

Martian Geometry Book 5

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

There are also large areas of walls and room like shapes, these are hypothetical cities. Other areas connect these hollow hills together with tubes or roads as another kind of hypothetical city. Still others seem to be made of tubes that connect together in intersections called a tube nexus. This may have been because of the climate further from the equator, for example tubes might have been used to travel through in colder areas.

The Martian Faces are mainly discussed in books 11 and 12, a reprint of published peer reviewed papers. These differ according to where they are. The Cydonia Face, Nefertiti, and King Face all fall on a great circle, this is hypothesized to have been an old equator that lines up with a known previous pole position west of Hellas Crater. The newly discovered Queen Face is in Cydonia but not near the old equator. If the faces were used to mark latitudes and longitudes then the overall system remains obscure. For example there is a large hyperbola shown close to the old equator. Another is far from this equator, but drawing a line from it to Nefertiti gives a right angle to this old equator. Joining these two hyperbolas and the King Face gives an Isosceles Triangle. The hypothesis of these mapping system is highly speculative at this stage.

Canals, lakes, and water channels also vary in different areas. West of Cydonia there is an extensive array of hypothetical canals, also east and west of Elysium Mons. Some of these connect to larger lakes which may be artificial. Some hypothetical dams have water channels to direct water into a dam, and to collect an overflow to another dam.

There are also darker areas often bounded by walls or geometric shapes. These may have been farms, why they appear in some areas like around Cydonia and in Isidis remains unanswered. Other areas contain hypothetical artefacts but no farm formations, so these creatures would have used a different way of collecting food.

The idea of these books then is not just to prove artificiality, but to try to prove a global hypothesis of how the whole civilization functioned. Once the evidence becomes plausible enough, and the shock wears off, this larger question is much more interesting. Each section is labelled with the title hypothesis to make clear these notions are being proposed along with the evidence there. The sections all have many keywords connecting to the index. If you see a connection to a kind of formation then it is easy to find similar formations. In seeing the global hypothesis the different pieces of the puzzle are more likely to come together, for example the hypothesis of dams sounds less plausible if it is not connected to the hypothesis of buildings and farms. Together they give the ideas of habitation, food, and water. The conclusions can be controversial. However there is so much evidence it was better to put it all together into a more comprehensive hypothesis. Otherwise people are looking at isolated formations like faces without seeing the overall context in which they appear.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodology

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

A basic global hypothesis

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

Faces

The Queen Face

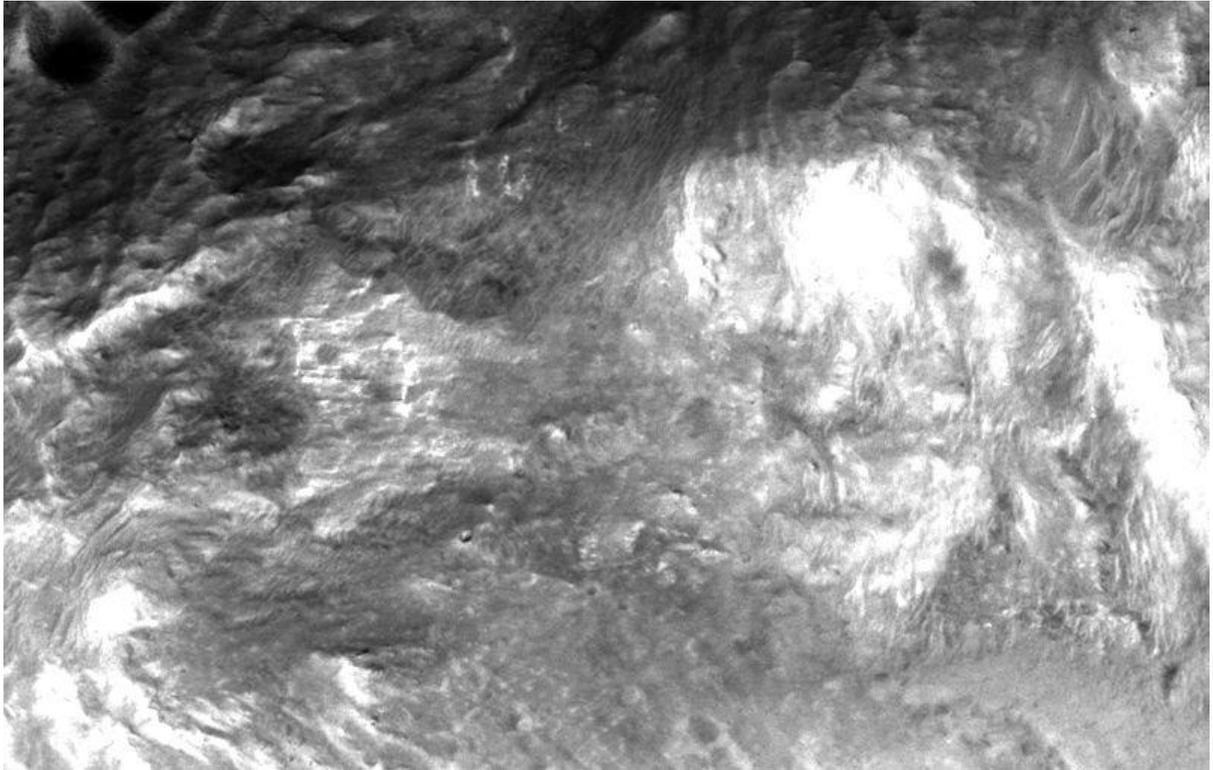
One of the most controversial problems with the evidence accumulated has been the discovery of Martian Faces. That they appear to look like us raises the suspicion of Pareidolia, like seeing faces in clouds. However Mars and Earth would have had their ecosystems connected by panspermia, this is where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

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



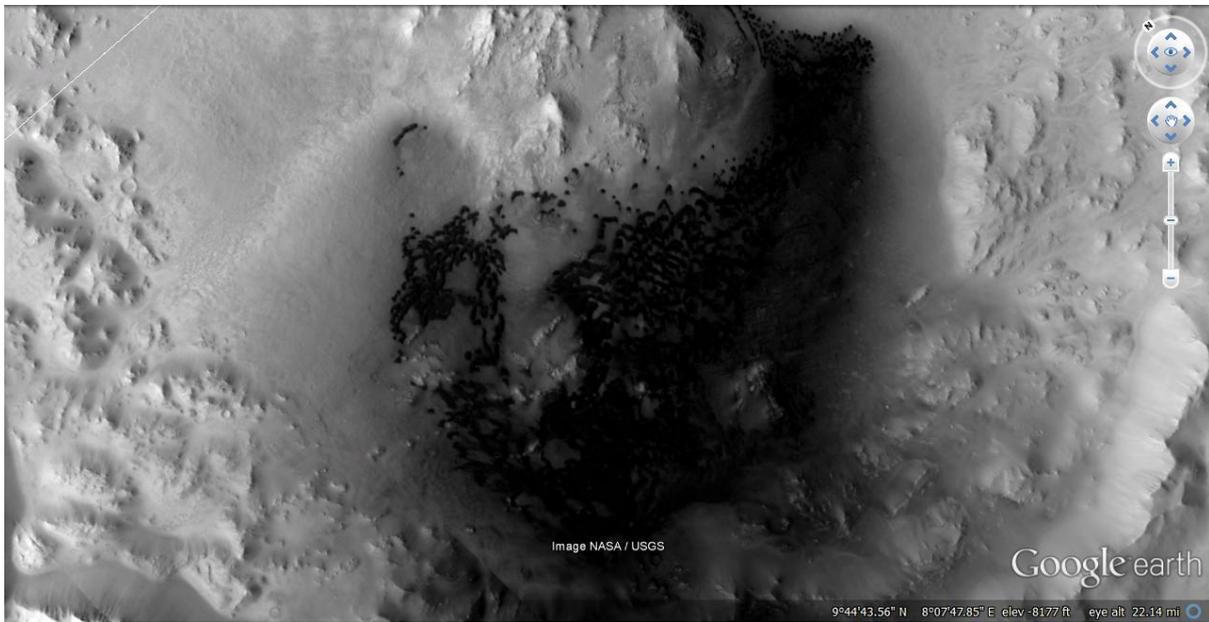
The High Face

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



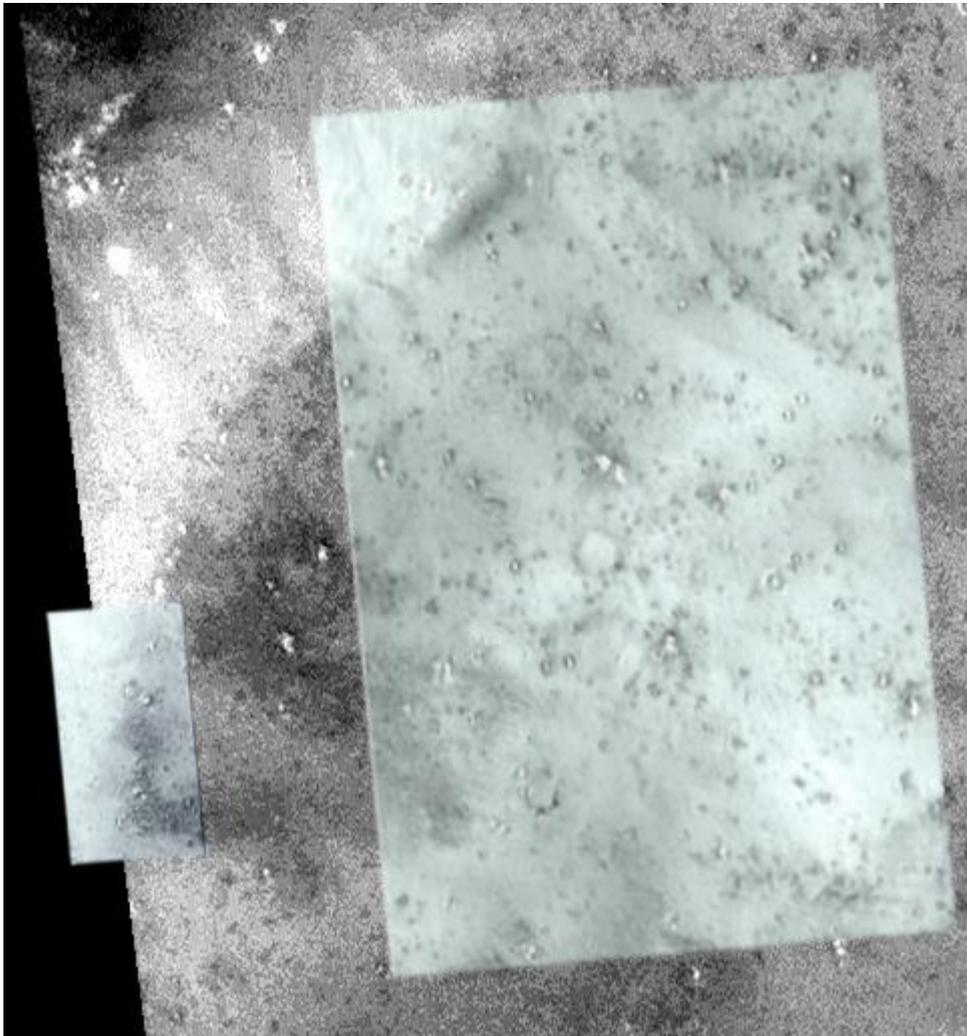
The Meridiani Face

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



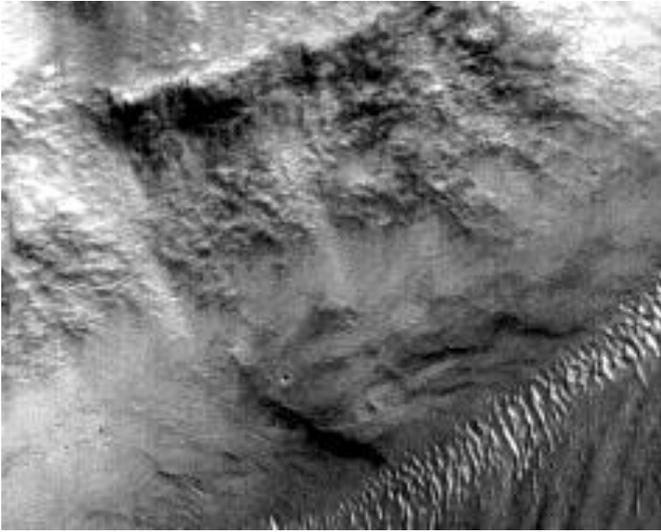
Nefertiti

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



The King Face

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



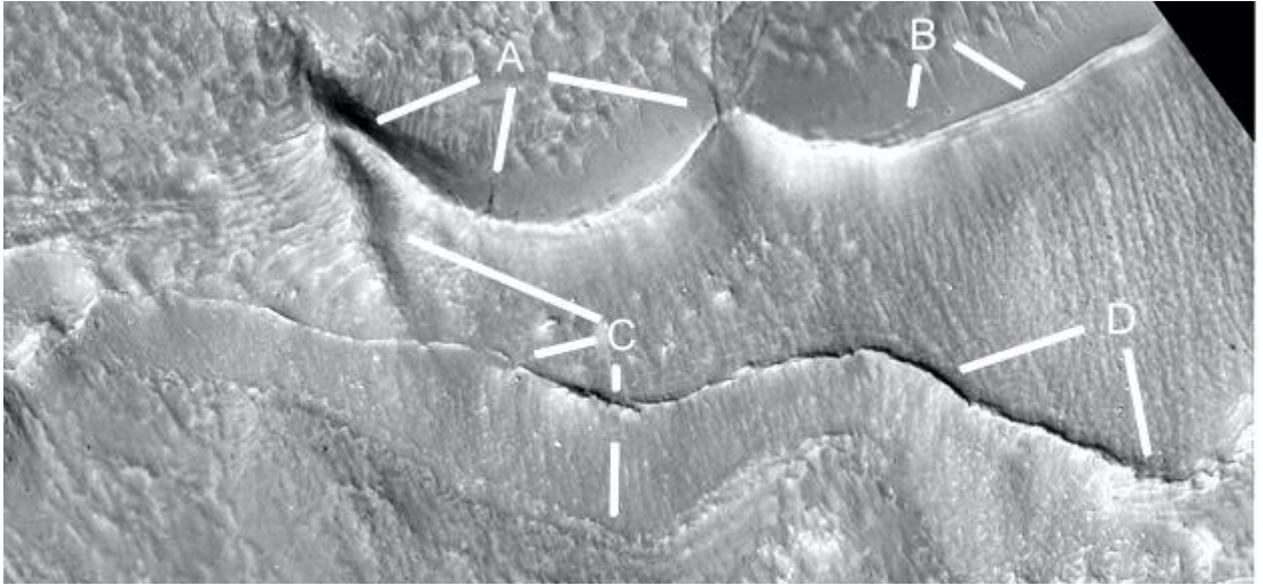
Dams

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

Cymd259c

Hypothesis

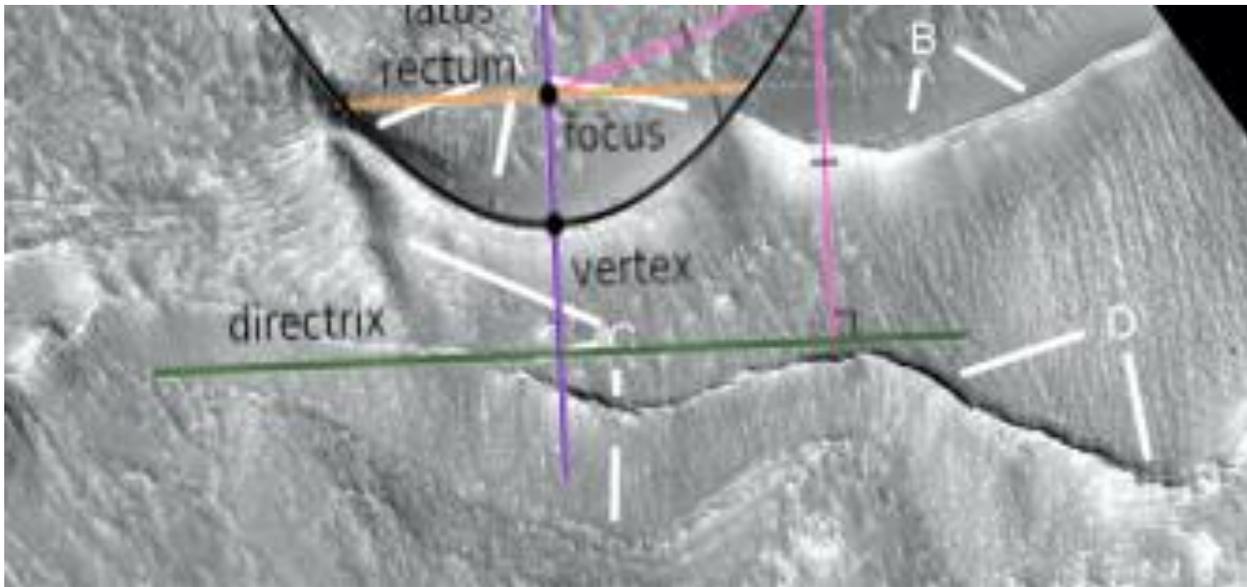
These dams are in the same crater, A which appears parabolic and B have smooth walls with a few cracks as shown. B at 4 o'clock has a sharp edge to the dam wall in good condition. C at 4 and 6 o'clock show a secondary dam perhaps to catch the overflow, the second line at 6 o'clock shows the base of this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



Cymd259c2

Hypothesis

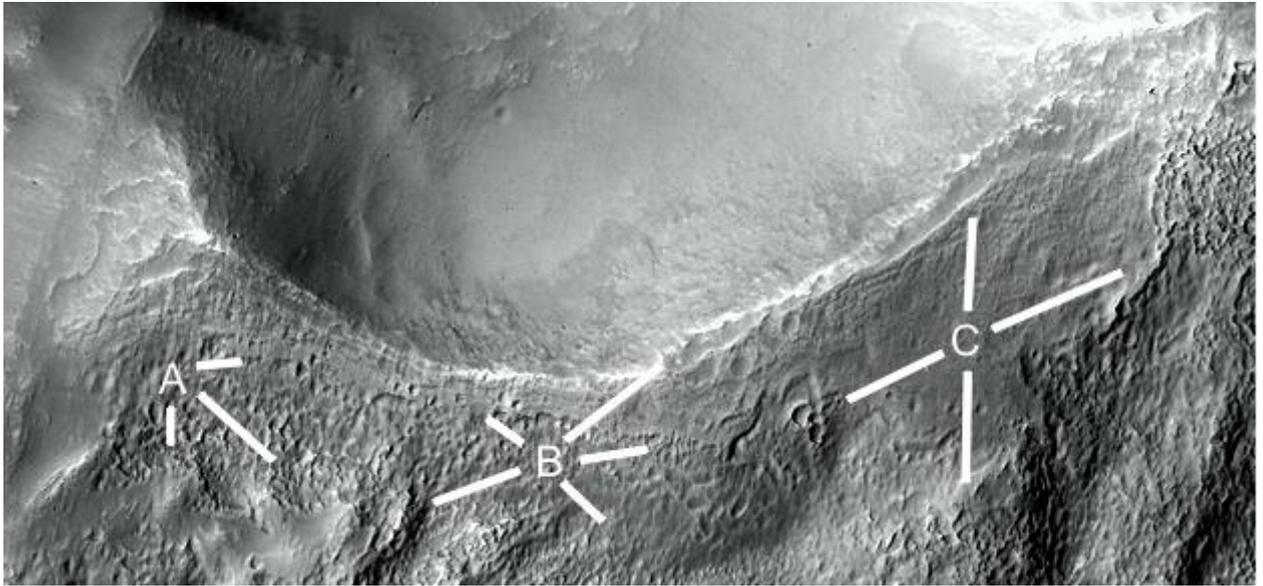
A parabola is shown.



Cymd280a

Hypothesis

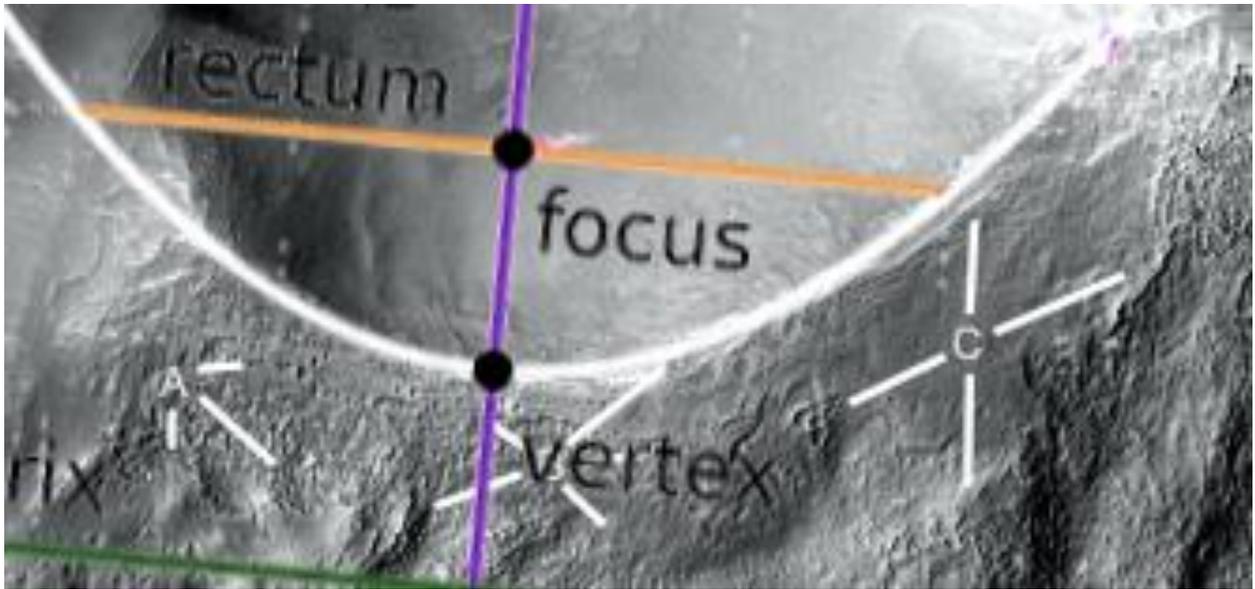
A shows how the skin on the dam wall is peeled off, at 3 o'clock it has many pits like on the skin of hollow hills. At 4 o'clock this rough interior is exposed but just below it the skin is smooth. At 6 o'clock is another edge of the smooth skin. B shows at 8 o'clock. How it is peeling off, at 5 o'clock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



Cymd280a2

Hypothesis

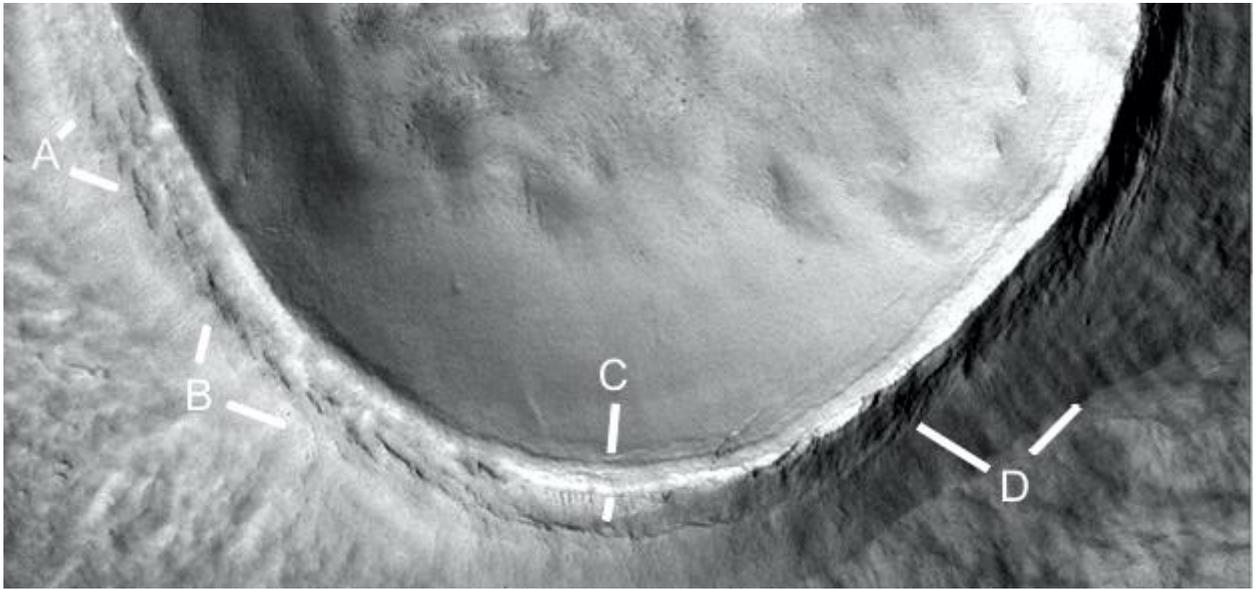
A parabola is shown.



Cymd280i

Hypothesis

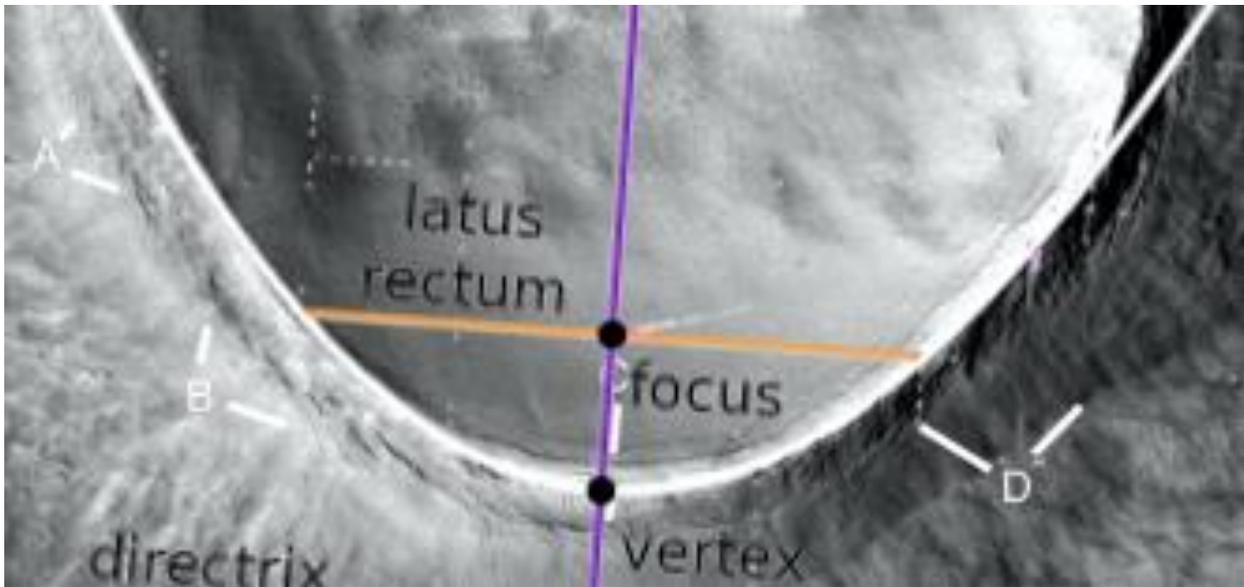
Engineers might examine how this wall is fracturing at A to D, Also D at 2 o'clock shows the thicker base holding the dam wall in place. Above C the dam floor is smooth like cement, higher up and outside the dam the terrain is much rougher.



Cymd280i2

Hypothesis

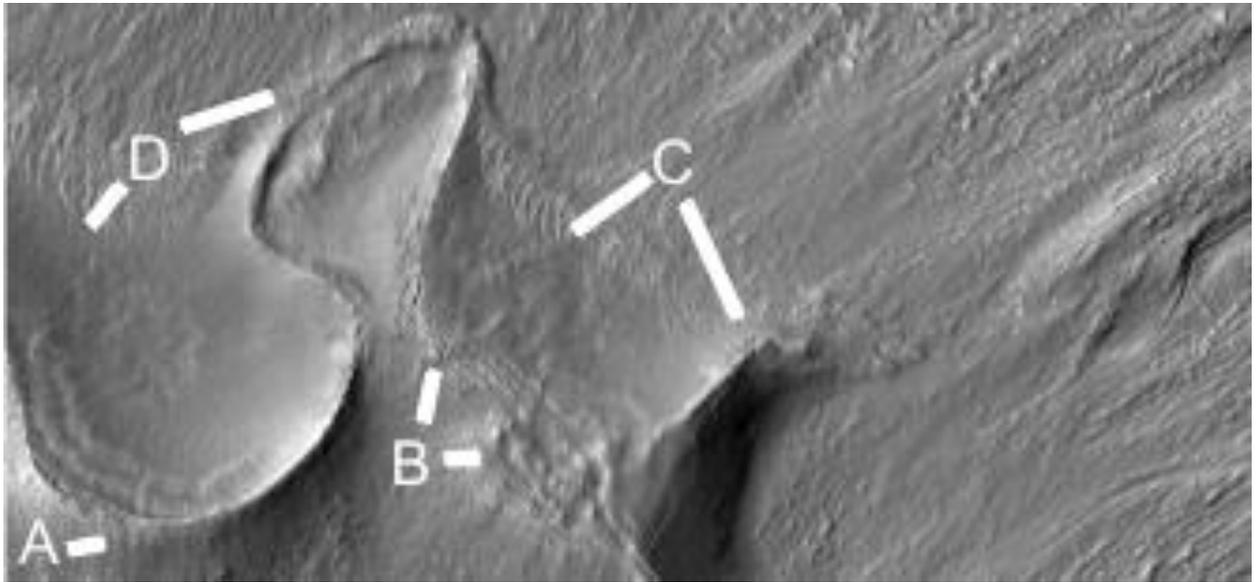
A parabola is shown.



Cymd408a

Hypothesis

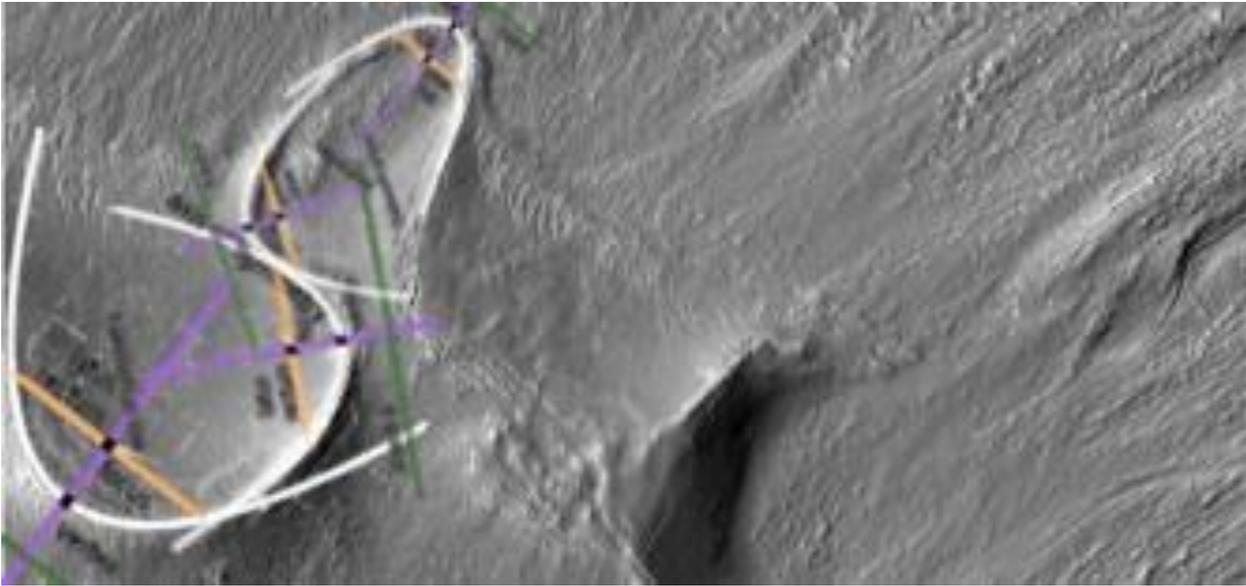
An unusual shape pointing up the crater wall, A is one dam, B may show some creep or cold flow in the dam, this where over time rock might slowly flow like a viscous liquid. C shows a smooth dam floor like cement, different to the terrain outside the dams. D at 7 o'clock also shows the smooth dam floor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



Cymd408a2

Hypothesis

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



Argd1444a

Hypothesis

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



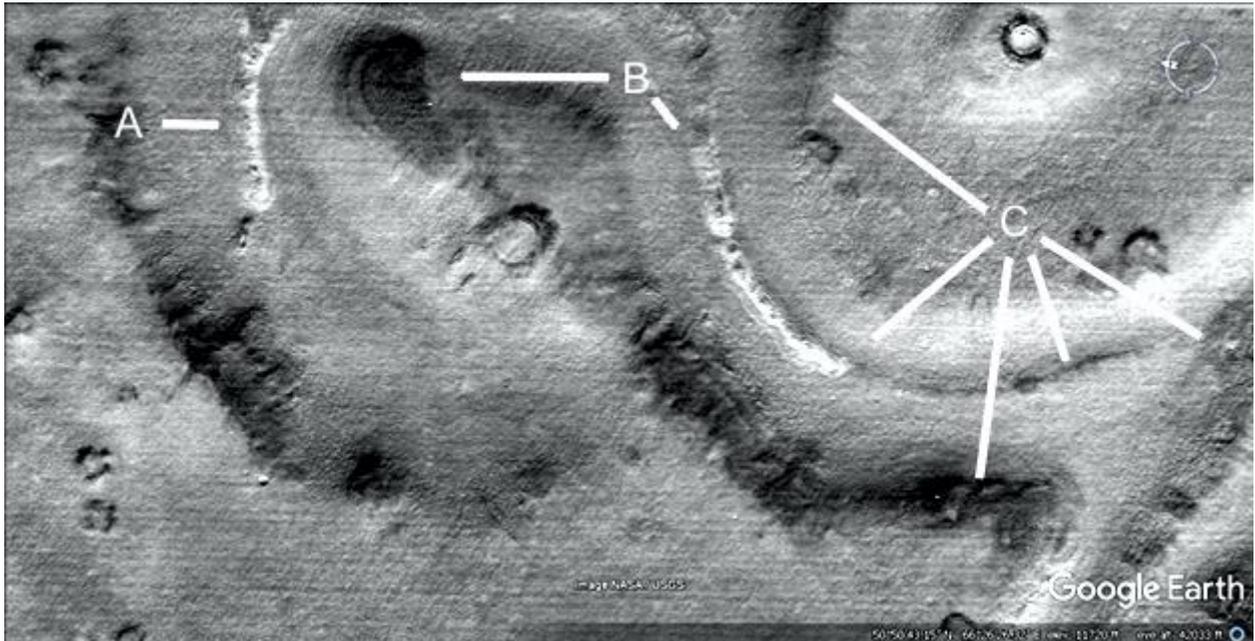
Canals

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

Prca480

Hypothesis

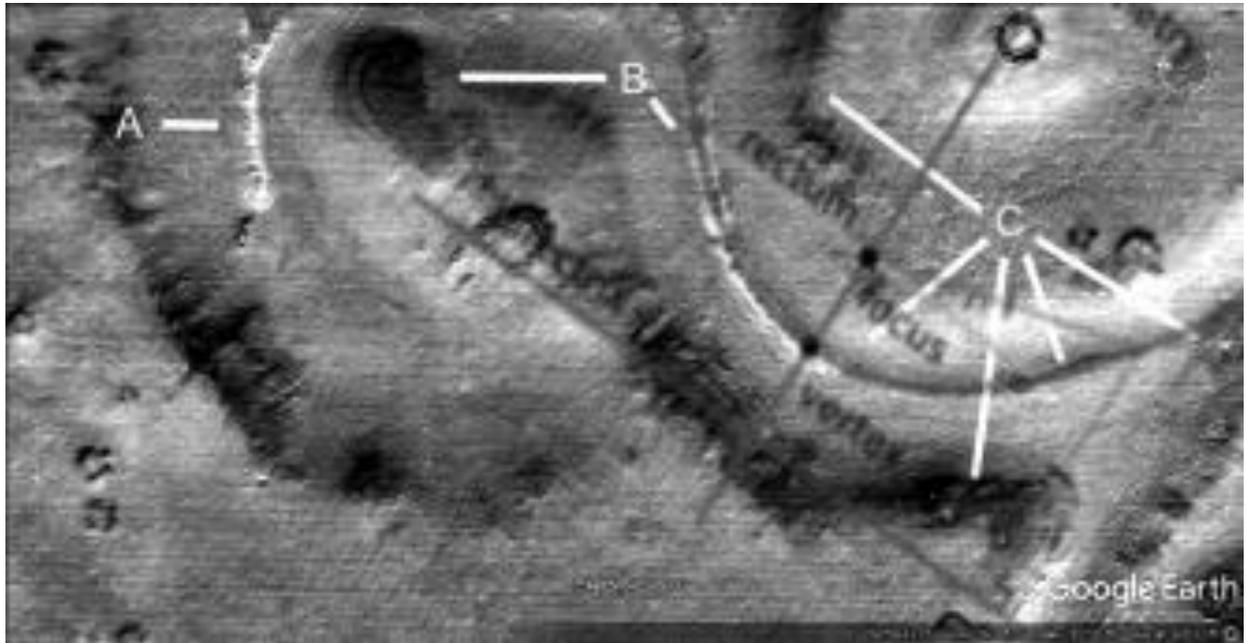
More of these tube shapes, A shows dark spots along it like it is breaking up. B at 9 o'clock is like a hollow hill as seen in many other areas, the dark patch on top may be the roof. B at 5 o'clock shows more collapsed areas. C at 7 o'clock shows the bank is well defined, at 4 and 8 o'clock the tube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



Prca480a

Hypothesis

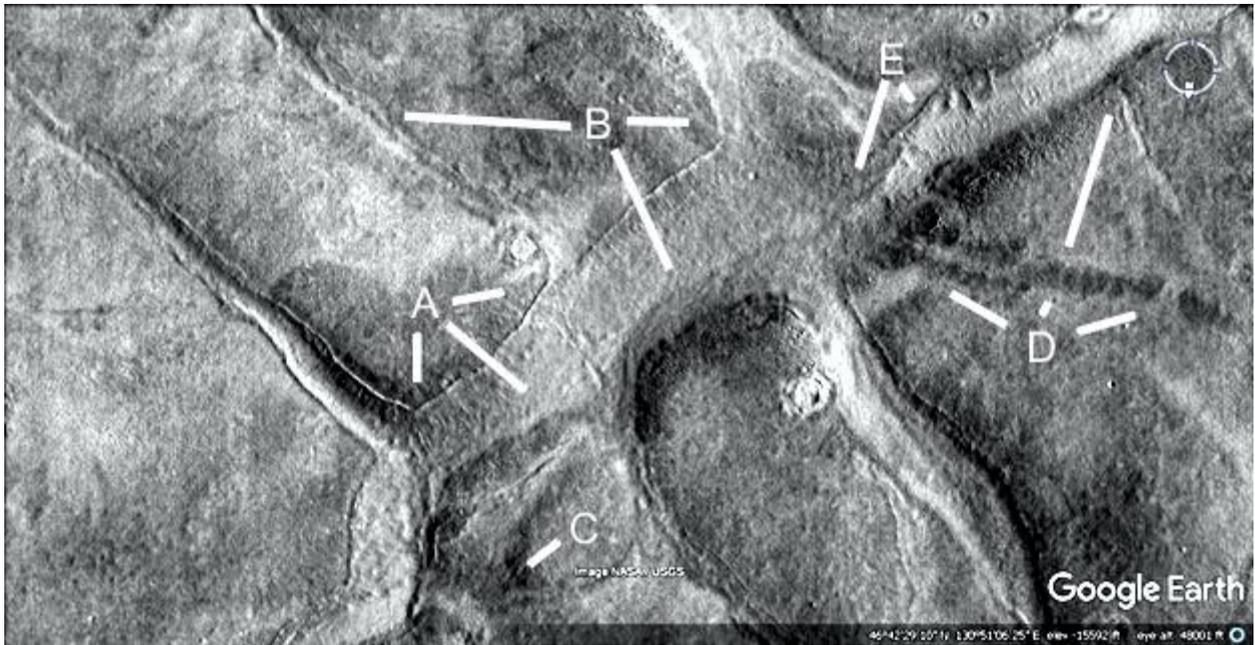
This part of the tube shape is a near perfect parabola as shown, unlikely to occur by chance. The tube shape is also about the same height and width wherever seen, it does not vary much randomly like a natural formation from weather erosion. Also parabolas are shown in canals as well as dams, a natural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



Ect1619

Hypothesis

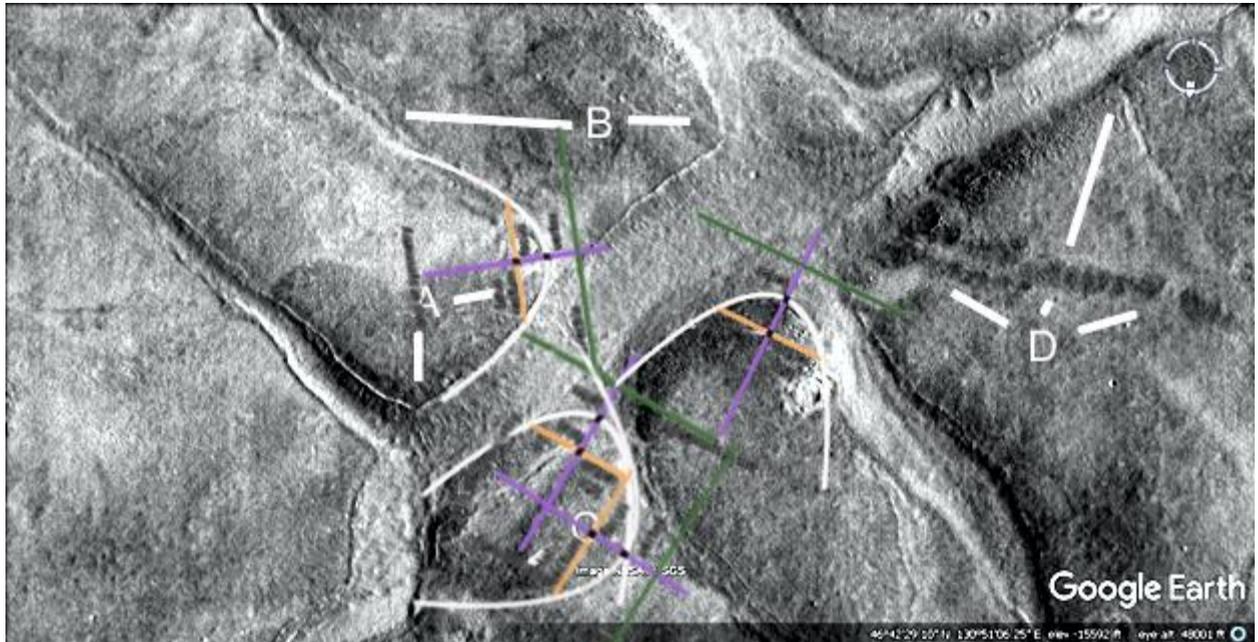
A shows a much thicker wall with a line running along it as a peak, from 4 o'clock to B at 5 o'clock, up to E. This may have been a habitat connected by hollow walls. At 2 and 6 o'clock A shows a clean edge like cement to the dam floor. B at 9 o'clock shows a double wall like a collapsed tube. At 3 o'clock 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.



Ect1619a

Hypothesis

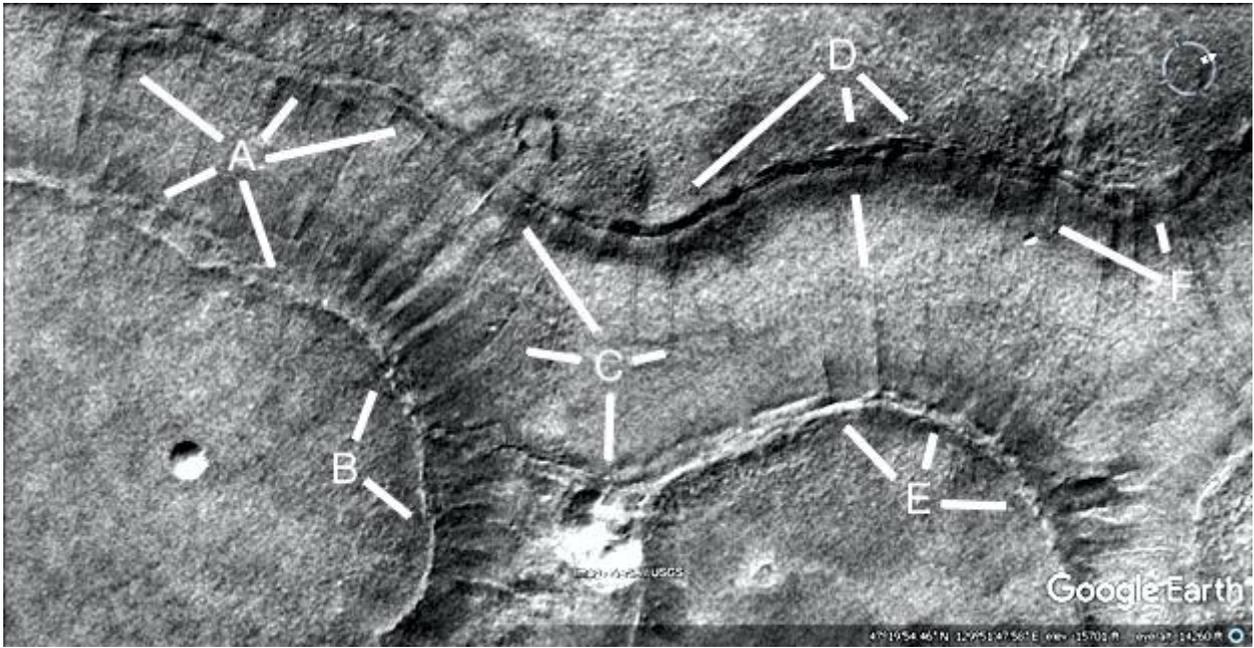
Four parabolas are shown.



Ect1643

Hypothesis

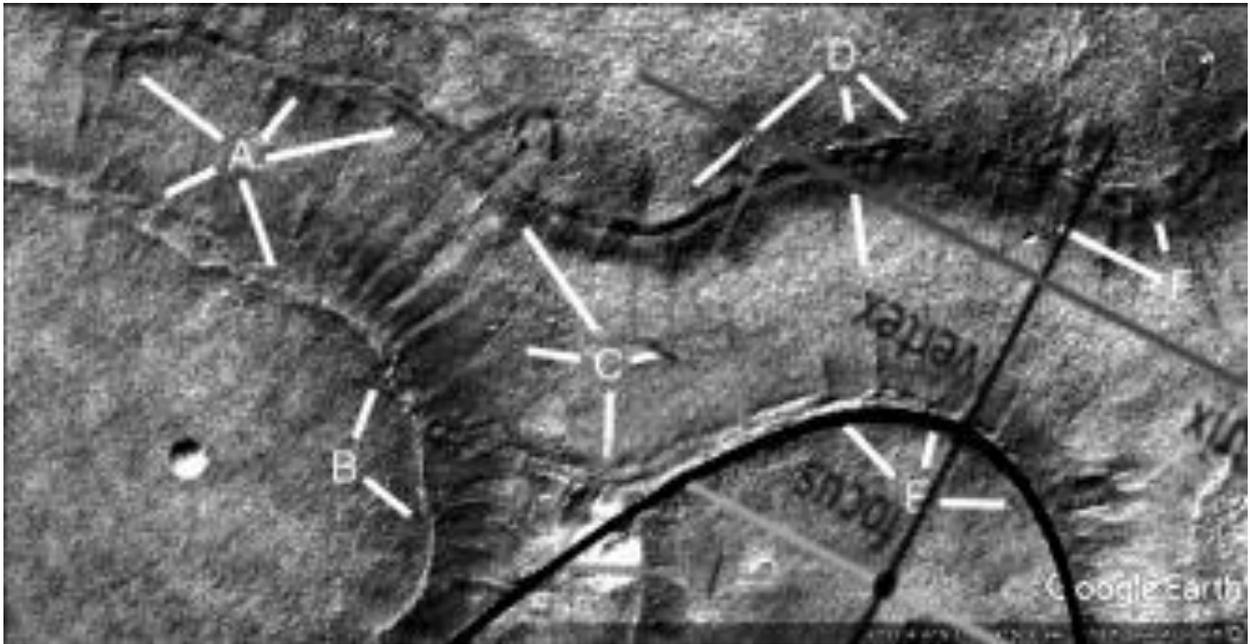
A shows more ridges like grout, these connect into the canal wall at B but do not extend into the canal embankment. C shows regular spacing like tiles at 11 o'clock, squarish tiles at 3 o'clock, and a collapsed tile segment at 6 o'clock. D shows a gap growing between the bank and the wall, also with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



Ect1643a

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



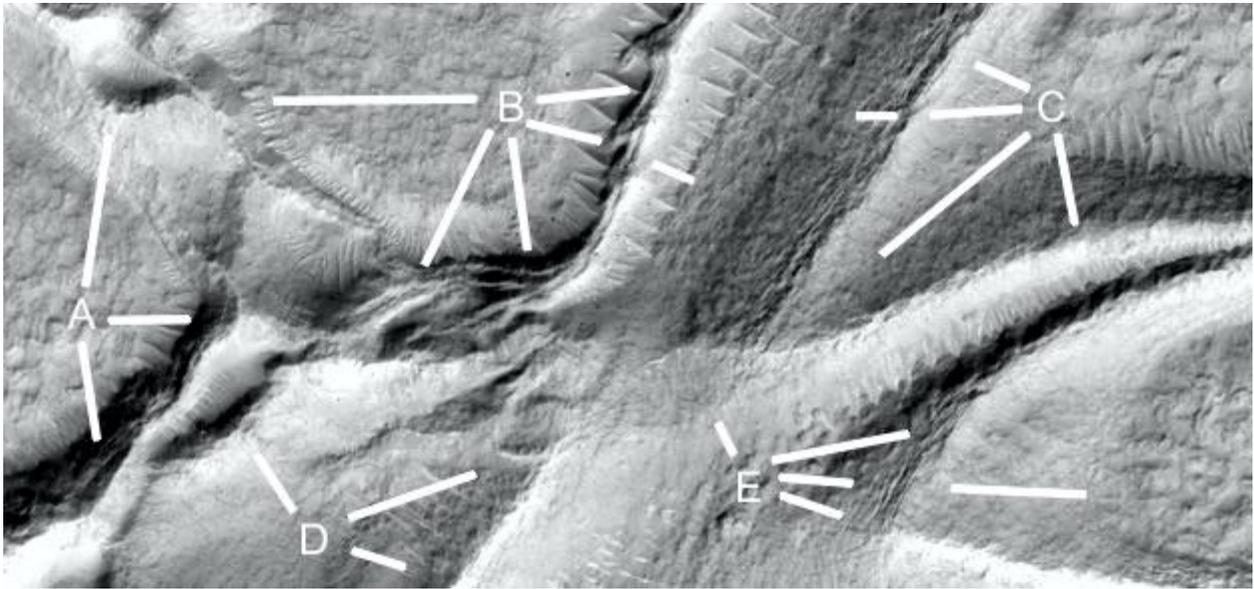
Water channels

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

Prd965c

Hypothesis

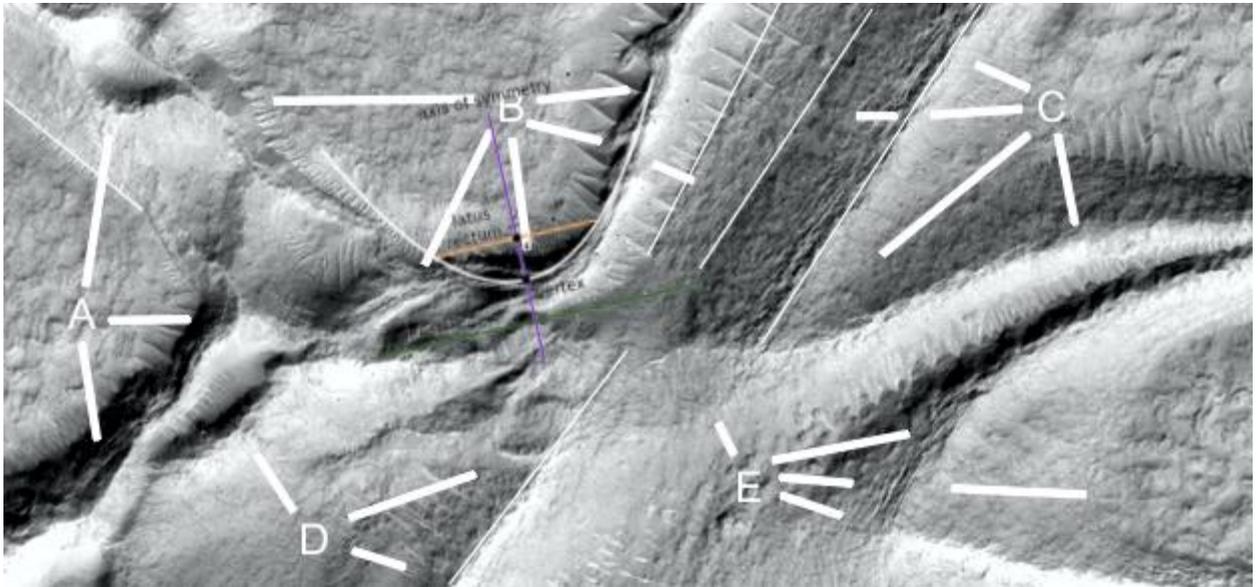
These may have been canals or pit dams, they are highly geometric in shape. A shows a dam for water at 12 o'clock, another wall for a dam and channel at 3 to 5 o'clock. B shows a wall for a canal from 2 to 7 o'clock, it has a groove running along the top like a double wall.



Prd965c2

Hypothesis

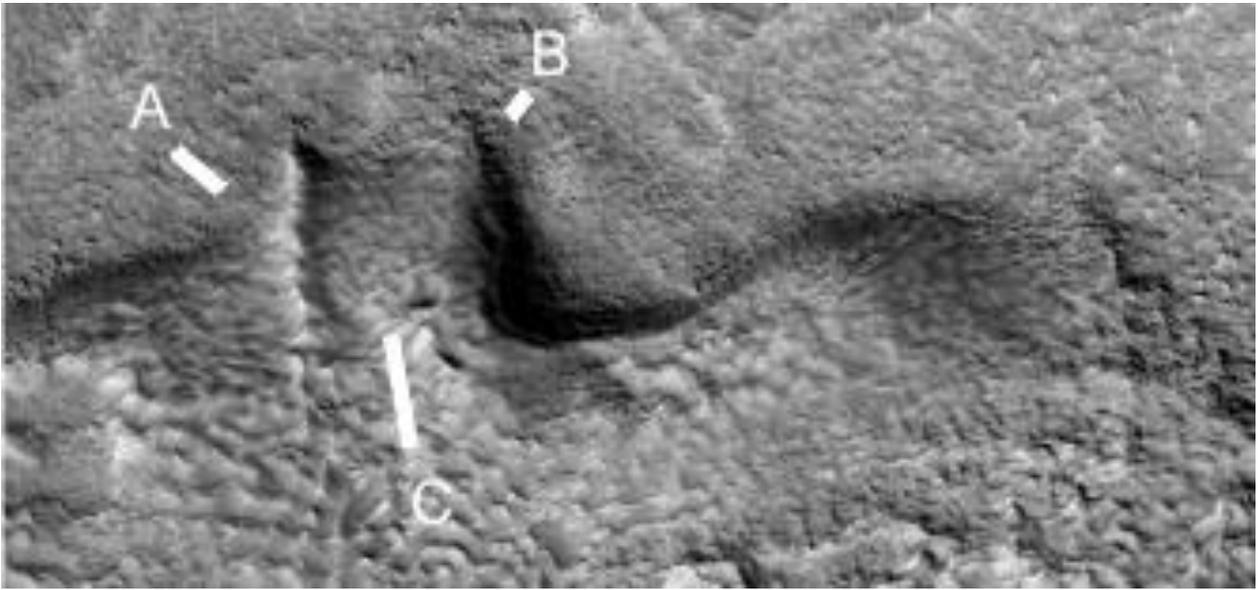
Part of a parabola is shown. The lines show how straight parts of the formation are.



Cymd454h

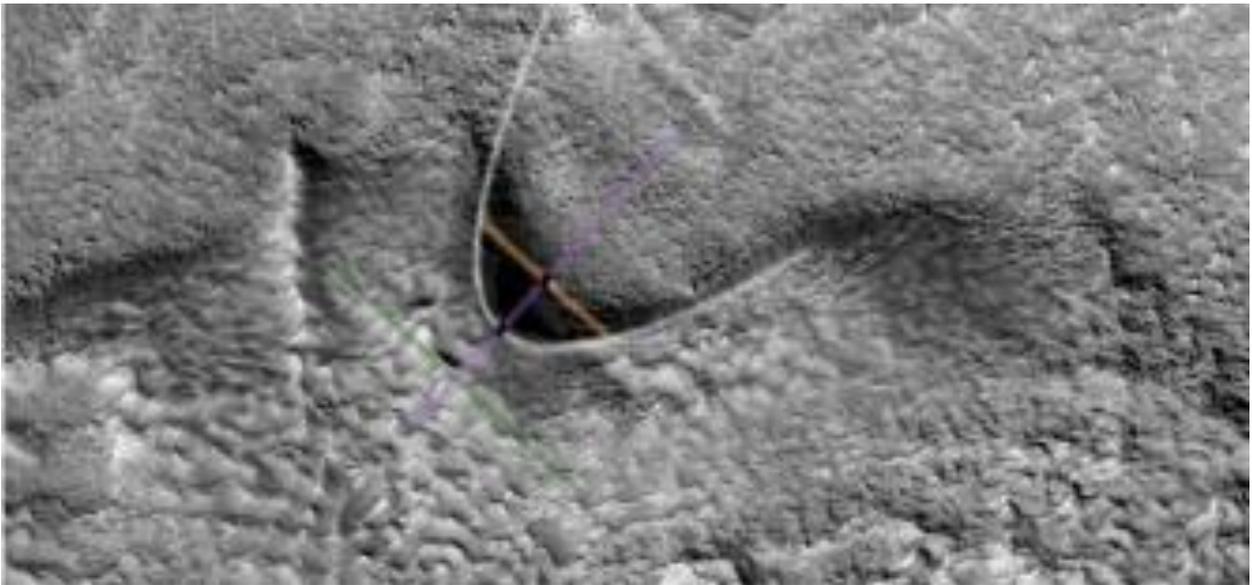
Hypothesis

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



Cymd454h2

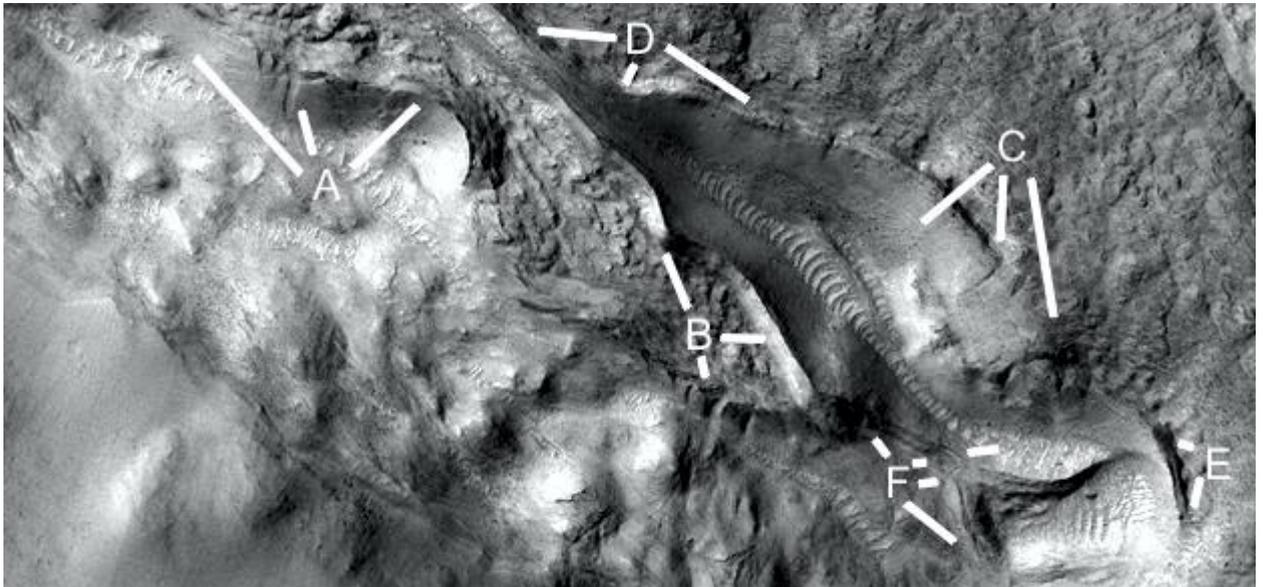
A parabola is shown.



Held1095f

Hypothesis

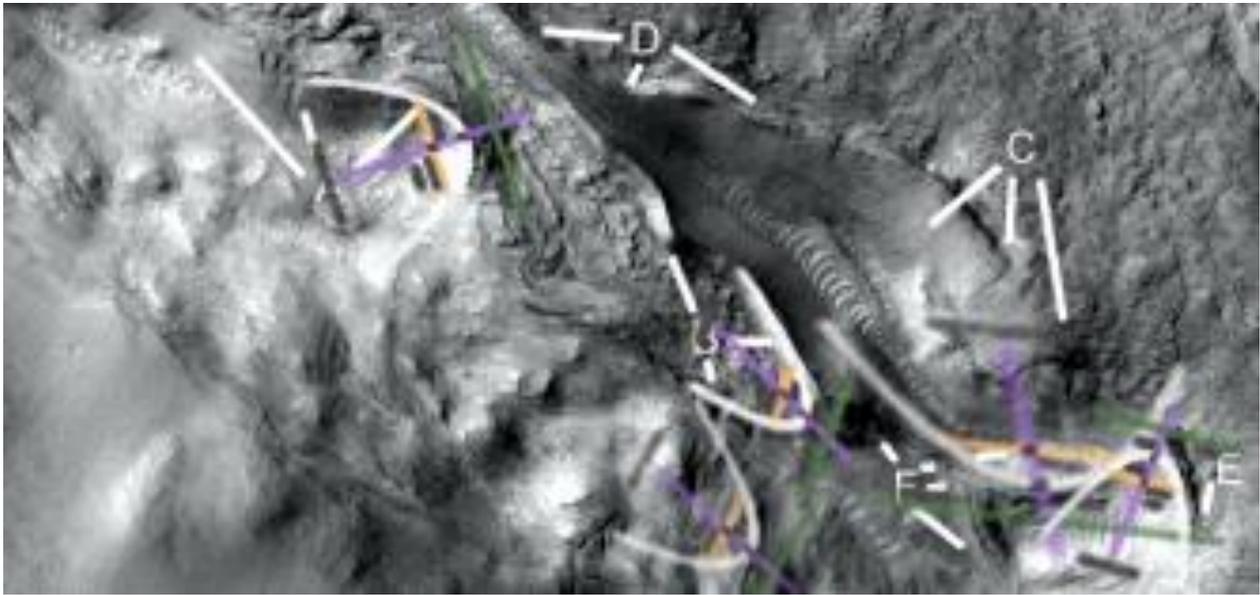
A shows more dams, turned on its side to fit into the page. B shows a dam wall in good condition at 11 and 3 o'clock, one with cracks at 5 o'clock. C shows more cracks at 5 and 6 o'clock, in good condition at 7 o'clock. D and E also show walls in good condition. F shows more cracks developing.



Held1095f2

Hypothesis

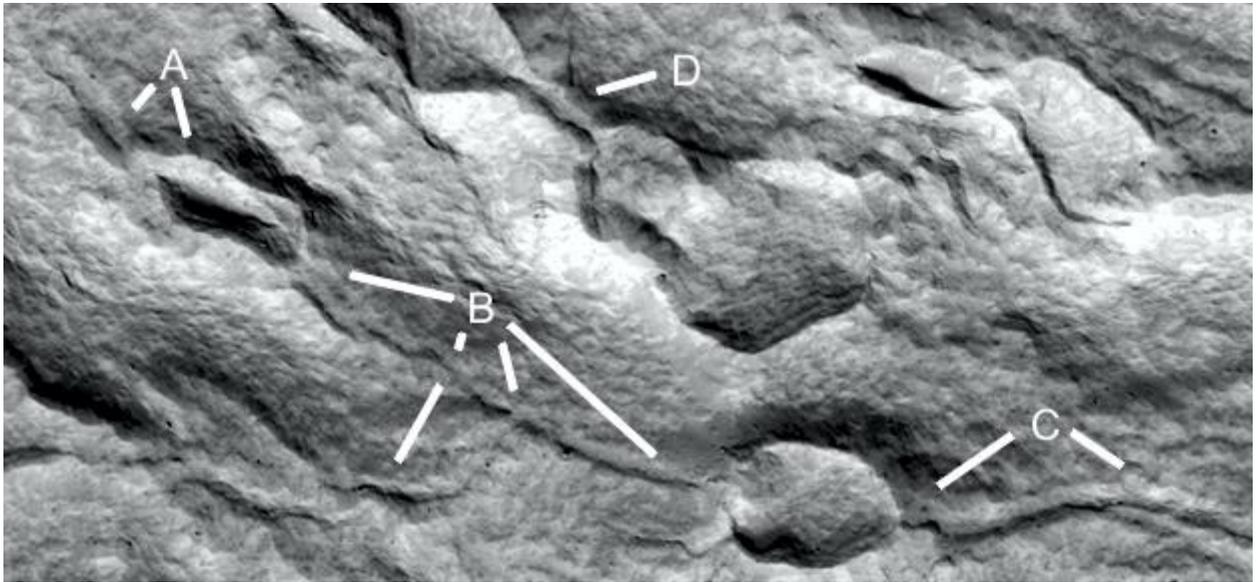
At least 5 parabolas occur in the formation.



Ect1731k

Hypothesis

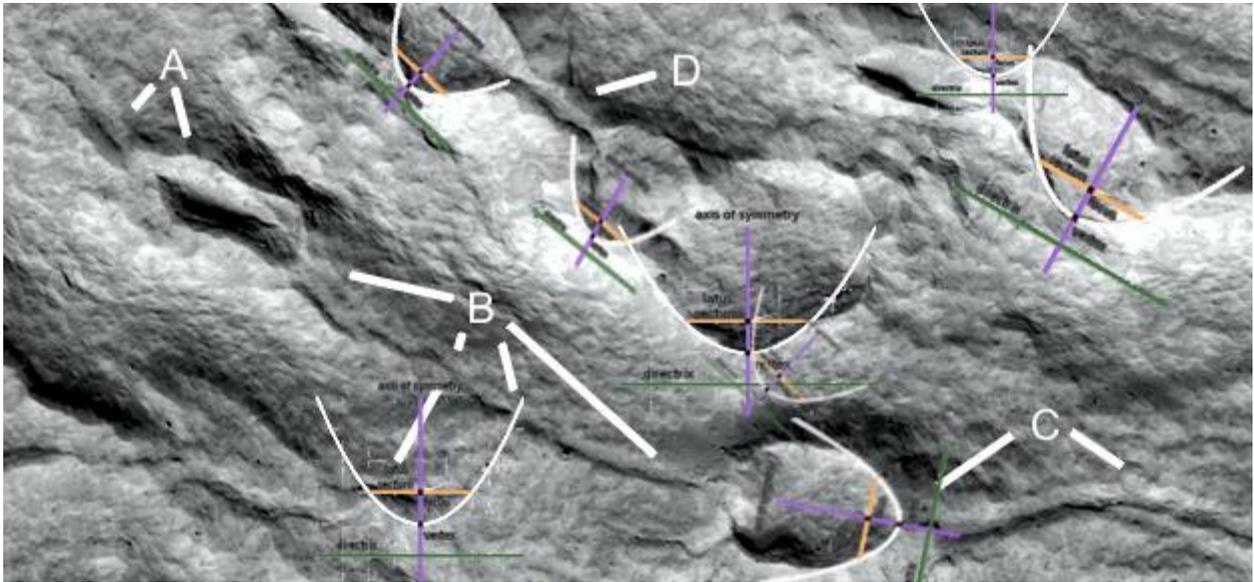
A shows a water channel going into a pit dam, B shows another water channel coming from this from 10 to 4 o'clock, also another water channel at 7 o'clock second leg. C shows a water channel coming from the other side of the pit dam to B. D shows a small water channel connecting two pit dams.



Ect1731k2

Hypothesis

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



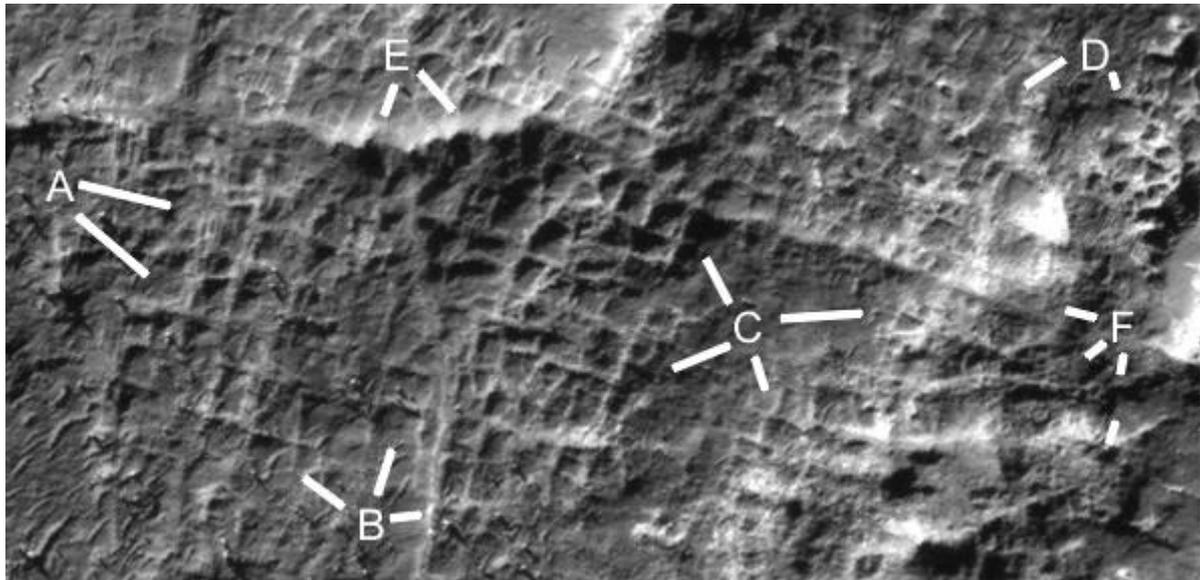
Cities

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

Cymhh209o

Hypothesis

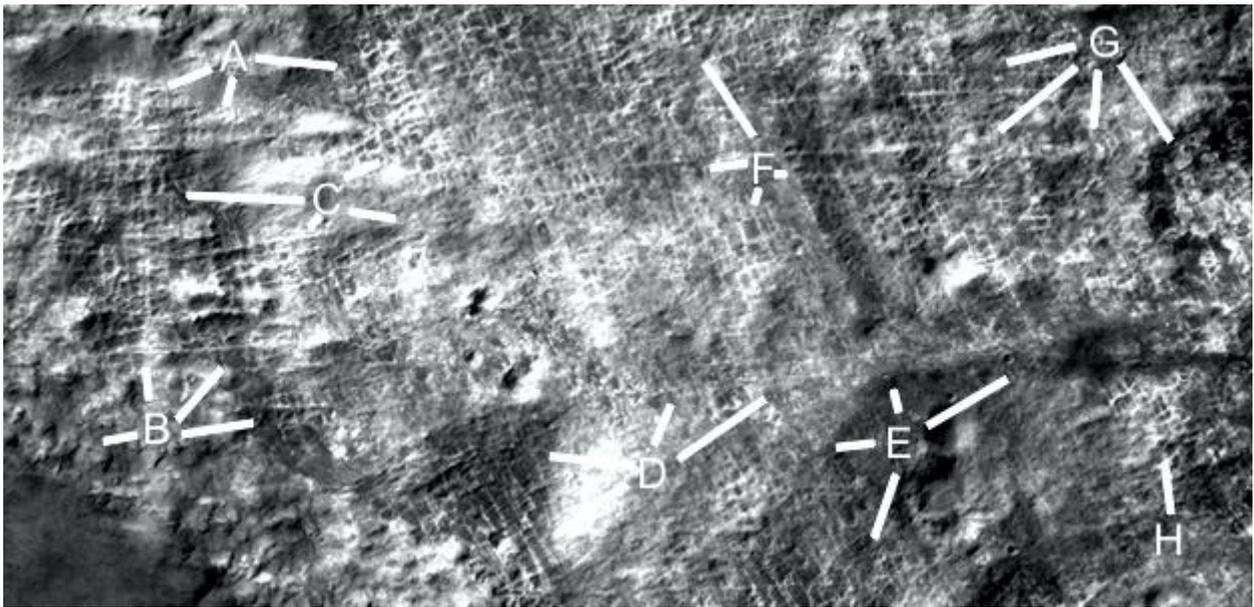
A shows many rooms, also the walls here appear to be doubled or are collapsed tubes. This is important for the room hypothesis, if someone could go to each room in these tubes then each is accessible. If not then how many could be used is problematic. The thicker ridges also appear hollow at some points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



Cymhh361i

Hypothesis

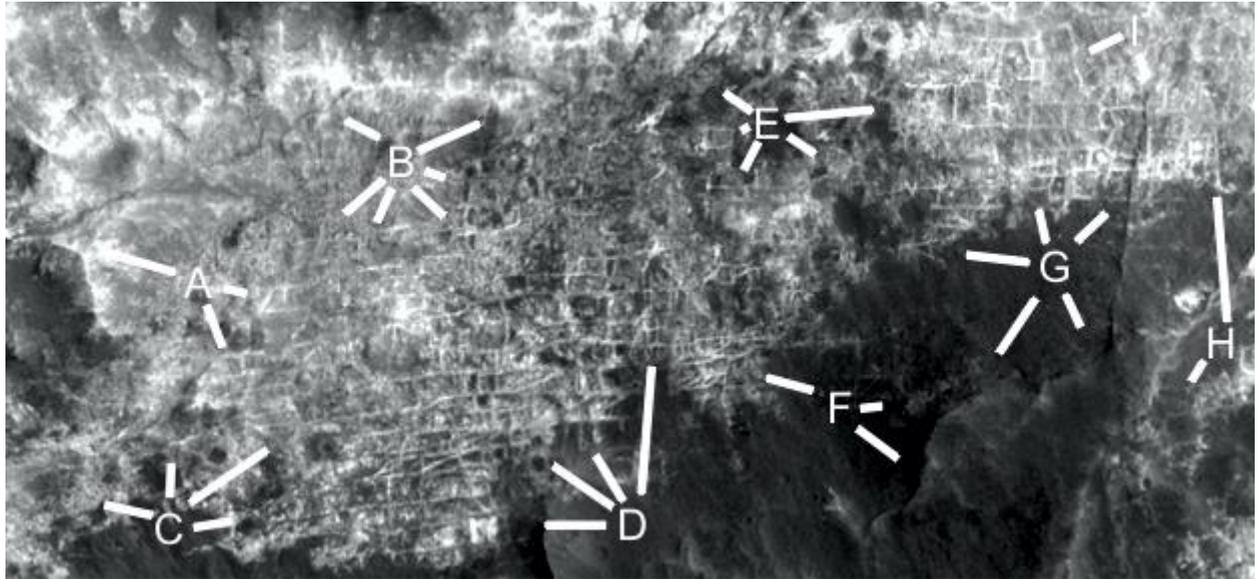
The three dimensional impression is even stronger here, A shows rooms appearing under the smooth ceiling material. B may also be tubes or suspended roads as there is an impression of empty space under them. C at 9 o'clock shows rooms with no ceilings, at 4 o'clock there is still some ceiling or they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



Cymhh469g

Hypothesis

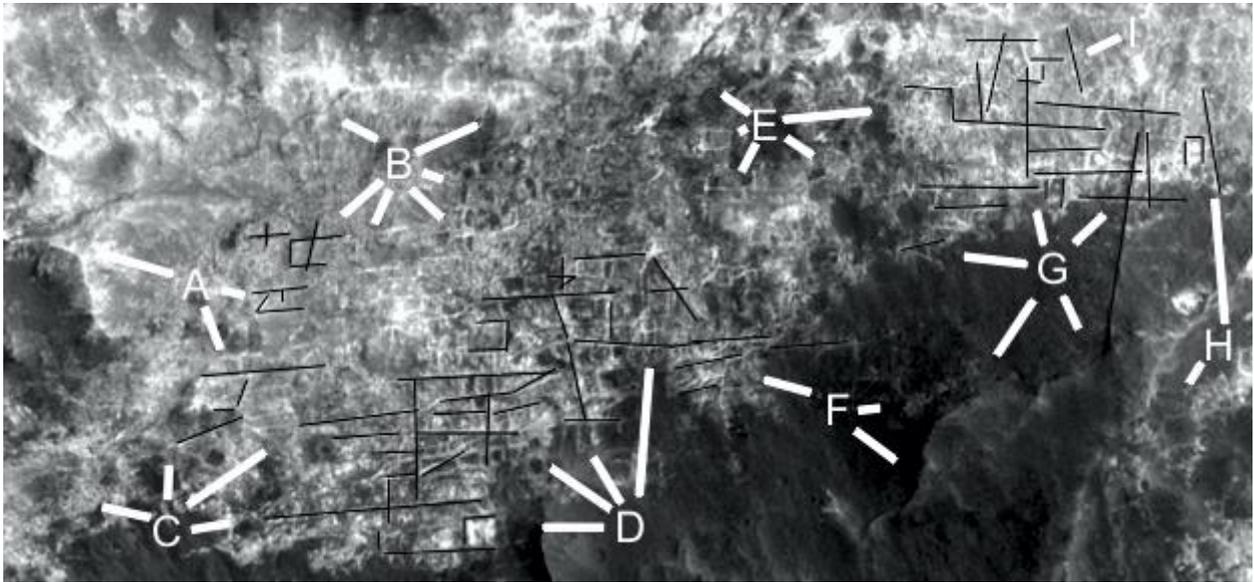
A at 10 o'clock shows a hill with room like shapes on its lower side, at 3 and 5 o'clock are more rooms. B and C show many walled rooms. D shows rooms that may be partially buried by the dark soil, or they ended in this open area. E shows more degraded rooms, F at 10 o'clock shows a nexus where many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



Cymhh469g2

Hypothesis

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



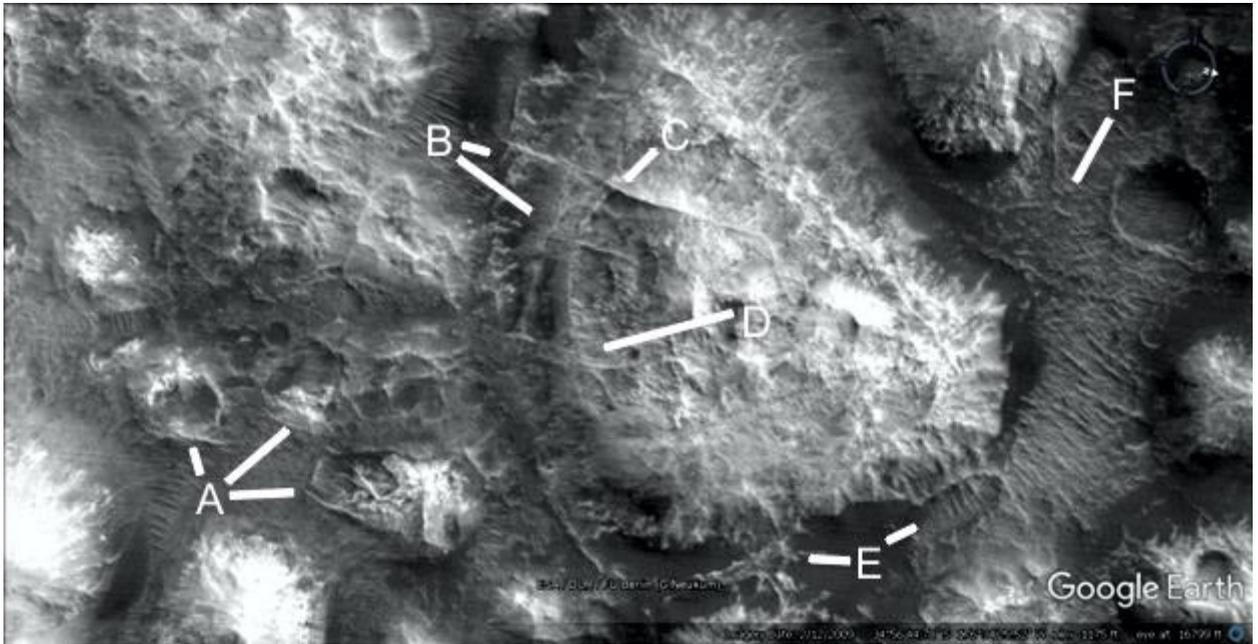
Buildings

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

Cymhh467

Hypothesis

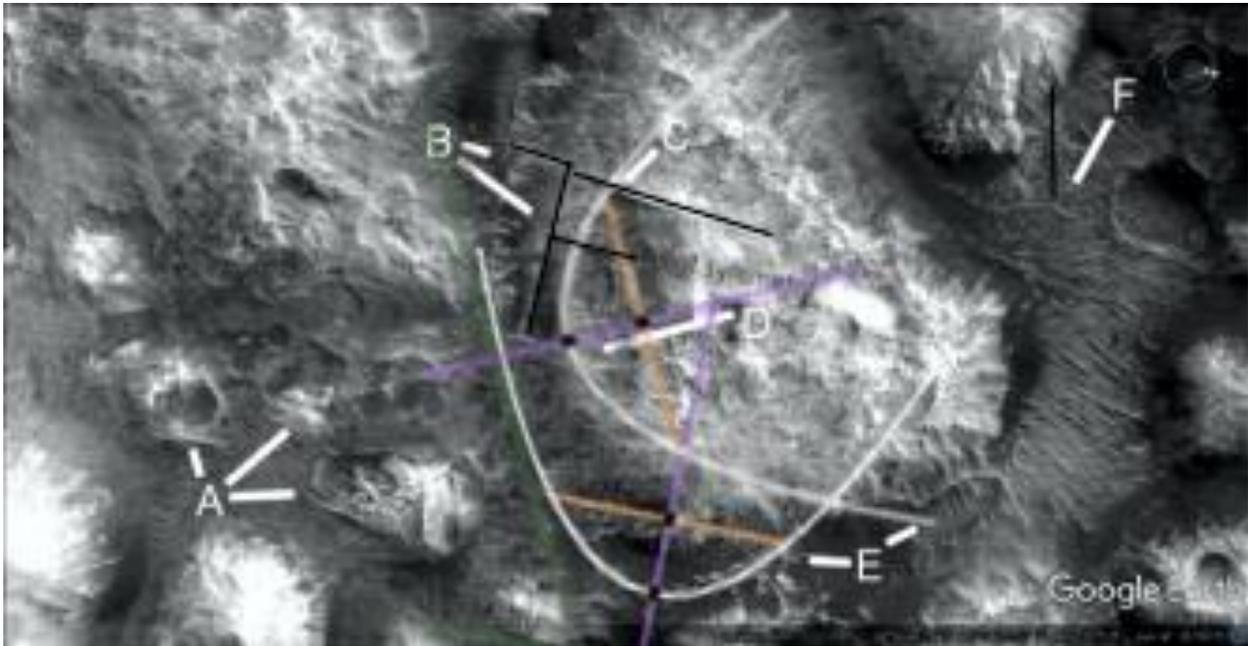
A may show some collapsed hollow hills. B shows some straight ridges, perhaps interior supports of this larger formation. From C to D is a curved interior support. E may be a collapsed section, F shows some tubes or walls.



Cymhh467a

Hypothesis

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

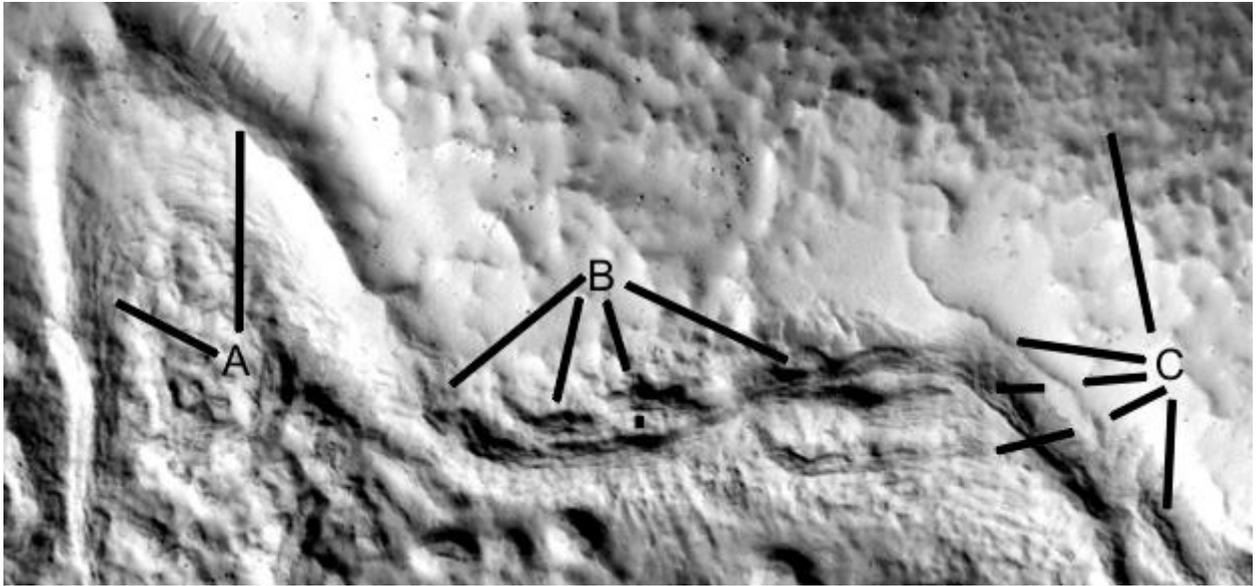


The hills often shows collapsed segments on their roofs so being hollow is implied. That adds to the hypothesis, that they lived in these hollow hills, and travelled between them on these roads.

Prhh944c

Hypothesis

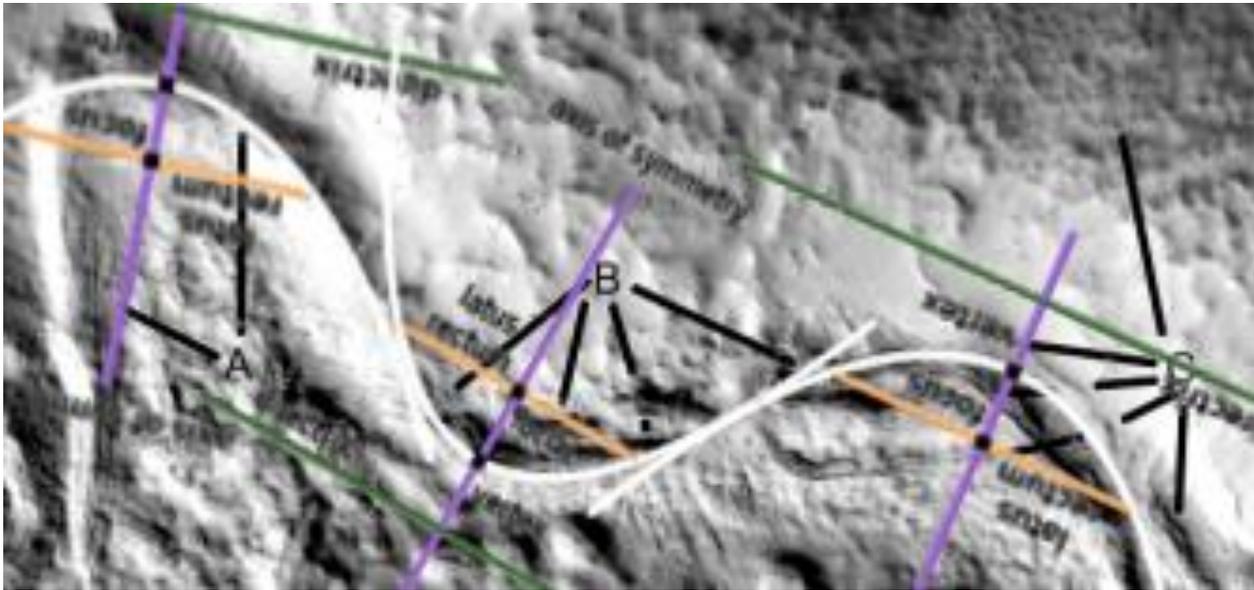
The top of the layer here is shown at A at 12 o'clock, at 10 o'clock is a tube. B shows multiple layers under it, this may be the construction technique. C shows a broken wall segment at 8 o'clock second leg, this may be two thinner layers broken together. At the first leg is a tube. At 9 o'clock second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



Prhh944c2

Hypothesis

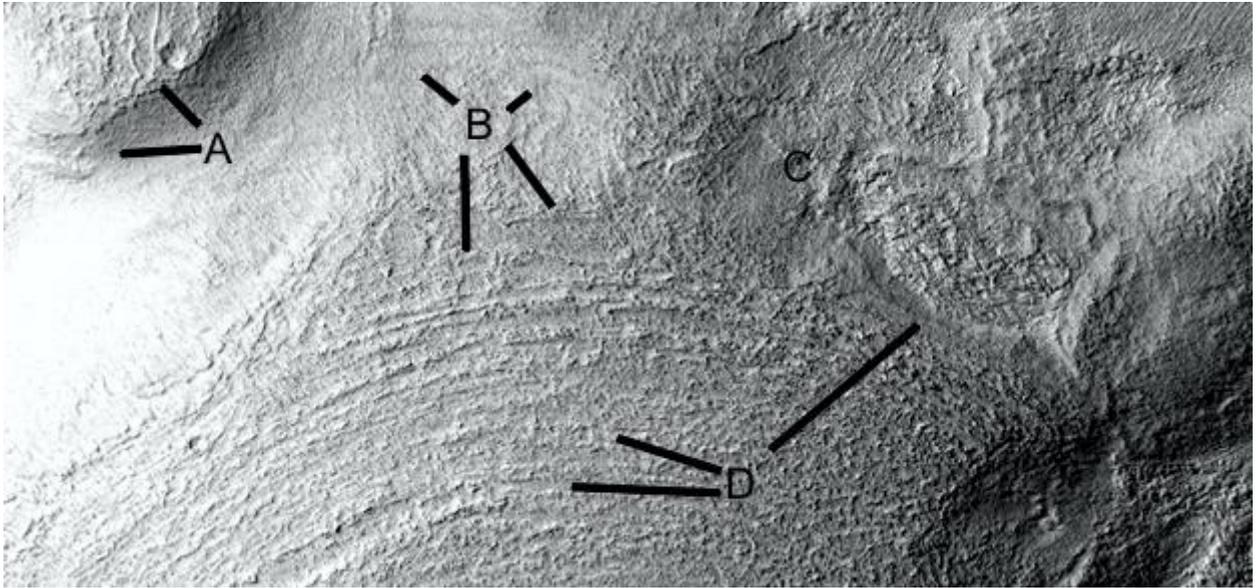
Three parabolas are shown, like a parabolic wave. This can be an approximation to ocean waves which are elliptical.



Prhh944f

Hypothesis

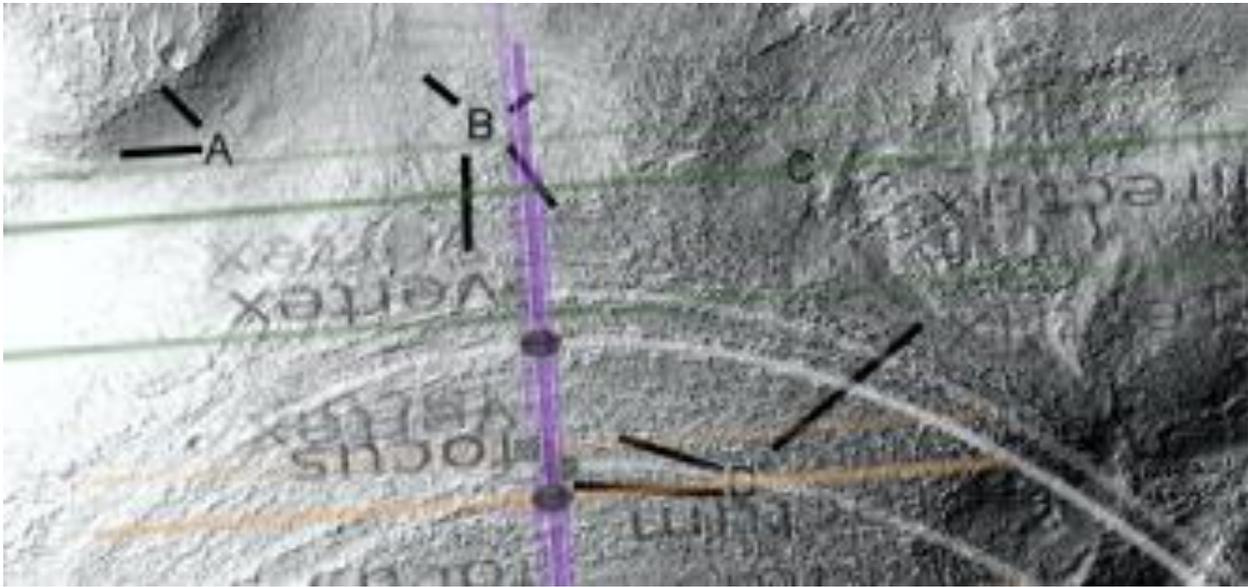
A shows tubes or eroded segments on the roof. B shows contours which may have been used for strengthening the roof. C shows a settled area. D shows many parabolic arcs to strengthen the roof at 9 and 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is an exposed grid perhaps used for reinforcing the roof.



Prhh944f2

Hypothesis

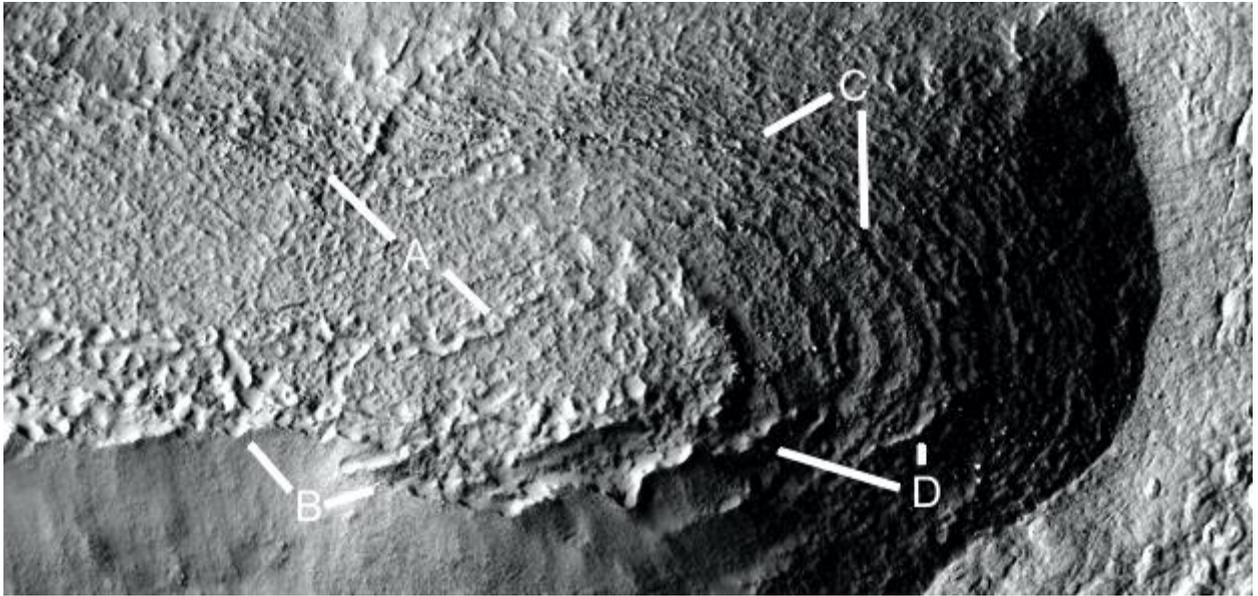
Three parabolas are shown, there are several more but these are the clearest. The axis of symmetry of each is closely aligned but each parabola is smaller than the one surrounding it.



Prhh944j

Hypothesis

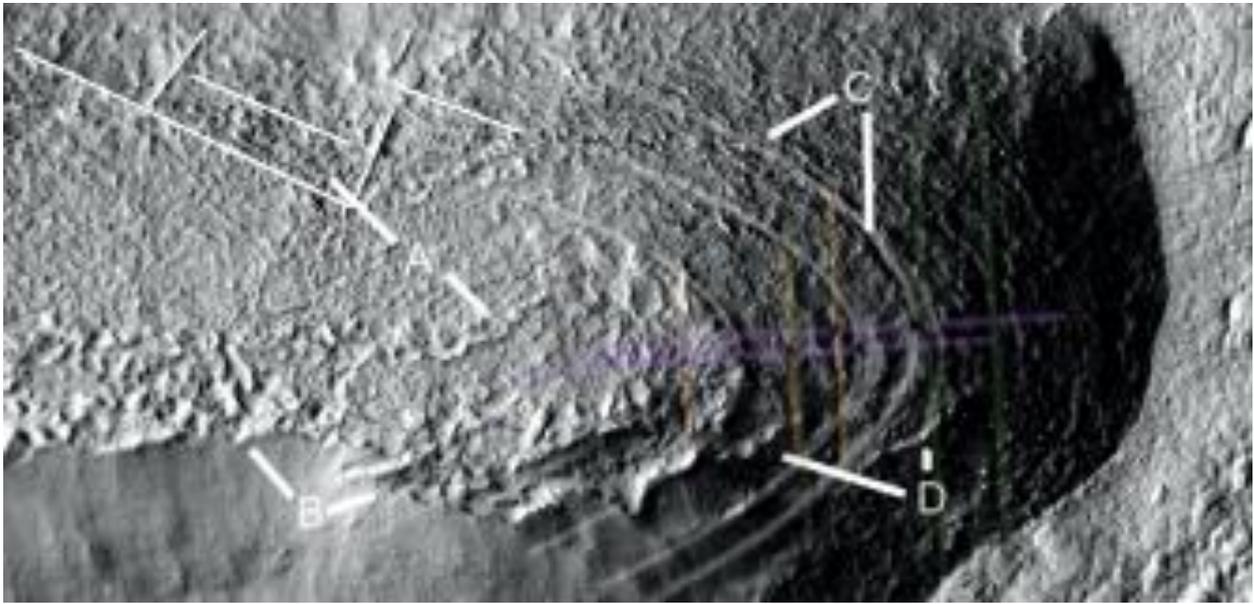
This may be a Cobler Dome where the parabolic layers of bricks are exposed. They are less visible at A at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the top of the hill may be peeling off. B shows a smooth skin like cement that may have broken off on the upper side exposing the layers. C shows the parabolic layers, D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



Prhh944j2

Hypothesis

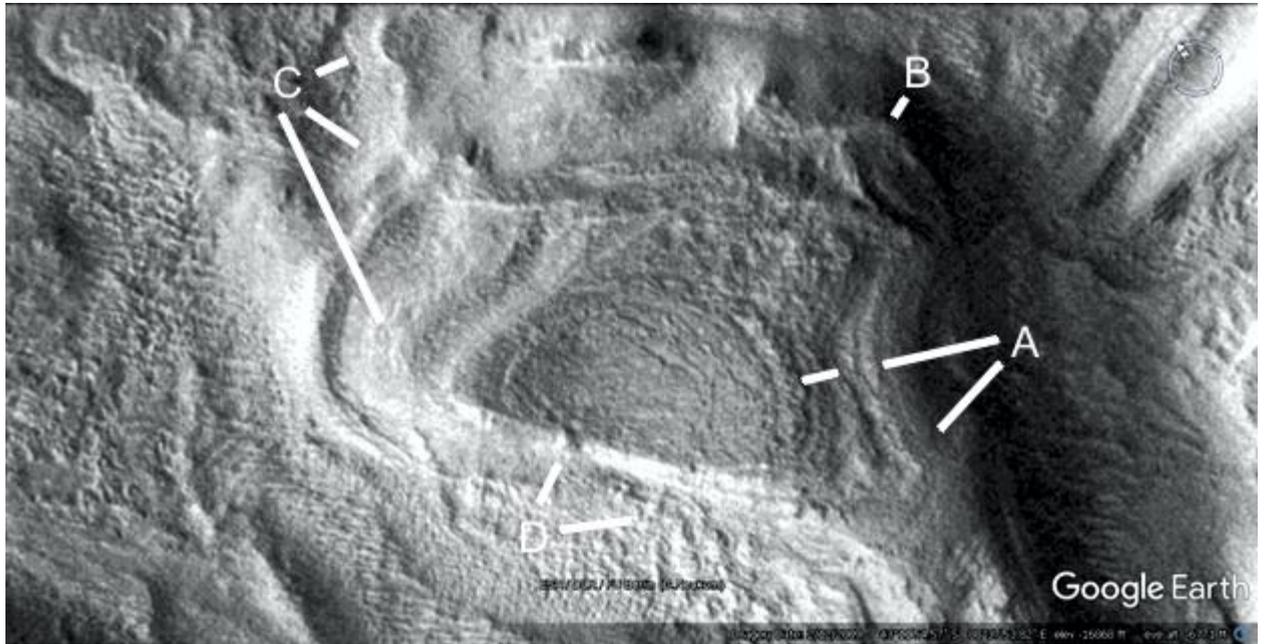
Three parabolas are shown, there are several more which are too faint. Straight ridges are also overlaid by lines.



