

Martian Geometry Book 6

Preface	2
Introduction	4
Methodology	6
A basic global hypothesis	7
Faces	7
Dams	12
Canals	21
Water channels	27
Cities	34
Buildings	38
Walled fields	48
Roads	57
Tubes	62
Tube cities	68
Farms	72
Lakes	80

Geometry	85
Conclusions.....	87
Images, main section	88

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodology

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

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

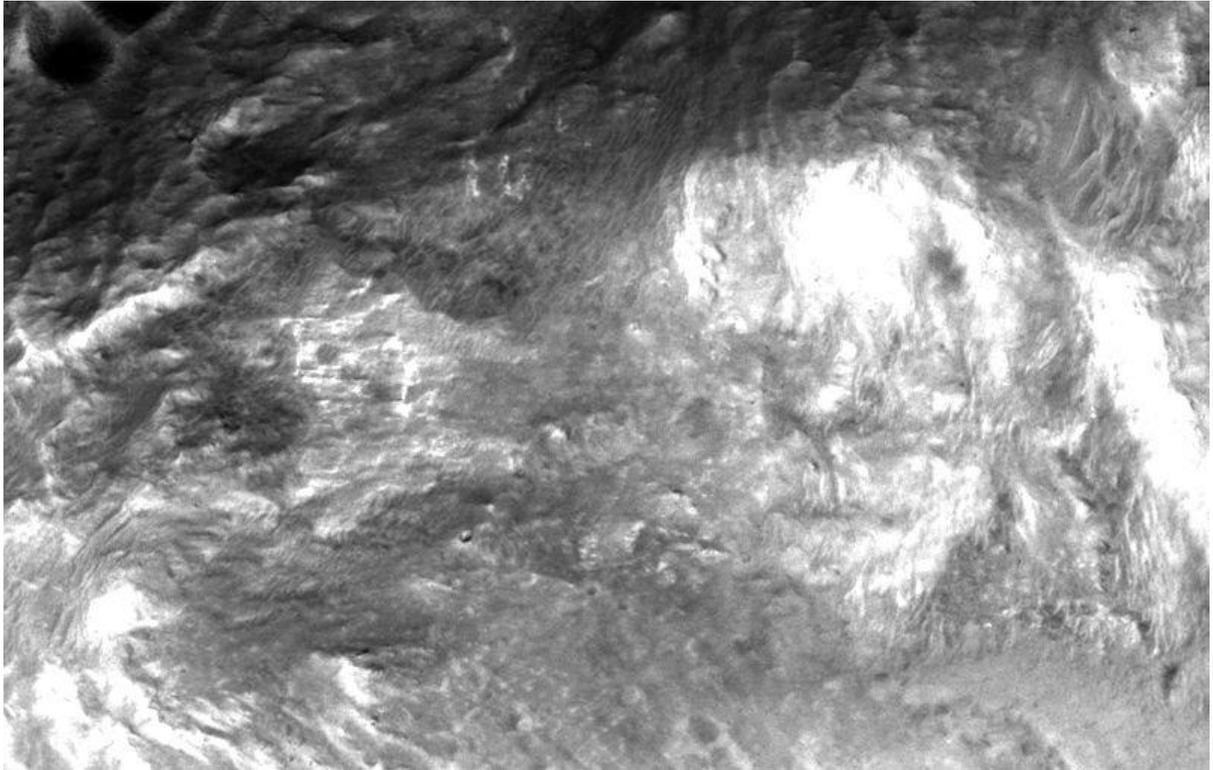
One of the most controversial problems with the evidence accumulated has been the discovery of Martian Faces. That they appear to look like us raises the suspicion of Pareidolia, like seeing faces in clouds. However Mars and Earth would have had their ecosystems connected by panspermia, this is where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



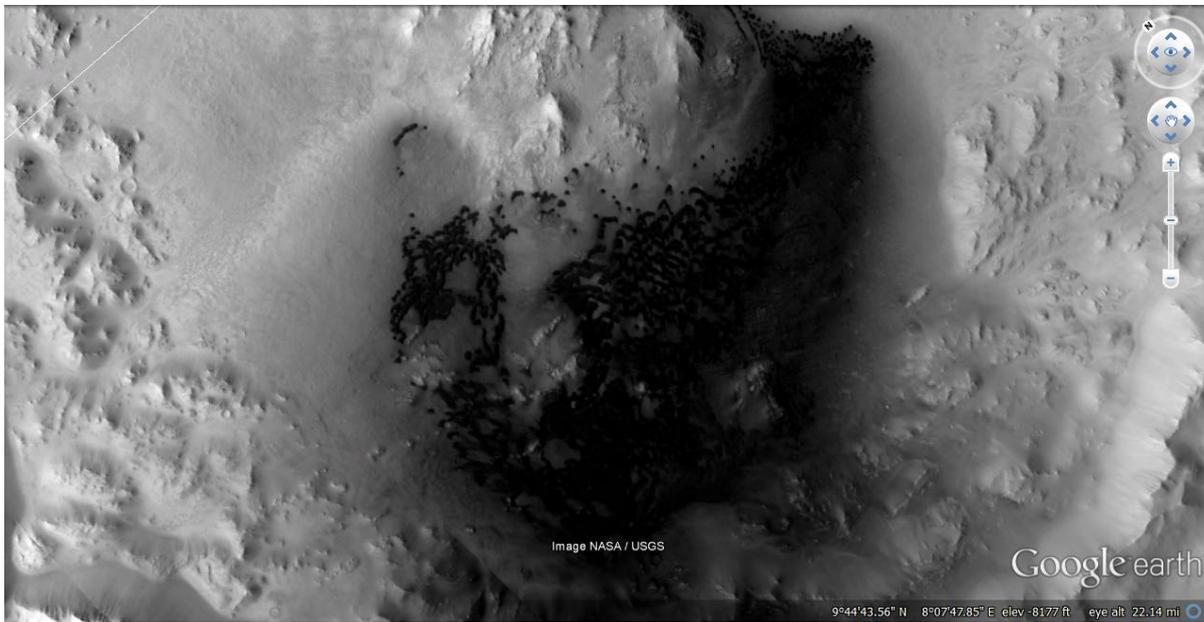
The High Face

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.



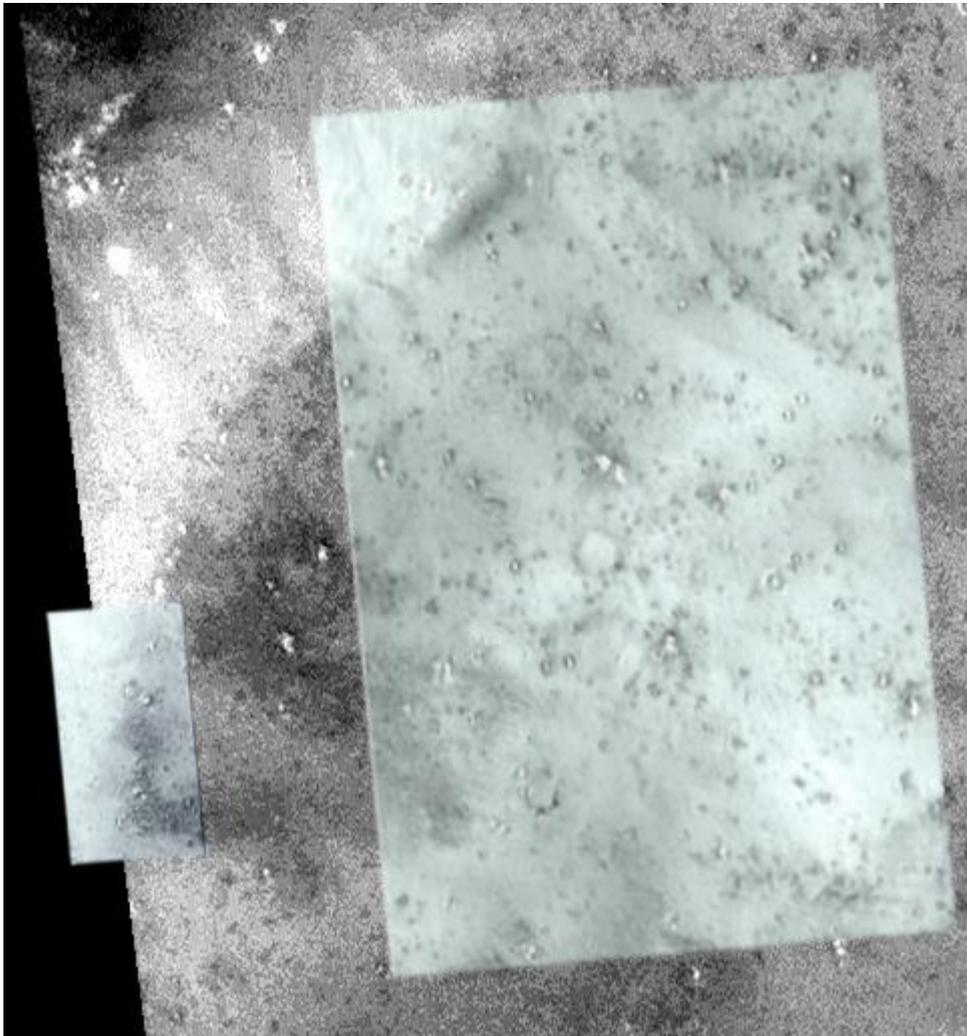
The Meridiani Face

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



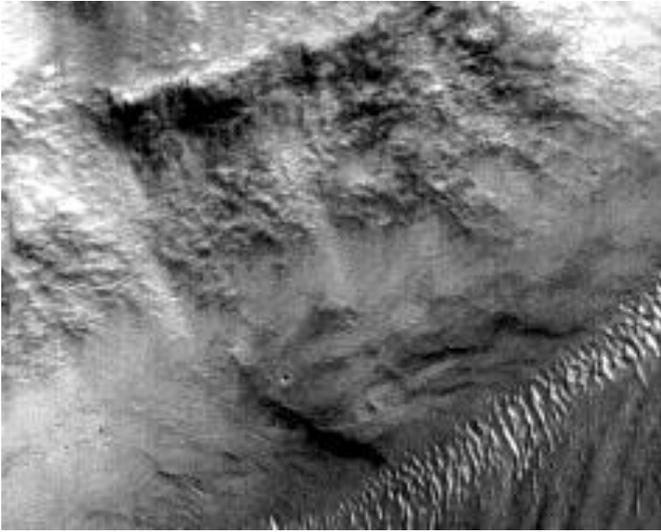
Nefertiti

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.



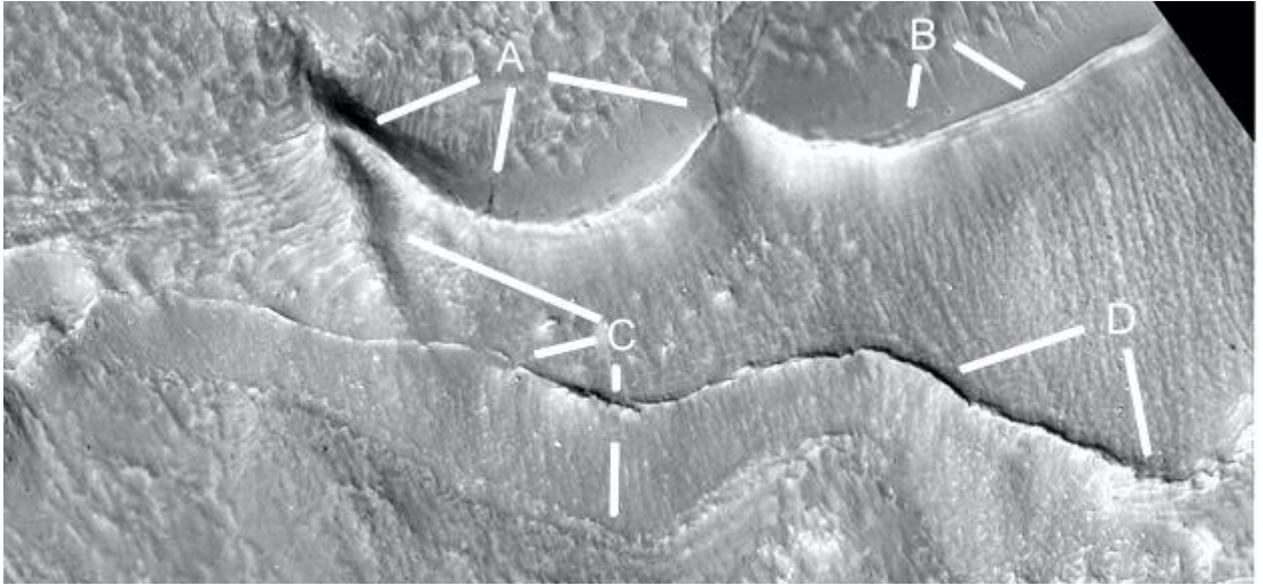
Dams

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

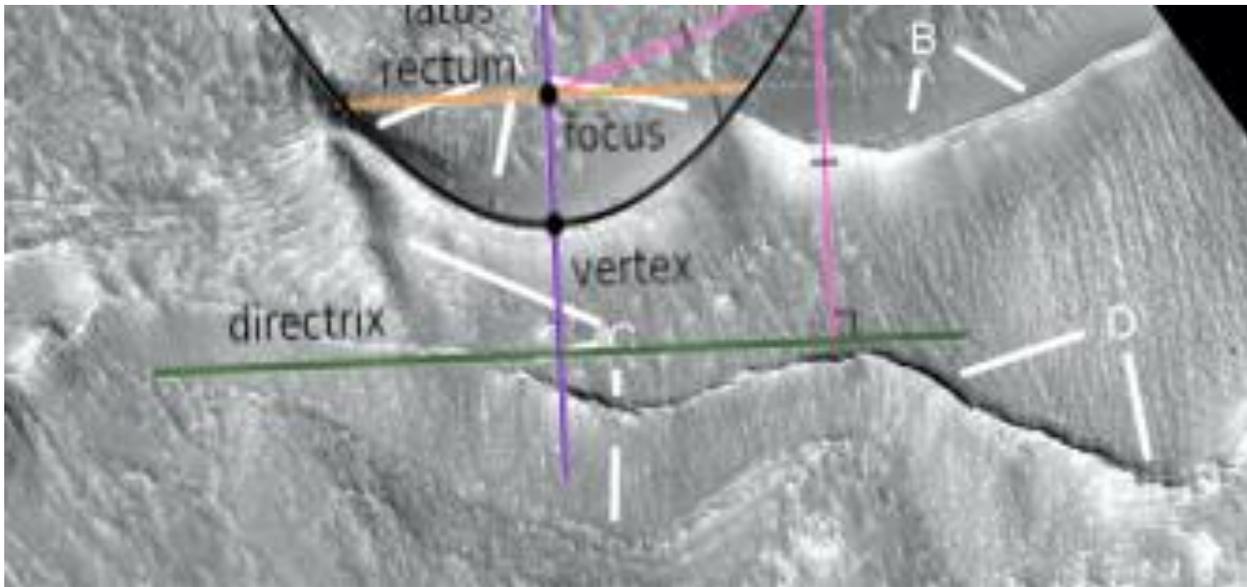
These dams are in the same crater, A which appears parabolic and B have smooth walls with a few cracks as shown. B at 4 o'clock has a sharp edge to the dam wall in good condition. C at 4 and 6 o'clock show a secondary dam perhaps to catch the overflow, the second line at 6 o'clock shows the base of this 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

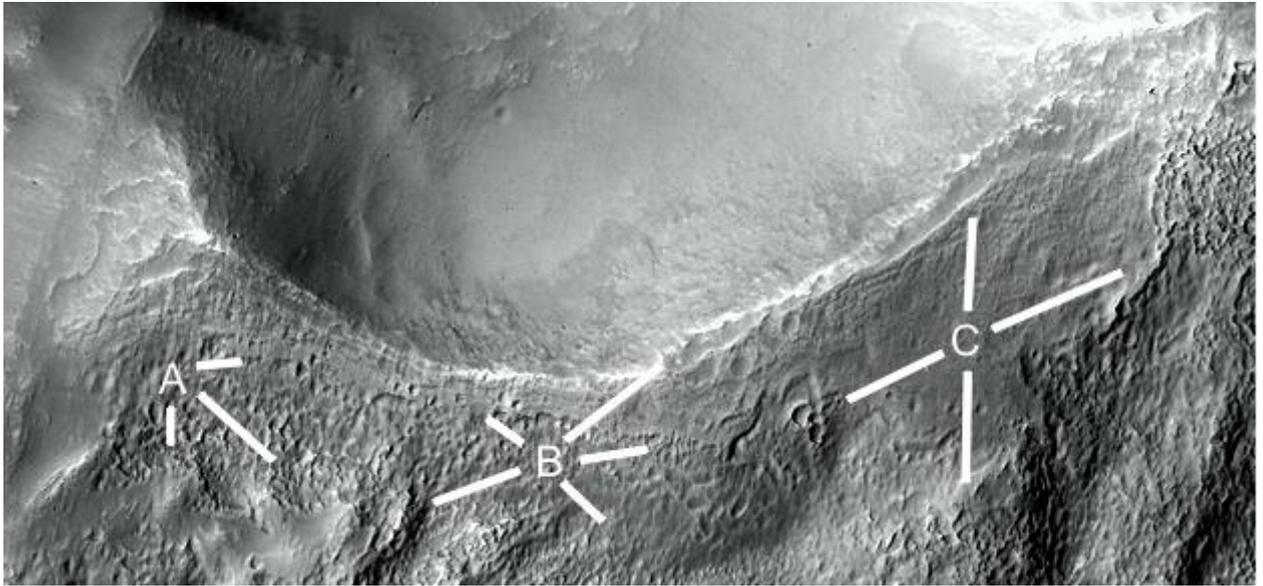
A parabola is shown.



Cymd280a

Hypothesis

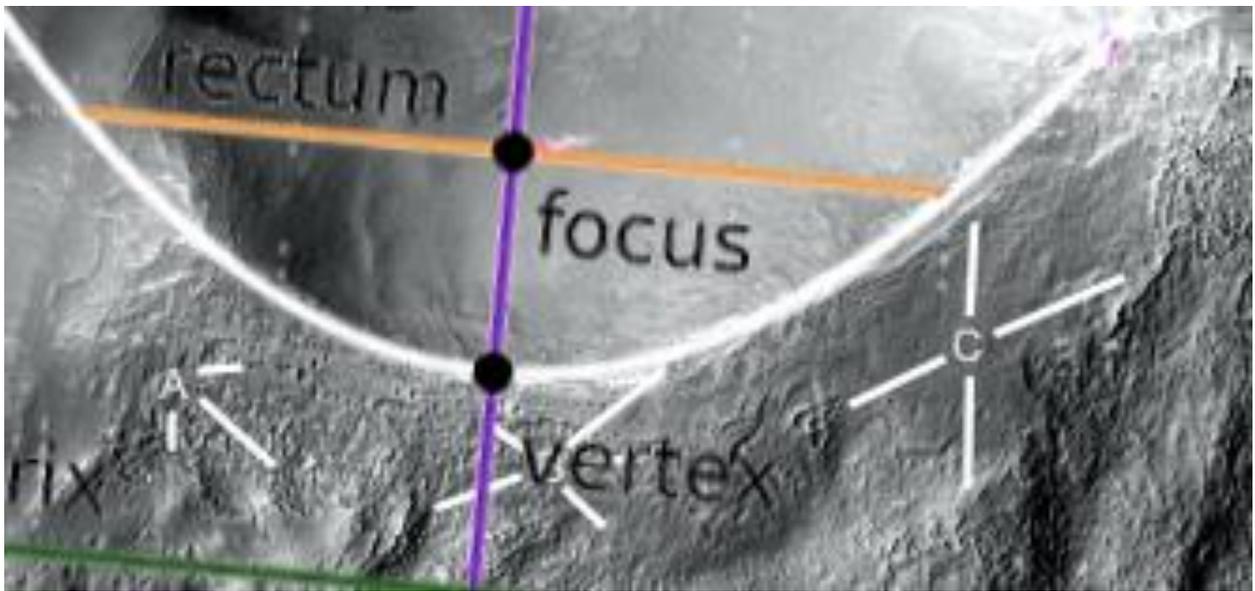
A shows how the skin on the dam wall is peeled off, at 3 o'clock it has many pits like on the skin of hollow hills. At 4 o'clock this rough interior is exposed but just below it the skin is smooth. At 6 o'clock is another edge of the smooth skin. B shows at 8 o'clock. How it is peeling off, at 5 o'clock 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

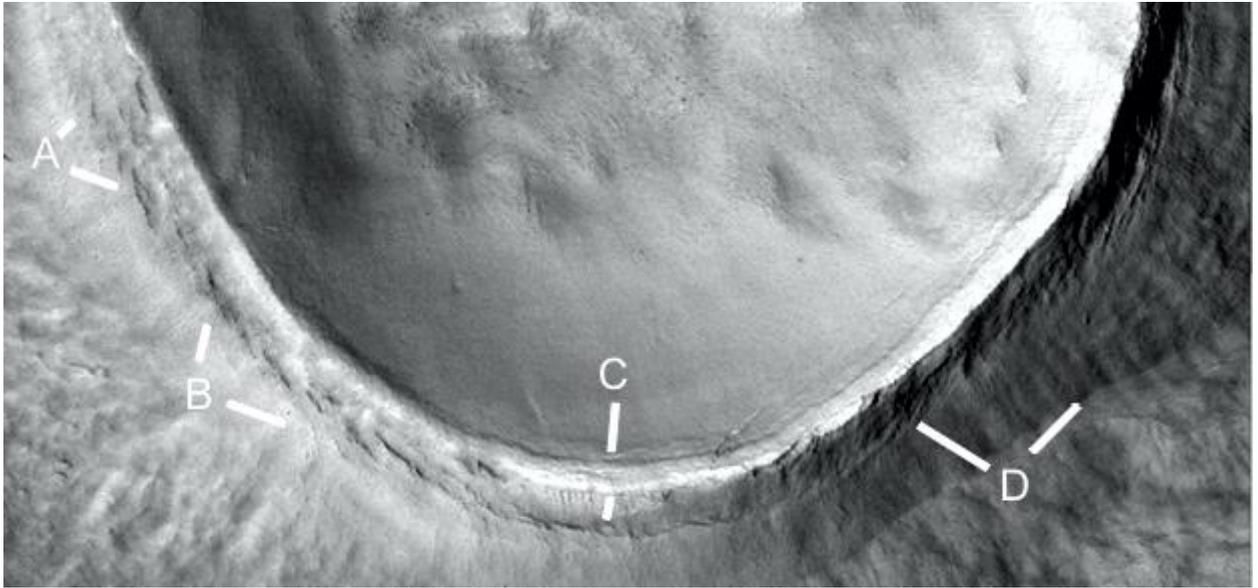
A parabola is shown.



Cymd280i

Hypothesis

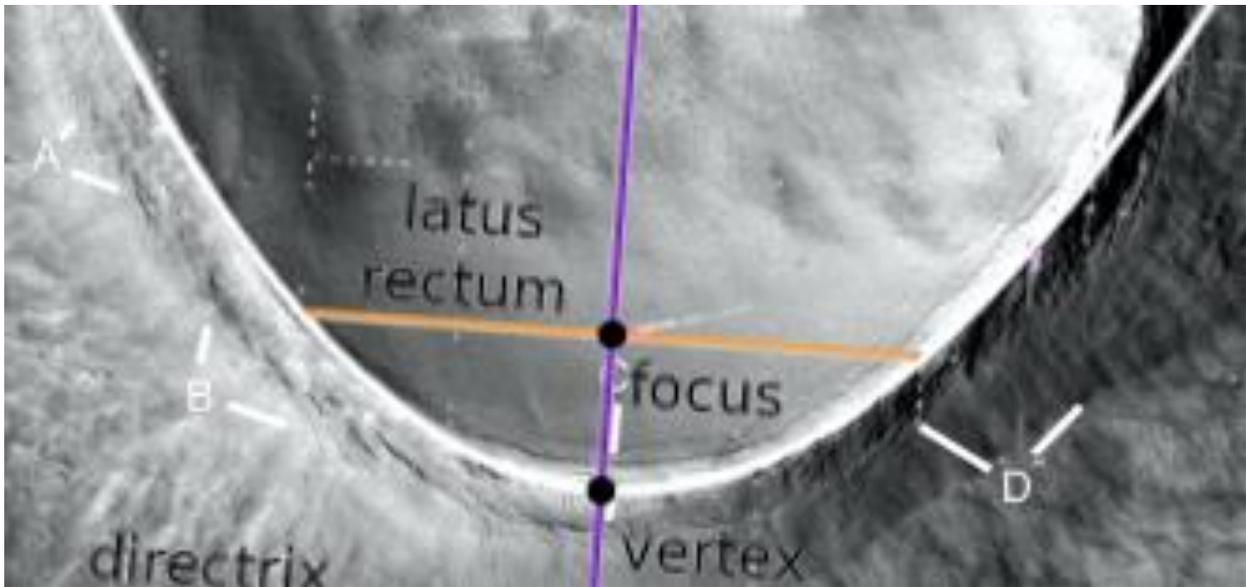
Engineers might examine how this wall is fracturing at A to D, Also D at 2 o'clock shows the thicker base holding the dam wall in place. Above C the dam floor is smooth like cement, higher up and outside the dam the terrain is much rougher.



Cymd280i2

Hypothesis

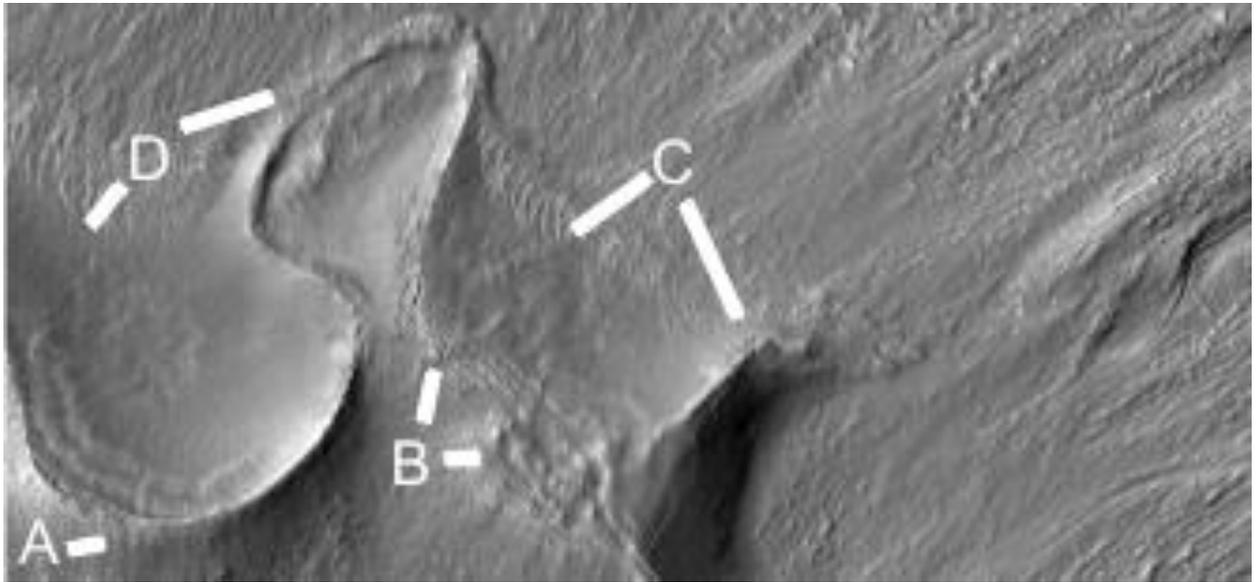
A parabola is shown.



