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## Martian Geometry Book 4

### 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 Candler 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.

# Images, main section

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## Argd1445a2

### Hypothesis

Four parabolic dams are shown, there would be several more if the resolution was better.

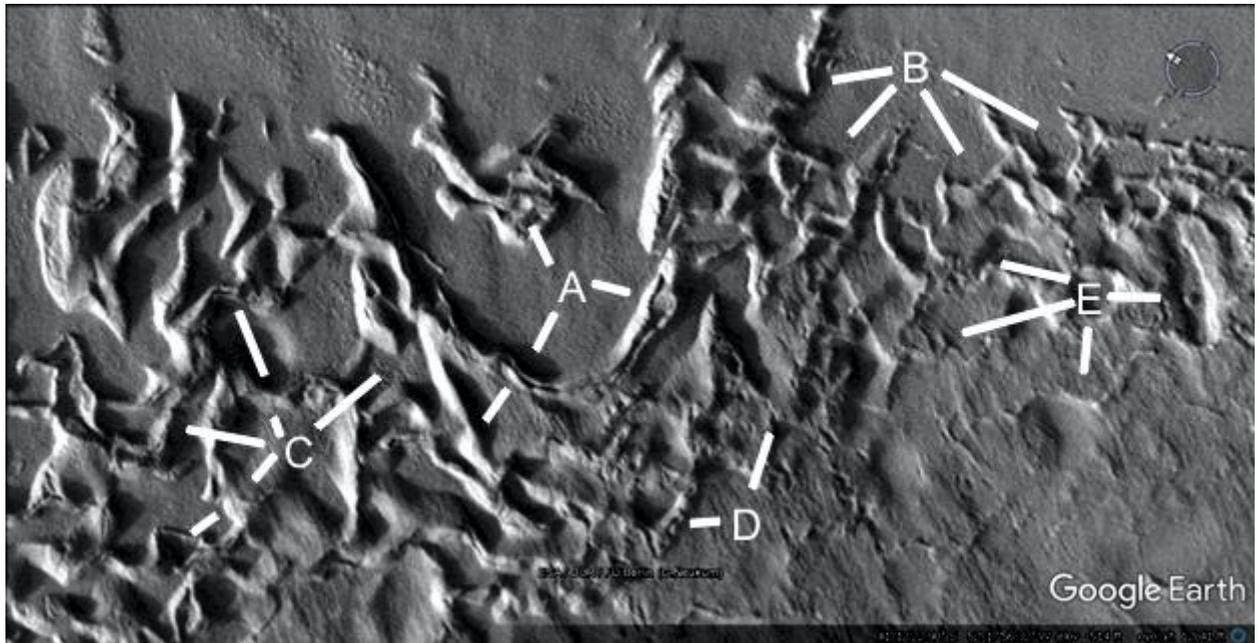


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## Argd1448

## Hypothesis

There may be some dams here, A at 11 o'clock looks like a dam as does at 7 o'clock second leg. At 4 o'clock there is a double wall, like an inner and outer parabola. A shows a small dam at 8 o'clock, one at 7 o'clock, and two more at 4 and 5 o'clock. C shows more dams, D and E may be eroded dams.

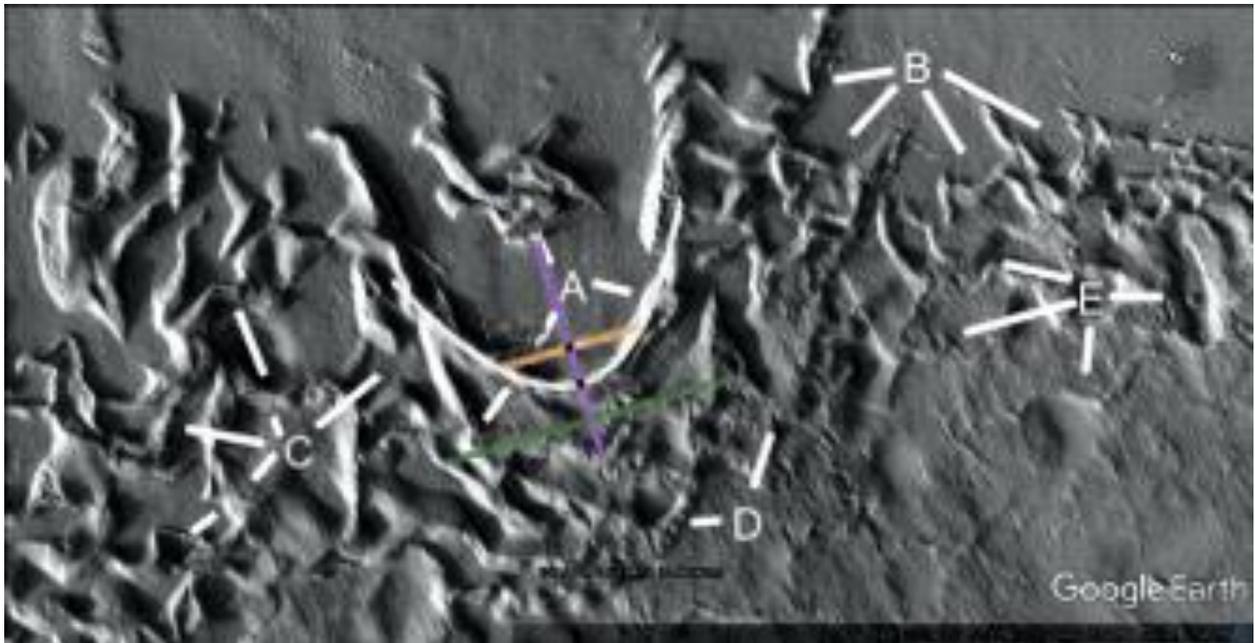


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**Argd1448a**

## Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

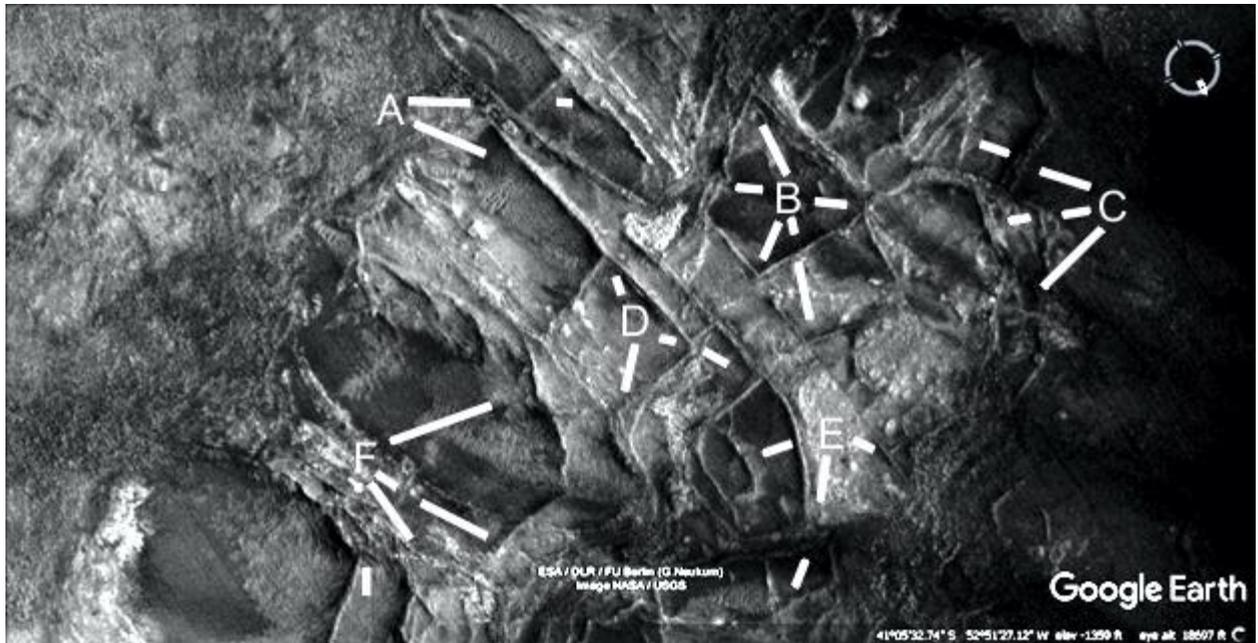


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## Argd1453

### Hypothesis

These are similar to the walled fields in Hellas Crater, this is in Argyre Crater so perhaps both have a large lake. A shows some walls, B shows a walled field with the wall from 9 to 11 o'clock having another wall parallel to its left. C may be more walled fields or pit dams. D also might have many segments that would hold water. E at 8 o'clock looks like a small elliptical dam. F shows a large enclosure.

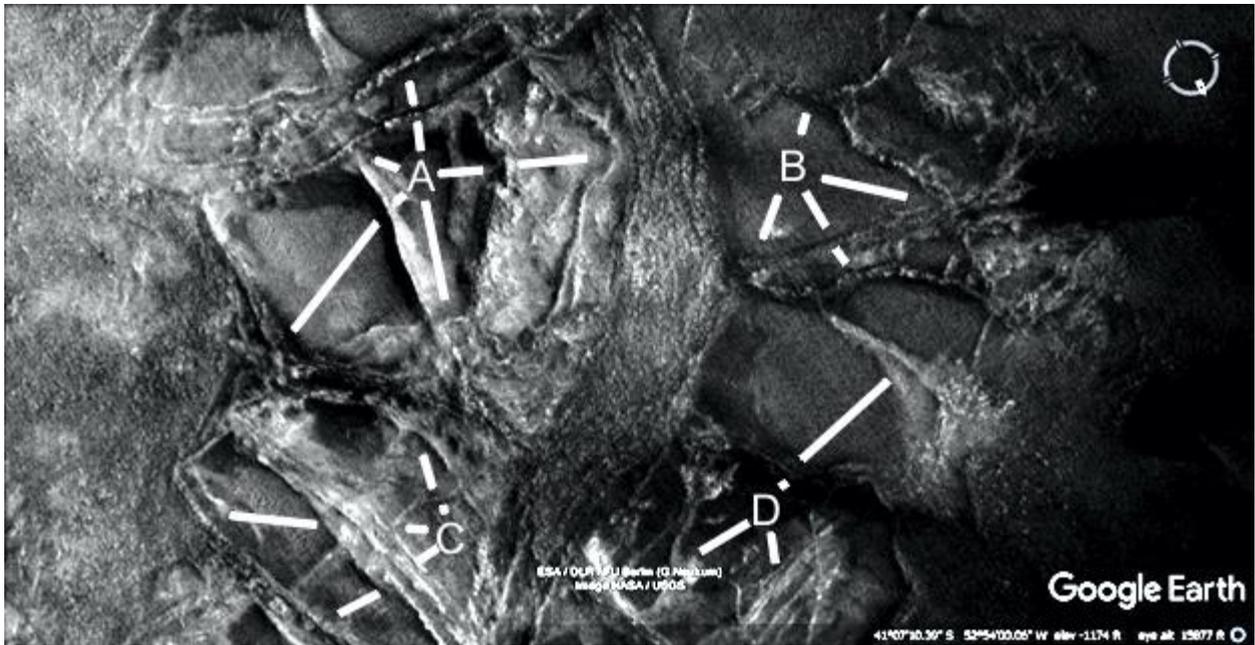


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## Argd1454

### Hypothesis

A at 12 o'clock 3<sup>rd</sup> leg shows regular grooves in the wall, perhaps pillars as it erodes. At 7 o'clock is a double wall. B shows more of these pillars between 1 and 4 o'clock, also at 5 o'clock. C and D show more walls.

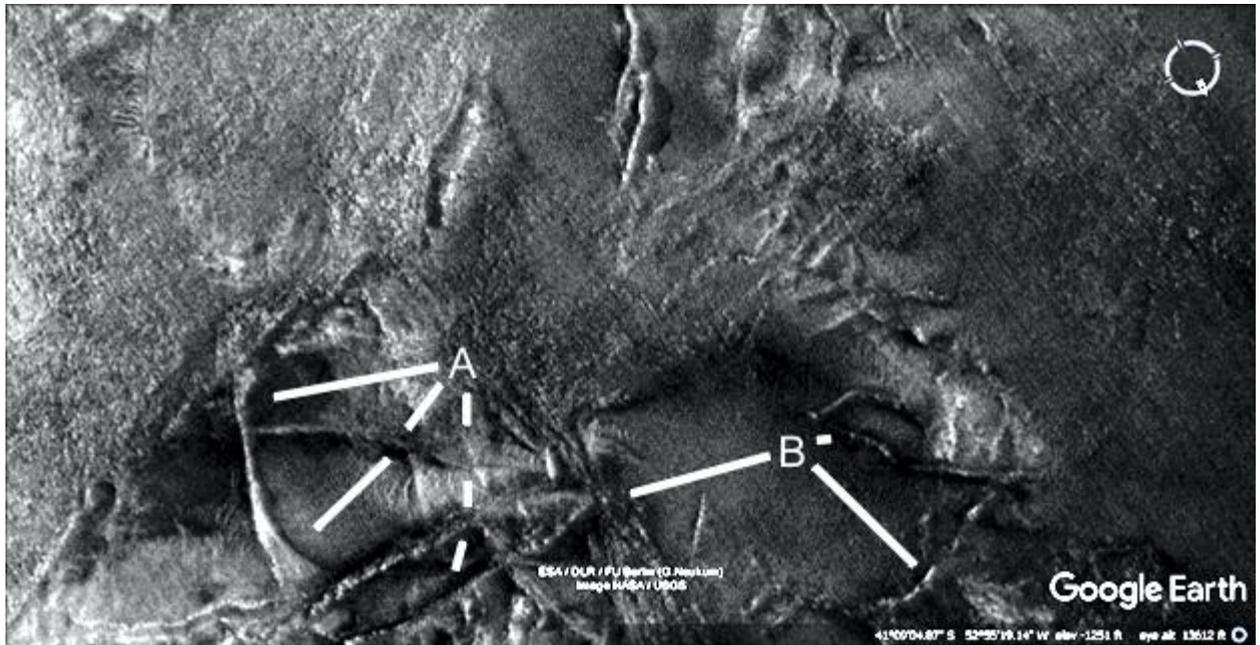


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## Argd1455

### Hypothesis

A shows a parabola, strengthening the evidence of these walls being artificial. The enclosure at A at 6 o'clock 3rd leg is also roughly symmetrical. B shows more walls.

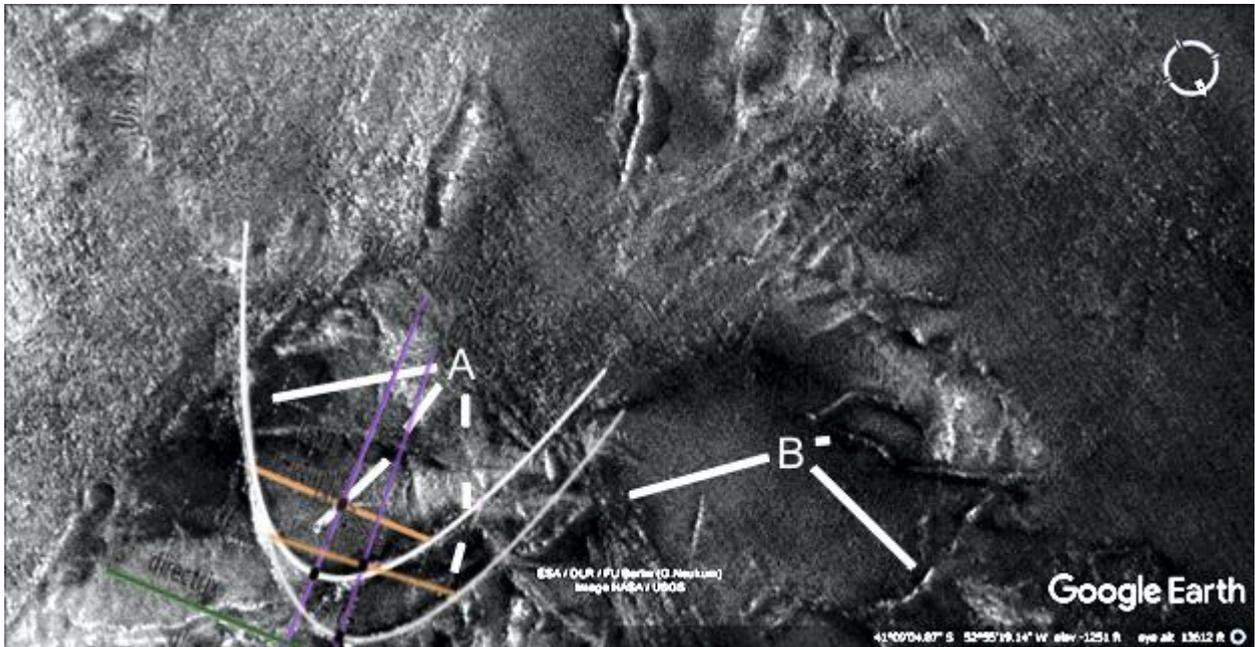


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## Argd1455a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.

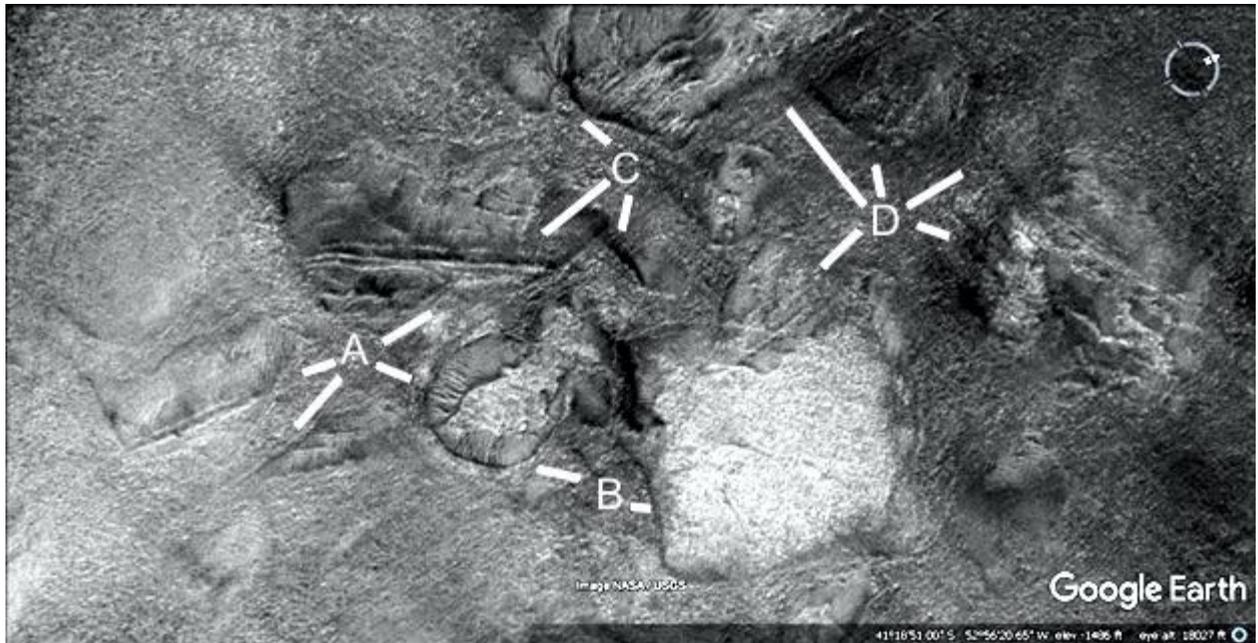


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## Argd1457

### Hypothesis

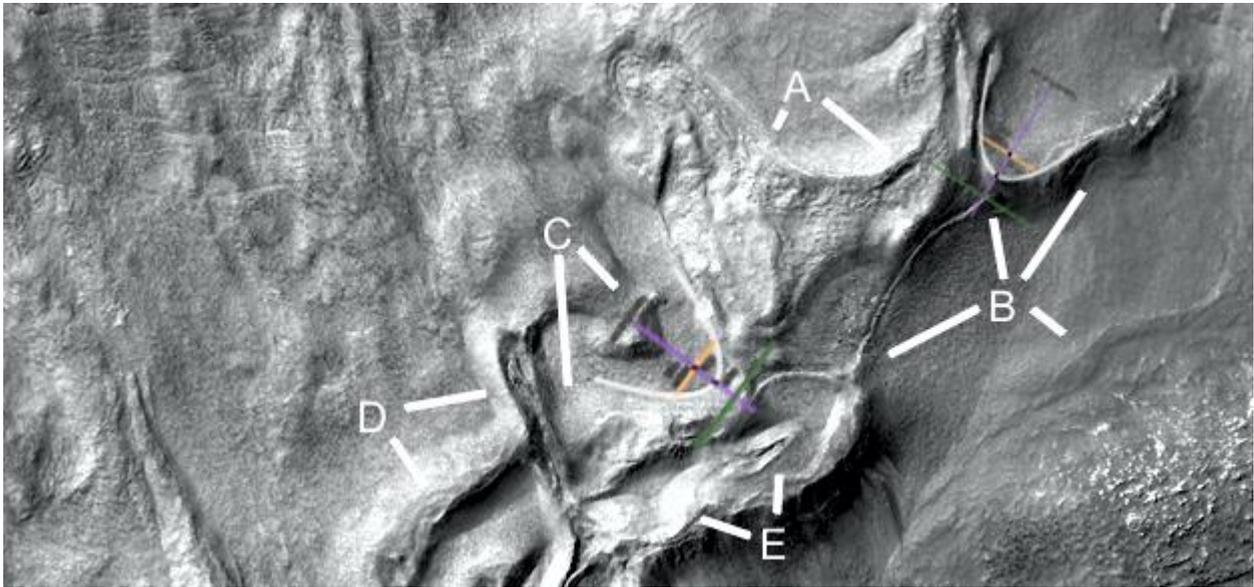
A shows a circular wall at 4 o'clock but this would not be a crater, a straight wall at 7 and another at 8 o'clock. Between A and C is a double wall, at 6 o'clock a right angle. D shows some depressions that can be pit dams or collapsed hollow hills.



## Argd1458a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown, closeups of parts of this image follow. It appears to show a complex irrigation system. The parabolic dam at B seems to have a pipe coming out of it at 12 o'clock, it also has vertical grooves on the sides at 1 o'clock like pillars. The pipe goes down to 8 o'clock connecting to a second pipe off to its left and down to E. B at 4 o'clock is another pipe. C shows another parabolic dam, D at 2 o'clock is probably a parabolic arch.

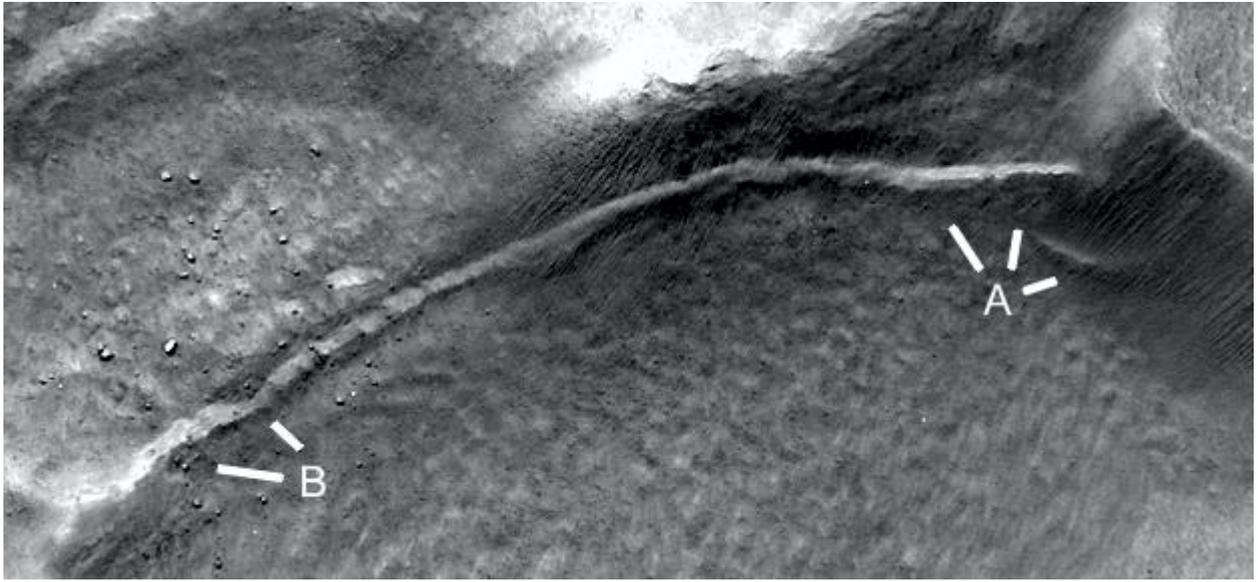


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## Argd1458b

### Hypothesis

This shows a closeup of the pipe, at 11 and 1 o'clock it is straight and connects above ground level onto the dam. At B it is more eroded, to the left it connects to a second pipe. They may be regular pillars along the pipe closer to B like supports.

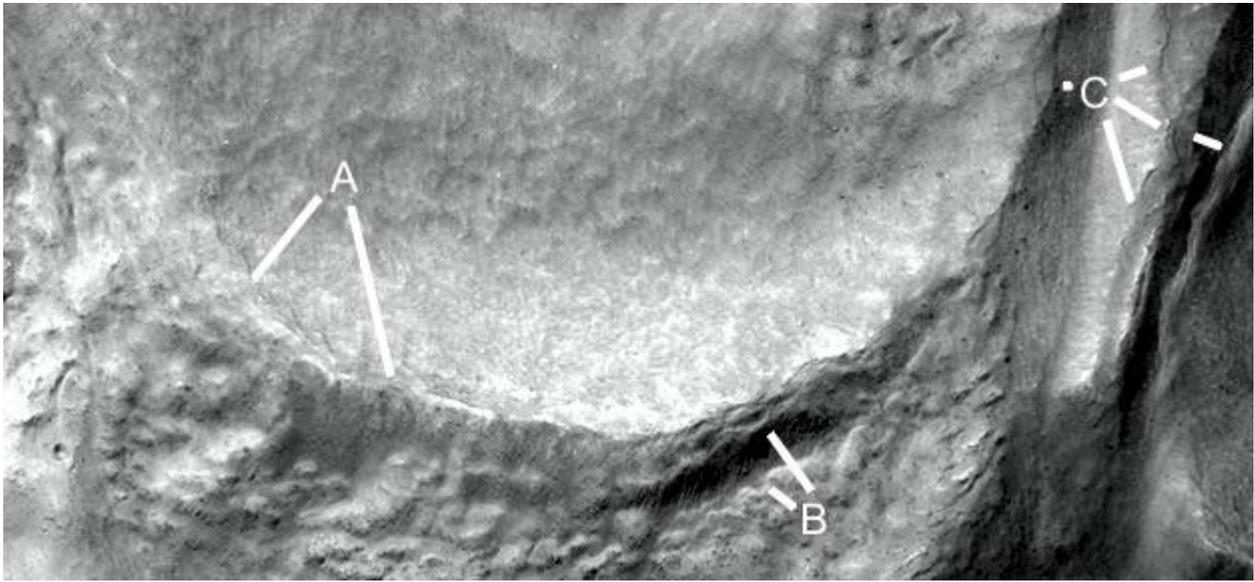


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## Argd1458c

### Hypothesis

A shows some erosion on the dam wall, at 4 o'clock there may be pillars. B shows a flaking off of the cement skin at 11 o'clock, 10 o'clock shows a cavity developing under the dam wall. C would be a water channel and is smooth like cement, at 4 o'clock 2<sup>nd</sup> leg there is perhaps a second water channel.

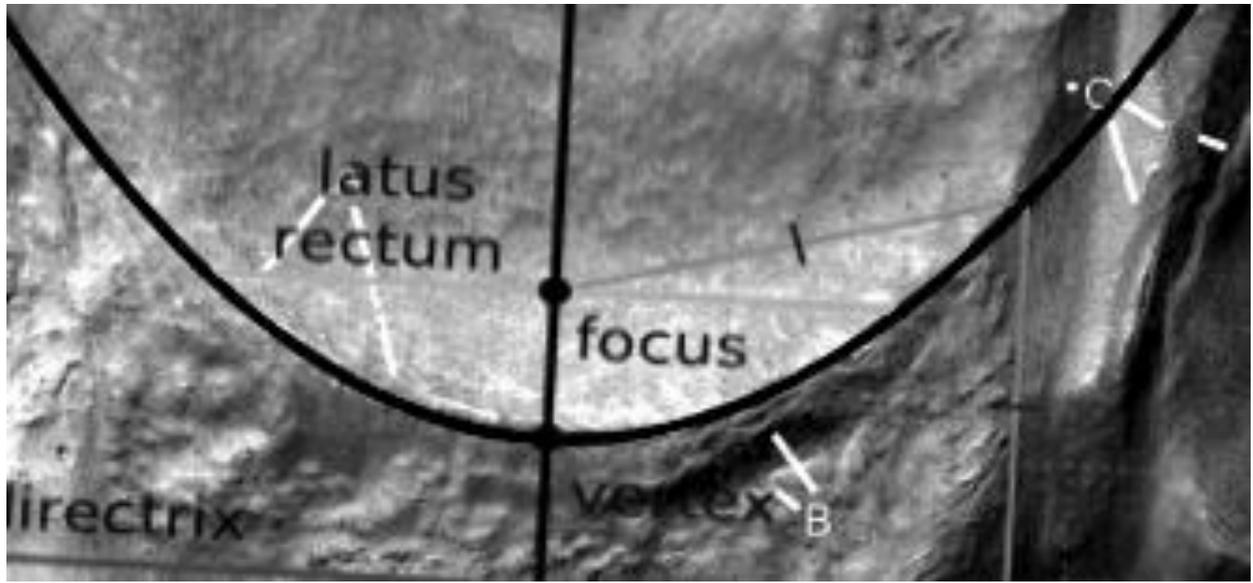


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## Argd1458c1

### Hypothesis

A parabola fits onto this dam except for the right side, many dams have the parabolic shape in the main load bearing segment then curve differently on the sides. This is also an unadjusted parabola, with the standard  $Y=x^2$  dimensions, many parabolic dams are narrower than this.

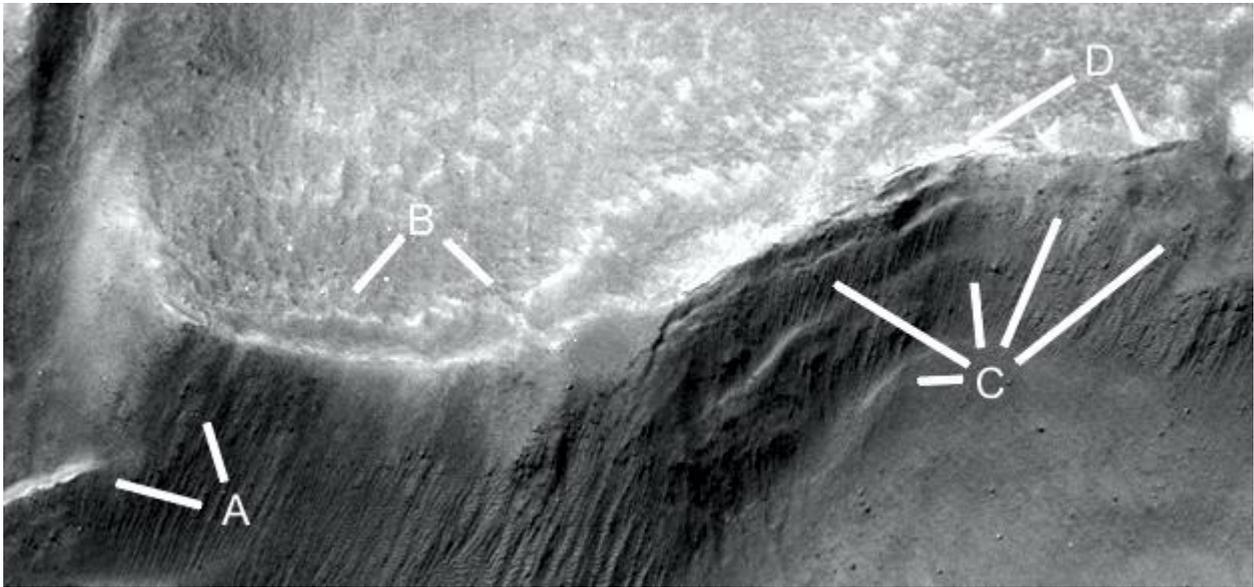


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**Argd1458d**

### **Hypothesis**

This is a closeup of the dam with the pipe connected to it. A shows the top of the pipe may be hollow as if it has collapsed at 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock there more of these pillars or vertical grooves. They are very evenly spaced without random variations. B may show some erosion as the dam floor cement skin peels off. C shows several layers in the dam wall which appear to be progressively breaking off, D shows more erosion and cracks on the top of the wall.

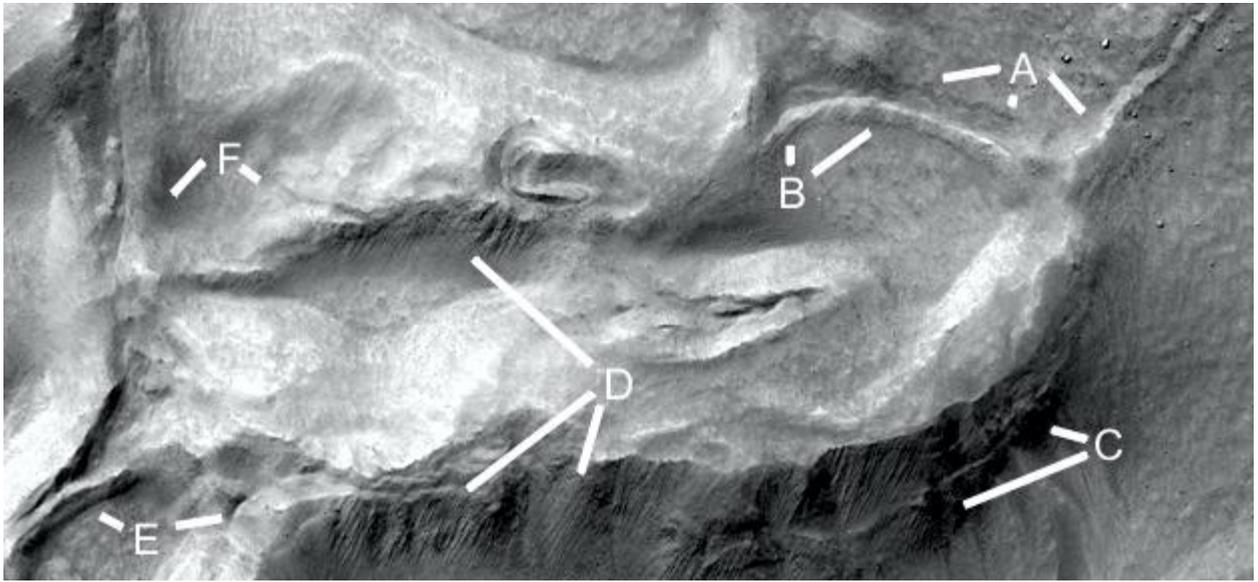


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## Argd1458f

### Hypothesis

A shows how the pipe at 4 o'clock reaches a junction, a second pipe at 6 o'clock goes off to the left over to B where it may enter a water storage area. There are regular marks along the pipe like supports in it. Between B and F there may be a collapsed part of this storage, another between B and D. C shows more layers breaking off along this formation along with the vertical grooves. D also shows vertical grooves at 6 and 7 o'clock, also at 10 o'clock. E shows an artificial looking segment at 2 o'clock, also a water channel turning into a pipe at 10 o'clock. F shows another dam at 7 o'clock and a pipe or cracks at 4 o'clock.

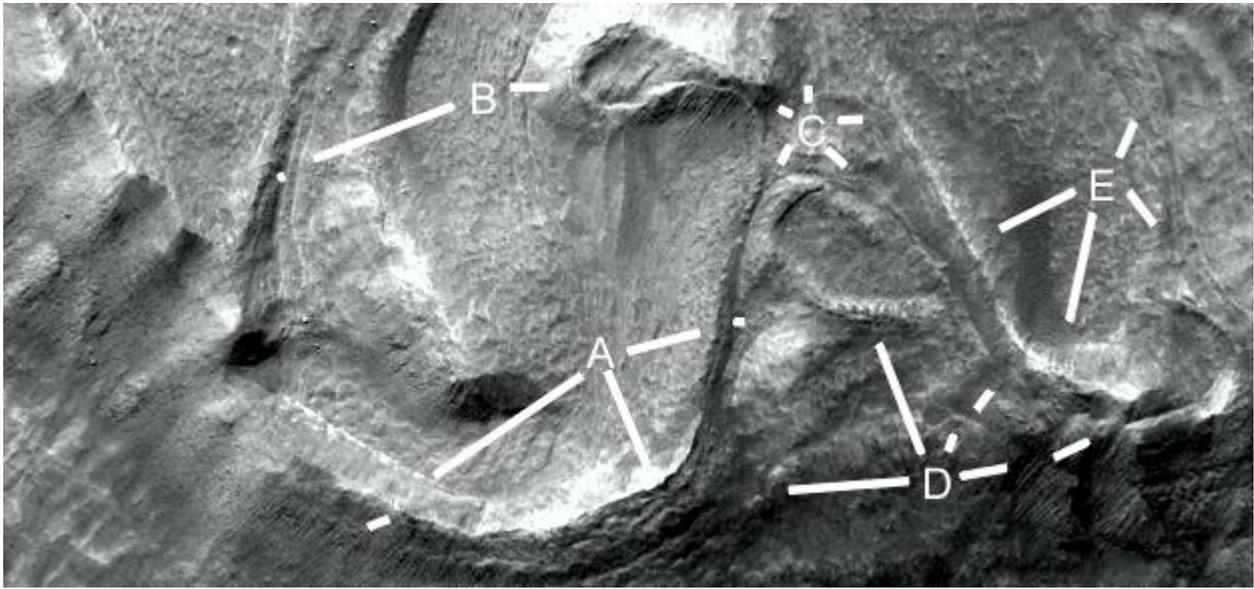


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## Argd1458j

### Hypothesis

A shows layers in the dam wall at 8 and 5 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is a double wall on the first leg. The second leg points to a small water channel. B at 3 o'clock may be a small water storage, at 8 o'clock is a water channel. C shows another water channel and perhaps water storage or dam from 4 to 7 o'clock. D shows regular grooves in the wall at 11 o'clock like pillars. At 8 o'clock there may be the end of the water channel, another water channel is at 1 o'clock second leg. 2 o'clock first leg shows a layer, the second leg shows a parabolic dam. E shows another dam at 7 o'clock, the smooth cement wall at 8 o'clock, and an eroded water channel from 1 to 5 o'clock.

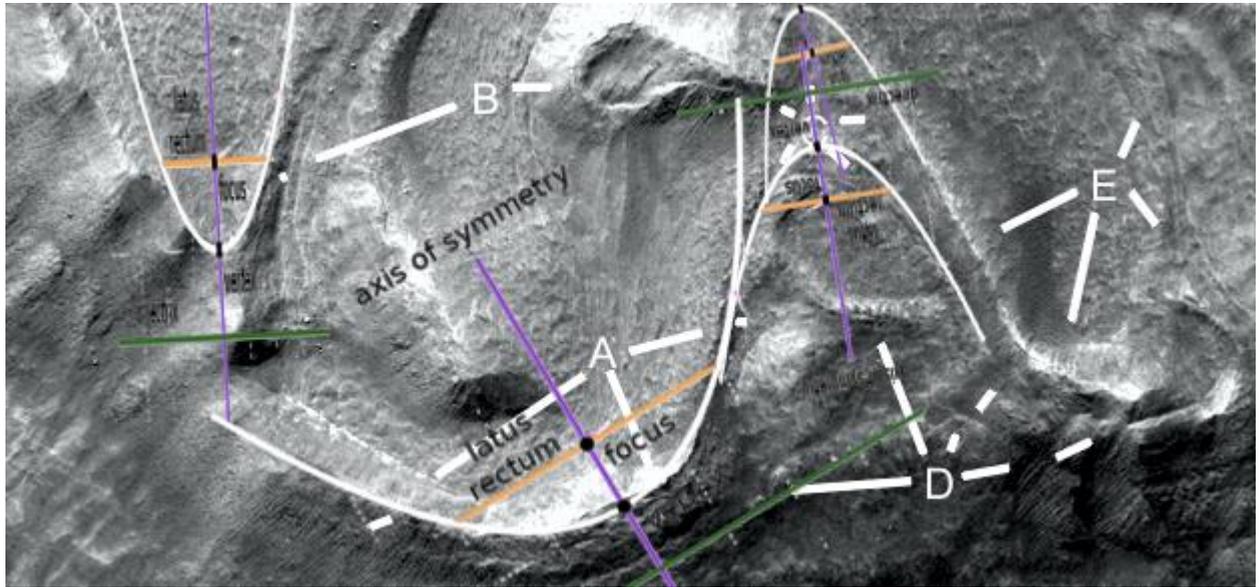


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**Argd1458j2**

### **Hypothesis**

Four parabolas are shown, D at 2 o'clock second leg may also be a parabola.

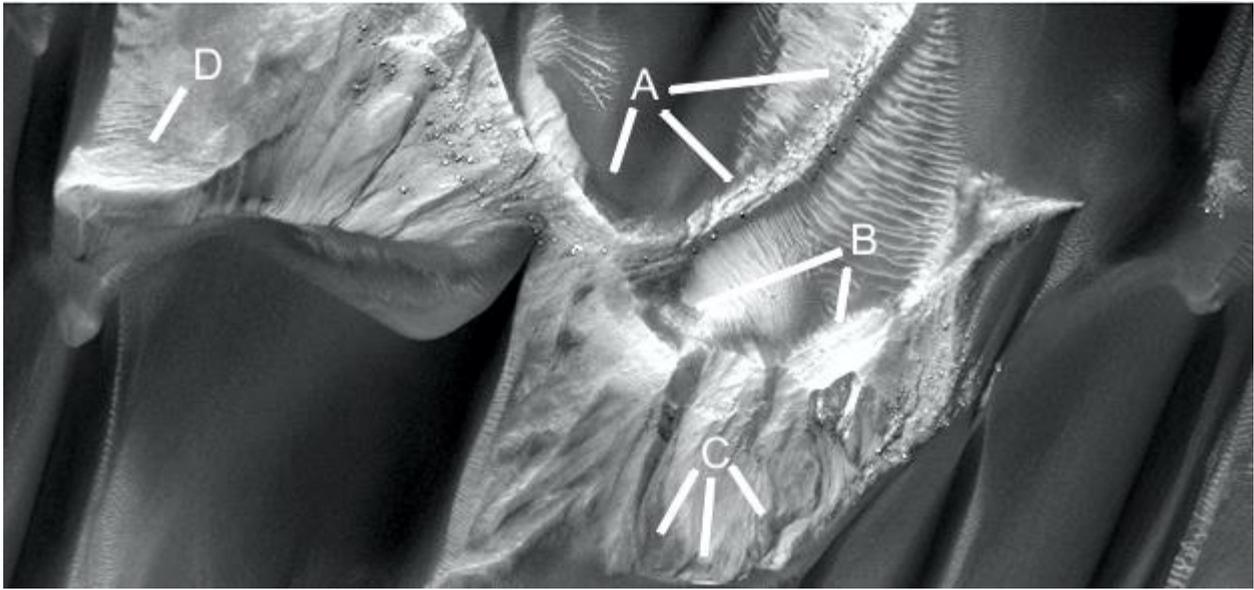


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## Argd1462a

### Hypothesis

A shows a parabolic dam with dark soil clogging part of it, from 2 to 4 o'clock the walls is highly eroded with dark soil in the cracks. At 7 o'clock the wall is in good condition. B may have been a parabolic dam, between 6 and 8 o'clock the wall appears to have broken. Water may have run here after no repairs were made with 3 flows shown at C. Alternatively these may be 3 small dams and were constructed after the broken dam wall as a repair. D shows another dam.

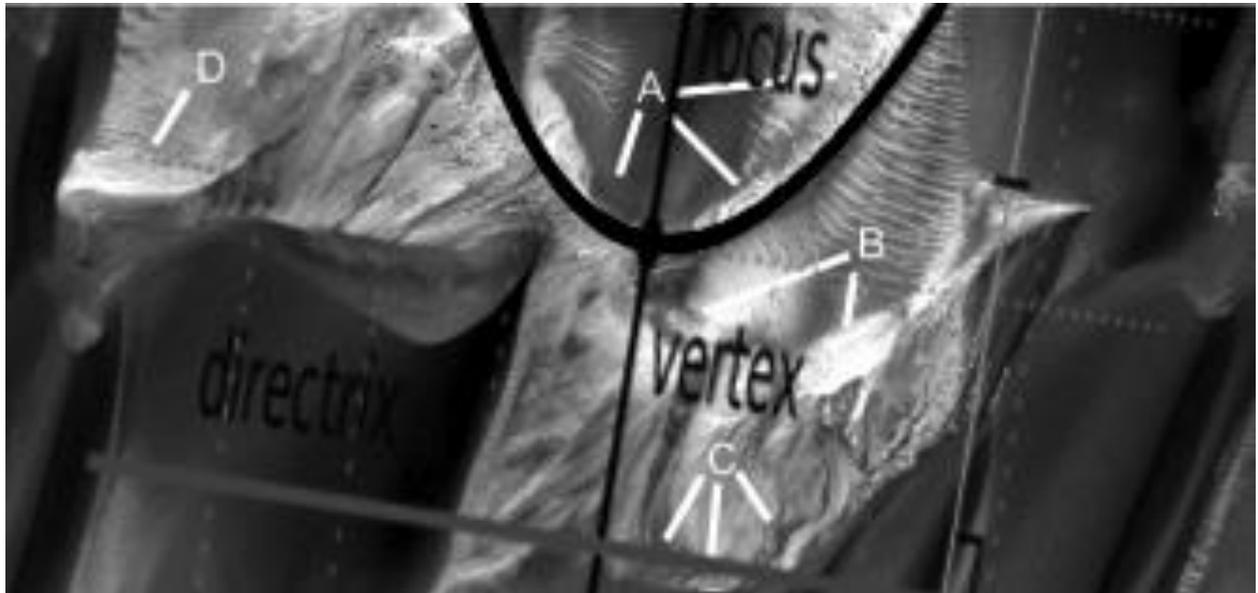


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**Argd1462a2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

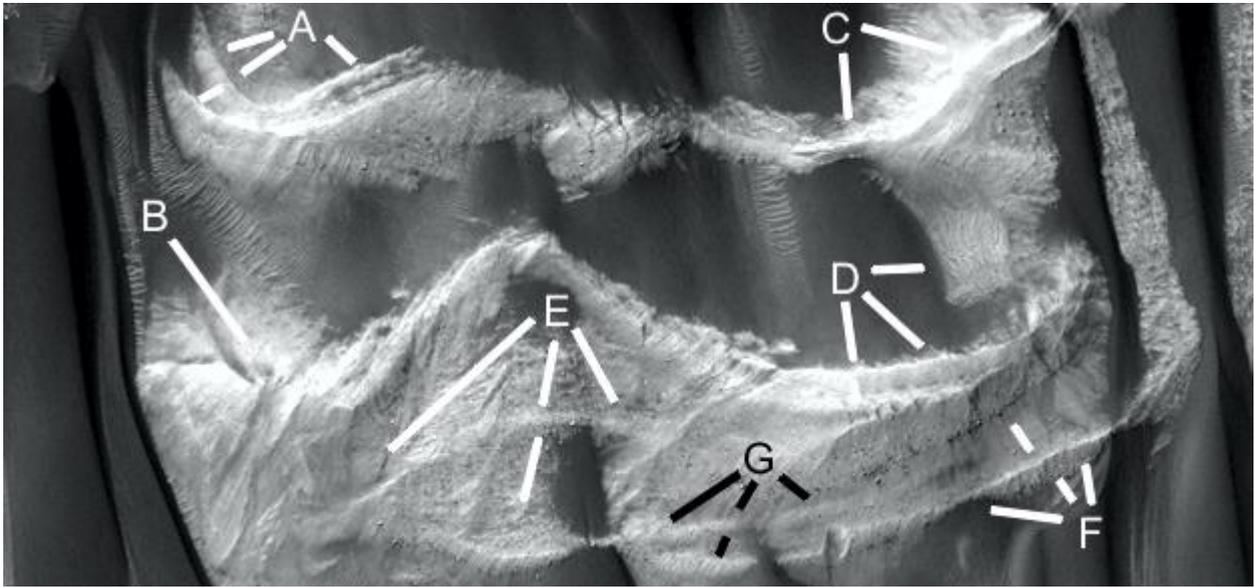


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## Argd1462b

### Hypothesis

A shows a double parabolic dam, the second wall may be for strength or to catch an overflow. B shows another parabolic dam with a break in the dam wall, water has created a water channel going down from it. This implies the water flowed here after the builders were not here to repair the dam. C also shows a double walled dam. D has a double wall, F at 11 o'clock second leg shows a cavity growing under the wall perhaps leading to its collapse. Above E is a parabolic arch, under it may be an arch as well with a dam at 7 o'clock second leg. F between 12 and 10 o'clock shows vertical grooves perhaps for strength. G may be for supporting the dam above it.

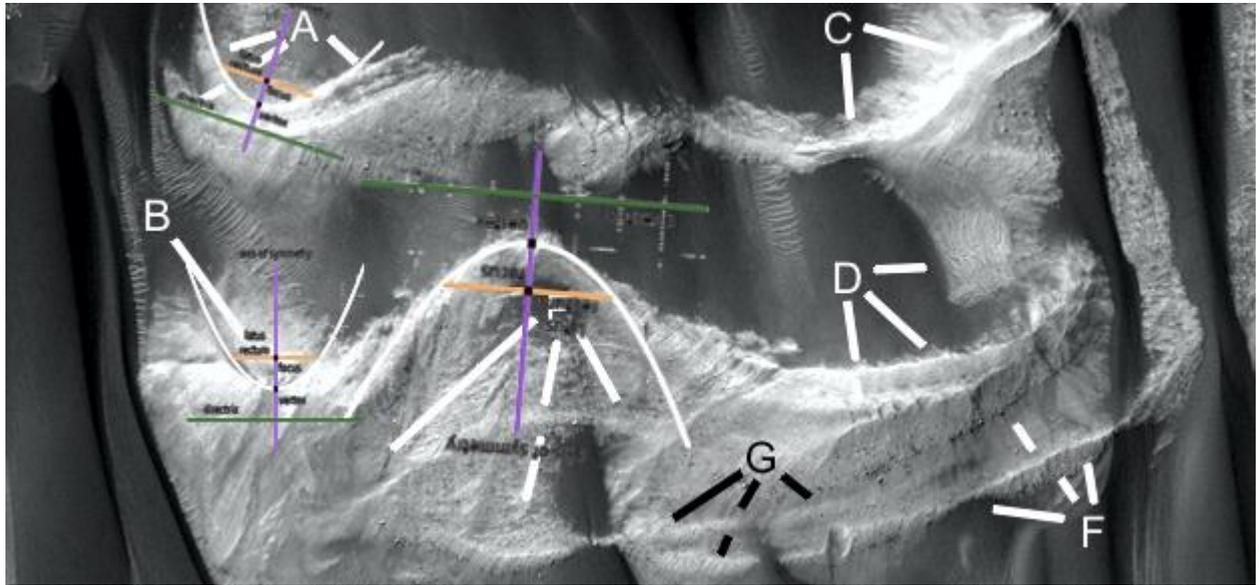


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**Argd1462b2**

**Hypothesis**

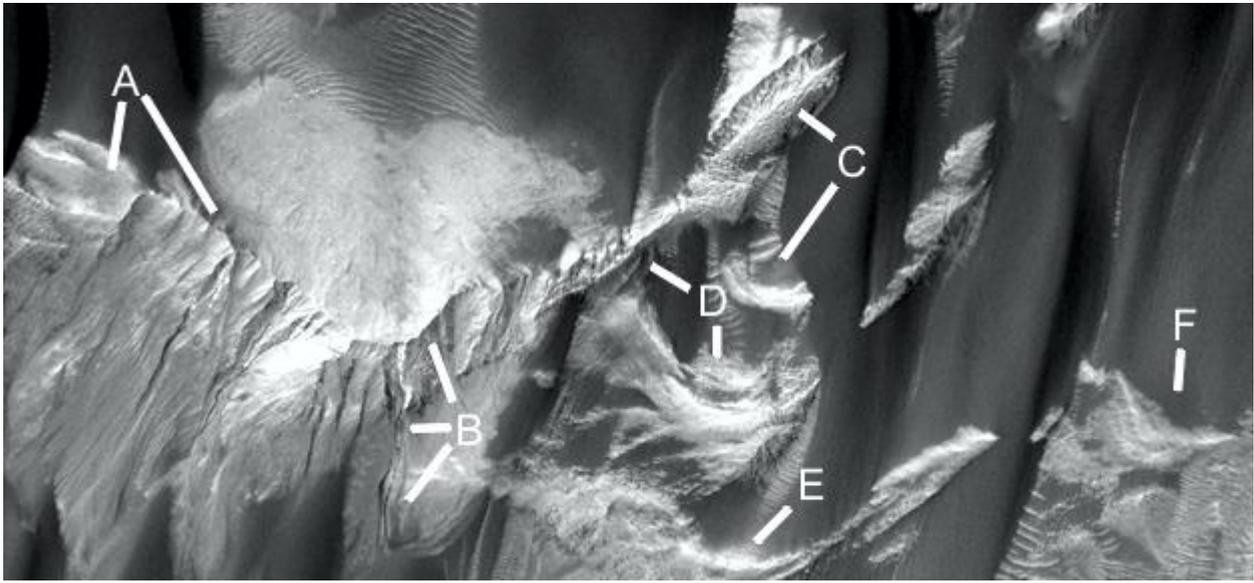
Three parabolas are shown.



**Argd1462c**

### **Hypothesis**

The dam at A is full of silt, also the dam wall is highly eroded. The vertical grooves in it are more visible. B shows where water has leaved through the dam wall. C at 10 o'clock is probably a buried segment of double wall, at 7 o'clock would be a buried dam. D shows a dam at 6 o'clock and some cracks in the dam wall at 10 o'clock. E and F show other dams.



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**Argd1462b2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown, E is probably also a parabola.

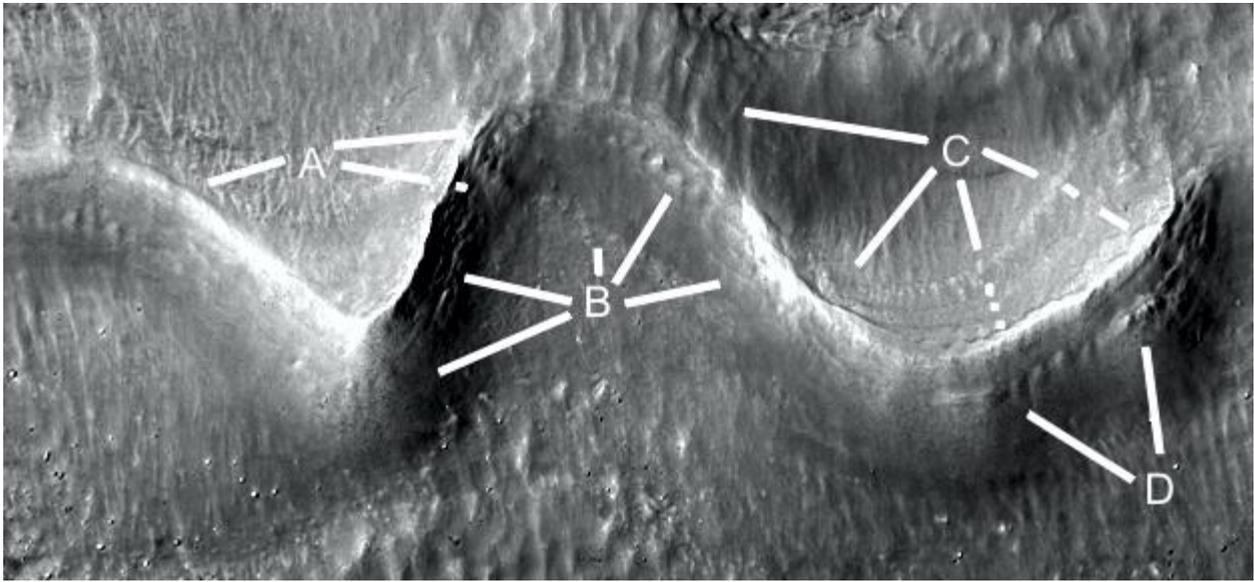


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## Argd1467a

### Hypothesis

These dams are in better condition with A probably containing more silt. At 8 o'clock the top layer edge of the dam catches the light more, above 8 o'clock there are regular marks like pillars. At 2 and 4 o'clock the dam layers are more eroded, B also shows these at 10 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the vertical grooves may be for strength, also seed at 1 o'clock. The wall is smooth like cement at 12 o'clock, some layers are seen at 2 o'clock. A shows more vertical grooves above the parabolic arch at 10 o'clock, also some layers in the dam floor at 4, 5, and 7 o'clock. D shows more pillars and another layer.

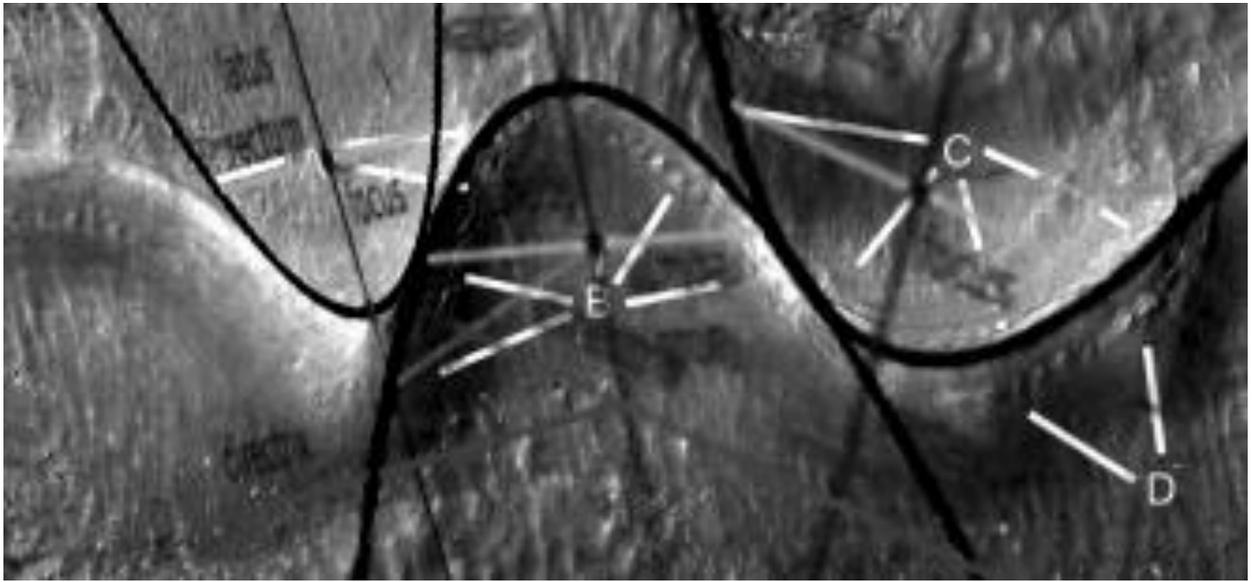


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## Argd1467a2

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.

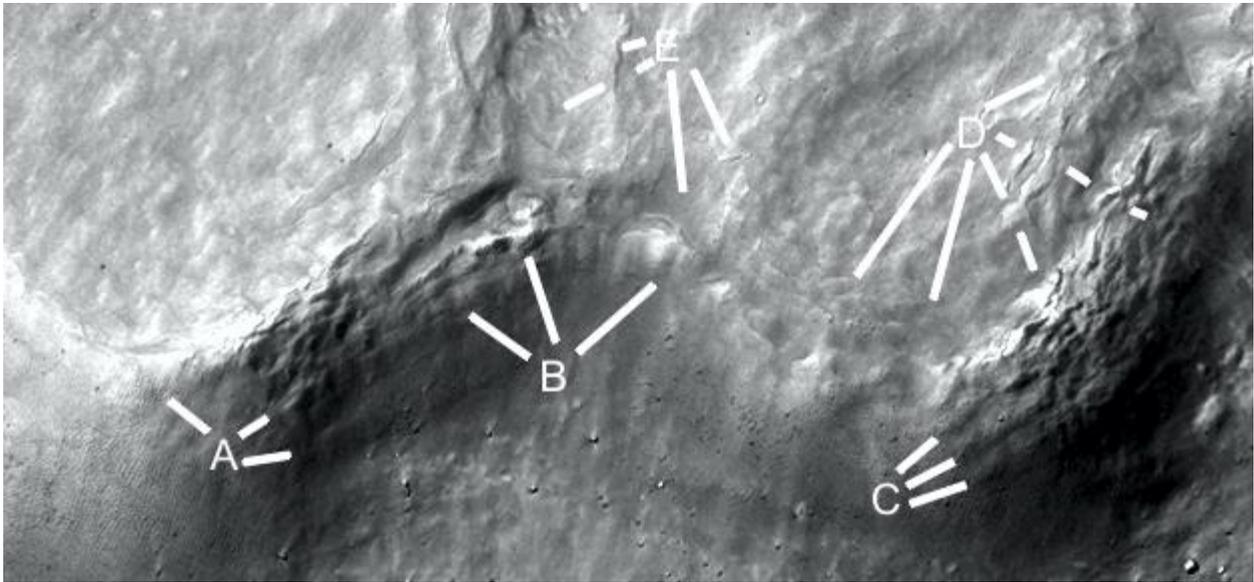


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## Argd1467b

### Hypothesis

These dams are more highly eroded, A, B, and C show exposed layers. D and E show layers in the dam floors.

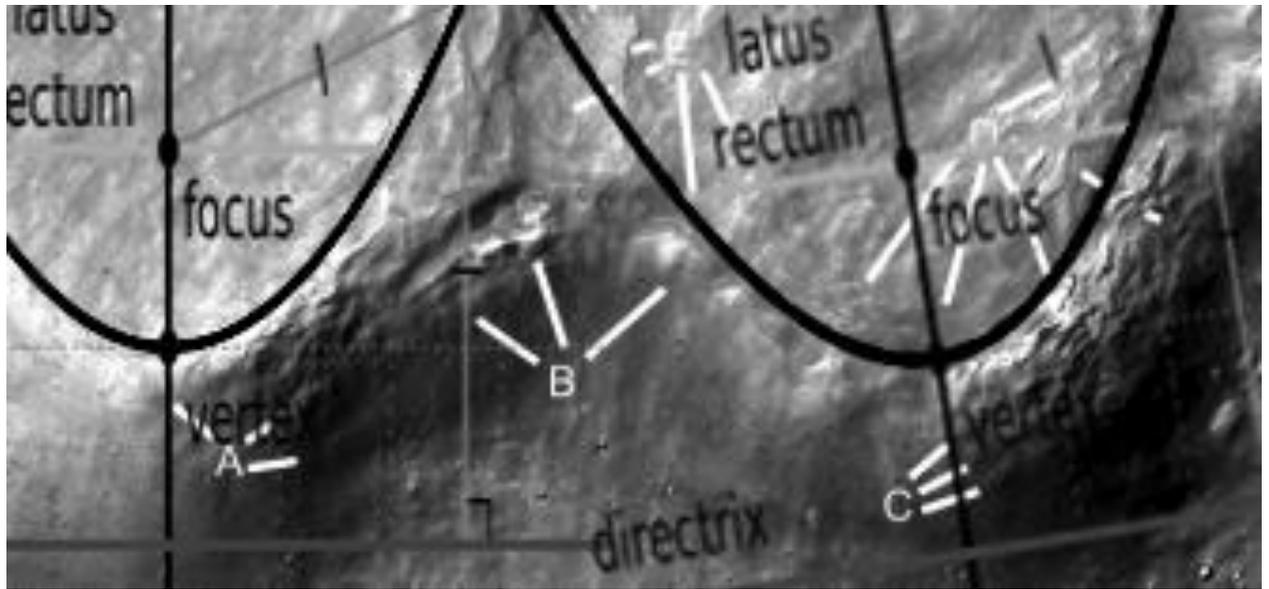


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**Argd1467b2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown. B is probably a parabolic arch.



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## Argd1467c

### Hypothesis

This segment looks like another straight pipe going underground at A at 4 o'clock, this segment may have collapsed giving a U shaped cross section. A shows a layer or pipe from 10 to 2 o'clock, over to B at 8 o'clock The main pipe appears to have a triangular cross section shown at B at 4 and 7 o'clock, C shows another side of it with some vertical grooves or erosion. D shows a water channel at 6 o'clock, also another one at 7 o'clock.

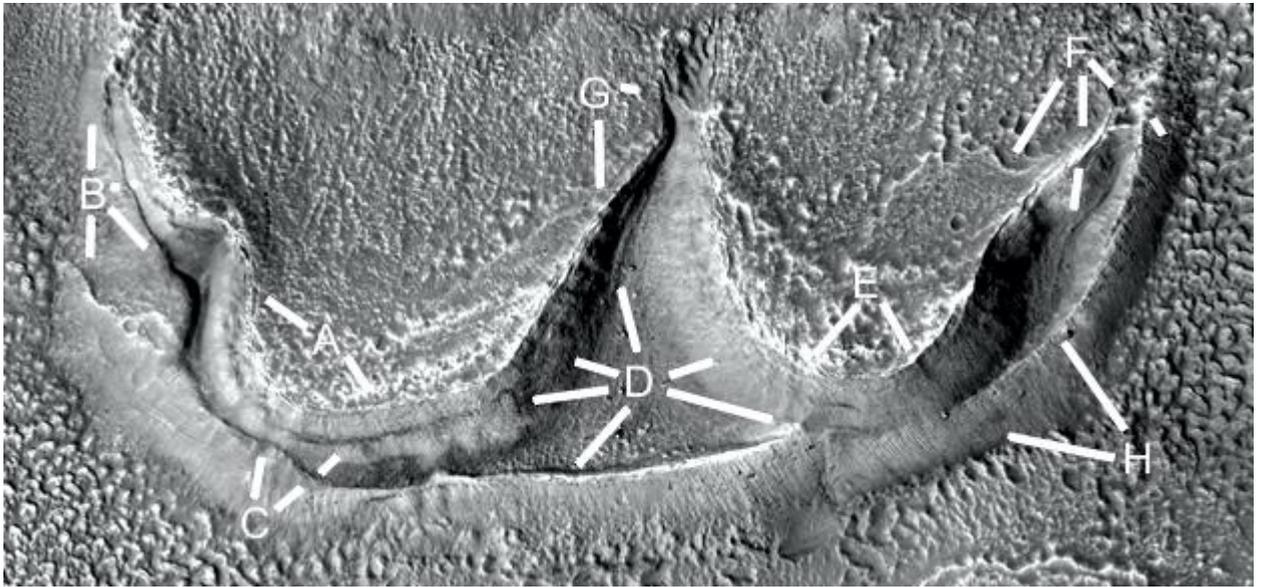


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## Argd1472a

### Hypothesis

A and E show some erosion on the dam floors, the pale material may also be dried salts. B may show a small dam between 4 and 6 o'clock, it may also be a water channel directing the water to the larger dam under the two main ones. To the right of B at 3 o'clock is a narrow water channel. C at 12 o'clock shows some damage on the top of the dam wall, at 2 o'clock second leg the layer in the dam wall may show the construction technique used. D shows more damage to this dam wall at 9, 10, and 11 o'clock, in this area the dam floor is very smooth like cement. The walls at 2, 4, and 7 o'clock are in good condition, it may be little water came into the lower dam. F shows the dam floor cement breaking up at 7 o'clock, a water channel at 6 o'clock second leg, and a smooth wall at 5 o'clock second leg. G at 3 o'clock may show a small dam or water channel, at 6 o'clock is the edge of the smooth dam floor in the left dam. H shows a smooth dam wall.

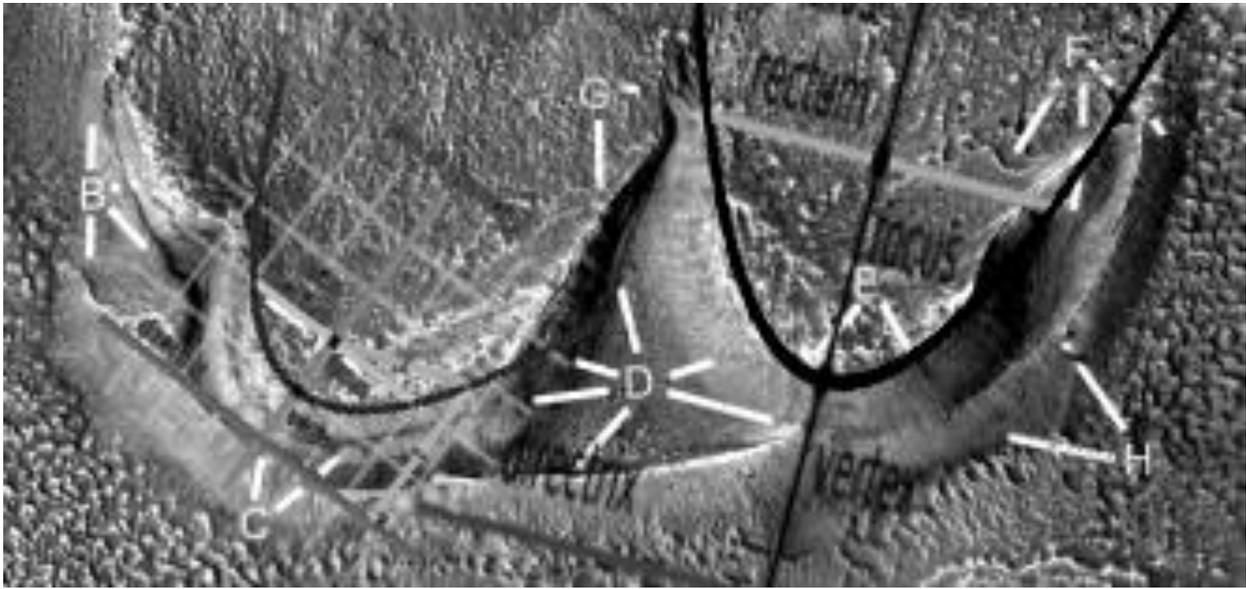


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**Argd1472a2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

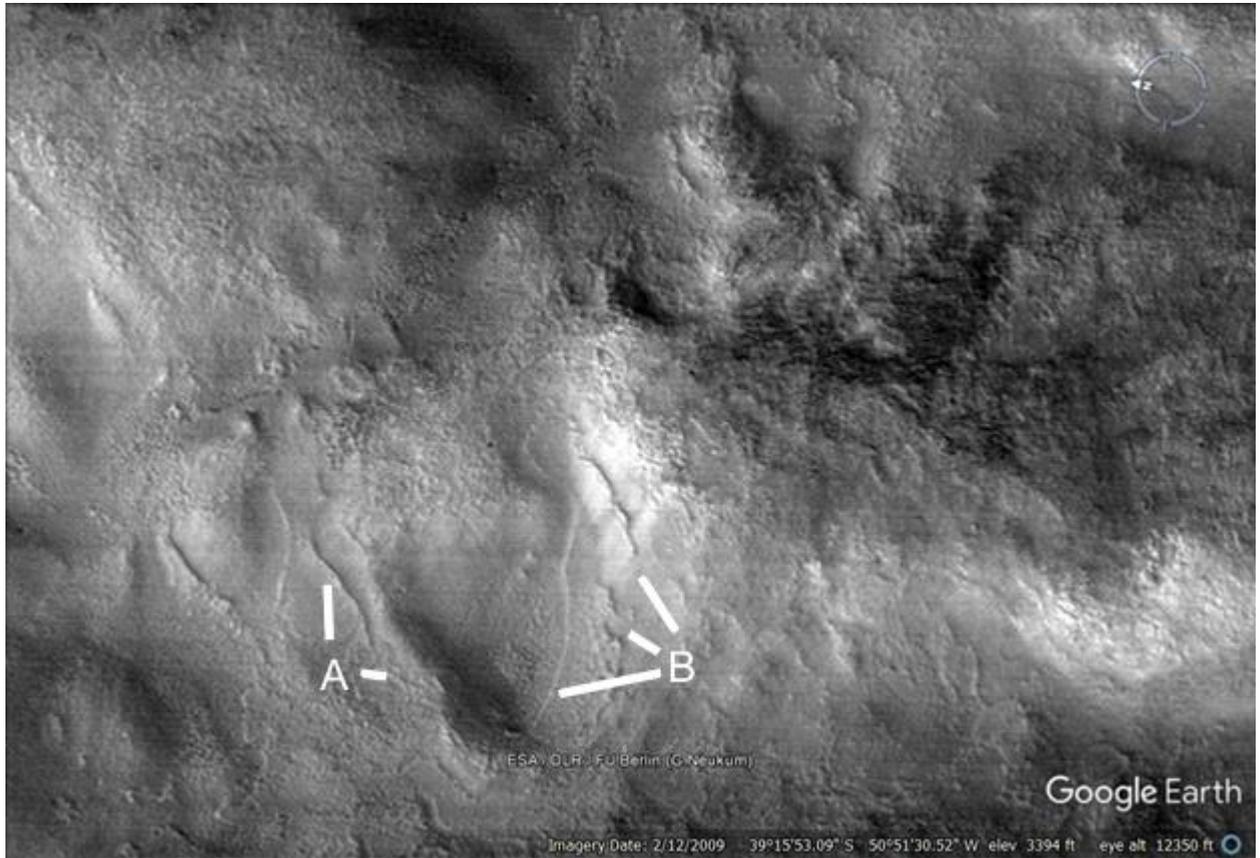


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**Argd1474**

### **Hypothesis**

A and B show the edges of a parabolic dam, A at 12 o'clock is probably a water channel. B is probably cement in the dam wall breaking up, it can indicate how thick it is.