Helhh1117

Hypothesis

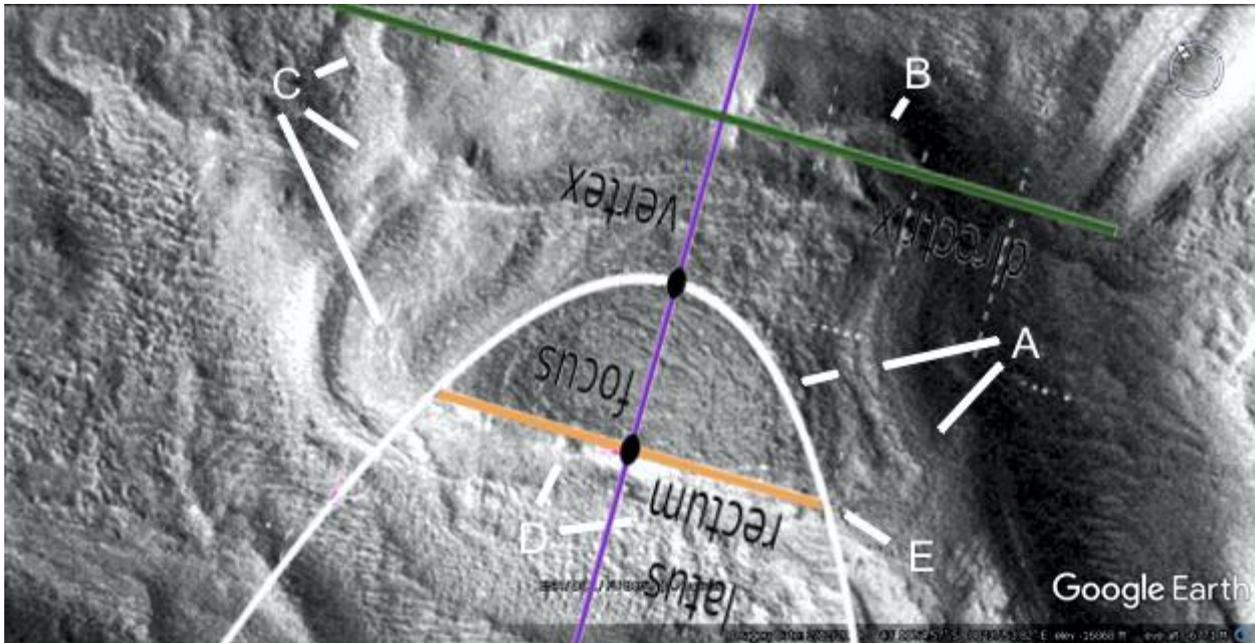
A shows the curved segments of the hollow hill roof. B may be a collapsed segment of the roof. C at 2 and 4 o'clock may be a tube, at 5 o'clock an interior support with some settled segments of the roof around it. D at 1 o'clock may show a tunnel going into the hill continuing on at 4 o'clock perhaps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



Held117a

Hypothesis

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



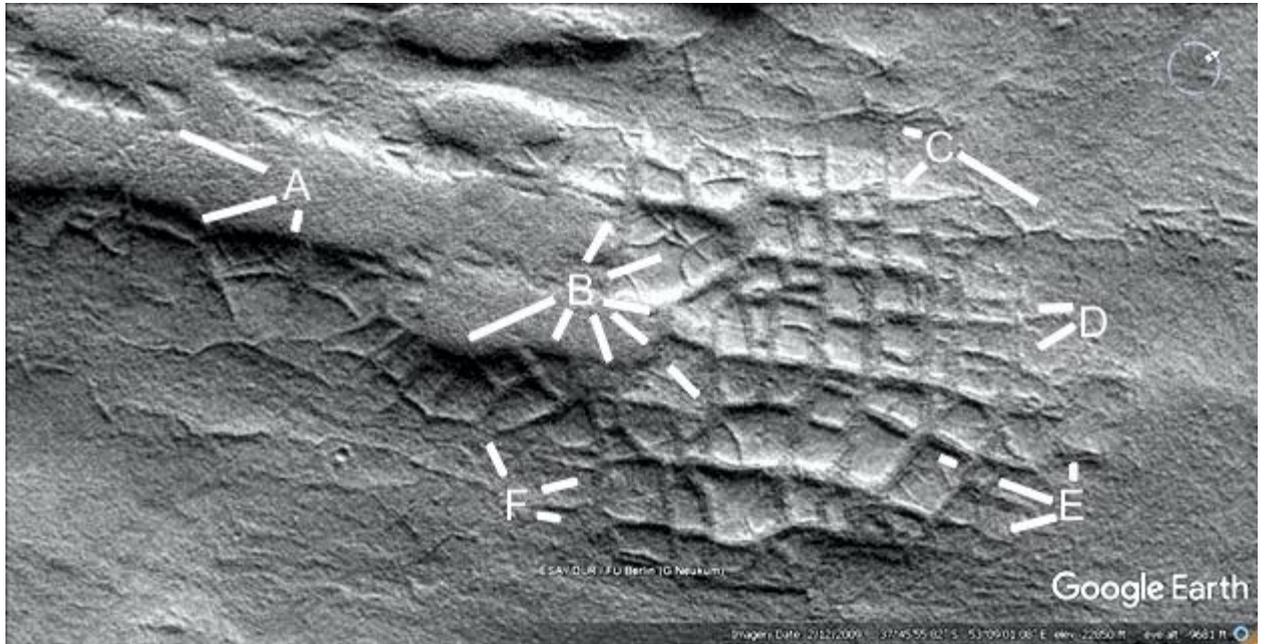
Walled fields

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

Held1186

Hypothesis

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



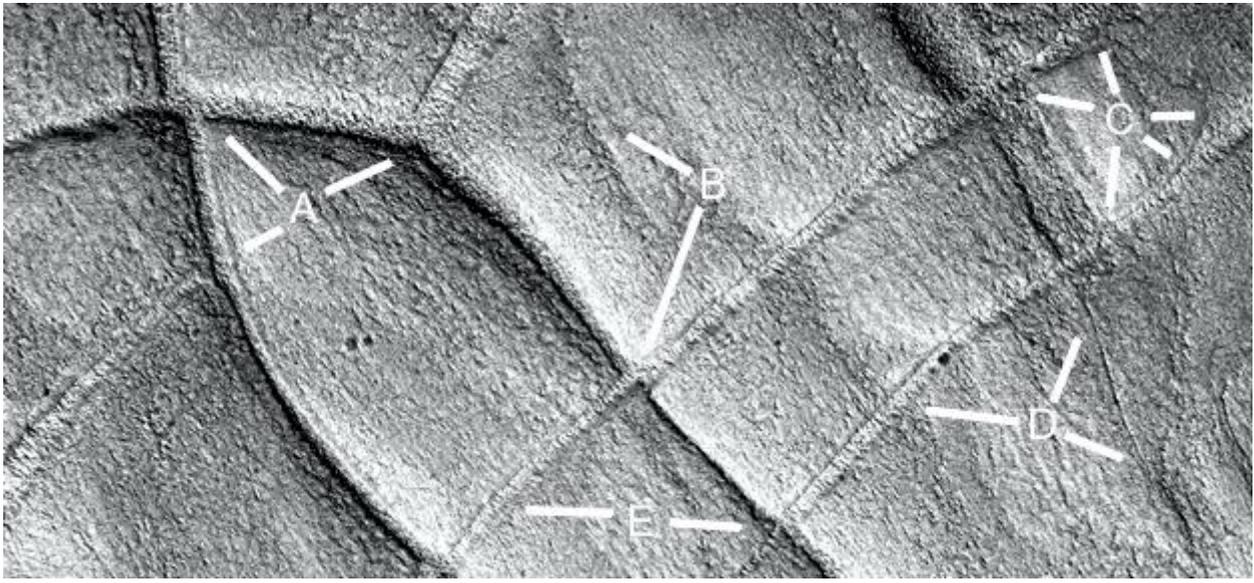
Held1222c

Hypothesis

The walled fields are in better condition here, without gaps. A shows some joins with little erosion, at 8 o'clock however is a much more eroded wall.

B shows an eroded wall at 10 o'clock and where one wall passes over another at 7 o'clock.

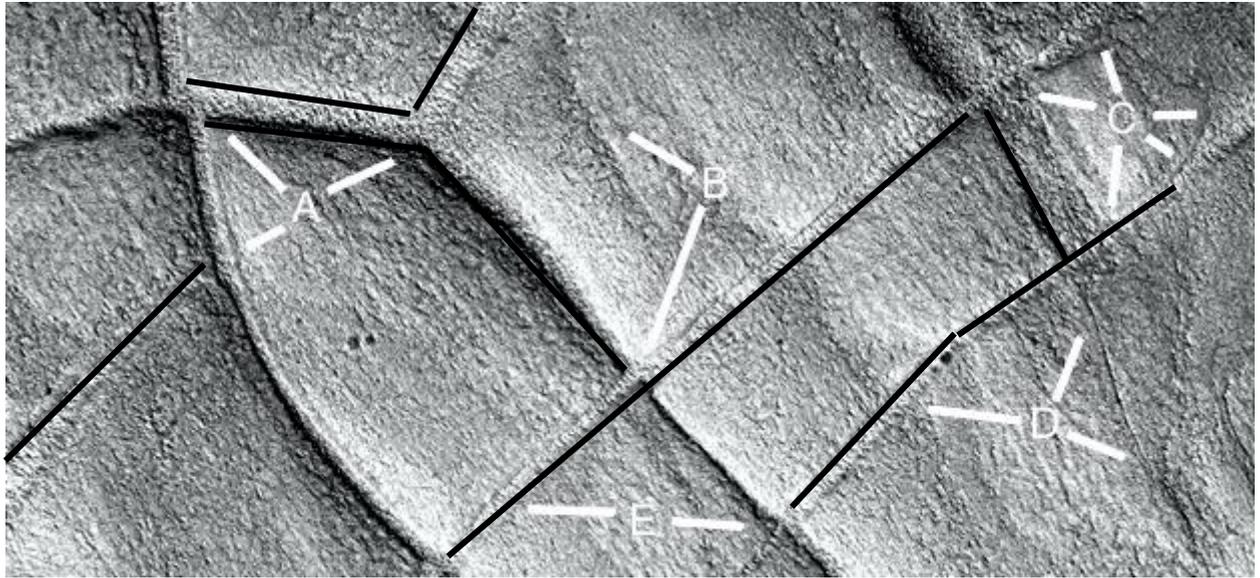
C shows a much thicker wall between 6 and 10 o'clock, this extends under a wall to a thin wall between 1 and 4 o'clock at D. E shows some wall erosion at 3 and 9 o'clock.



Held1222c2

Hypothesis

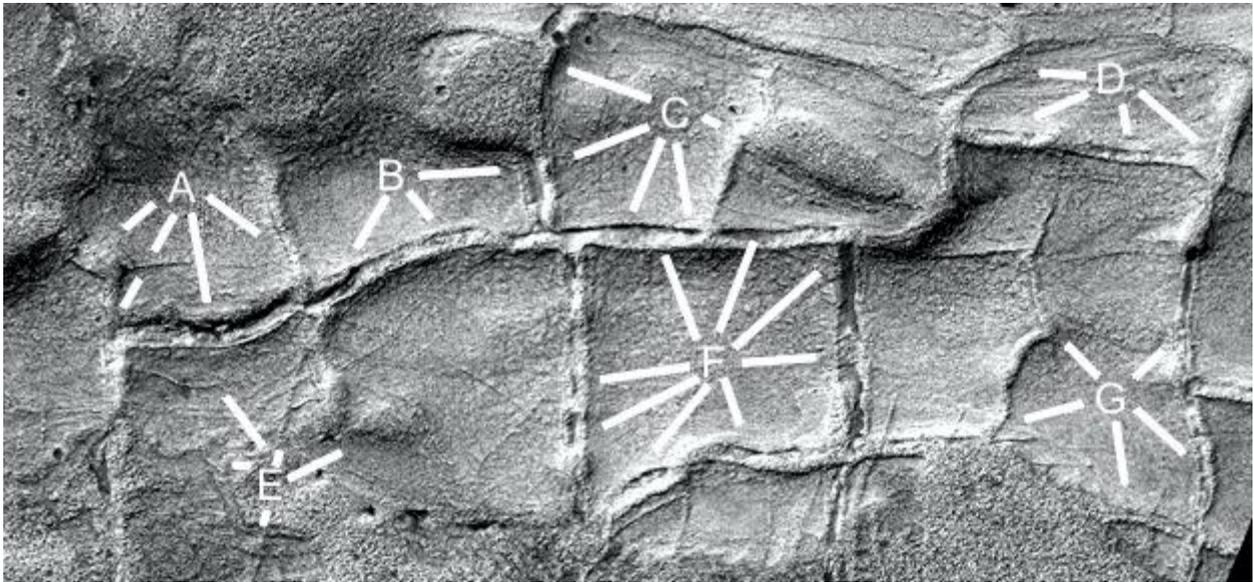
The lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1222e

Hypothesis

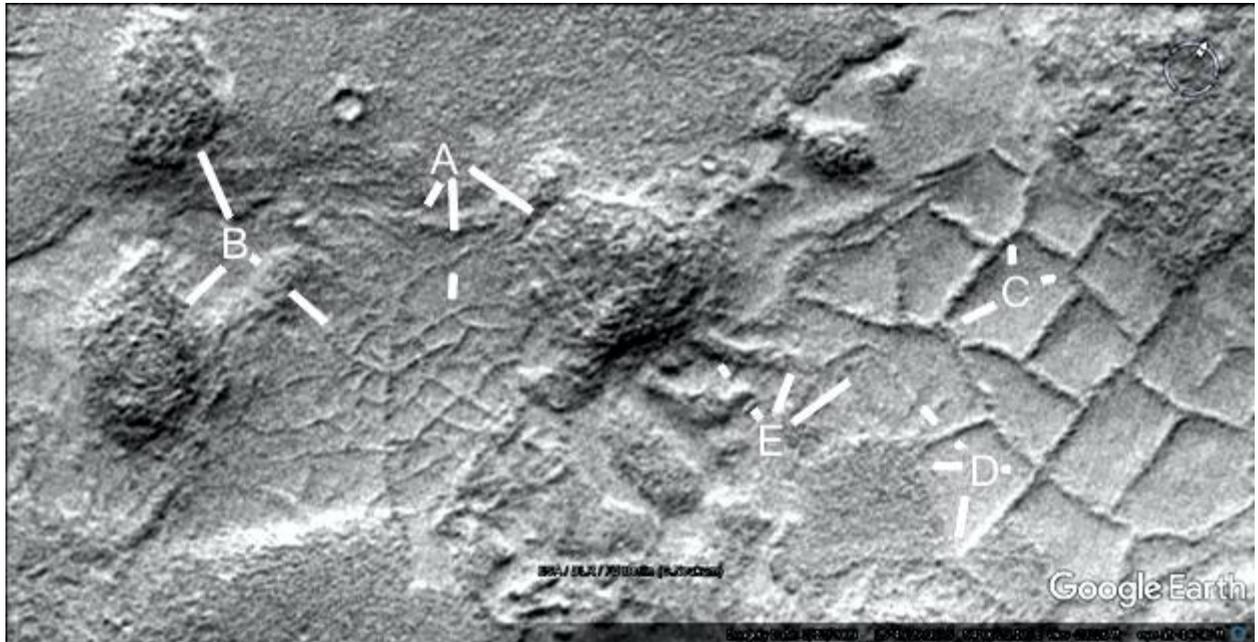
This shows how many walls are hollow. The wall at A at 6 and 7 o'clock has collapsed indicating it was a tube. At 4 and 8 o'clock the walls are intact, it implies these tubes would give a passage in and out of the hills. B shows more collapsed walls, at 3 o'clock one goes into a small hill perhaps a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



Held1244

Hypothesis

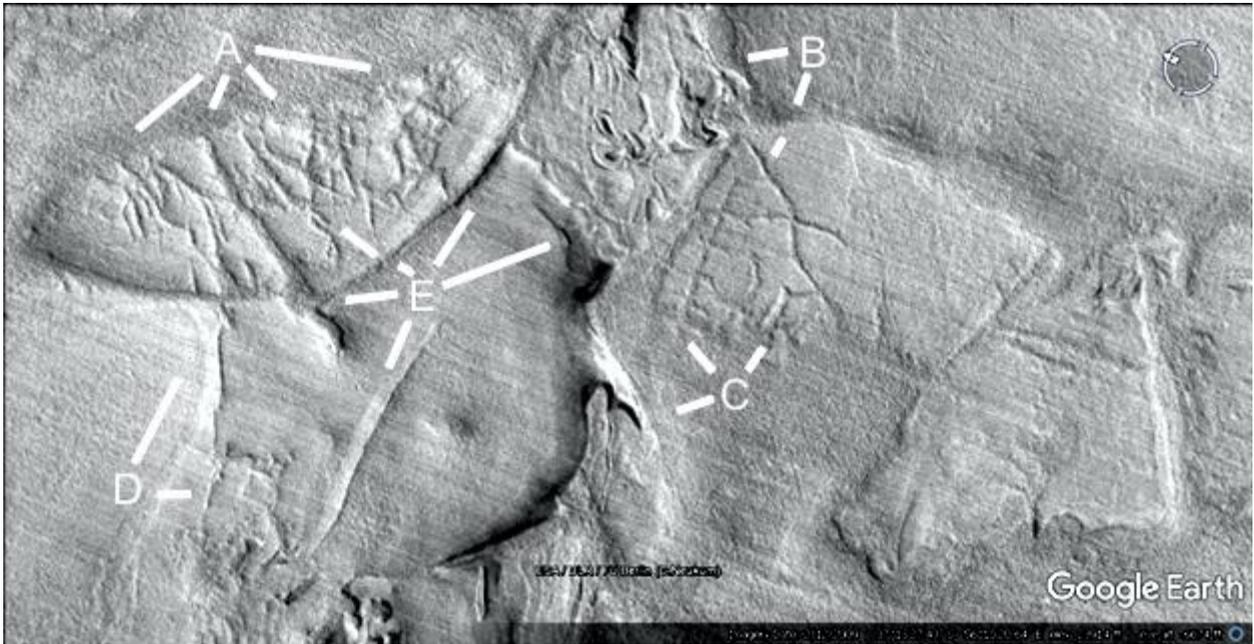
A shows a possible habitat at 4 o'clock, B shows two others at 8 and 11 o'clock. These may be like the typical hill in this area when the outer skin erodes away. A at 6 o'clock shows many fine walls or tubes going into a nexus at B at 4 o'clock, also with a circle of walls around it. This would be similar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



Held1258

Hypothesis

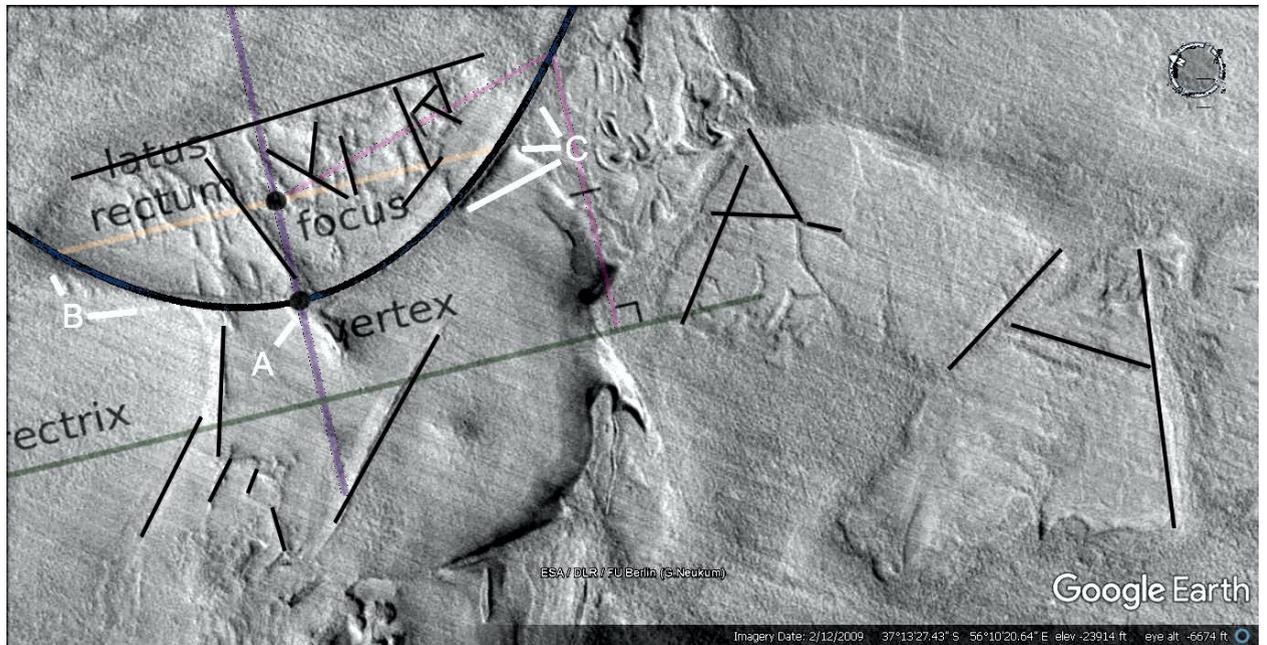
A also implies the hill is artificial, it is approximately parallel to the Latis Rectum of the parabolic wall. B is probably a collapsed hill at 8 o'clock, a wall comes out of it at 7 o'clock. C also shows a network of walls coming out of a hill. The walls at D appear more eroded.



Held1258b

Hypothesis

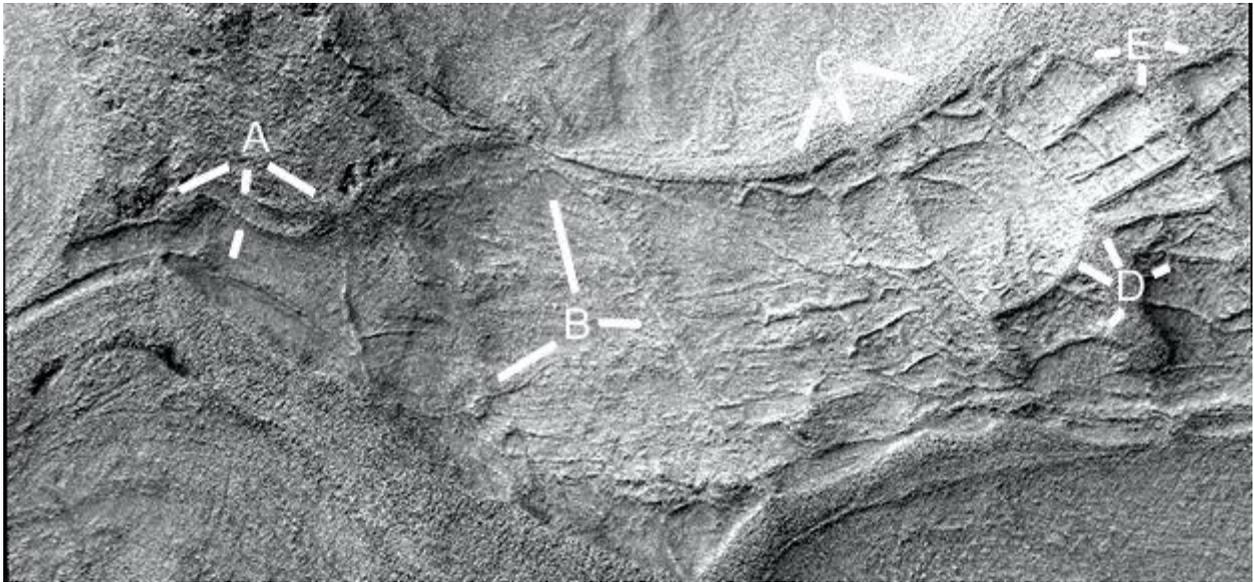
A parabola is shown, also the lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1295b

Hypothesis

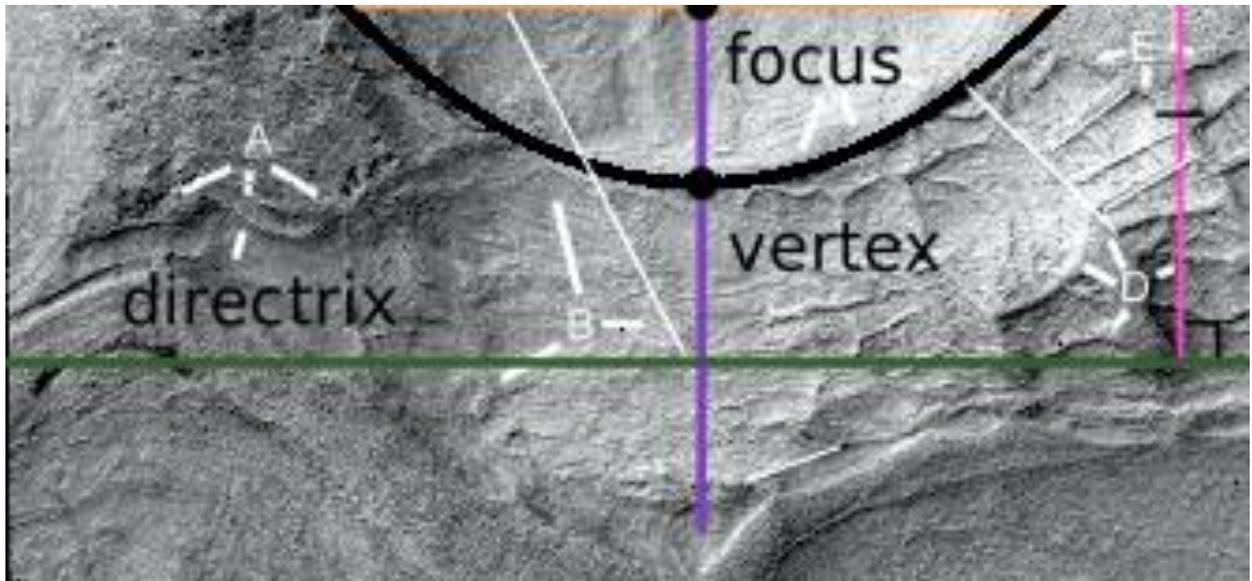
A appear to show a water channel or perhaps roadway, perhaps water could come through here and fill some of the walled areas. B shows some of these walls, C shows a parabola. D shows another curved wall, probably a parabola but not long enough to check. Shows many walled fields with smaller walls subdividing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



Held1295b2

Hypothesis

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



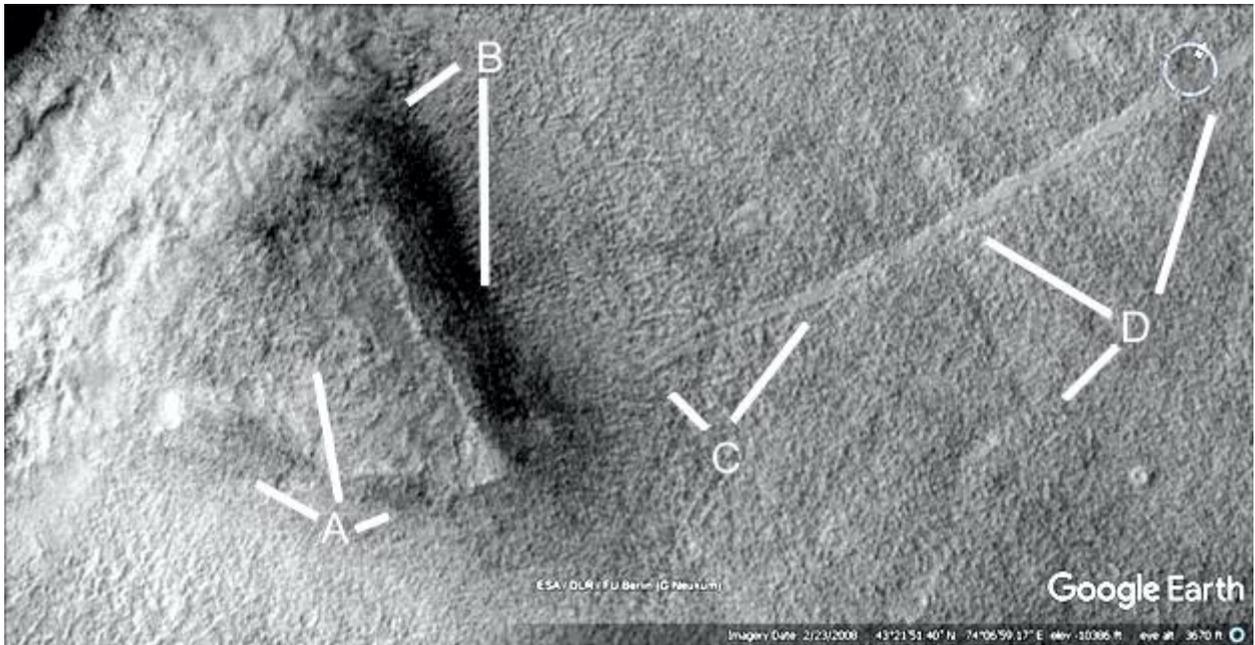
Roads

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

Prhh498

Hypothesis

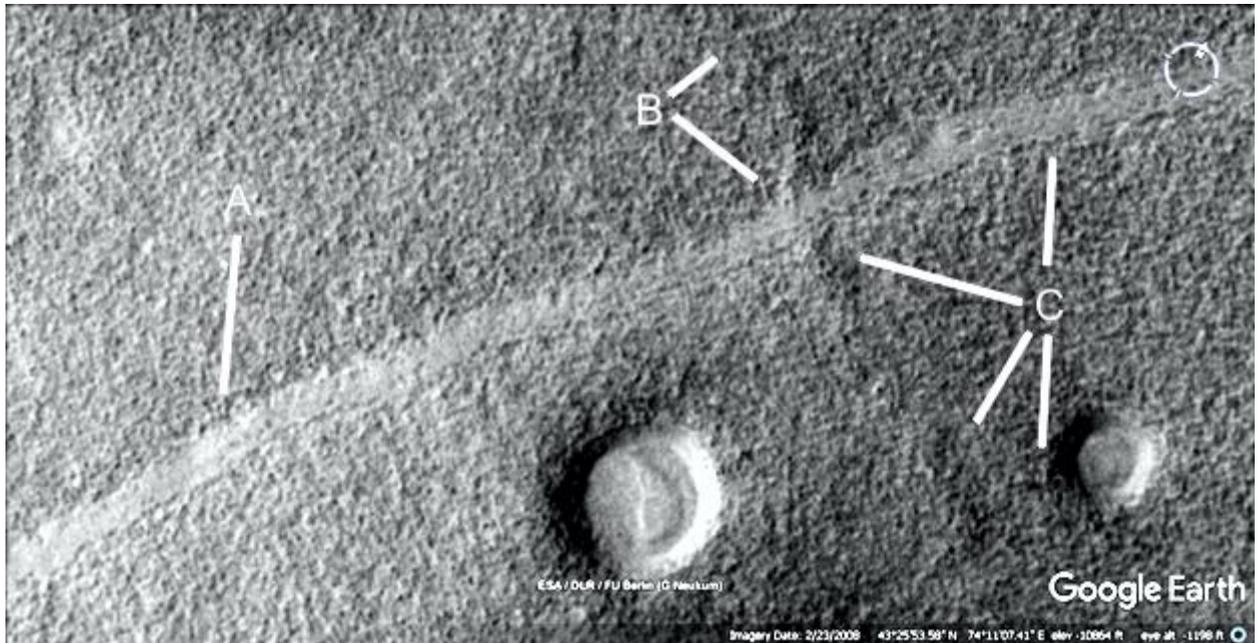
The hollow hill has collapsed at A, B shows a straight wall still standing. C shows another road going into the hill perhaps with two lanes, this extends to D at 10 and 1 o'clock. There may be another road at 7 o'clock.



Prr499

Hypothesis

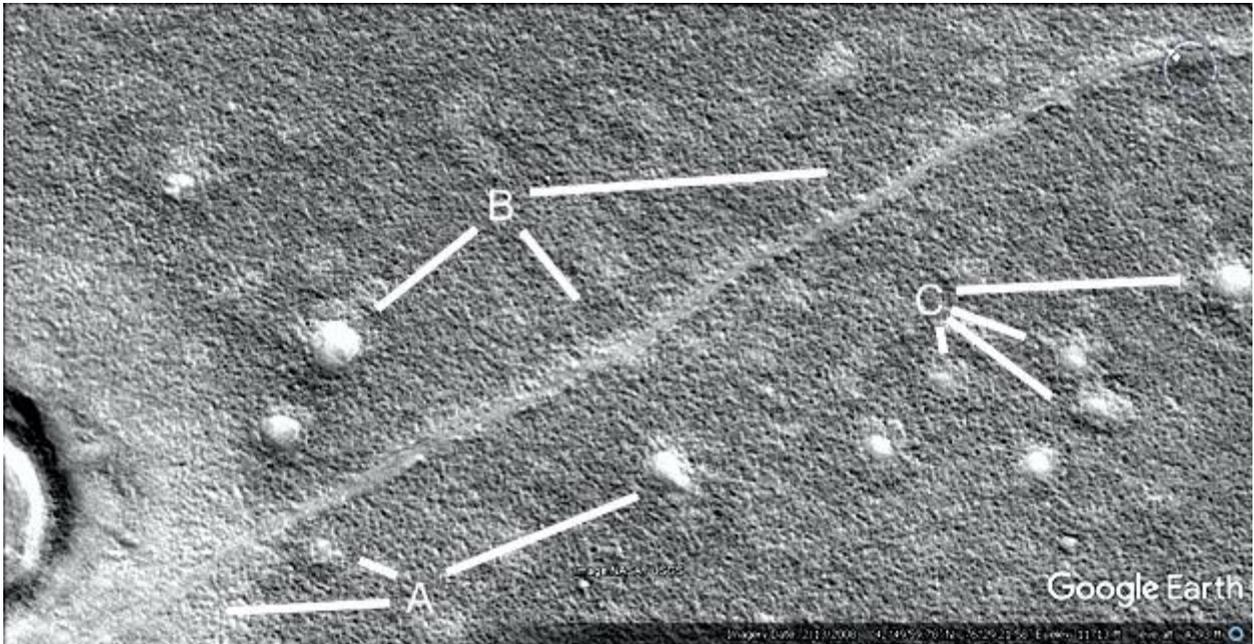
This is a closeup of a road, much smoother than the surrounding terrain like cement. It extends past A to B where a tube or raised road intersects it. C shows this tube going down from 10 o'clock, then possibly at 6 and 7 o'clock into the crater.



Prr508

Hypothesis

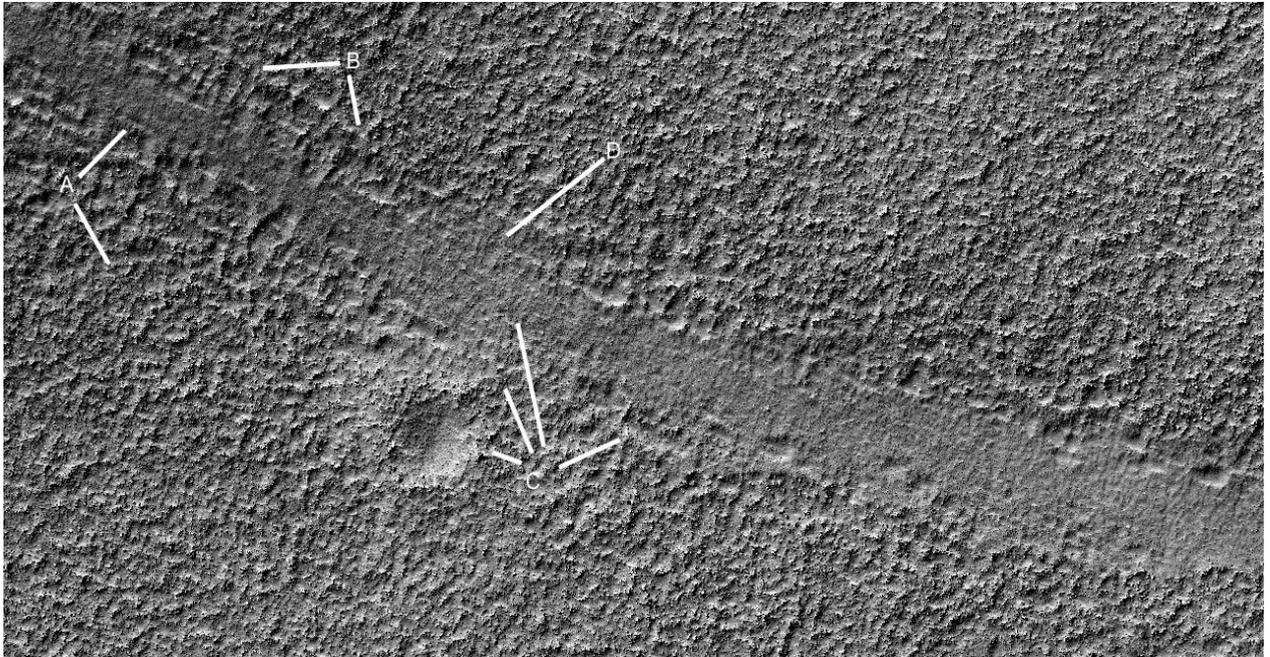
A shows the road continuing on over the pale material, B and C also show pits like altered craters perhaps with the same road material to act as dams.



Prr533a

Hypothesis

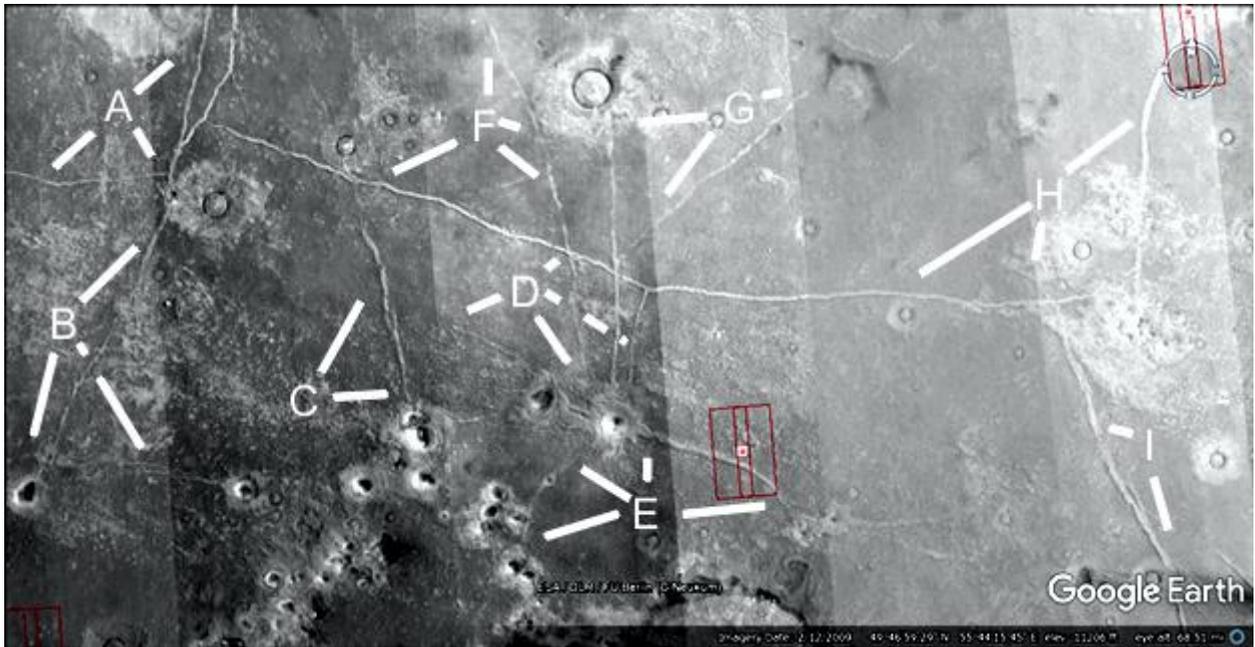
This closeup of the road shows right angled shapes in it, perhaps like bricks or tiles. This impression continues along the road where it seems to vary in an angular rather than a smooth way. The center is very smooth compared to the surrounding terrain as shown by comparing A at 1 and 5 o'clock. B shows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



Prhh1821

Hypothesis

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



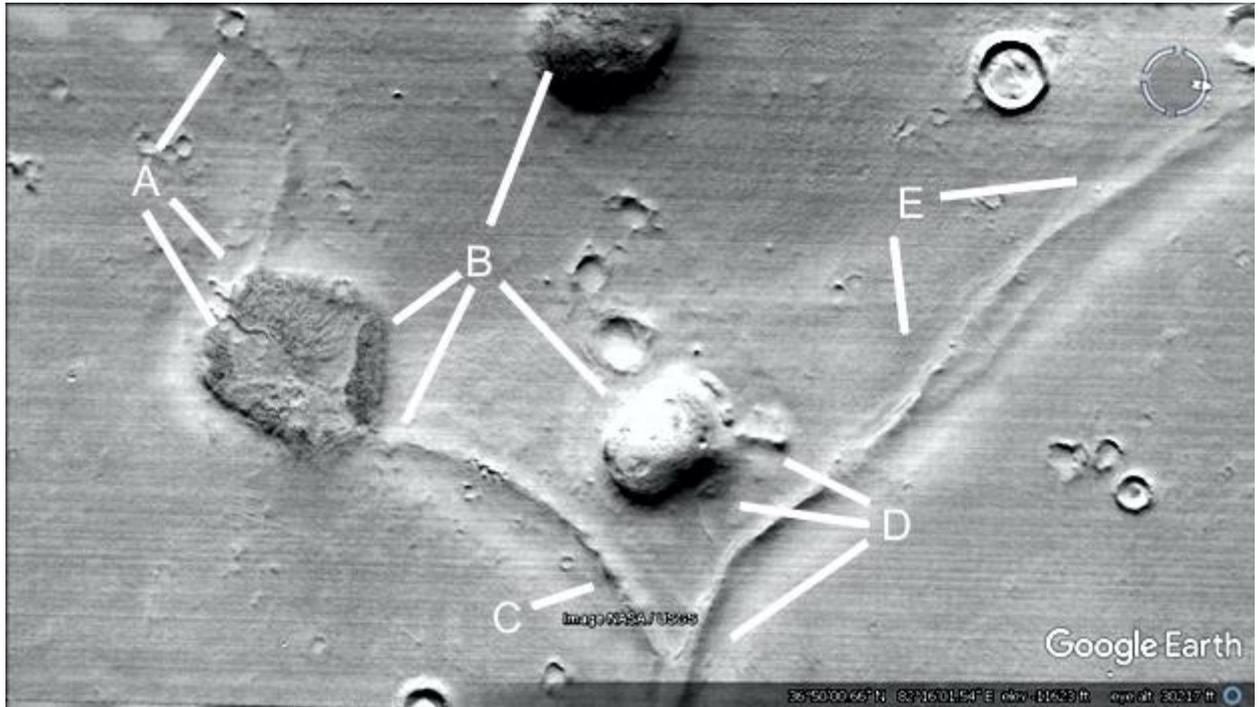
Tubes

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

Prt641

Hypothesis

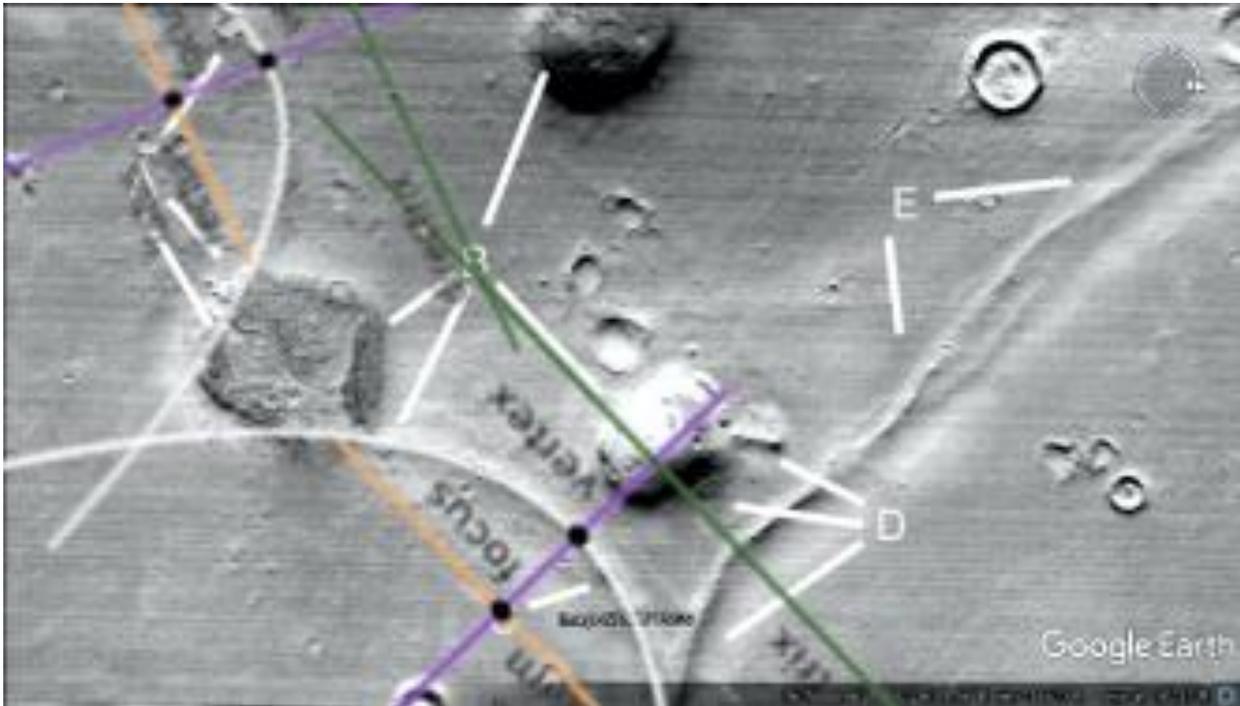
A shows a curved tube going from the walled hill at 4 and 5 o'clock to the small crater at 1 o'clock. B at 8 o'clock shows the walls of the hill, at 7 o'clock a tube comes out of the hill, at 1 and 4 o'clock are two more hollow hills. D shows the curved tube, it connects to another tube shown by B at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



Prt641a

Hypothesis

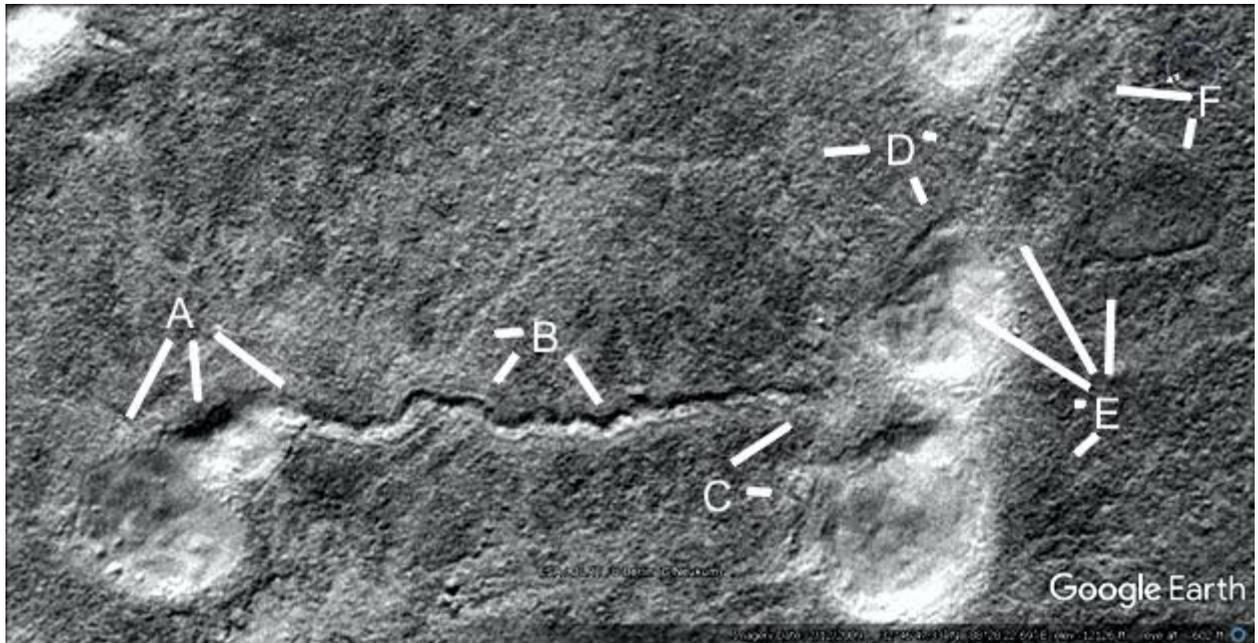
Two parabolas are shown.



Prt798

Hypothesis

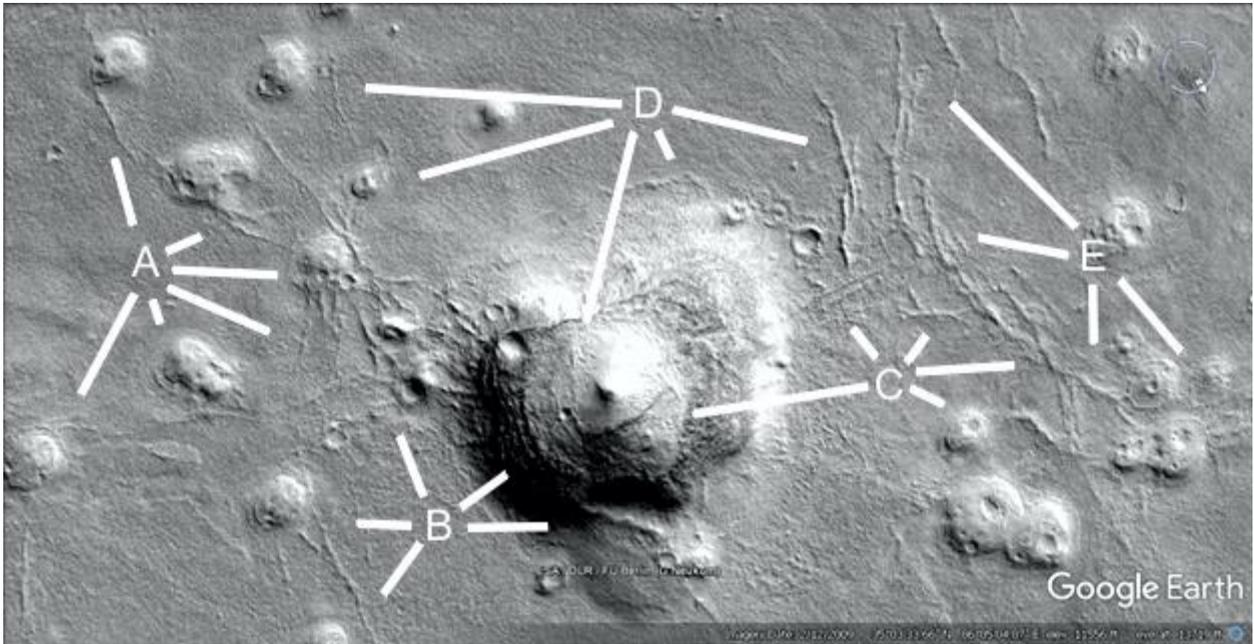
A shows a hollow hill with cavities in the roof, it connects to a wider part of the hill at 6 o'clock. This has a twisted shape like a rope, it continues on through the twisted tube at B to connect to a collapsing hill at 2 o'clock. At 8 o'clock there is another tube. At 3 o'clock the roof has collapsed.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



Prt804

Hypothesis

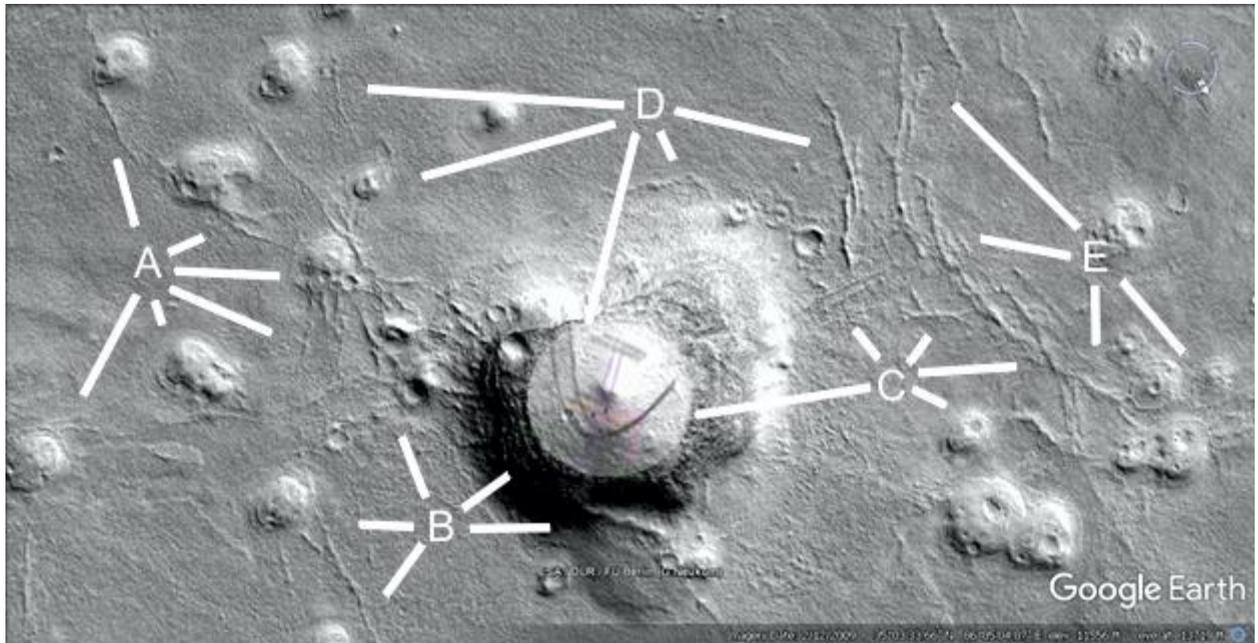
A shows more tubes between collapsed hills. B shows layers in the hill at 2 o'clock like a Cobler Dome. At 11 o'clock the tube from the chain of hills enters the hollow hill. At 3 o'clock is a thicker tube connected to a small hill. C at 8 o'clock shows the circular roof of the hill, it contains two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



Prt804a

Hypothesis

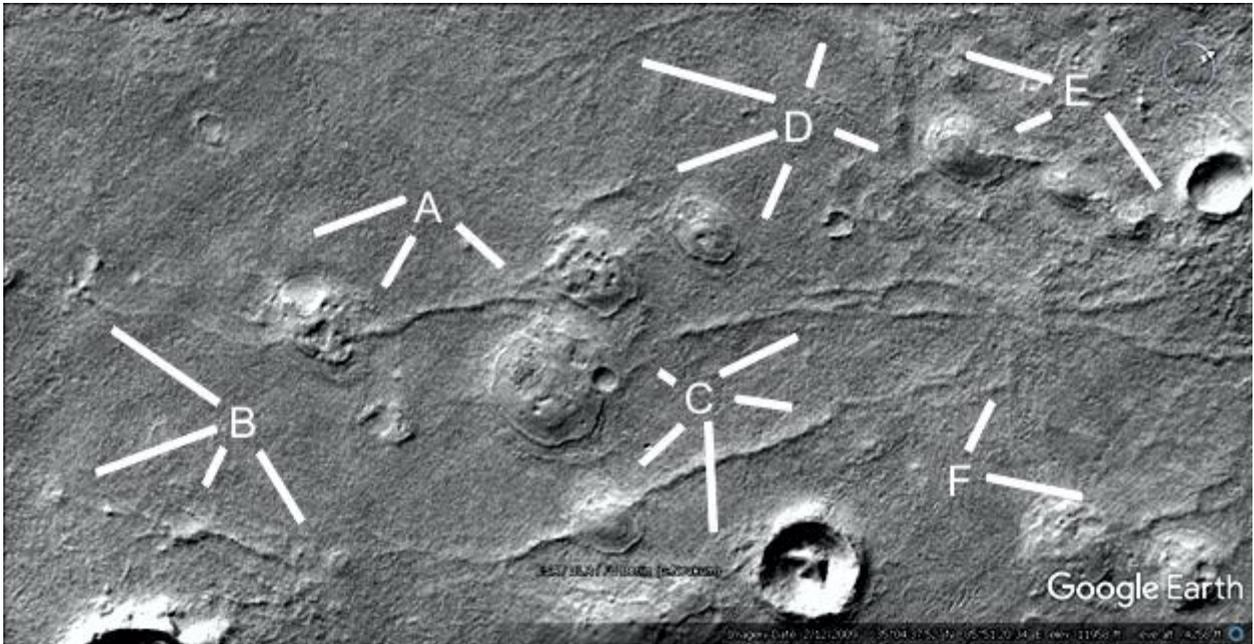
The roof is close to a circle, here a circle is overlaid onto it. Also two parabolas are drawn onto the dark marks on the roof.



Prt814

Hypothesis

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



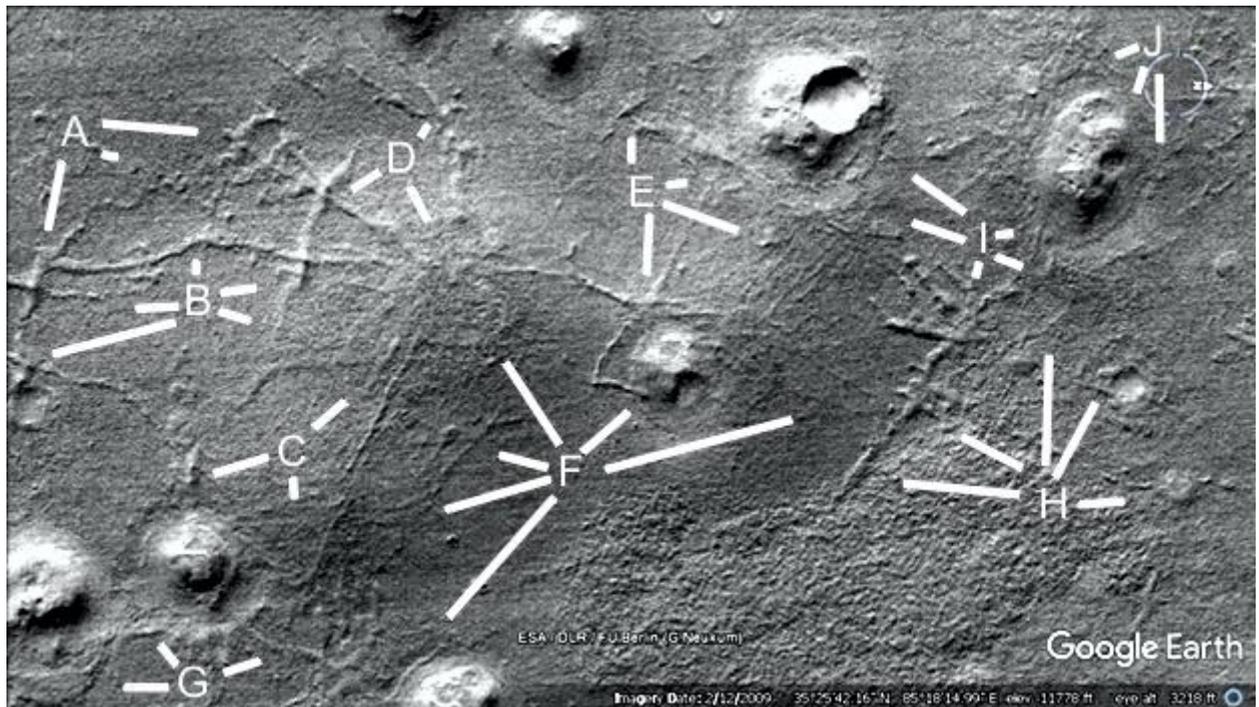
Tube cities

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

Prt662

Hypothesis

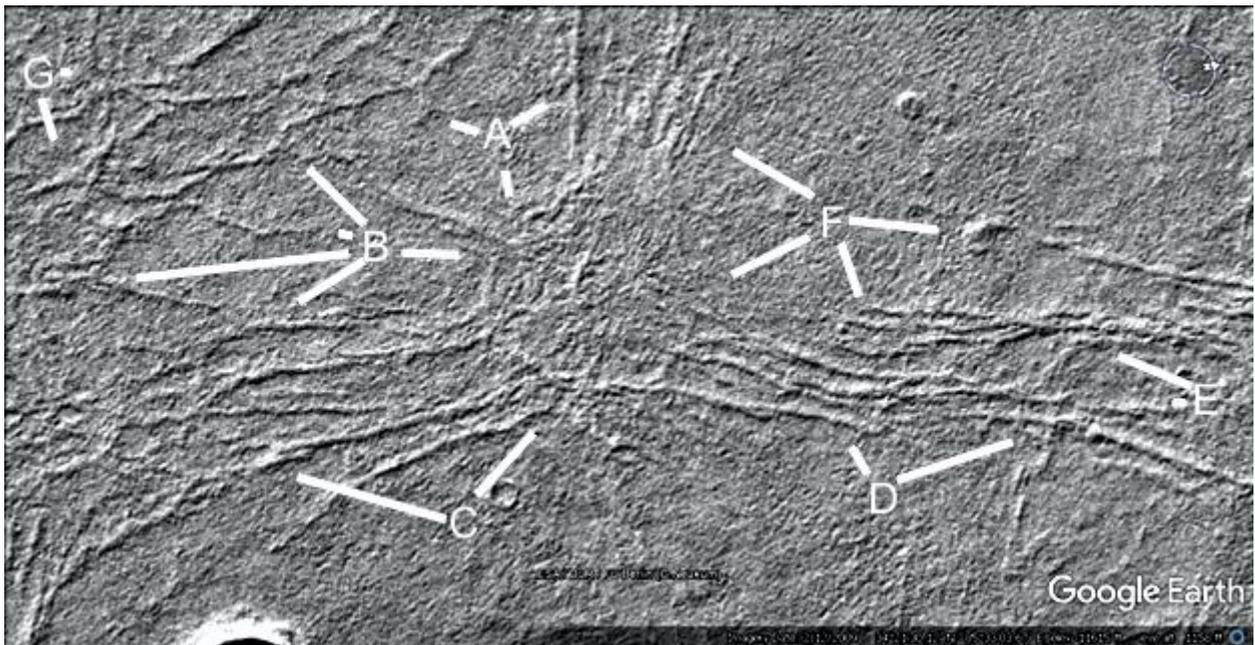
A shows a wavy tube, B shows a clear area surrounded by tubes like a field. C shows tubes going into a crater at 6 and 8 o'clock, at 1 o'clock they go into a rounded area, also shown by F at 10 o'clock, under a nexus. D shows more tubes going into this nexus. E at 6 o'clock shows an intersection of tubes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



Prt682

Hypothesis

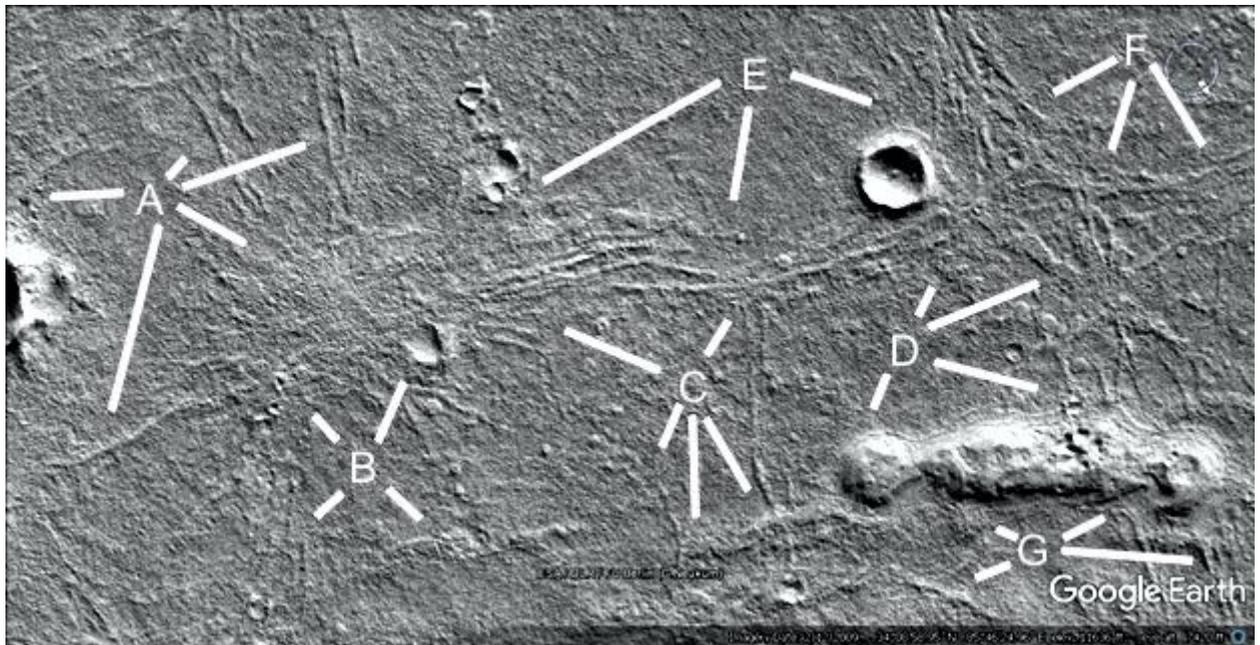
The tubes come together in a large nexus here, there also seems to be flat areas like cement over the tubes. These might act as a roof with rooms under them. A shows a tube crossing another at 2 o'clock, this connects to another tube at 10 o'clock. At 6 o'clock is the edge of the outer circular shape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



Prt714

Hypothesis

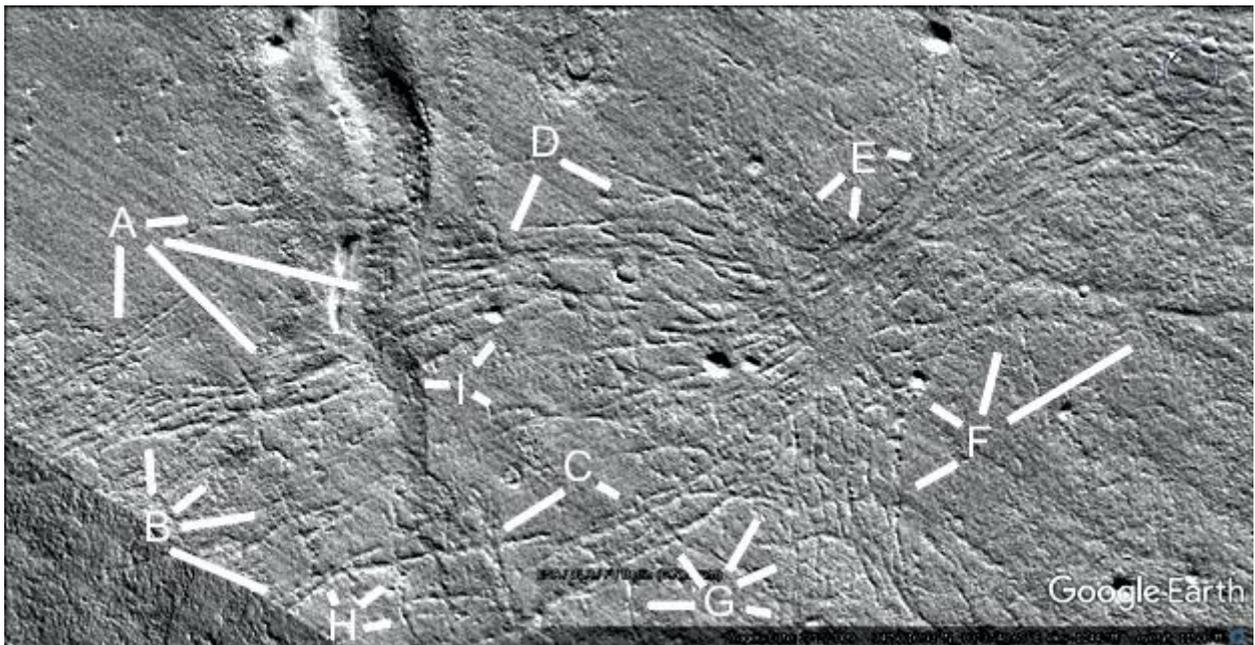
A shows a large nexus at 4 o'clock, it appears to have flat sheets of cement over it so some segments might be rooms. At 1 and 2 o'clock parallel tubes go to the nexus. B shows a squarish area surrounded by tubes, at 7 o'clock there are more like squarish walled segments. At 1 o'clock the crater appears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



Prt753

Hypothesis

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



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

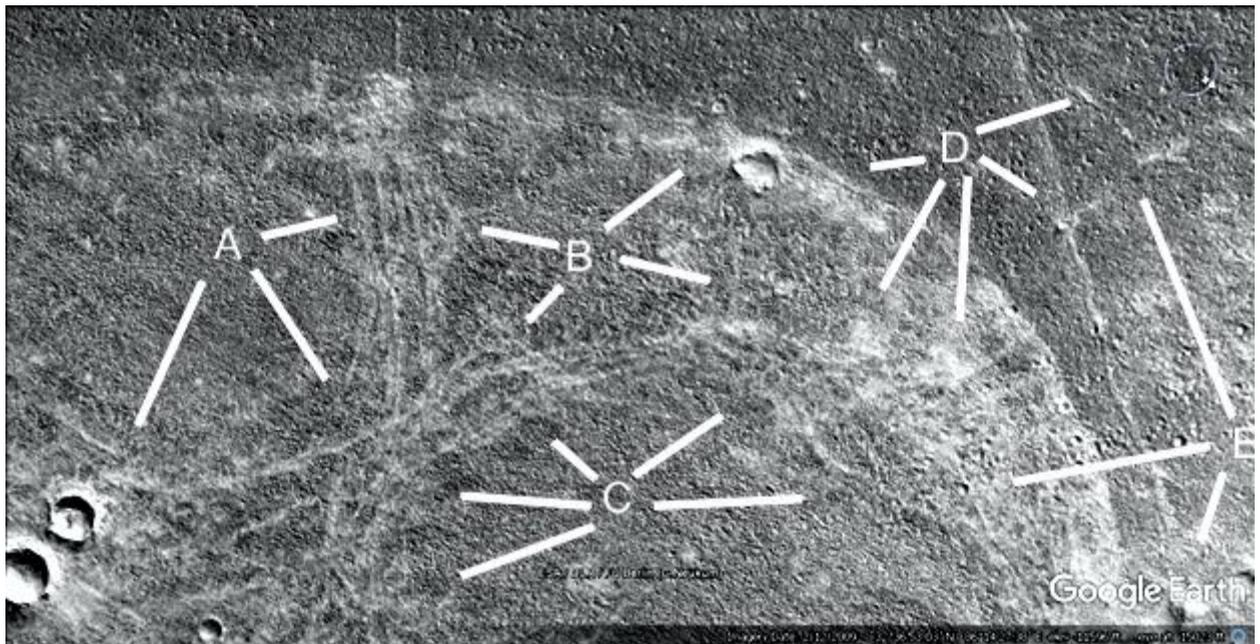
Farms

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

Prt857

Hypothesis

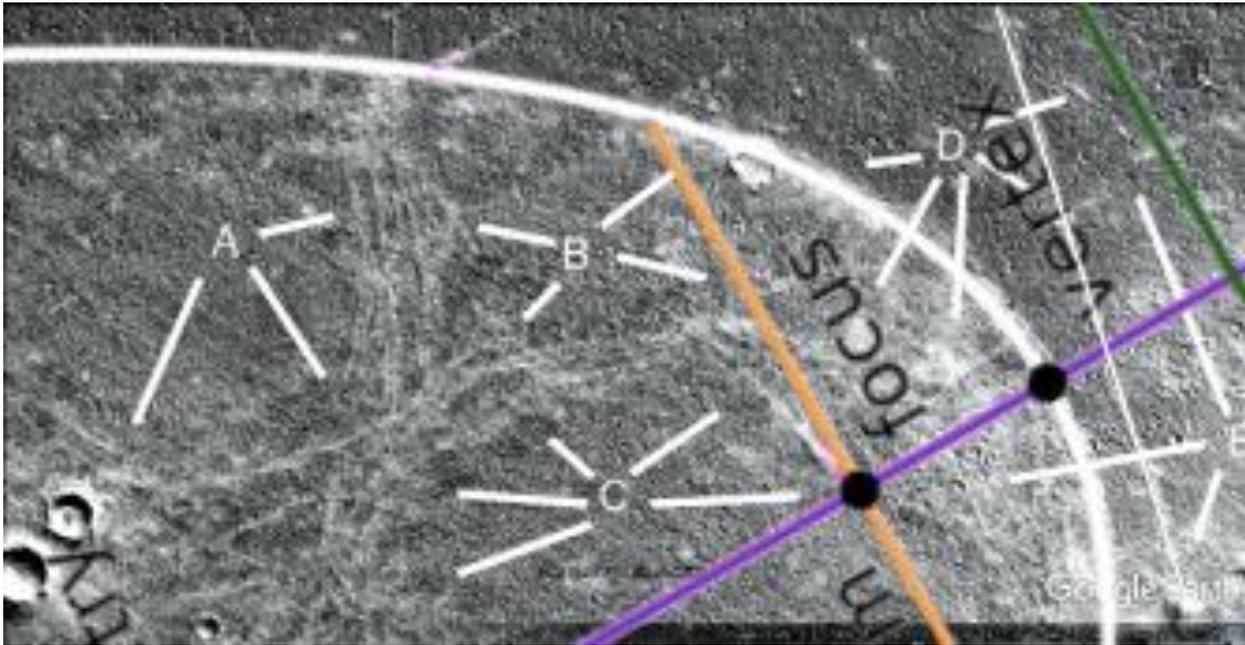
A, B, and C show many parallel tubes inside this farming area. Some connect to the craters at A at 7 o'clock. Between A and B there are about six parallel tubes, between B and C there are about four. B from 2 to 4 o'clock shows a tube going into the crater. D shows where many of these tubes converge,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



Prt857a

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown. Also the line shows how straight the long tube is.



Ecydhh1941

Hypothesis

These curved shapes may have been used for agriculture. Found in many areas of Mars the boundaries are often parabolas. A shows a road or tube going into a crater, B shows the other side of this road and one of the curved pale areas. C shows more of these often shaped as parabolas. At 4 o'clock there is a wall or tube according to the shadows. D shows another tube at 12 o'clock, at 2 o'clock is the other side of the hollow hill. At 7 o'clock is a paler segment of the field. E shows more curved fields and a tube at 3 o'clock going down to a hollow hill at 6 o'clock. F shows another segment of the tube. G shows a tube going to the large crater at 7 o'clock. H, I, J, and K show more tubes and hollow hills.



Ecydhh1941a

Hypothesis

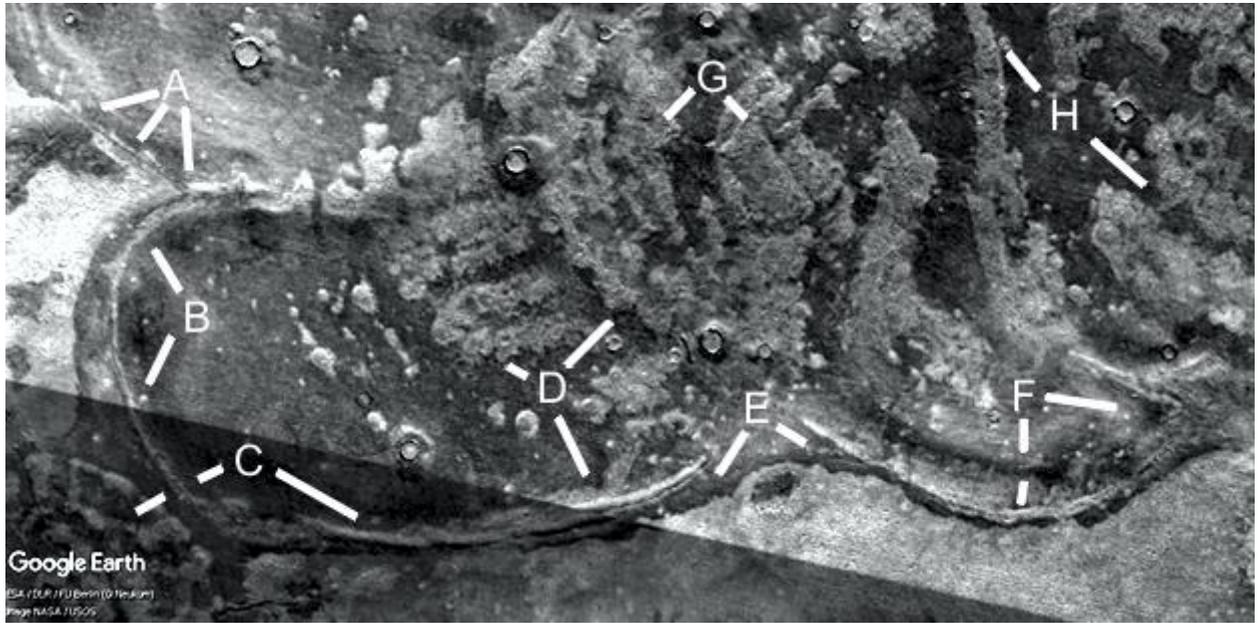
Three parabolas are shown, however the pale curves may all have been parabolas.



Ecydt1974

Hypothesis

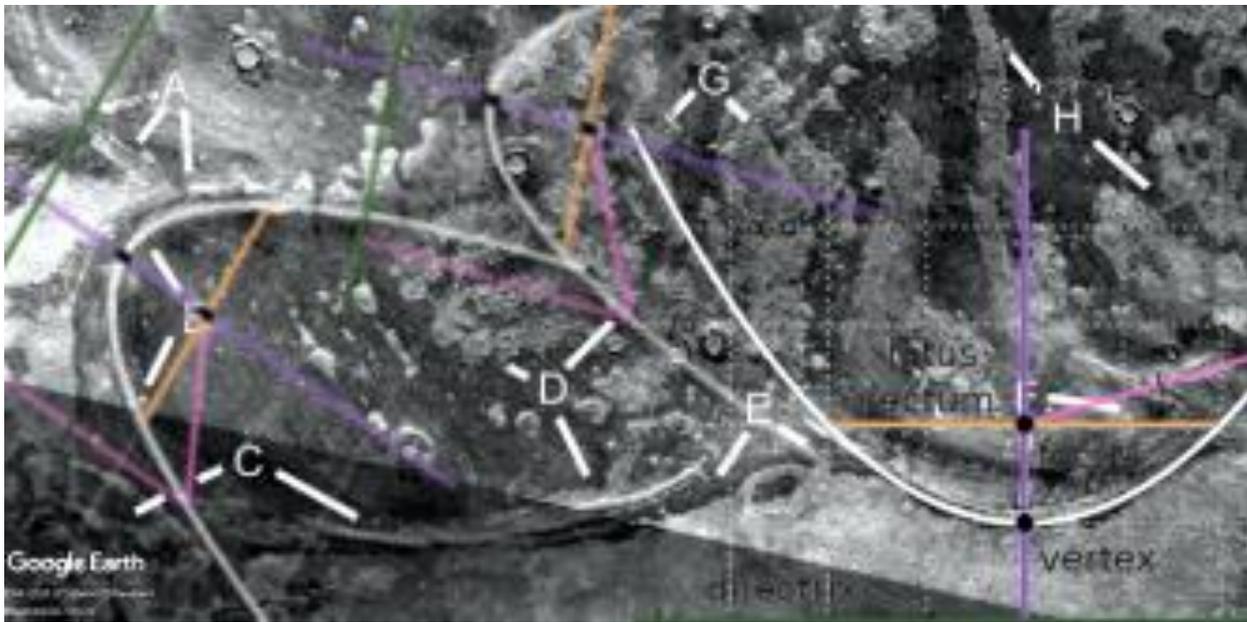
Many walls and pale fields are shown, these may also have been farms.



Ecydt1974a

Hypothesis

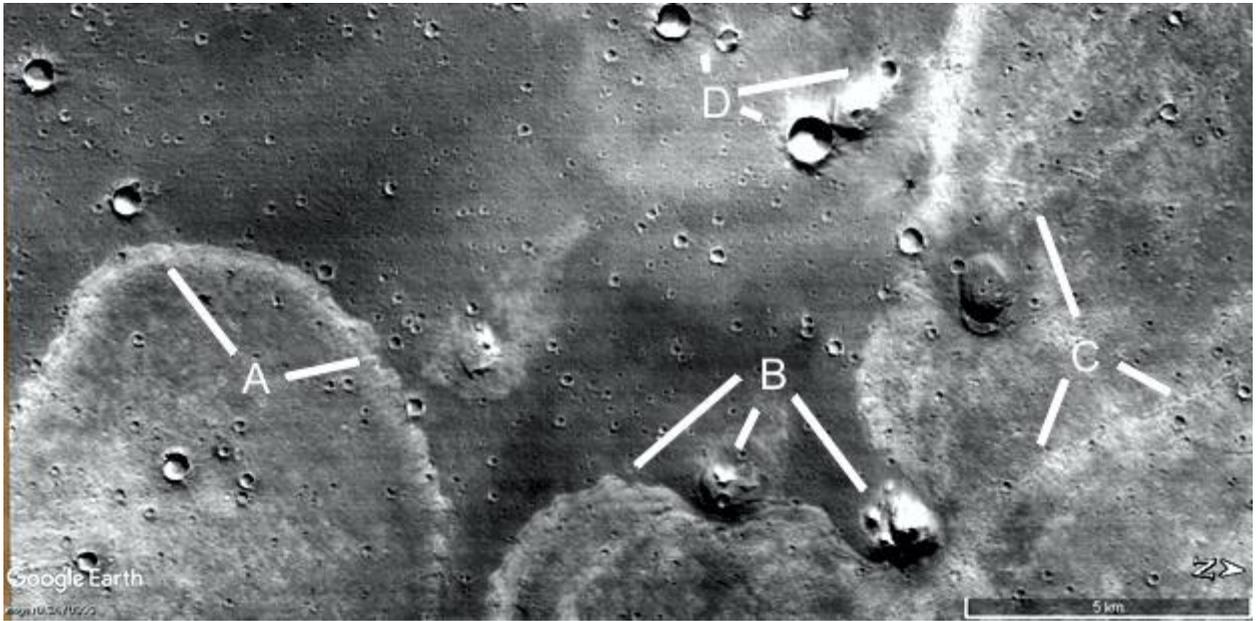
Three parabolas are shown.



Ishh2306

Hypothesis

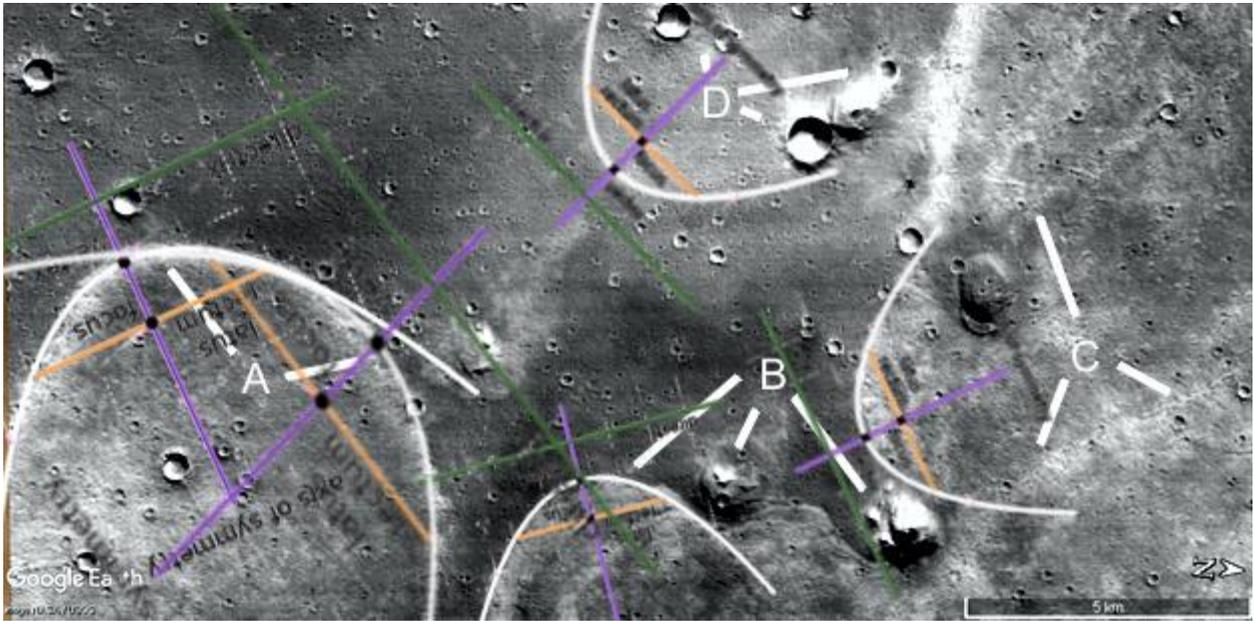
These may have been walled fields as often seen near Cydonia. B shows two collapsed hills from 5 to 7 o'clock, C may show tubes or roads in the field. D shows a tube between two craters at 12 o'clock. At 3 and 4 o'clock is a hill connected to a crater.



Ishh2306a

Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown.



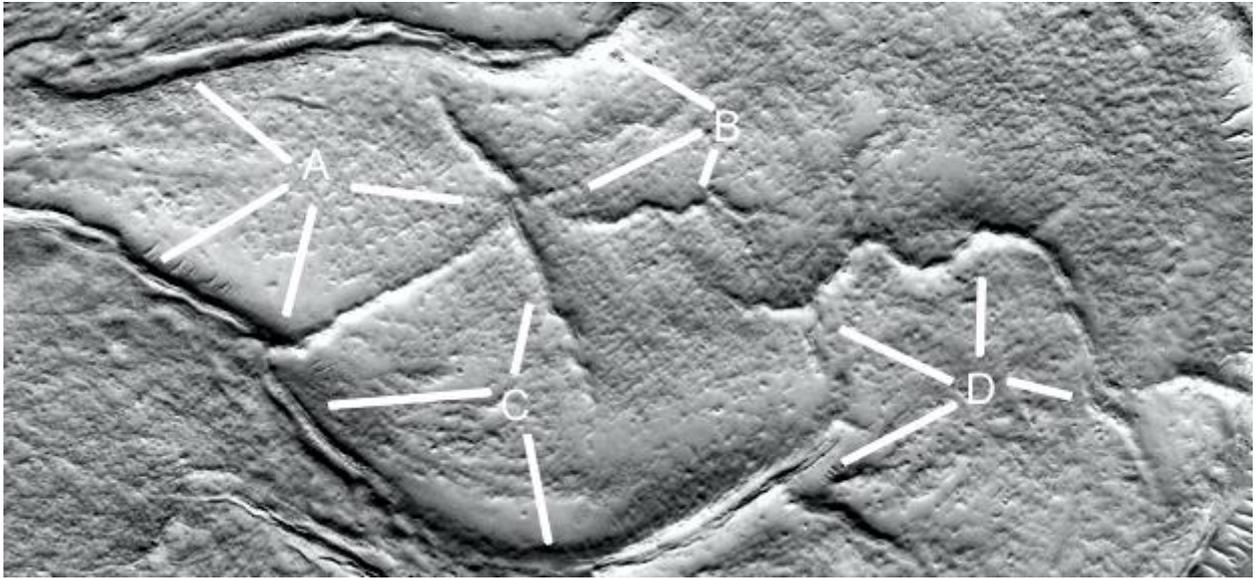
Lakes

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

Prd886c

Hypothesis

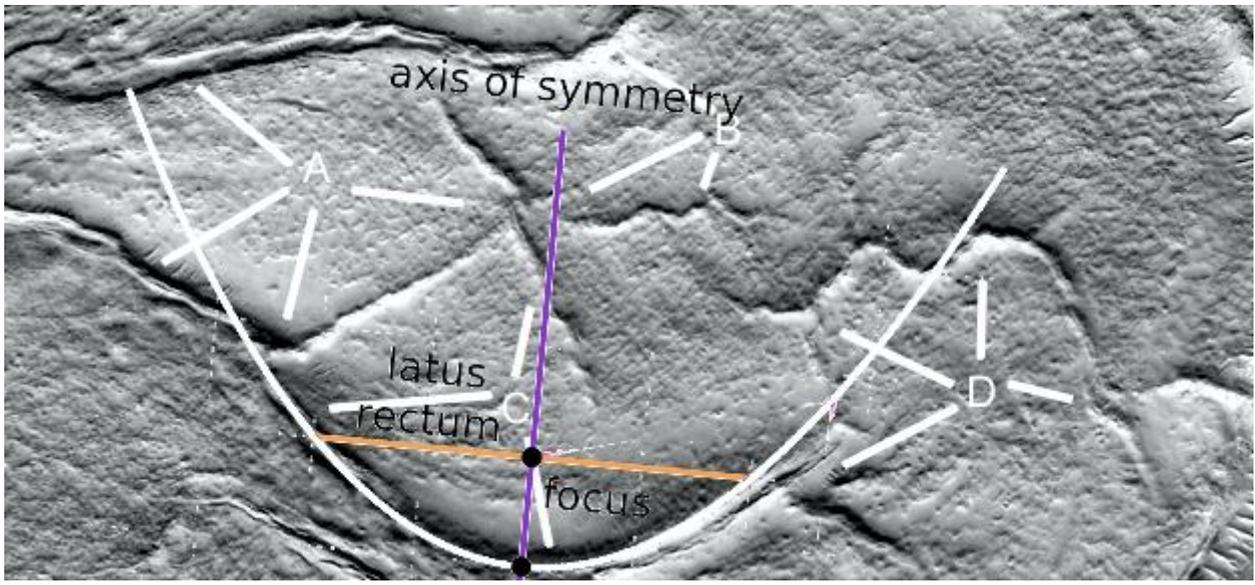
A shows the double walls of this dam at 0 o'clock, also a small cavity in the wall at 8 o'clock. This connects to a star shaped wall from 7 o'clock to 3 o'clock. B shows this dam wall is intact at 10 o'clock, there is a wavy wall like some tubes at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock one of the walls is much shorter.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



Prd886c2

Hypothesis

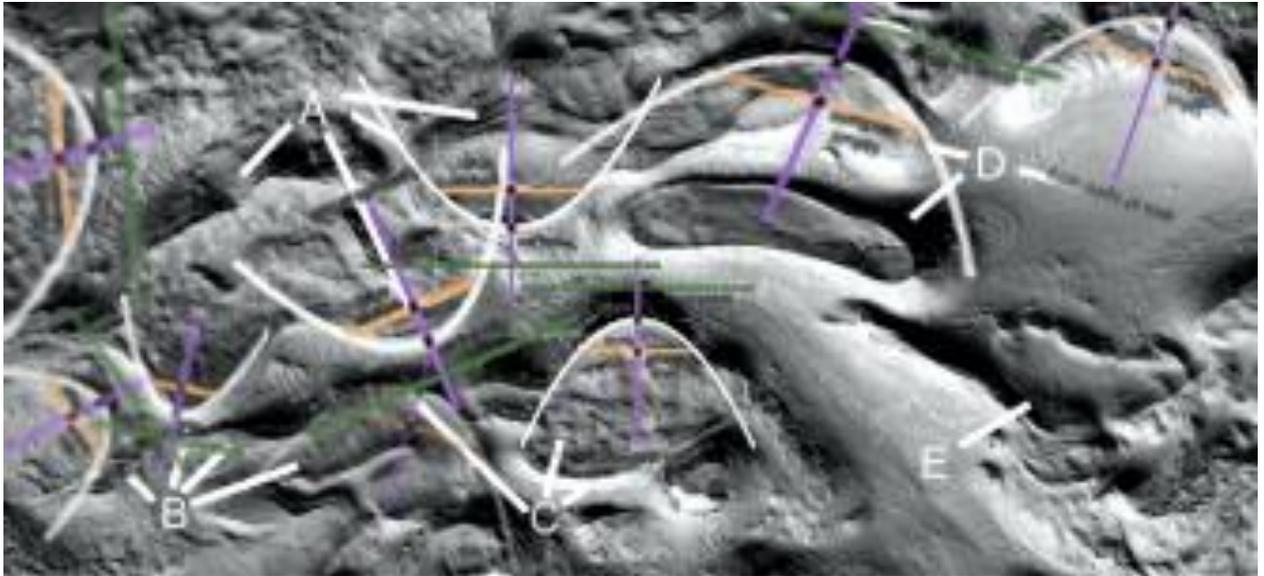
A parabola is shown. The axis of symmetry goes approximately through the centre of the star. The focus is also in line with the dam wall between E and F, the latis rectum or line through the focus would then approximately be an extension of this wall. A line is drawn from E to F to illustrate this.



Prd911b2

Hypothesis

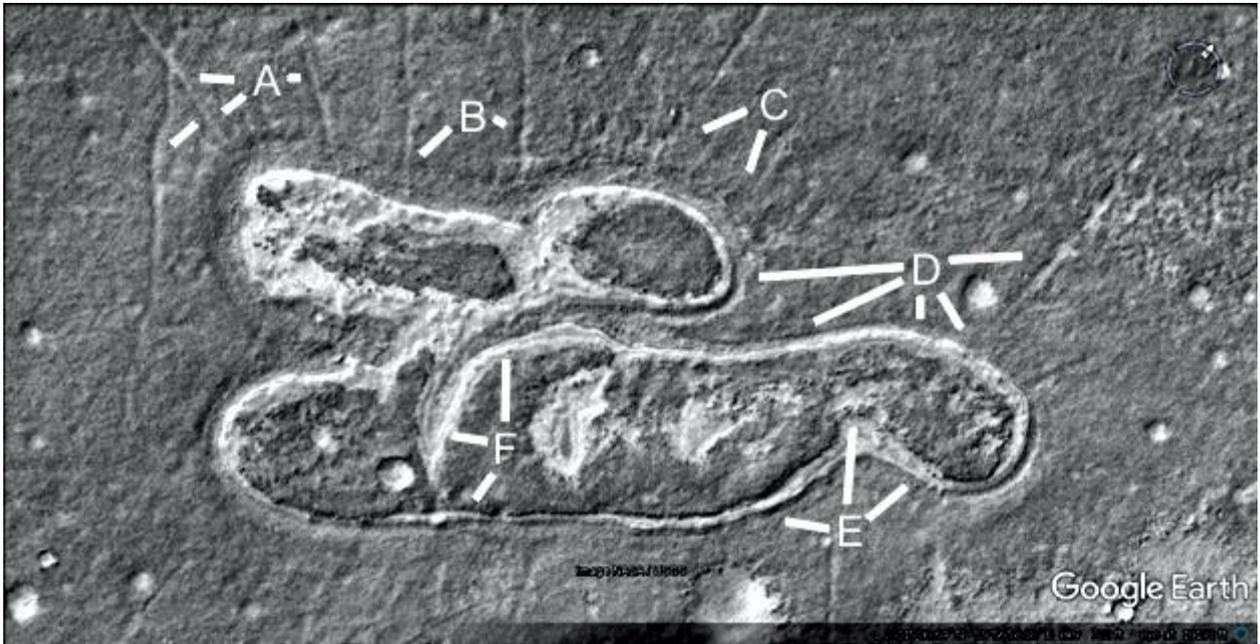
Eight parabolas are shown. This is a good example of how natural looking areas in a crater can be looked at more carefully. With a closeup there could be even six more parabolas here.