Cymd408a

Hypothesis

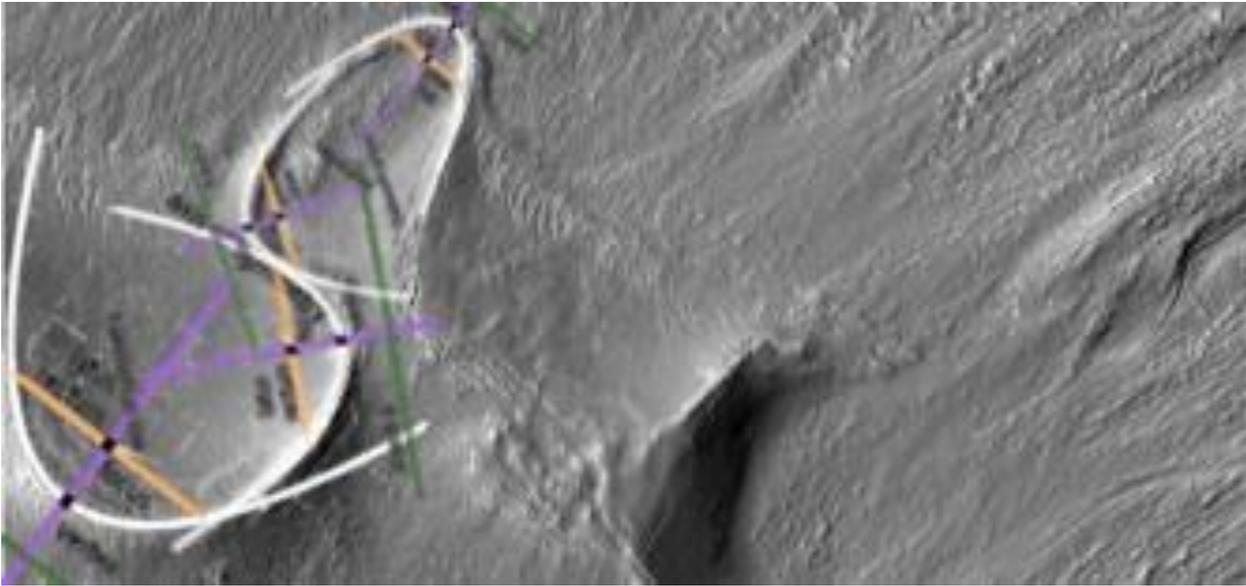
An unusual shape pointing up the crater wall, A is one dam, B may show some creep or cold flow in the dam, this where over time rock might slowly flow like a viscous liquid. C shows a smooth dam floor like cement, different to the terrain outside the dams. D at 7 o'clock also shows the smooth dam floor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

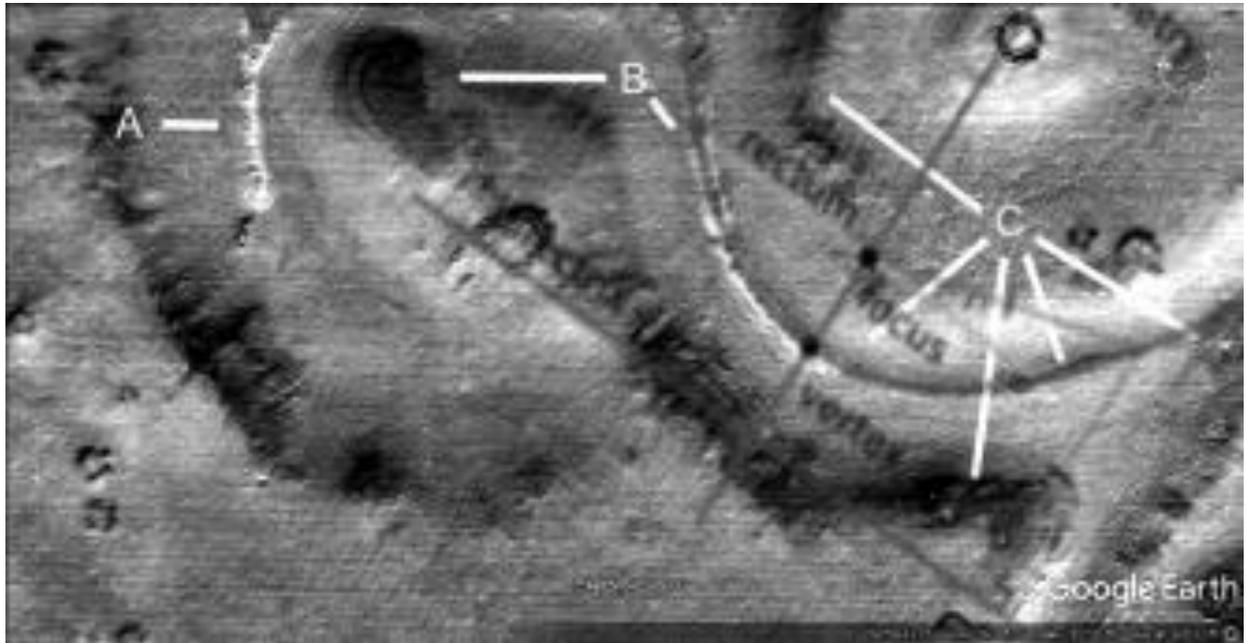
More of these tube shapes, A shows dark spots along it like it is breaking up. B at 9 o'clock is like a hollow hill as seen in many other areas, the dark patch on top may be the roof. B at 5 o'clock shows more collapsed areas. C at 7 o'clock shows the bank is well defined, at 4 and 8 o'clock the tube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



Prca480a

Hypothesis

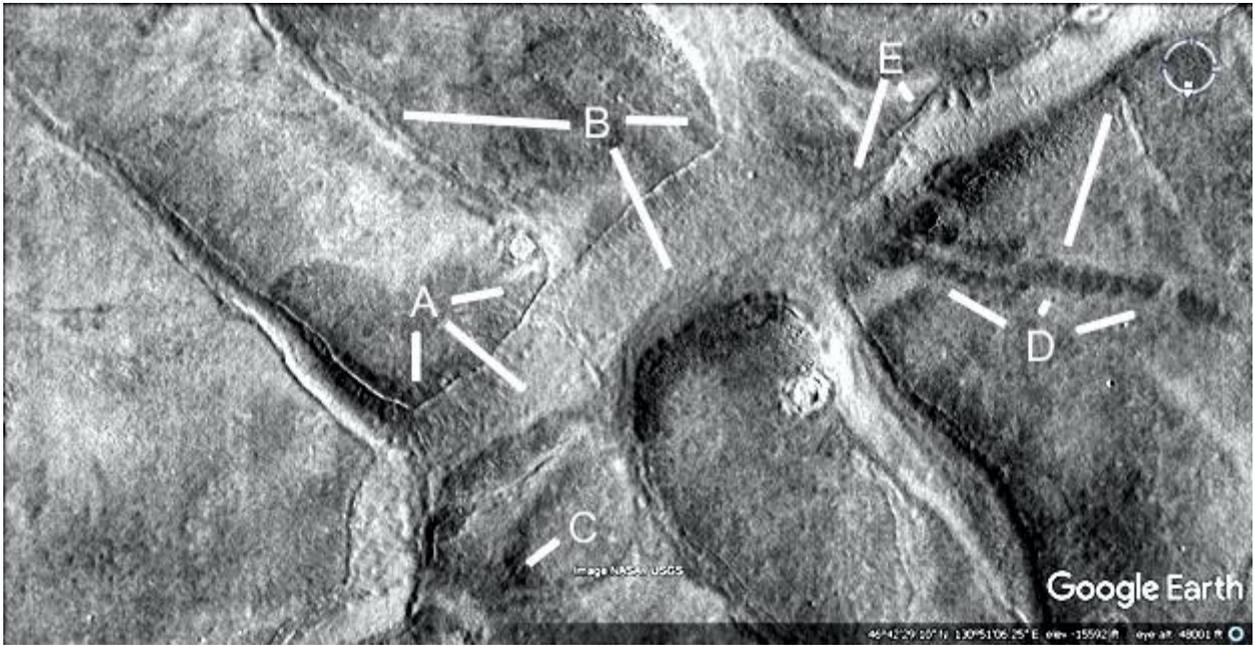
This part of the tube shape is a near perfect parabola as shown, unlikely to occur by chance. The tube shape is also about the same height and width wherever seen, it does not vary much randomly like a natural formation from weather erosion. Also parabolas are shown in canals as well as dams, a natural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

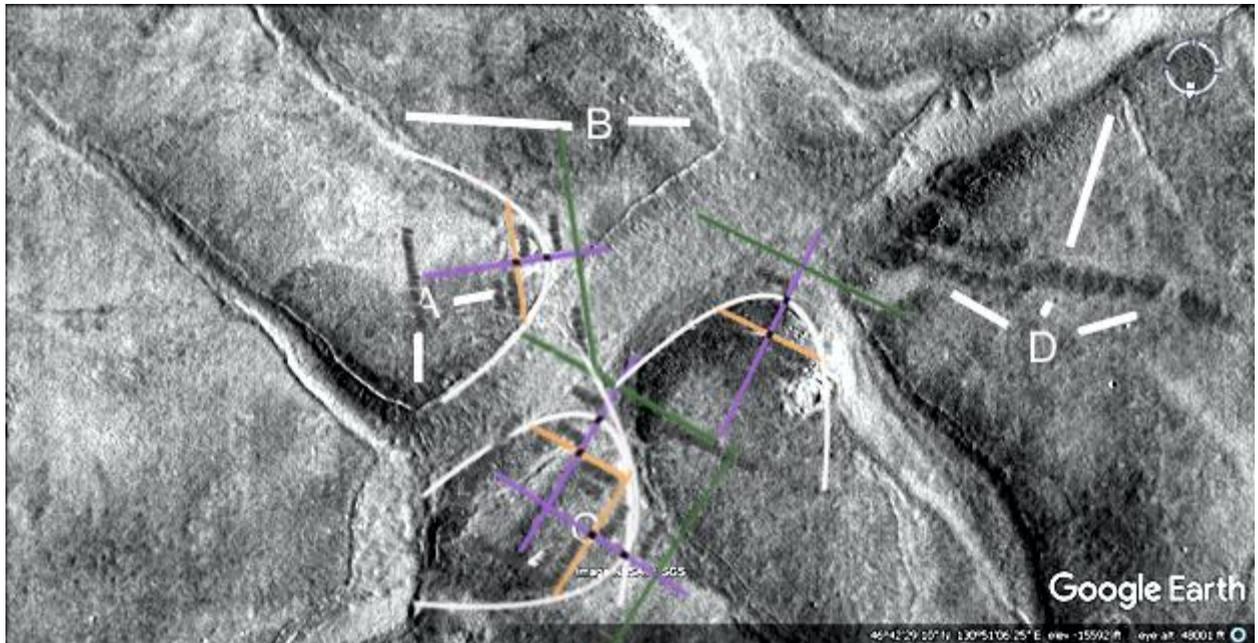
A shows a much thicker wall with a line running along it as a peak, from 4 o'clock to B at 5 o'clock, up to E. This may have been a habitat connected by hollow walls. At 2 and 6 o'clock A shows a clean edge like cement to the dam floor. B at 9 o'clock shows a double wall like a collapsed tube. At 3 o'clock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

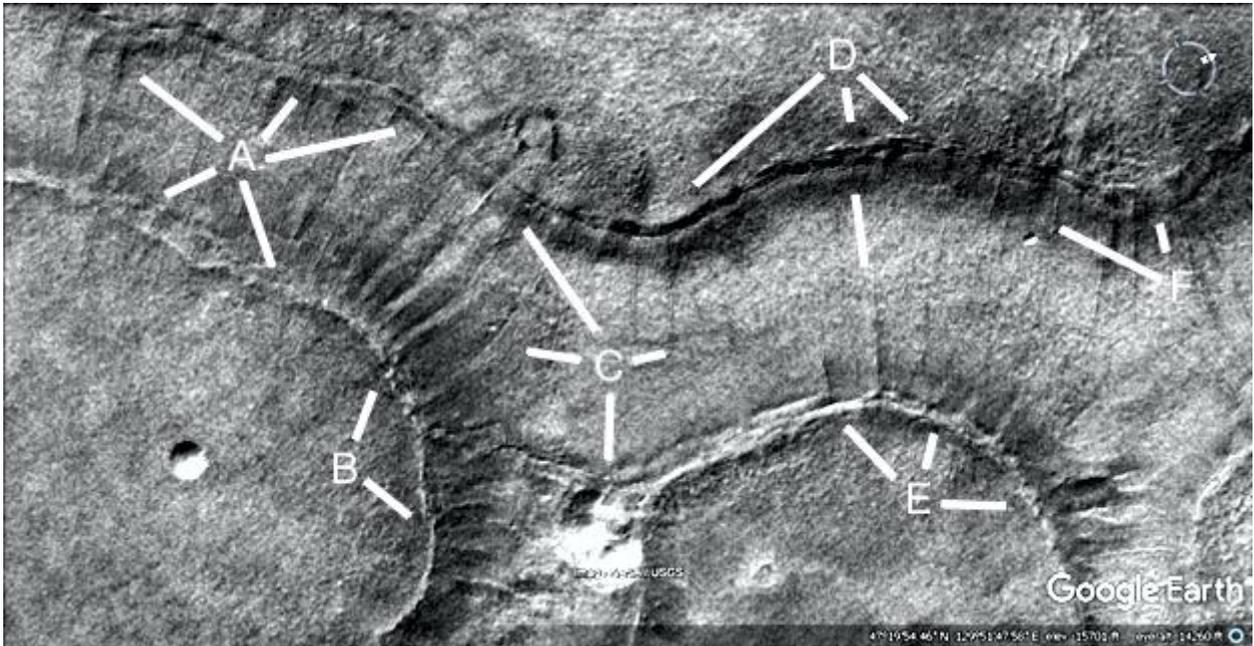
Four parabolas are shown.



Ect1643

Hypothesis

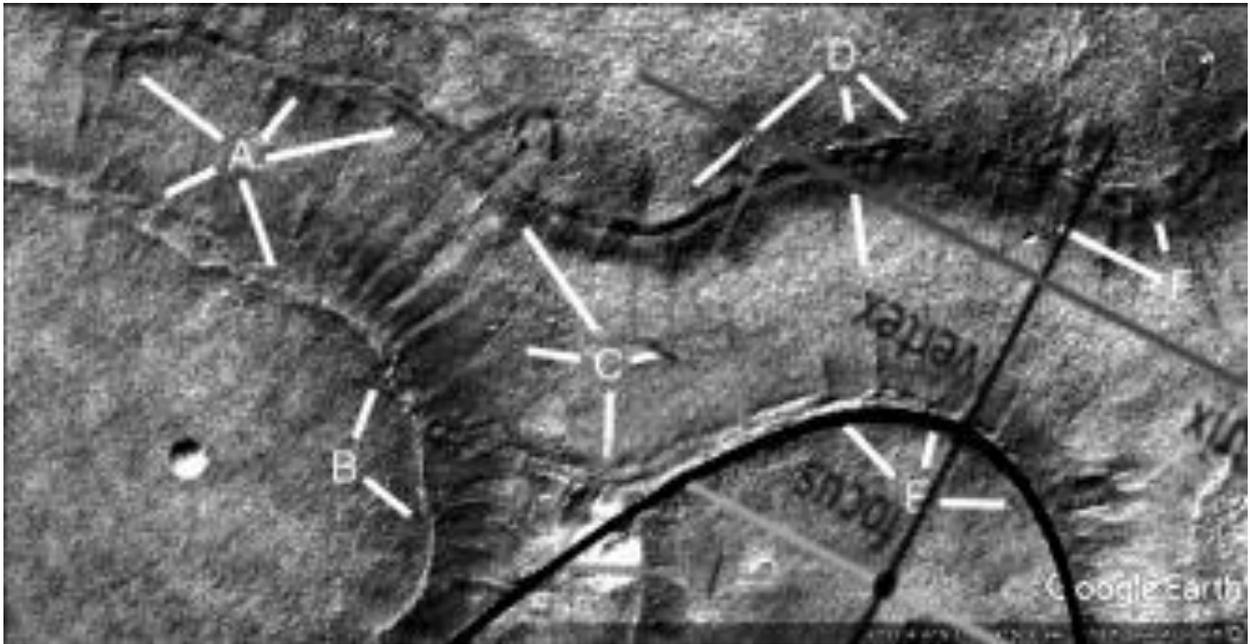
A shows more ridges like grout, these connect into the canal wall at B but do not extend into the canal embankment. C shows regular spacing like tiles at 11 o'clock, squarish tiles at 3 o'clock, and a collapsed tile segment at 6 o'clock. D shows a gap growing between the bank and the wall, also with 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.



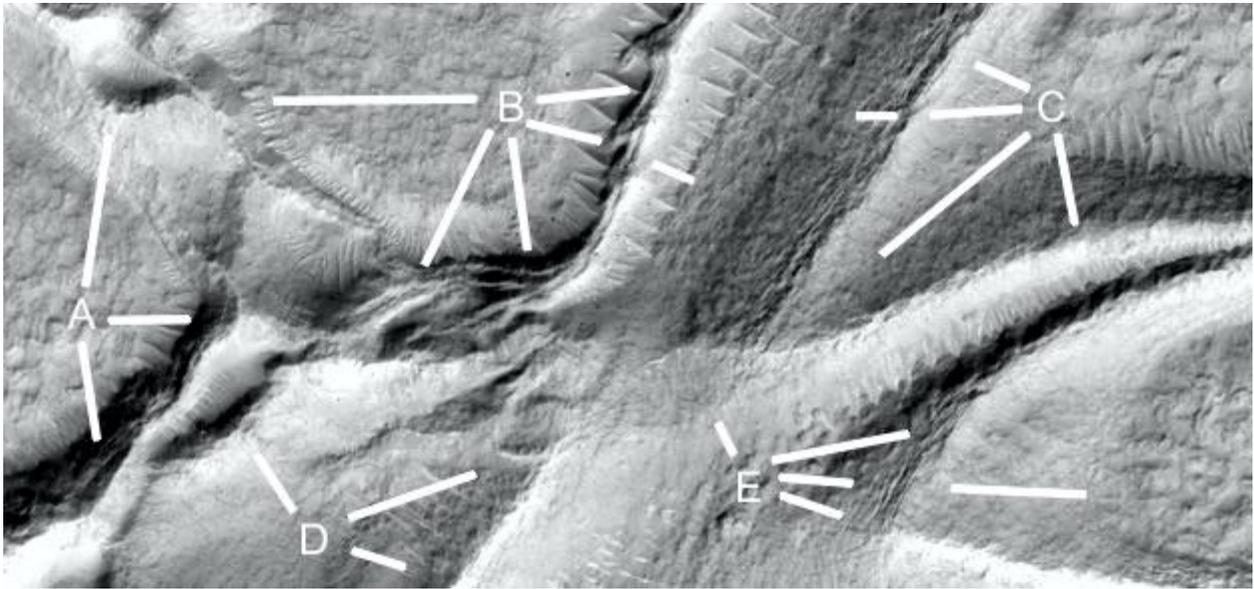
Water channels

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

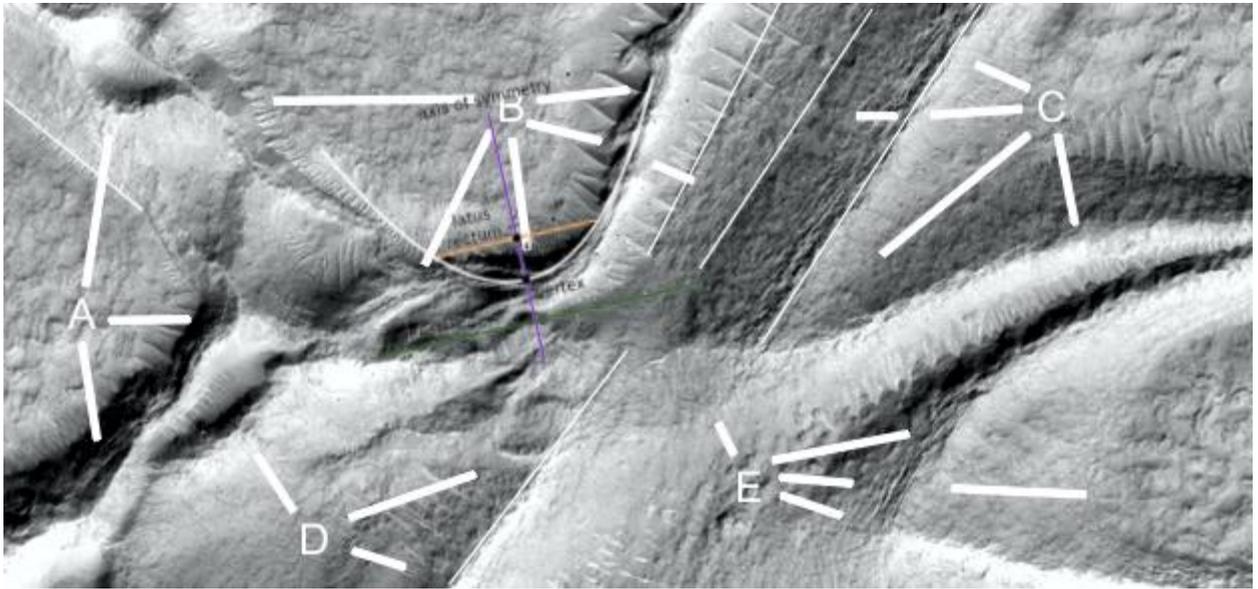
These may have been canals or pit dams, they are highly geometric in shape. A shows a dam for water at 12 o'clock, another wall for a dam and channel at 3 to 5 o'clock. B shows a wall for a canal from 2 to 7 o'clock, it has a groove running along the top like a double wall.



Prd965c2

Hypothesis

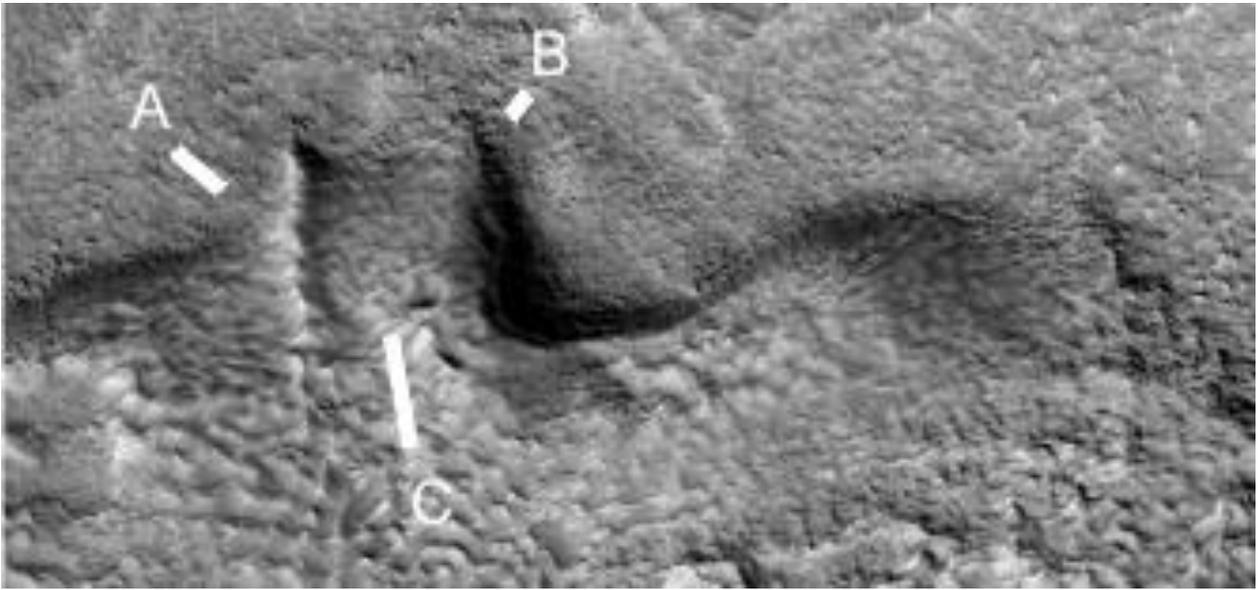
Part of a parabola is shown. The lines show how straight parts of the formation are.



Cymd454h

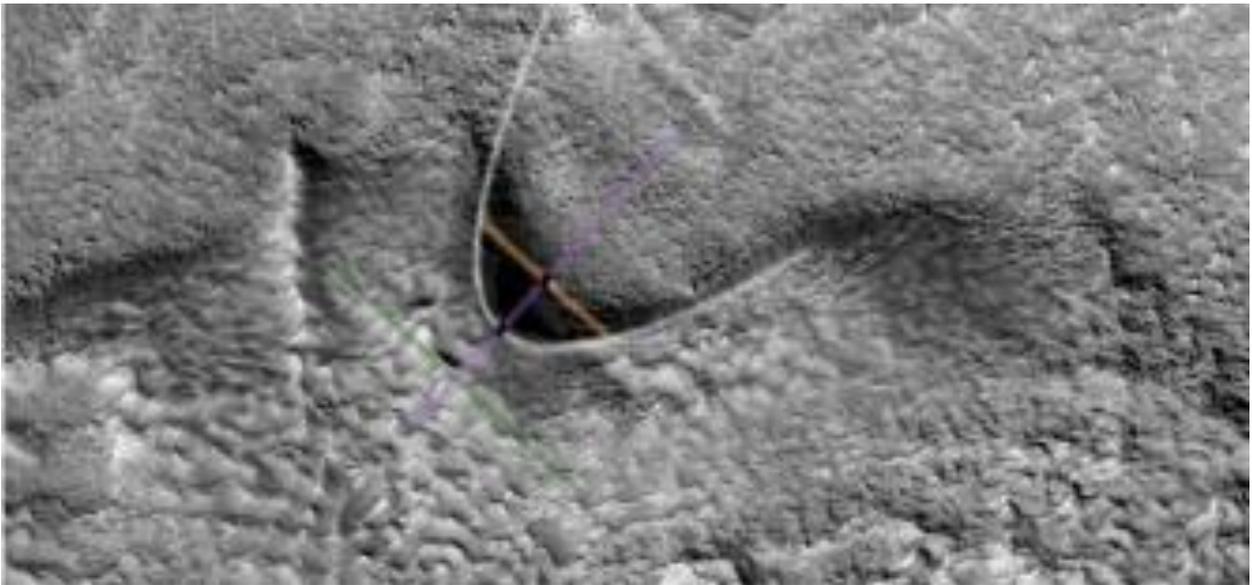
Hypothesis

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

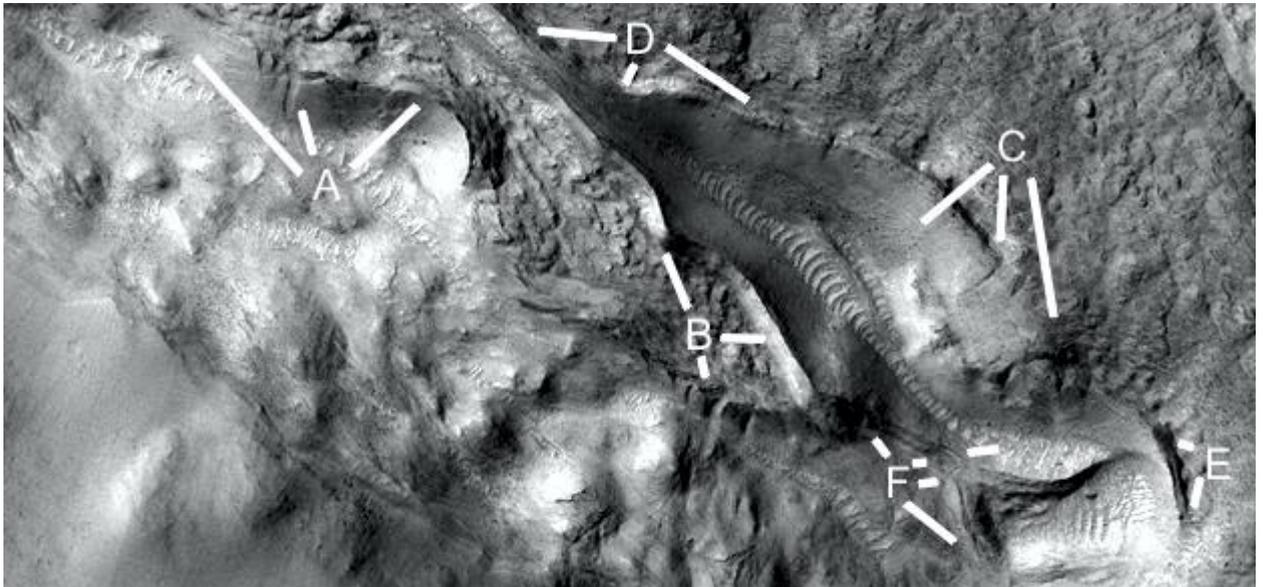
A parabola is shown.



Held1095f

Hypothesis

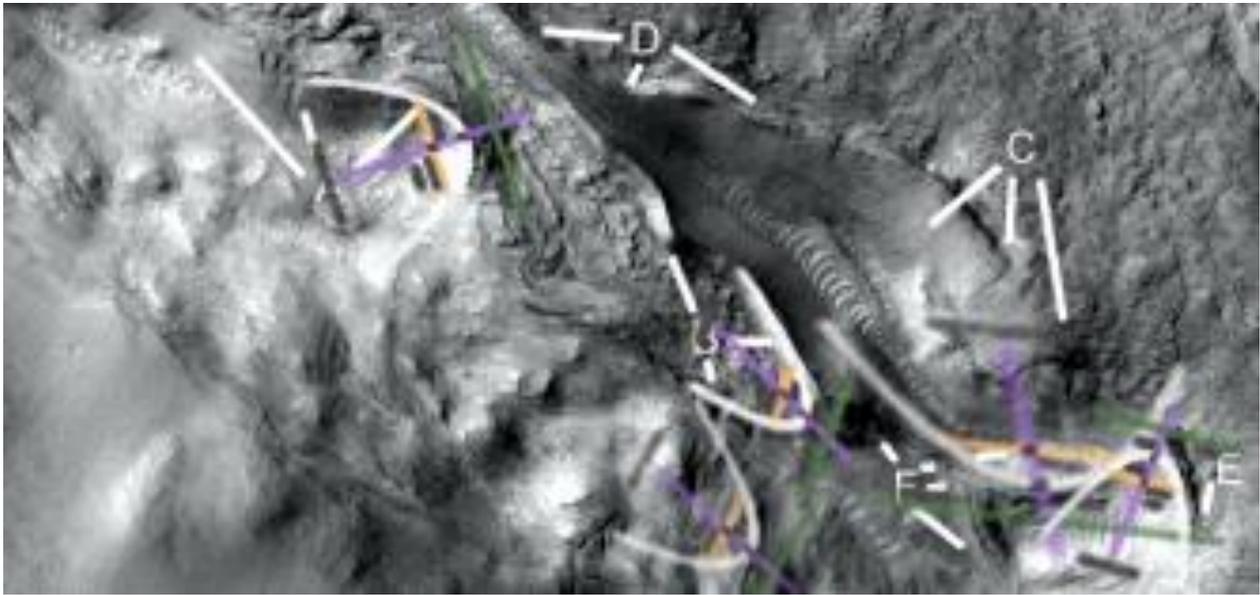
A shows more dams, turned on its side to fit into the page. B shows a dam wall in good condition at 11 and 3 o'clock, one with cracks at 5 o'clock. C shows more cracks at 5 and 6 o'clock, in good condition at 7 o'clock. D and E also show walls in good condition. F shows more cracks developing.