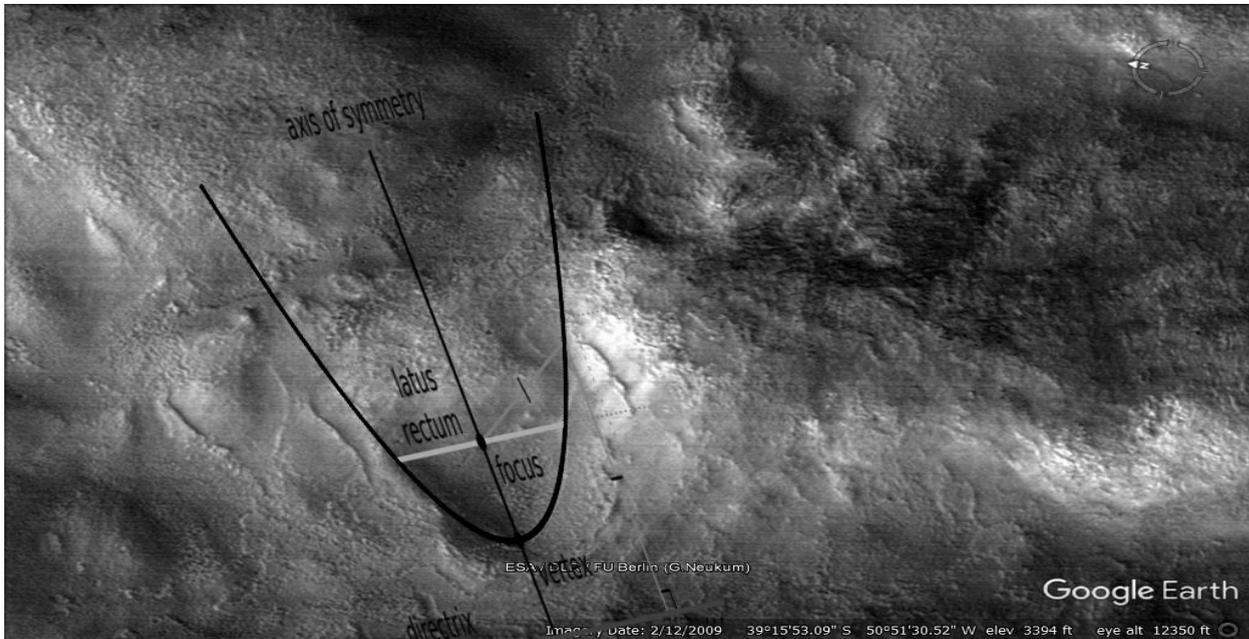


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## Argd1474a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



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## Argd1479

### Hypothesis

These may be pit dams or collapsed hollow hills, A shows interior supports at 10, 12, 4 and 7 o'clock. At 2 o'clock is a degraded wall or other structure. B shows a walled area, a narrow wall comes through the thicker wall on the left from 10 to 2 o'clock. C shows more collapsed segments perhaps more from hollow hills than pit dams. To the left of D appears to be a smooth ramp or water channel.

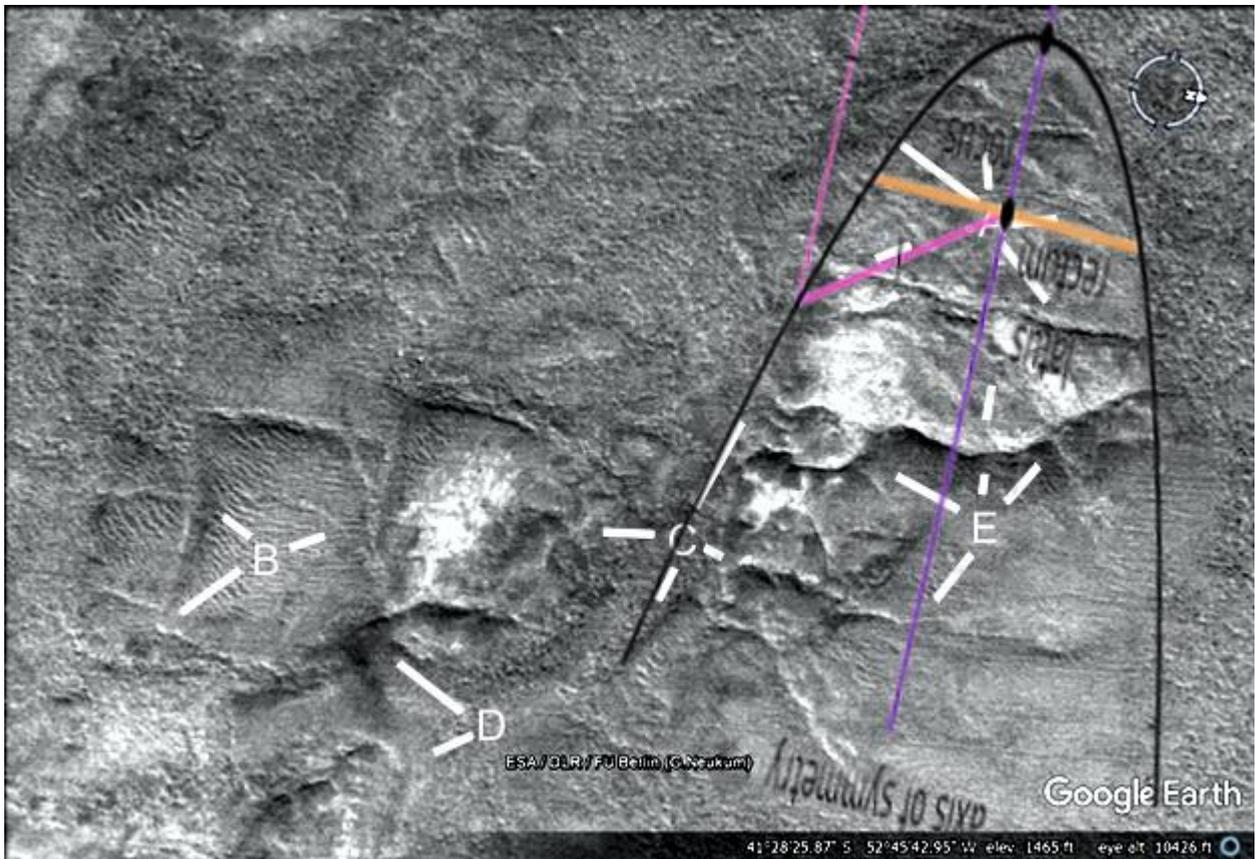


---

## Argd1479a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



## Argd1482

### Hypothesis

A and B show many walls, these may have been rooms inside a larger collapsed hollow hill. There are gaps in some of the walls like doors, for example B at 7 o'clock.

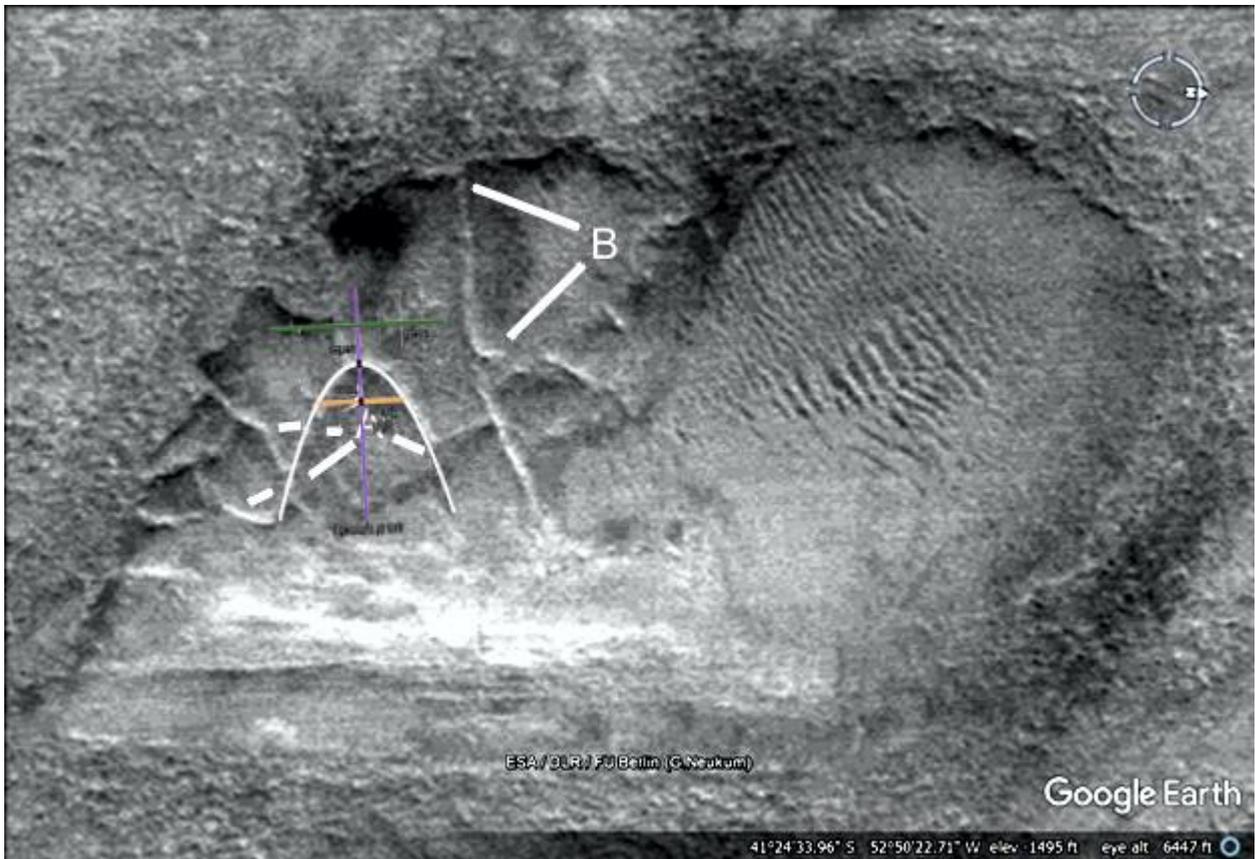


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## Argd1482a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



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## Argd1483

### Hypothesis

More rooms are shown at A and B, C shows the edge of this depression. D may have been a parabolic pad for a building, or else a smooth cement floor for a dam. Usually the parabola is associated with the need for a stronger structure. E may show how this parabola connects onto the crater, it may mean the parabola came after the crater and partially encircled it.



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# Argd1483a

## Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

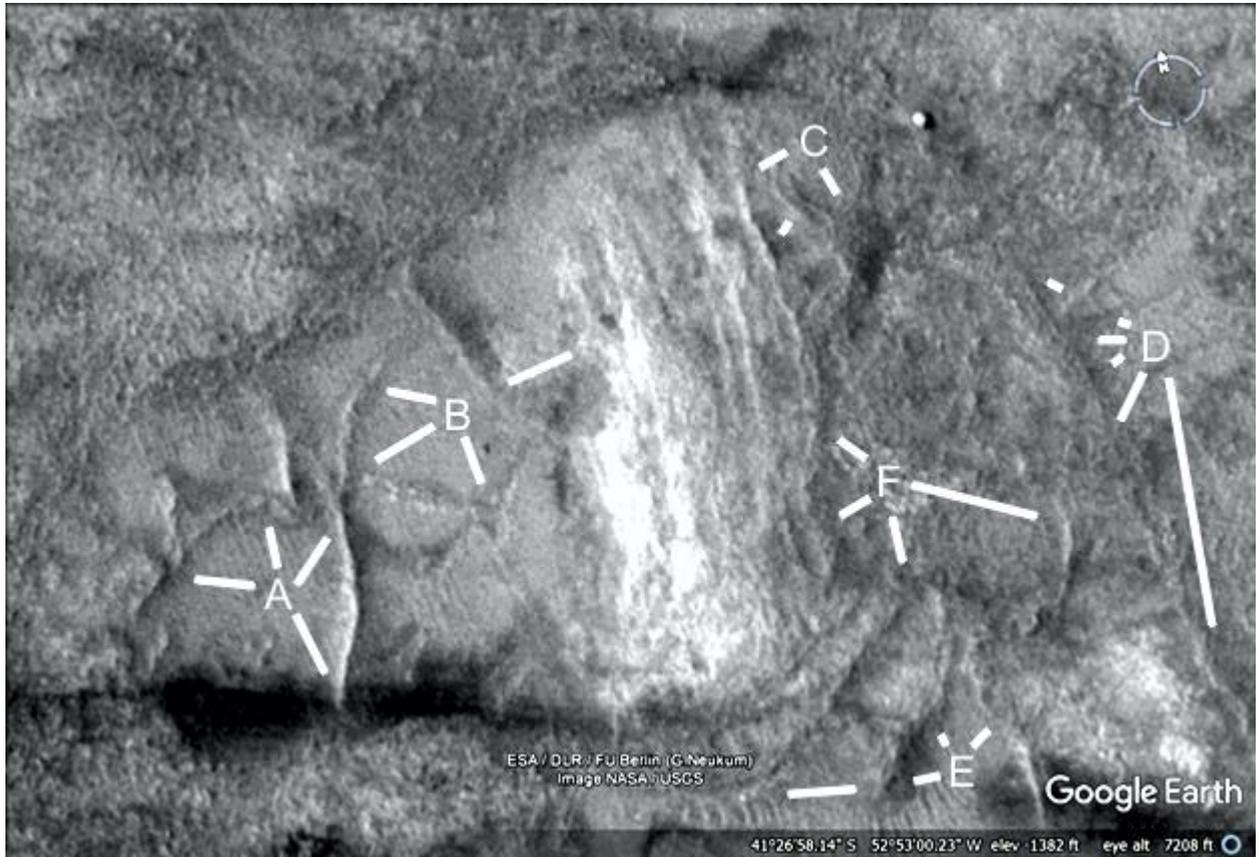


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## Argd1484

### Hypothesis

A and B show more walls, there may be an entrance at A at 9 o'clock. B from 5 to 7 o'clock looks like a double wall. C looks like a small hill with tubes going into it like a nexus, between B, C, and F looks like a large hollow hill has collapsed. D shows some straight walls.



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## Argd1484a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



---

## Argd1486

### Hypothesis

These walls are also associated with parabolas, implying a load bearing purpose. The walls between A and F are shaped like a triangle.



---

## Argd1486a

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.



---

**Argd1488**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows another triangle, water may have flowed into this from 10 o'clock.



---

## Argd1488a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



---

## Argd1489

### Hypothesis

A and B show more walls, the depression at A at 8 o'clock may be a dam. The circular depression has a wall around it at 5 o'clock second leg, unlike a crater. Between A and B is a right angle, B at 5 o'clock shows another triangle.

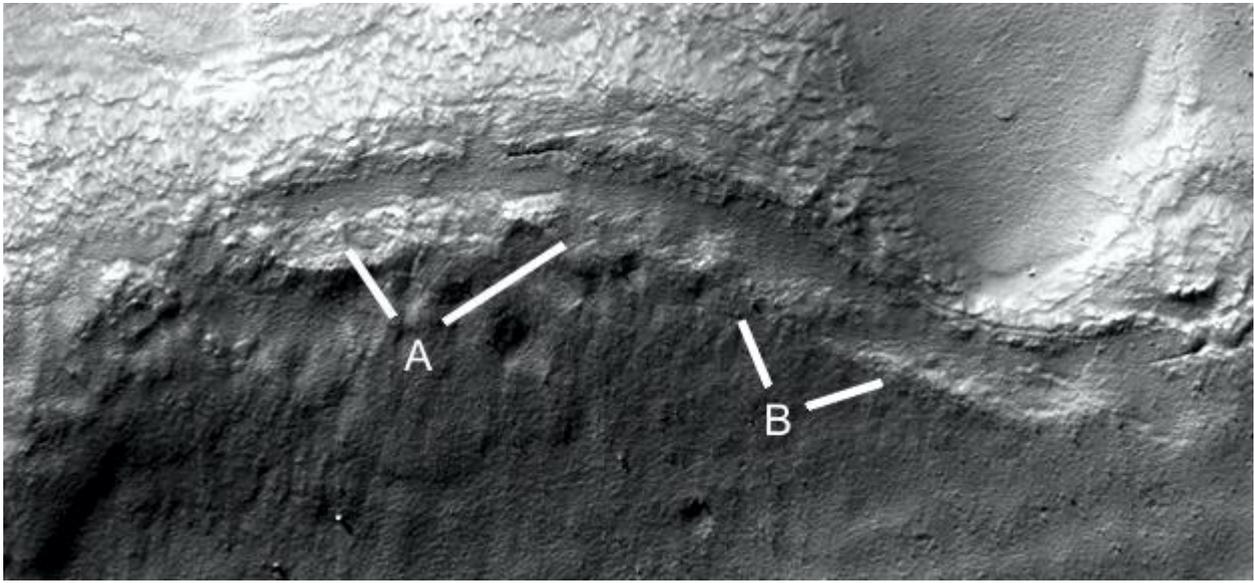


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## Argd1493b

### Hypothesis

A and B may have contained part of a dam wall, the cavity is deep and fairly even in width. It also forms an inner and outer parabola used in some Earth dams.



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**Argd1493b2**

### **Hypothesis**

An inner and outer parabola is shown.

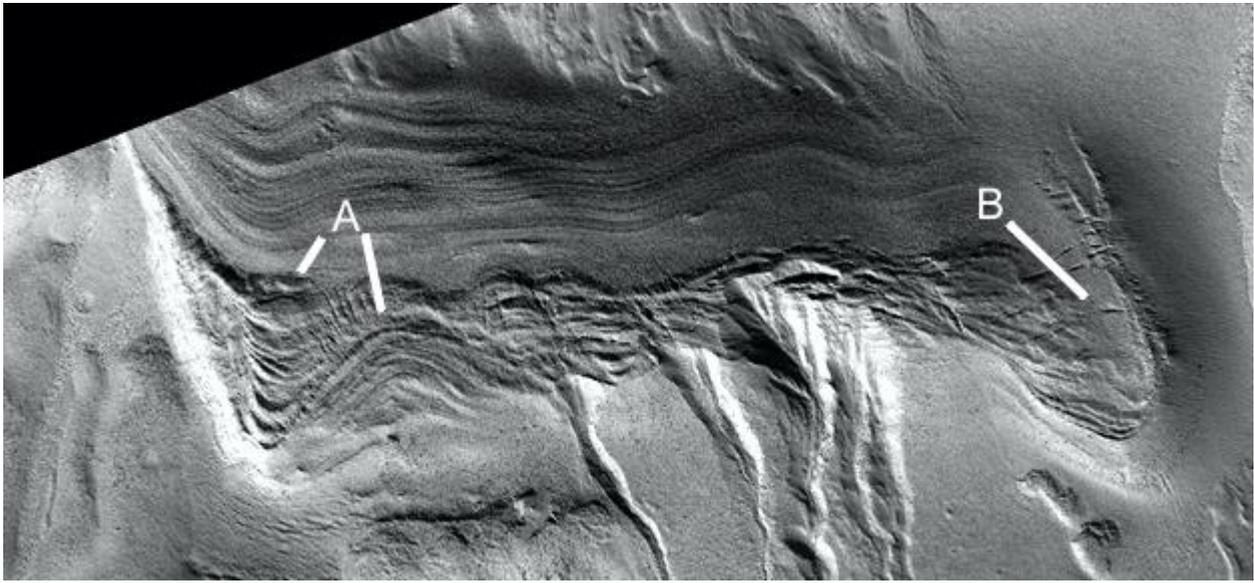


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**Argd1493c**

### **Hypothesis**

This may be several dams filled with silt, like a larger mudslide. A shows a parabolic dam and arch, but there is no room for water. B also appears to be full of silt.

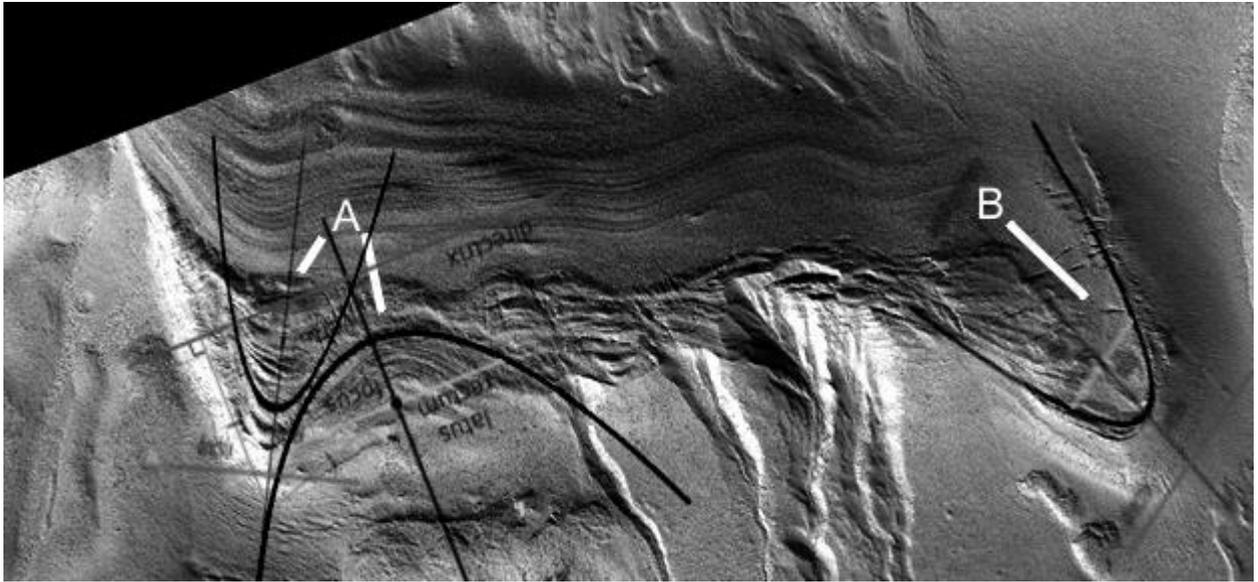


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**Argd1493c2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

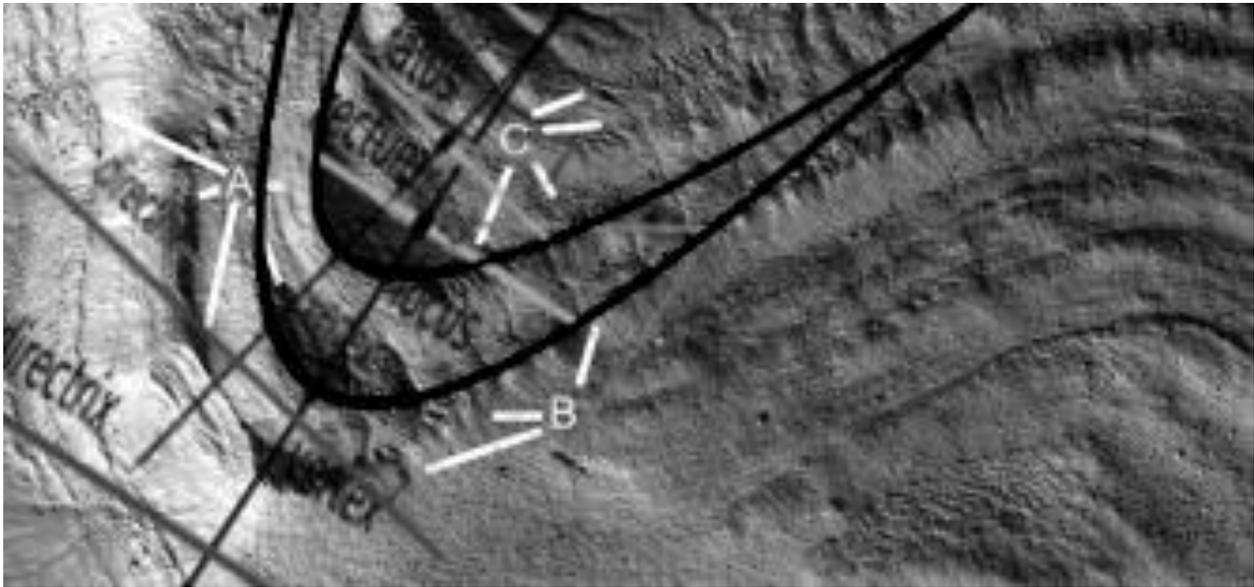


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**Argd1493e2**

**Hypothesis**

In this closeup two parabolas are shown, there may have been a third one under them. The wall at A at 7 o'clock may have collapsed. C shows more possible parabolas.

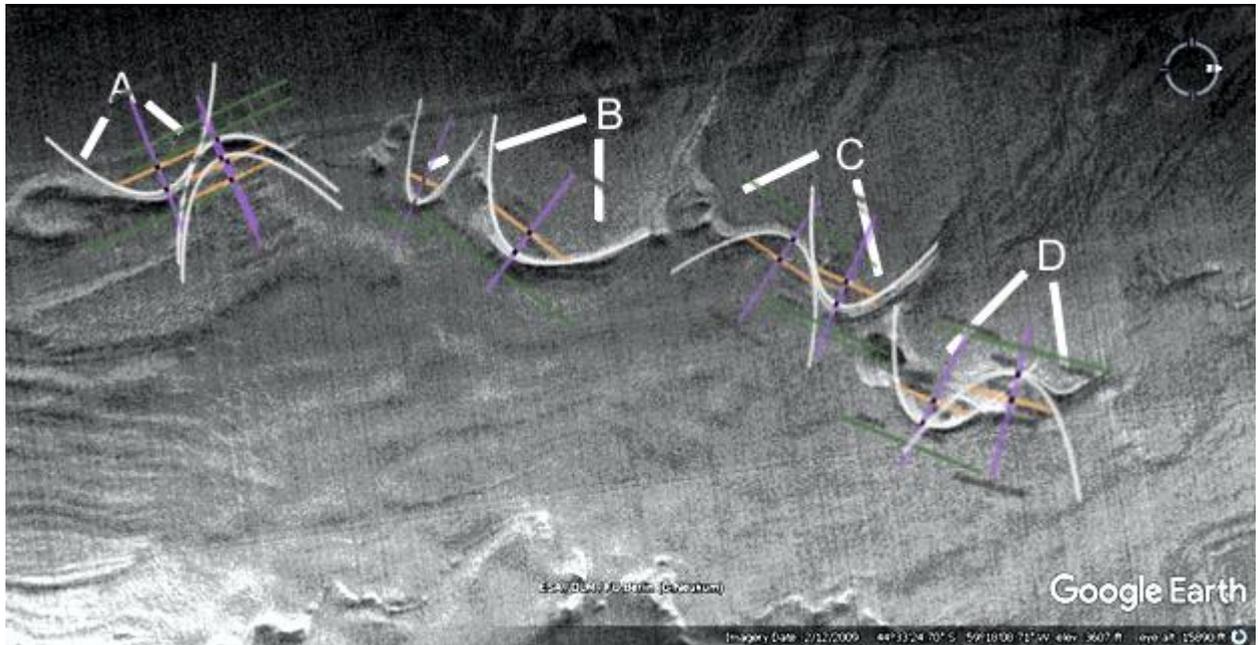


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**Argd1509**

### **Hypothesis**

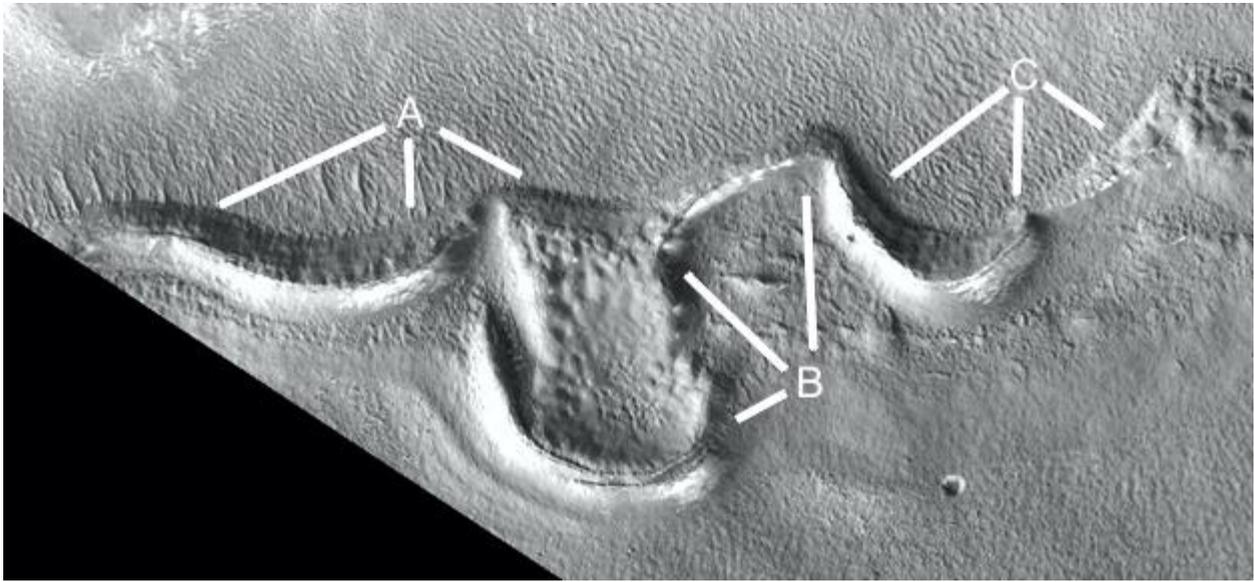
Nine parabolas are shown. Some of the smaller dams are also probably parabolas.



## Argd1510a

### Hypothesis

A at 6 o'clock shows some regular grooves in the dam wall like pillars. D shows some cracks in the dam wall at 8 o'clock, also some regular pillars from 10 to 12 o'clock. C shows a degraded dam segment from 4 to 6 o'clock.



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## Argd1510a2

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.



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**Argd1522**

### **Hypothesis**

This may have had dams at the bottom of the crater wall on the right.

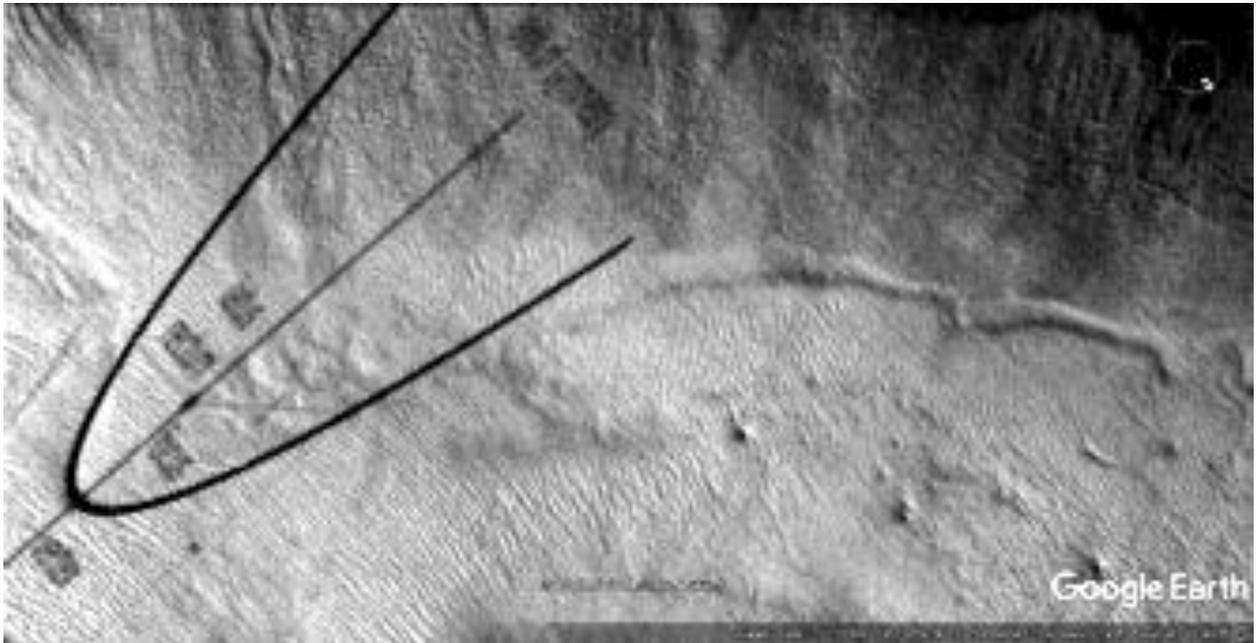


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## Argd1522a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

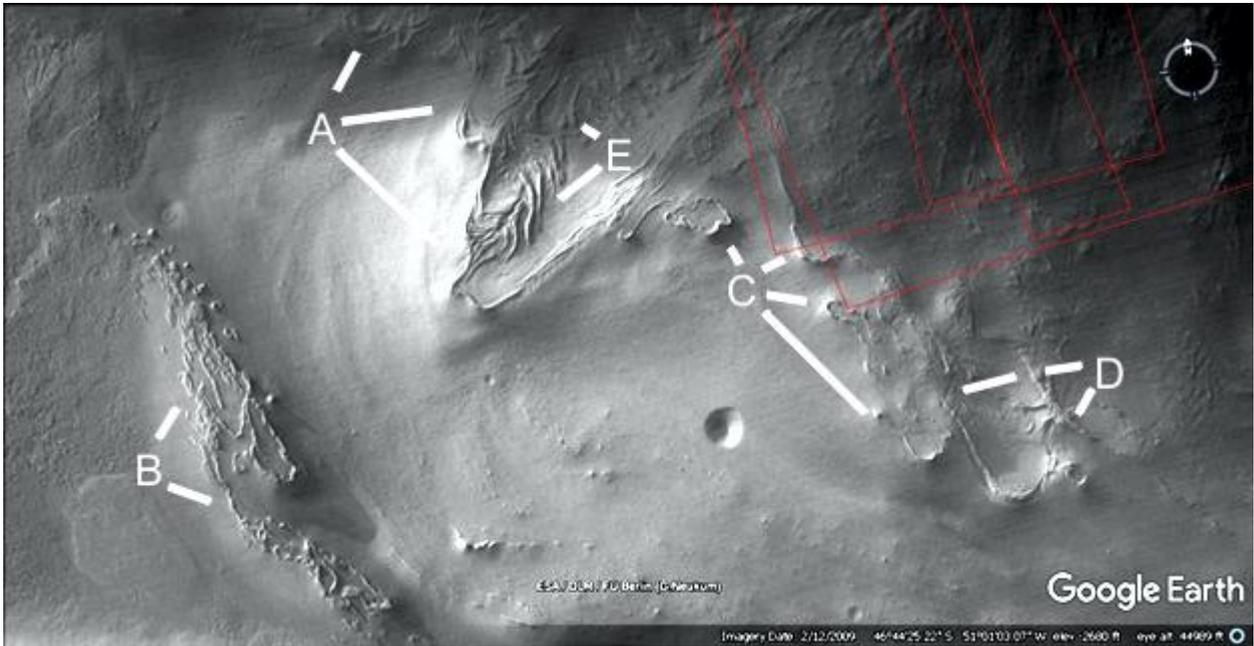


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**Argd1526**

### **Hypothesis**

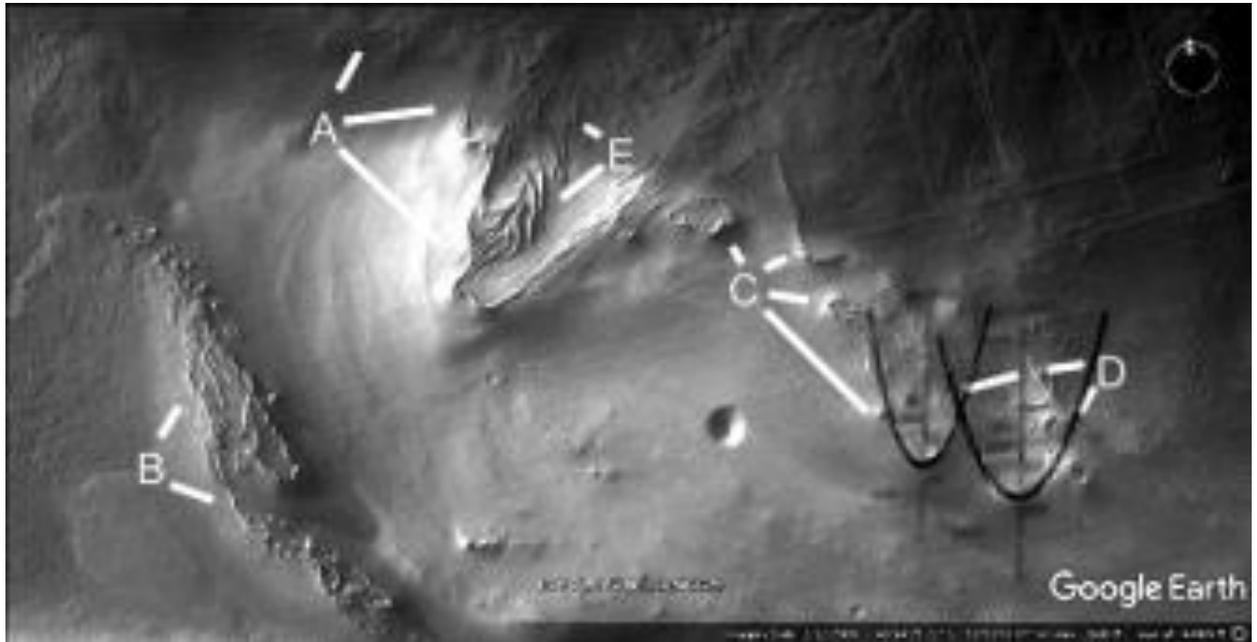
A shows several small dams, E may show a dam full of a mudslide at 7 up to 10 o'clock. B may also be formed from a water flow, C shows several buried dams as does D.



## Argd1526a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.

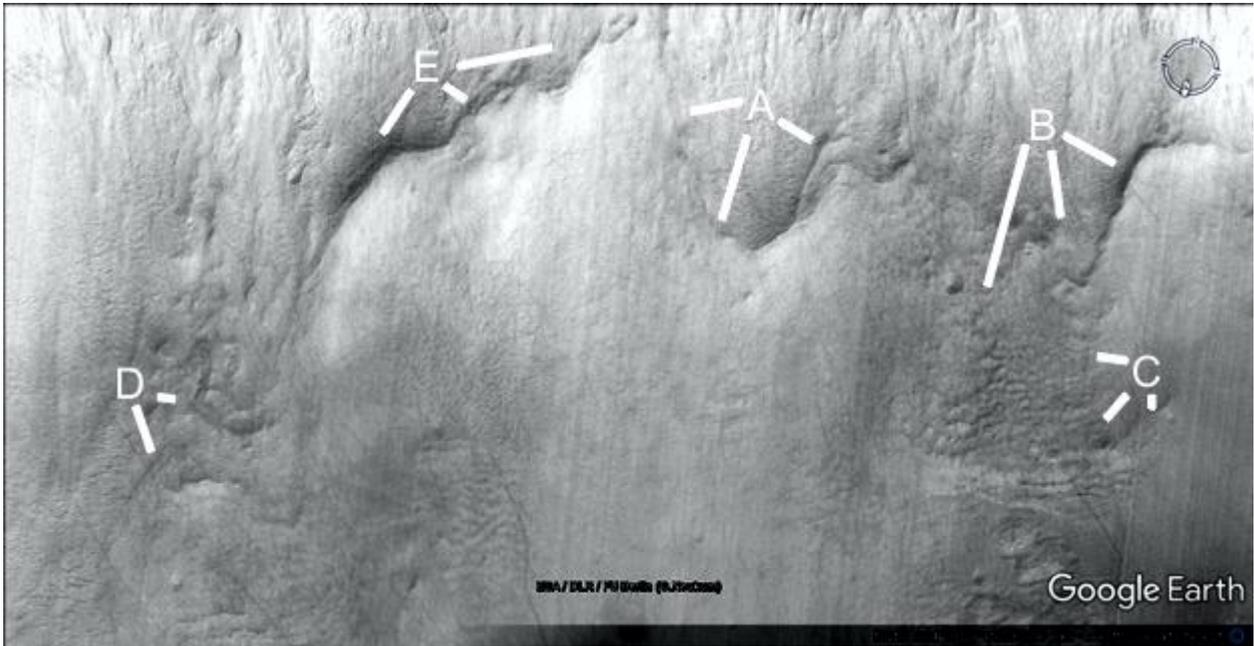


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## Argd1534

### Hypothesis

A shows a parabolic dam, the water from B seems to have burst through the dam wall leaving a trail down to C. Alternatively it may have been an excavation dam that overflowed. D shows some dams full of silt, getting some water from the inclined water channel at D.

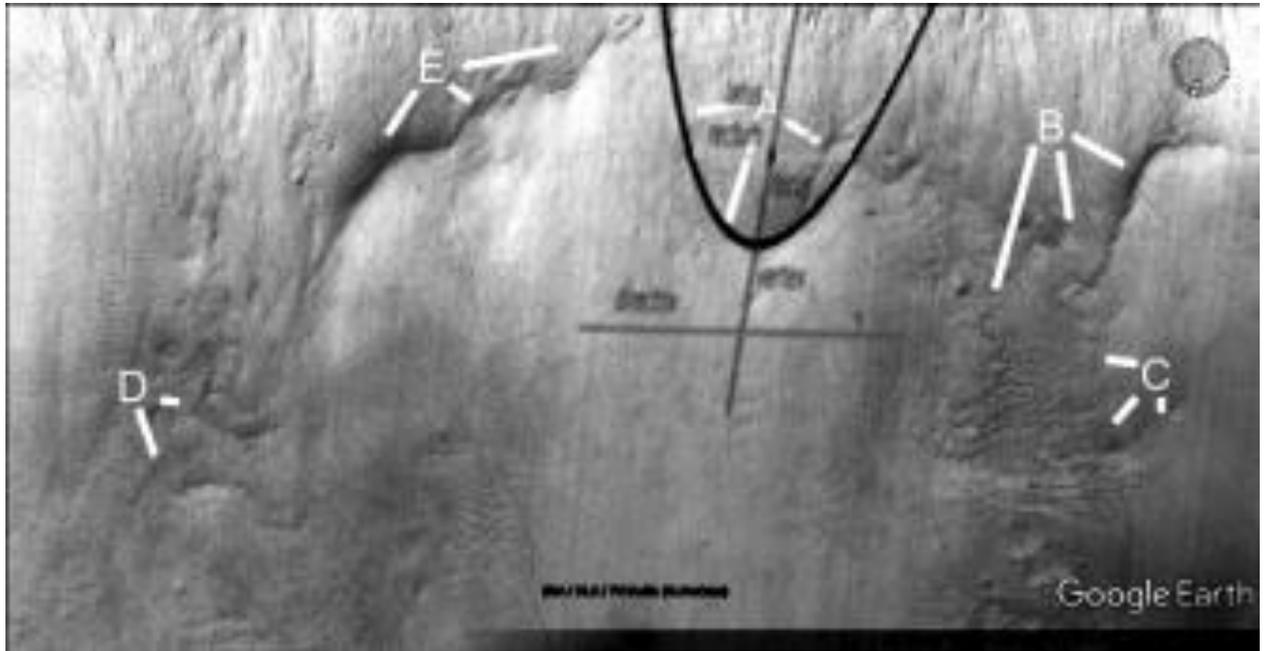


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## Argd1534a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

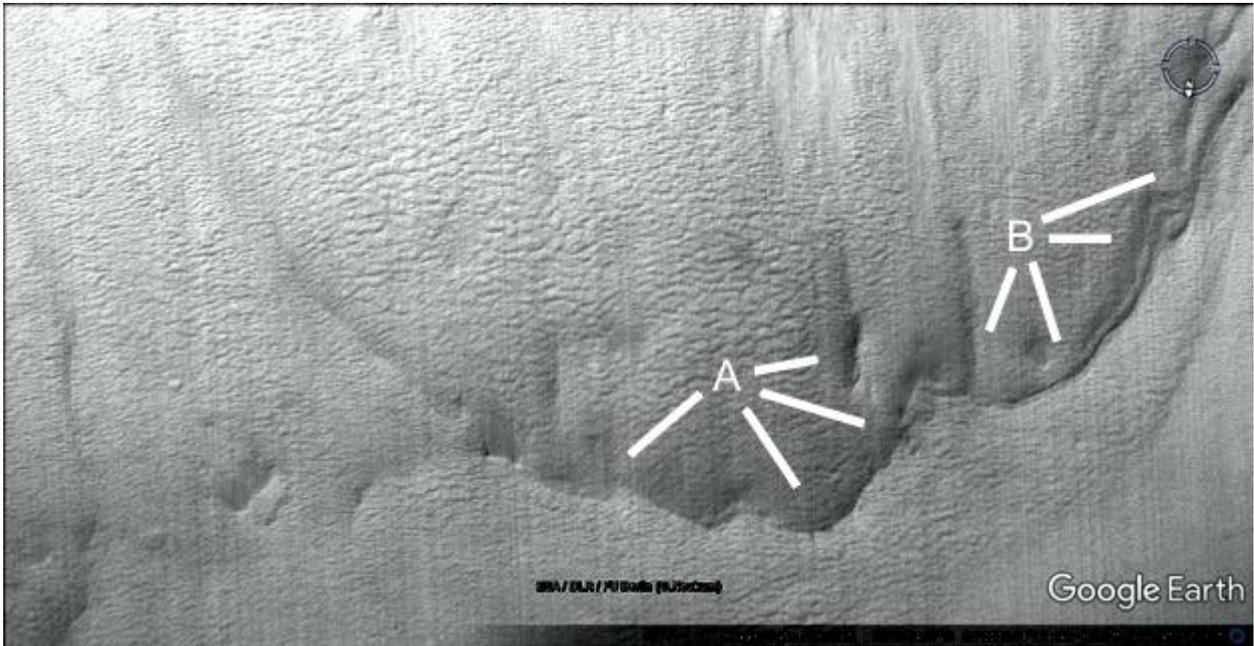


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**Argd1537**

### **Hypothesis**

A and B are excavation dams, they would hold water from being dug into the crater wall rather than using dam walls.

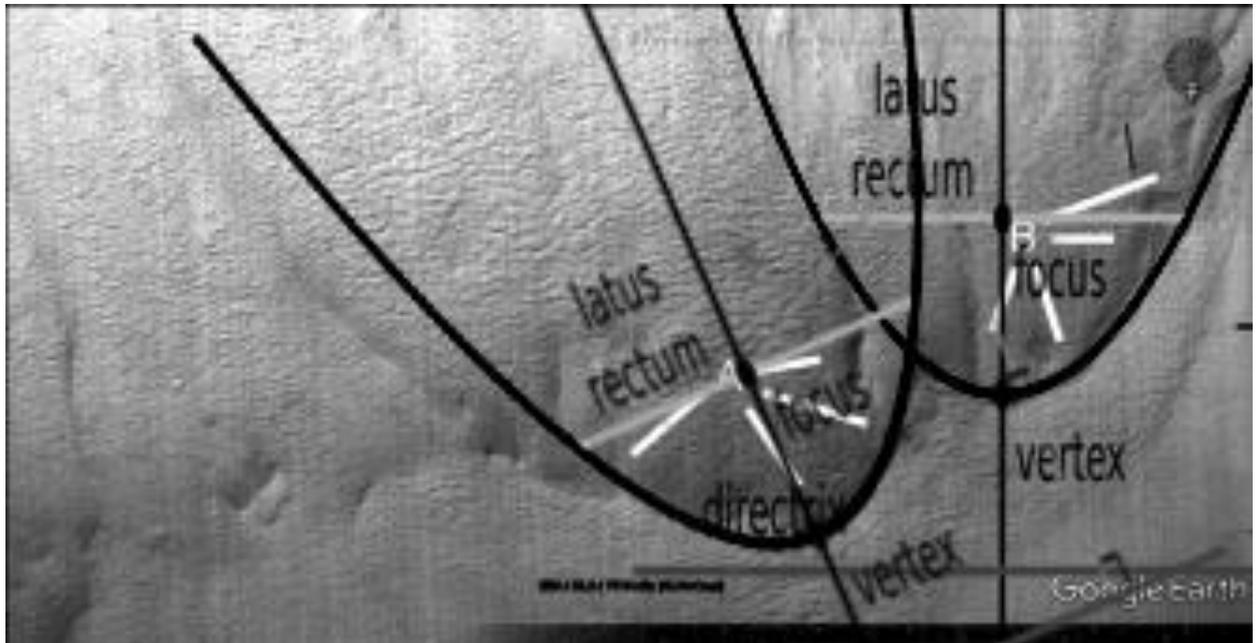


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## Argd1537aa

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.

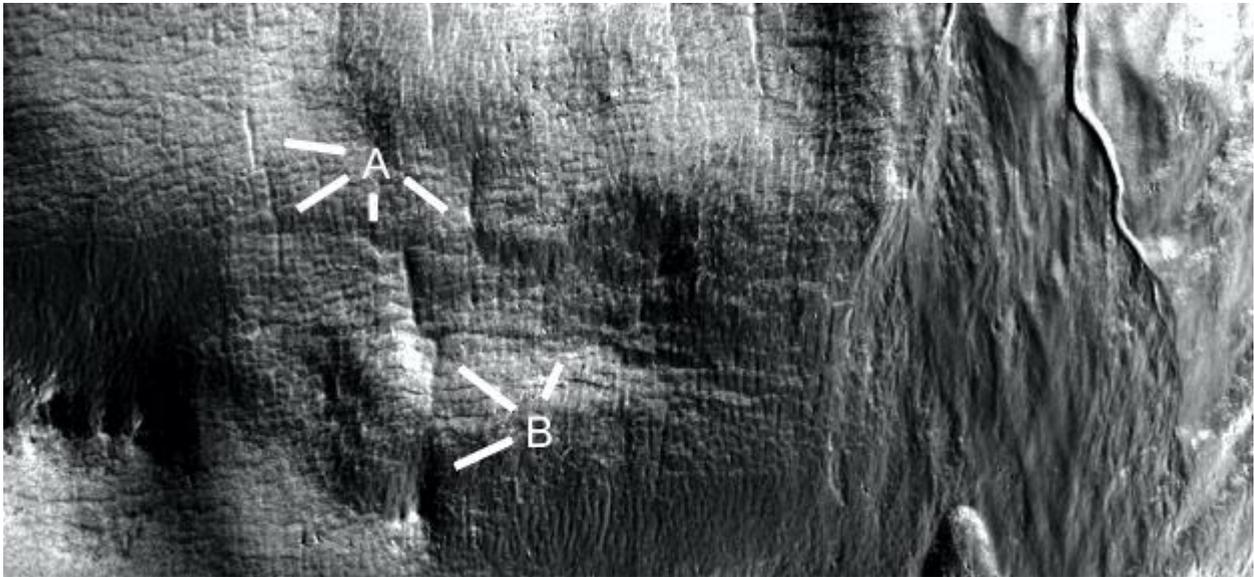


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## Argd1540a

### Hypothesis

These walls may have tiles on them, the pattern is fairly regular. A shows possible pipes or larger segments of tiles. The light shows how the segment at B juts out more from the cliff.

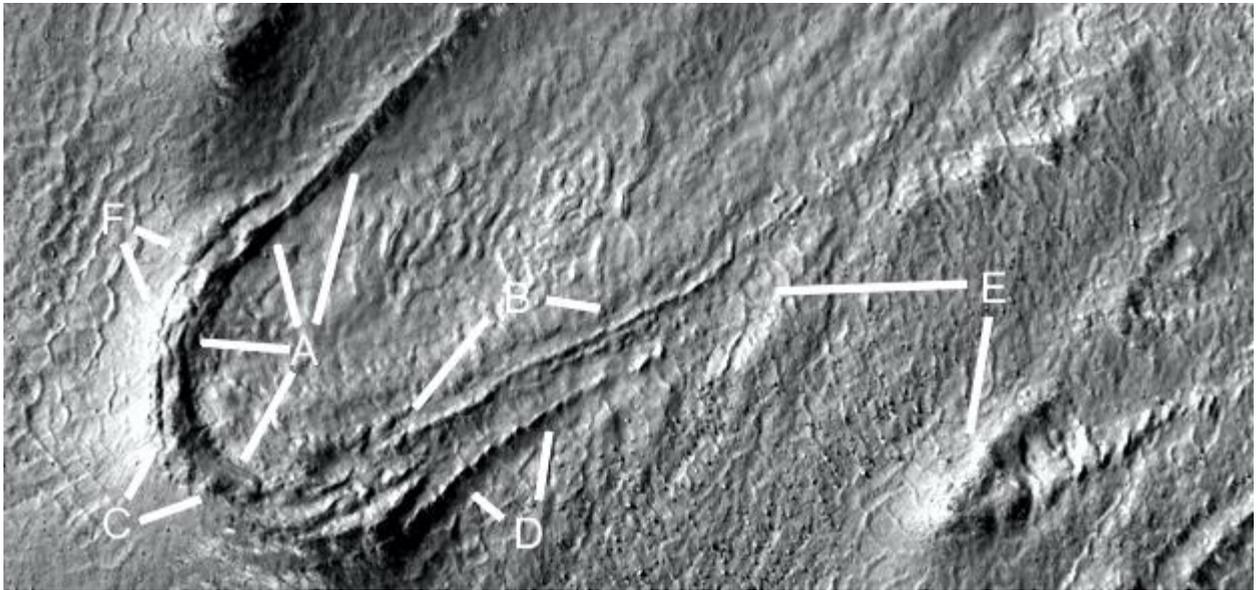


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## Argd1540b

### Hypothesis

A shows how the dam wall has fractured, F and C show the outer side of these broken segments. B shows where the wall has broken off completely leaving a double ridge from 4 to 7 o'clock. D shows the other side of where the wall would have fallen out of this hollow. E shows a broken segment at 9 o'clock with a small eroded dam at 7 o'clock.

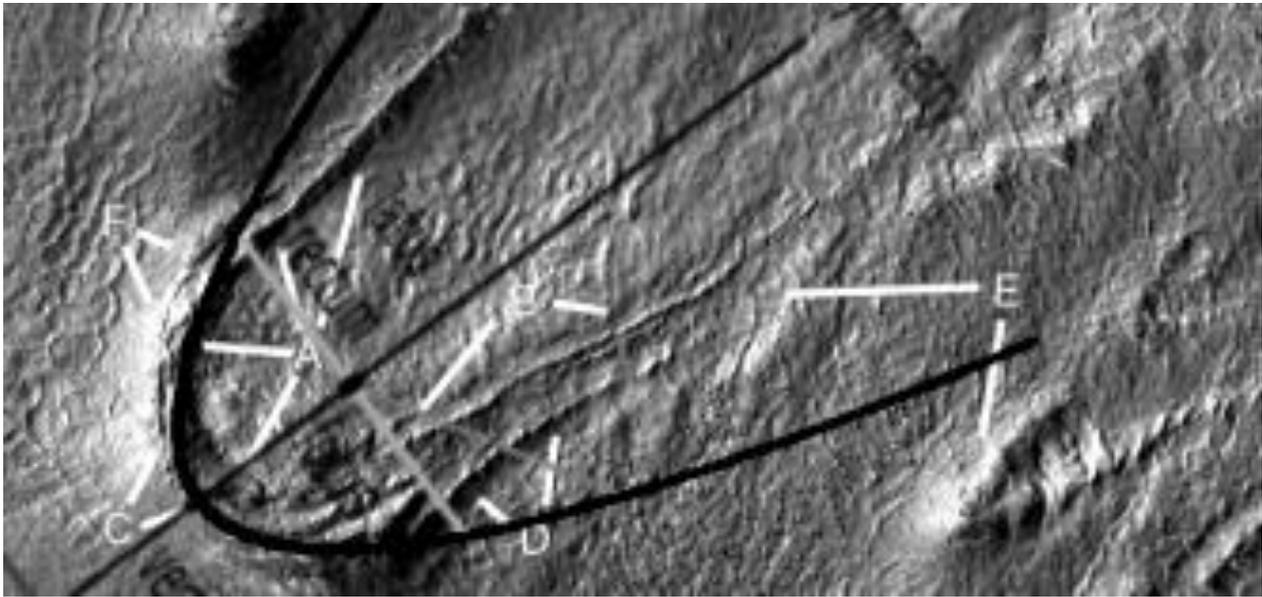


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**Argd1540b2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

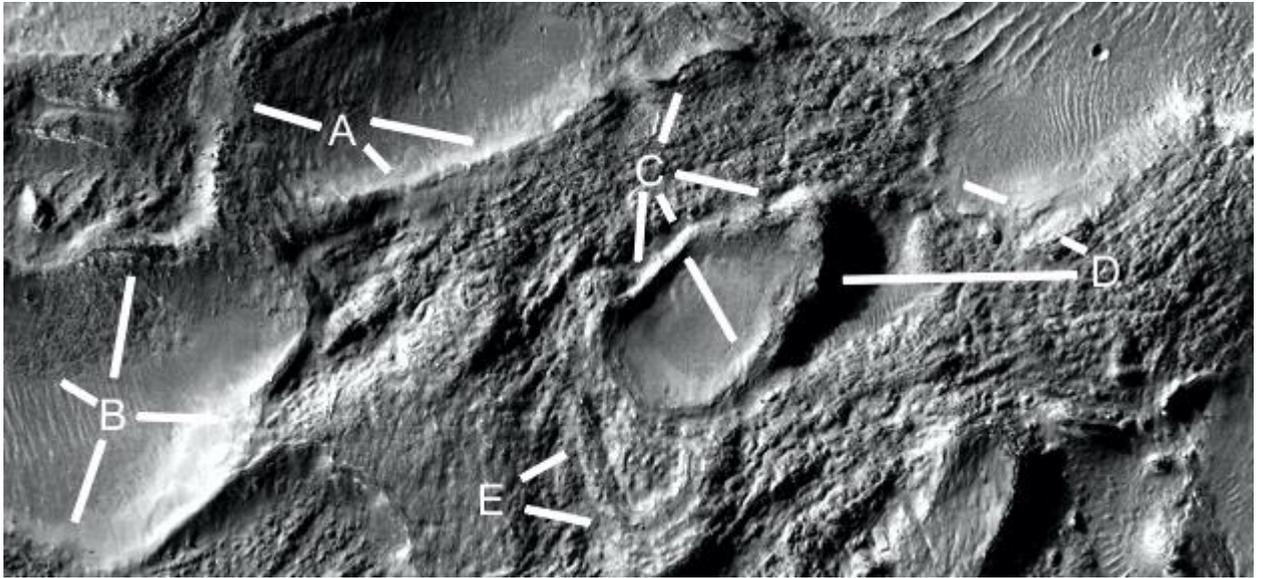


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## Argd1540d

### Hypothesis

These are more like excavation dams rather than dam walls attached to the crater slope. A and B are probably pit dams where water would settle, both are very smooth like cement. Around X there are straight layers, the parabolic dam from 4 to 6 o'clock is very smooth by contrast. D at 9 o'clock is probably to collect water with a conduit at 10 o'clock second leg letting the water in. E is a wall.

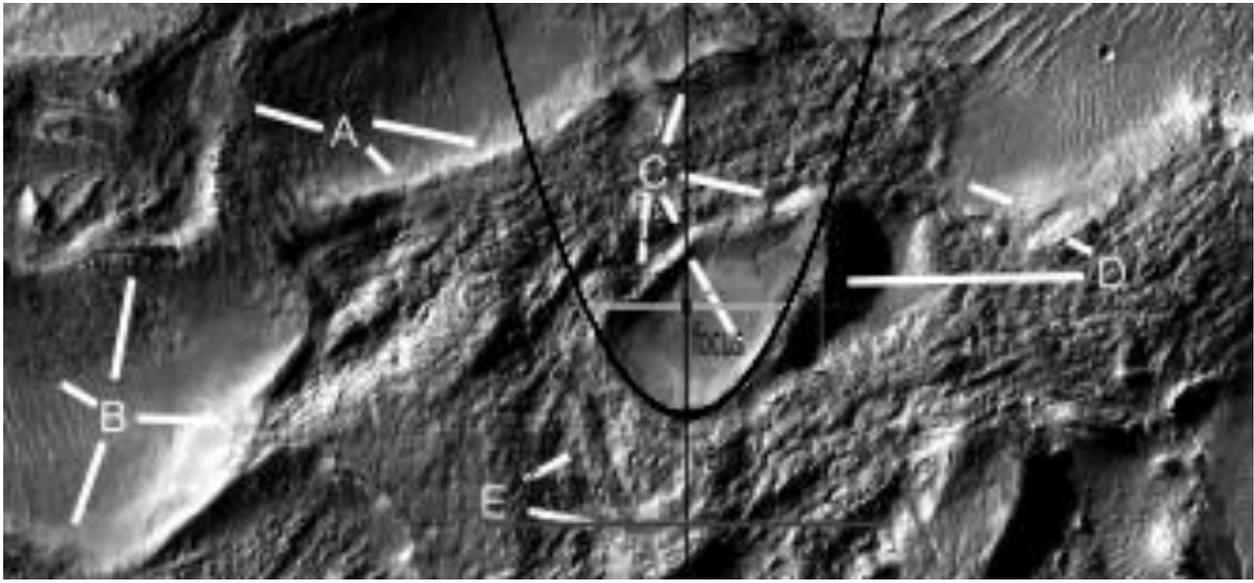


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**Argd1540d2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

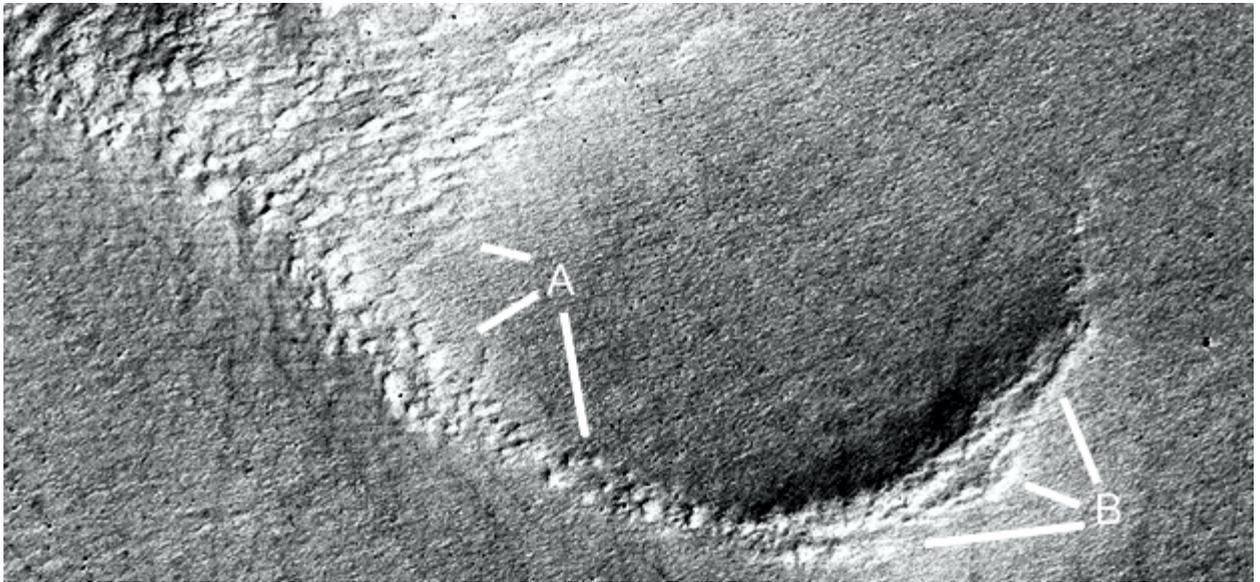


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## Argd1542a

### Hypothesis

This dam is highly eroded, down to the individual rocks at A making up the dam wall. B shows a hollow where the dam wall may have fallen out of the trench holding it.

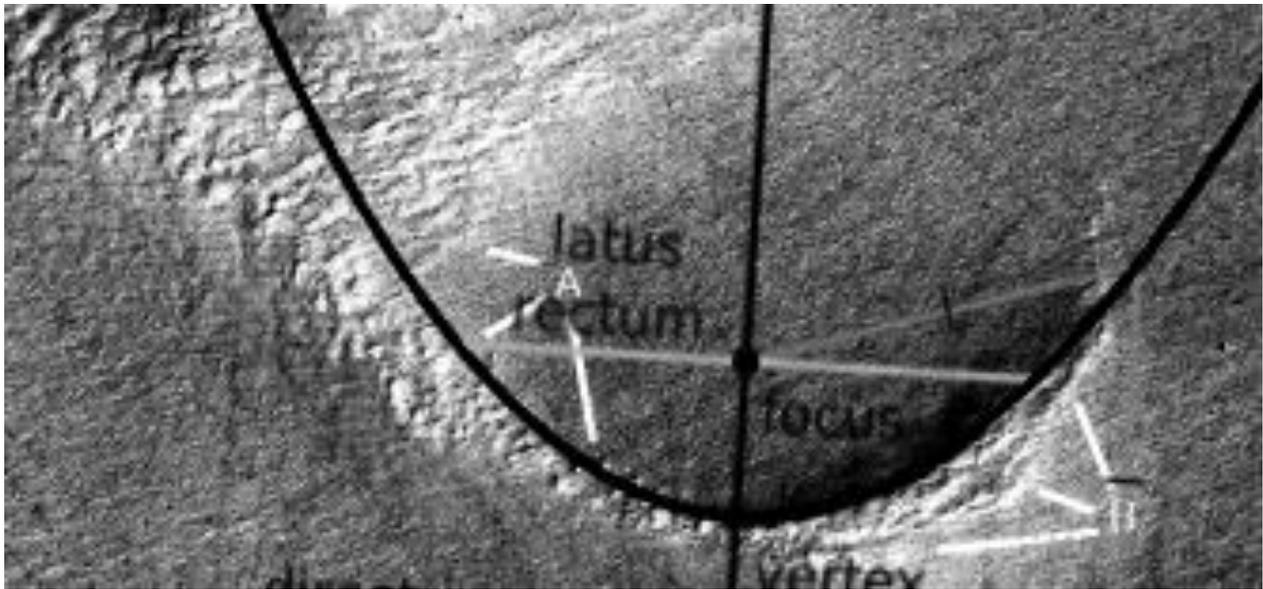


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**Argd1542a2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

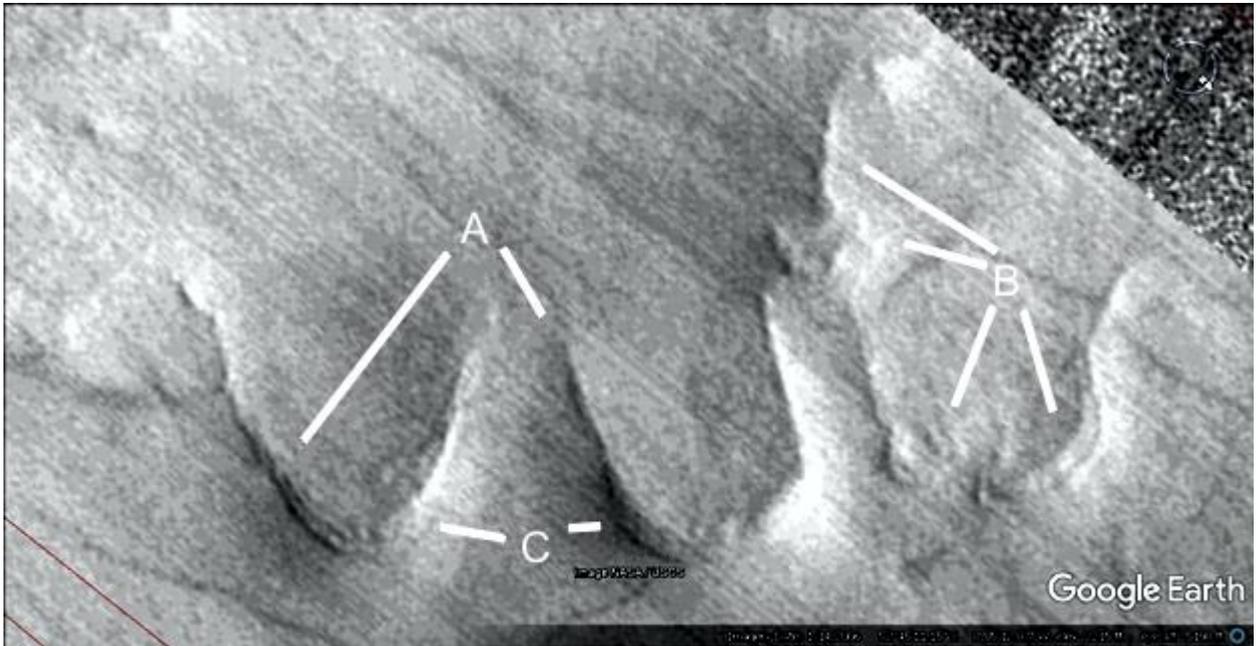


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**Argd1543**

### **Hypothesis**

C shows how the dam walls are eroding. B shows double walls at 5 and 7 o'clock as if the wall was hollow. The ridge at 10 and 11 o'clock would have directed water between the dams.