Prhh1018

Hypothesis

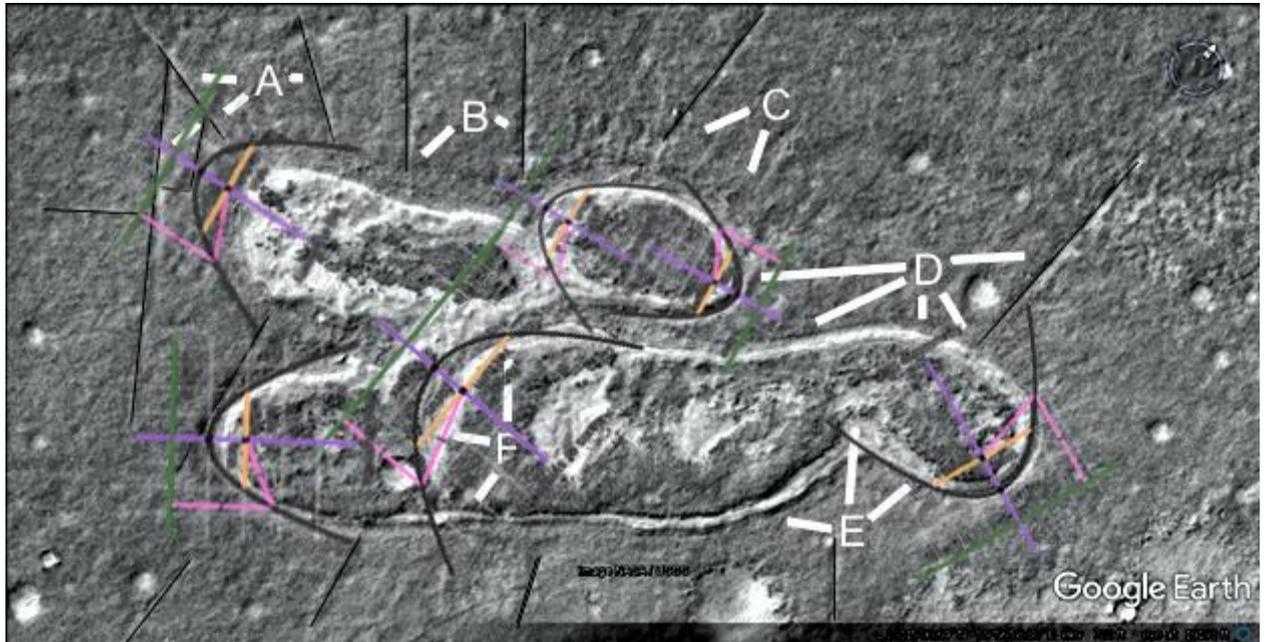
Many tubes come out of this formation, A at 8 and 9 o'clock shows a tube intersection. At 3 o'clock is another tube from the pit wall. B shows two more tubes, below the one at 4 o'clock are two small enclosures, also another two between there and C at 8 o'clock. These may all be dams including the large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



Prhh1018a

Hypothesis

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



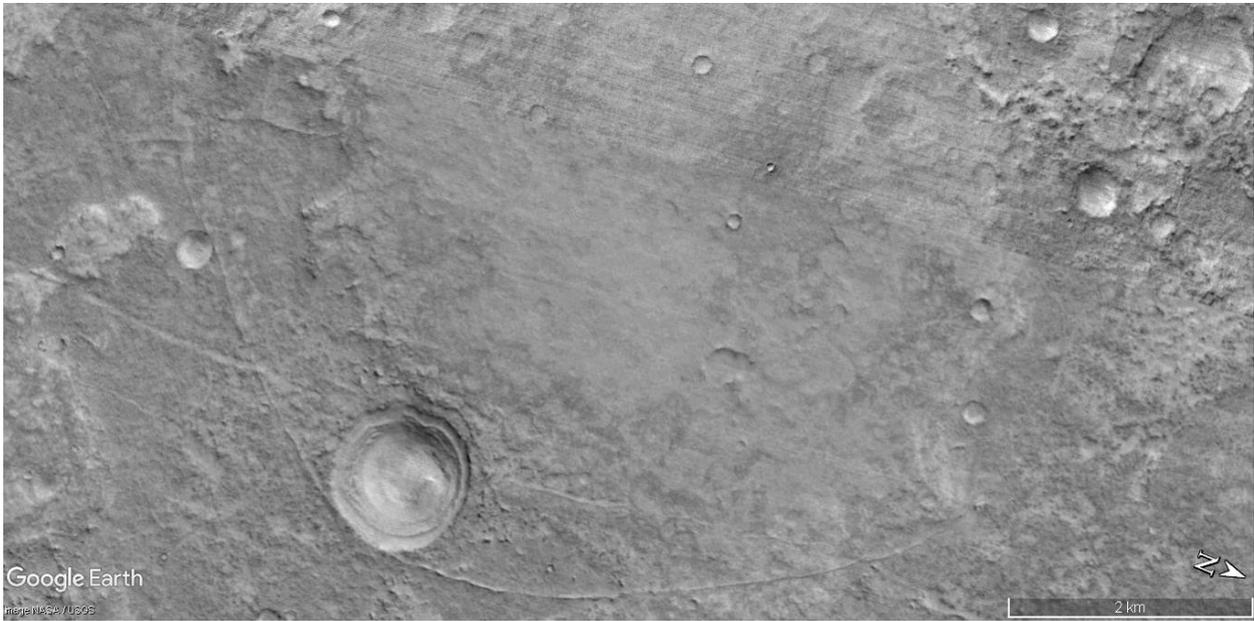
Geometry

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

Prt1055

Hypothesis

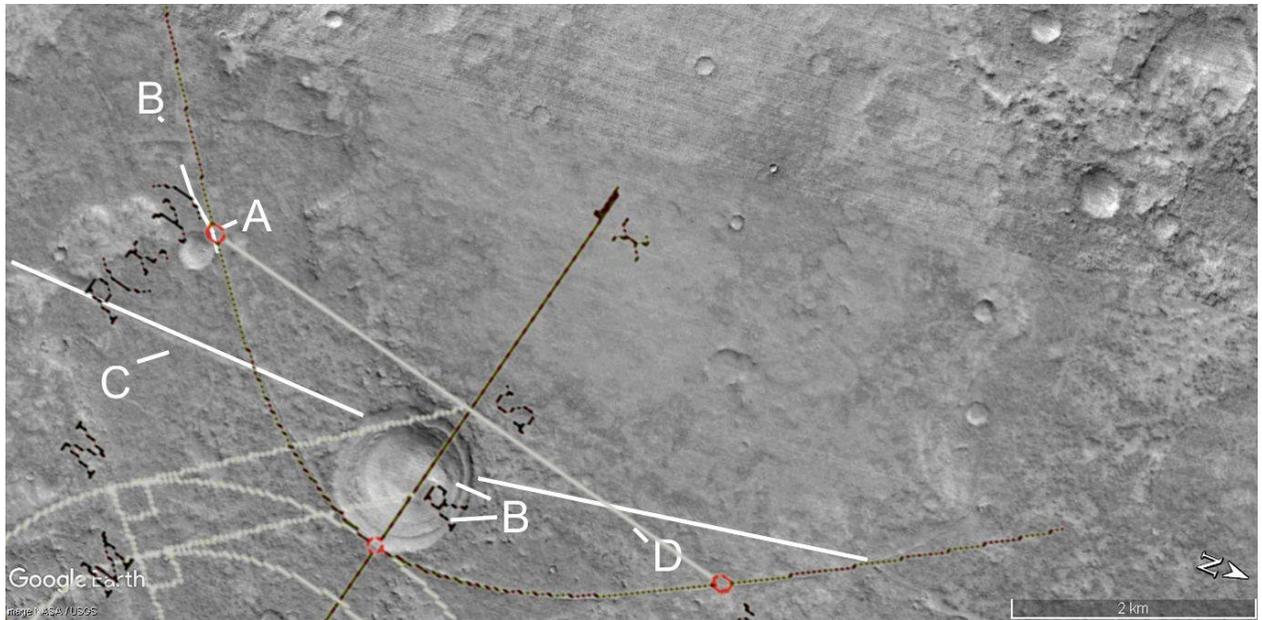
This shows a nearly perfect hyperbola forming a tangent to the large crater, and to a smaller crater on the left.



Prt1055a

Hypothesis

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



Conclusions

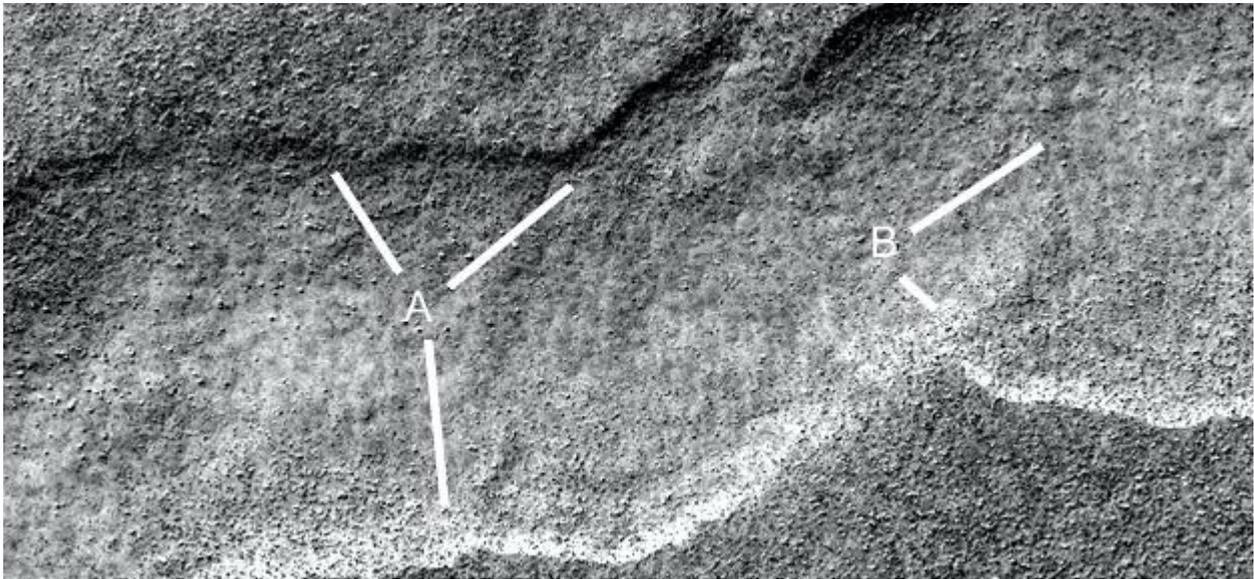
This introduction is intended to show an outline of the global hypothesis, explained in more details throughout the Martian Hypotheses books. There are hypothetical dams in it to collect water, also canals, water channels and lakes. There are two kinds of hypothetical cities, one based on more conventional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

Images, main section

Prhh1816d

Hypothesis

Another segment of the road and more tiles, A shows the edge of the road here is in better condition. As B shows these tiles are mostly transverse, they go from one side of the road to the other approximately at right angles to the direction of the road. They are also about the same size and shape, like cobblestones at B at 2 o'clock.



Prhh1817

Hypothesis

Many more roads are shown here, the other side of the hollow hill in the previous images. A shows a road crossing another at 2 o'clock, B shows many roads between collapsed hills. C shows a road at 4 o'clock going into a rougher area as if the ground is degrading from a maintained state. D shows another straight road, E shows a road going into a hollow hill at 1 o'clock. F shows a road from H going to the edge of a hollow hill. G shows a road at 2 o'clock going through the rougher terrain, this implies the road has not eroded even though this terrain has. It may then be the road is made of stronger material more resistant to erosion.



Prhh1817a

Hypothesis

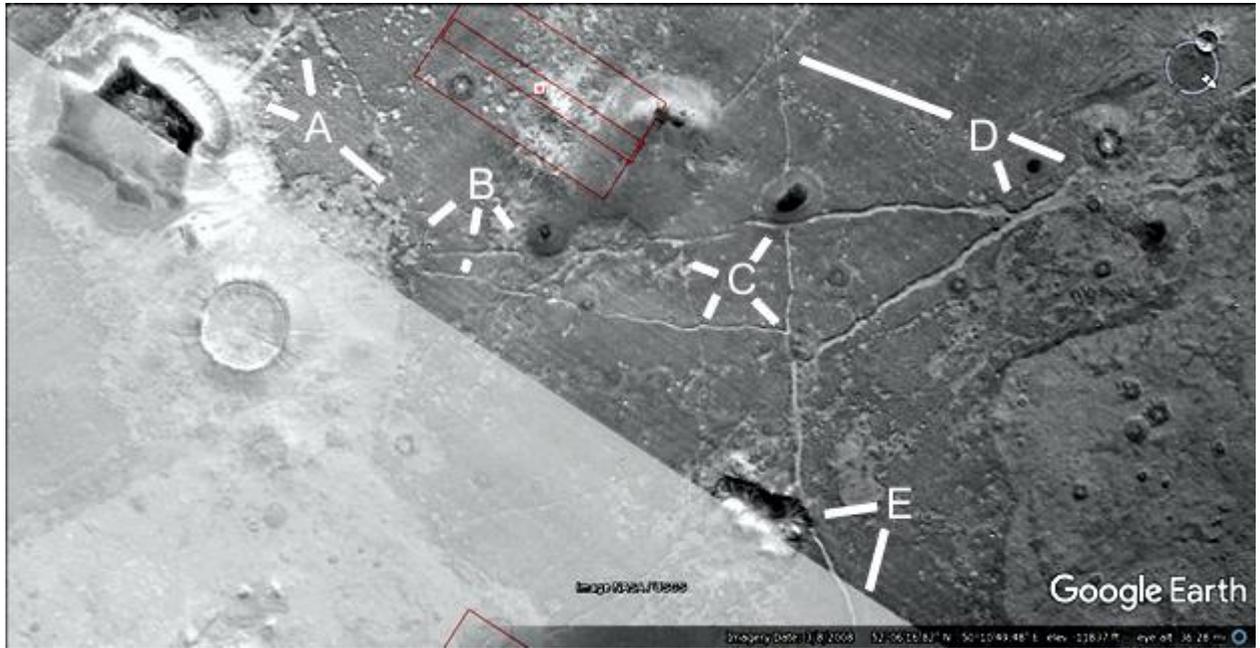
The lines show how straight the roads are, often not exactly straight. However many medieval roads were not this straight either.



Prhh1818

Hypothesis

A shows a road coming out of the hill at 10 and 12 o'clock, another road more eroded at 4 o'clock. B shows two roads, one going into a hollow hill at 4 o'clock. C shows two road intersections, one bordering a hollow hill at 1 o'clock, and another with a smaller hill at 4 o'clock. D shows a road going into a hill from a fork at 5 to 4 o'clock. E shows a road connecting to the edge of a hollow hill at 8 o'clock.



Prhh1818a

Hypothesis

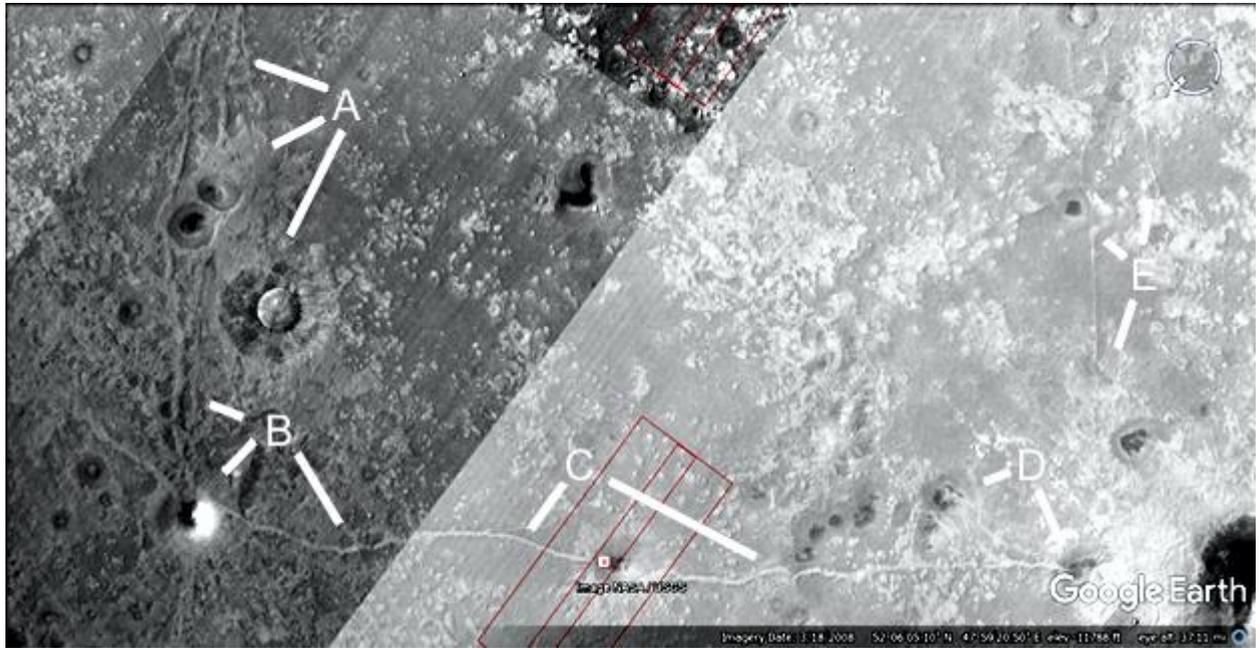
The lines show how straight the roads are.



Prhh1819

Hypothesis

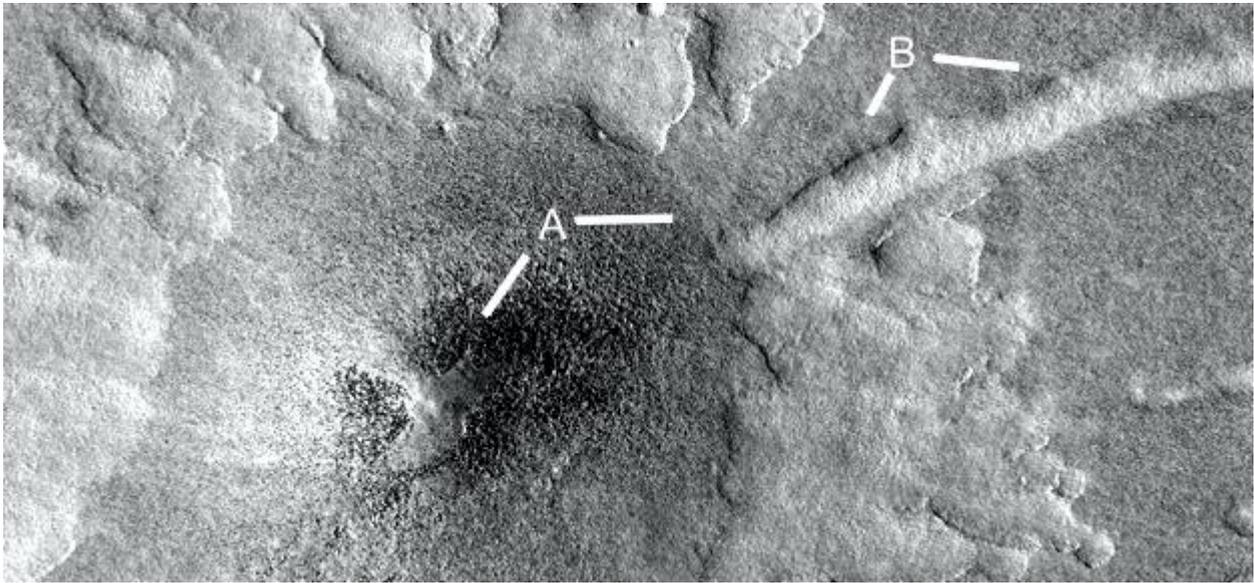
A shows more roads going into two hills and a crater, B shows these roads continuing down to another hill at 7 o'clock and across to 5 o'clock. C shows this road continuing to D at 5 o'clock and another hollow hill. E shows another road. The rectangle around C has more closeups of the road.



Prhh1819a

Hypothesis

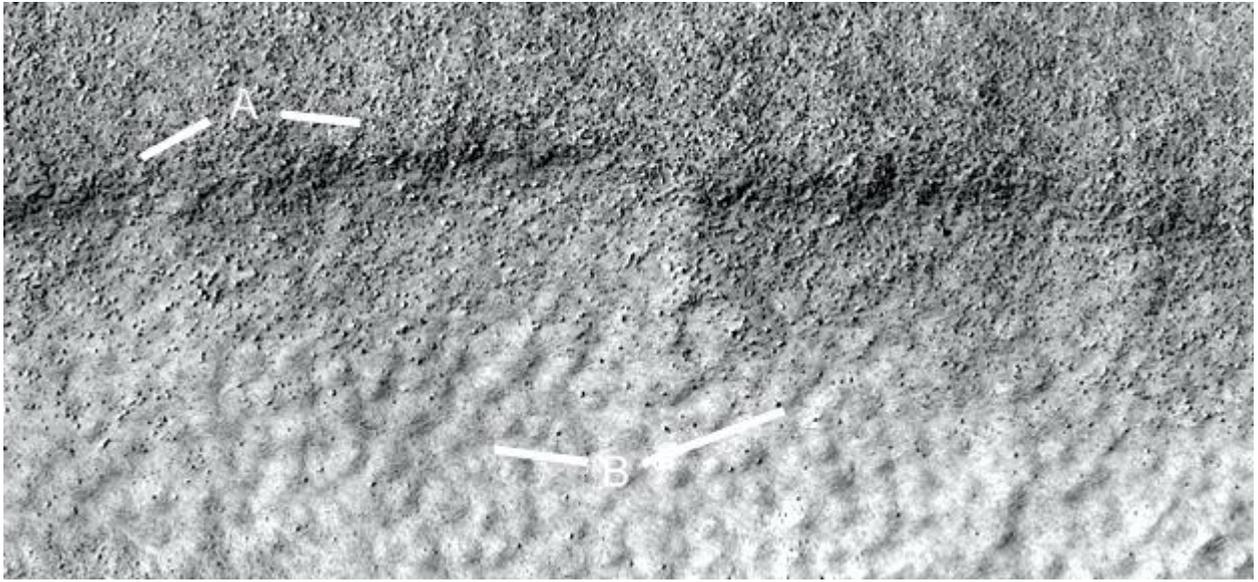
The hollow hill at A has a patch on the roof at 7 o'clock, at 3 o'clock the road may have gone into the hill like a tube. B shows this road continuing on.



Prhh1819b

Hypothesis

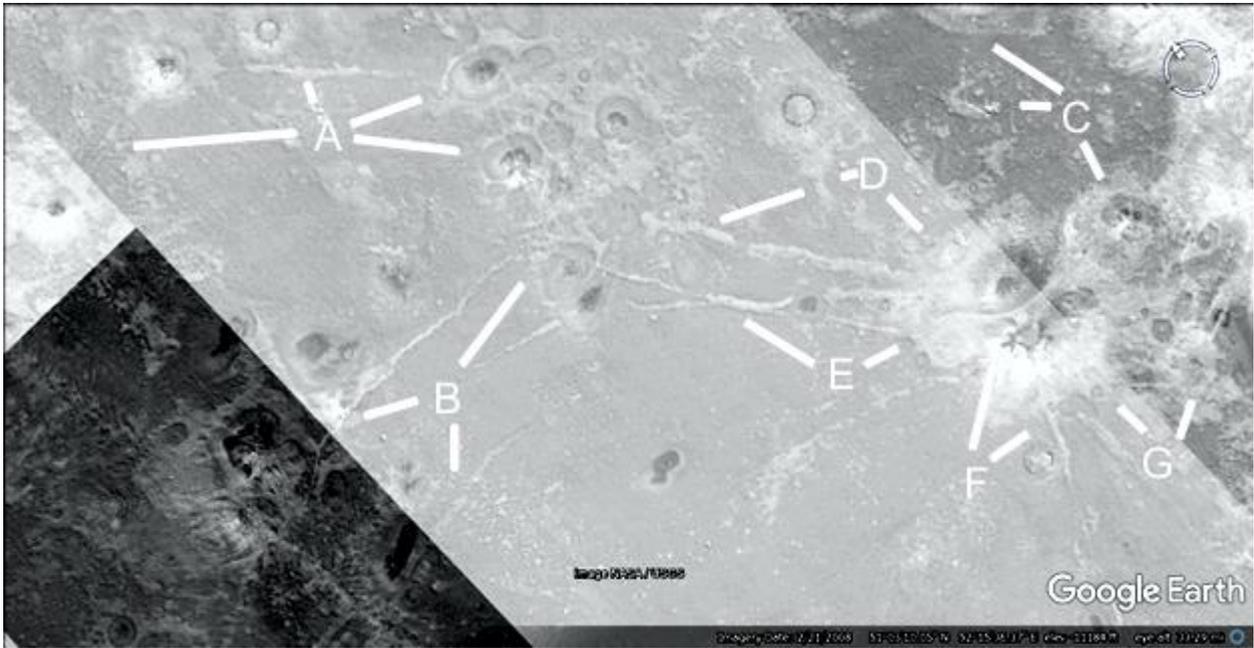
A shows the edge of this road, B shows more of these tiles or cobblestones like Prhh1816d. They are again about the same size and shape. Between A and B the soil from the road side has been blowing onto the road obscuring these cobblestones.



Prhh1820

Hypothesis

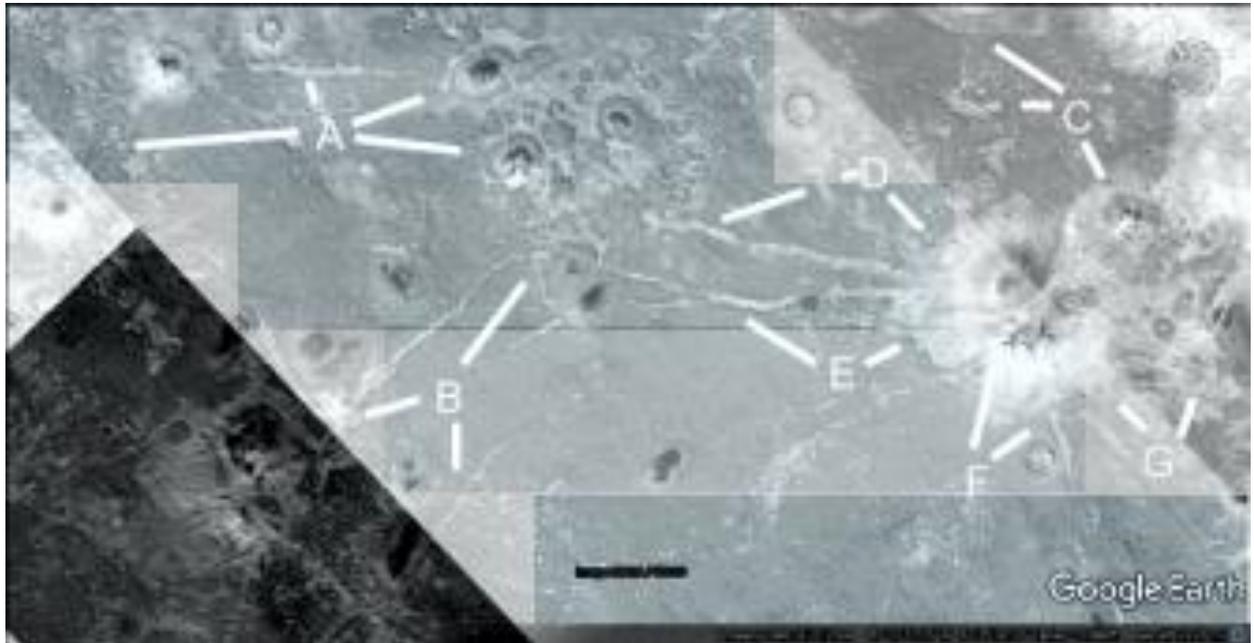
A shows a road going into the hollow hill complex at 2 and 4 o'clock, B shows a road from the collapsed hollow hill at 8 o'clock going up to these hills. C shows more hollow hills connecting more by this pale soil as if it is one large habitat. D and E show more roads, F and G other parts of the hills.



Prhh1820a

Hypothesis

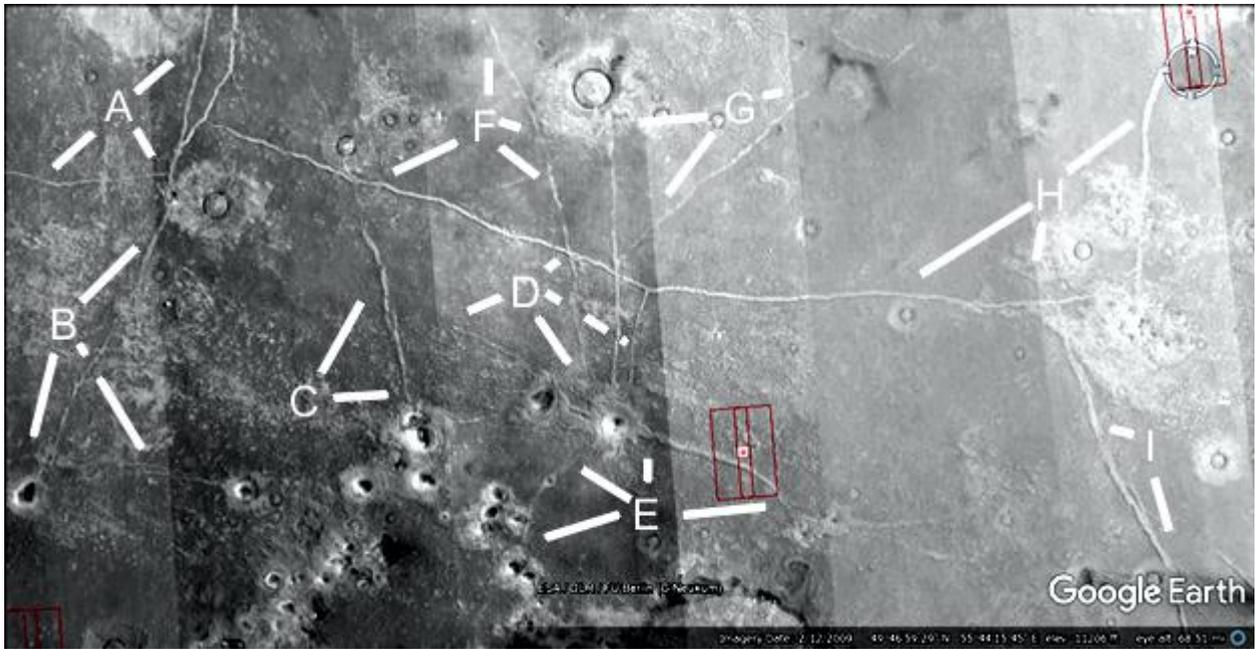
Parts of the image have been adjusted in brightness and contrast.



Prhh1821

Hypothesis

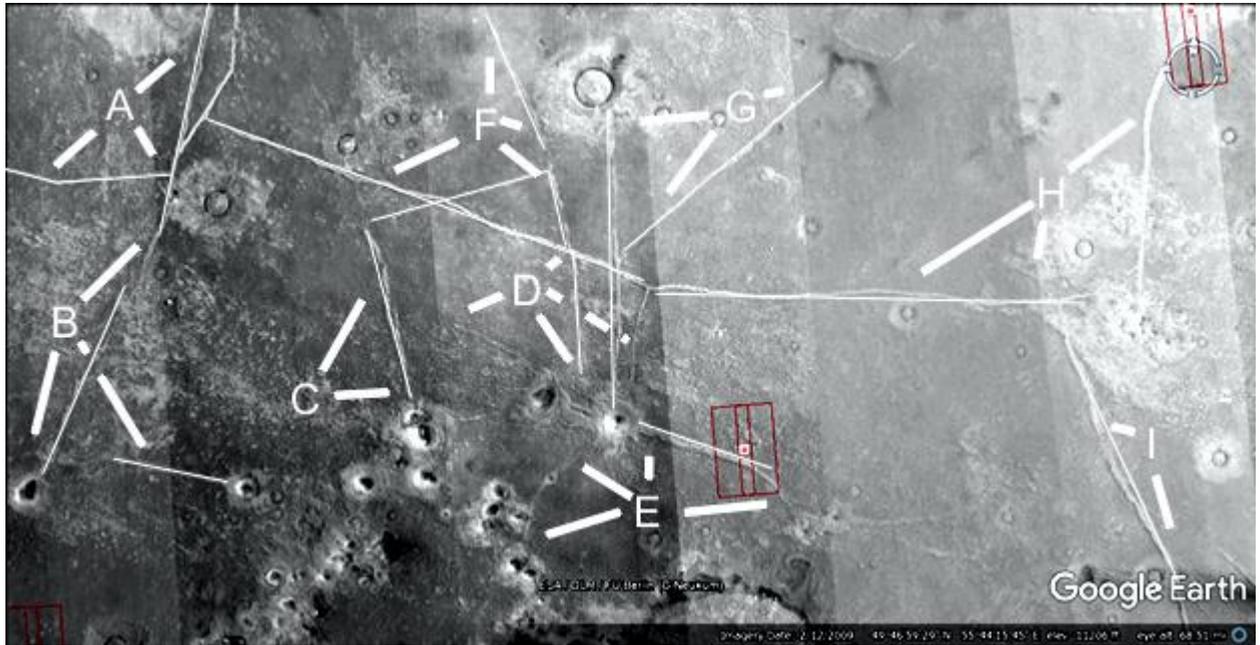
A shows more roads, they connect to a crater at 5 o'clock. B shows a road at 6 o'clock going into a small hollow hill, another at 4 o'clock going into a hollow hill. C shows a road connecting to a complex of hollow hills. D and E show many more roads connecting to hollow hills. F and G show roads connecting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



Prhh1821aa

Hypothesis

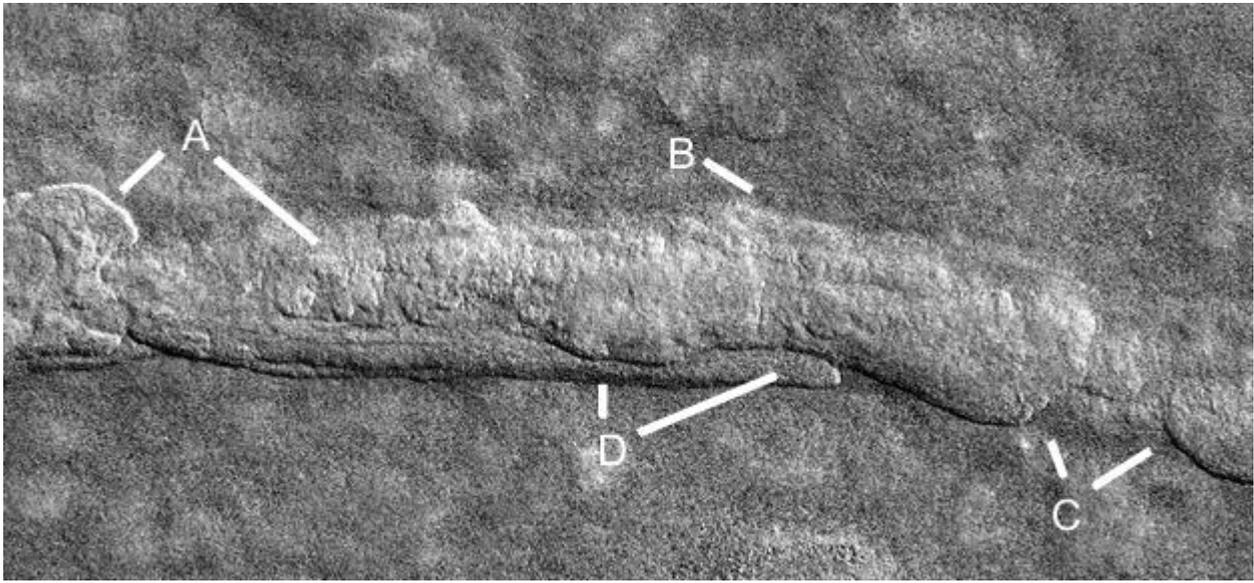
The lines show the roads are generally very straight.



Prhh1821a

Hypothesis

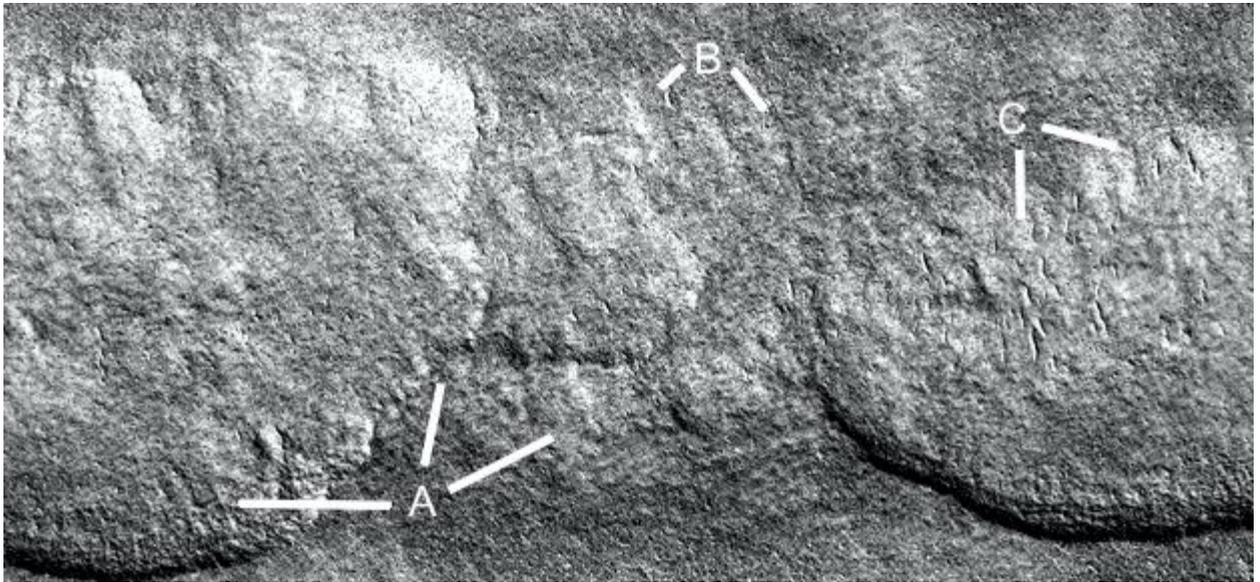
This shows a closeup of road material, it appears to have flaked off at A at 4 o'clock with a large segment at 8 o'clock extending into the side of the road. B shows the side of the road, C shows the road is covered by some material, perhaps this was the state of the intact road before this erosion. D shows a segment that has broken off.



Prhh1821b

Hypothesis

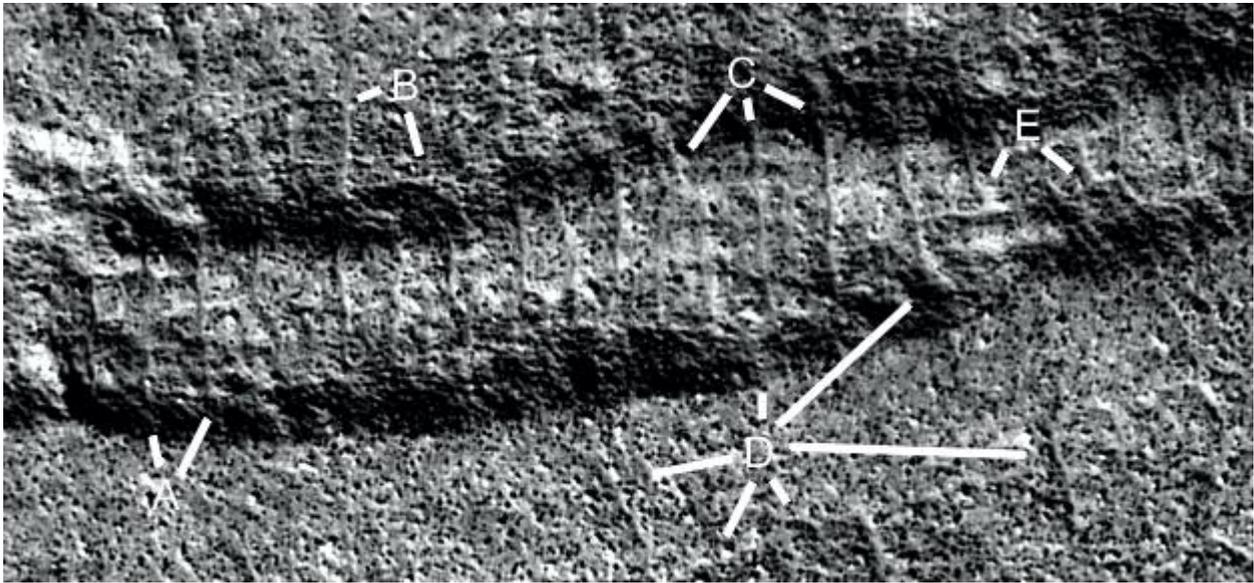
A further closeup of the road shows more possible cobblestones at A at 2 and 9 o'clock. B shows some cavities forming, C may show some larger tiles or plates.



Prhh1821c

Hypothesis

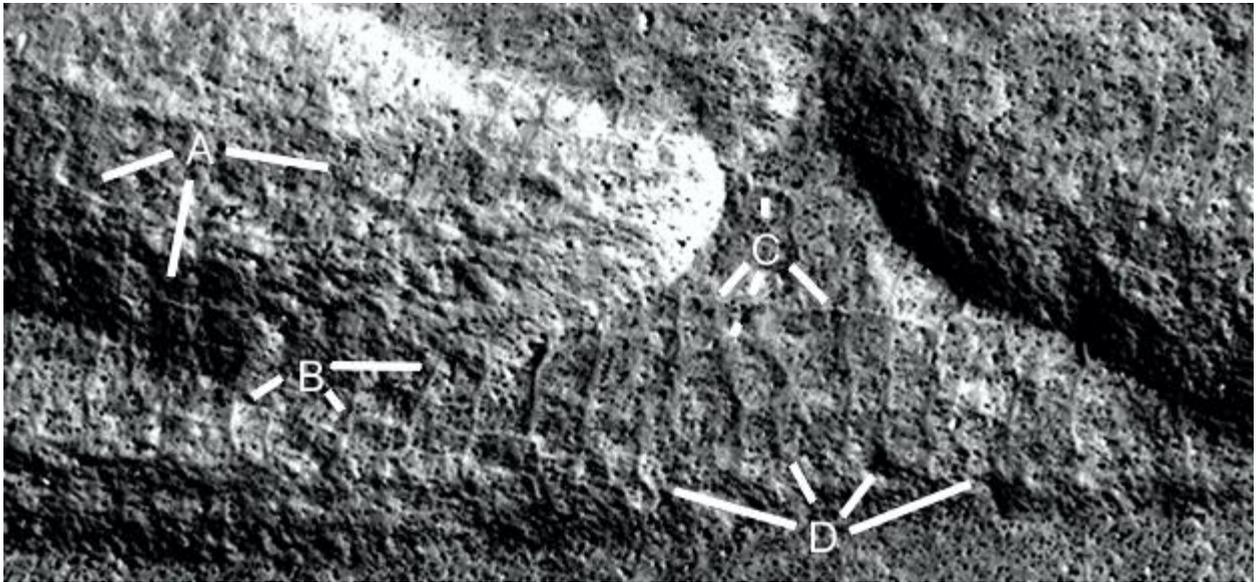
This segment appears to show higher grout between tiles , A shows some rectilinear grout. B shows some clear grout, under this there is another layer of these. C shows a segment at 7 o'clock which continues over the step to the lower level, also one at 4 o'clock. D shows the grout is flusher with the ground at 4 and 9 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is a step with the grout only on the middle step level. E shows the grout is much higher here, the tiles in between may be highly eroded or settling.



Prhh1821d

Hypothesis

A shows a higher area like a hill, the grout is more visible at 7 and 8 o'clock, at 3 o'clock it is less visible. B shows very rectilinear grout at 4 to 7 o'clock and over to D. At 3 o'clock the grout appears to go into the hill as if the hill is on top of this pattern over to C. The hill to the right of C also appears to sit on top of this grout pattern. D shows another step, the grout does not appear on the lower level.



Prhh1821e

Hypothesis

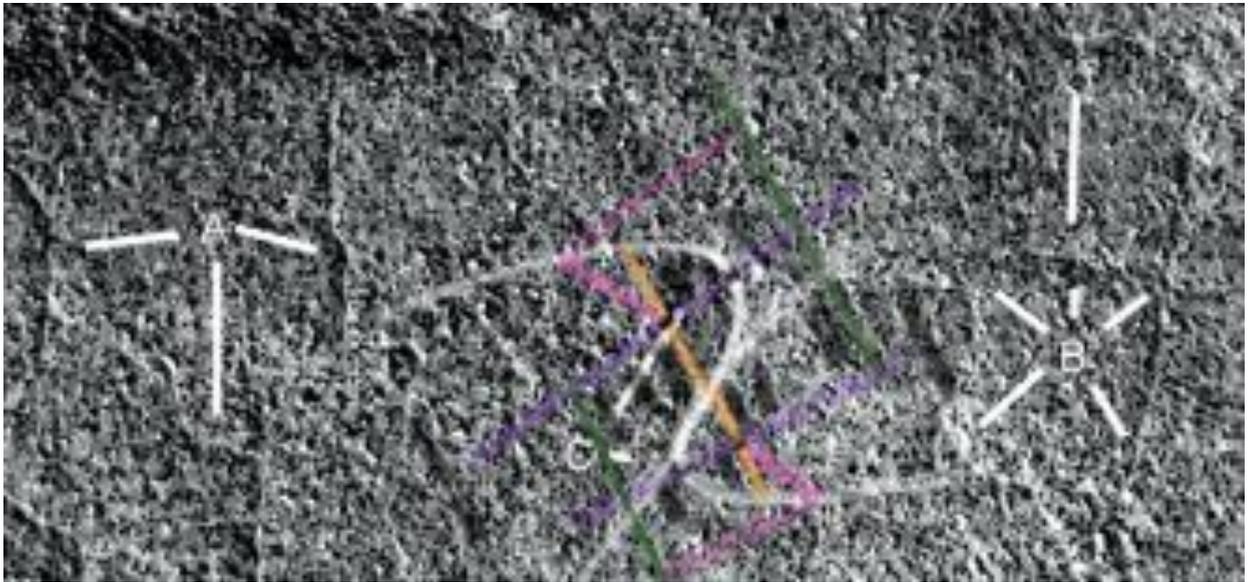
In this segment the grout is less straight, A shows bends in it. They may also be tubes or walls. B shows more rectilinear grout. C shows wavy grout like a double parabola.



Prhh1821e2

Hypothesis

Two connected parabolas are shown.



Prhh1821f

Hypothesis

In this area the grout is also visible, going into the higher terrain at the top of the image. A shows parallel ridges at 10 o'clock, connected like tiles at 1 o'clock second leg. B shows a gap between the grout at 9 o'clock, at 12 o'clock the horizontal grout extends through much of the image. C shows more of a mesh of grout.



Prhh1821f2

Hypothesis

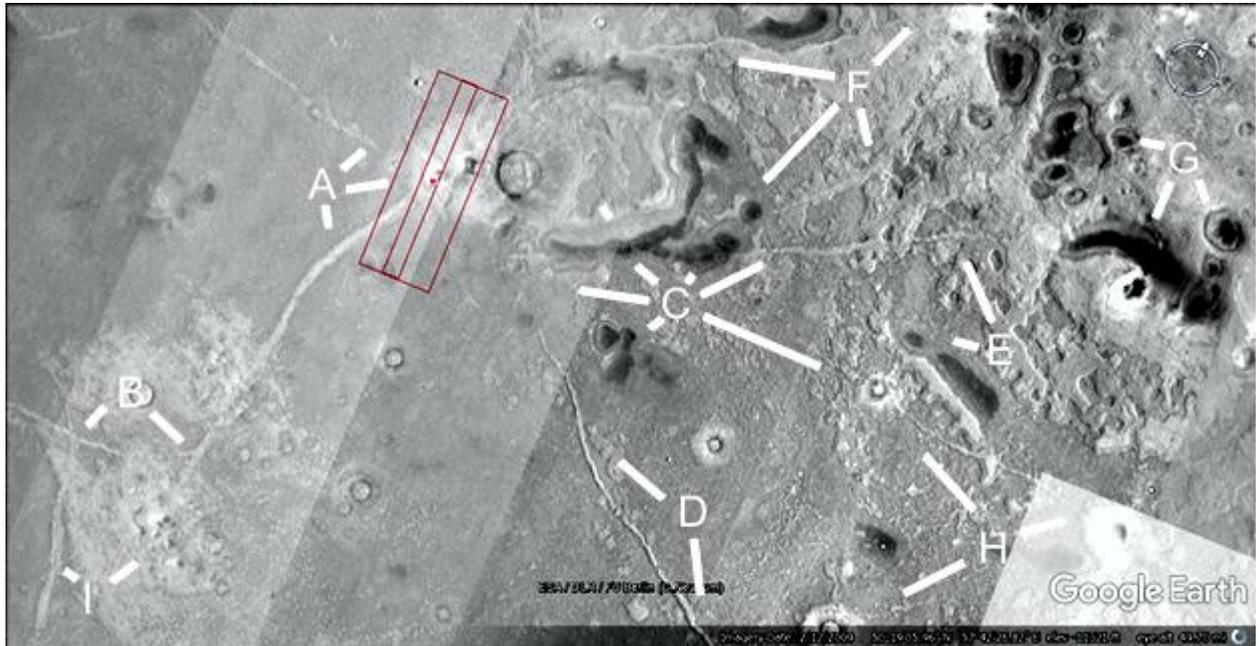
The lines show how straight the grout is.



Prhh1822

Hypothesis

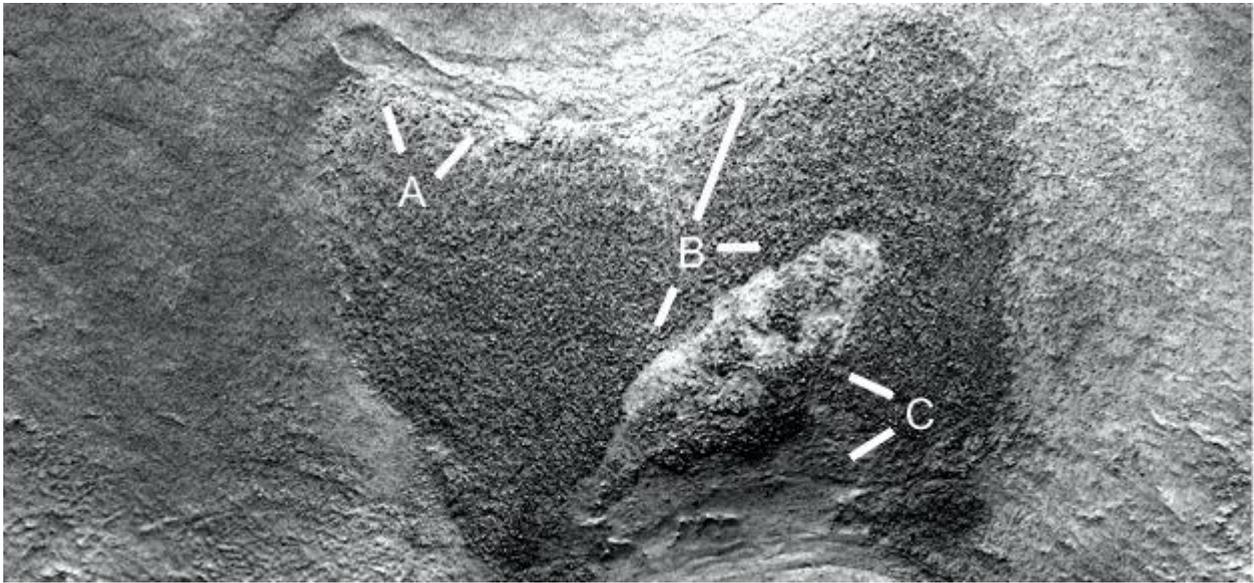
A shows a road connecting two craters at 10 o'clock, a small hill at an intersection at 6 o'clock, and a fork at 4 o'clock. B shows roads connecting to a hill at 6 o'clock, then over to a hill at 12 o'clock. C shows an intersection at 5 o'clock. D shows a road going to a crater on both sides at 1 and 2 o'clock, another road going down to a hill and crater from 10 to 7 o'clock. E and F show more roads.



Prhh1823a

Hypothesis

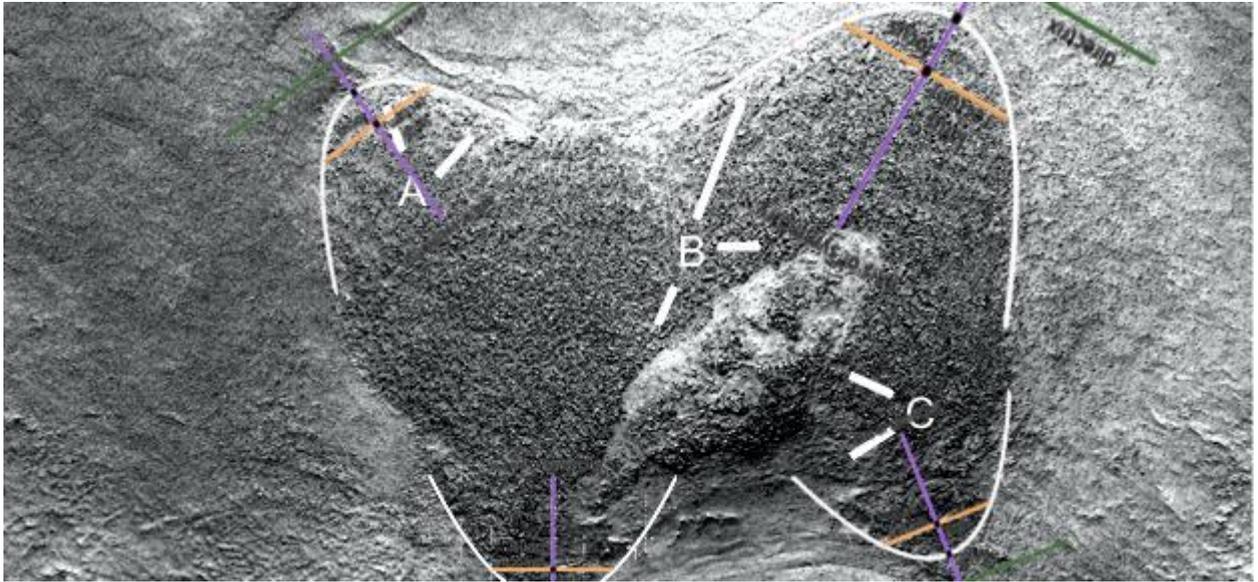
A shows a cavity on the edge of the hollow hill at 11 o'clock extending to 1 o'clock. B shows parallel edges of the pale wall boundary. At 3 and 7 o'clock is the exposed roof, the dark spots on it look like the skin is eroding away. C shows the edge of this pale roof segment, at 8 o'clock the hill has collapsed.



Prhh1823a2

Hypothesis

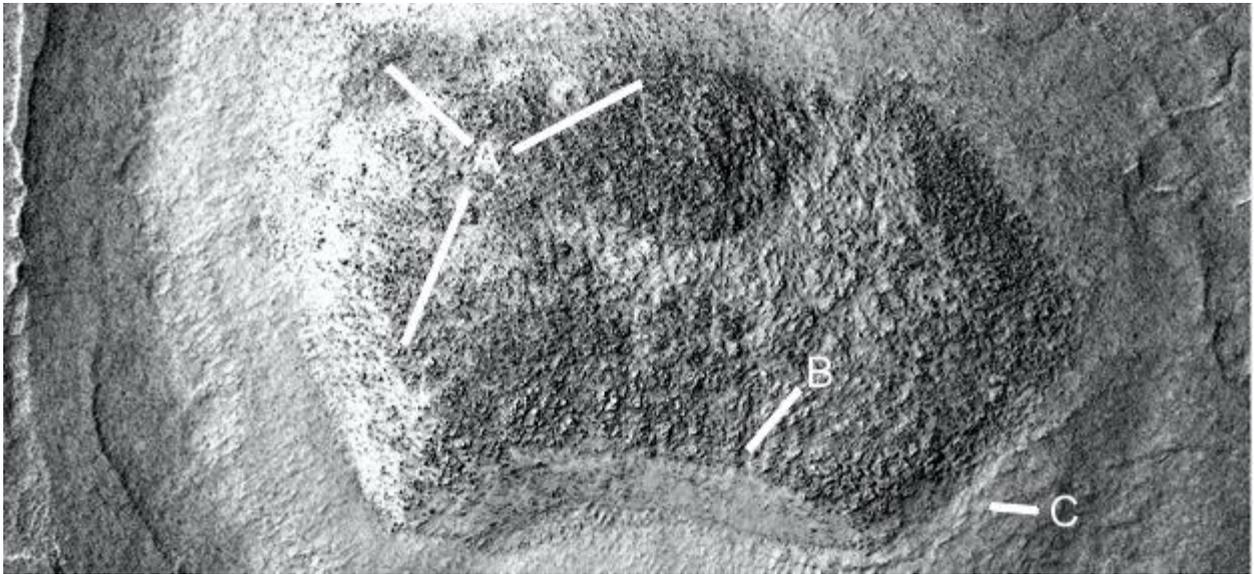
The hill's shape can be described by four parabolas, even a fifth between the two top ones.



Prhh1823b

Hypothesis

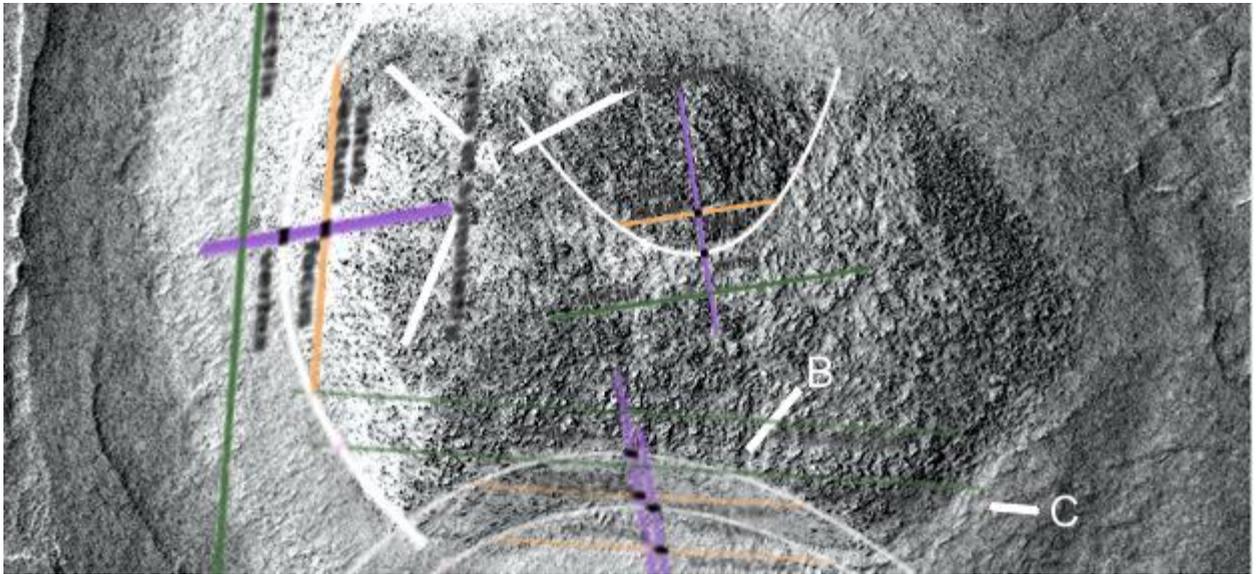
The dark spots again appear to be eroded skin on the roof, A shows these patches and how they define the edge of the roof. B shows a clean edge of this dark material with a smooth pale wall under it like cement. C may be a road or tube.



Prhh1823b2

Hypothesis

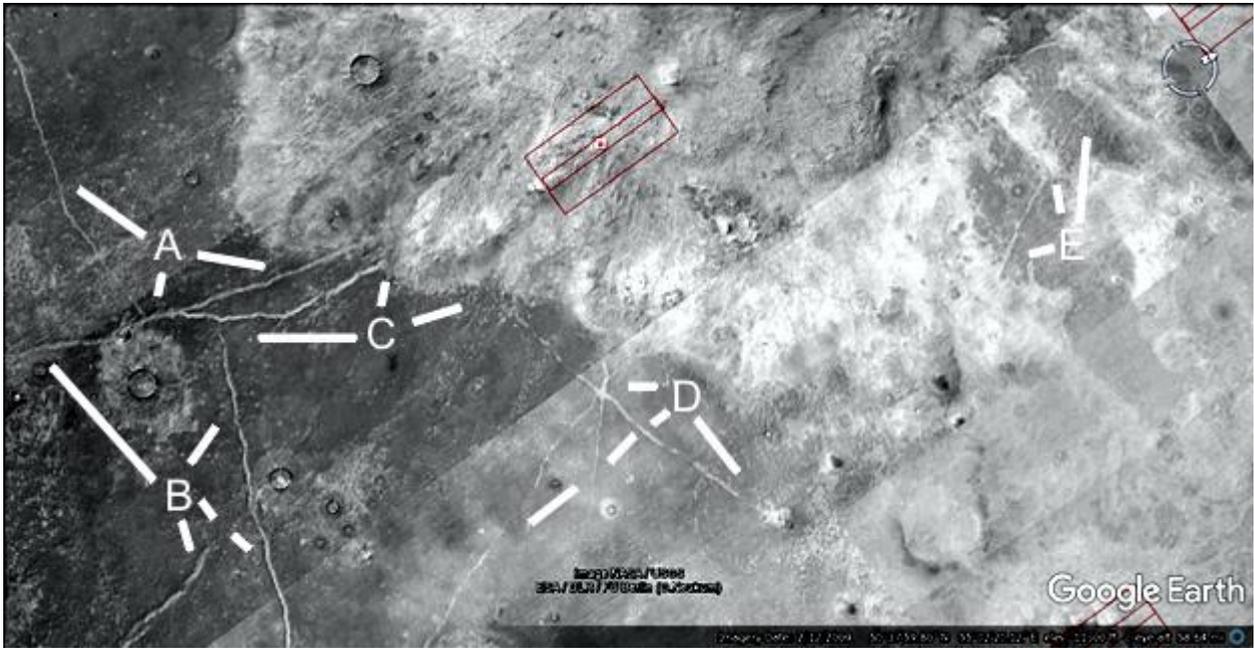
Four parabolas are shown, the two at the bottom and the one on the left are exactly the same parabola.



Prhh1824

Hypothesis

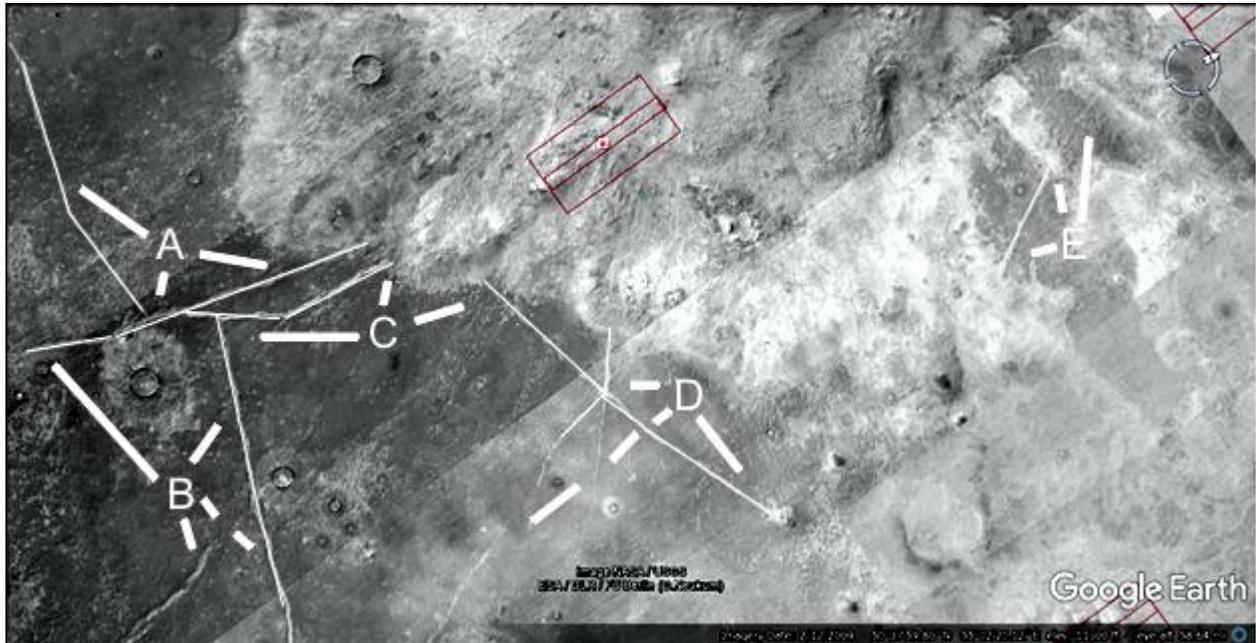
A, B, and C are a complex of roads, this time going into the large pale area which might be a habitat. This again may be a good target for exploration. A at 7 o'clock has a road connecting to a smaller pale area around a crater, perhaps another habitat. D shows a straight road going to a small hill with an intersection at 9 o'clock. E may be collapsed parts of the large hollow hill area.



Prhh1824aa

Hypothesis

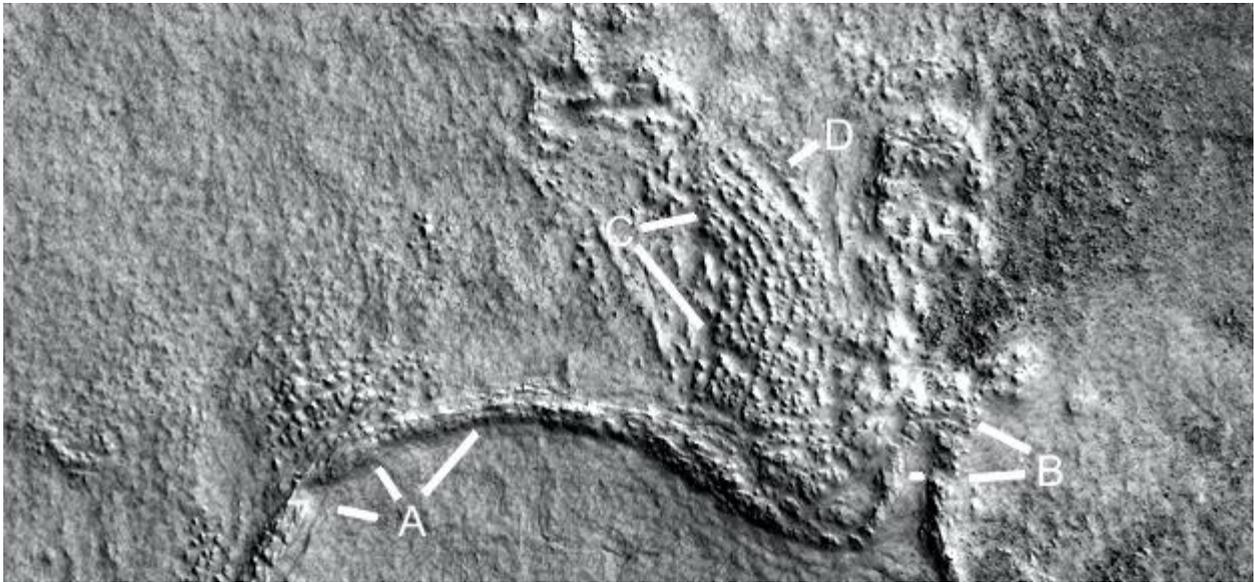
The lines show how straight the roads are.



Prhh1824a

Hypothesis

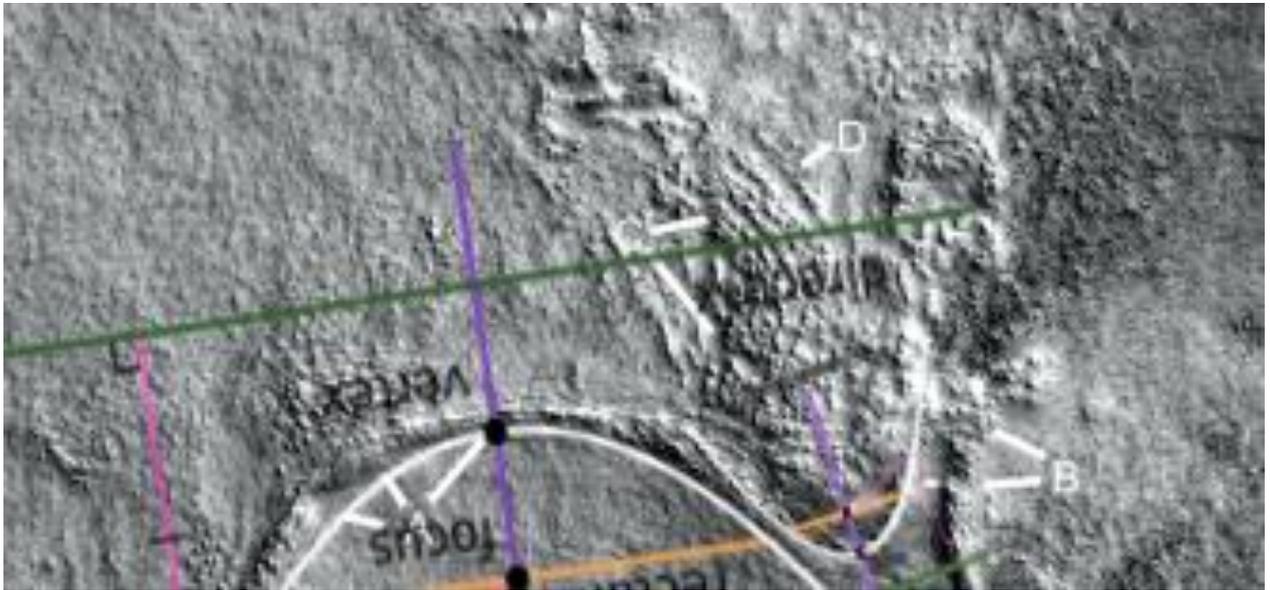
A shows a double wall from 11 to 1 o'clock, this may be a collapsed tube. At 10 o'clock is a break in the tube. B at 9 o'clock second large there are regular pillars or arches as the tube collapses. At 10 o'clock there appears to be a groove down the middle like a tube. C shows parallel walls, this may be a collapsed hill. Many of these are regular in shape and spacing like pillars. D may be an entrance to the hill.



Prhh1824a2

Hypothesis

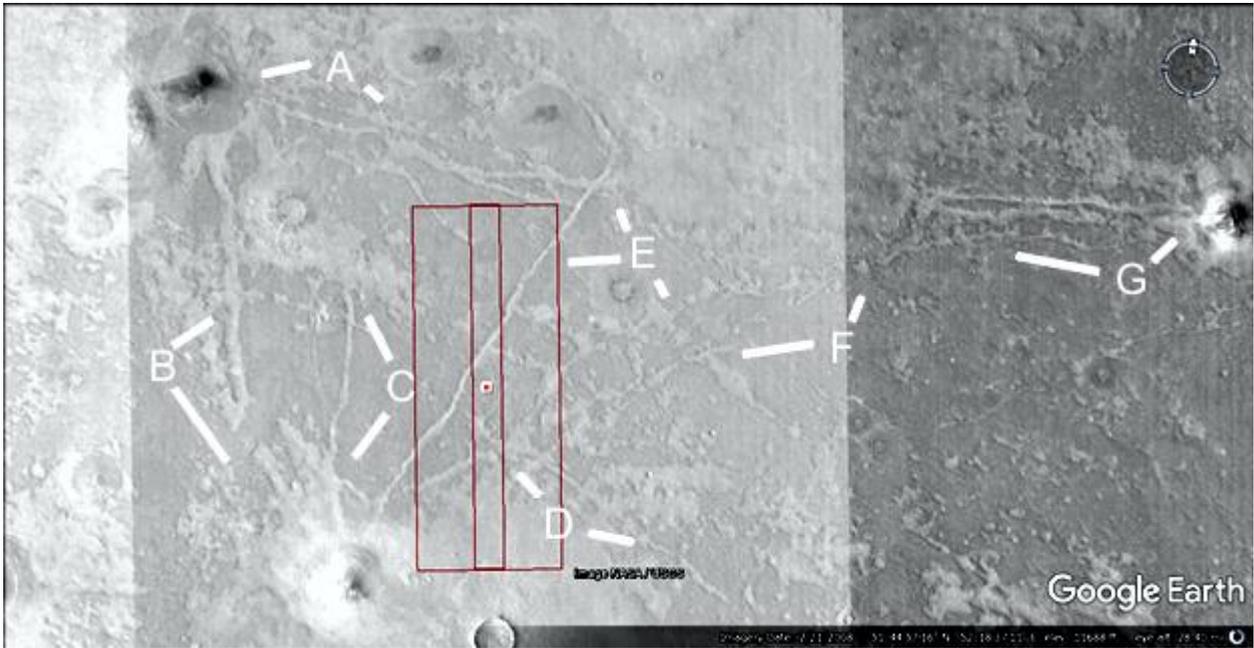
Two parabolas are shown.



Prhh1827

Hypothesis

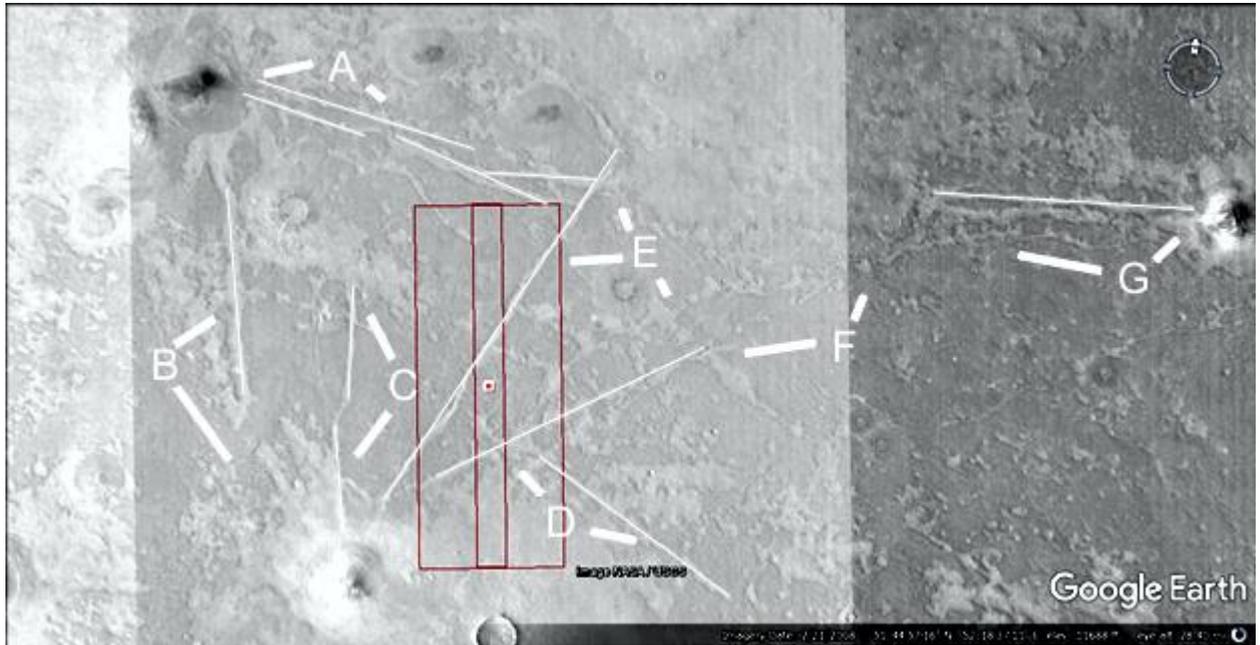
A shows more roads going into the hollow hill, B shows another road. C shows a road going from the hollow hill down the image into the pale area around the crater. D shows another road, the area in the rectangle will be analyzed in closeups. E shows a straight road. F is a faint road connecting up to G and another hollow hill.



Prhh1827aa

Hypothesis

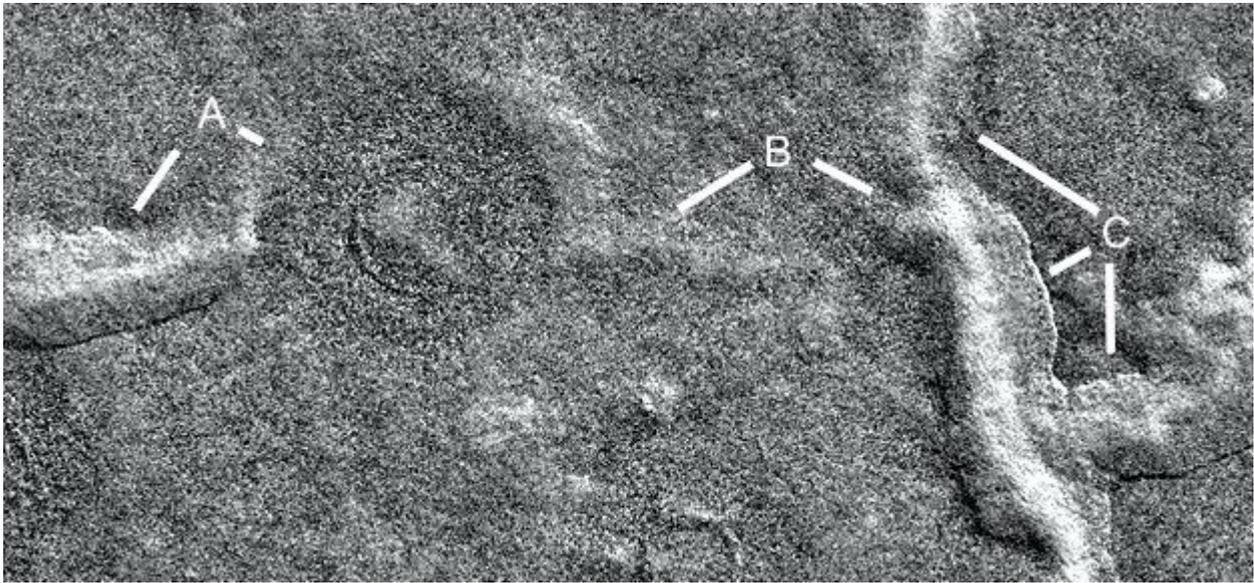
The lines show how straight the roads are.



Prhh1827a

Hypothesis

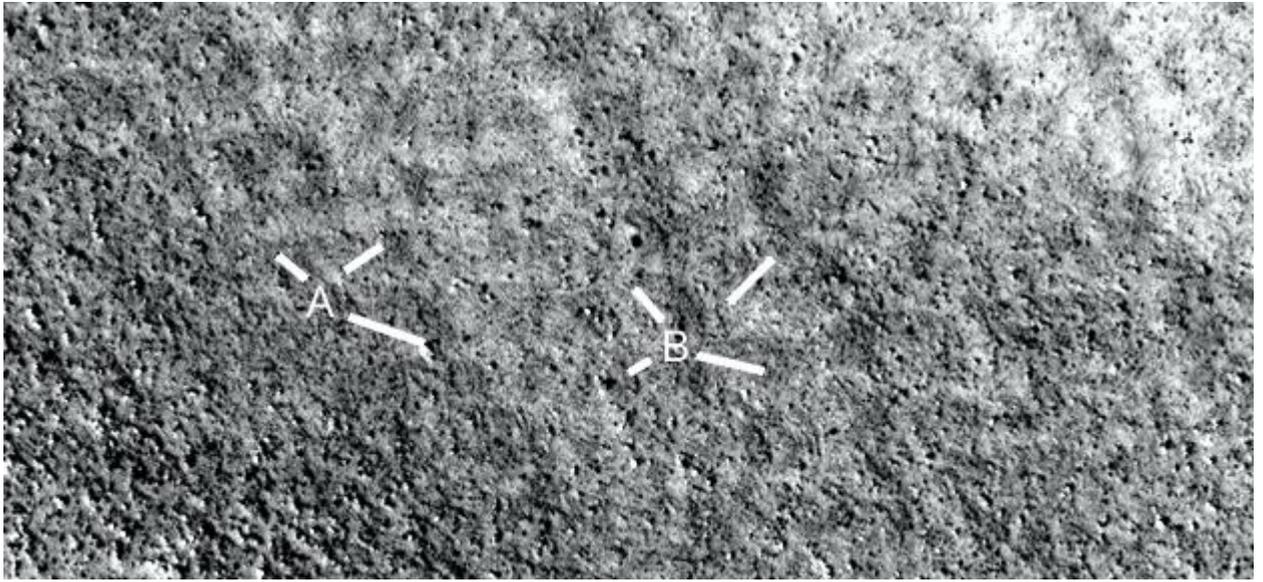
A shows a road going into a collapsed hollow hill, B shows the road continuing to join another road at C.



Prhh1827b

Hypothesis

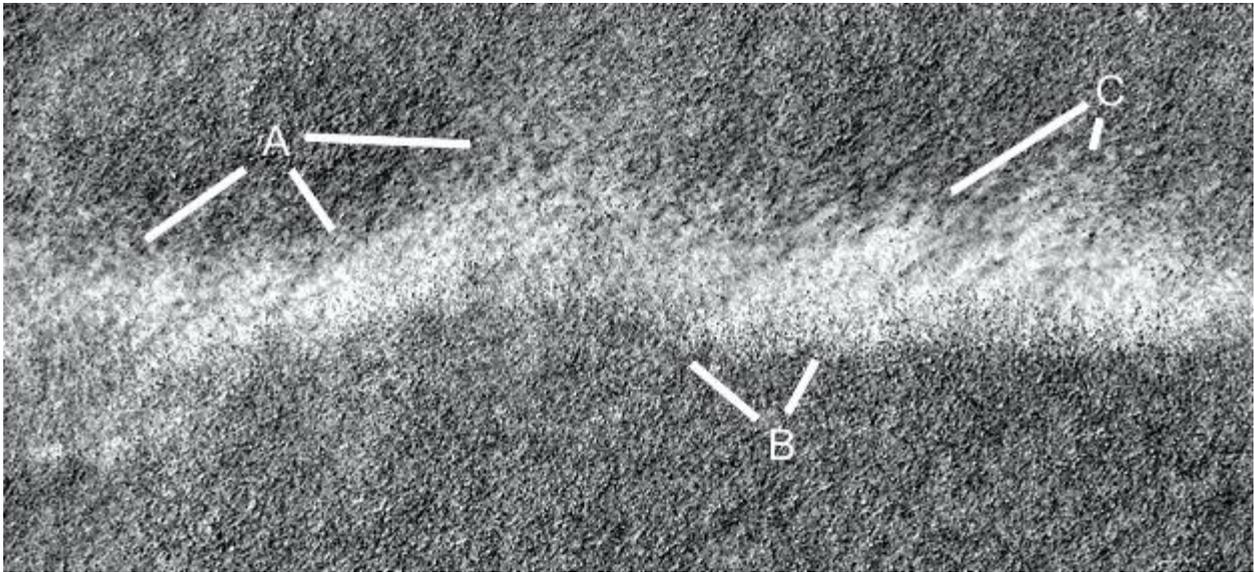
The road has more possible tiles or cobblestones as shown.



Prhh1827c

Hypothesis

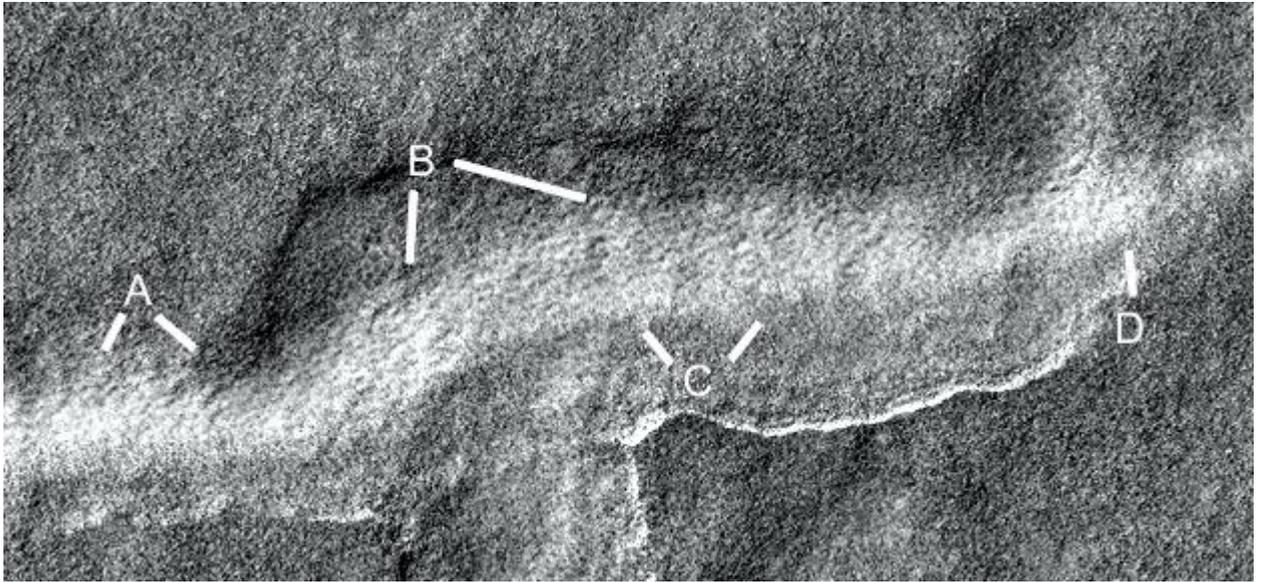
Another segment of the road shows a pale material which may be eroded, it may also be the exposed tiles or cobblestones have a different shade.



Prhh1827d

Hypothesis

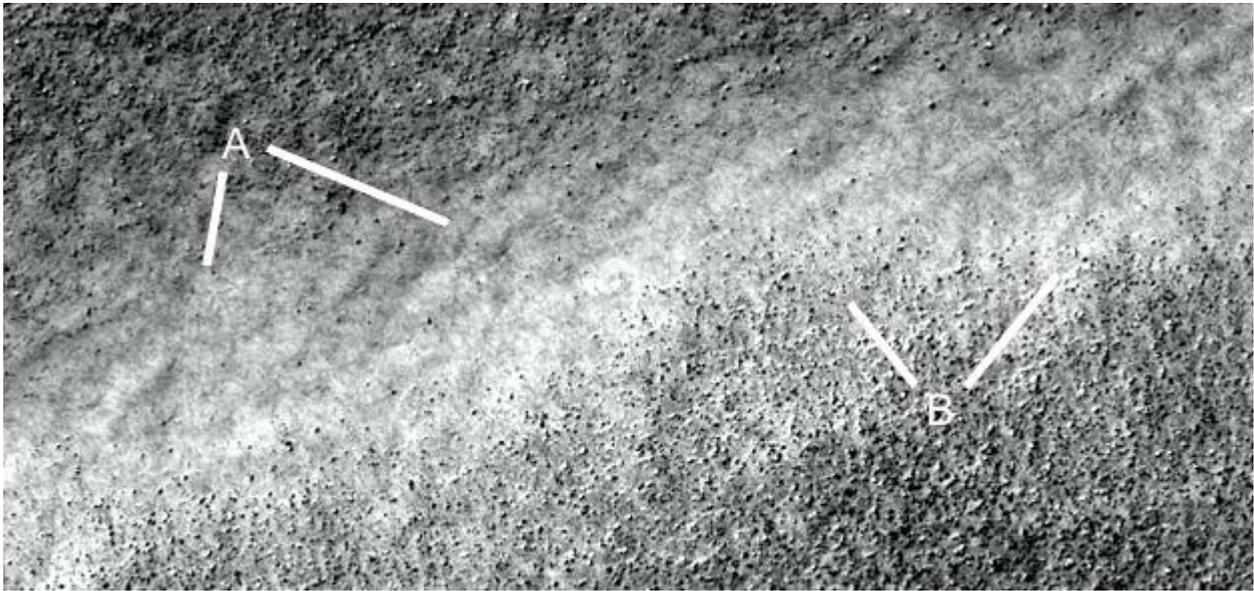
A shows this road continuing, B shows more cobblestones. C shows the sharp edge of this tiled area continuing up to D.



Prhh1827e

Hypothesis

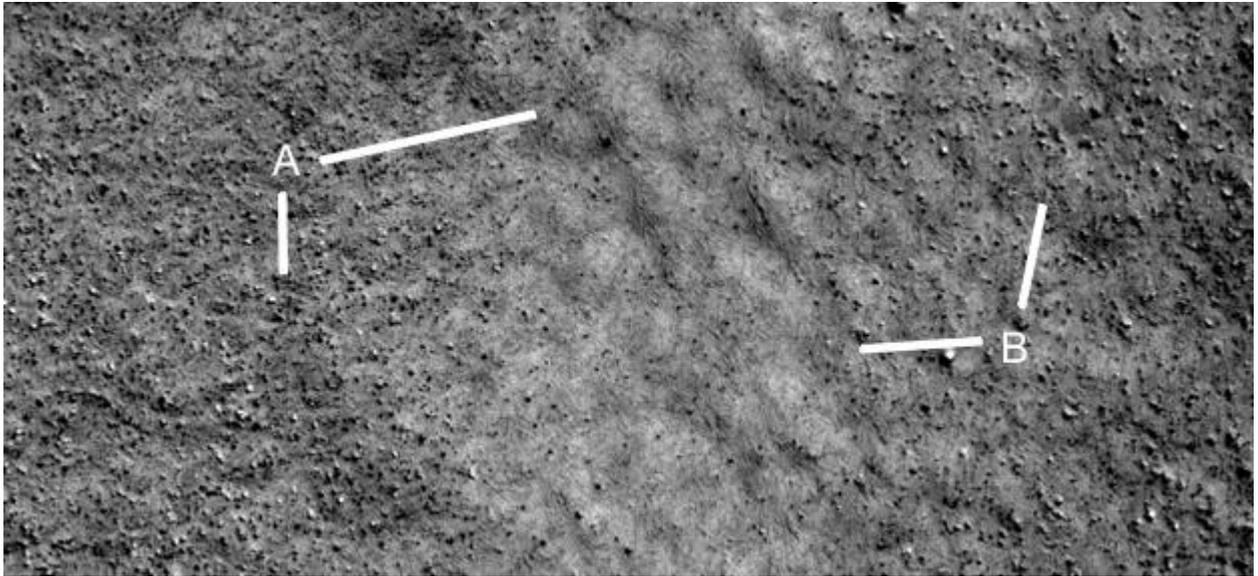
A shows more examples of the cobblestones, B shows how soil is encroaching on the road.



Prhh1827f

Hypothesis

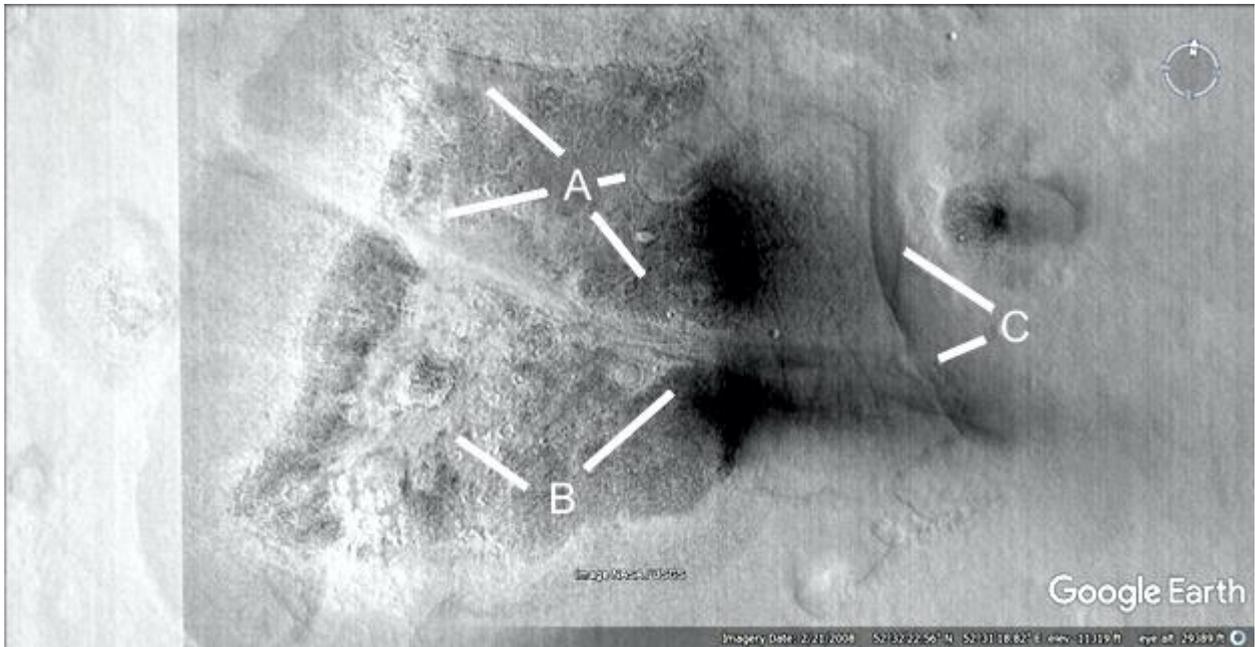
More of these cobbles at A, each is about the same size and shape. At B they are buried by some soil but still visible.



Prhh1828

Hypothesis

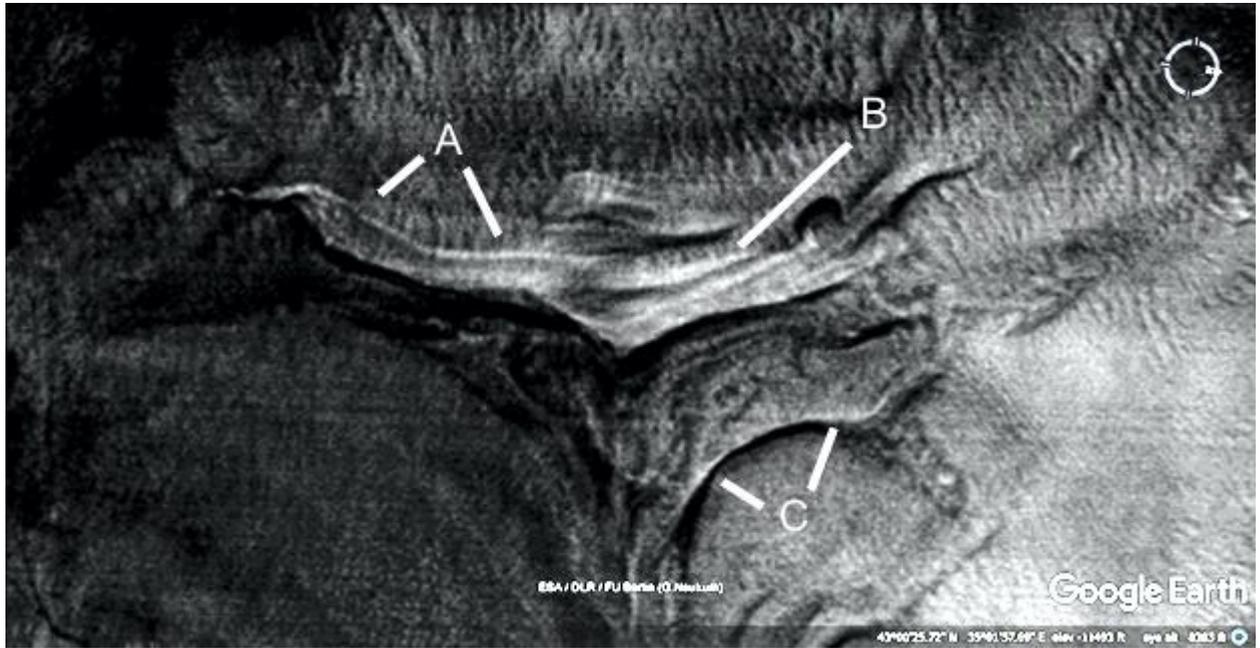
A shows part of a hollow hill cut by a collapse from 4 to 7 o'clock. B shows some patches on the roof at 10 o'clock, the dark soil may be from the eroded roof. C shows a well defined edge to the hollow hill.



Ecydd1845

Hypothesis

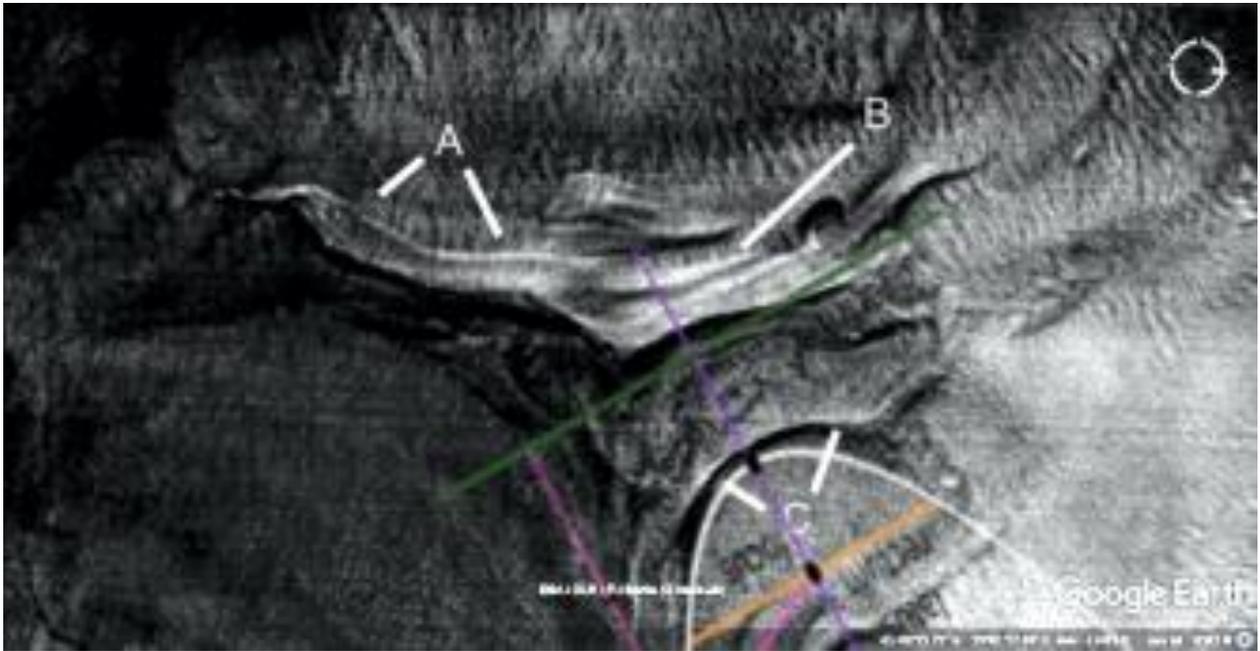
A and B may have been a dam, the dam wall may have collapsed showing the hollow interior.



Ecydd1845a

Hypothesis

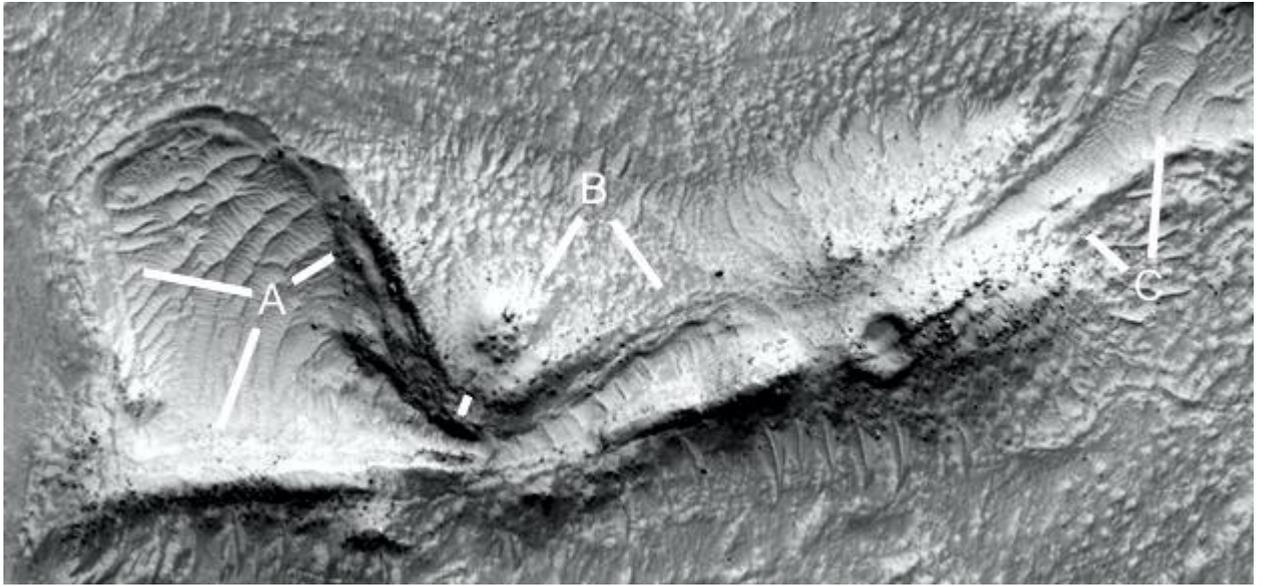
A parabola is shown.



Ecydd1854a

Hypothesis

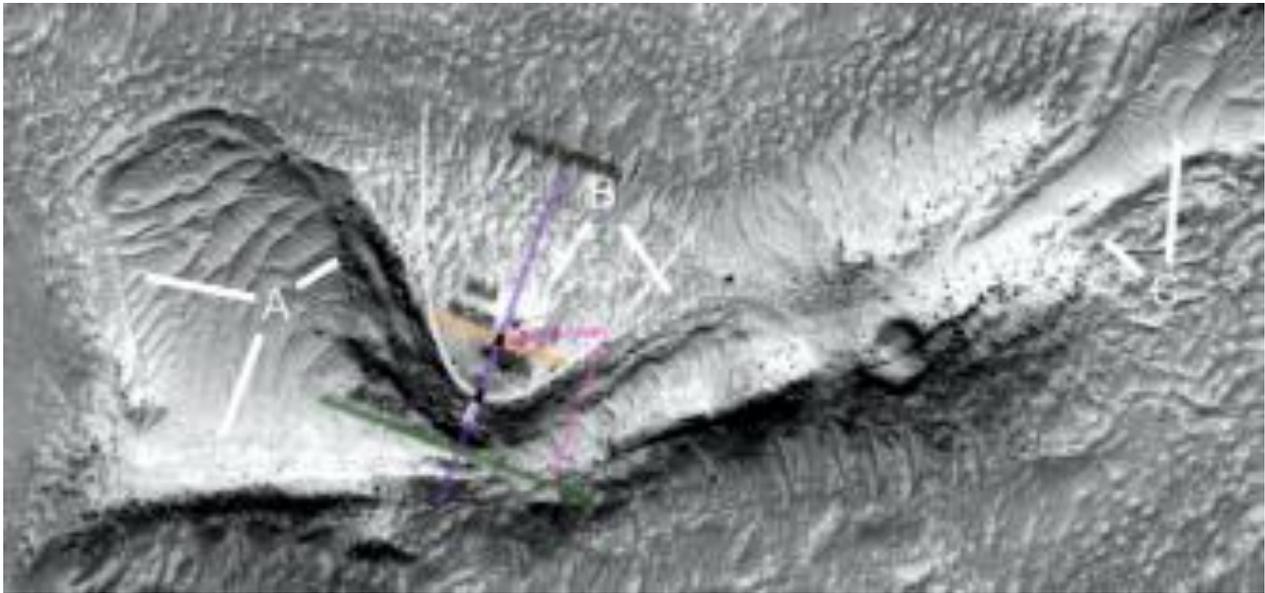
A may also have been a dam, the water channel at B at 4 o'clock feeding it. C shows more of the water channel.