Held1095f2

Hypothesis

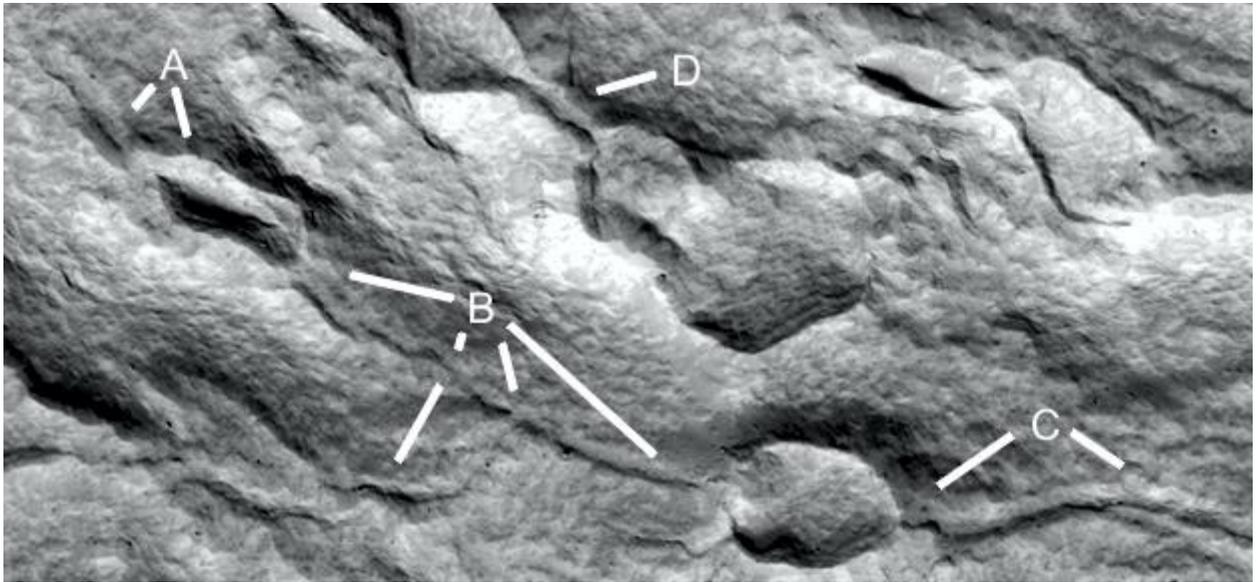
At least 5 parabolas occur in the formation.



Ect1731k

Hypothesis

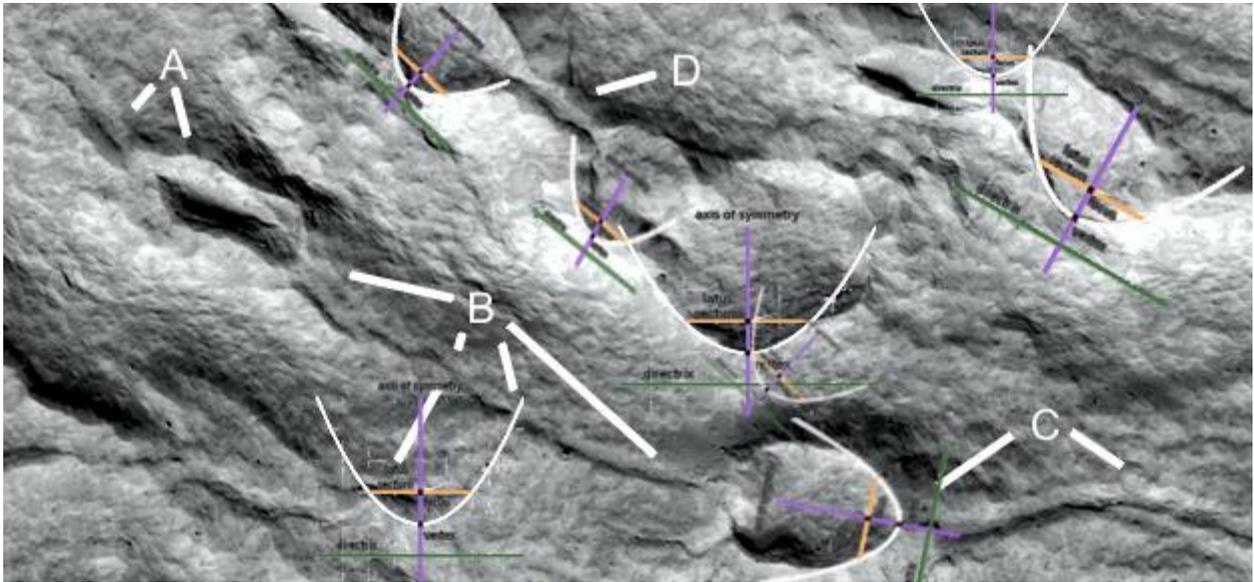
A shows a water channel going into a pit dam, B shows another water channel coming from this from 10 to 4 o'clock, also another water channel at 7 o'clock second leg. C shows a water channel coming from the other side of the pit dam to B. D shows a small water channel connecting two pit dams.



Ect1731k2

Hypothesis

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



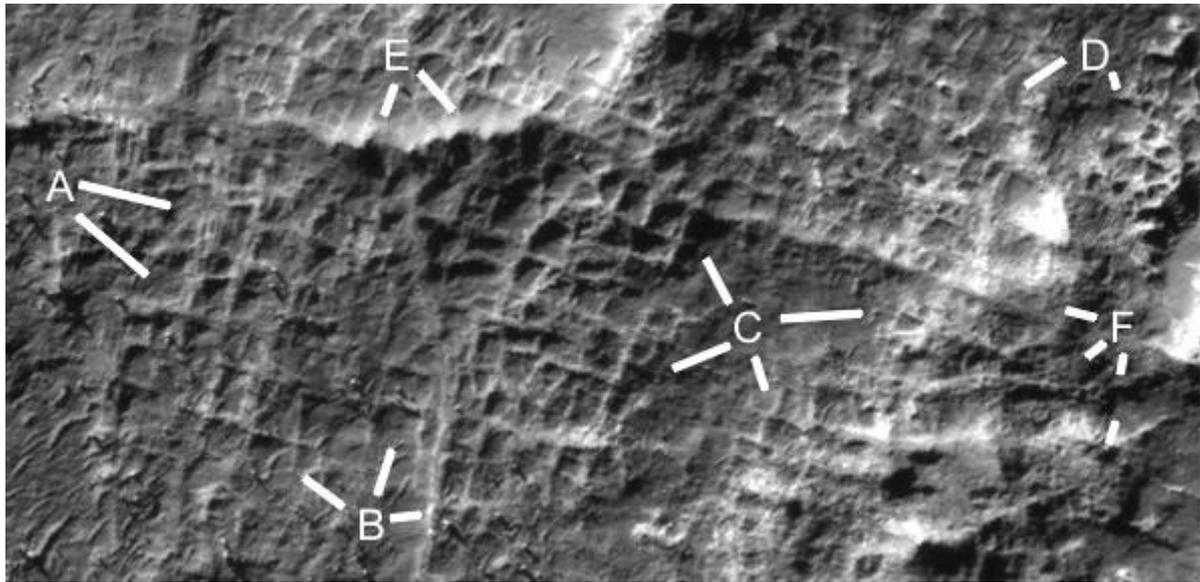
Cities

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

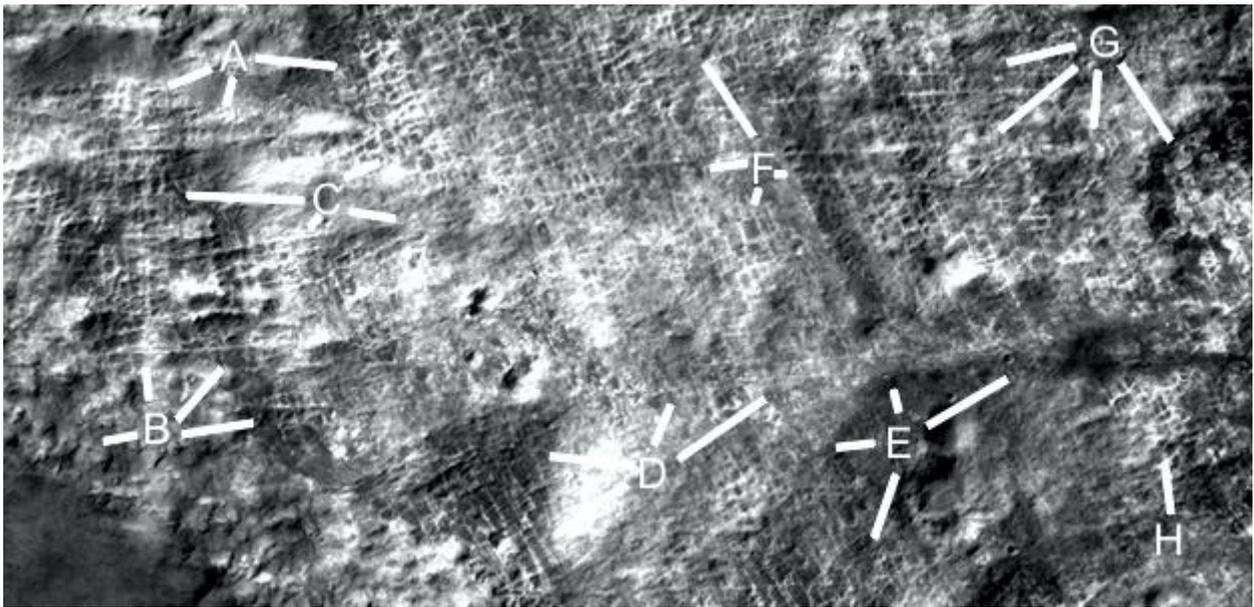
A shows many rooms, also the walls here appear to be doubled or are collapsed tubes. This is important for the room hypothesis, if someone could go to each room in these tubes then each is accessible. If not then how many could be used is problematic. The thicker ridges also appear hollow at some points 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

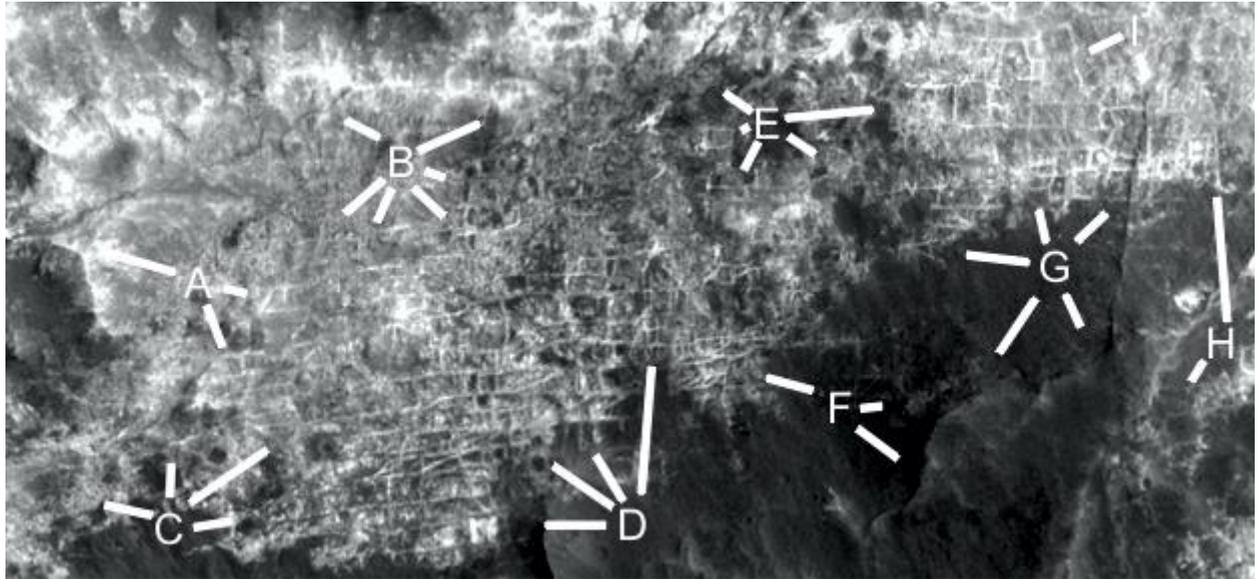
The three dimensional impression is even stronger here, A shows rooms appearing under the smooth ceiling material. B may also be tubes or suspended roads as there is an impression of empty space under them. C at 9 o'clock shows rooms with no ceilings, at 4 o'clock there is still some ceiling or they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

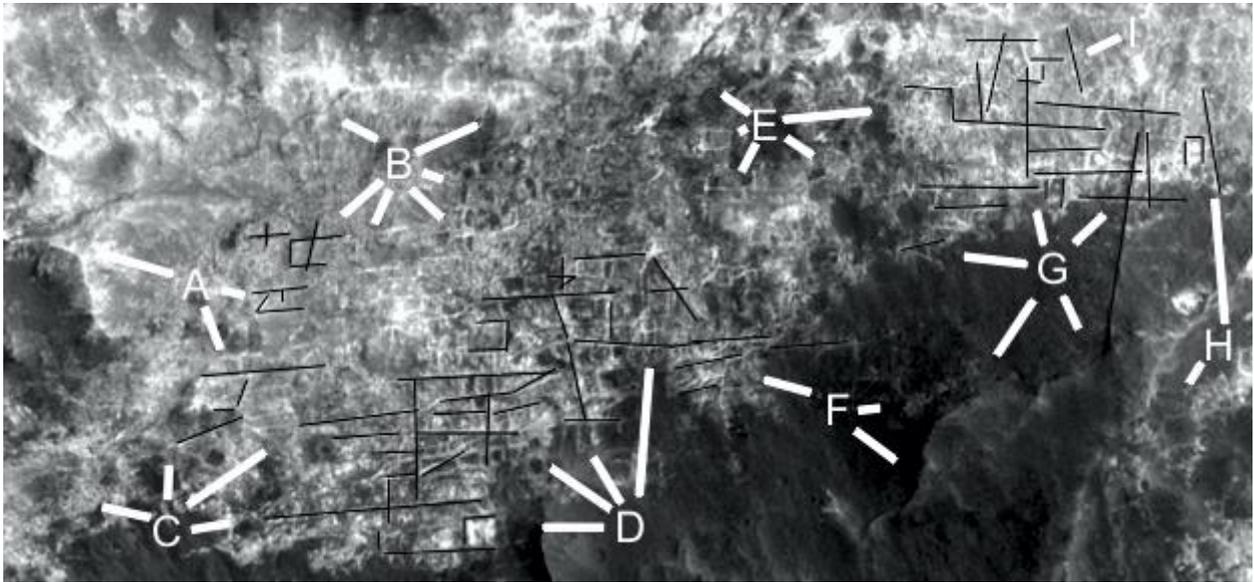
A at 10 o'clock shows a hill with room like shapes on its lower side, at 3 and 5 o'clock are more rooms. B and C show many walled rooms. D shows rooms that may be partially buried by the dark soil, or they ended in this open area. E shows more degraded rooms, F at 10 o'clock shows a nexus where many 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.



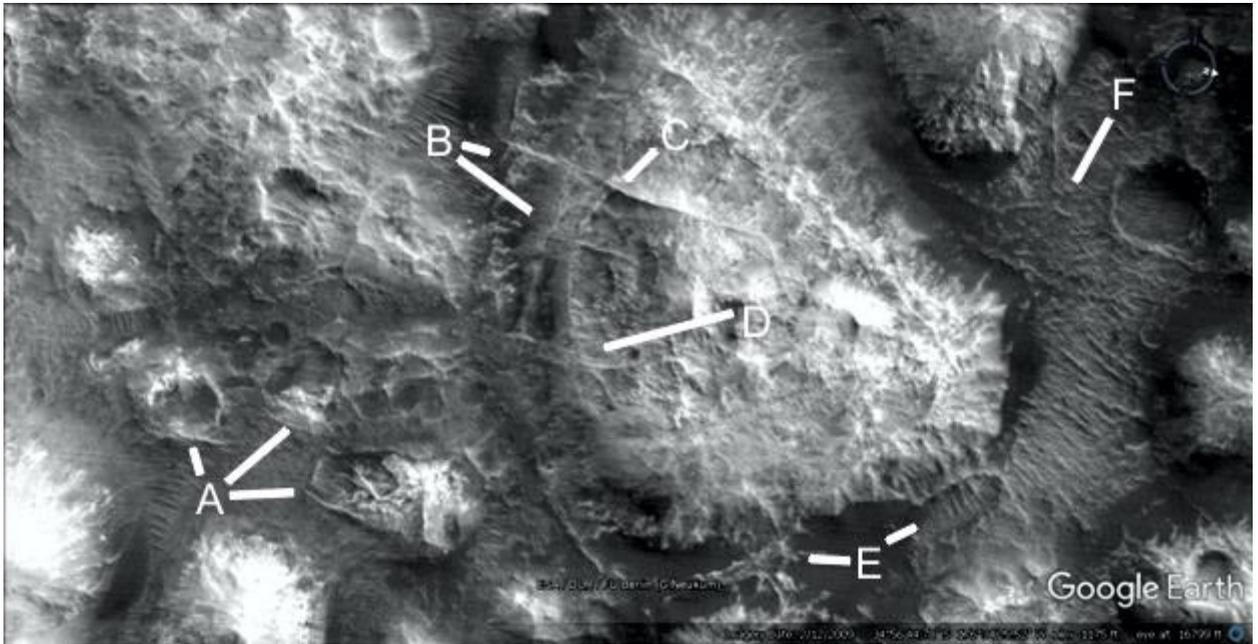
Buildings

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

Cymhh467

Hypothesis

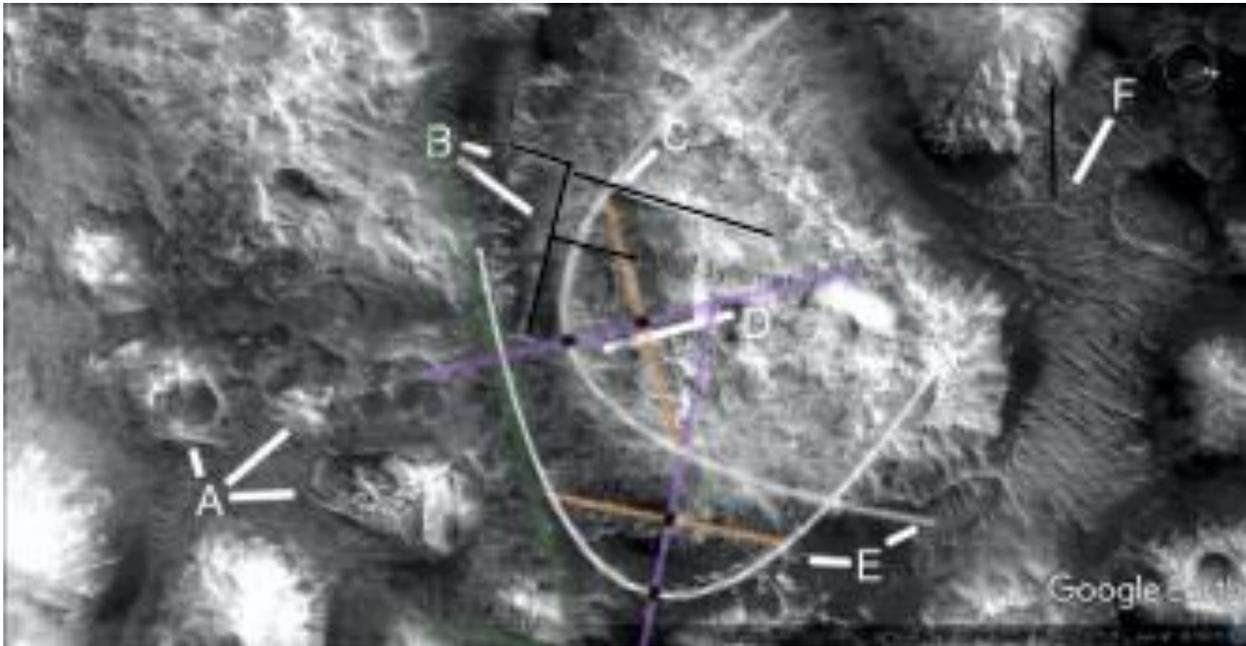
A may show some collapsed hollow hills. B shows some straight ridges, perhaps interior supports of this larger formation. From C to D is a curved interior support. E may be a collapsed section, F shows some tubes or walls.



Cymhh467a

Hypothesis

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

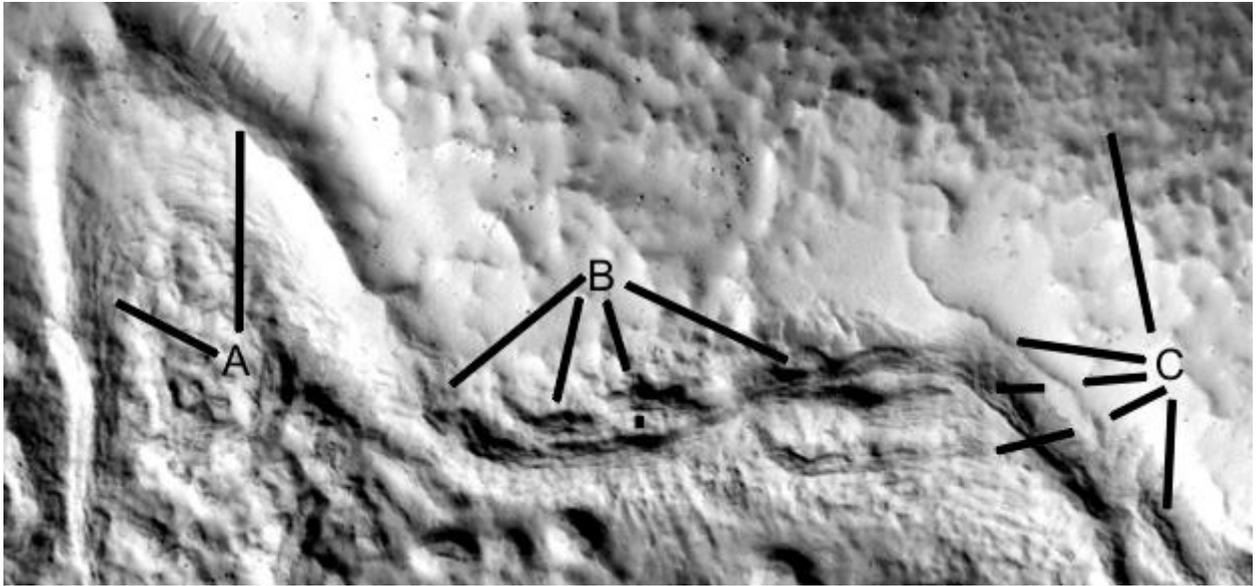


The hills often shows collapsed segments on their roofs so being hollow is implied. That adds to the hypothesis, that they lived in these hollow hills, and travelled between them on these roads.

Prhh944c

Hypothesis

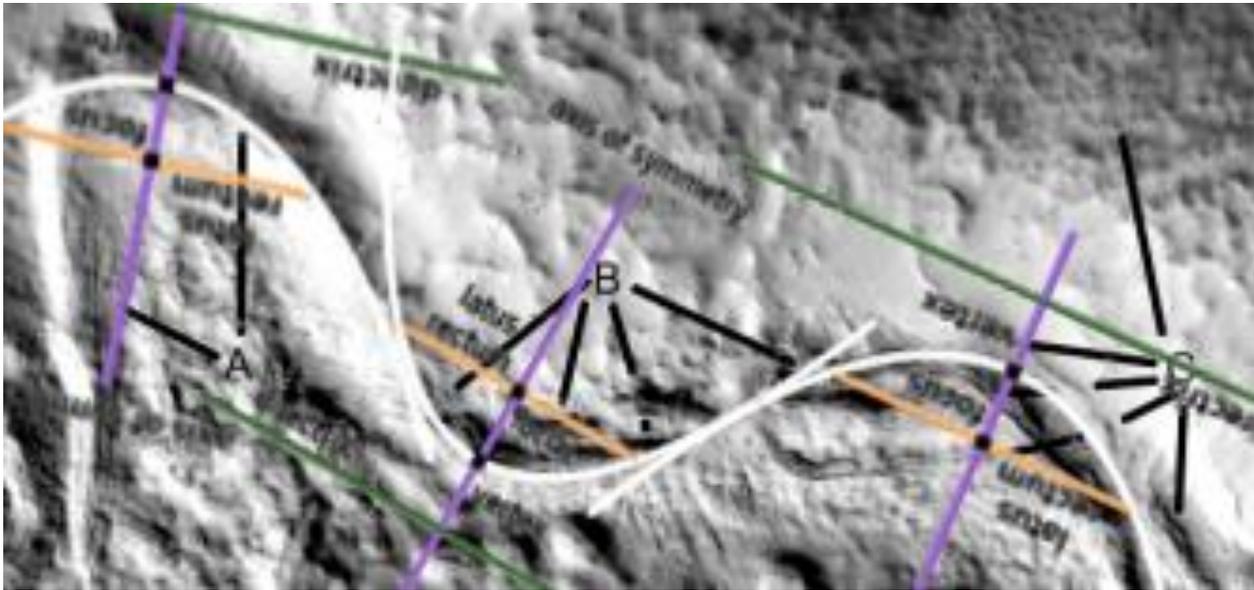
The top of the layer here is shown at A at 12 o'clock, at 10 o'clock is a tube. B shows multiple layers under it, this may be the construction technique. C shows a broken wall segment at 8 o'clock second leg, this may be two thinner layers broken together. At the first leg is a tube. At 9 o'clock second 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

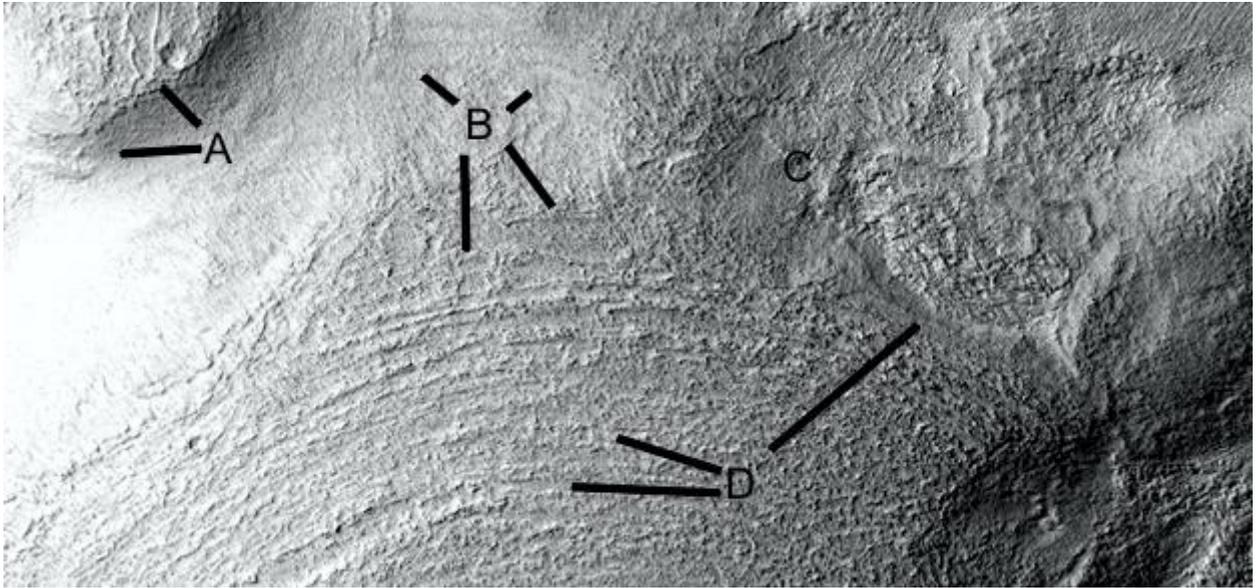
Three parabolas are shown, like a parabolic wave. This can be an approximation to ocean waves which are elliptical.