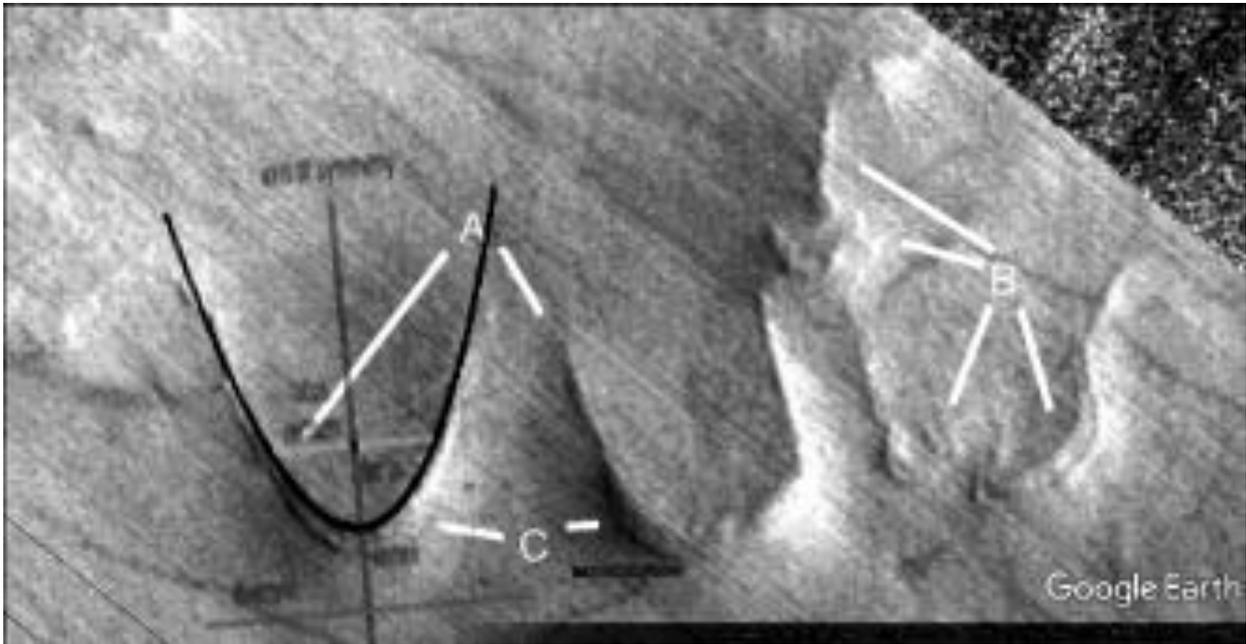


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# Argd1543aa

## Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

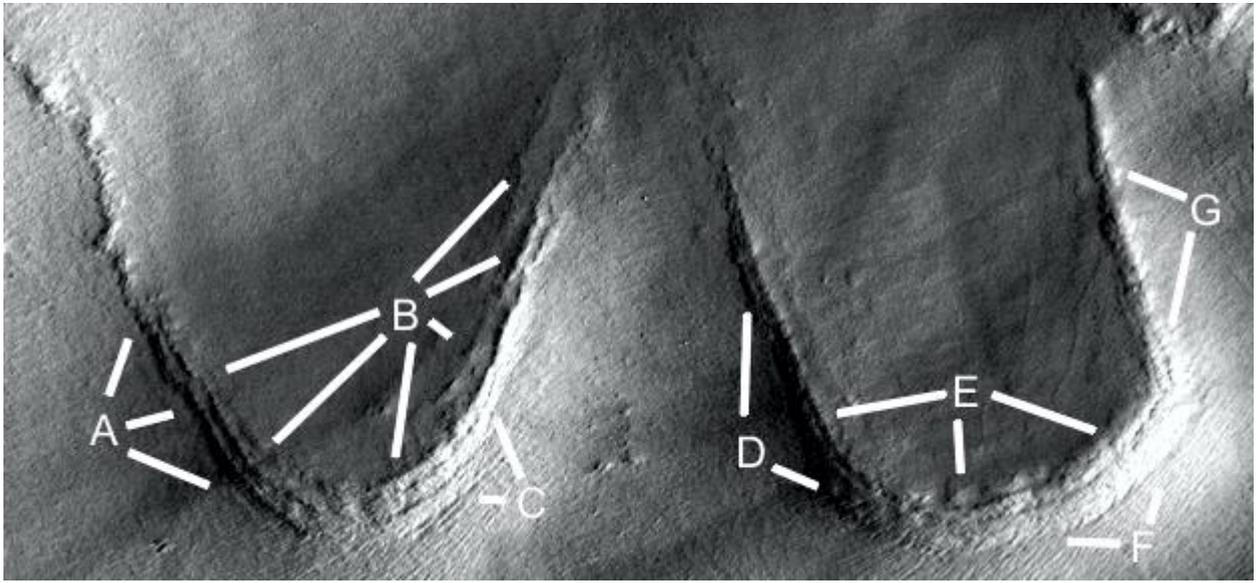


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## Argd1543a

### Hypothesis

This is a closeup of the previous dams, it shows the erosion of the dam wall at A and B into three separate layers. C shows these from underneath. D and E show more layer separation but there is less erosion, G shows the double wall has a center with layers both sides holding it together.

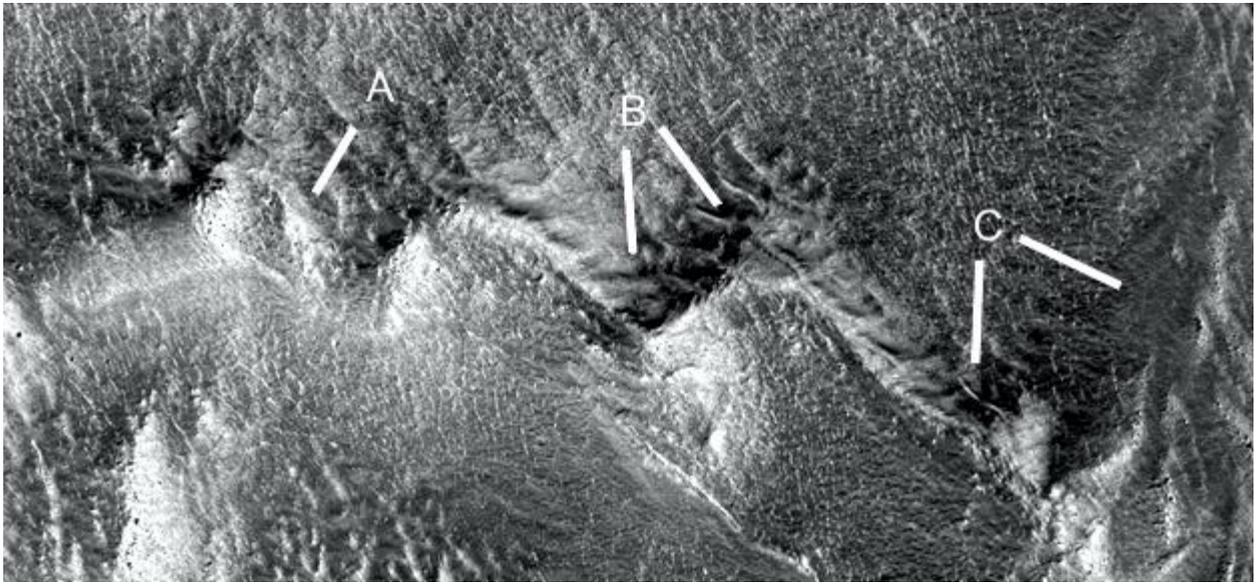


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## Argd1545a

### Hypothesis

These dams contain sand which is forming into dunes.

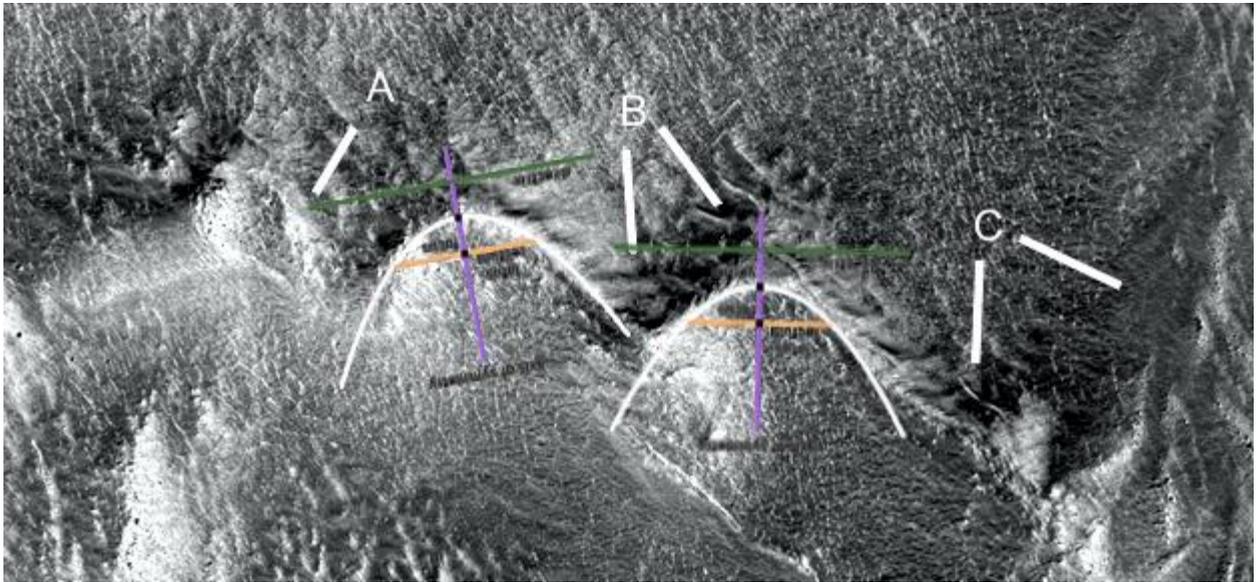


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## Argd1545a2

### Hypothesis

Two parabolic arches are shown.

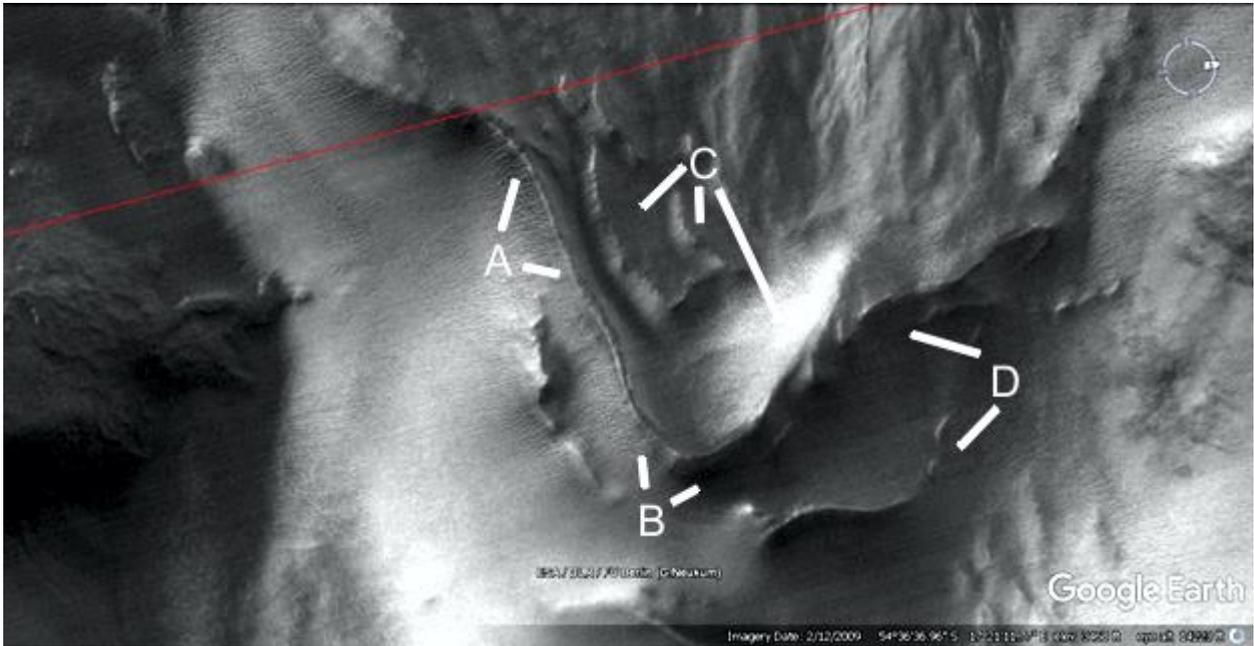


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# Argd1547

## Hypothesis

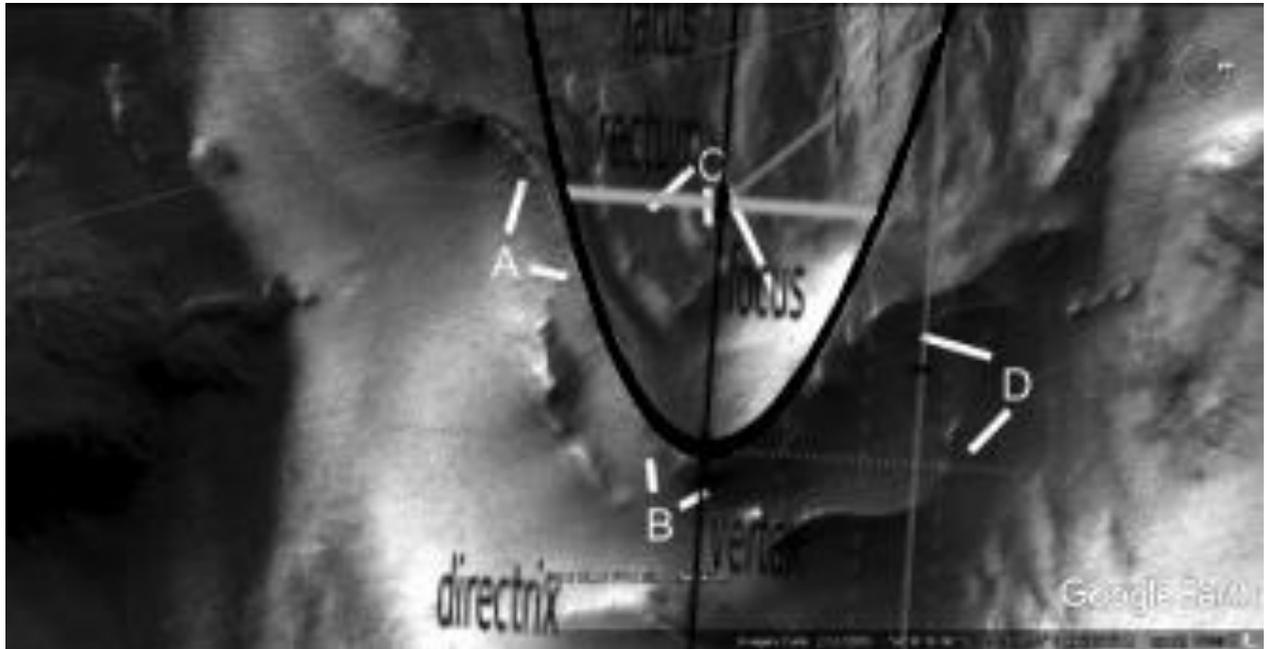
The dam wall at A and B is in good condition but contains some silt at C at 4 o'clock. At 6 and 7 o'clock may be small dams. D may have been a water channel.



## Argd1547aa

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

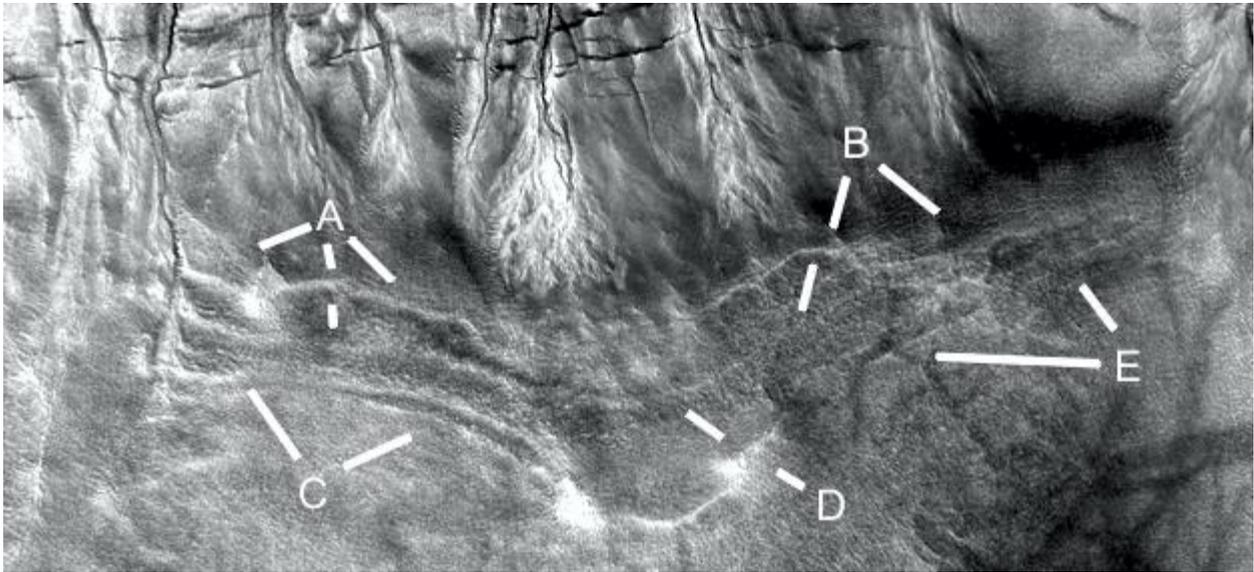


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**Argd1548b**

### **Hypothesis**

There are many signs of water having come down the crater slope, A and B would have caught this water in multiple dam walls each catching the overflow of the one higher up. C, D, and E show more of these, perhaps the dam walls have broken off here.

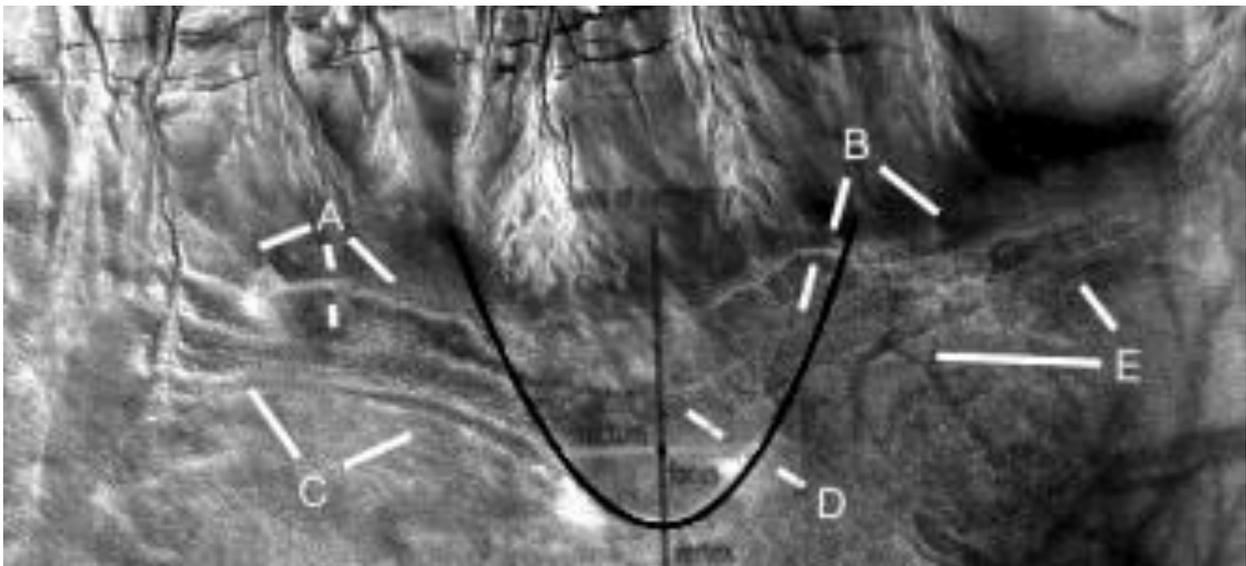


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**Argd1548b2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

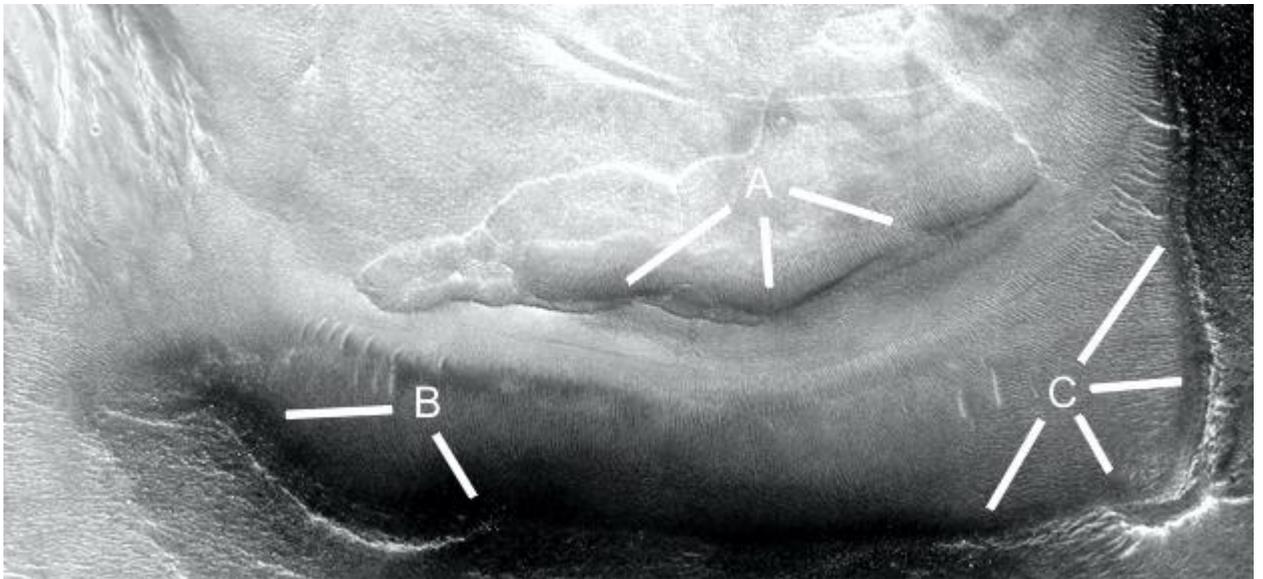


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## Argd1548c

### Hypothesis

A may be where cement has flaked off, B and C are dams.

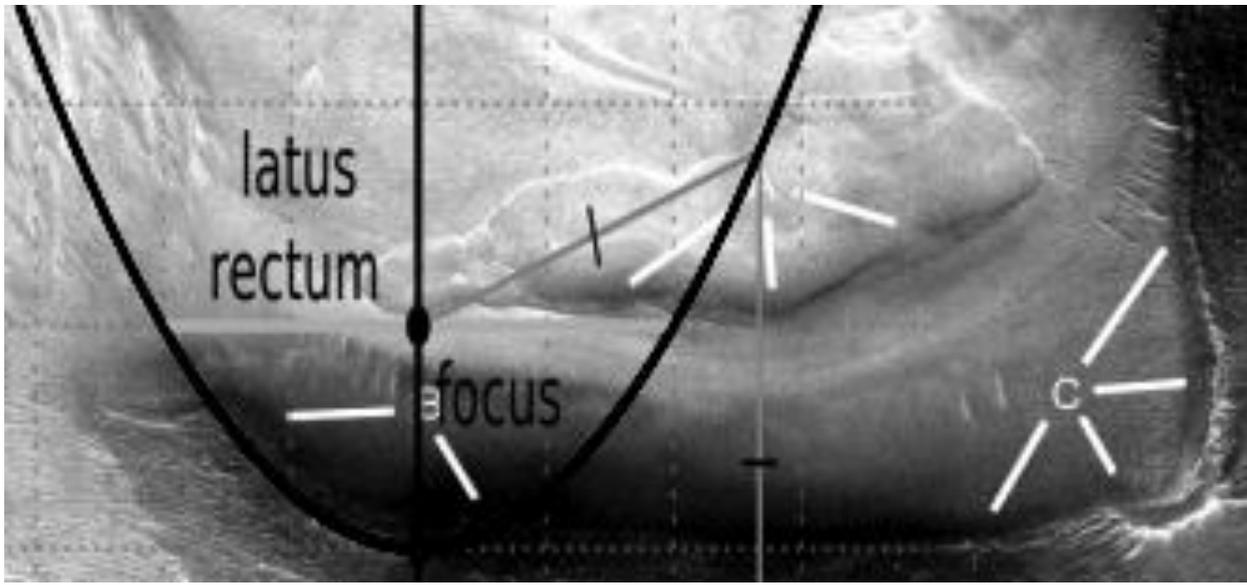


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## Argd1548c2

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

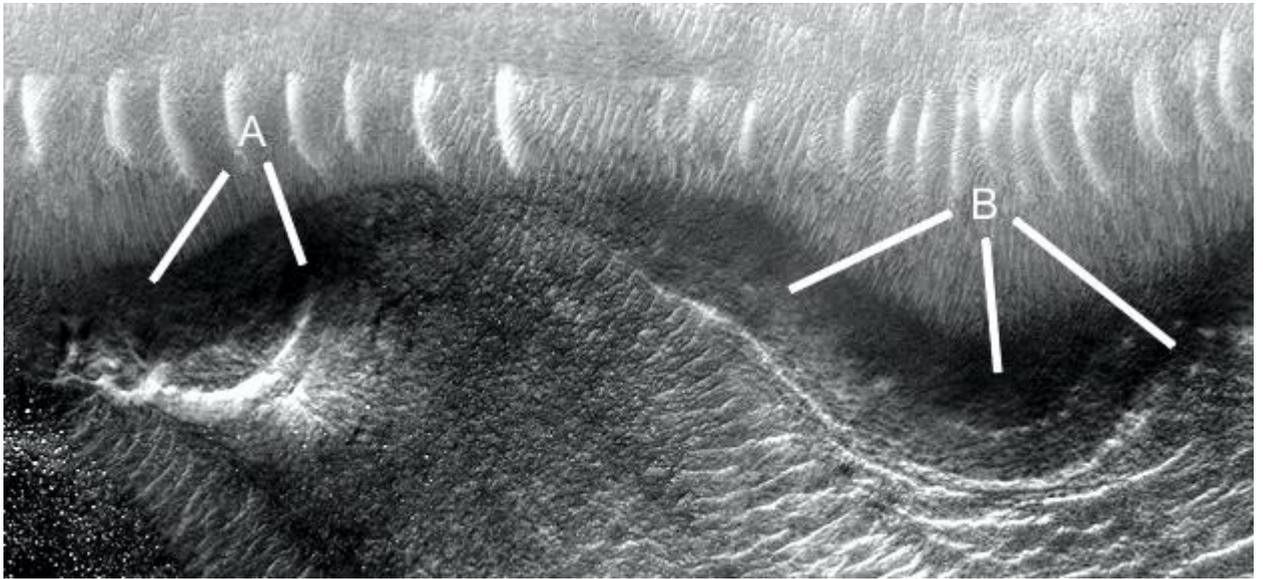


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## Argd1548d

### Hypothesis

A and B shows two dams clean of silt even though there are dunes just above them. B at 6 o'clock shows a layer in the dam floor.

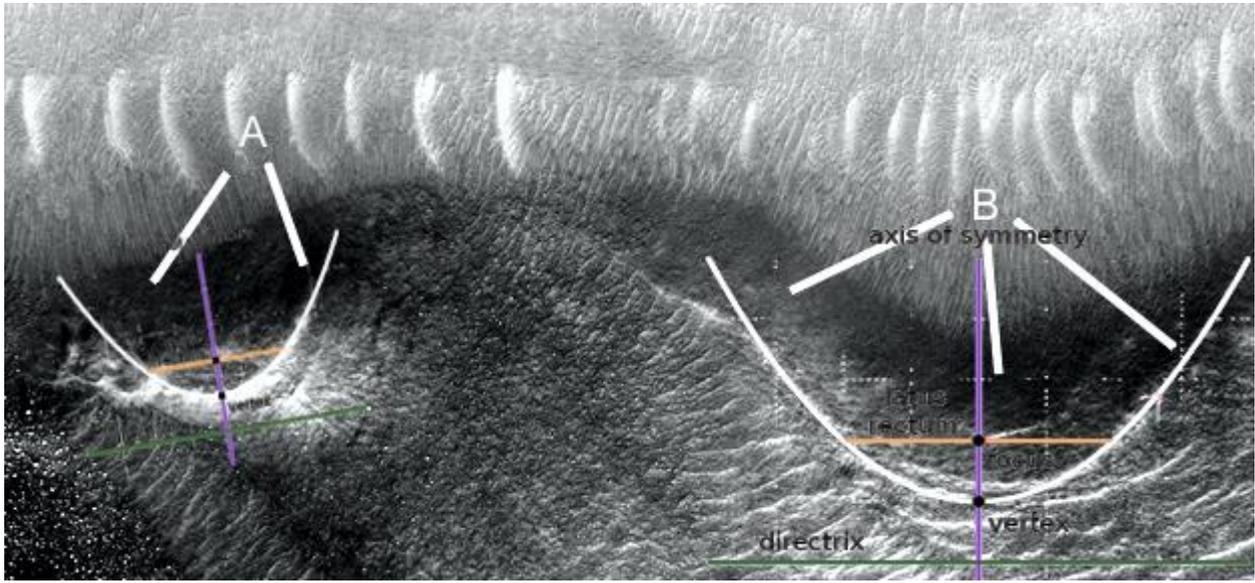


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**Argd1548d2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

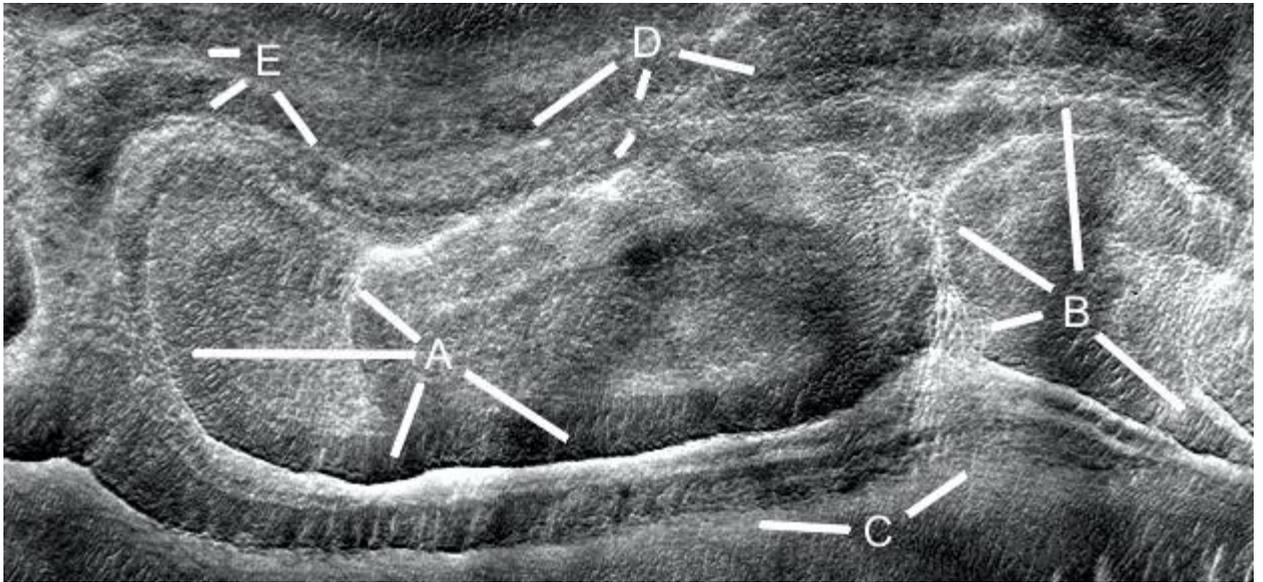


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## Argd1548e

### Hypothesis

This is likely to have been a pit dam, where water would drain to in the crater. It is clean of any silt, so was probably kept clear while water was flowing into it. It might seem natural, but five of the corners are parabolas.

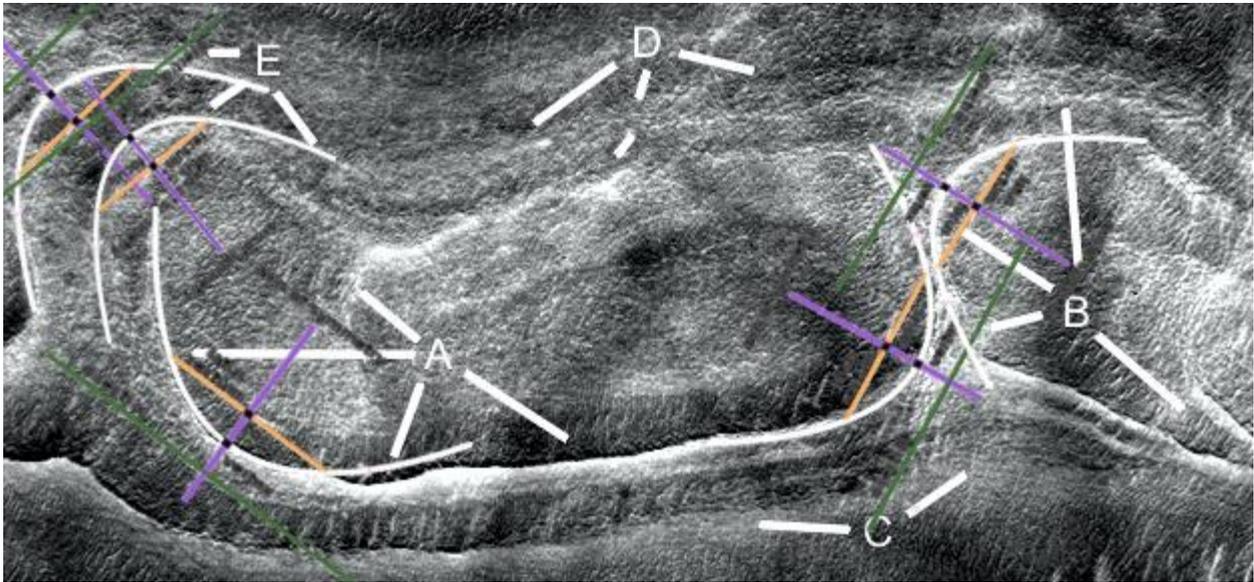


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**Argd1548e2**

### **Hypothesis**

Five parabolas are shown.

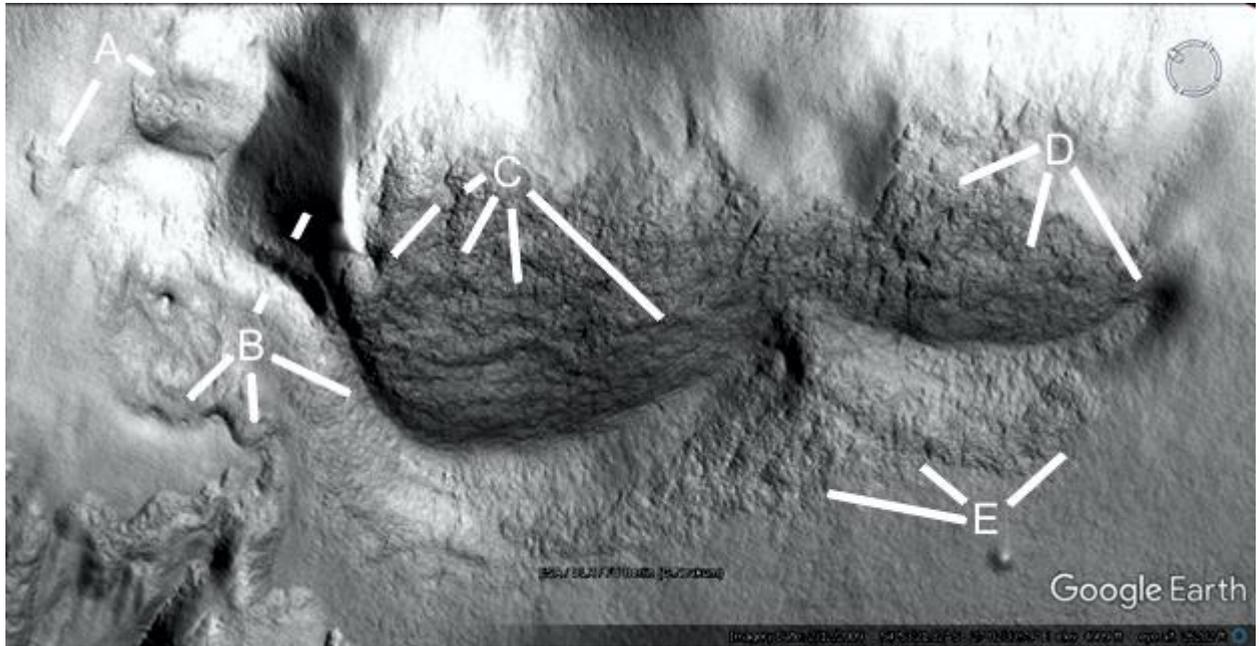


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## Argd1549

### Hypothesis

A shows a small dam at 4 o'clock, perhaps with a water channel for the overflow running down to B at 1 o'clock first leg. Another small dam may be at A at 7 o'clock. B shows more small dams at 6 and 7 o'clock. C shows a wavy dam floor, perhaps from erosion as does D. E shows how the wall is being undermined and may eventually collapse.

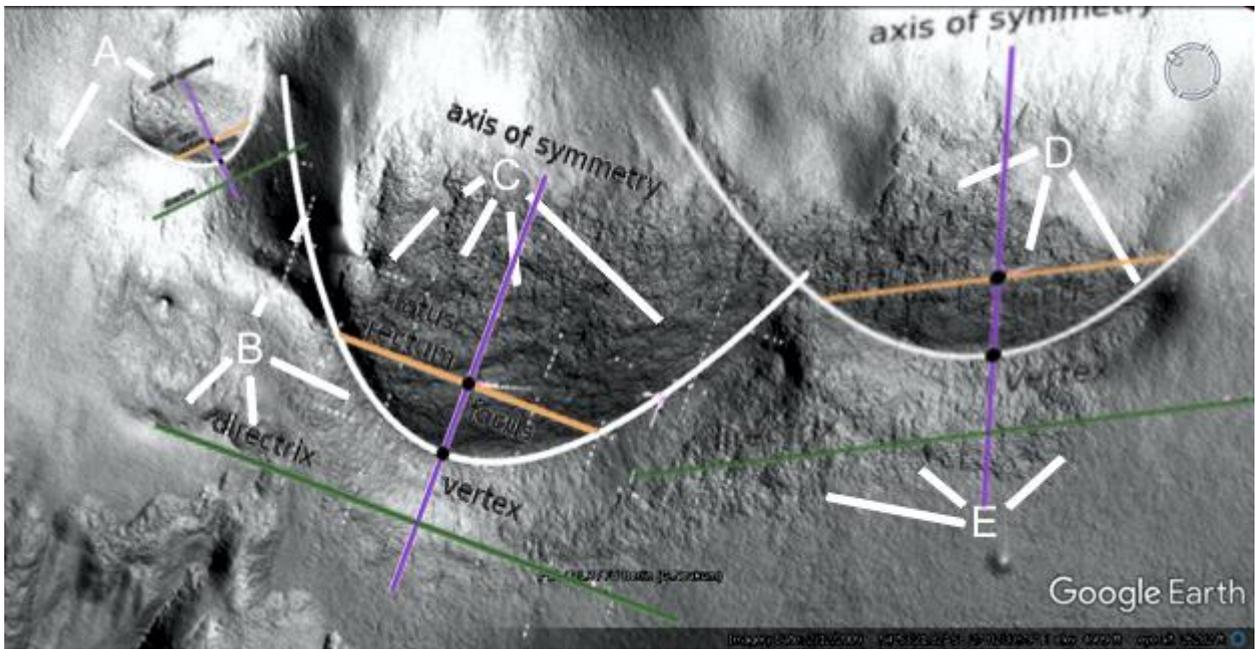


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## Argd1549a

### Hypothesis

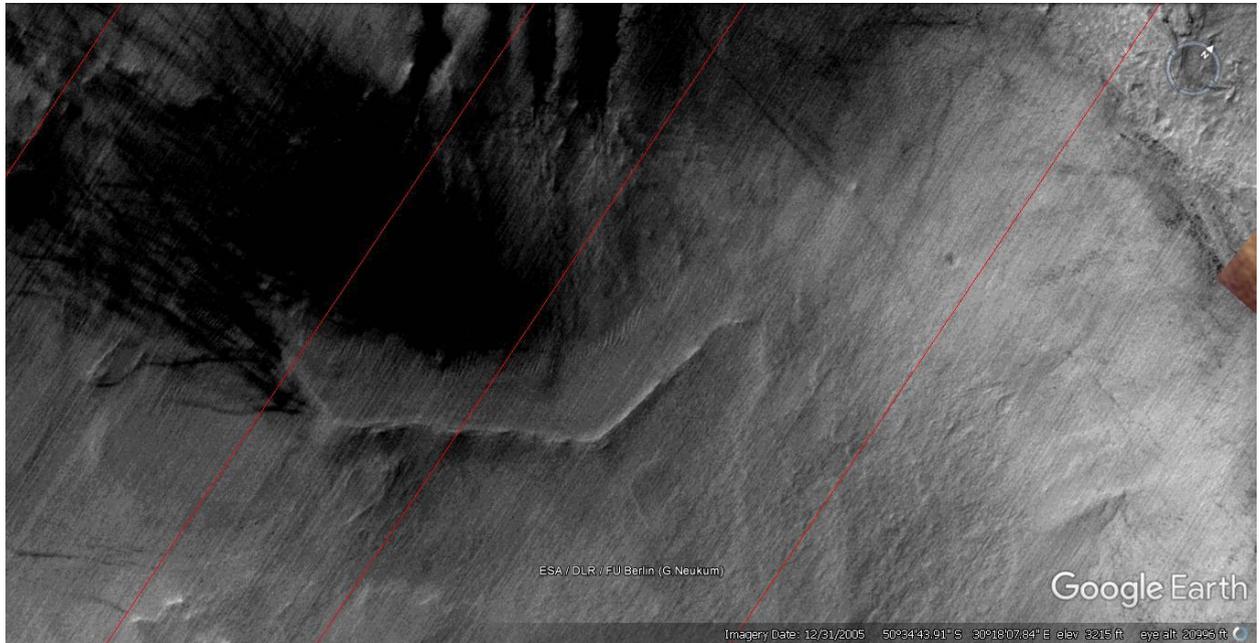
Three parabolas are shown.



## Argd1550

### Hypothesis

This dam is formed by three straight walls approximately symmetrical.



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## Argd1552

### Hypothesis

All these wavy ridges appear to be parabolic dams, some with double walls where the center of the wall has collapsed.

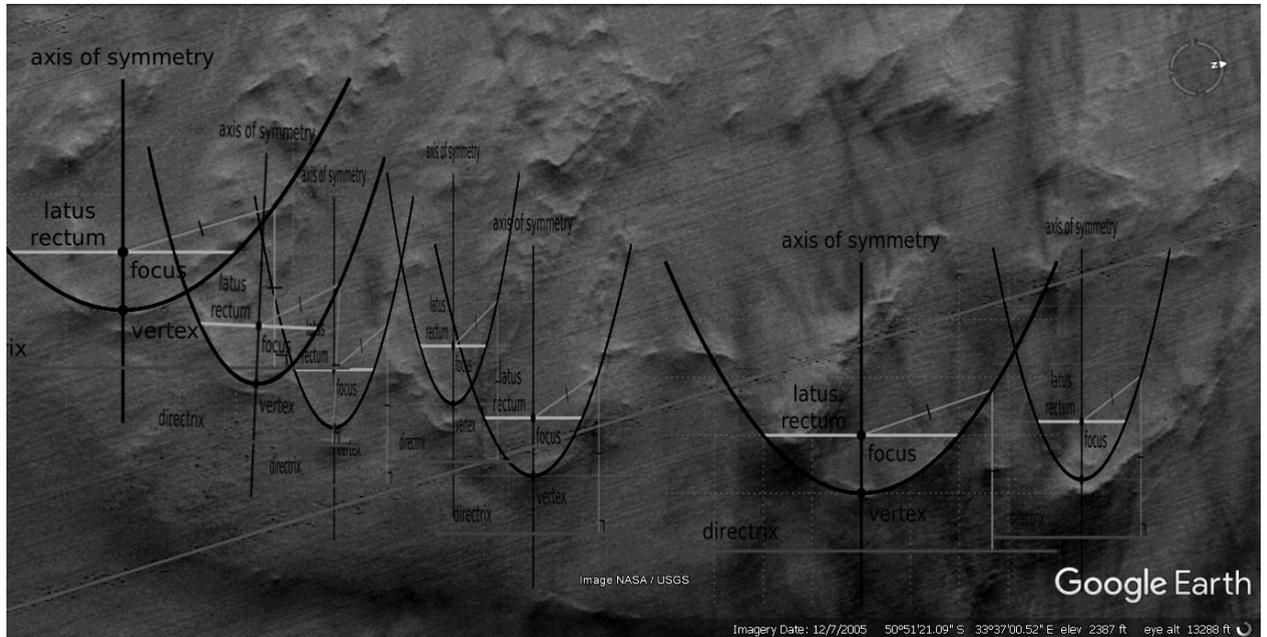


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## Argd1552a

### Hypothesis

Seven parabolas are shown.

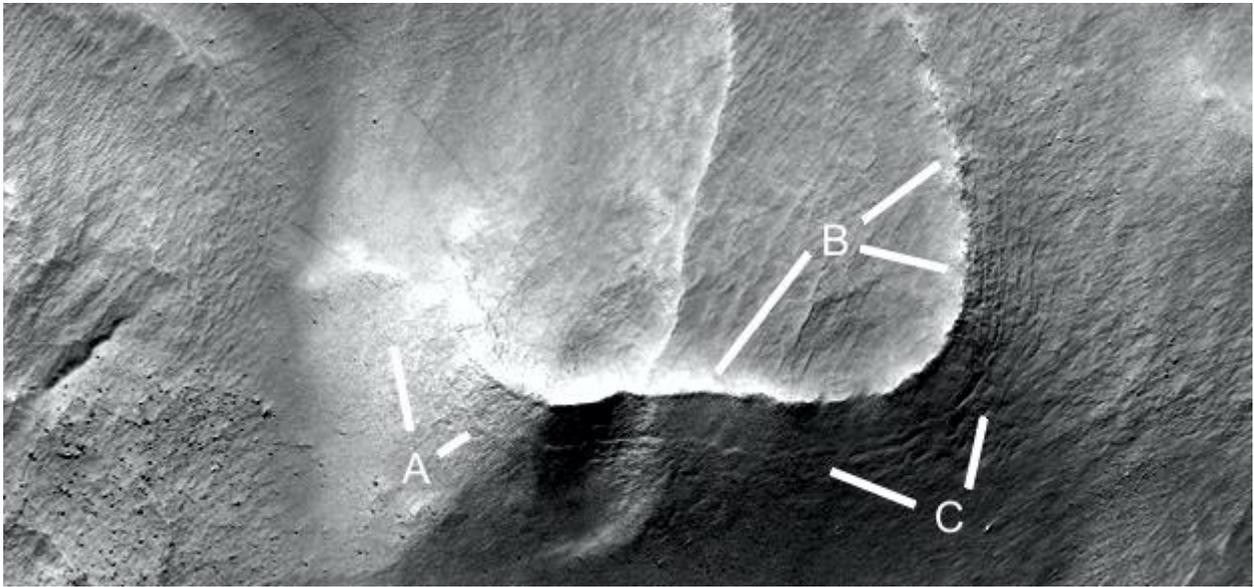


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## Argd1553a

### Hypothesis

The dam wall and floor may have tiles from the regular patterns, A shows a layer that goes across to C B shows some erosion in the top of the dam walls at 2 and 4 o'clock.

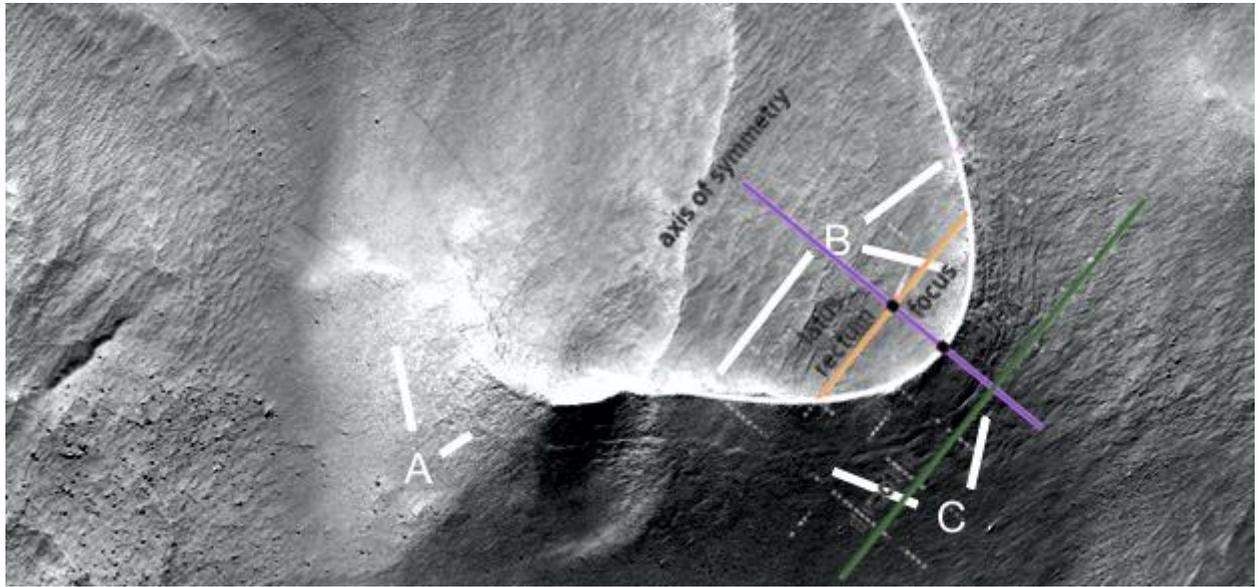


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## Argd1533a2

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

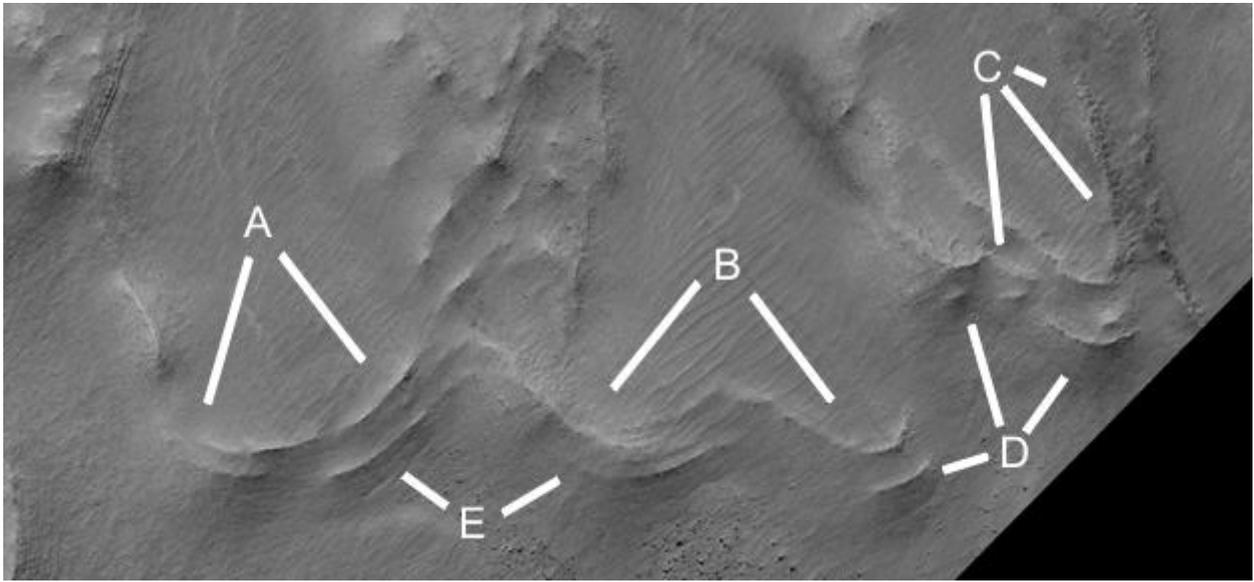


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**Argd1553b**

### **Hypothesis**

The double walls are probably where the centers of the dam walls collapsed.

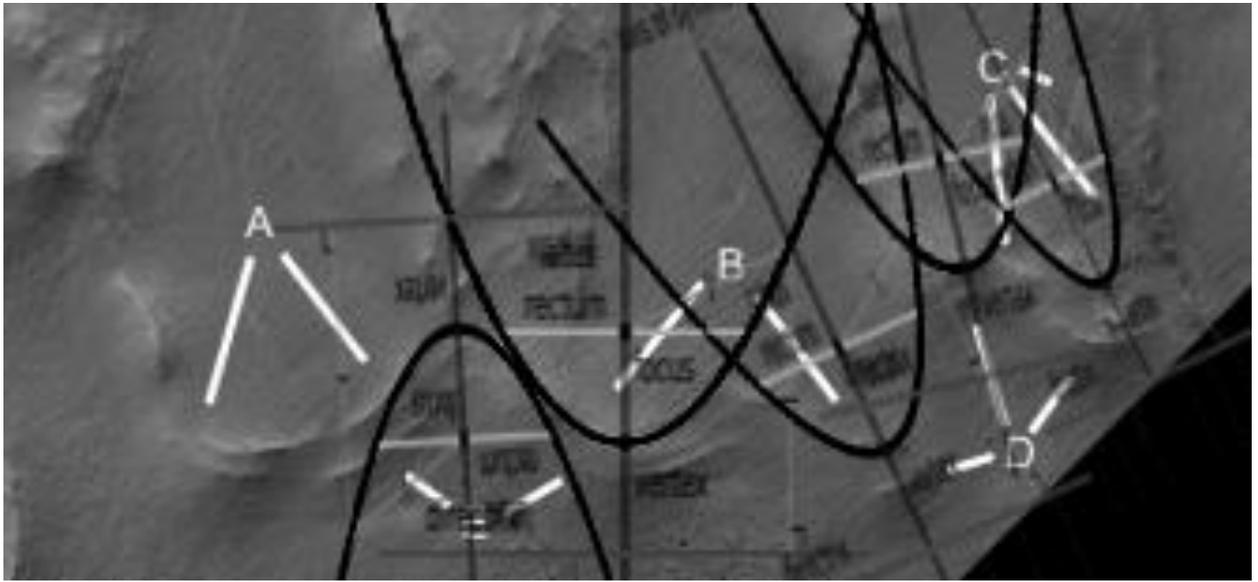


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## Argd1553b2

### Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown.

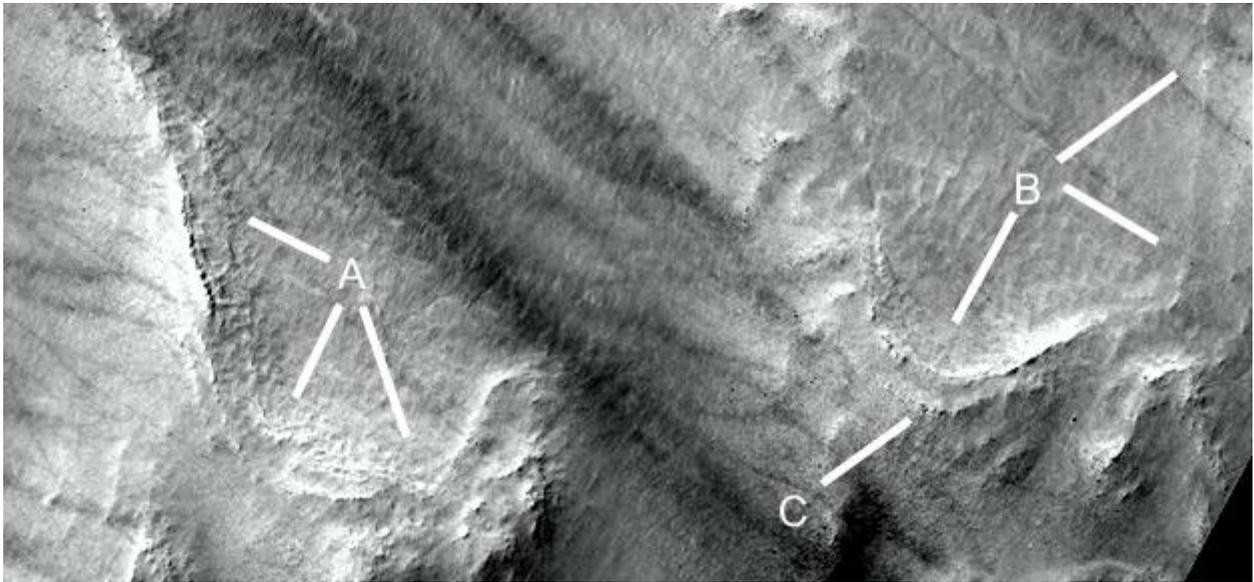


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**Argd1553c**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a highly eroded dam with the dam wall broken off. B and C show a second broken dam wall.

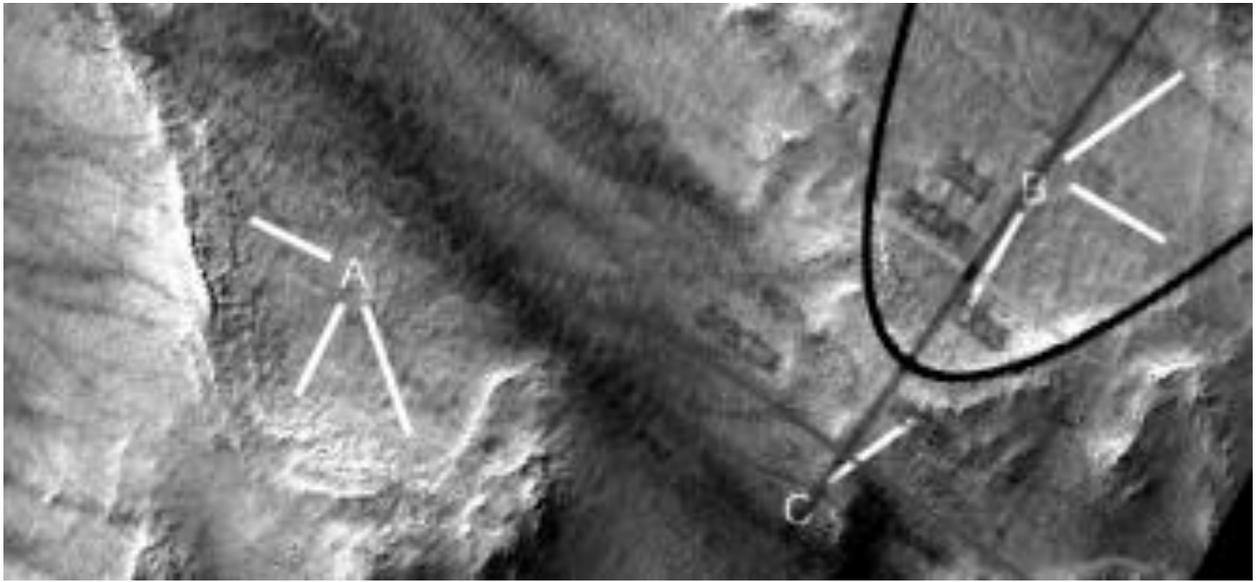


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**Argd1553c2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

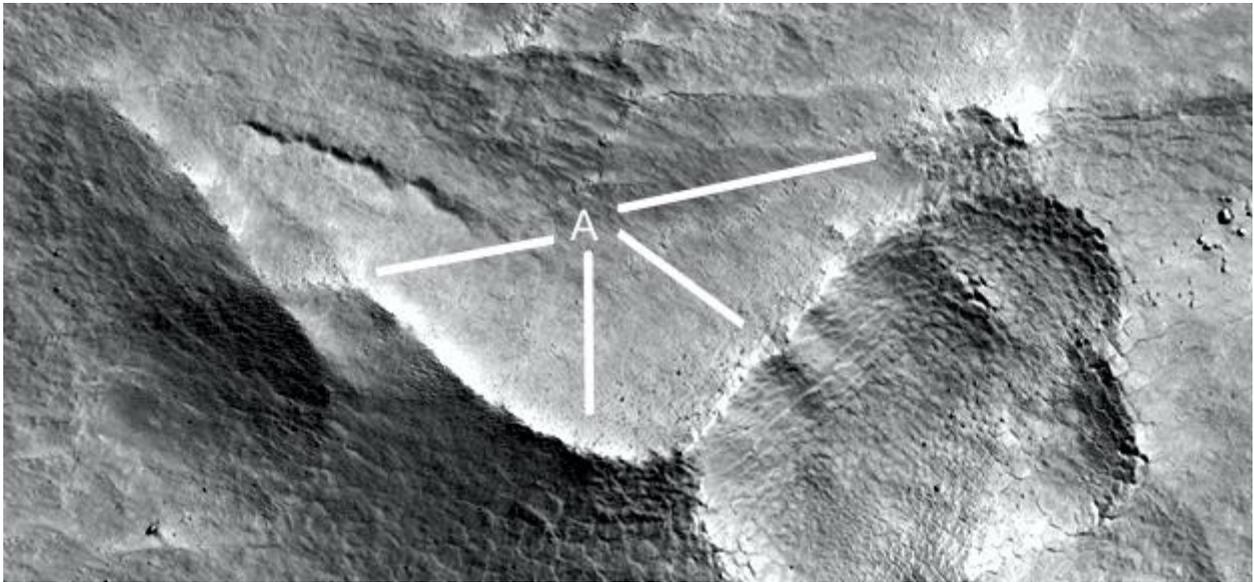


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**Argd1553f**

### **Hypothesis**

A has a smooth shape like cement, under this the surface has a regular shape as if it is tiled. These tiles may form a dam to the right of A.



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**Argd1553f2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown, there may also have been one on the left.

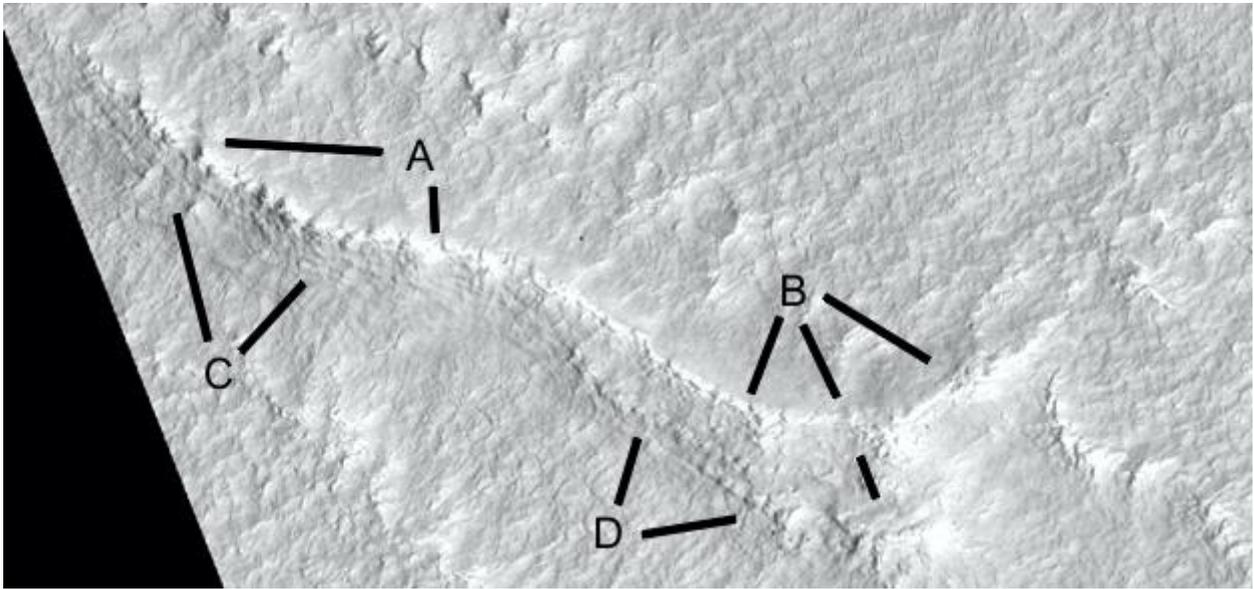


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**Argd1553g**

### **Hypothesis**

This dam is highly eroded, there are signs of layers in it like bricks. A shows these brick like rocks on the top of the dam wall, C shows some layers. B shows more bricks, at 5 o'clock second leg there is a small platform. D shows more of these brick like layers.

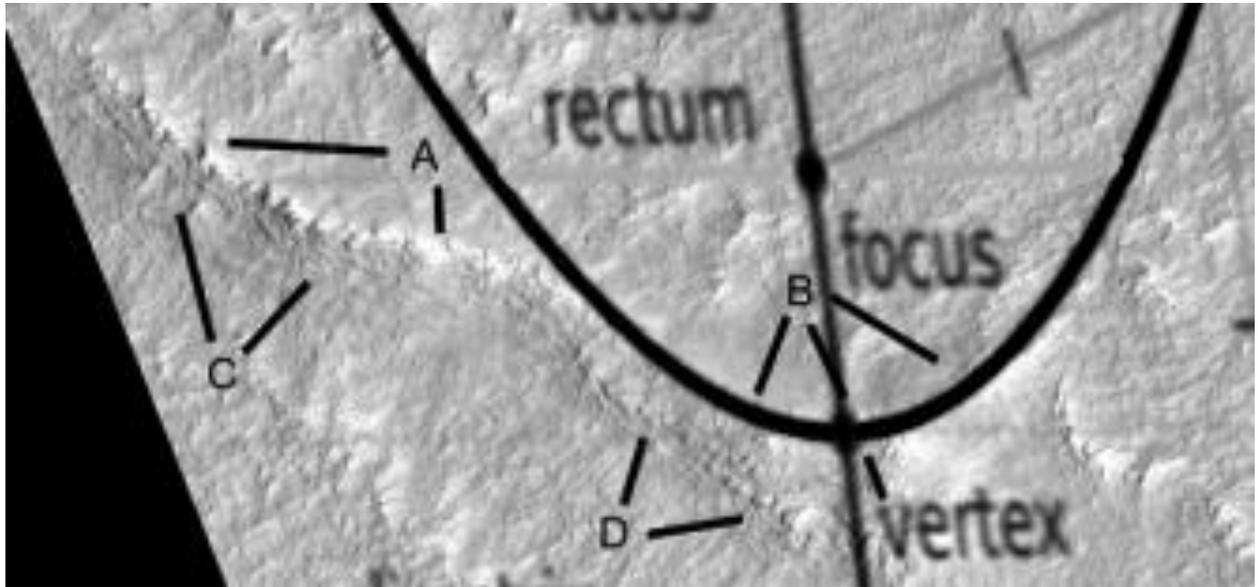


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**Argd1553g2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

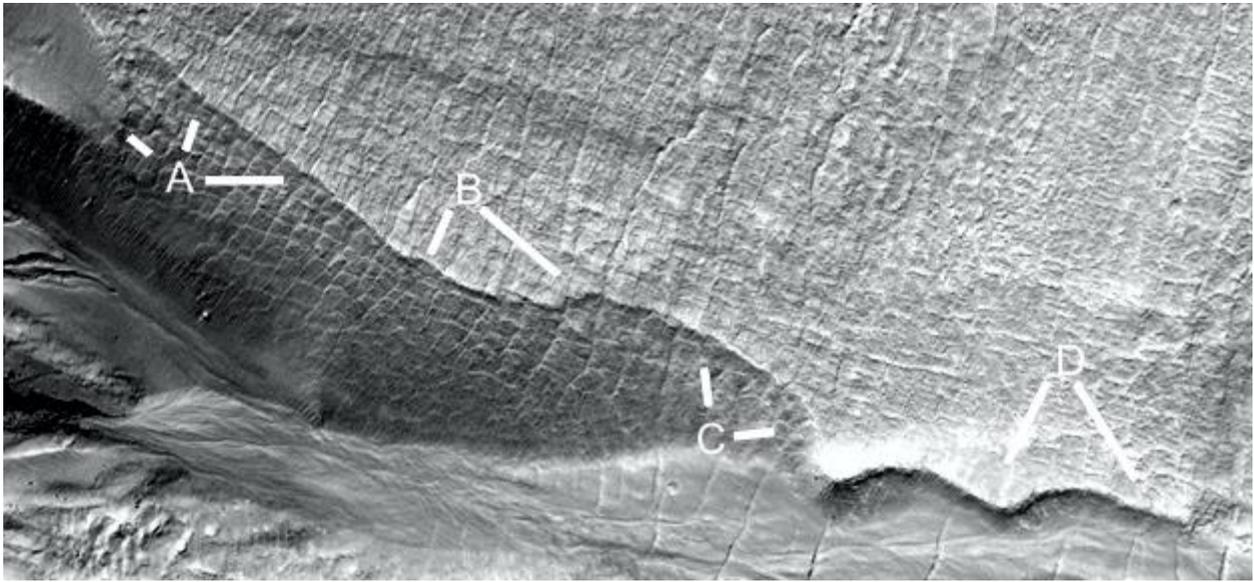


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## Argd1553i

### Hypothesis

More tiles are shown, A at 10 o'clock shows a smooth area like cement connecting directly to tiles around it. At 1 and 3 o'clock the tiles come to a line or edge rather than a single tile covering both sides of the edge. C shows more tiles on this edge, under it the tiles are much larger but also seem to grow from the smaller to the larger type. D shows a tiled edge forming an overhang.

