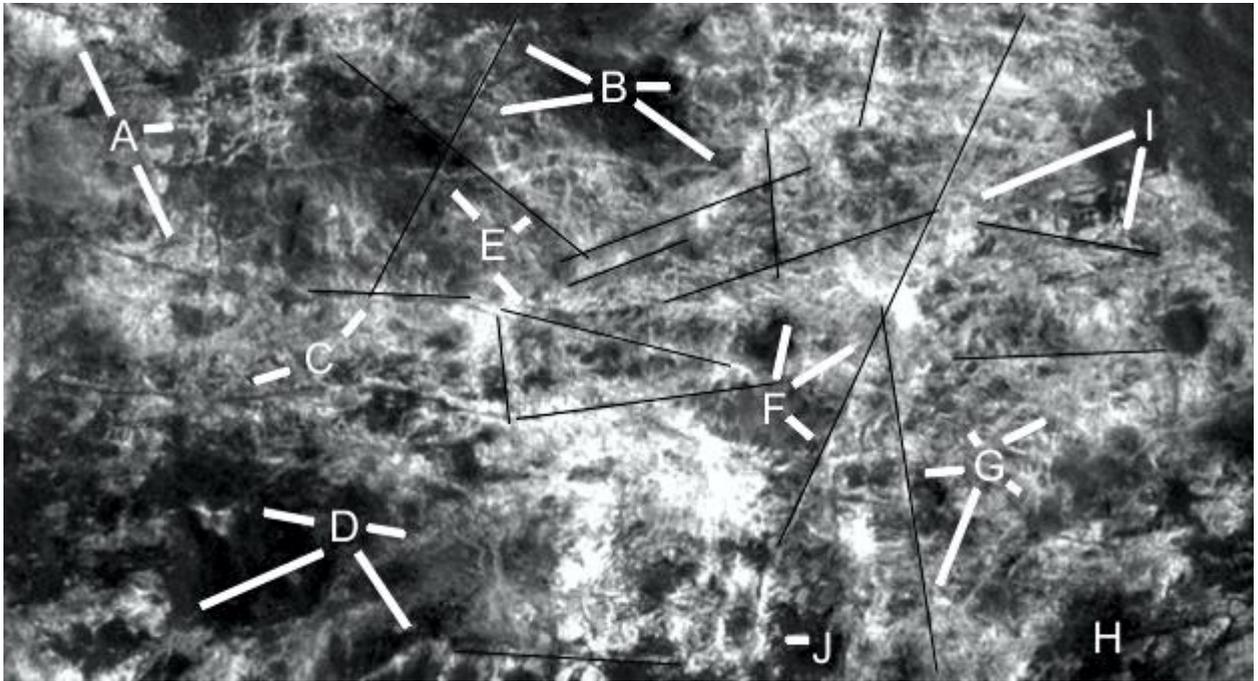


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**Cymhh469c2**

### **Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls are.

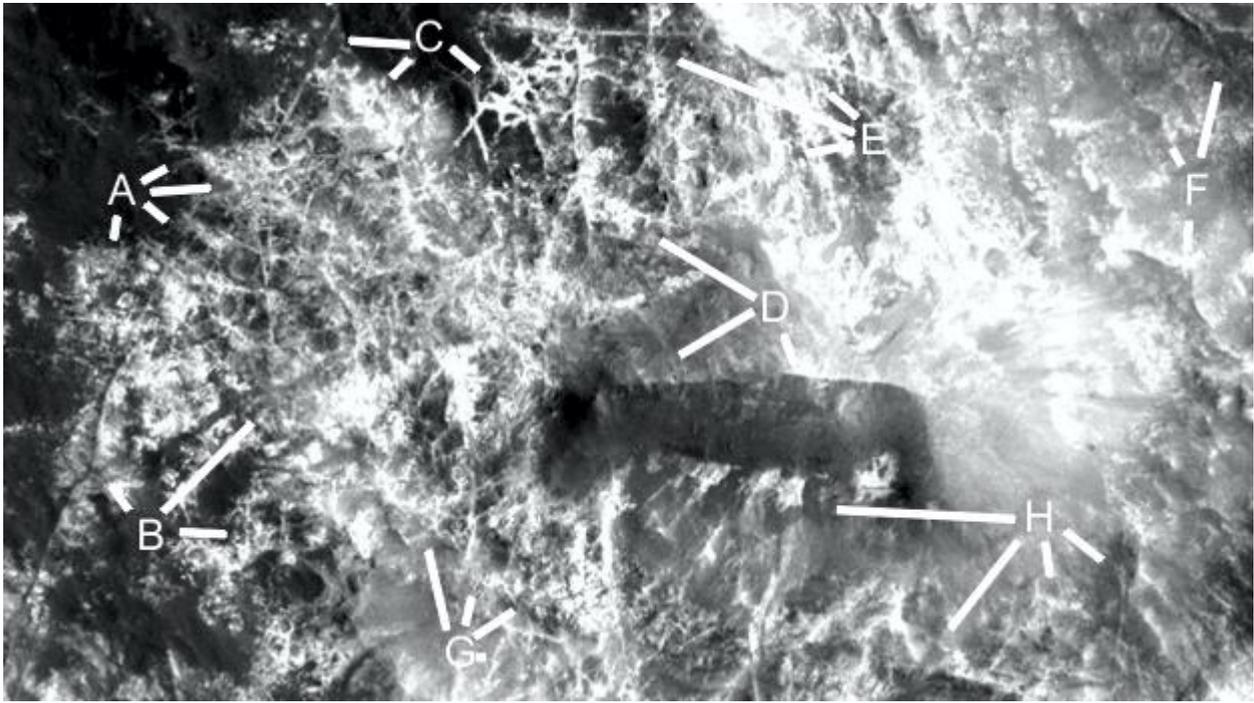


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## Cymhh469d

### Hypothesis

A shows a hill of rooms at 3 o'clock, another at 6 o'clock with a rounded dome or hollow in the middle of it. B shows a nexus of walls at 1 o'clock. C shows a more intact hill of rooms at 7 o'clock and another where rooms are exposed at 4 o'clock. Between D, E, F, and H is a large hill which may also have rooms in it. G shows more exposed rooms.

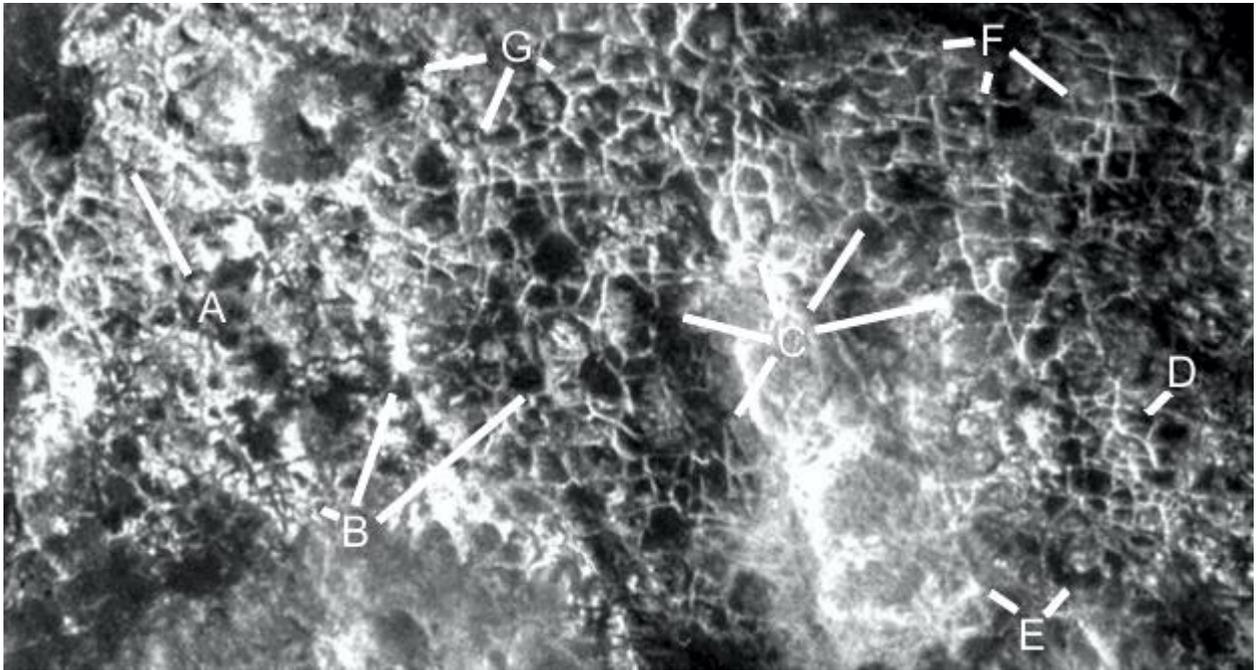


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## Cymhh469e

### Hypothesis

To the left of A is a hill of rooms, at 11 o'clock is a hill of rooms. B shows the edge of this symmetrical hill at 10 o'clock. At 1 and 2 o'clock at B there is a curved wall with rooms inside it, at the center is an object in the room at 10 o'clock. C appears to be intact ceilings with exposed rooms around it. Between D and E is another symmetrical hill of rooms. F and G show many more rooms, some have objects in them like furniture particularly around G.

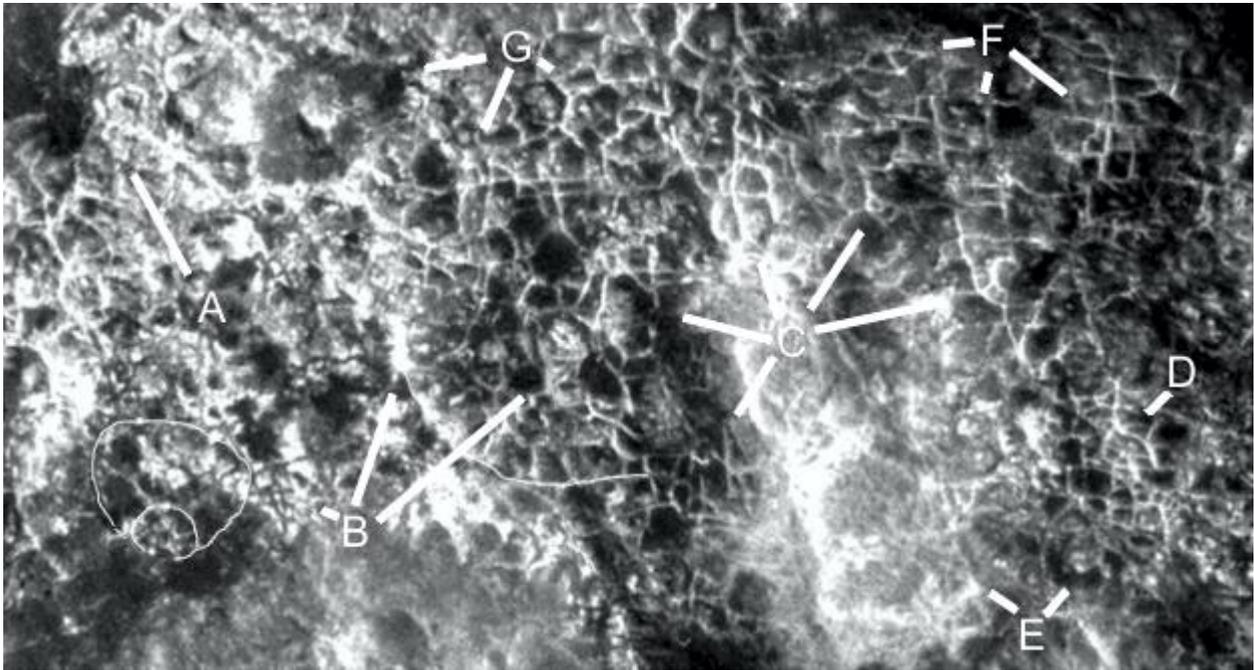


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## Cymhh469e2

### Hypothesis

The drawn curves show some radial wall patterns.

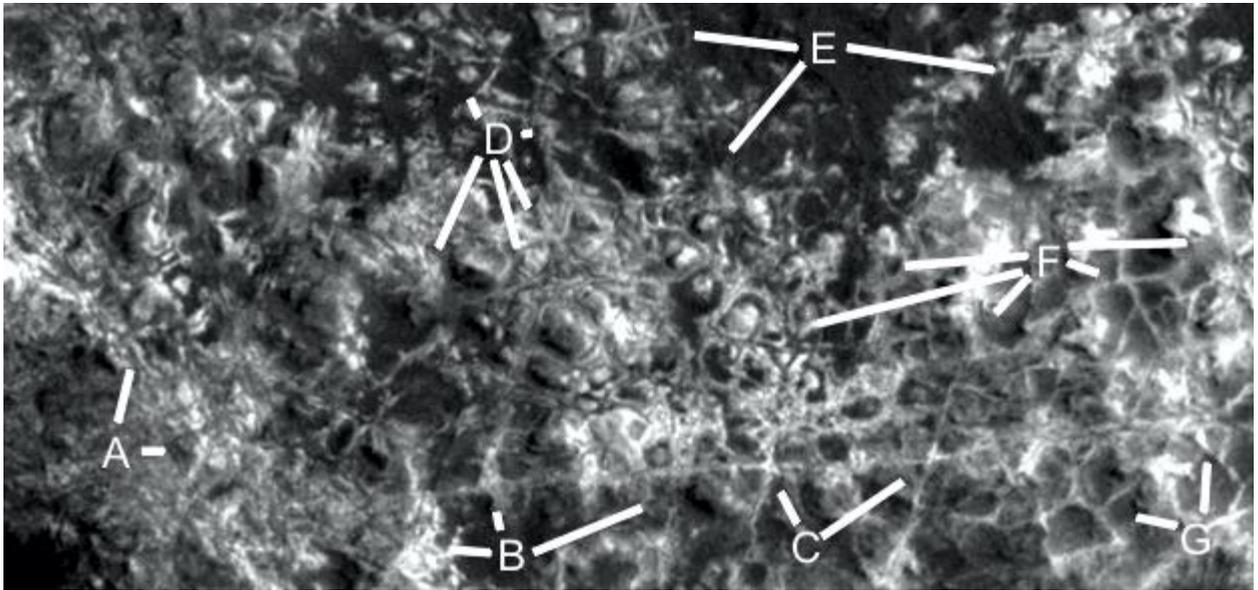


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## Cymhh469f

### Hypothesis

A shows some intact ceilings, B shows walls connecting to a long wall or tube extending to B at 12 o'clock. Between B, C, D and F there are many hills surrounded by rooms such as at F at 8 o'clock. D at 5 o'clock shows a large dome like hill with smaller hills and roads around it, this might be an important building to explore.