Prhh944f

Hypothesis

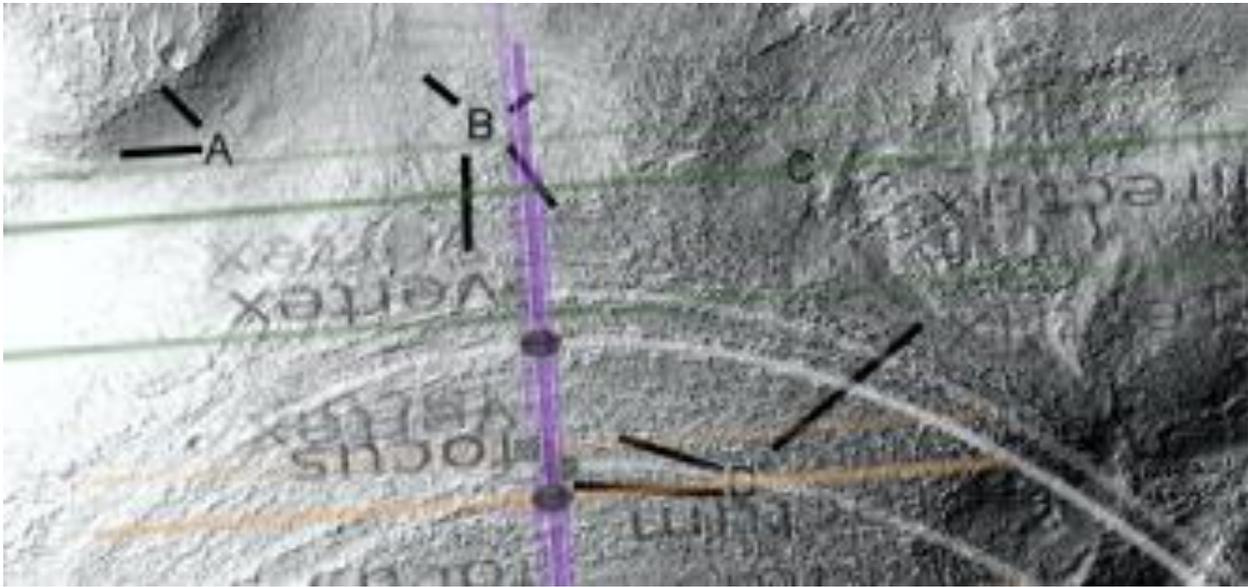
A shows tubes or eroded segments on the roof. B shows contours which may have been used for strengthening the roof. C shows a settled area. D shows many parabolic arcs to strengthen the roof at 9 and 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is an exposed grid perhaps used for reinforcing the roof.



Prhh944f2

Hypothesis

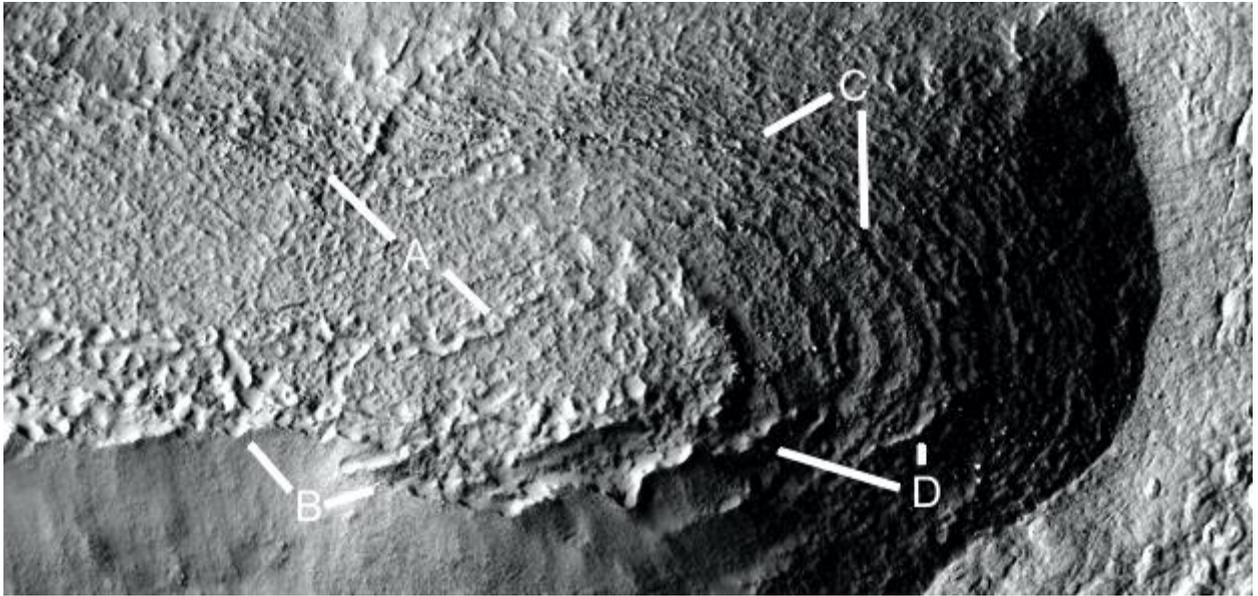
Three parabolas are shown, there are several more but these are the clearest. The axis of symmetry of each is closely aligned but each parabola is smaller than the one surrounding it.



Prhh944j

Hypothesis

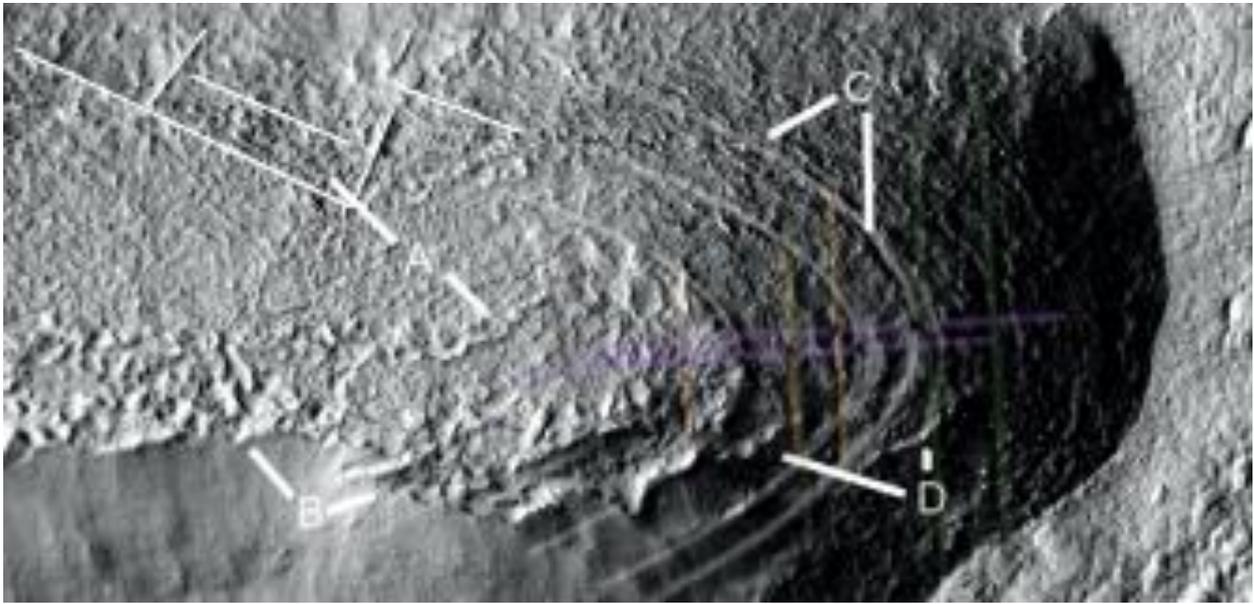
This may be a Cobler Dome where the parabolic layers of bricks are exposed. They are less visible at A at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the top of the hill may be peeling off. B shows a smooth skin like cement that may have broken off on the upper side exposing the layers. C shows the parabolic layers, D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



Prhh944j2

Hypothesis

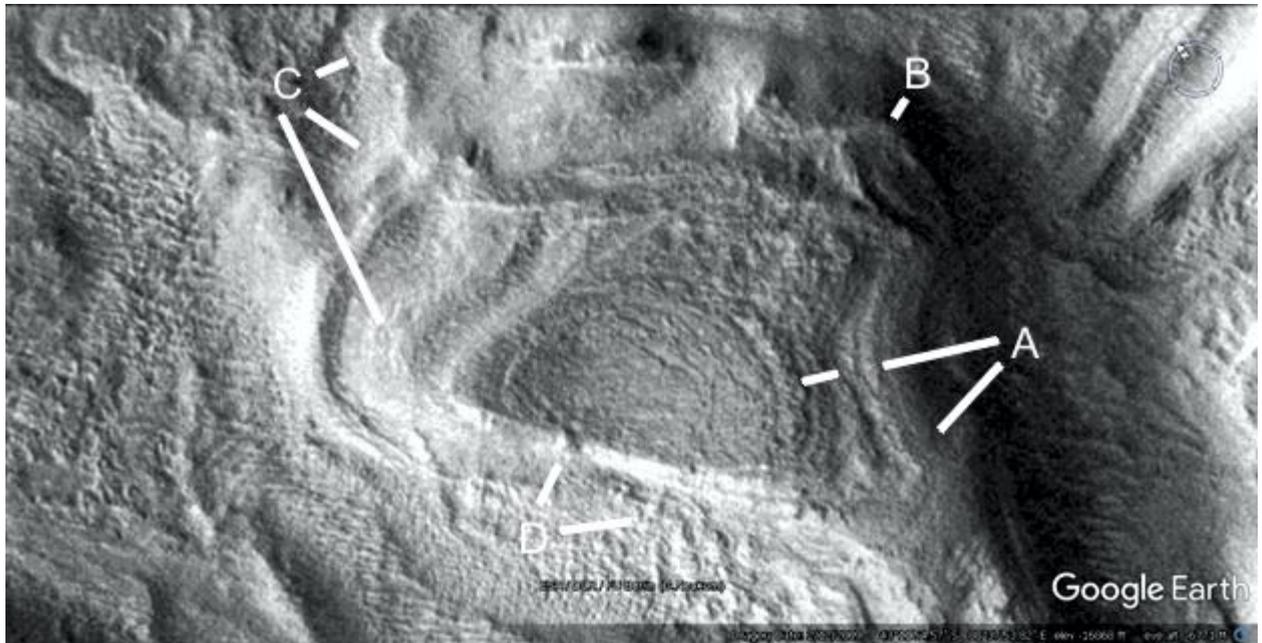
Three parabolas are shown, there are several more which are too faint. Straight ridges are also overlaid by lines.



Helhh1117

Hypothesis

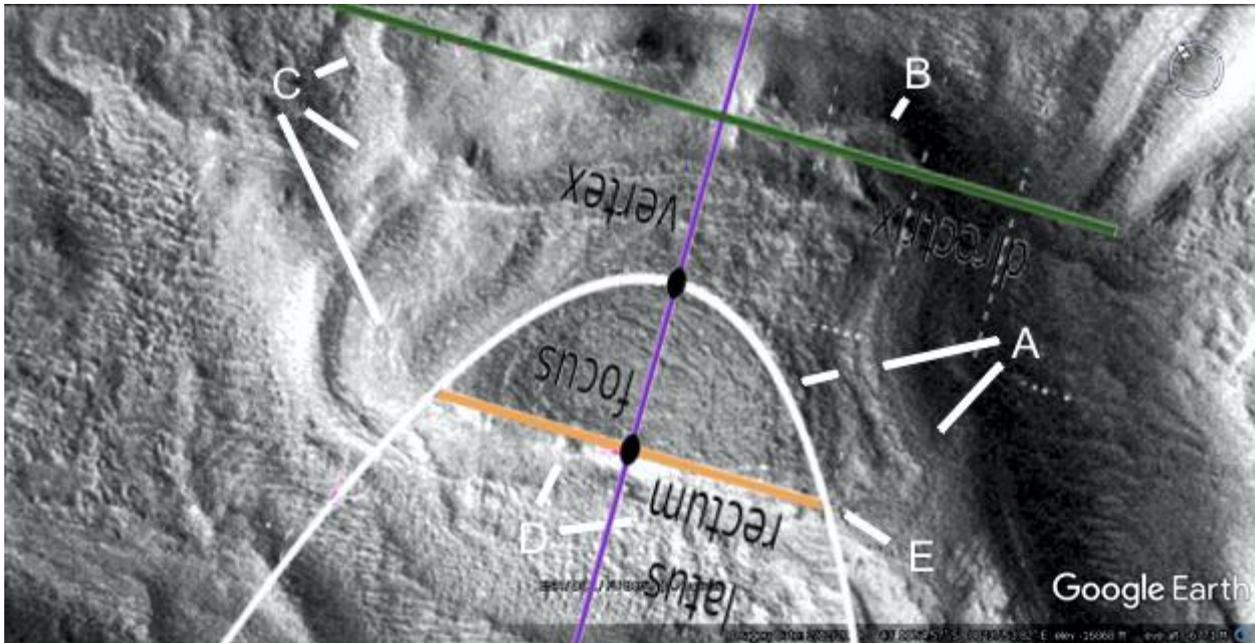
A shows the curved segments of the hollow hill roof. B may be a collapsed segment of the roof. C at 2 and 4 o'clock may be a tube, at 5 o'clock an interior support with some settled segments of the roof around it. D at 1 o'clock may show a tunnel going into the hill continuing on at 4 o'clock perhaps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



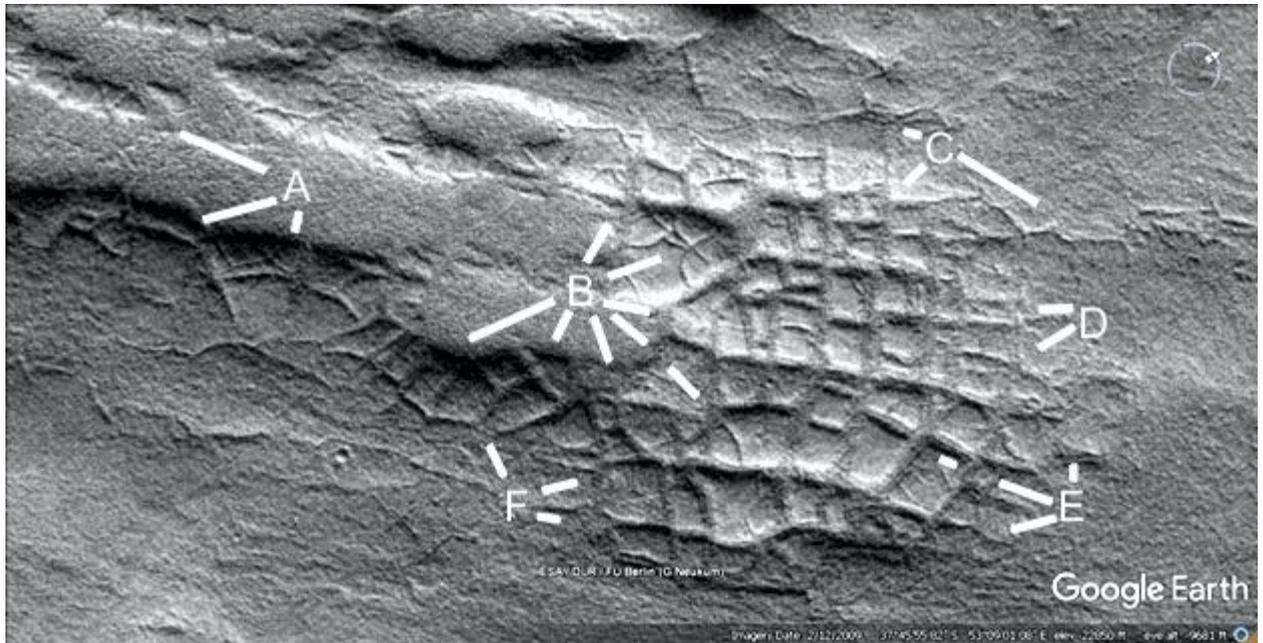
Walled fields

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.



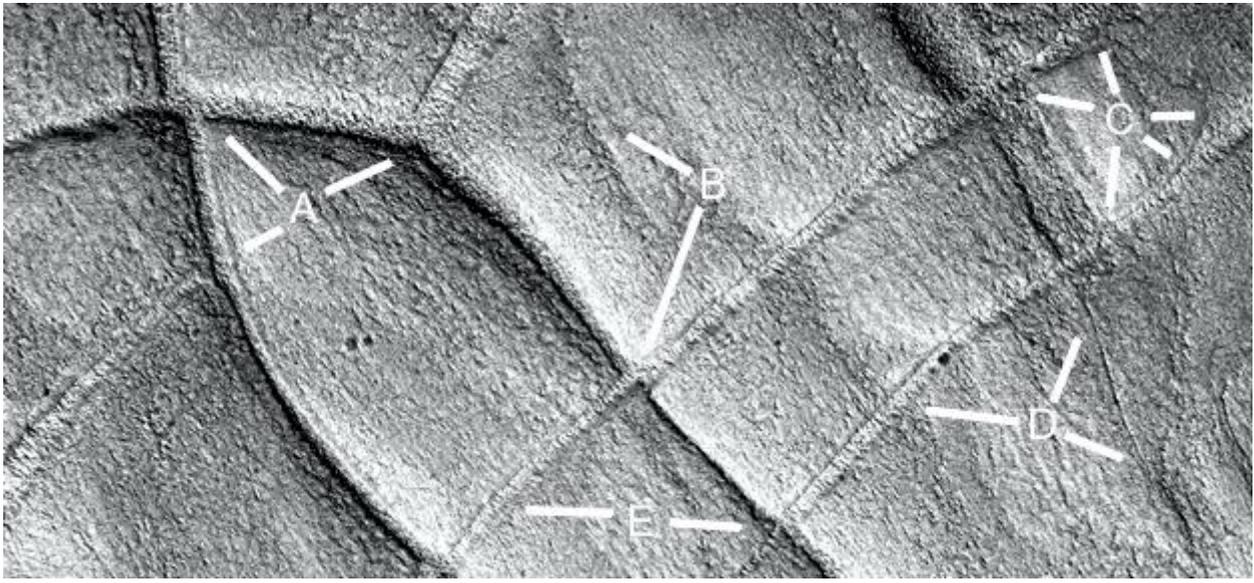
Held1222c

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.

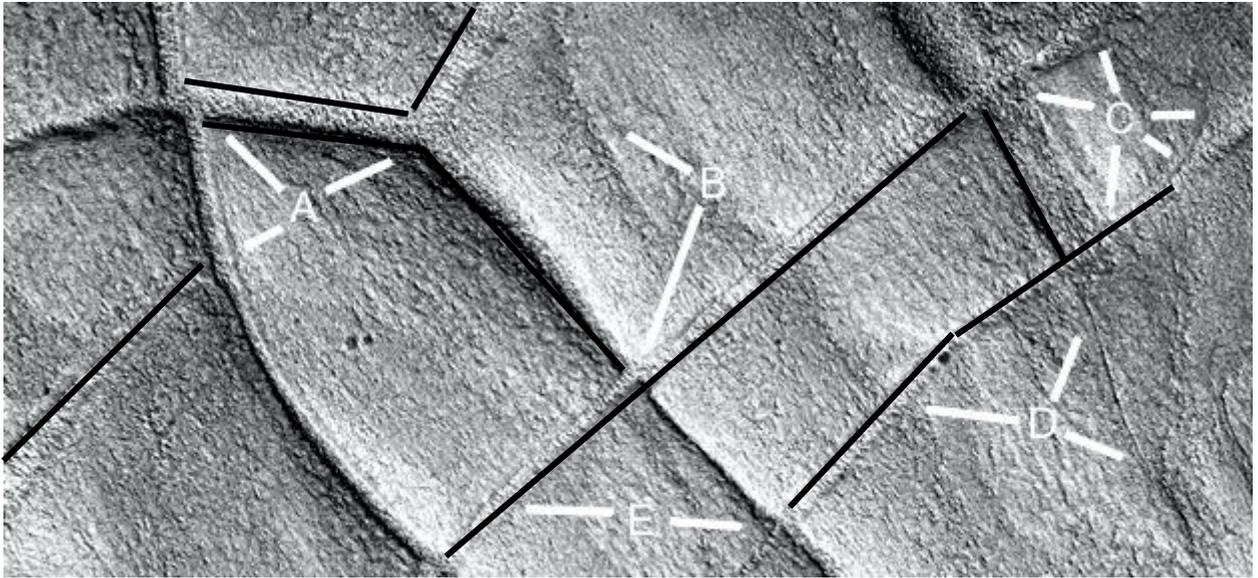
C shows a much thicker wall between 6 and 10 o'clock, this extends under a wall to a thin wall between 1 and 4 o'clock at D. E shows some wall erosion at 3 and 9 o'clock.



Held1222c2

Hypothesis

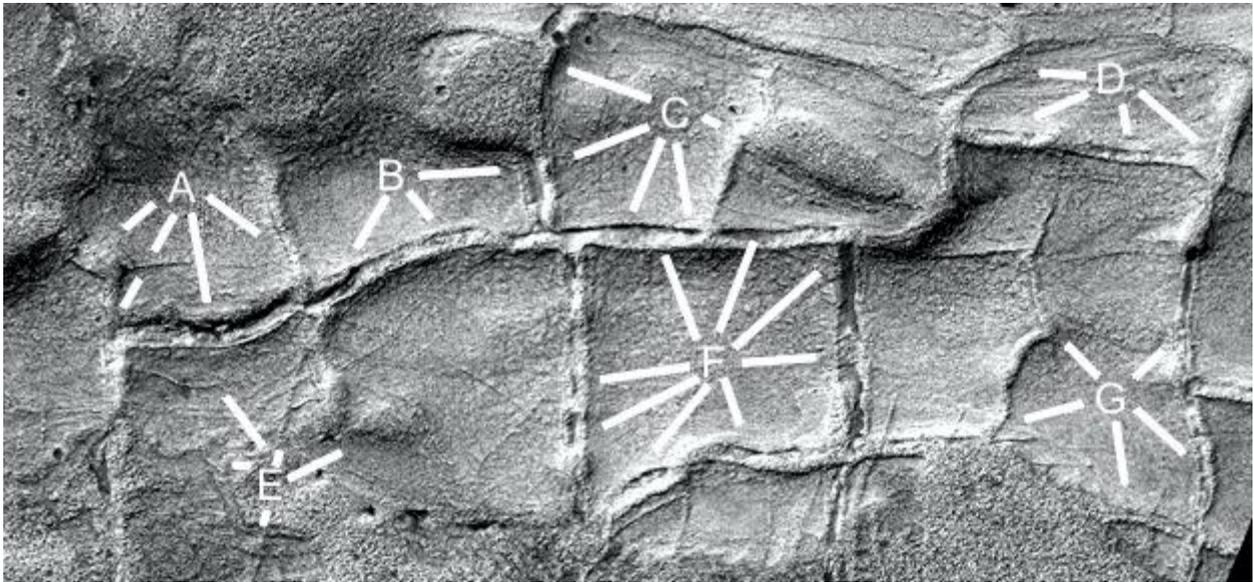
The lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1222e

Hypothesis

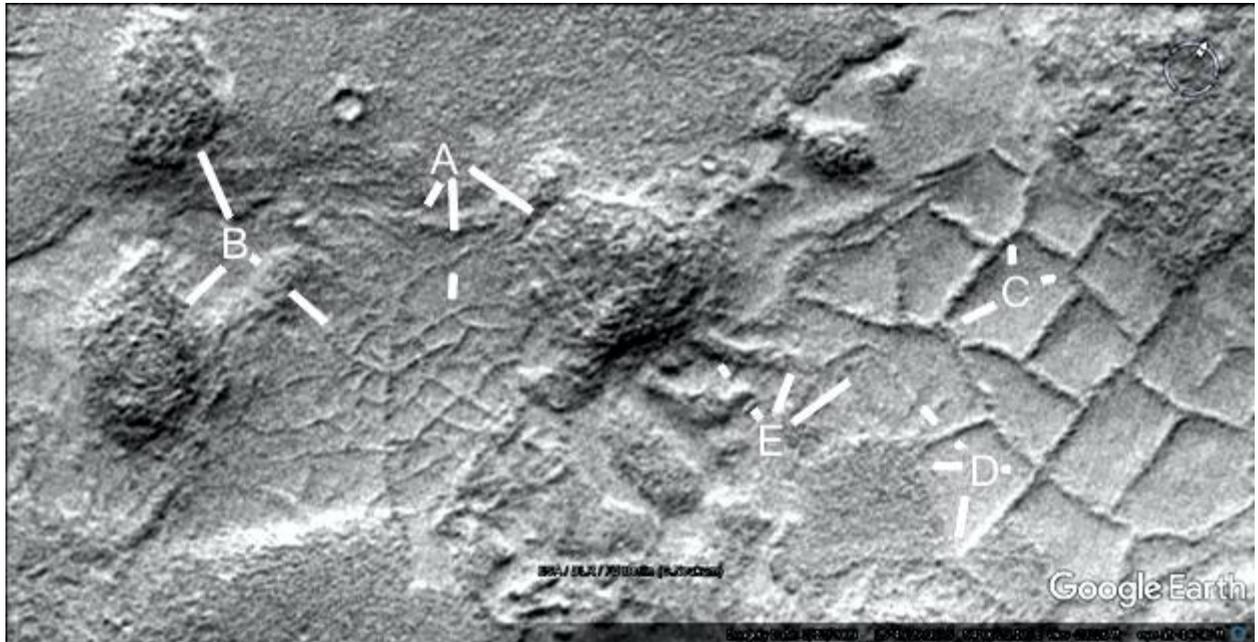
This shows how many walls are hollow. The wall at A at 6 and 7 o'clock has collapsed indicating it was a tube. At 4 and 8 o'clock the walls are intact, it implies these tubes would give a passage in and out of the hills. B shows more collapsed walls, at 3 o'clock one goes into a small hill perhaps a 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

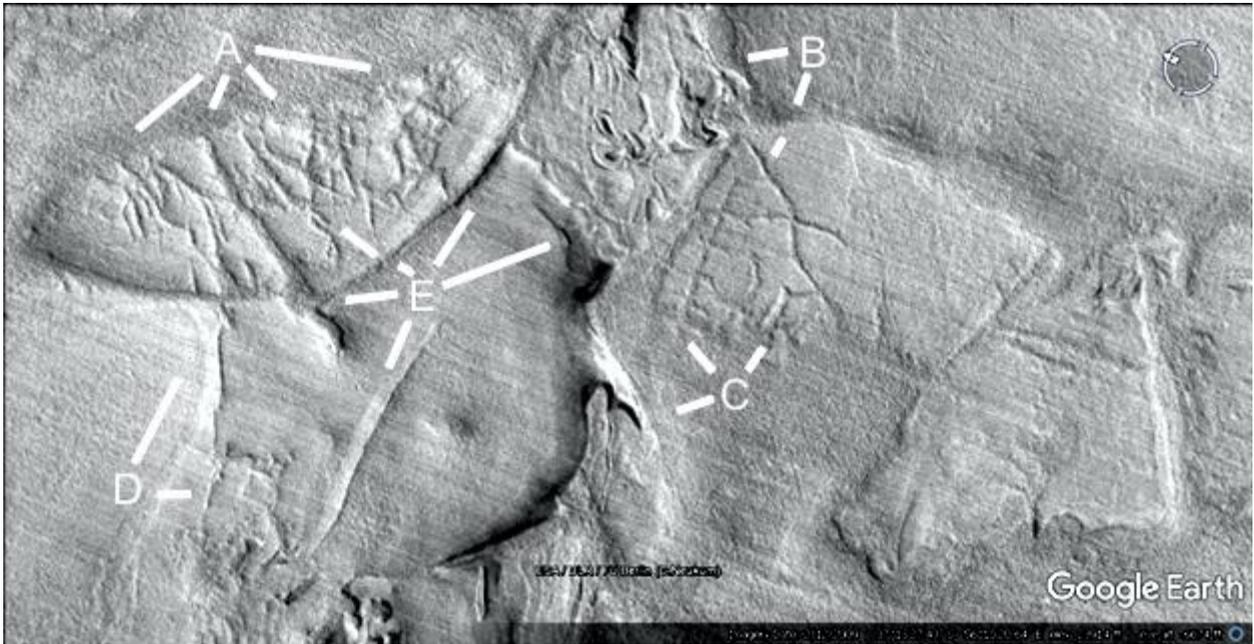
A shows a possible habitat at 4 o'clock, B shows two others at 8 and 11 o'clock. These may be like the typical hill in this area when the outer skin erodes away. A at 6 o'clock shows many fine walls or tubes going into a nexus at B at 4 o'clock, also with a circle of walls around it. This would be similar 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

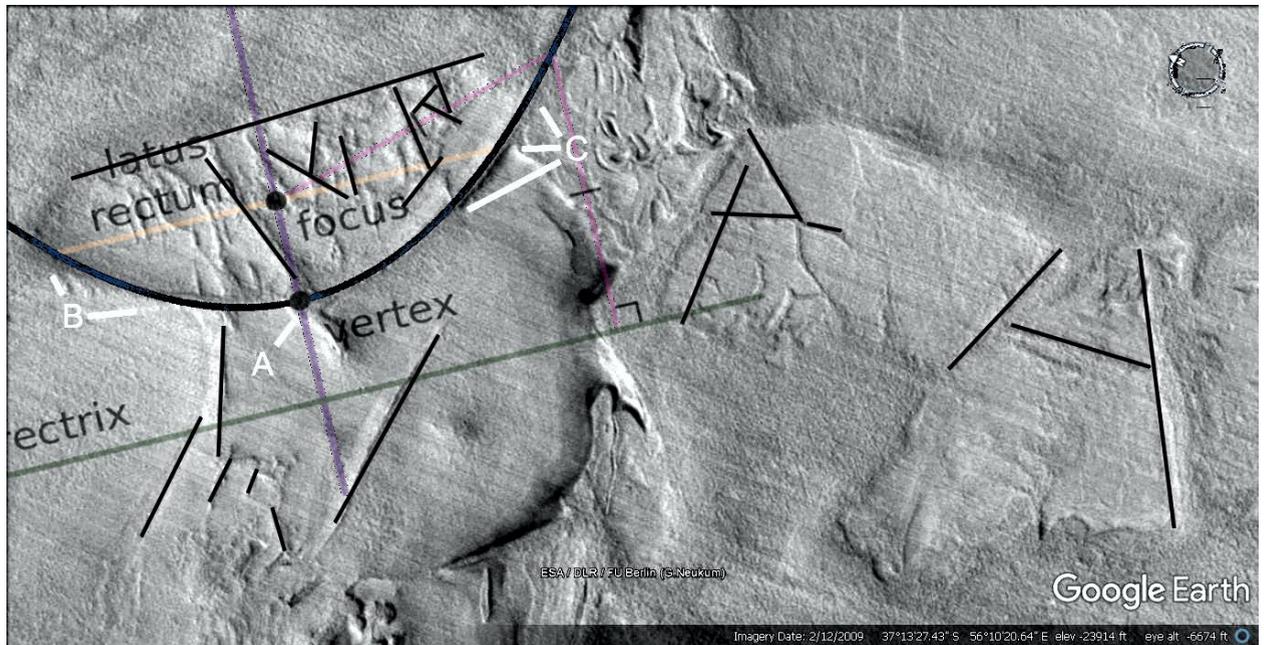
A also implies the hill is artificial, it is approximately parallel to the Latis Rectum of the parabolic wall. B is probably a collapsed hill at 8 o'clock, a wall comes out of it at 7 o'clock. C also shows a network of walls coming out of a hill. The walls at D appear more eroded.