Ecydd1854a2

Hypothesis

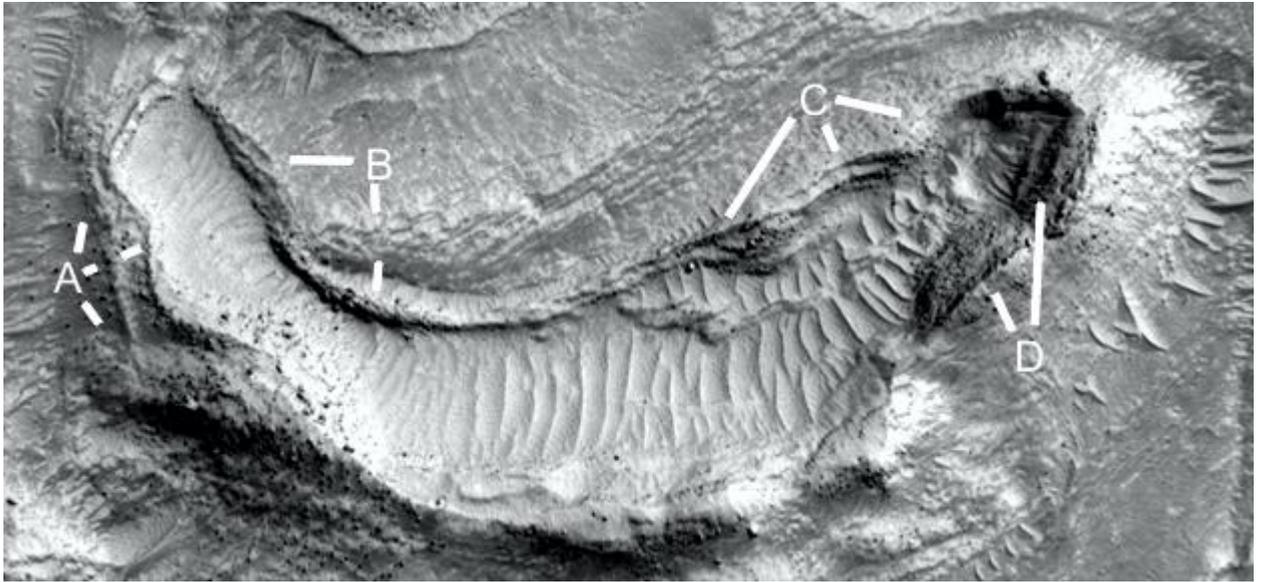
A parabola is shown.



Ecydd1854b

Hypothesis

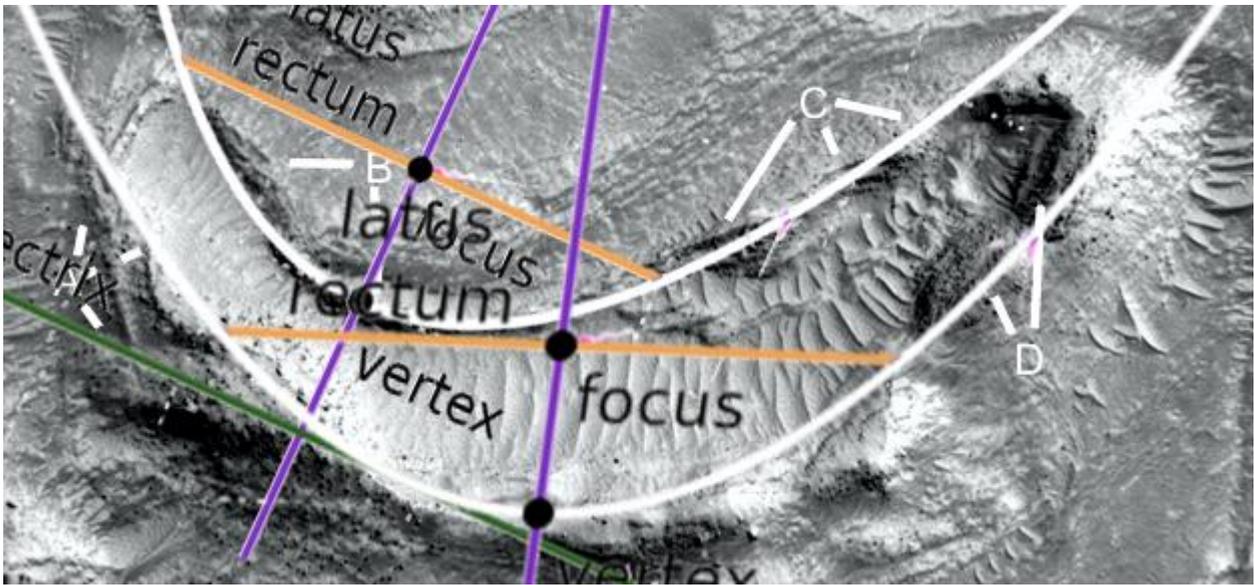
This shows a pit dam, A is the dam wall collapsing. B shows a degraded dam wall at 9 o'clock, a split on the top at 6 o'clock second leg. The first leg shows a cavity between the dam wall and perhaps the wall of another pit dam above B. C shows a gentler slope of this dam wall with some layers as does D.



Ecydd1854b2

Hypothesis

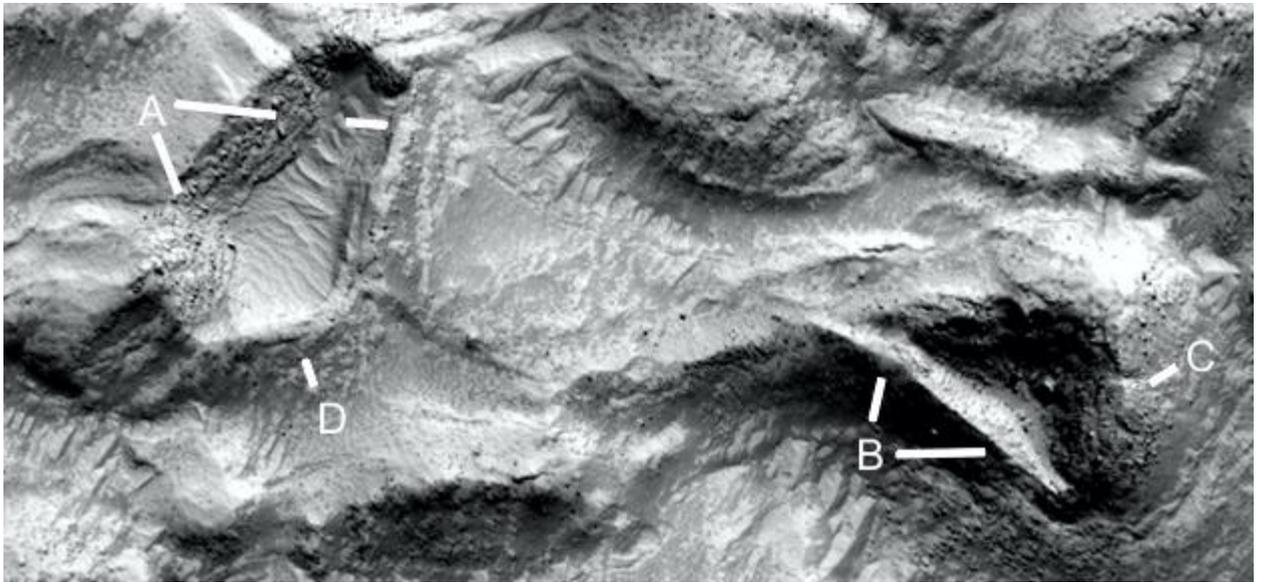
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydd1854c

Hypothesis

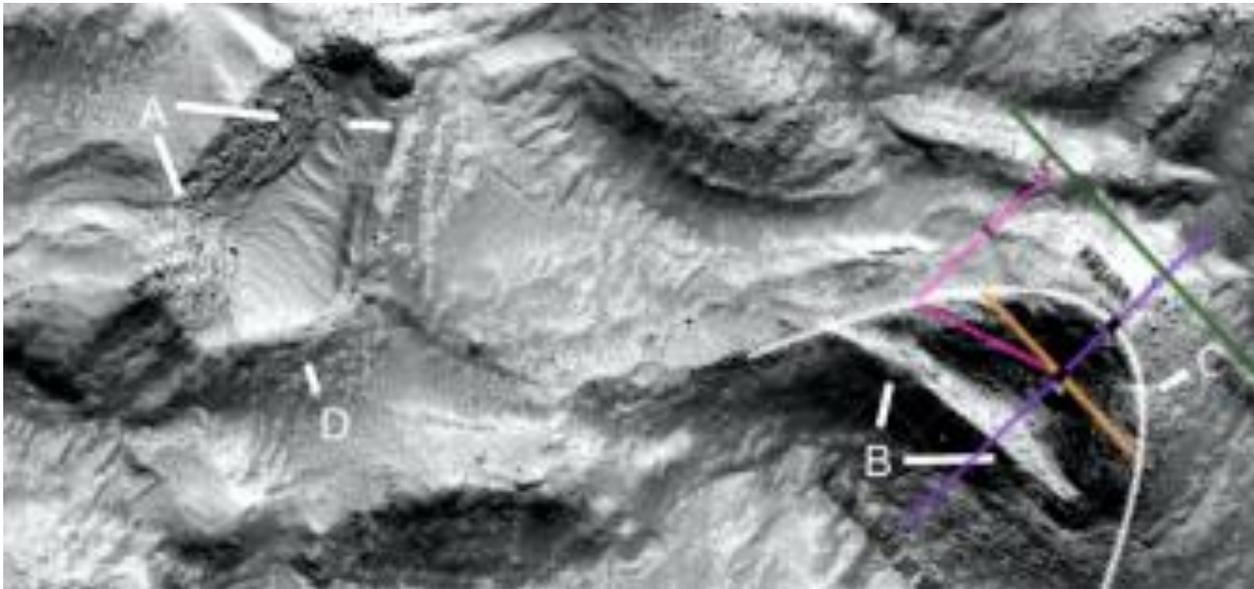
A shows the layers in a pit dam, perhaps from the cement lining eroding away. B shows a wall on the pit dam C in good condition. D shows more erosion on the dam wall.



Ecydd1854c2

Hypothesis

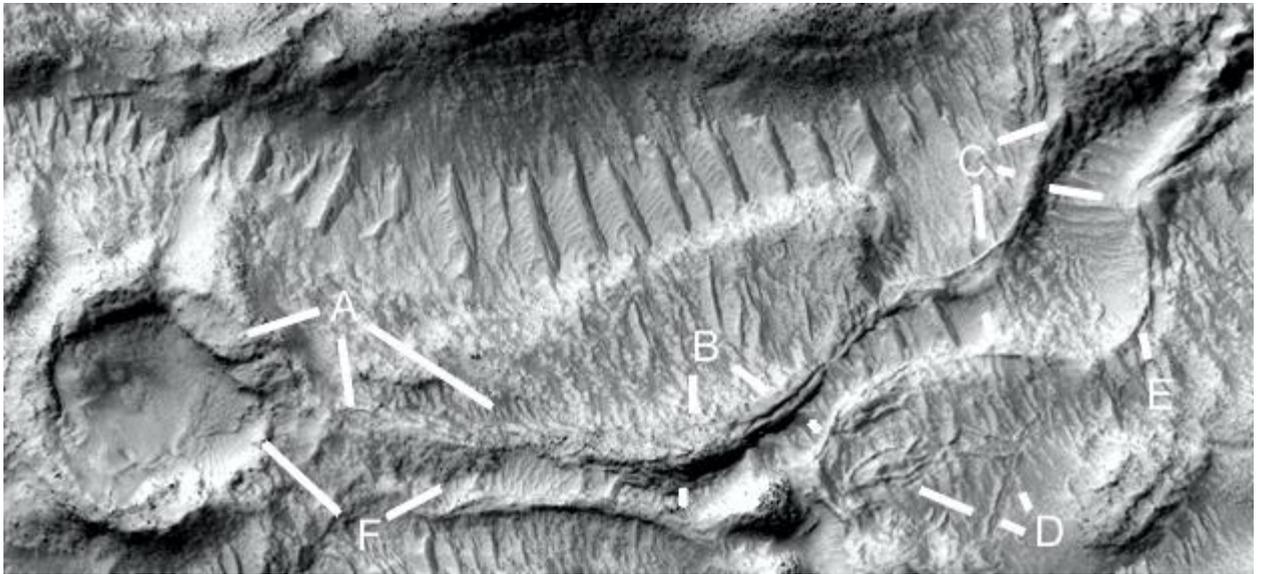
A parabola is shown.



Ecydd1854d

Hypothesis

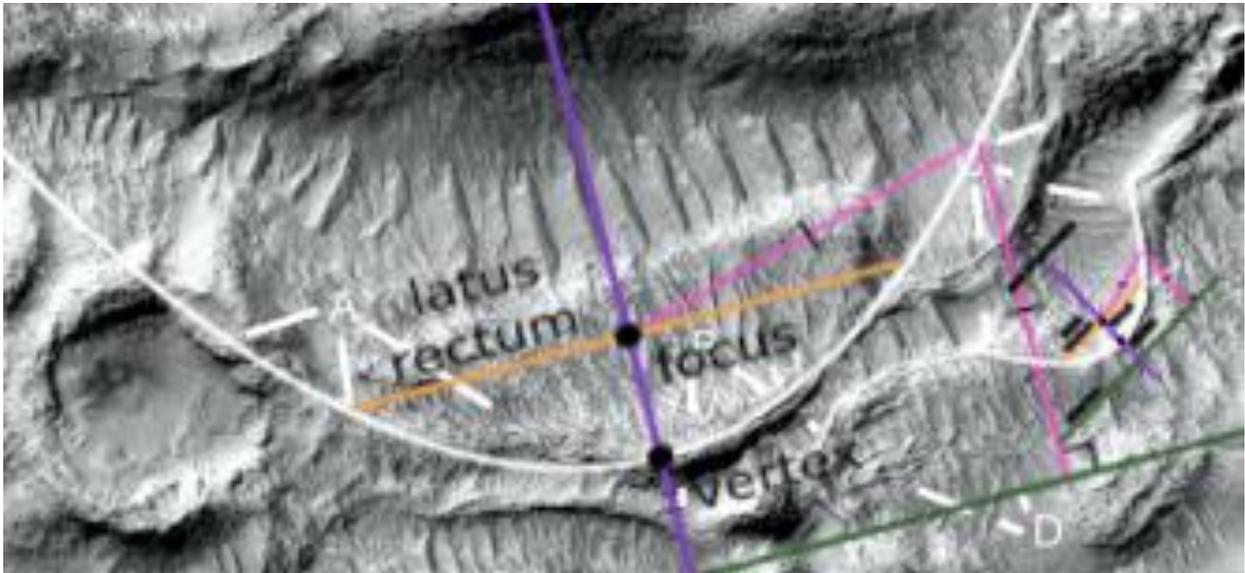
A and B show the double wall of a dam as if it is hollow, at 8 o'clock the crater rim is flattened as if altered. It connects to a water channel shown by F under the dam wall going around D to E. C shows the dam as a single wall in better condition. At 4 o'clock second leg the wall drapes over a rock as if molded with cement. D may be the internal walls in a collapsed hollow hill, or some narrow walls in a pit dam.



Ecydd1854d2

Hypothesis

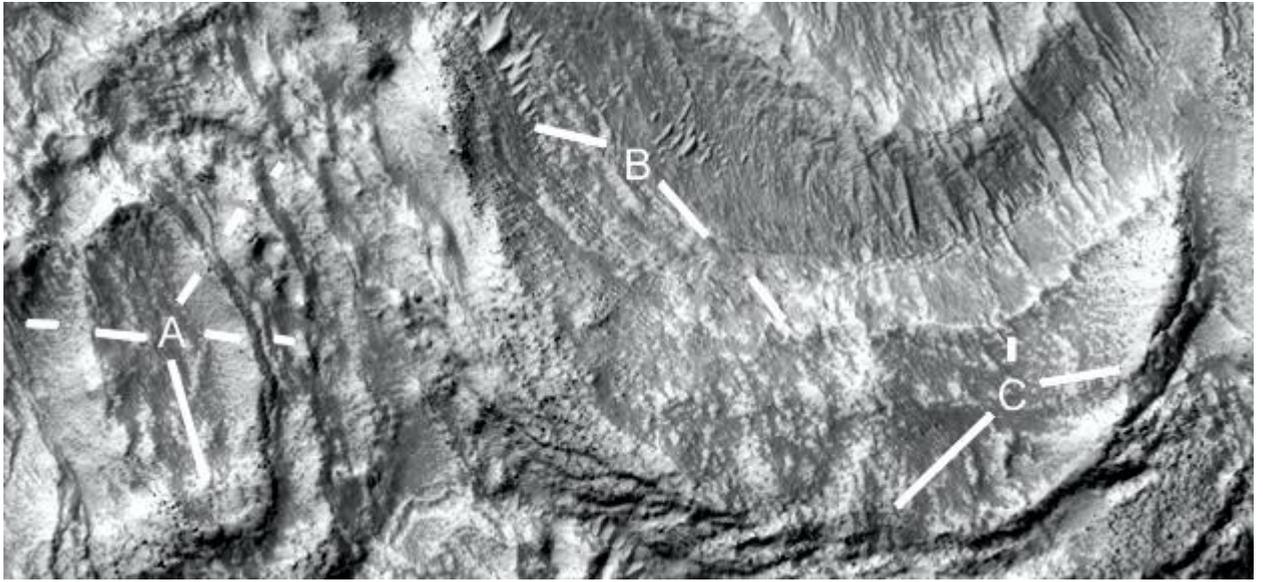
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydd1854e

Hypothesis

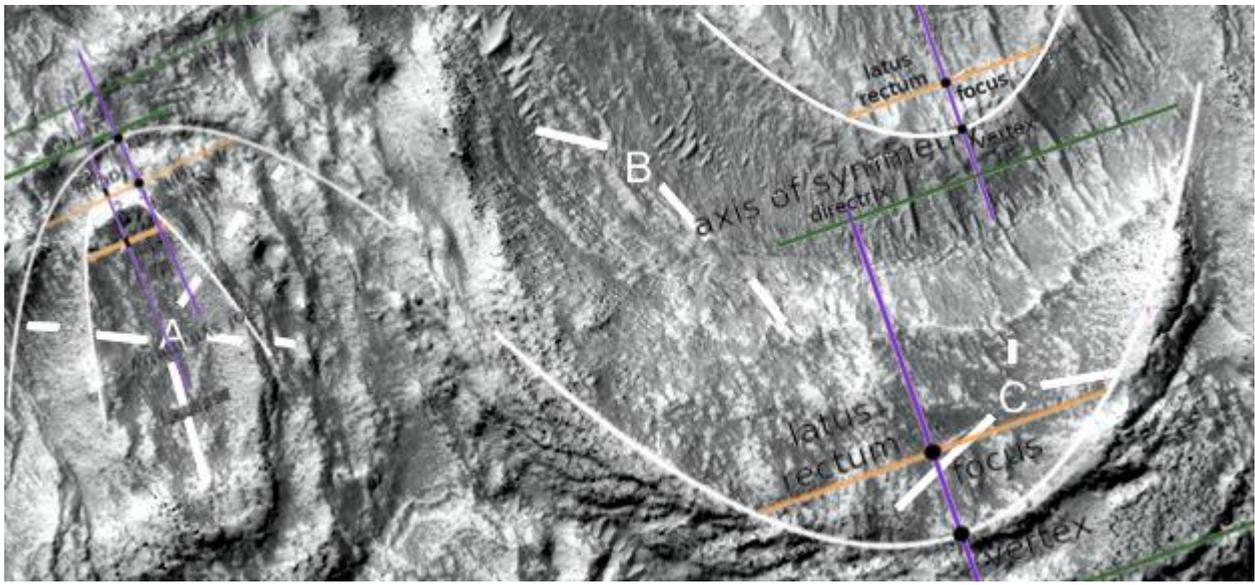
A shows a pit dam, B shows the edge of a dam floor, it is degrading as if made of cement. C shows the edge of this dam floor at 1 o'clock, a crack in the dam wall at 2 o'clock, and a broken segment at 7 o'clock.



Ecydd1854e2

Hypothesis

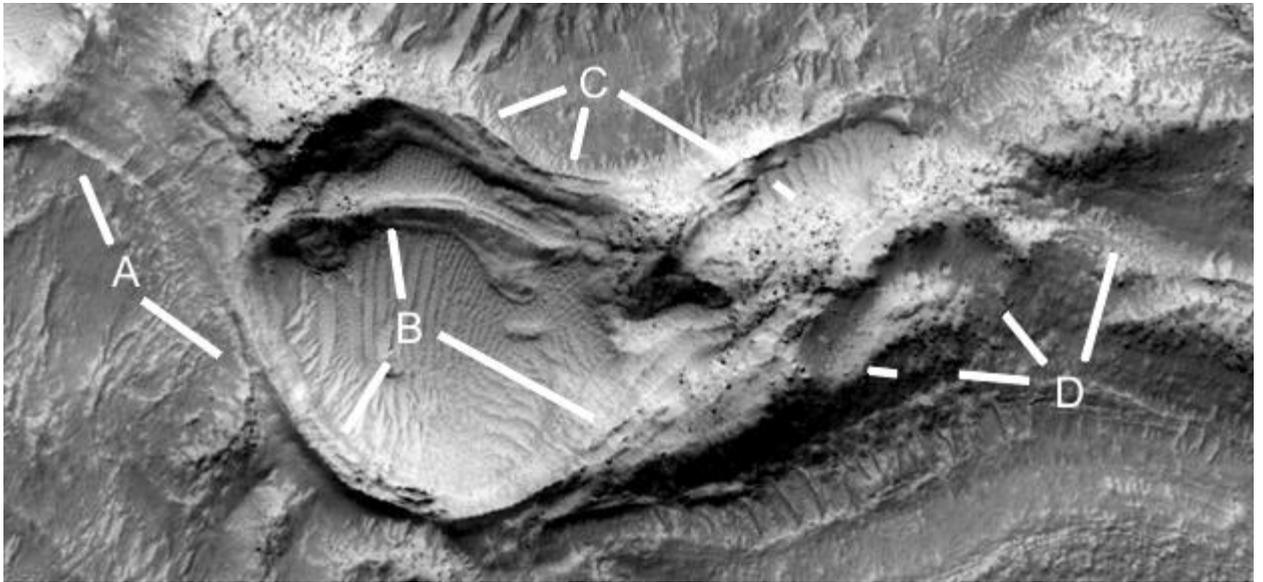
Four parabolas are shown, the large parabola over A is identical to the one to the upper right from B.



Ecydd1854f

Hypothesis

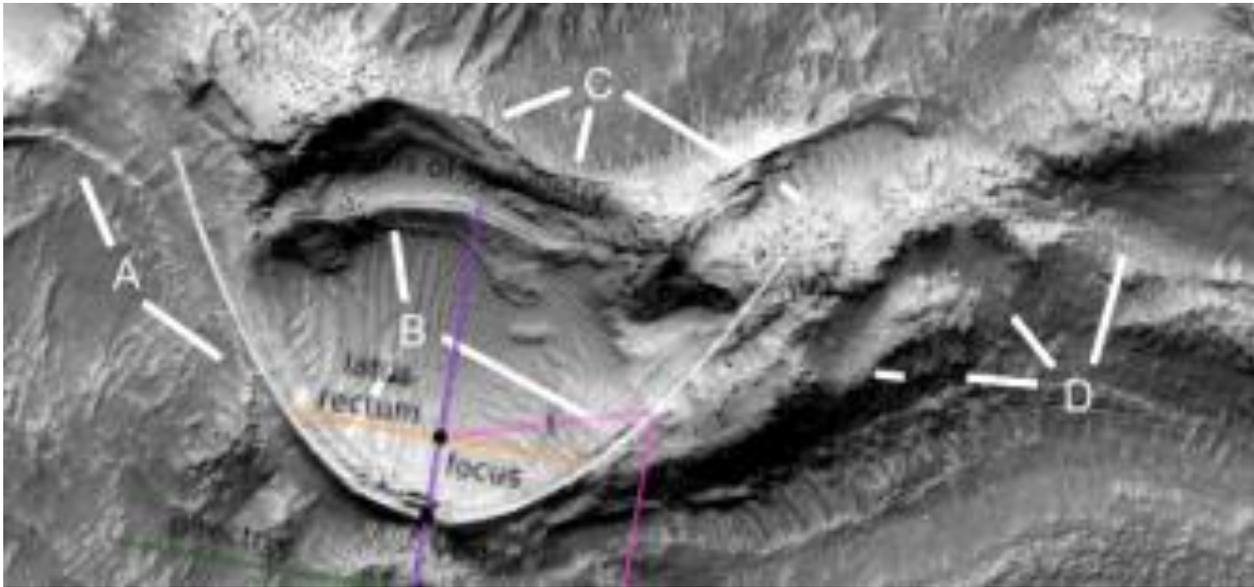
A shows a dam wall is may have broken off leaving a hollow. B shows double walls as if the top of the dam wall has broken off exposing the center. C shows another double wall. D shows a water channel perhaps at 9 and 11 o'clock, also a pit dam at 1 o'clock.



Ecydd1854f2

Hypothesis

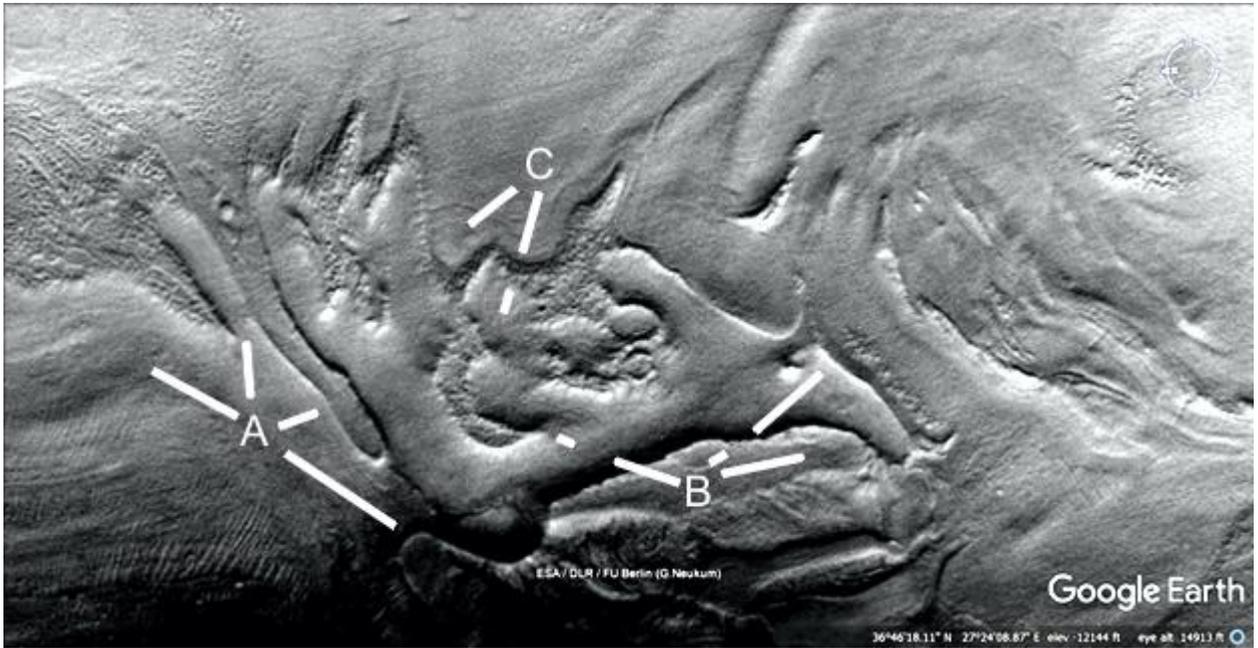
A parabola is shown.



Ecydd1868

Hypothesis

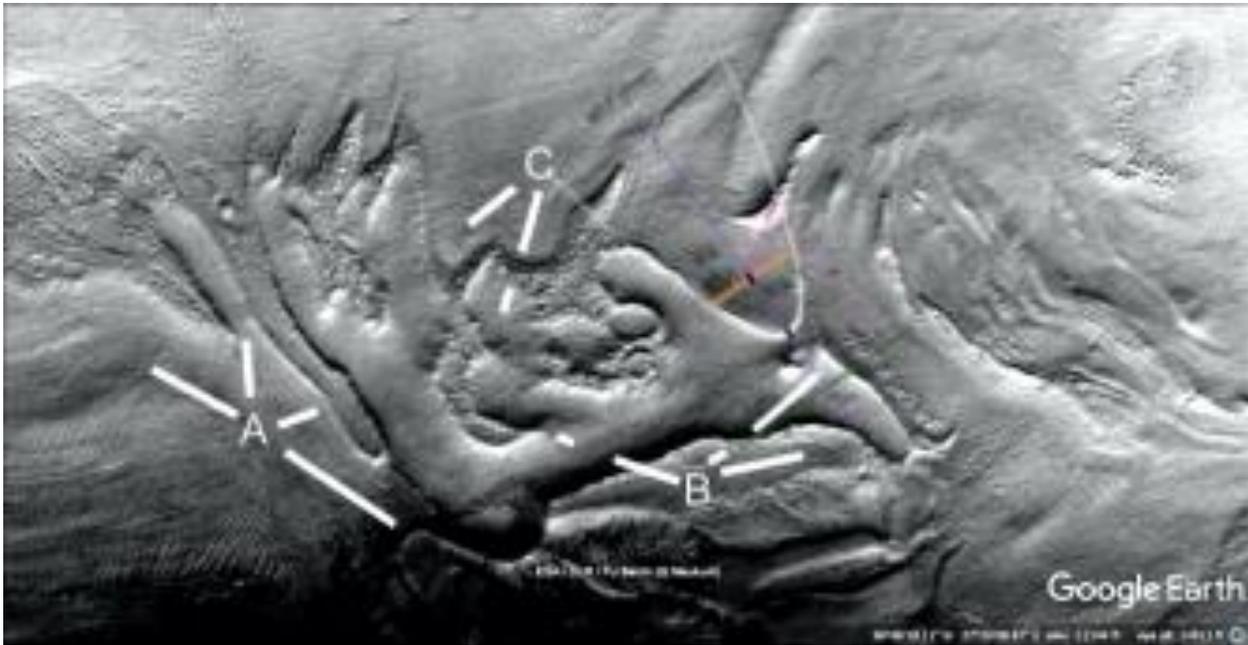
A shows a smooth area like cement, at 2 o'clock is a long thin dam. At 4 o'clock would be a parabolic arch. B is also smooth like cement in a pit dam, C shows two dams and a third at 7 o'clock second leg catching the overflow.



Ecydd1868a

Hypothesis

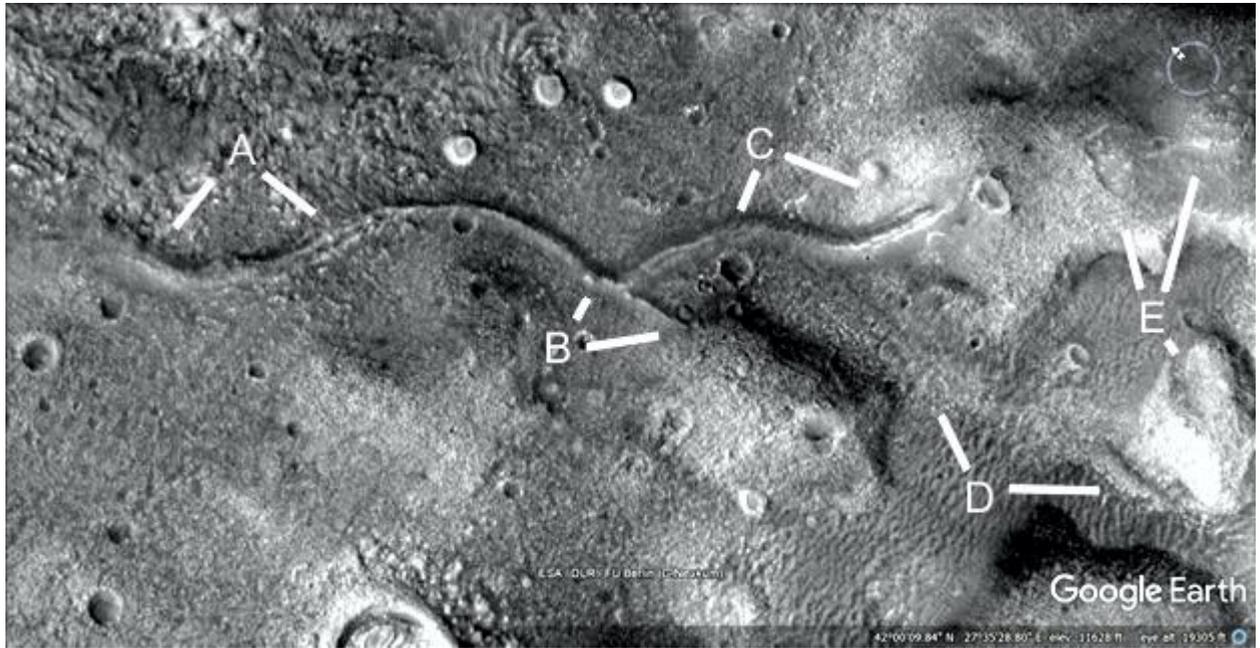
A parabola is shown.



Ecydhh1870

Hypothesis

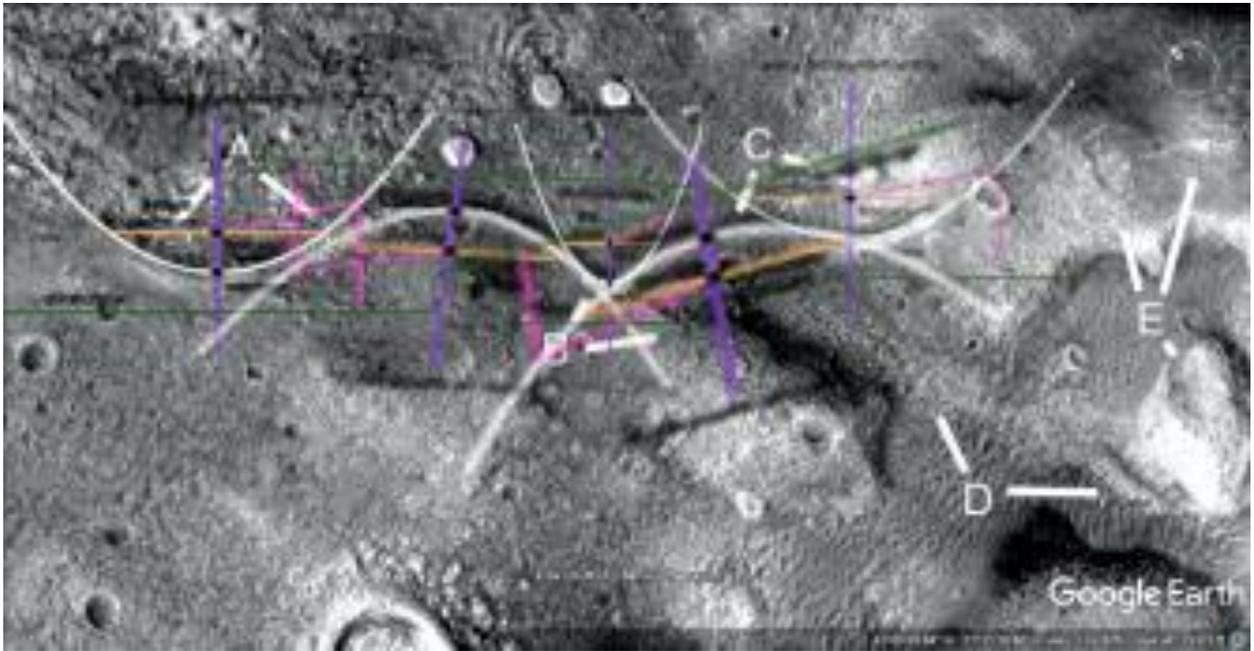
This appears to be a tube connecting two hollow hills, A shows where the roof has collapsed leaving a double wall. B shows the connection to the first hill, the tube is again double between B and C. The second hill has the tube climbing its side to enter closer to the top, perhaps at the end of the tube is an entrance or even for ventilation. D may be another tube entering a hill at 3 o'clock, E shows the roof is settling as the skin peels off.



Ecydhh1870a

Hypothesis

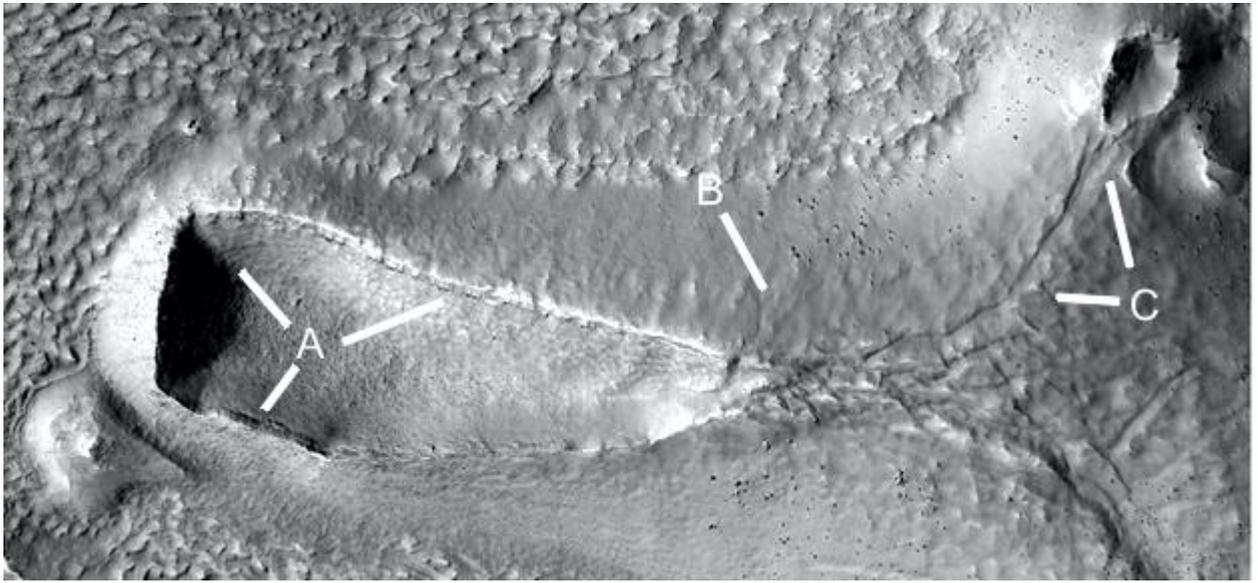
Five parabolas are shown, on both sides of E may be two more parabolas.



Ecydd1874a

Hypothesis

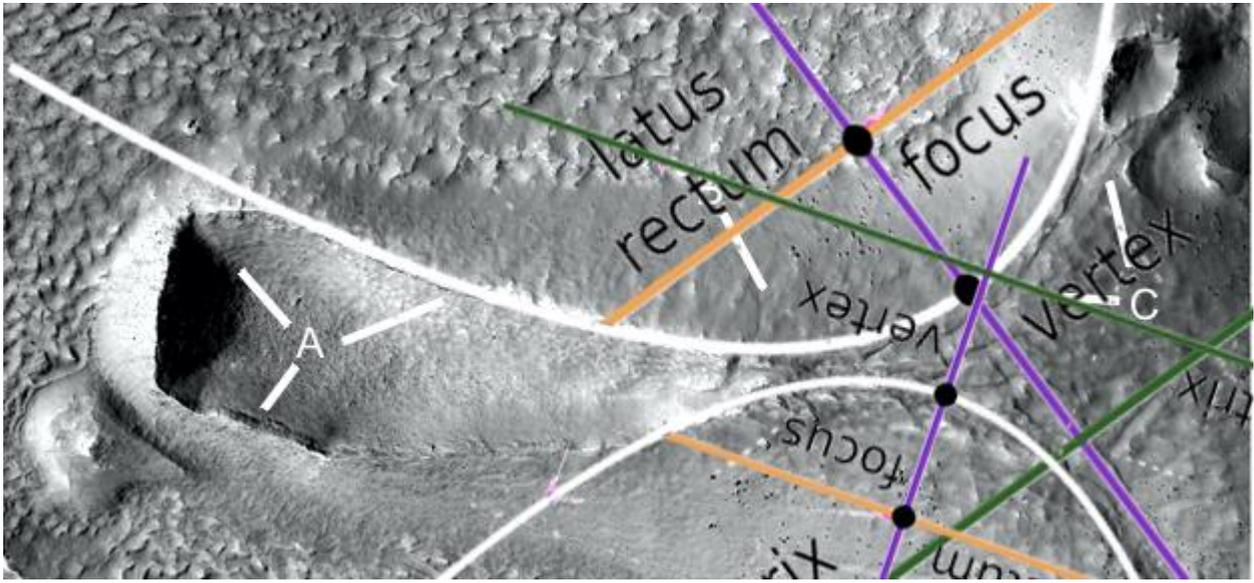
A shows a smooth interior of the pit dam like cement, the dam walls have some erosion on their top edge. At 10 and 2 o'clock there is a layer just under the top edge, this is more eroded at 7 o'clock. This is in contrast with the rough terrain around the pit dam, B shows a smooth cement sloped wall. C shows a small dam at 11 o'clock with a water channel down to 9 o'clock and into the larger dam.



Ecydd1874a2

Hypothesis

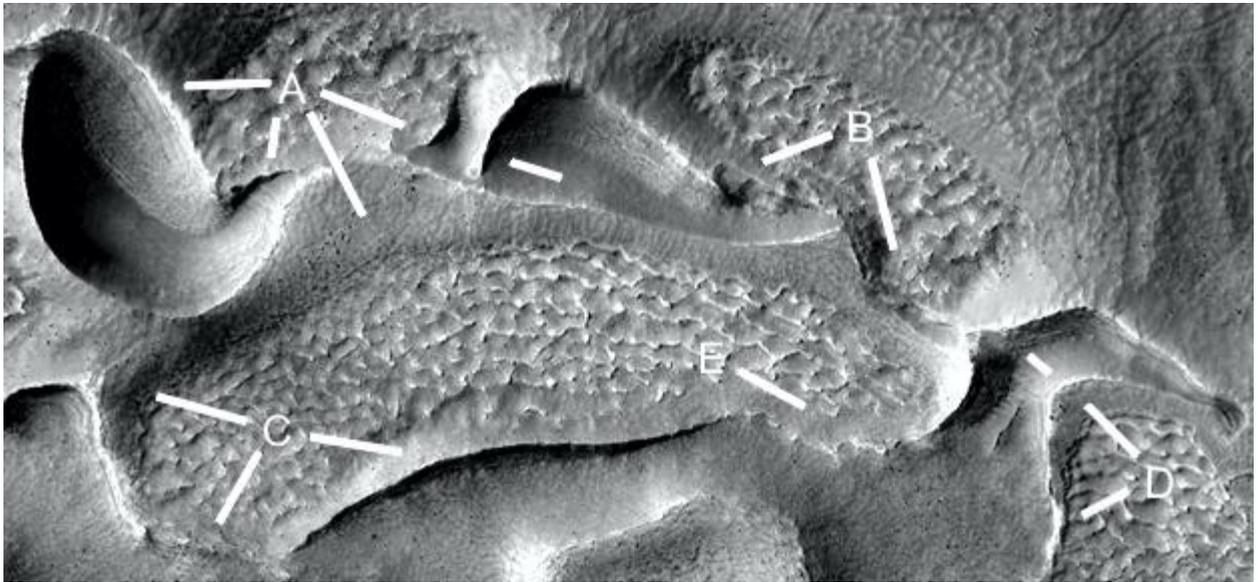
Two parabolas are shown with the latus rectum at right angles to each other.



Ecydd1875a

Hypothesis

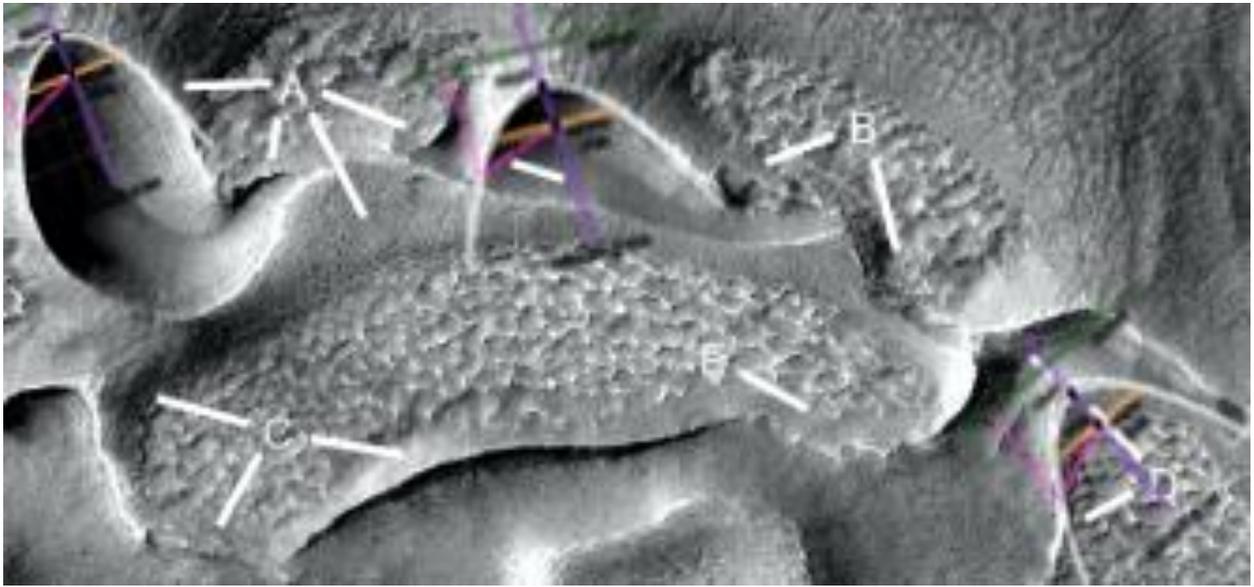
More pit dams are shown, A from 7 to 9 'clock is very smoothly curved like cement, at 5 o'clock also it is smooth compared with the rough dam floor below. At 4 o'clock second leg is another smooth pit dam. B shows some broken segments of the wall at 4 and 8 o'clock, C shows a broken wall at 7 o'clock and a wall in good condition at 4 o'clock. There are also signs of degradation at 10 o'clock. D shows another pit dam at 11 o'clock second leg, in the first leg is a smooth cement wall. It has some erosion at 8 o'clock. E also shows a broken dam wall.



Ecydd1875a2

Hypothesis

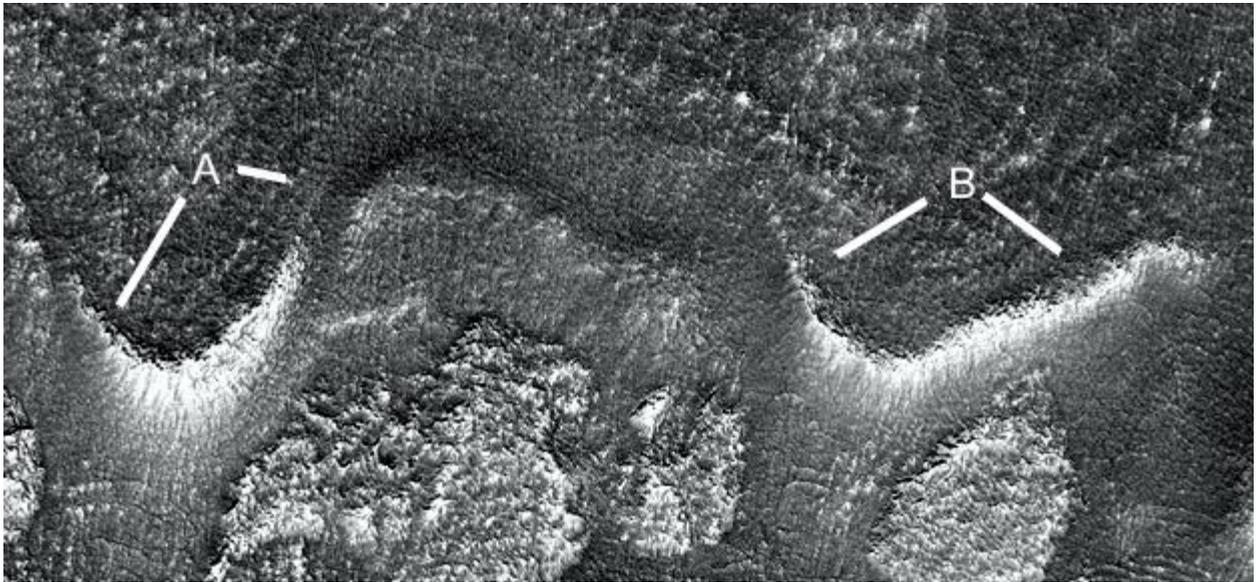
Three parabolas are shown, several more are also possible.



Ecydd1875b

Hypothesis

A is highly eroded, the ground between A and B also has a regular pattern like tiles. At A at 7 o'clock the double dam wall indicates the top has broken off. At 4 o'clock is a parabolic arch. B shows a more uneven dam wall, perhaps eroded more at 4 o'clock as the dam wall appears much thicker towards its base.



Ecydd1875b2

Hypothesis

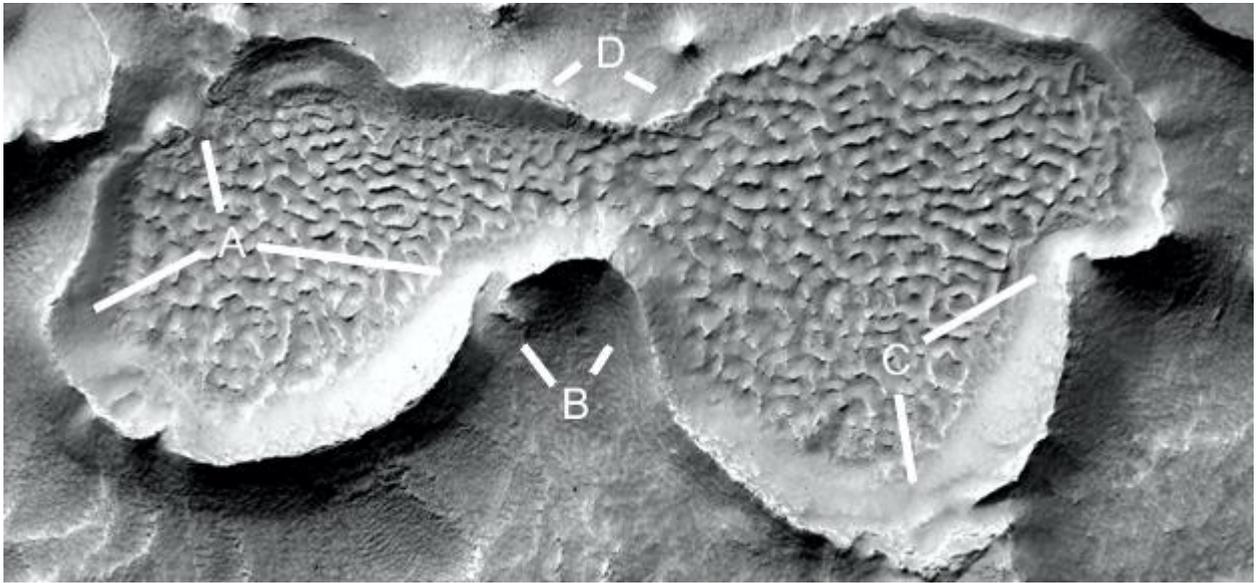
Two parabolas are shown, B may have been a parabola before the wall eroded uneven.



Ecydd1881b

Hypothesis

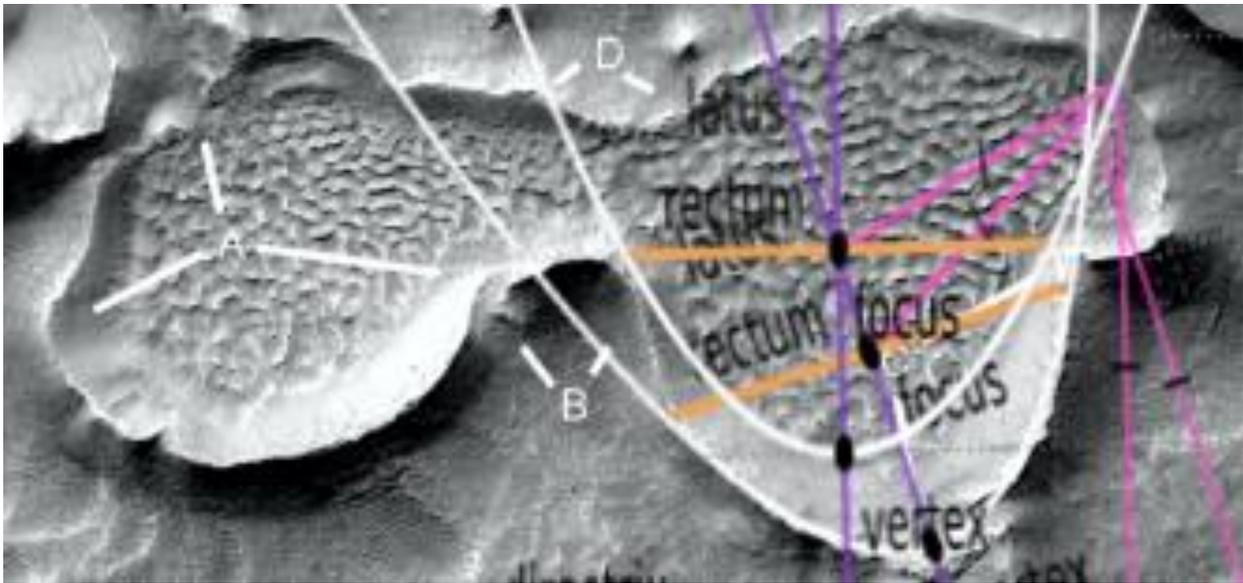
The rough terrain on the bottom of these pit dams may serve some purpose, the pattern occurs in many areas around dams. For example the water might sit between these ridges allowing for a kind of crop. If the sides are cement then it would have been easy to also make the floor smooth as well, just like outside the dam. A shows a smooth dam wall, at 11 o'clock the water channel allows access to the dam. There may be a break in the wall at 4 o'clock, it is in better condition at 8 o'clock. B shows this break at 11 o'clock, compared to the smoother wall at 1 o'clock. C shows some erosion at 5 o'clock unless this allows for an overflow. There is a tight turn in the dam wall at 2 o'clock hard to explain naturally. D shows more breaks in the top of the dam wall.



Ecydd1881b2

Hypothesis

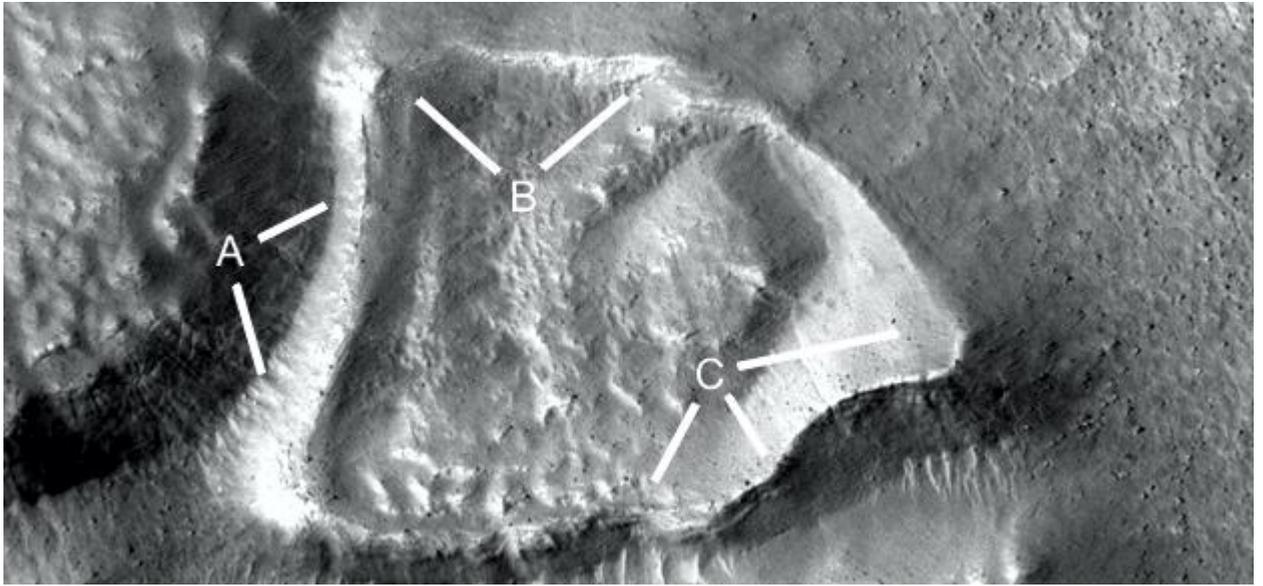
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydd1901a

Hypothesis

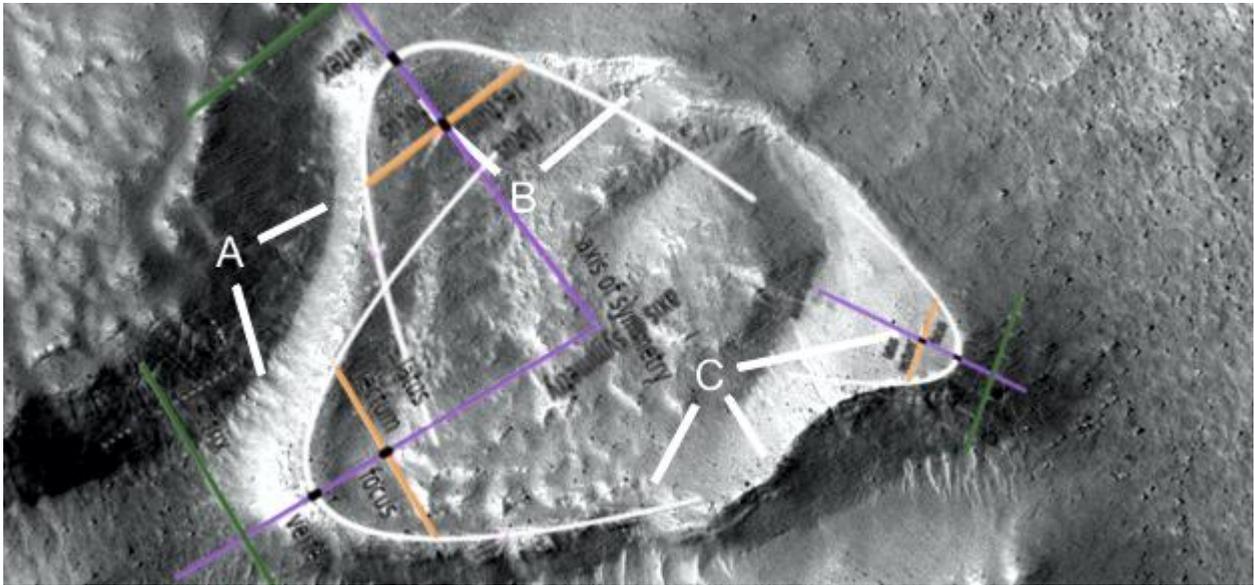
A pit dam with a different kind of rough terrain on the dam floor. A shows a smooth dam wall, B shows a collapsed part of the wall at 10 o'clock and at 2 o'clock. C shows a smooth cement segment at 2 o'clock, some erosion outside the wall at 5 o'clock exposing a layer. At 7 o'clock the wall has broken.



Ecydd1901a2

Hypothesis

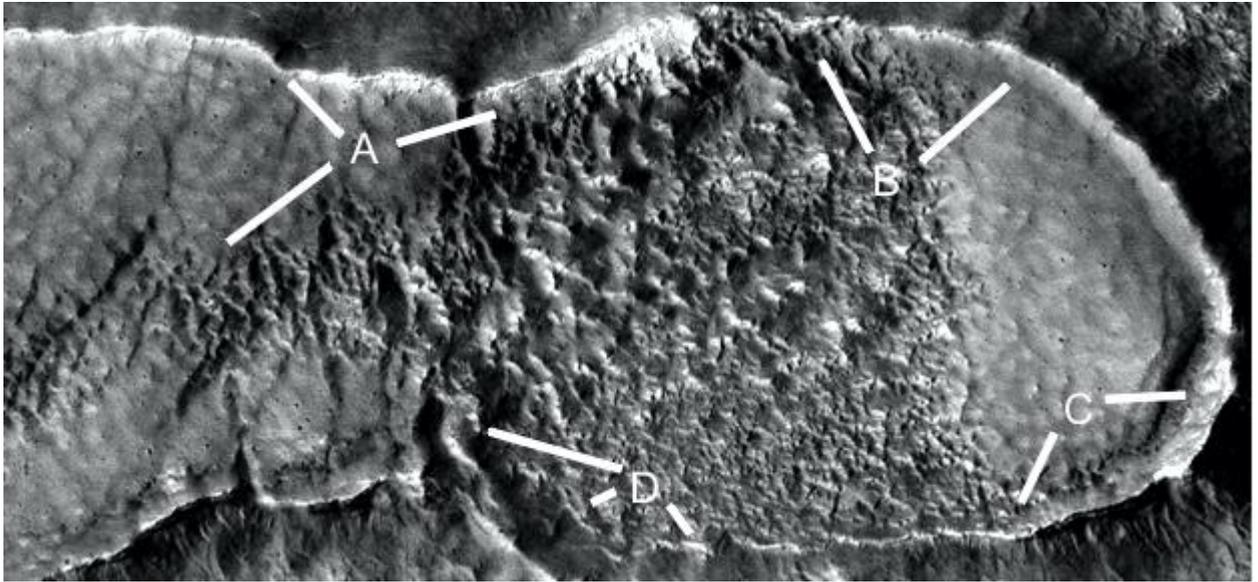
Three parabolas are shown.



Ecydd1901b

Hypothesis

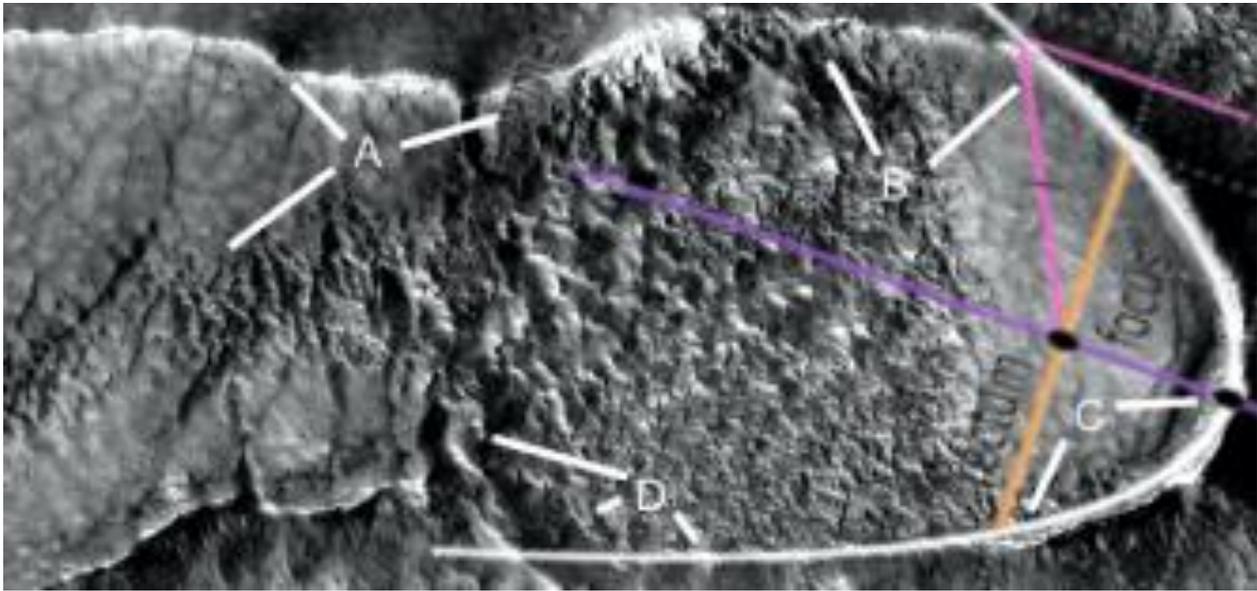
This dam has rougher terrain in the middle, and a smooth cement wall on the right side. A shows cracks in the wall, at 2 o'clock the cement is breaking up. At 11 o'clock there are cracks in the top of the wall, these go down to where these cavities are forming at 8 o'clock. B shows a degraded dam wall at 11 o'clock and a smooth wall at 2 o'clock. C at 3 o'clock shows pillars in the dam wall, more degraded cement at 7 o'clock going to the right along the bottom of the dam wall. D at 5 o'clock shows more breaks in the wall, it may also be a water channel at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock is a smooth segment with deep cavities on both sides.



Ecydd1901b2

Hypothesis

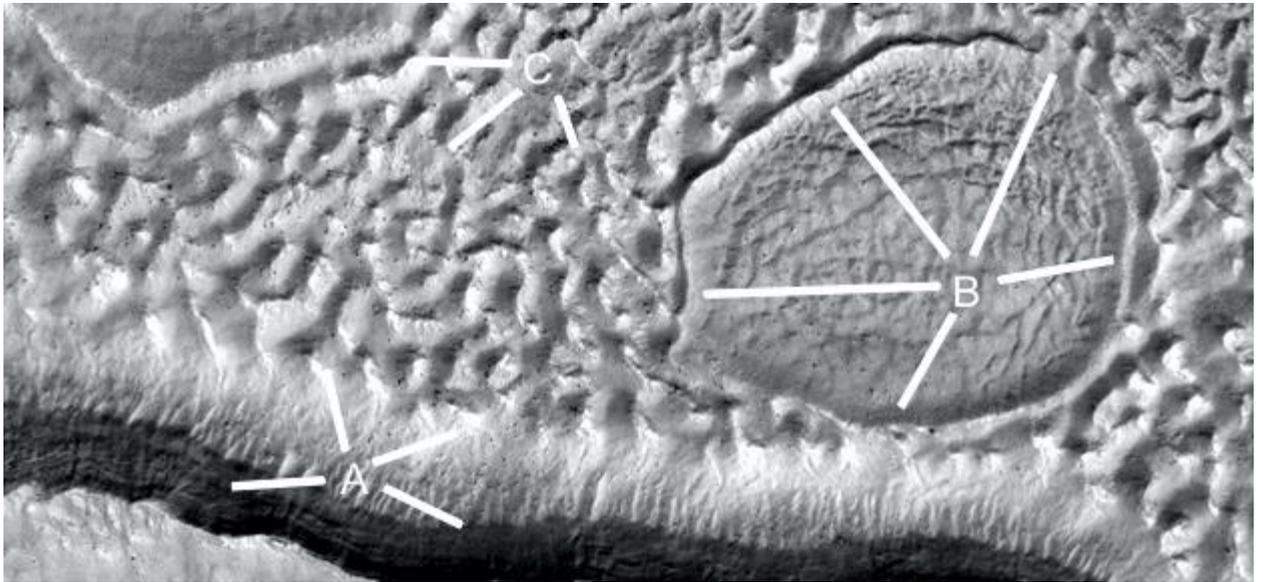
A parabola is shown.



Ecydd1901e

Hypothesis

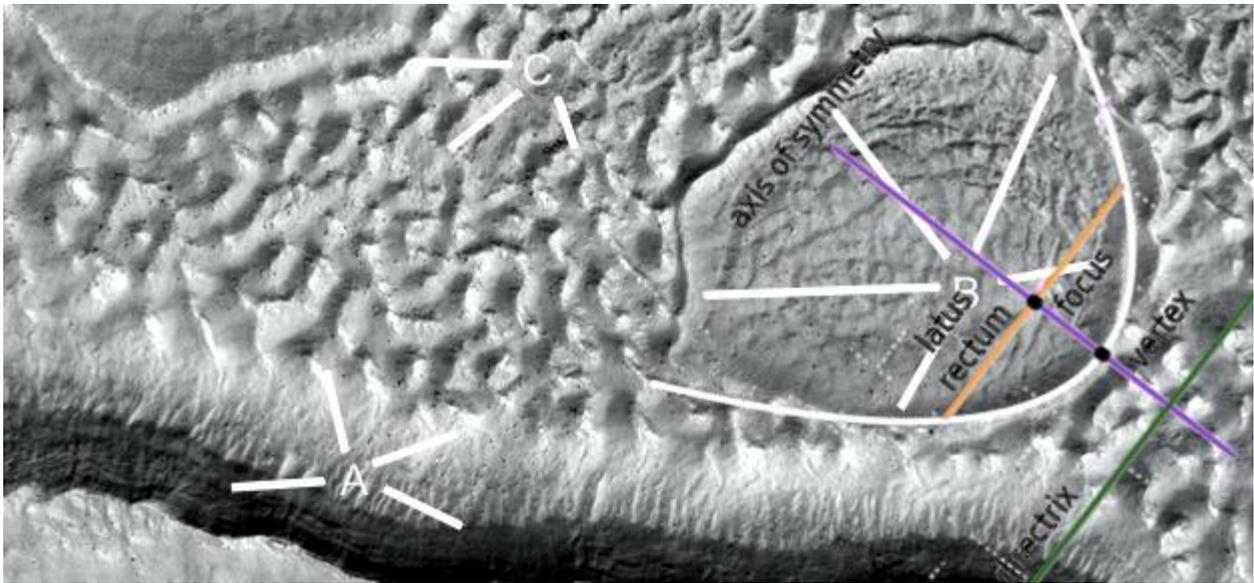
A is probably a water channel with regular pillars or grooves along the walls. The channel floor is flat and much darker than the walls, either by design or because of the water flow. B shows many cracks in the dam floor and exposed pillars in the dam walls. At 11 o'clock there are regular dark grooves, at 1 o'clock a water channel entrance, at 3 o'clock a hollow outside the dam wall. At 7 o'clock there is a break on the top of the wall. At 9 o'clock the wall is in good condition. C shows this same kind of texture as in some dams, water might flow between these ridges. They are all around the same height, with the same slope on the ridges. The distance between the ridges is about the same throughout. At 9 o'clock is another dam floor and wall.



Ecydd1901e2

Hypothesis

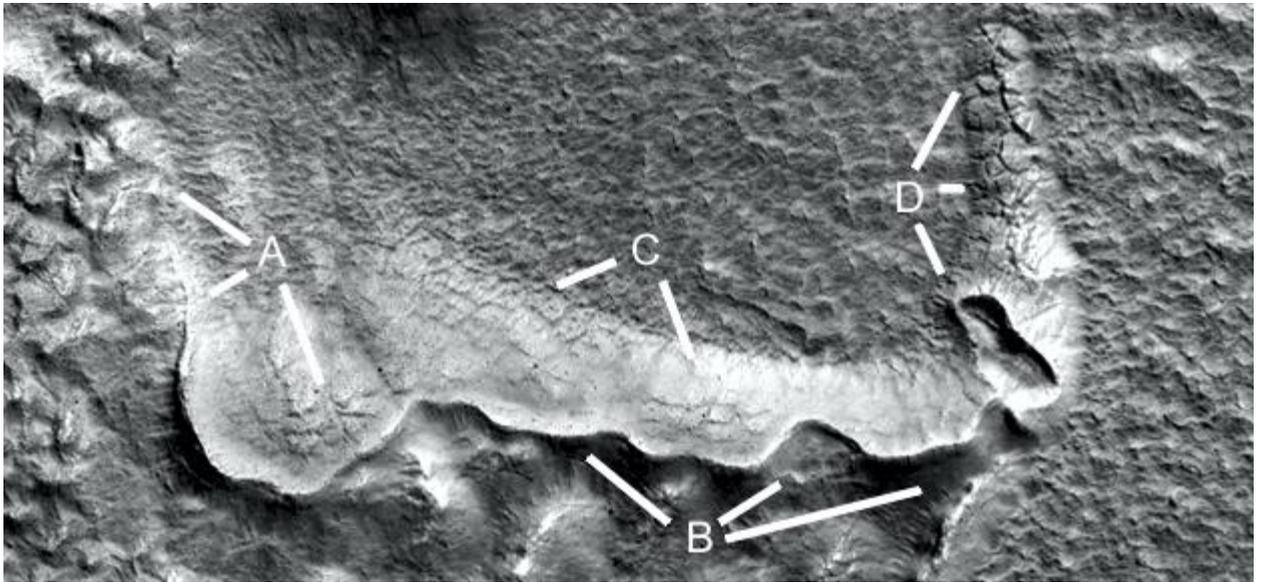
A parabola is shown.



Ecydd1901f

Hypothesis

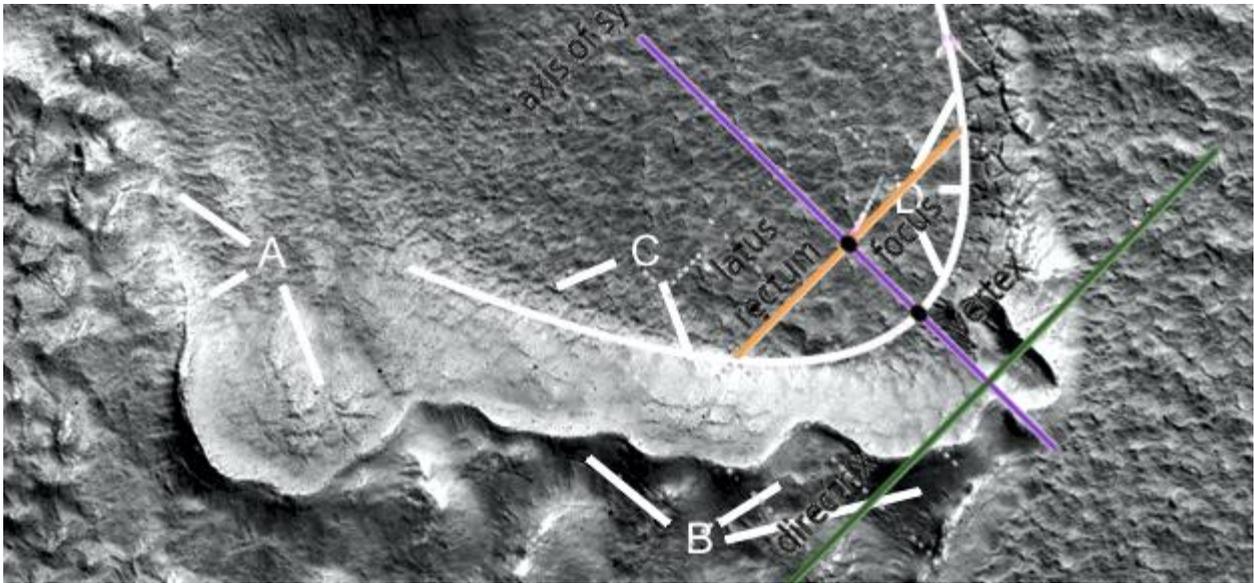
The dam wall here shows many cracks as if the cement is degrading, above this the dam floor has some regular shapes like tiles. A shows where water might enter the dam at 10 o'clock, a wall in good condition, at 8 o'clock, and more cracks at 5 o'clock. B shows many curves in the wall, probably parabolic to give strength. C shows more cracks like tiles in the dam wall, D shows the wall is collapsing.



Ecydd1901f2

Hypothesis

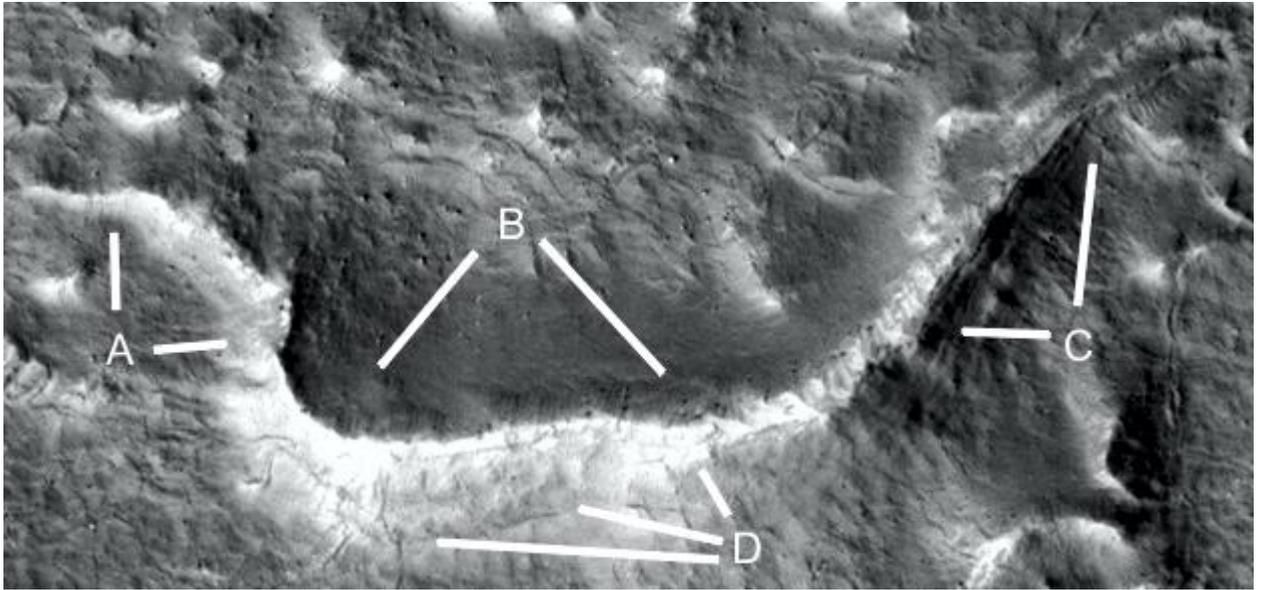
A parabola is shown.



Ecydd1901g

Hypothesis

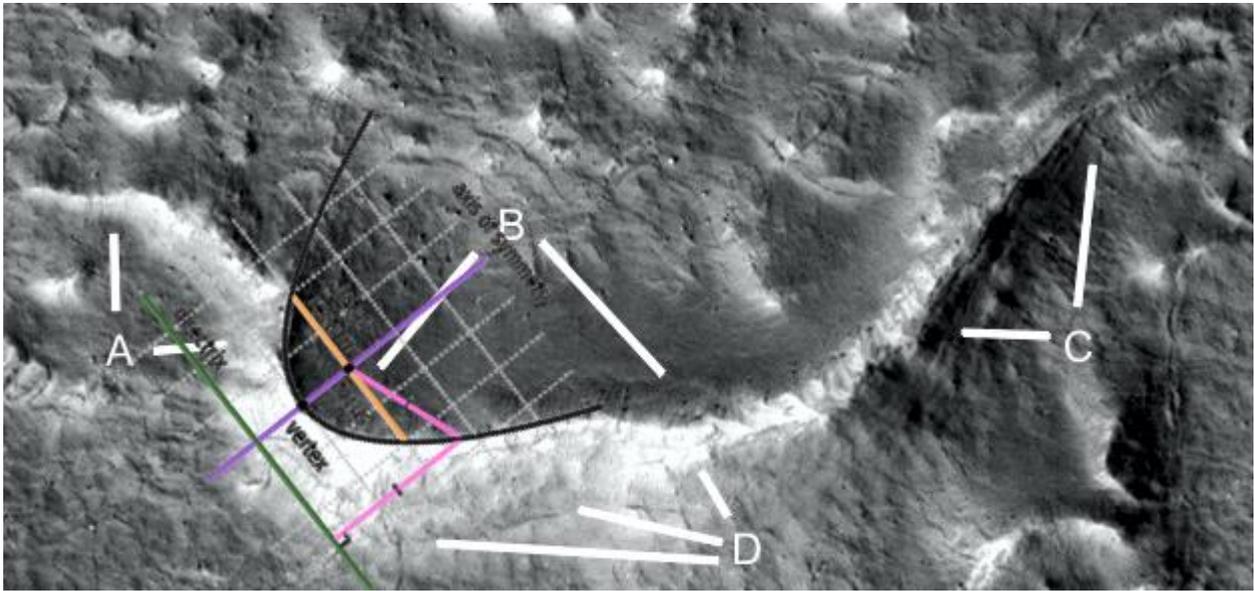
A shows an eroded dam wall, B shows fragments of the wall as it breaks up. Images like this are useful to understand how the dams were constructed. C shows a double wall, perhaps they were two cement walls, inside and outside, with soil in the middle to reduce cracking from meteor impacts. The soil inside might absorb the shock waves better. D shows more pillars and layers in the dam wall.



Ecydd1901g2

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



Ecydhh1903

Hypothesis

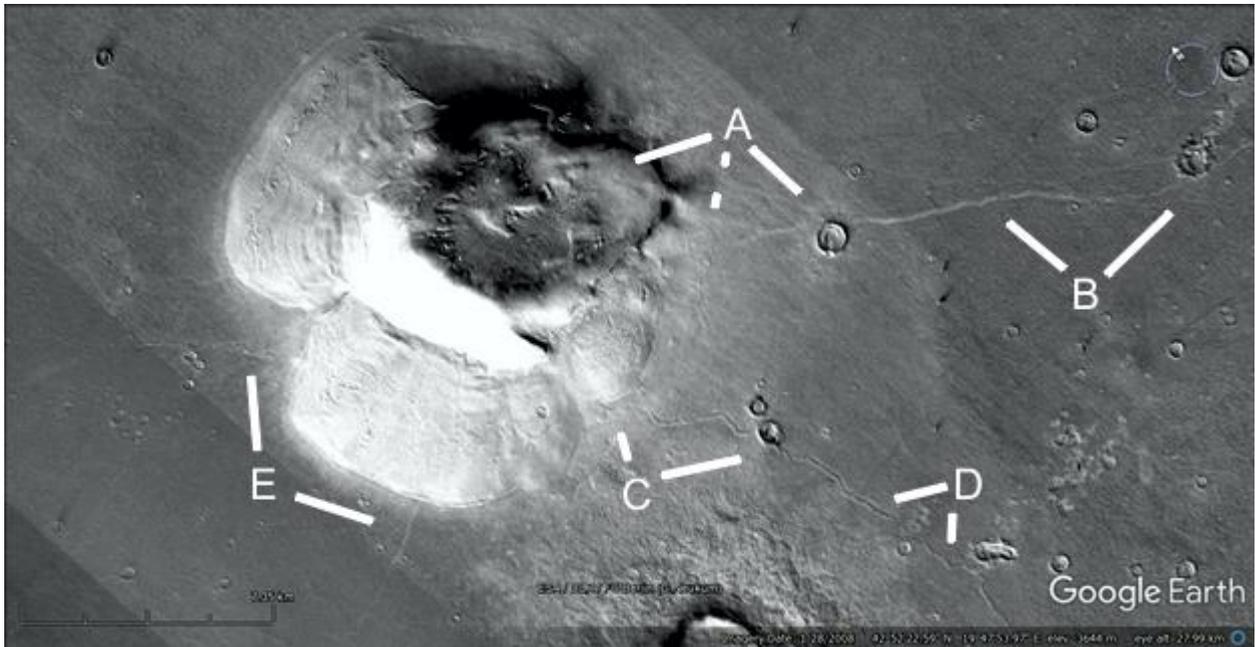
The hill appears to be connected to the crater, even though the meteor impact should occur randomly. A at 2 and 4 o'clock show how the hill encroaches into the crater, even though the impact should vaporize the rock. At 6 o'clock there is a small walled dam. B shows an unusual hollow hill, the lower end appears to have collapsed in the roof. C shows the crater rim is connected to the hill to an angular point at 2 o'clock, it is hollow at 10 o'clock and with another angular segment at 2 o'clock.



Ecydhh1094

Hypothesis

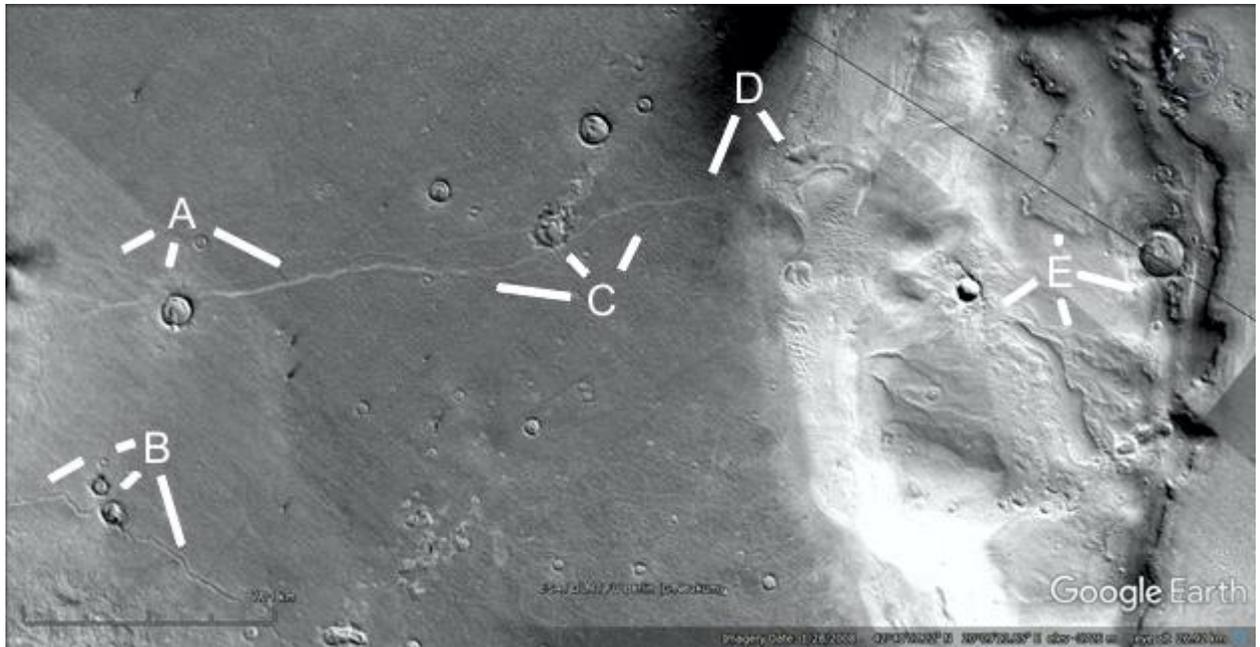
A and B show a road leading from the collapsed hollow hill to two craters. C shows a faint tube leading to two other craters, it then goes on to D. E shows two more roads.



Ecydhh1905

Hypothesis

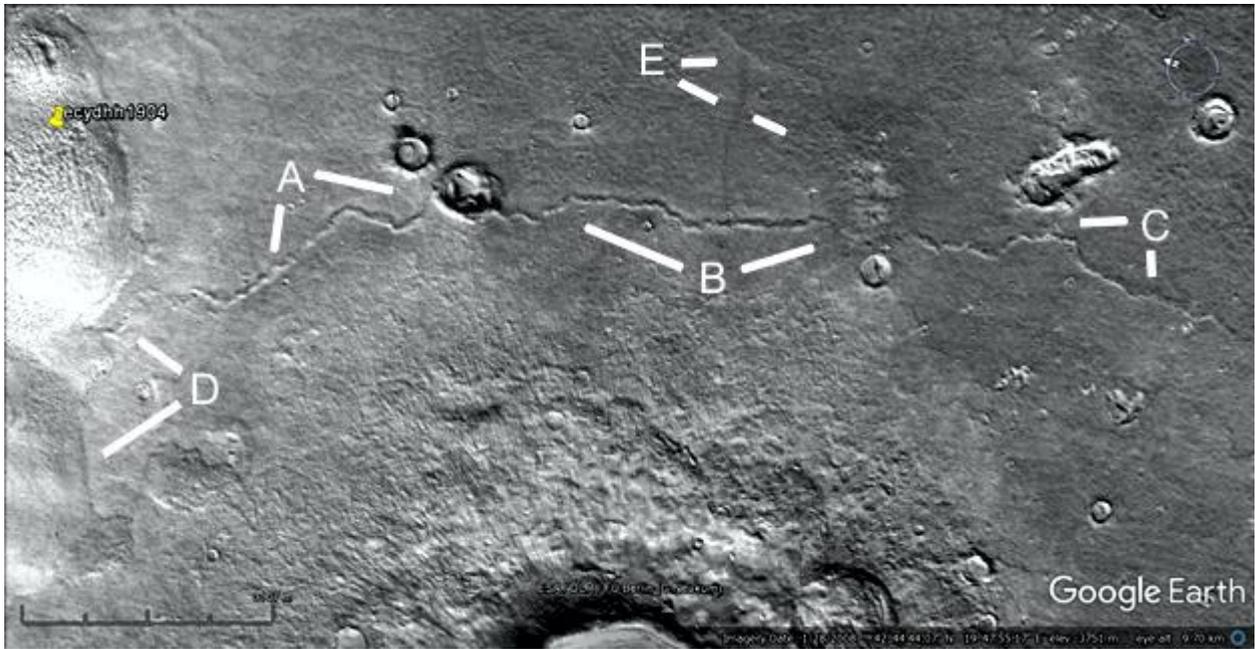
A shows a road connecting to a crater, through C to another crater, then through D to a collapsed hollow hill. B shows a faint tube from the previous image, this main road then also extends from the previous image. E shows where the roof has settled.



Ecydt1906

Hypothesis

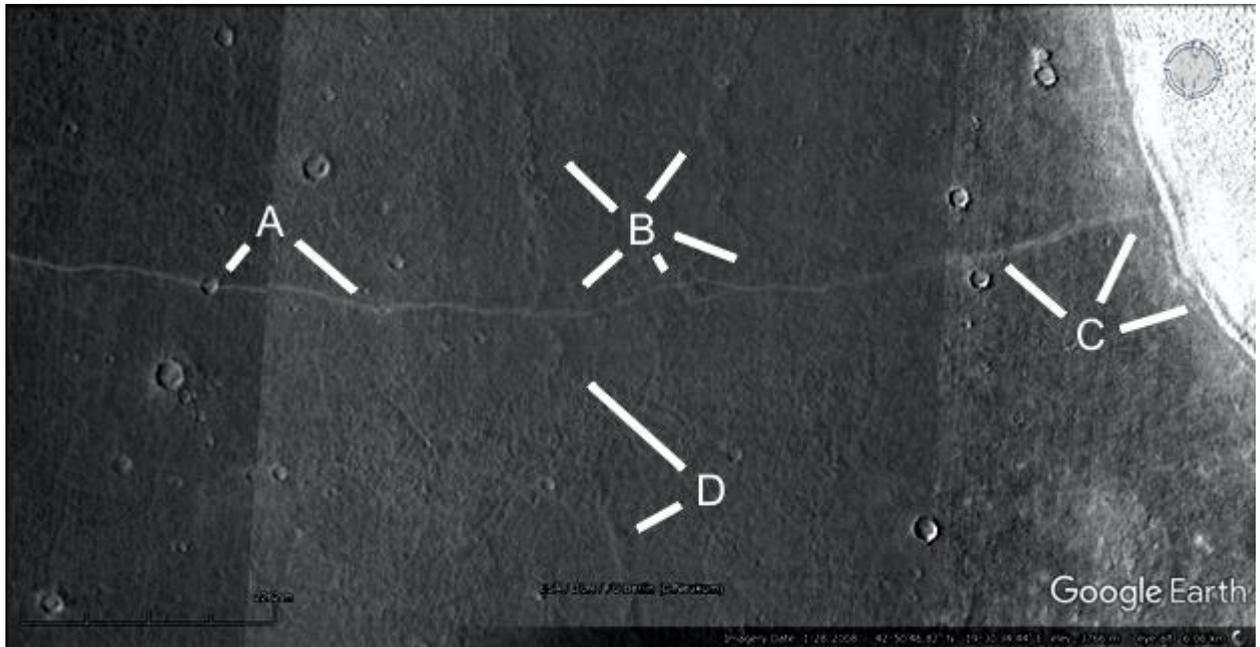
A shows a tube from the hollow hill at D at 10 o'clock going into a crater at A at 4 o'clock. B shows this continuing on to C. E shows another tube, at B at 2 o'clock there may have been a collapsed hollow hill.



Ecydt1907

Hypothesis

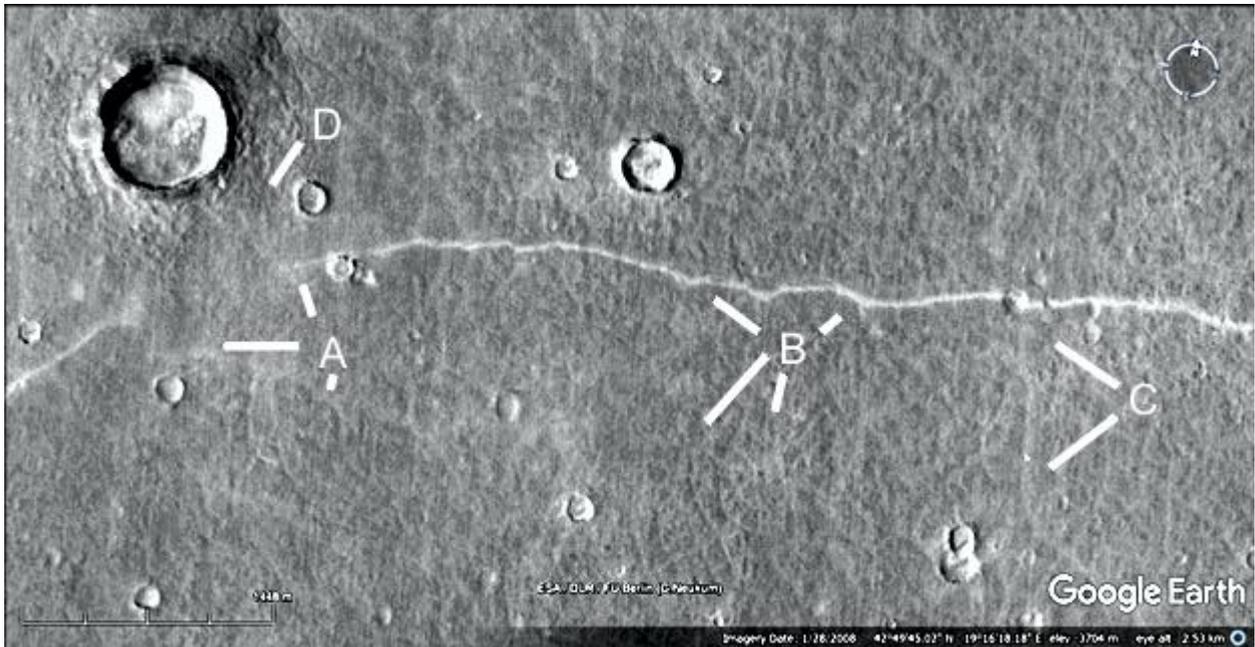
A to D show roads and tubes connecting to the large hill on the right.



Ecydt1908

Hypothesis

A shows where this road disappears, perhaps covered by the ejecta from the crater. This road continues on to B and C. B also shows a circular formation of cracks or small roads at 7 and 8 o'clock. C shows another road connecting to the main one.



Ecydt1909

Hypothesis

A shows more roads as does B. B shows a tube from 8 to 10 o'clock, also a small hill at 7 o'clock and a road extending from it to the right at D at 12 o'clock. At 12 to 3 o'clock there is a collapsed tube. D shows a tube from 8 to 11 o'clock, also at 3, 4, and 5 o'clock.



Ecydt1910

Hypothesis

A and B show a wavy tube, perhaps parts of it rolled across the ground from high winds or a flood. This is seen in many places on Mars, sometimes whole sections are displaced as if broken off, but retaining their original shape. C at 11 and 1 o'clock shows this connecting to the hollow hill, 3 and 6 o'clock show a road connecting to the hill. D shows more roads, one goes through the crater between 10 and 2 o'clock. E, F and G show more roads.



Ecydt1911

Hypothesis

A and B show another wavy tube, the shadow distinguishes this from a road at 2 o'clock. A at 10 o'clock may be a collapsed hollow hill. C shows some cavities in the hollow hill.



Ecydt1912

Hypothesis

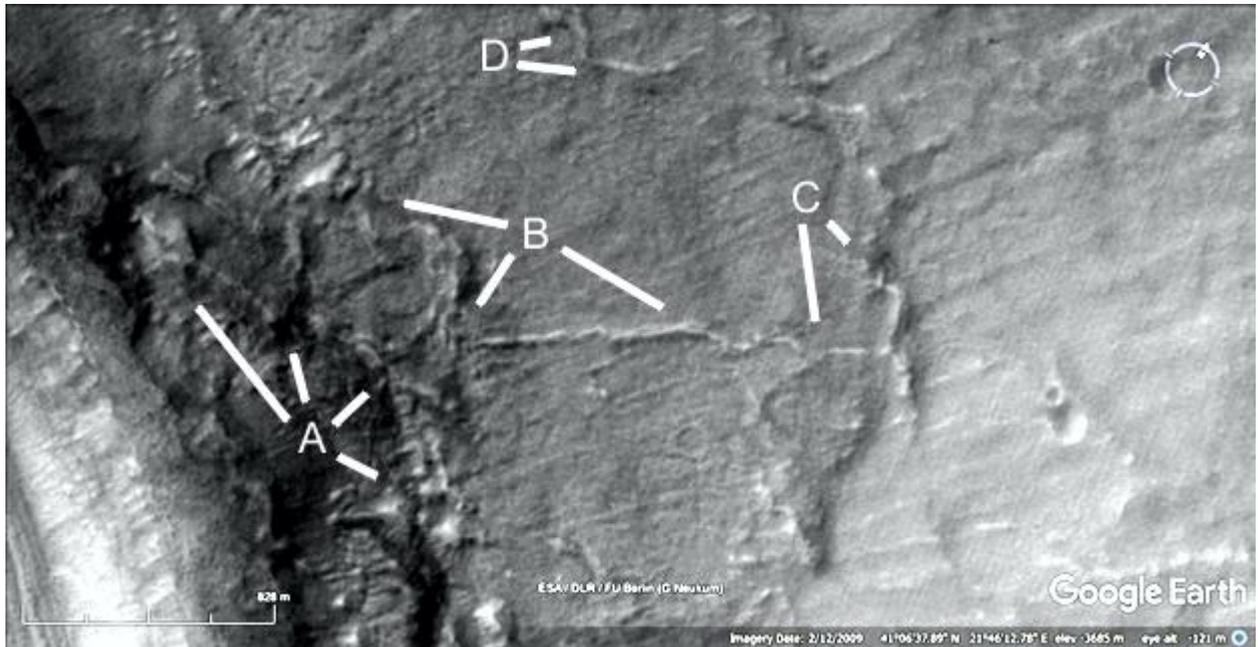
The road at A comes out of the pale area, perhaps a large habitat into a crater at 1 o'clock. It continues through B to C. At 5 o'clock may be a collapsed hollow hill.



Ecydt1921

Hypothesis

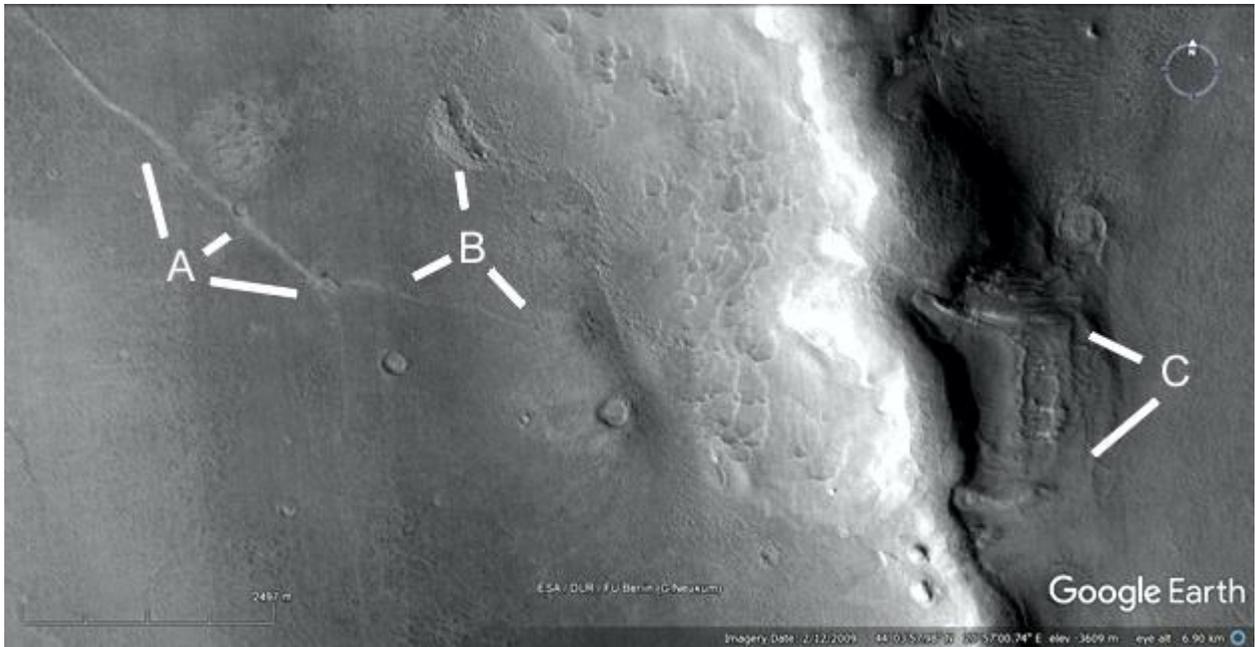
This shows tubes in the ejecta of a crater, A shows a tube going to a small hill at 11 o'clock and another at 4 o'clock. B, C, and D show more tubes.