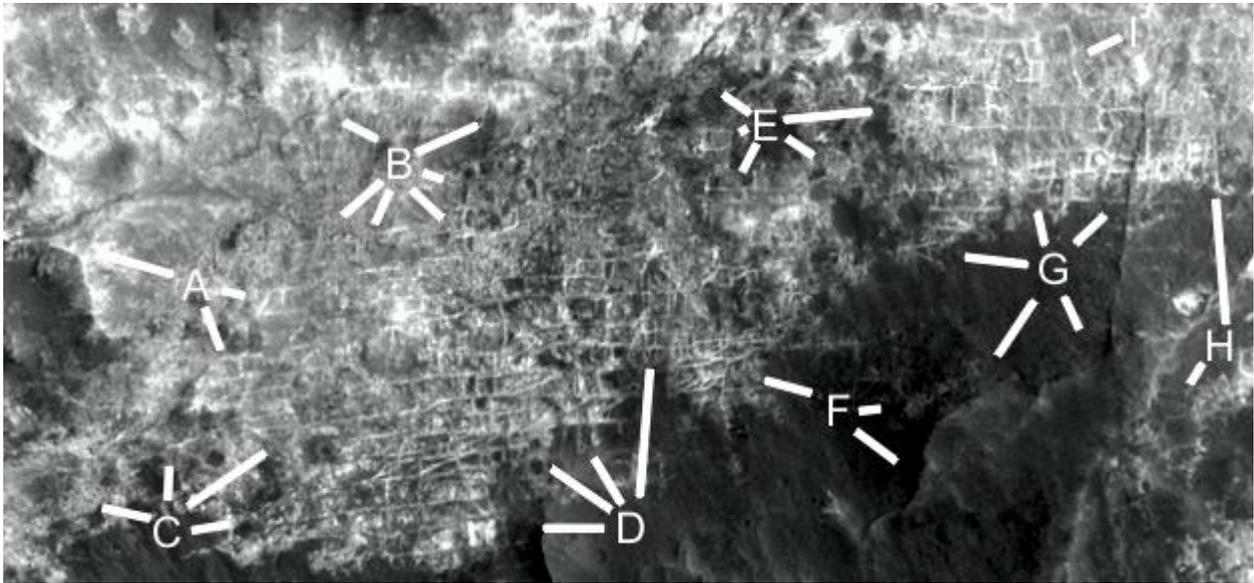


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## Cymhh469g

### 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.

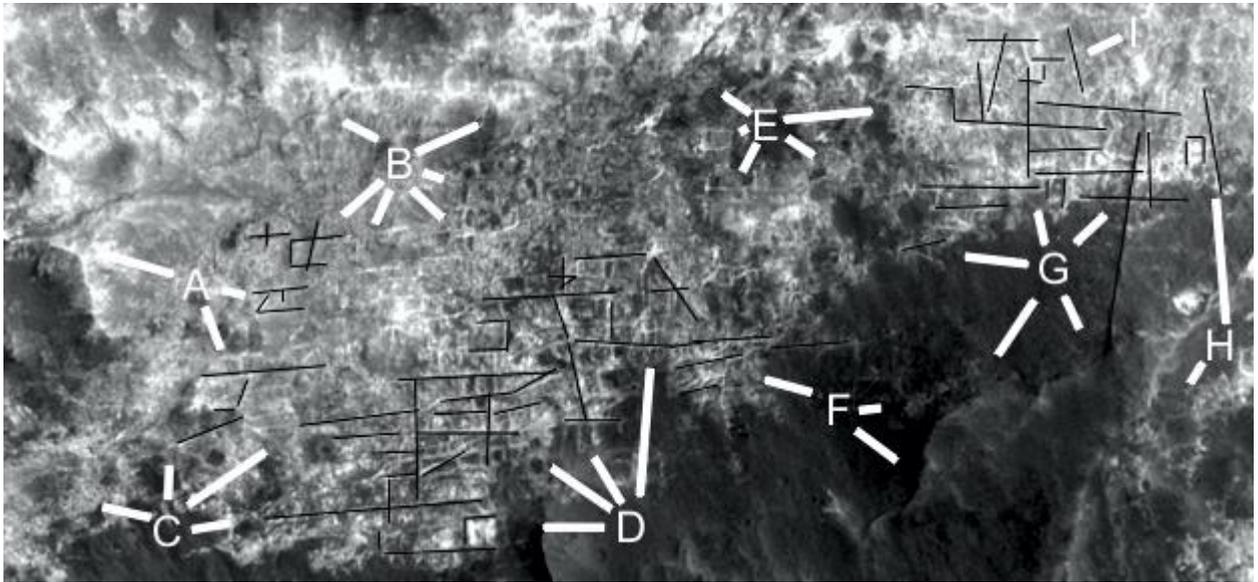


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**Cymhh469g2**

### **Hypothesis**

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

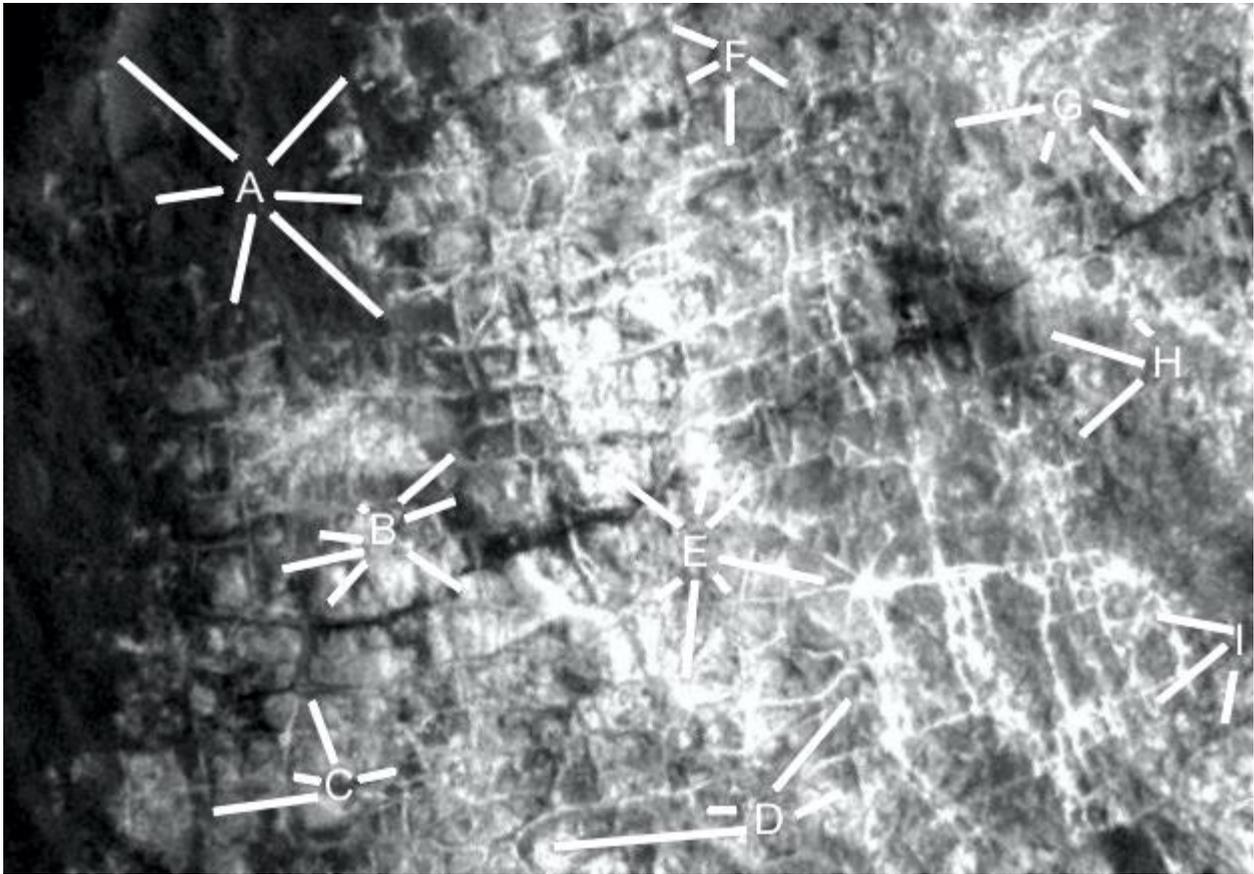


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## Cymhh469h

### Hypothesis

The walls here throw large shadows , A is mainly in darkness so that the rooms at 5 o'clock are dark inside but the tops of the walls catch the light. At 3 o'clock there is a small hill connected by walls or tubes. At 6 o'clock there are walls going into a pale hill. B at 2 o'clock shows rooms with objects in them perhaps furniture. C may be intact hollow hills connected by roads or tubes. Above D is a nexus of walls into a round dome like a building. E at 11 o'clock Shows the walls catching maximum sunlight, this area is much higher and may have rooms inside it. F may show intact ceilings, also G and H. I appears to be walls catching the light so their material is much more reflective than the ground between them.

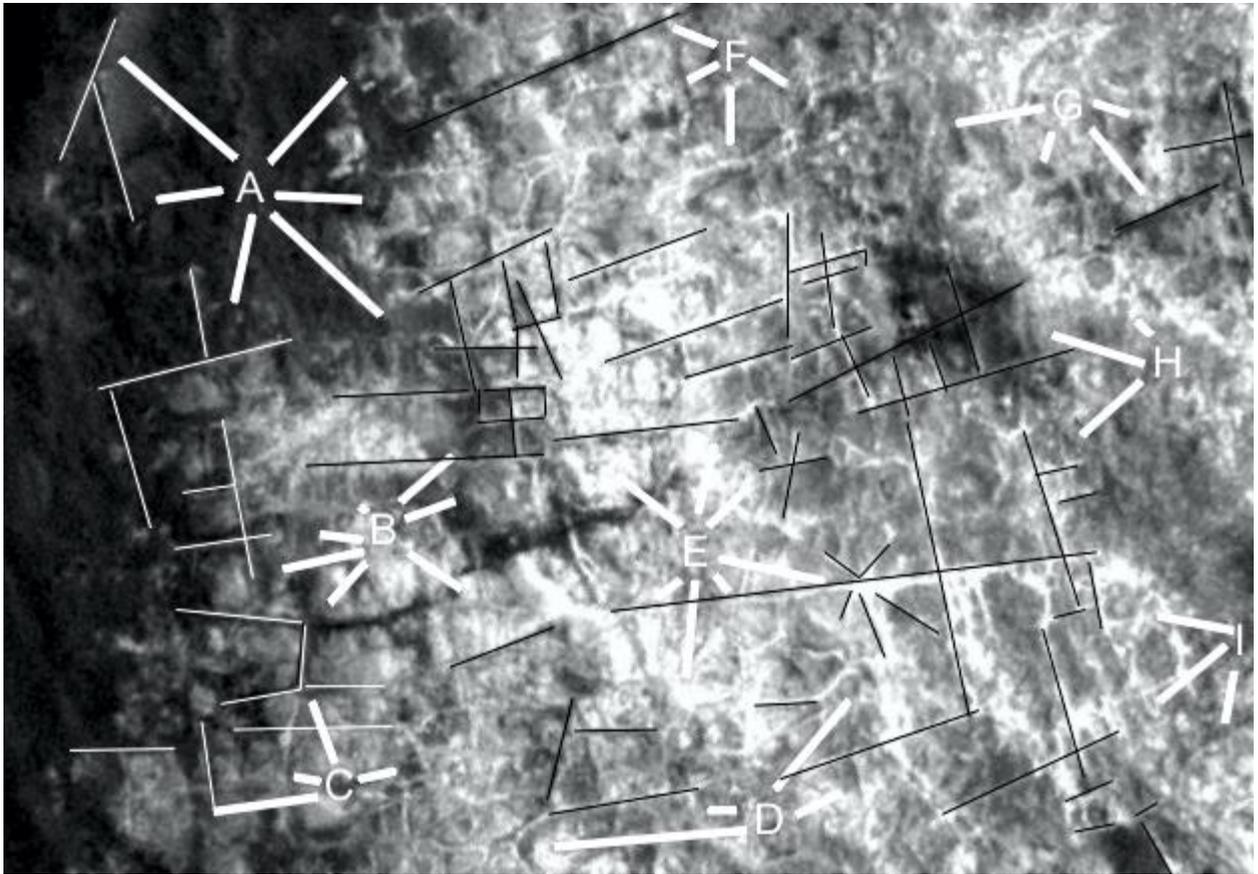


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**Cymhh469h2**

**Hypothesis**

This shows how straight the walls are.

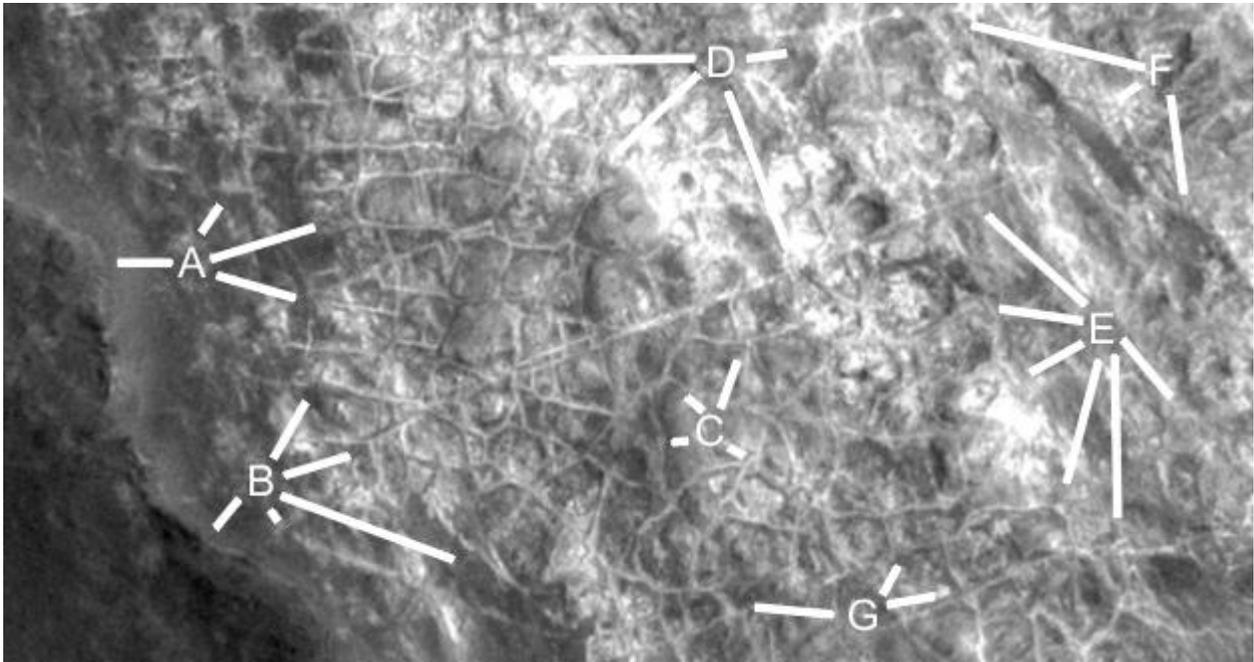


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## Cymhh469i

### Hypothesis

A shows the walls in more of a shadow to the right, indicating their height. At 9 o'clock there may be an intact ceiling with rooms under it. At C the walls are more irregular, at D the sun might indicate the ceilings have collapsed into a cavity. E and F may also have intact ceilings, G may be where the ceilings have collapsed.