Held1258b

Hypothesis

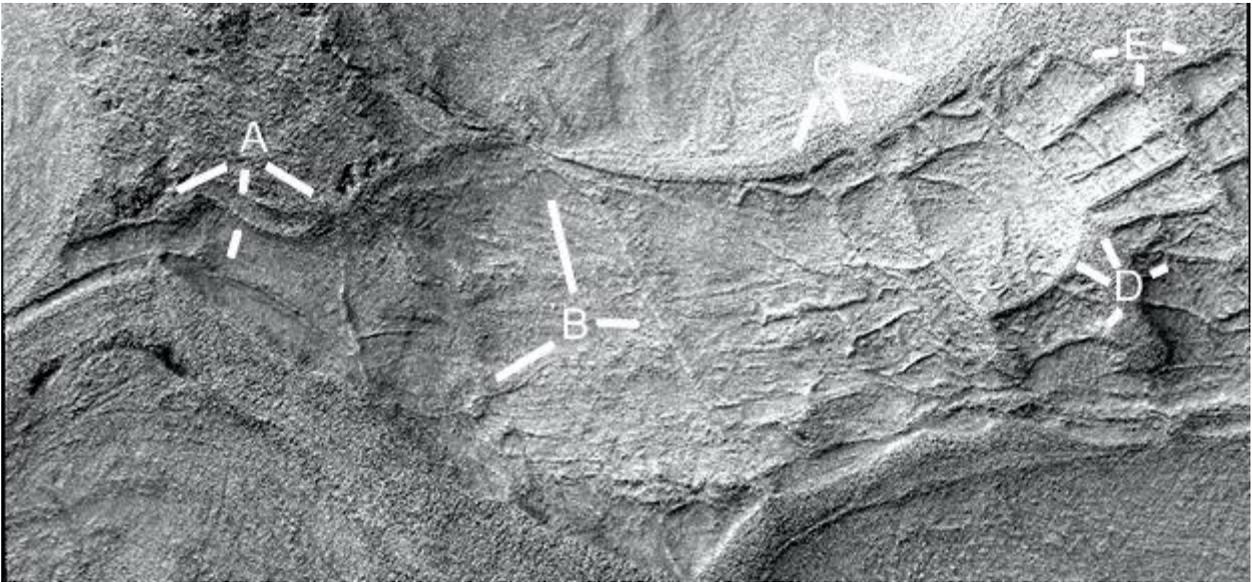
A parabola is shown, also the lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1295b

Hypothesis

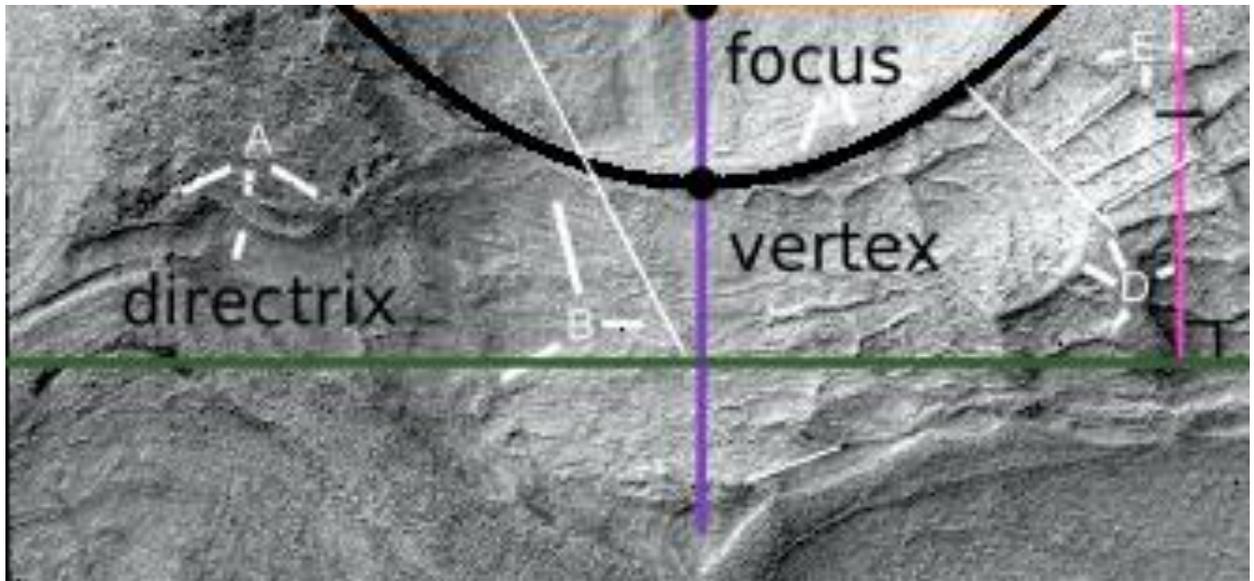
A appear to show a water channel or perhaps roadway, perhaps water could come through here and fill some of the walled areas. B shows some of these walls, C shows a parabola. D shows another curved wall, probably a parabola but not long enough to check. Shows many walled fields with smaller walls subdividing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



Held1295b2

Hypothesis

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



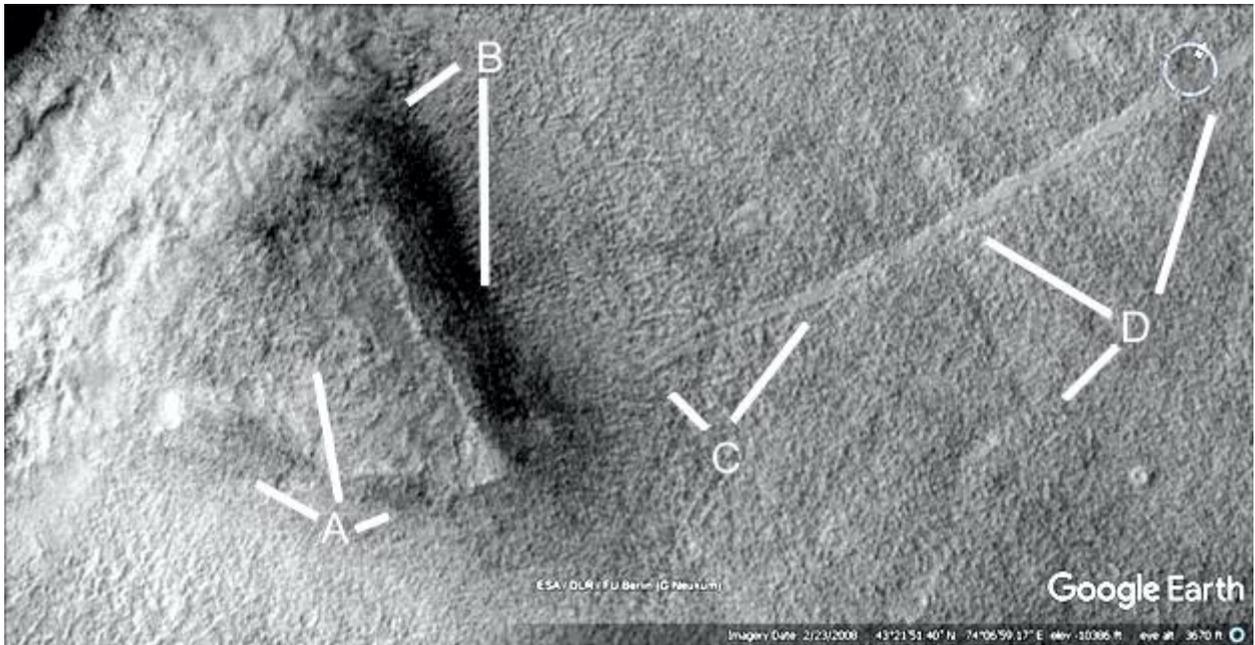
Roads

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

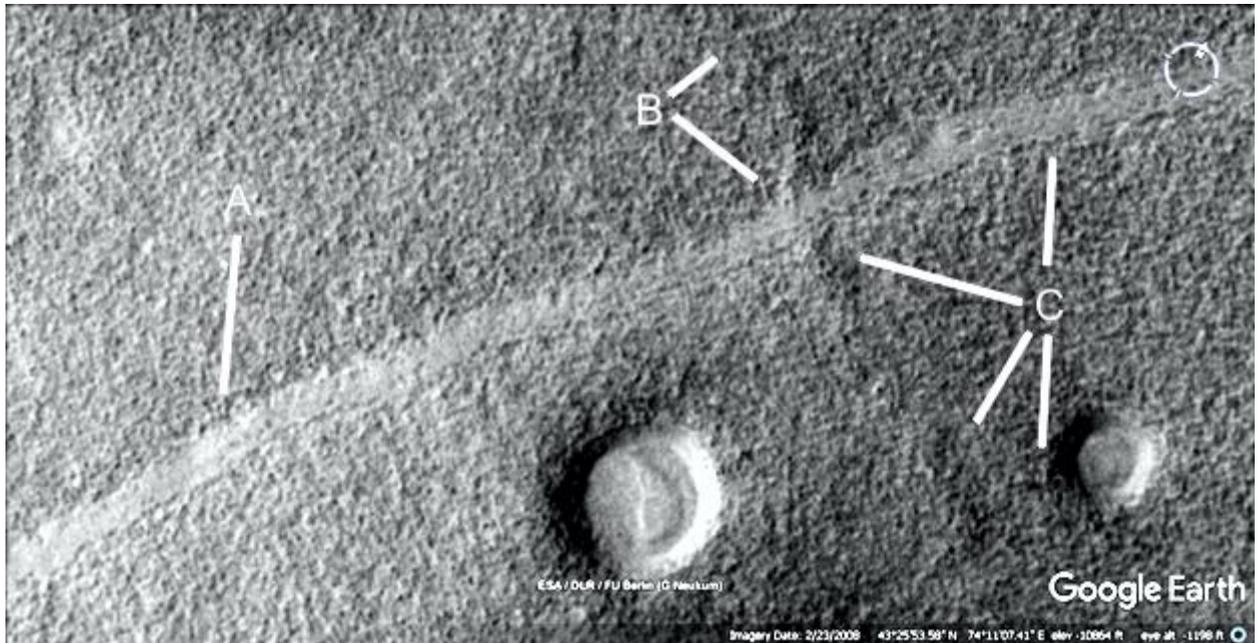
The hollow hill has collapsed at A, B shows a straight wall still standing. C shows another road going into the hill perhaps with two lanes, this extends to D at 10 and 1 o'clock. There may be another road at 7 o'clock.



Prr499

Hypothesis

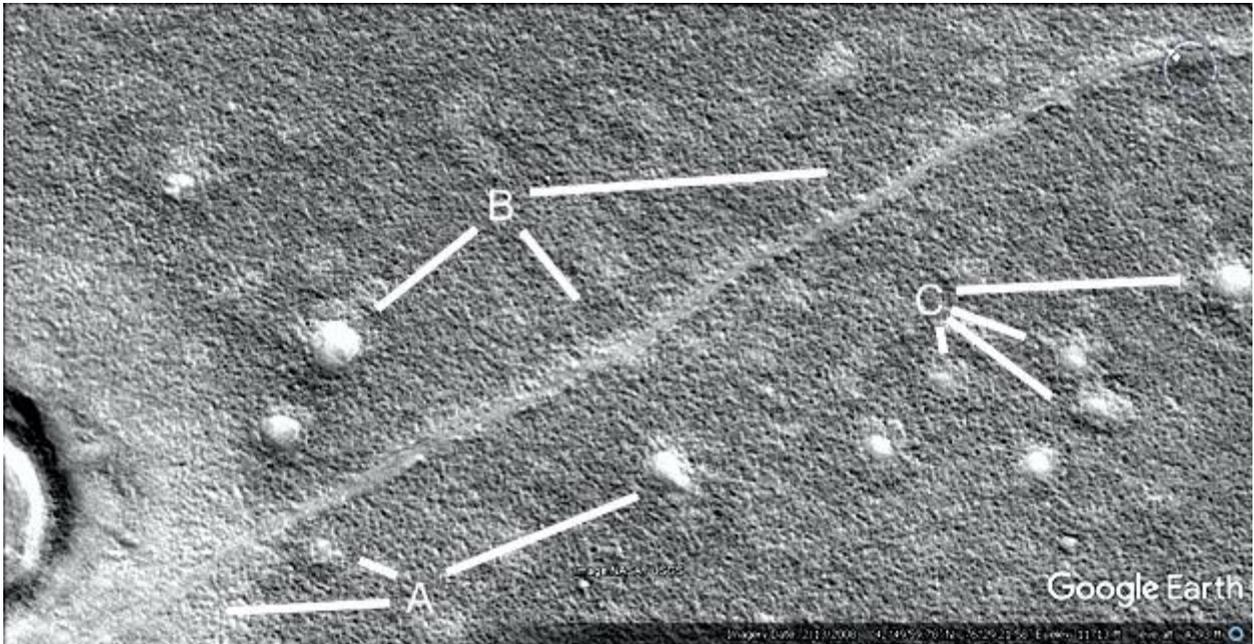
This is a closeup of a road, much smoother than the surrounding terrain like cement. It extends past A to B where a tube or raised road intersects it. C shows this tube going down from 10 o'clock, then possibly at 6 and 7 o'clock into the crater.



Prr508

Hypothesis

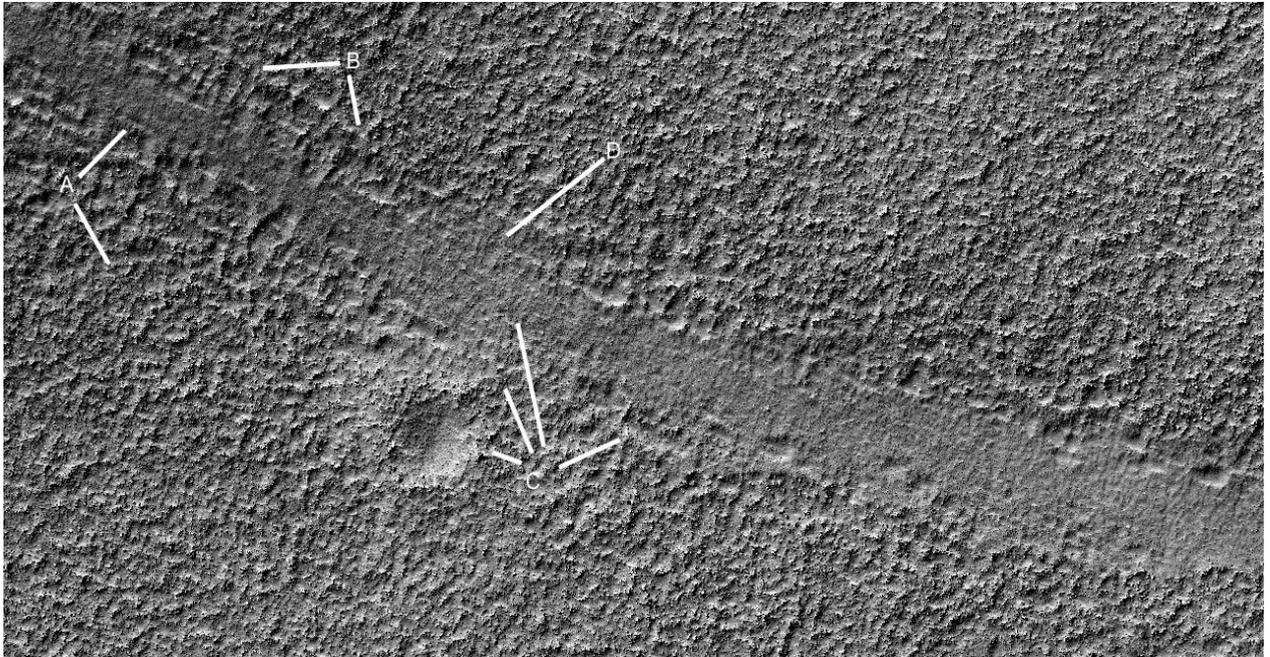
A shows the road continuing on over the pale material, B and C also show pits like altered craters perhaps with the same road material to act as dams.



Prr533a

Hypothesis

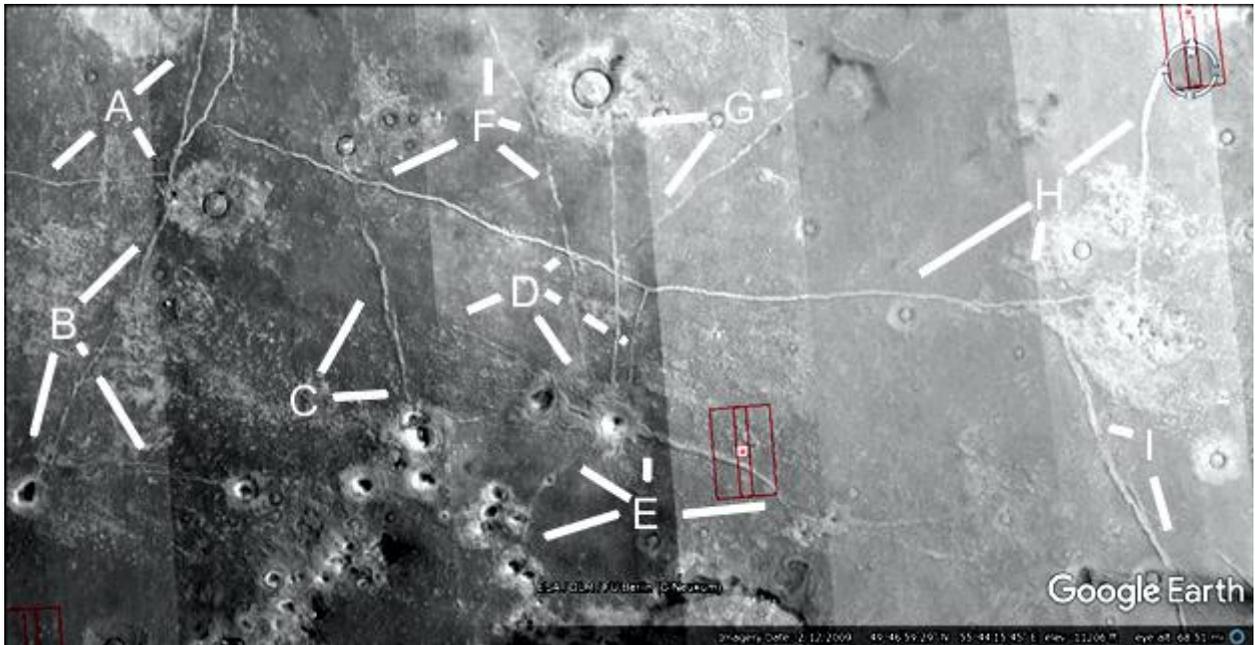
This closeup of the road shows right angled shapes in it, perhaps like bricks or tiles. This impression continues along the road where it seems to vary in an angular rather than a smooth way. The center is very smooth compared to the surrounding terrain as shown by comparing A at 1 and 5 o'clock. B shows 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.



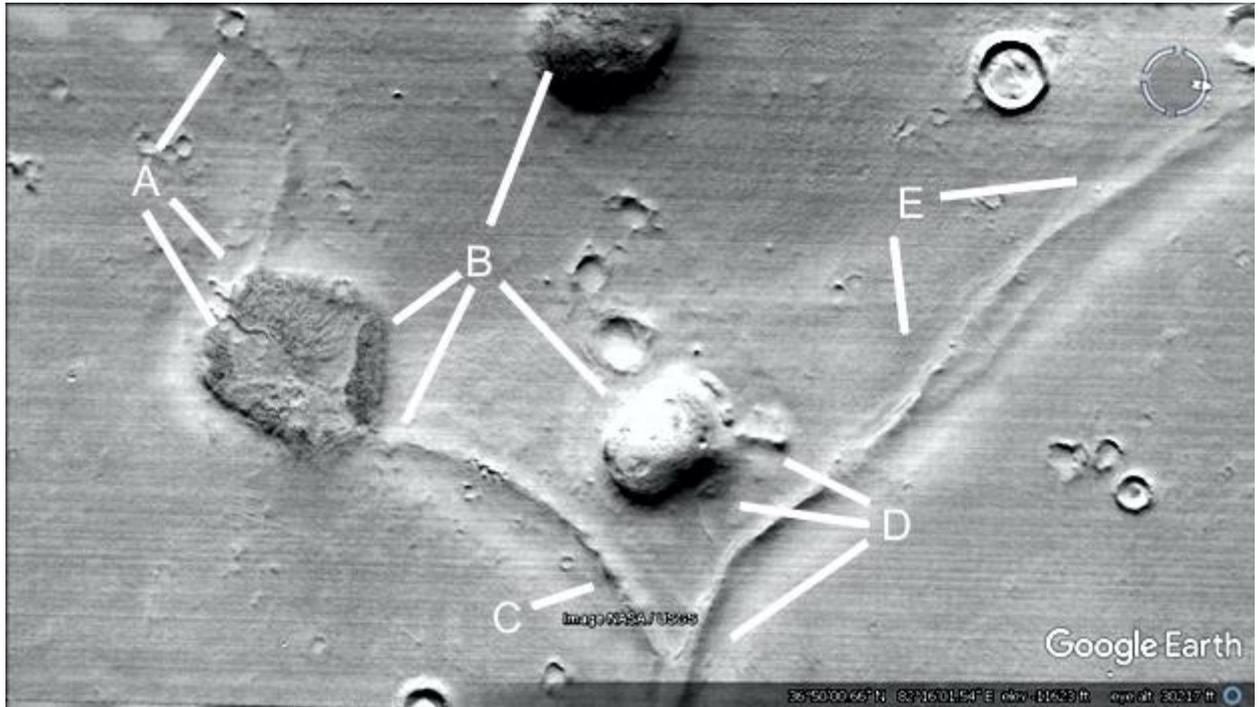
Tubes

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

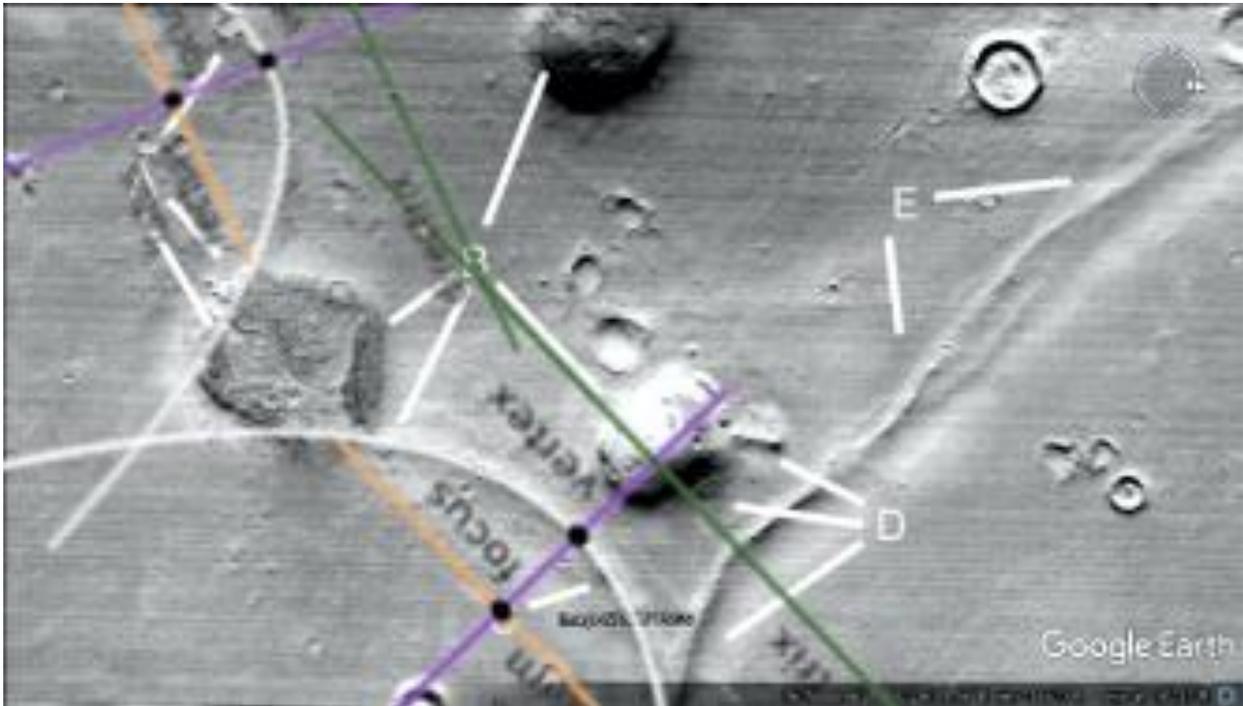
A shows a curved tube going from the walled hill at 4 and 5 o'clock to the small crater at 1 o'clock. B at 8 o'clock shows the walls of the hill, at 7 o'clock a tube comes out of the hill, at 1 and 4 o'clock are two more hollow hills. D shows the curved tube, it connects to another tube shown by B at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

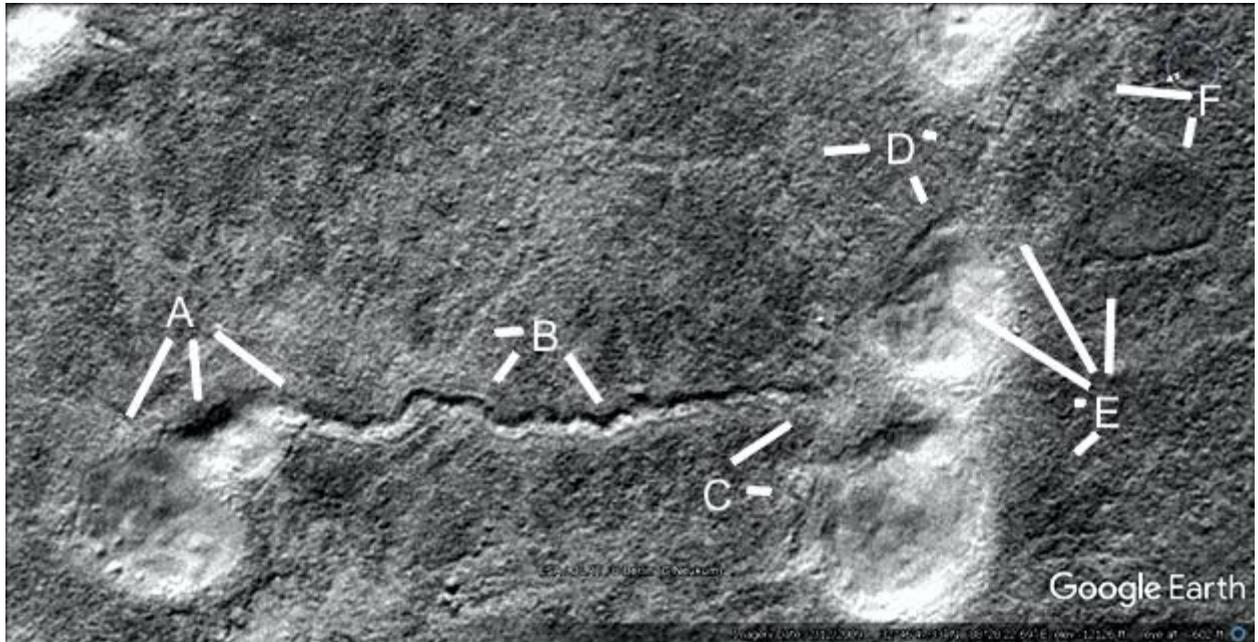
Two parabolas are shown.