Ecydt1928

Hypothesis

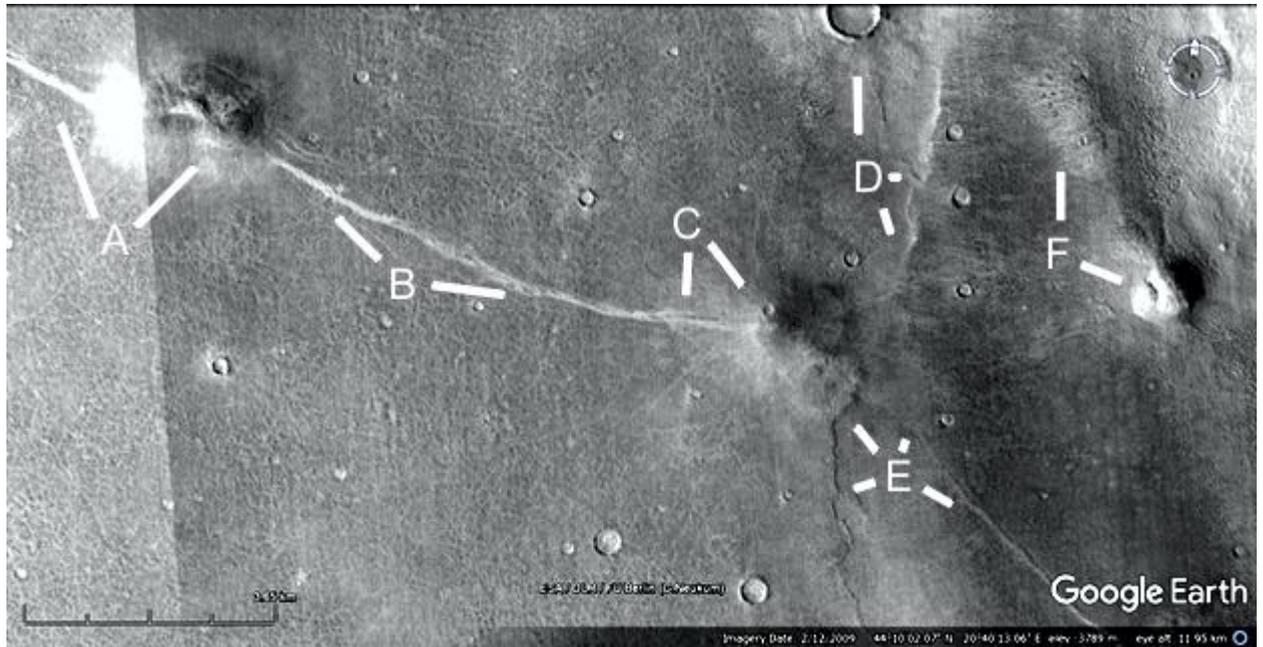
A shows another road, on the other side of this between 11 and 2 o'clock is probably a collapsed hollow hill. B shows a cavity like a collapsed hill at 12 o'clock, also another road at 5 to 7 o'clock into a hill. C may be a collapsed segment of the hollow hill, the walls form right angles.



Ecydt1929

Hypothesis

A shows a road going into a collapsed hollow hill and coming out at B, then to C into another collapsed hollow hill. D shows another road and a smaller road at 12 o'clock going into a crater. E shows two roads going into a hollow hill, F shows two collapsed hills.



Ecydt1930

Hypothesis

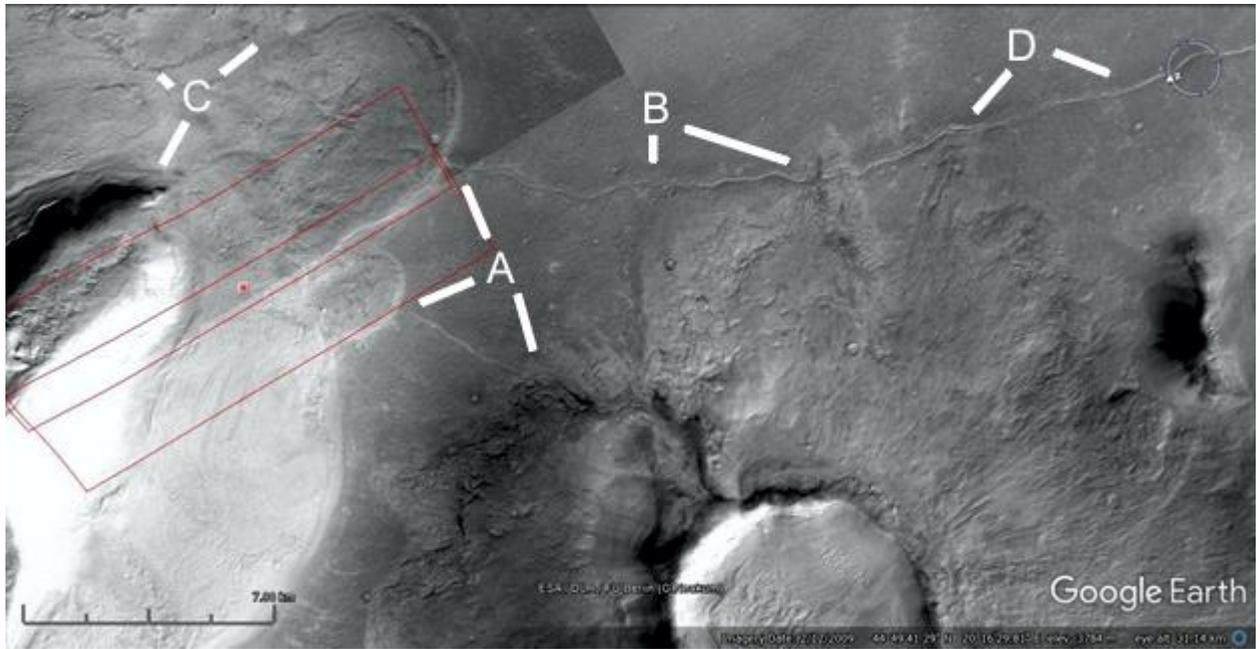
A appears to be a connection between two hollow hills, the one on the left has collapsed. B shows a collapsed segment at 10 o'clock, the hill at 5 and 6 o'clock merges directly into the road. At 1 o'clock is another road, also there are more roads at C.



Ecydt1931

Hypothesis

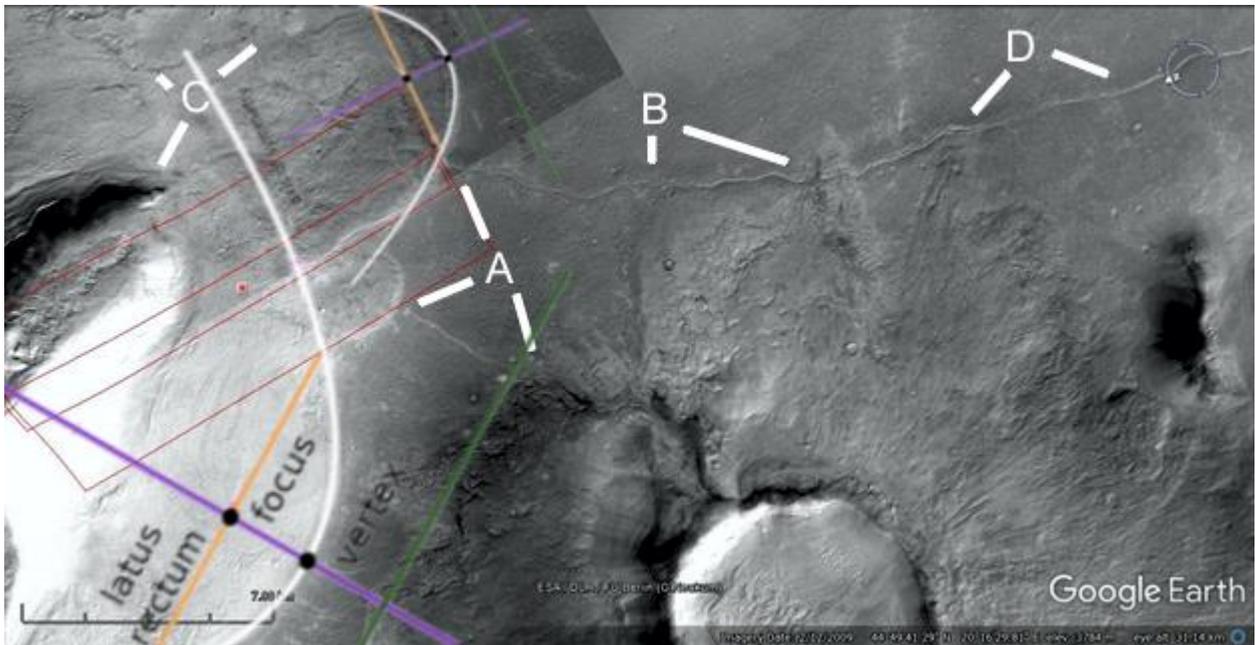
A shows roads coming out of a rounded raised area, perhaps habitats or fields for crops. Many of these rounded areas also have curved streaks in them shaped like parabolas. From 8 o'clock the road goes into a collapsed hollow hill around a crater, at 11 o'clock the road comes out of the curved field to B and continues on to D. C shows other roads through this pale material, perhaps collapsed tunnels.



Ecydt1931a

Hypothesis

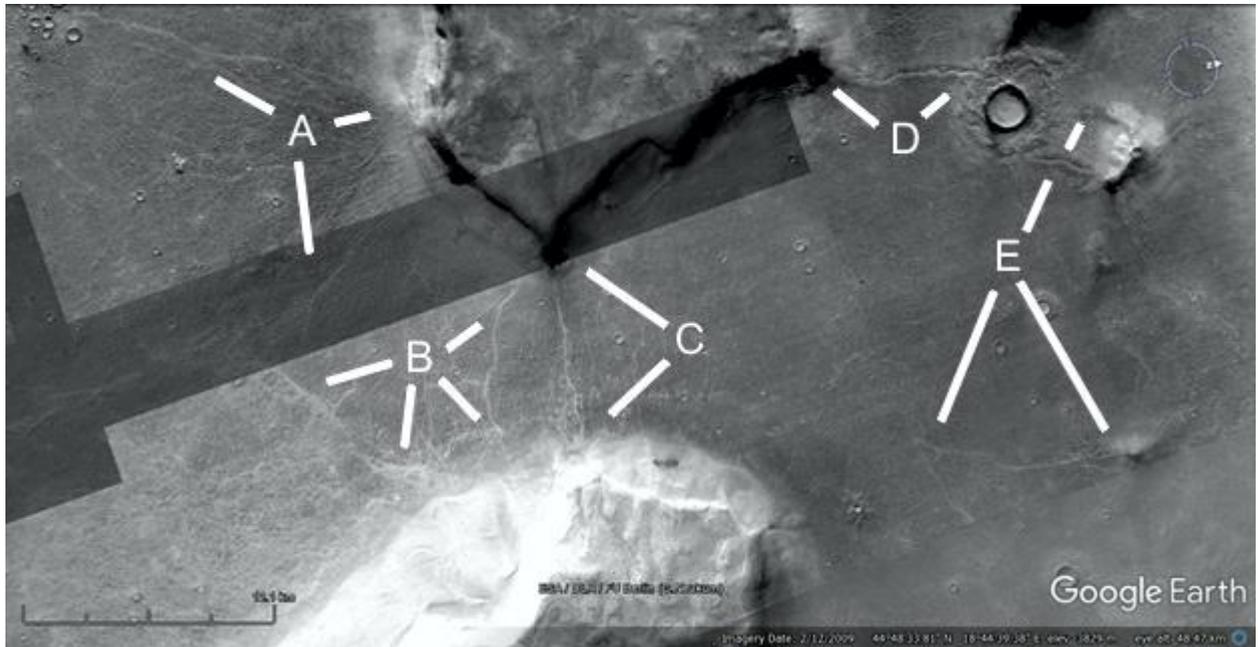
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt1933

Hypothesis

A and B show more roads, A from 10 to 2 o'clock has a road going into the large hill, the road comes out the other side at D into a crater. There is an impression of a line going from D into the hill like a tunnel or surface tube. B shows more roads going into these hills, C shows a road directly connecting the two. The road extends into a dark line going up into the top hill like a tunnel. E shows roads connecting this crater at 1 o'clock to a collapsed hollow hill. At 5 and 7 o'clock there is a road going into a small hill.



Ecydt1934

Hypothesis

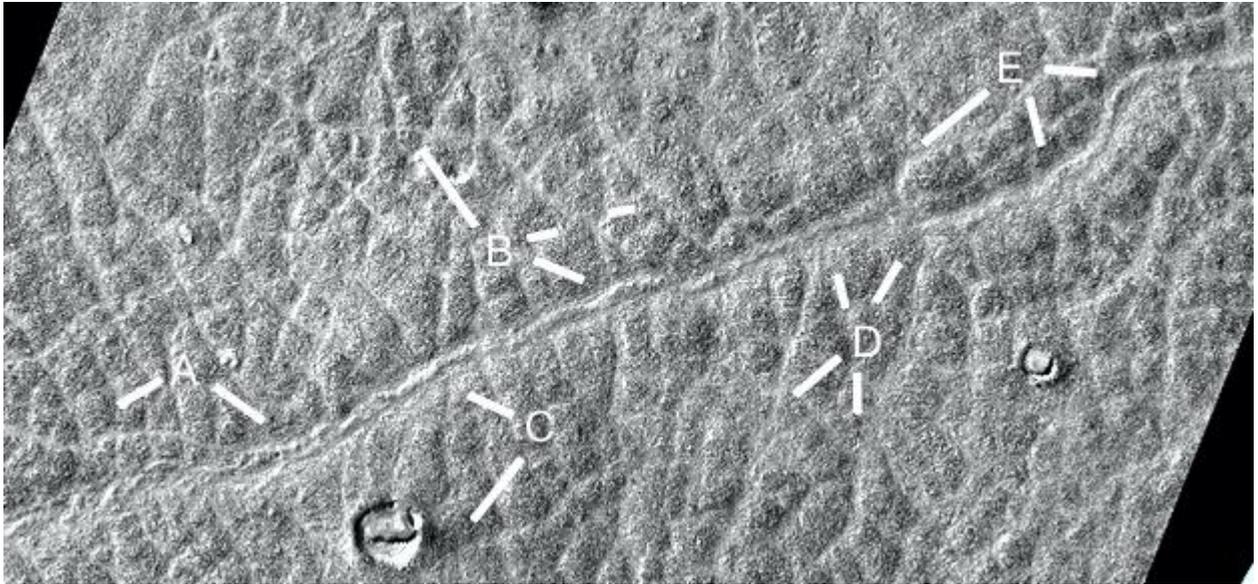
A, C, and D show many roads connecting the two hills. B shows a road from 10 to 2 o'clock going to B through the small hill to the large one. E shows dark areas at 12 and 4 o'clock like the roof has been patched, at 6 o'clock there is a small road going into a hill on the larger hill. F shows where the roof is collapsing.



Ecydt1934a

Hypothesis

The rectangle in the previous image is a HiRise closeup. A shows one of many smaller grooves, these connect up to and cross under the larger tube crossing the image. At 4 o'clock the tube appears to have collapsed in its roof showing it is hollow. The tube sits in a trench, even though these grooves cross under the tube they do not break the tube. It is like this tube was laid into a trench dug while these grooves or cracks were already there. These mounds are all around the same size, the tube or trench could have been for irrigation to spread water through these smaller trenches for crops.



Ecydt1934b

Hypothesis

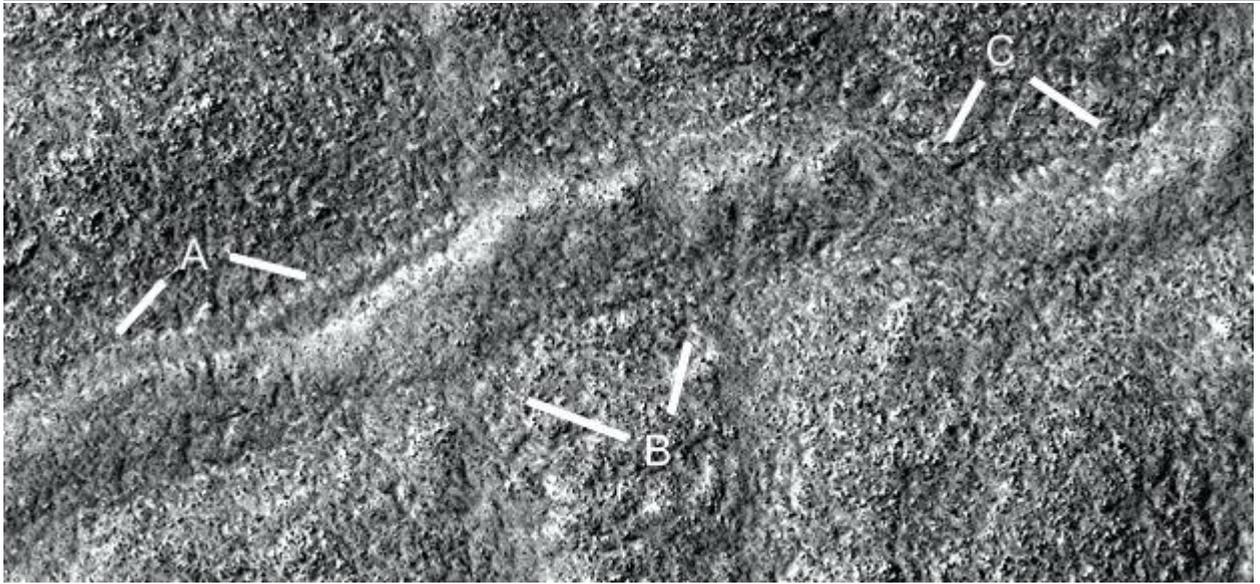
Another closeup of the tube, A shows regular segments of higher ground like irrigation channels for crops. At 5 o'clock the tube shows signs of collapsing. B shows a collapsed segment at 10 o'clock, a more intact segment at 1 o'clock. C shows more collapsed tube segments at 10 and 12 o'clock, at 5 and 7 o'clock there are more regular segments like fields.



Ecydt1934c

Hypothesis

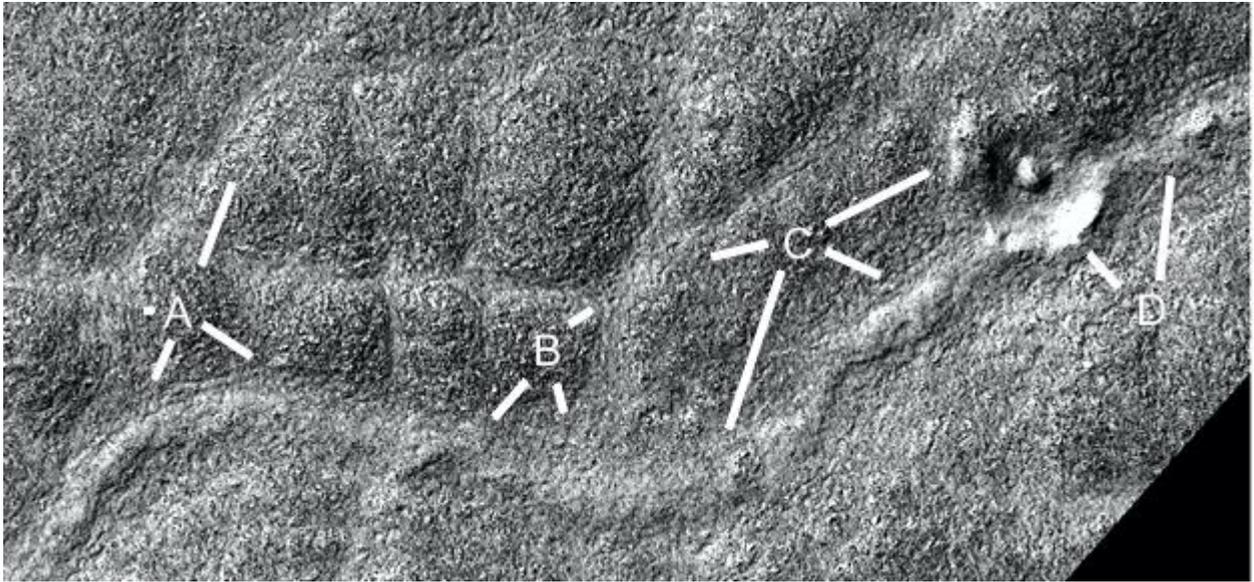
Another tube segment, A shows the edge has collapsed leaving a cavity. B shows a small hill connecting to the tube. C shows a break at 7 o'clock and a more intact segment at 4 o'clock.



Ecydt1934d

Hypothesis

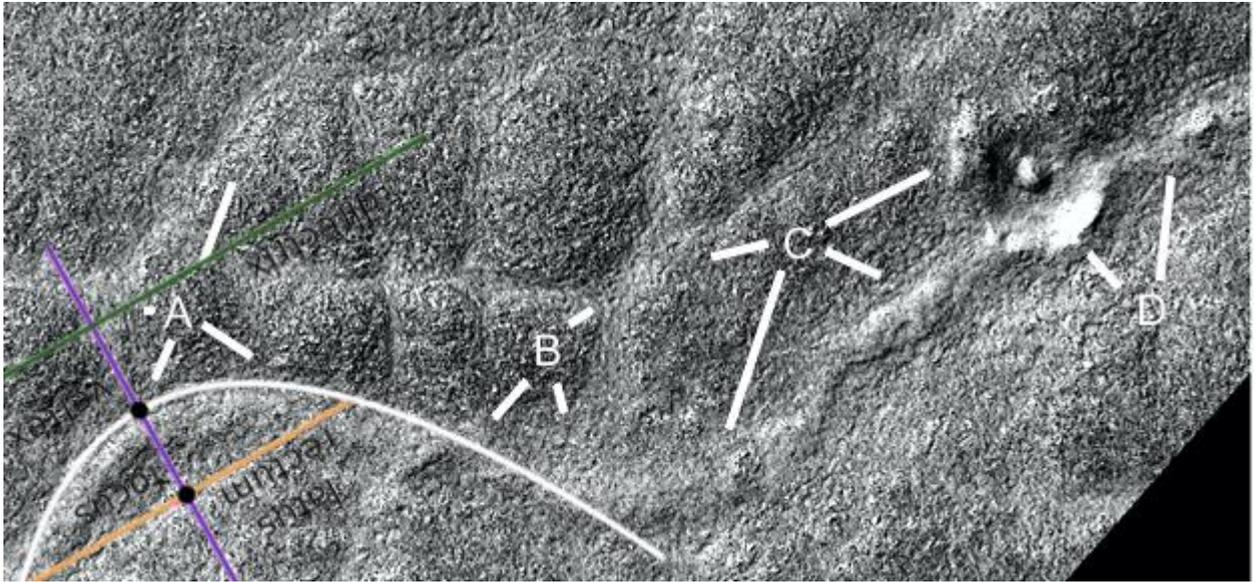
A shows more regular mounds between the channels. 7, 9, and 1 o'clock may be irrigation trenches. At 7 o'clock there may be a break in the tube. B shows a break in the tube at 7 o'clock, also another possible irrigation trench going up to 1 o'clock. C shows another break at 7 o'clock, a more intact tube segment at 4 o'clock. The crater at 2 o'clock appears altered, there is a small round hill in the middle but craters this size do not form central peaks. D may show where the impact broke the tube or trench, it may have used the hollow of the crater and continued on.



Ecydt1934d2

Hypothesis

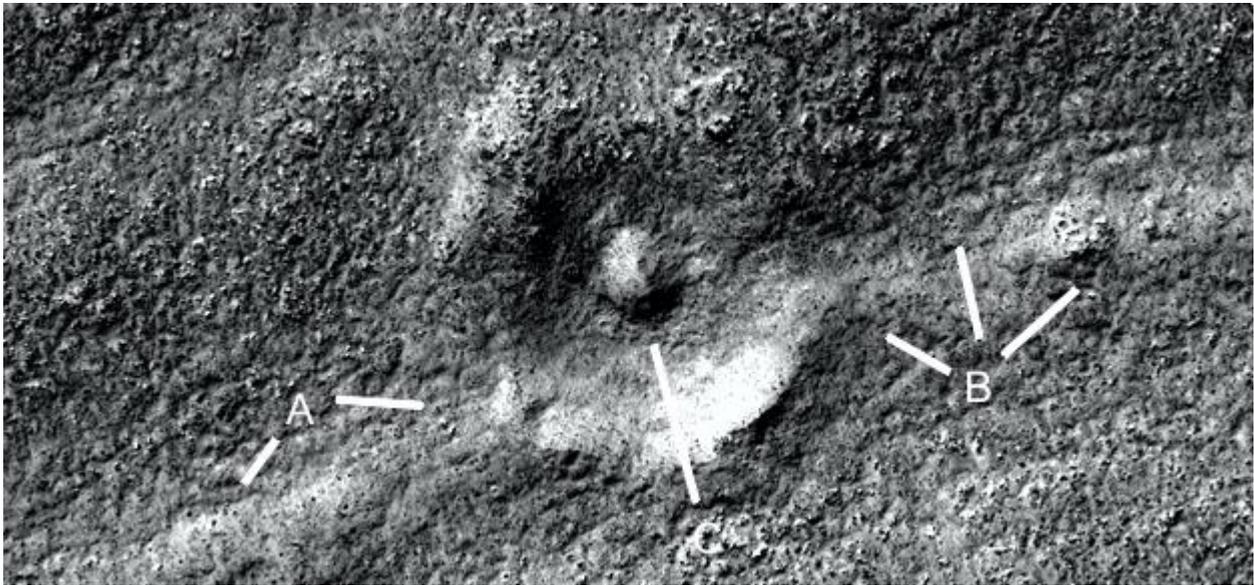
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt1934e

Hypothesis

This is a closeup of the crater, the tube appears broken at A at 4 o'clock. The crater rim may have been reformed into a tube rather than going into the hollow, this would be easier for a water flow. B at 12 o'clock shows a trench above the collapsed tube, at 10 o'clock it would connect to the crater rim, at 2 o'clock may be part of the tube. C shows the round hill in the crater, there may be a small bridge on its right side connecting to the road. On both sides the crater rim is missing as if a road was made through it.



Ecydt1935

Hypothesis

A shows a long tube between two craters, the higher ground around the craters may be habitats. B shows another tube going into a raised dark area, perhaps another habitat. The stripes along it may be where the tube has collapsed. C from 5 to 10 o'clock shows the connection to the crater, from 12 to 1 o'clock may have a collapsed tube. D shows a tube between the crater and a hill. E shows another tube between the extended crater habitat and a small hollow hill. F shows a tube at 10 o'clock going up to G, at 4 o'clock may be a field with a parabolic shape. H shows another tube connecting two degraded hollow hills. I shows a tube going to a small hill.



Ecydt1935a

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



Ecydhh1936

Hypothesis

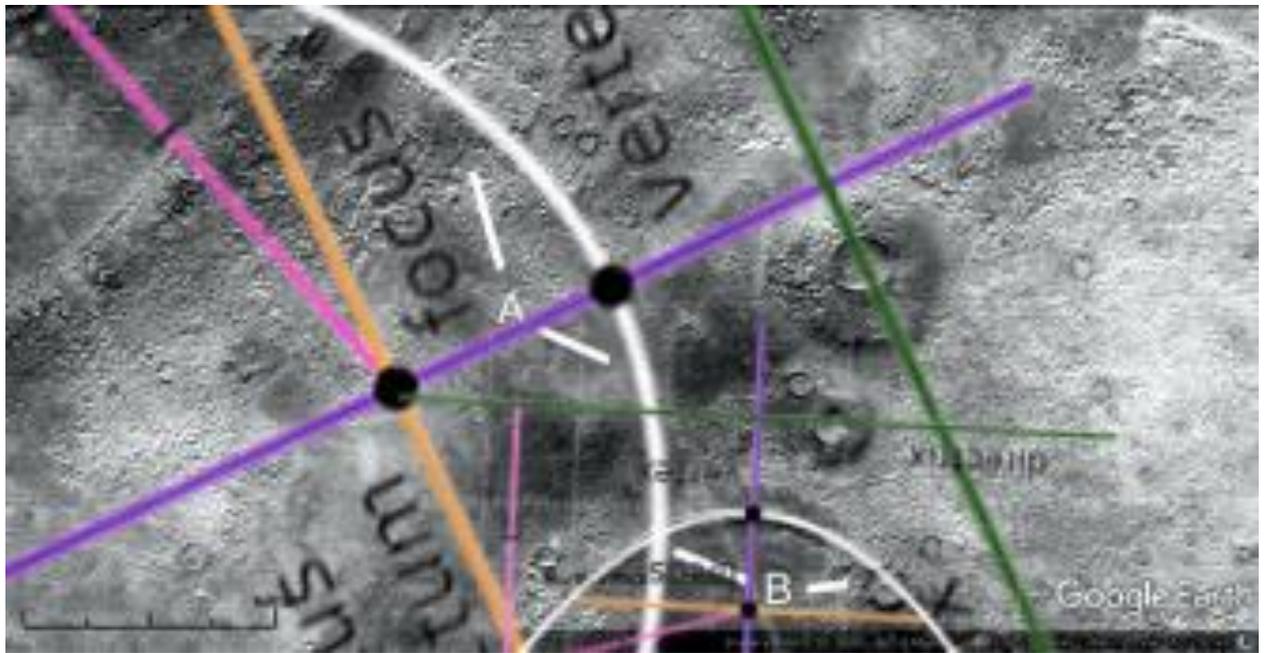
A shows a striped tube, probably where the roof has collapsed going from a collapsed hollow hill at 10 o'clock to a break at 2 o'clock. Then this continues on to the hollow hill at 10 o'clock second leg, also connected to a second hollow hill at 8 o'clock with a straight dark road between them. B at 12 to 2 o'clock shows a wavy tube continuing on to C.



Ecydt1937

Hypothesis

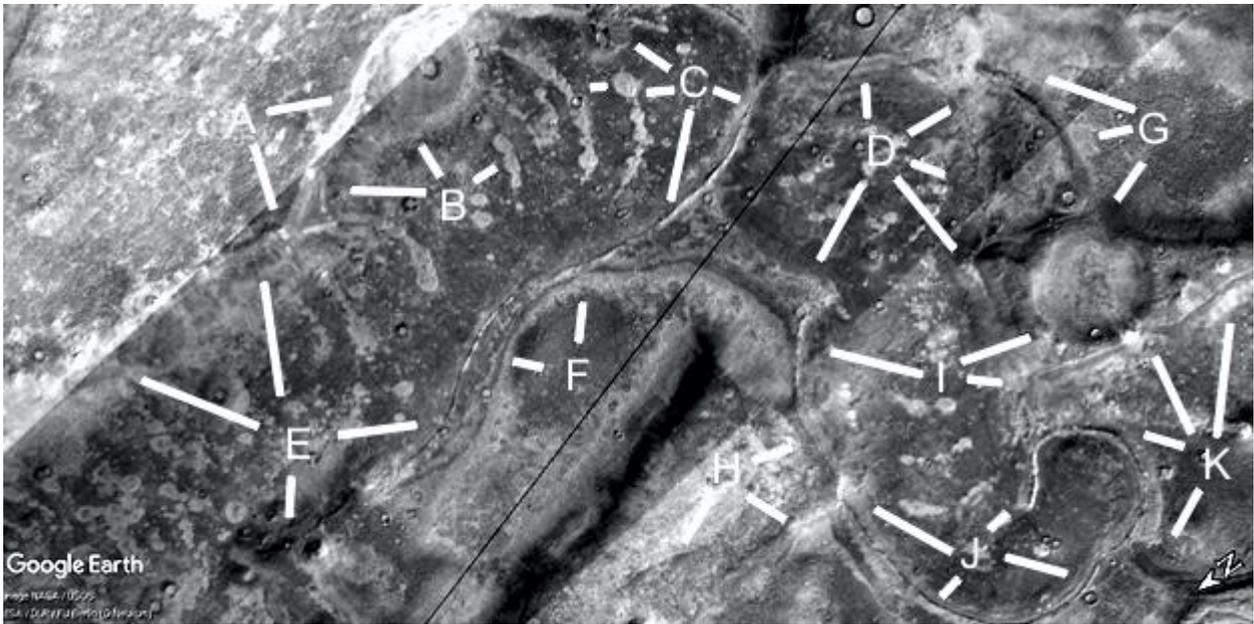
A shows a long parabolic tube, at 11 o'clock there is a flat elevated area, perhaps a collapsed hill. B shows a parabolic tube connecting a raised pale area and a crater.



Ecydhh1941

Hypothesis

These curved shapes may have been used for agriculture. Found in many areas of Mars the boundaries are often parabolas. A shows a road or tube going into a crater, B shows the other side of this road and one of the curved pale areas. C shows more of these often shaped as parabolas. At 4 o'clock there is a wall or tube according to the shadows. D shows another tube at 12 o'clock, at 2 o'clock is the other side of the hollow hill. At 7 o'clock is a paler segment of the field. E shows more curved fields and a tube at 3 o'clock going down to a hollow hill at 6 o'clock. F shows another segment of the tube. G shows a tube going to the large crater at 7 o'clock. H, I, J, and K show more tubes and hollow hills.



Ecydhh1941a

Hypothesis

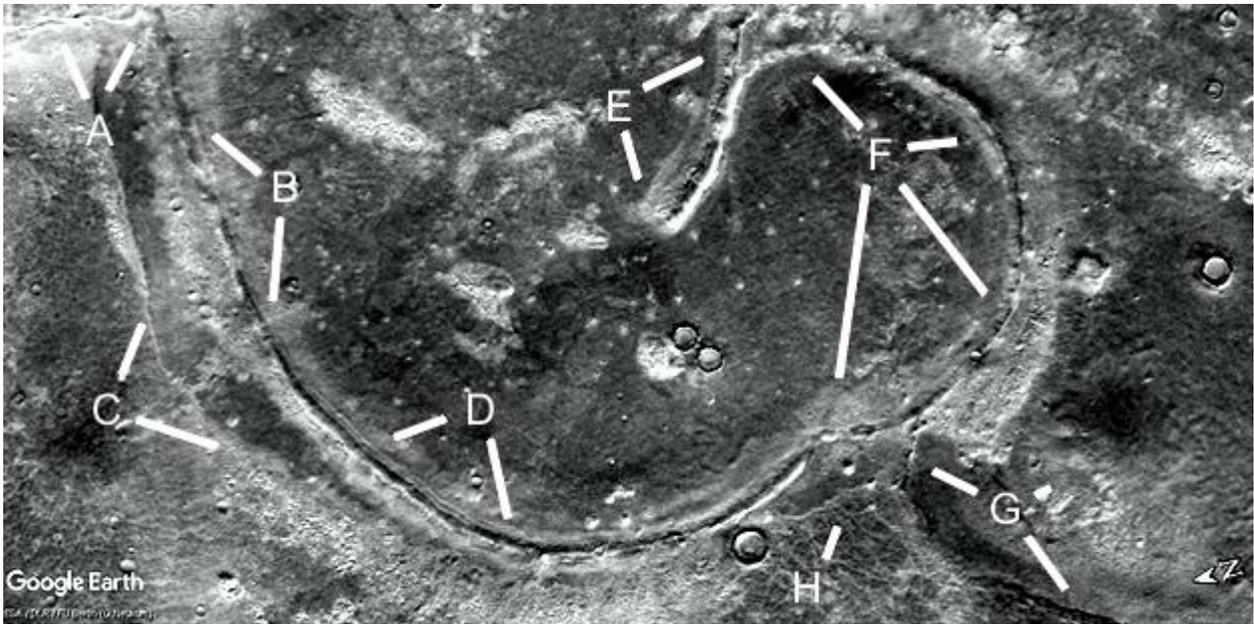
Three parabolas are shown, however the pale curves may all have been parabolas.



Ecydhh1942

Hypothesis

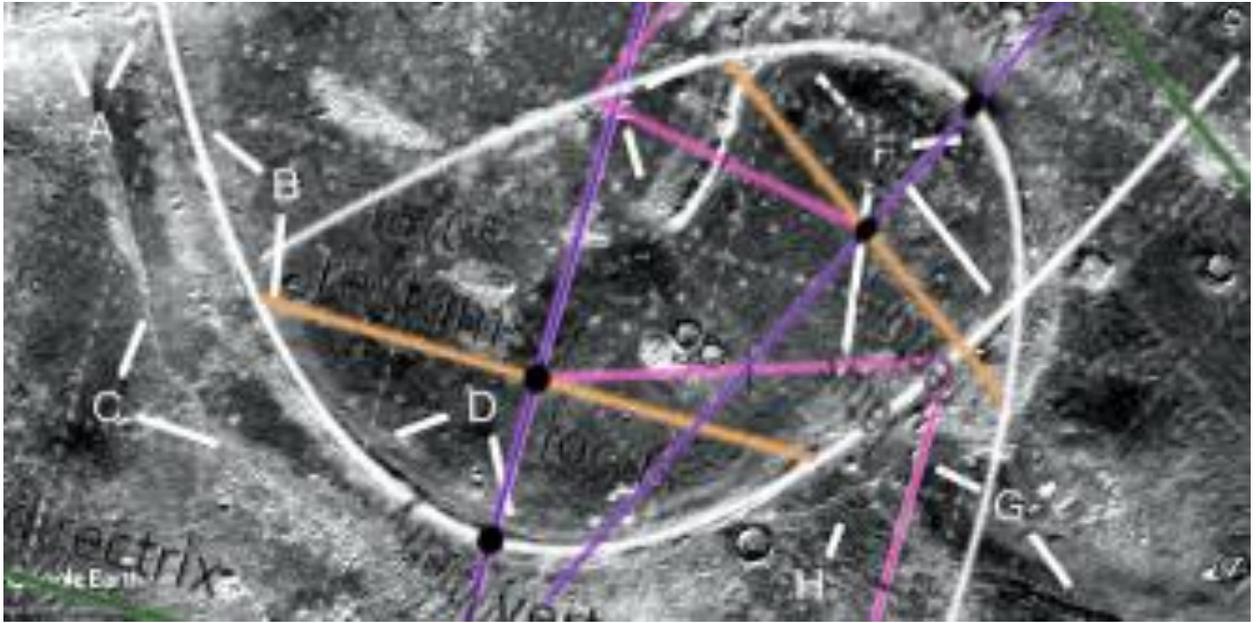
More parabolic walls or tubes are shown. A turns in close to a right angle, B has some stripes as if the tube is collapsing. C shows another wall or tube. D shows a collapsed segment at 5 o'clock. E shows a forked tube at 2 o'clock. F shows more eroded segments as dots on the tube, at 7 o'clock the tube is broken up into islands. G shows the edge of a field, H is a small wall.



Ecydhh1942a

Hypothesis

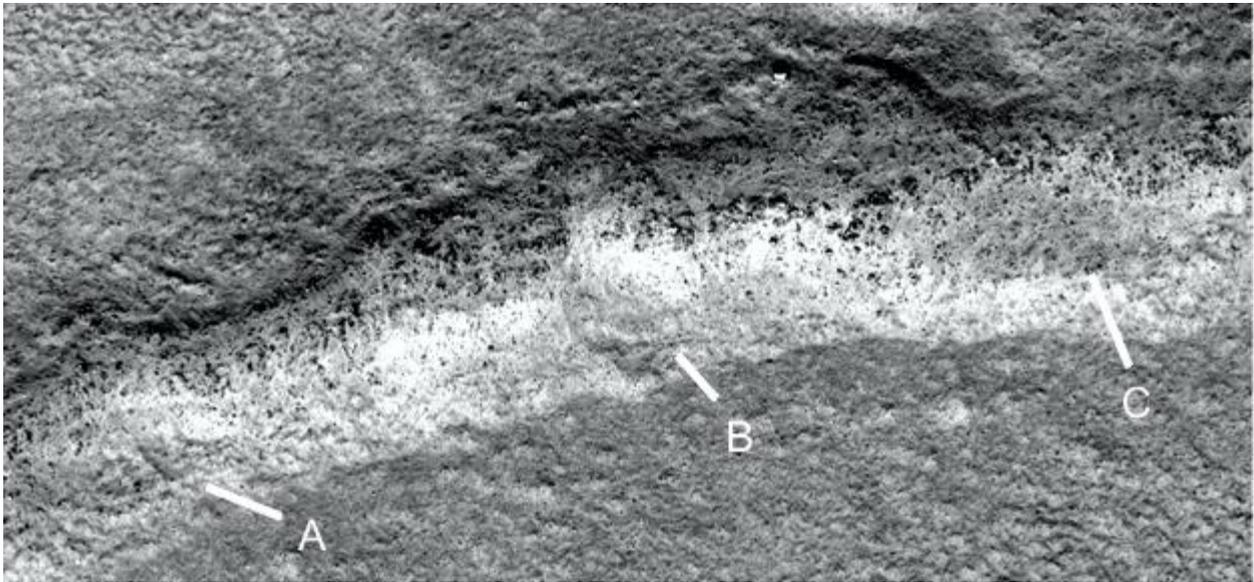
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydhh1945e

Hypothesis

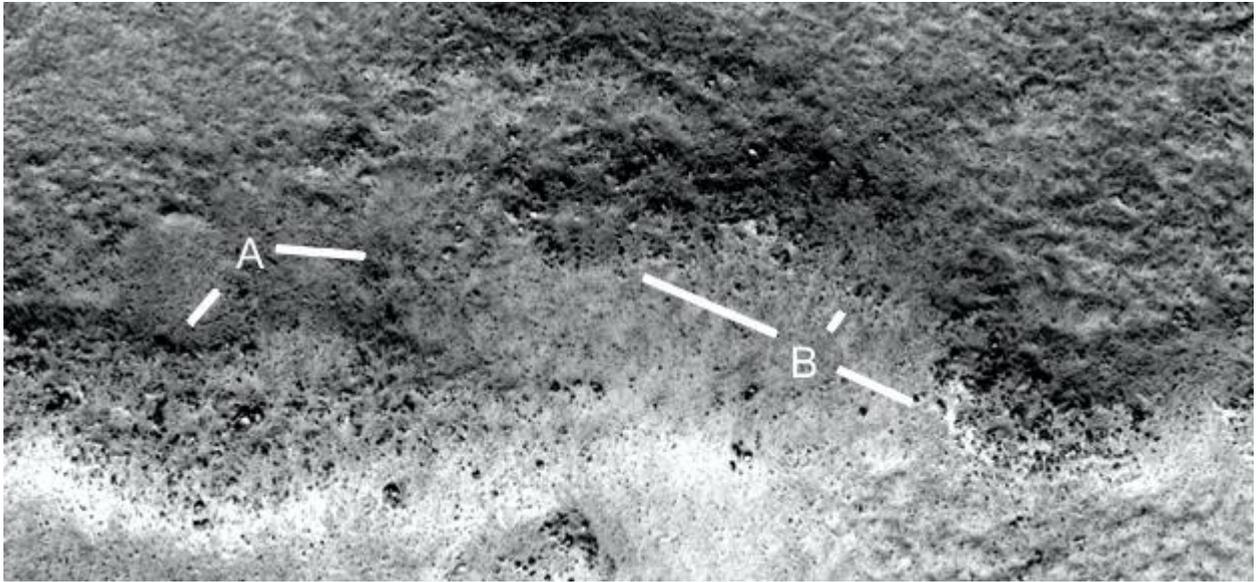
A shows a collapsed segment of the tube, a wall may have been part of an interior support. B shows another collapsed segment. C has partially collapsed.



Ecydhh1945f

Hypothesis

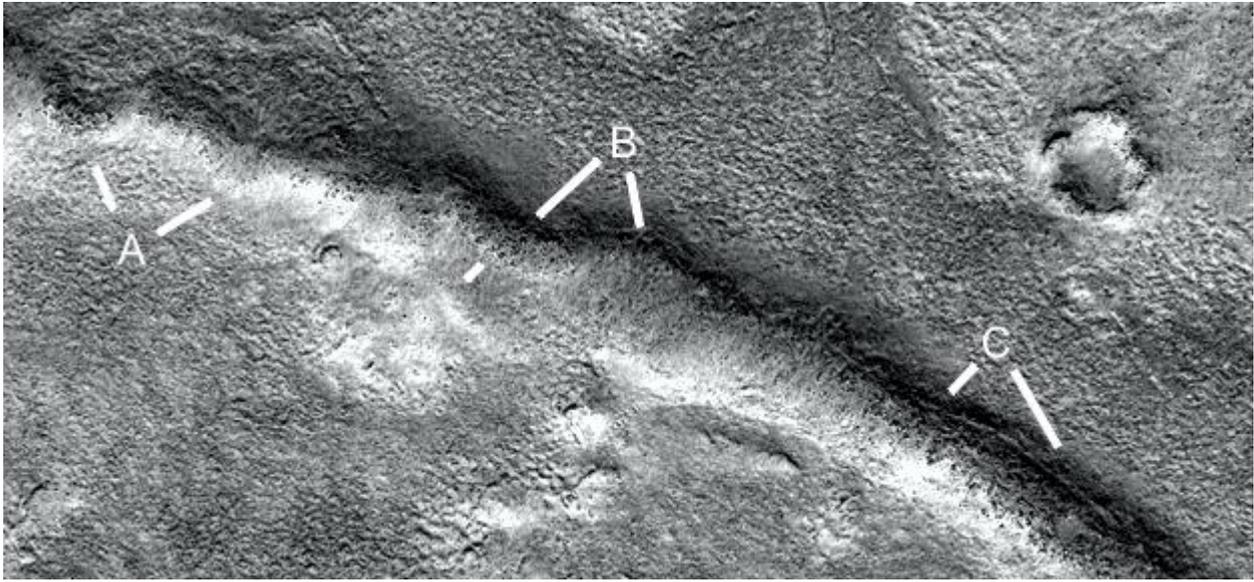
A is more intact here at 7 o'clock, at 3 o'clock the whole tube has collapsed. B shows one side of the tube still intact.



Ecydhh1945g

Hypothesis

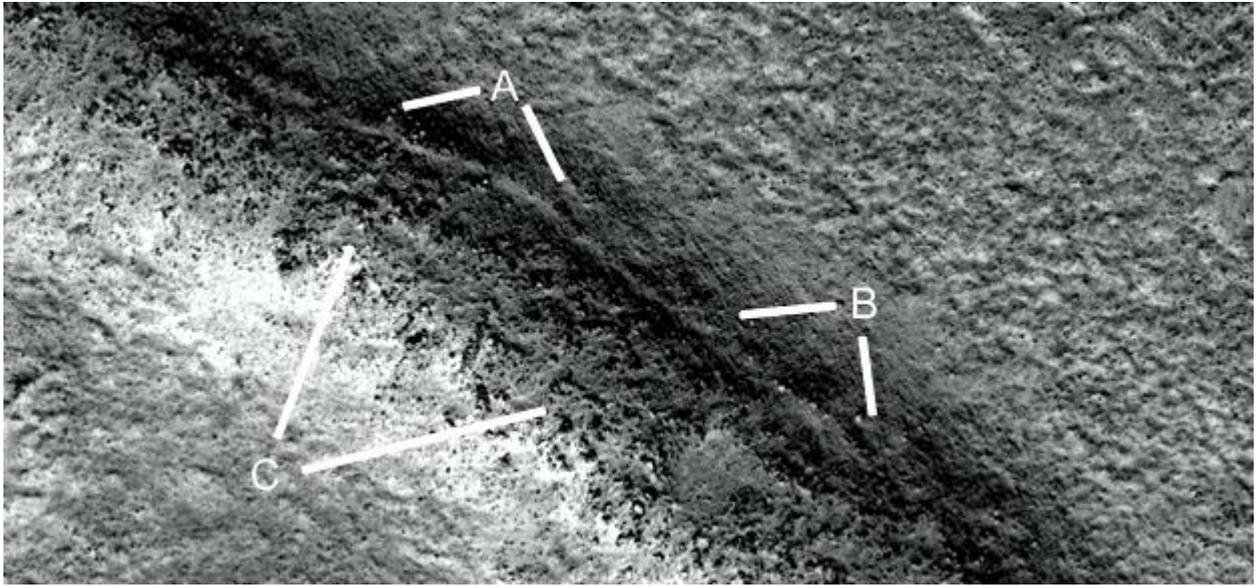
A shows two collapsed segments, B shows where the tube has become concave. C shows the skin is peeling off perhaps leading to a collapse.



Ecydhh1945h

Hypothesis

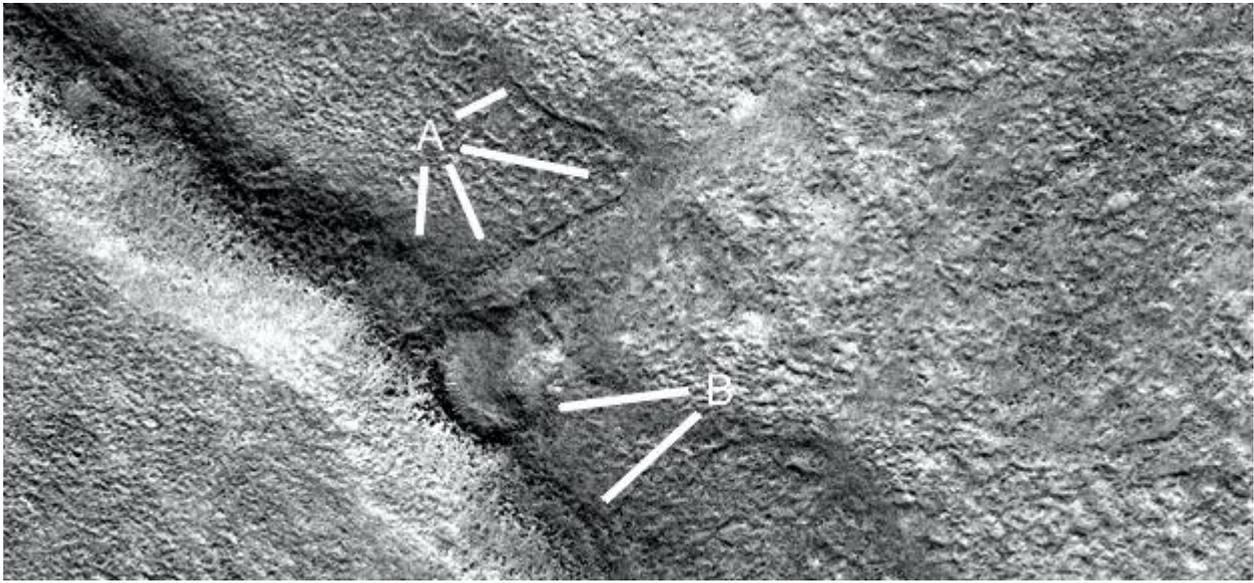
A closeup on the peeled roof, A and B show the intact skin. C shows a groove or crack in the roof.



Ecydhh1945i

Hypothesis

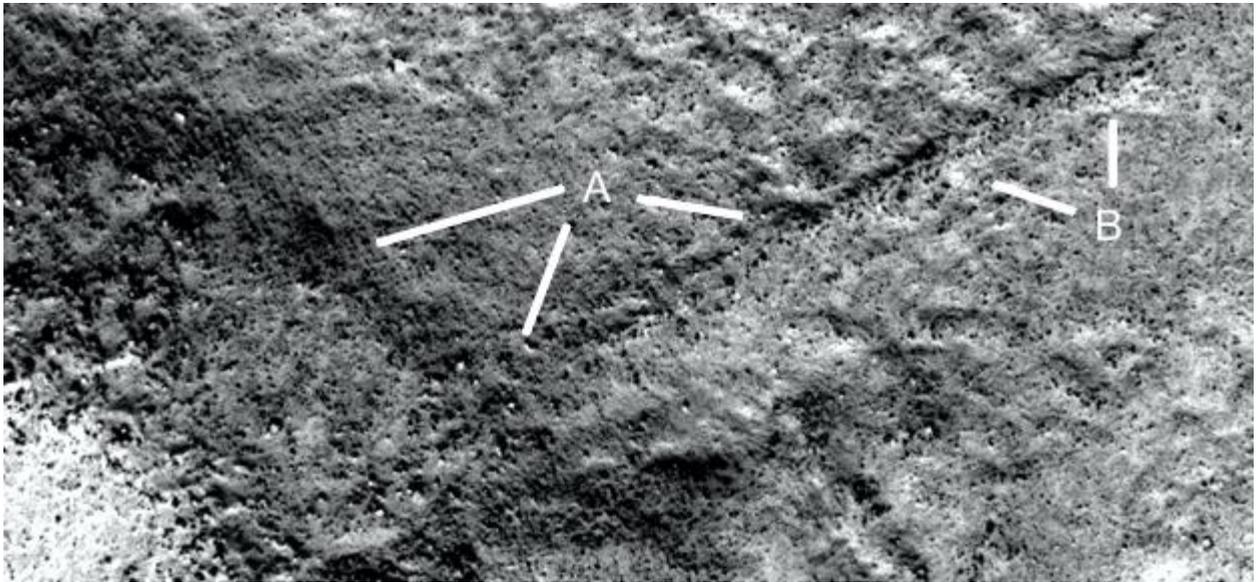
A shows where the tube may have been collapsed by a crater, the edge of this darker material may have also been an entrance or walkway into the tube. B shows the crater at 8 o'clock, at 7 o'clock the collapsed roof next to it.



Ecydhh1945j

Hypothesis

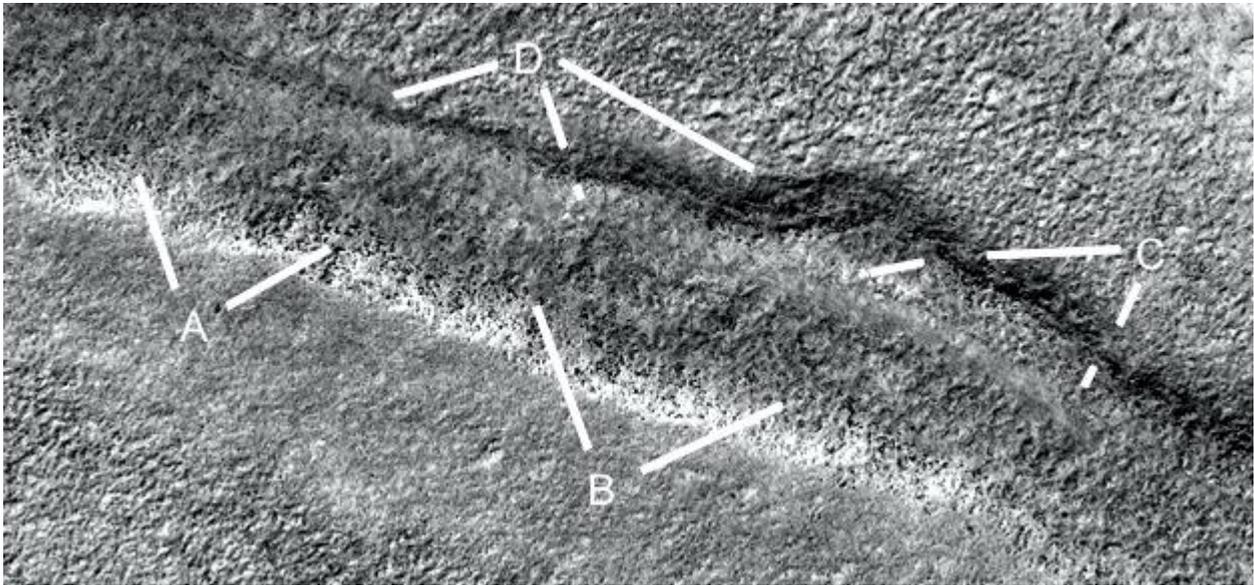
This is a closeup of the walkway, A at 4 and 7 o'clock show a wall extending up to B. From under A at 8 o'clock it is concave as if collapsed, this also connects to the walkway like a tube entrance.



Ecydhh1945k

Hypothesis

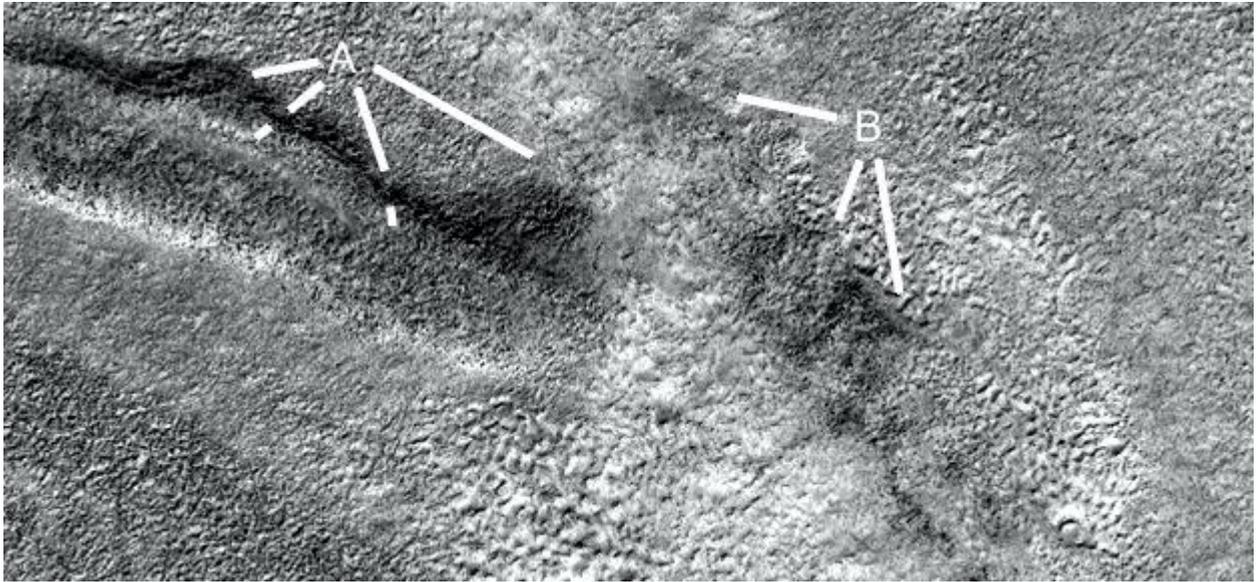
A and B show the interior of the collapsed tube, C shows the deepest part of the cavity. D shows a wall on one side.



Ecydhh1945I

Hypothesis

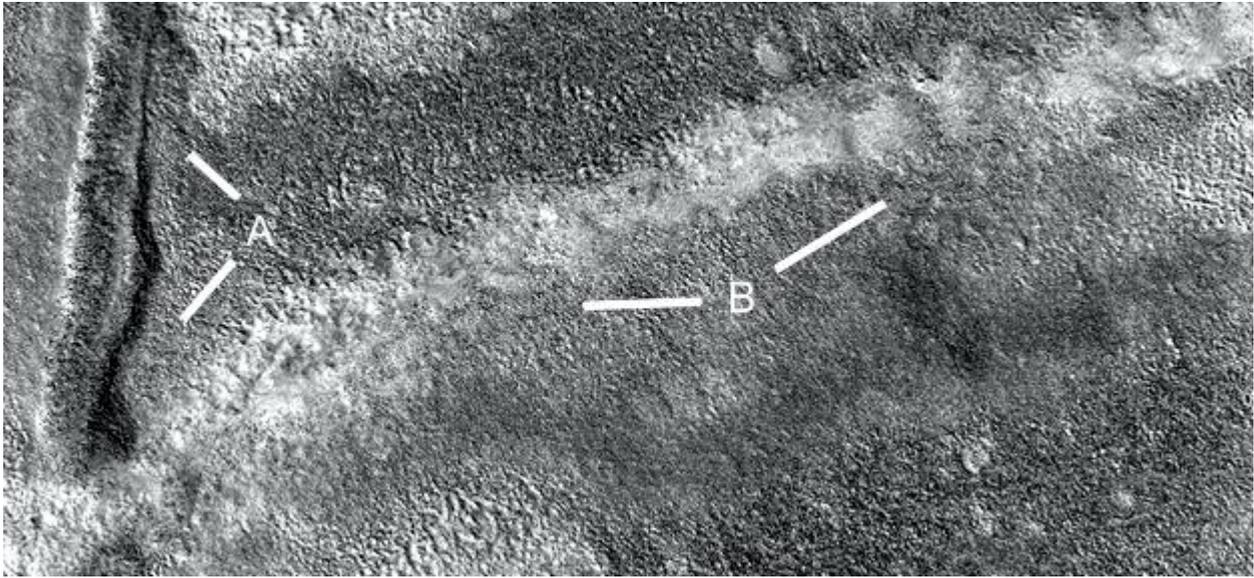
A shows more of this cavity, B shows the remains of a tube perhaps connecting in a small hollow hill.



Ecydhh1945m

Hypothesis

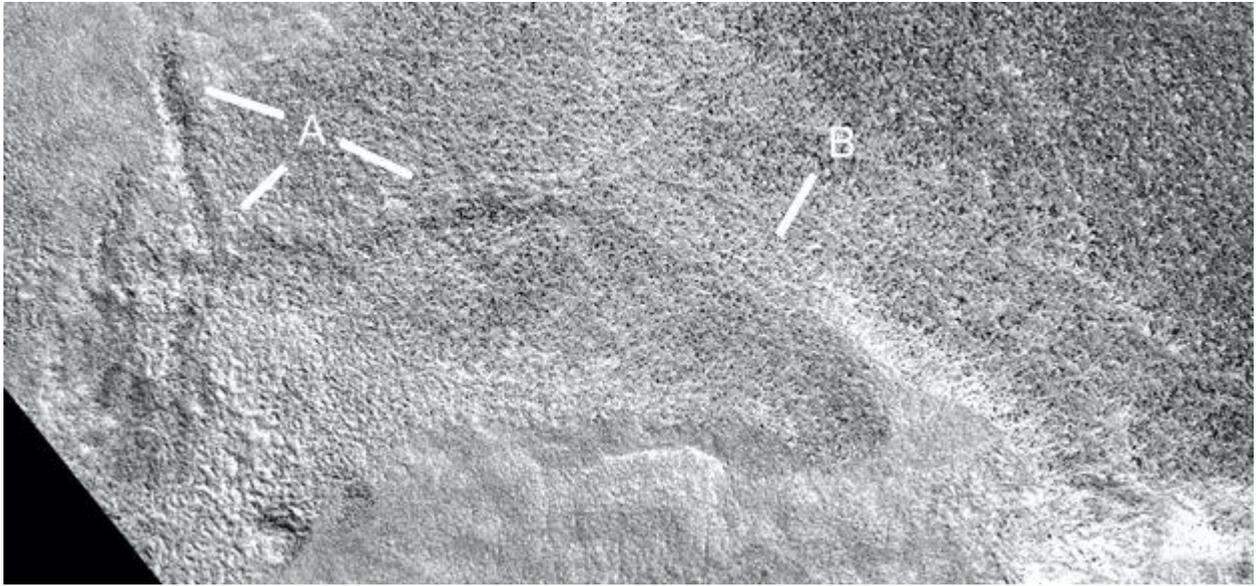
A shows the collapsed tube from another angle, B shows probably another tube which has collapsed. The different shade implies a different material which eroded much more.



Ecydhh1945n

Hypothesis

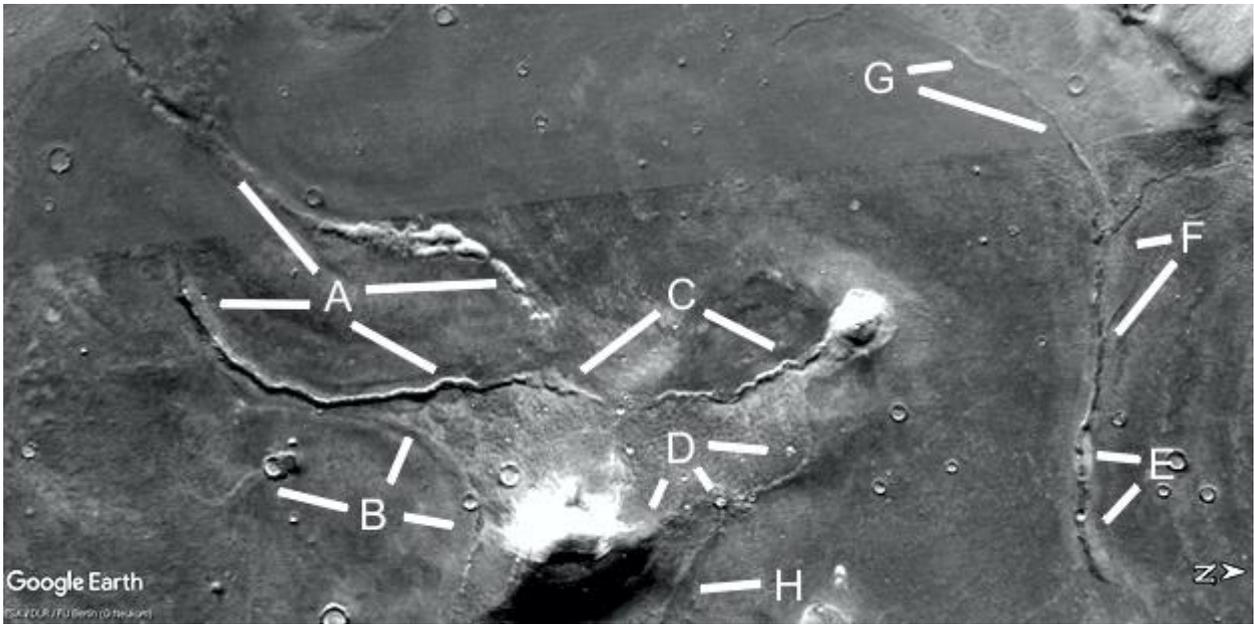
A shows a wall or tube, B shows the side of a collapsed hollow hill under it.



Ecydt1947

Hypothesis

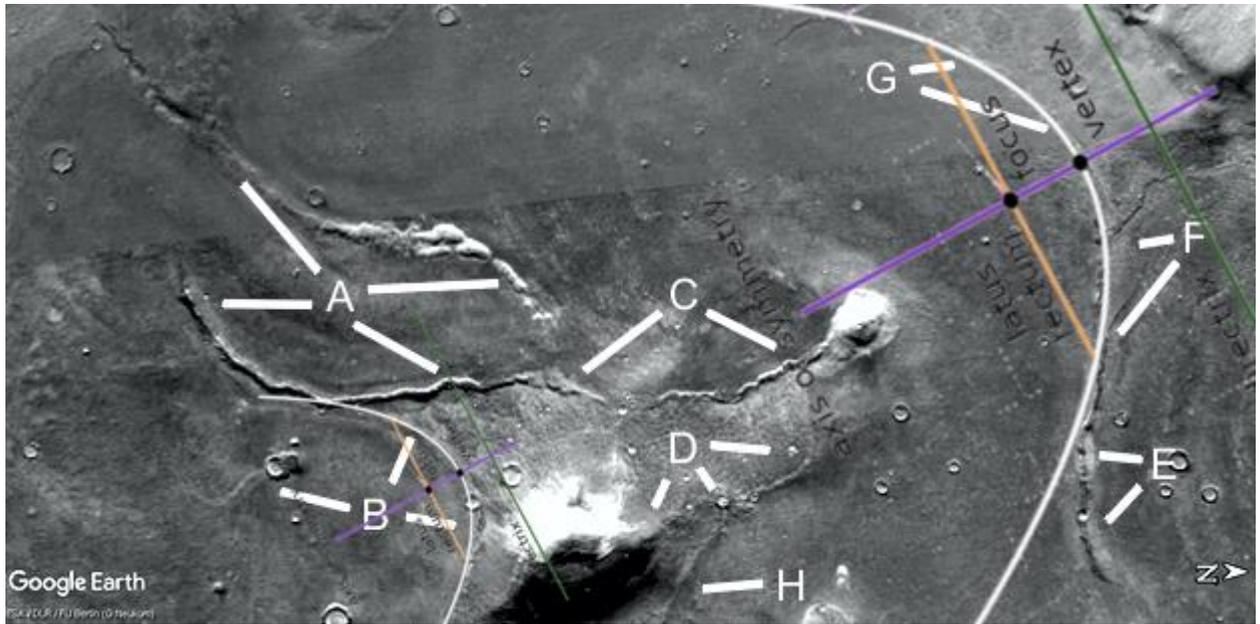
A shows two tubes, B shows a tube at 1 and 4 o'clock, at 10 o'clock is a road going into a crater and hill. C shows a degraded tube with many breaks going into a hill. D shows another tube going into a hill with a collapsed roof. E and F show collapsed parts of the tube, at G it is in better condition. H shows another tube.



Ecydt1947a2

Hypothesis

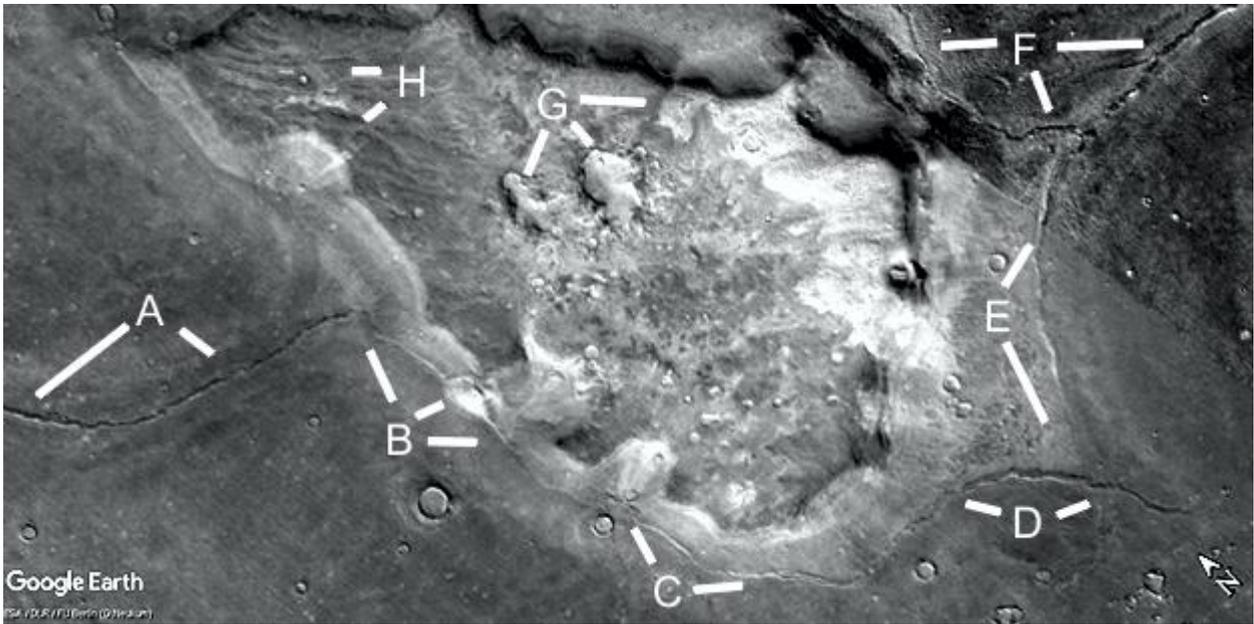
Two parabolas are shown, they have the same orientation and proportions but are different sizes.



Ecyd1948

Hypothesis

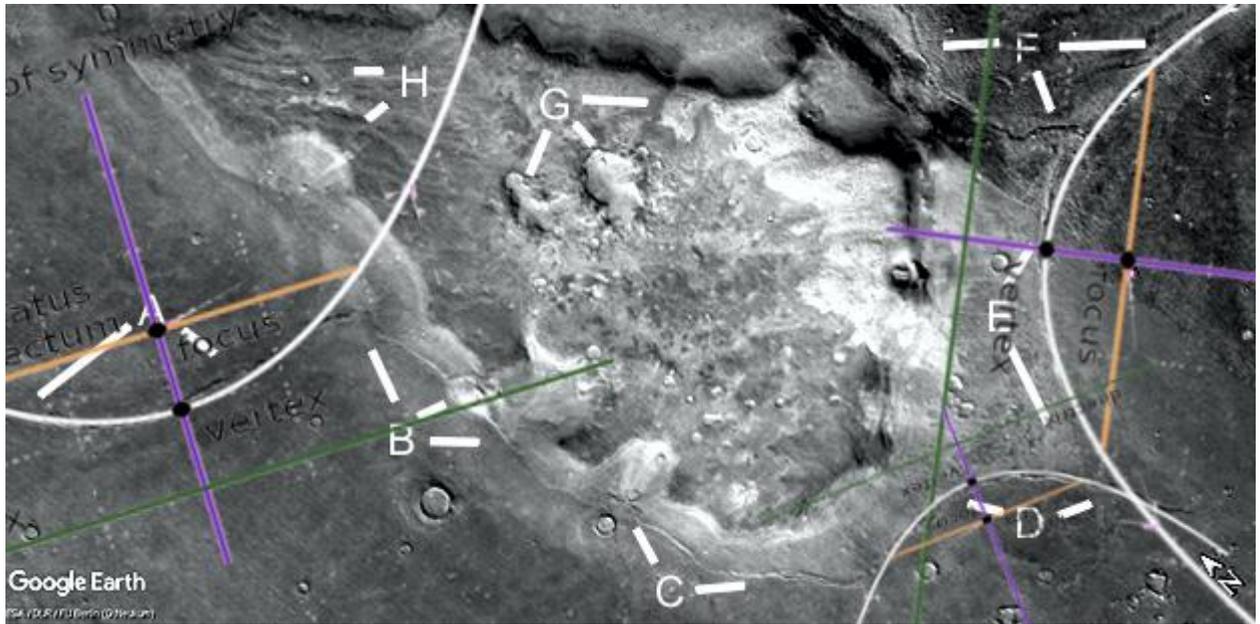
A shows a parabolic tube, B shows this going into a small hill at 2 o'clock and out the other side at 3 o'clock. C shows this tube continuing to D. E shows another tube continuing up to F, and forking to another tube. G shows where the roof is settling, these may have been rooms inside it. H also shows collapsed areas.



Ecydt1948a

Hypothesis

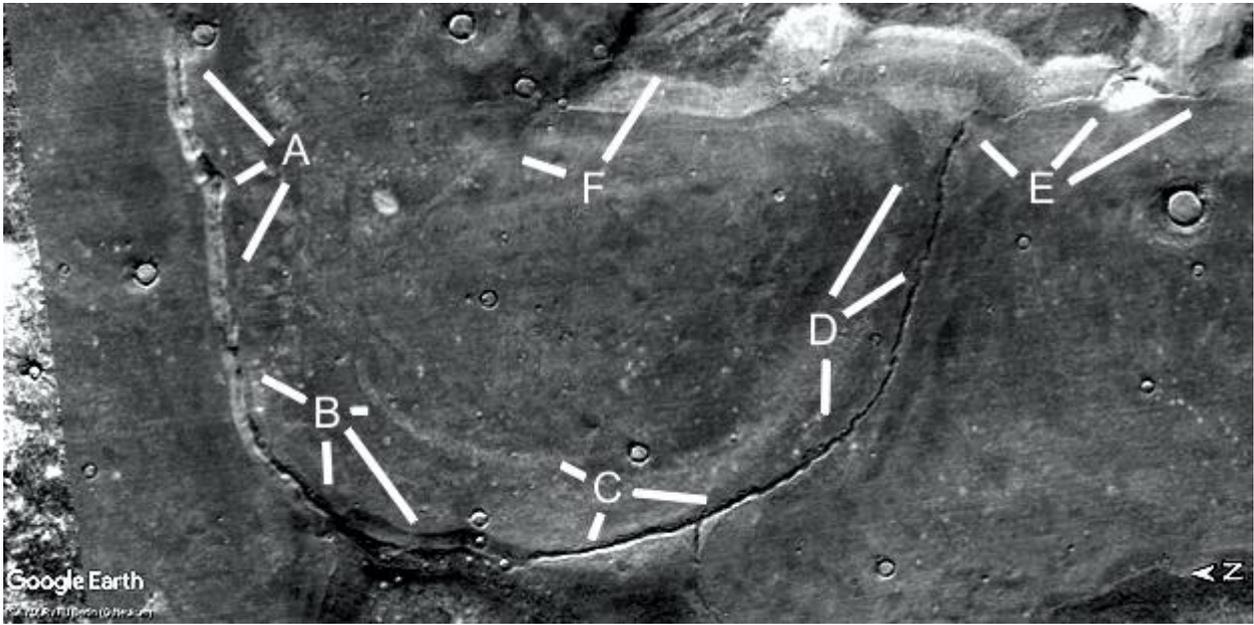
Three parabolas are shown.



Ecydt1949

Hypothesis

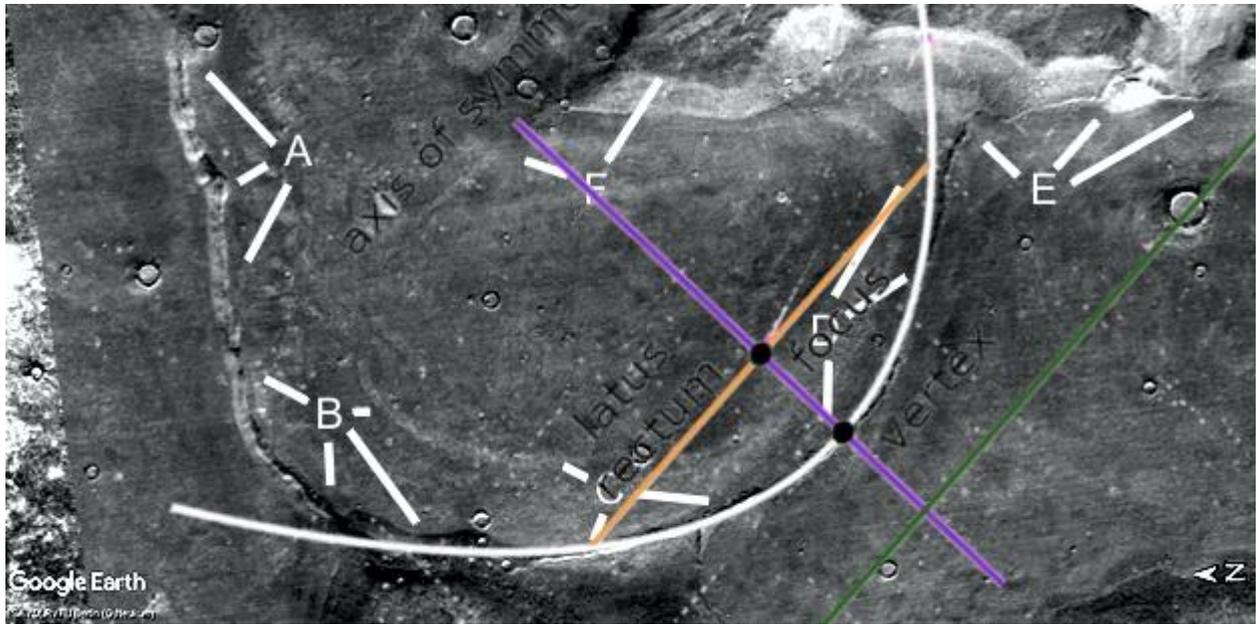
A to D shows another tube, a parabola on part of its length. A shows the tube is degrading with collapsed segments as does B. C is in better condition, at 10 o'clock is a fainter tube or road. Under 3 o'clock is a small fork off the tube. D shows this continuing up to E and into a hollow hill shown in the previous image.



Ecydt1949a

Hypothesis

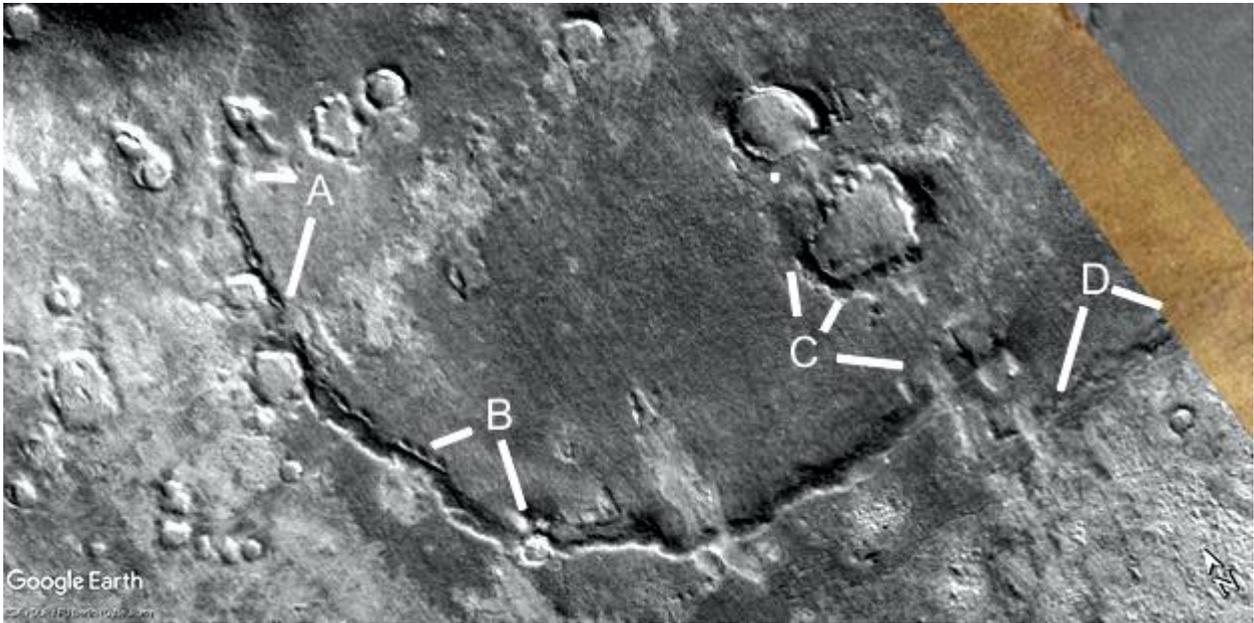
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt1950

Hypothesis

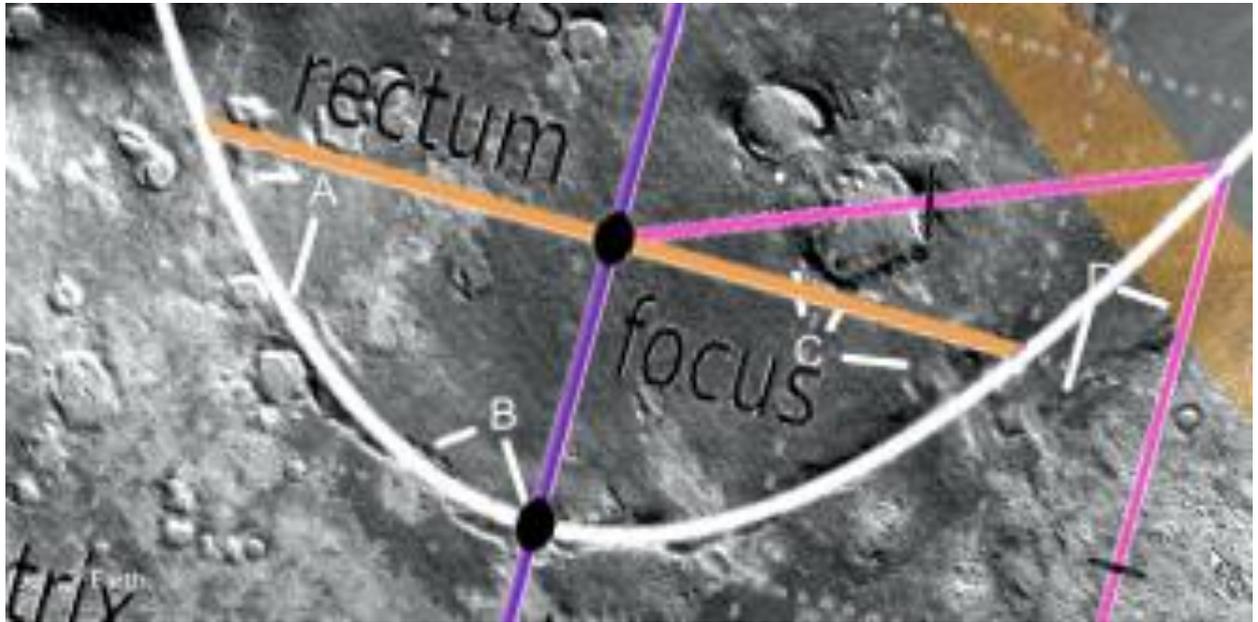
A and B show a parabolic tube, perhaps damaged by an impact at A. Examples of this imply meteors may have been a factor in the civilization at the time. B may be a patch at 8 o'clock, and go through a crater at 4 o'clock. C shows the end of the tube at 4 o'clock, then it connects downwards to D. C appears to be an altered crater with a long flat wall or tube instead of the rounded rim.



Ecydt1950a

Hypothesis

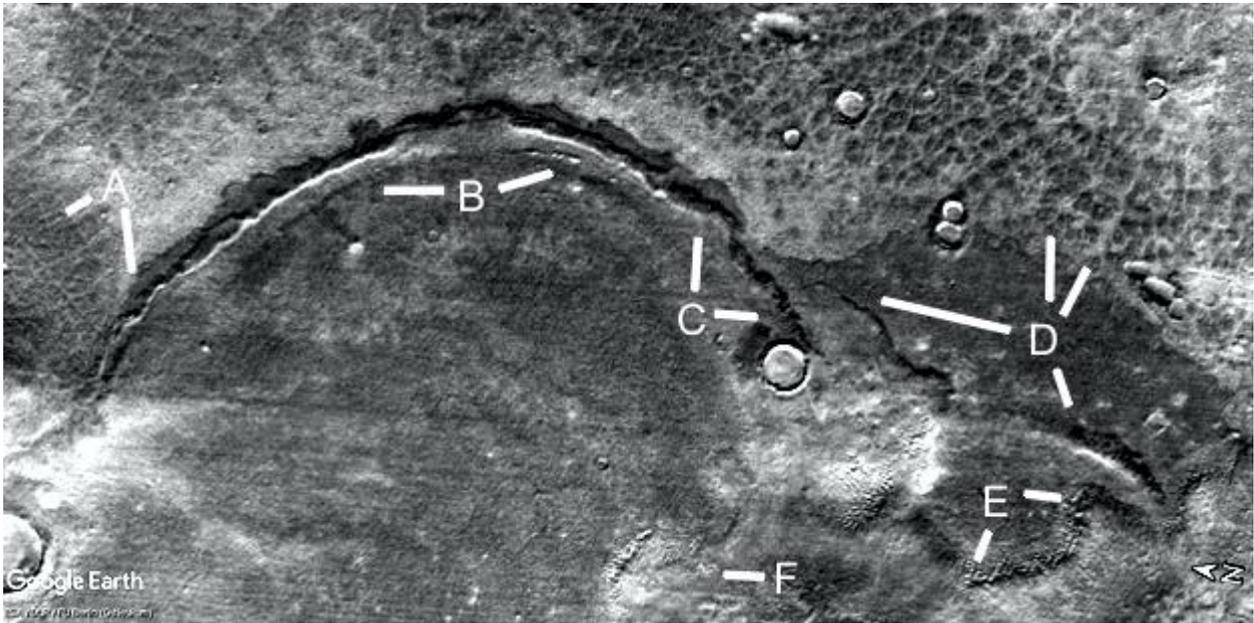
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt1951

Hypothesis

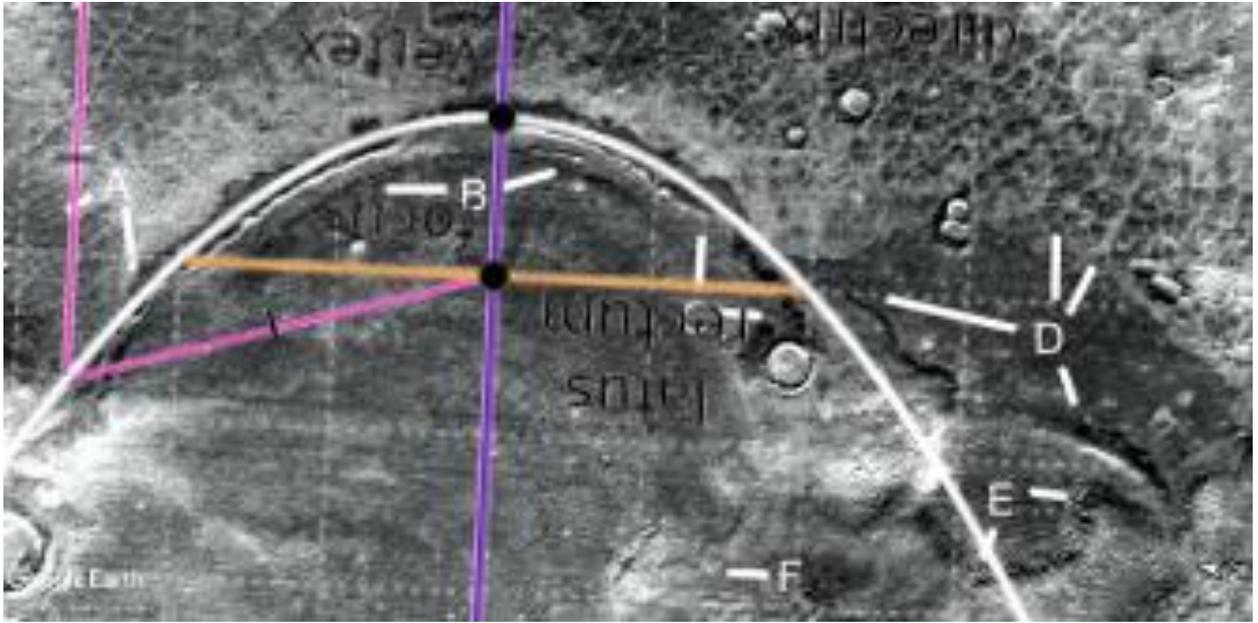
A shows more of these channels, they might be cracks or for irrigation. B and C are a parabolic tube over to a crater. This has a large hill around it, perhaps a habitat. D shows a smooth area connected to these channels, at 5 o'clock is another tube. E shows a degraded tube, F a collapsed hollow hill.



Ecydt1951a

Hypothesis

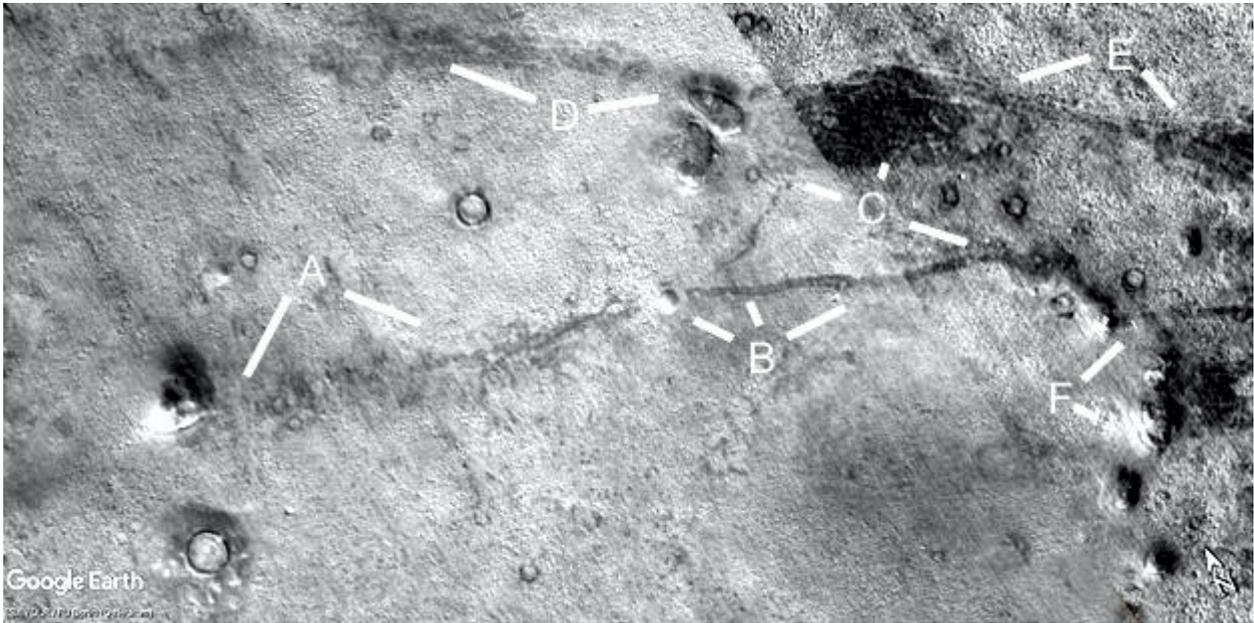
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt1952

Hypothesis

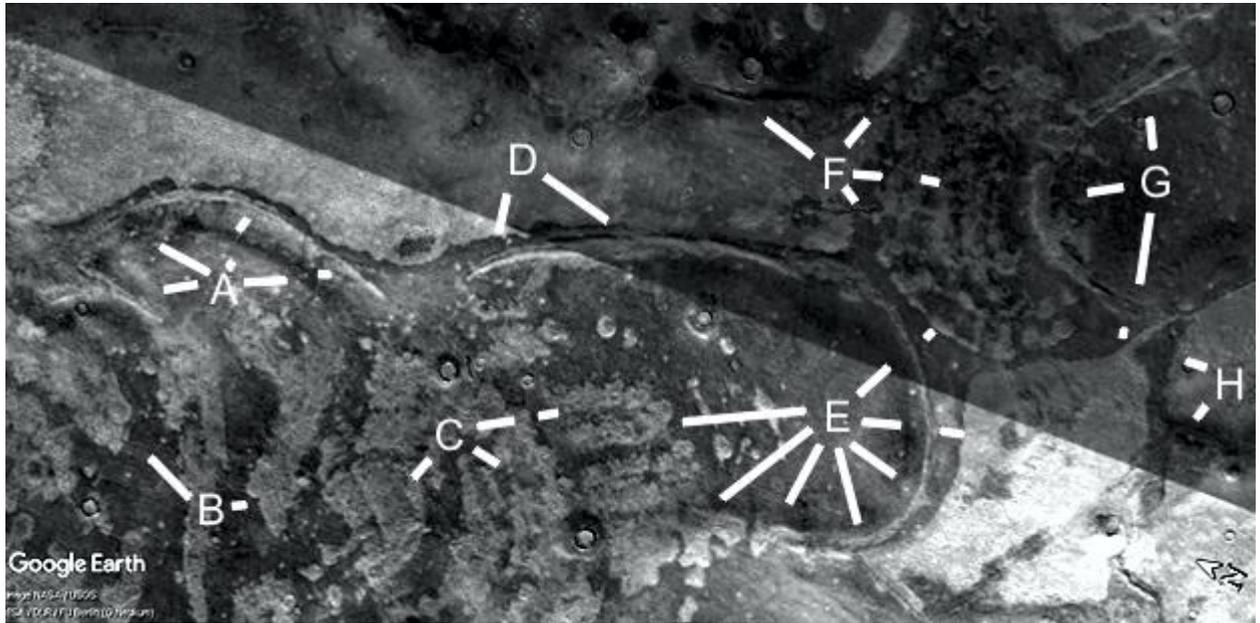
A shows a road from a hollow hill to a small hill at B at 10 o'clock, then over to F connecting to more hills. D shows another road extending to E. C shows a small road from a dark area, perhaps a collapsed hollow hill, over to B at 10 o'clock.



Ecydt1953

Hypothesis

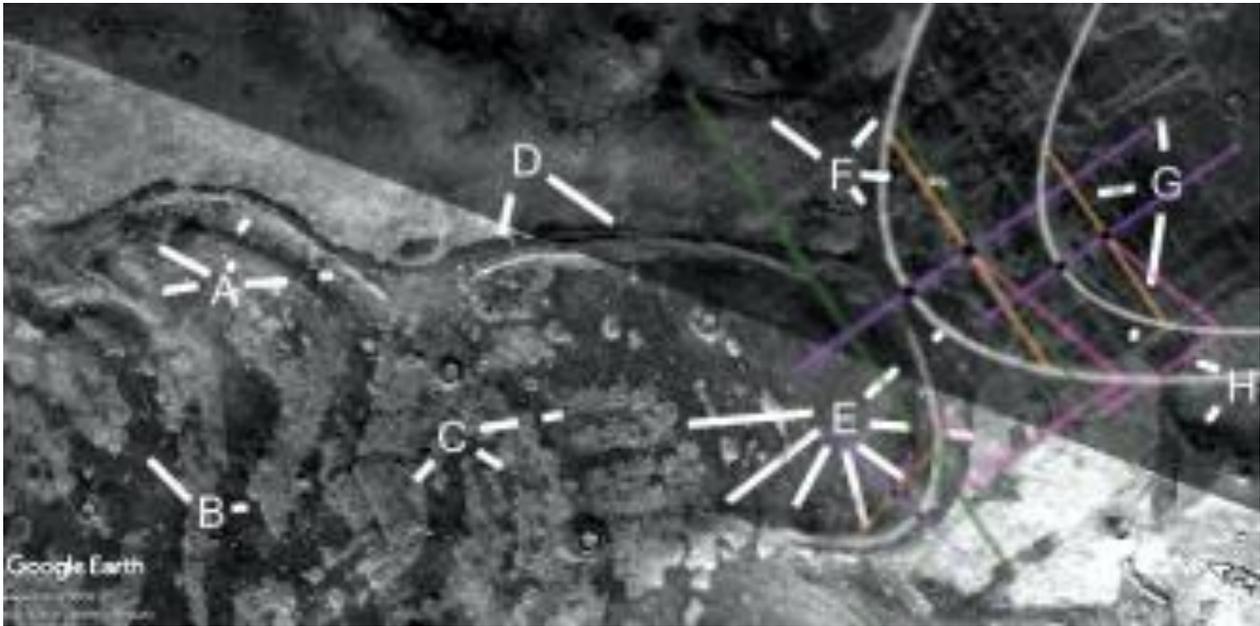
These may be more fields, the walls or tubes might keep water in or something else out like dust, predators, etc. A shows a degraded wall at 1 o'clock, and end to the wall segment at 2 o'clock second leg, and a dark curved area. B and C show more of these possible fields. D shows another wall going down to E containing more of these pale fields. These are similar in shape at 8 and 9 o'clock. F shows more fields and a wall from 10 to 1 o'clock, G and H show more fields.



Ecydt1953a

Hypothesis

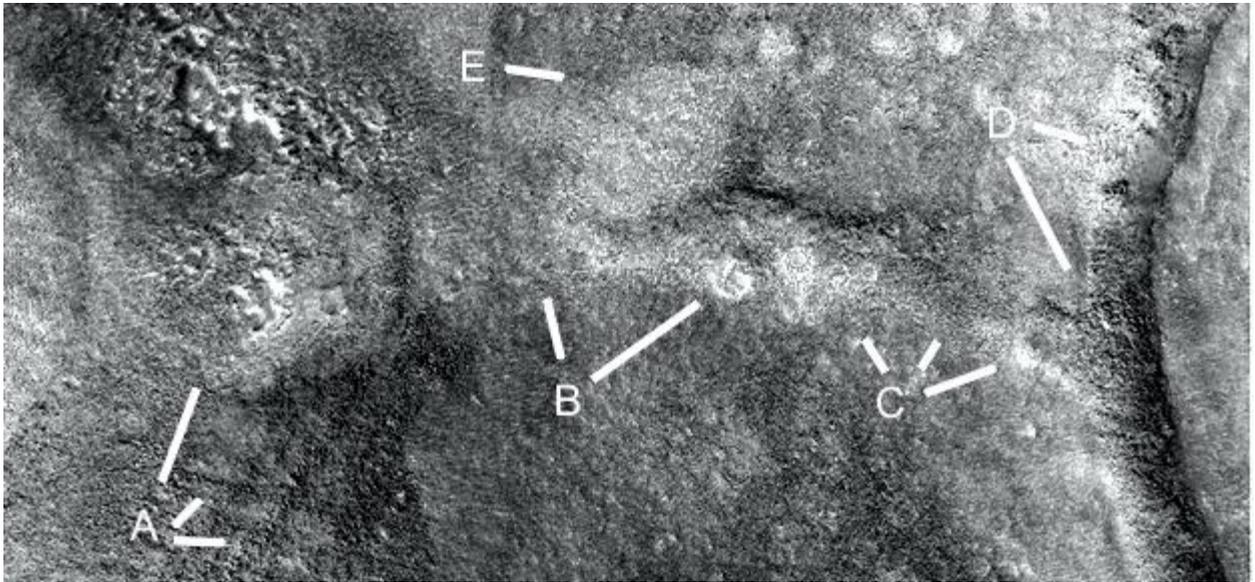
Three parabolas are shown, A would also be a parabola. The dark curves in the fields may have been parabolas.