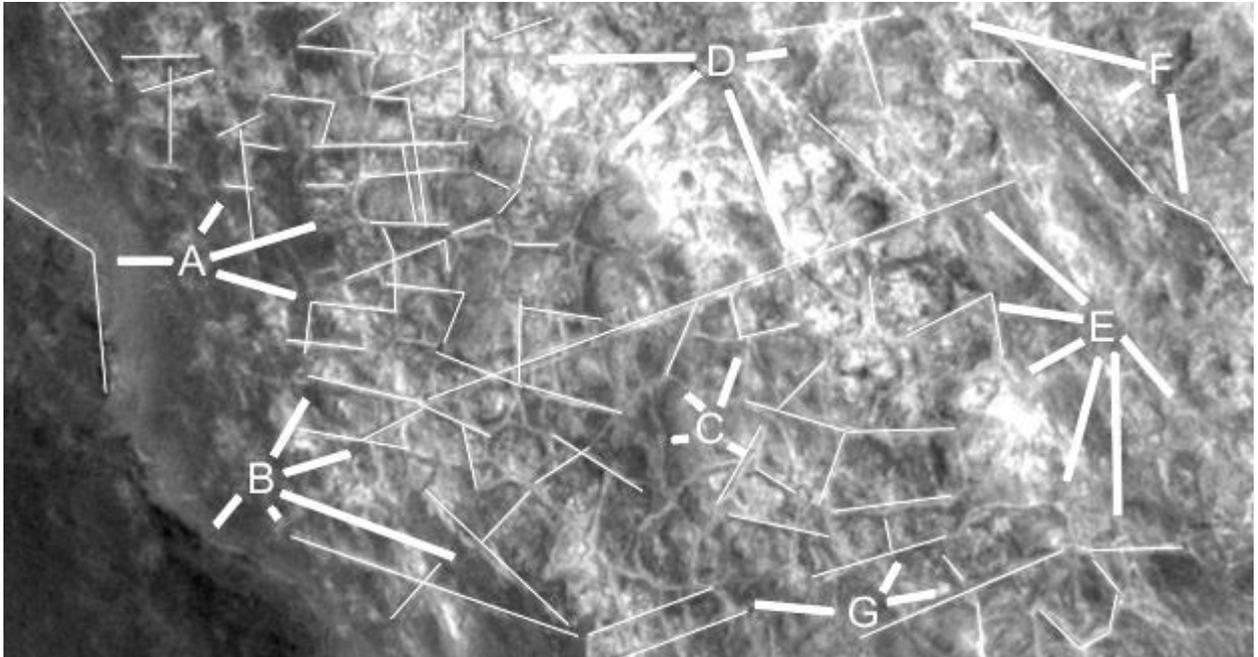


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**Cymhh469i2**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows how straight the walls are.

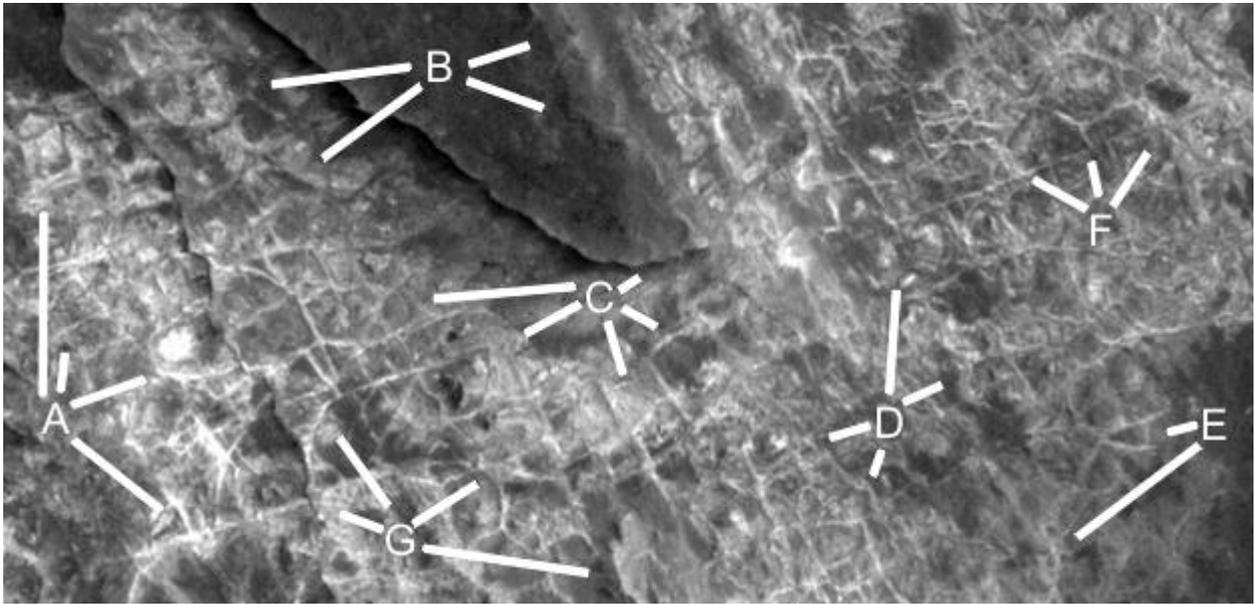


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## Cymhh469j

### Hypothesis

A shows a distinct room with shadows at 12 o'clock, at 2 o'clock is a rounded dome. In this area the walls seemed to have intact ceilings, some like at 12 o'clock have lost their roofs exposing the interiors. At 4 o'clock is an unusual object. B at 7 and 8 o'clock have clearer walls, the section at 2 and 4 o'clock may be a large intact roof. Around C the ground is lower than this roof, 4, 5, 8, and 9 o'clock show protruding walls. D, E, and F show more wall variations, F at 10 o'clock shows finer wall structures. G shows distinct walls, at 11 o'clock one curved wall connects to a straight wall towards C. At 4 o'clock may be the remains of a ceiling.

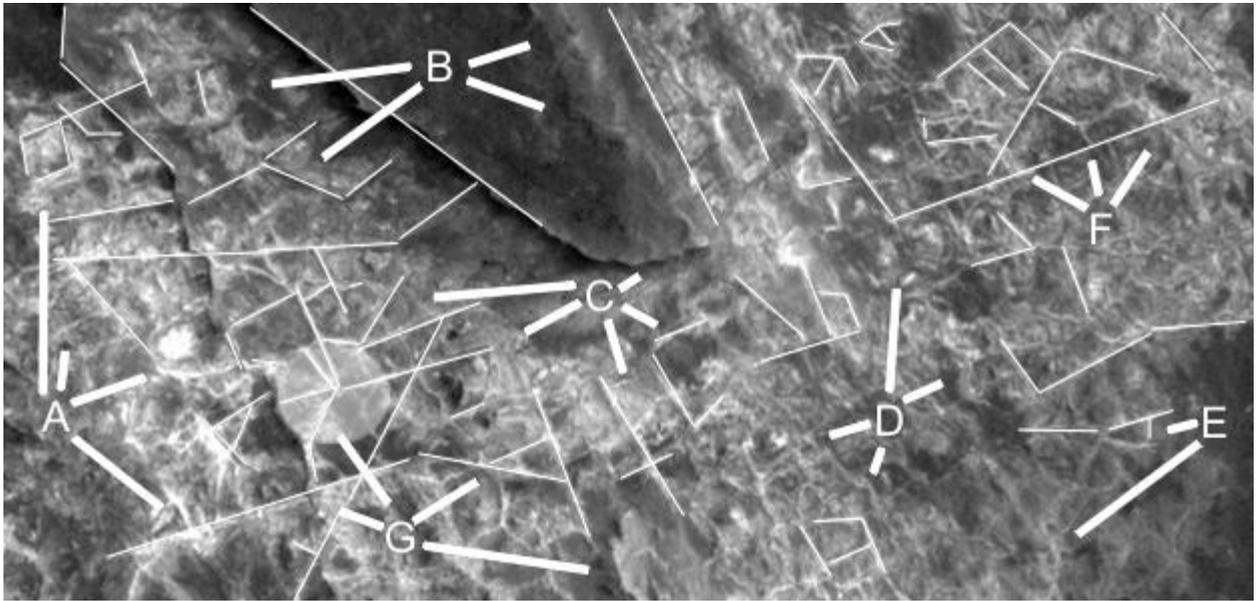


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**Cymhh469j2**

### **Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls are, a semicircular shape is also shown. The walls appear to converge to the center of the circle.

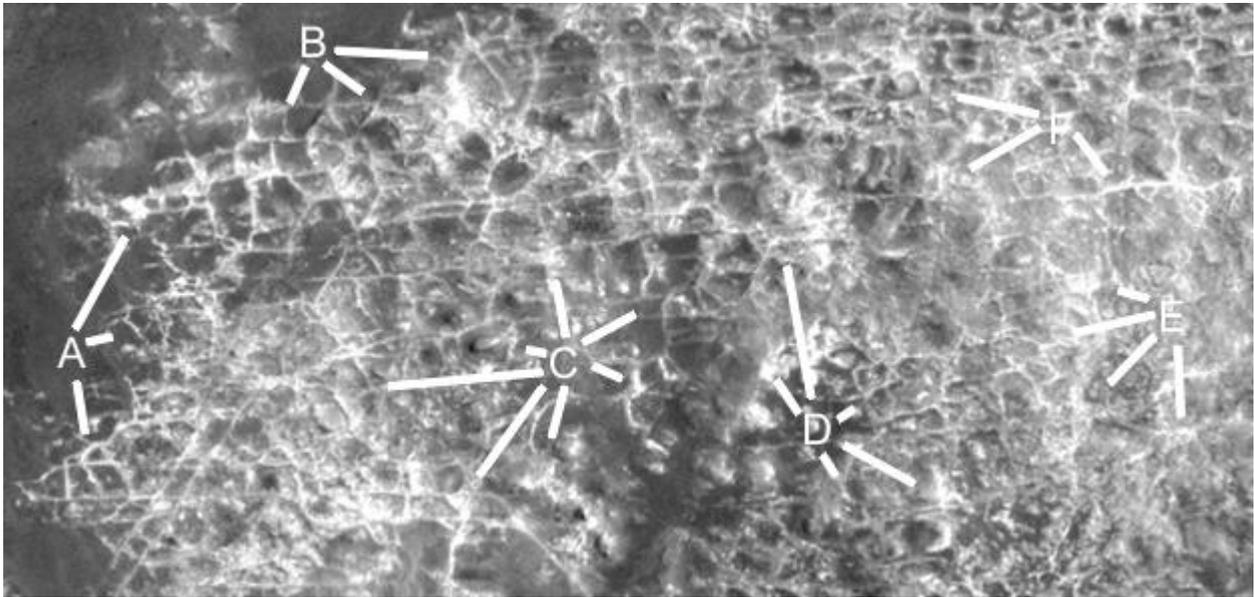


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## Cymhh469k

### Hypothesis

A shows rooms on the edge of the dark soil, this may be farms or they are being buried. Many contain this dark soil like walled fields. B shows a hill of rooms at 4 o'clock, some of the rooms under B have objects in them. Around C there are many small hills and objects inside the rooms, this is hard to explain naturally as a process needs to create the walls and the hills as well. Other places have the rooms with no hills in them so the processes seem to be different. D at 11 o'clock may be a long line of ceiling material, at 12 o'clock may be a hill of rooms. More hills inside rooms at see at 4 o'clock, from 2 o'clock over to E at 8 o'clock there are many rooms with objects in them. Between E and F the ceilings may be more intact but above F the rooms are exposed.

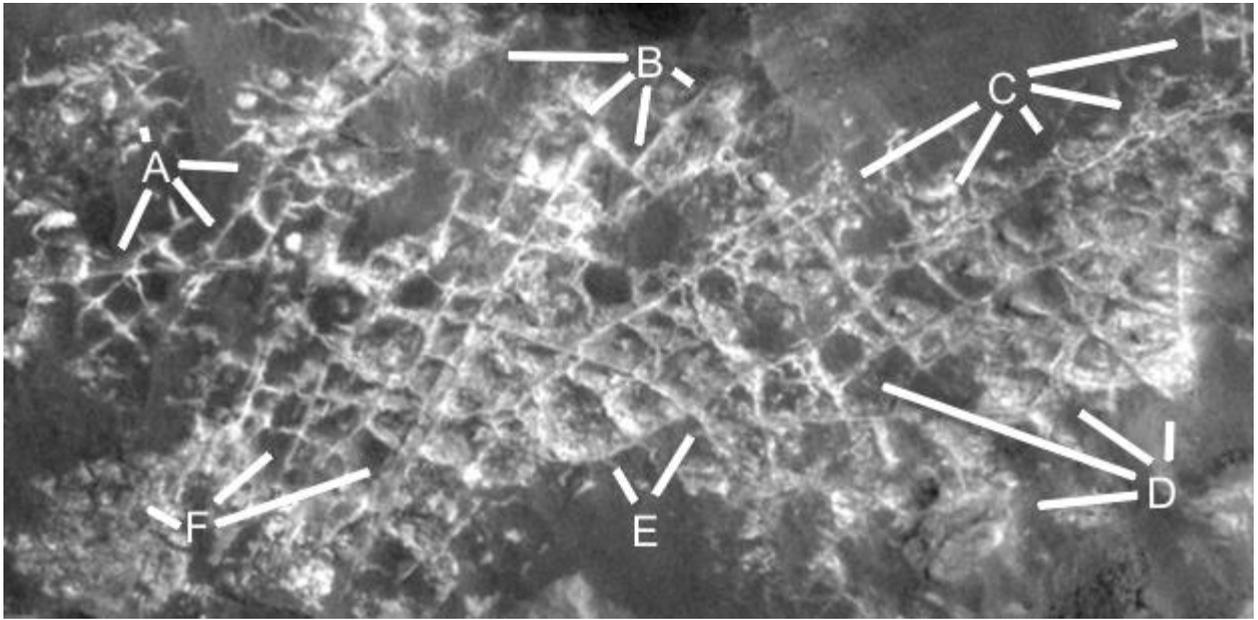


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## Cymhh469I

### Hypothesis

There are many objects inside these rooms, perhaps furniture. A shows some walls partially buried in the dark soil, covering more walls above A. B appears to show blown dark soil across the walls at 9 o'clock, this is so prevalent it may be from a disintegrated roof. At 4, 6, and 7 o'clock the walls are more distinct though the dark soil is in the rooms. C, D and E show the edge of another dark soil area burying rooms. F is a higher area perhaps with intact pale ceilings.