Prt798

Hypothesis

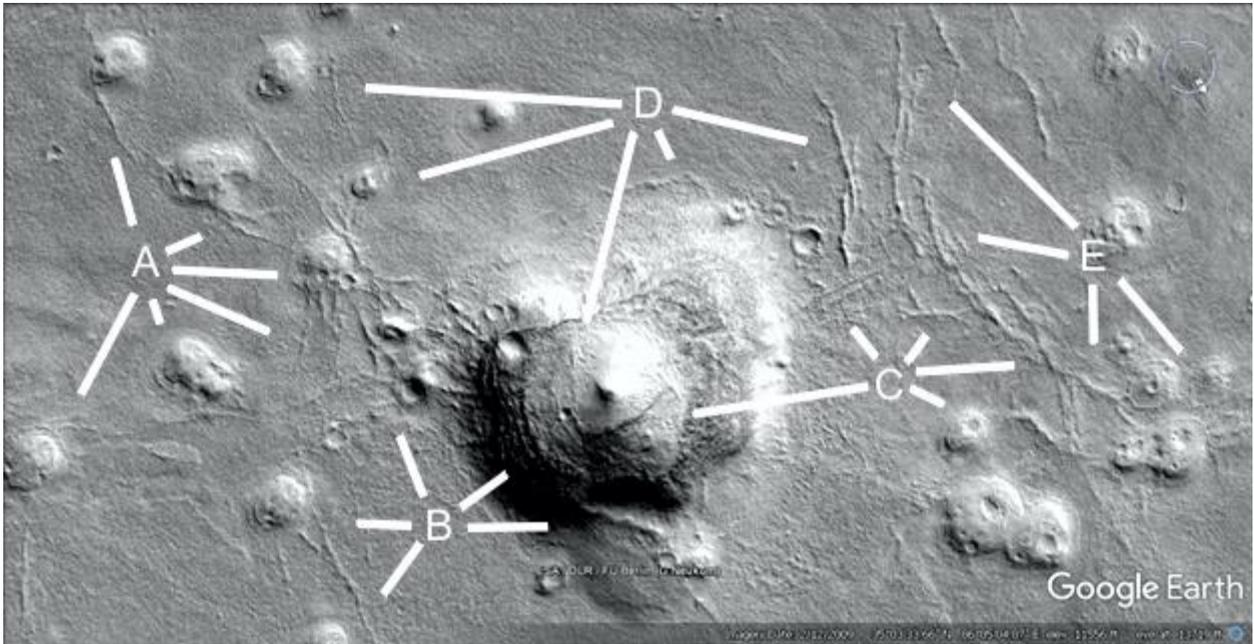
A shows a hollow hill with cavities in the roof, it connects to a wider part of the hill at 6 o'clock. This has a twisted shape like a rope, it continues on through the twisted tube at B to connect to a collapsing hill at 2 o'clock. At 8 o'clock there is another tube. At 3 o'clock the roof has collapsed. 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

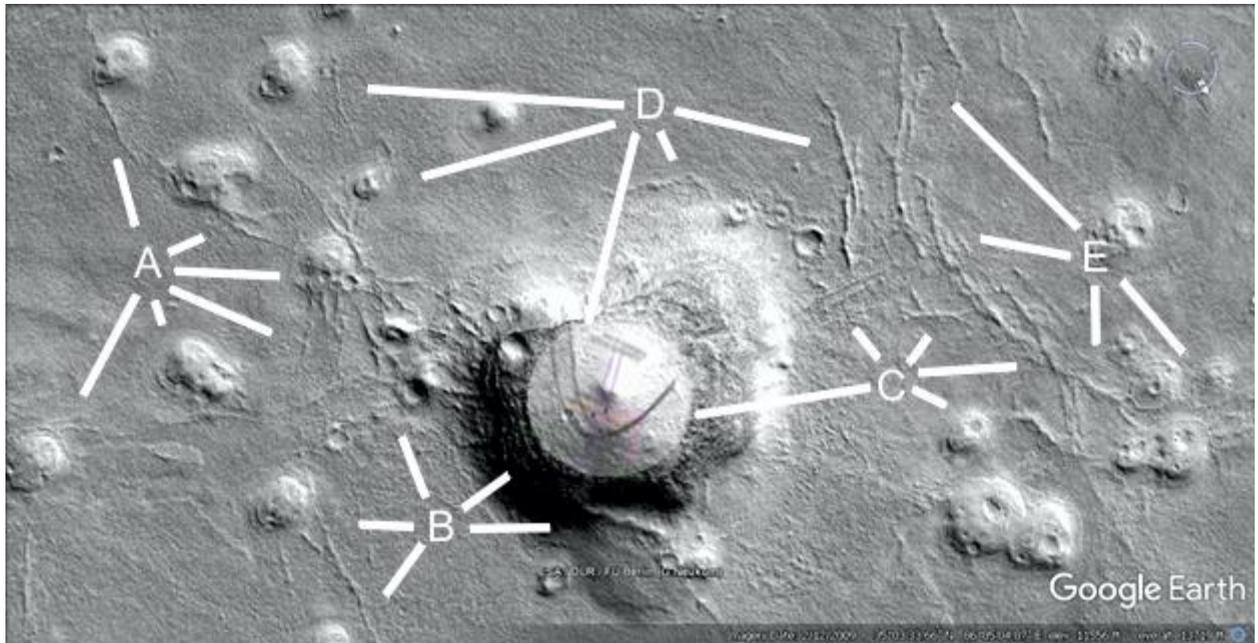
A shows more tubes between collapsed hills. B shows layers in the hill at 2 o'clock like a Cobler Dome. At 11 o'clock the tube from the chain of hills enters the hollow hill. At 3 o'clock is a thicker tube connected to a small hill. C at 8 o'clock shows the circular roof of the hill, it contains two 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

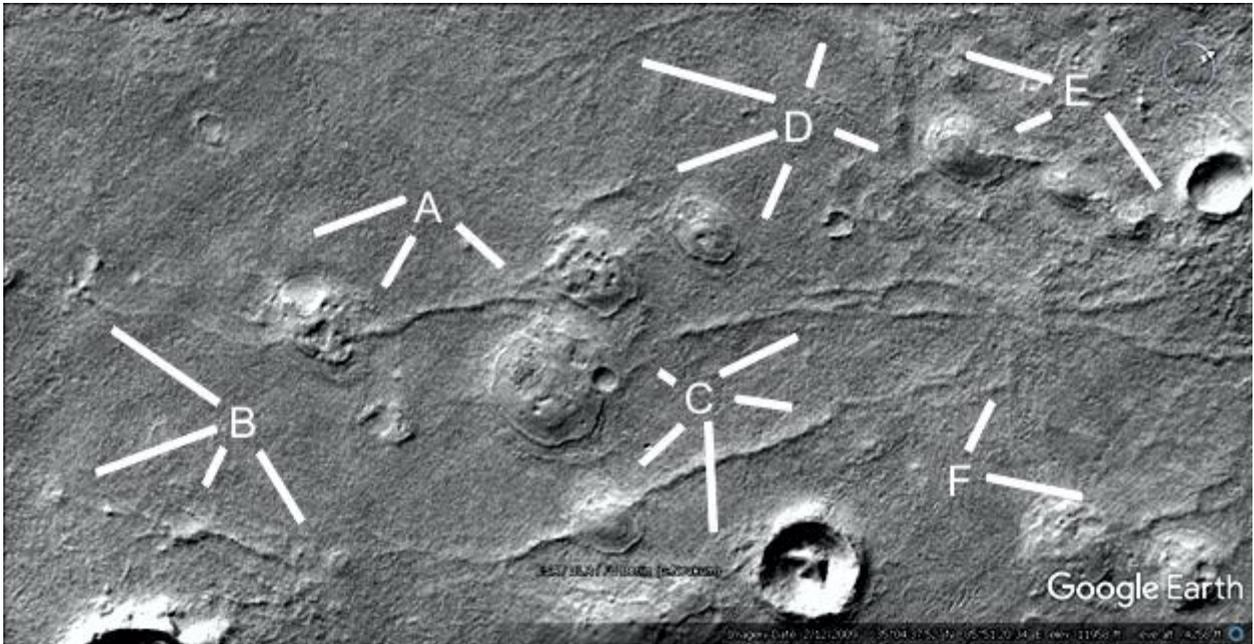
The roof is close to a circle, here a circle is overlaid onto it. Also two parabolas are drawn onto the dark marks on the roof.



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.



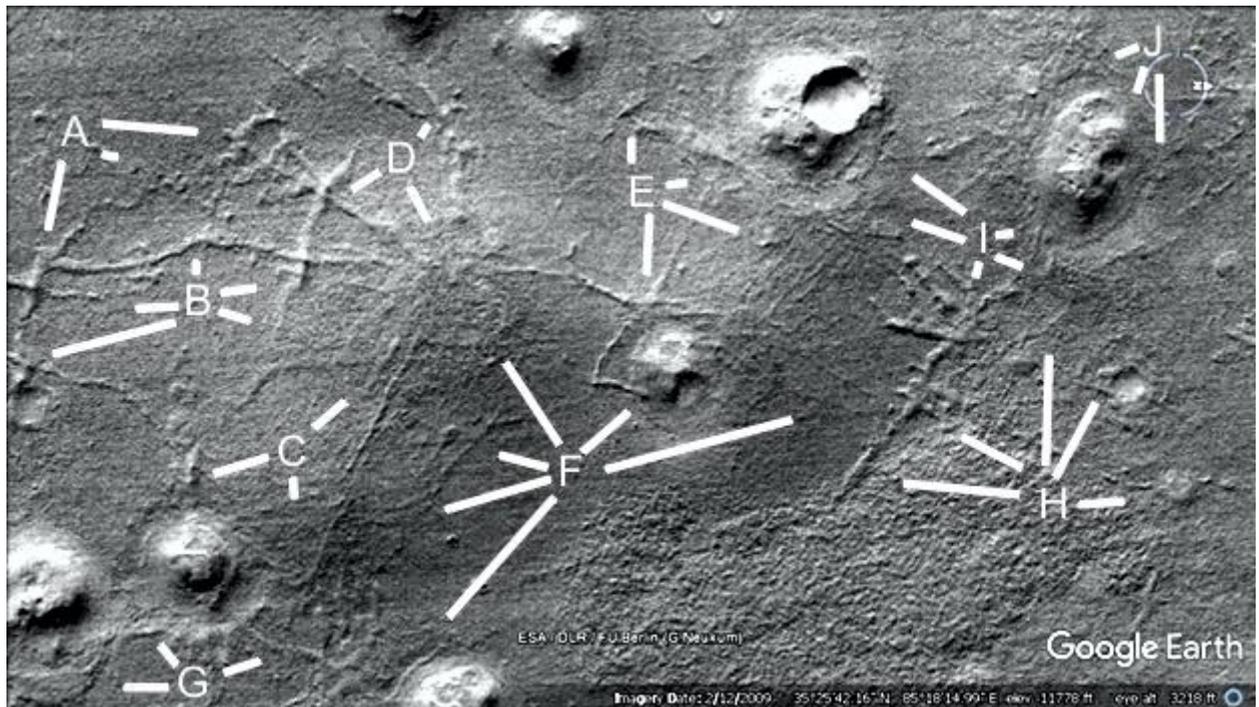
Tube cities

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

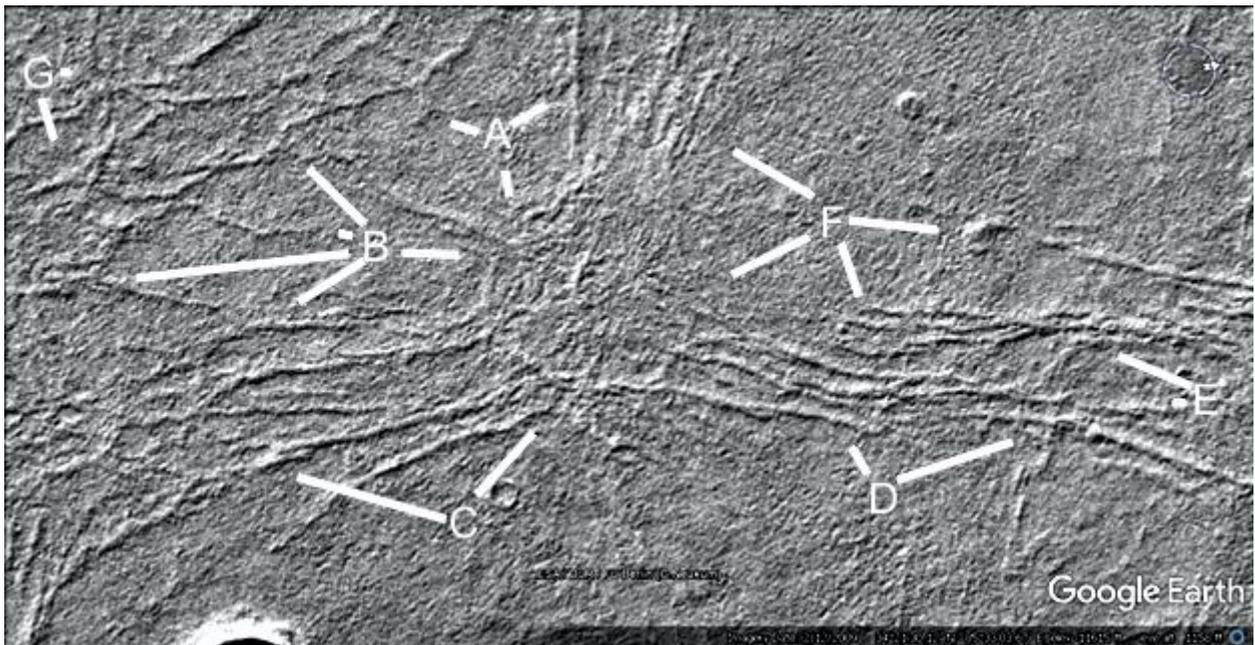
A shows a wavy tube, B shows a clear area surrounded by tubes like a field. C shows tubes going into a crater at 6 and 8 o'clock, at 1 o'clock they go into a rounded area, also shown by F at 10 o'clock, under a nexus. D shows more tubes going into this nexus. E at 6 o'clock shows an intersection of tubes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

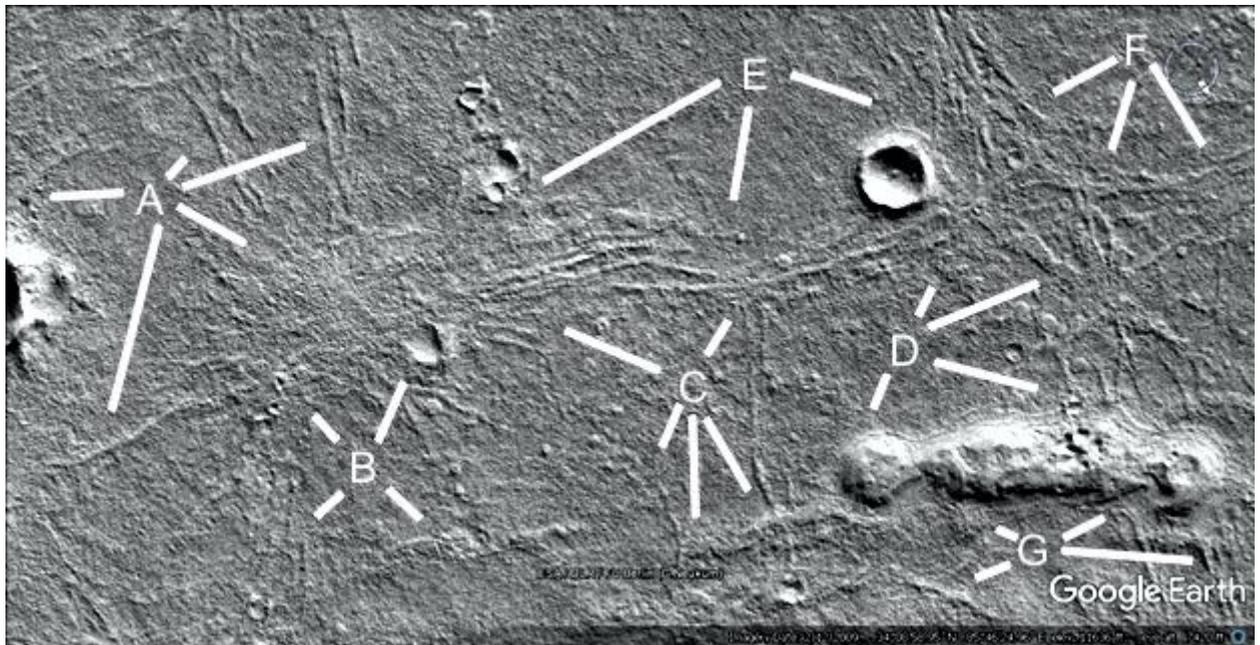
The tubes come together in a large nexus here, there also seems to be flat areas like cement over the tubes. These might act as a roof with rooms under them. A shows a tube crossing another at 2 o'clock, this connects to another tube at 10 o'clock. At 6 o'clock is the edge of the outer circular shape 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

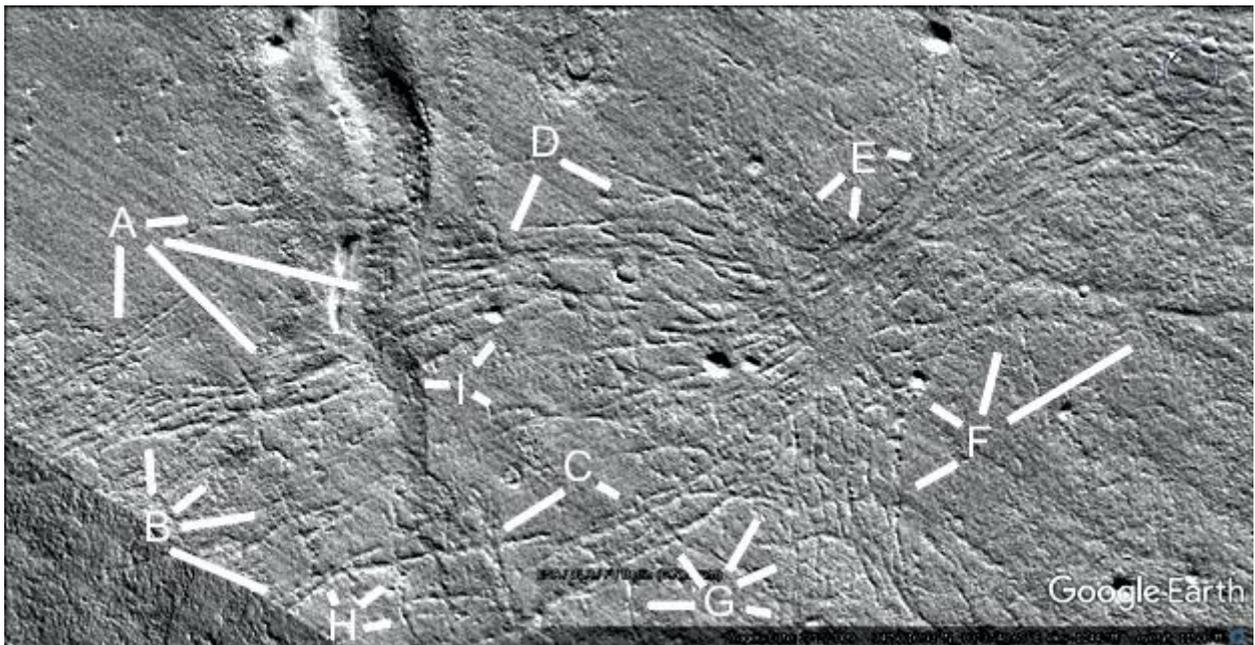
A shows a large nexus at 4 o'clock, it appears to have flat sheets of cement over it so some segments might be rooms. At 1 and 2 o'clock parallel tubes go to the nexus. B shows a squarish area surrounded by tubes, at 7 o'clock there are more like squarish walled segments. At 1 o'clock the crater appears 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.

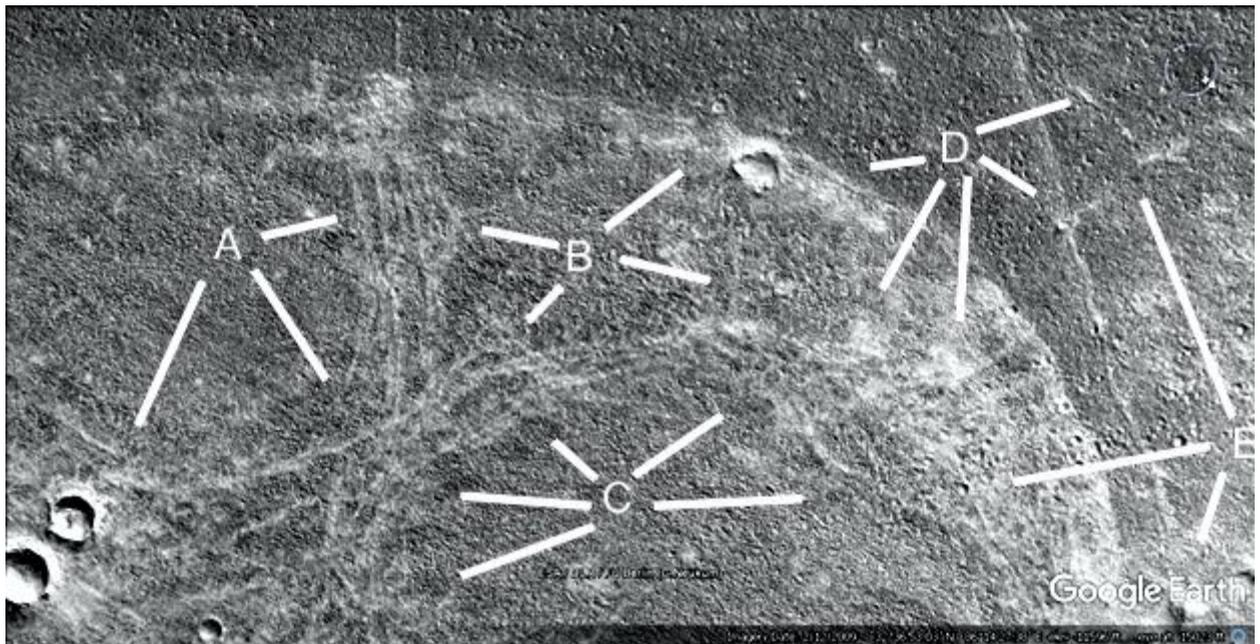
Farms

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



Ecydhh1941a

Hypothesis

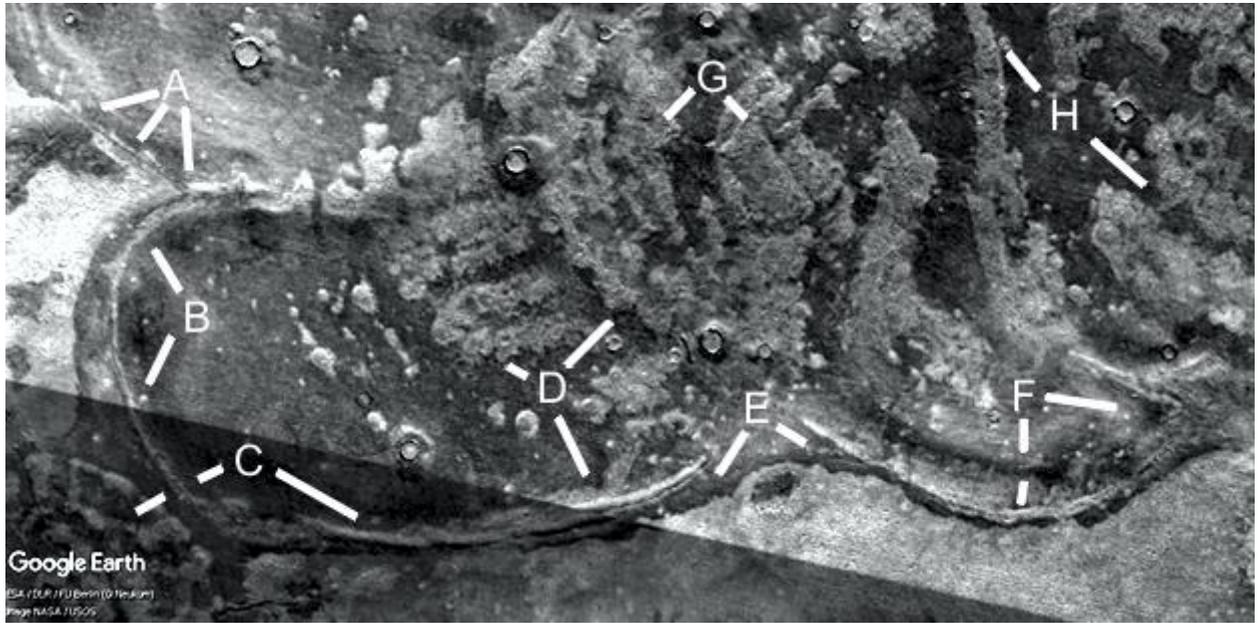
Three parabolas are shown, however the pale curves may all have been parabolas.



Ecydt1974

Hypothesis

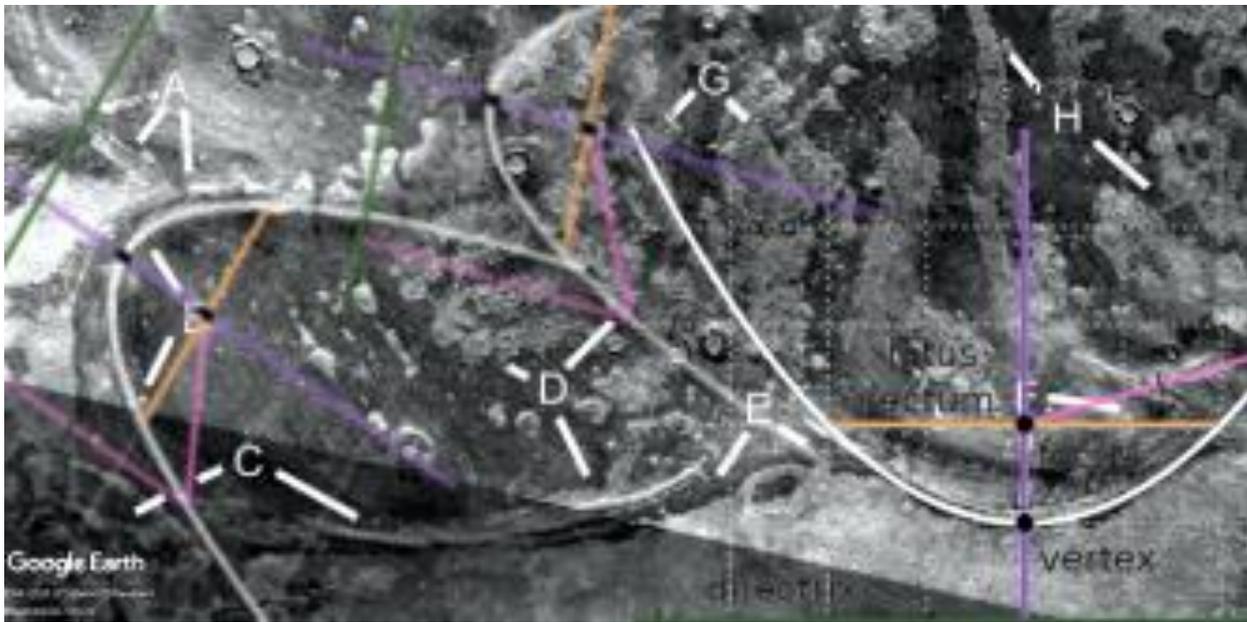
Many walls and pale fields are shown, these may also have been farms.