Ecydt1954a

Hypothesis

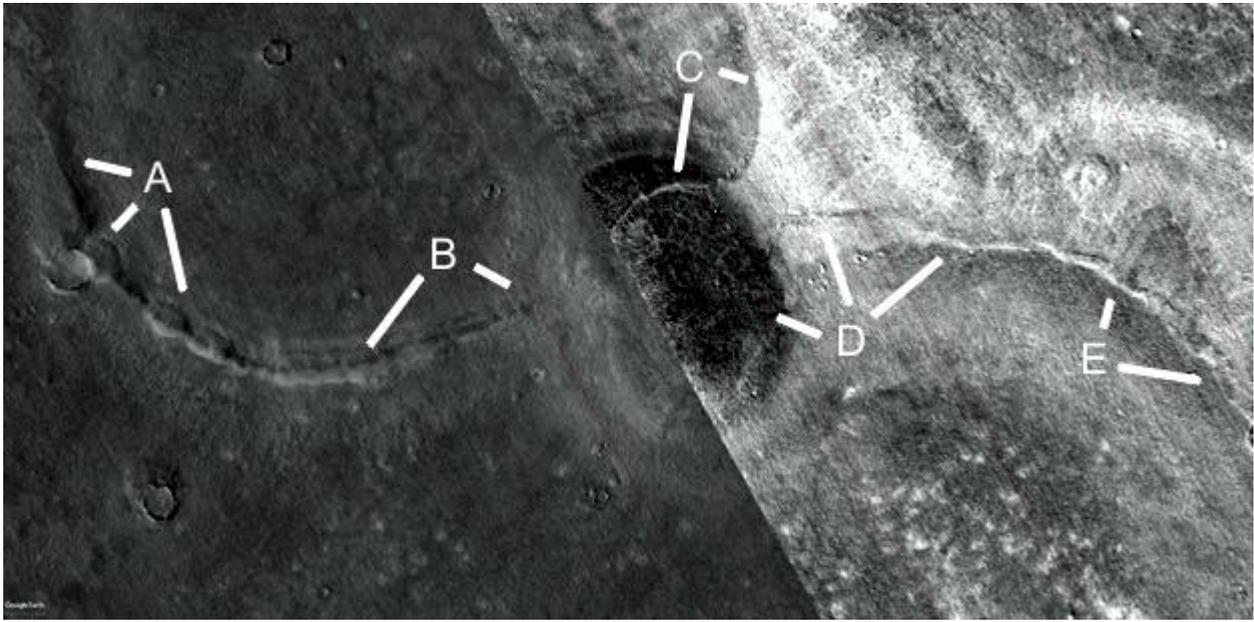
A shows a collapsed hollow hill at 1 o'clock, possible roads at 1 to 3 o'clock. B shows a tube going to C and connecting to the crater rim up to D. There are collapsed areas at C at 1 o'clock and D at 4 o'clock. E shows a collapsed hill.



Ecydt1955

Hypothesis

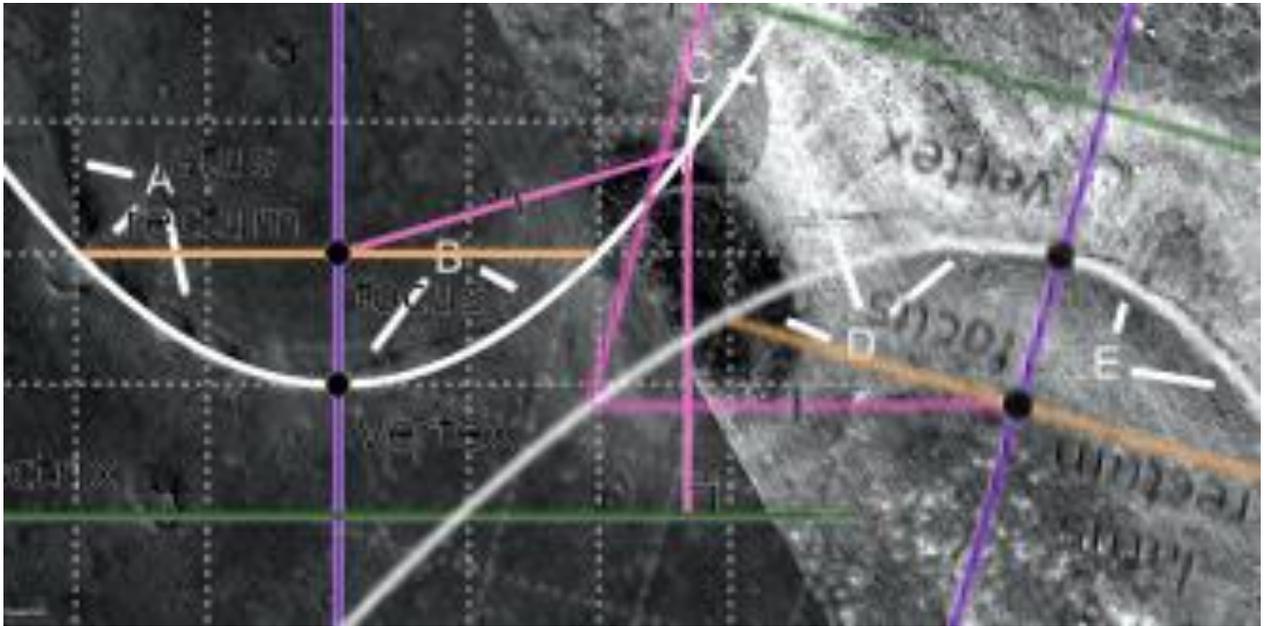
A and B are a parabolic tube, the regular markings along it may have been interior supports like arches in the tube. This goes into a hollow hill at C at 6 o'clock, there are regular marks on its roof like tiles or cracks. At 4 o'clock is a pale material that connects to the hill, the other side of this extends from D at 2 o'clock over to E as another parabolic tube. This appears more knotted like it has collapsed in a different way to A and B. This may be from being part of the pale material formation. D at 11 o'clock shows this tube going into the hill.



Ecydt1955a

Hypothesis

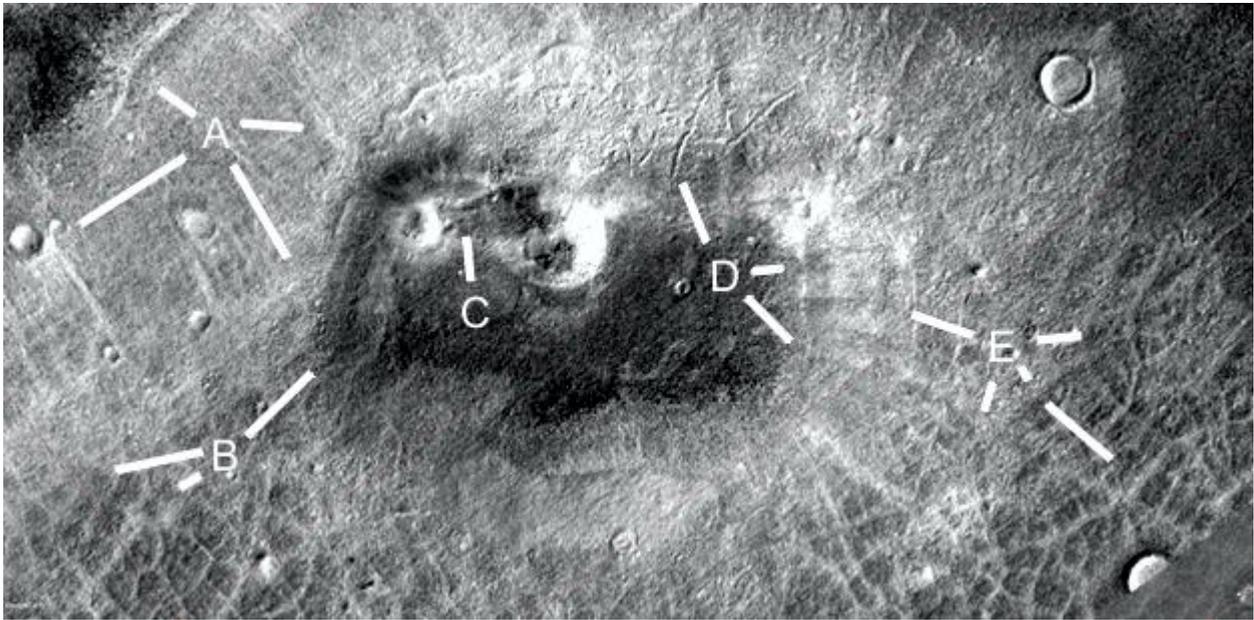
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydhh1956

Hypothesis

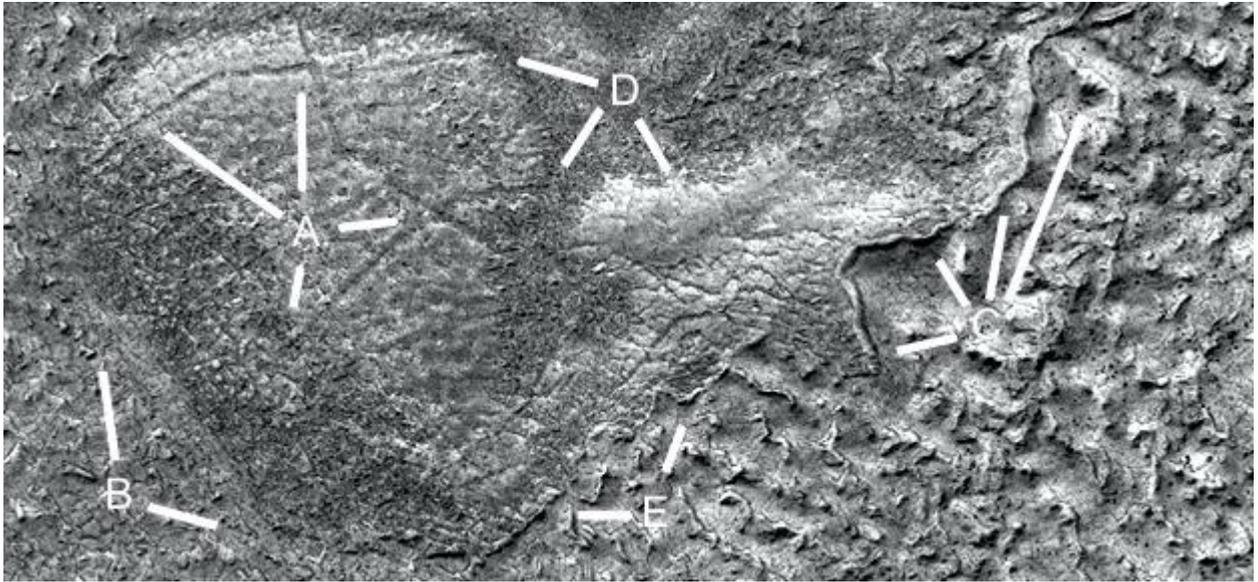
A shows a tube at 10 o'clock, another at 3 o'clock, and a third at 8 o'clock. B shows a separate rectangular segment of the collapsed hill at 2 o'clock and some regular walled fields at 7 and 8 o'clock. These might also be cracks but the walls appear to connect directly to more road like formations. C shows a collapsed part of the hill, D shows a groove like a collapsed tunnel at 11 o'clock. At 2 to 4 o'clock are two rectangular walled fields. F shows a wall at 10 o'clock, another longer wall at 3 o'clock, more at 4 and 7 o'clock.



Ecydt1957a

Hypothesis

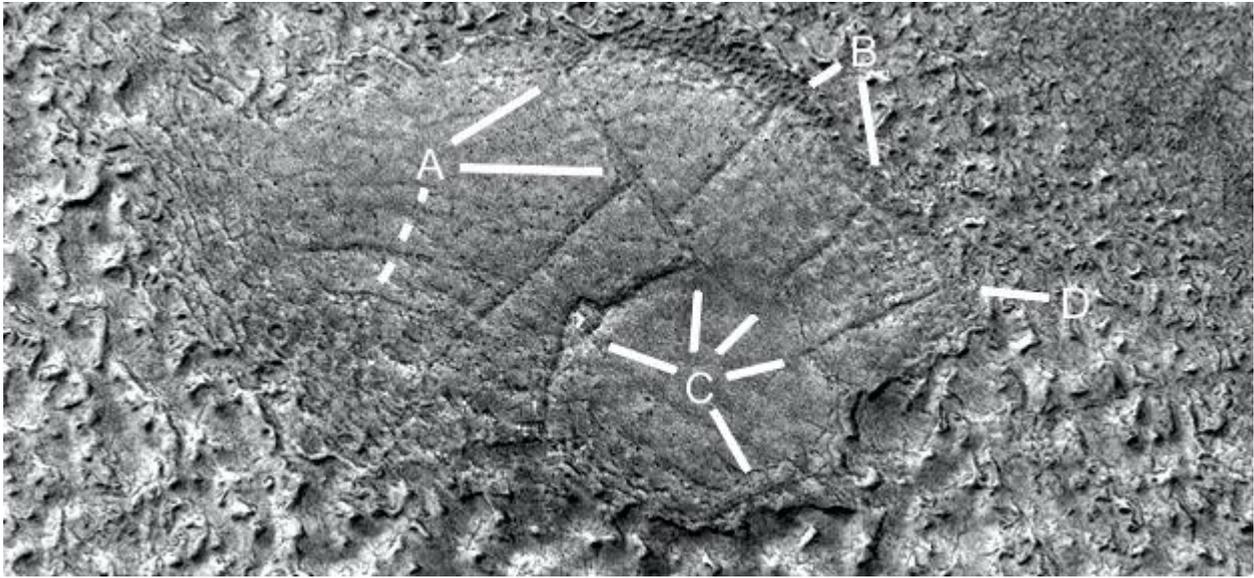
A shows a flat smooth area like cement with regular walls. B shows the edge of this and how the terrain is rougher outside it. C shows a pit dam with a smooth floor like cement. Between this and F the shapes are regular in rows, perhaps relating to farming. D shows another edge of the cement, more walls are at 4 o'clock. E shows the edge of this cement area is raised, also of similar material to the rows in the field.



Ecydt1957b

Hypothesis

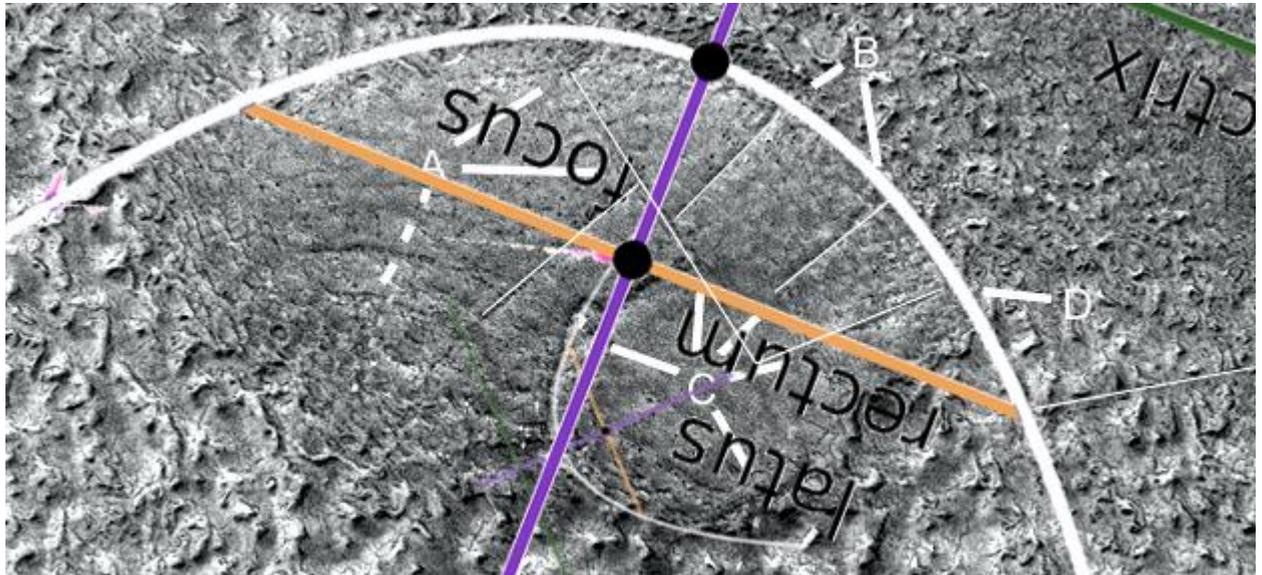
A shows more of these walls on another segment of cement, these may have been designed to hold water. B shows the higher walled edge, C shows another walled field, at 10 o'clock is a small walled area. At 5 o'clock the cement floor comes up against higher terrain. D shows part of the walled edge where a wall connects over to C at 2 o'clock.



Ecydt1957b2

Hypothesis

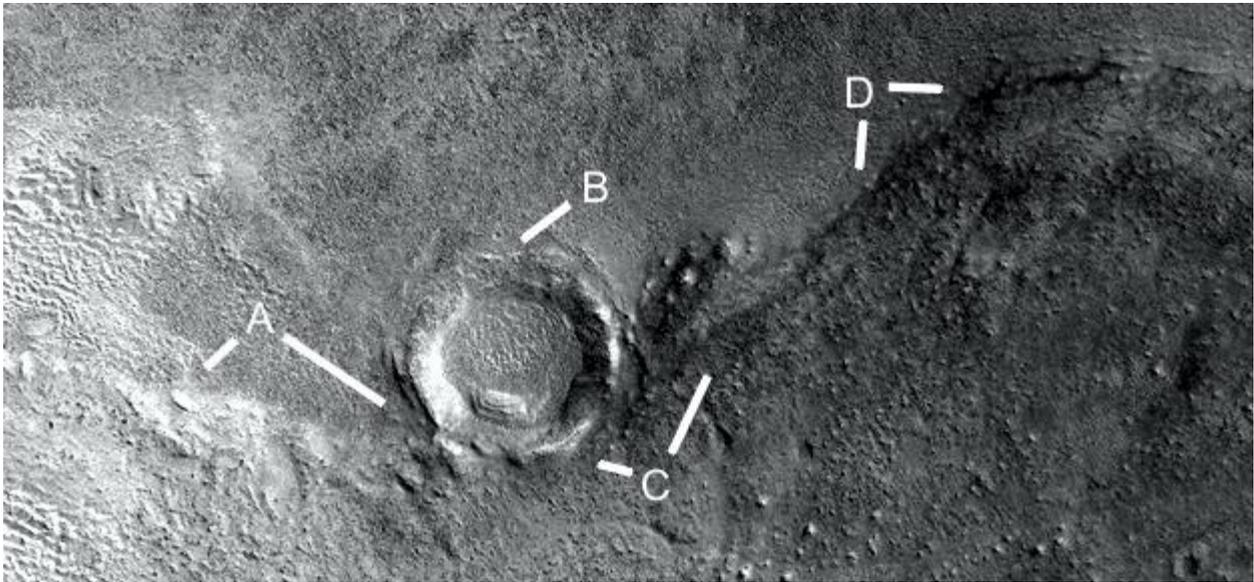
A parabola is shown. Also lines show how straight the walls are.



Ecydt1957c

Hypothesis

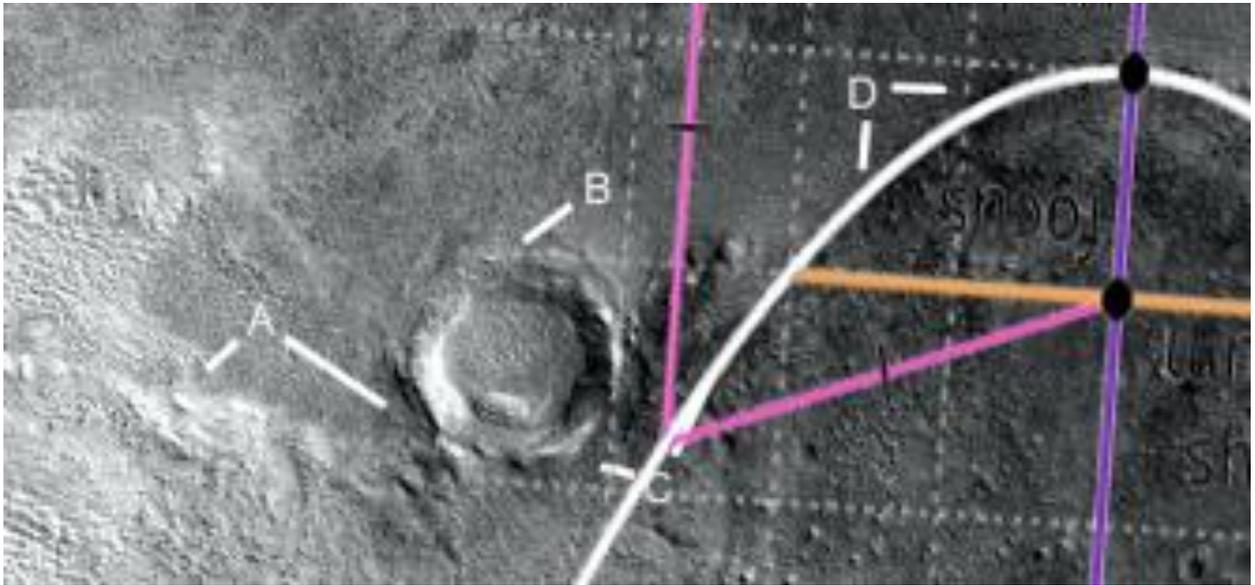
This gives the impression of a ball rolling down a hill, perhaps meant to be humor or to illustrate a mathematical idea. A shows where the crater would roll to as a straight line, B shows where the crater wall has collapsed like a tube. A at 4 o'clock also marks the border between the darker ground under the crater and lighter soil to the left. C shows how this connects so precisely to the ground lower in the image, and D is a parabolic segment of this higher ground.



Ecydt1957c2

Hypothesis

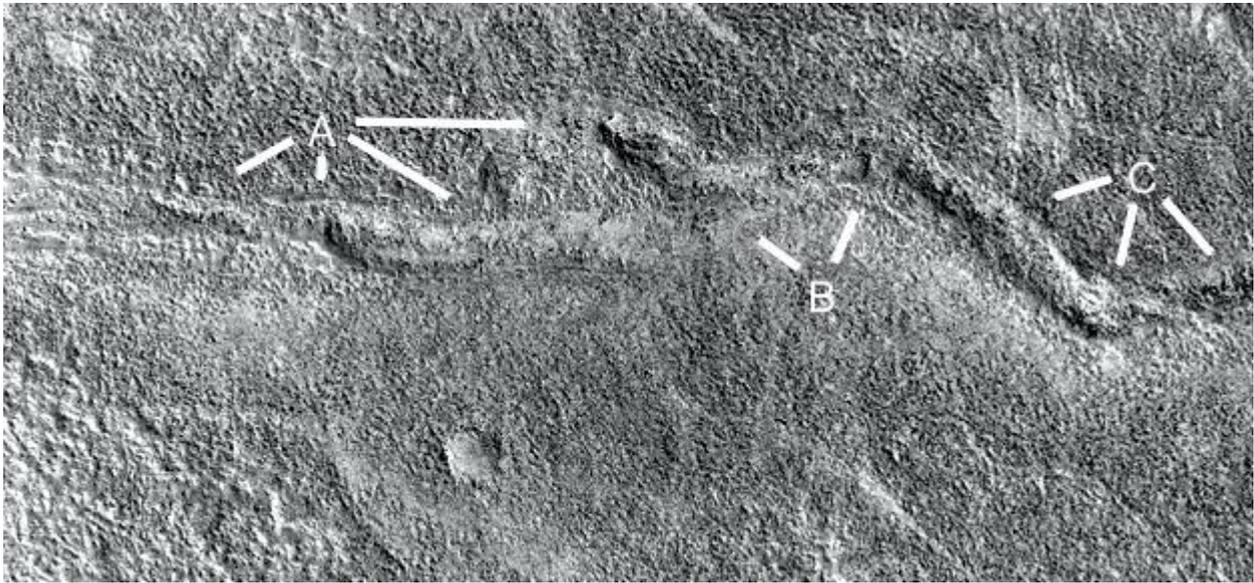
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt1957d

Hypothesis

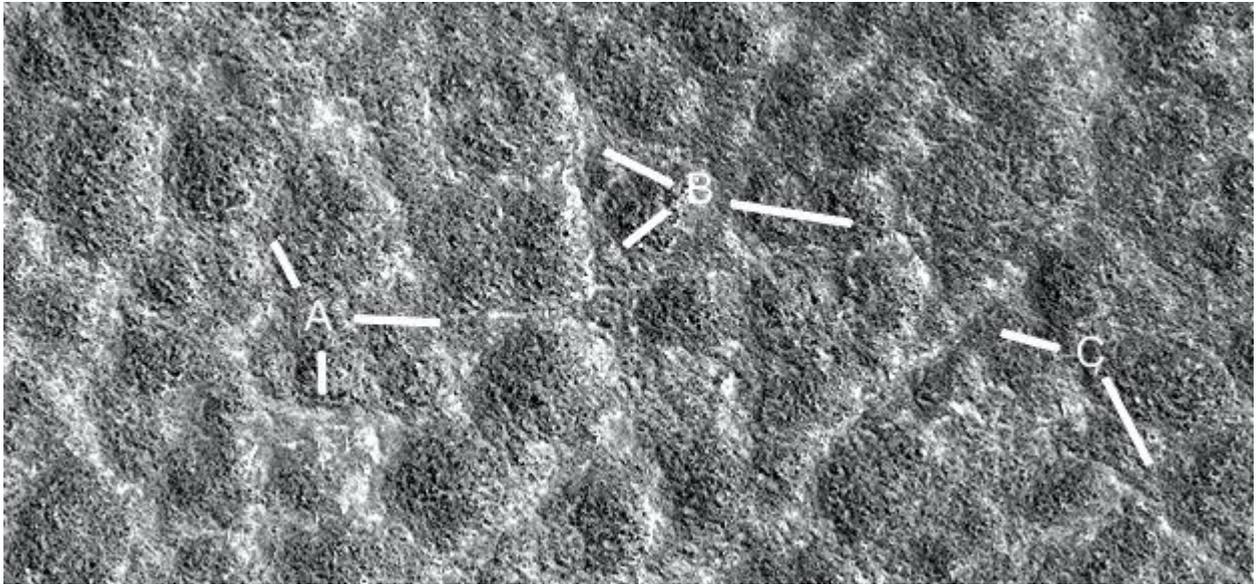
A is probably a collapsed tube at 8 o'clock, it remains intact at 6 o'clock and regular interior supports are seen at 4 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the tube may have rolled upwards in the image, perhaps pushed to one side by a flood. Under it at B at 10 o'clock is where it may have fitted. At 1 o'clock it may also have moved upwards in the image. C shows where the tube collapses into a groove from 5 to 7 o'clock.



Ecydt1957e

Hypothesis

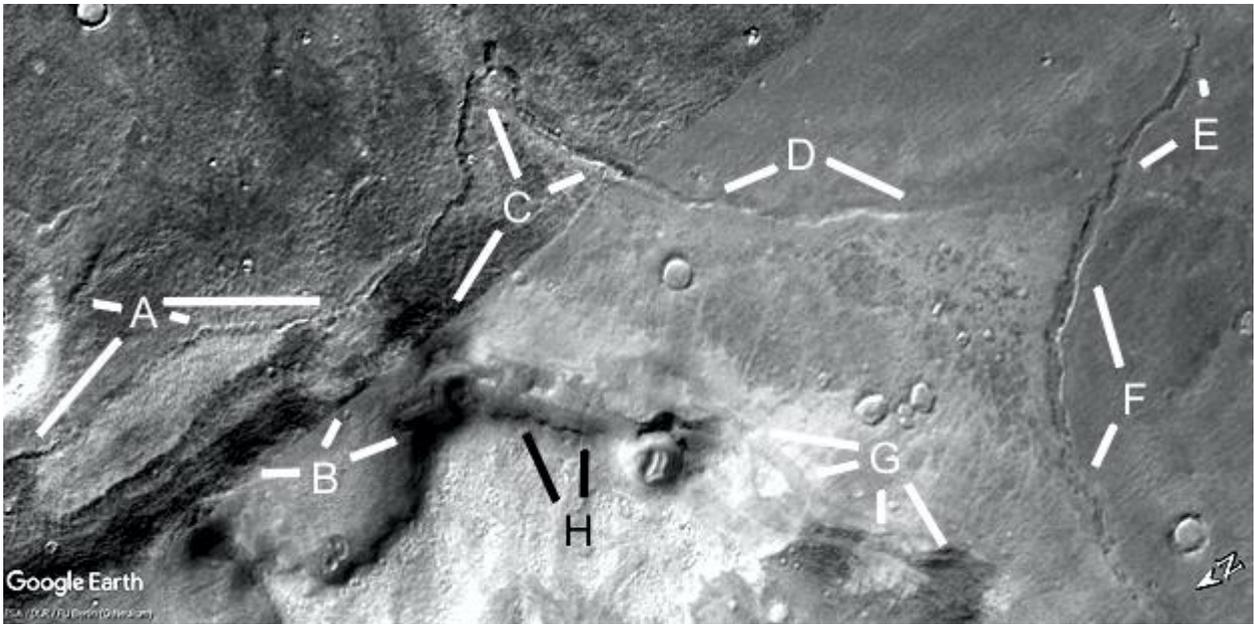
More regular mounds like fields with water channels between them, A shows several tubes in these grooves. B shows another between 8 and 10 o'clock, and one at 4 o'clock. C also shows tubes.



Ecydt1959

Hypothesis

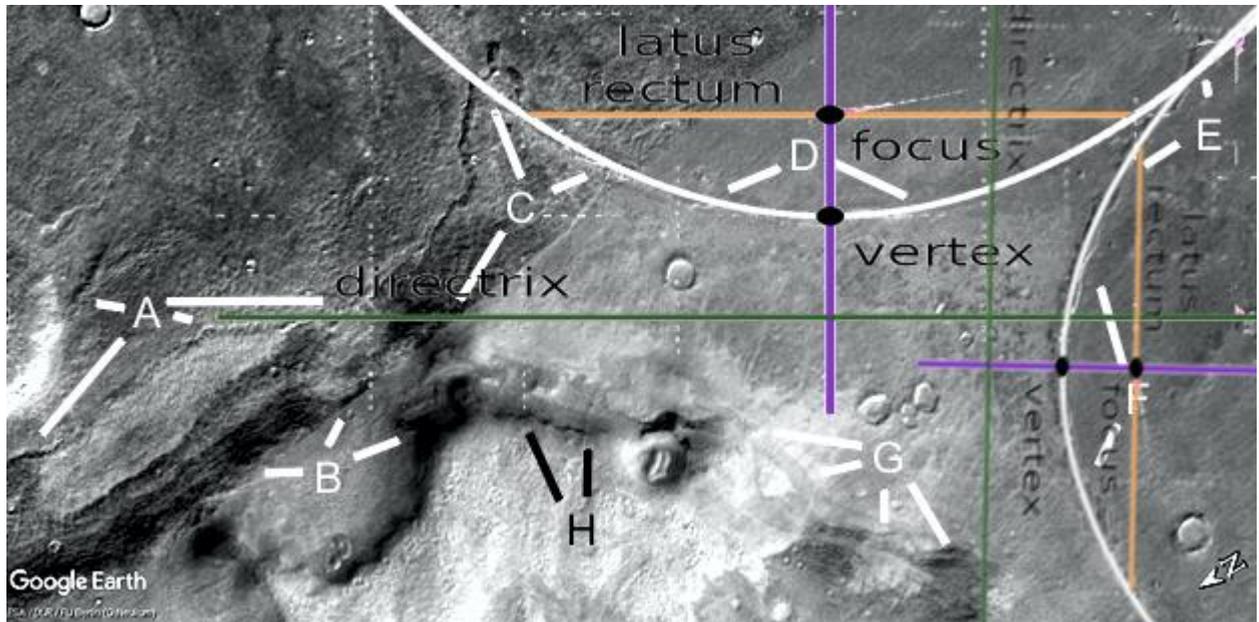
A shows another long tube and a shorter one at 10 o'clock. B shows a walled area extending over to H inside the collapsed hill. C shows another walled area, this might have enclosed the side of the hollow hill to keep water in or out. This extends over to D and connects to another tube at E and F. G shows collapsed areas in the hill.



Ecydt1959a

Hypothesis

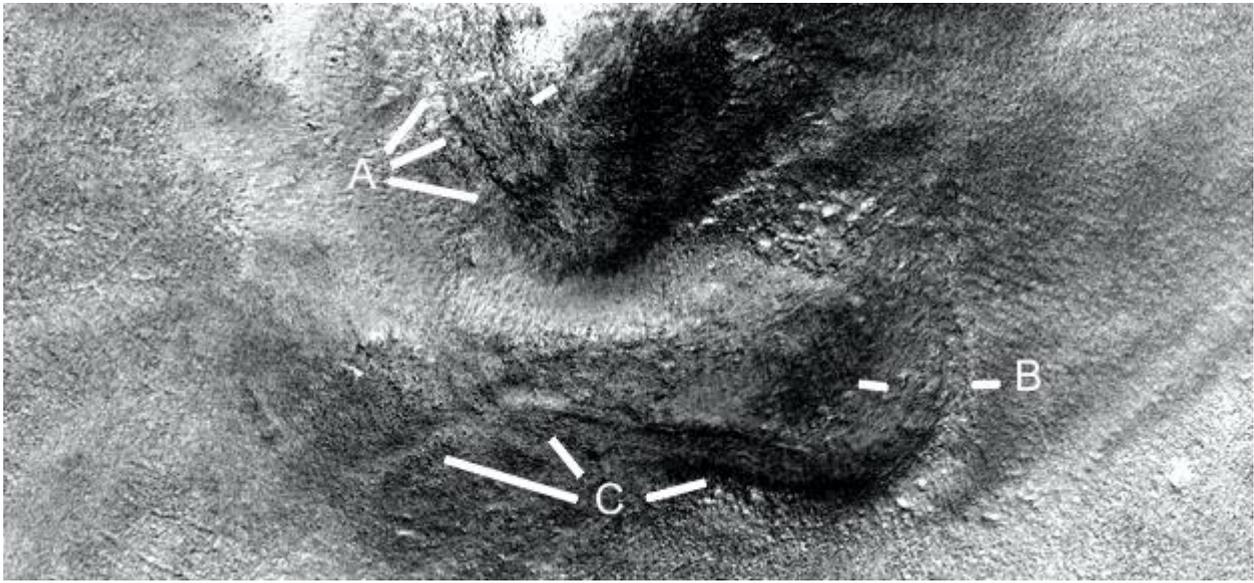
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt1960j

Hypothesis

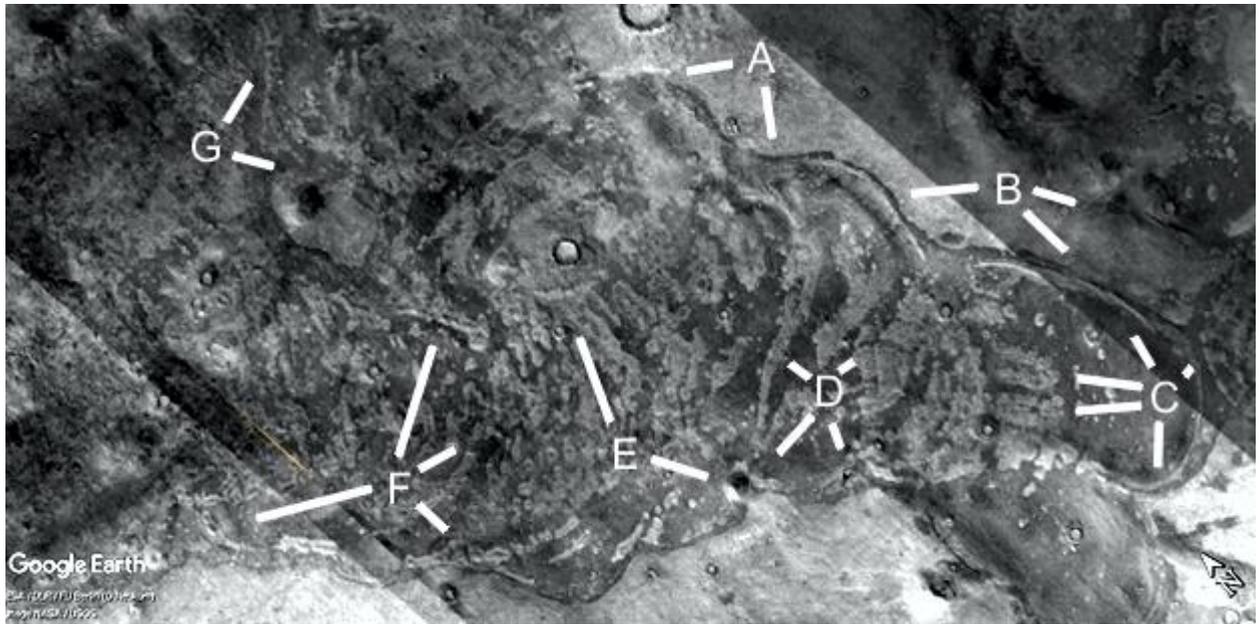
A shows collapsed parts of the hill, perhaps patched. B shows a patch in the roof, C shows a wall in the roof. The lower hill is an unusual shape like a dog's bone, larger on both ends and narrow in the middle.



Ecydt1963

Hypothesis

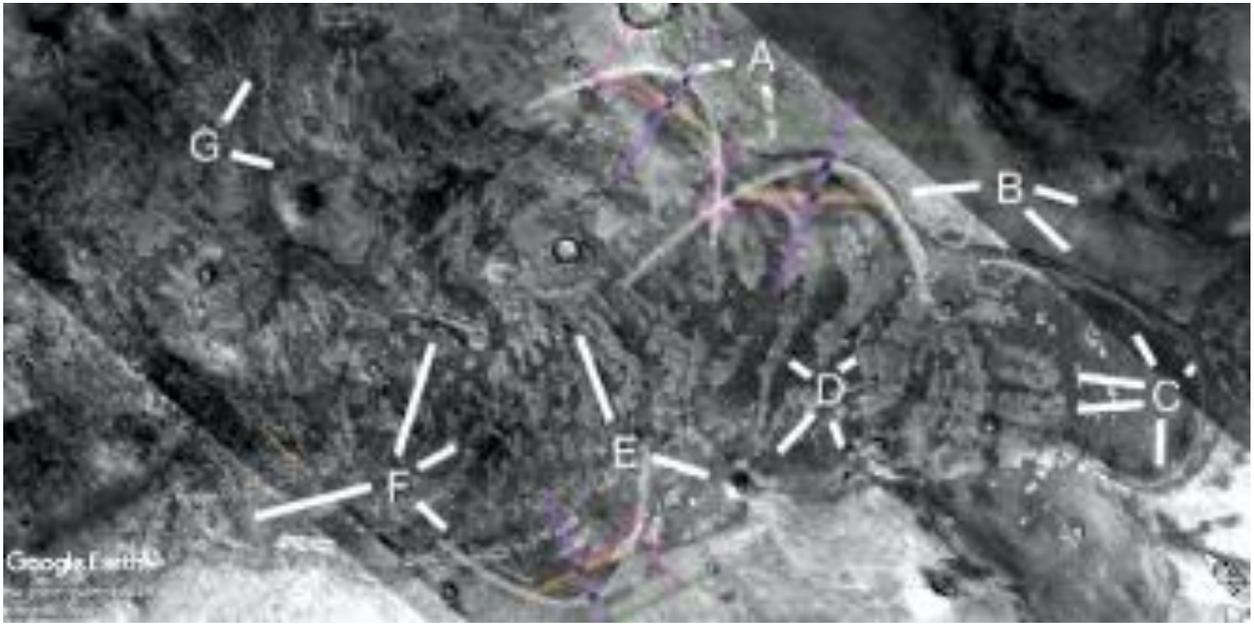
These may have been walled fields for farming, there are many parabolas here.



Ecydt1963a

Hypothesis

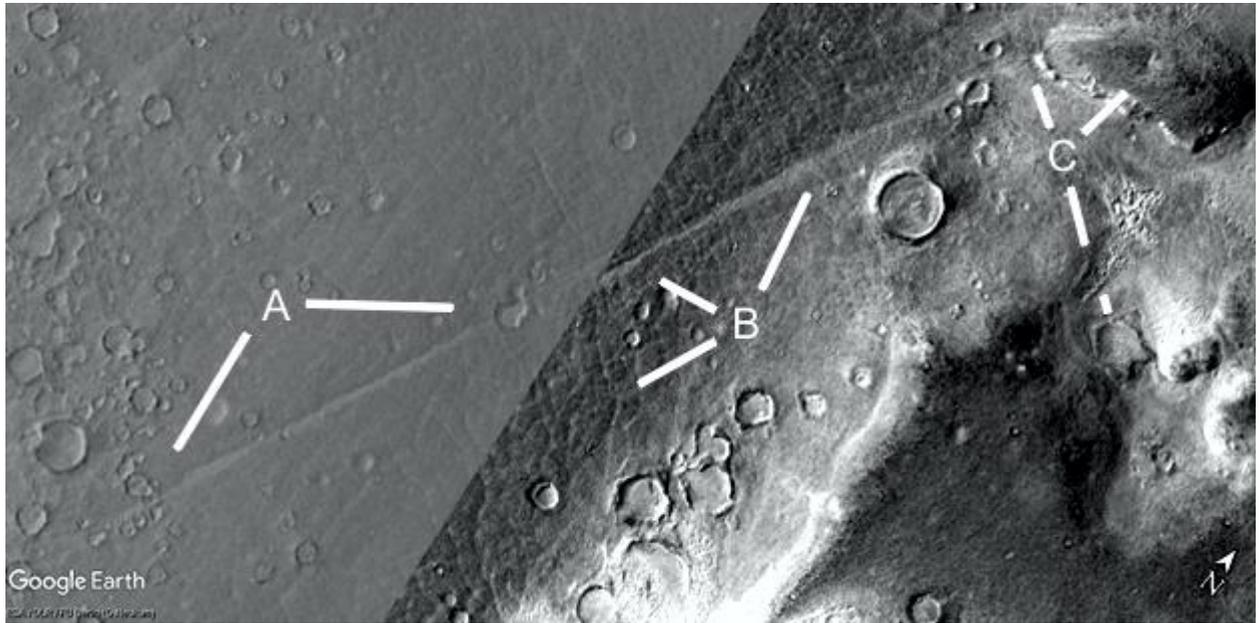
Three parabolas are shown, the dark curves may also have been parabolas.



Ecydt1965

Hypothesis

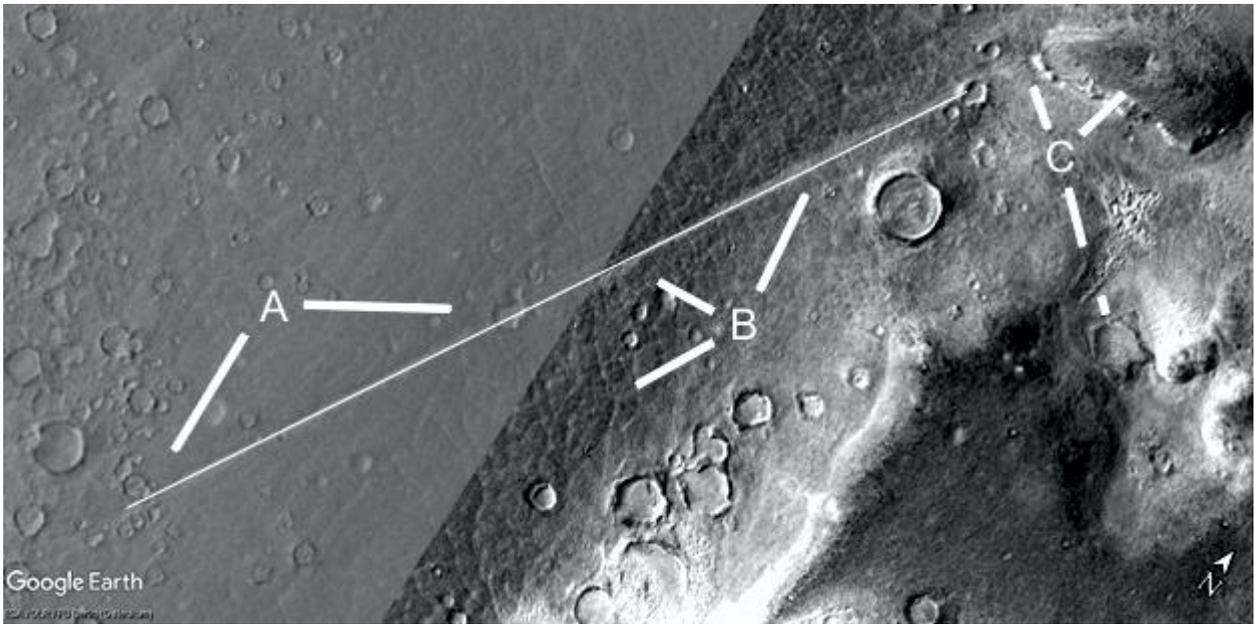
A straight road is shown at A, it extends up to B and is joined by another road at 8 o'clock. C shows a collapsed hollow hill at 2 o'clock and a collapsed tunnel at 5 o'clock.



Ecydt1965a

Hypothesis

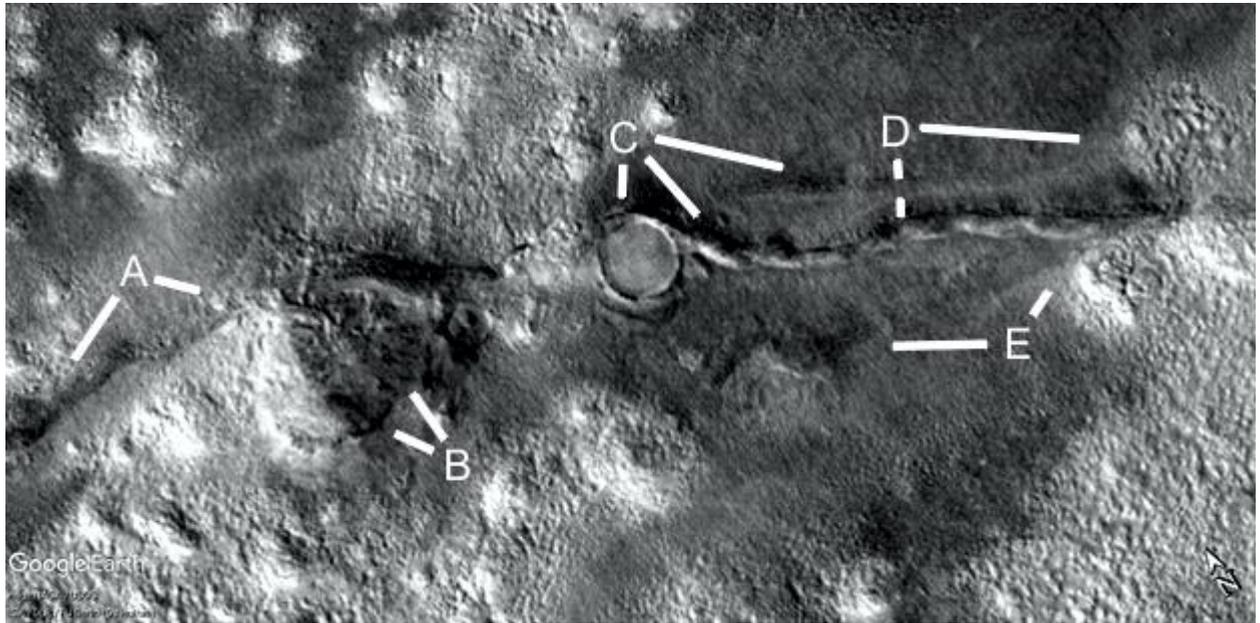
The line shows how straight the road is.



Ecydt1966

Hypothesis

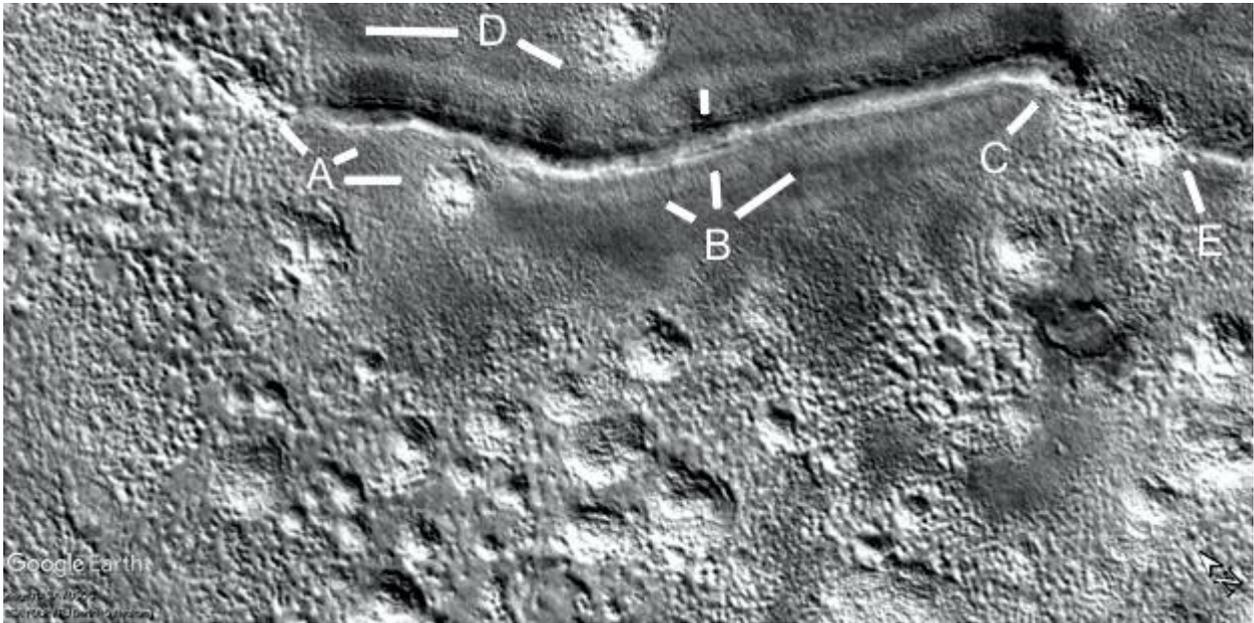
A shows a road or tube, this goes into the hollow hill at B then extends through a crater at C and D. C at 4 o'clock shows a parallel road, E shows another road. The tube from C at 4 o'clock to D at 6 o'clock second leg and to the right has regular marks on it, like the tube has collapsed exposing interior supports. These may have been of weaker material, also seismic shocks may break these tubes where they connect to each other.



Ecydt1967

Hypothesis

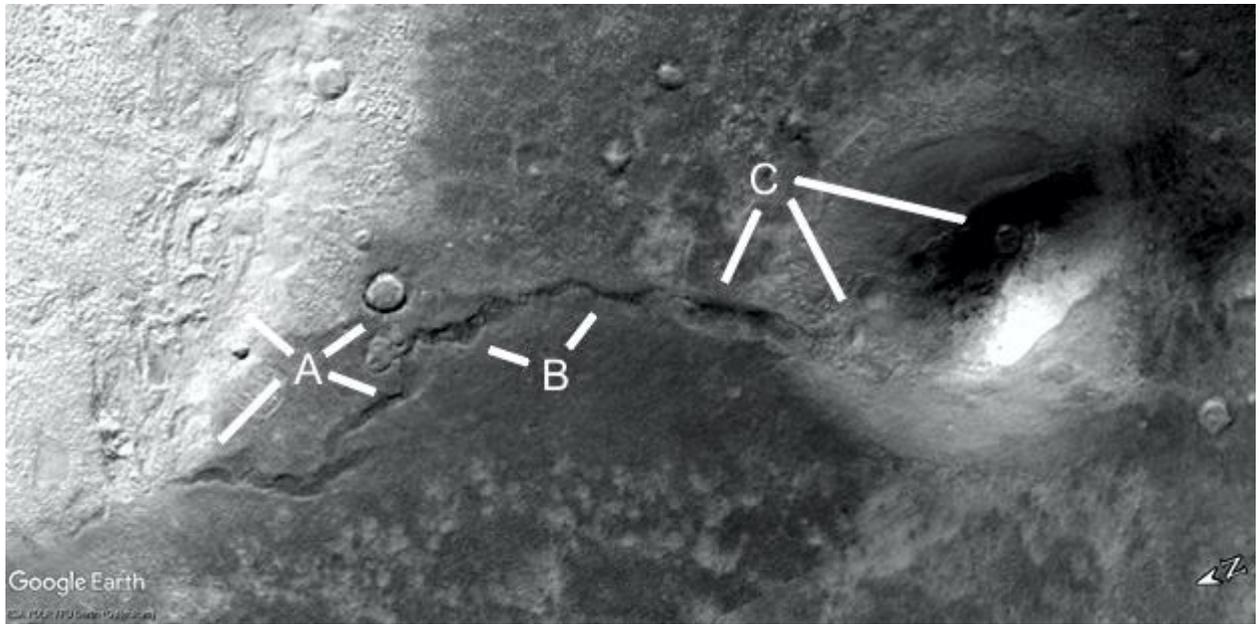
A, B, and C show a tube with regular marks on it like it is collapsing. A at 2 o'clock shows a darker collapsed area on the roof. D shows a parallel road to it. Between C and E may be a collapsed part of the tube which extends whole again to the right of E. These hills under the tube in the image may have been habitats.



Ecydt1968

Hypothesis

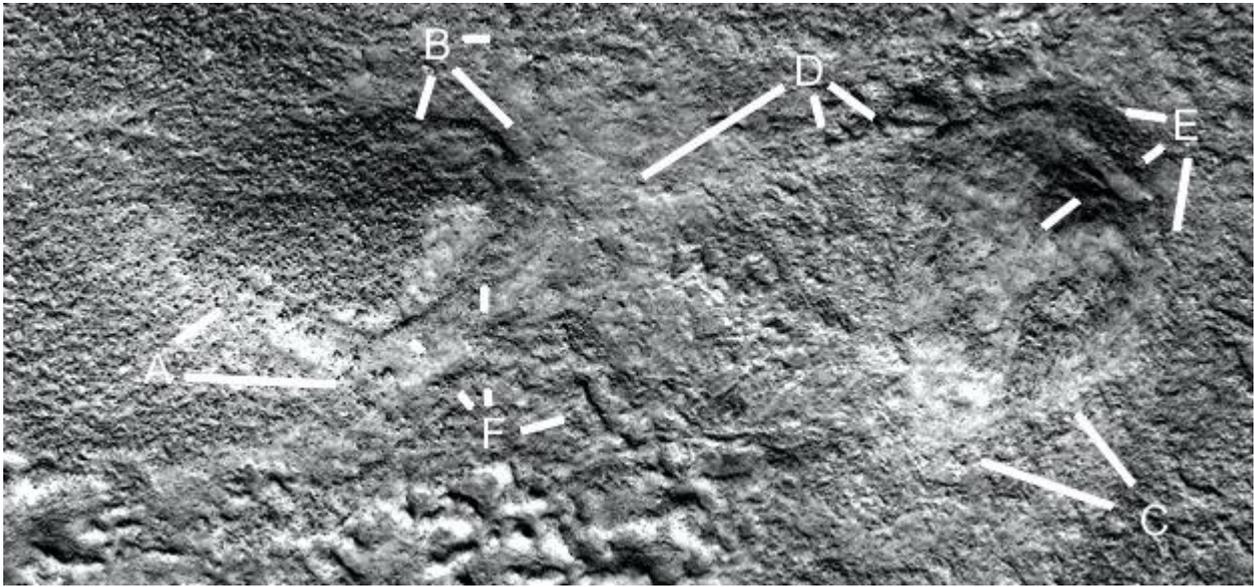
A and B show a wavy tube, probably it has rolled on the ground at A at 4 o'clock. This may have happened in a flood or high winds that could push the tube in one direction. C shows a more intact tube segment at 7 o'clock connecting to the hollow hill at 4 and 5 o'clock.



Ecydt1970a

Hypothesis

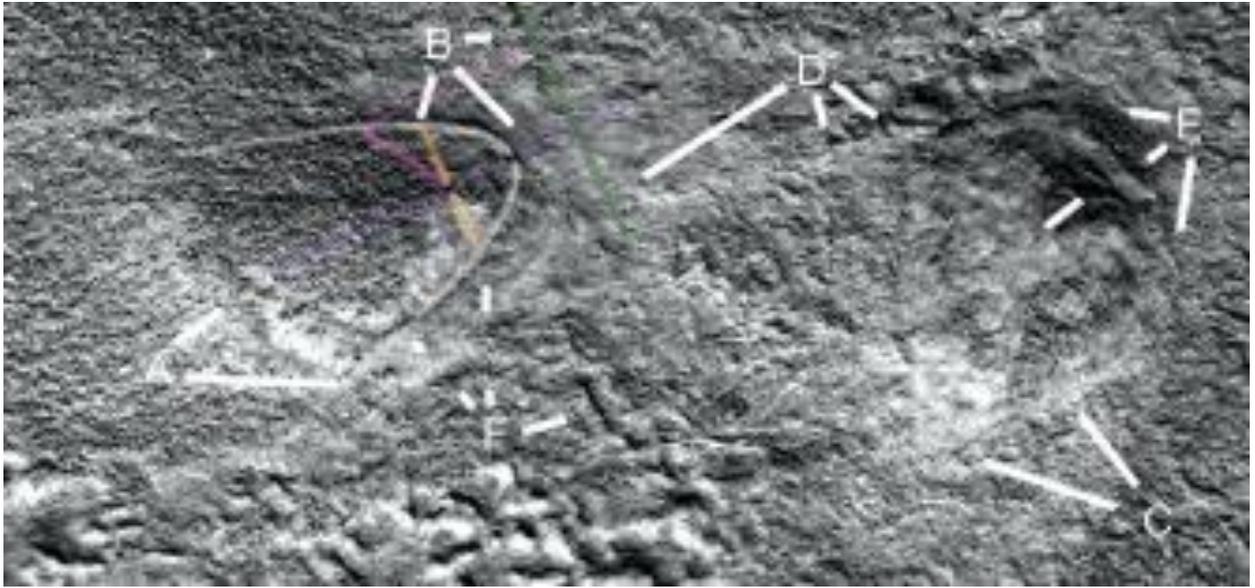
A shows the edge of a parabolic hollow hill, B shows a collapsed segment at 4 to 7 o'clock and a collapsed tube at 3 o'clock. C, D, and E show another collapsed hill, under D it is shaped like a triangle. E shows a collapsed segment from 6 to 9 o'clock and the roof skin peeled off at 8 o'clock second leg.



Ecydt1970a2

Hypothesis

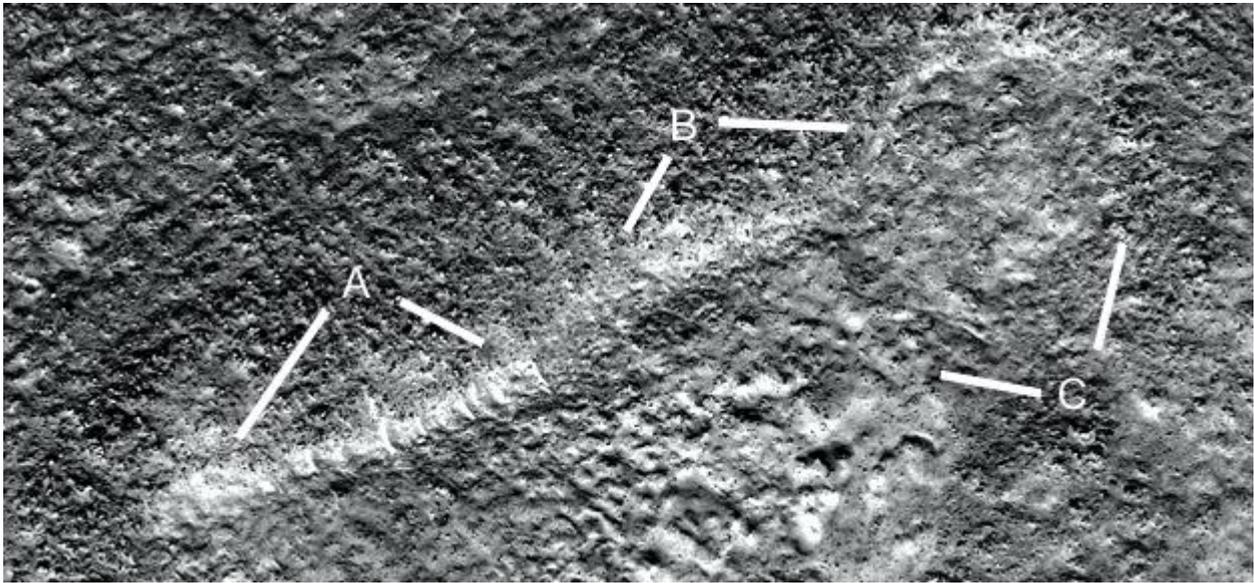
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt1970b

Hypothesis

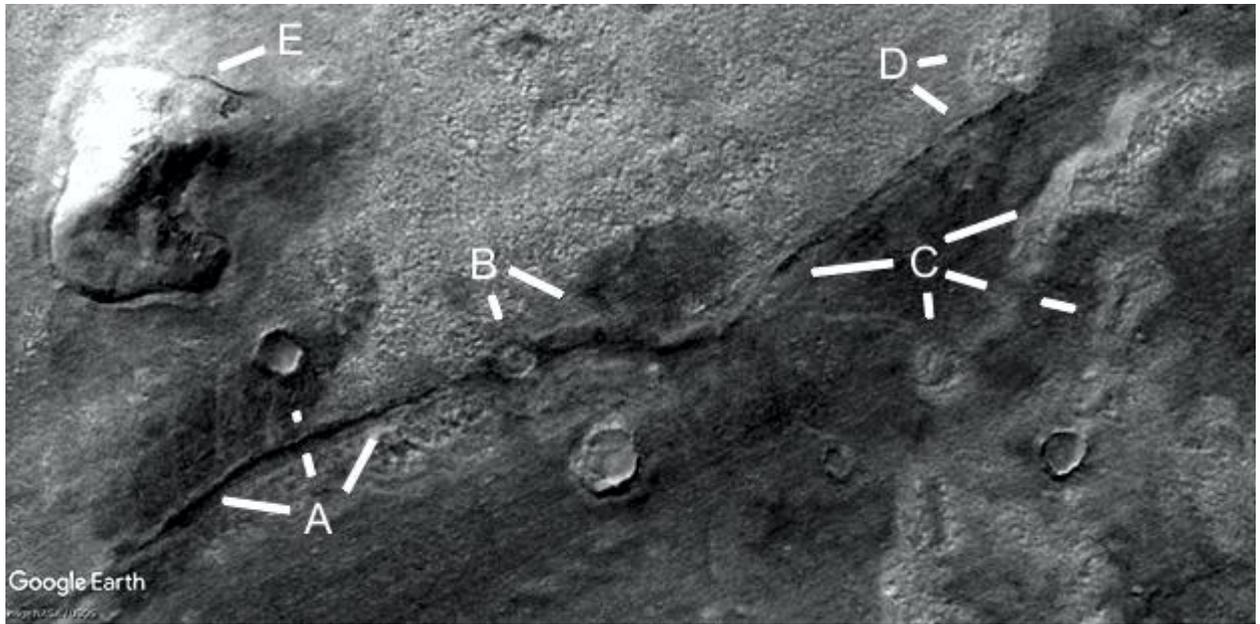
A shows a tube with regular spacings along it like interior supports, perhaps arches. B at 8 o'clock appears to show inside the tube with a long ridge going into the intact segment. This tube would have gone into the collapsed hill at 3 o'clock and at C.



Ecydt1973

Hypothesis

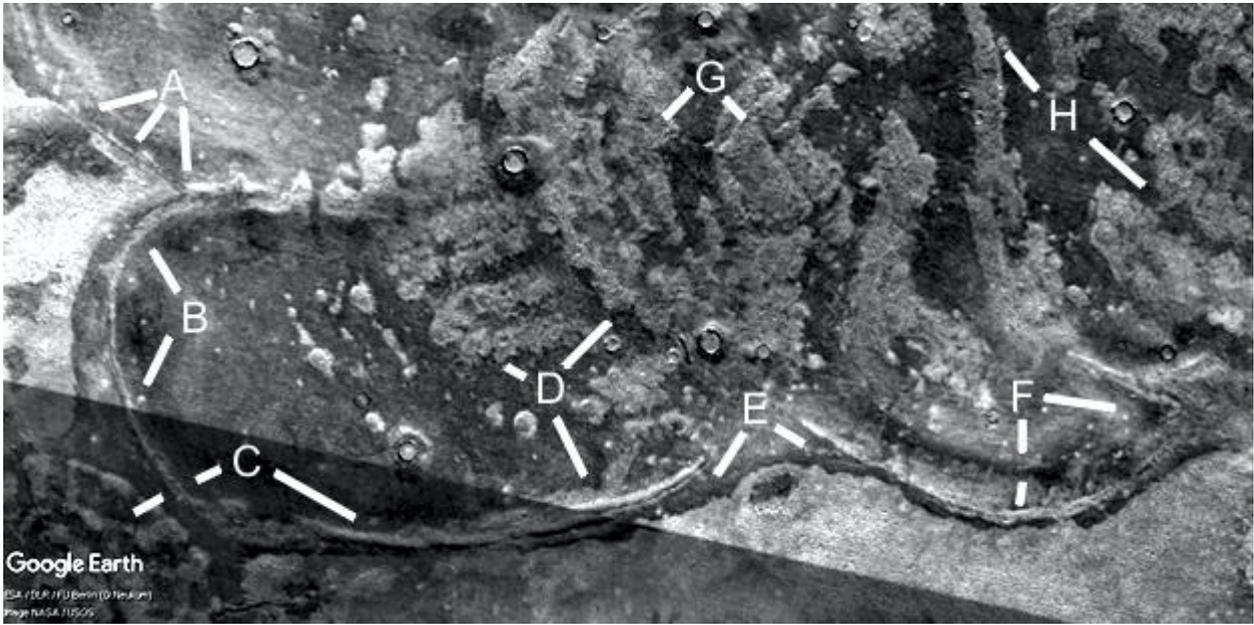
A shows a tube, above this is a darker hill with regular shapes on it like tiles up to the collapsed hollow hill at E. B shows a crater on the tube, then the interior of the collapsed tube is seen from C at 9 o'clock up to D where there is the remains of a hill at 2 o'clock. C shows more collapsed pale hills from 2 to 5 o'clock.



Ecydt1974

Hypothesis

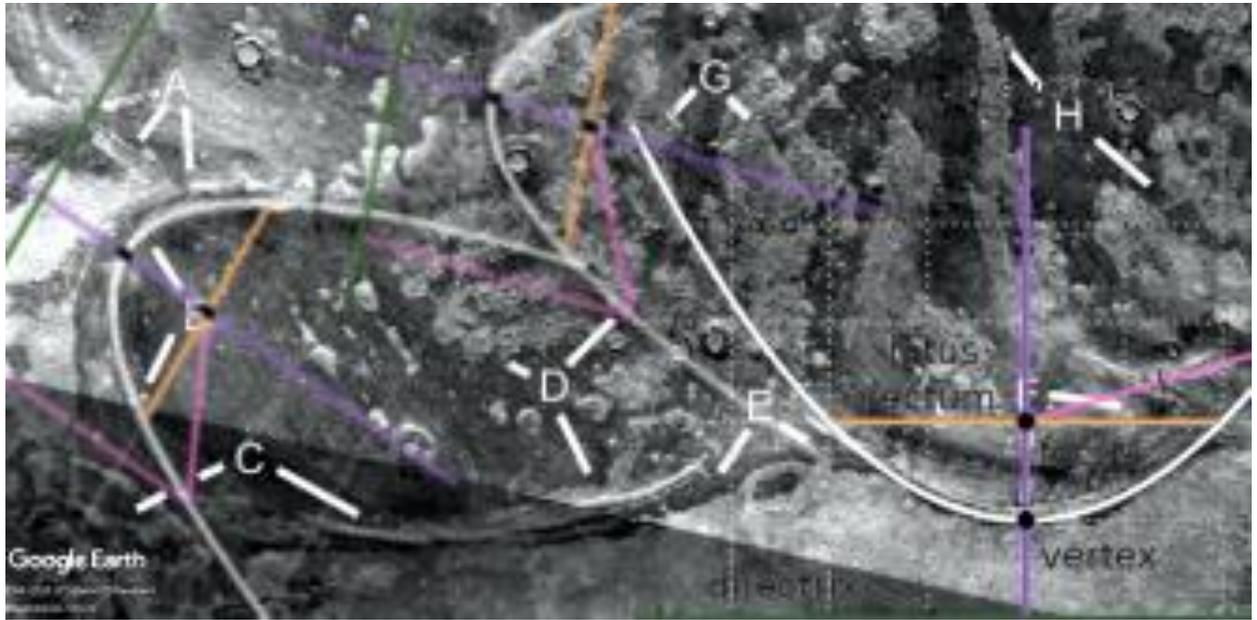
Many walls and pale fields are shown, these may also have been farms.



Ecydt1974a

Hypothesis

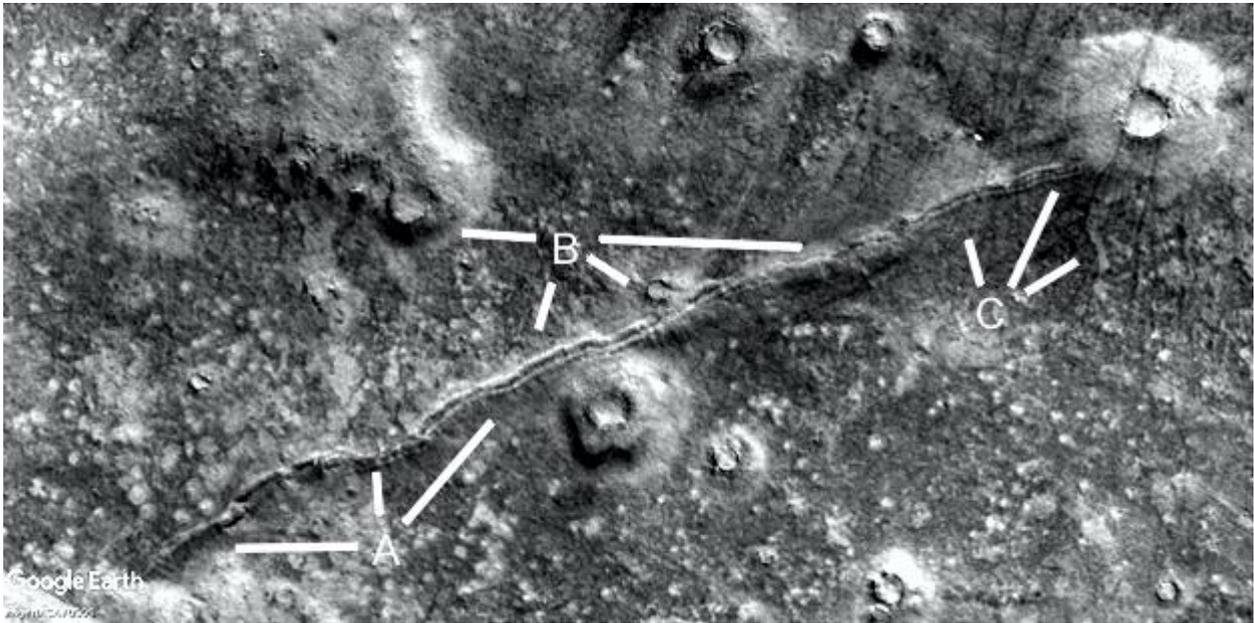
Three parabolas are shown.



Ecydt1979

Hypothesis

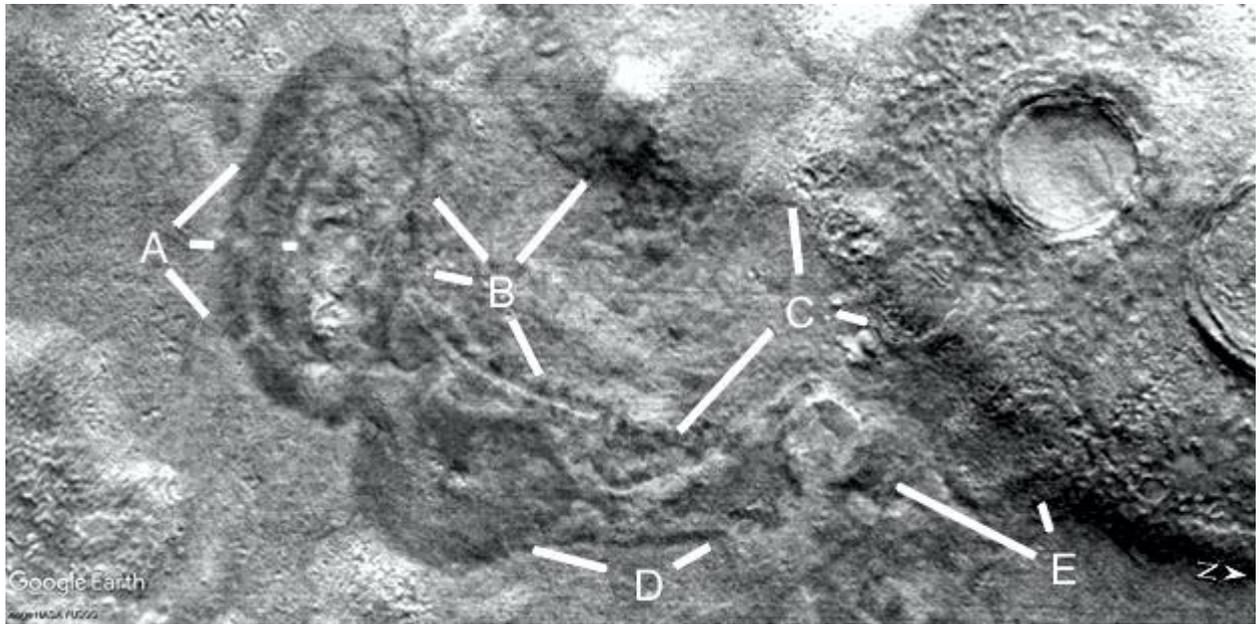
This tube has collapsed on the roof, showing the dark interior probably from shadows. A is more intact from 9 to 12 o'clock, it has collapsed to the right up to C at 1 o'clock where it goes into the hill around a crater.



Ecydhh1991

Hypothesis

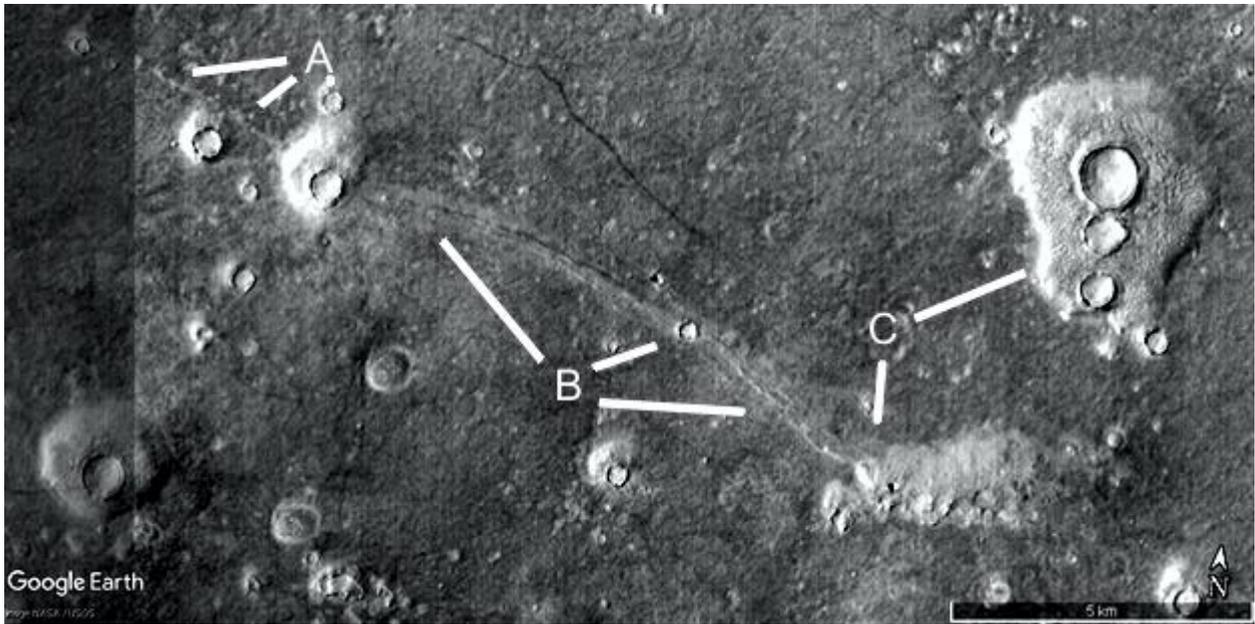
A shows an unusual shape of a field, multiple concentric rings of something between a parabola and an ellipse. B shows a tube from 5 to o'clock and a collapsed hill at 2 o'clock. C shows a small walled field at 7 o'clock and cavities in the higher area from 12 to 4 o'clock like a large habitat.



Ecyd1999

Hypothesis

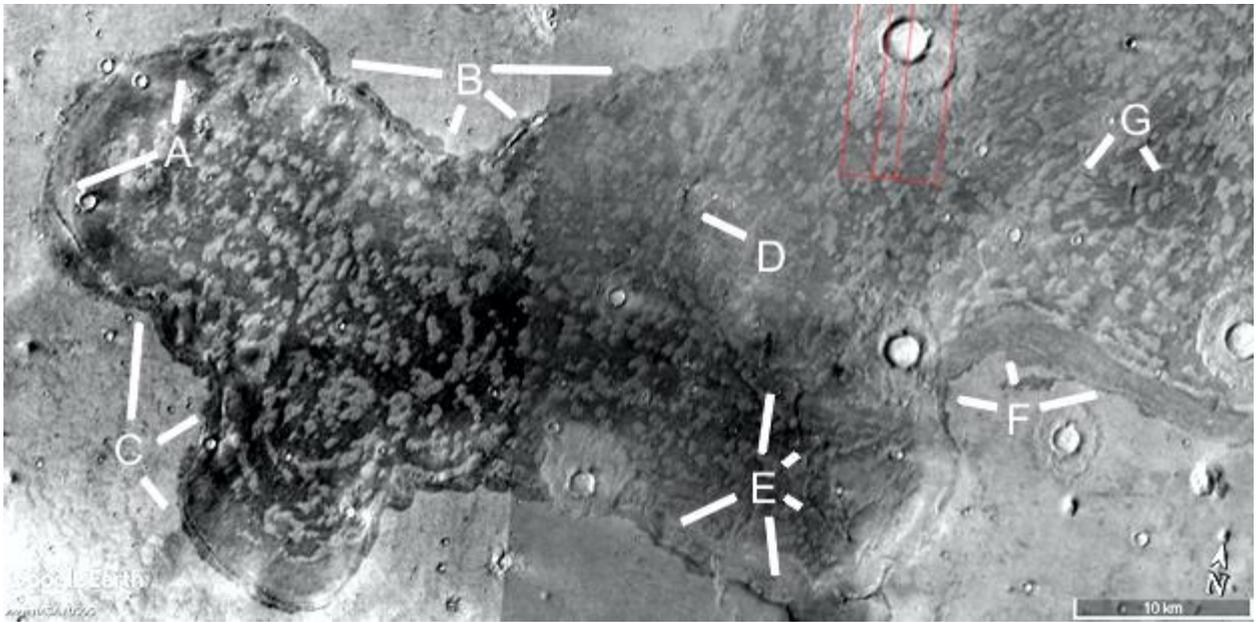
A shows a tube going into a crater, B shows this coming out the other side and extending through a small crater to a collapsed hill at C at 6 o'clock. At 2 o'clock may be a hill constructed around three craters.



Ecydhh2002

Hypothesis

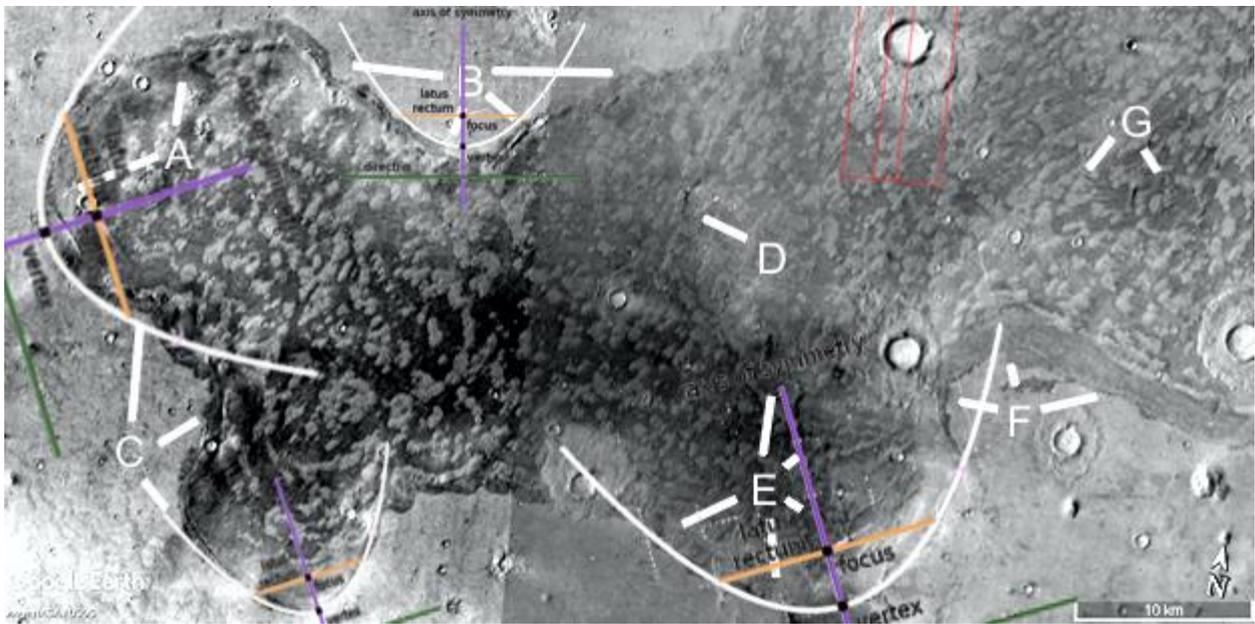
More possible farmlands with edges defined by parabolas. A shows a wall which continues onto B. C shows a boundary of these farms but without a clear wall, D shows some of the patterns inside this area, A has similar features and is bounded by another wall going to F. G shows more of the dark areas.



Ecydh2002a

Hypothesis

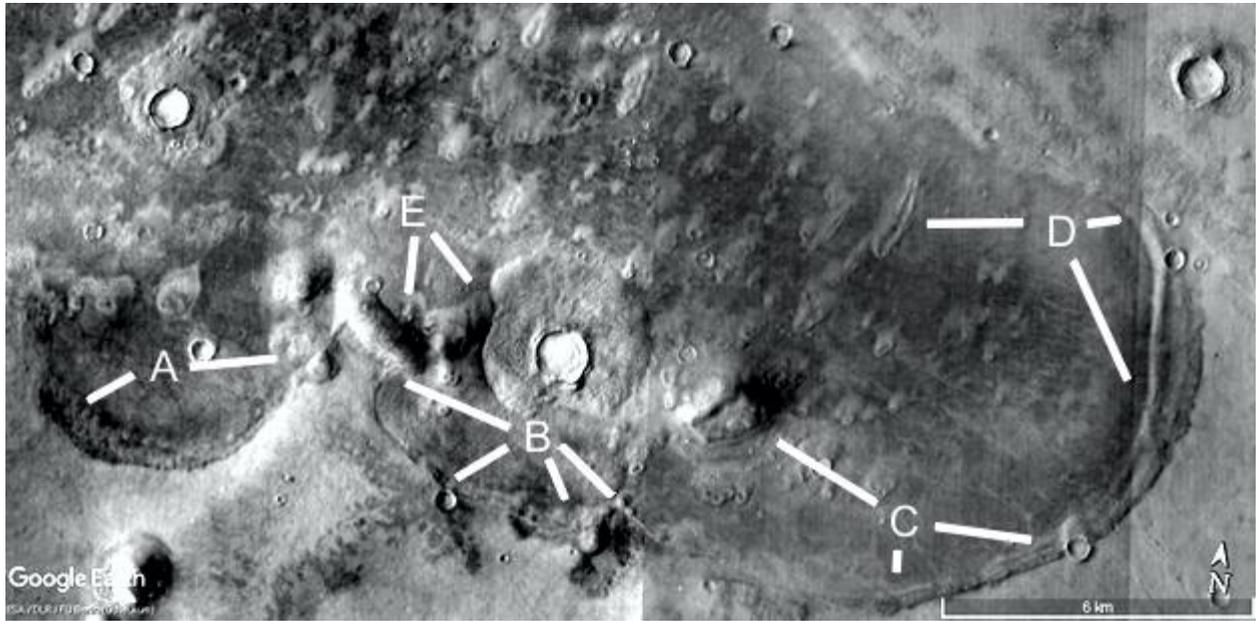
Four parabolas are shown.



Ecydhh2003

Hypothesis

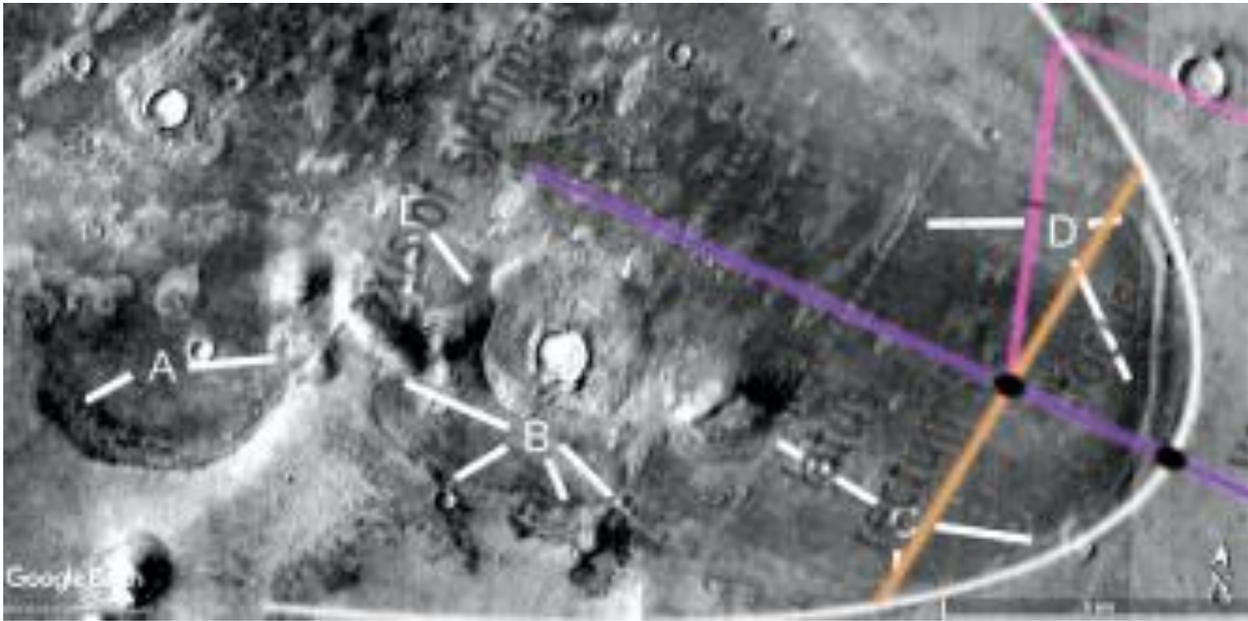
A shows another dark area like a farm, the wall goes into a collapsed hill at 2 o'clock. The wall may have kept in the dark soil if the area was windy. B shows another wall going into a hollow hill at 10 o'clock, and another at 5 o'clock. At 4 o'clock another wall goes up to the crater and a collapsed hill at 10 o'clock. The boundary wall continues from 4 and 6 o'clock up to D. At 9 o'clock there is a dark streak surrounded by paler soil.



Ecydhh2003a

Hypothesis

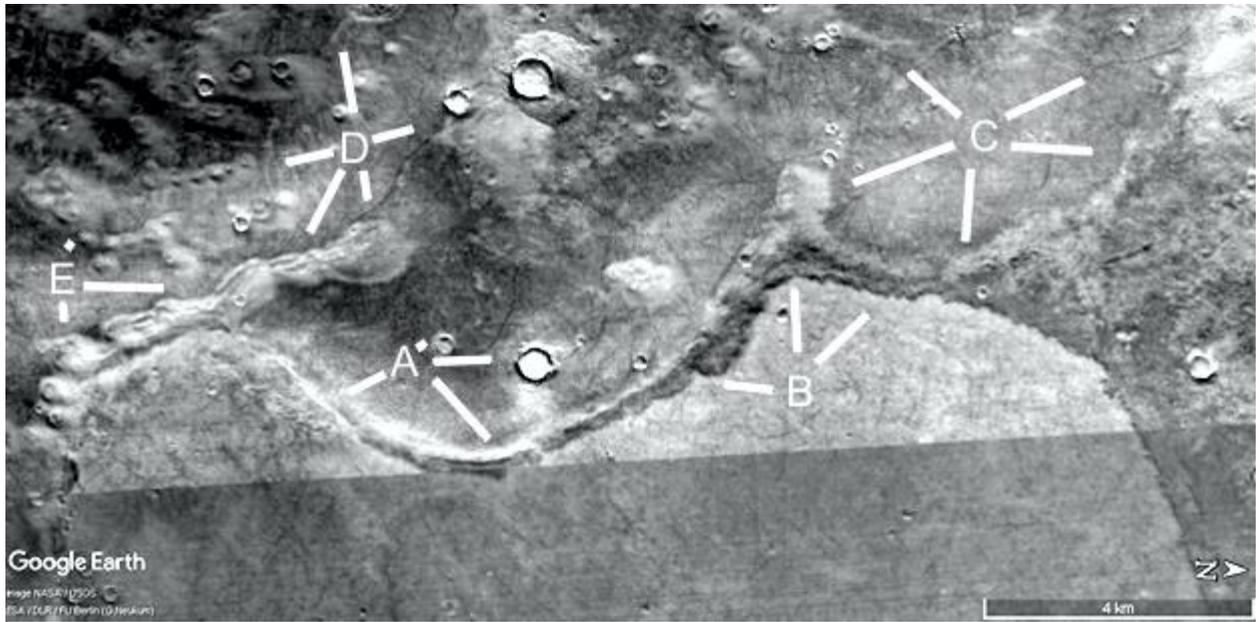
A parabola is shown.



Ecydhh2004

Hypothesis

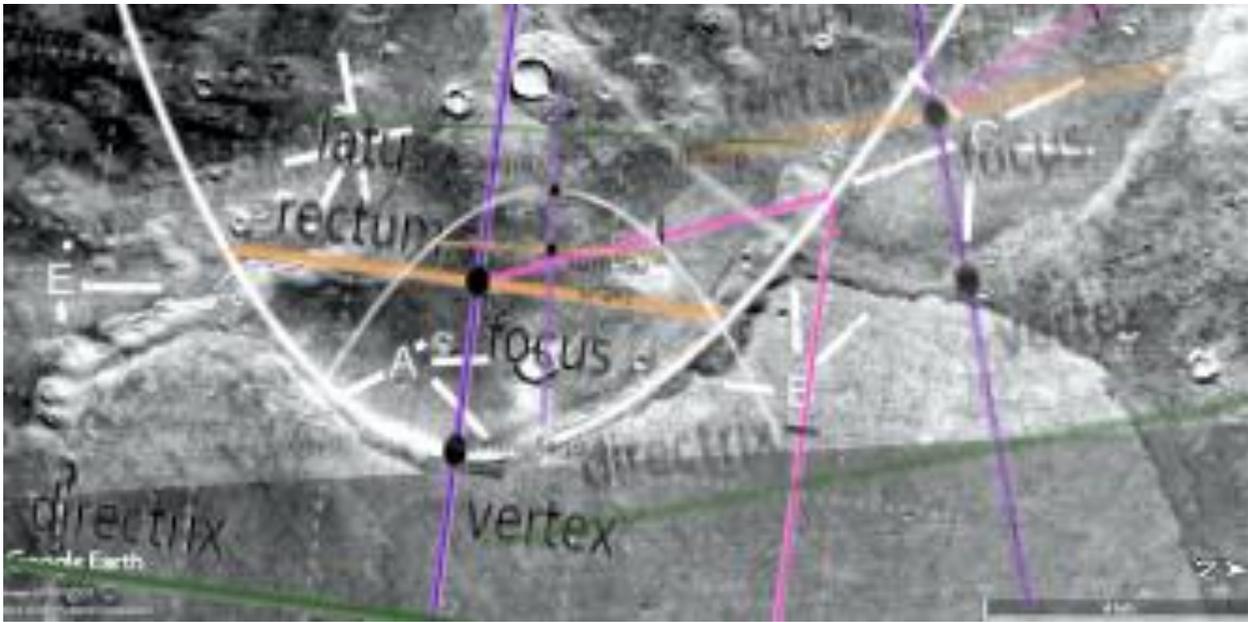
A shows another walled field, the crater at 3 o'clock has a trail of pale material going to the wall and through to under it. B shows a thicker part of the wall, C shows a rectangular wall segment at 8 o'clock. This wall curves around to 6 and 3 o'clock, some narrow walls are at 10 and 2 o'clock. D shows more walls.



Ecydhh2004a

Hypothesis

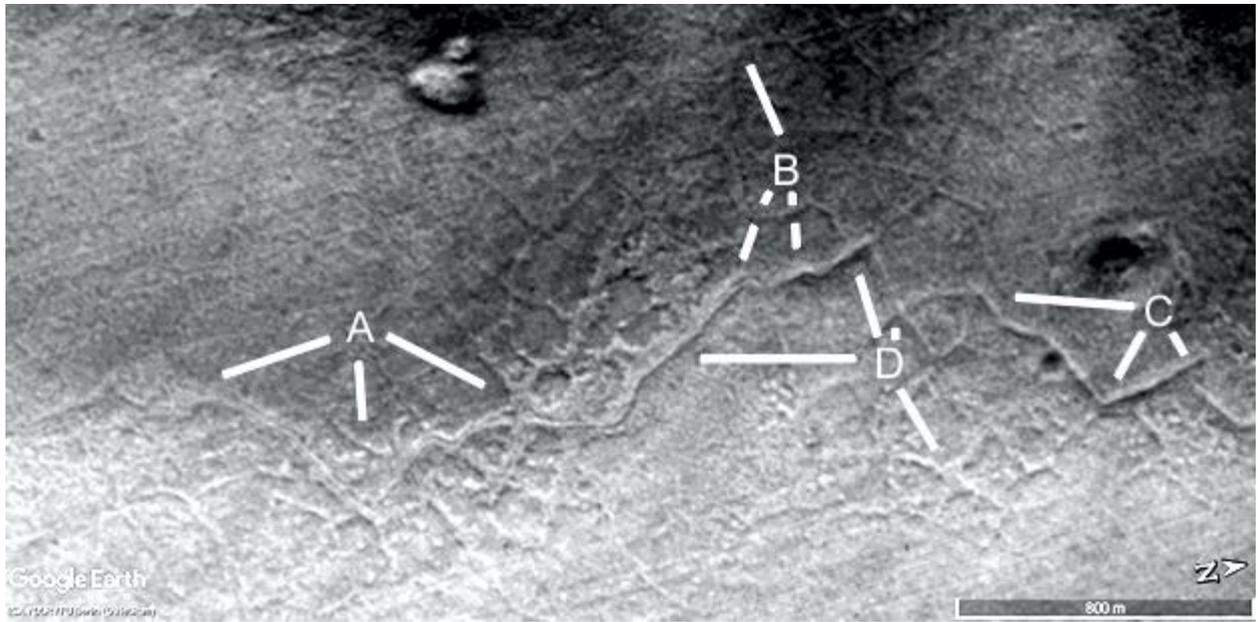
Three parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2007

Hypothesis

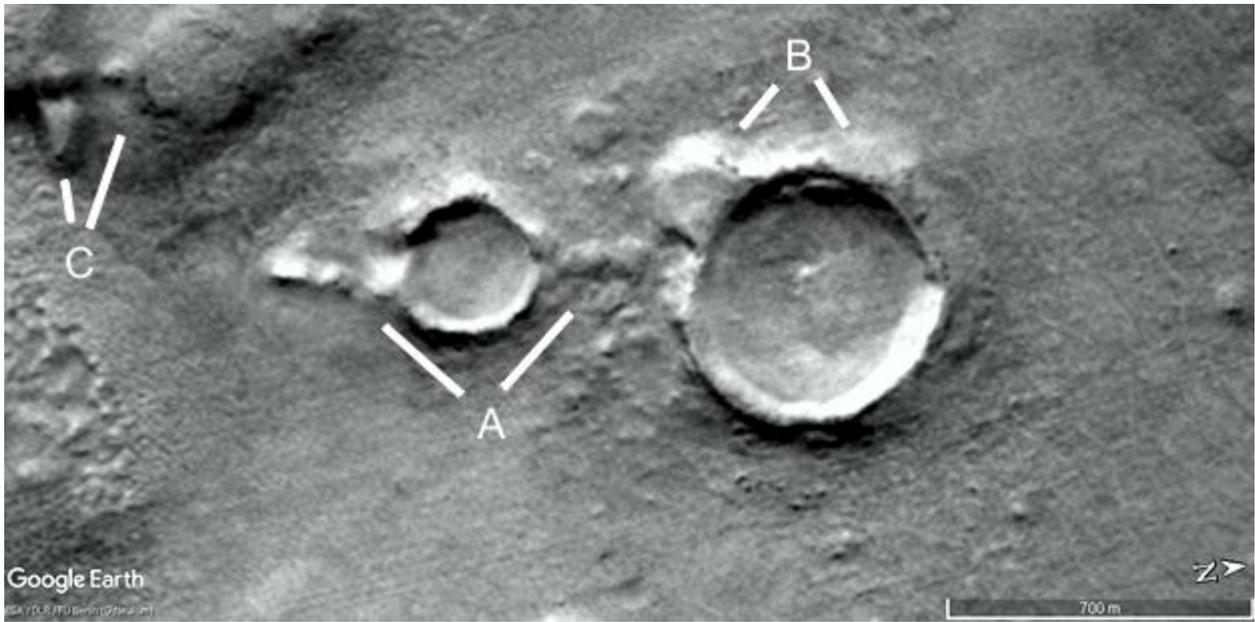
These don't appear to be cracks, but a pattern of material sitting on the ground. They are not rivers because there is no flow pattern water could follow. They may have been underground tunnels, one of the few formations exposed like this. A shows a double wall like a collapsed tunnel from 8 o'clock down and over to 4 o'clock. B shows another hollow segment at 7 o'clock second leg. At 6 o'clock second leg there is a shadow under this as if it is off the ground, also at 11 o'clock at D and to a smaller extent at 9 o'clock. C also shows this shadow.