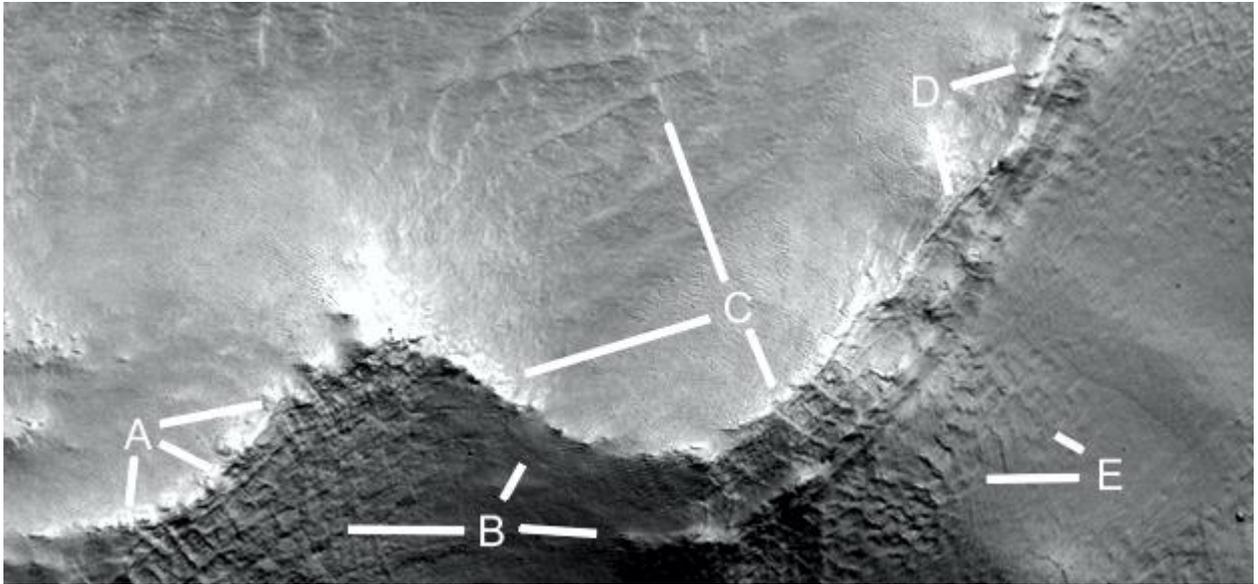


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## Argd1553j

### Hypothesis

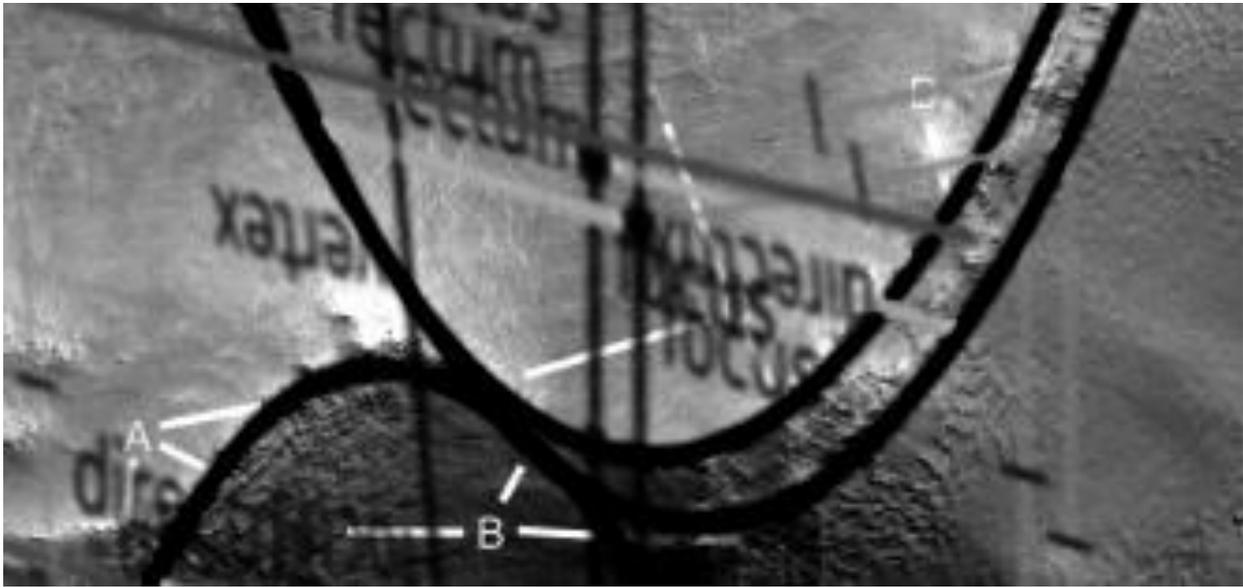
The dam floor is smoother here with signs of some tiles at C at 11 o'clock. A shows more tiles or bricks in the dam wall, the lines between the bricks stand out like cement between them. At the top of the wall the grout between the bricks stops the bricks exposed in a line. B at 9 o'clock shows more bricks but with less grout, it may be the bricks have eroded faster than the cement between them. At 1 and 3 o'clock the material is smoother like cement. C shows more grout between the bricks at 5 o'clock. D also shows more bricks on top of the dam wall. E shows more bricks, there may have been a cement fascia on top that has broken off.



**Argd1553j2**

**Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

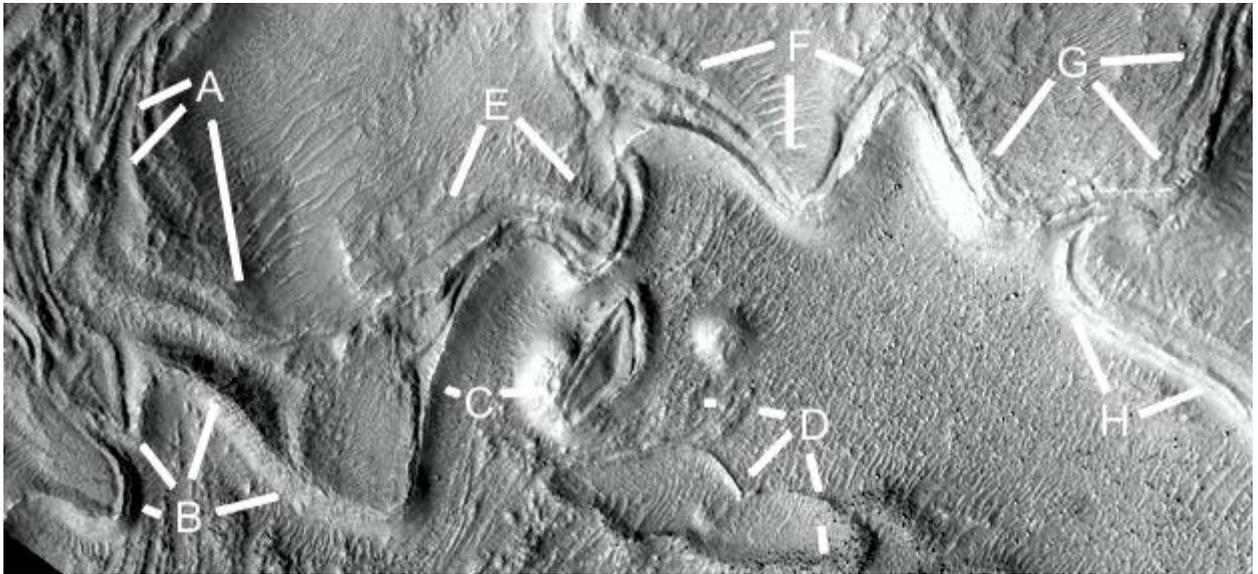


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## Argd1555c

### Hypothesis

There are many double dam walls here, these may have been hollow and collapsed. A shows some dams at 7 and 8 o'clock, a water channel at 5 o'clock. B shows a dam full of silt at 10 o'clock, a dam with a long water channel above it at 11 o'clock, a water channel at 1 o'clock, and a dam at 2 o'clock. C shows a water channel with a pit dam at 3 o'clock. D shows other pit dams. E shows a double wall, perhaps a collapsed dam wall. F, G, and H show more double walls.



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## Argd1555c2

### Hypothesis

Four parabolas are shown, but there would be many more smaller ones.



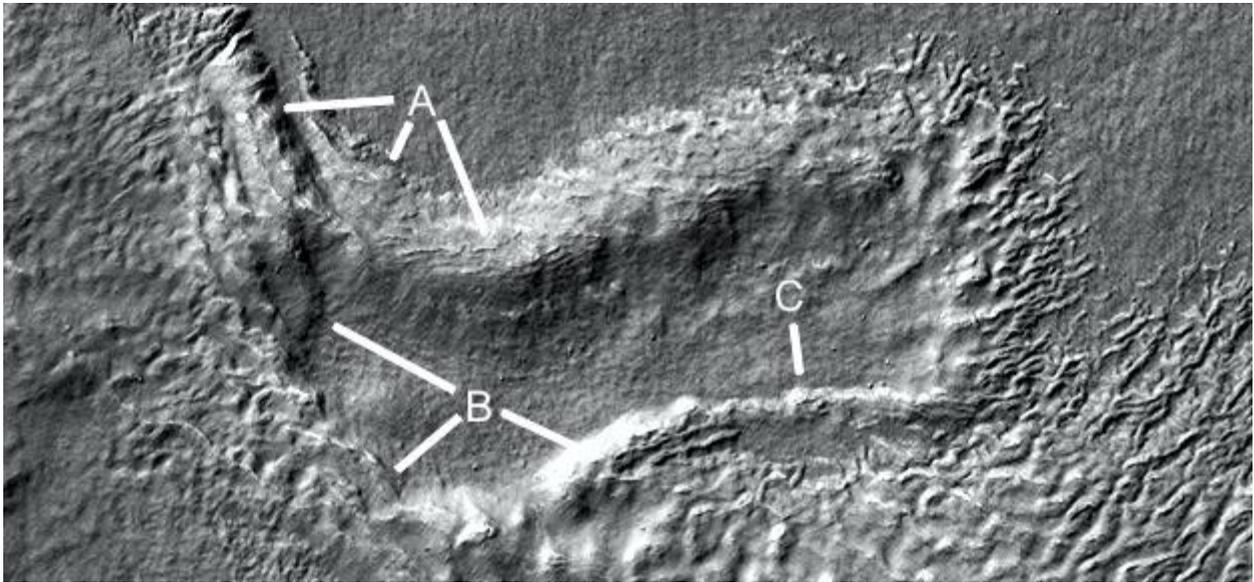
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**Argd1555c3**

### **Hypothesis**

Six parabolas are shown, two are the same as in the previous image.



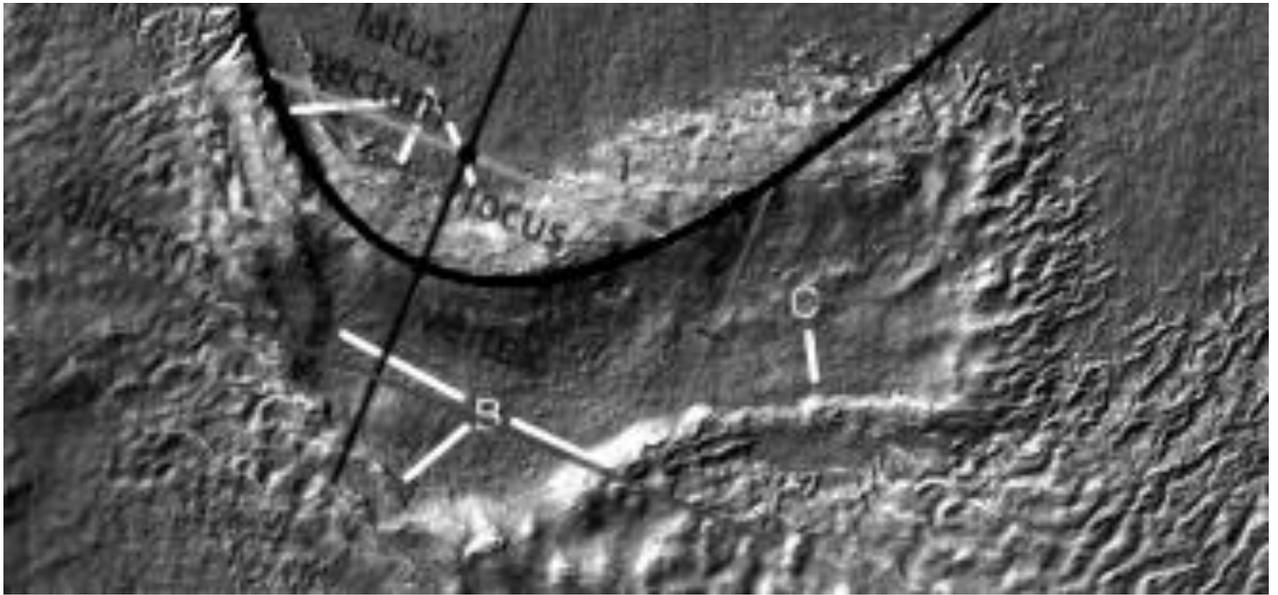


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## Argd1558b2

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

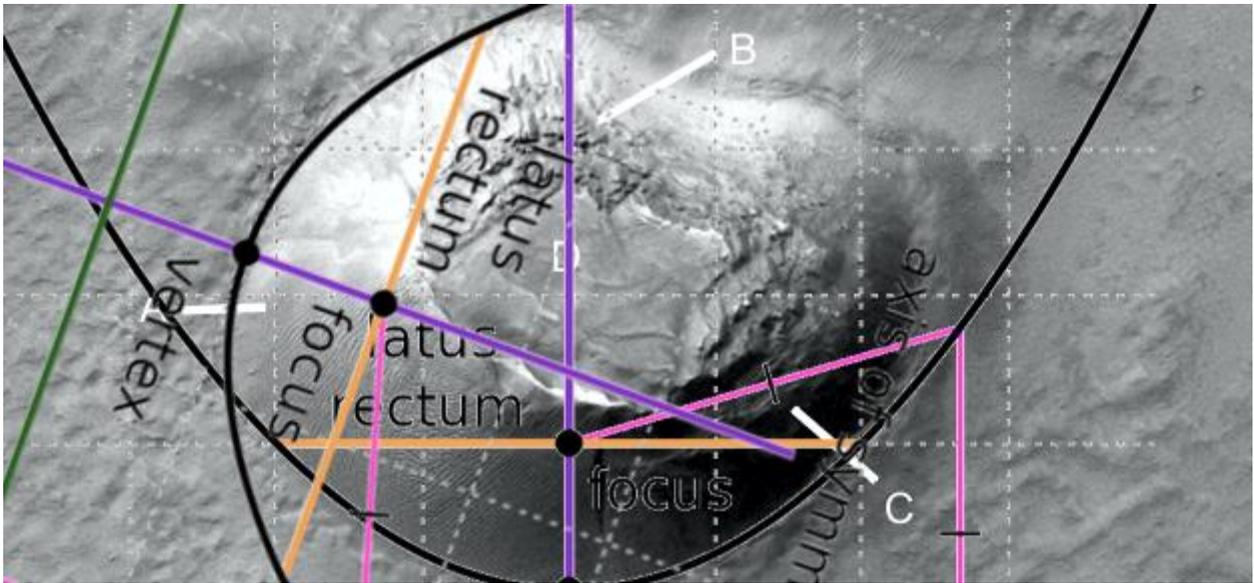


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## Argd1558c

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas forming the hill boundary are shown. The left side is very smooth like cement, at B and C this appears to be degrading.

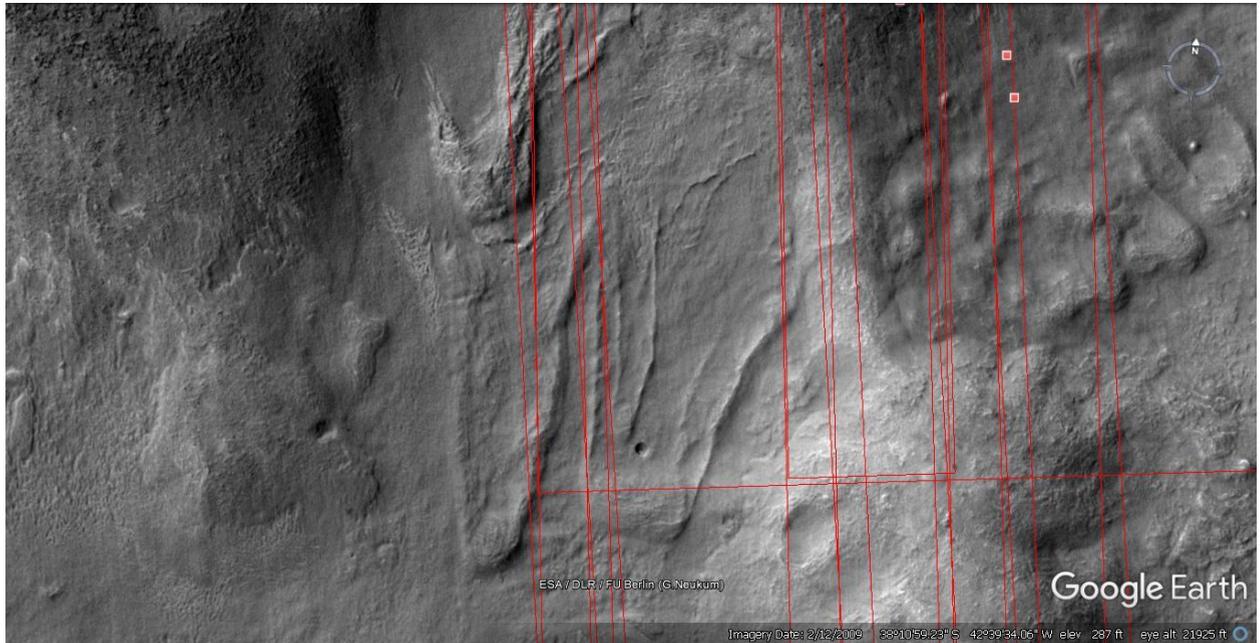


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**Argd1559**

### **Hypothesis**

These dams are of varying shapes, with a squarer dam wall.

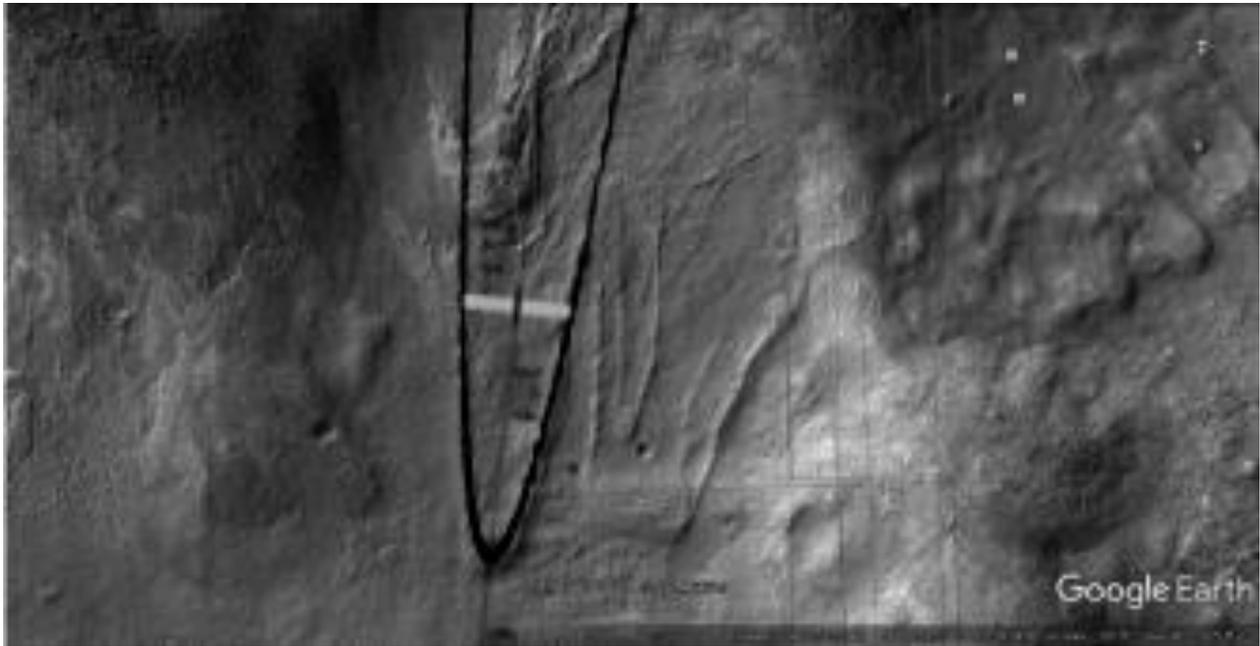


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## Argd1559a2

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

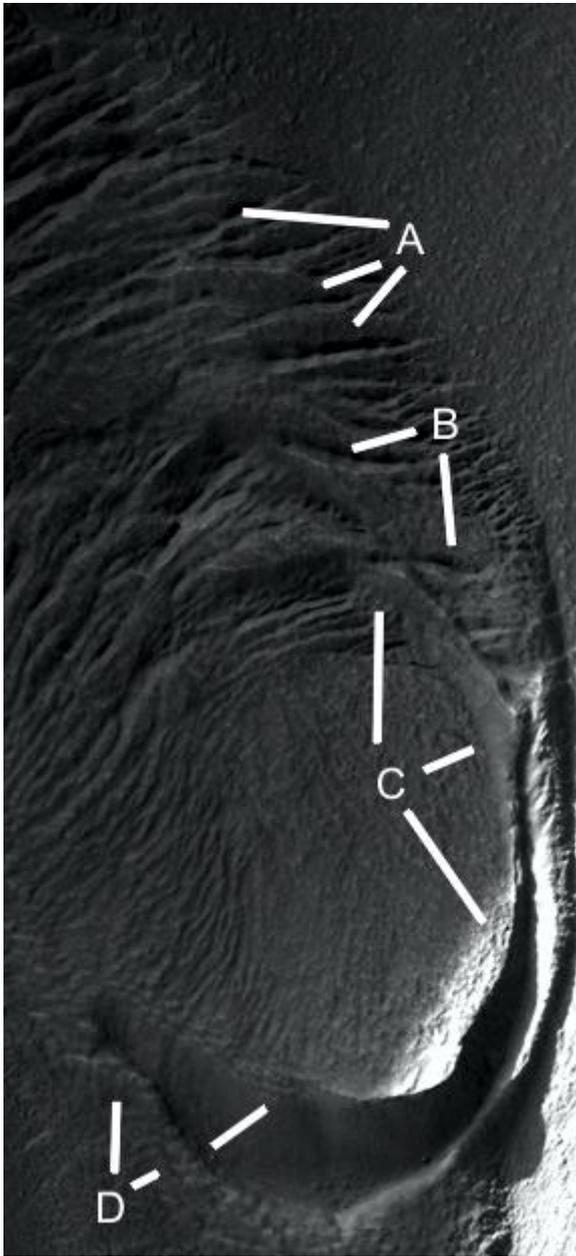


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## Argd1560a

### Hypothesis

A and B may be small dams to collect water on a steep slope, or they could be designed to slow the water flow so it does not overflow in the dam below it. C shows a smoother segment like cement, it overlaps the horizontal small dams at 12 o'clock though erosion should have broken this if natural. D shows the smooth dam wall at 2 o'clock second leg compared to the rougher terrain under it at 12 o'clock.

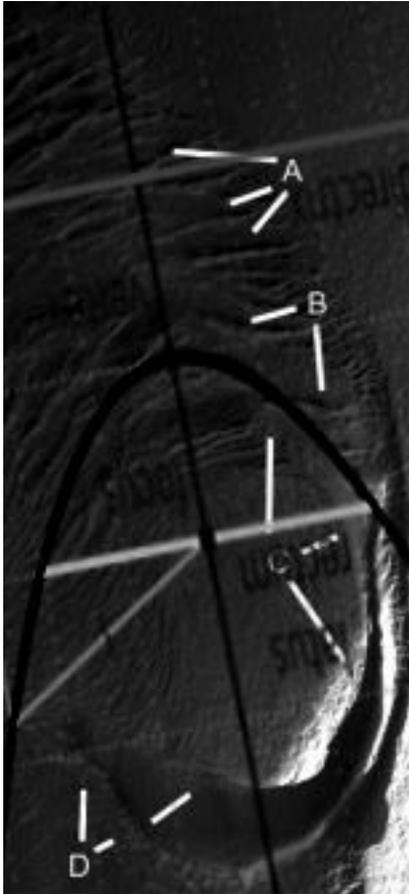


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**Argd1560a2**

## Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

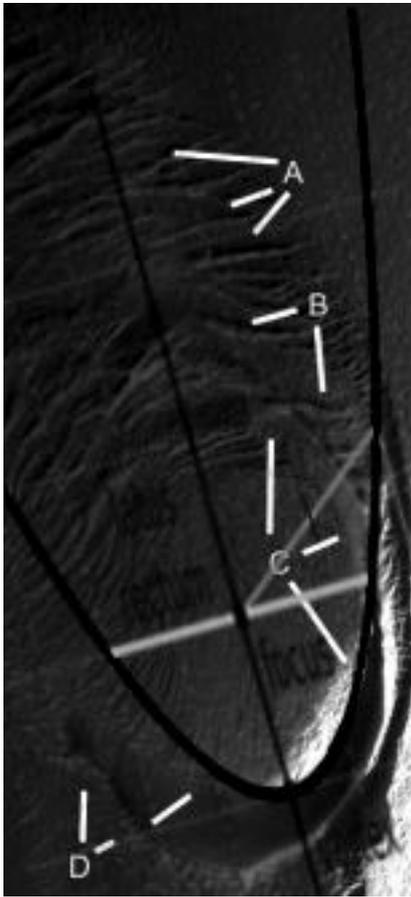


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**Argd1560a3**

## Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

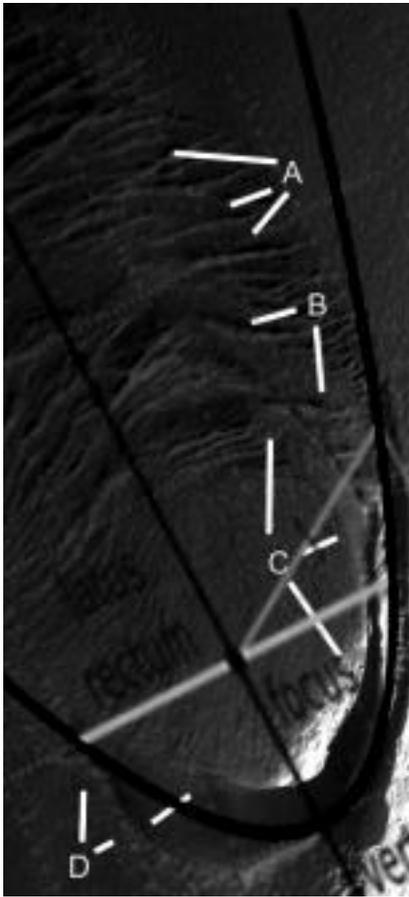


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**Argd1560a4**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

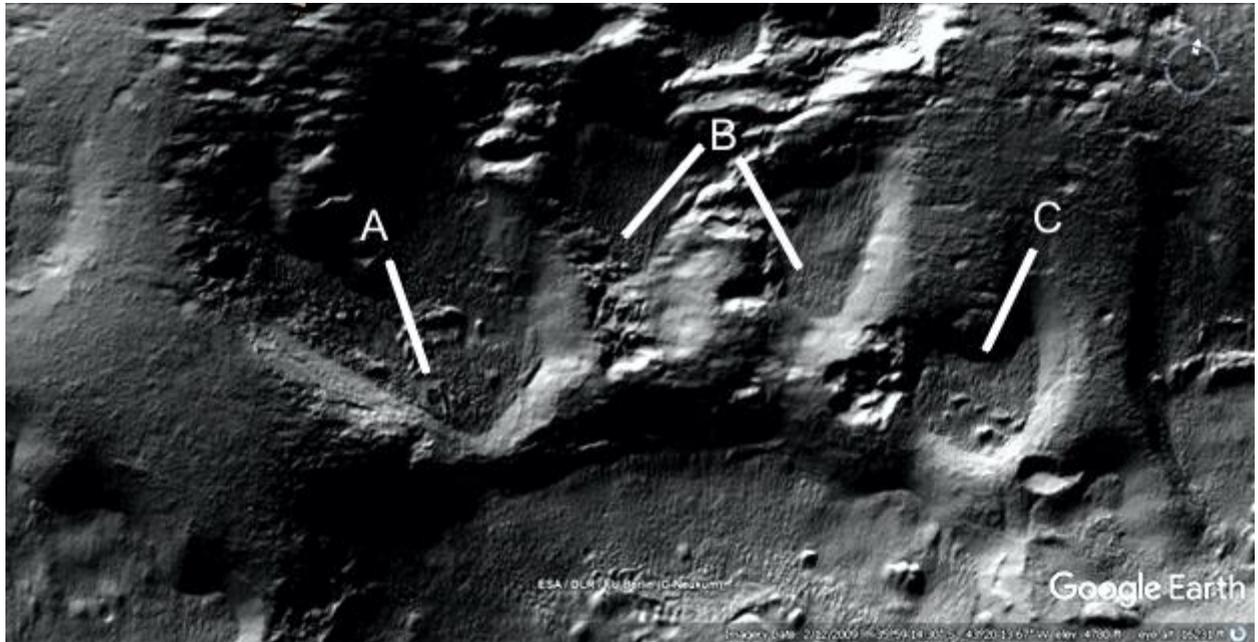


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**Argd1562**

### **Hypothesis**

These are more like excavation dams, where they are dug into the crater slope rather than constructing dam walls. A, B, and C shows silt building up in them.

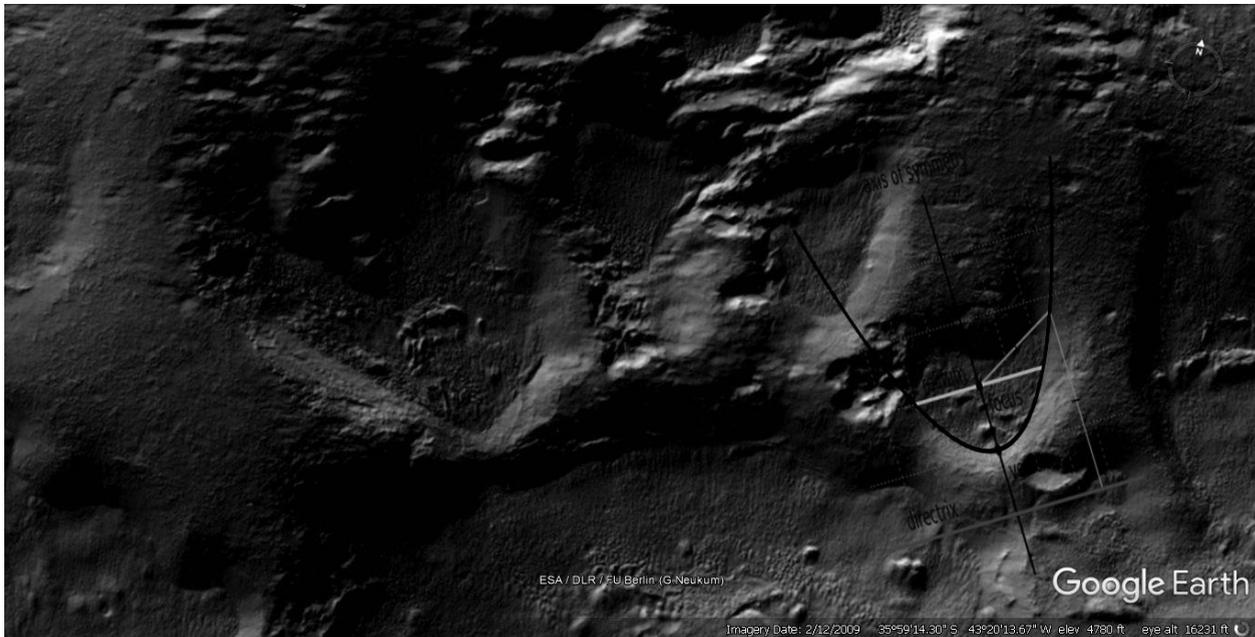


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## Argd1562a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown. The outer edge of A in the previous image as well as B at 4 o'clock are probably parabolas as well.

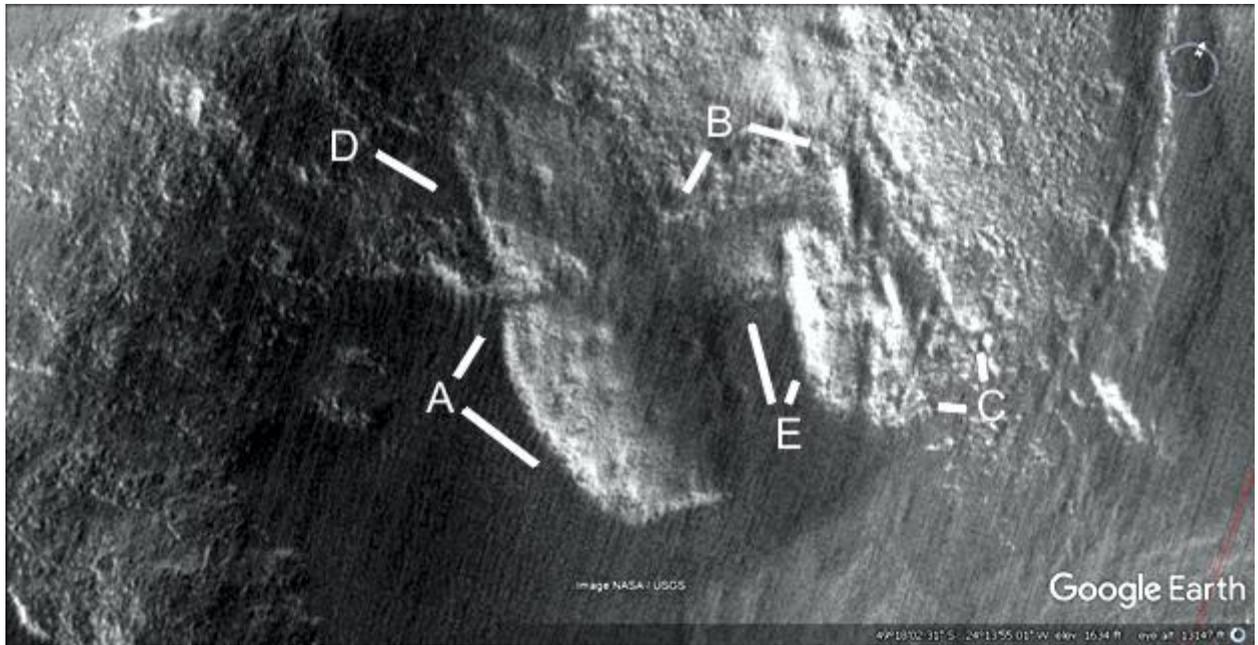


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## Argd1568

### Hypothesis

This may be a hollow hill, A shows a smooth curved roof, B shows a straight segment from 7 o'clock to a ridge like an entrance at 4 o'clock. C shows a straight groove at 9 o'clock. D shows a straight edge, as does E at 11 and 1 o'clock.

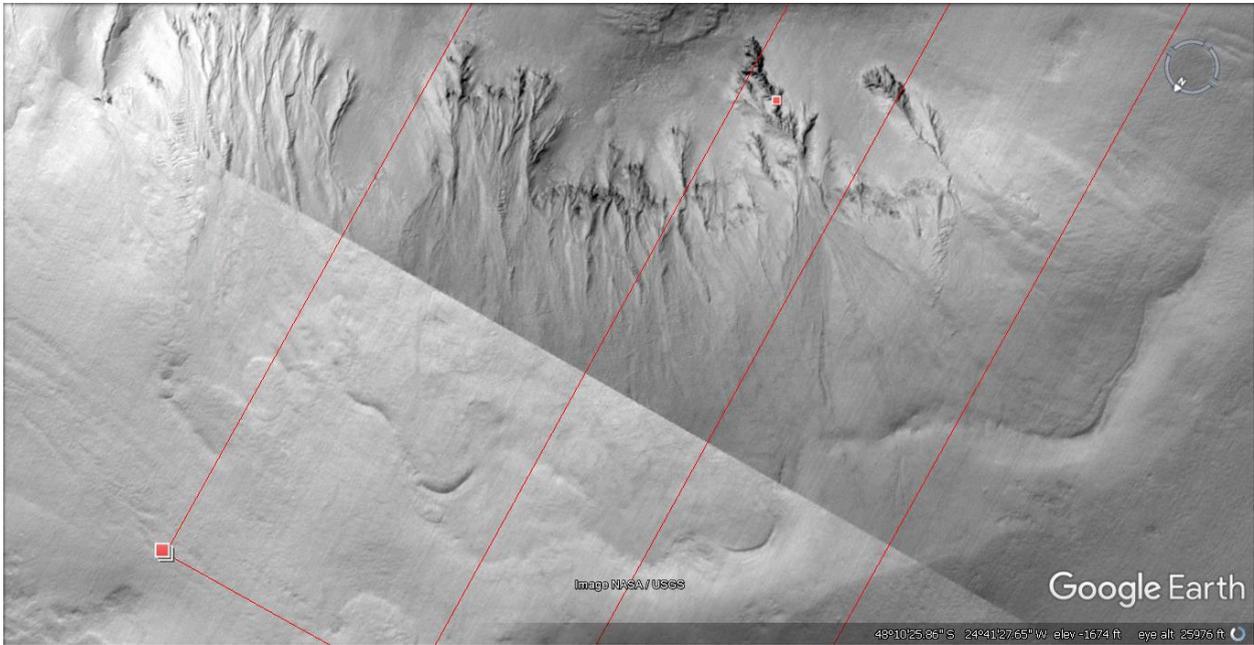


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## Argd1569

### Hypothesis

The water ravines are clearly visible here, showing how they would drain into the dams.

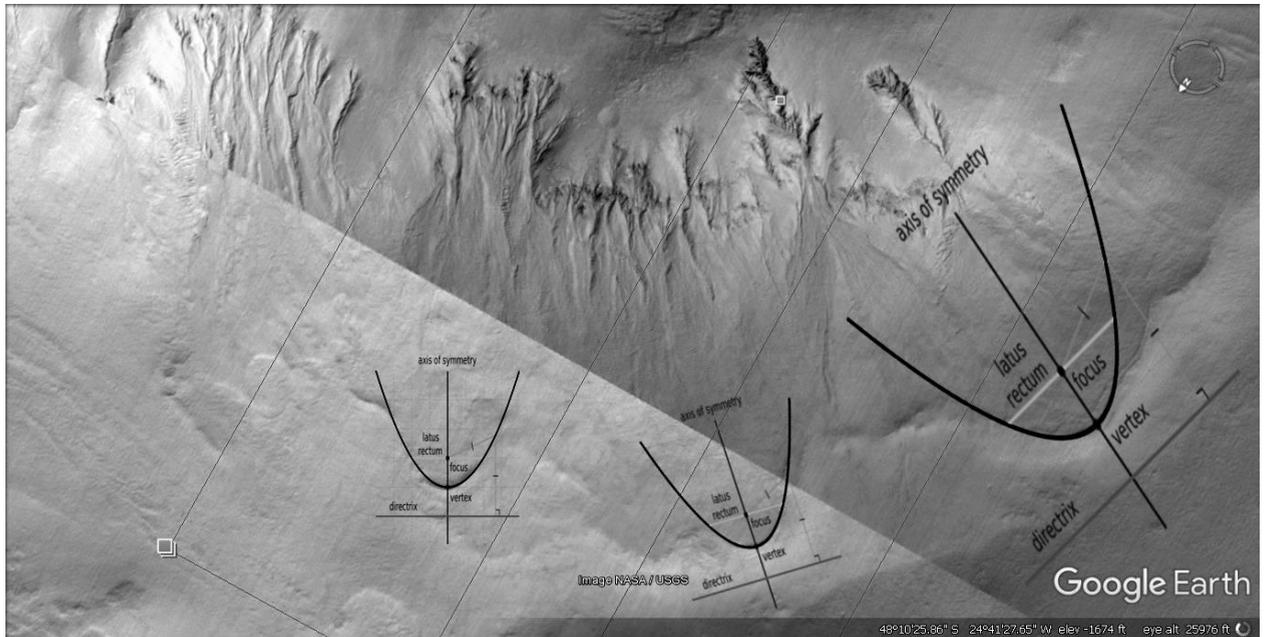


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## Argd1569aa2

### Hypothesis

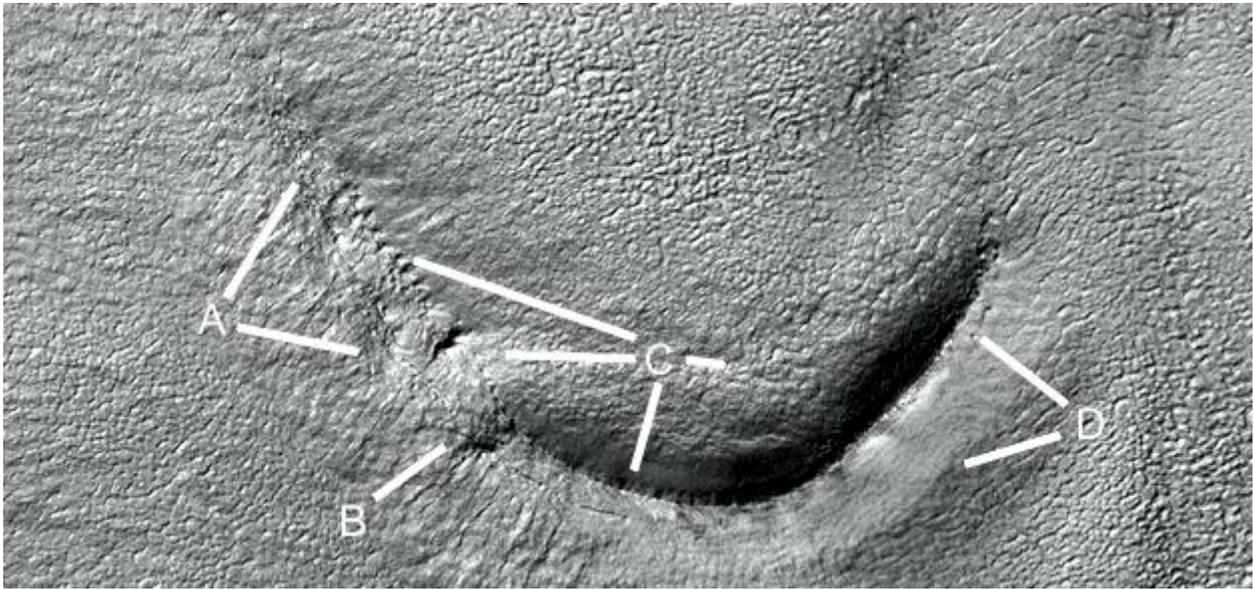
Three parabolas are shown.



## Argd1569a

### Hypothesis

The terrain may have more tiles, there may also be cement grout between them standing out as the tiles eroded. A shows a straight layer in the dam wall, B shows a broken off segment of the dam wall and two dark lines in it. C shows regular bricks on top of the dam wall at 10 o'clock, another broken off segment at 9 o'clock, more tiles at 3 o'clock, and regular bricks on the dam wall top at 7 o'clock. D shows the top of the dam wall here is smooth as if the cement over them has not degraded, also there are smooth tiles at 8 o'clock. To the right of D there are tiles everywhere. The tiles might also be cracks, however being around a parabolic dam it would be a known construction technique on Earth to use tiles.

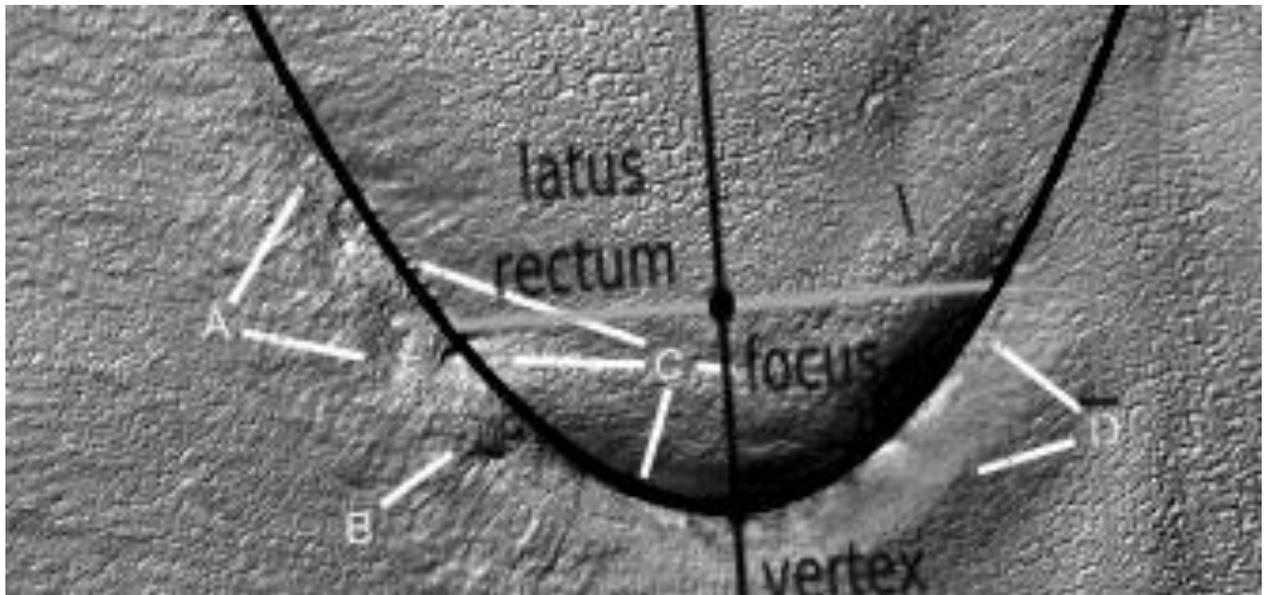


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**Argd1569a2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

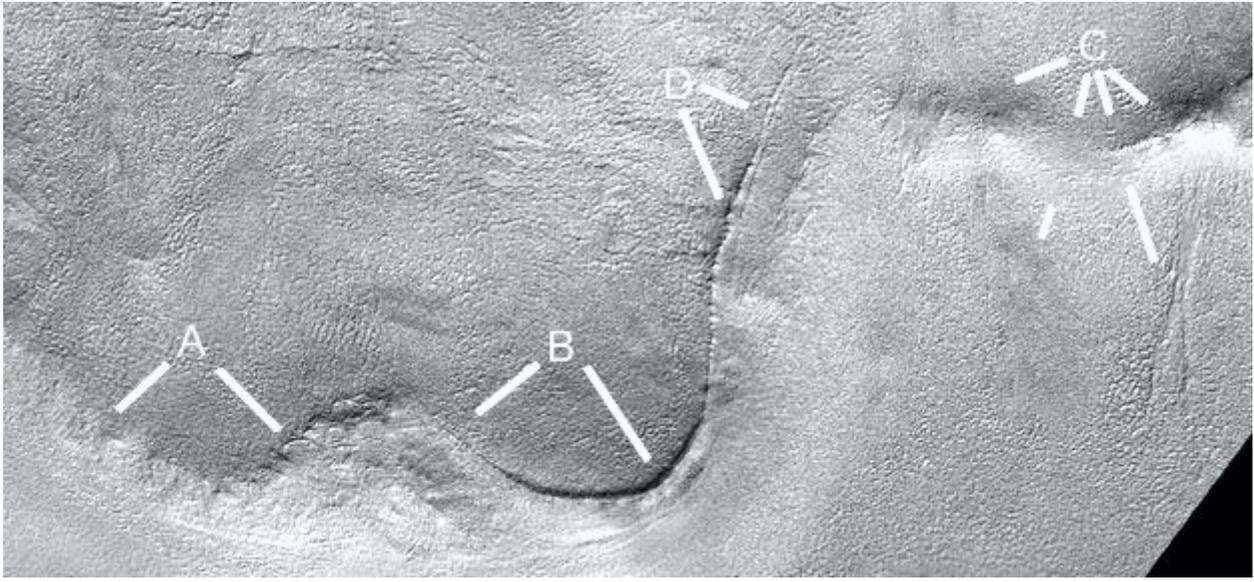


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## Argd1569c

### Hypothesis

The texture of the ground here may also be tiles. A shows a degraded dam wall, with transverse ridges at 4 o'clock like bricks. B shows a dam all in better condition, at D more regular bricks are shown at 5 o'clock as if the grout between them has eroded away. C shows a dam where the central wall appears to have broken at 7 o'clock, there are signs of water leakage in the second legs.

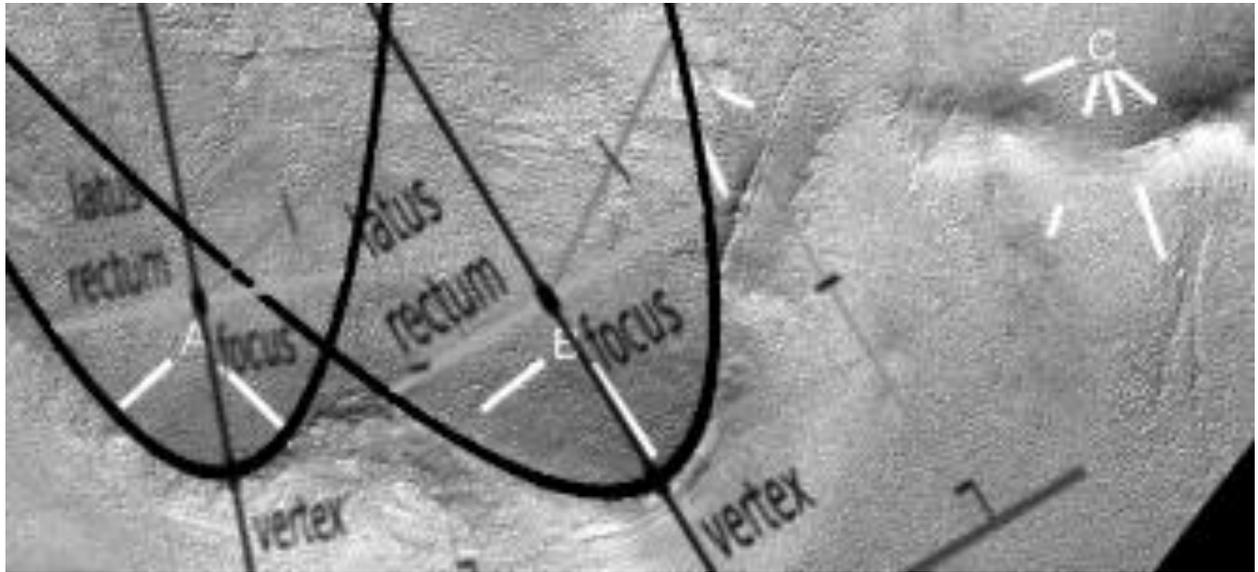


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**Argd1569c2**

**Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

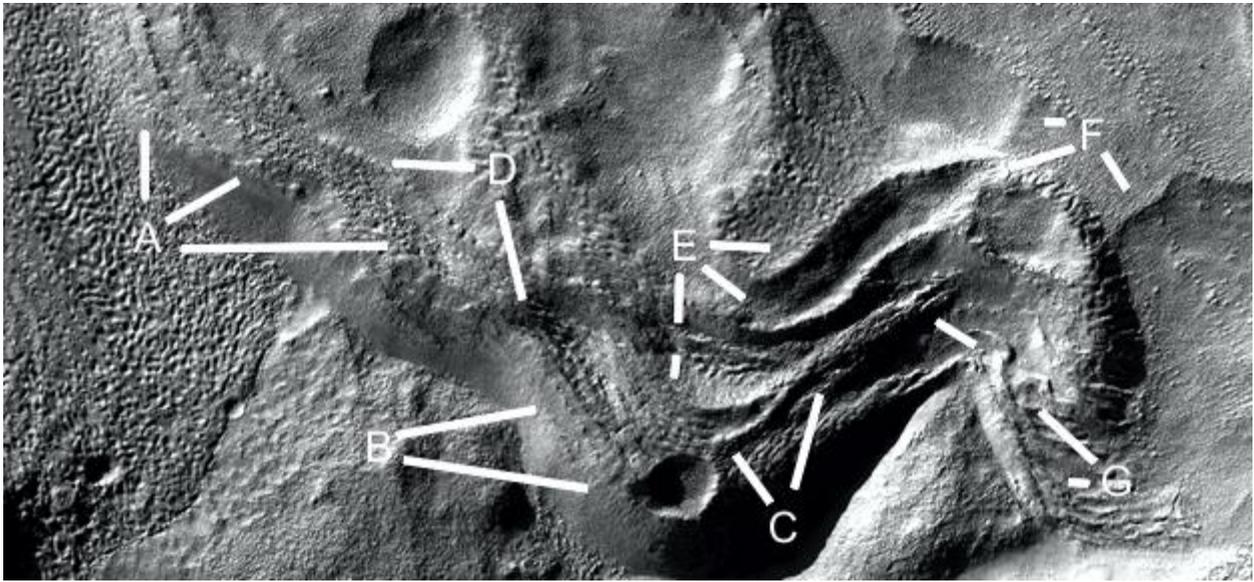


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## Argd1570a

### Hypothesis

A shows multiple layers as if from erosion, these extend down to D and across to E. B shows a smooth cement wall with some layers exposed. If the crater came after the dam then its effect on the formation may show what materials were used. The dam wall under it is very smooth and goes up to a narrow edge, perhaps even closes up over part of the crater wall. This may indicate a repair was done. Also the crater is not completely round also implying a repair. C shows more walls in the dam, from E at 4 o'clock to F at 8 o'clock is a cavity like a pit dam or where a dam wall fell out. G shows more walls.

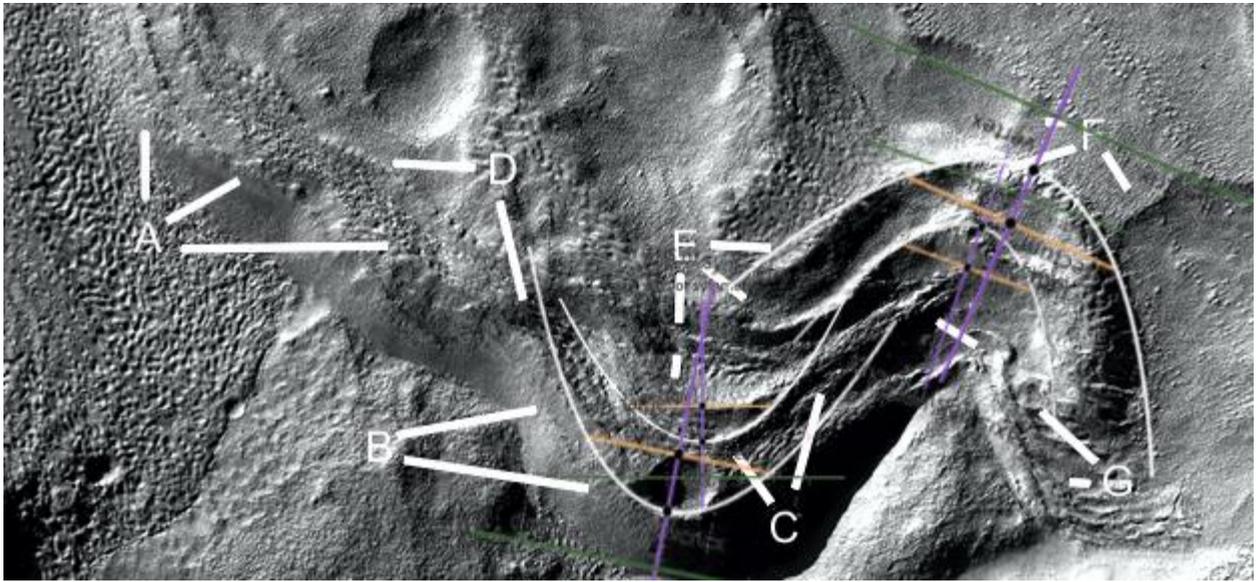


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## Argd1570aa

### Hypothesis

Four parabolas are shown. Two are of the form  $Y=x^2$ .

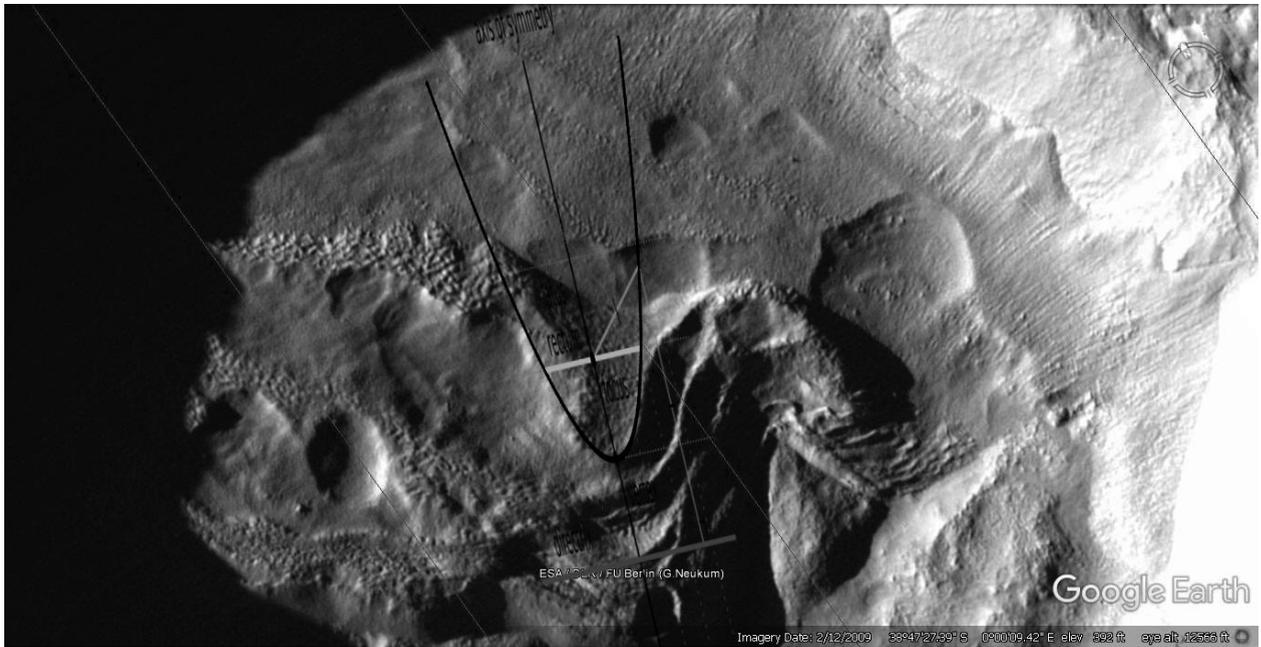


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**Argd1570a2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

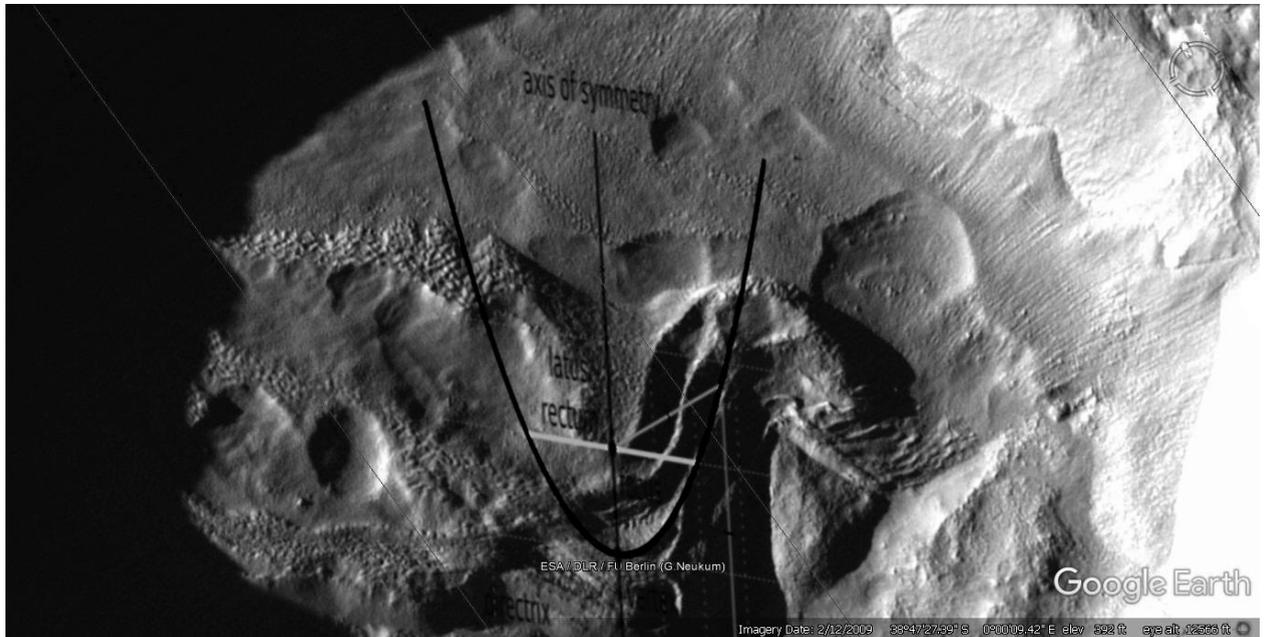


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## Argd1570a3

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

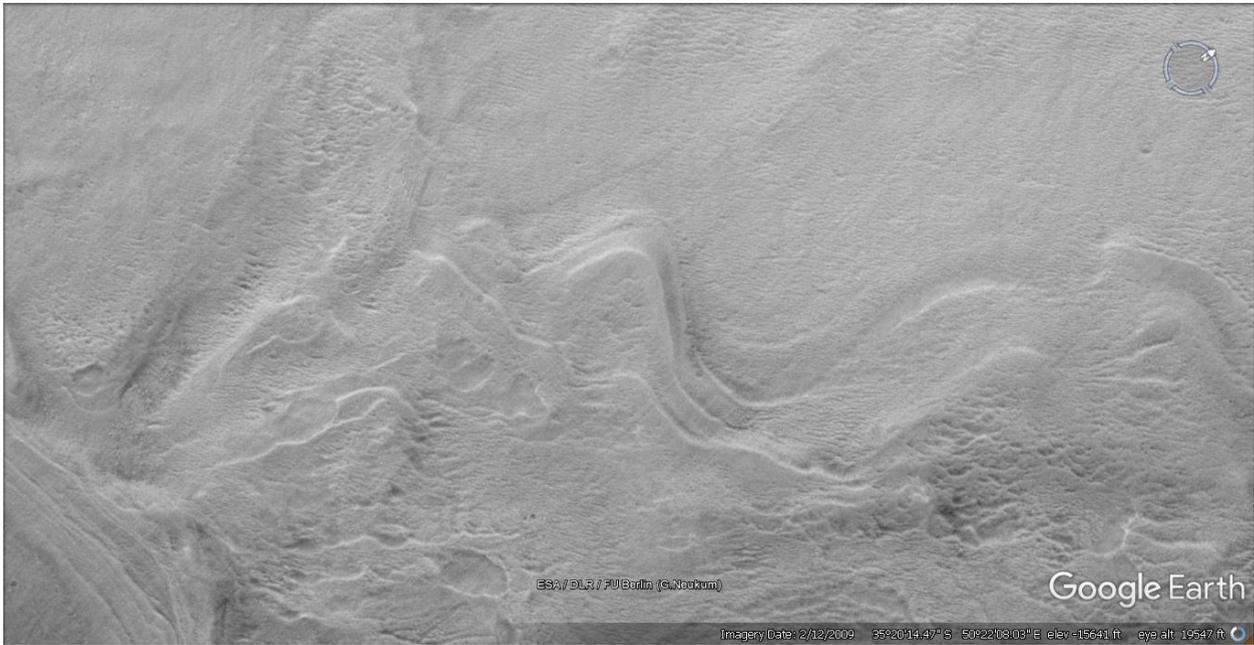


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## Argd1589

### Hypothesis

Many dams are shown with multiple layers. Some dam layers may catch a water overflow from layers above them.

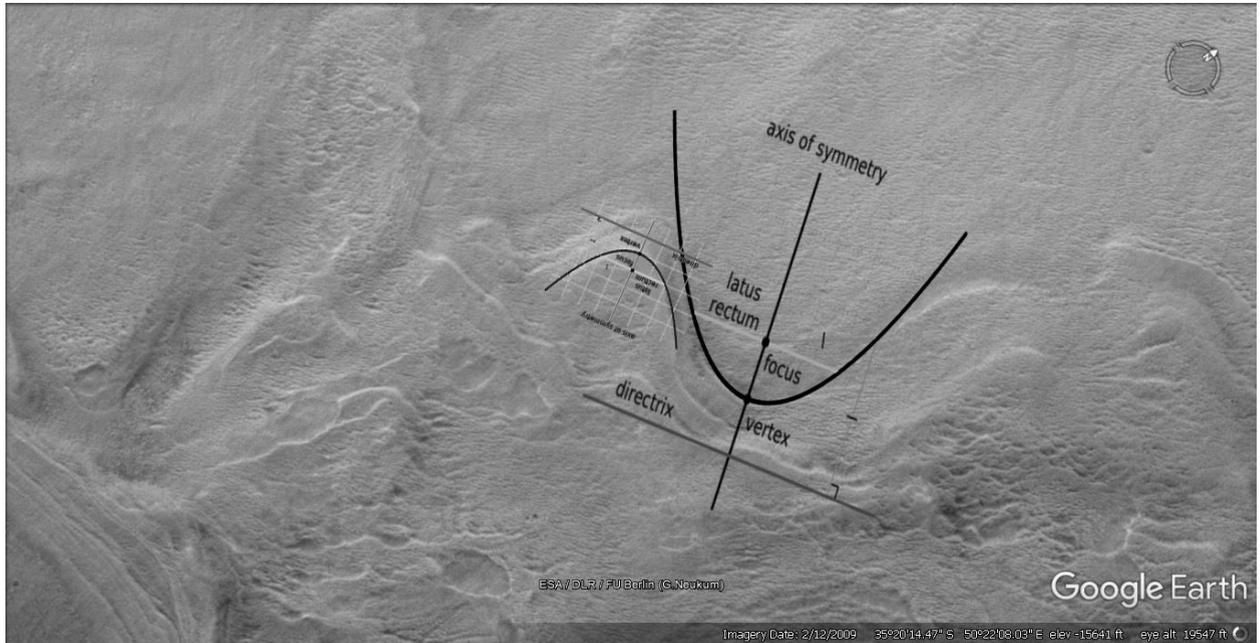


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## Argd1589a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas is shown.

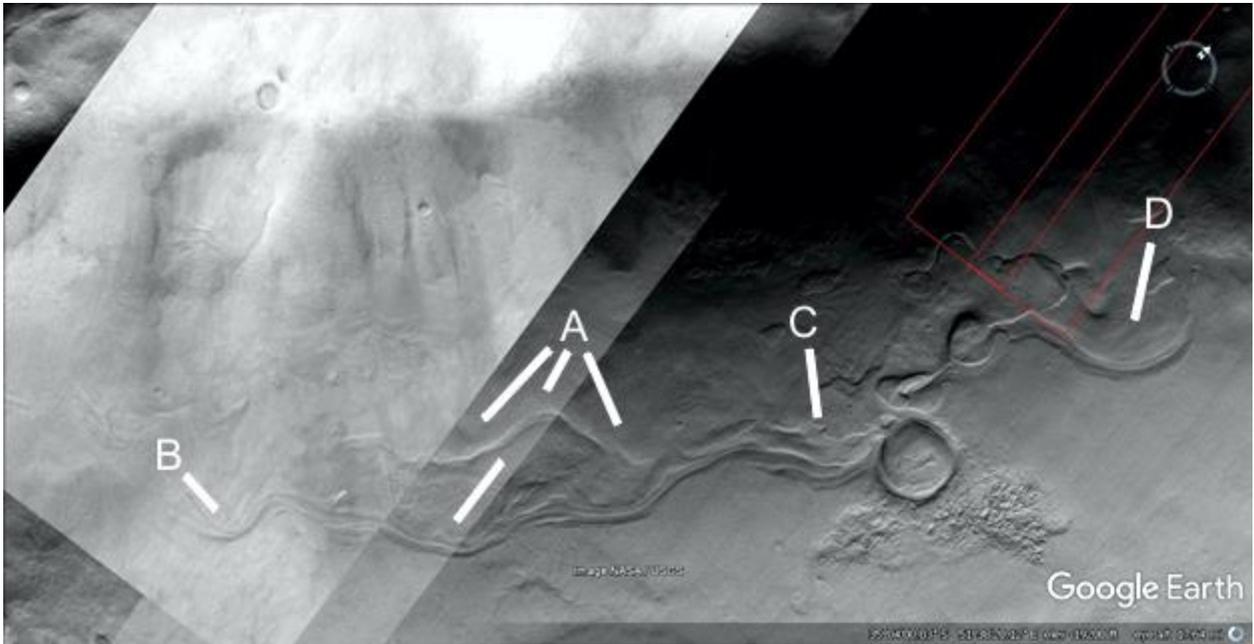


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## Argd1591

### Hypothesis

Many dams are shown here, at C the dam connects to the crater wall as if the dam was constructed after the crater was formed.

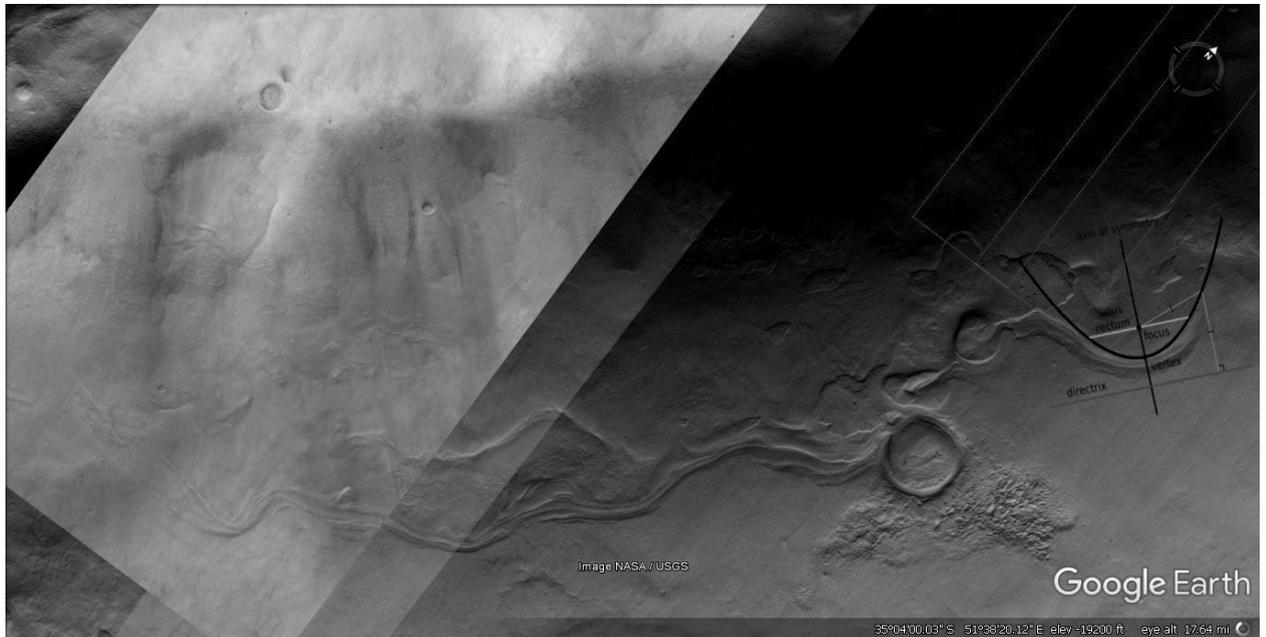


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## Argd1591a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown, some of the small dams and arches are probably parabolas.