Ecydt1974a

Hypothesis

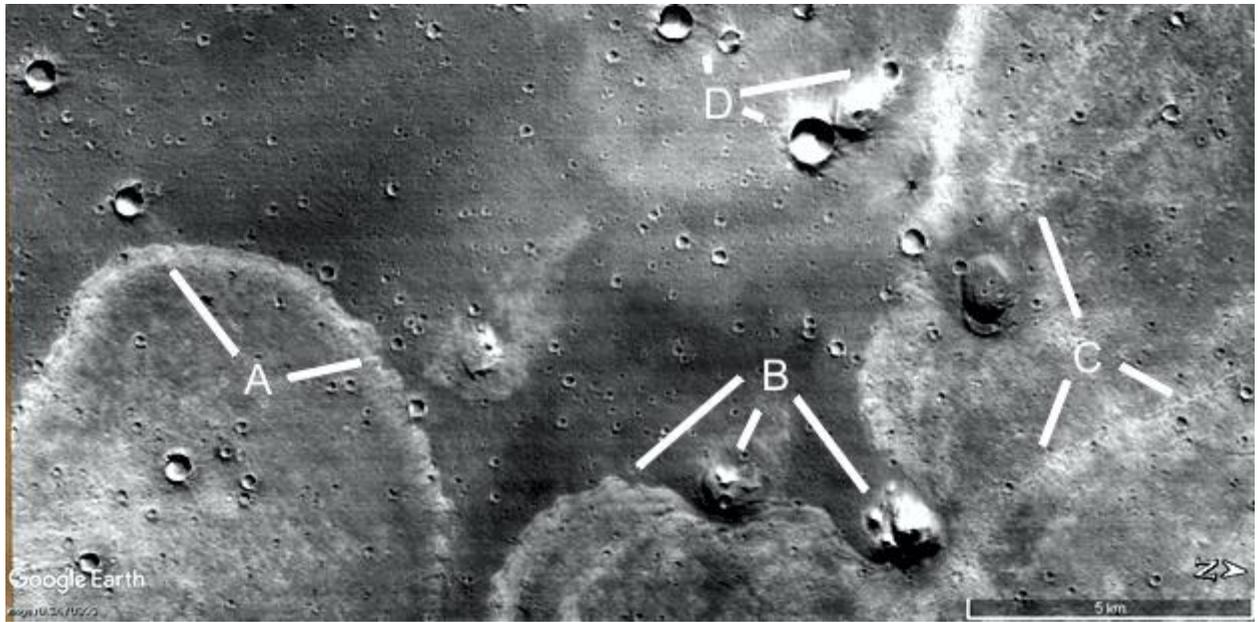
Three parabolas are shown.



Ishh2306

Hypothesis

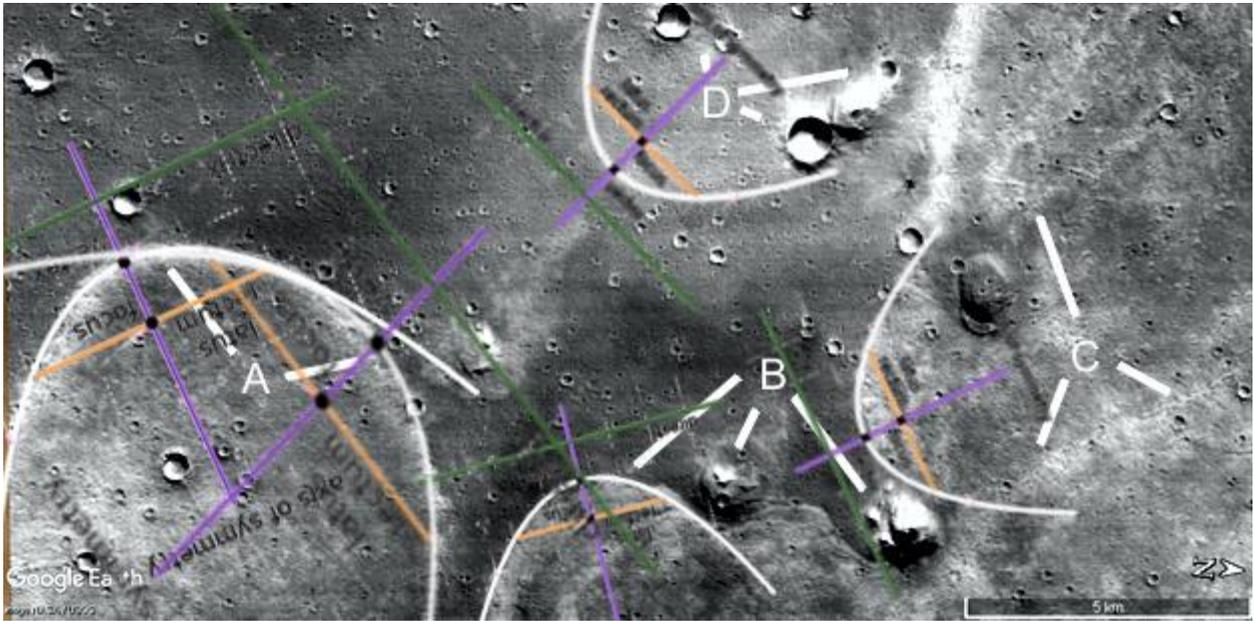
These may have been walled fields as often seen near Cydonia. B shows two collapsed hills from 5 to 7 o'clock, C may show tubes or roads in the field. D shows a tube between two craters at 12 o'clock. At 3 and 4 o'clock is a hill connected to a crater.



Ishh2306a

Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown.



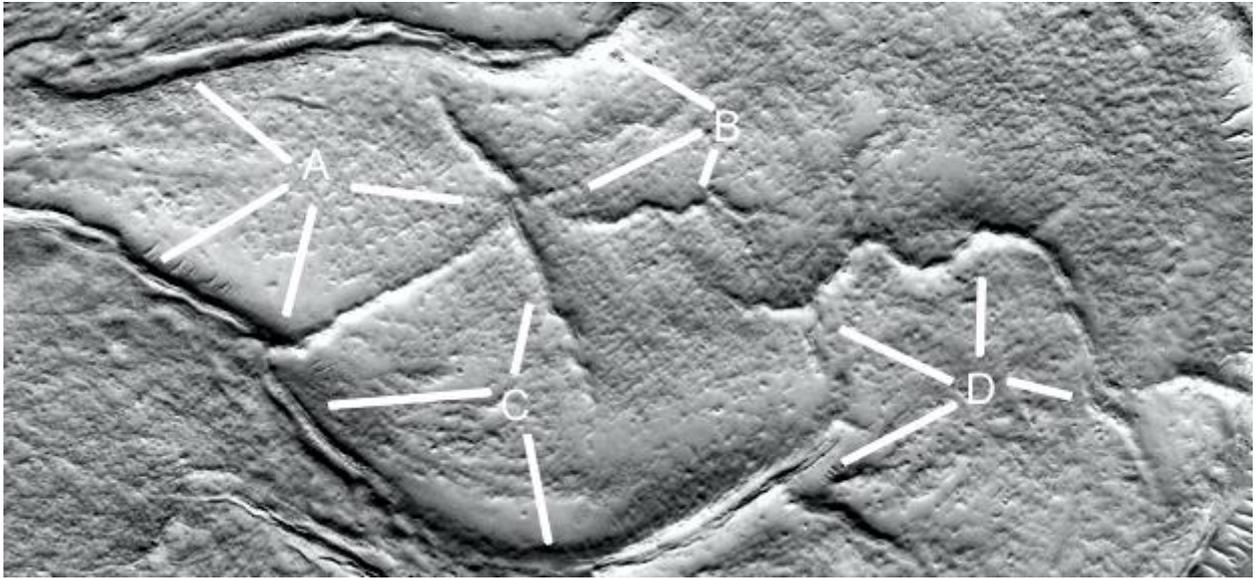
Lakes

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

Prd886c

Hypothesis

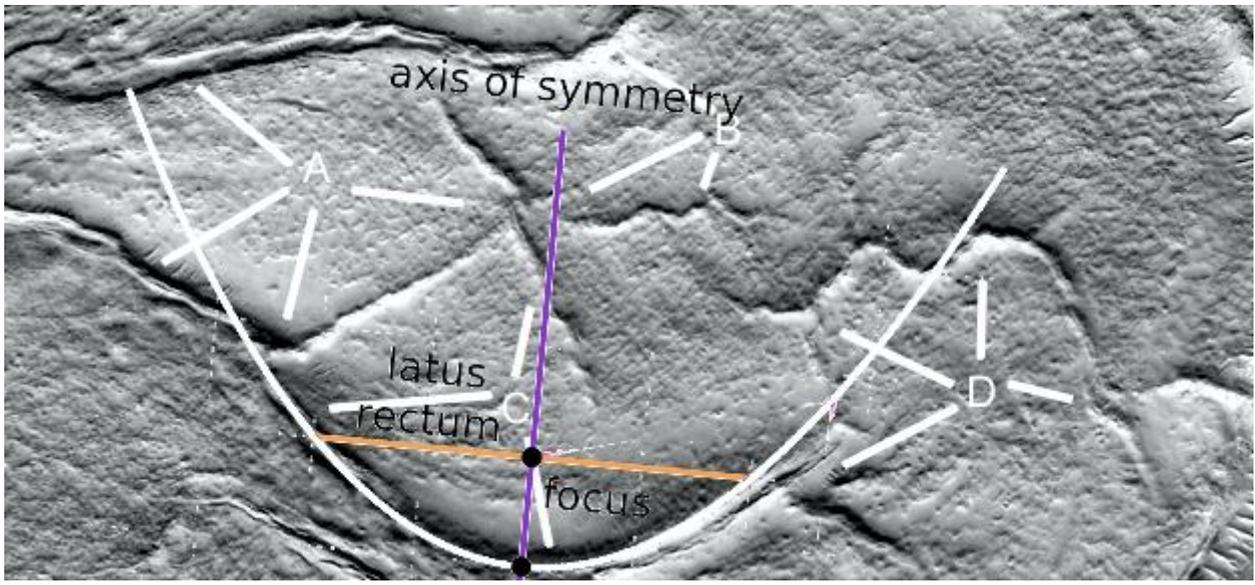
A shows the double walls of this dam at 0 o'clock, also a small cavity in the wall at 8 o'clock. This connects to a star shaped wall from 7 o'clock to 3 o'clock. B shows this dam wall is intact at 10 o'clock, there is a wavy wall like some tubes at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock one of the walls is much shorter. 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

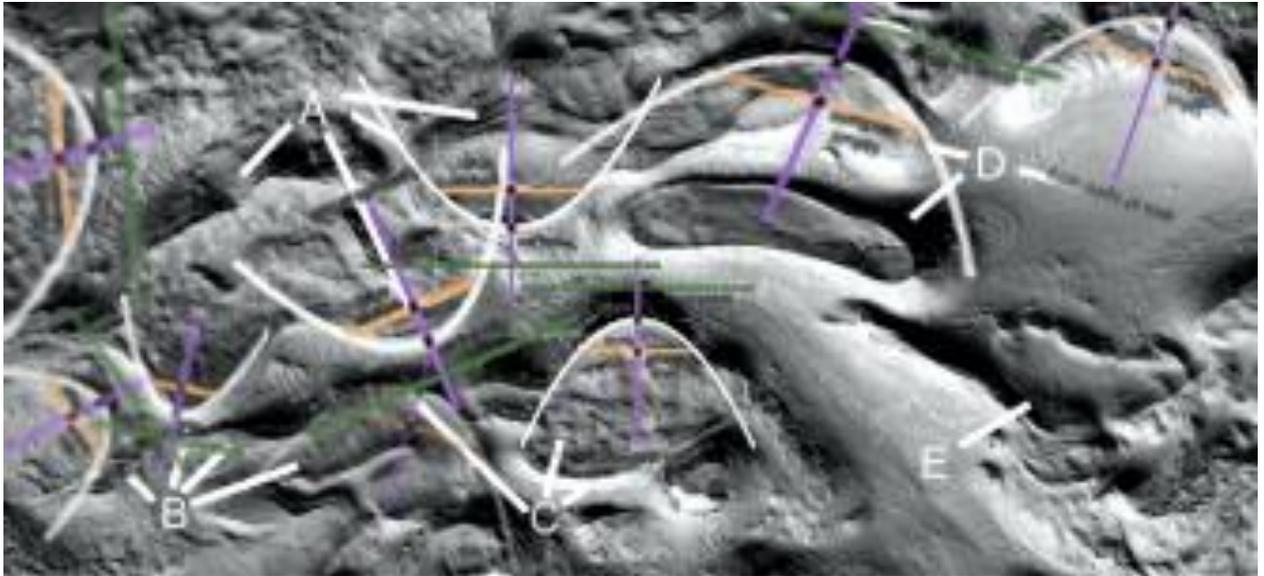
A parabola is shown. The axis of symmetry goes approximately through the centre of the star. The focus is also in line with the dam wall between E and F, the latis rectum or line through the focus would then approximately be an extension of this wall. A line is drawn from E to F to illustrate this.



Prd911b2

Hypothesis

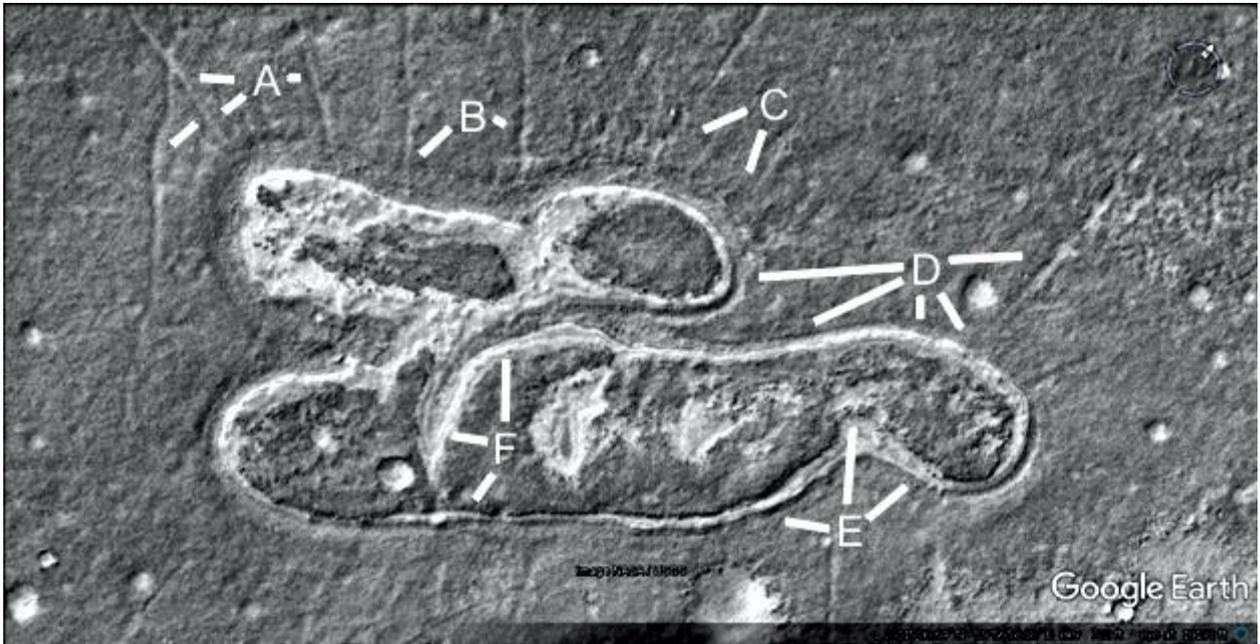
Eight parabolas are shown. This is a good example of how natural looking areas in a crater can be looked at more carefully. With a closeup there could be even six more parabolas here.



Prhh1018

Hypothesis

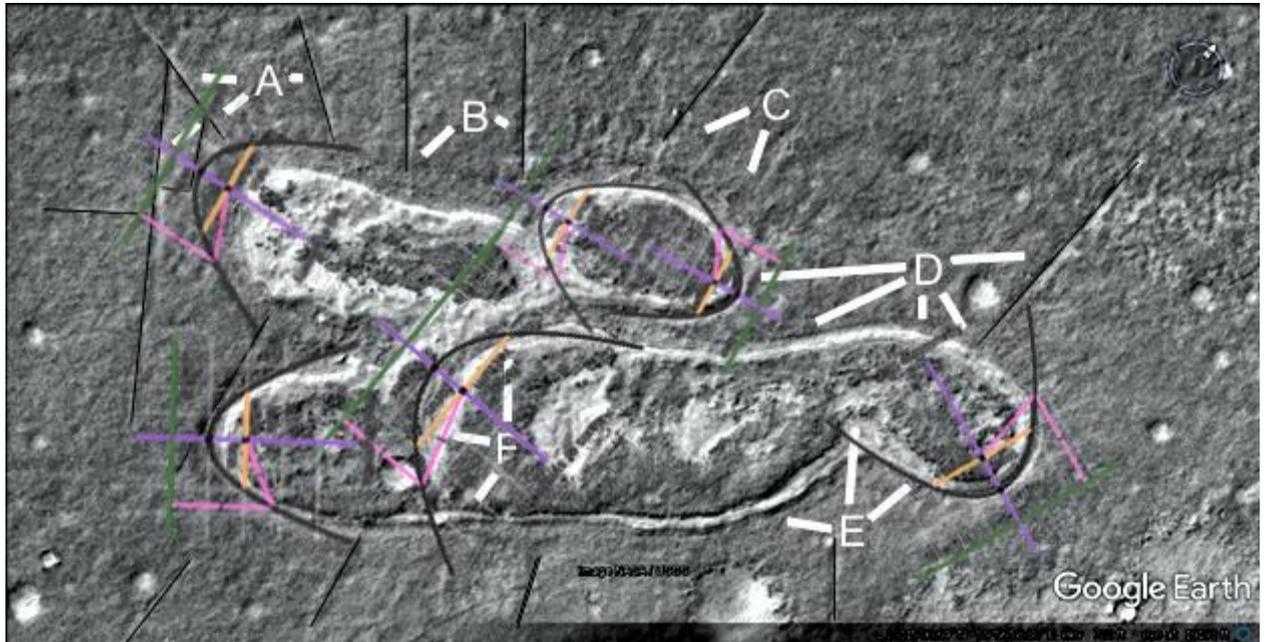
Many tubes come out of this formation, A at 8 and 9 o'clock shows a tube intersection. At 3 o'clock is another tube from the pit wall. B shows two more tubes, below the one at 4 o'clock are two small enclosures, also another two between there and C at 8 o'clock. These may all be dams including the large 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.



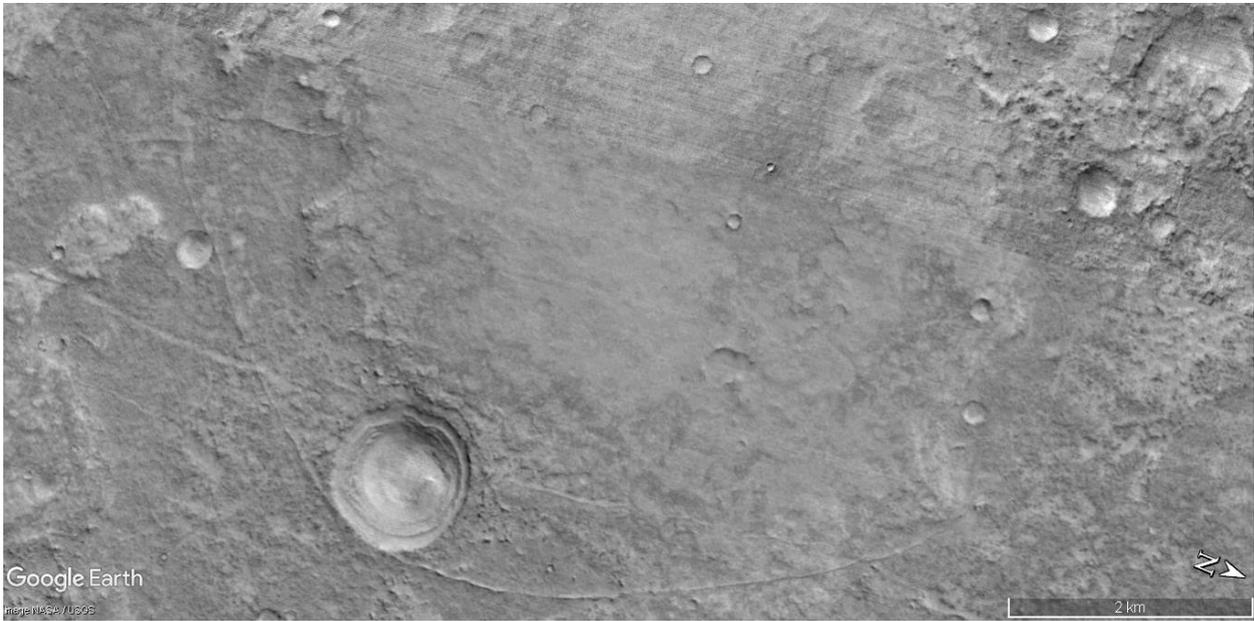
Geometry

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

Prt1055

Hypothesis

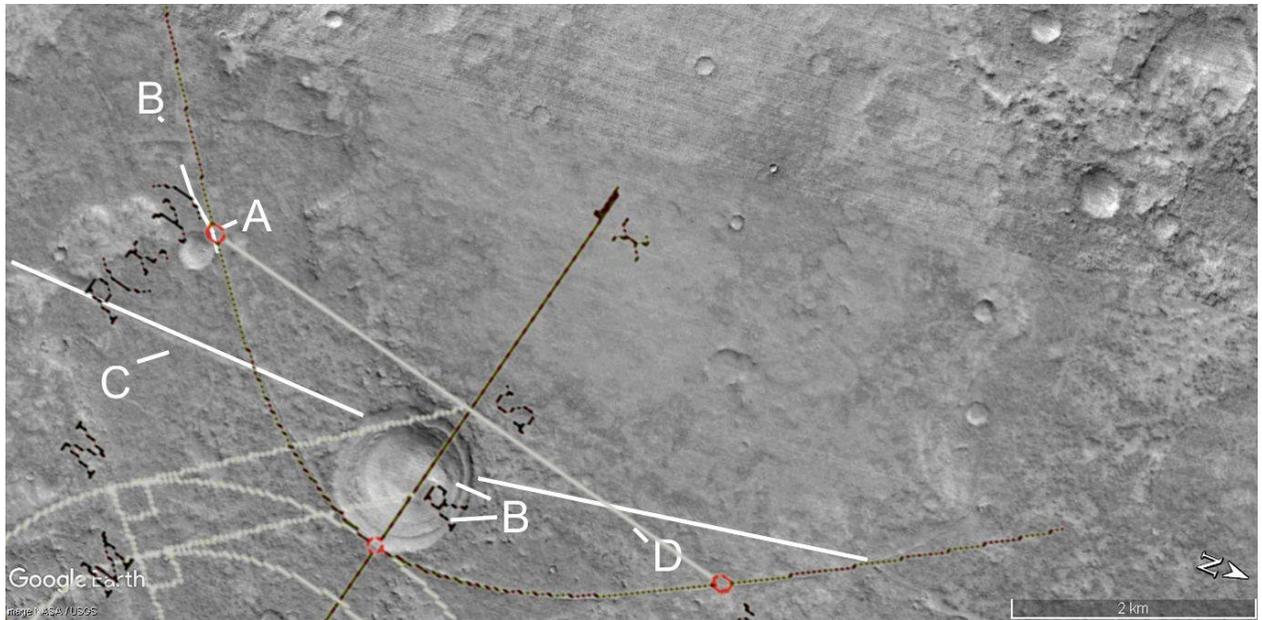
This shows a nearly perfect hyperbola forming a tangent to the large crater, and to a smaller crater on the left.



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

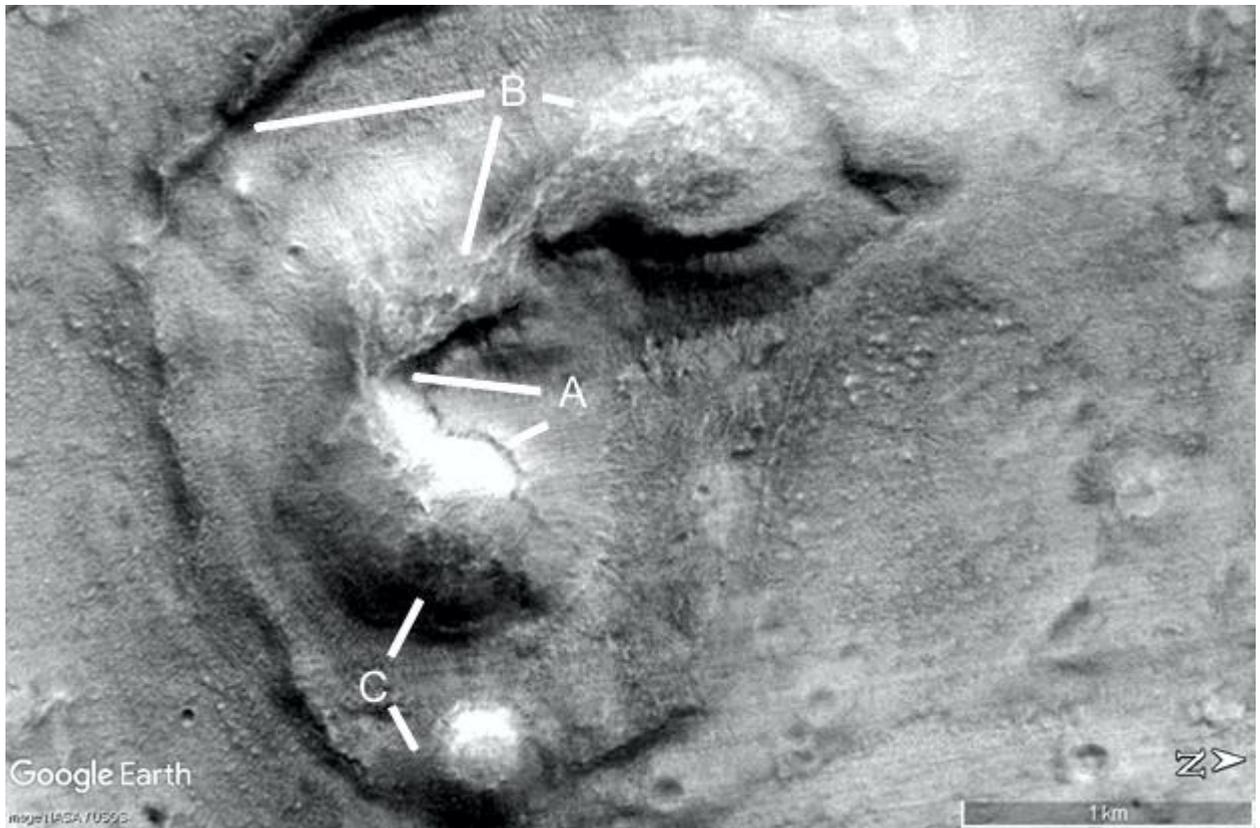
This introduction is intended to show an outline of the global hypothesis, explained in more details throughout the Martian Hypotheses books. There are hypothetical dams in it to collect water, also canals, water channels and lakes. There are two kinds of hypothetical cities, one based on more conventional 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

Ecydhh2118

Hypothesis

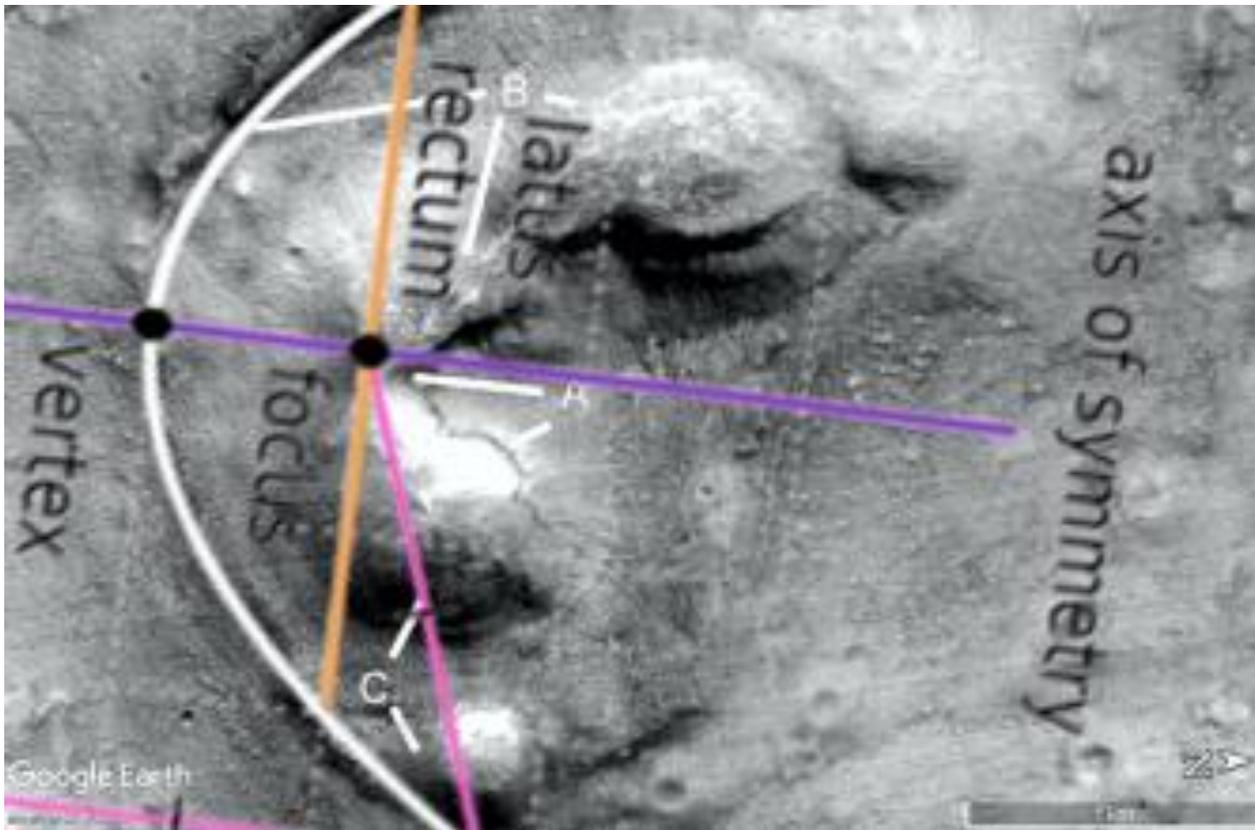
A shows two tubes coming out of a hollow hill with a settled roof. B shows this connecting through a collapsed roof to another hollow hill at 4 o'clock. At 8 o'clock may be another tube. Shows a collapsed segment of the hill at 1 o'clock and a second hollow hill at 5 o'clock.