Ecydt2008

Hypothesis

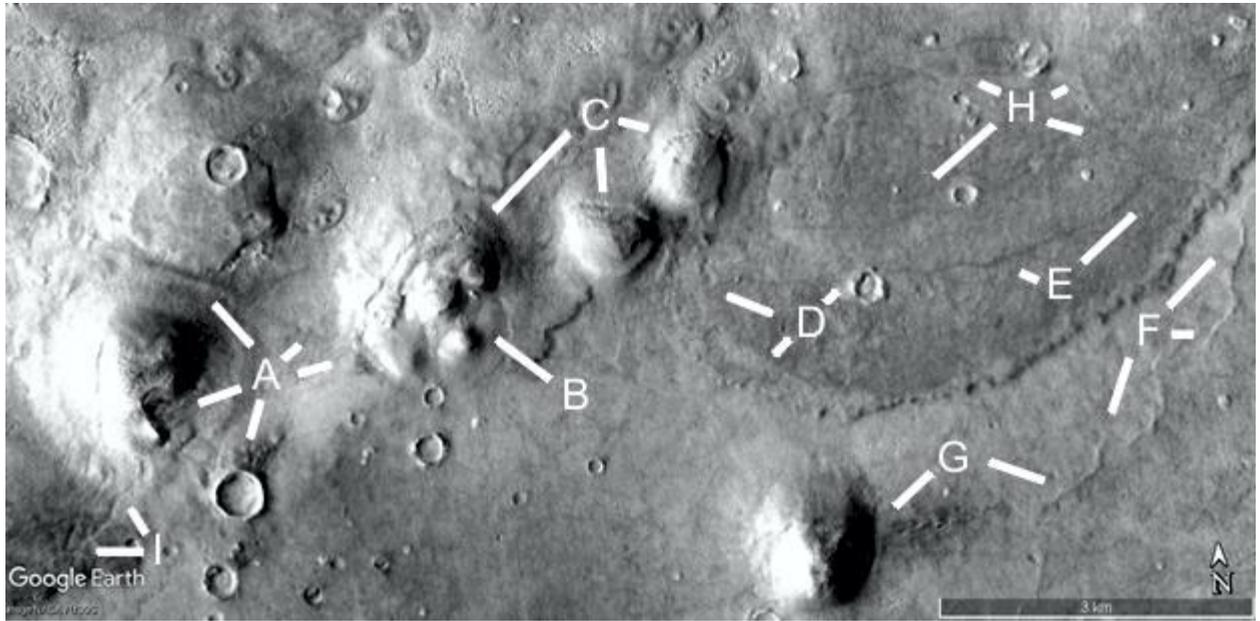
A shows a crater with a tube on both sides, this connects to the crater on the right. B shows possible habitats connected to the crater. A shows a collapsed hollow hill.



Ecydh2012a

Hypothesis

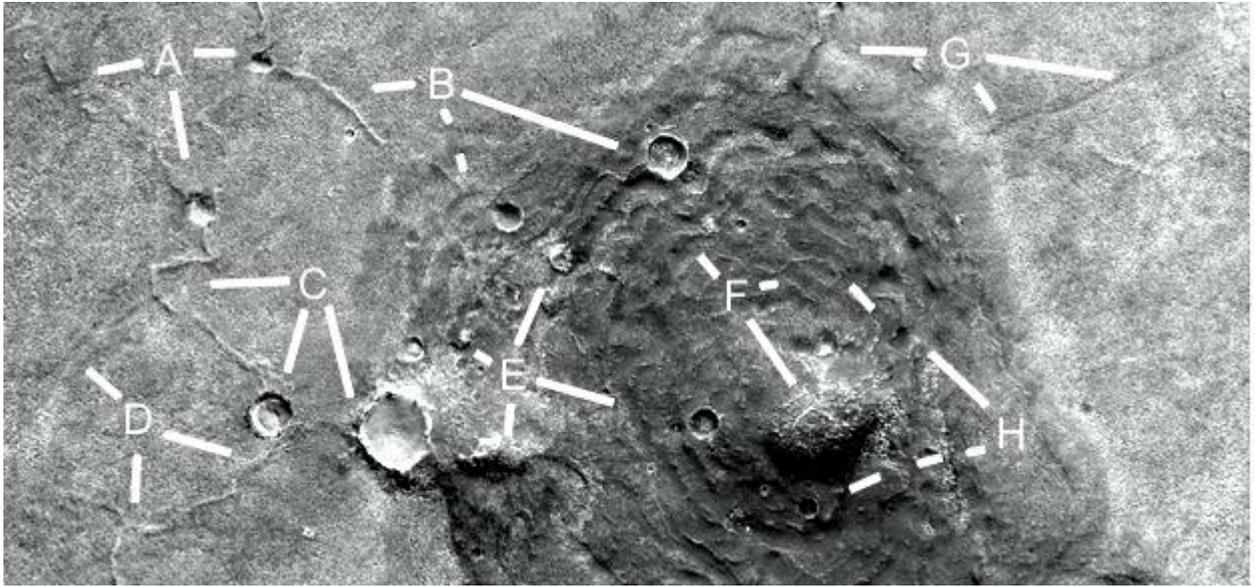
A shows a hollow hill at 8 o'clock, a straight line between the next hollow hill at 11 o'clock which continues on at 1 and 2 o'clock. B shows a collapsed hill, C shows two more. D shows a parabolic field at 7 and 10 o'clock, also a crater at 2 o'clock connected to a road continuing on to E. F shows another road going into the hill at G. H shows more roads. I shows a road going into the hill at A.



Ecydhh2012a2

Hypothesis

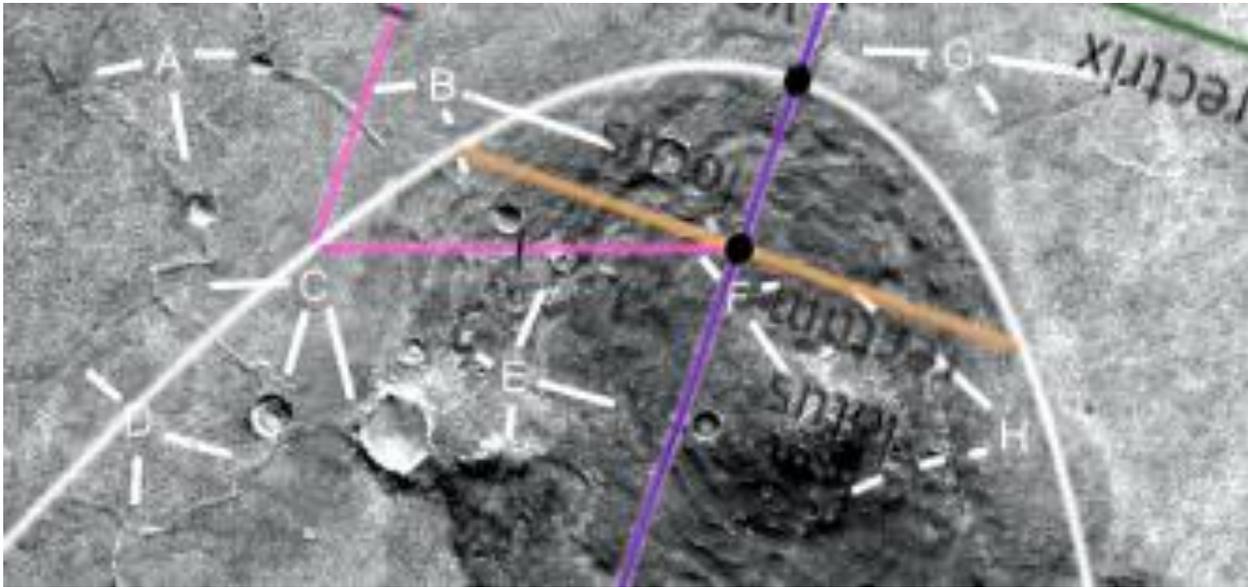
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt2013e2

Hypothesis

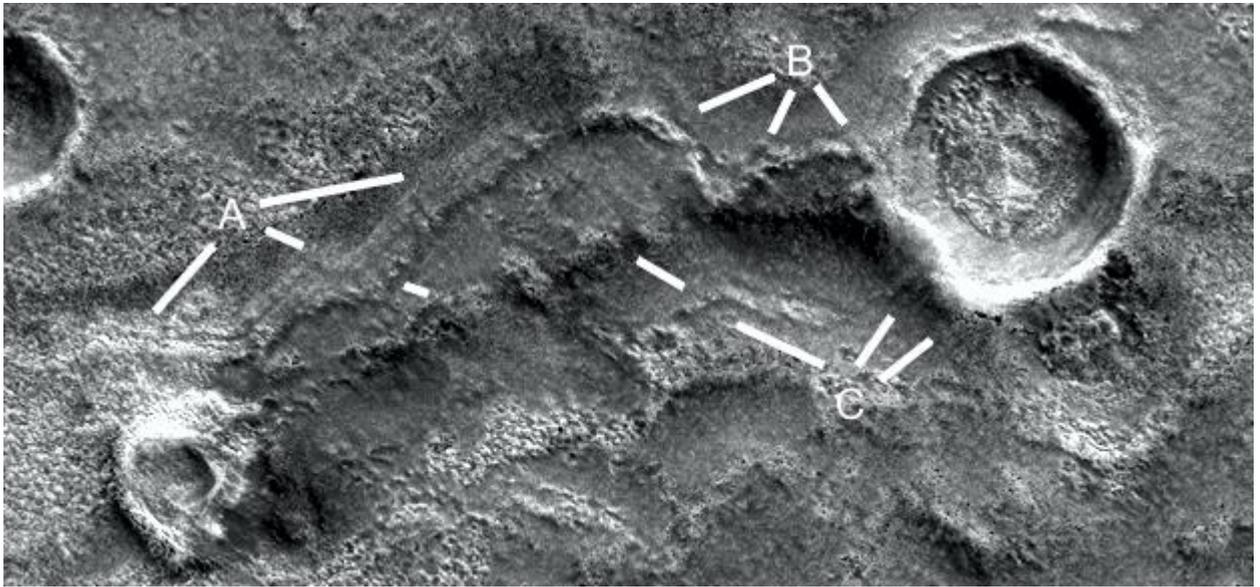
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt2013f

Hypothesis

A shows a collapsed tube with a groove along it, this becomes a more intact tube at B. There is a hole in the roof at 8 o'clock, the tube merges into the crater at 4 o'clock. C shows a collapse in the roof at 1 to 2 o'clock, at 10 o'clock is another collapsed tube.



Ecydt2013f2

Hypothesis

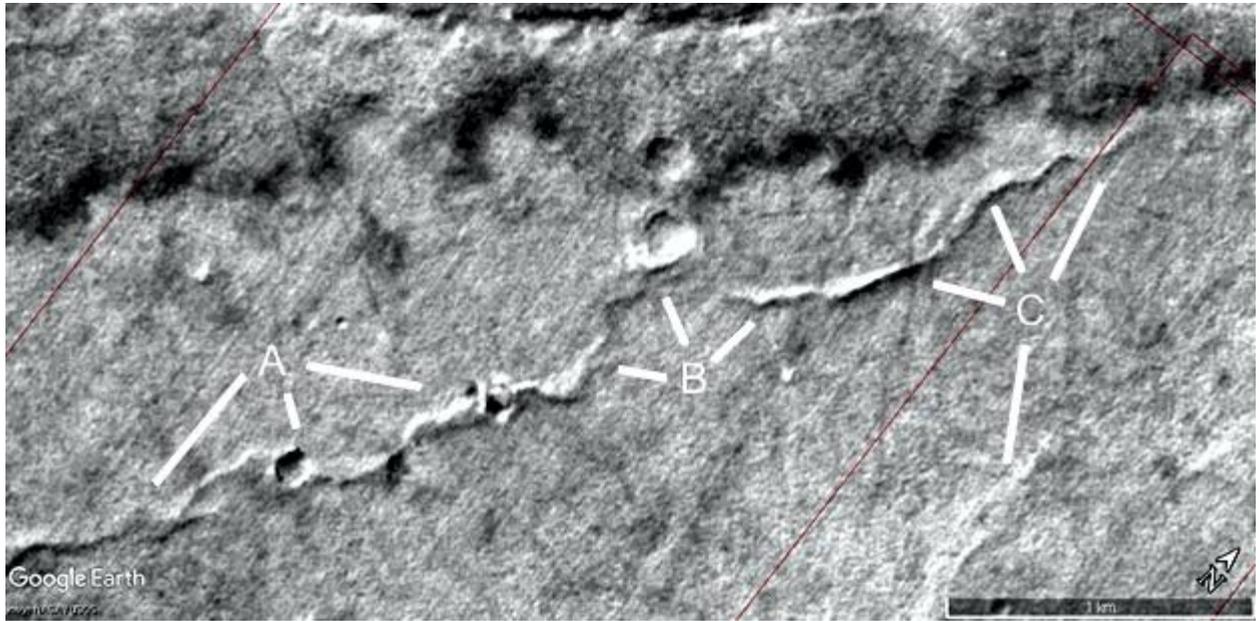
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt2018

Hypothesis

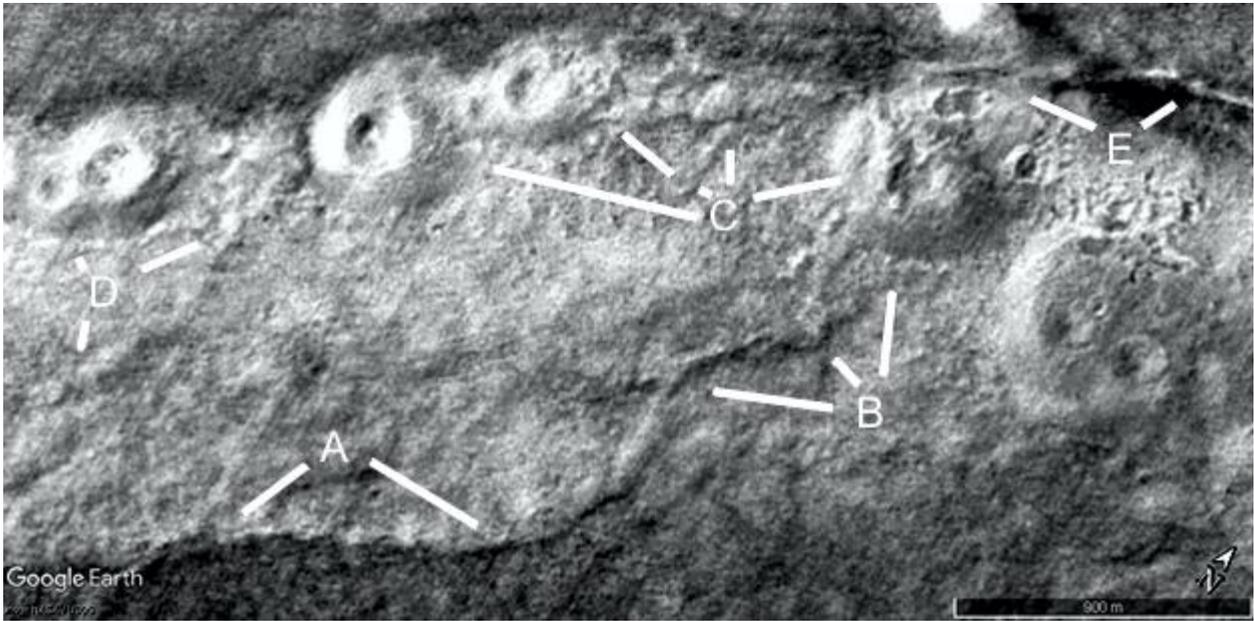
A shows a wavy tube that has collapsed at 7 o'clock, perhaps from the craters at 4 and 5 o'clock, unless they were connected by the tubes. B shows a collapsed segment at 10 o'clock, it connects to a crater at 11 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the tube is disconnected completely, it is more intact at C from 10 to 1 o'clock. At 7 o'clock is another tube.



Ecydt2019

Hypothesis

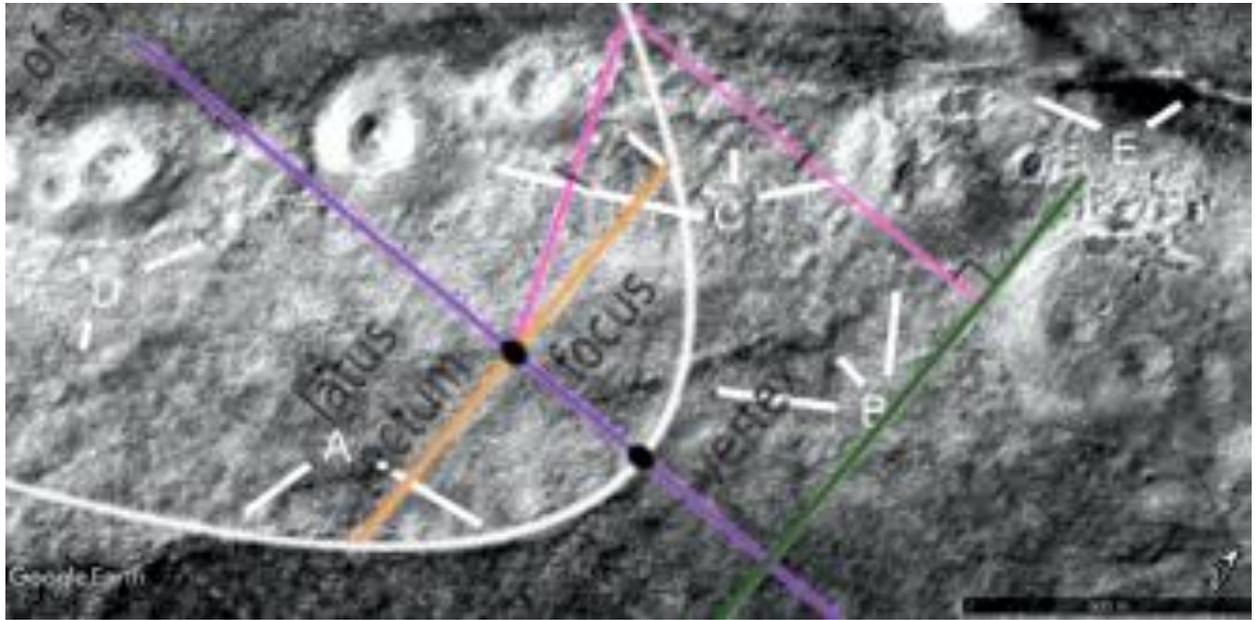
A shows a tube with regular markings like interior arches. B shows a collapsed roof of the tube at 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock may be a small round connection between tubes like a nexus. At 12 o'clock is a collapsed hollow hill. C shows other collapsed hills. D and E show other tubes.



Ecydt2019a

Hypothesis

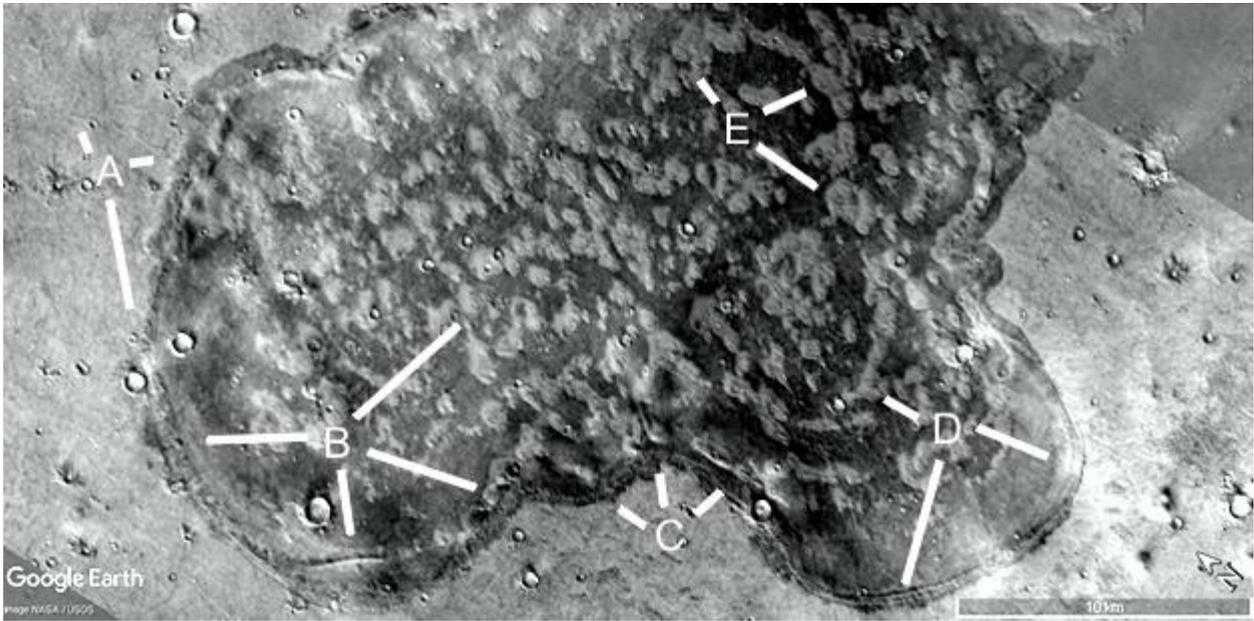
A parabola is shown.



Ecydhh2026

Hypothesis

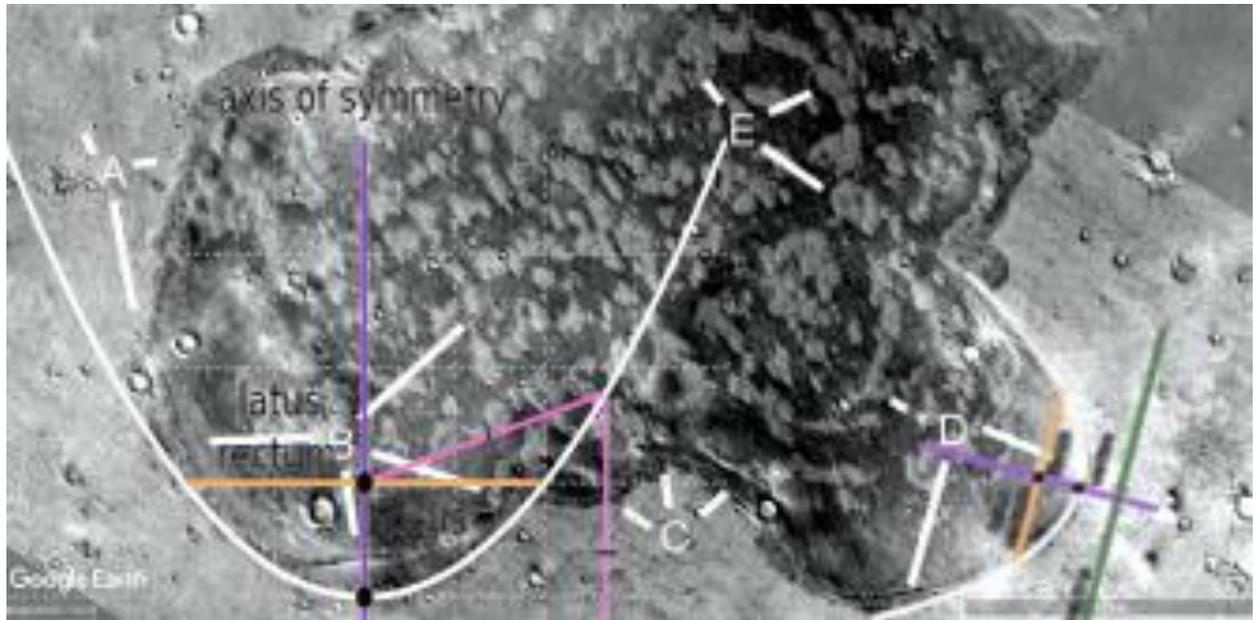
A shows a walled edge of a farming area. B shows more of the wall, at 2 o'clock there are pale mounds perhaps to do with farming. C shows more of the wall, this continues to D. E shows more of these mounds and how they form a curve.



Ecydhh2026a

Hypothesis

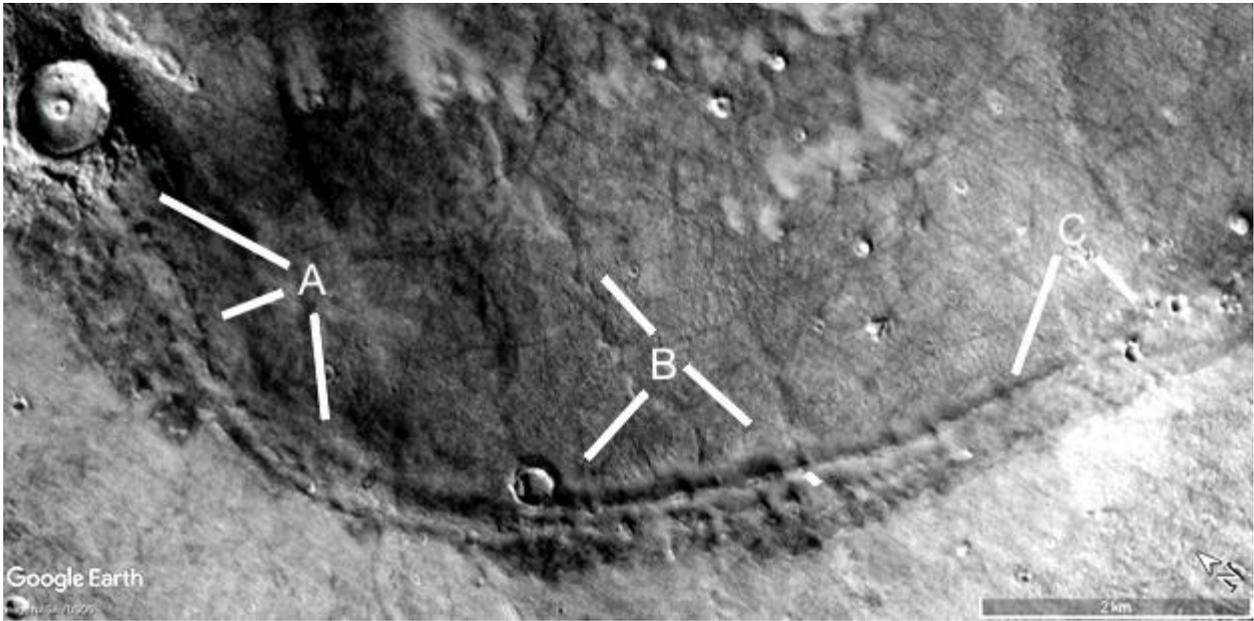
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2027

Hypothesis

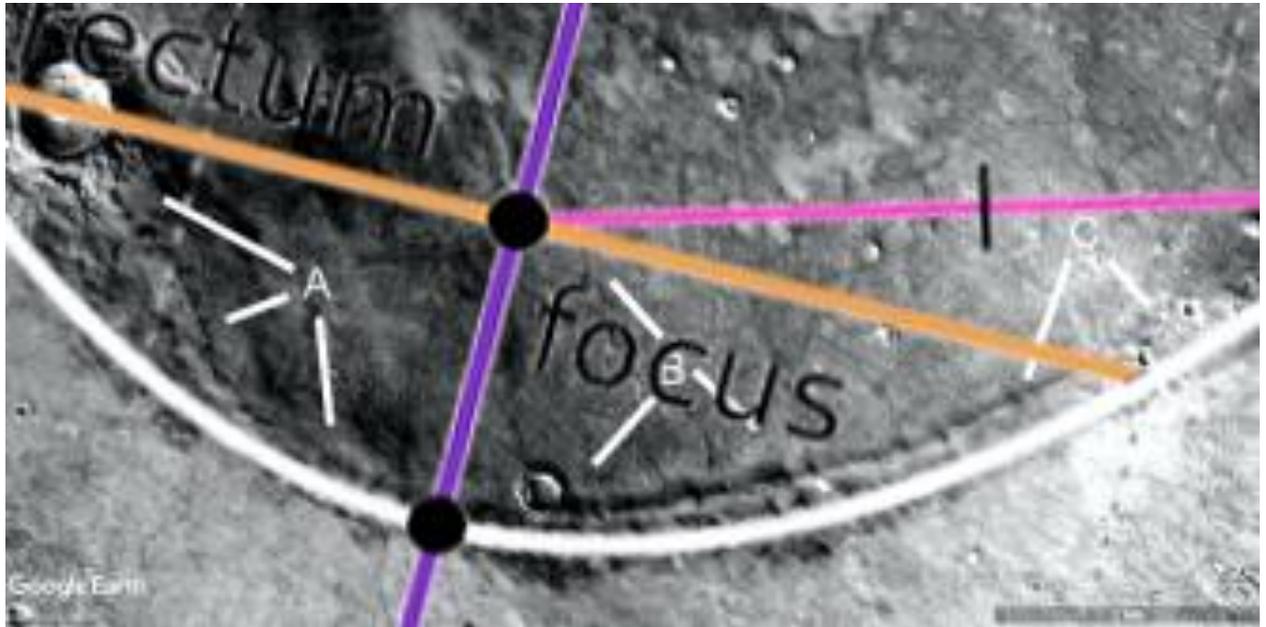
A shows a wall or tube connecting to the crater at 10 o'clock, it is a double wall at 6 and 8 o'clock perhaps as a collapsed tube. B shows more of this double wall at 4 and 7 o'clock, also some smaller walls at 11 o'clock. C shows the inner wall.



Ecydt2027a

Hypothesis

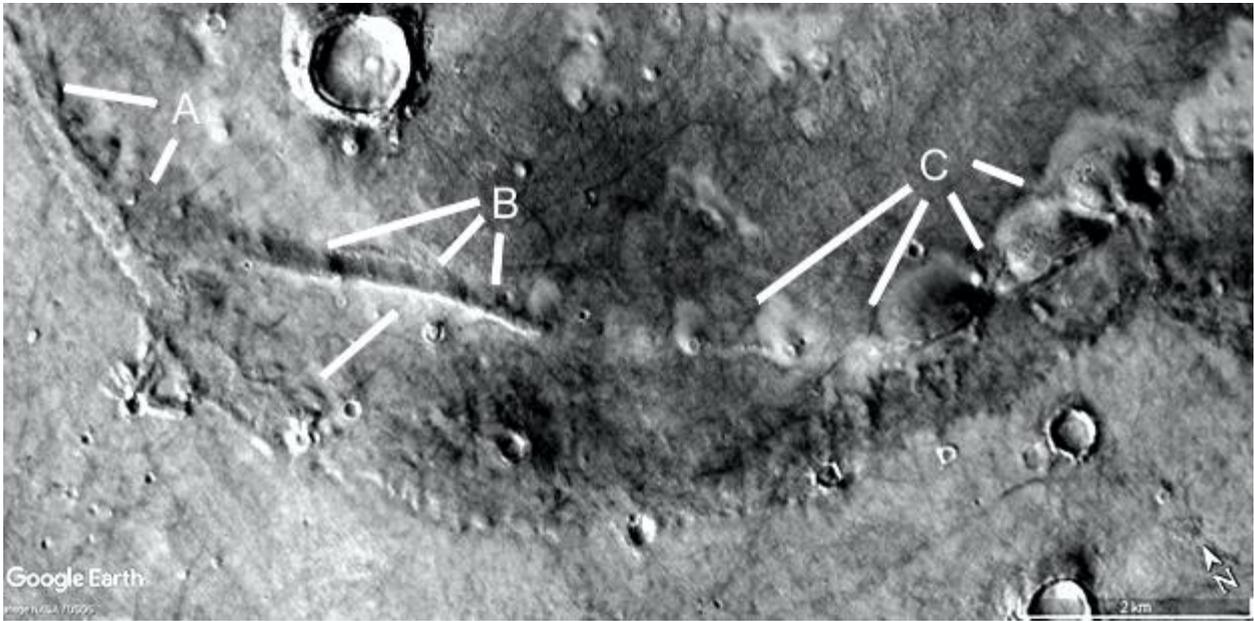
A parabola is shown



Ecydt2028

Hypothesis

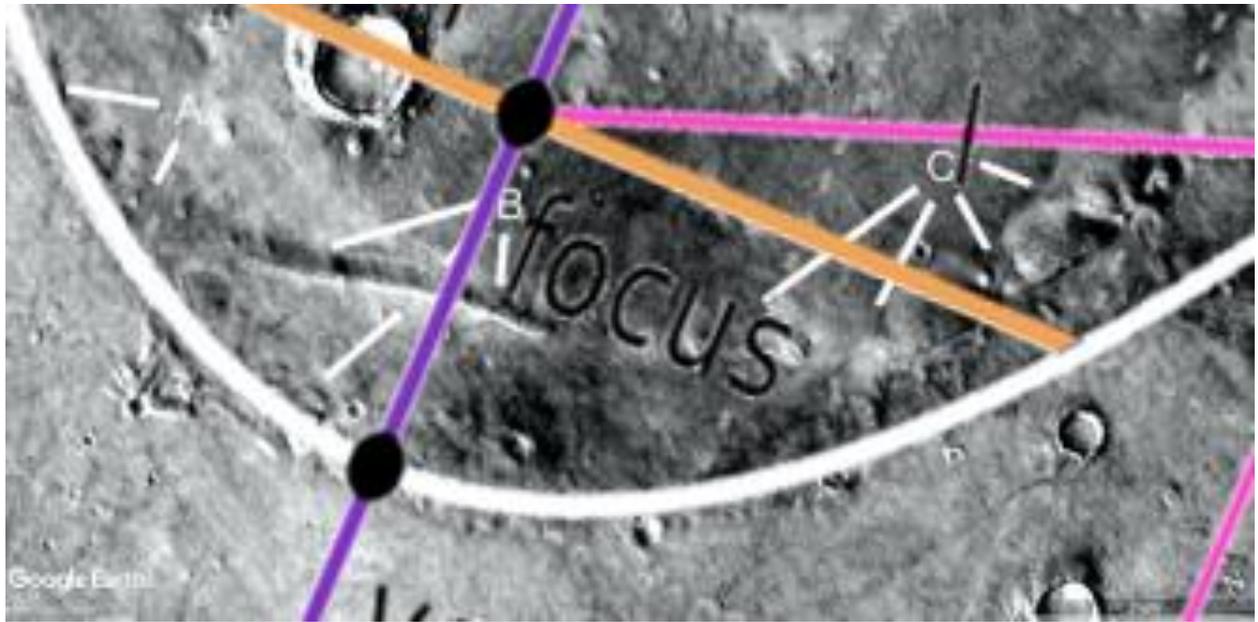
A shows another double wall, probably a collapsed tube. B is more intact, at 7 o'clock second leg is a small wall or tube. C shows a continuation of the tube from B cutting through some hollow hills.



Ecydt2028a

Hypothesis

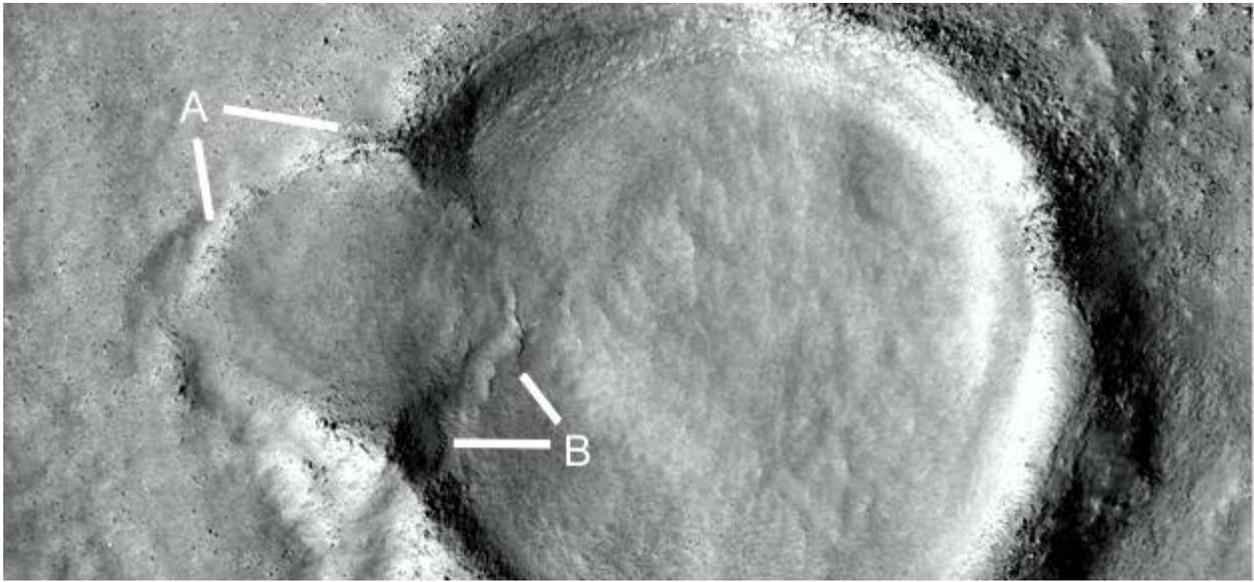
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt2029b

Hypothesis

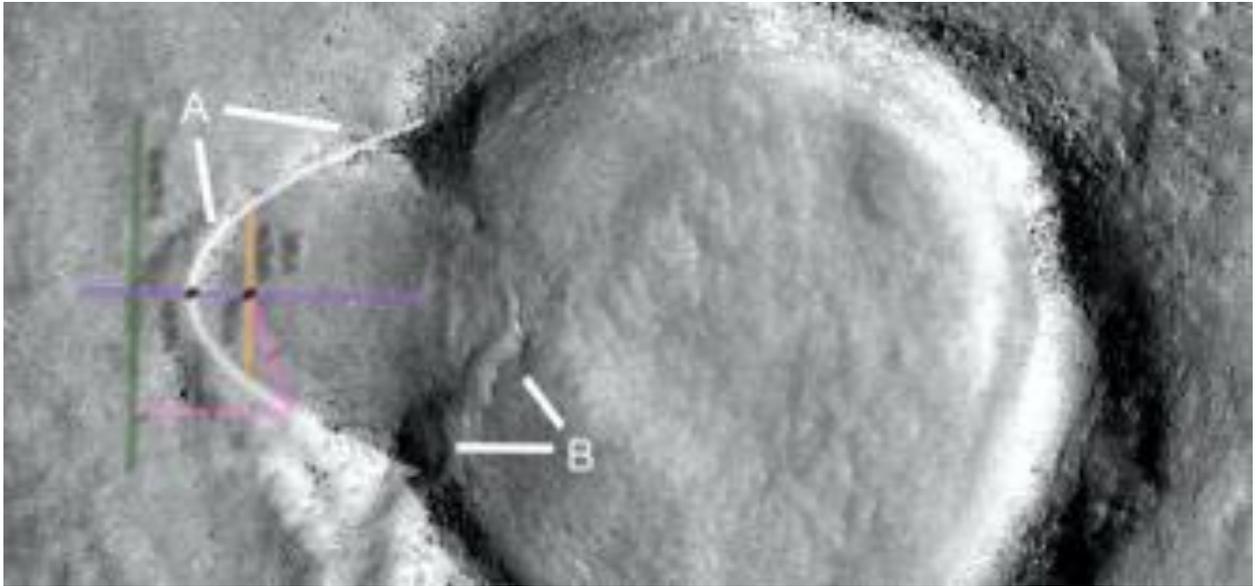
A and B show an unusual smooth area, this must have been formed after the crater impact.



Ecydt2029b2

Hypothesis

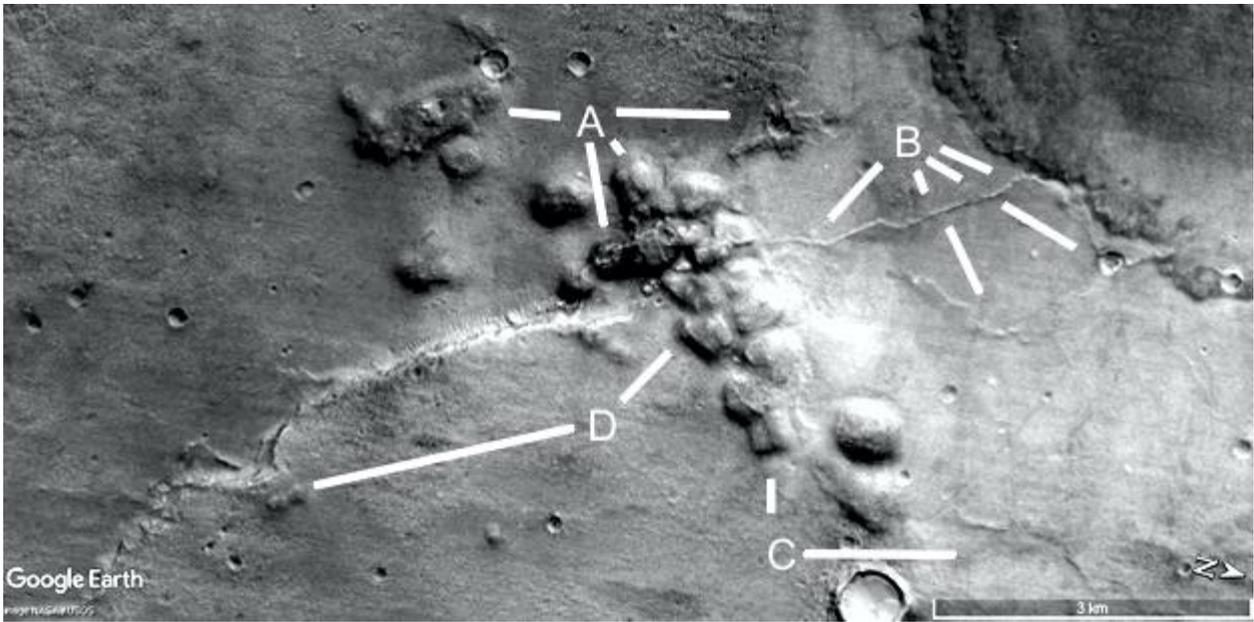
A parabola is shown. There may have been an inner parabola pointing in the opposite direction.



Ecydhh2030

Hypothesis

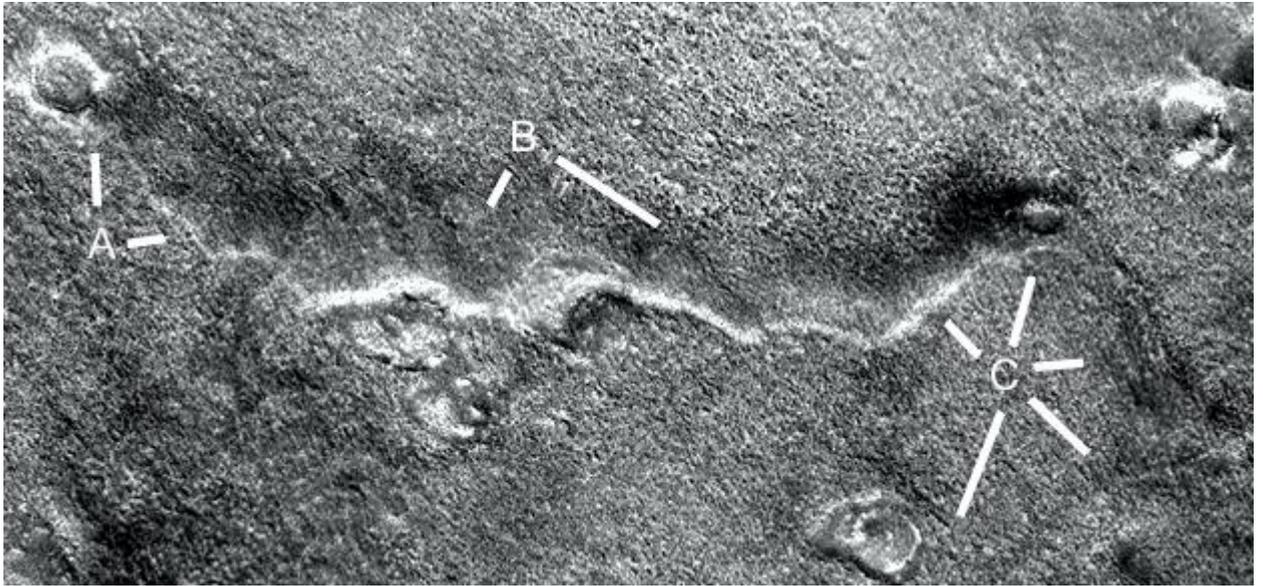
A shows a collapsed hill at 9 o'clock, others at 5 and 6 o'clock. B shows some tubes connecting to a farming area. C shows a collapsed hill at 12 o'clock, a tube at 3 o'clock. D shows a long double wall as a collapsed tube at 8 o'clock, some hollow hills at 2 o'clock.



Ecydh2035c

Hypothesis

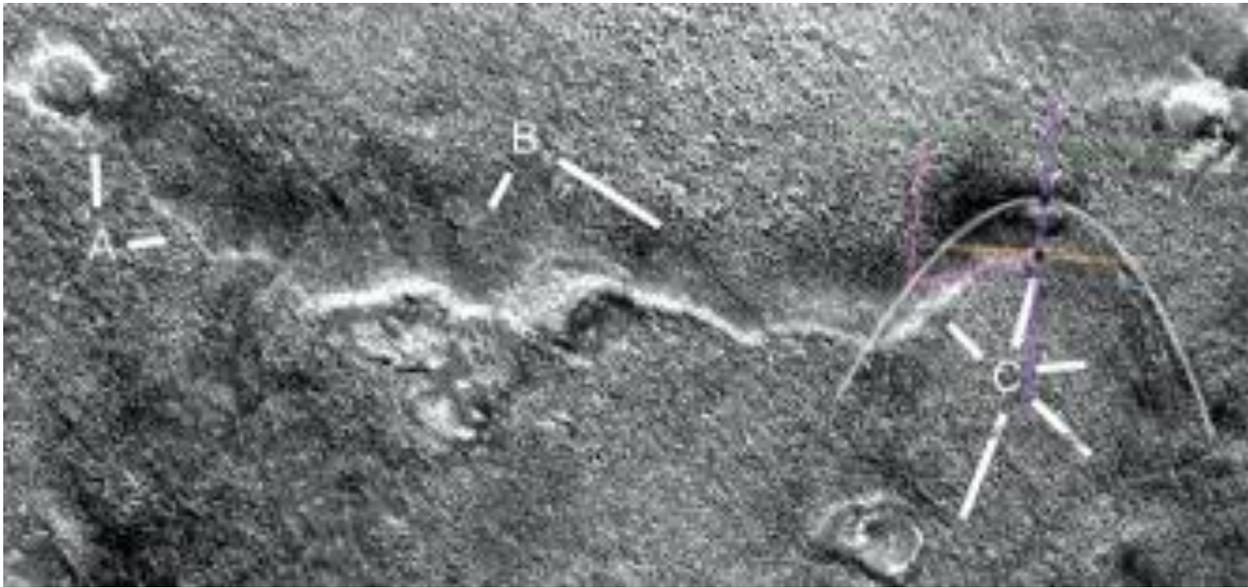
A and B may have been a canal or a tube, the lower side slope is much steeper and better formed. C shows a parabolic bend, from 1 to 4 o'clock the trench appears to go under ground like a tube. One tube may go around to the crater at 7 o'clock.



Ecydhh2035c2

Hypothesis

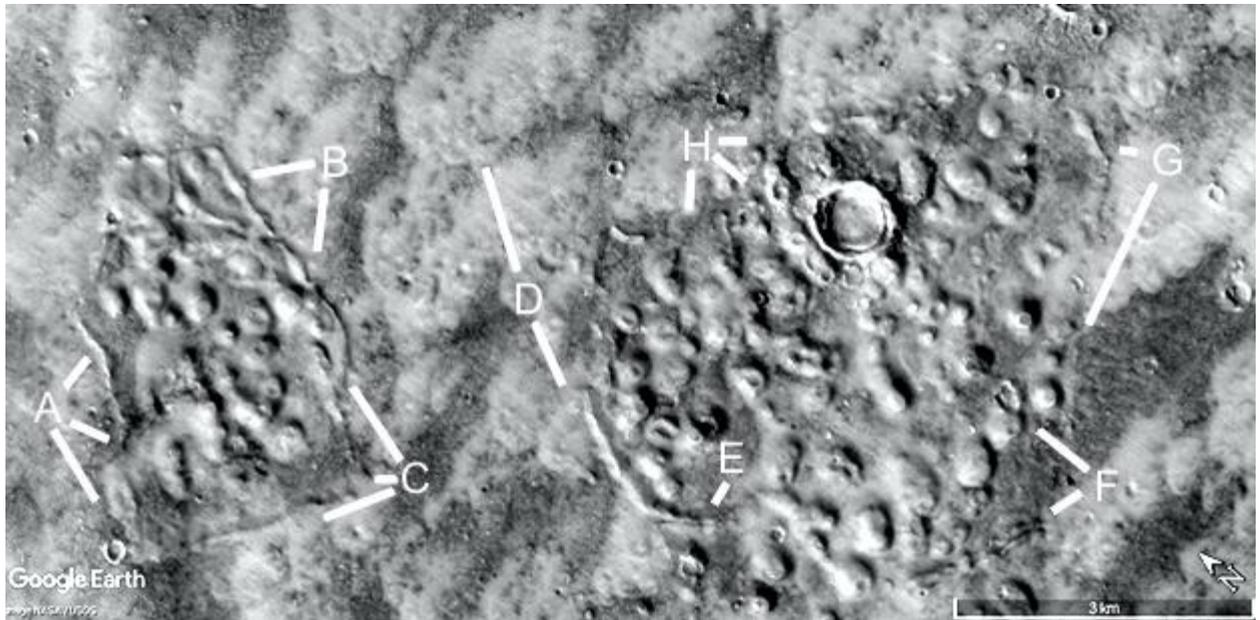
A parabola is shown, another is inside it.



Ecydhh2038

Hypothesis

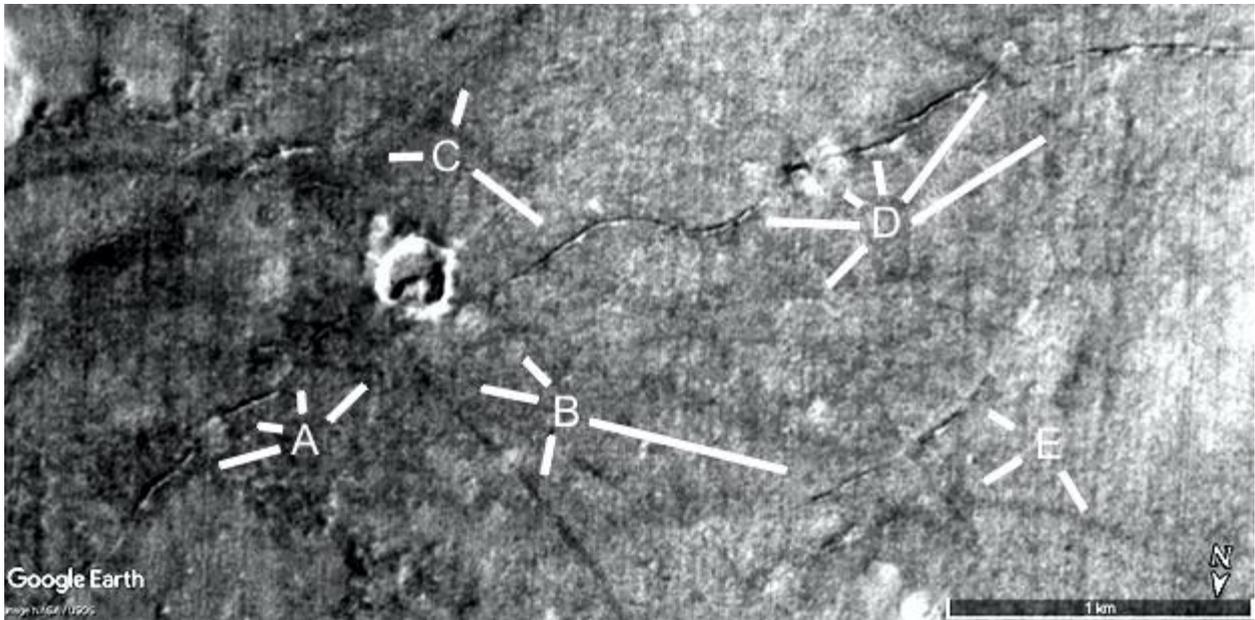
These walled formations may be surrounded by farms, these mounds are seen elsewhere surrounded by parabolic walls. A, B, and C show this all as if the whole formation is sitting on the different kind of terrain. There may have been an entrance at A at 5 o'clock. D shows one of these pale mounds at 11 o'clock, at 5 o'clock is another wall terminating at E. F shows some of these hills are hollow, G shows a wall that is more eroded at 7 o'clock and in good condition at 9 o'clock. H shows the edge of this formation with no visible wall.



Ecydt2039

Hypothesis

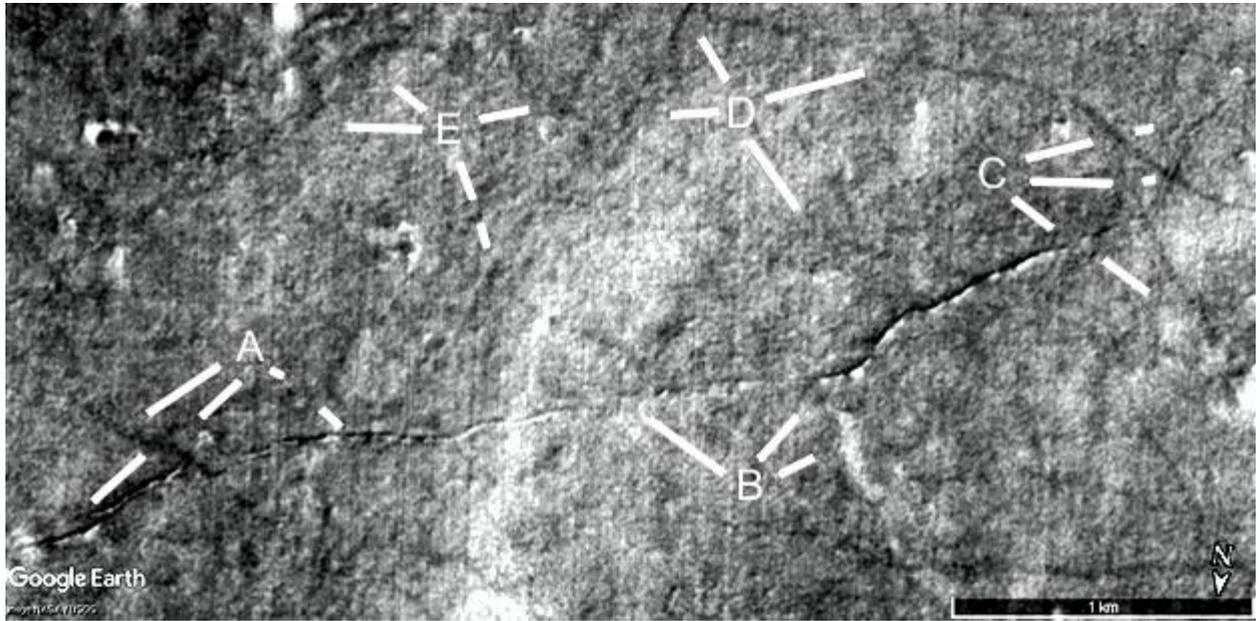
A shows a tube that continues up to D. B shows a dark road from 7 to 10 o'clock, another tube at 4 o'clock. At 11 o'clock a tube goes into a small hill. C shows another faint tube from 9 to 1 o'clock. E shows more roads, they are unlikely to be dust devil tracks because they are so straight.



Ecydt2040

Hypothesis

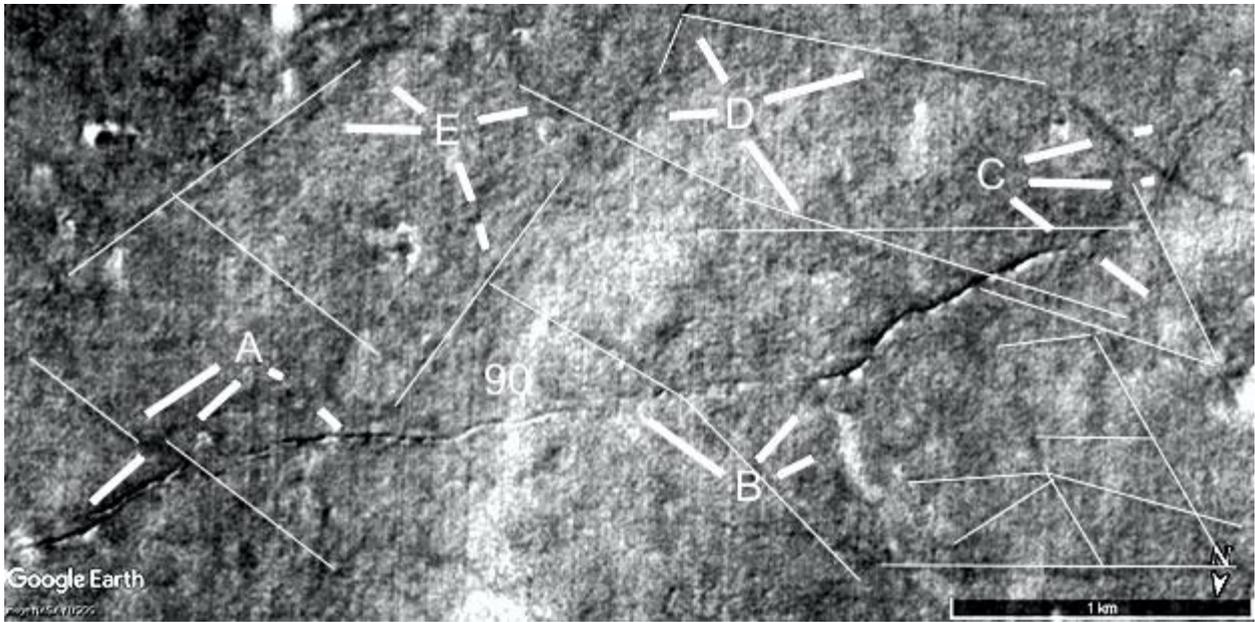
A shows a tube with regular marks along it at 4 o'clock second leg, these may be arches in the tube as it degrades. B shows more of these from 10 to 1 o'clock, another degraded tube at 2 o'clock. C shows more roads as does D. E shows a curved road, these form an overall pattern of approximately straight lines that cross each other.



Ecydt2040a

Hypothesis

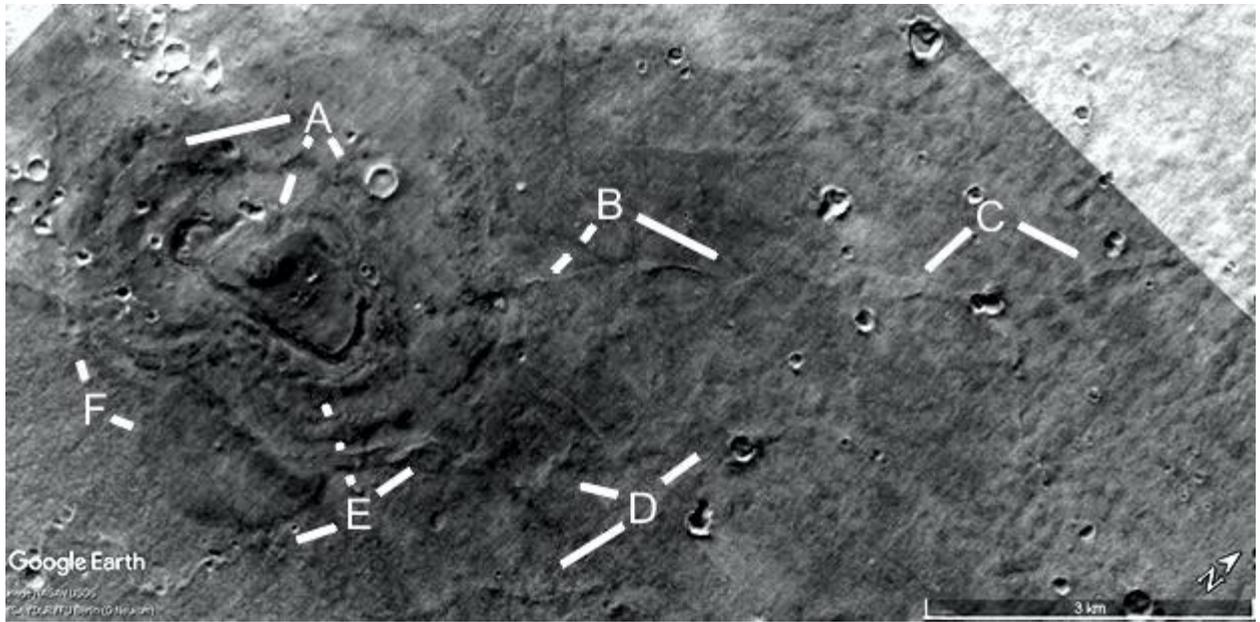
The lines show how straight these dark roads are, dust devils would cross each other in geometric patterns like this. To the right of B the roads come together in an intersection. One T junction is and angle 90° .



Ecydhh2045

Hypothesis

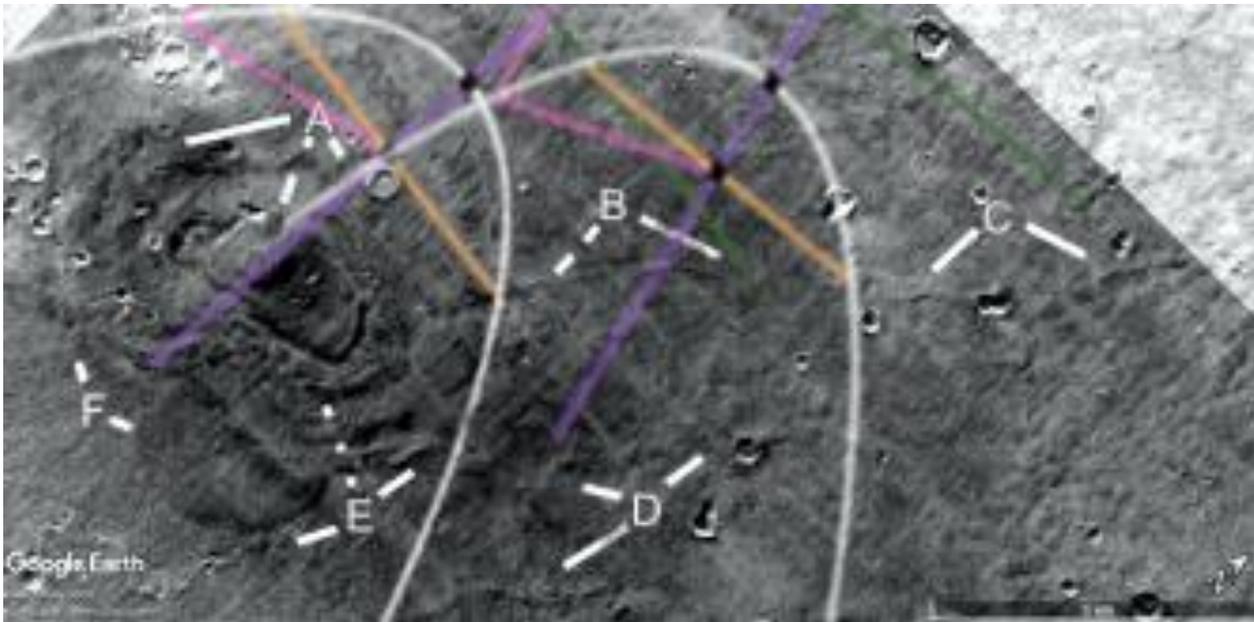
A shows a hill with trenches around it perhaps for irrigation, also shown at E which also shows a tube at 8 o'clock. B and C show a collapsed tube, where it is widest it is as if the roof and wall splayed outwards. D shows another road or tube, F shows a rounded field at 4 o'clock connected to a tube at 11 o'clock.



Ecydhh2045a

Hypothesis

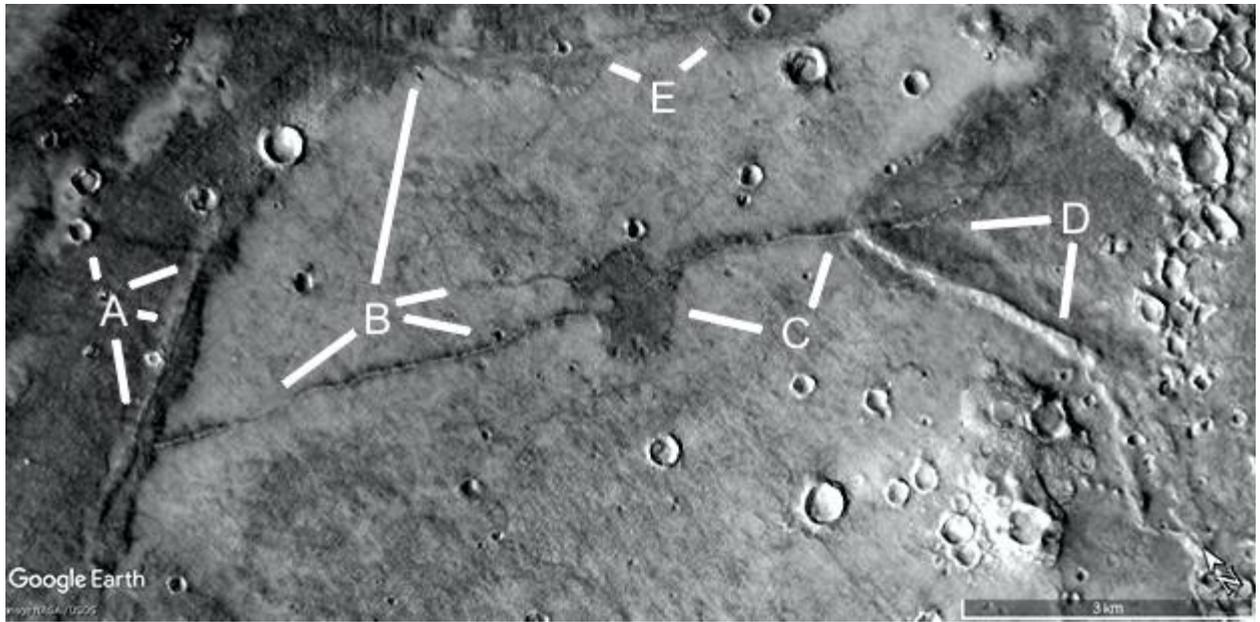
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2048

Hypothesis

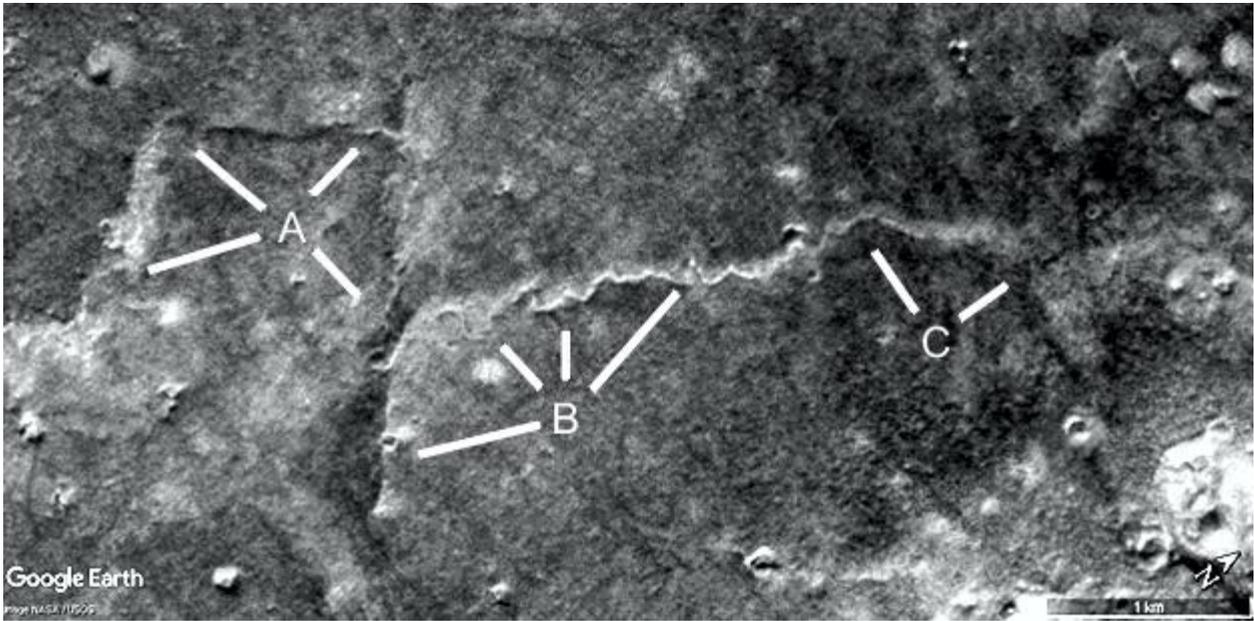
A shows a wall, also a dark road connecting to a crater from 11 to 2 o'clock. B shows a wall with a break at 8 o'clock, another wall at 1 o'clock continuing to E, and a wall 2 o'clock. C shows a probable island in this large dam, this is connected by a wall or jetty to 1 o'clock and to D at 9 o'clock. At 6 o'clock is another wall.



Ecydt2057

Hypothesis

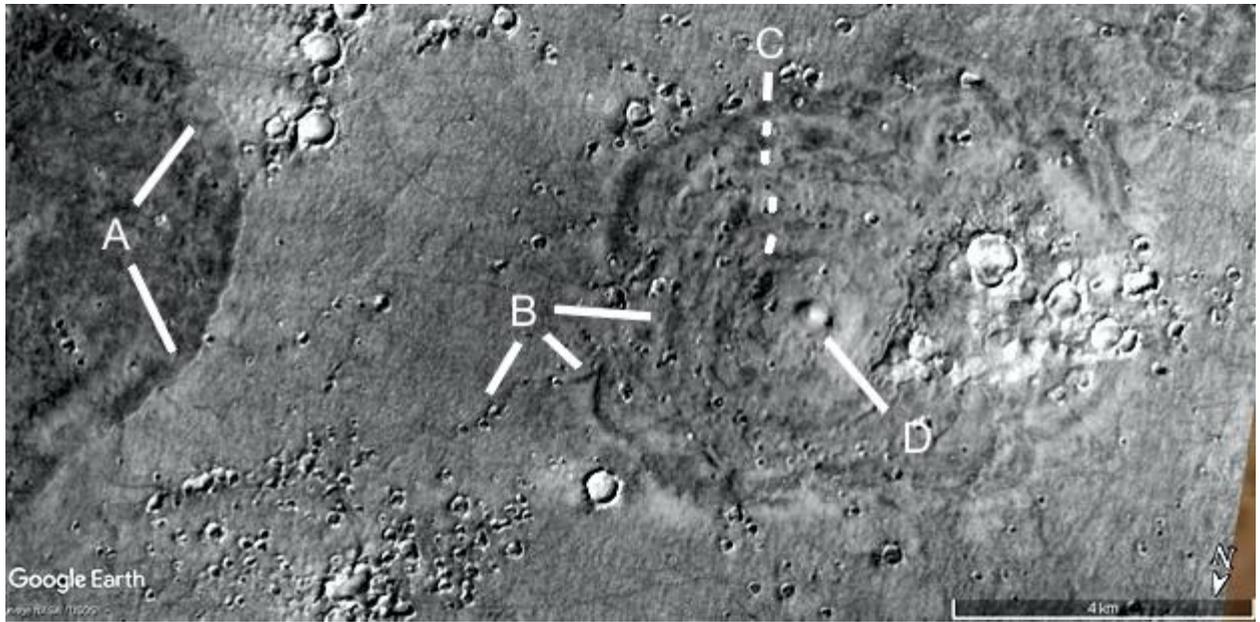
A shows straight walls, B shows these as wavier but at C at 11 o'clock they are straight again perhaps from repairs. At 2 o'clock is a much thicker wall.



Ecydhh2058

Hypothesis

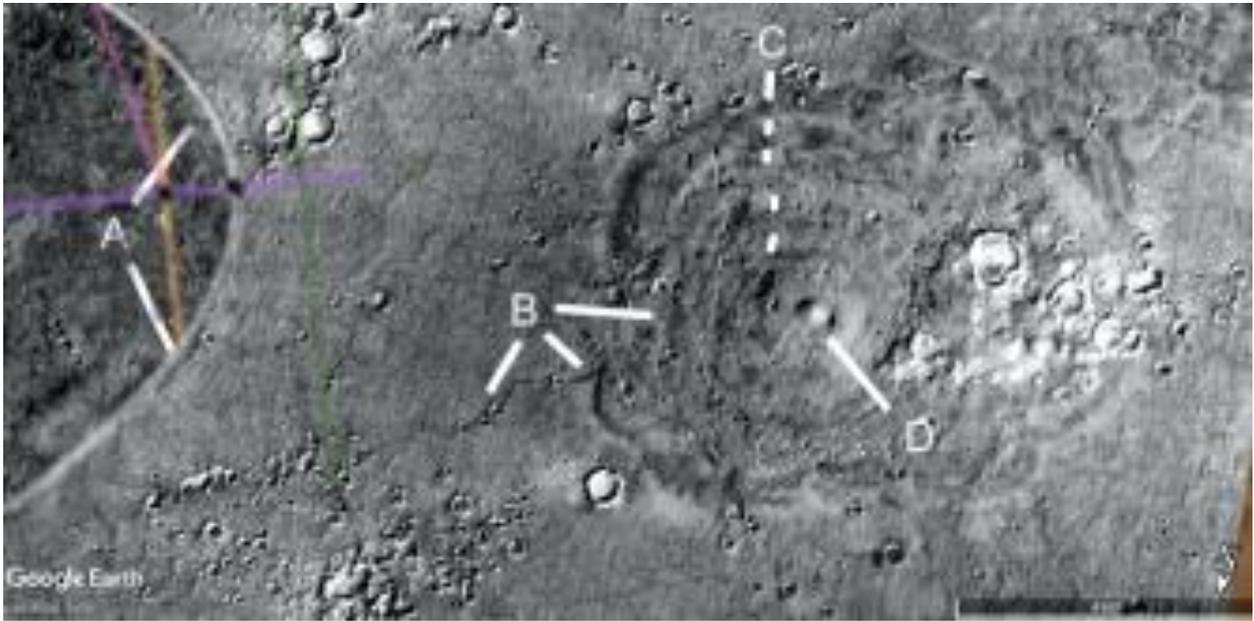
A shows another parabolic boundary to a field, B shows a tube from 4 to 7 o'clock going into the hill. More contours of trenches are shown like at 3 o'clock. C shows how regular these are, D shows the small peak of the hill.



Ecydhh2058a

Hypothesis

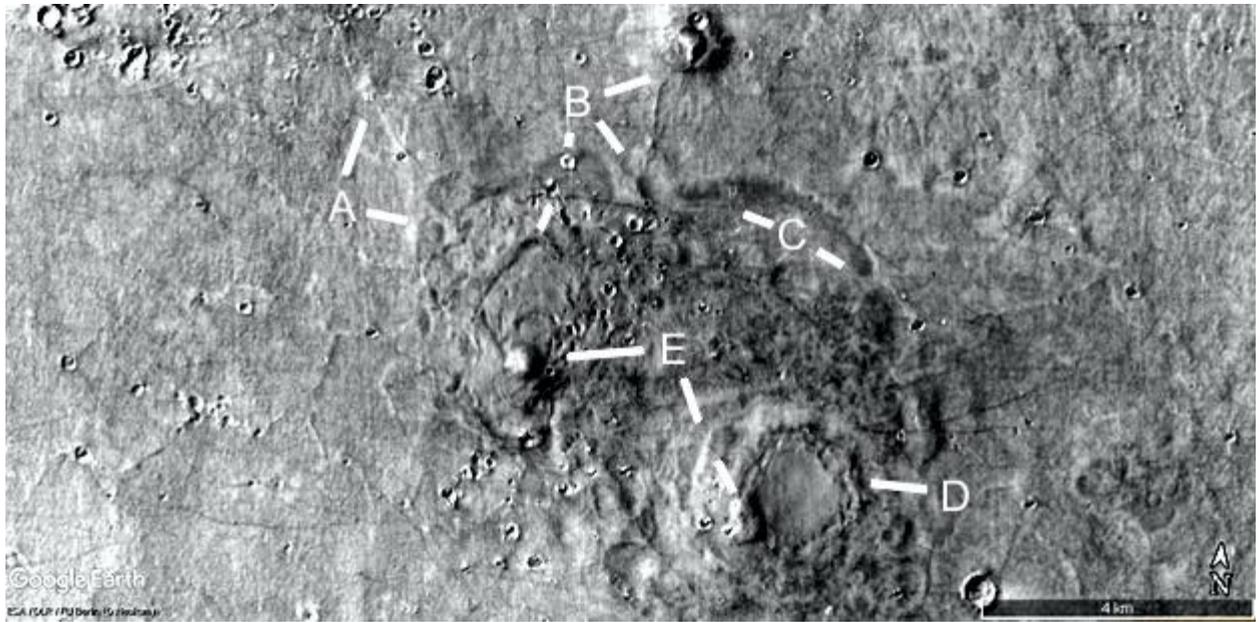
A parabola is shown.



Ecydhh2061

Hypothesis

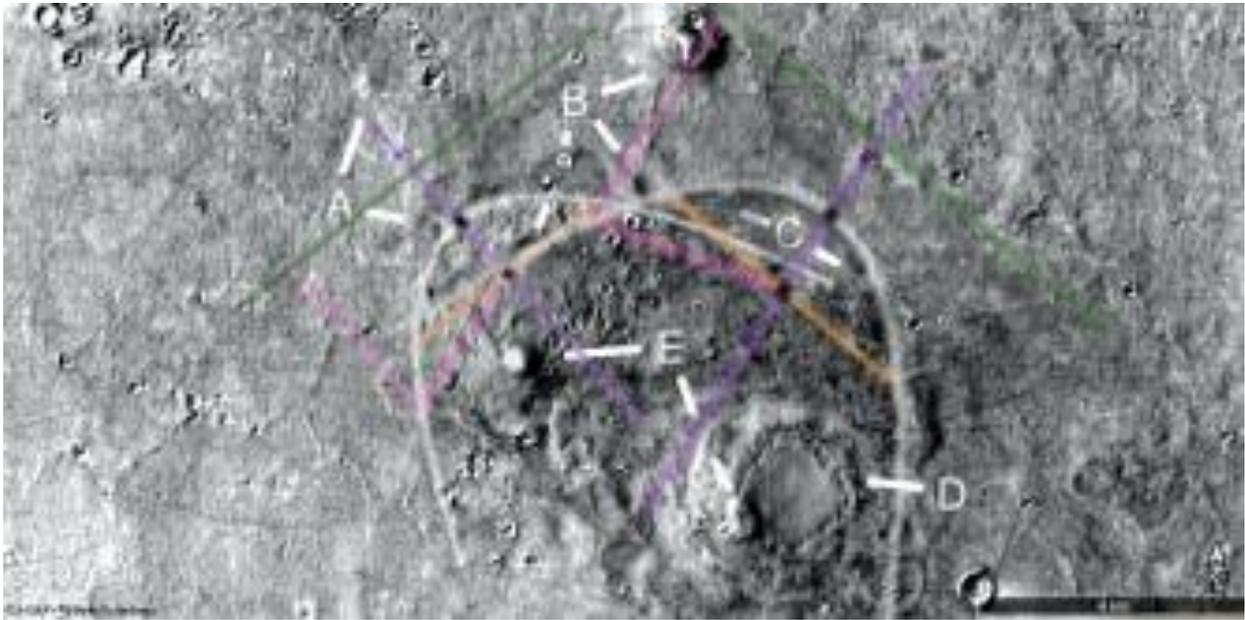
Another of these unusual hills with contours of trenches. A shows a tube or other kind of connection to it, B shows a tube connecting to a small hill from 2 to 4 o'clock. At 7 o'clock first leg there is a small field and the second leg shows perhaps a pit dam. C shows another field with a rounded boundary. D may be the roof of a hollow hill. E at 9 o'clock shows the dome like peak of one hill, and the roof edge of the other at 5 o'clock.



Ecydhh2061a

Hypothesis

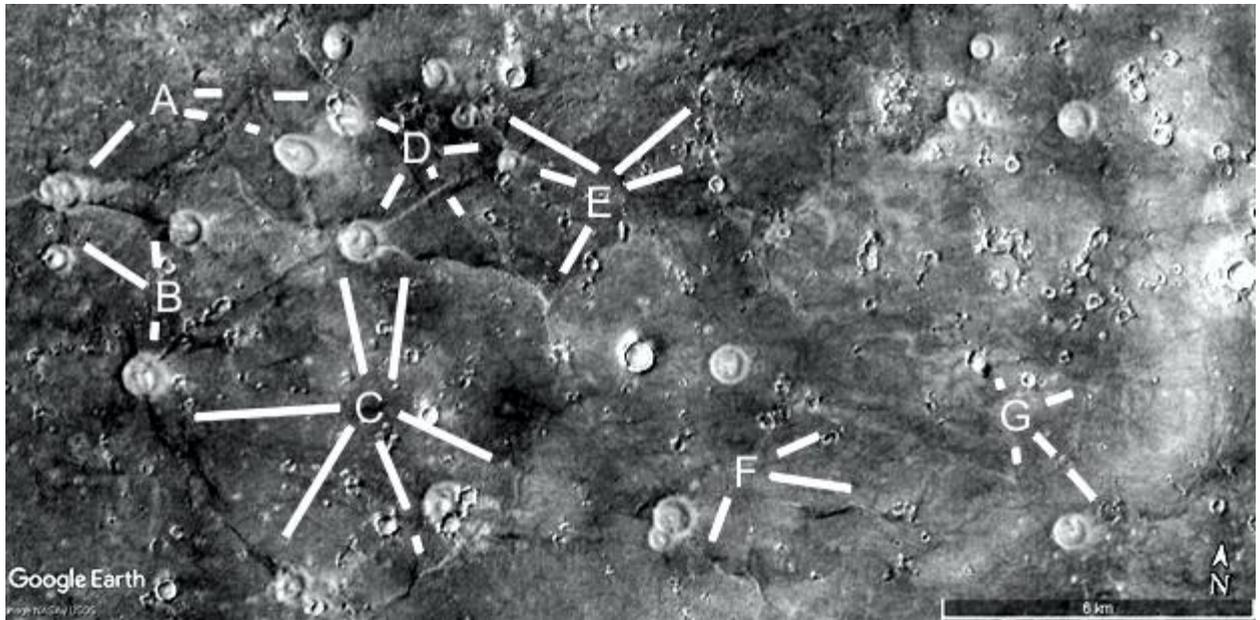
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2062

Hypothesis

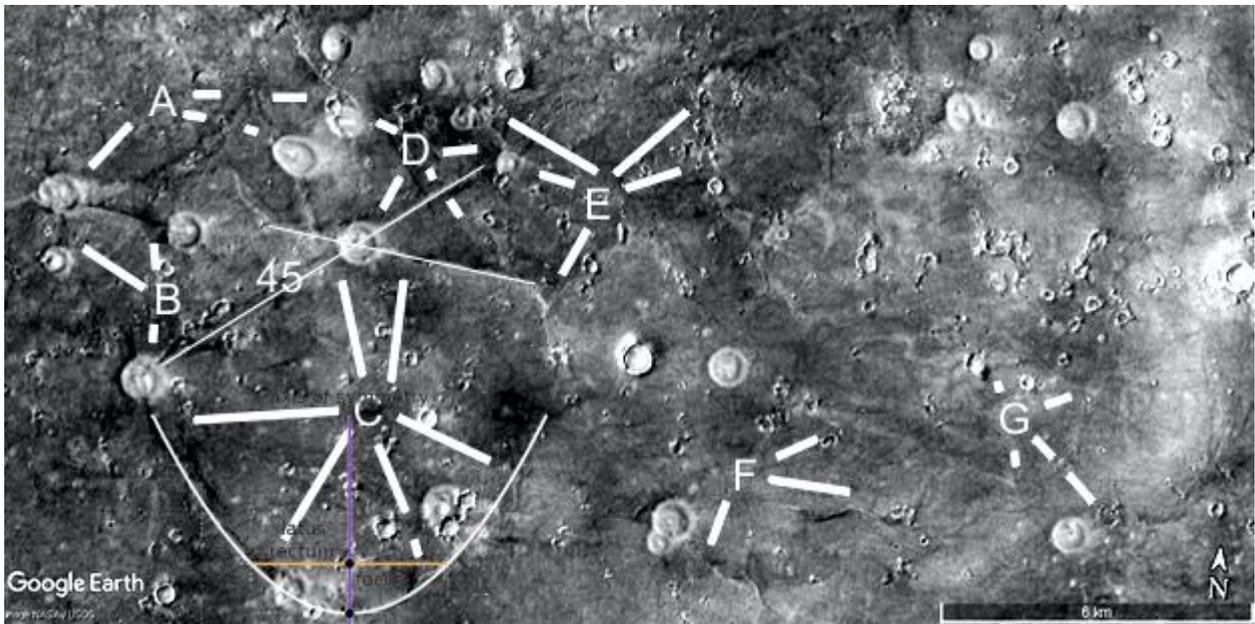
A shows a tube connecting to a crater at 7 o'clock, at 3 and 4 o'clock second legs they connect to two more craters. B also shows tube connections as does C. D shows a straight road or tube from 7 to 3 o'clock where it turns to connect two craters. E shows more roads connecting craters. F and G show more tubes.



Ecydt2062a

Hypothesis

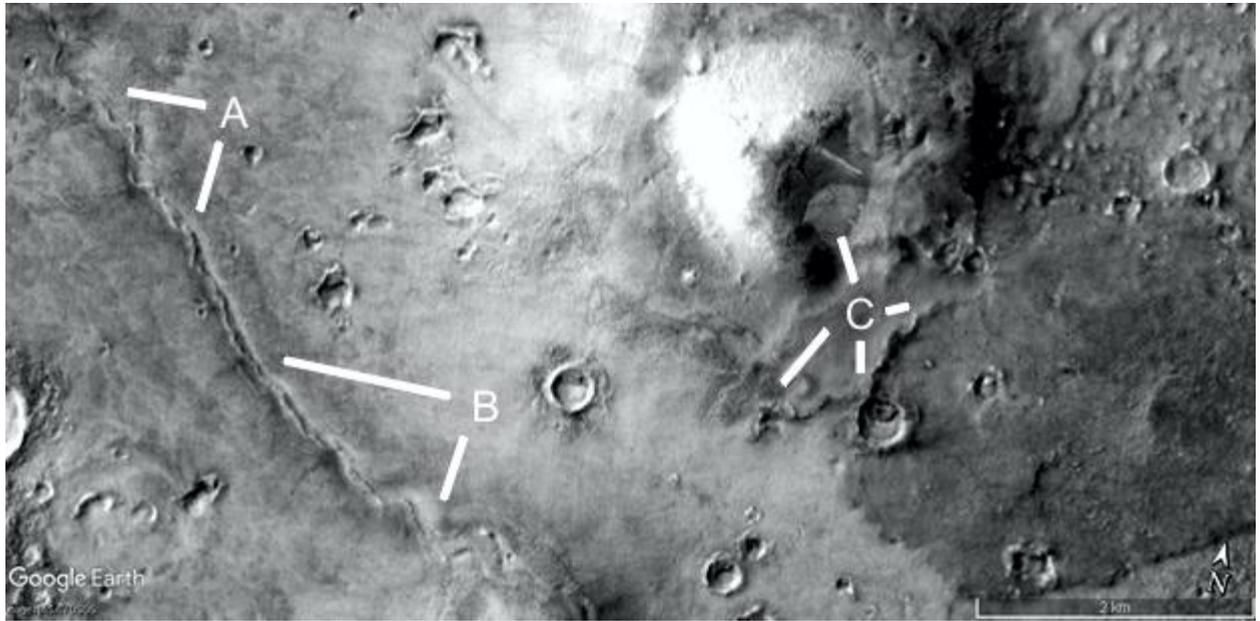
A standard parabola is shown, also two straight roads with an angle of 45° between them.



Ecydt2067

Hypothesis

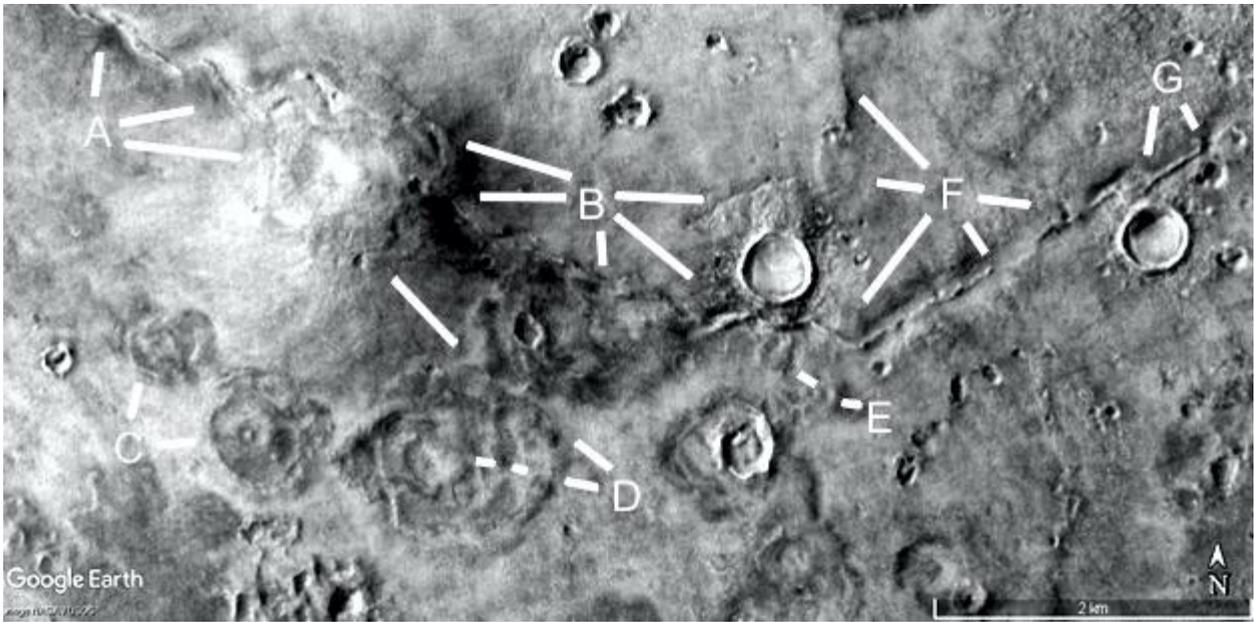
A and B show a collapsed tube, the groove running along it shows the two sides remain standing. C shows an internal room in a collapsed hollow hill at 11 o'clock, from 3 to 7 o'clock is a pair of tubes going to a crater.



Ecydt2068

Hypothesis

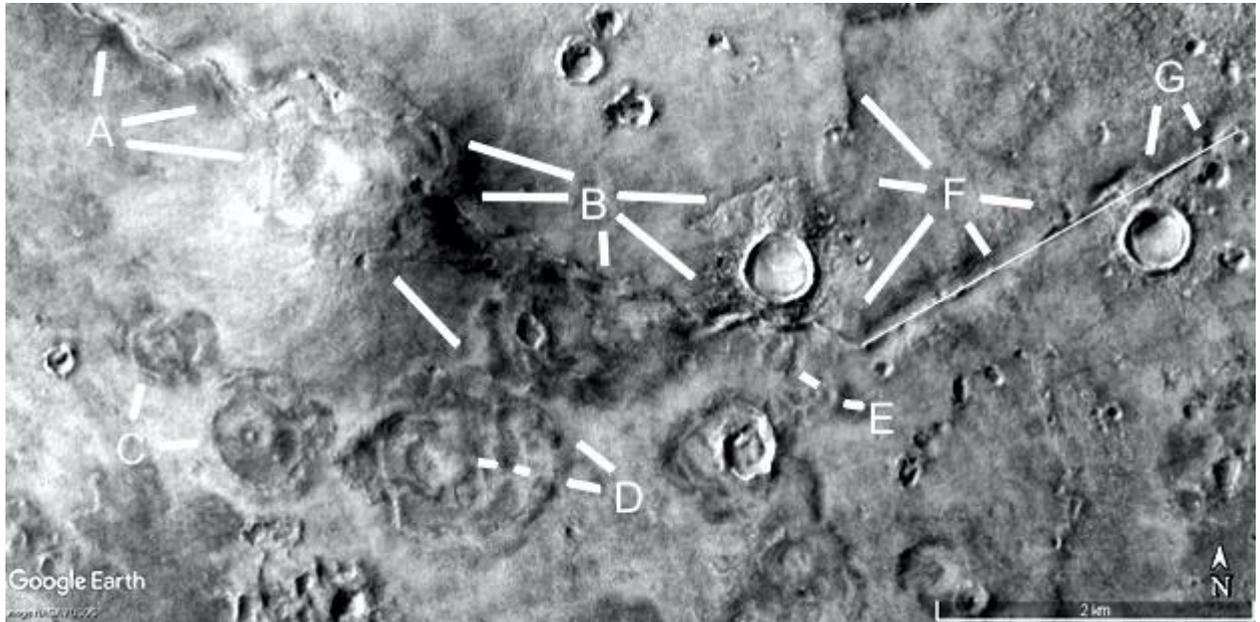
A shows a tube in a trench, this goes into a collapsed hollow hill at 4 o'clock. B shows another tube from 9 to 4 o'clock going into a crater, another tube is at 3 o'clock. C and D show more hills with contours of trenches around them. E shows a tube going into a crater, a longer tube leaves this crater through F and G. A tube also joins this crater from F at 10 and 11 o'clock.



Ecyddt2068a

Hypothesis

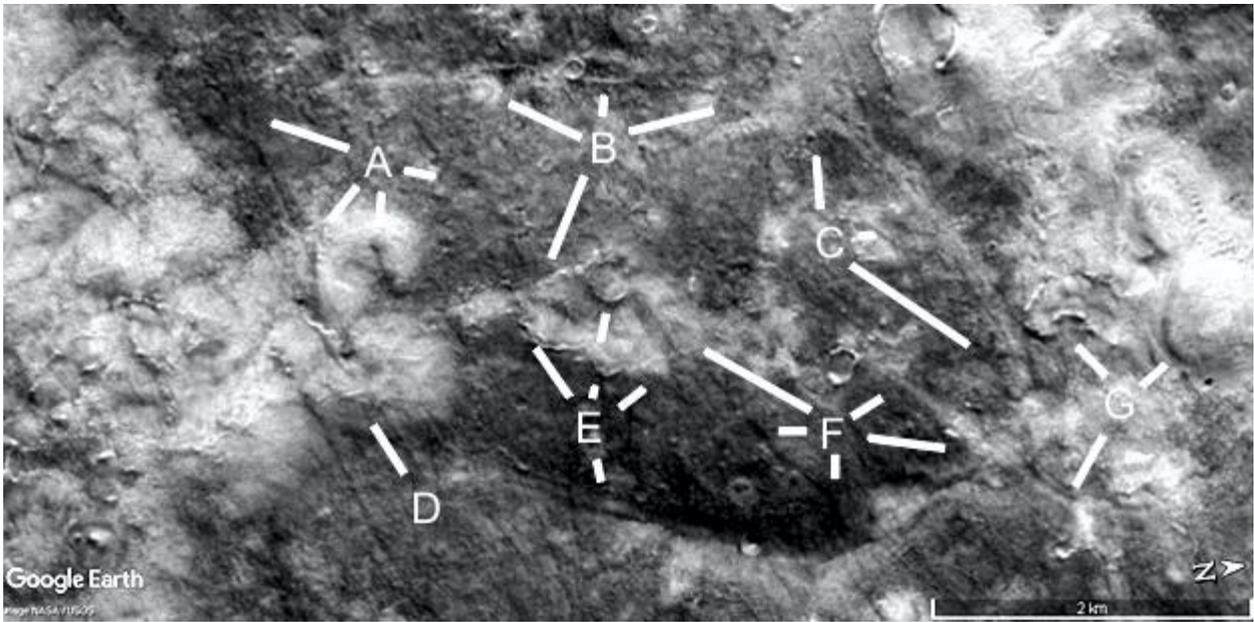
This shows how straight the tube in the trench is.



Ecydt2075

Hypothesis

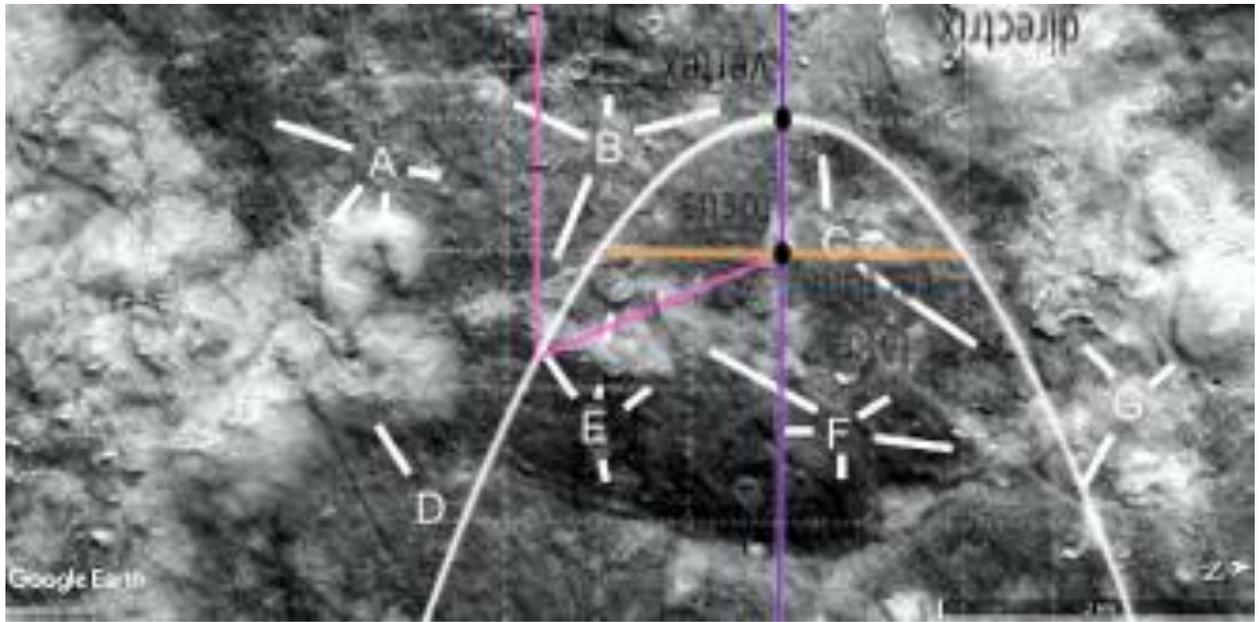
A shows a tube going into a hill from 10 to 8 o'clock, then down to another hill at D. A at 6 o'clock shows at 6 o'clock the collapsed center of the hill, at 4 o'clock is another tube going to a triangle of tubes at E. B shows more tubes. C shows a collapsed tube with double walls. F shows a road going to a crater from 2 to o'clock, another tube from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock going to the triangular tubes and a crater. G shows some tubes going into a hollow hill with a pale patch on the roof.



Ecydt2075a

Hypothesis

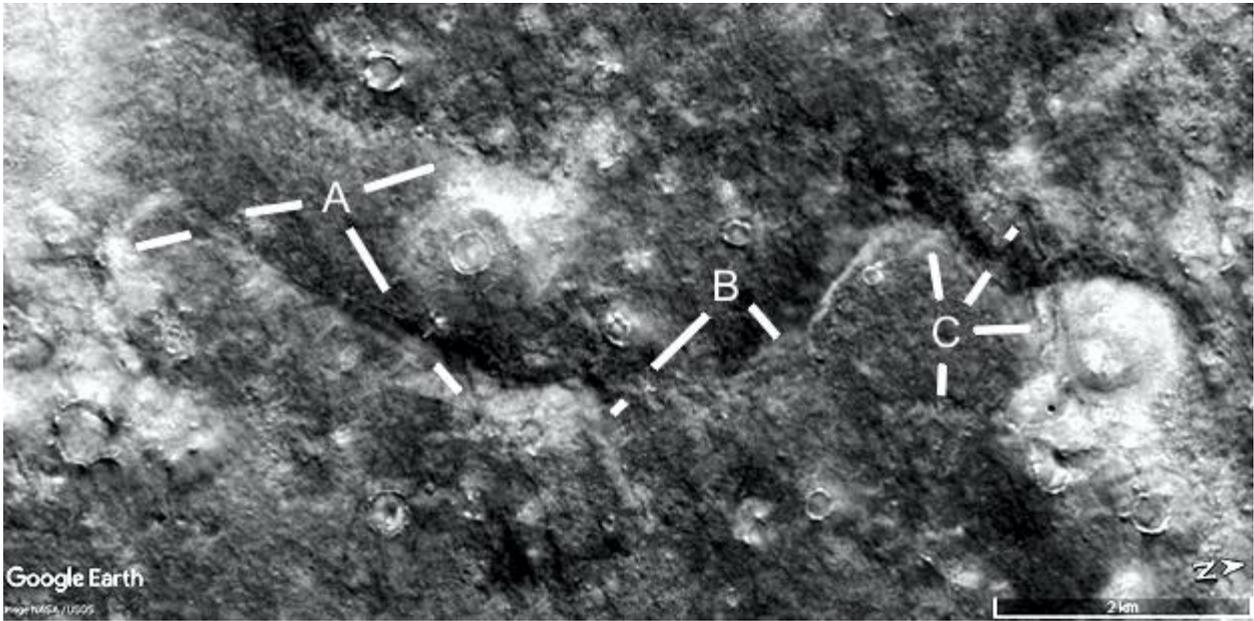
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt2076

Hypothesis

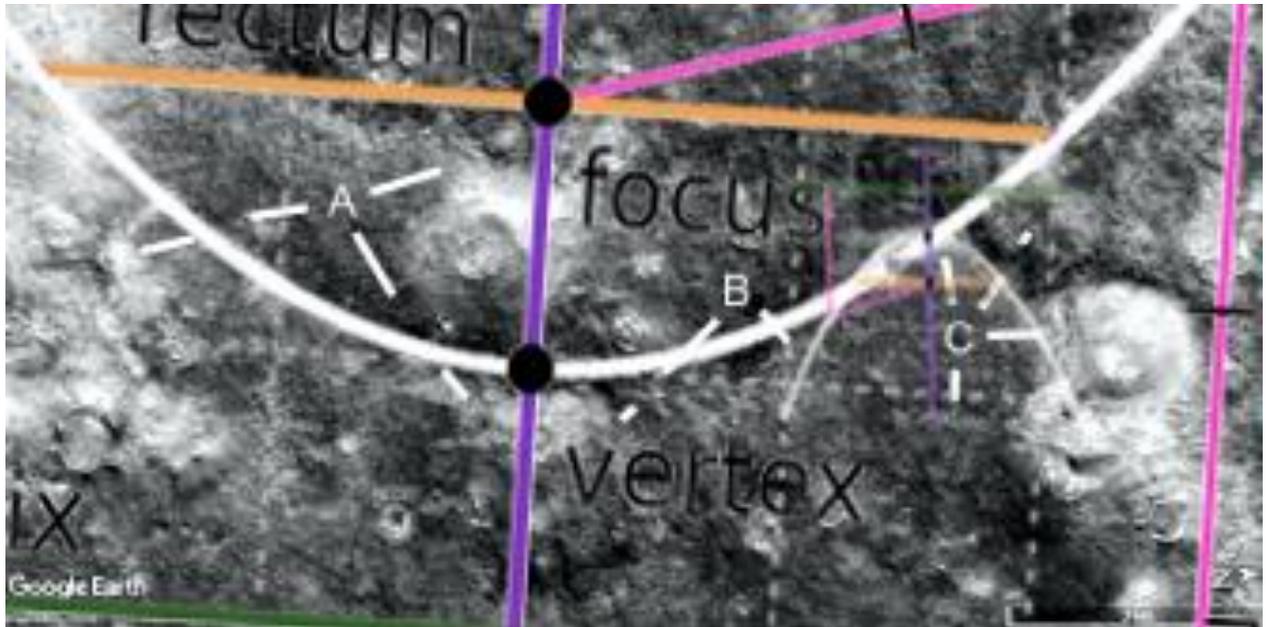
A shows more tubes connecting to a pale hill between 2 and 5 o'clock, B shows a tube going to a pale hollow hill at C at 3 o'clock.