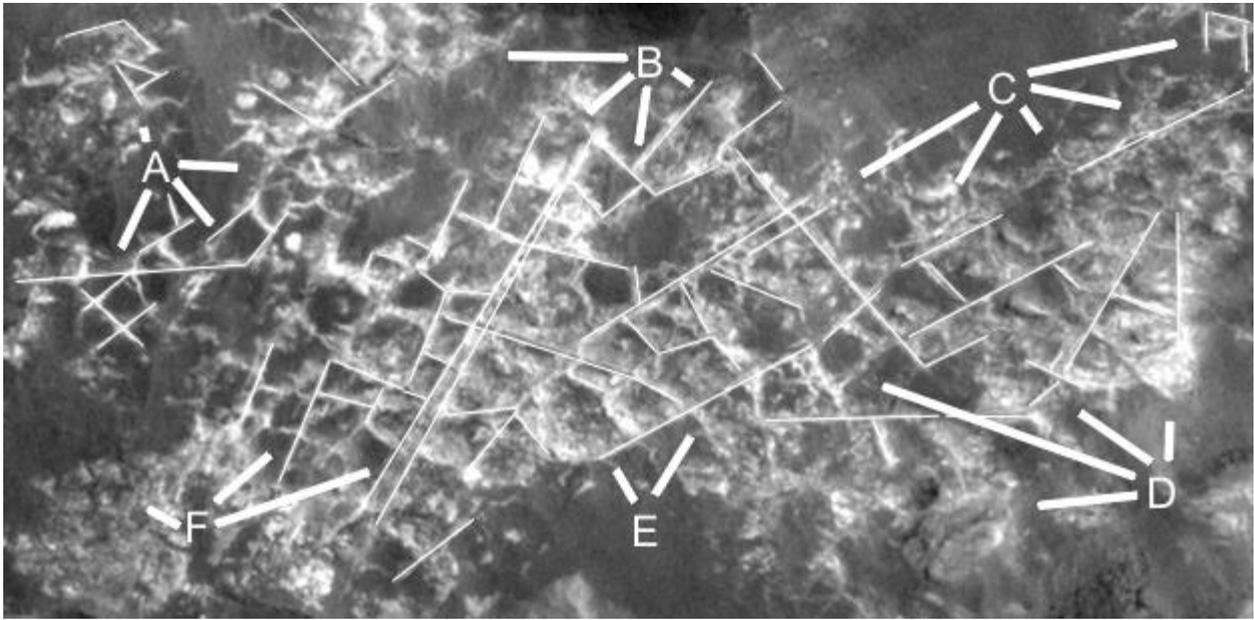


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**Cymhh469I2**

**Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls are.

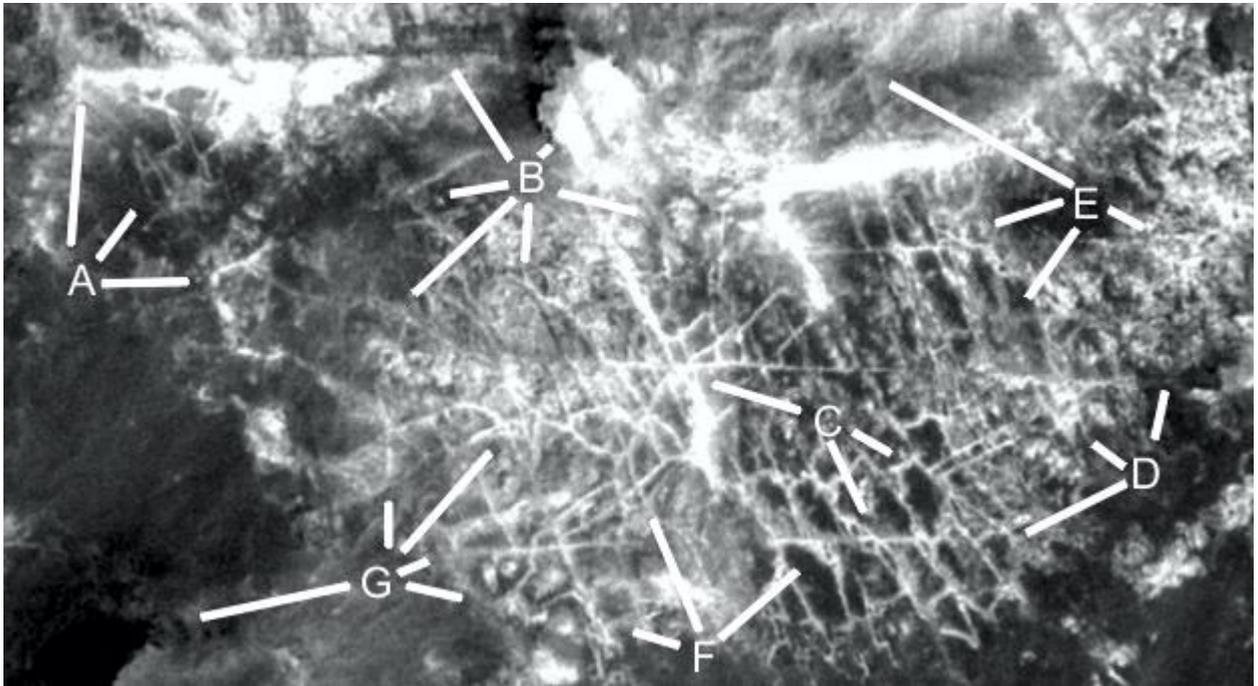


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## Cymhh469m

### Hypothesis

A shows some faint walls, perhaps partially buried. B shows walls at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock without the dark soil. At 1 o'clock may be ceiling material, at 4 o'clock may be a dome. C shows more irregular rooms, D may be the edge of where some rooms are buried. E may be a hollow of eroded rooms, it points to different kinds of walls. F shows clear walls at 10 and 11 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the walls have dark soil on their floors. G between 2 and 4 o'clock shows small domes or objects like furniture on some rooms.



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## Cymhh469m2

### Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the walls are.

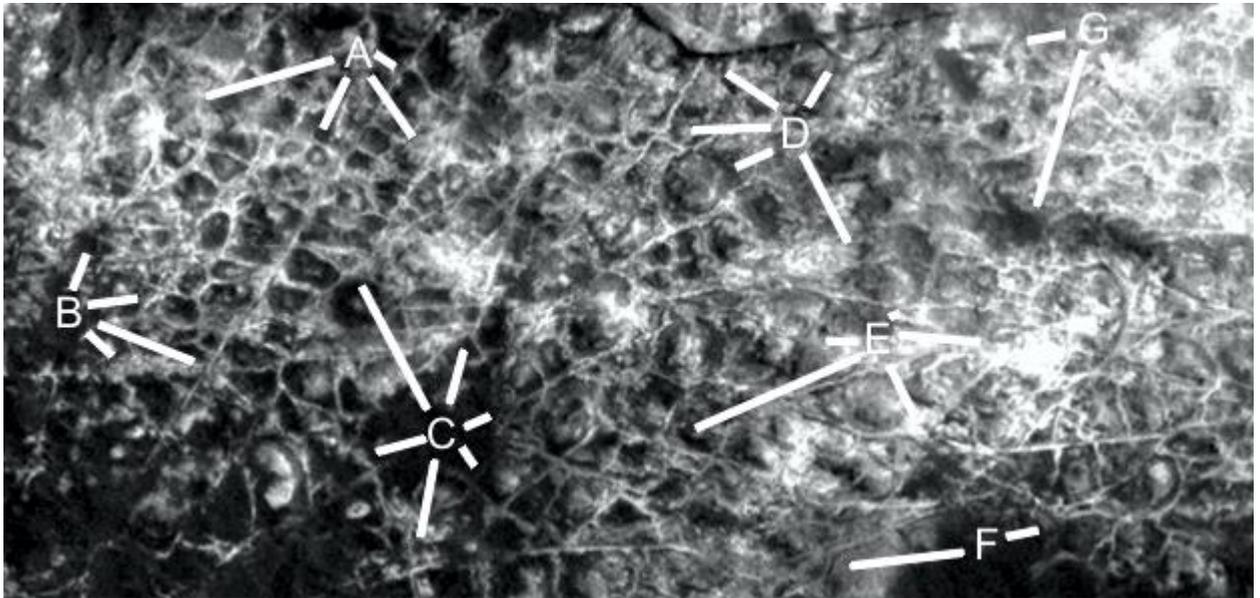


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## Cymhh469n

### Hypothesis

Most of the rooms here have hills inside them, A at 8 o'clock shows a hill with a rounded wall around it. C at 12 o'clock points to a large hill connected by walls or roads. Around E the hills are much larger, there are still shadows indicating the walls have some height. They may also act like roads but set above the ground. Most of the walled areas have dark soil in them.

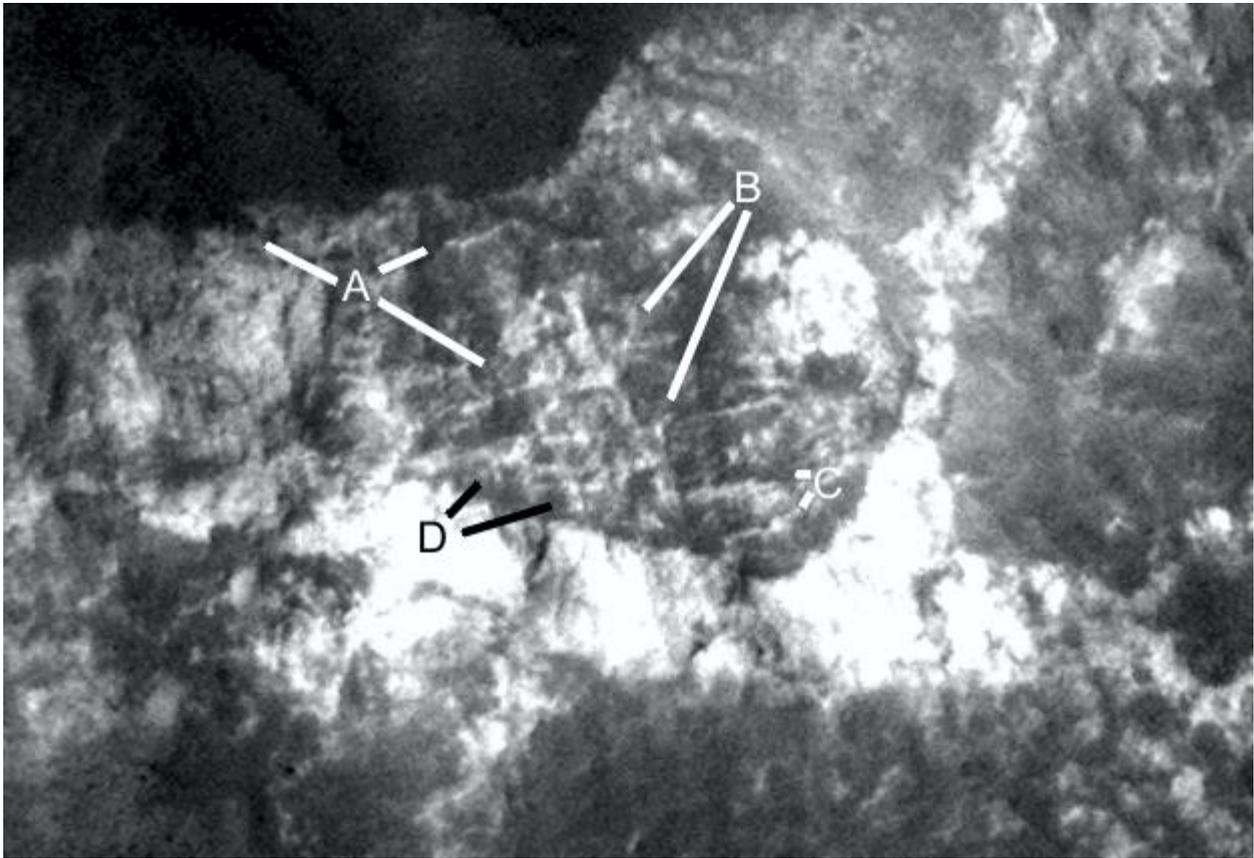


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## Cymdhh470a

### Hypothesis

A and B show rectilinear walls, at A at 4 o'clock may be some remaining ceiling material.  
D shows open rooms at 2 o'clock.

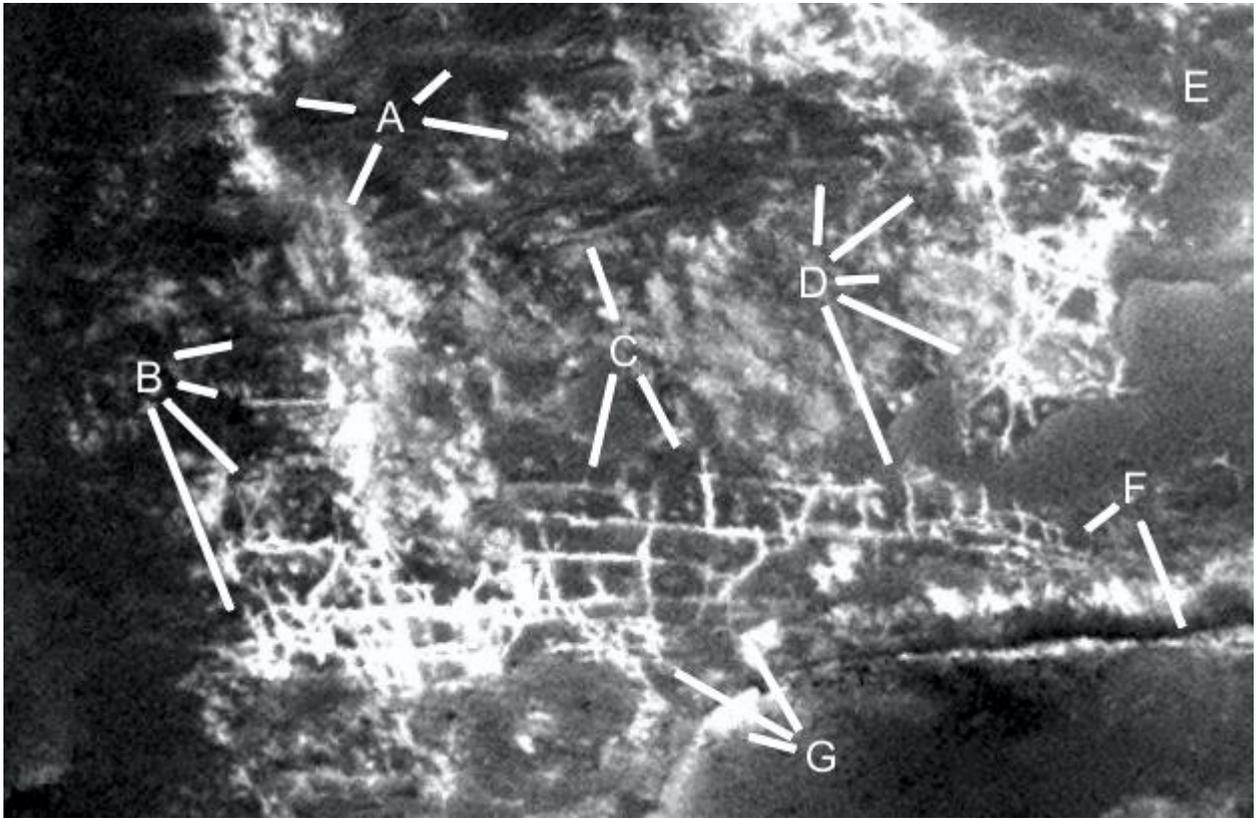


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## Cymdhh470b

### Hypothesis

A may shows some walls that are highly eroded or buried. B appears to be higher so these may be intact ceilings. C and D may be eroded wall material that has scattered as soil. E may be buried walls, F appears to be the edge of a buried area as well. Between C, F, and G the walls are the clearest.

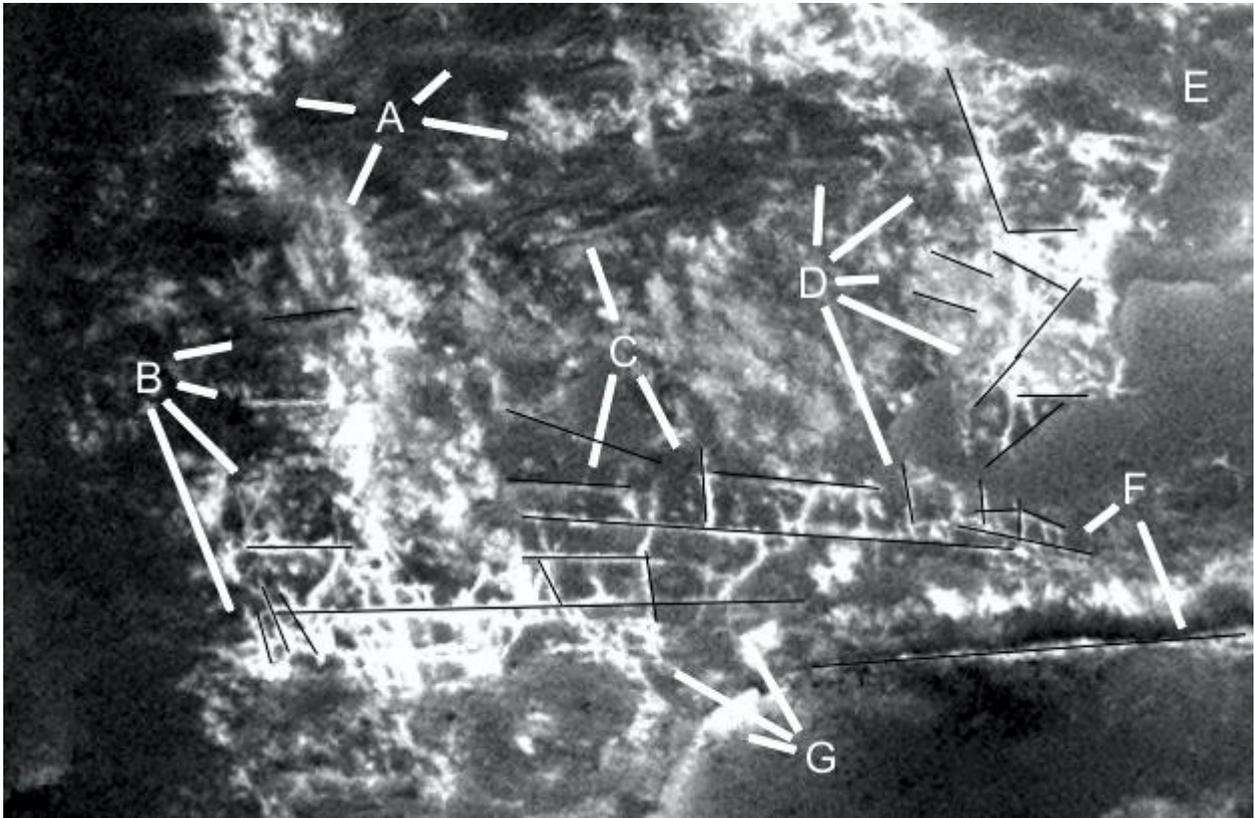


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## Cymdhh470b2

### Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the walls are.