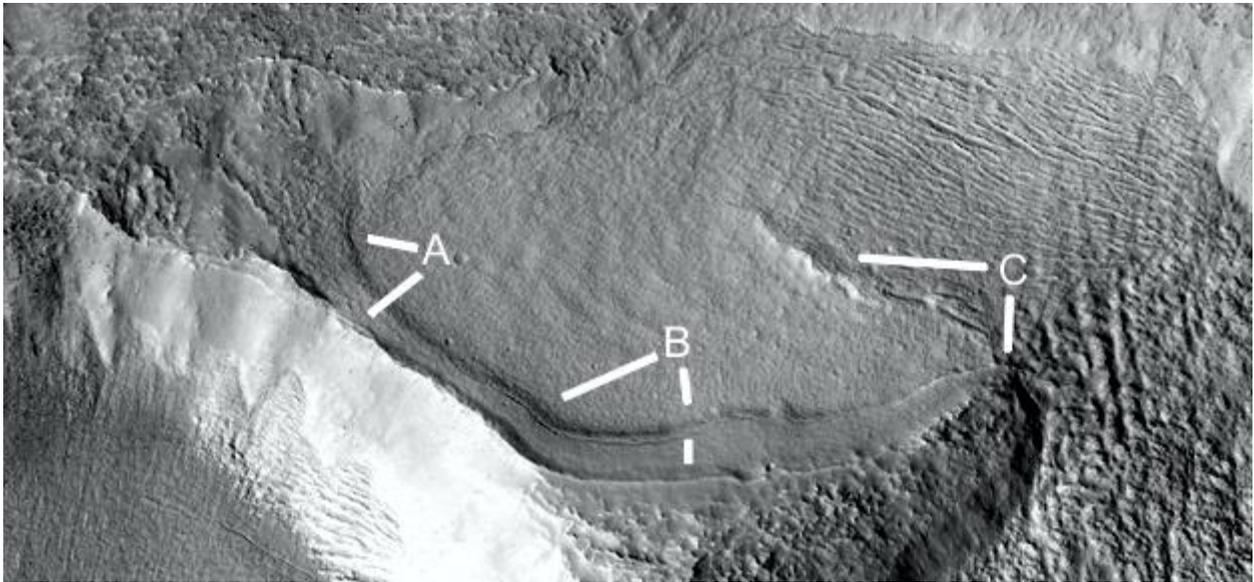


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## Argd1593b

### Hypothesis

A and B show a smooth beveled edge like cement between the crater floor and the top of the dam wall. C shows a wall, above these there may be a cold flow down the crater slope which is stopped by the wall, that may have been its design.

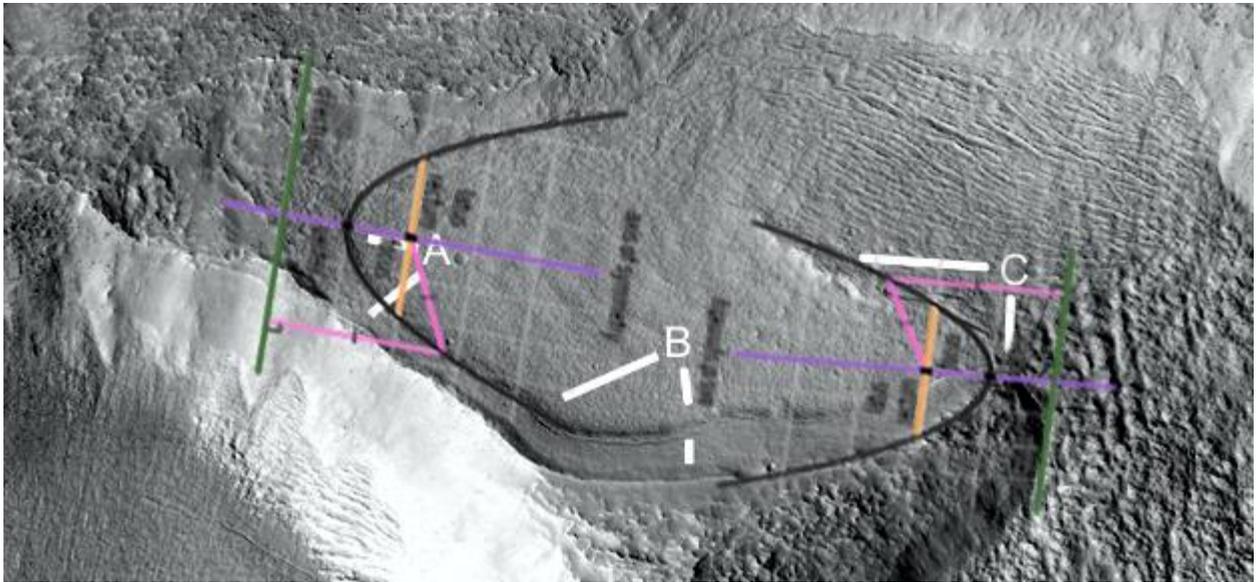


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**Argd1593b2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown with the same dimensions.

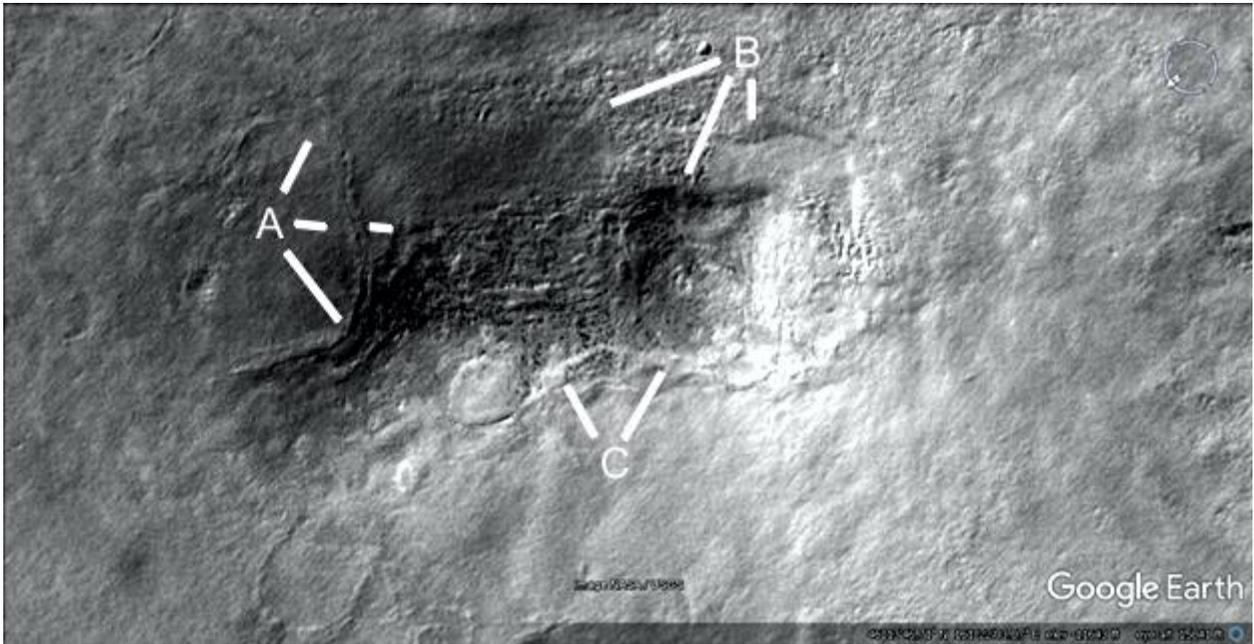


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**Ecch1597**

### **Hypothesis**

Between A and B is a squarish wall, A shows an approximately rectangular segment to the right of 3 o'clock second leg down to 5 o'clock. This may be a collapsed hollow hill. B at 7 o'clock shows a squarish hollow hill with a round roof like a dome. At 6 o'clock is a layer like a platform, at 8 o'clock it is smooth like cement. C shows a connection that forms a tangent to the circular dome.



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## Ect1600

### Hypothesis

The pale lines may be tubes connecting to craters and small hollow hills.



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## Ect1601a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas is shown, the left parabola is of the form  $Y=x^2$ . Many are like this, not made narrow or wider to suit the terrain. It is also less likely to occur by chance when the mathematical relationship is like this.

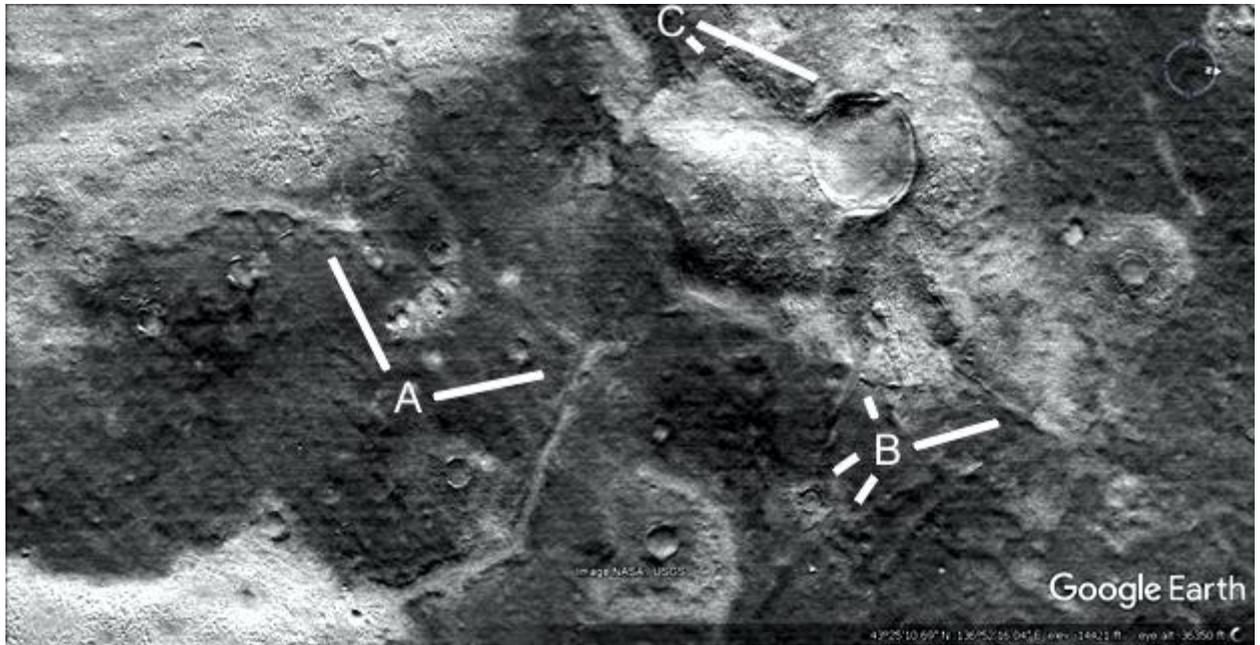


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## Ect1601

### Hypothesis

A at 11 o'clock shows a double wall like a collapsed tube, at 2 o'clock may be a road or another collapsed tube. B shows more tubes, C shows a collapsed tube going into the crater.

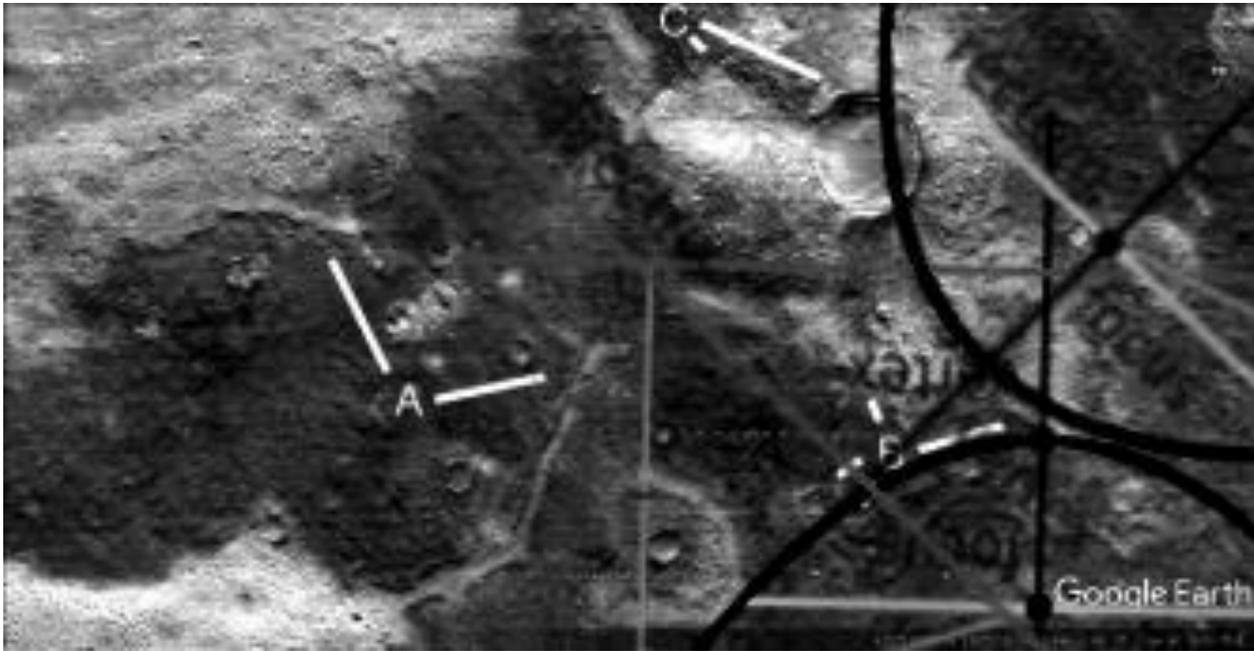


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## Ect1601a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.



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## Ect1603

### Hypothesis

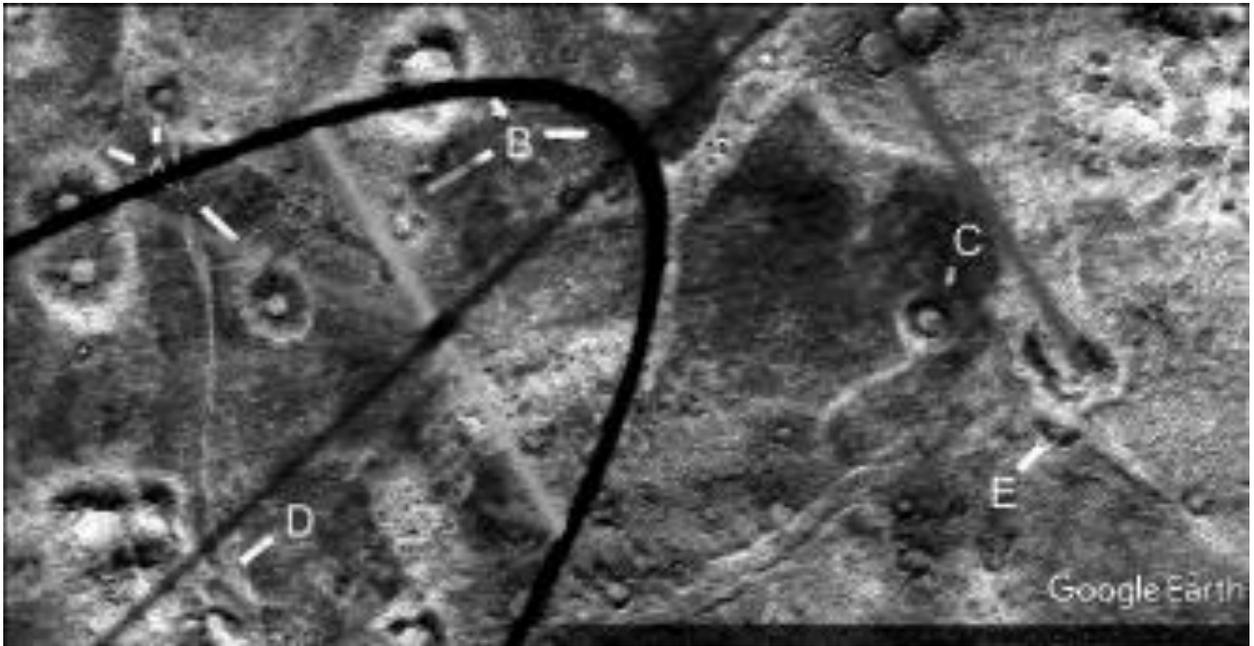
A shows a small road at 10 o'clock going into the crater, another two at 12 and 4 o'clock. B shows a road going into the crater at 11 o'clock. C shows another one. E at 9 o'clock shows a wider channel or canal, at 2 o'clock a crater with a road going into it.



**Ect1603a**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

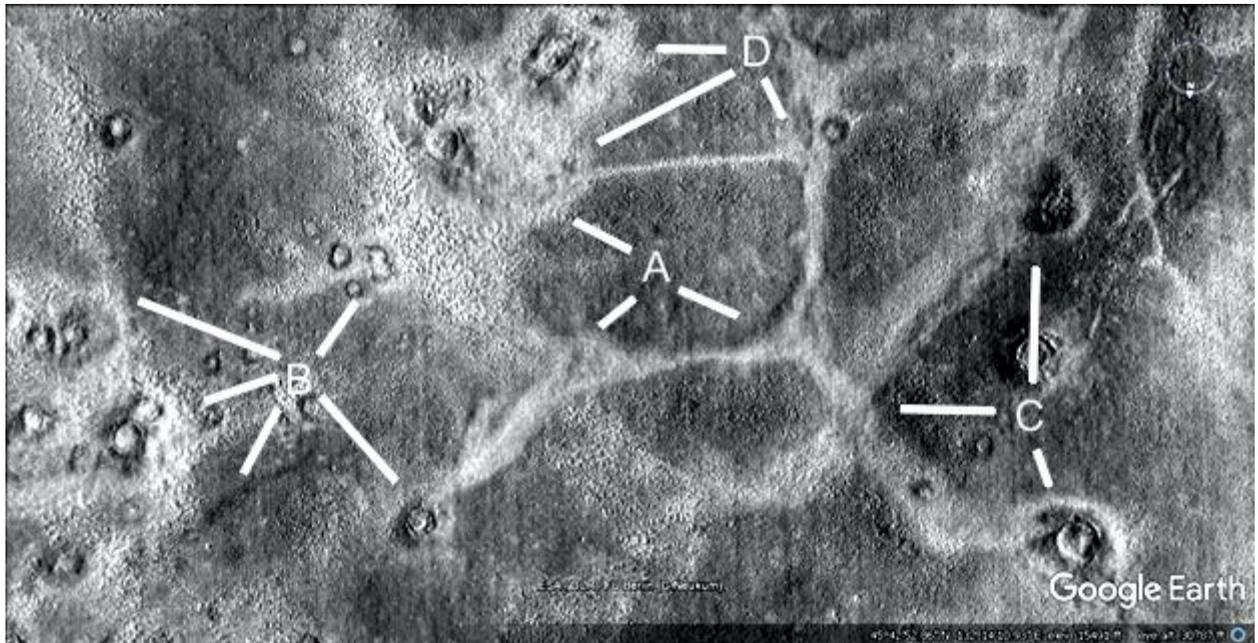


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## Ect1610

### Hypothesis

Many more roads connecting hills and craters are shown.

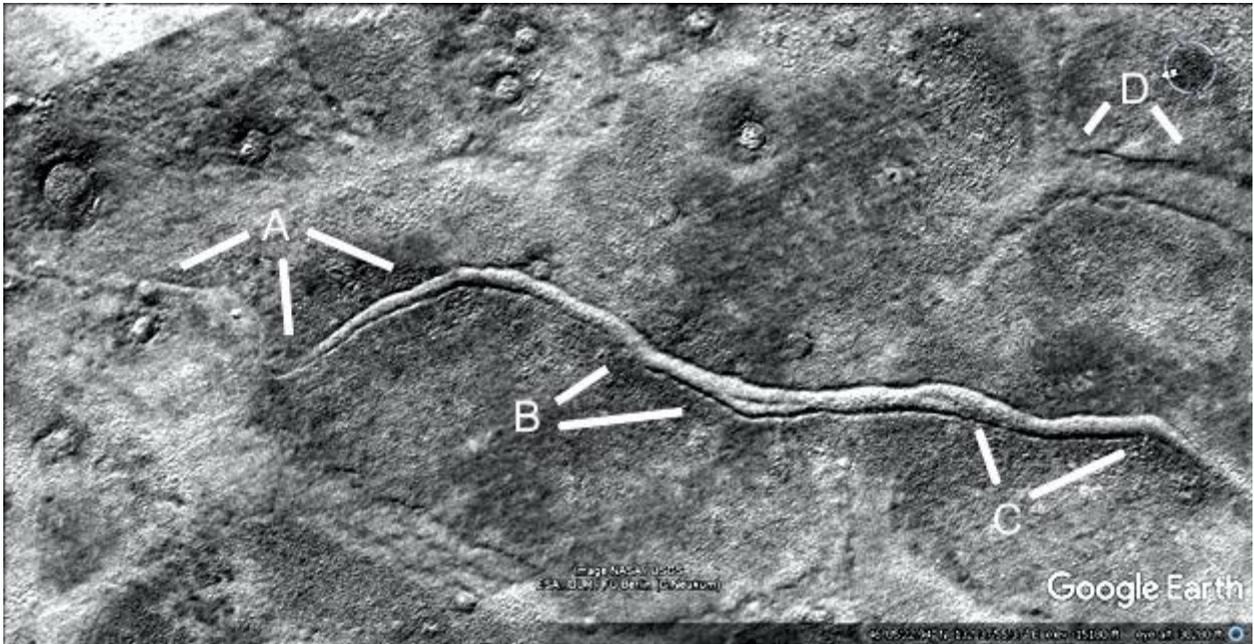


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## Ect1611

### Hypothesis

This looks more like a canal, perhaps lined with cement. A at 8 o'clock shows where it is more eroded or full of silt. At 4 and 6 o'clock it is widening over to B and C. D shows another canal.

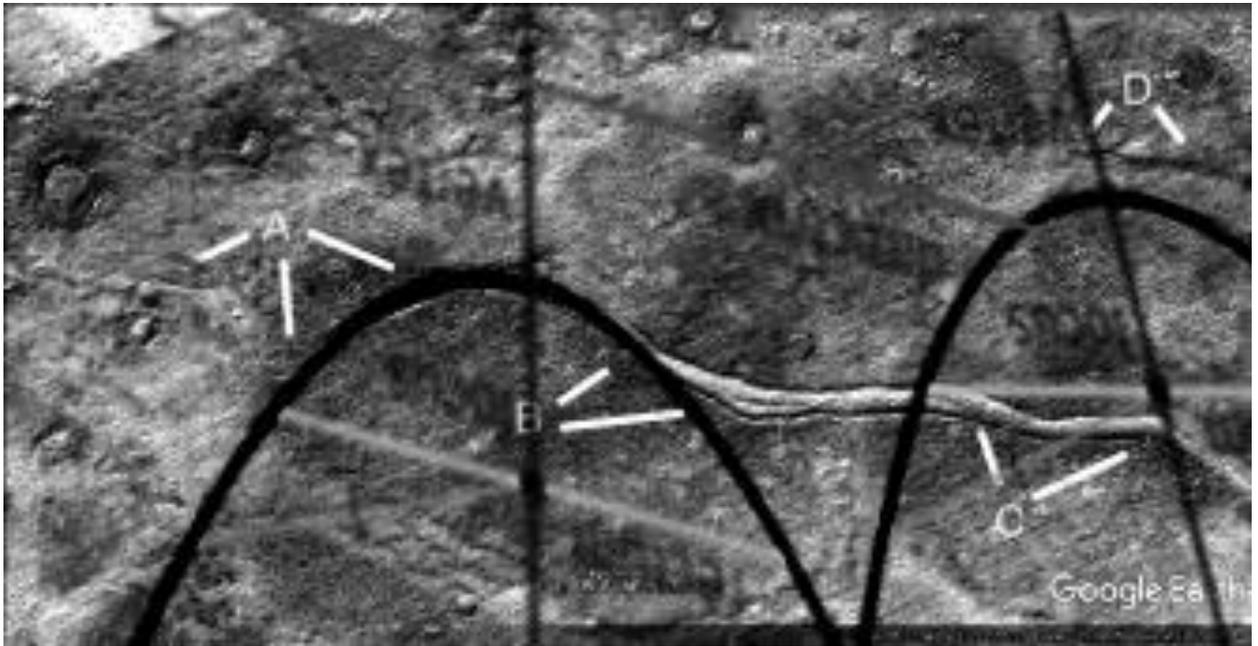


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## Ect1611a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.

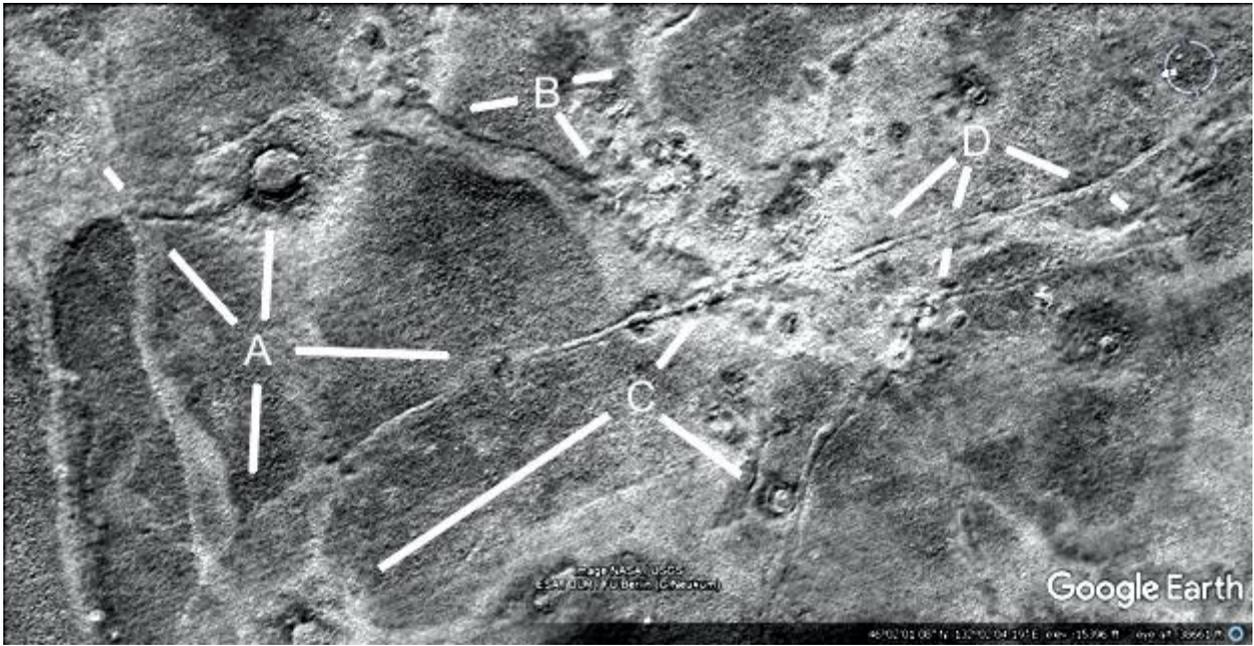


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**Ect1613**

### **Hypothesis**

More roads and canals are shown. At 3 o'clock goes up to D like a canal.

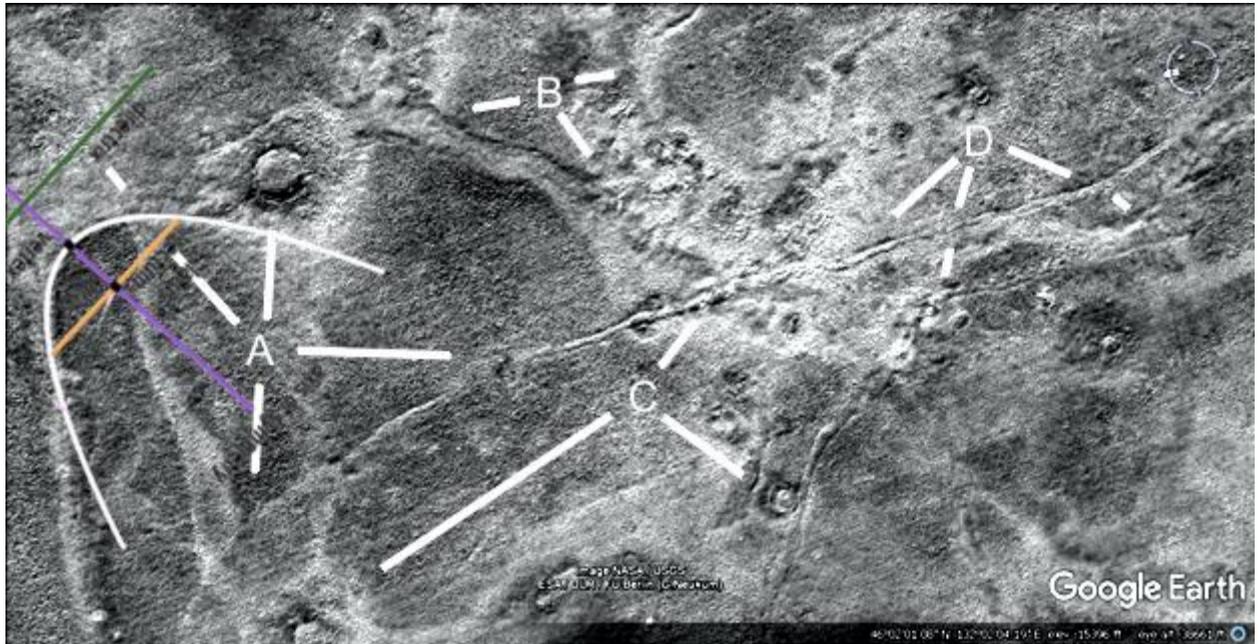


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## Ect1613a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

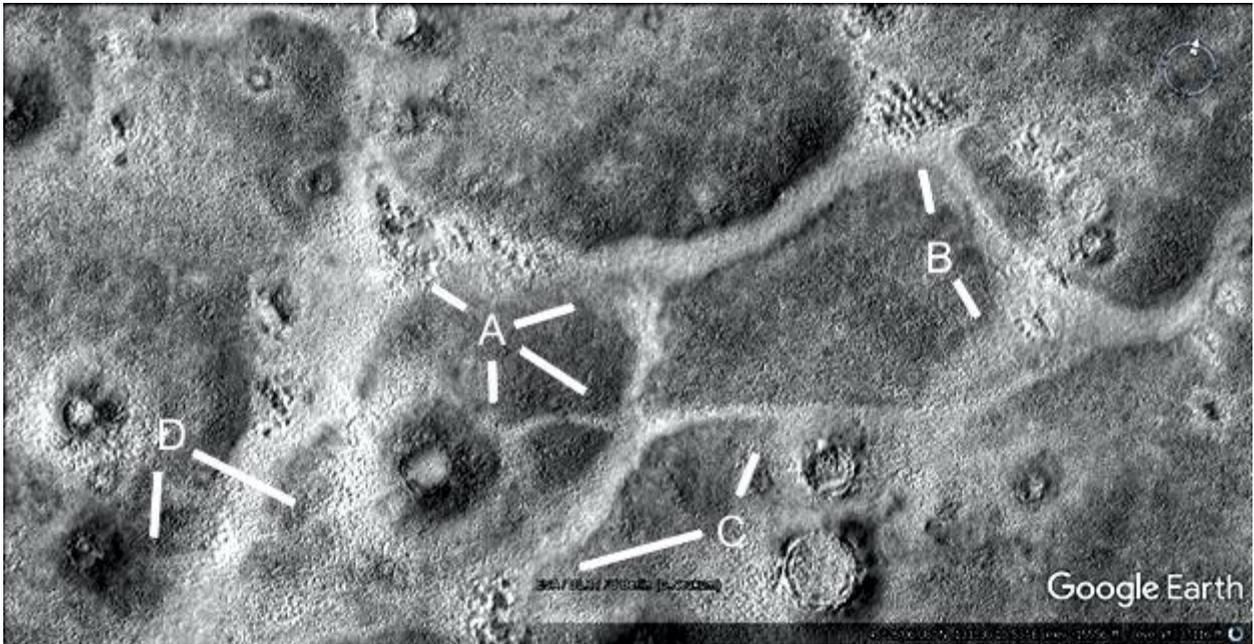


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**Ect1614**

## **Hypothesis**

More roads connecting hills and craters are shown.

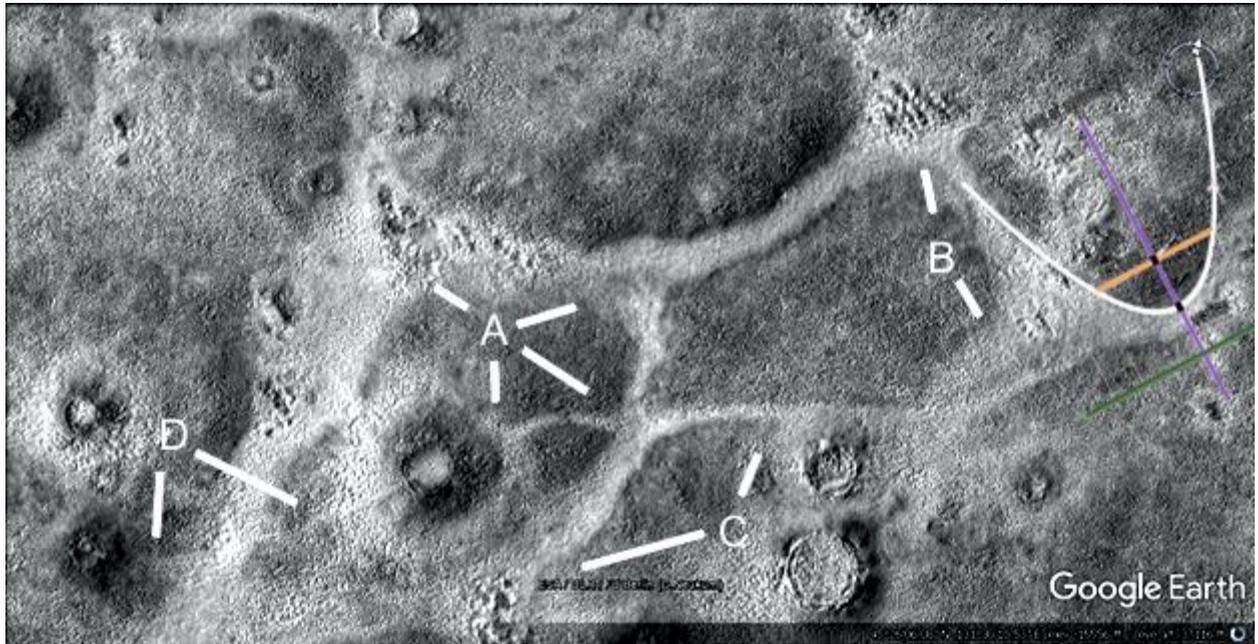


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**Ect1614a**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

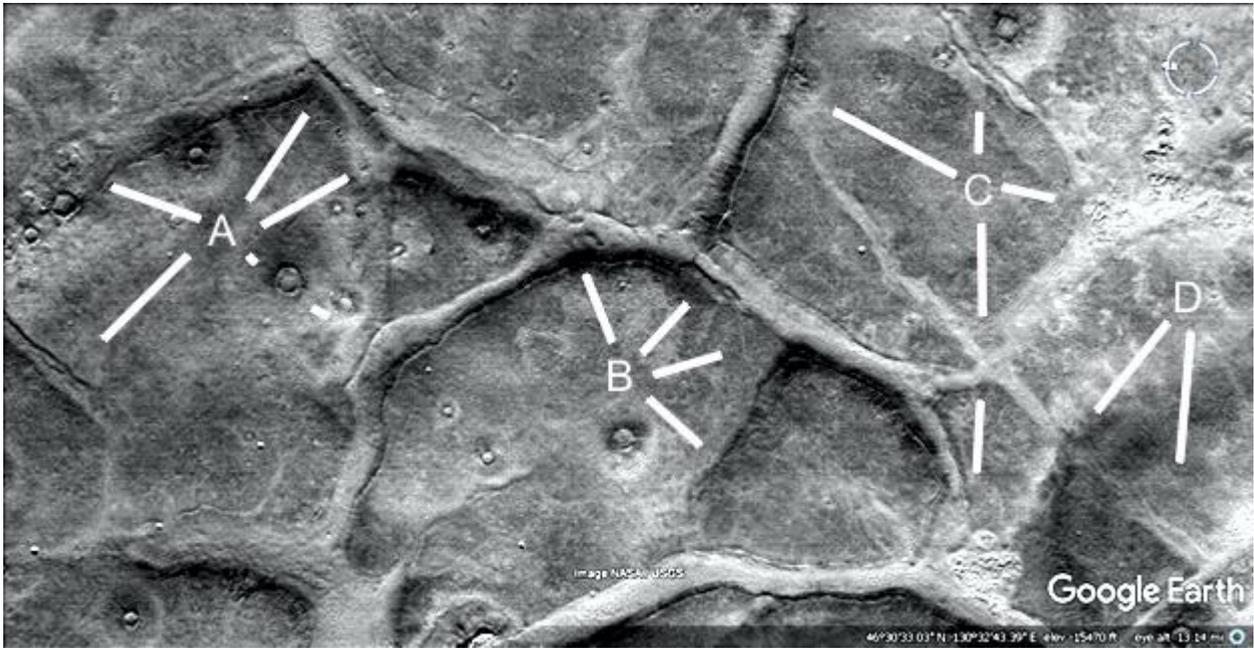


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## Ect1617

### Hypothesis

These may be walled fields like those in Hellas Crater. A shows a collapsed hollow wall at 7 o'clock, also partially collapsed at 1 and 2 o'clock. B shows a hollow area at 1 o'clock, a small cavity at 11 o'clock, and a flat collapsed wall from 2 to 4 o'clock. C shows a collapsed wall from 10 to 6 o'clock that goes through other walls to D.

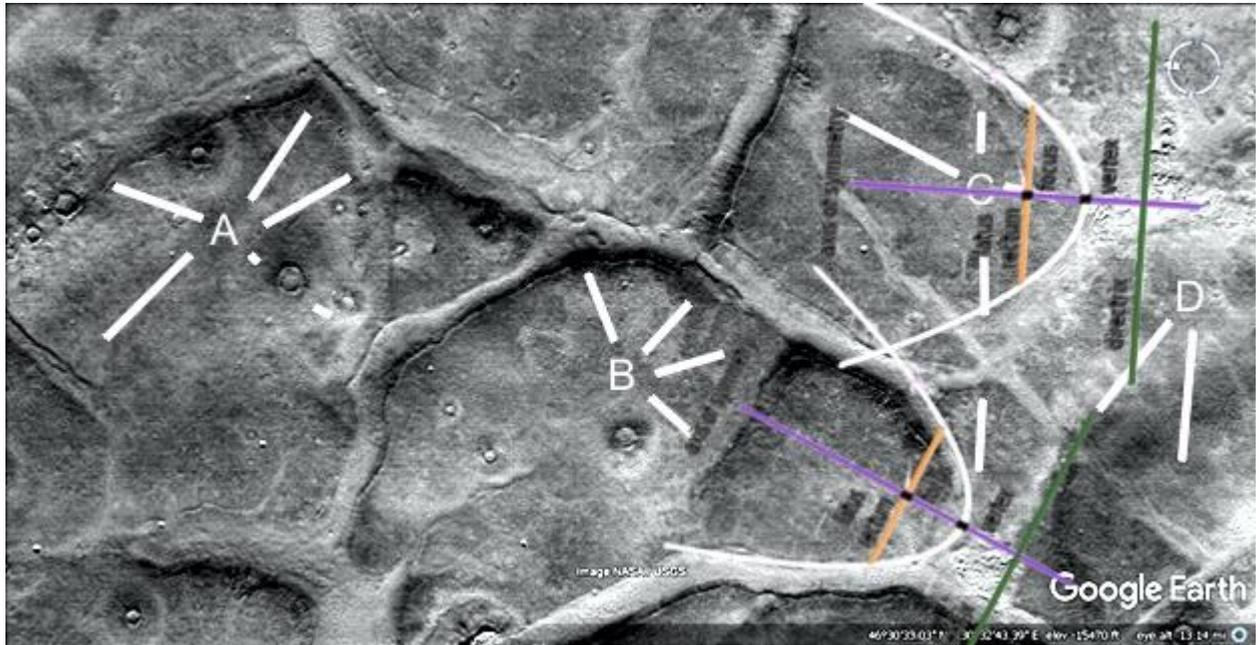


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## Ect1617a

### Hypothesis

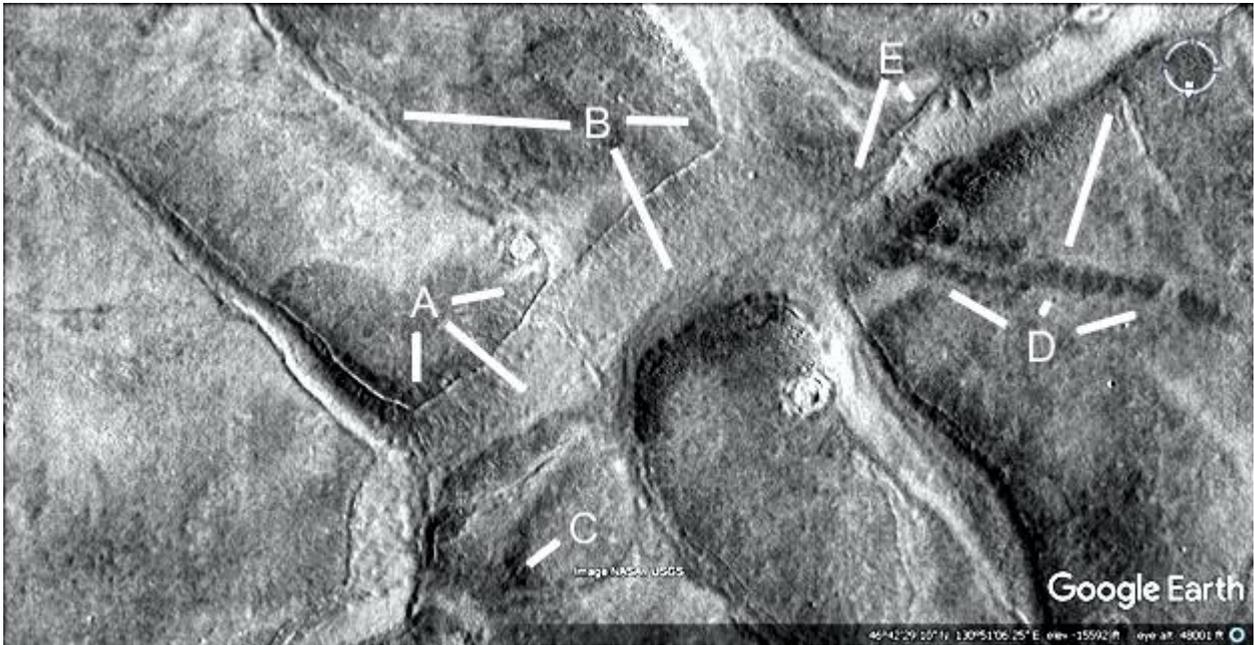
Two parabolas are shown.



## 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.

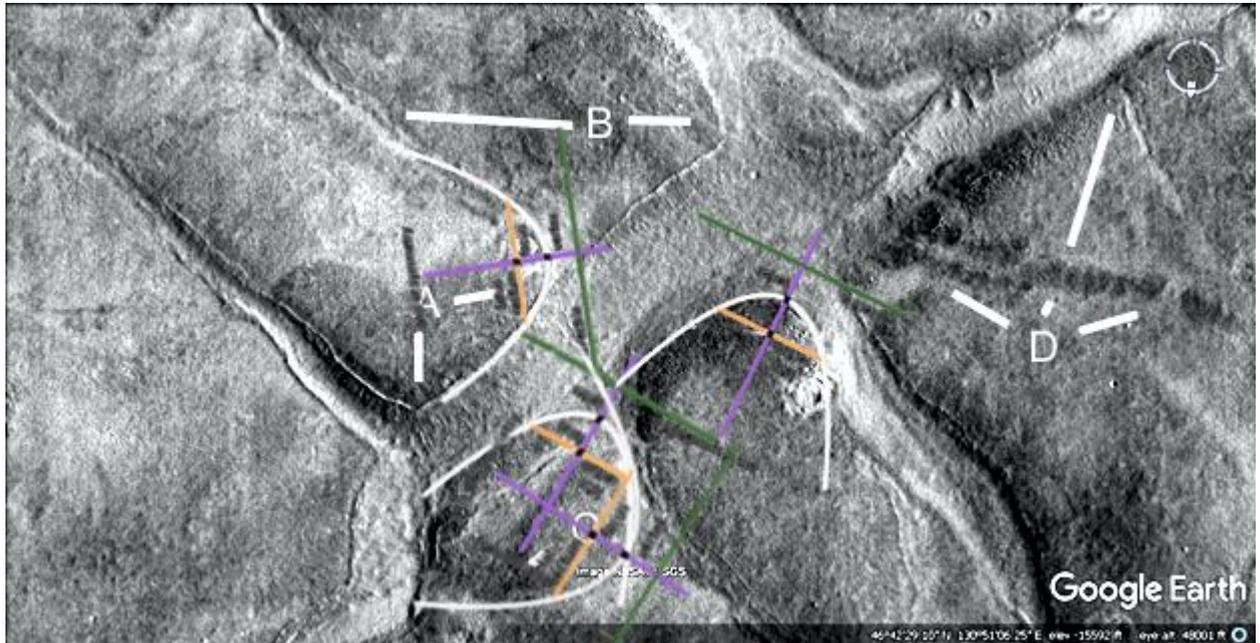


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## Ect1619a

### Hypothesis

Four parabolas are shown.



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## Ect1635

### Hypothesis

A and B may show tunnels or canals, C at 2 and 10 o'clock shows a wall like edge to a water channel. At 12 o'clock second leg is the opposing wall. D shows the canal at 5 and 7 o'clock, it goes underground between A at 2 and 10 o'clock like a tunnel or tube. D at 4 o'clock shows another collapsed tube, similar to the intact tube at 2 o'clock. E shows the wall of the water channel connected to the crater at 10 o'clock as if it used part of the crater rim as a wall.





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## Ect1639

### Hypothesis

A shows a double wall like a collapsed tube at 10, 1, and 2 o'clock. Another one is at 6 and 7 o'clock. B shows one at 8 o'clock that may have run under the canal. A 12 and 3 o'clock are walls. C shows a collapsed tube at 3 o'clock, perhaps one connecting under the canal at 9 o'clock. D shows another collapsed tube at 3 and 7 o'clock, also a canal wall at 8 o'clock. E shows a canal wall at 8 o'clock which continues into a tube at 4 o'clock, at 6 o'clock second leg is another tube. F and G show a canal wall, G at 10 o'clock shows a tube that goes across the canal. H, I, and J show more canal walls and collapsed tubes.

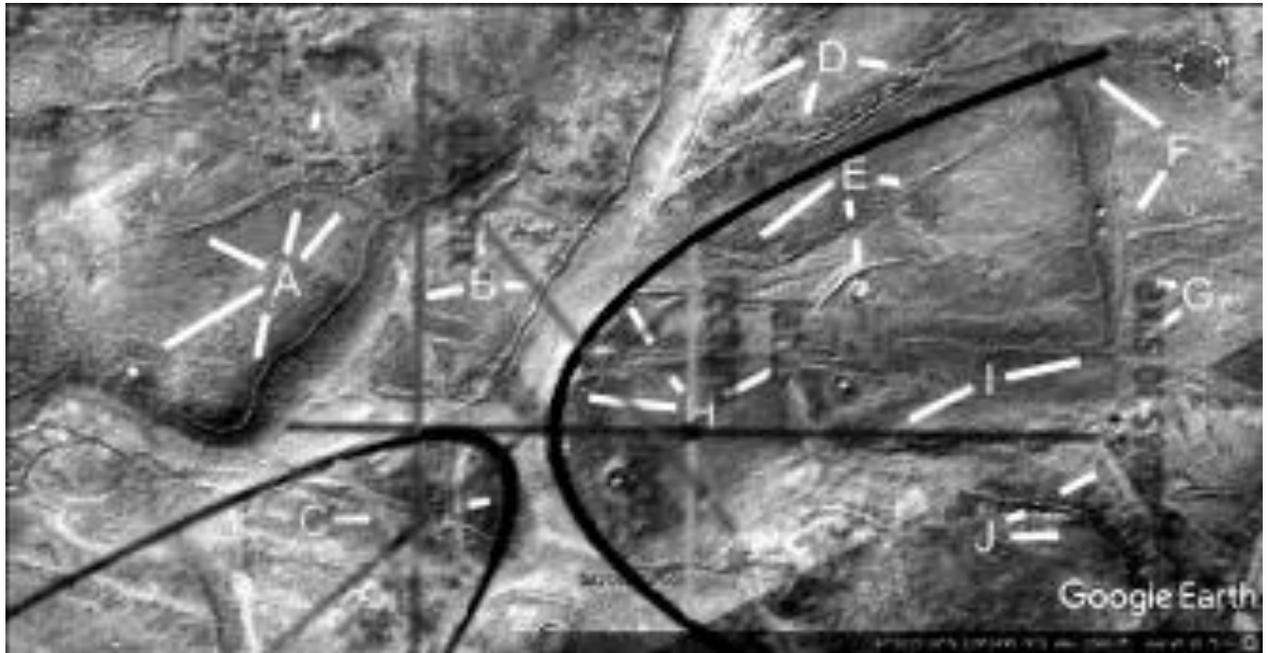


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## Ect1639a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.

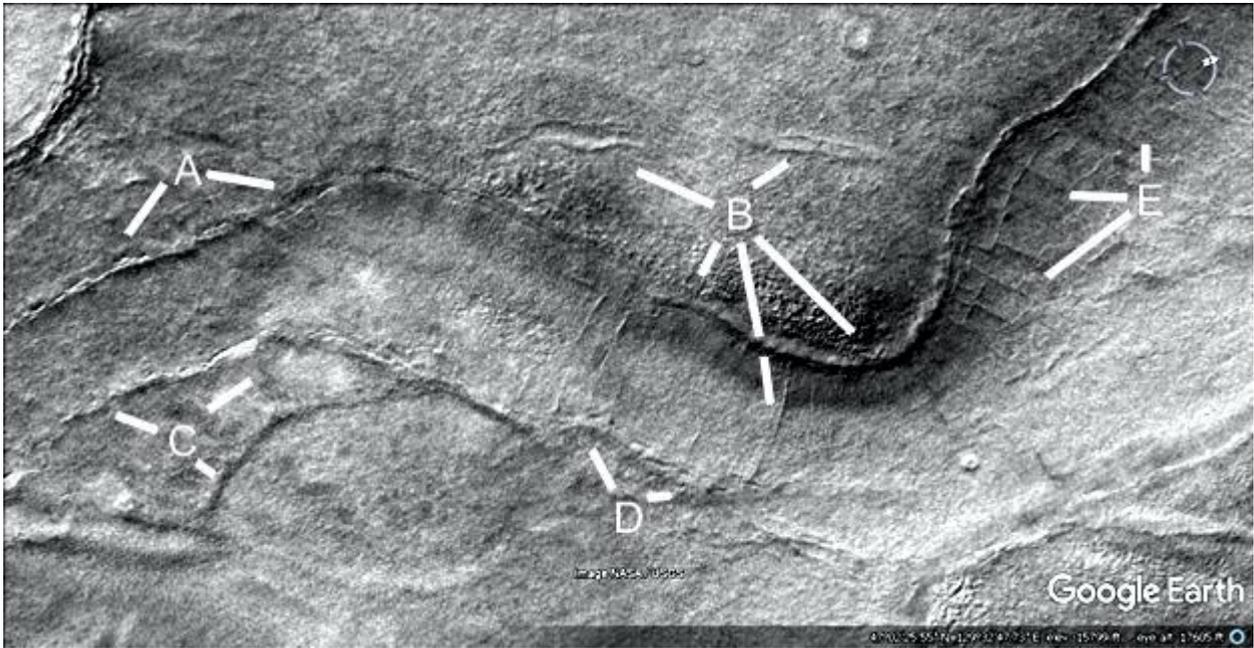


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## Ect1641

### Hypothesis

A closeup of a canal shows a degraded wall at A, perhaps a hollow tube. B shows a collapsed tunnel at 10 and 2 o'clock, at 4 and 7 o'clock the wall is in good condition. At 7 o'clock second leg there are regular cracks across the canal, also at D, perhaps from tiles or cement cracking. C shows a degraded wall at 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock perhaps a collapsed hill, and a depression like a lake at 4 o'clock connected to a small canal. This may have been a pool separated from the main canal by a wall to the left of D at 10 o'clock. E shows some rectilinear features like cement grout between tiles. This makes them less likely to be cracks as the grout would act to seal leaks between them.



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## Ect1641a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

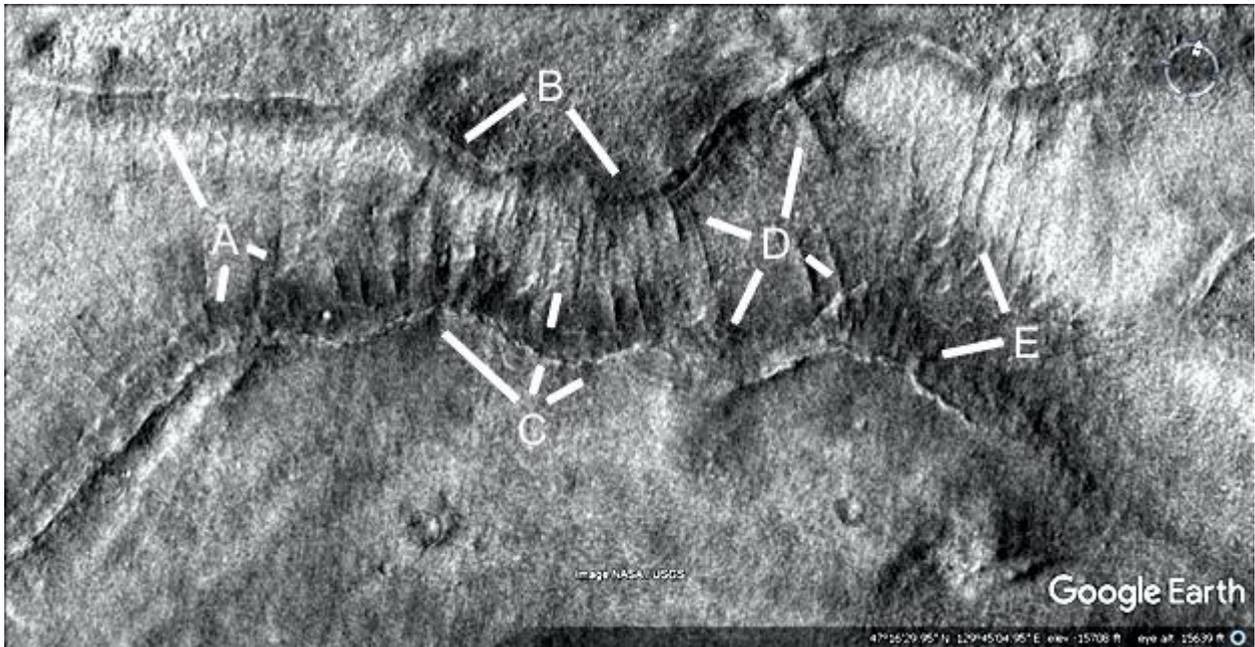


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**Ect1642**

### **Hypothesis**

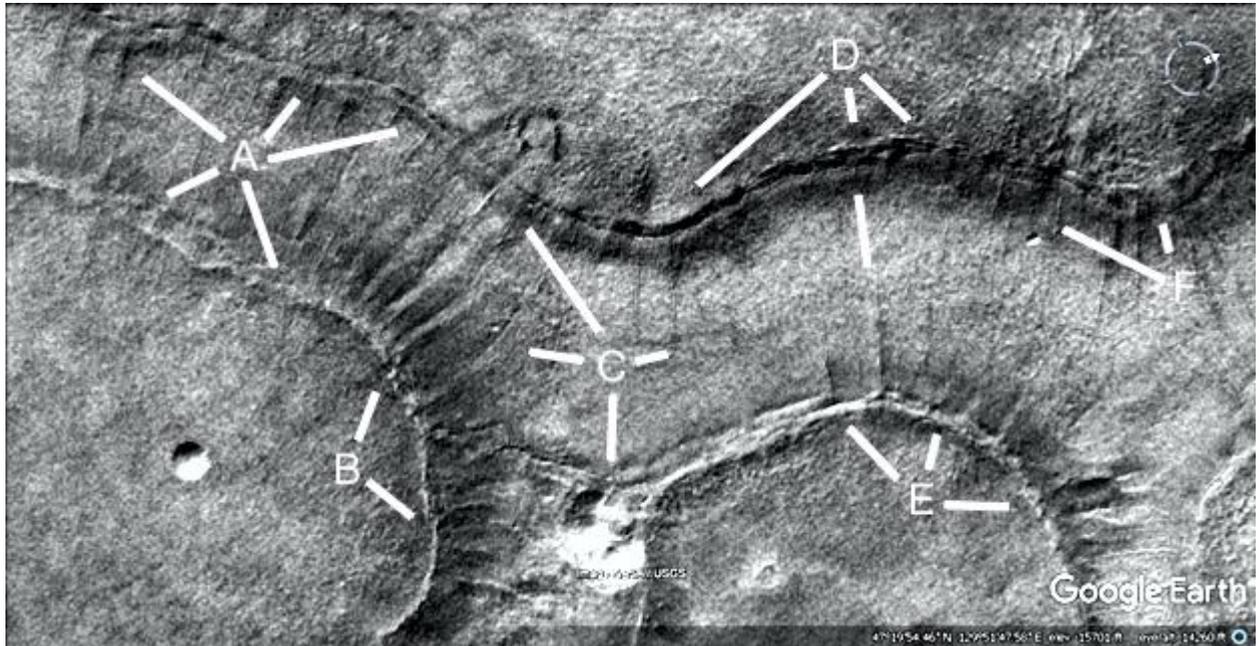
More cracks in a canal are shown, these extend through the canal wall at 11 o'clock like regular spaced tiles. A shows more regular spacing at 6 o'clock, an example of a crack at 4 o'clock. B shows a wall with the regularly spaced cracks like tiles as does C. D shows a smoother area bounded by cracks as if some parts have not broken, between 7 and 10 o'clock the shadow indicates this is a ridge like grout. At 1 and 5 o'clock there is also a shadow indicating it is grout. E shows parallel ridges like grout at 11 o'clock, also going into the canal wall at 8 o'clock.



## Ect1643

### Hypothesis

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



## Ect1643a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



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**Ect1644**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows more regular grout between the tiles, B shows rectangular tiles above and connected to the canal wall. C shows a wall like section of grout at 7 o'clock, another at 6 o'clock, and the canal wall at 10 o'clock. D shows more grout and tiles.

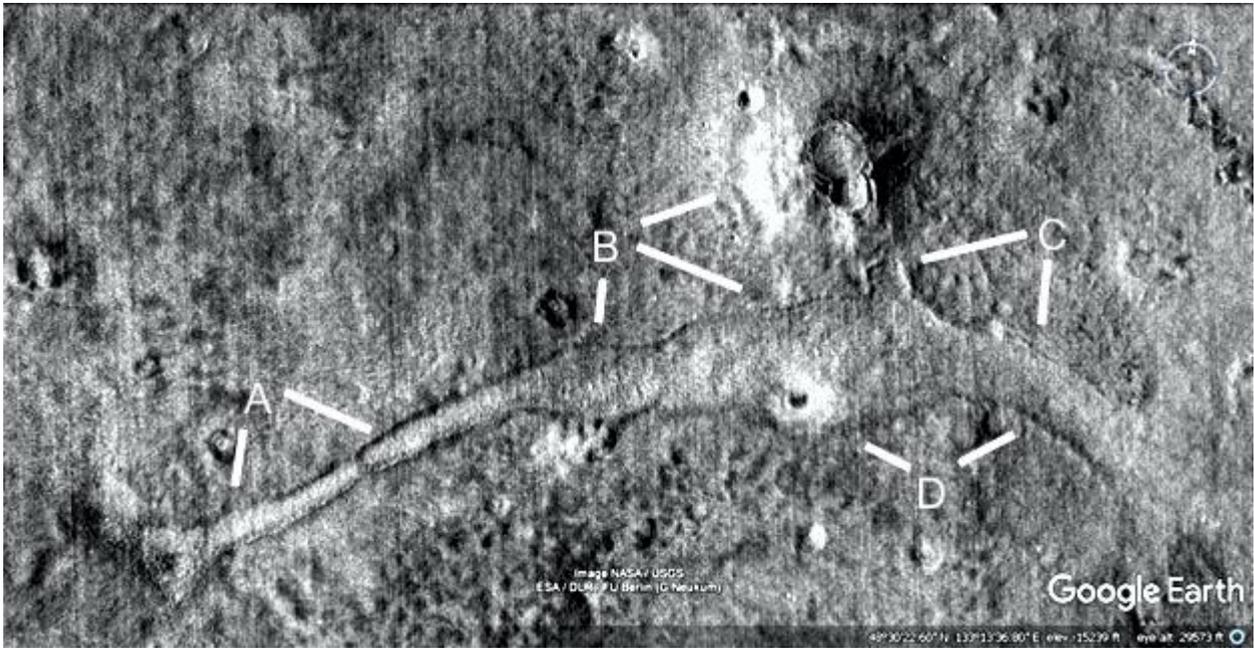


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## Ect1658

### Hypothesis

A shows a canal or exposed tunnel, under 4 o'clock part of the roof may be intact or this could be a bridge. B from 2 to 4 shows how it connects to a hollow hill. C shows the entrance at 8 o'clock and part of the canal wall at 6 o'clock. D shows more of the canal wall. The roof of the hollow hill appears to have collapsed exposing a central room.

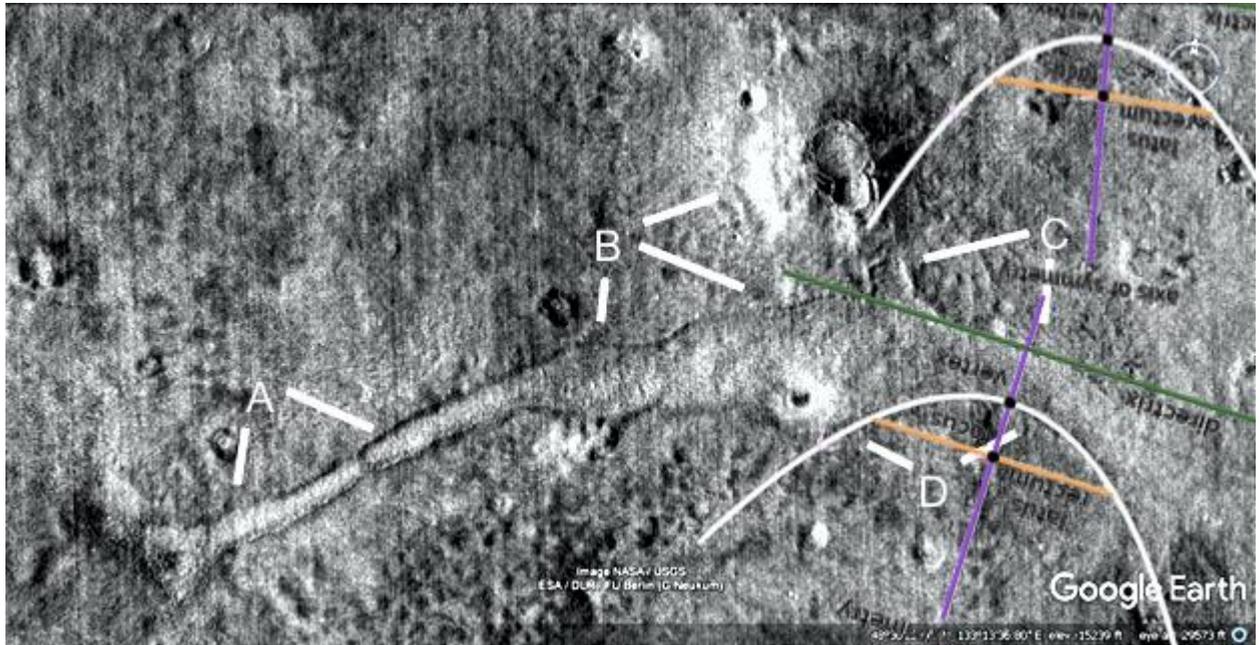


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## Ect1658a

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.

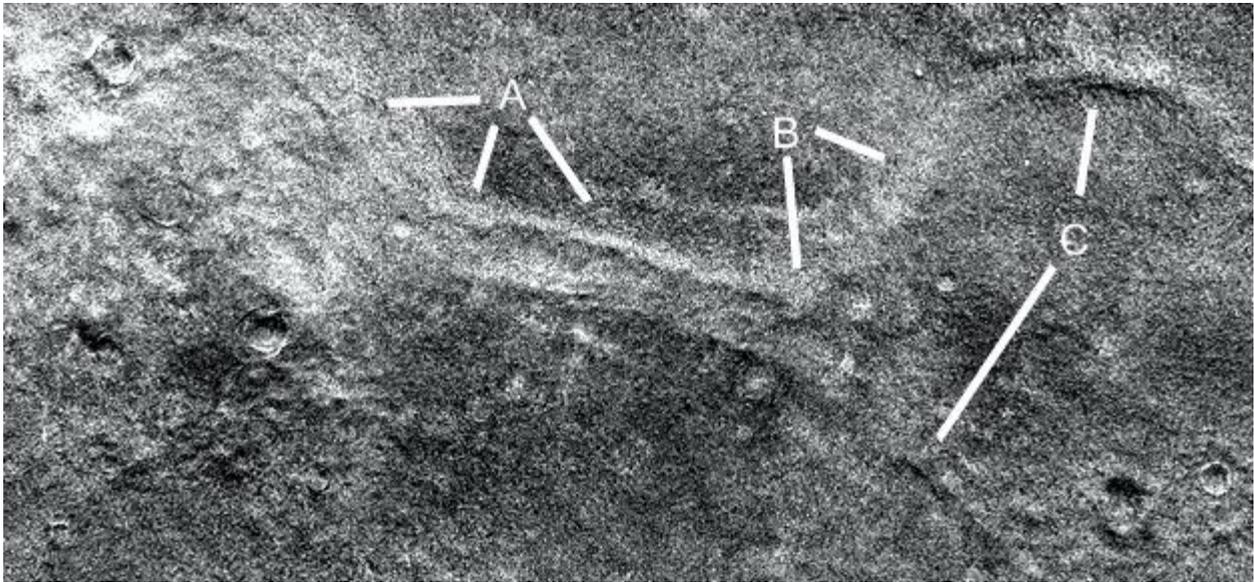


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## Ect1662a

### Hypothesis

A may show a collapsed hollow hill at 9 o'clock, then a collapsed tube going into it at 4 and 7 o'clock. B shows the other end of the tube at 5 o'clock, this connects to the edge of a wall at 4 o'clock as does C.

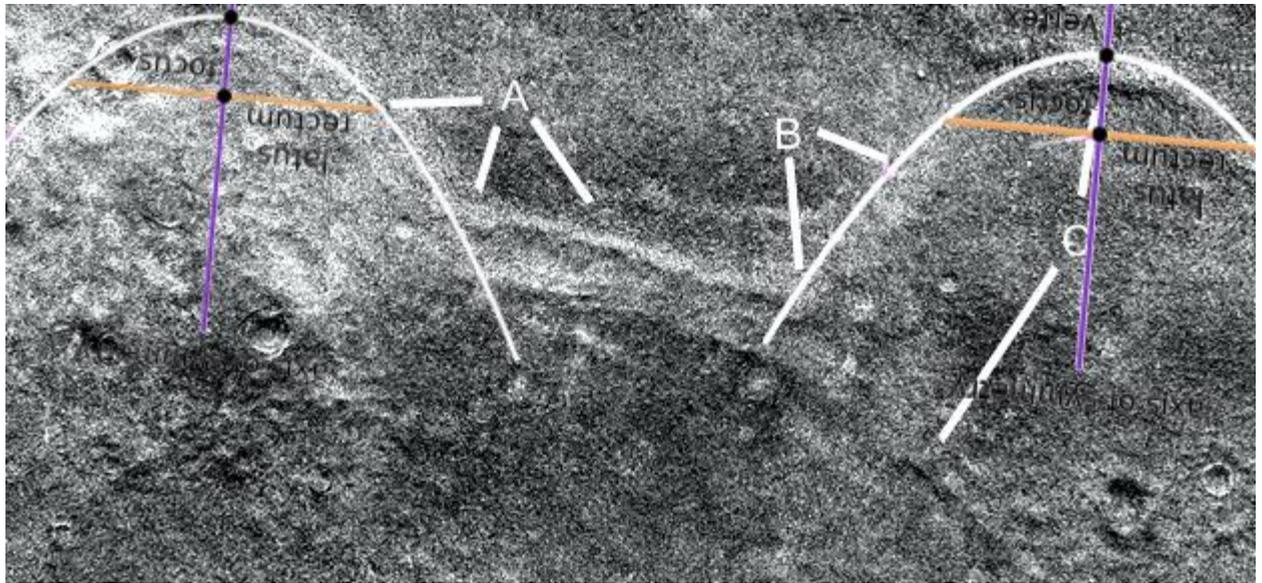


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**Ect1662a2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown, each with the same size and shape.