Ecydt2076a

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



Ecydf2080a

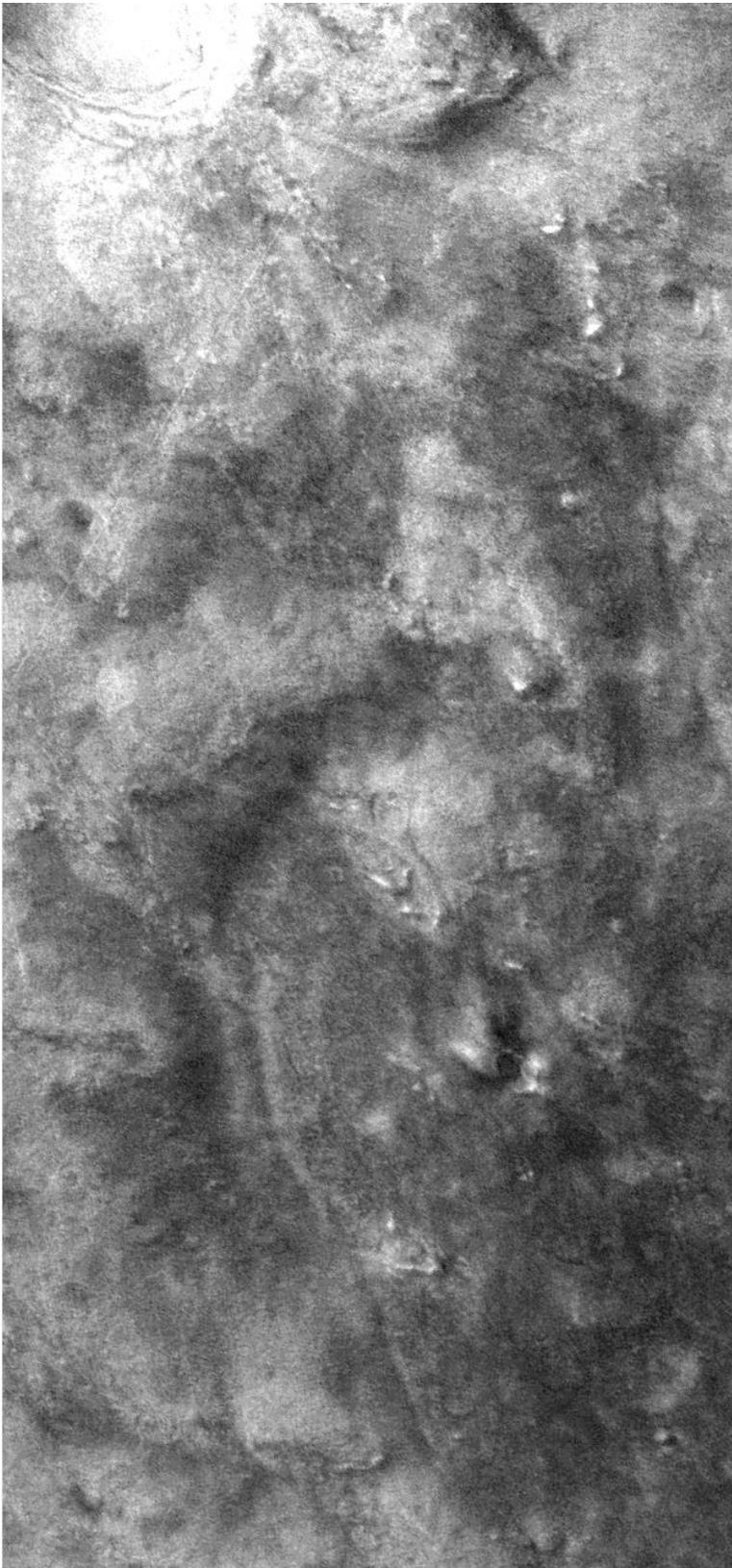
Hypothesis

This is another Martian face in Eastern Cydonia, near the Cydonia Face. It is not on the old equator like the other well known faces.



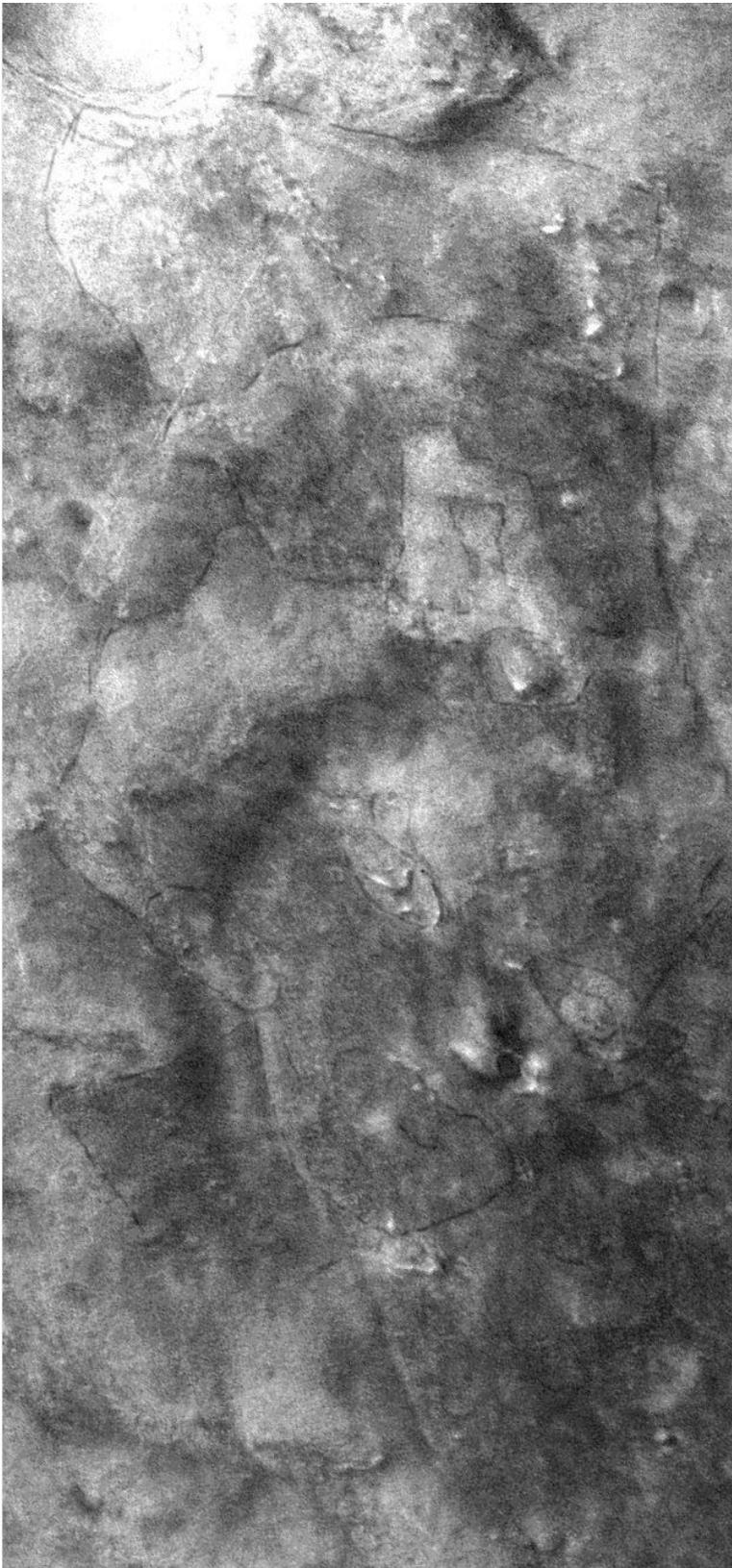
Ecydf2080b

This version shows more of the hat.



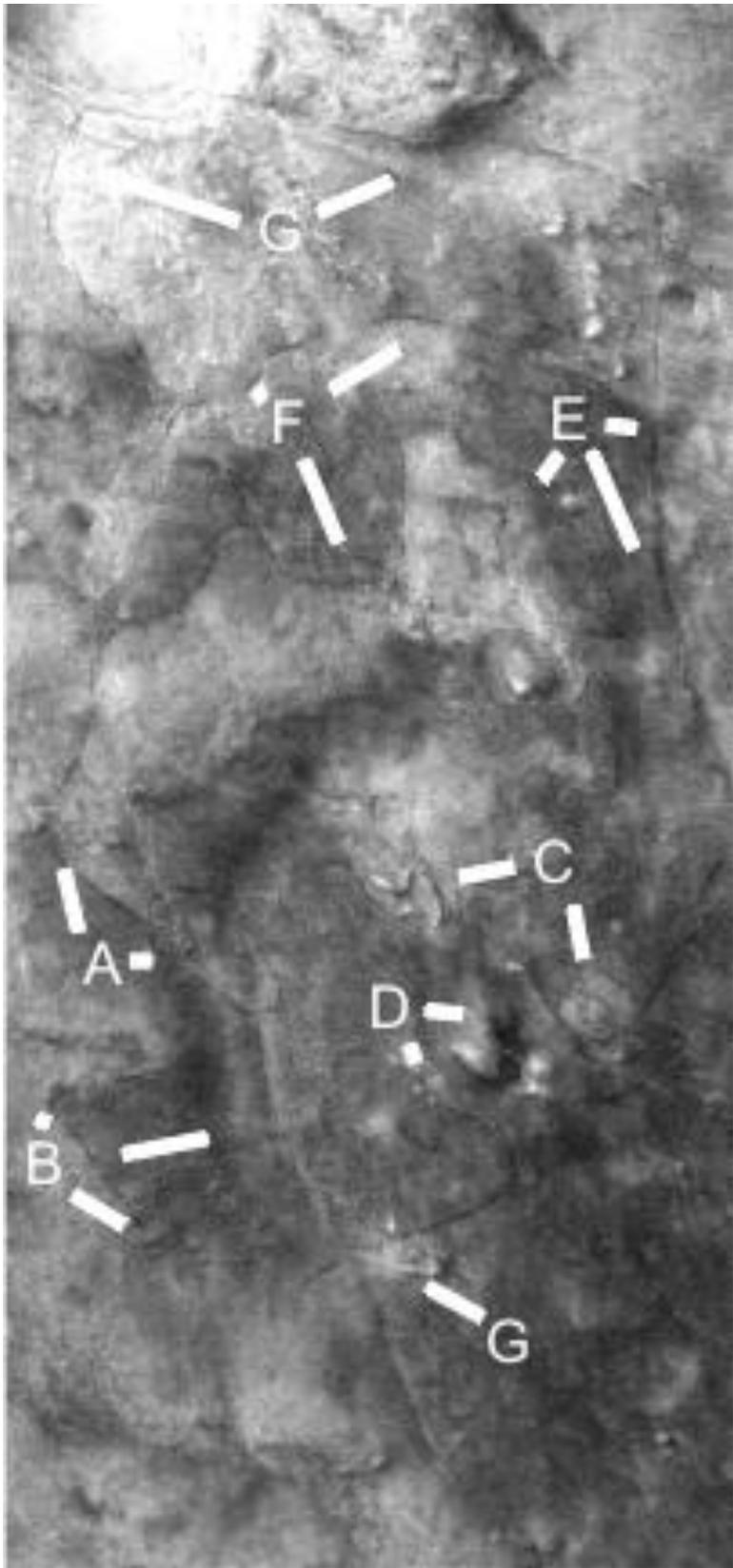
Ecydf2080b2

This shows an outline of the face and hat.



Ecydf2080b3

A shows the edge of a crown or hair at 12 o'clock, at 3 o'clock is an ear. B shows the edge of the neck and where it attaches to the head at 3 o'clock. C shows the two eyes, both have a clear iris. D shows the nose at 3 o'clock and perhaps two teeth in the mouth at 5 o'clock. E, F, and G shows parts of the crown, E at 7 o'clock shows an insignia.



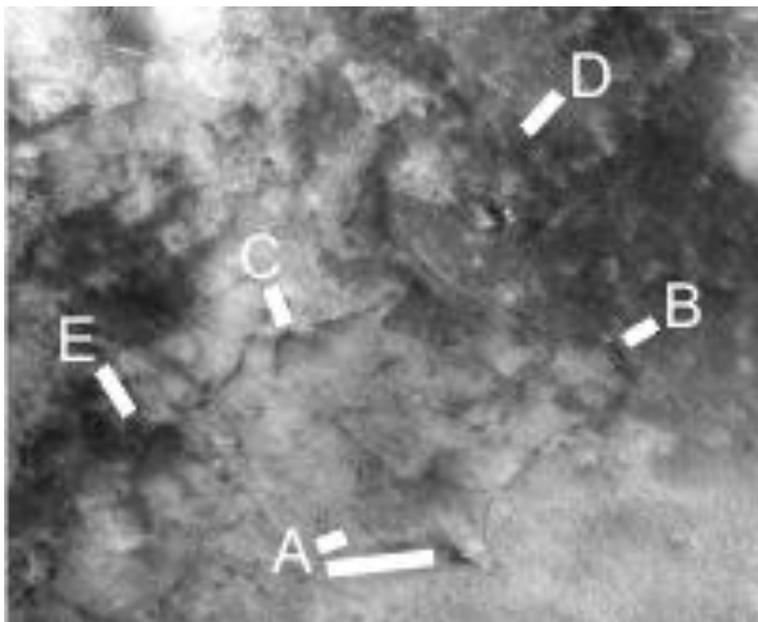
Ecydf2080c

This shows the Queen Face has a body, the legs and feet appear foreshortened by a perspective view. This implies an artistic concept of using perspective.



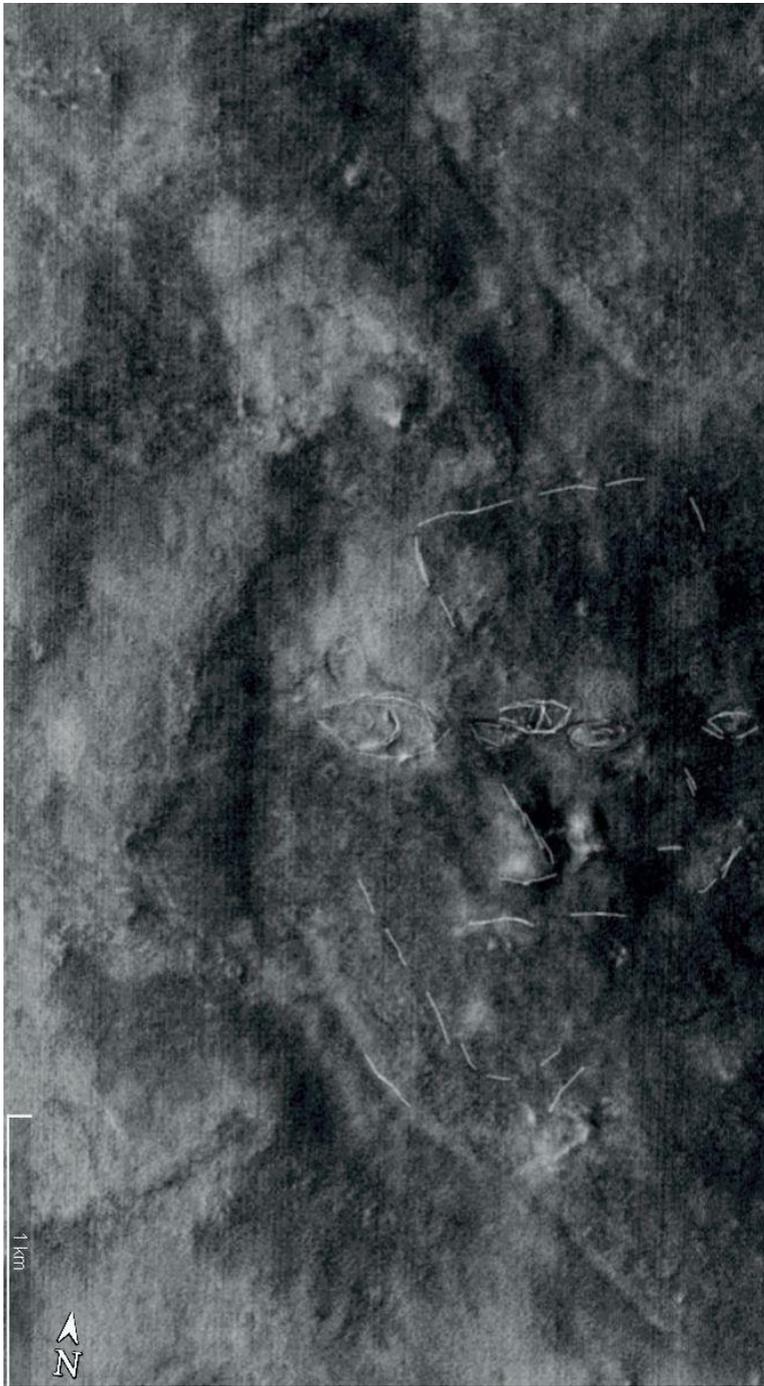
Ecydf2080c2

This shows an outline of the body and feet. A shows the feet, Band C are the right and left shoulders. D shows the head, E may be an outstretched arm which appears large with perspective.



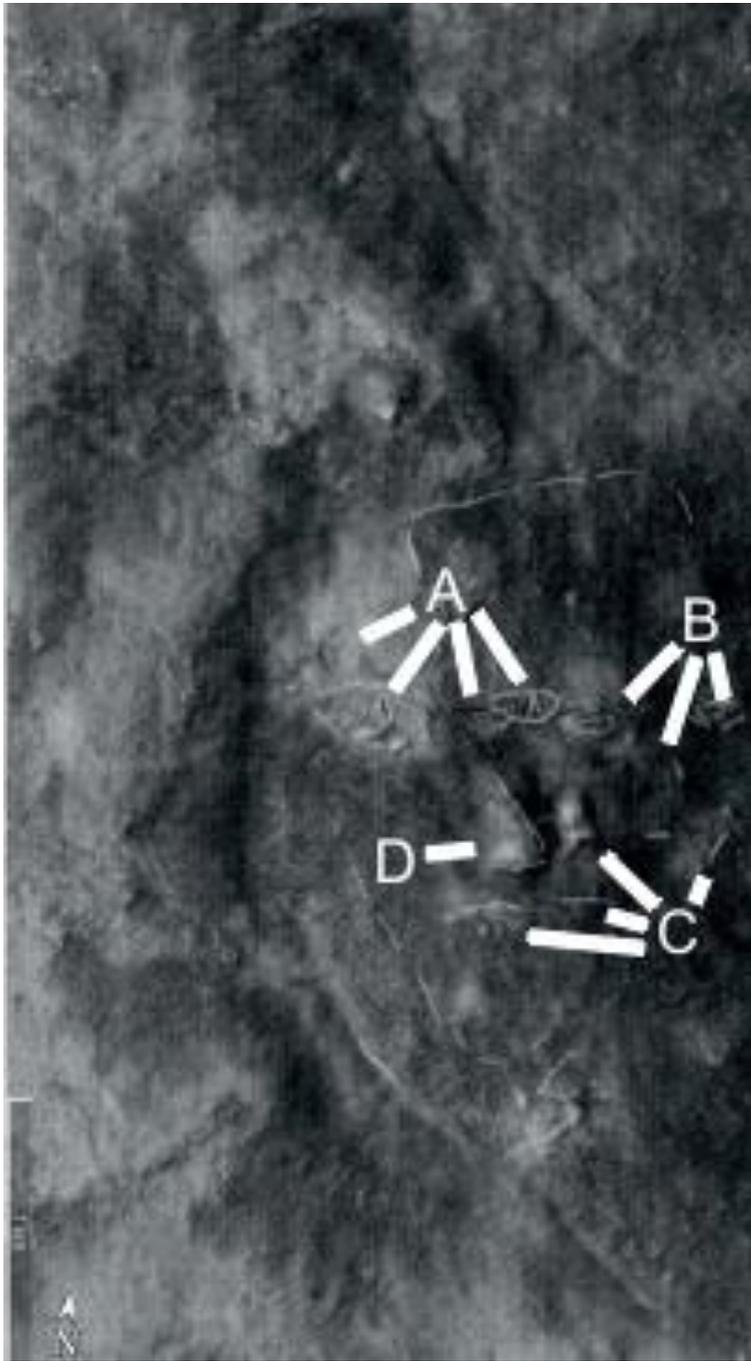
Ecydf2080e

There may be a double or even triple face here, a motif seen with the Crowned Face and Meridiani Face. If so then this repetition makes it much less likely to occur by chance.



Ecydf2080e2

A at 8 o'clock shows a rounded shape like an ornament, this also appears above the left eye of the Crowned Face. At 7 o'clock the curve of the iris is pronounced The pupil is not clear but it appears on the Crowned Face. At 5 and 6 o'clock may be eyes for a second face to the right. B at 8 o'clock shows the eye that appears most natural, if one of the other eyes to the left is artificial then the head would be turned more to the right. This fits with the nose at D which is also turned to the right. C at 2 o'clock would be a second nose, similar to on the Crowned Face for Face Three. This may have the eyes of A at 6 o'clock and B at 8 o'clock. There may be another nose at 7 o'clock which would have eyes at 8 o'clock and 6 o'clock. These interlocked faces are seen in the King's Valley with three faces, each overlays on the other to show how similar they are there. C at 9, 10 and 1 o'clock may show three mouths.



Ecydf2080e4

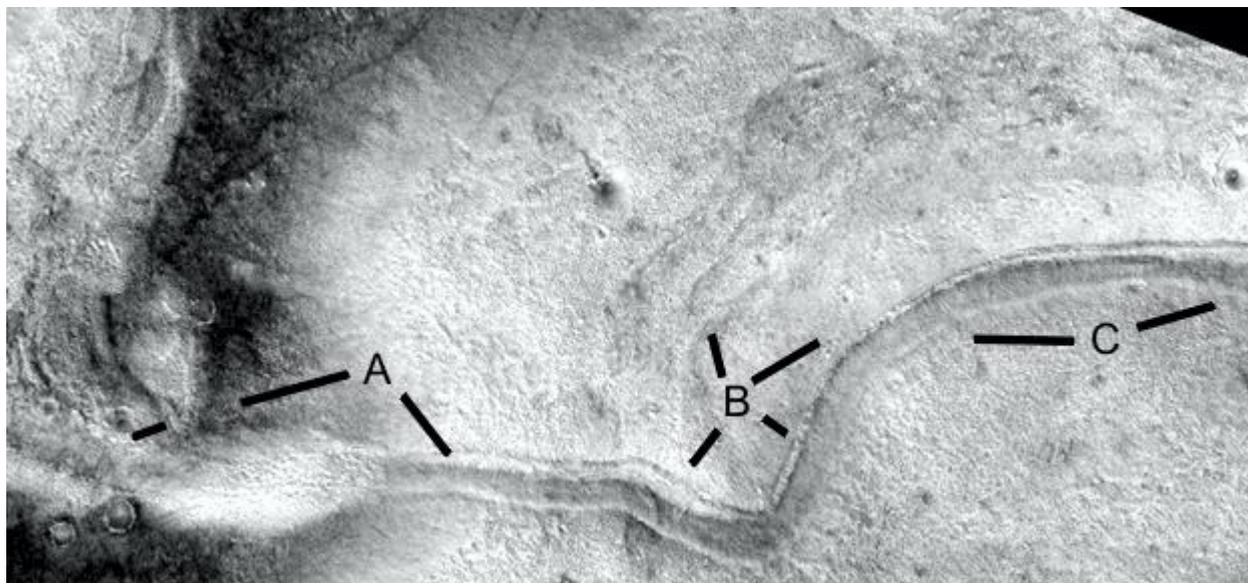
This shows an outline of the Queen Face, there are different interpretations of the crown shape.



Ecydt2081b

Hypothesis

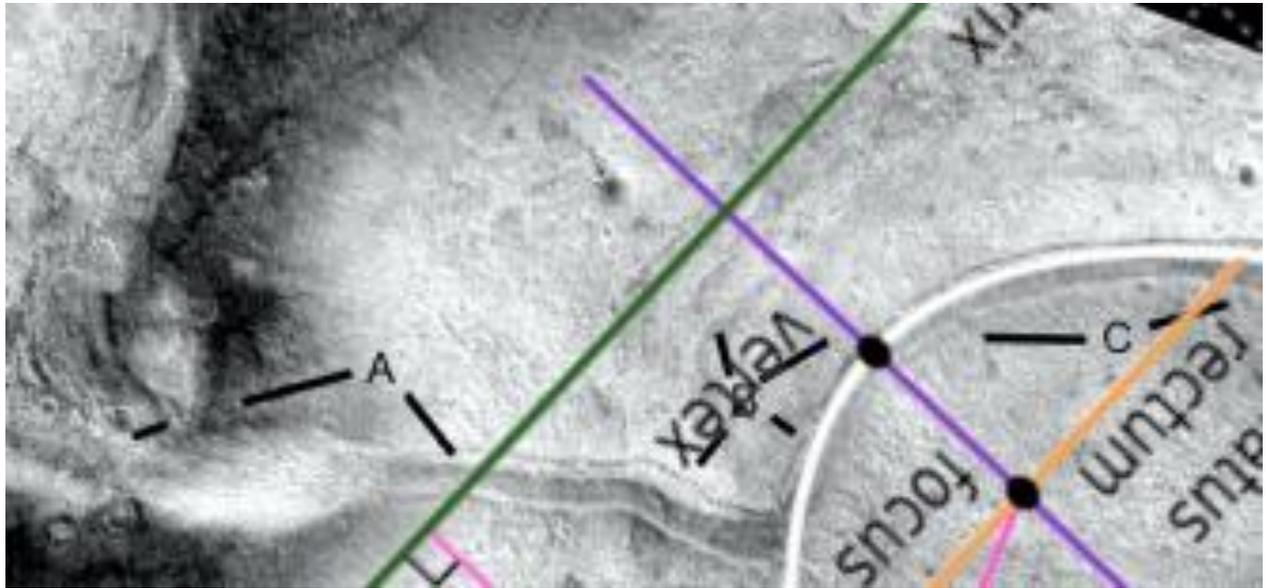
A shows a wall or tube, it starts as a hollow at 8 o'clock second leg then continues at right angles at B at 7 o'clock as a double wall. Another wall or tube may have continued up past 11 o'clock. The wall shown from 4 to 1 o'clock over to C has regular markings on its roof like pillars. This wall may be holding in higher ground above it.



Ecydt2081b2

Hypothesis

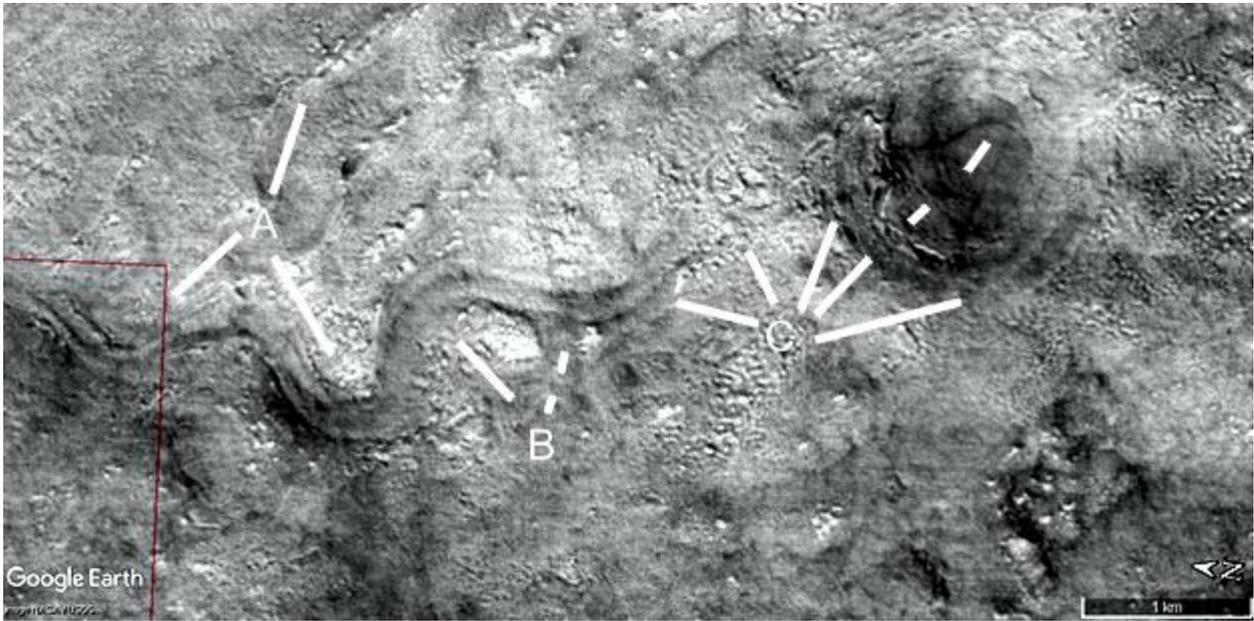
A parabola is shown.



Ecydt2082

Hypothesis

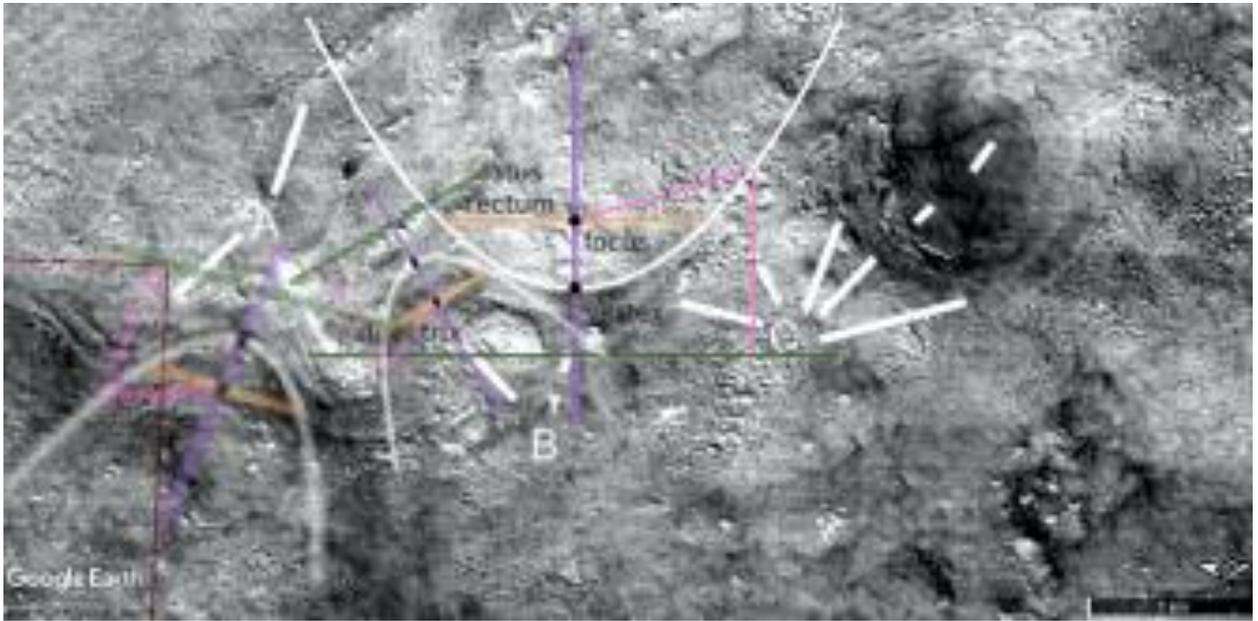
A from 4 to 7 o'clock shows a double wall as a collapsed tube, at 1 o'clock is another collapsed tube. B shows this continuing over to C into a collapsed hollow hill. At 2 o'clock third leg the wall goes through the hill as a dark line becoming a road or the top of a buried tube going to the right.



Ecydt2082a

Hypothesis

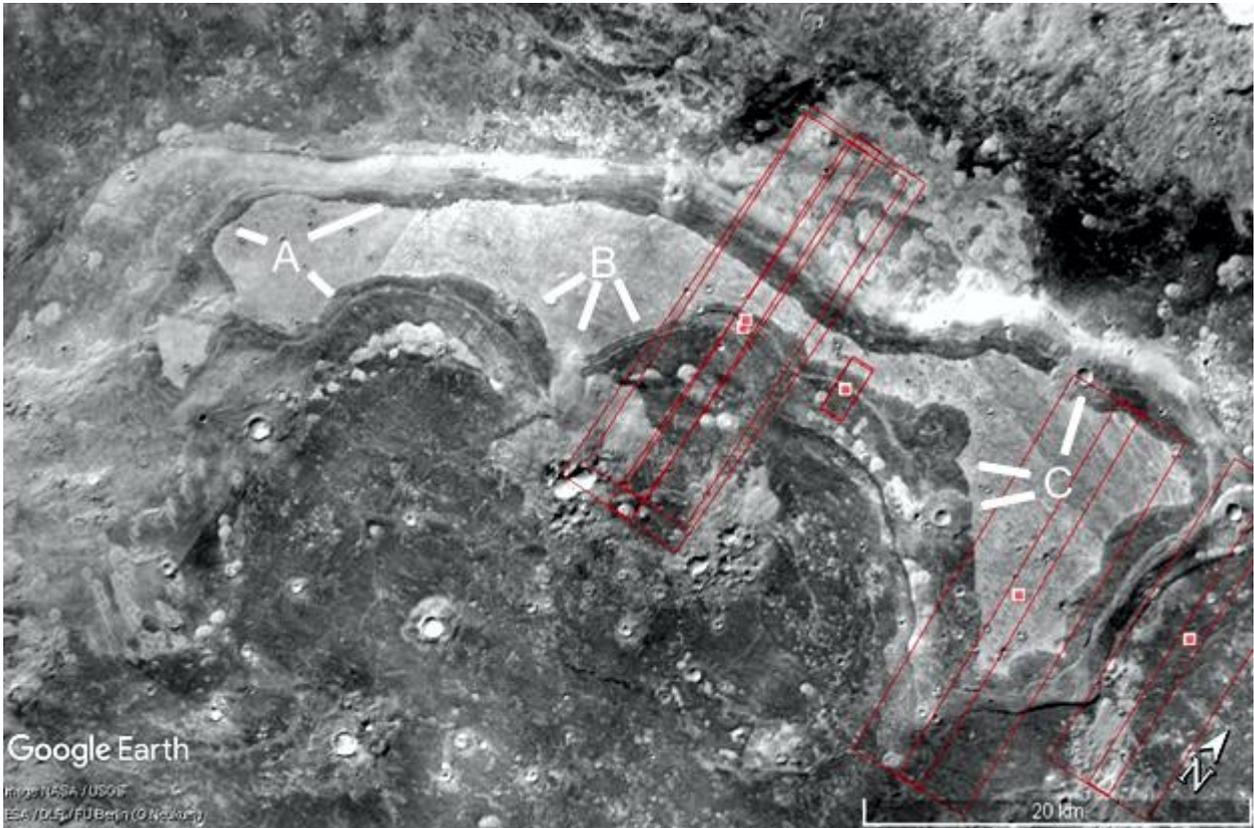
Three parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2093

Hypothesis

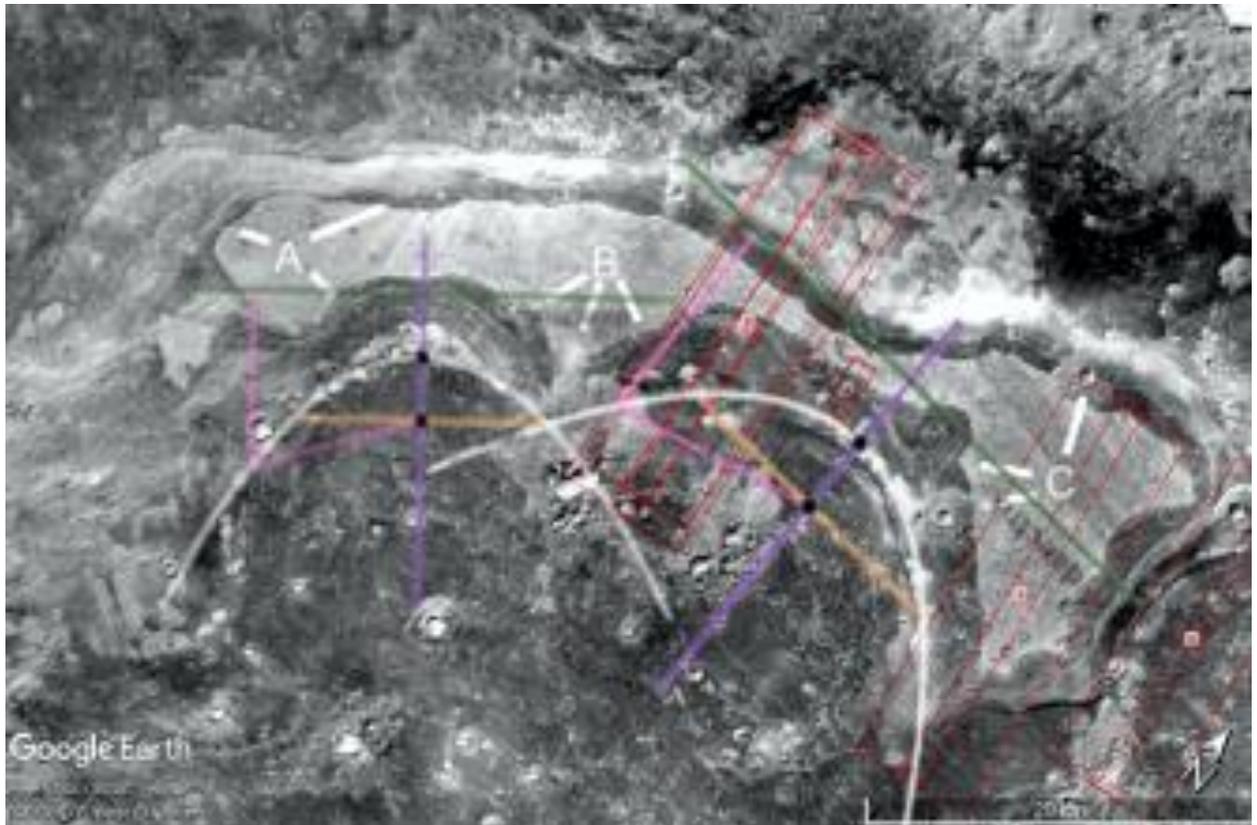
A more farmlands with parabolic boundaries, the area of A, B, and C was probably a large dam or lake. The floor is smooth like cement, at least very different from the surrounding terrain.



Ecydt2093a

Hypothesis

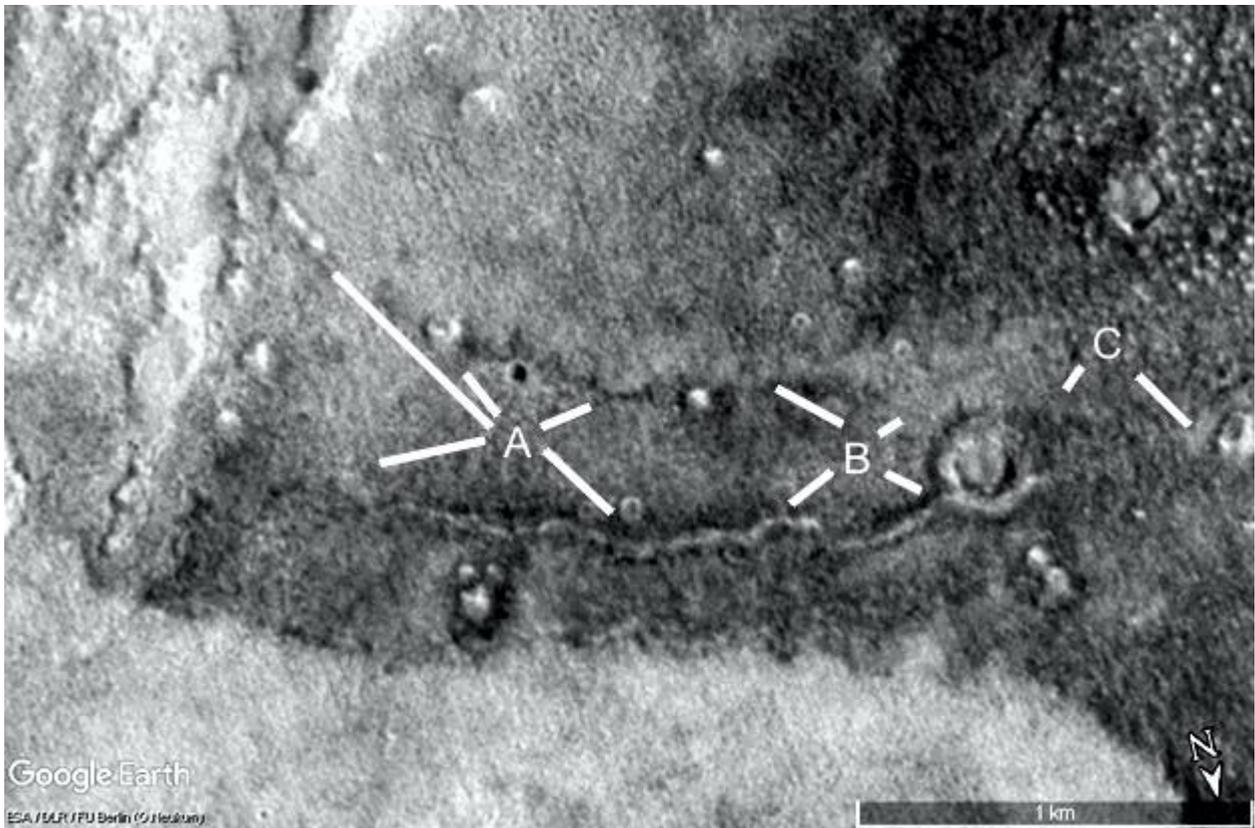
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2095

Hypothesis

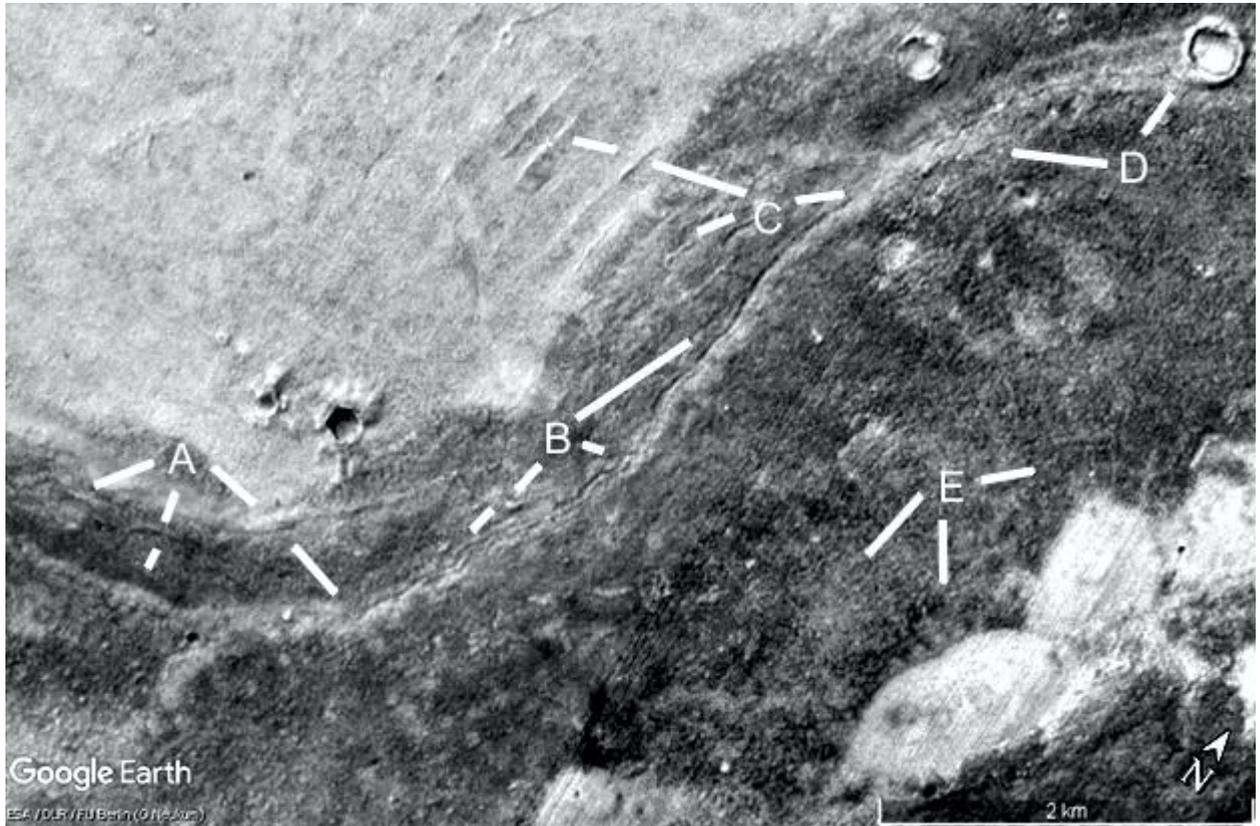
A and B show two degraded tubes connecting to a crater. A at 10, 11, and 2 o'clock show this tube has mainly collapsed, there is some pale soil following its path above the dark line. C shows these continuing to the right.



Ecydt2098

Hypothesis

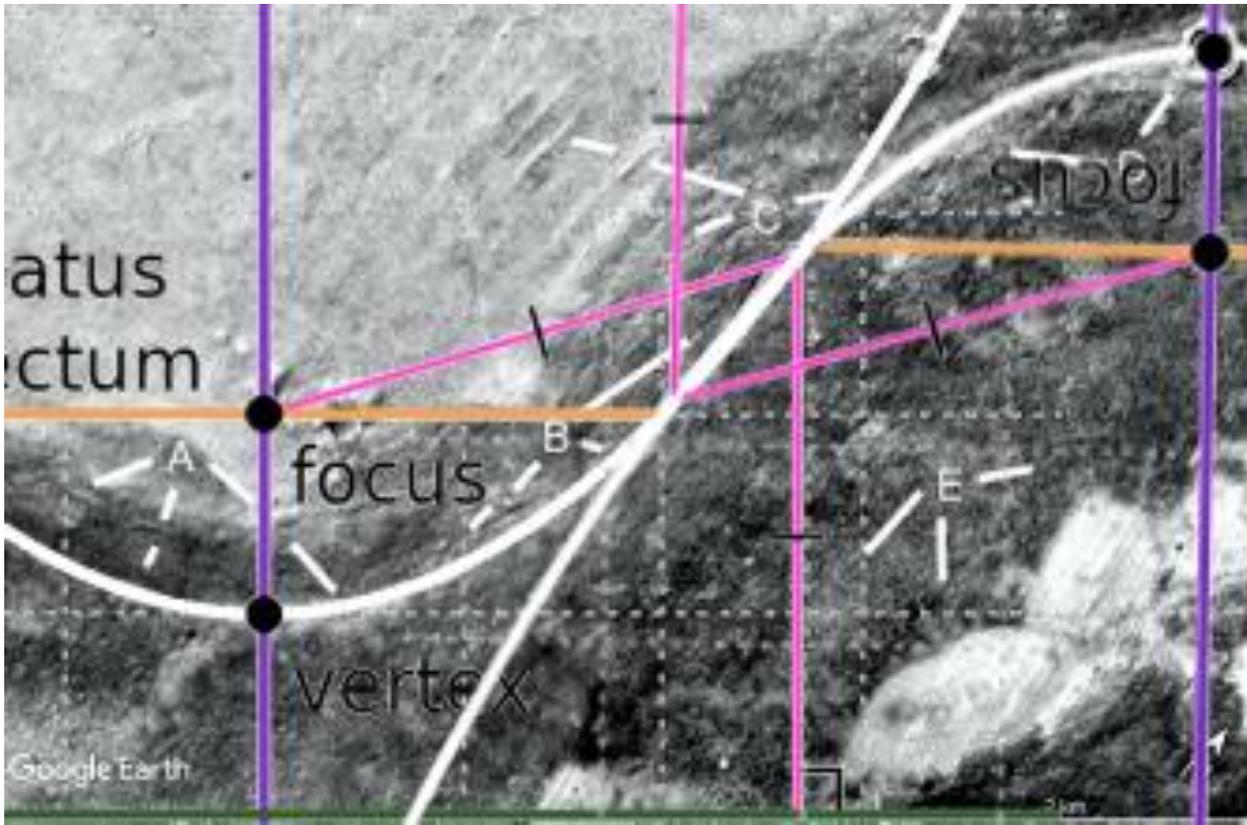
A shows two tubes, B shows where this tube has collapsed leaving the groove inside it visible. C at 2 o'clock shows where another tube connects to it, at 8 and 10 o'clock may be parallel tubes or related to farming. D shows how the collapsed tube, still with the visible groove, connects to the crater. E may show roads or tubes coming out of the hollow hills.



Ecydt2098a

Hypothesis

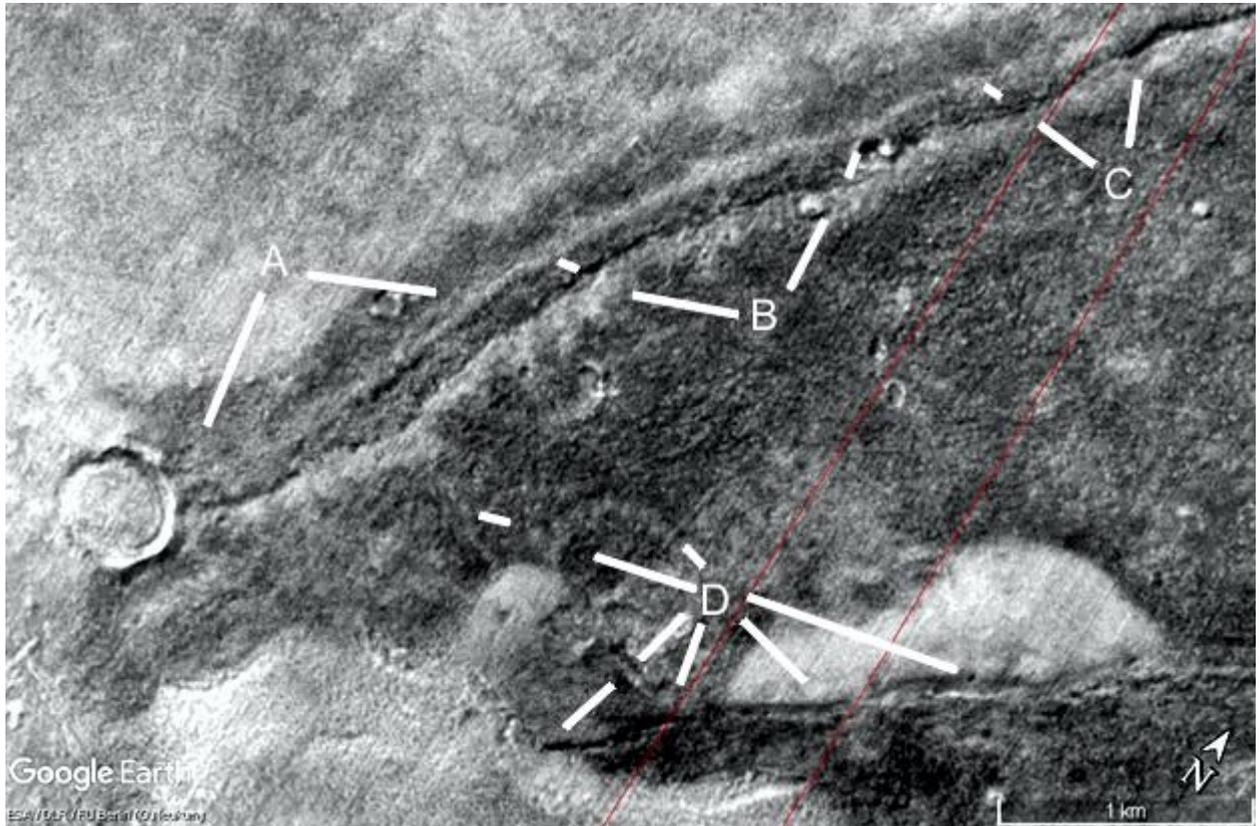
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2100

Hypothesis

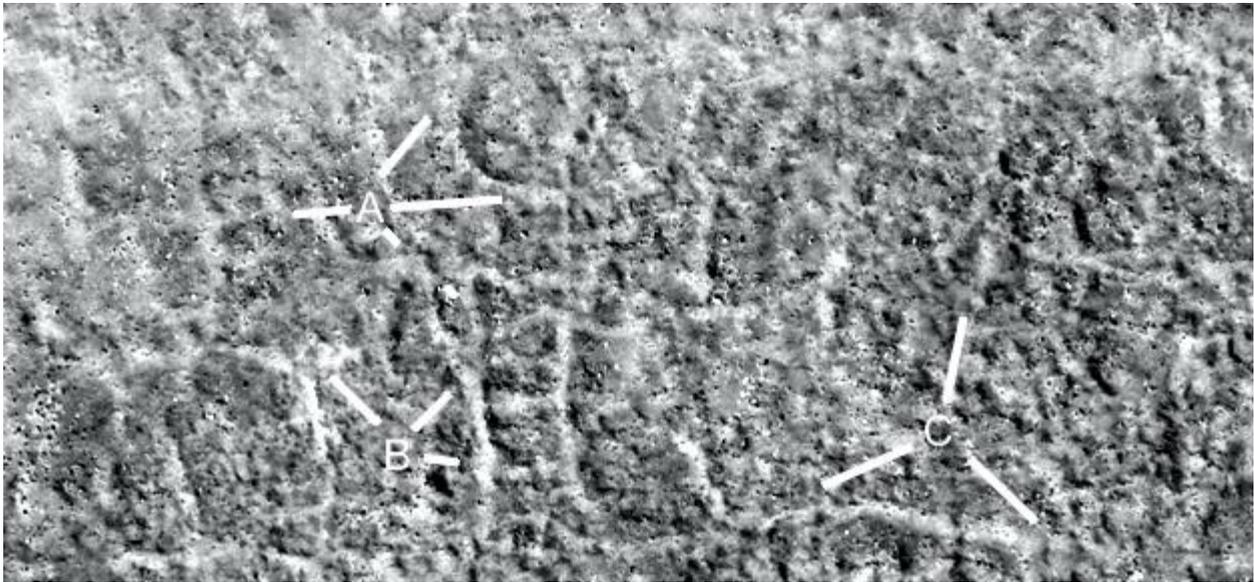
A, B, and C show another tube, this is in better condition but there are several collapsed segments of the roof. D shows other tubes.



Ecydt2104c

Hypothesis

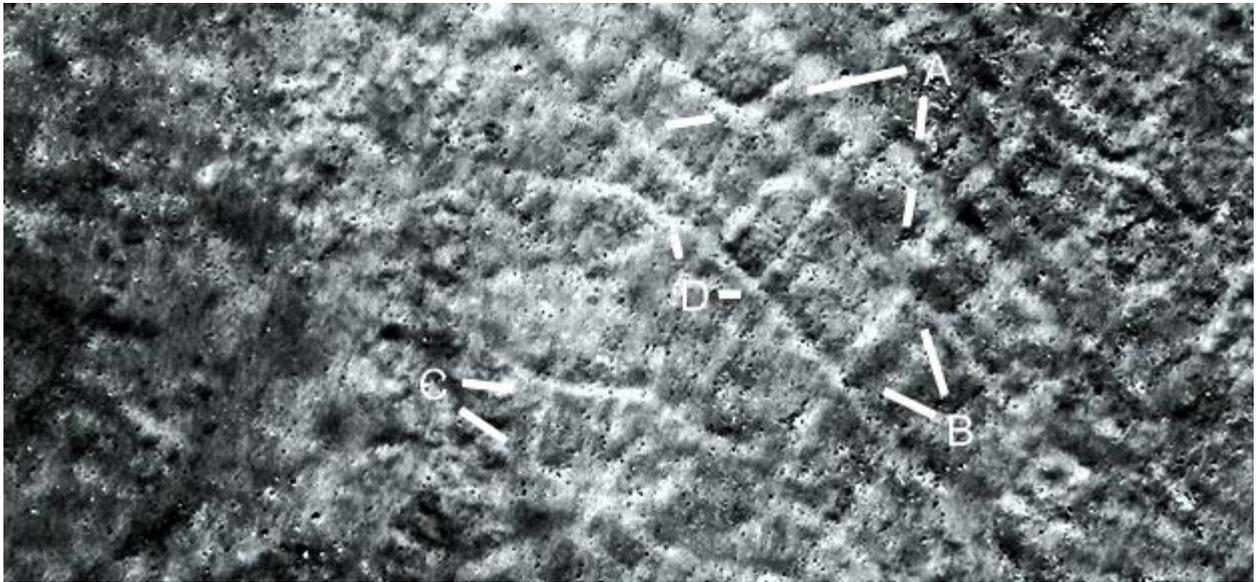
These may be tubes or walls, A at 1 to 3 o'clock shows a curved wall like a parabola. At 9 o'clock are rectilinear walls, B shows more right angles. C shows a larger wall, at 12 o'clock may have been a hollow hill.



Ecydt2104d

Hypothesis

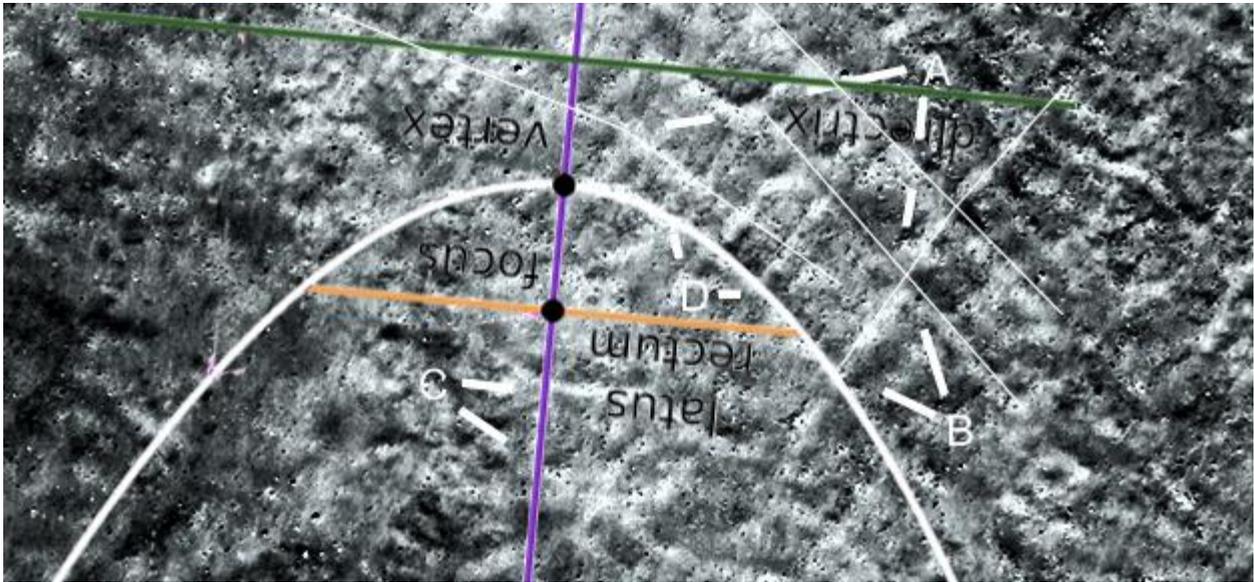
These walls are also parallel to each other, shown as A and B. C shows more walls, D is a parabolic wall.



Ecydt2104d2

Hypothesis

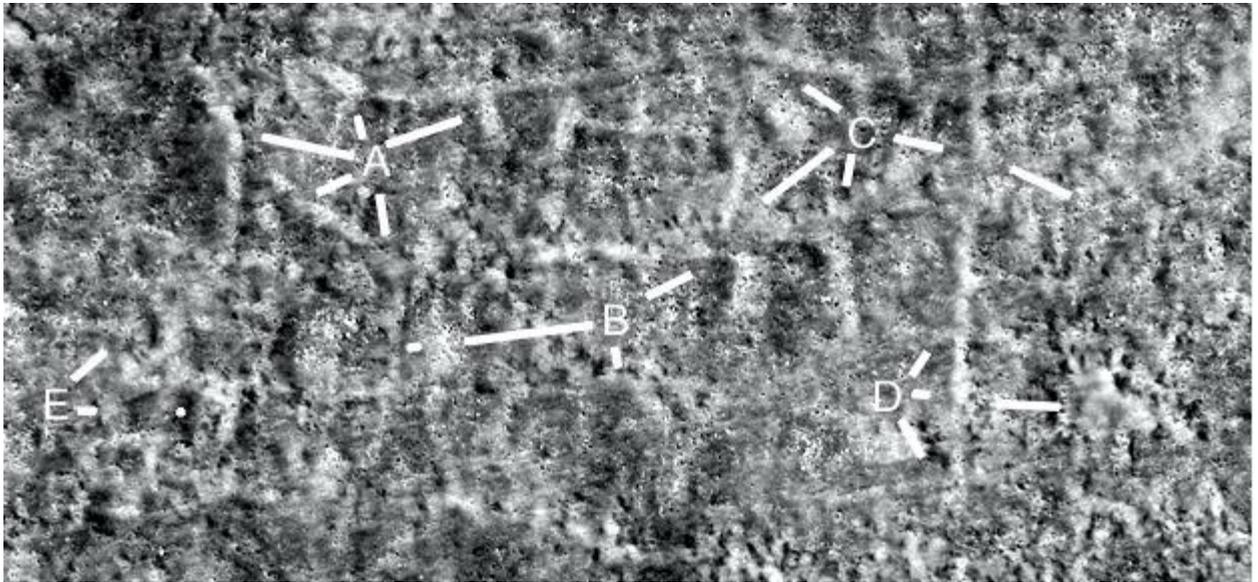
A parabola is shown and several straight trenches.



Ecydt2104e

Hypothesis

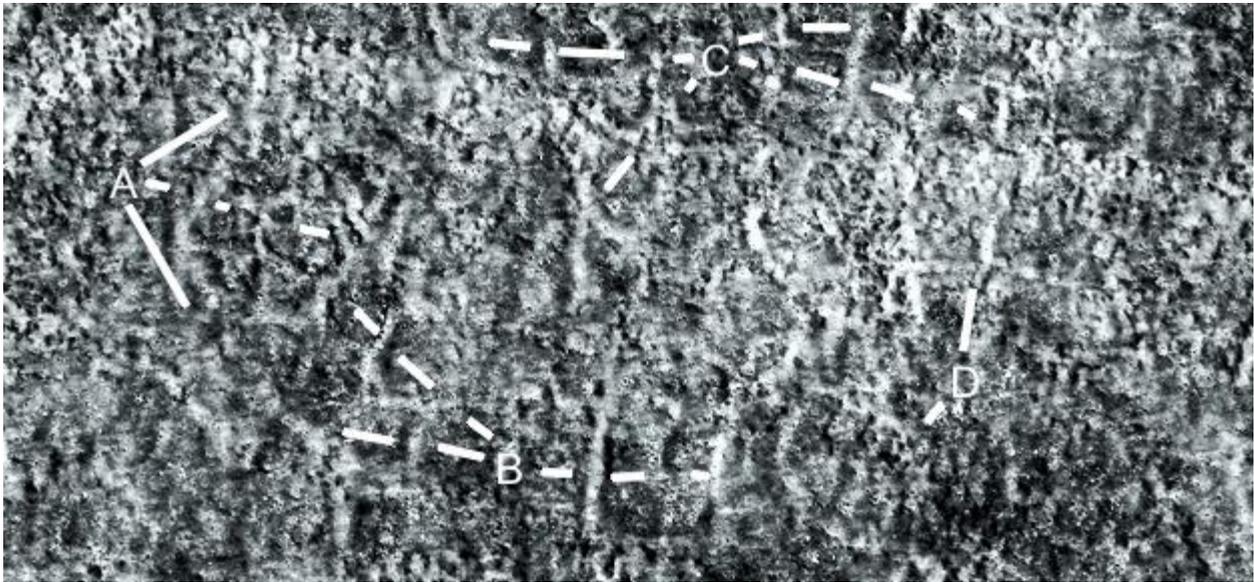
More of these walls, A from 10 to 2 o'clock goes over to C at 10 o'clock, it crosses another wall going down to D. B and E show more walls.



Ecydt2104g

Hypothesis

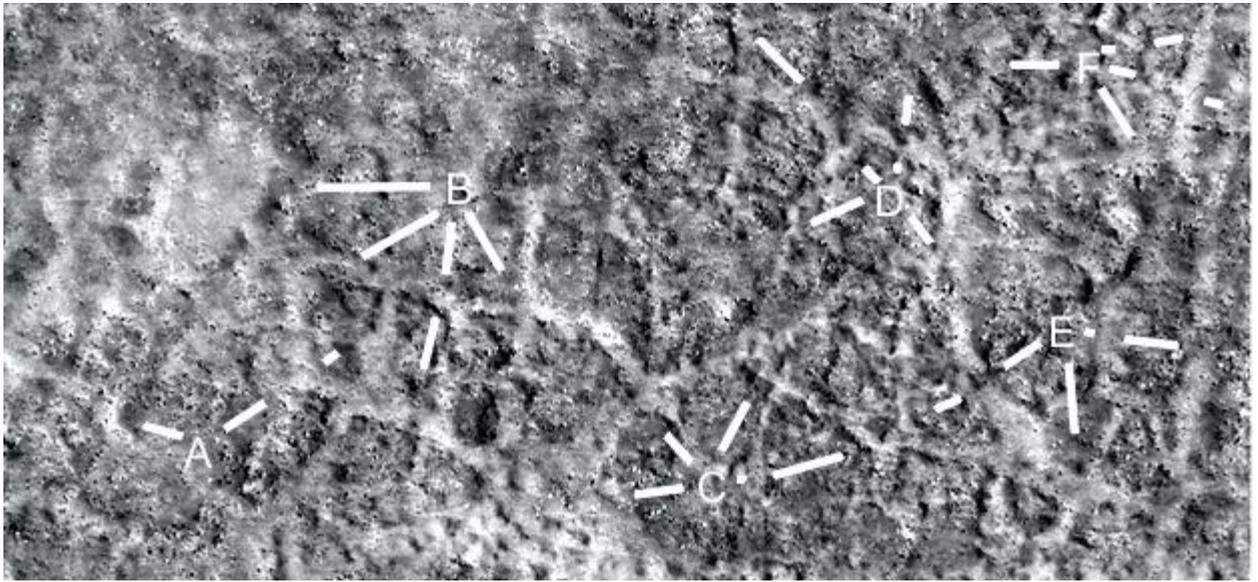
Many other walls are shown here.



Ecydt2105h

Hypothesis

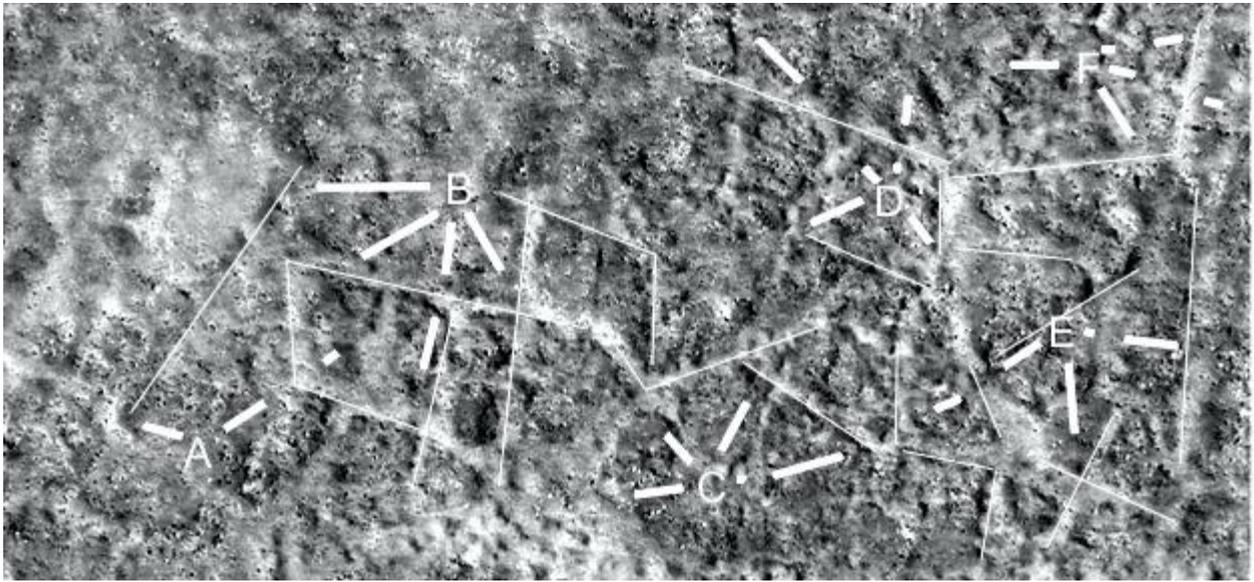
Above A may be cement in this smoother area, under B from 4 to 7 o'clock, also A at 2 o'clock, there appears to be a shadow like these walls have another structure under them. C, D, and E also may show shadows as if they were constructed off the ground.



Ecydt2105h2

Hypothesis

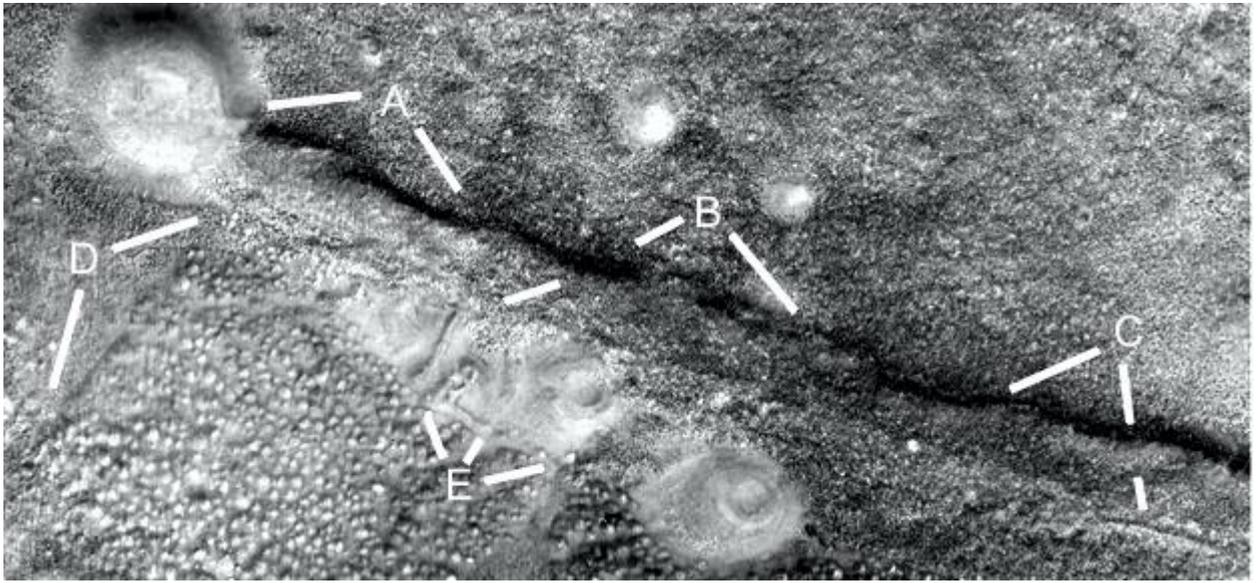
The lines show how straight the walls are.



Ecydt2105c

Hypothesis

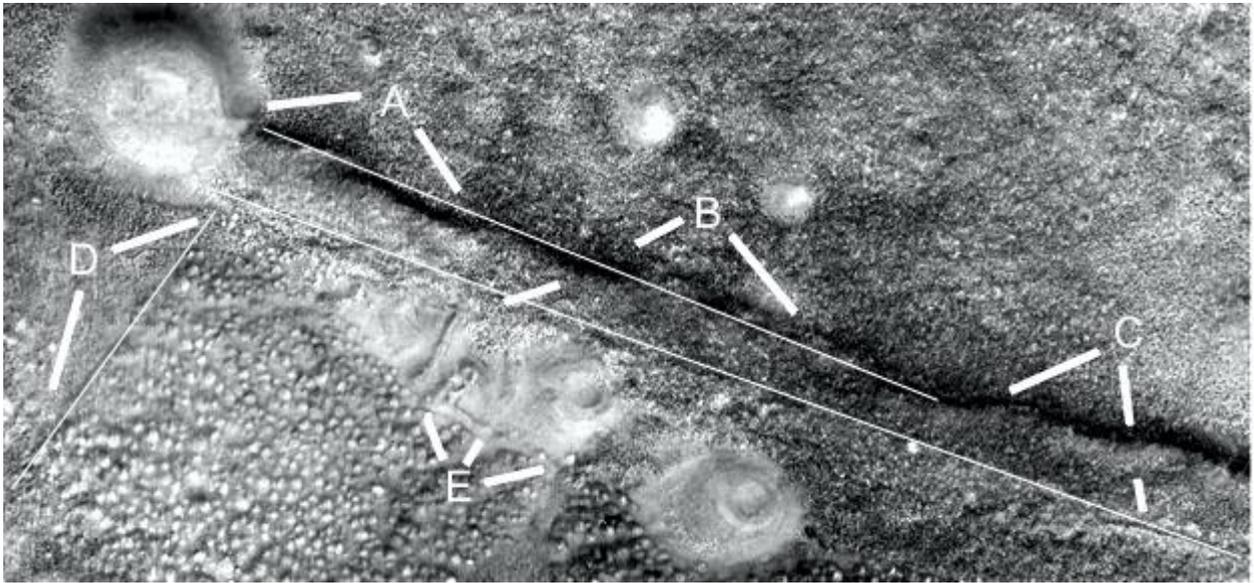
A to C show a flat surface on this tube connecting to a hollow hill. The smaller hills are bounded by a straight line at D. E shows a smooth area like cement.



Ecydt2105c2

Hypothesis

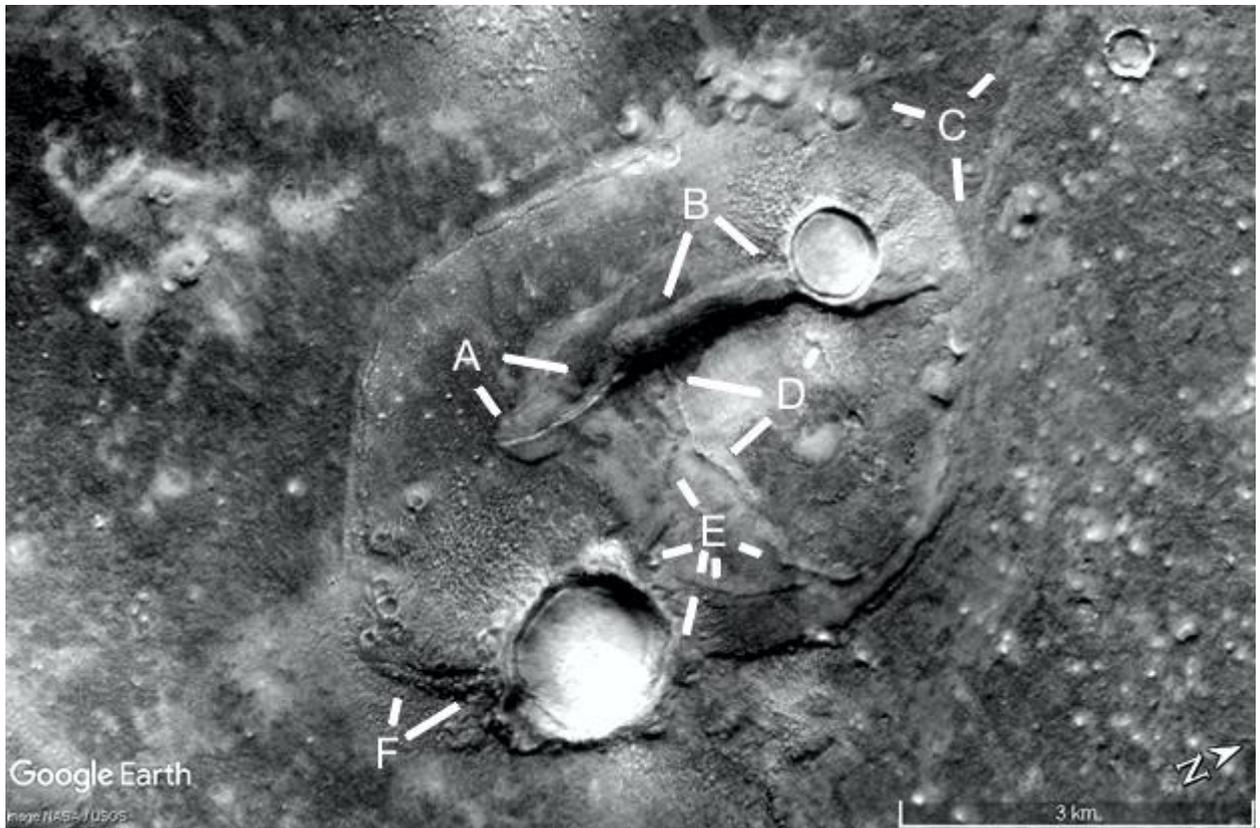
The lines show how straight D is, also the tube connecting to A at 8 o'clock. Not perfectly straight but it can be eroded on the upper side.



Ecydhh2108

Hypothesis

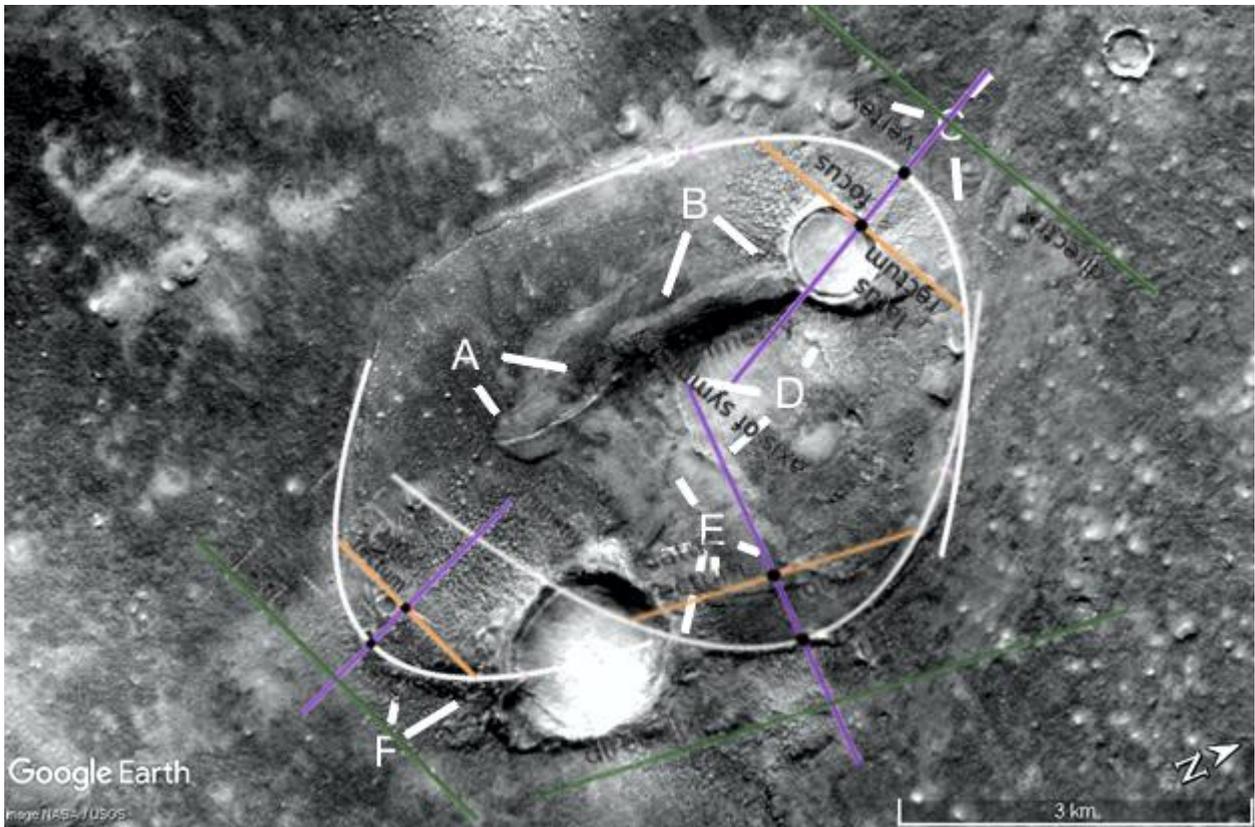
A shows a narrow tube connecting onto a larger tube B, then a crater at 4 o'clock. C shows two roads or tubes connecting to the hollow hill like a triangle. D shows another tube going into the larger tube at B. E shows more tubes going into a second crater, this implies the crater happened before or while the area was still inhabited. F shows another tube going into the crater.



Ecydhh2108a

Hypothesis

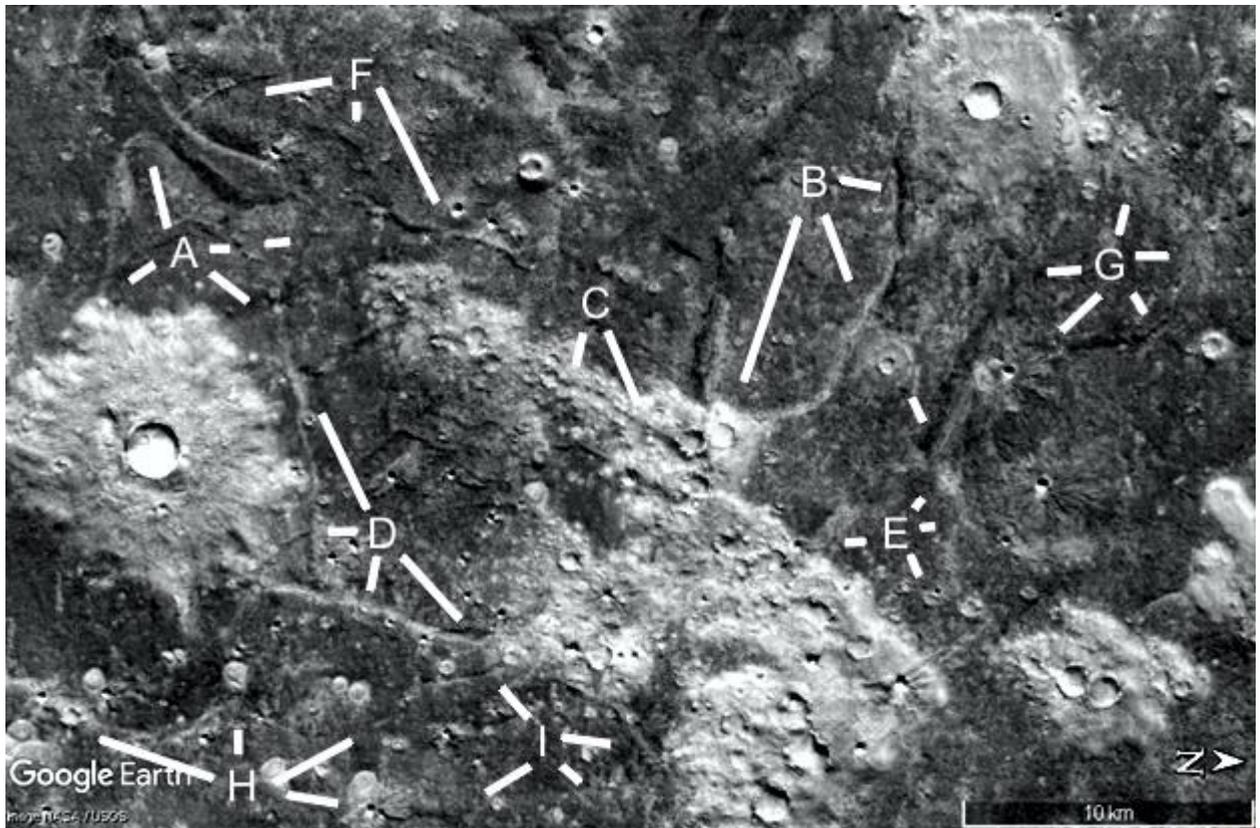
Three parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2110

Hypothesis

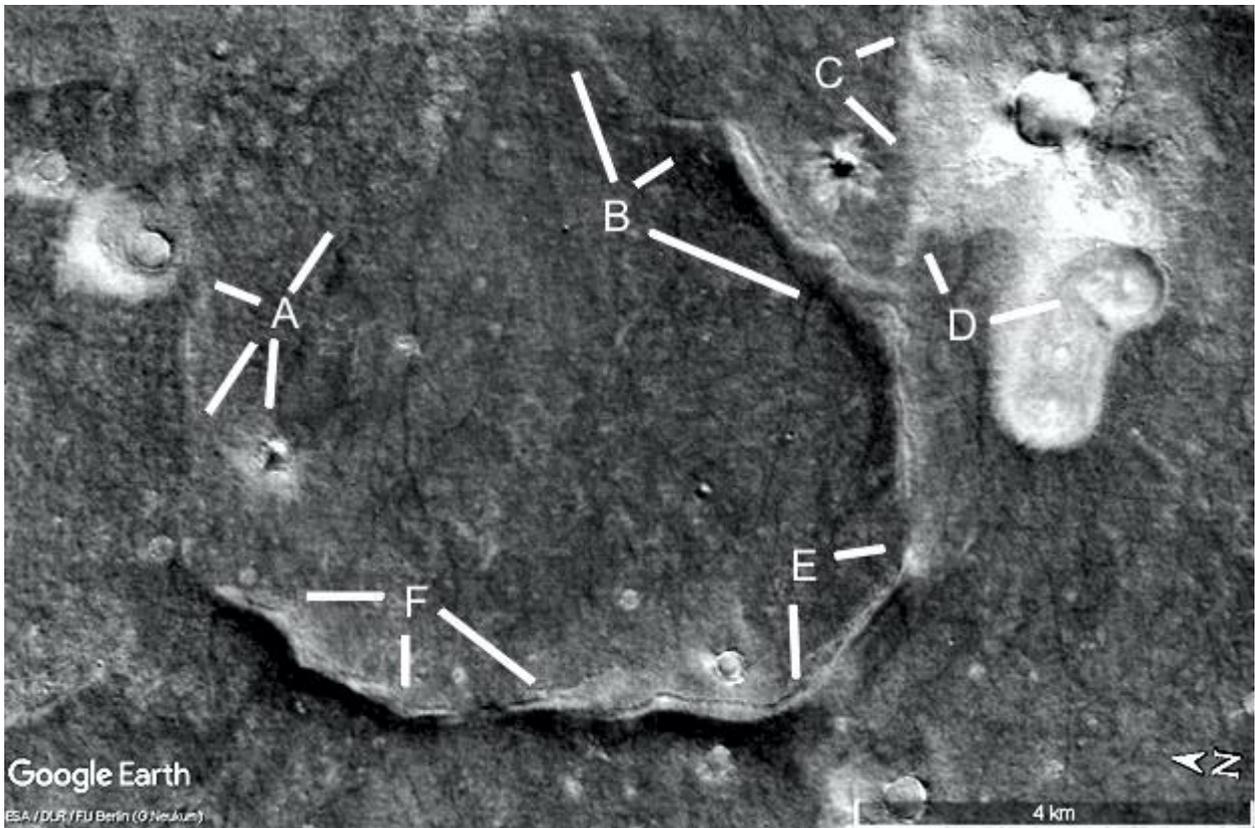
A shows more tubes going into the crater. B shows another tube going from a large crater to a large pale formation, probably a habitat. C shows a collapsed tube or tunnel in the hill. D shows a large tube going into the crater and a small tube coming off it. E shows more tubes going into the hill. F, G, H, and I show more tubes.



Ecydt2115

Hypothesis

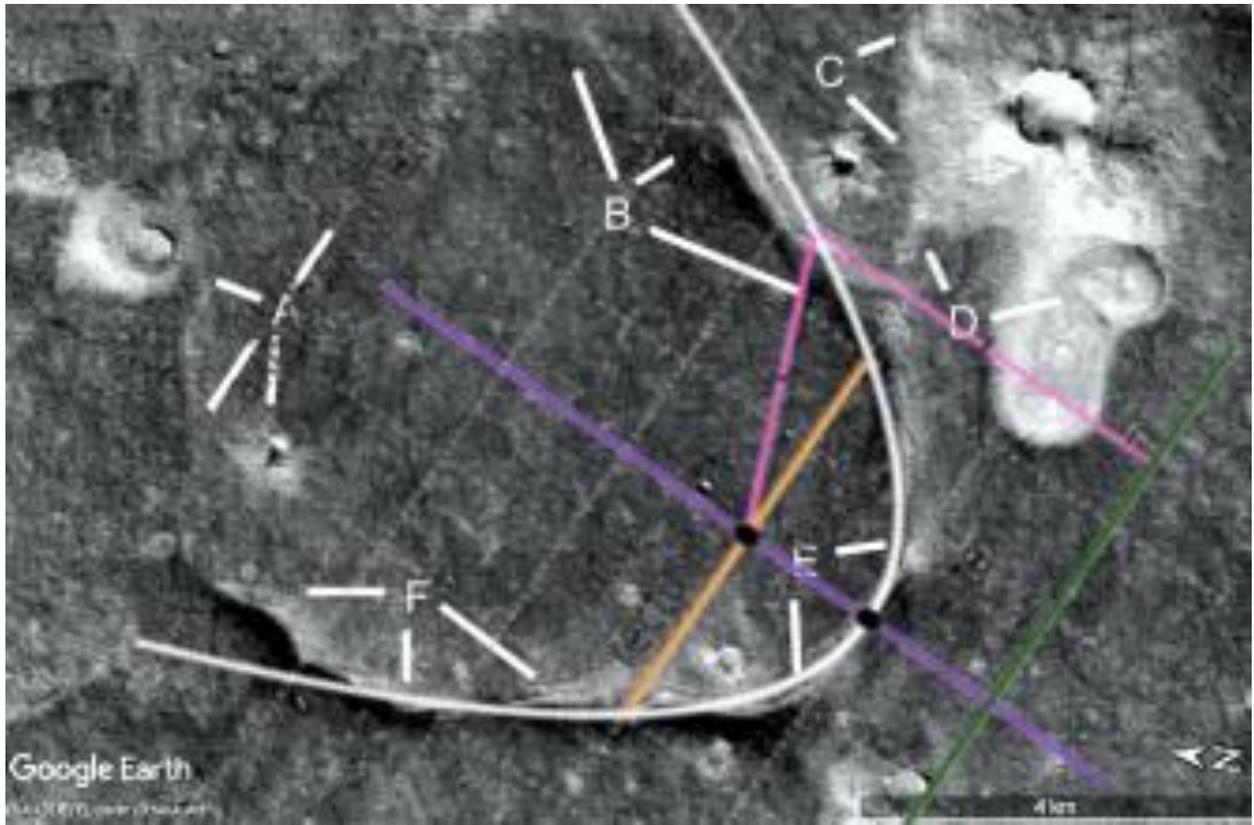
A, B, E, and F show a large parabolic wall or tube connecting to a crater. A at 10 o'clock shows the tube going into the crater. B shows the tube is not straight but has curves in the overall parabolic shape. C shows where the main tube forks into a pale tube going to the hollow hill. There is a break or entrance at F between 4 and 6 o'clock. D shows a large hollow like a dam at 2 o'clock, with a straight wall in it.



Ecydt2115a

Hypothesis

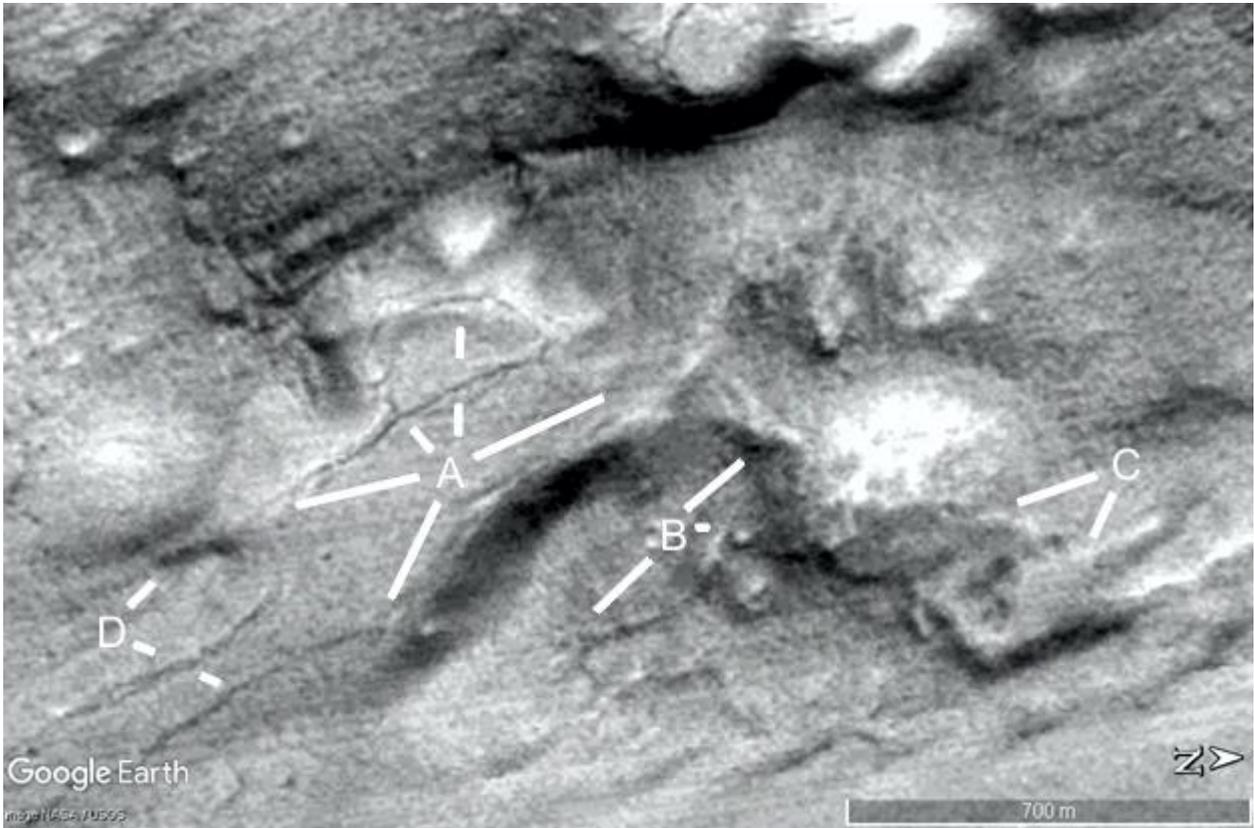
An approximate parabola is shown.



Ecydhh2117

Hypothesis

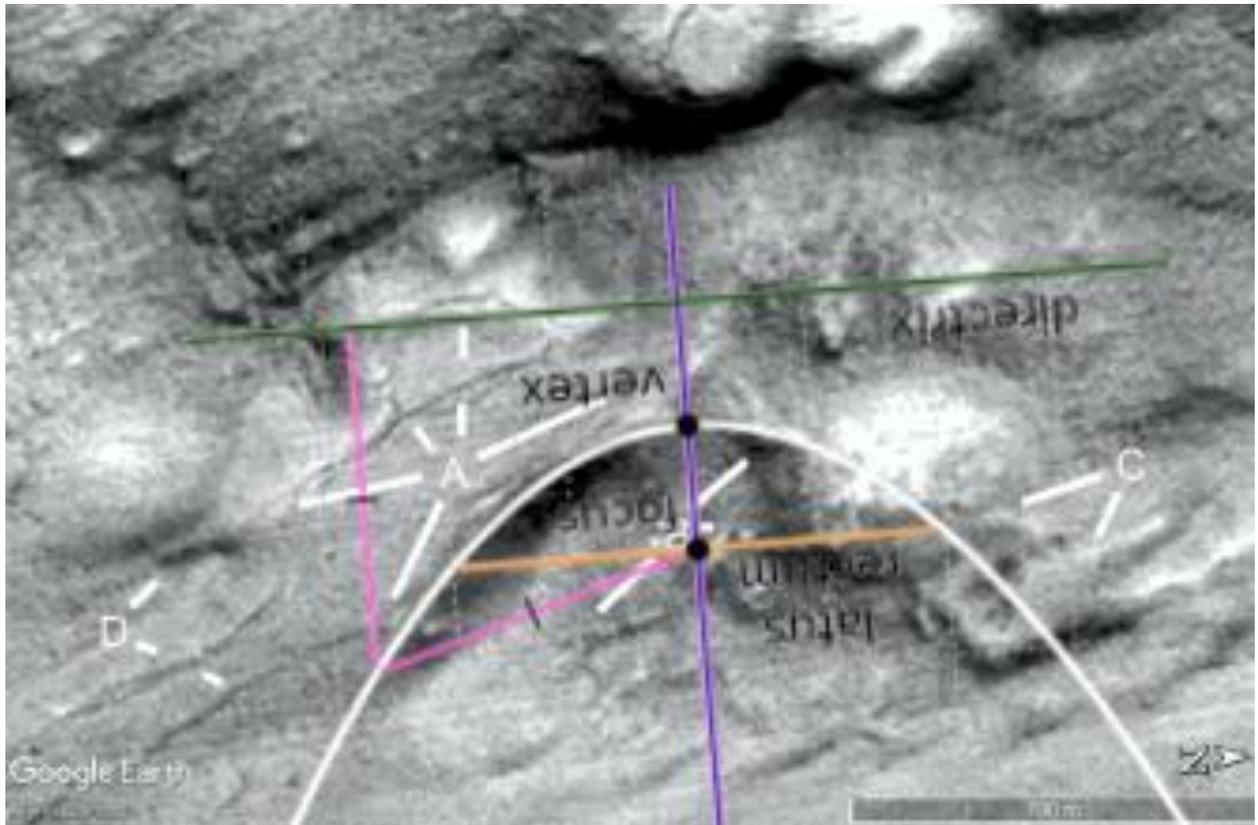
A from 8 to 1 o'clock shows a tube in the shape of a spoon on a hollow hill. At 7 and 2 o'clock are other tubes. B at 2 o'clock shows a large tube coming out of a hill, from 3 to 7 o'clock is another tube. C shows another tube from this rounded hill going into a collapsed hollow hill. D shows another tube, perhaps a parabola.



Ecydhh2117a

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



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