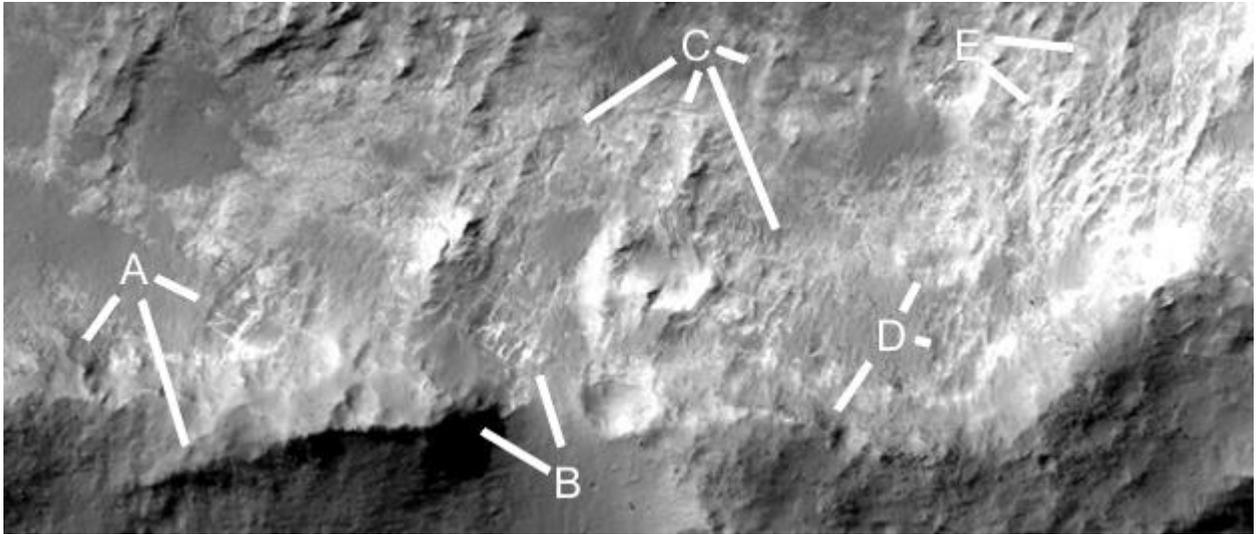


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## Cymhh471a

### Hypothesis

A shows some eroded walls at 4 o'clock, more at B at 11 o'clock. C shows a rectangle at 6 o'clock, eroded walls at 5 and 7 o'clock. D and E may show faint walls.

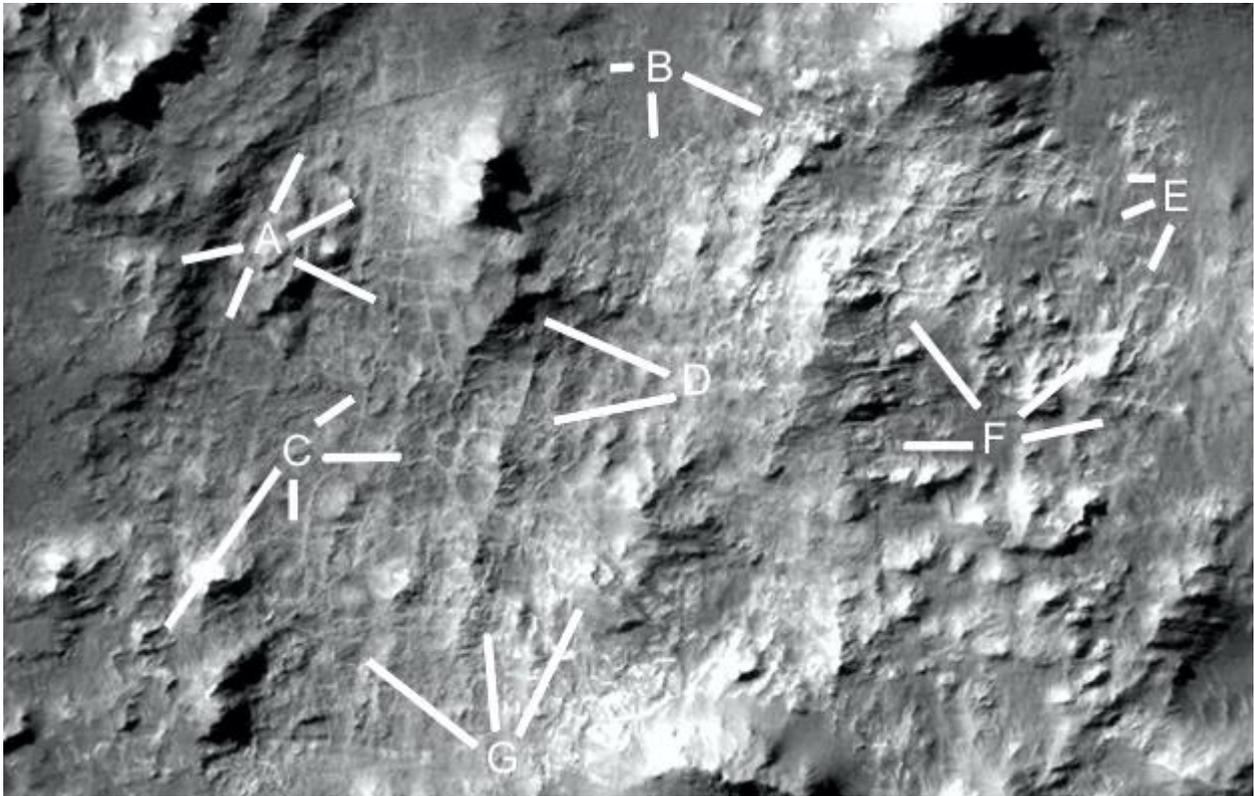


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## Cymhh471c

### Hypothesis

Between A, C, D, and G there are many eroded walls. B shows a long wall from 9 o'clock to A at 1 o'clock. E and F show more eroded rooms.

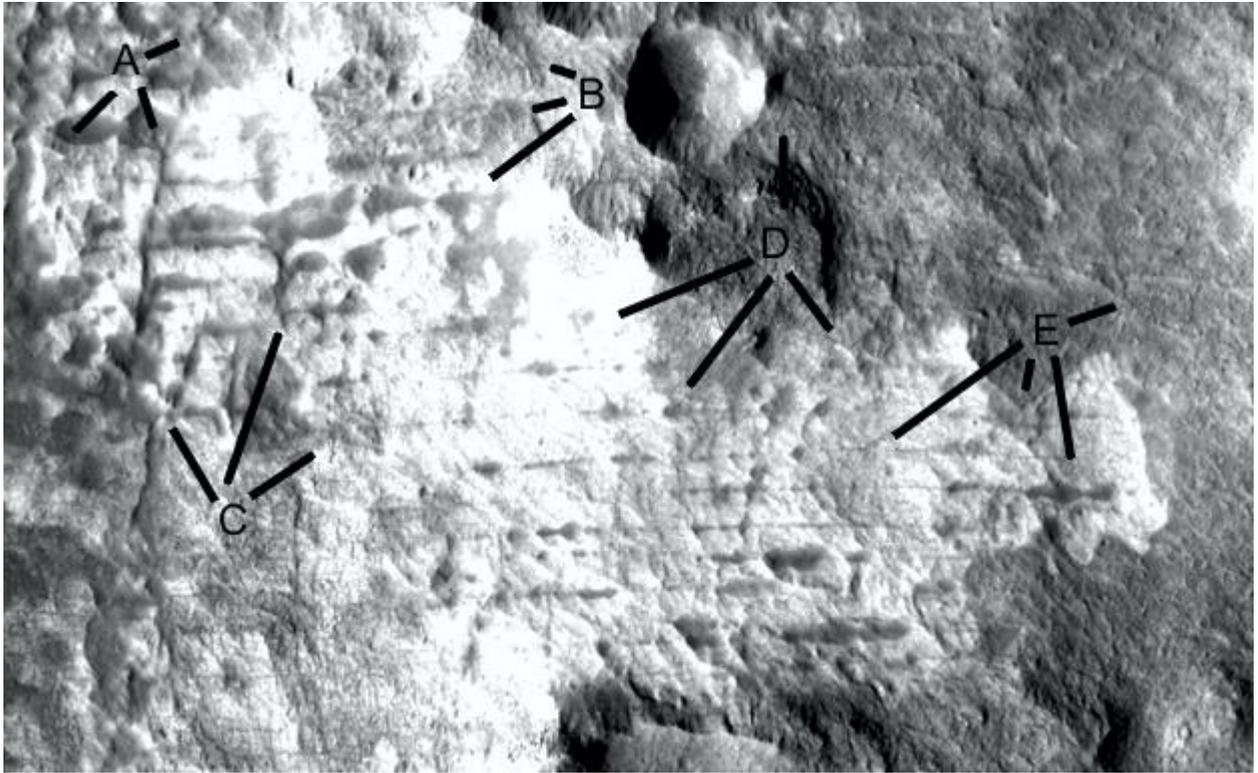


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## Cymhh471e

### Hypothesis

Large areas of rooms might have eroded away exposing lighter material. A shows a long wall at 2 o'clock, also two pits perhaps where the walls broke off. B, C, D, and E show many dark parallel lines like broken walls. Each is approximately equidistant from its neighbor, the pits occur where the walls broke off.

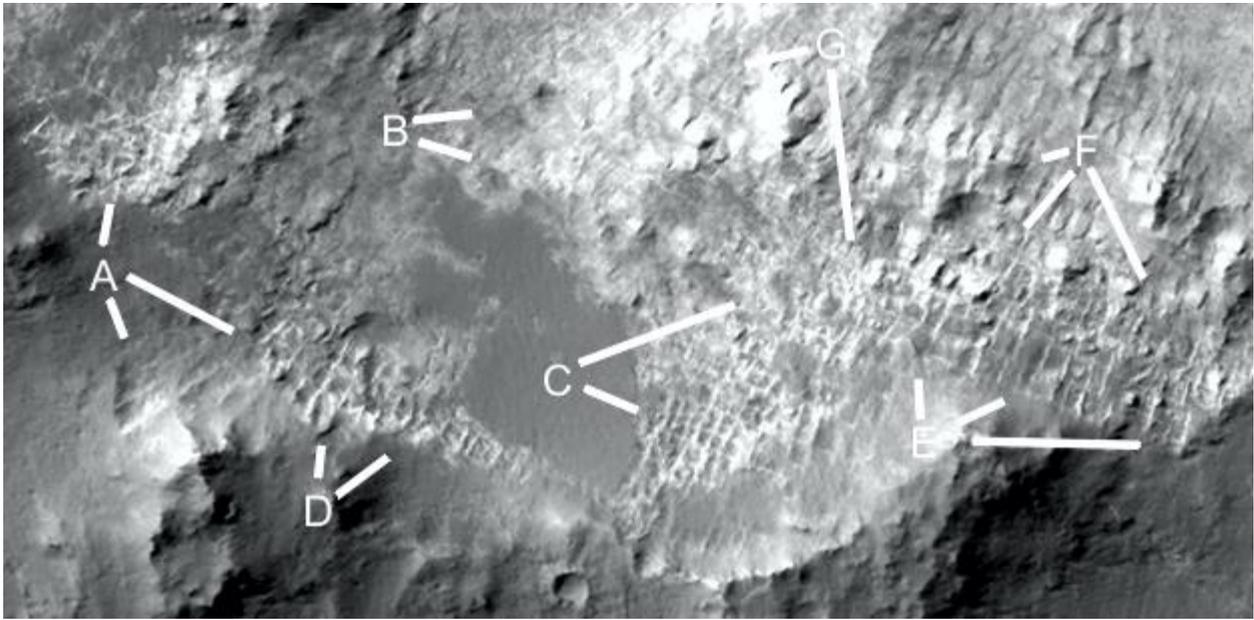


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**Cymhh471f**

### **Hypothesis**

A may be intact ceiling material with walls around its edges. B may be a dome at 2 o'clock, down to 3 o'clock the ground appears to be elevated and may have intact rooms under it. The material around C is very smooth like an intact ceiling, this may disintegrate over time and become dark soil. The rooms appear to be lower and under this ceiling particularly at 4 o'clock. At D the rooms also seem to appear form under a ceiling. E, F, and G show many rooms with different levels of ceiling degradation.