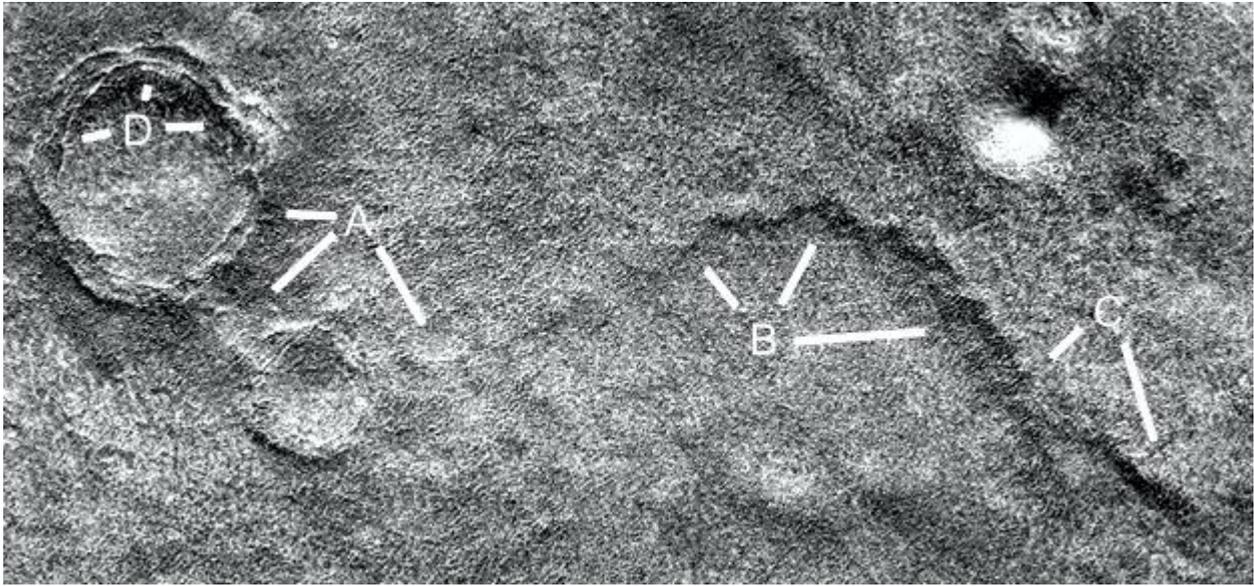


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## Ect1662b

### Hypothesis

A at 9 o'clock and D show a depression like a crater, but this has a double wall like a collapsed tube around it. A at 7 o'clock shows a tube going to the smaller depression, perhaps both were hollow hills. B shows a parabolic wall connected to them, perhaps there was a dam here extending over to C.



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**Ect1662b2**

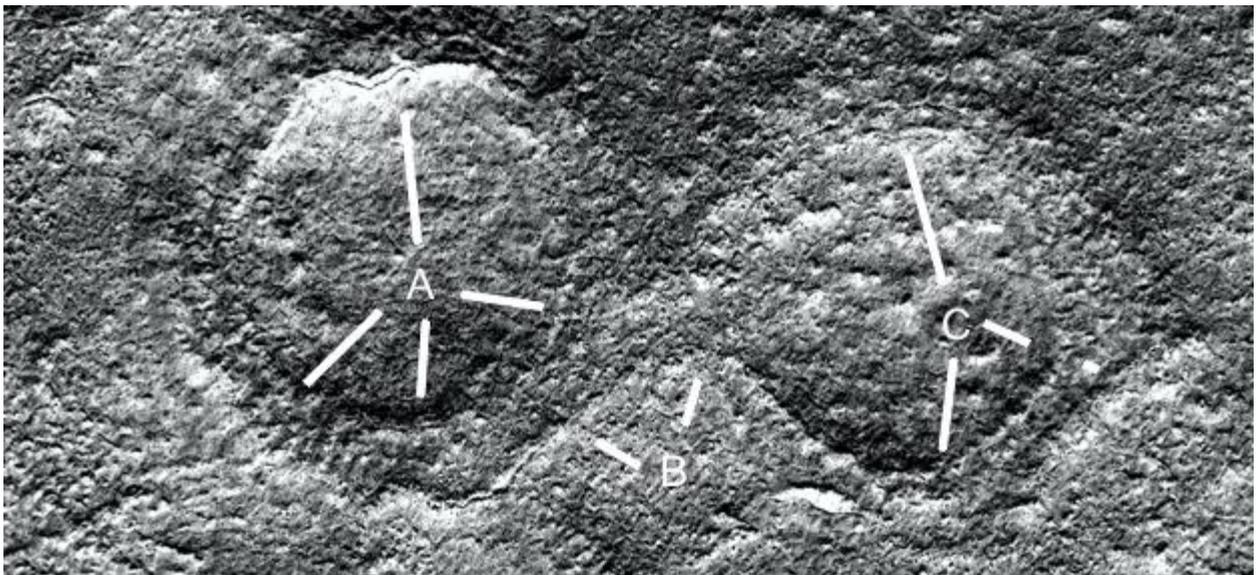
### **Hypothesis**

A more eroded parabola is shown.



## Ect1666c

These may have also been hollow hills, they connect to each other unlike craters. B at 10 to 1 o'clock shows a double wall like a pathway going into the depression at C. At A at 7 o'clock there are regular ridges as if this is a collapsed roof. At 12 o'clock is part of the original hollow hill roof. C shows another pathway from 4 to 6 o'clock that goes into B.

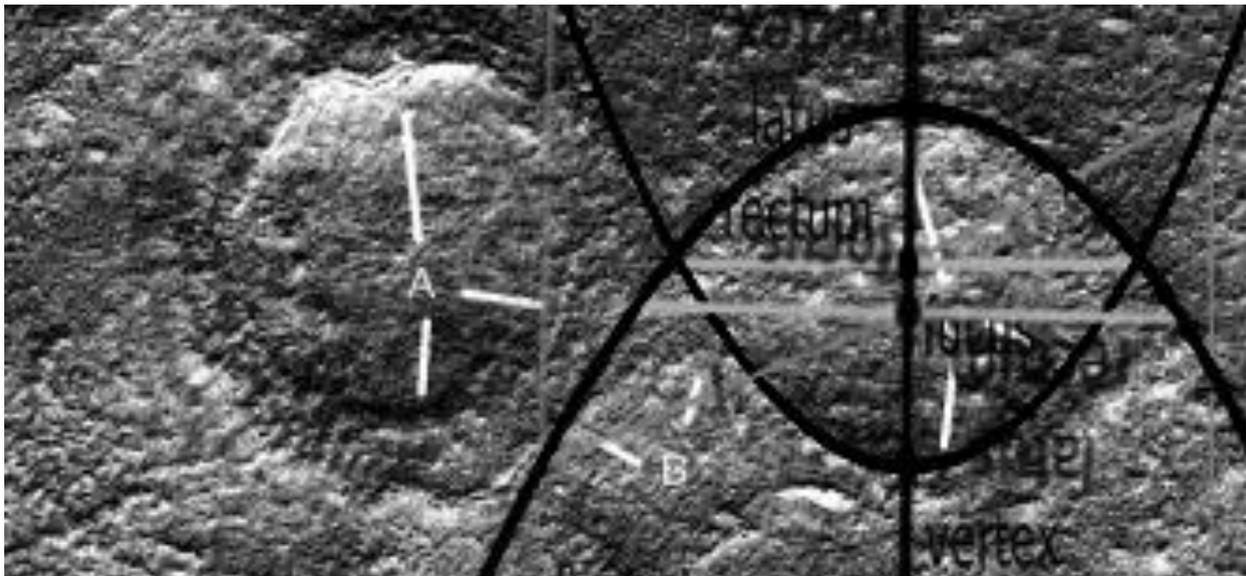


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## Ect1666c2

### Hypothesis

Two parabolas make this shape, perhaps the depression on the left is also shaped like two parabolas.

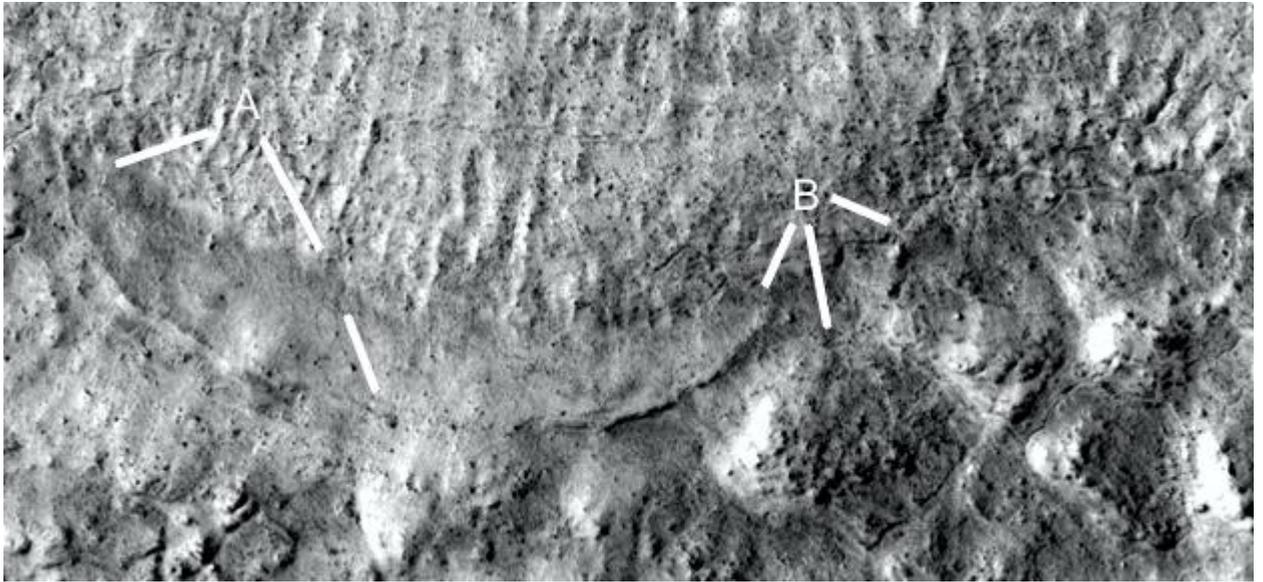


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## Ect1688b

### Hypothesis

A shows a smooth cement dam wall extending over to B at 7 o'clock, perhaps some collapsed hollow hills at 4 and 5 o'clock.

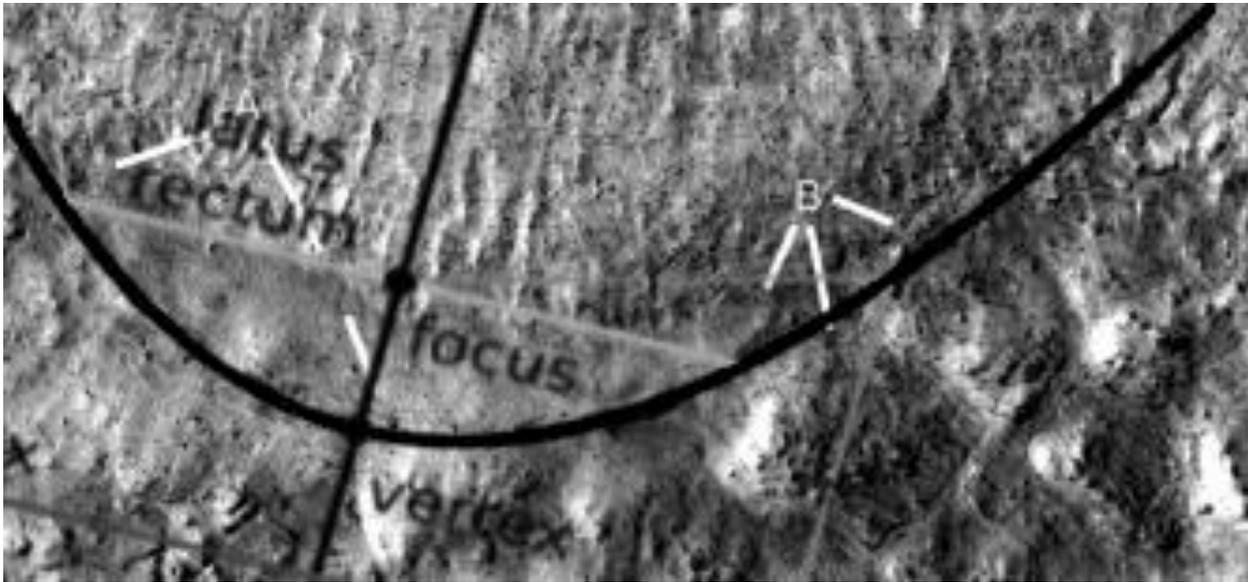


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**Ect1688b2**

**Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

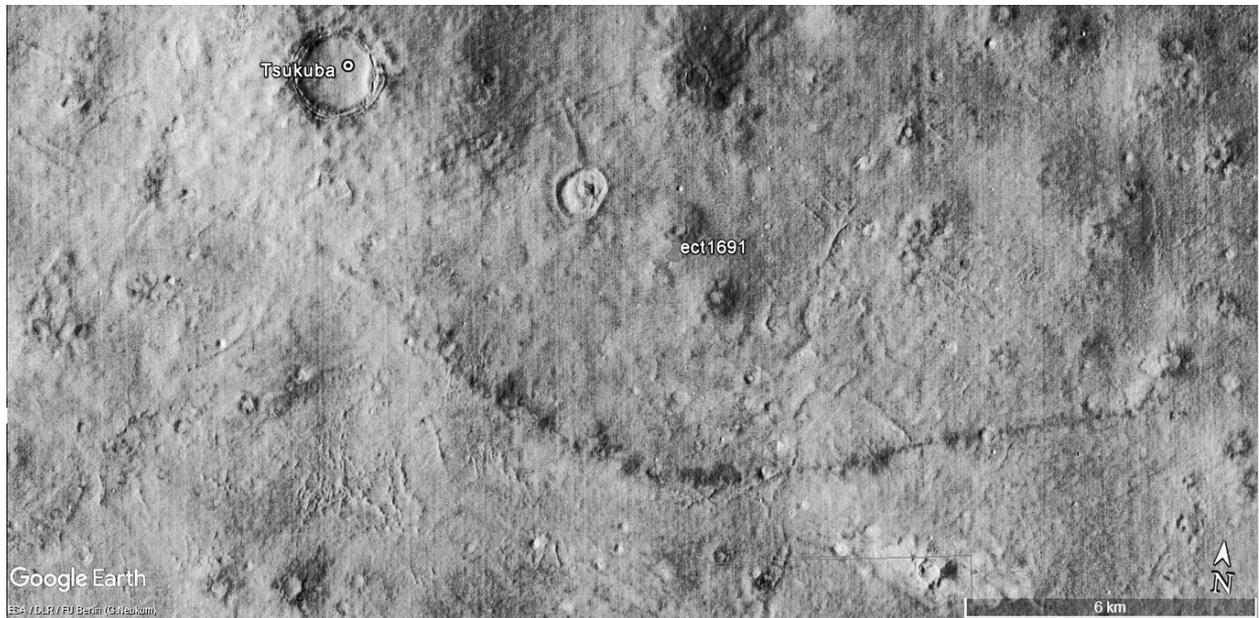


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**Ect1691a**

### **Hypothesis**

The dark line appears to be dark soil that has blown against a wall in the shape of a hyperbola.

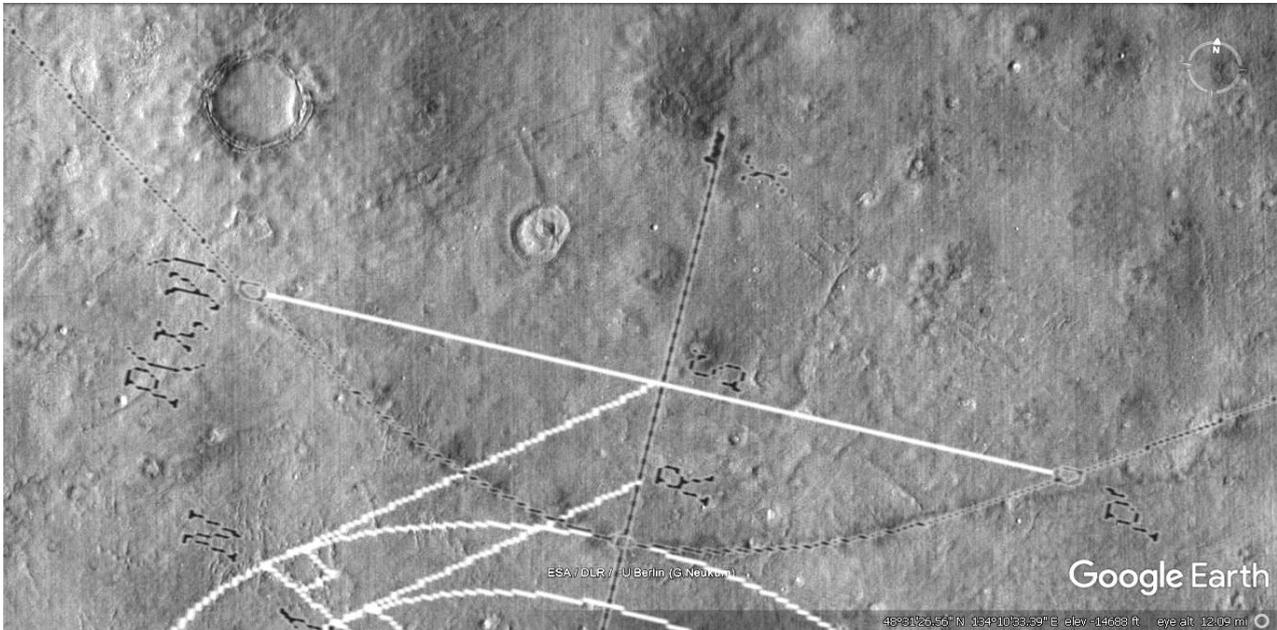


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## Ect1691a2

### Hypothesis

This is an overlay of a hyperbola on the formation. Just under the edges of the white line it deviates downwards from a perfect hyperbolic shape, but in a symmetrical way. This is also noteworthy because another hyperbola is analyzed in these books, it is very close to the Ferns and the old Martian Equator, where Nefertiti, The Cydonia Face, and the Crowned Face are also found.

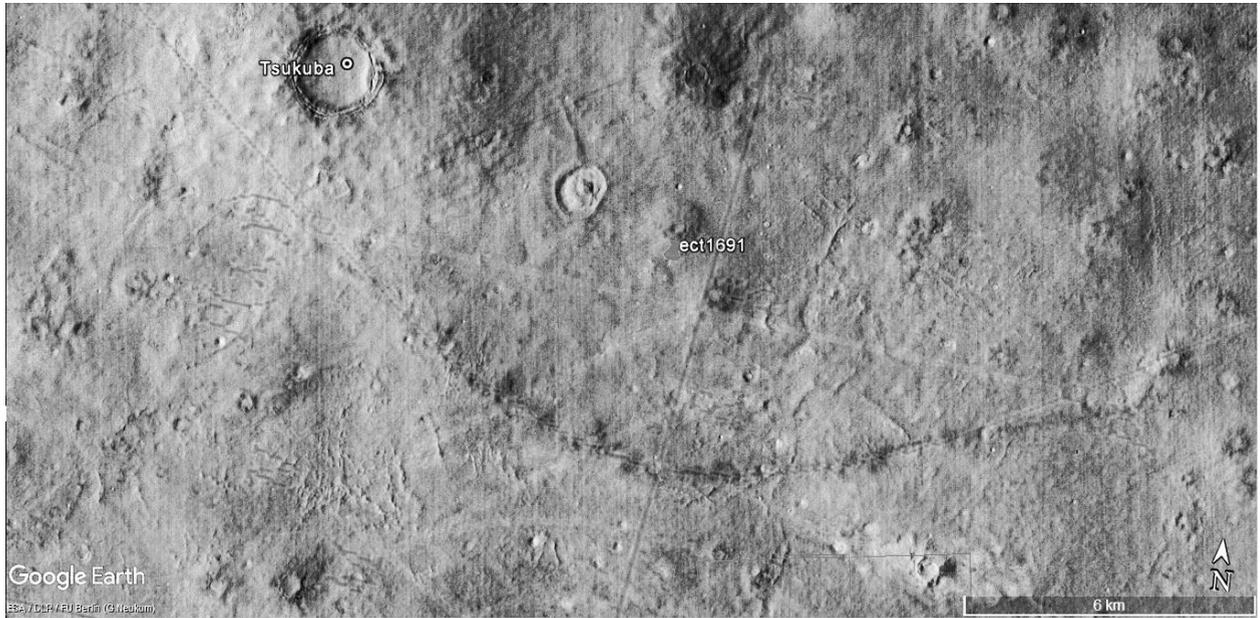


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## Ect1691a3

### Hypothesis

This is a fainter hyperbola overlaid on the formation to show how close the ridge is to the hyperbolic shape. The deviation is so slight that the odds of this being natural are very low. There is a second hyperbola also in this series of books.



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## Ect1691a4

### Hypothesis

This shows a line between two mounds on the formation. There is a slight flattening of the hyperbola under the ends of this line. It may be the right side of the line as a crater represents a destination for a hyperbolic orbit.

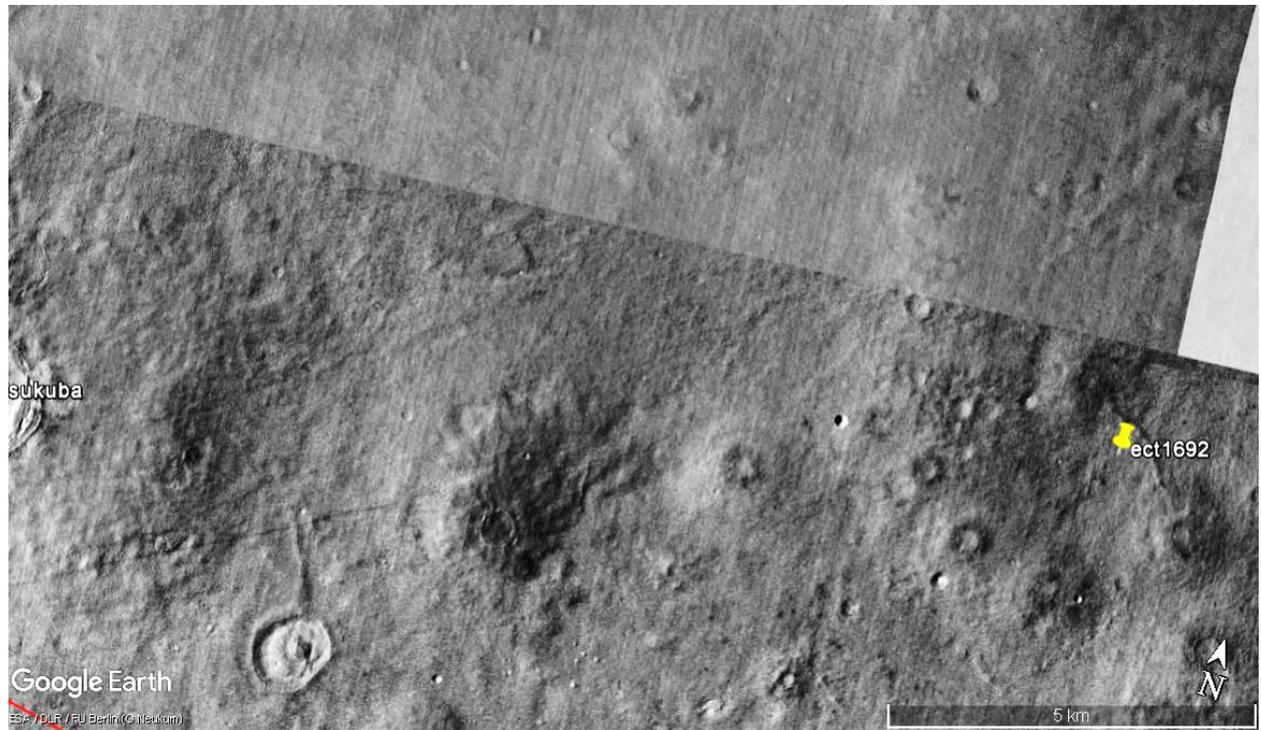


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## Ect1691a8

### Hypothesis

Just above the hyperbola there are a long dark line that is nearly perfectly straight, it is arguably as close to perfect geometrically as the hyperbola. It might seem that the line is an artifact of joining images together or pixilation, but is at an angle to these.

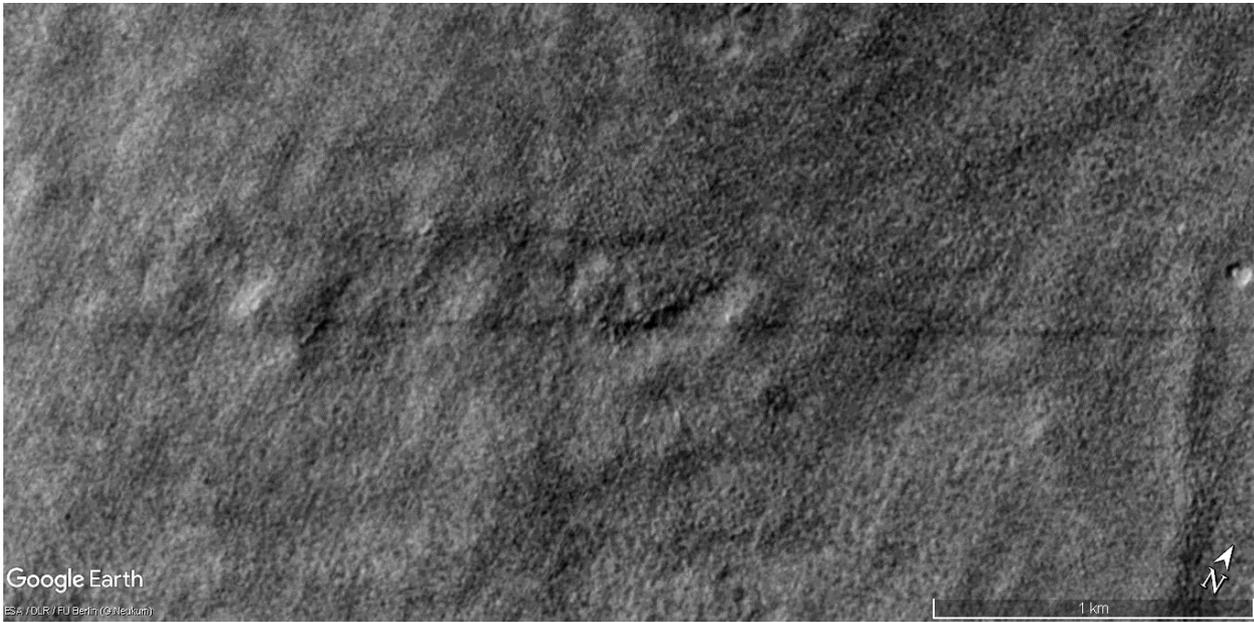


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## Ect1691a10

### Hypothesis

This is a closeup of the straight line, a dust devil can leave a similar track but these are usually curved.

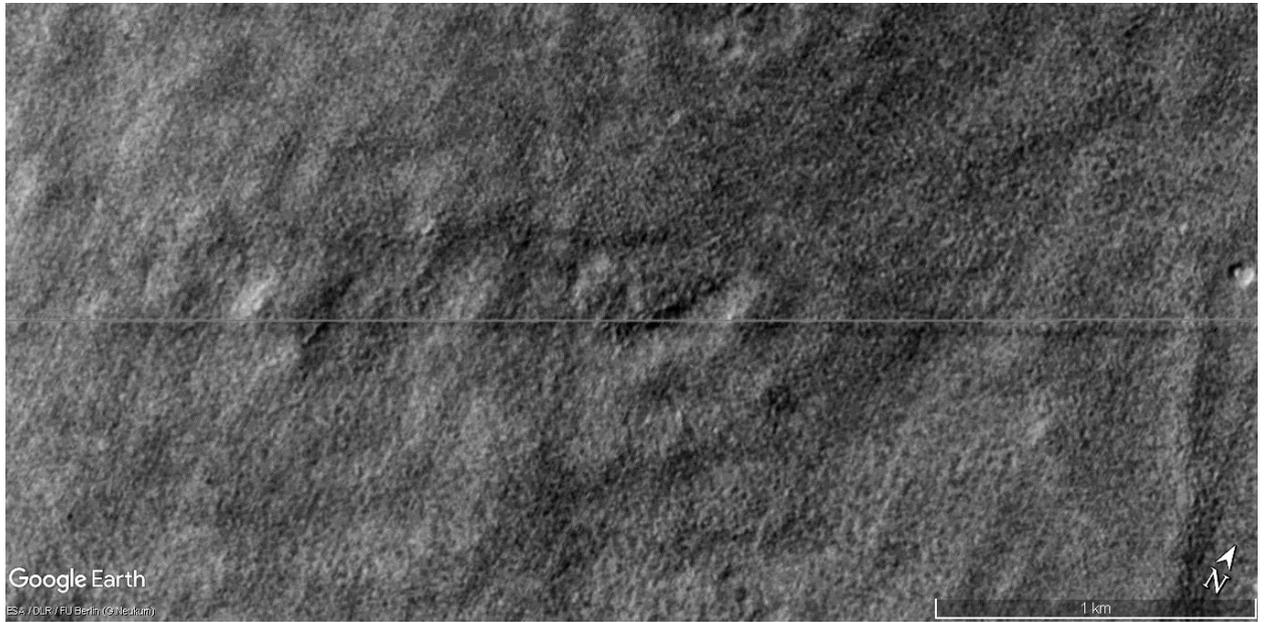


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## Ect1691a11

### Hypothesis

Here there is a line drawn over the dark line to show how close it is to being straight. The line is drawn just above it so both can be seen.

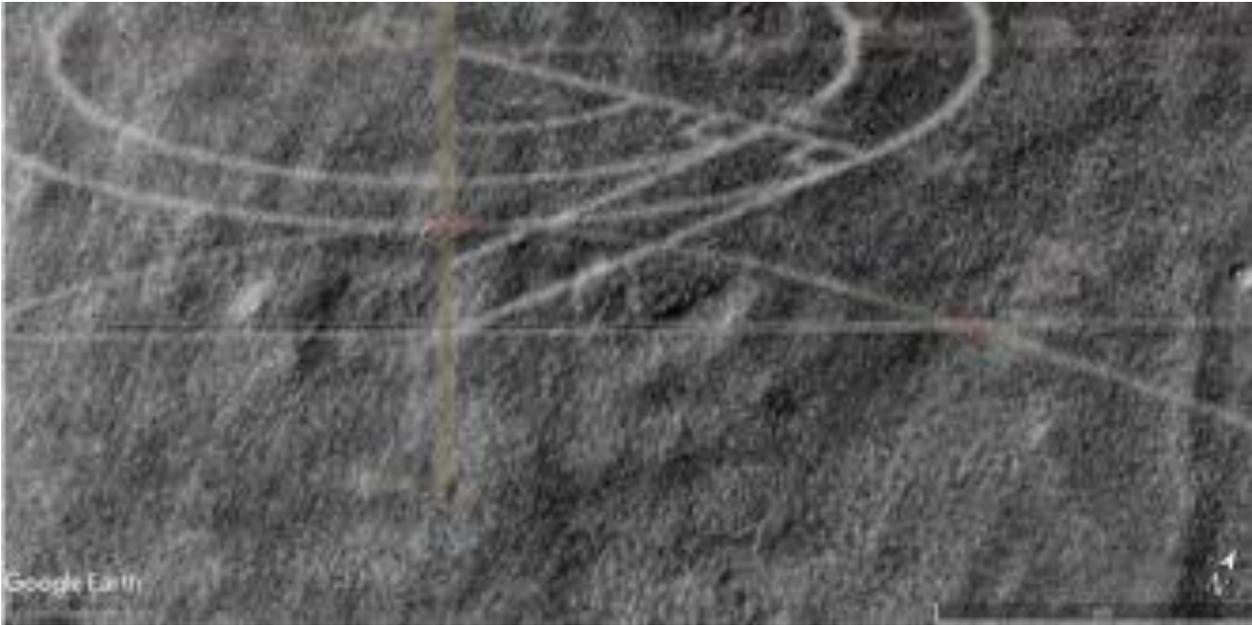


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## Ect1691a11a

### Hypothesis

There is a dark curve over the straight line, this conforms closely to a more flattened hyperbola. The circles give a guide as to how flattened it is, a standard hyperbola of  $X^2 - Y^2 = 0$  would have these as circles.

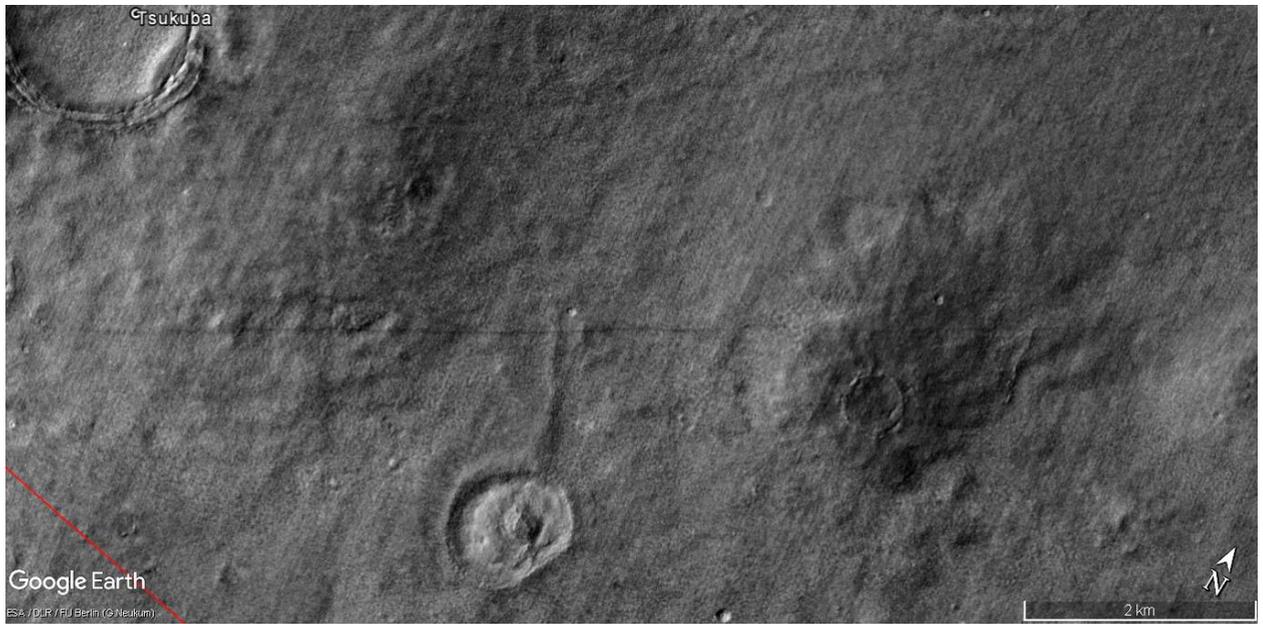


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## Ect1691a12

### Hypothesis

This shows the dark line, also there is a vertical ridge or tube from the crater that intersects the dark line at right angles. This may also be representing an orbital trajectory. The line goes into the large crater on the right, this might represent a planet or the sun. There can be other explanations, even purely geometric, but the other hyperbola in this book looks like a hyperbolic orbit. This one then may be a similar representation.

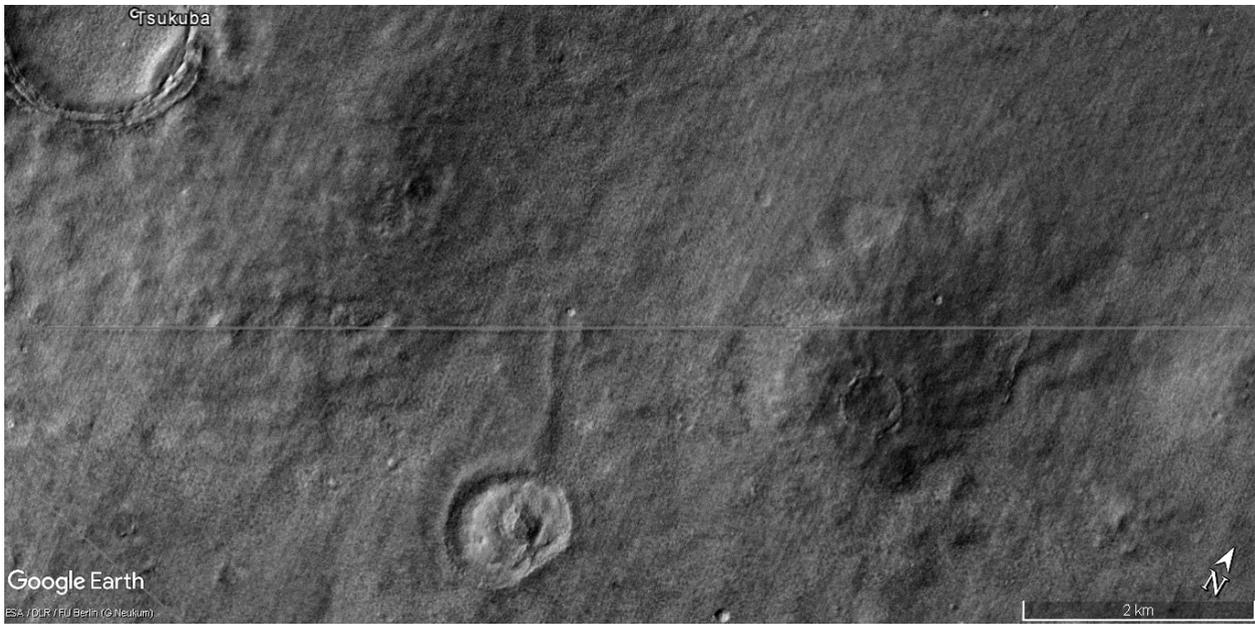


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## Ect1691a13

### Hypothesis

This shows a line drawn over the dark line on the terrain.

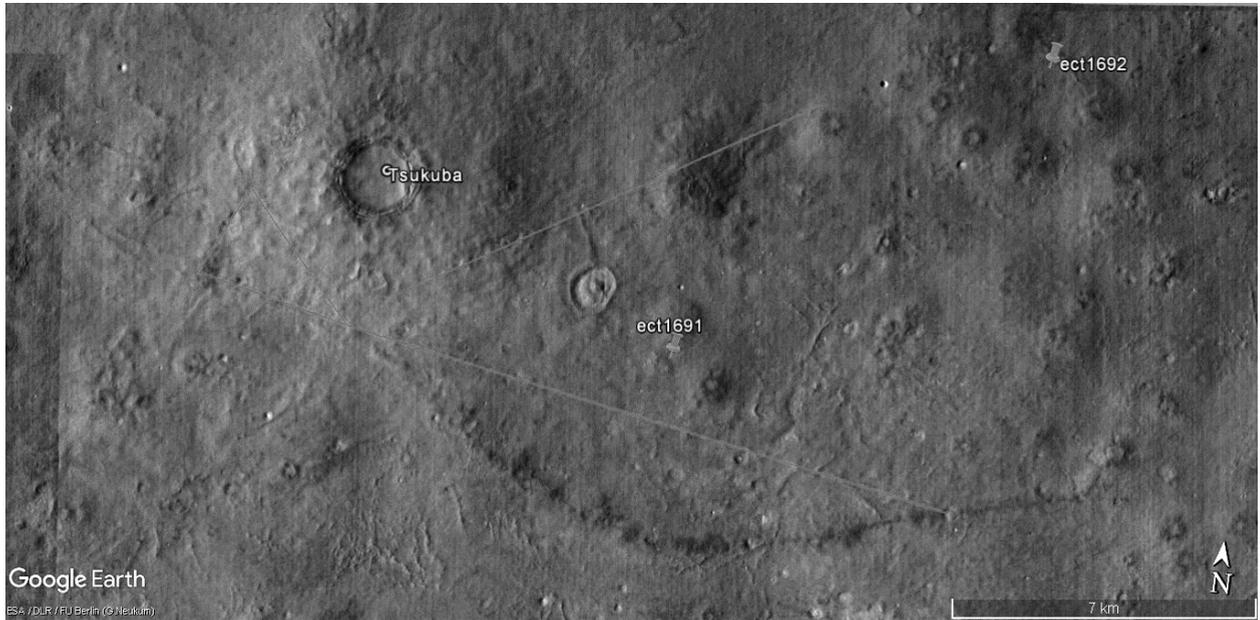


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## Ect1691a14

### Hypothesis

This shows a pale line drawn on the dark line, also a line drawn between two edges of the hyperbola.

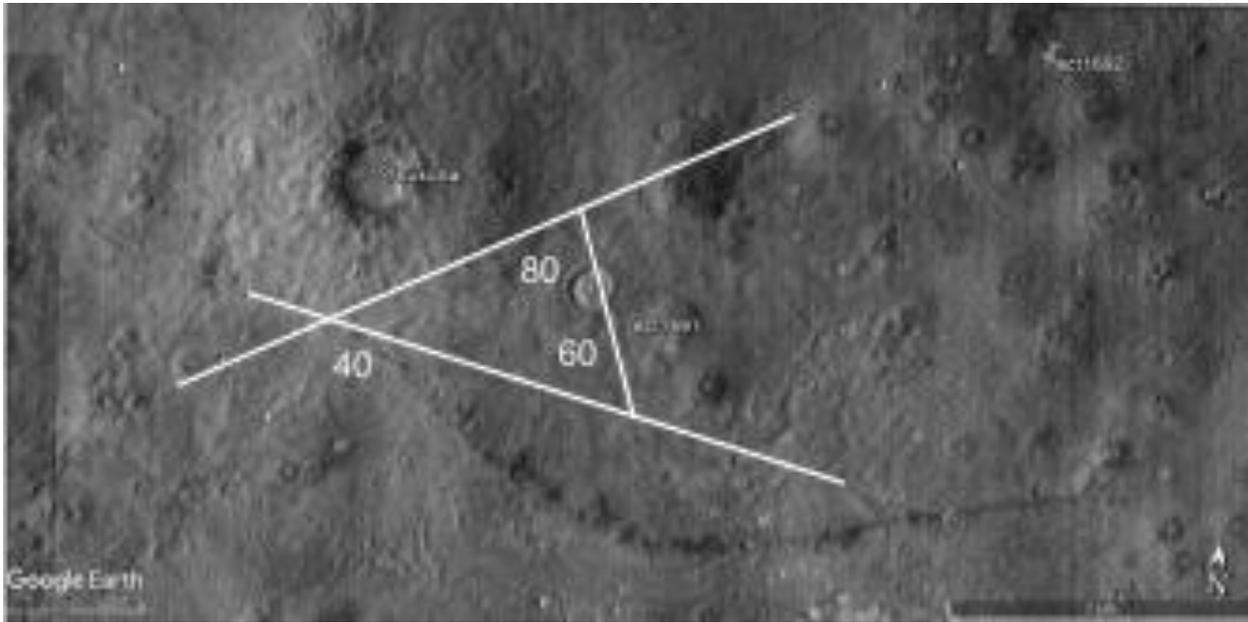


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## Ect1691a14a

### Hypothesis

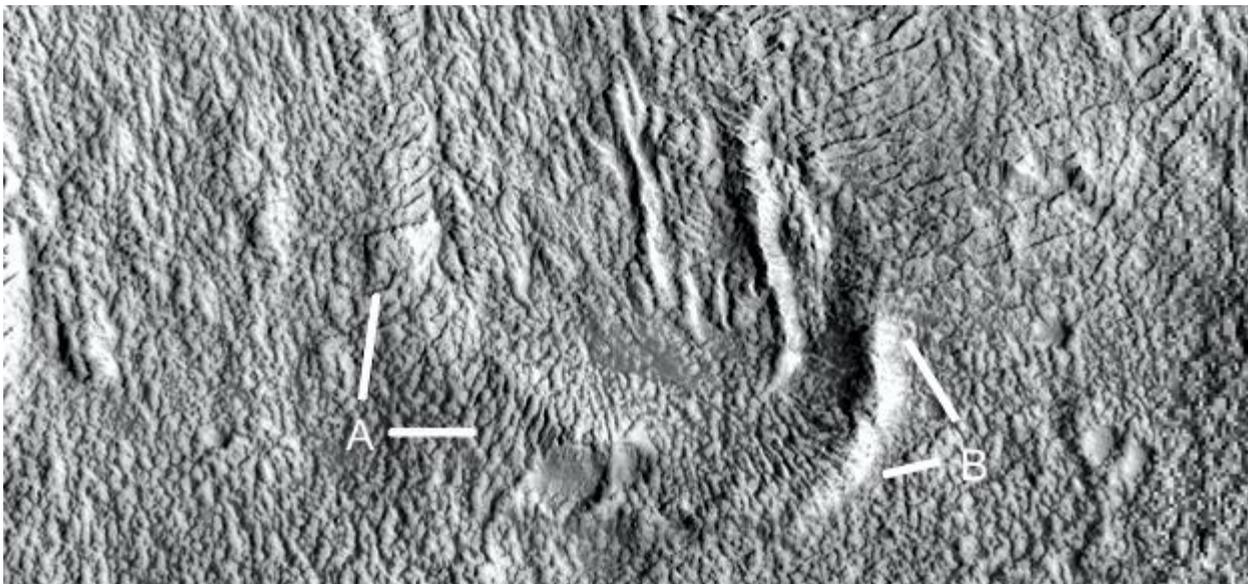
The ridge extending out from the crater to the dark line can make a third side to a triangle. This gives angles of 40, 60, and 80 degrees. It's not known what significance these angles would have, if any



Ecd1728d

## Hypothesis

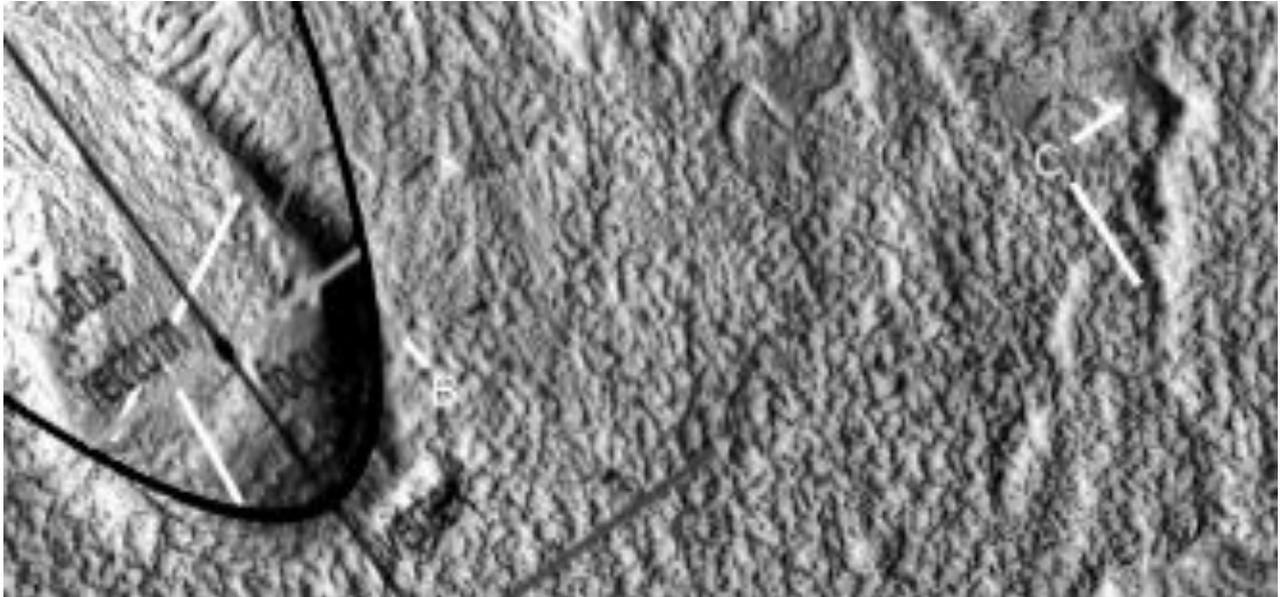
This shows a highly eroded dam wall.



Ecd1728d2

## Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

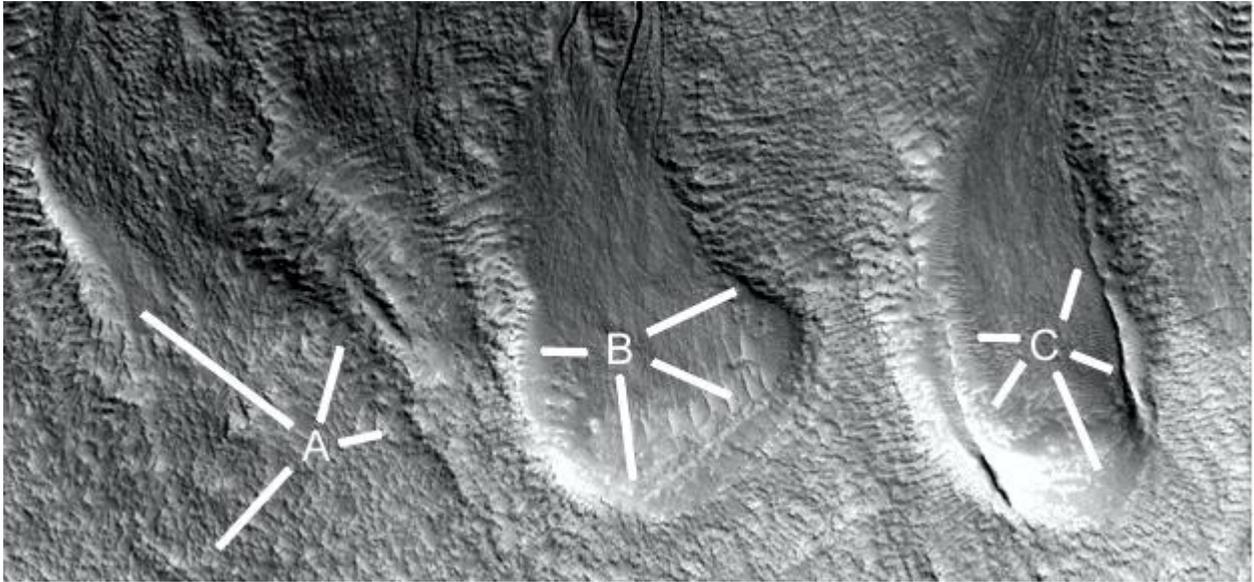


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Ecd1728g

## Hypothesis

A may be a water channel, at 10 o'clock it may be cement. B shows a smooth dam floor like cement, also a smooth dam wall at 4 to 6 o'clock. At 2 and 9 o'clock there are horizontal ridges perhaps from creep or cold flow, but this is not happening on the dam floor. This would imply it is a different material like cement. C shows the side walls of a dam and the dam wall.

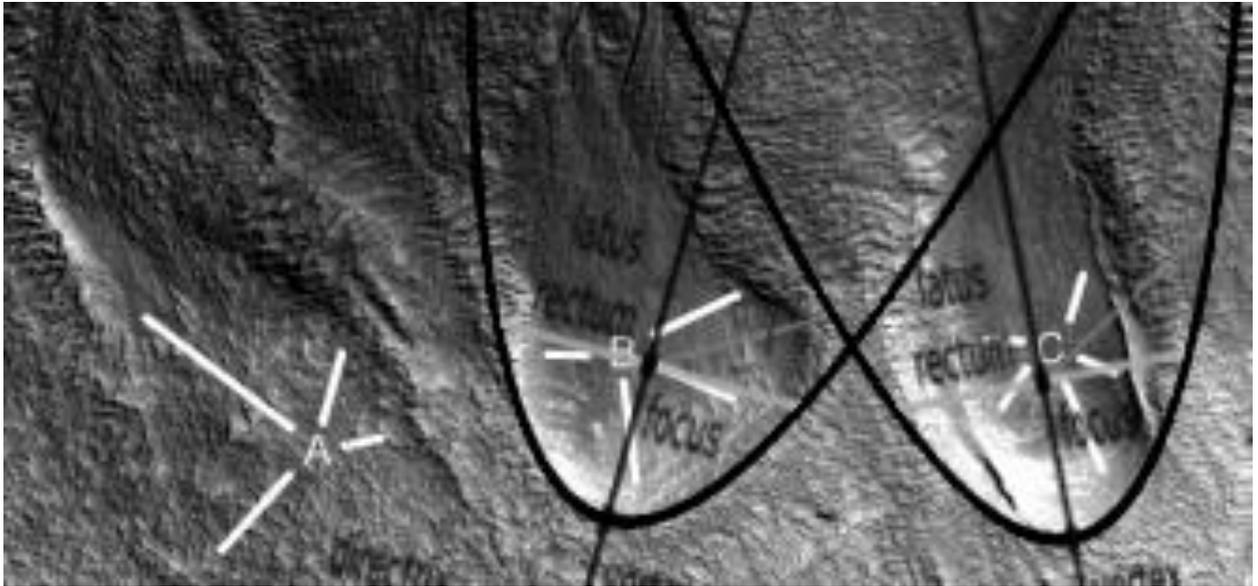


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**Ect1728g2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

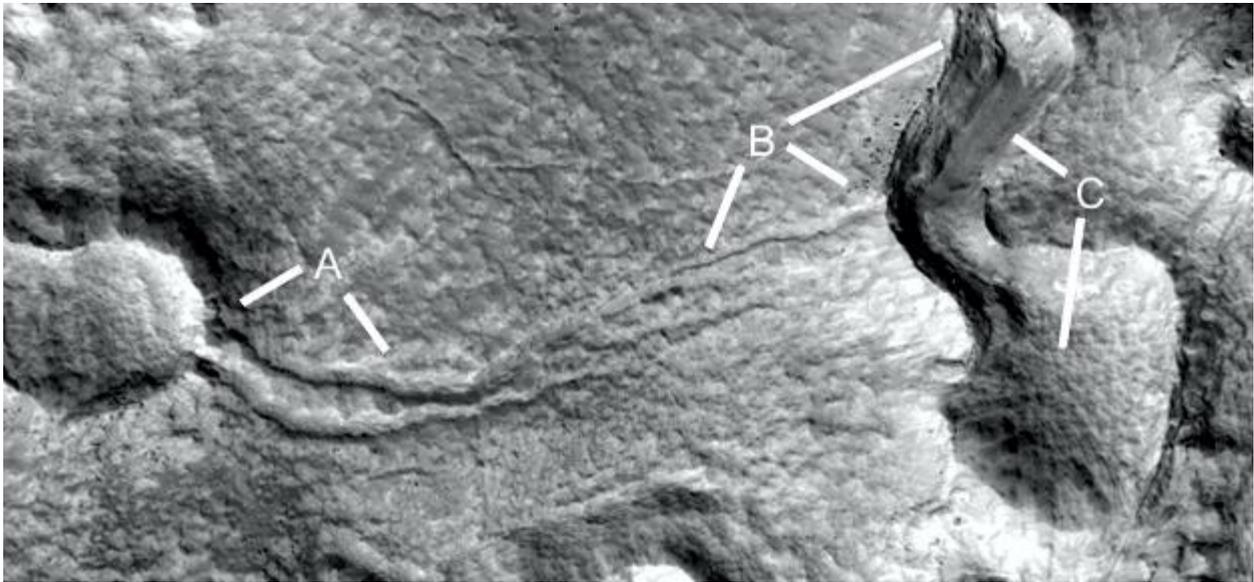


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**Ect1731b**

### **Hypothesis**

A is probably a water channel, it may also have been formed by erosion if enough water flowed here. B shows how this extends into the larger water channel at 2 o'clock, there is a small ravine from 4 to 7 o'clock. C shows this water channel is smooth like cement at 10 o'clock, the dam floor may have tiles on it at 7 o'clock.

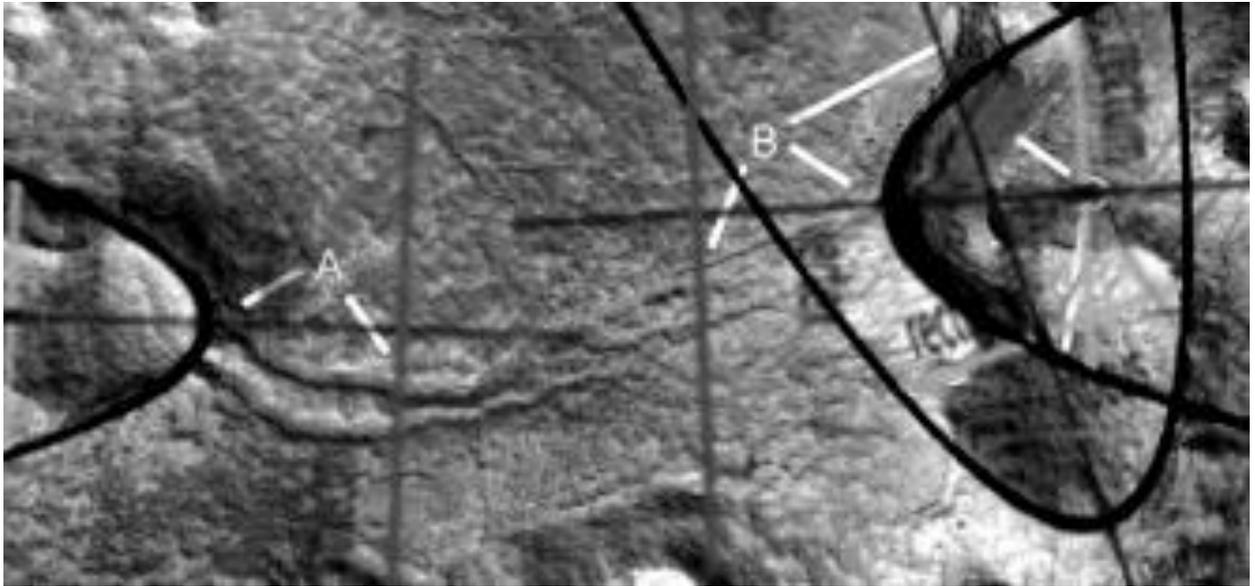


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## Ect1731b2

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.

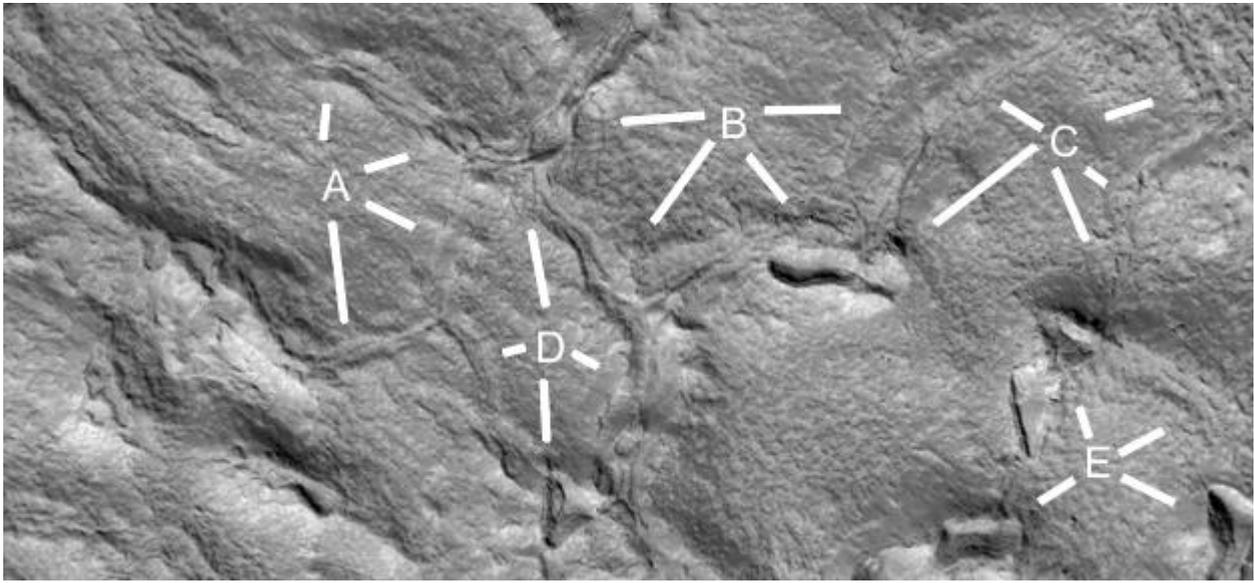


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## Ect1731f

### Hypothesis

There are many water channels, probably to collect the overflow from each pit dam to bring it to the next. A shows two water channels, one at 12 and 2 o'clock, the other at 6 o'clock joining it above 4 o'clock. B shows a water channel from A at 9 o'clock, another at 5 and 7 o'clock, 5 o'clock would go into the small pit dam. C shows more water channels. D shows a small pit dam at 6 o'clock, the water channel flowing into it from 12 and 4 o'clock. E shows another pit dam at 12 o'clock, a second pit dam at 8 o'clock, and a third at 4 o'clock fed by the water channel at 2 o'clock.

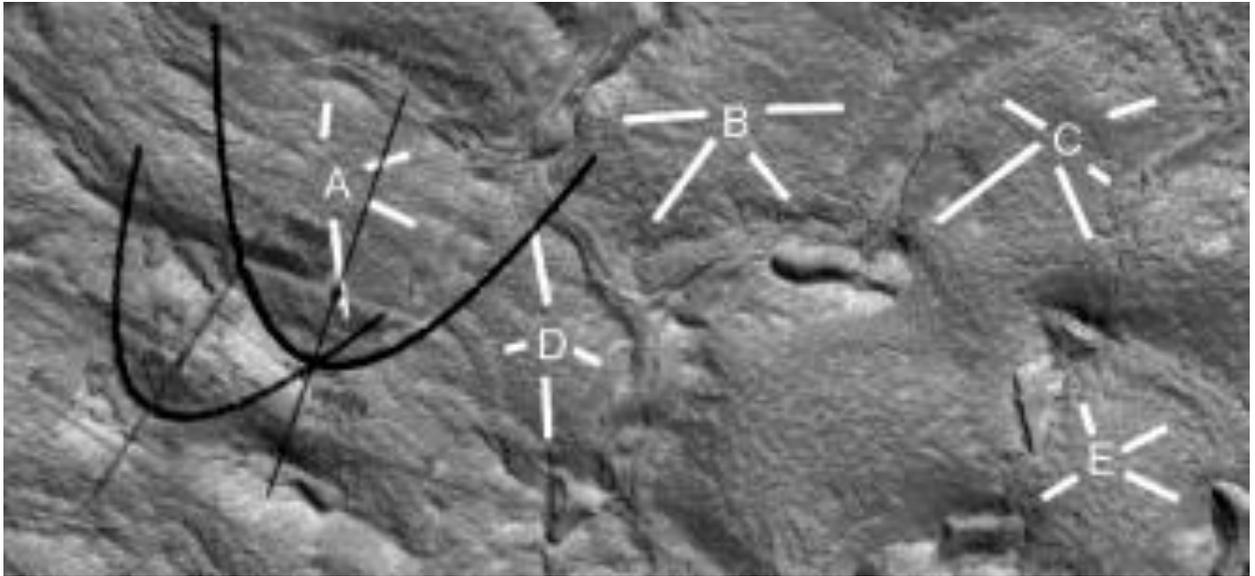


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**Ect1731f2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

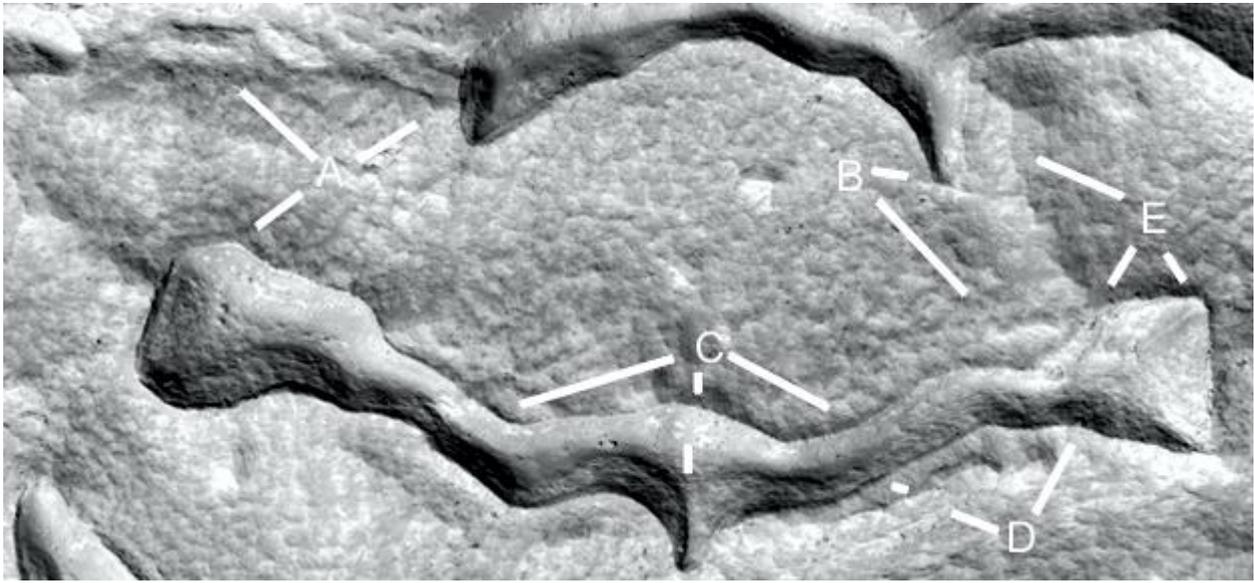


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**Ect1731h**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a water channel from 10 to 2 o'clock going into a pit dam. At 8 o'clock is a parabolic pit dam. B shows a water channel. C shows a larger pit dam extending up to D. E shows a right angled dam wall from 4 to 7 o'clock.

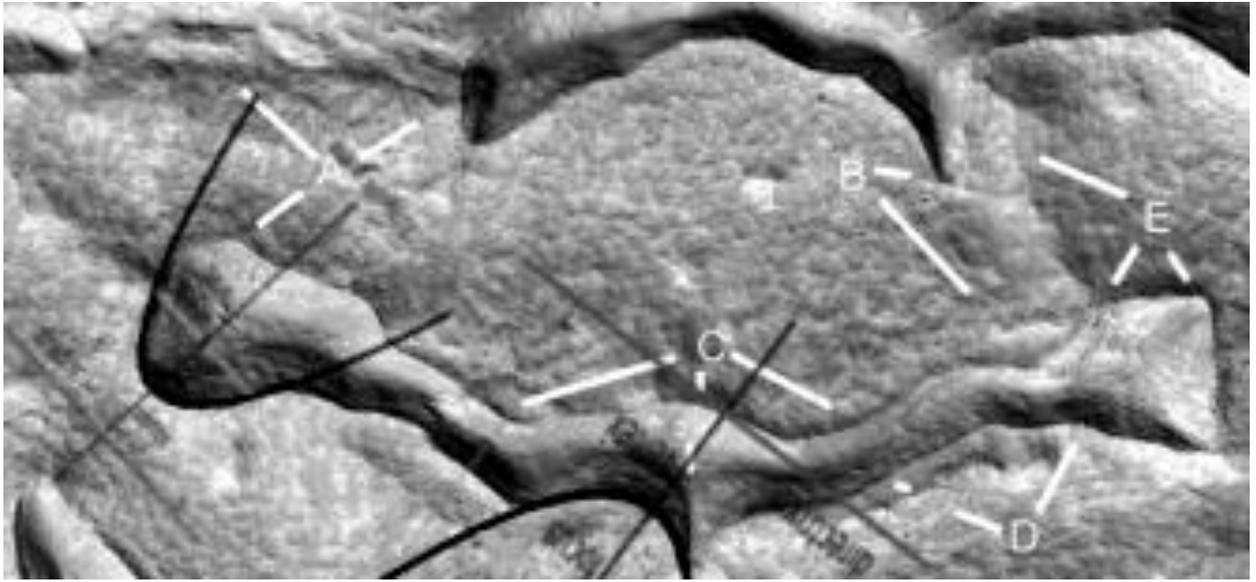


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**Ect1731h2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas is shown.

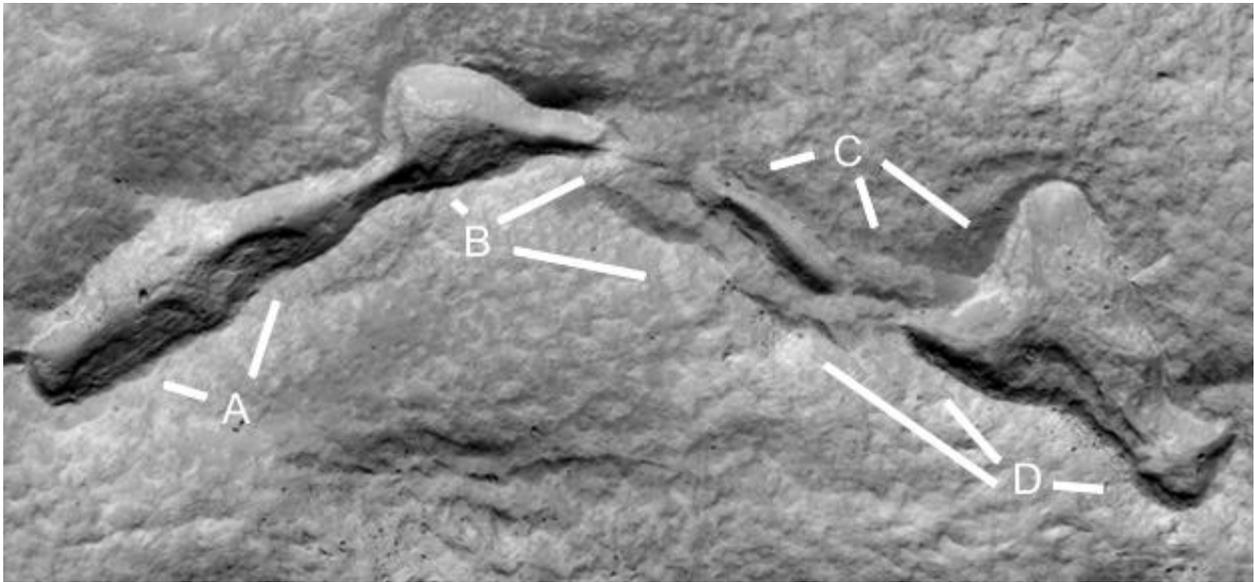


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**Ect1731i**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows another pit dam, B shows how a water channel connects to it. C shows more of this water channel going down to D.