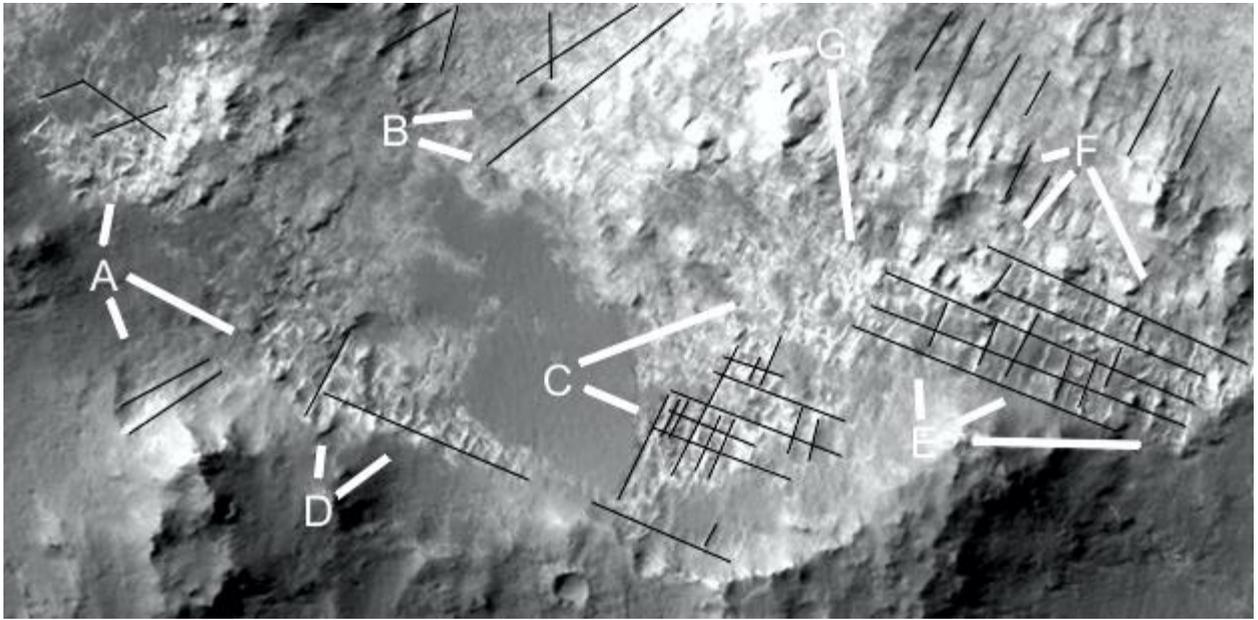


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**Cymhh471f2**

### **Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls and grooves are.

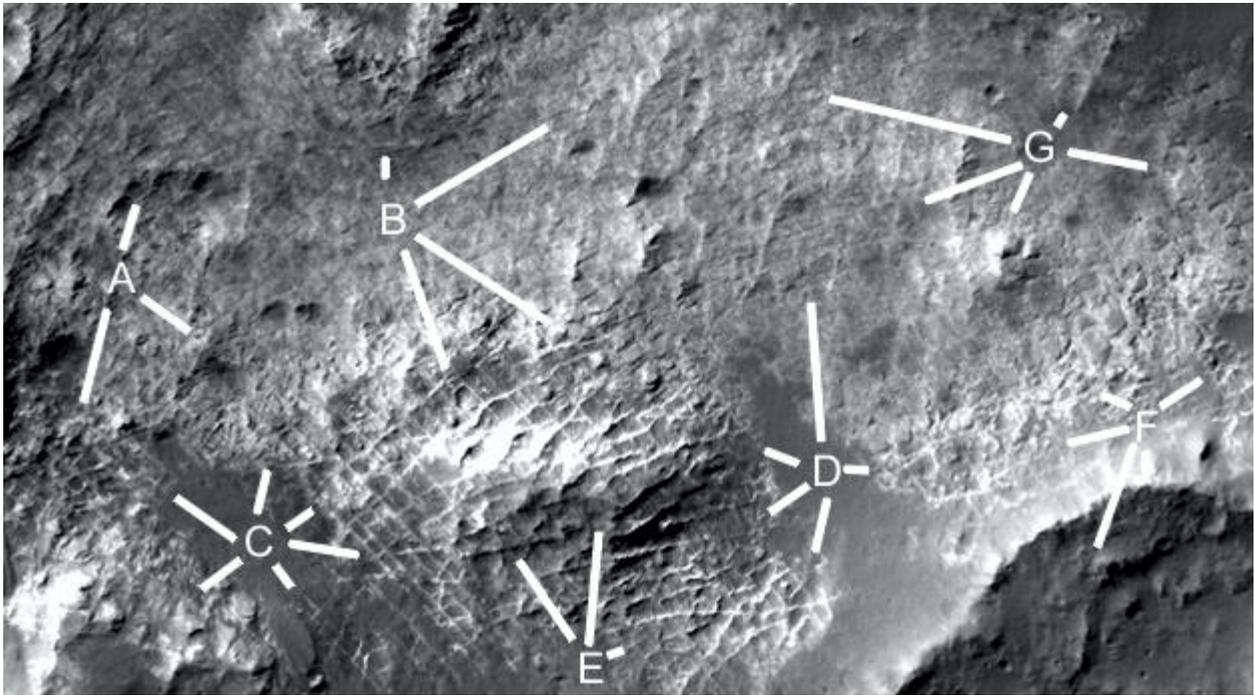


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## Cymhh471g

### Hypothesis

The areas around A and B show many rooms, C and D may be a darker ceiling material. E looks like a hill composed of rooms, there may be some intact inside it. F shows some rooms appearing from under smoother ceiling material, G shows many more rooms.

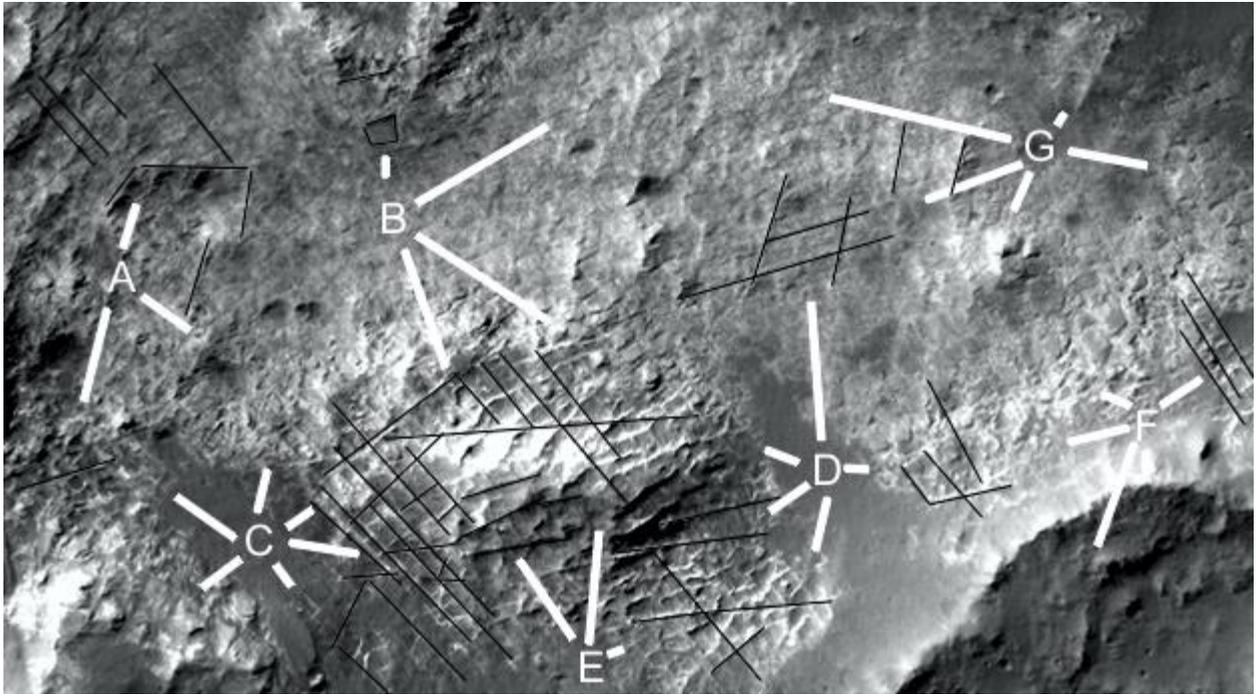


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**Cymhh471g2**

### **Hypothesis**

The lines show how straight the walls and grooves are.

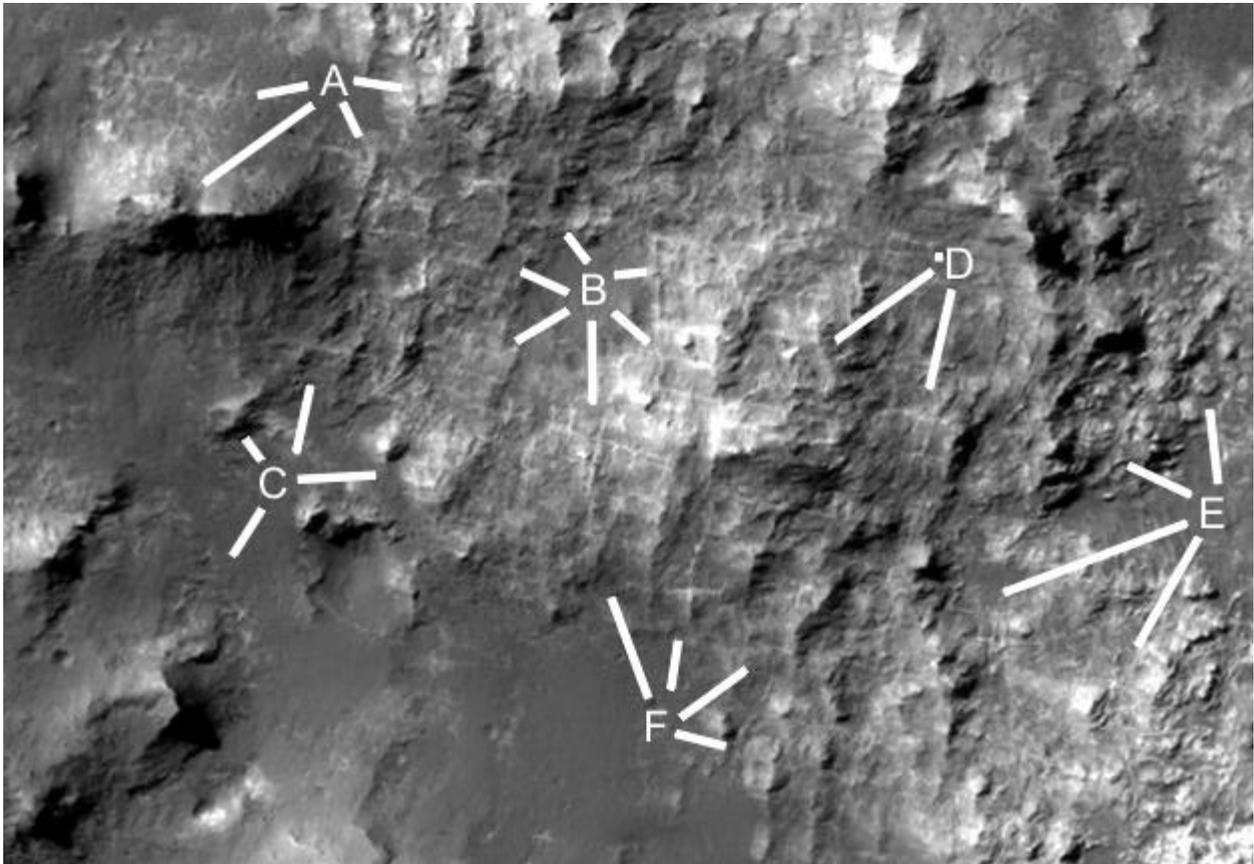


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## Cymhh471h

### Hypothesis

A at 7 o'clock may have rooms inside it, some walls are exposed at 8 o'clock. From 3 to 5 o'clock may be progressive erosion of these rooms. This may also be veins of ore as there is little indication of free standing walls. They may also be full of soil.

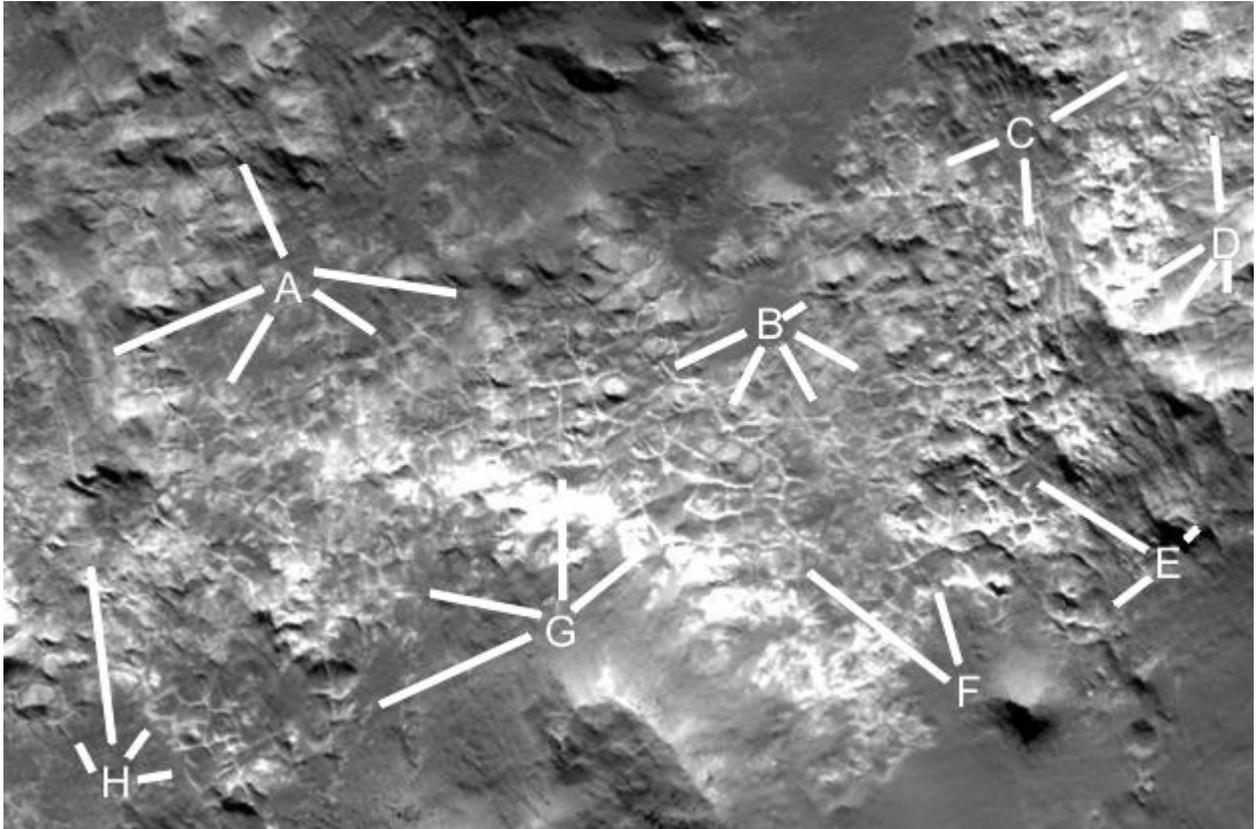


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## Cymhh471i

### Hypothesis

A may show intact ceilings from 8 to 4 o'clock, below this from 4 to 7 o'clock down to G and H the walls are progressively exposed. Many have objects in them like H between 1 and 3 o'clock, two empty rooms with the room in between having a small hill. G appears to be a hill with rooms on its edge much like above A, these rooms may continue inside it. B shows more objects in these rooms from 5 to 8 o'clock. At 2 o'clock there are larger hills in rooms, at 4 o'clock they are smaller. F appears to have eroded walls, E looks like rooms under the level of F are being exposed so F may be ceiling material. C appears to be rooms being exposed as the hill at D erodes.

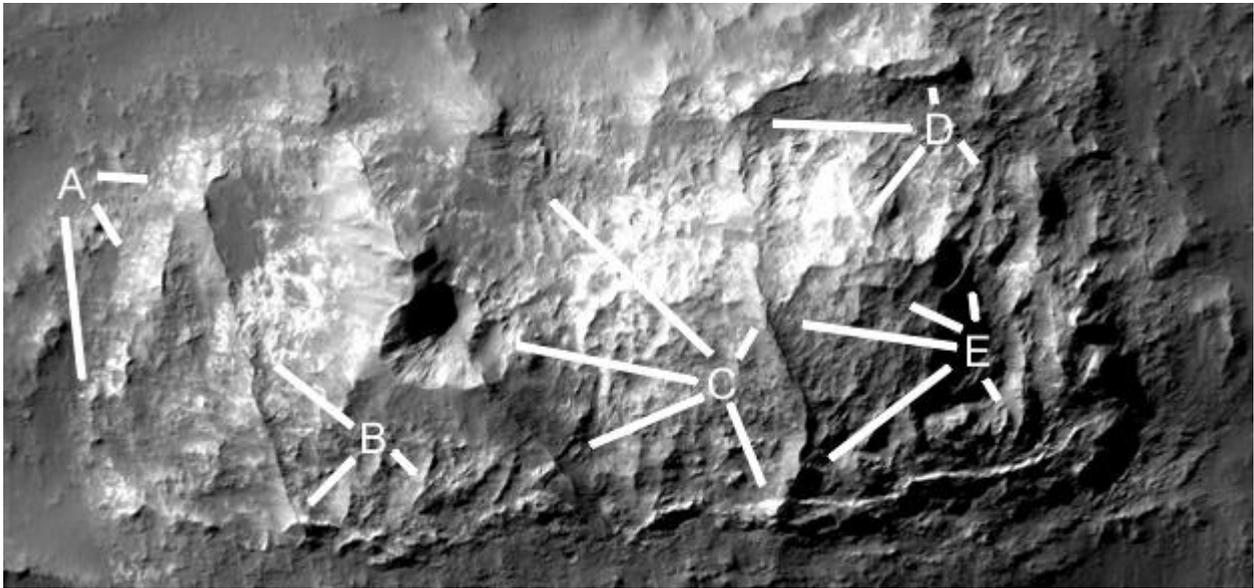


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## Cymhh471j

### Hypothesis

Rooms may have existed in this formation, to the left of B are some rooms also larger walls at 4 o'clock. A shows a smooth gradient to the boundary wall, B from 7 to 11 o'clock shows a ridge that often appear to be hollow in these formations. C shows a crater at 10 o'clock, some walls at 11 o'clock, and another ridge from 1 to 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the vertical ridge appears to overlap the horizontal ridge. D at 12 o'clock shows a double wall like the ridge is hollow. E shows a hollow with some indications of walls at 10 o'clock.