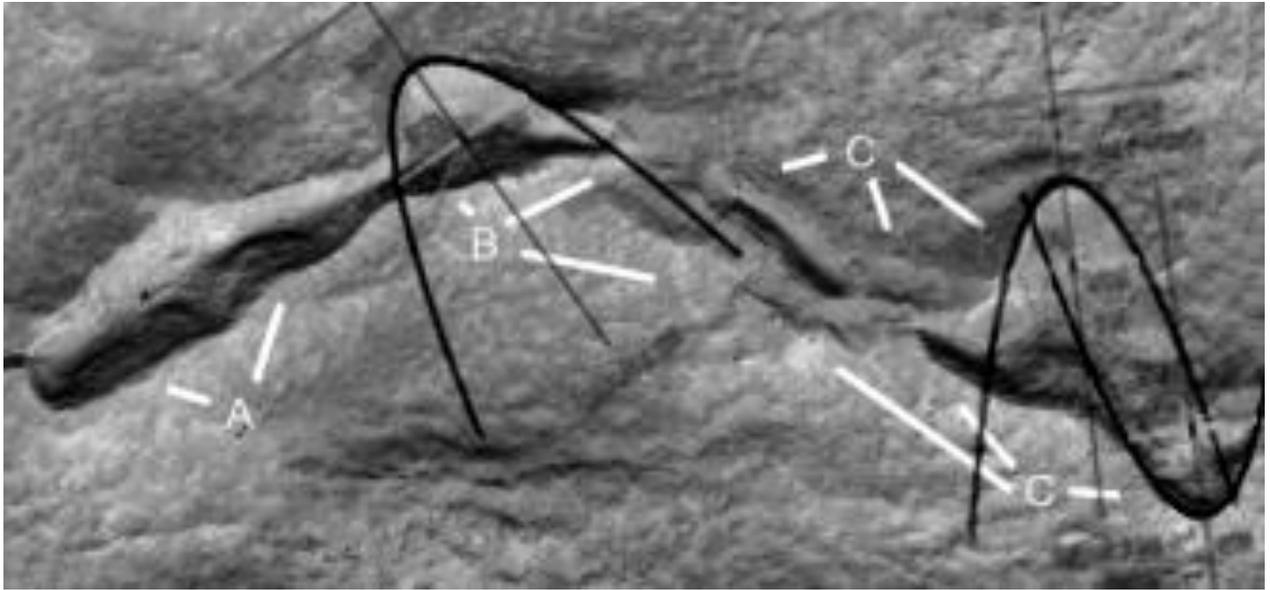


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**Ect1731i2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

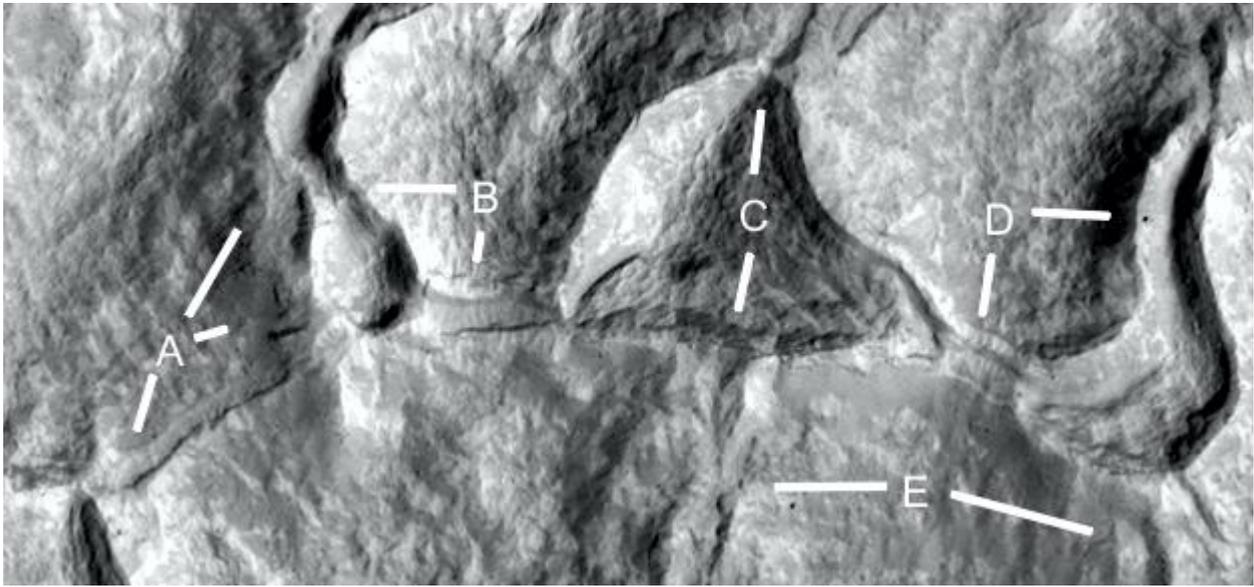


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**Ect1731j**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows another water channel from 7 to 2 o'clock, this goes into a pit dam at 1 o'clock also shown by B at 9 o'clock. Then a water channel is shown at 6 o'clock connecting to a large pit dam at C, this has a water channel feeding it at 12 o'clock and another at 6 o'clock. D shows another pit dam at 3 o'clock fed by a water channel at 6 o'clock. E shows two water channels.

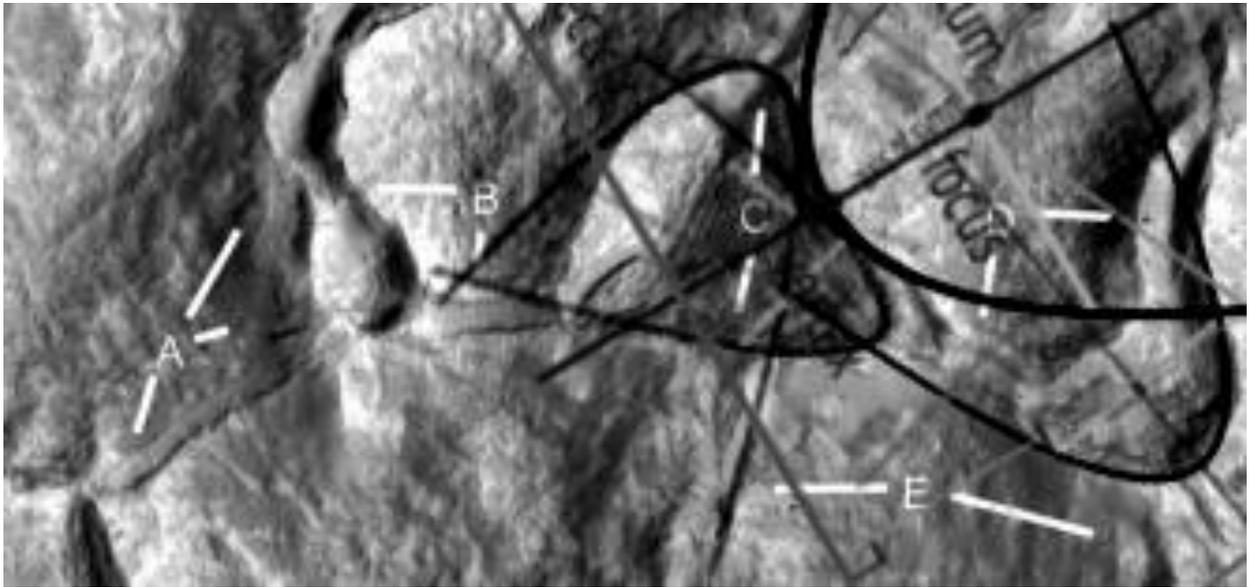


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**Ect1731j2**

### **Hypothesis**

Four parabolas are shown, however there would be 2 or 3 more between A and B.

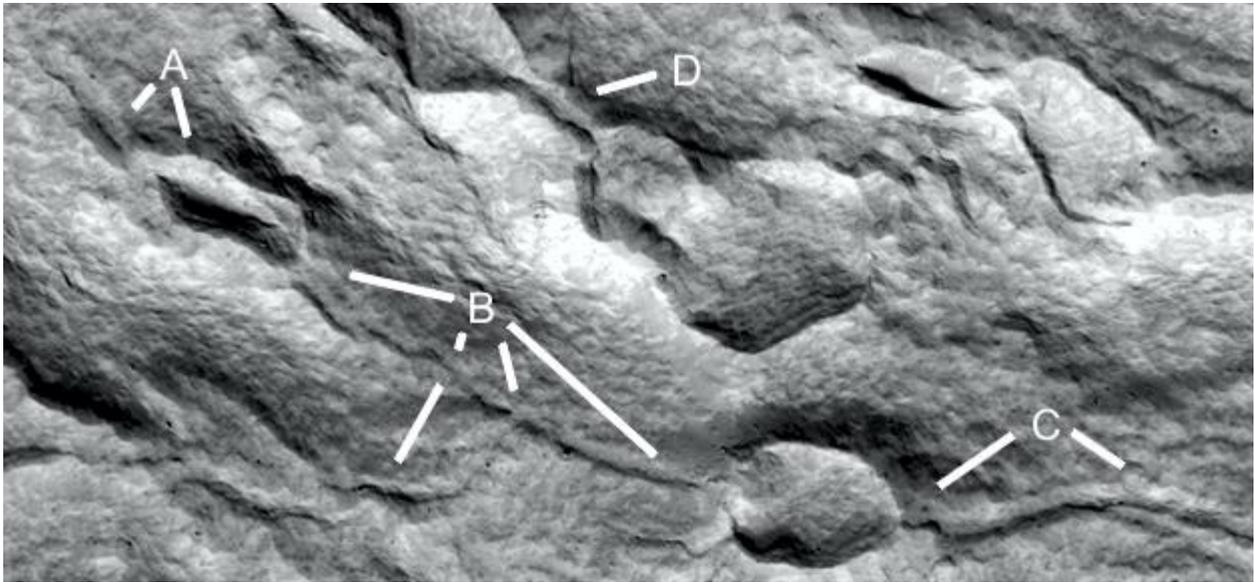


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**Ect1731k**

### **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.

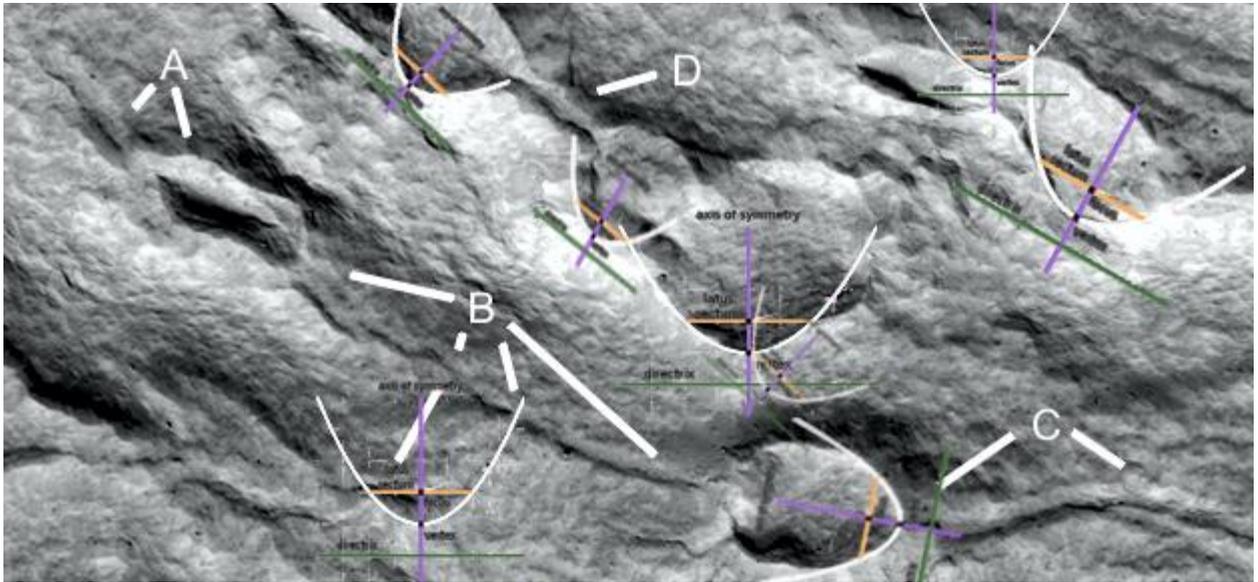


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**Ect1731k2**

### **Hypothesis**

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

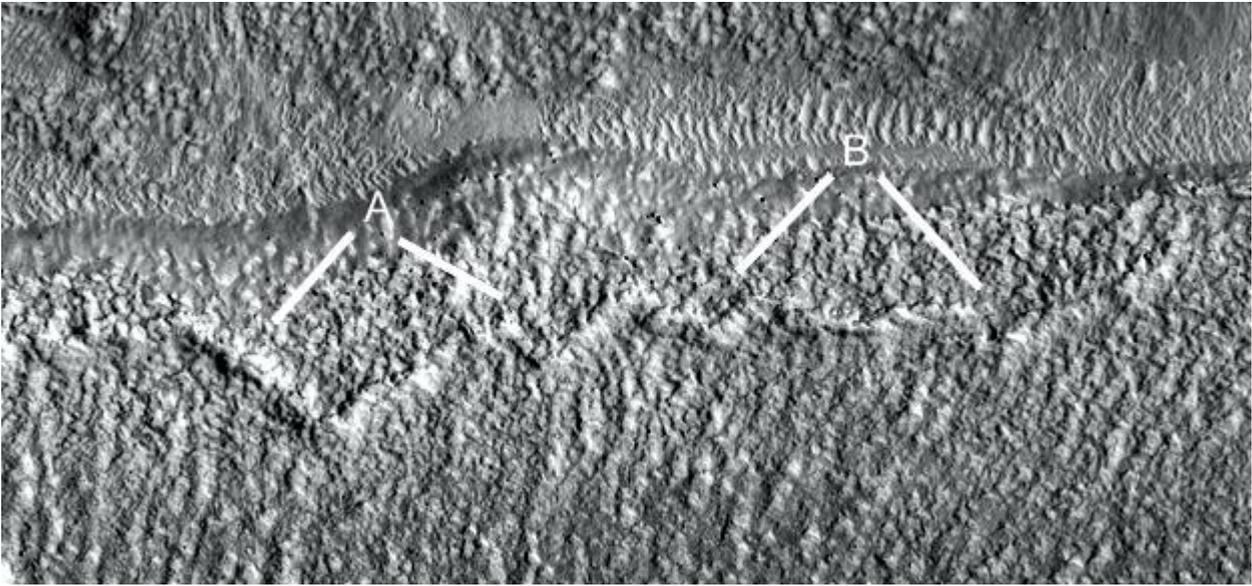


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## Ecd1735b

### Hypothesis

A and B shows some angular walls forming dams.

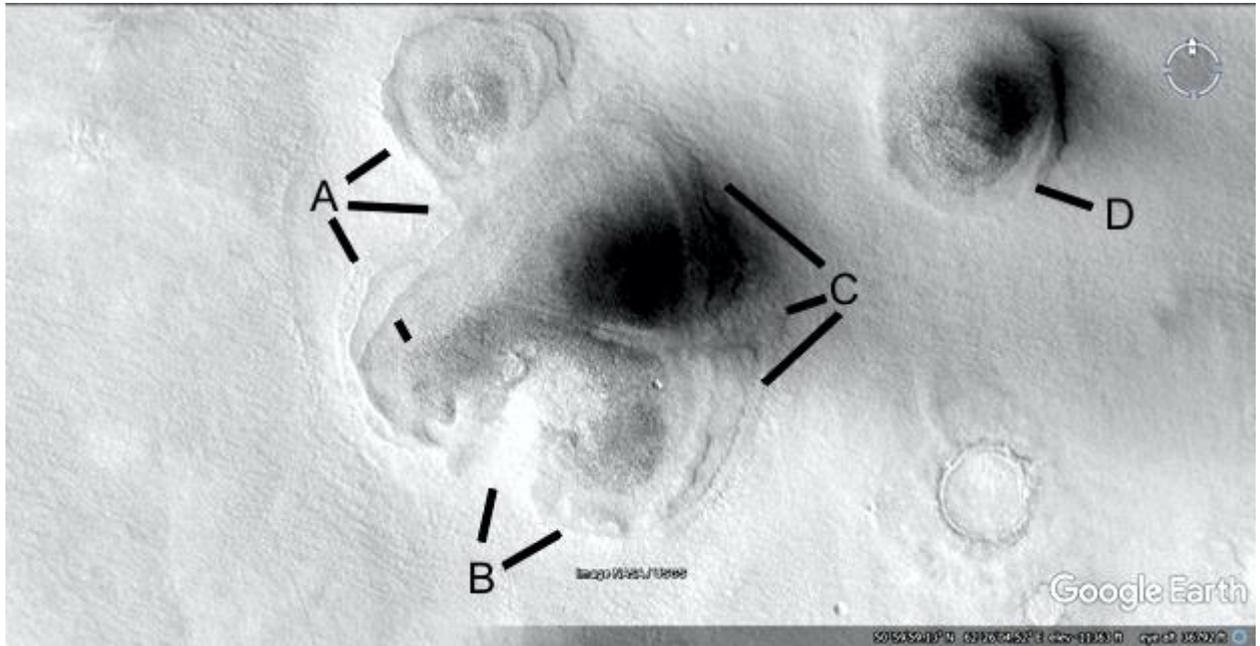


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**Prhh1742**

### **Hypothesis**

A to D show some collapsed hollow hills, the images now move to Protonilus.

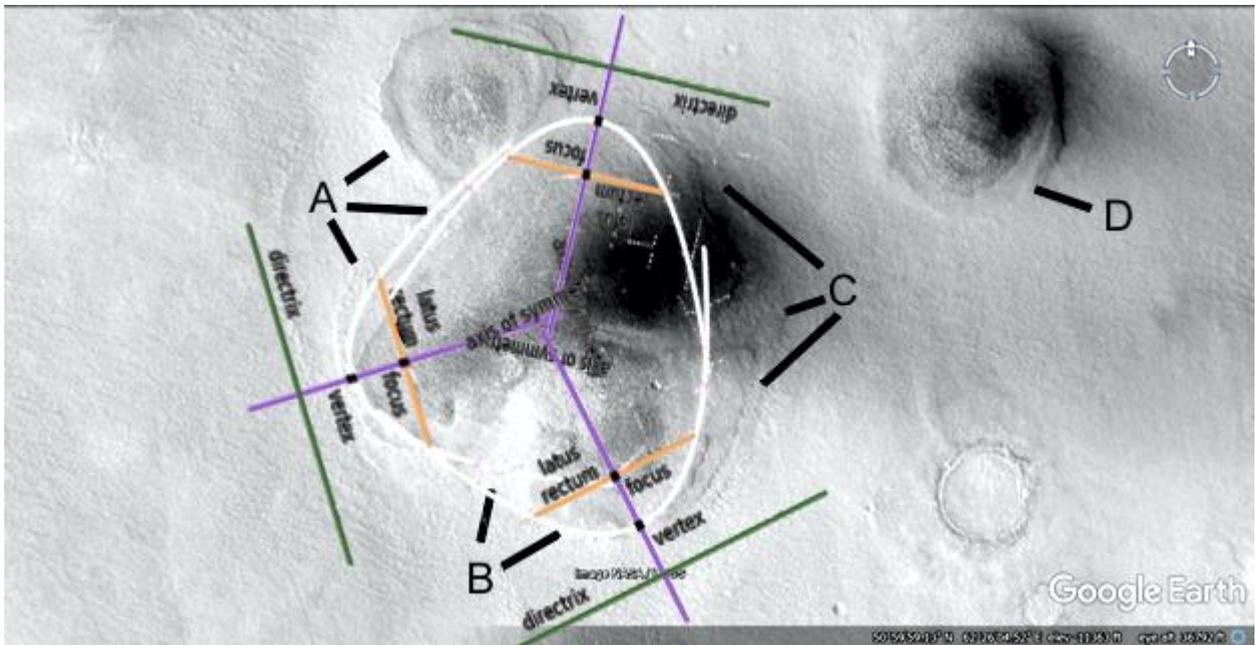


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## Prhh1742a

### Hypothesis

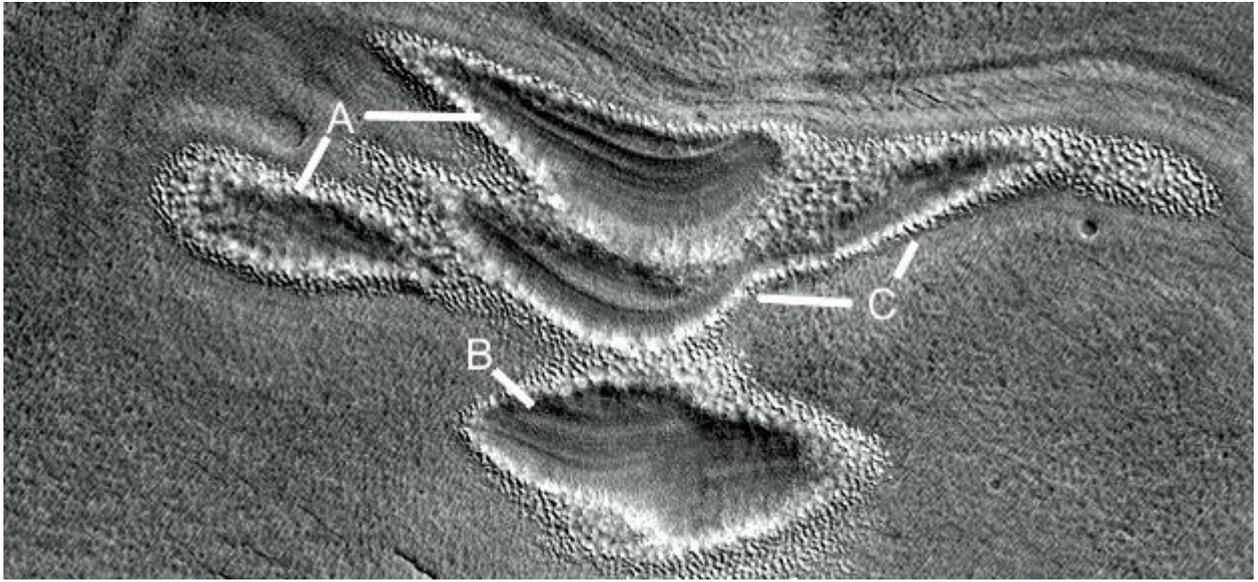
The largest hollow hill is defined by three parabolas as shown.



## Prhh1749b

### Hypothesis

A, B, and C show parabolic pit dams, the pale material at A at 7 o'clock may be a degraded dam wall. B shows a smooth interior like cement with some regular streaks, also seen at A at 3 o'clock and C at 9 o'clock. This is unlikely to be from the wind because there are no streaks on the ground outside the dams.

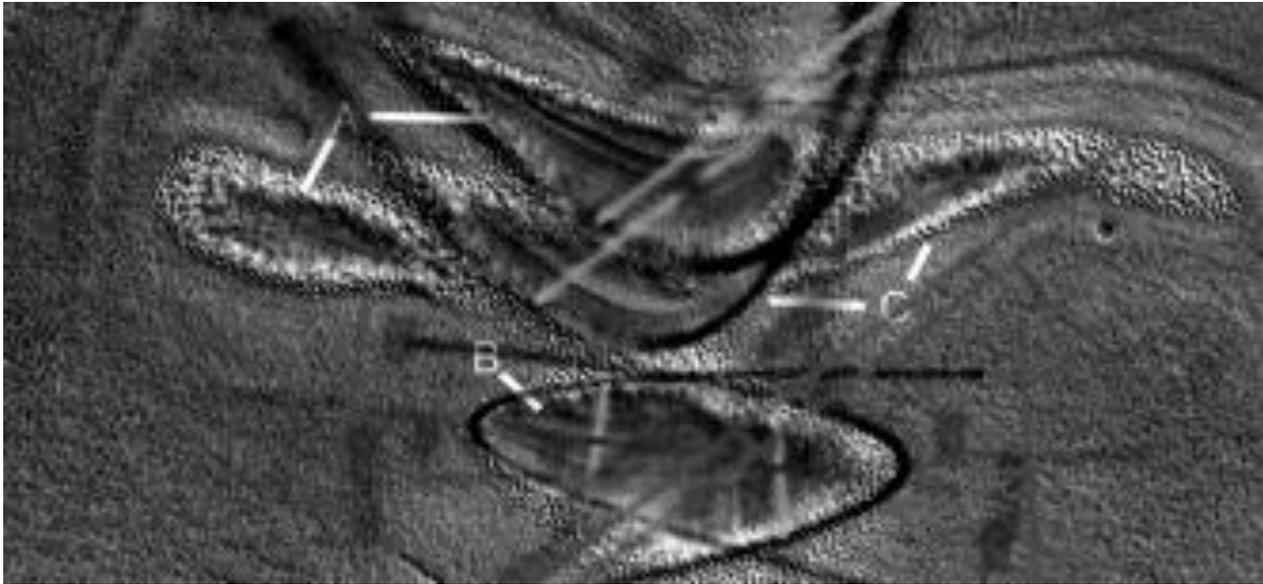


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**Prhh1749b2**

**Hypothesis**

Four parabolas are shown, the streak at C at 9 o'clock might also be a parabola indicating a load bearing purpose.

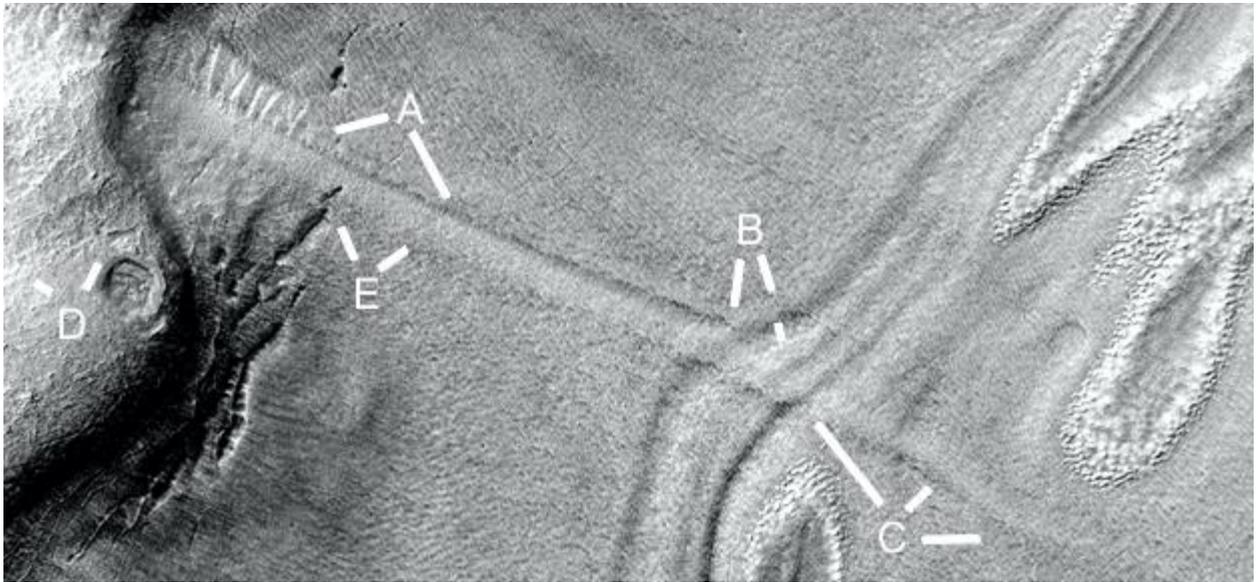


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## Prhh1749c

### Hypothesis

A and E show a road coming off the embankment, perhaps a hollow hill. The road is smoother than the rest of the terrain like cement, also there appears to be ridges on both sides of the road. E at 11 o'clock shows cracks in the ground. B and C show how the road crosses over the undulating ground as if there is a layer of smooth cement over it. Under B at 6 o'clock there is a shadow under the road, this may even act like a small bridge allowing water to pass under it. This may also be a small collapsed bridge. D shows some settling in the roof like a hollow hill.

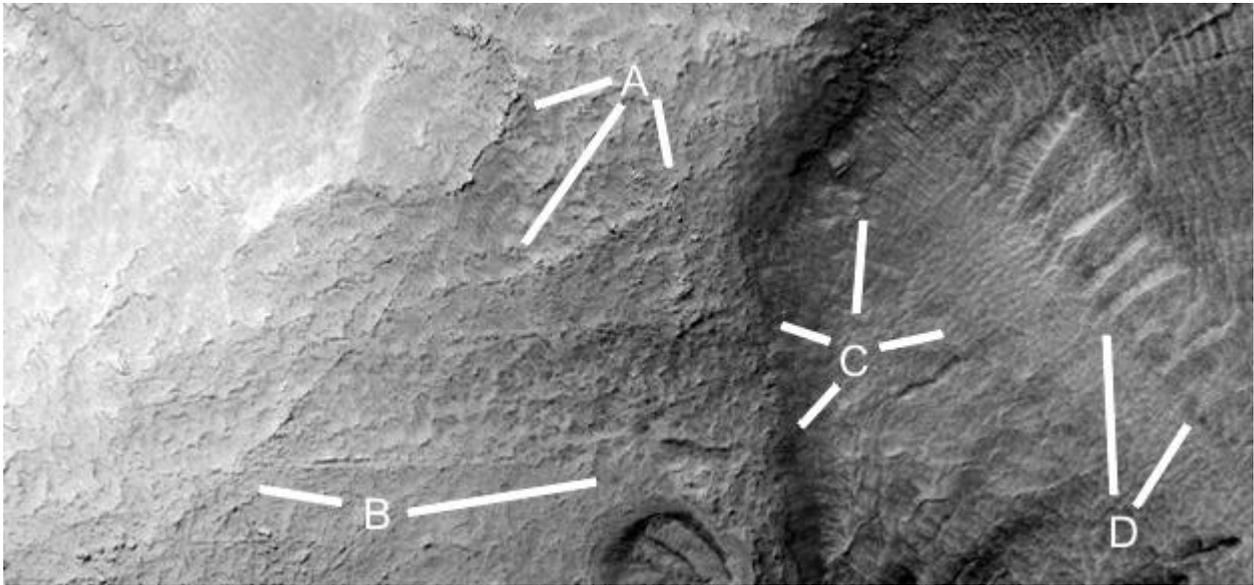


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**Prhh1749d**

### **Hypothesis**

A closeup of the hollow hill shows how the roof is settling along B, A may show the interior support at 5 and 7 o'clock. C shows the edge of this settled roof at 7 to 10 o'clock, from 12 to 2 o'clock is the smoother road. D shows how the dunes are cut off at the road, for some reason they either did not encroach on the road or they had been removed from it by someone.

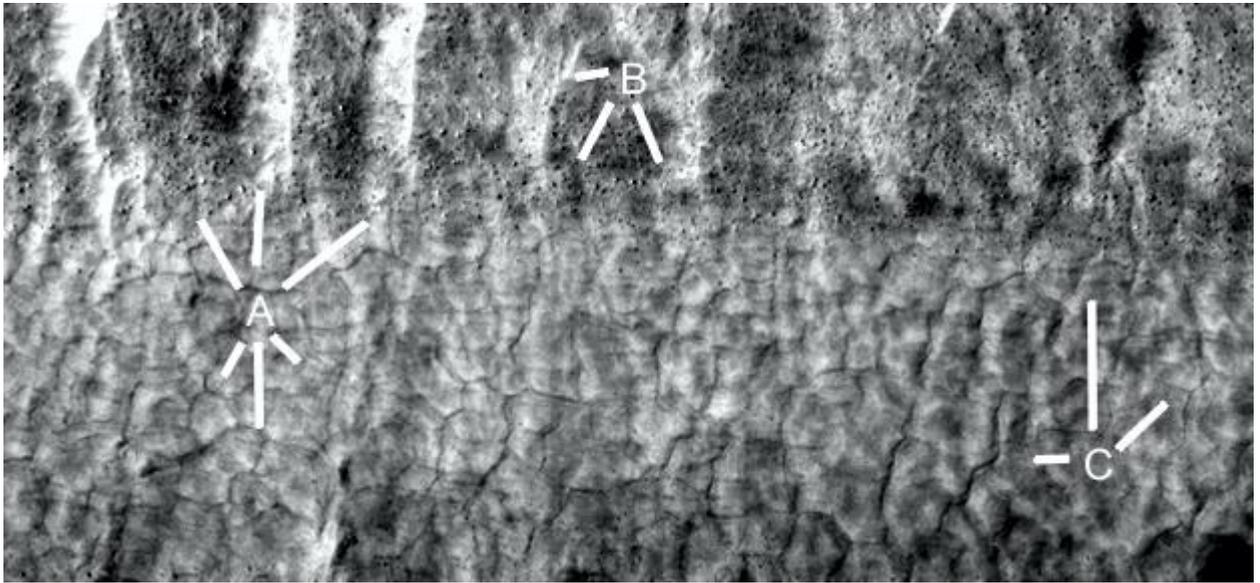


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**Prhh1749e**

### **Hypothesis**

This shows a closeup of the road material, it may have tiles or be cracked cement. The dunes end abruptly but may encroach on the road a small amount, it may be the road is higher which keeps the dunes from moving onto it. A shows some signs of the dunes on the road at 12 and 2 o'clock, also some possible tiles at 5, 6, and 7 o'clock. B shows the dune on the road at 7 o'clock but not at 5 o'clock. C shows some more cracks or tiles.

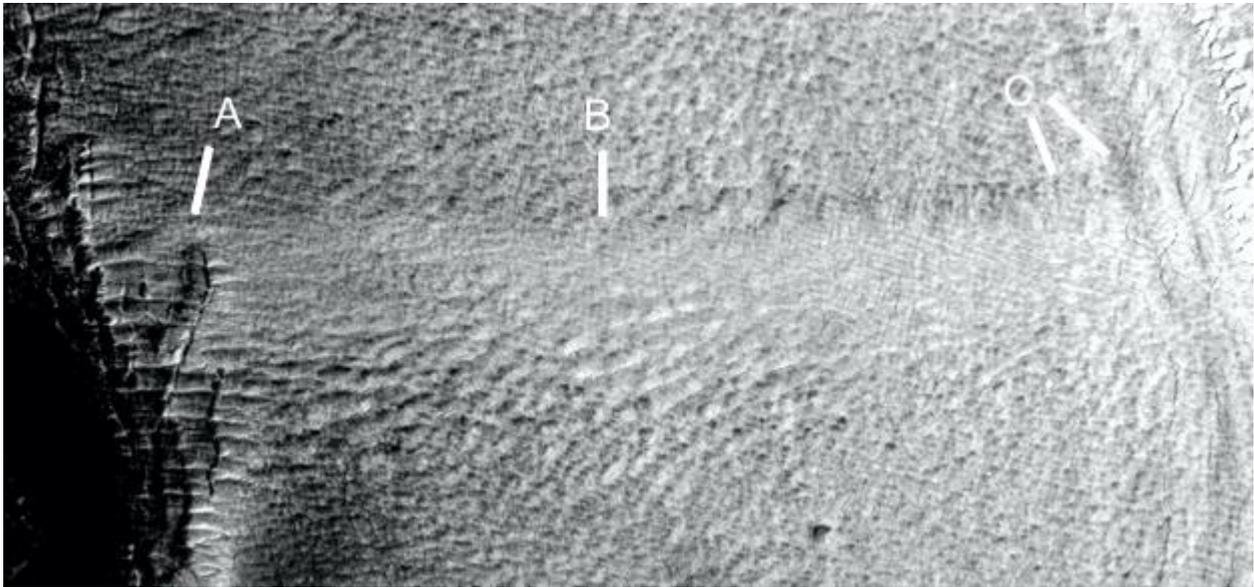


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**Prhh1749f**

### **Hypothesis**

This also shows the road is a smoother material, the cement might be very thin and have money holes on its lower side.

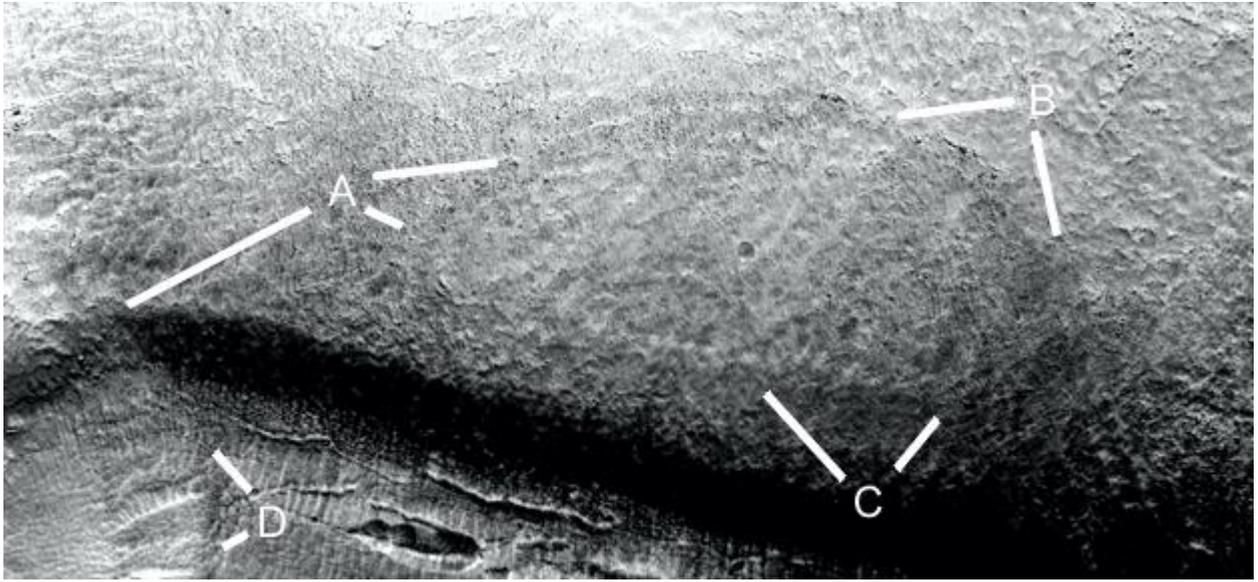


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**Prhh1749g**

### **Hypothesis**

This hollow hill has an unusual shape on its roof like a flattened ellipse or multiple parabolas. A shows the edge of the roof segment at 2 and 4 o'clock, the edge of the road at 8 o'clock. B and C show other edges of the roof segment. D shows the dunes, but they may have another purpose seeming to follow a line from A up over the hill. Usually dunes would have spread out but they are only in this narrow line, no other wind in the area has created dunes. The cracks to the right of D are quite large.



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**Prhh1756**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows two unusual roofs, at 9 o'clock there is a groove running around the central roof, at 4 o'clock there is a parabolic roof. At 6 o'clock the side of the hill is very smooth and steep like cement.



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## Prhh1756a

### Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.

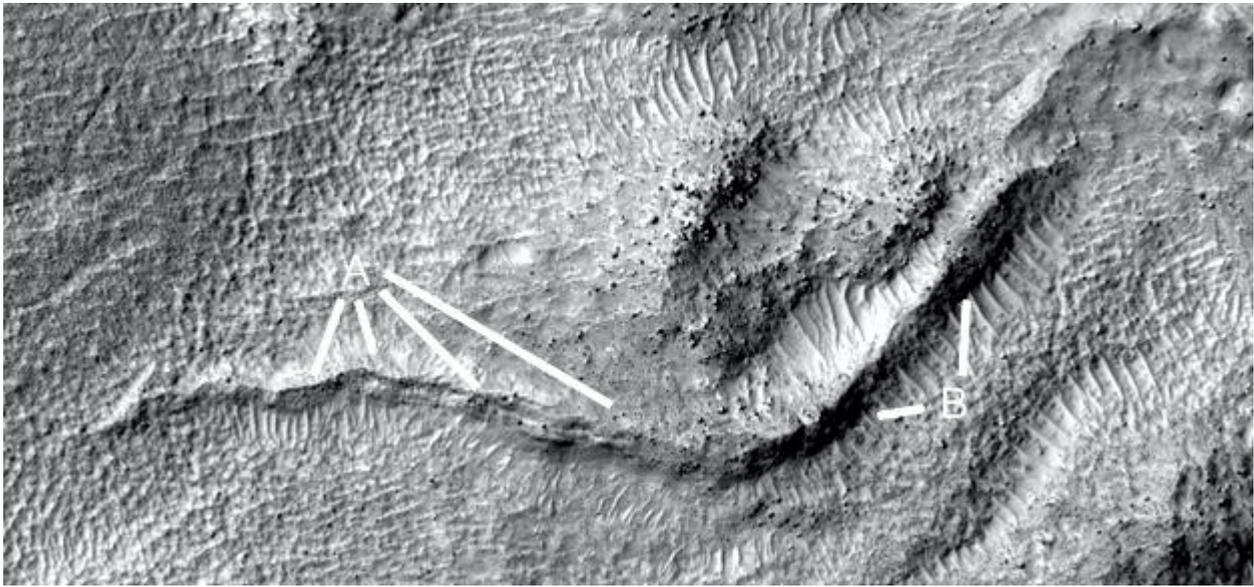


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## Prd1757b

### Hypothesis

This dam or other kind of wall is more of a hyperbola, A shows a double wall where the layer in the dam wall is exposed, at B this is in better condition with regular pillars exposed at 8 o'clock.



**Prd1757b2**

## **Hypothesis**

A hyperbola is shown.

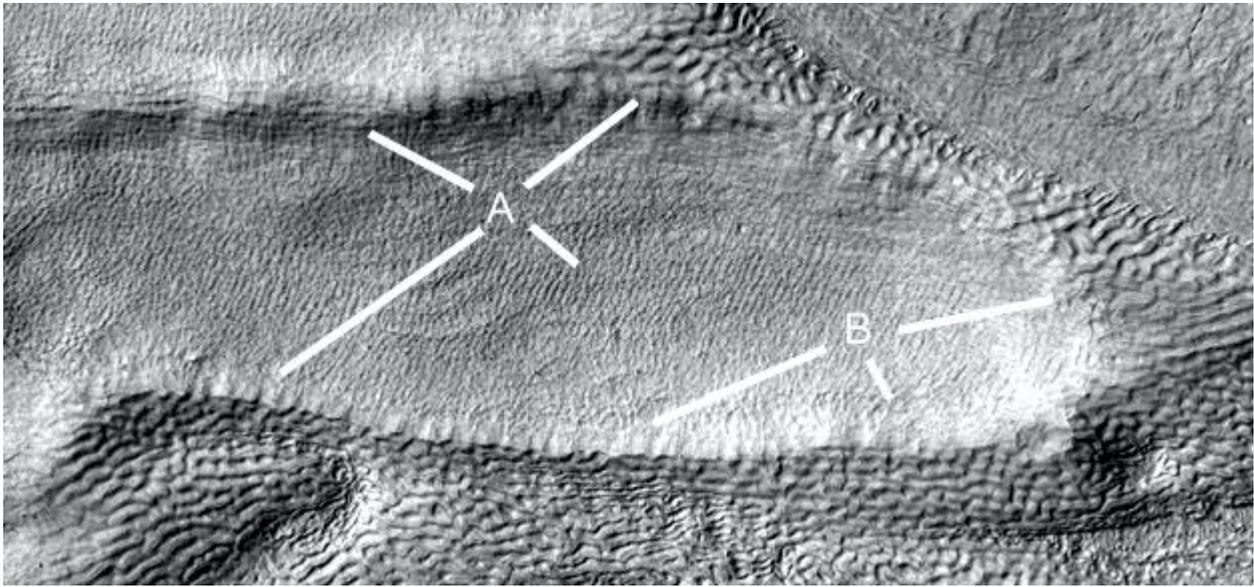


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**Prd1757c**

### **Hypothesis**

This pit dam has a smooth dam floor, also with some streaks. A shows how the dam wall has regular pillars at 8 o'clock, also at 10 and 2 o'clock. B shows more of these spacings.

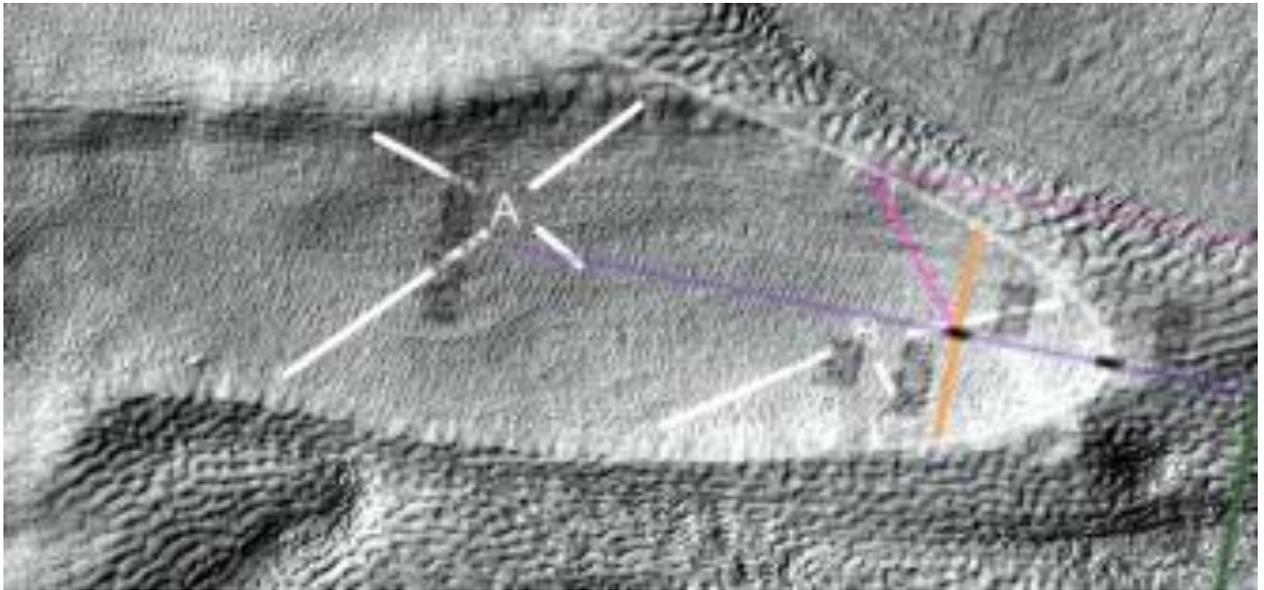


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**Prd1757c2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

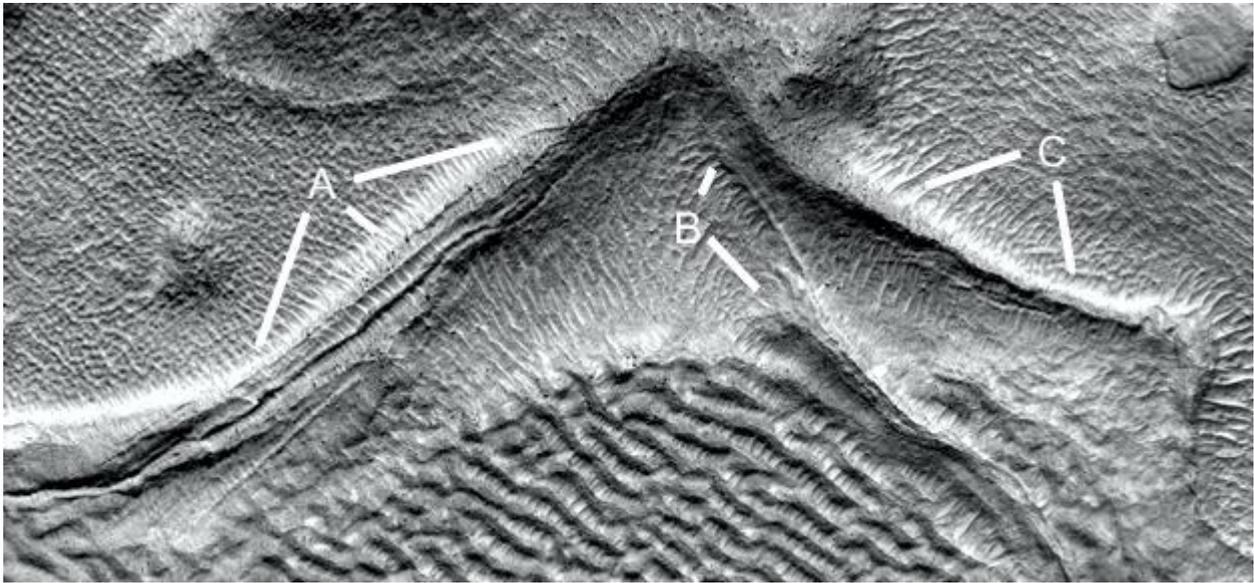


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**Prd1757d**

### **Hypothesis**

This would also act like a dam, the wall here is splitting as if hollow. B shows a narrow wall or tube at 1 o'clock, this goes into a larger wall at 5 o'clock that also appears hollow from having split. C shows the wall has a flat top, it connects into the rock formation in the top middle of the image and then over to A.

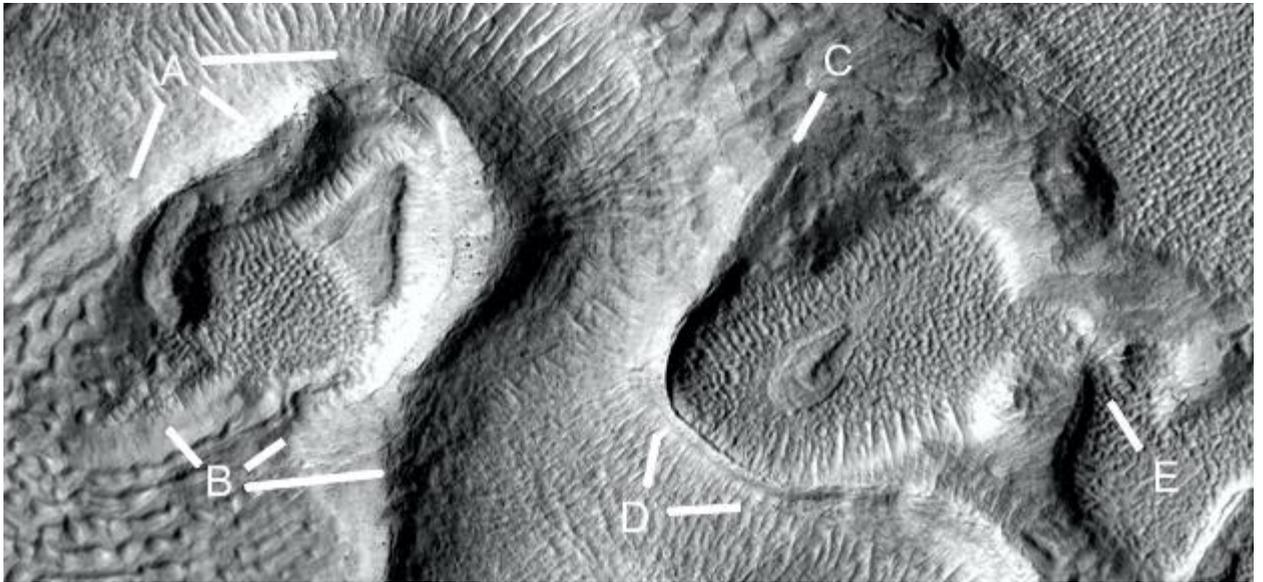


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**Prd1757g**

### **Hypothesis**

A is a wall on another dam over to B, this may be connected to a large rock outcrop to reduce the amount of construction work needed. C connects to a larger rock formation, perhaps the natural rock was used as part of the dam with a wall connected to it. The dam wall at D is in good condition. E shows a small entrance.

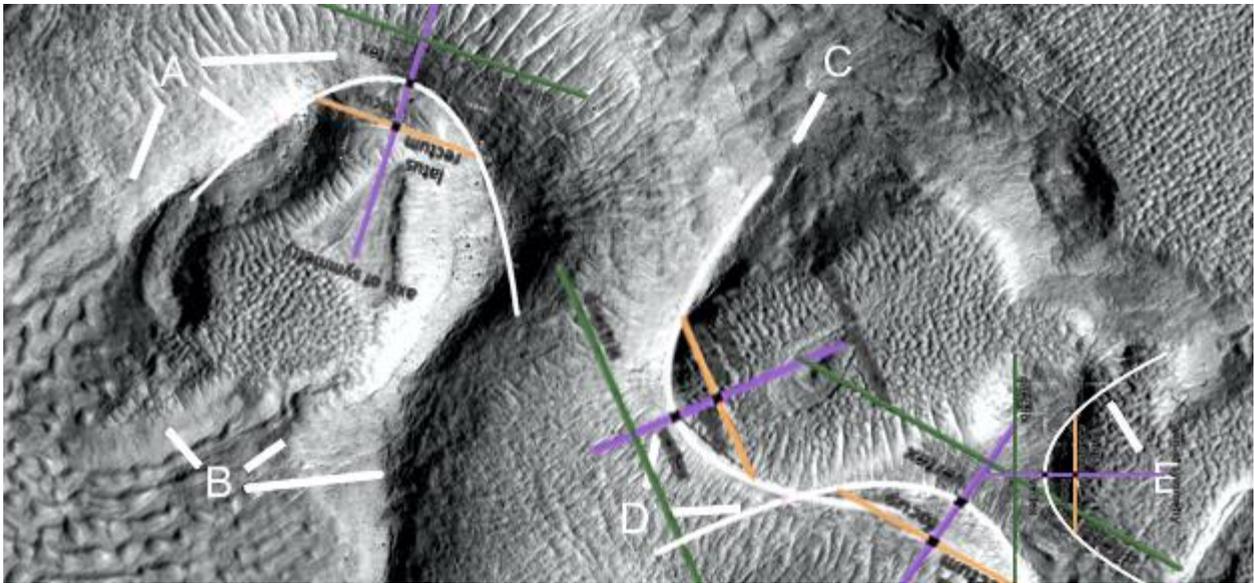


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**Prd1757g2**

### **Hypothesis**

Four parabolas are shown.

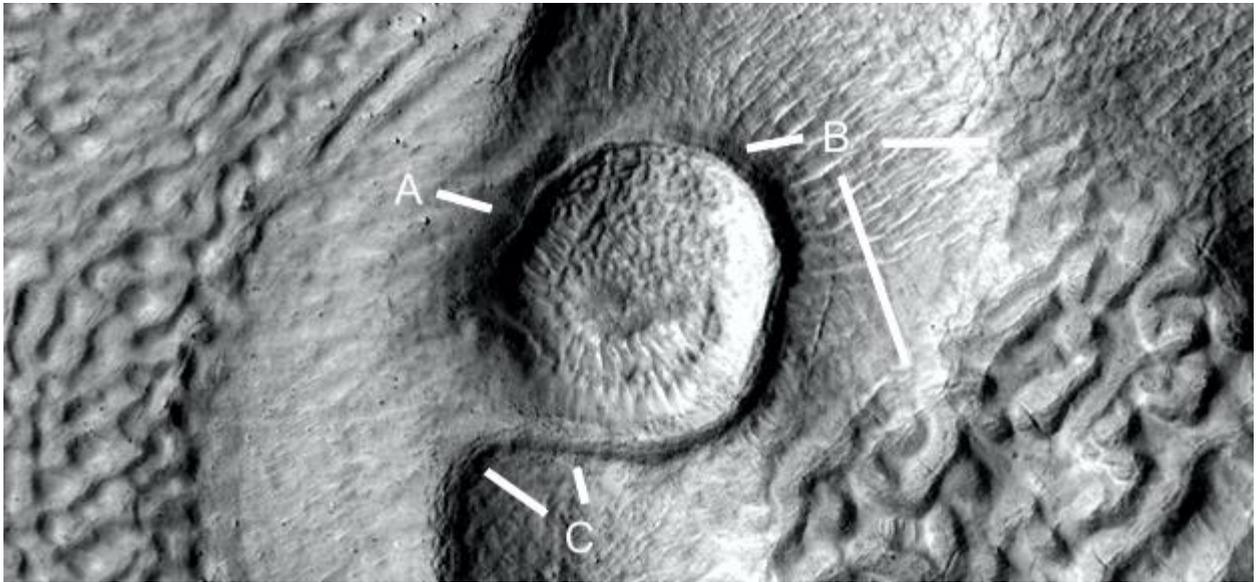


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**Prd1757h**

### **Hypothesis**

This dam also connects to a rock outcrop at A, B shows the dam wall at 9 o'clock, the patterns at 5 o'clock may be artificial to hold water. C shows how the wall connects to the larger rocks.

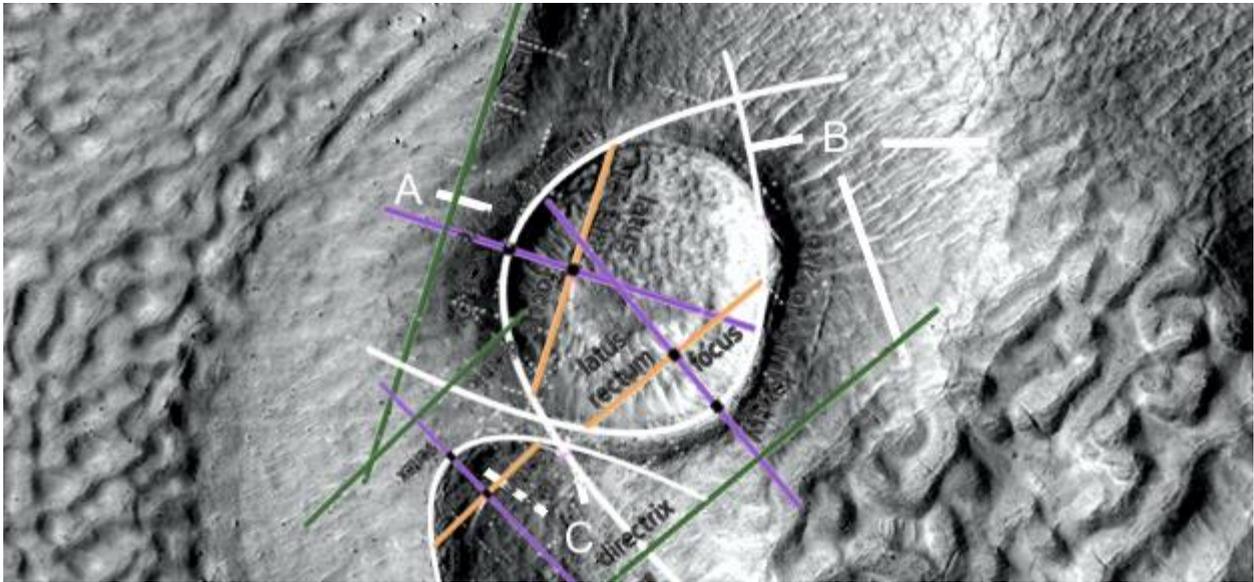


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**Prd1757h2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

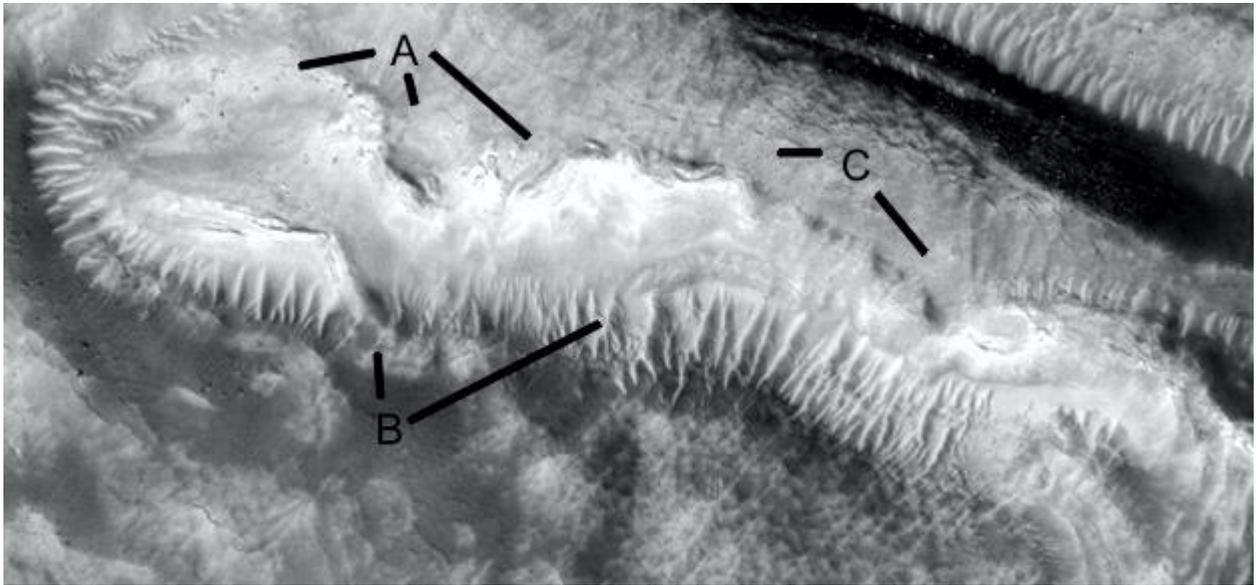


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**Prd1762c**

### **Hypothesis**

This would also have held water, A shows a degraded dam wall, B may have let the water flow down. The corner at 12 o'clock is artificial looking with a flat bottom in the water channel. C shows more erosion.

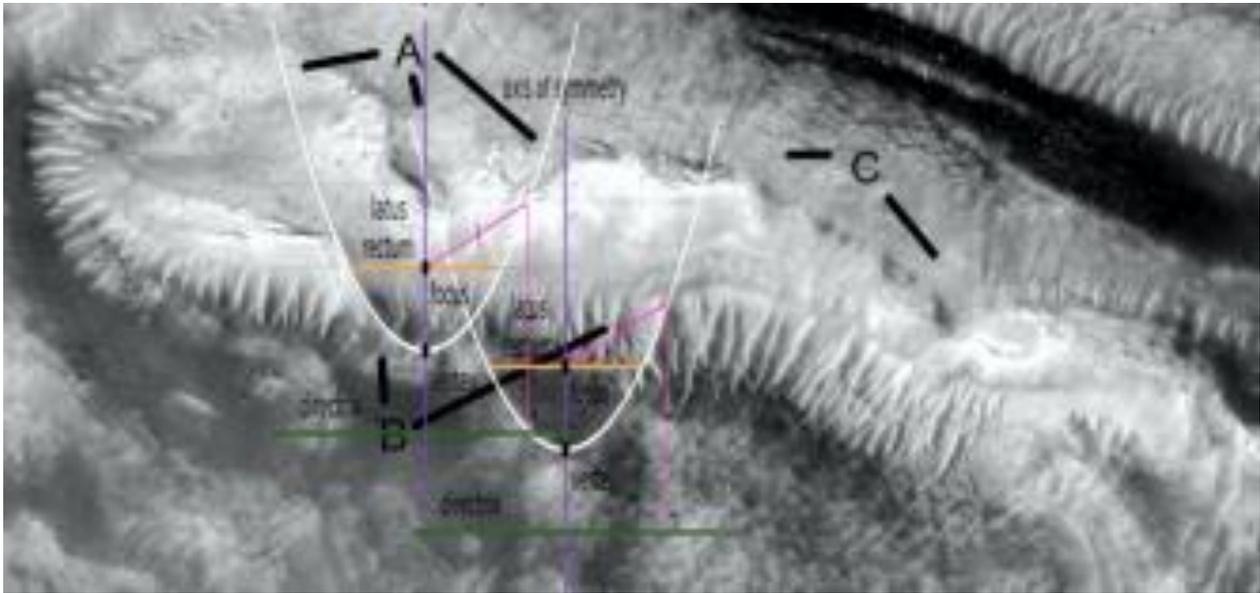


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**Prd1762c2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

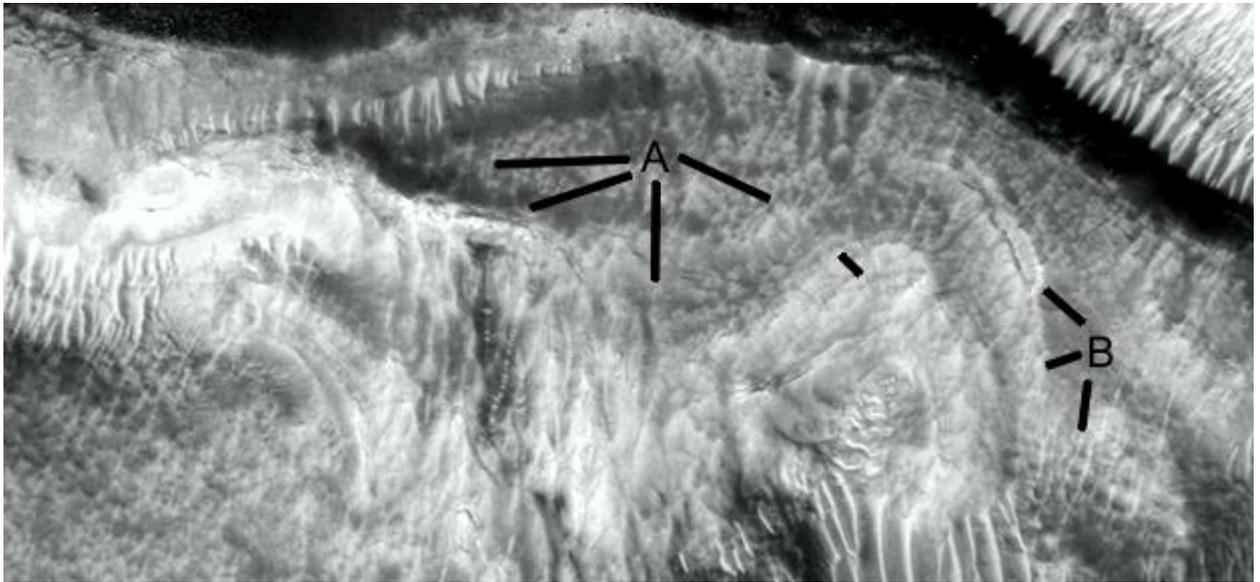


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**Prd1762d**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a dam, the walls above it are steep and smooth like cement. B shows a water channel, at 11 o'clock the wall is degrading.

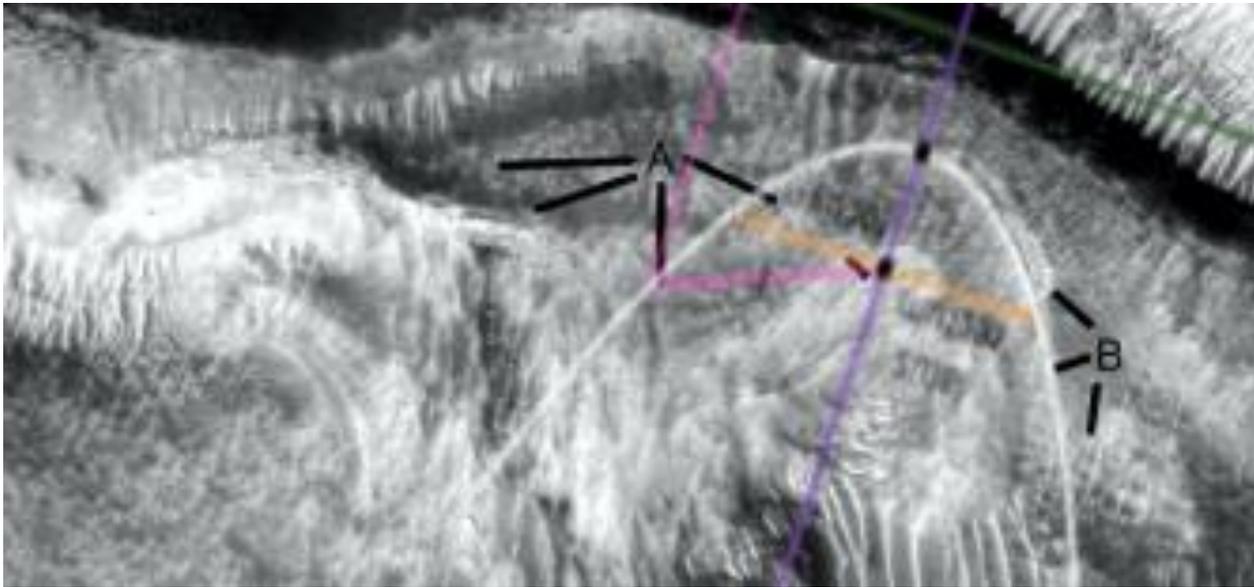


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**Prd1762d2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

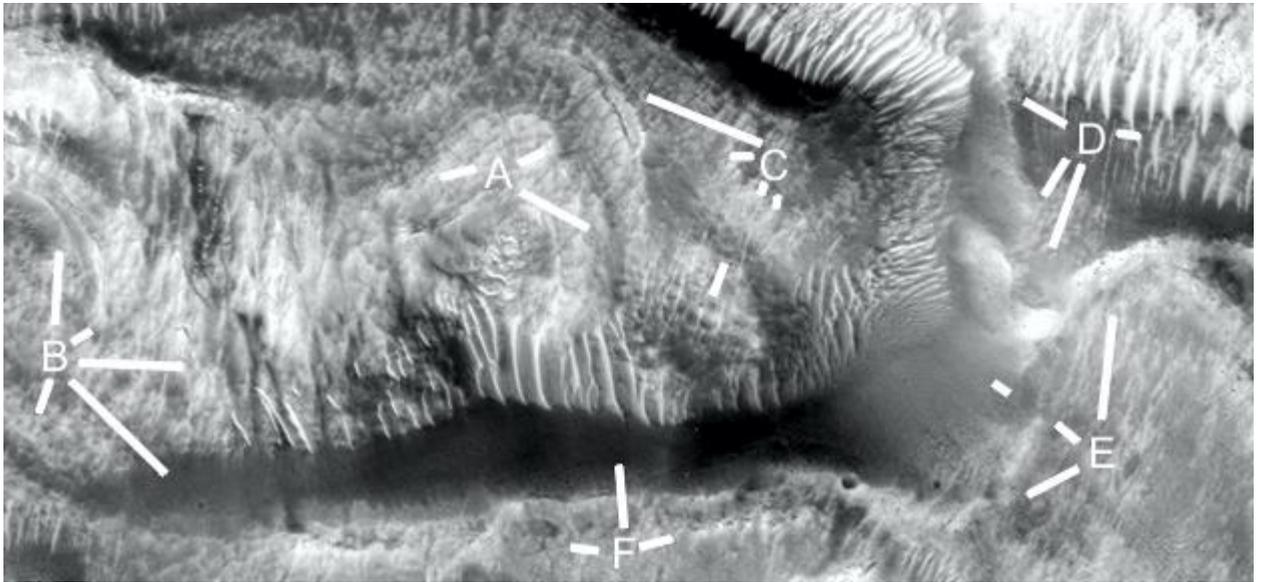


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**Prd1762f**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows a parabola with a water channel around it, B shows a smooth area at 5 o'clock probably from silt and water having settled here, partially from a water channel at 7 o'clock. At 12 o'clock is another water channel. C shows another water channel. D shows a water channel coming to an artificial looking segment at 7 o'clock. E shows the edge of the dam. F at 12 o'clock shows how dark the material is and smooth, indicating water pooled here, at 2 and 9 o'clock there is the lip of the dam wall.

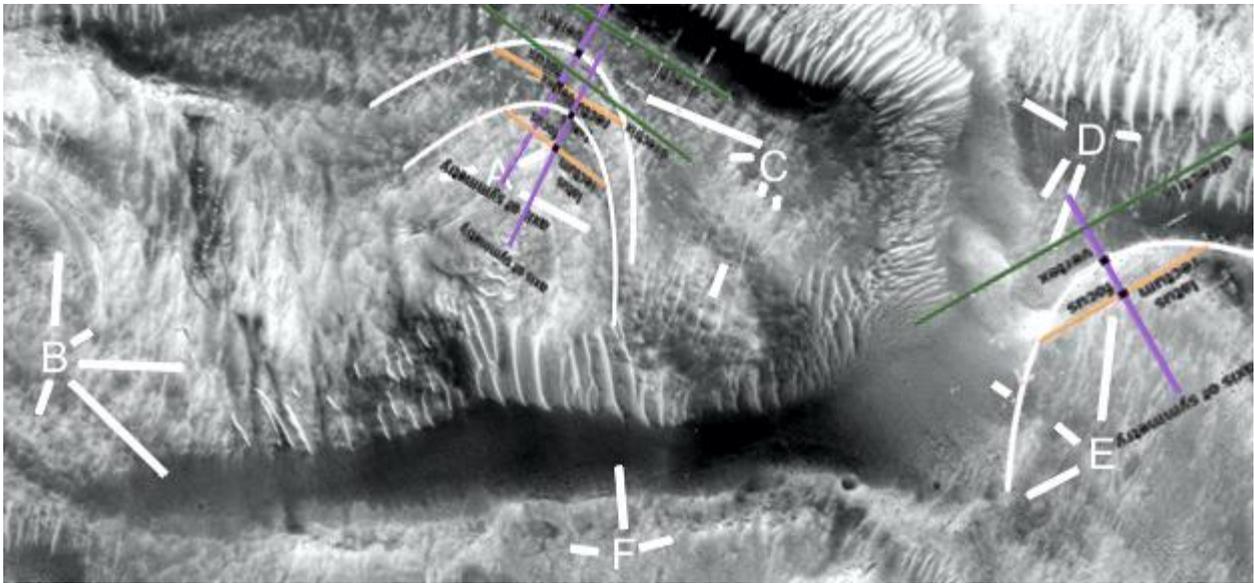


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**Prd1762f2**

### **Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.

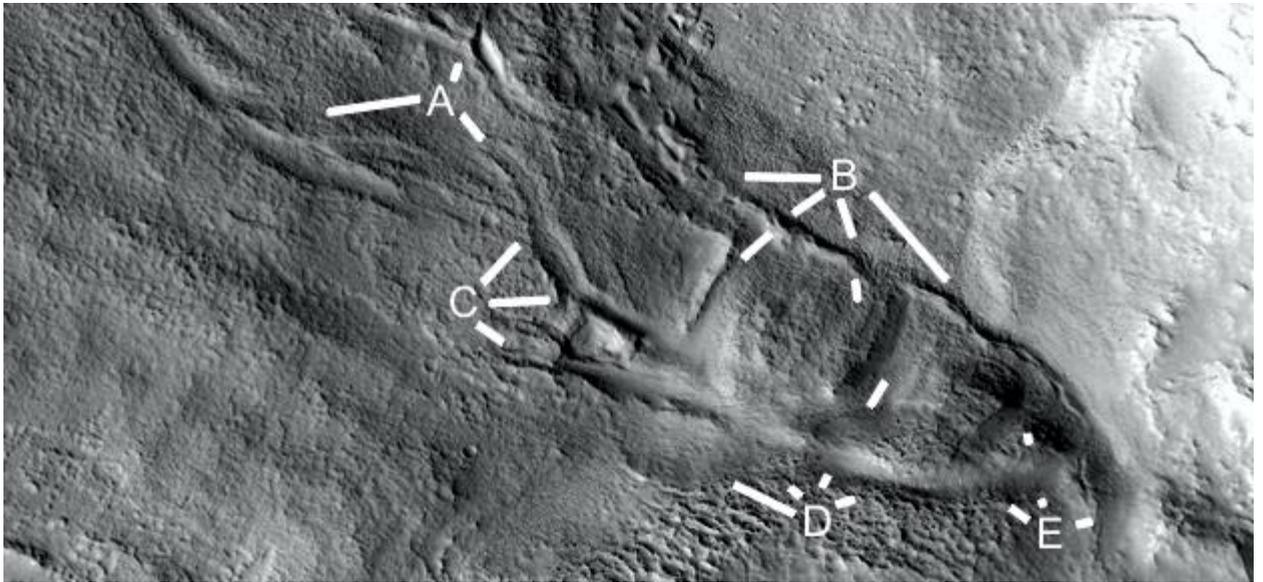



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## Prd1763a

### Hypothesis

A may be water channels, these continue down to C. B shows the edge of a parabolic formation, There is a right angle at 7 o'clock second leg. The wall is degraded at 4 o'clock. D and E may also be water channels, E shows a hollow wall at 2 o'clock.

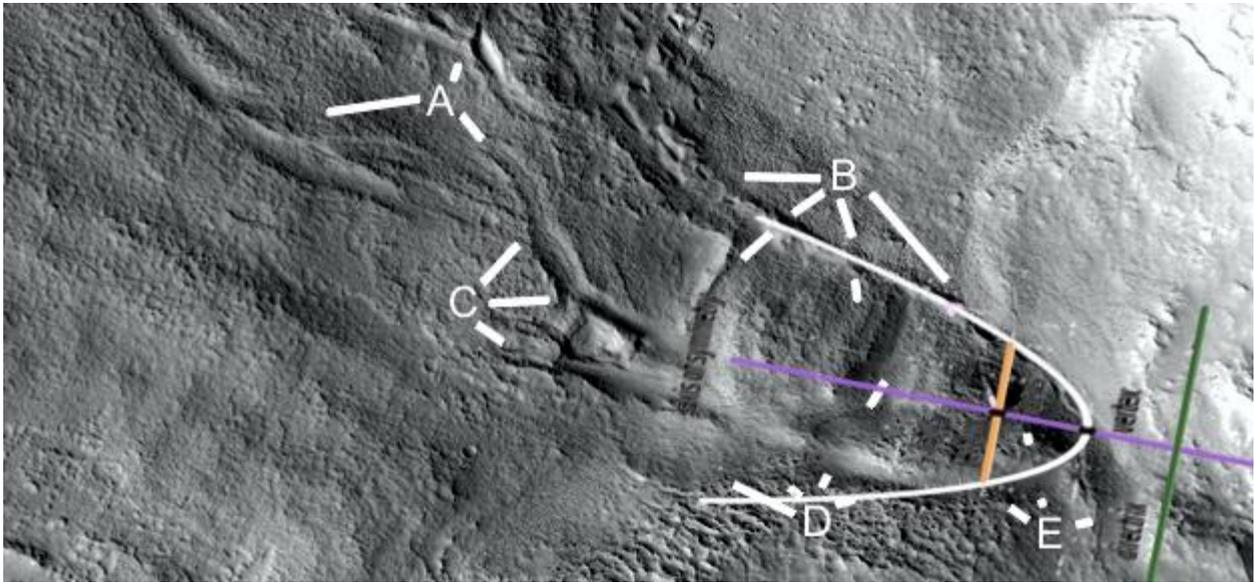


---

**Prd1763a2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

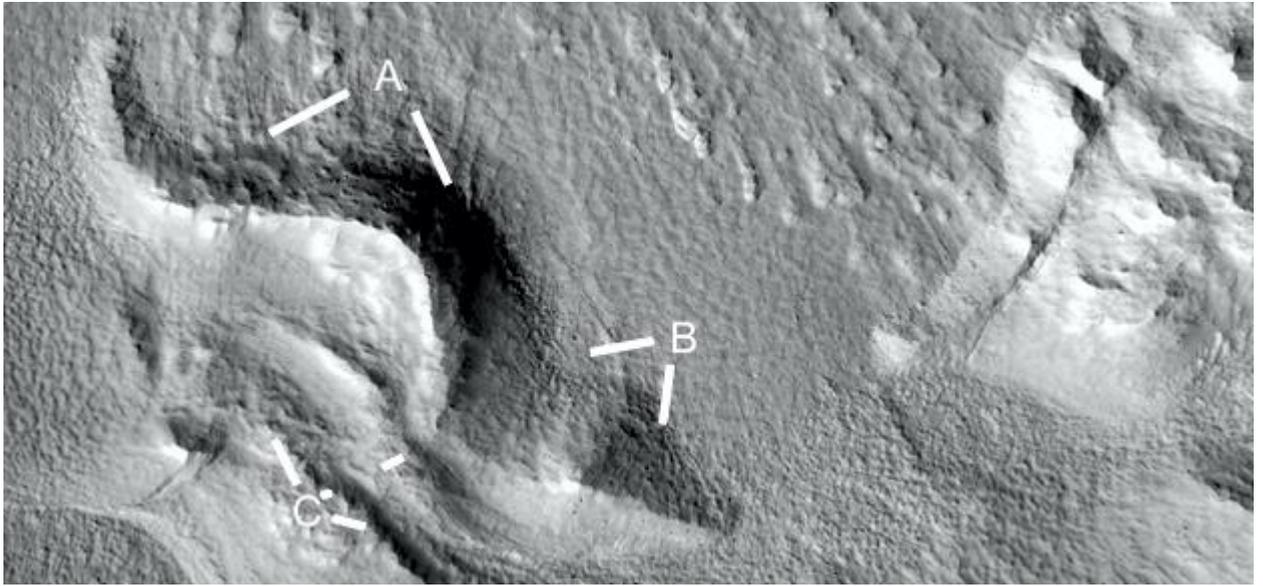


---

**Prd1763b**

### **Hypothesis**

A may have acted as a dam, an overflow of water would go through B at 8 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the rock is flat like cement. C shows a water channel.

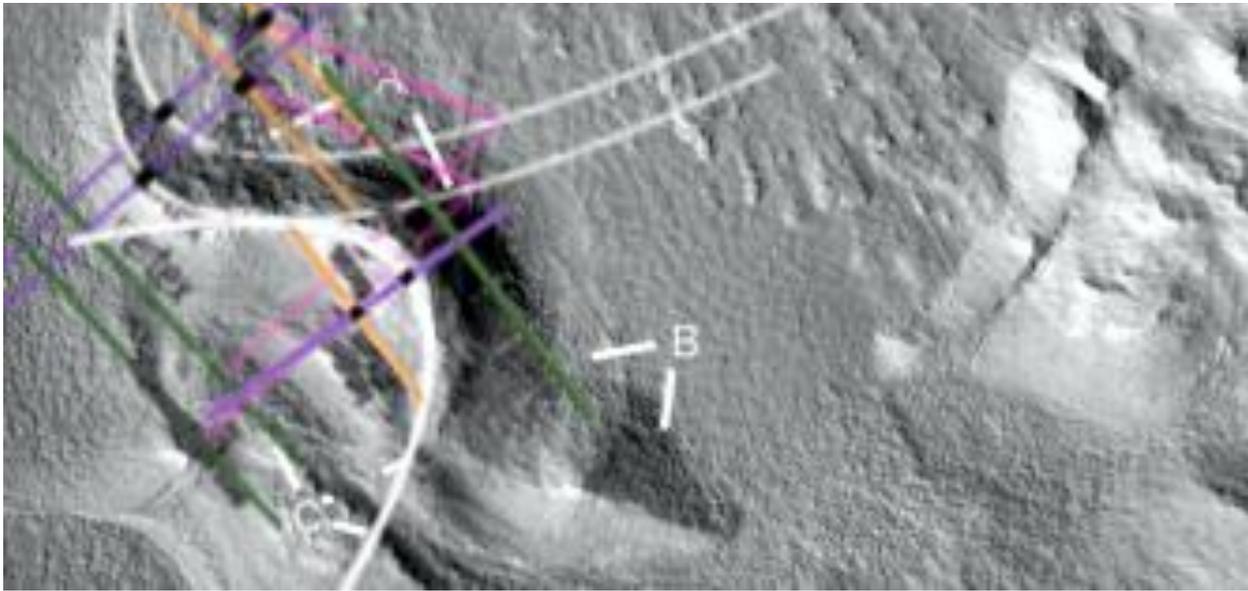


---

**Prd1763b2**

**Hypothesis**

Three parabolas are shown.



---

**Prd1766a**

### **Hypothesis**

A and B show parabolic bands on the roof of the hollow hill, C shows how the sides of this formation are steep not eroded.

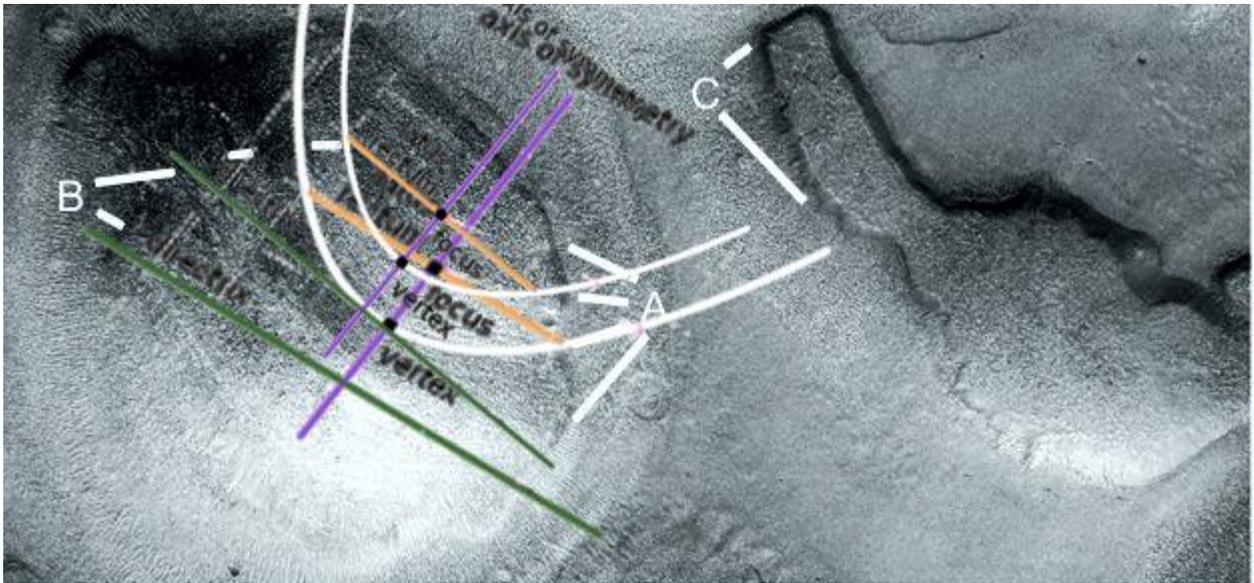


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**Prd1766a2**

### **Hypothesis**

Two parabolas are shown.

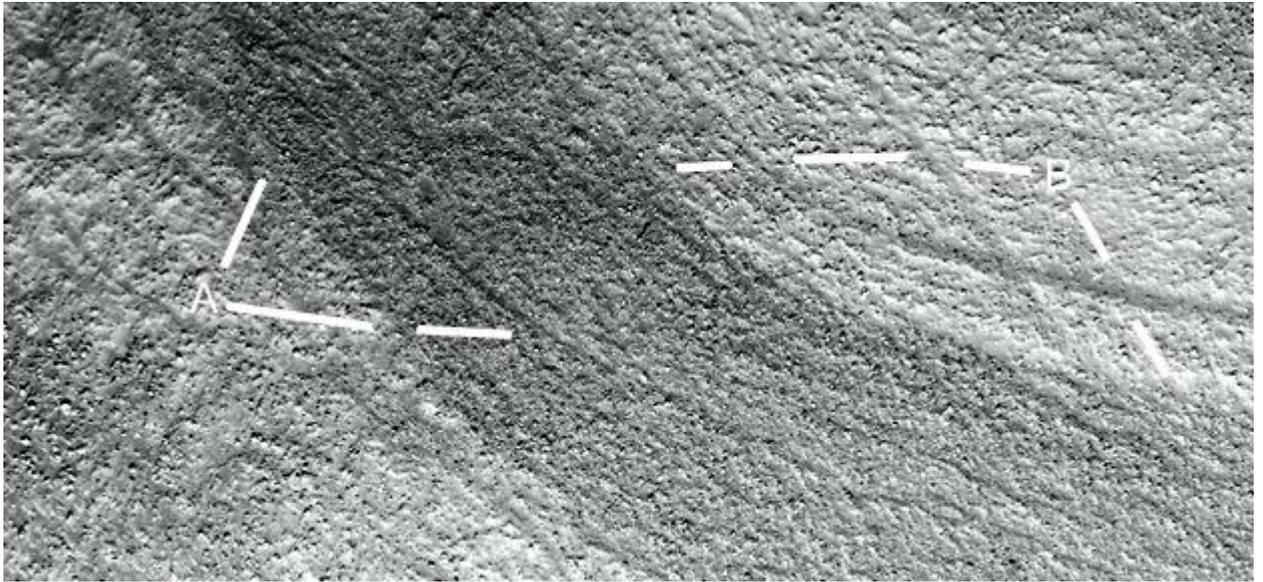


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**Prd1766b**

### **Hypothesis**

This is a closeup of the bands on the roof, they appear to be part of the rock formation though the shade is different. It may have been a patch or a stronger material. A shows the edge of the two shaded materials is seamless. At 3 o'clock second leg there is a groove in the roof, also at B at 4 o'clock first leg and 9 o'clock first and second legs. 9 o'clock third leg and 4 o'clock second leg show the seam between the two shaded materials.

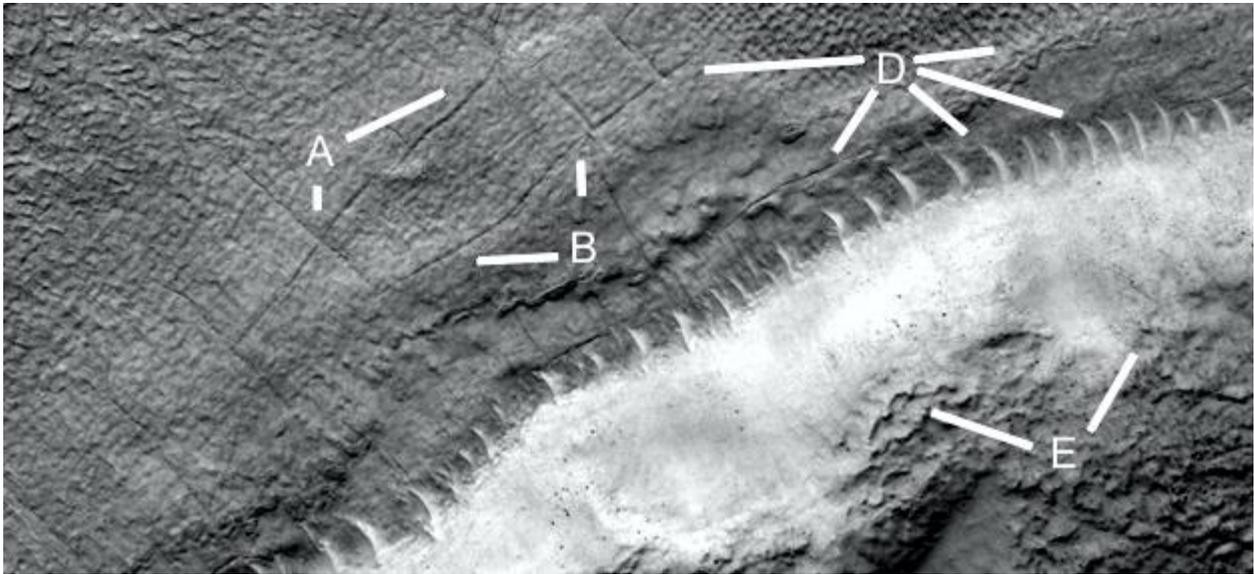


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**Prhh1768d**

### **Hypothesis**

A and B may show a tiled surface, these are grooves between plates of rock that cross at intersections. They are also smoother than the terrain above A.

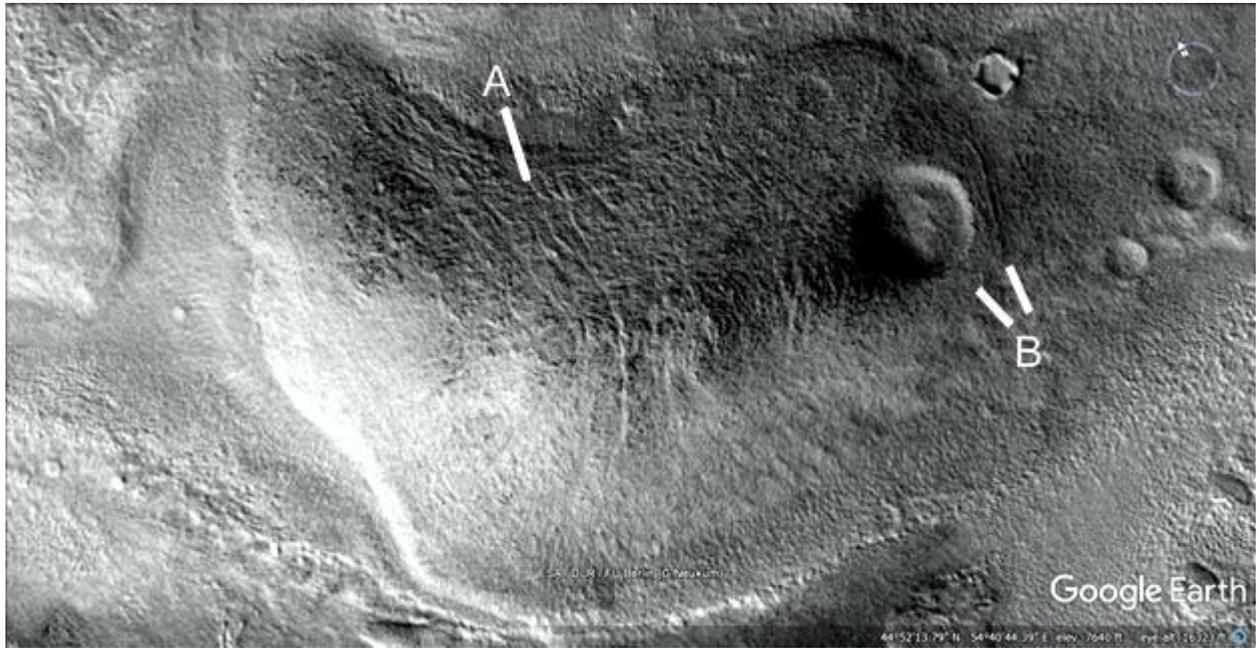


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**Prhh1770**

### **Hypothesis**

A shows cracks on a hollow hill as if the roof is settling. B shows a crater which goes down to the same level as the outside ground, this may be because it was hollow under the impact. It may also be it was made into a dam, the sides are smooth like cement and there are no cracks in the hill from the impact.

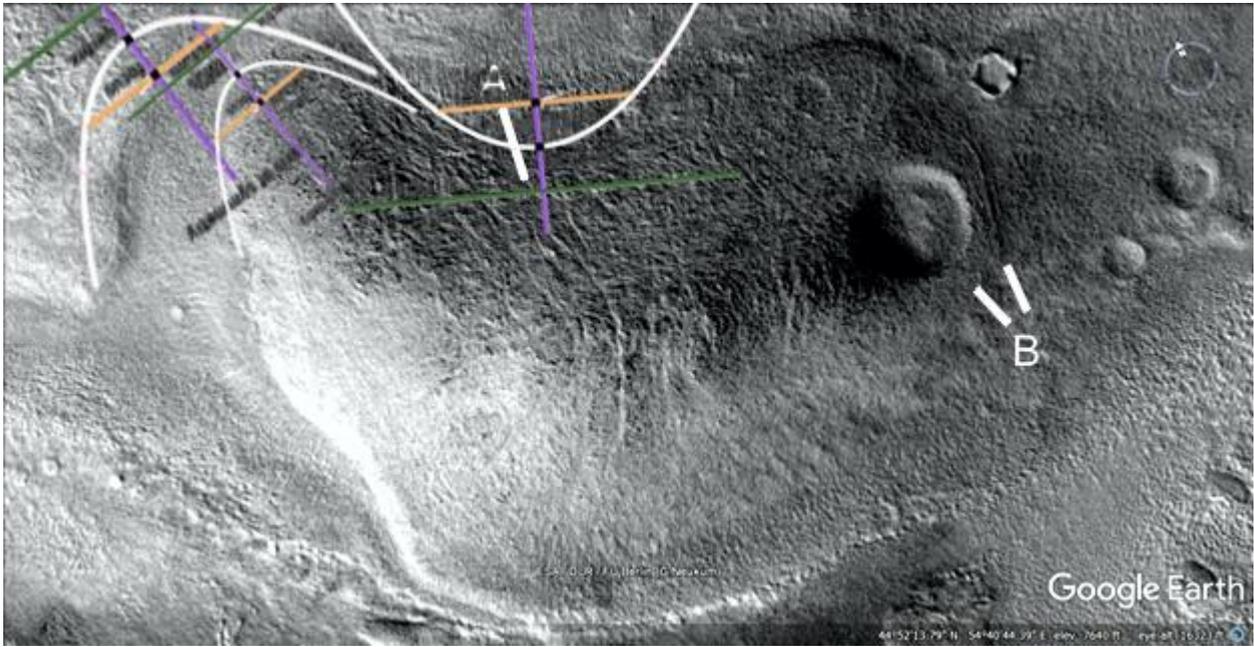


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## Prhh1770a

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown. Their proximity to the crater makes it more likely it has also been altered.

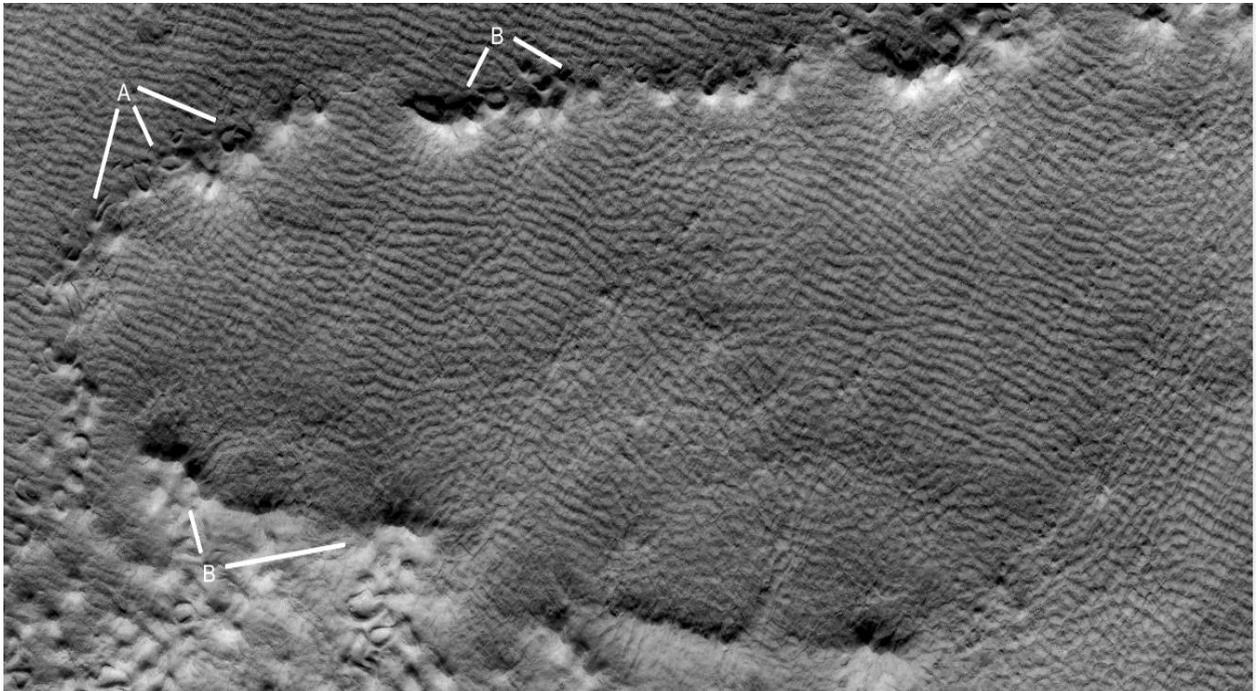


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## Prd1776a

### Hypothesis

This is a highly eroded dam, the rocks at A, B, and C would be pillars in the original dam wall.

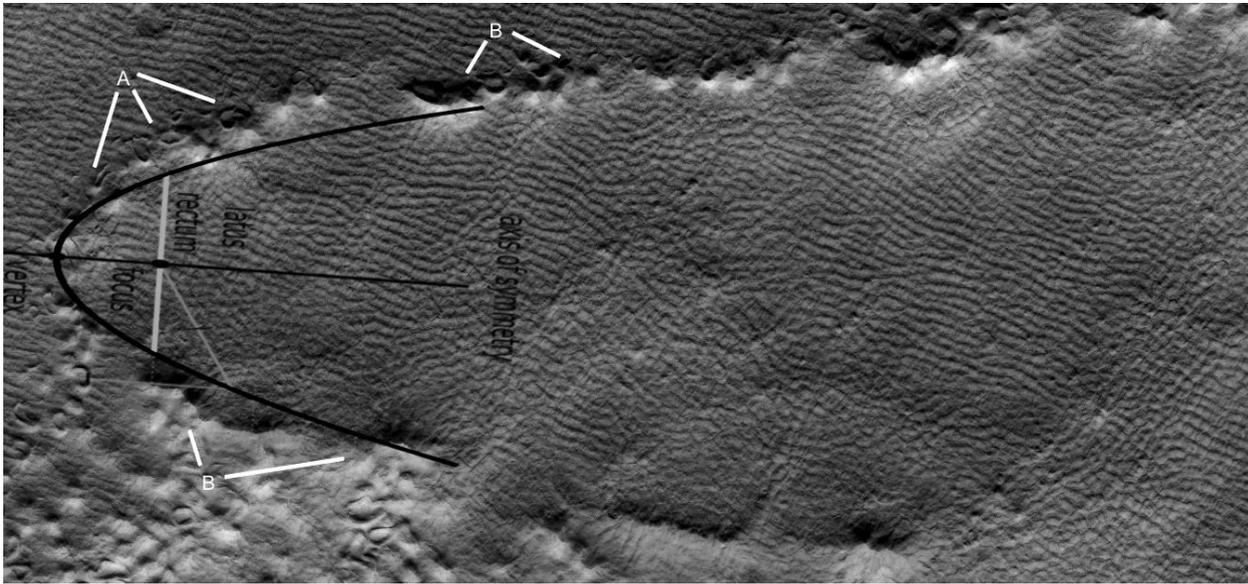


---

**Prd1776a2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown. The correspondence is not exact but the parabola continues a long way over to the right side of the image.

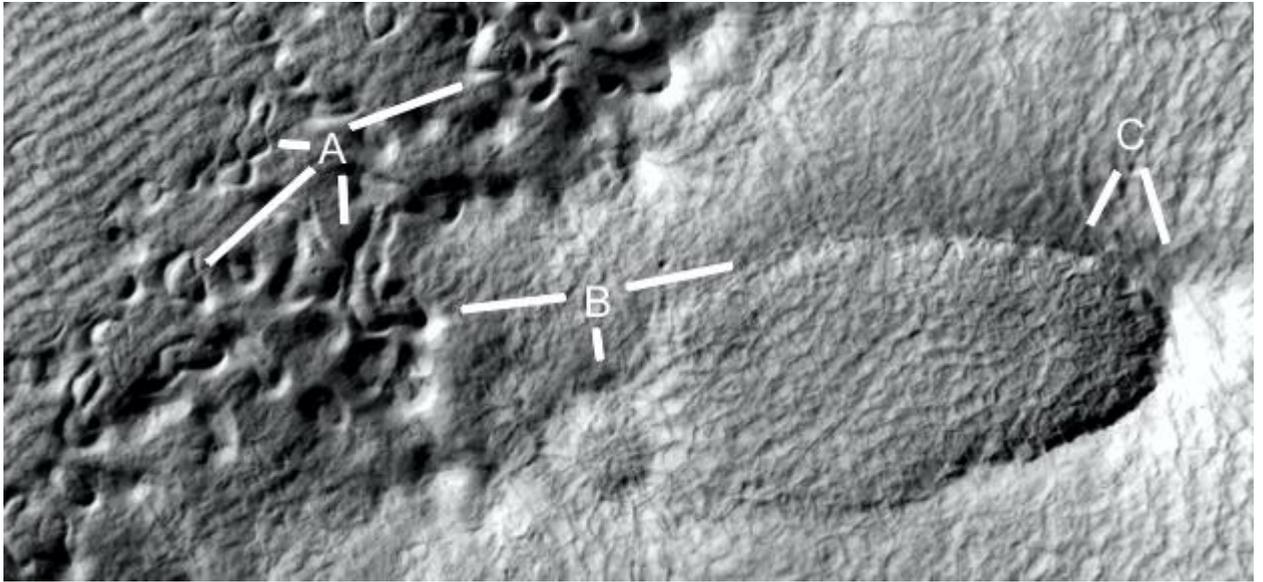


---

**Prd1776b**

## **Hypothesis**

A shows some of these small hills are hollow, perhaps as small habitats or for some farming purpose. B shows the ground is covered with a regular texture perhaps like tiles. At 9 o'clock is a long tube with the roof collapsed, as it continues the roof is intact on its other end.

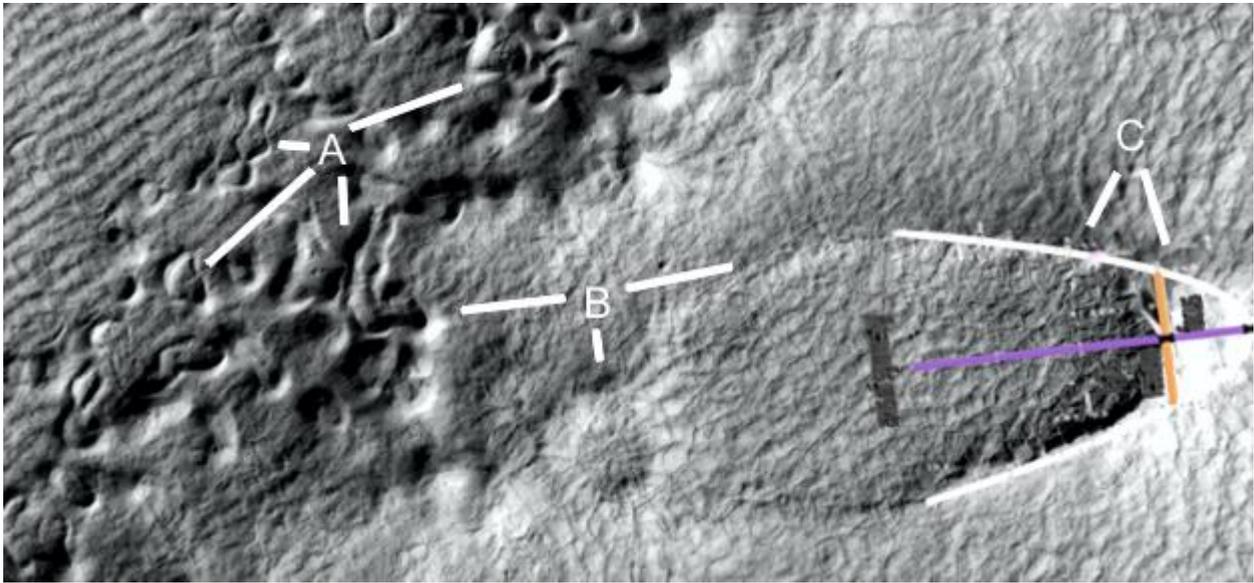


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**Prd1776b2**

### **Hypothesis**

A parabola is shown.

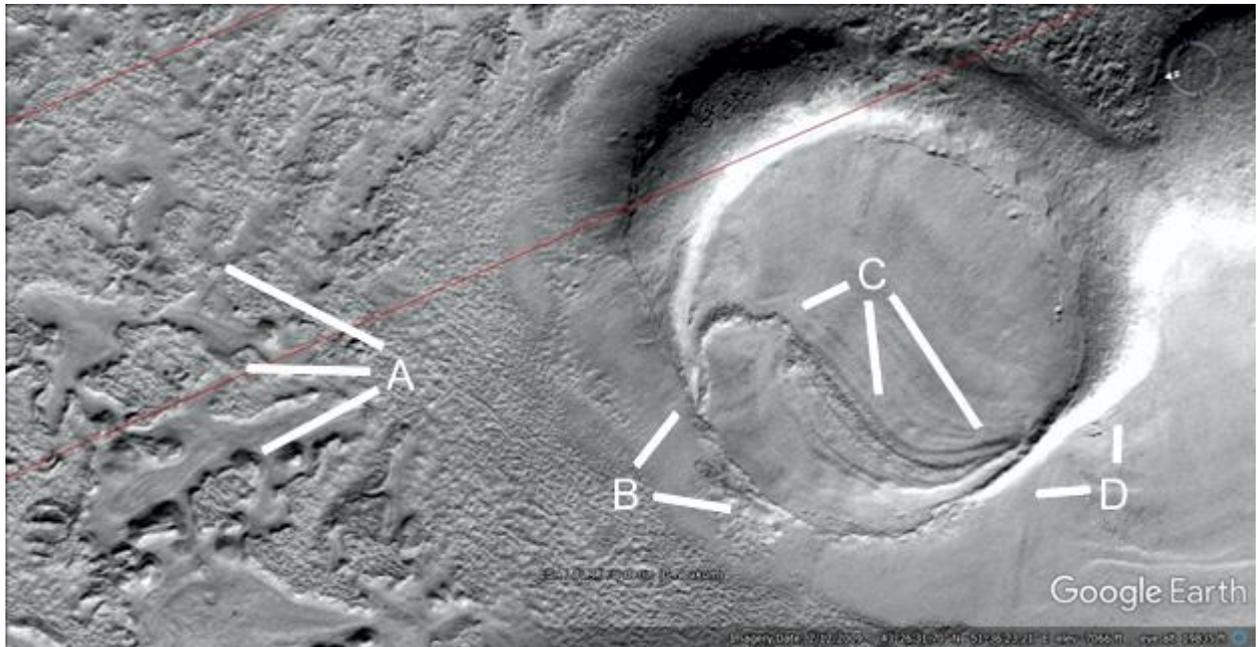


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**Prd1781**

### **Hypothesis**

A may show smooth pit dams in between the mounds as if made of cement, B shows a crater wall that appears to be constructed rather than being the original wall. The same wall thickness and height is shown at C, however an impact could not produce both in this shape only a circle. D shows how the crater rim may have been altered.

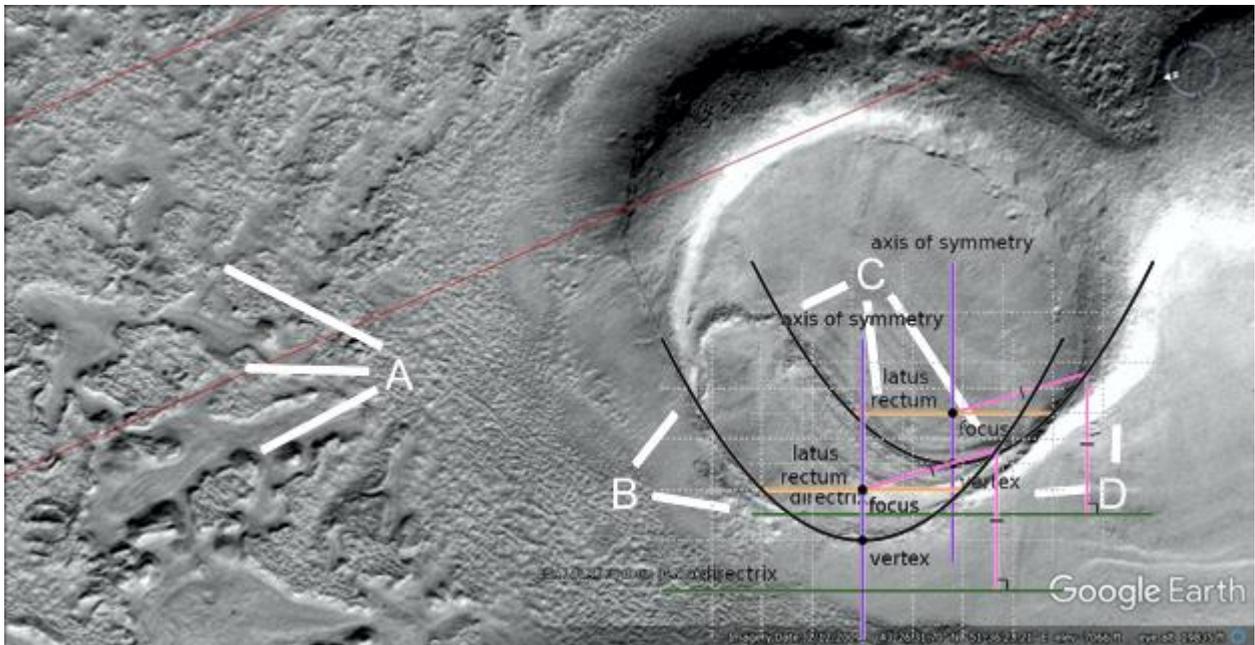


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## Prd1781a

### Hypothesis

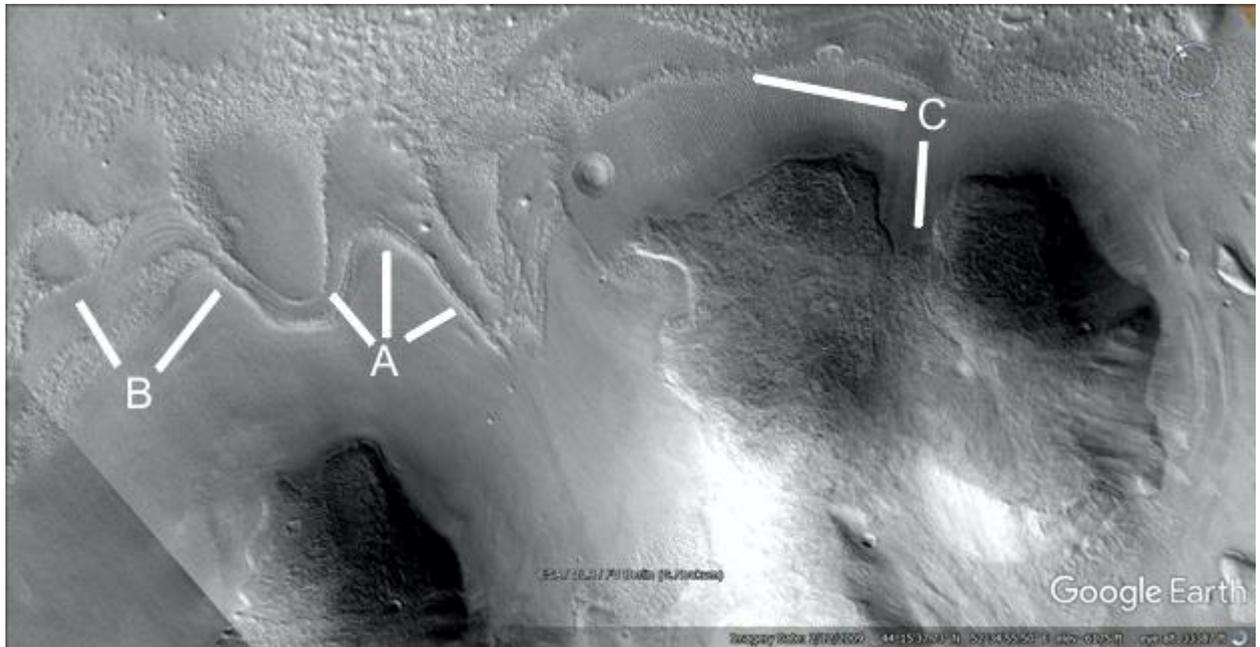
Two parabolas are shown, the crater rim is more like a parabola than a circle, perhaps to be more load bearing.



Prhh1796

## Hypothesis

A and B are multiple dams, B at 10 o'clock may be a pit dam and at 2 o'clock is a parabola. A is a parabolic arch. C may be a pit dam at 10 o'clock the hill may be collapsing at 6 o'clock.



---

## Prhh1796a

### Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.

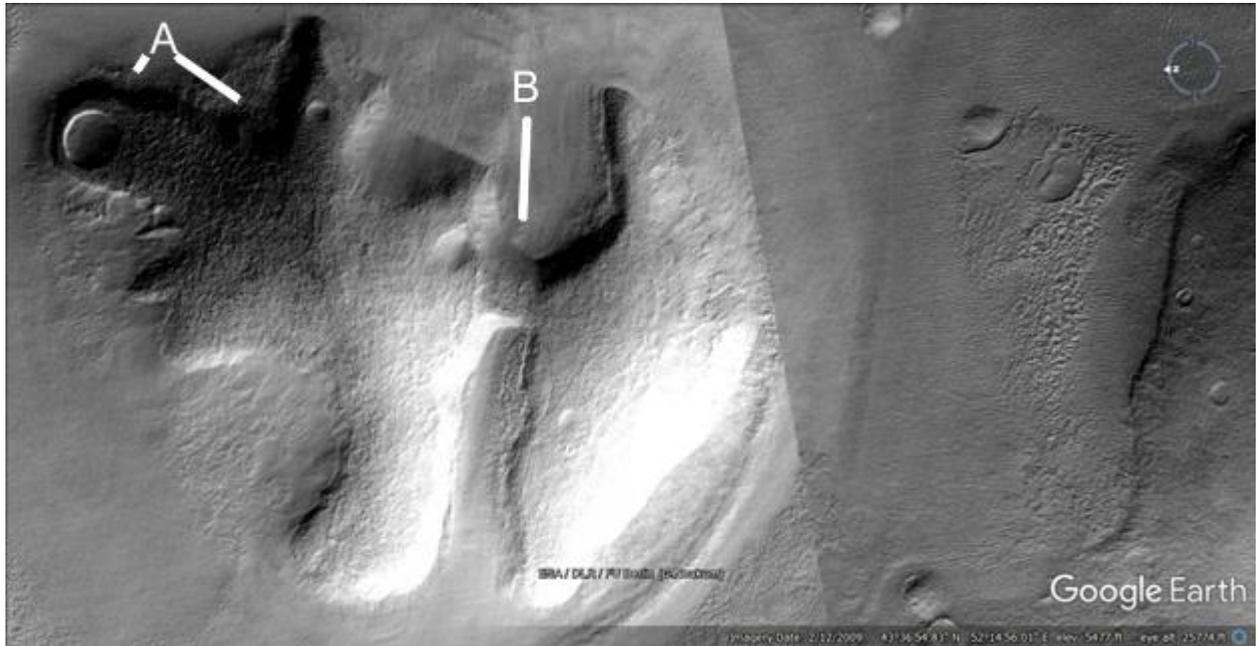


---

**Prhh1799**

### **Hypothesis**

The part of the hill at A has two parallel sides and a crater symmetrically located in it. It looks as if the hill was constructed over to meet the crater or this is a pit dam.

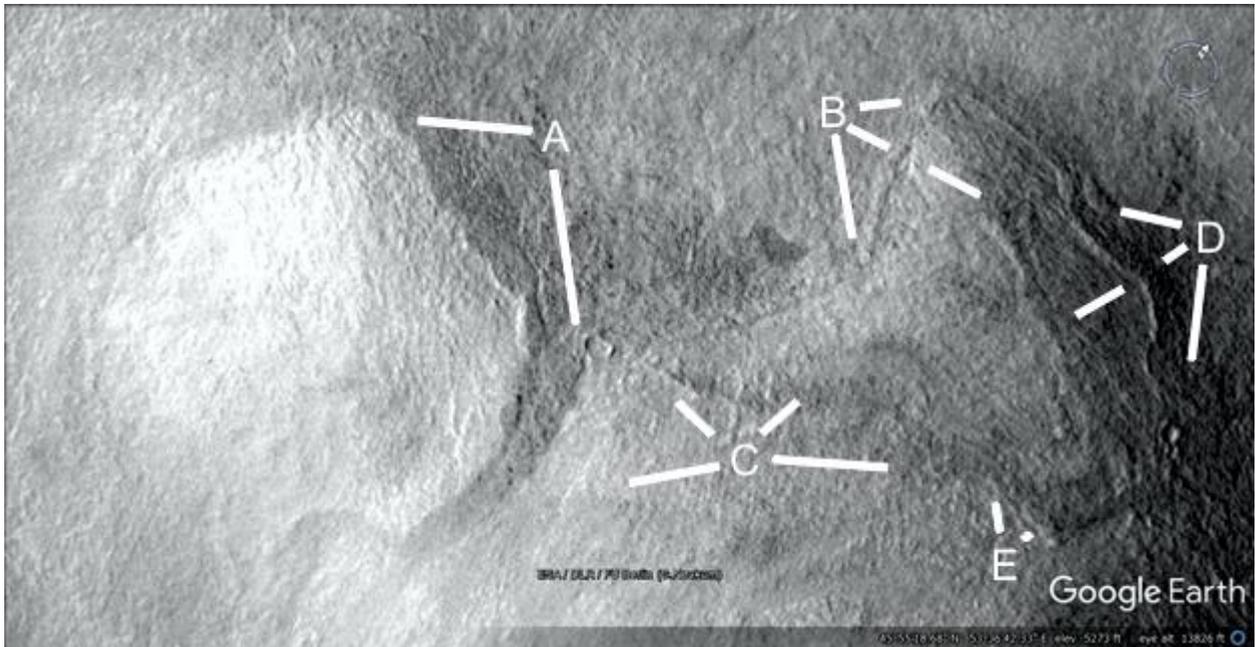


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## Prhh1804

### Hypothesis

A shows the walls around a hollow hill, the roof is much paler and lower. It may be the skin has broken off. B shows a similar wall with straight sides, C shows a dark line through the hill like an interior support being exposed. D shows another segment of the wall, the roof is lower than this wall in all cases.

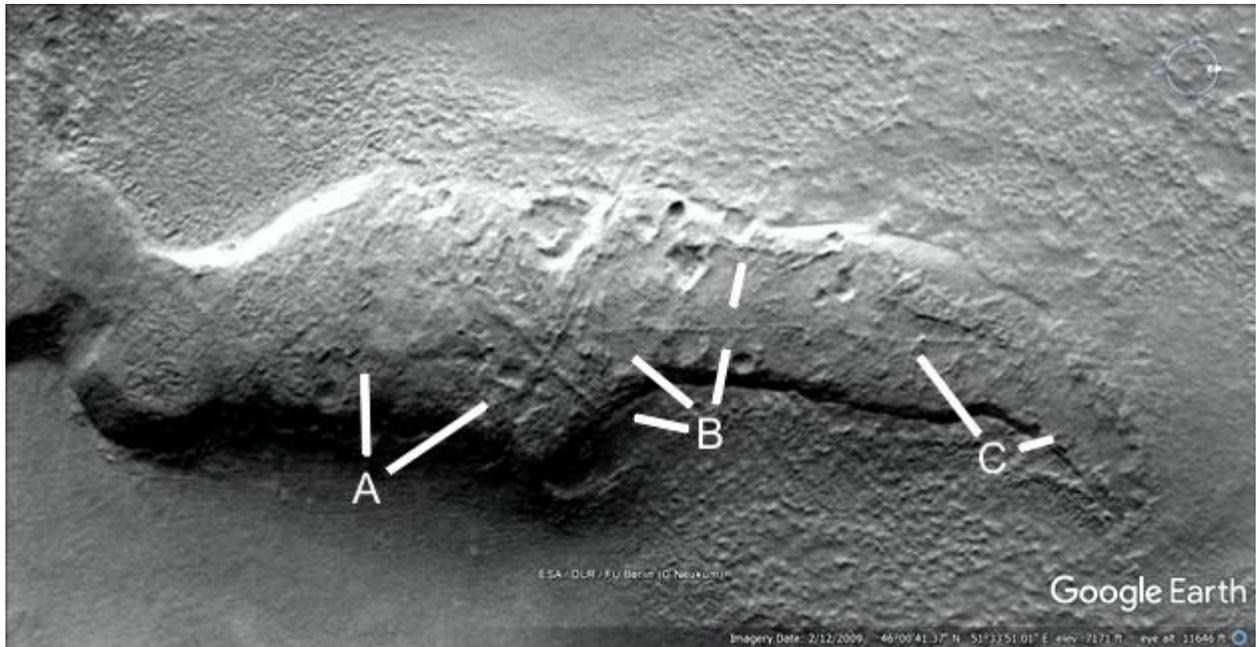


---

## Prhh1805

### Hypothesis

There is a straight wall going from A at 12 o'clock to B at 10 o'clock over to B at 10 o'clock. A at 2 o'clock show a cross of walls, another wall is shown at B at 1 o'clock second leg. B at 10 o'clock may show where the roof is settling, these may be interior supports showing through the roof.

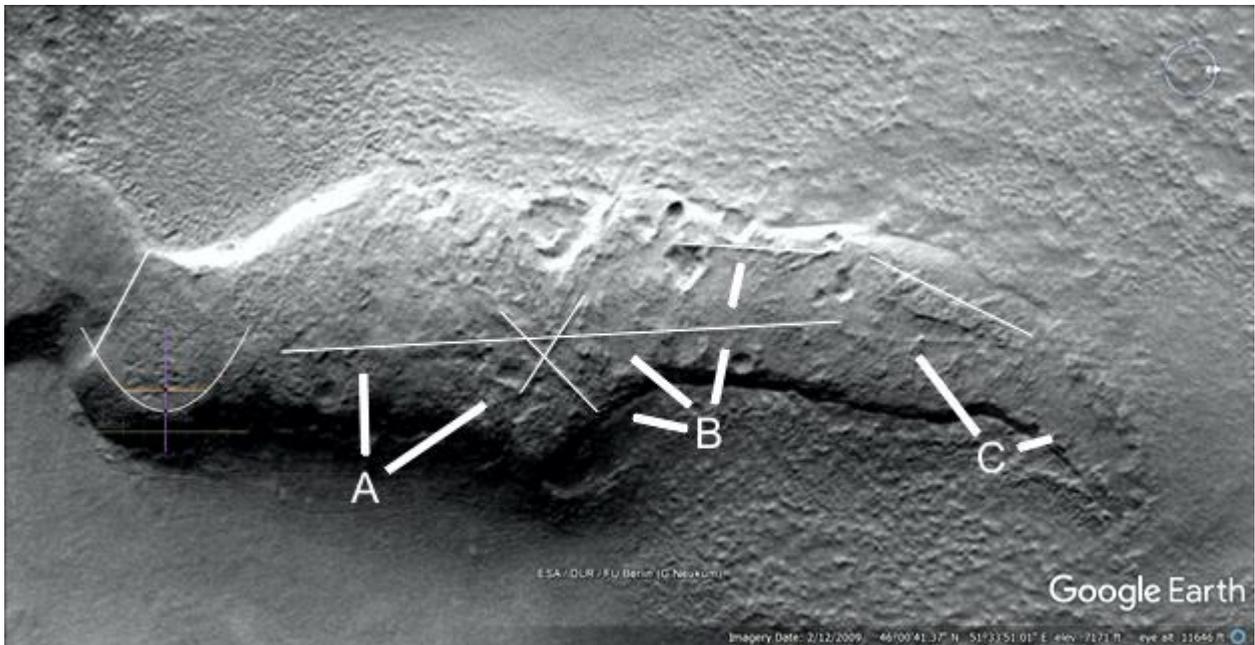


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## Prhh1805a

### Hypothesis

The lines show how straight these walls are, there is also a parabola fitting part of the hill.

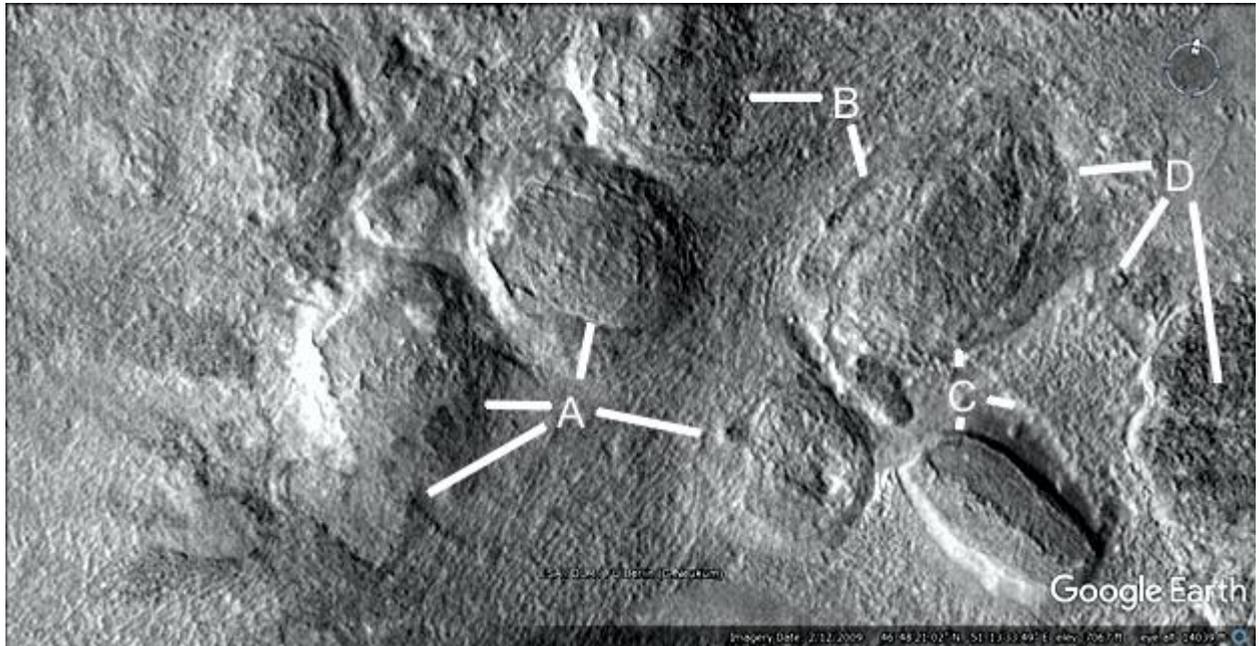


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## Prhh1806

### Hypothesis

These hollow hills are collapsing, the roofs are peeling at A, also at 4 o'clock the hill has collapsed in the center. B shows a collapsed hill at 9 o'clock and a collapsed segment at 5 o'clock. C shows the roof peeling off at 6 o'clock, on many hills this presages their collapse. At C at 4 o'clock is a raised segment with parallel sides over to D at 8 o'clock connecting to the hill at 6 o'clock.

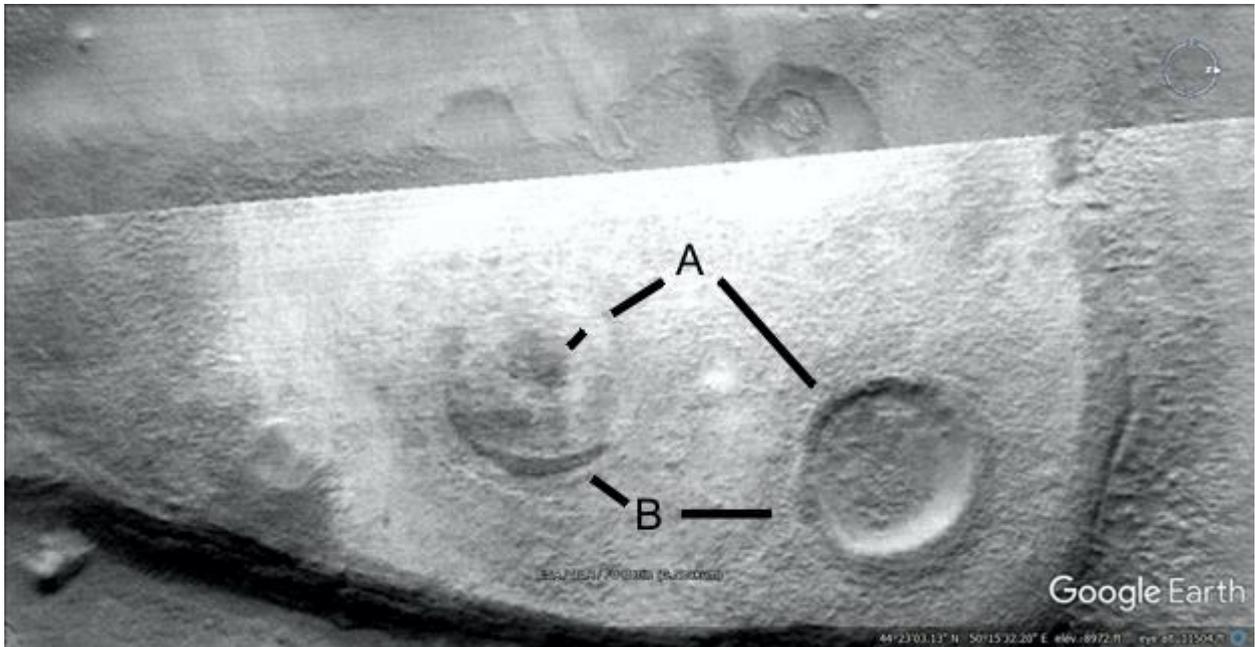


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## Prhh1807

### Hypothesis

B shows a crater at 3 o'clock, at 10 o'clock is the same crater shape but no crater. It appears as if the crater impact was repaired and the roof restored. A at 8 o'clock second leg shows dark areas like patches, there is no rim like at 4 o'clock.

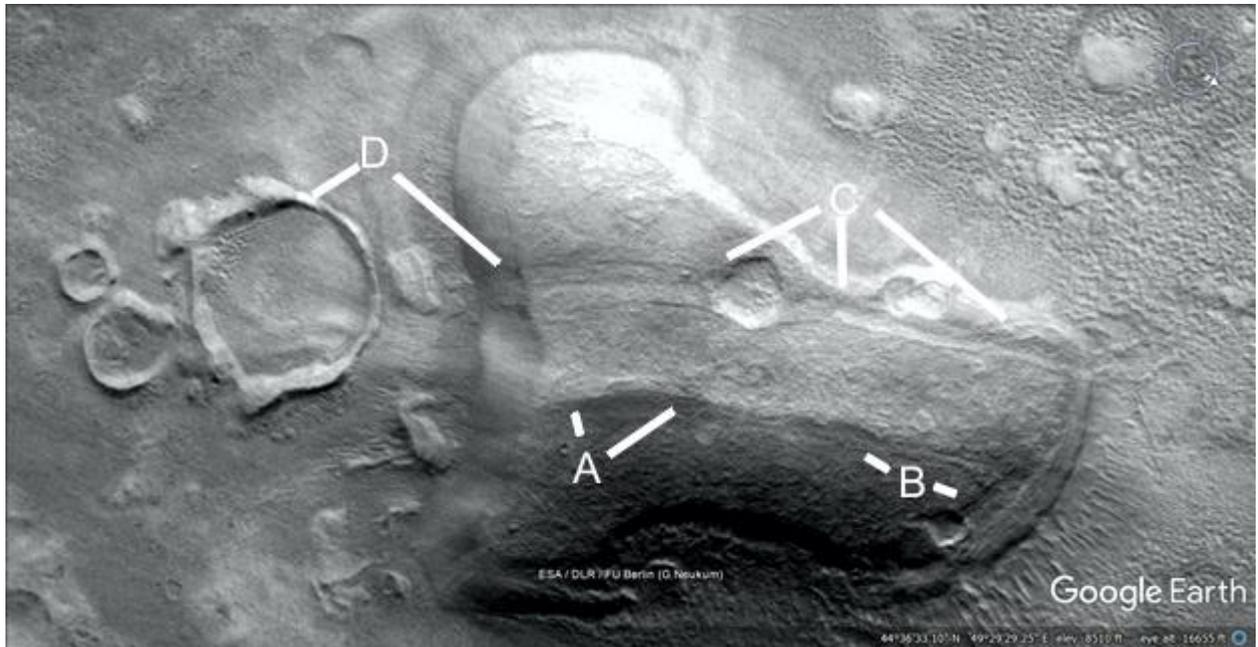


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## Prhh1813

### Hypothesis

A and B show a light and dark segment of the roof, this extends over to C where there is a groove parallel to it. This appears to skirt the crater as if it was repaired. D shows the start of this groove at 4 o'clock, the crater at 8 o'clock also appears to be altered.

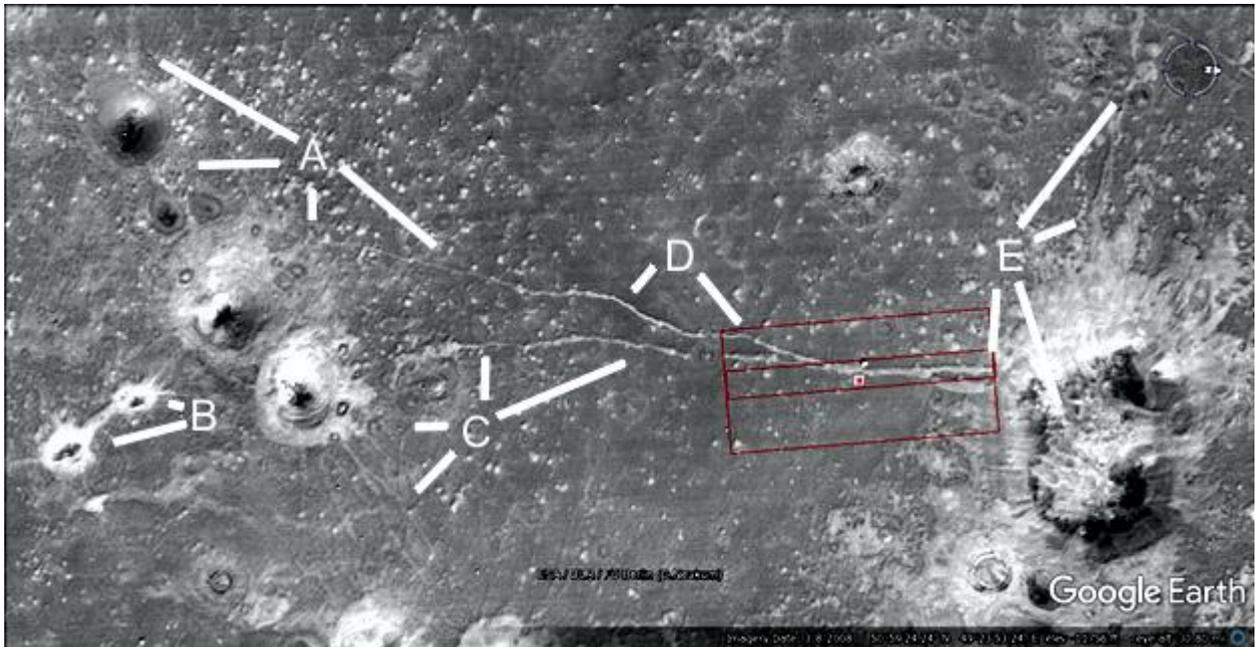


---

## Prhh1816

### Hypothesis

A shows a road going into a hill at 10 o'clock, then more roads at 9, 6, and 4 o'clock. B shows more roads between hills. The road at C at 12 and 2 o'clock goes alongside the road at D over to E, other roads at C at 7 and 9 o'clock radiate out from this hill. E shows how these roads go into the collapsed hollow hill at 6 and 7 o'clock, another road goes into the hill at 1 and 2 o'clock.

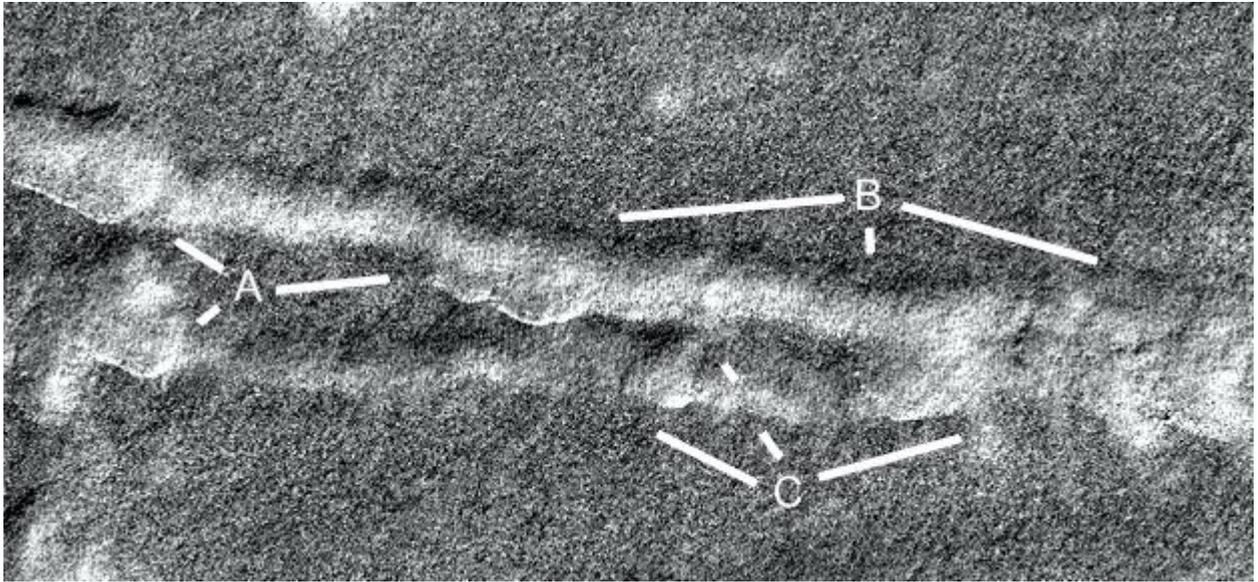


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## Prhh1816a

### Hypothesis

The rectangle in the previous image shows the closeup area. A shows this road at 10 and 2 o'clock, how it is deeper than the surrounding terrain, also a second depression at 7 o'clock. B shows this road continuing and perhaps a tube or tunnel at C at 10 and 11 o'clock going across to A .

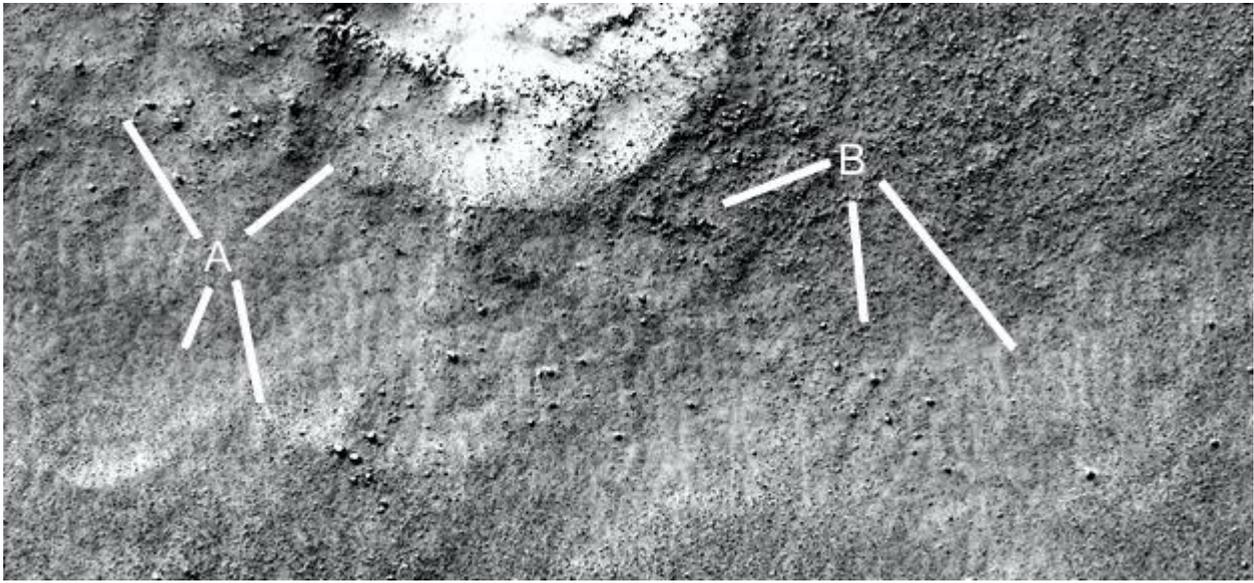


---

## Prhh1816b

### Hypothesis

A closeup of part of the road shows regular segments like tiles at A, the ground at 5 o'clock has no tiles. At 2 o'clock may have been a small building. B shows the edge of this road and more tiles.



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