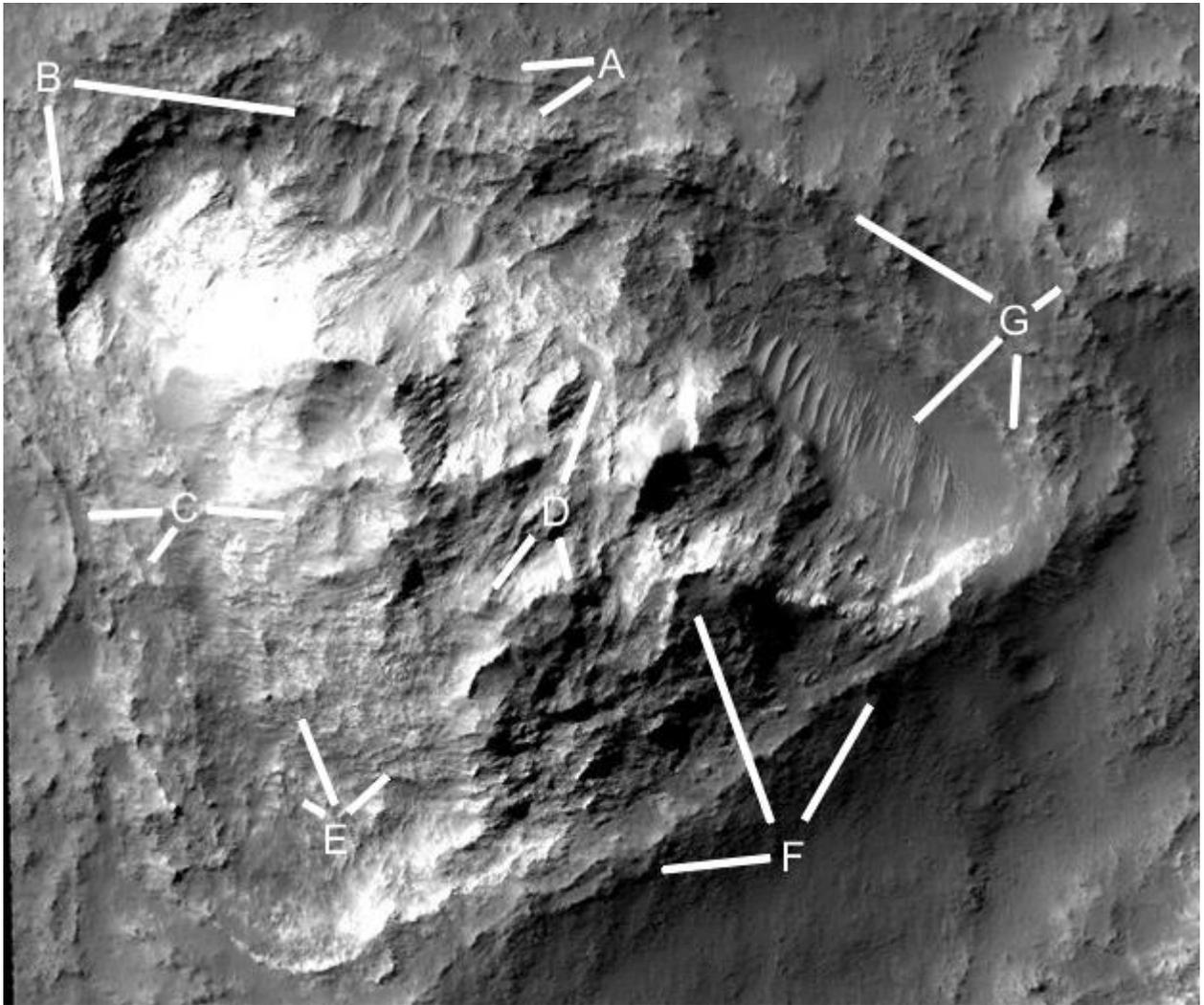


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## Cymhh471k

### Hypothesis

The previous formation was approximately a rectangle this is close to a triangle. A shows many rooms, also B at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock is a double wall indicating the ridge or boundary wall is hollow. C shows some rooms at 3 o'clock, other walls at 7 and 9 o'clock. D shows some walls in the higher area, some of this may be hollow. Signs of rooms are at E, F and G shows the boundary wall.

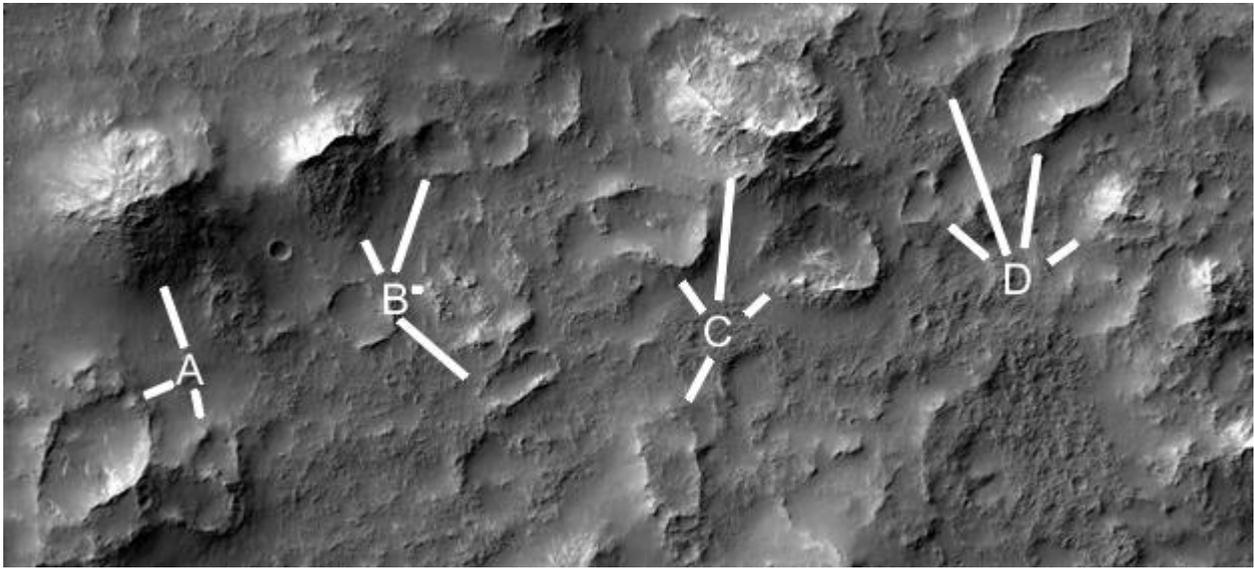


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# Cymhh471I

## Hypothesis

This shows how many of these formations there are, the hills may have rooms and slowly erode into pits.

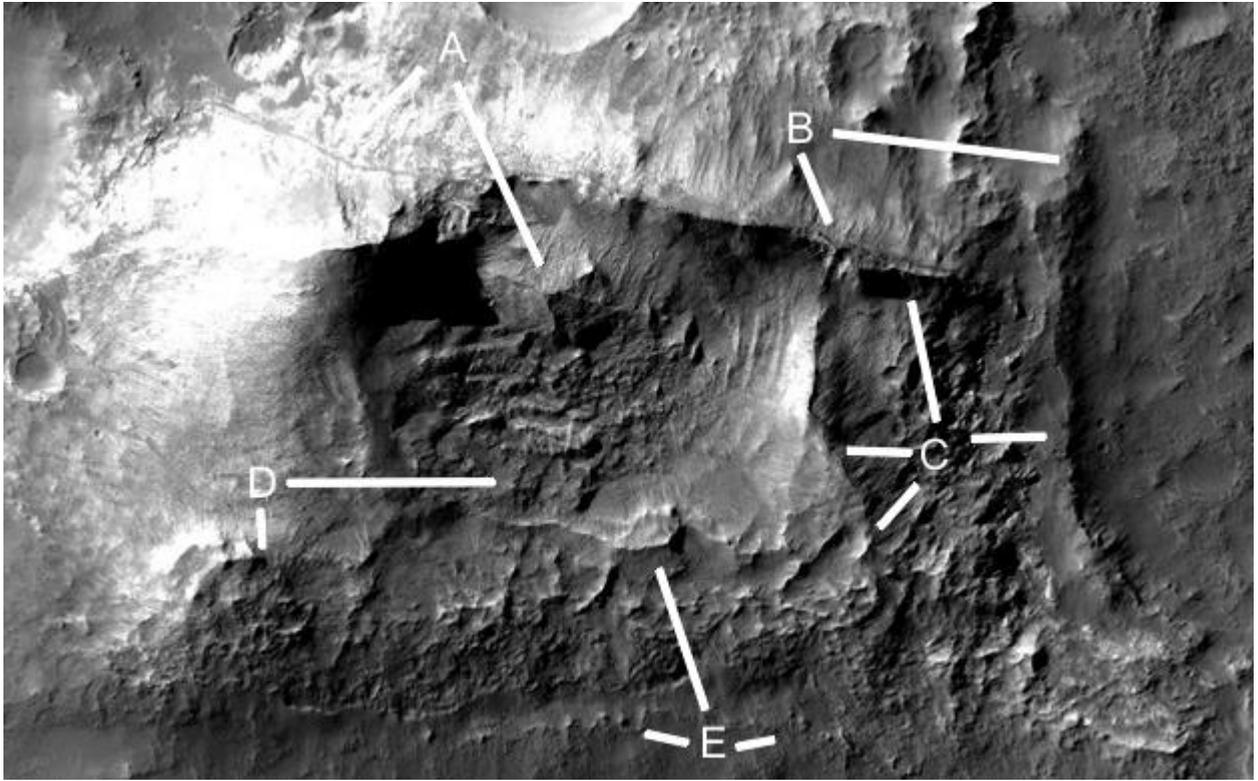


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## Cymhh471n

### Hypothesis

A shows a ridge at 7 o'clock, this is more exposed at B at 5 o'clock becoming a hollow double wall. At 4 o'clock A shows a rectangle. B at 3 o'clock shows the boundary wall, continuing down to C at 3 o'clock bordered by another ridge at 7 and 9 o'clock. D at 3 o'clock shows rooms in the hollow, E at 11 o'clock may be a hill connected by tubes.

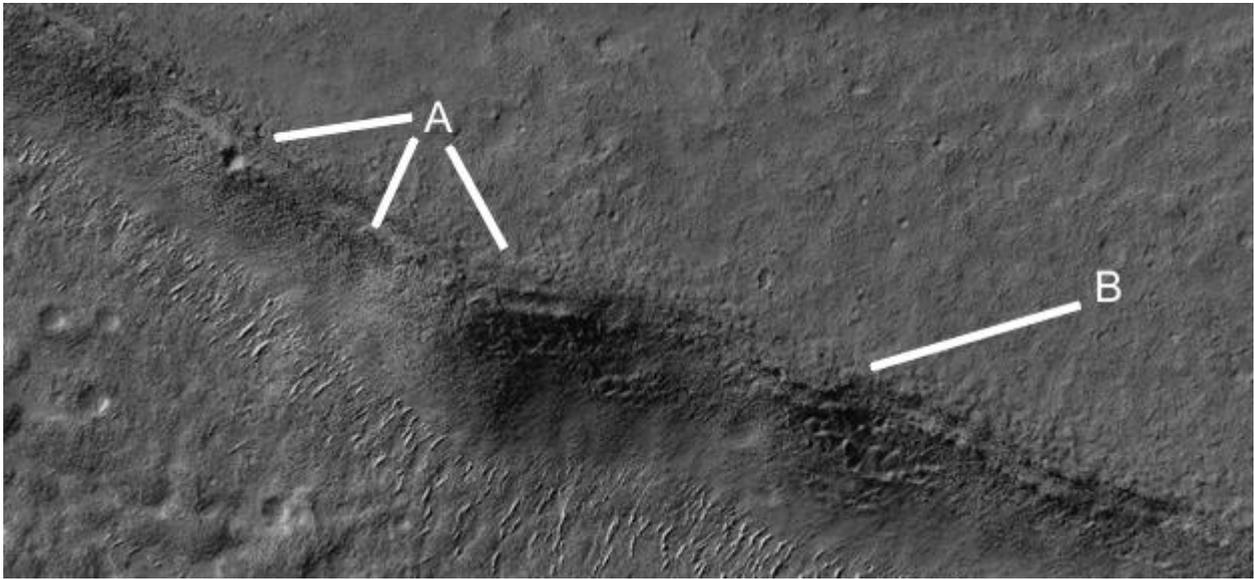


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## Cymhh473a

### Hypothesis

A and B show a road or tube, there may have been a hollow hill connected to it at 4 o'clock.

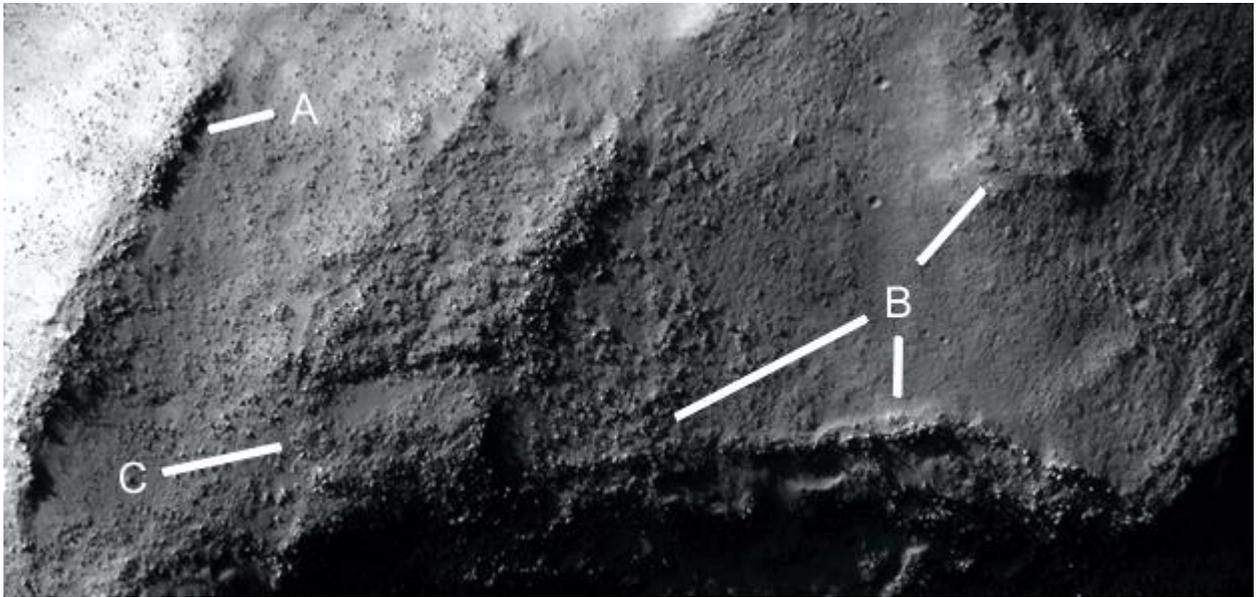


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## Cymhh473b

### Hypothesis

A shows signs of being hollow moving down the image, B shows a double wall at 6 o'clock and a room under 7 o'clock. There are also regular pillars exposed as this erodes. At 1 o'clock is a collapsed hill, C shows a rectangle.

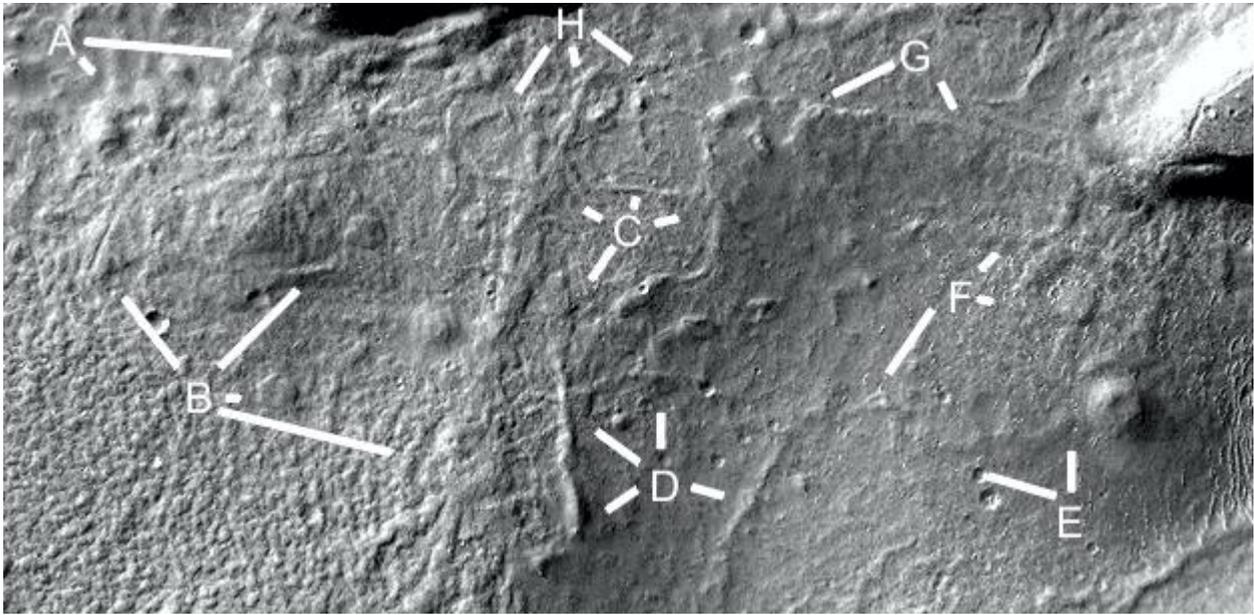


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## Cymhh473c

### Hypothesis

Many tubes are shown here going into hills such as A at 5 o'clock. B shows a large collapsed hill from 11 to 1 o'clock, another at 4 o'clock. C shows more tubes, D shows a tube intersection at 11 o'clock. E shows a tube going into a hill, F shows more tubes. G shows a tube going into the large hill on the right. H may be a collapsed hill connected to tubes.

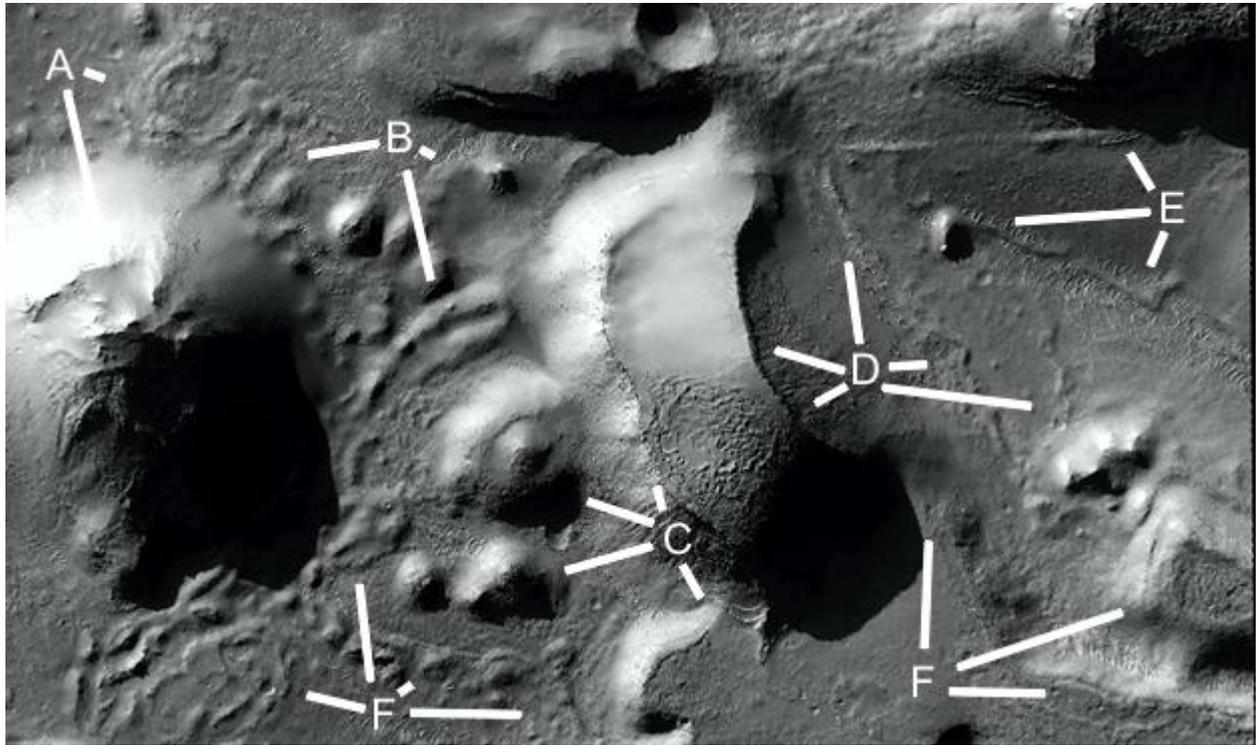


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## Cymhh473d

### Hypothesis

A shows a collapsing hill at 6 o'clock, tubes connected to it at 4 o'clock. These tubes are collapsing into double walls. B shows more tubes. C shows a hollow hill at 10 o'clock, the hill at 12 o'clock is smooth in parts of the roof like cement. At 5 o'clock a tube goes into the hill. The side of the hill may have collapsed at D at 8 and 10 o'clock, at 12 to 3 o'clock is another tube. A tube goes into a small collapsed hill at 4 o'clock. E shows a tube going into a small hill from 7 to 9 o'clock, another at 11 o'clock. The roof at F at 2 o'clock is settling, it connects under it with a large tube to a collapsed tube at F at 3 o'clock. G shows smaller hills and collapsed tubes from 3 to 12 o'clock.

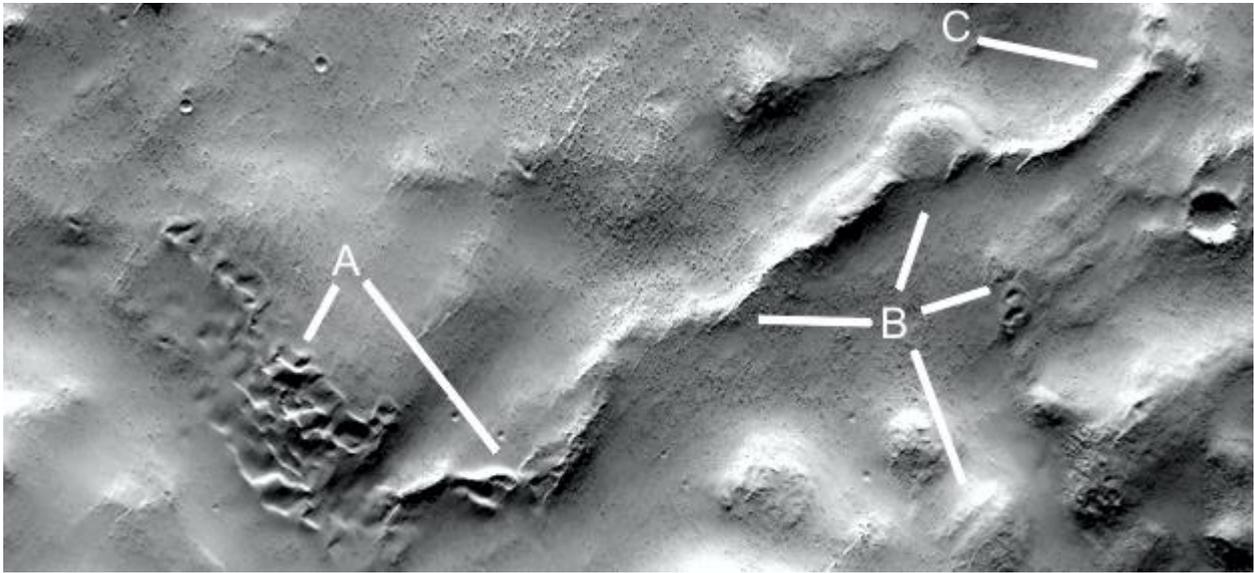


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## Cymhh473g

### Hypothesis

A appears to be many rooms connecting to a collapsed tube at 4 o'clock, this continues up to B at 9 o'clock into a hill at 1 o'clock perhaps going underground at C. This is a rare image showing there could be many habitats underground not seen. B at 2 and 5 o'clock show collapsing hills.

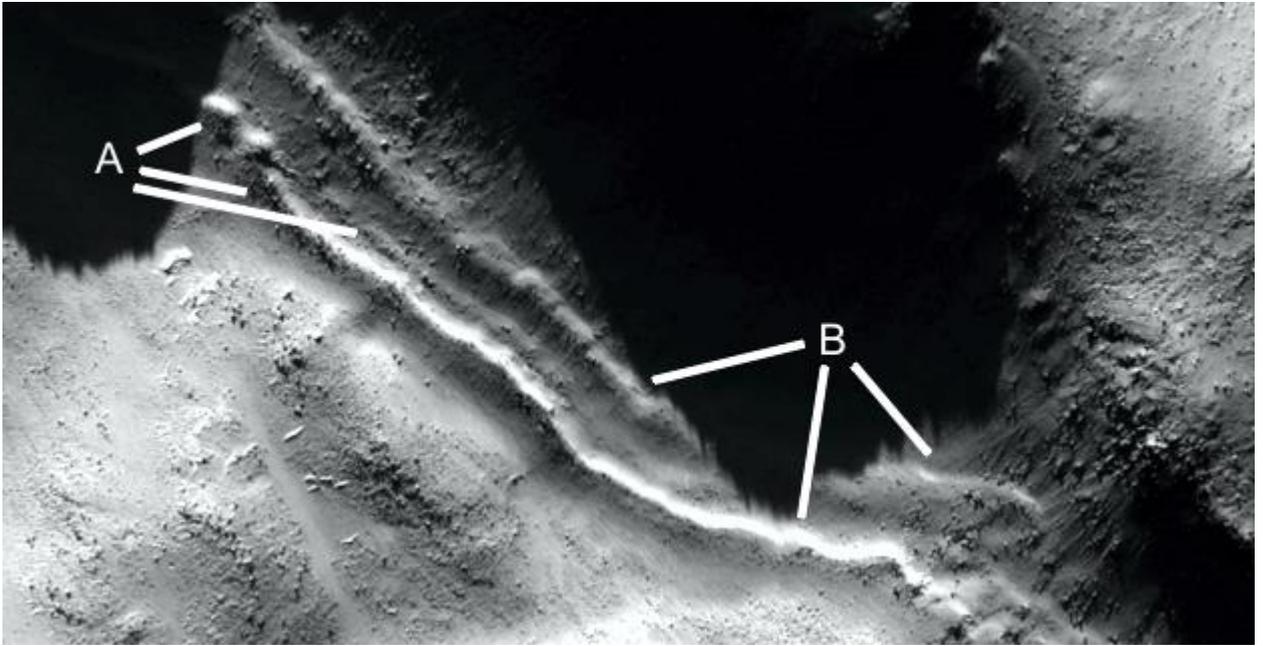


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## Cymhh473h

### Hypothesis

A shows parallel walls like a road continuing down to B. The walls remain approximately equidistant to each other not changing randomly like a natural formation. A at 4 o'clock may be a tube inside it.

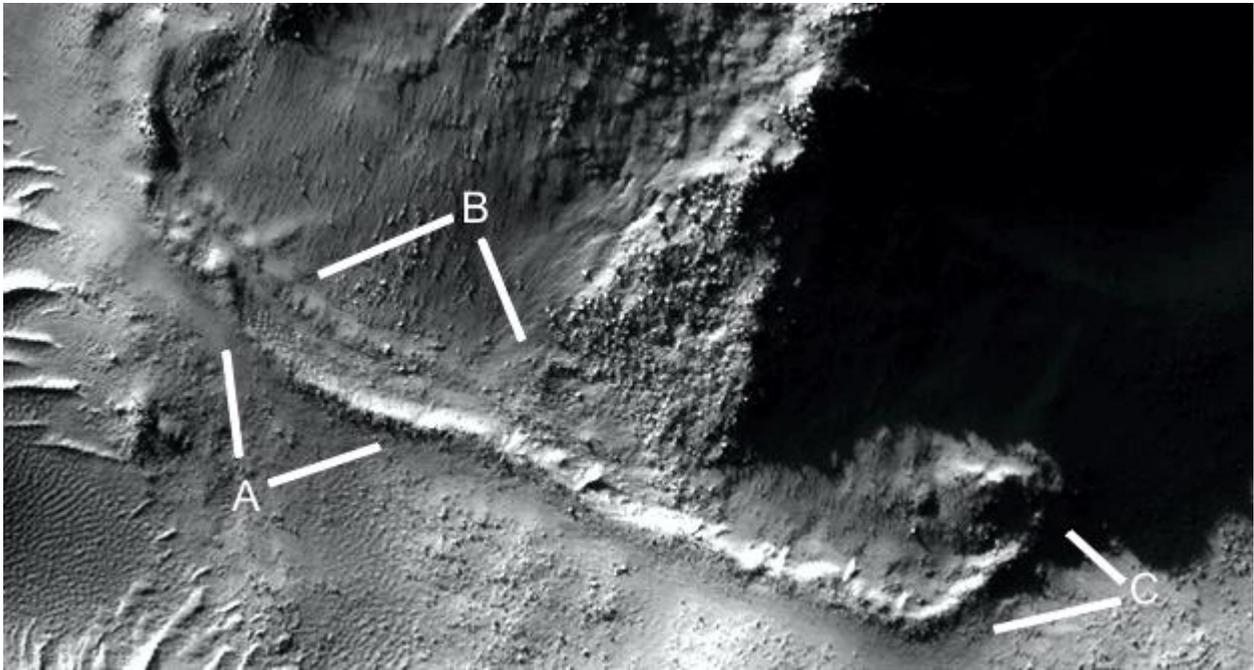


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## Cymhh473i

### Hypothesis

A double wall or road at A and B, this continues down to C where it goes into the hill. The upper tube or wall at B goes into the hill where it is flat like a rectangle in shape. It may be collapsing at 8 o'clock.



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