Ecydhh2118a

Hypothesis

An approximate parabola is shown.



Ecydhh2119

Hypothesis

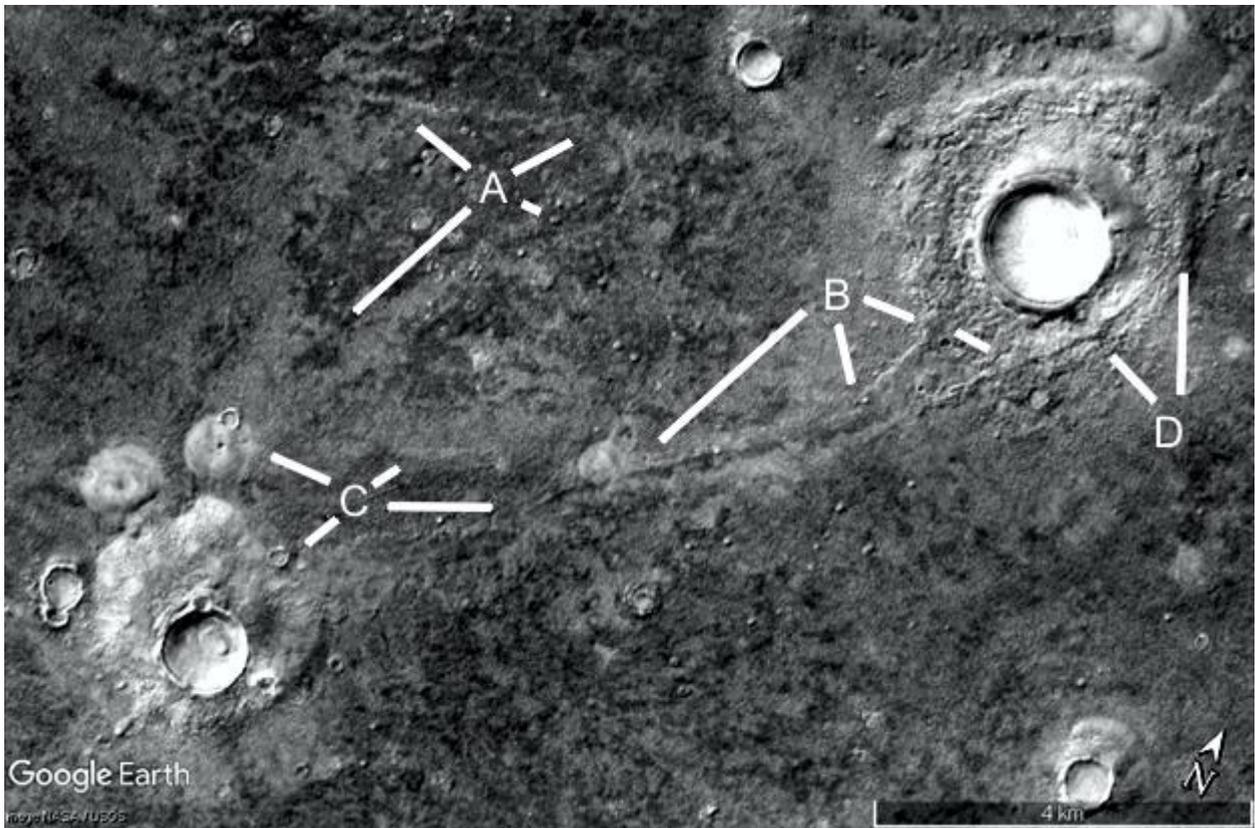
A, B, and C show a tube connecting two hollow hills. A at 8 o'clock shows where the roof has collapsed. B shows how a hill surrounding a crater connects to this tube. C shows a dark rectangular segment at 8 o'clock connecting to the tube and the main dome at 4 o'clock.



Ecydt2120

Hypothesis

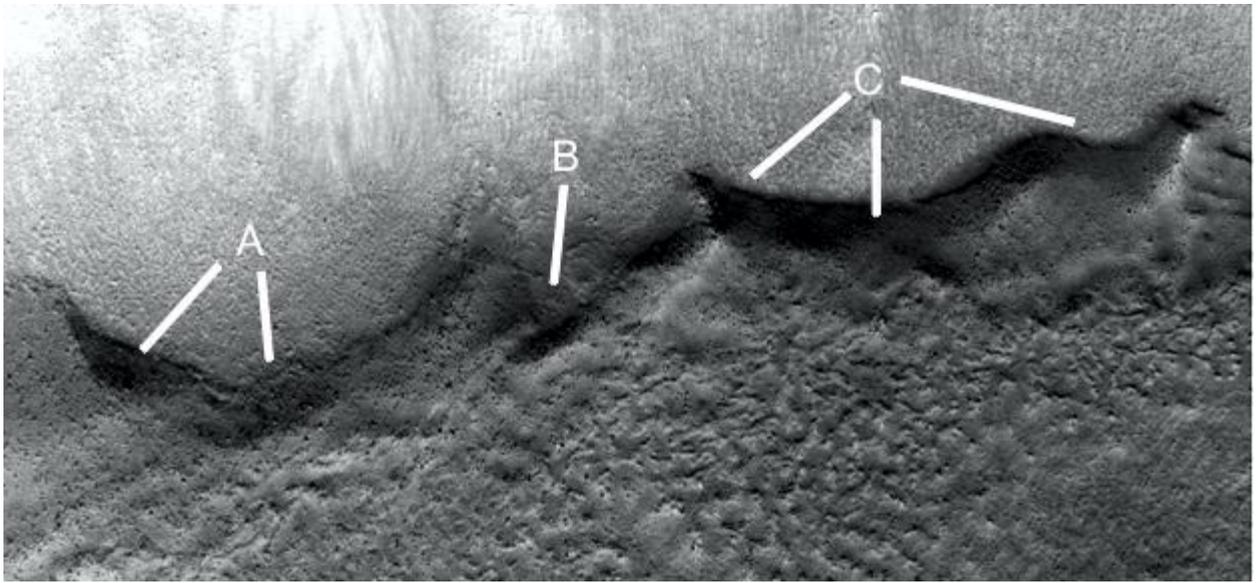
A shows two tubes connected, B shows a tube expanding into a triangle before connecting to a hollow hill surrounding a crater at D. C from 8 to 3 o'clock shows how this tube connects to another crater, it forks into a second tube going into a hill from 10 to 2 o'clock.



Ecydt2122a

Hypothesis

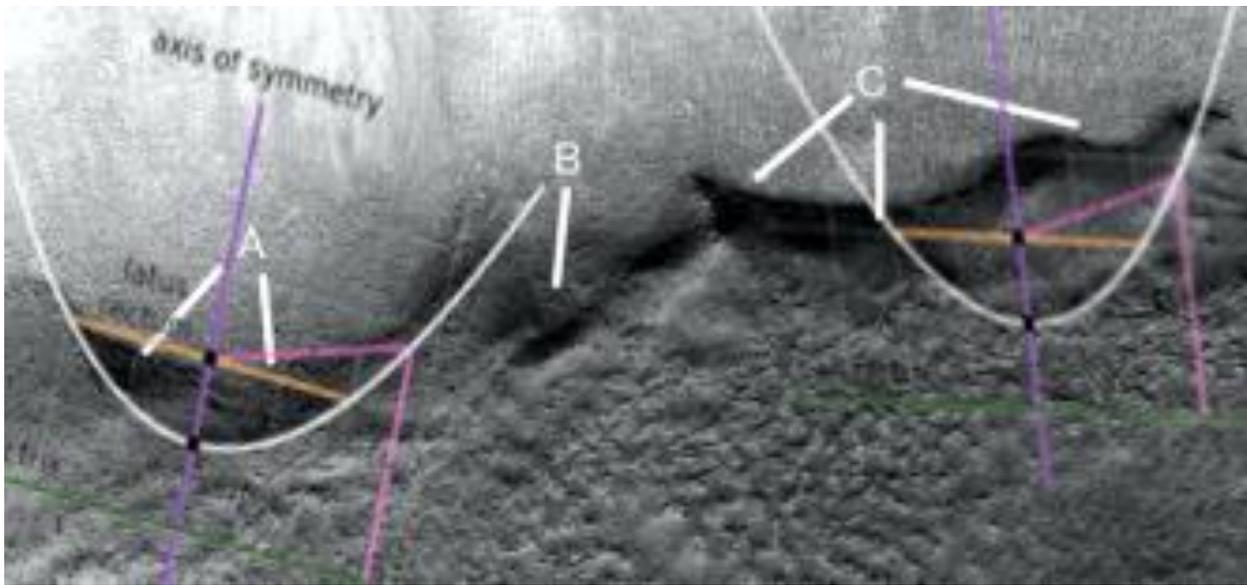
A, B, and C show excavation dams cut into the crater floor.



Ecydt2122a2

Hypothesis

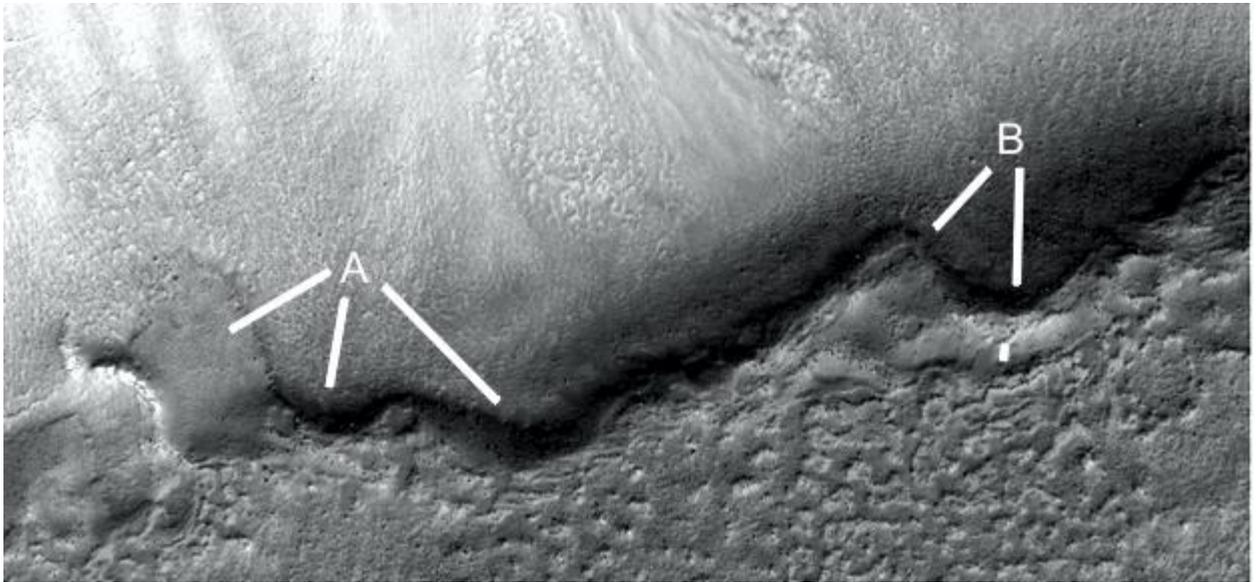
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2122b

Hypothesis

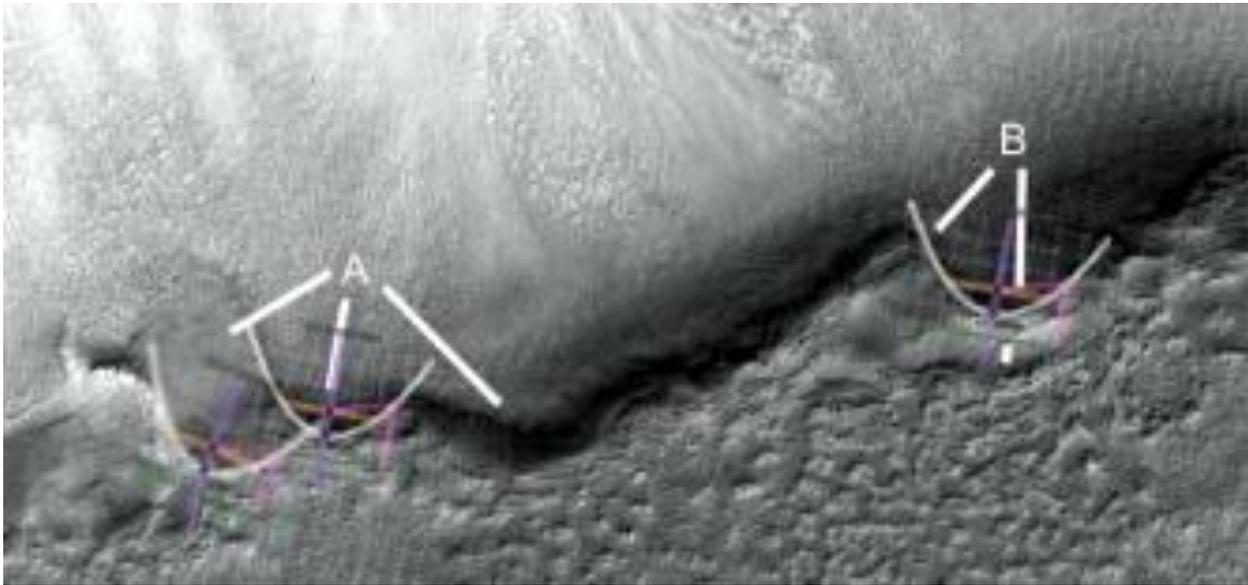
A shows an artificial looking bend in the side of the dam at 8 o'clock, two other dams at 4 and 6 o'clock. B shows another dam with an overflow dam at 6 o'clock second leg.



Ecydt2122b2

Hypothesis

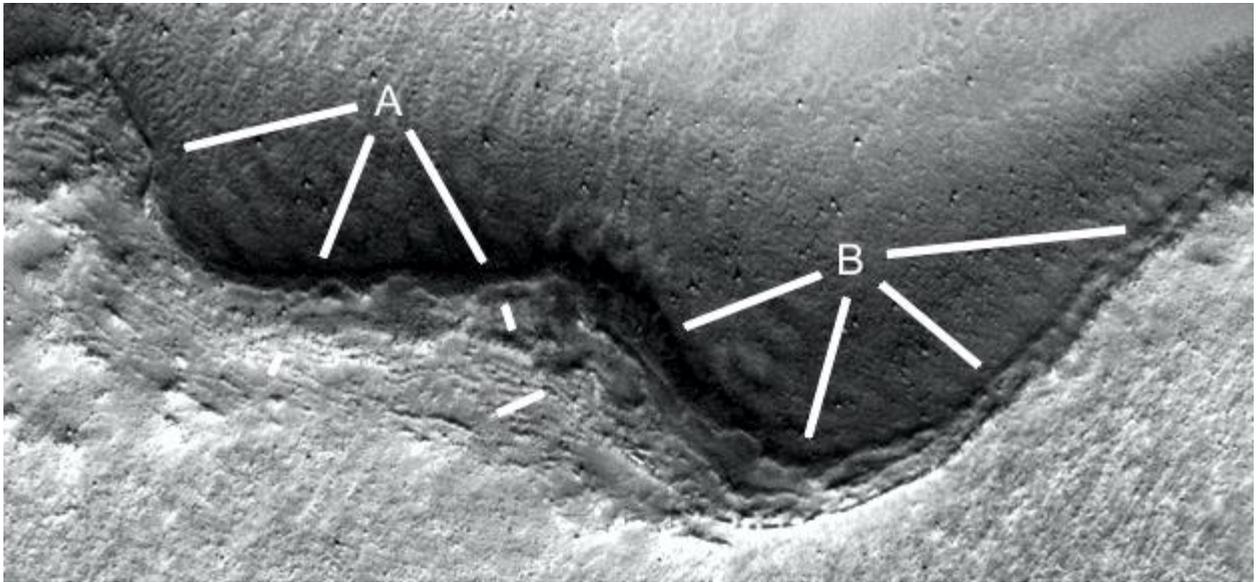
Three parabolae are shown.



Ecydt2122c

Hypothesis

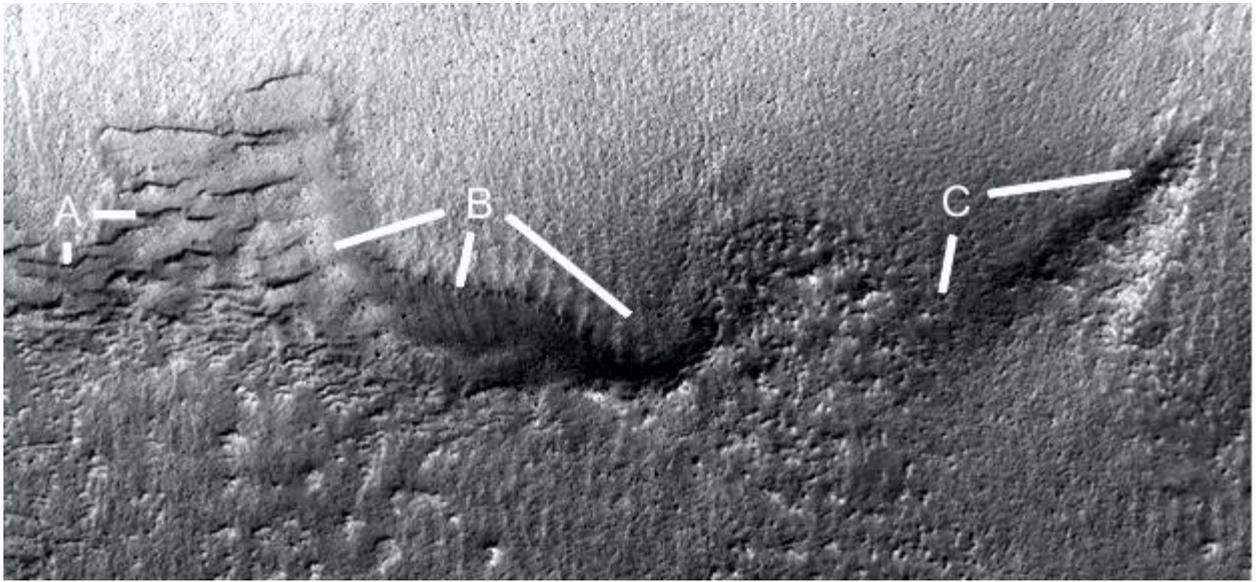
A and B show how the dam wall is degrading, A at 8 o'clock is in good condition, at 5 and 7 o'clock the cement edge of the dam wall has been undermined perhaps from water overflows in the past. B shows a double wall from 2 to 7 o'clock as if the central dam wall has eroded away or fallen off. The wall may have been full of gravel with an inner and outer skin of cement, when the top breaks then the gravel would fall out leaving a hollow. At 7 and 8 o'clock first and second legs there is an undermining of the wall.



Ecydt2122c2

Hypothesis

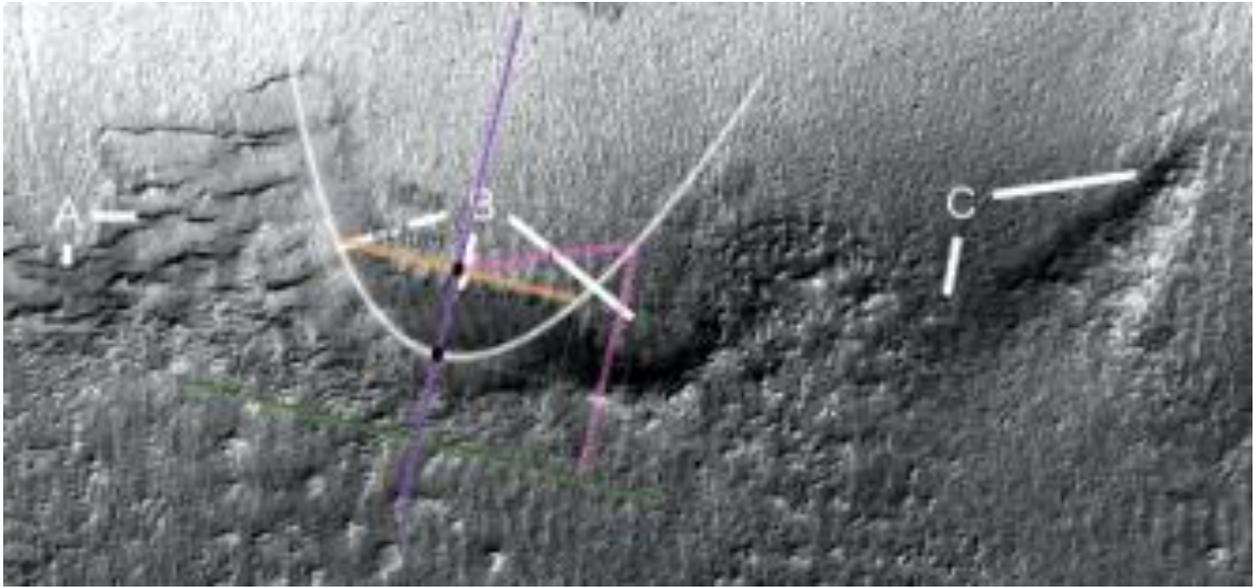
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2122d2

Hypothesis

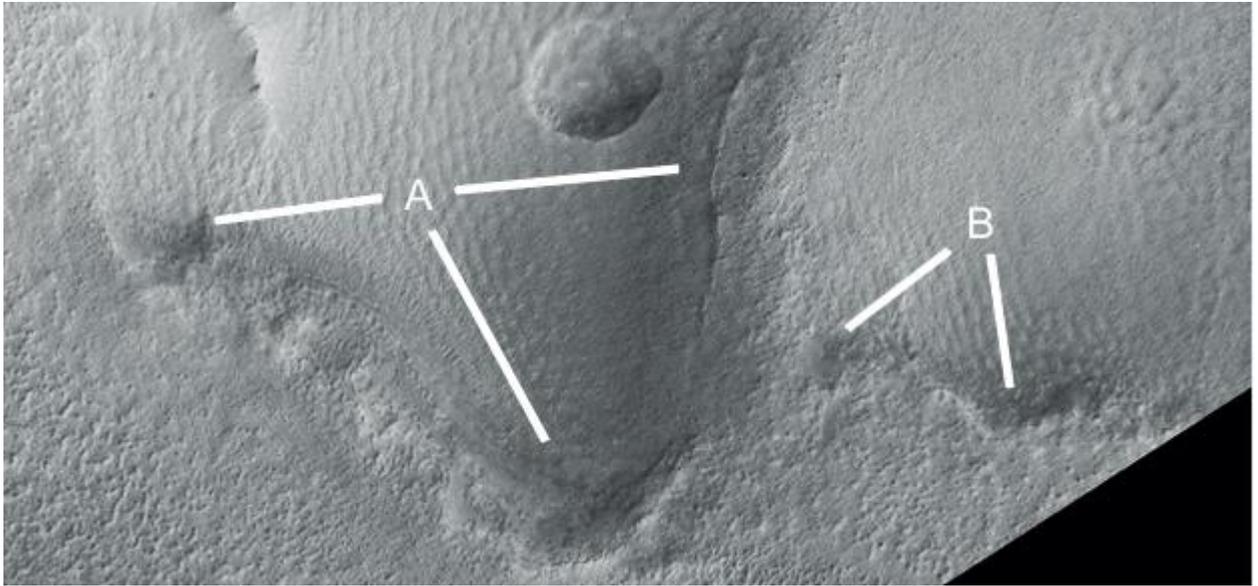
A parabola is shown. C was probably also a parabola.



Ecydt2122e

Hypothesis

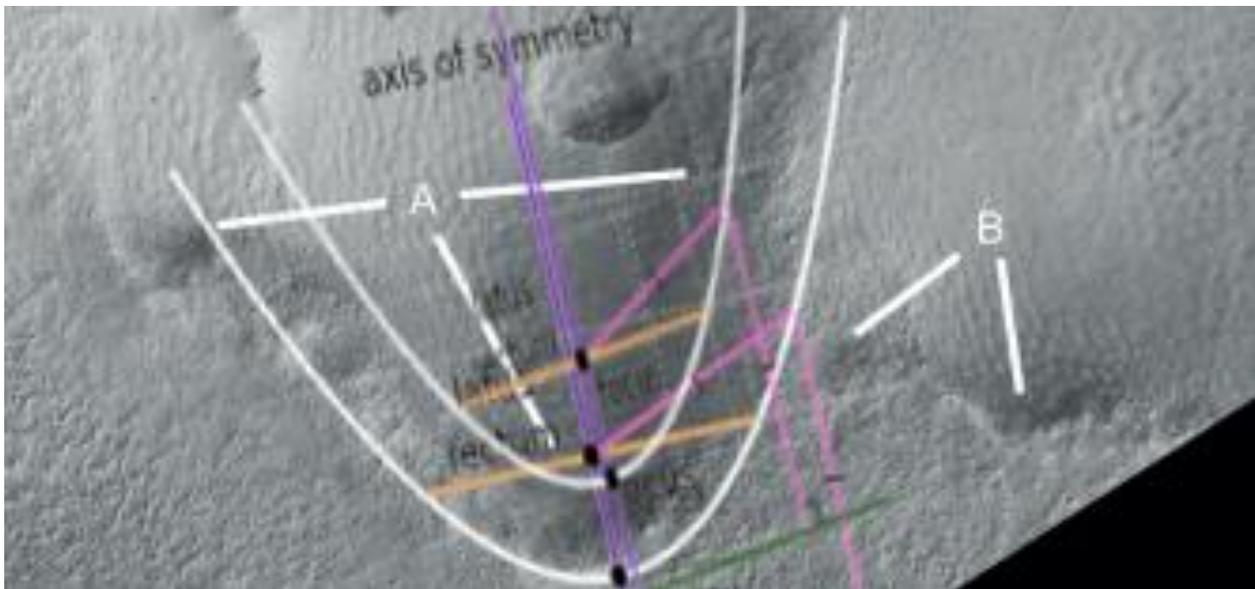
A at 8 o'clock would also be a small parabola, at 5 o'clock is an inner and outer parabola. At 2 o'clock the dam wall is eroded but still shows a clear edge to it. B is also eroded, this may be more from the material in the crater than flaws in the construction.



Ecydt2122e2

Hypothesis

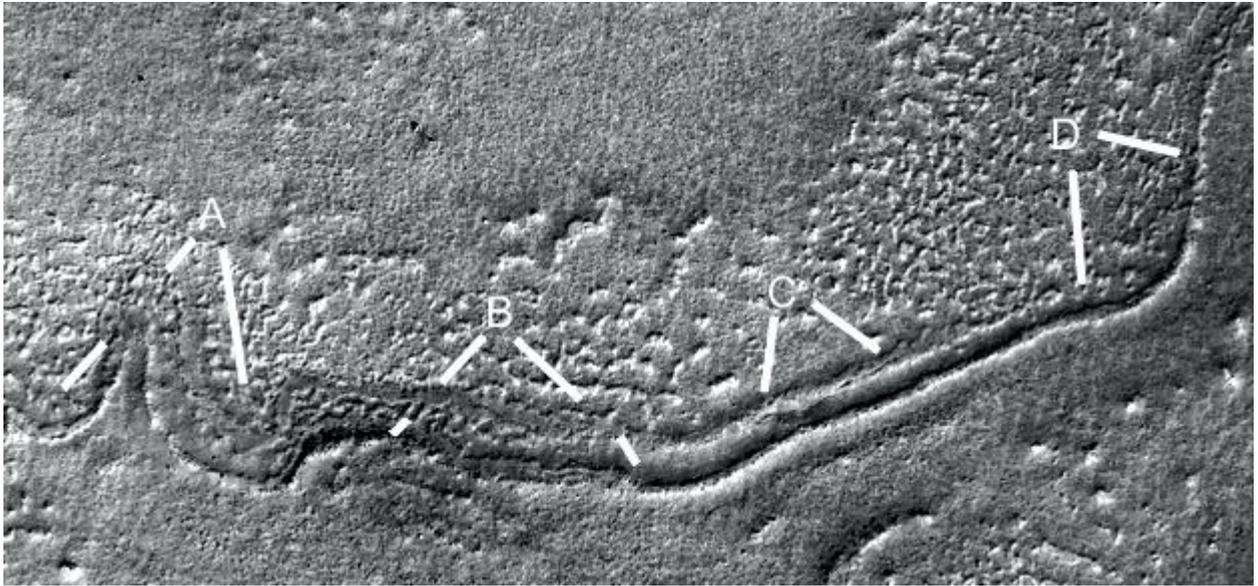
An inner and outer parabola is shown.



Ecydt2122f

Hypothesis

This may be a collapsed tube, a dam, or canal, A appears to be dams. B shows this deep channel and how the top of the wall is eroded here. C shows the wall has cracks in it perhaps eroding like B but less advanced. D at 6 o'clock shows the top of the wall is flattened, at 4 o'clock it may have pillars in it.



Ecydd2124

Hypothesis

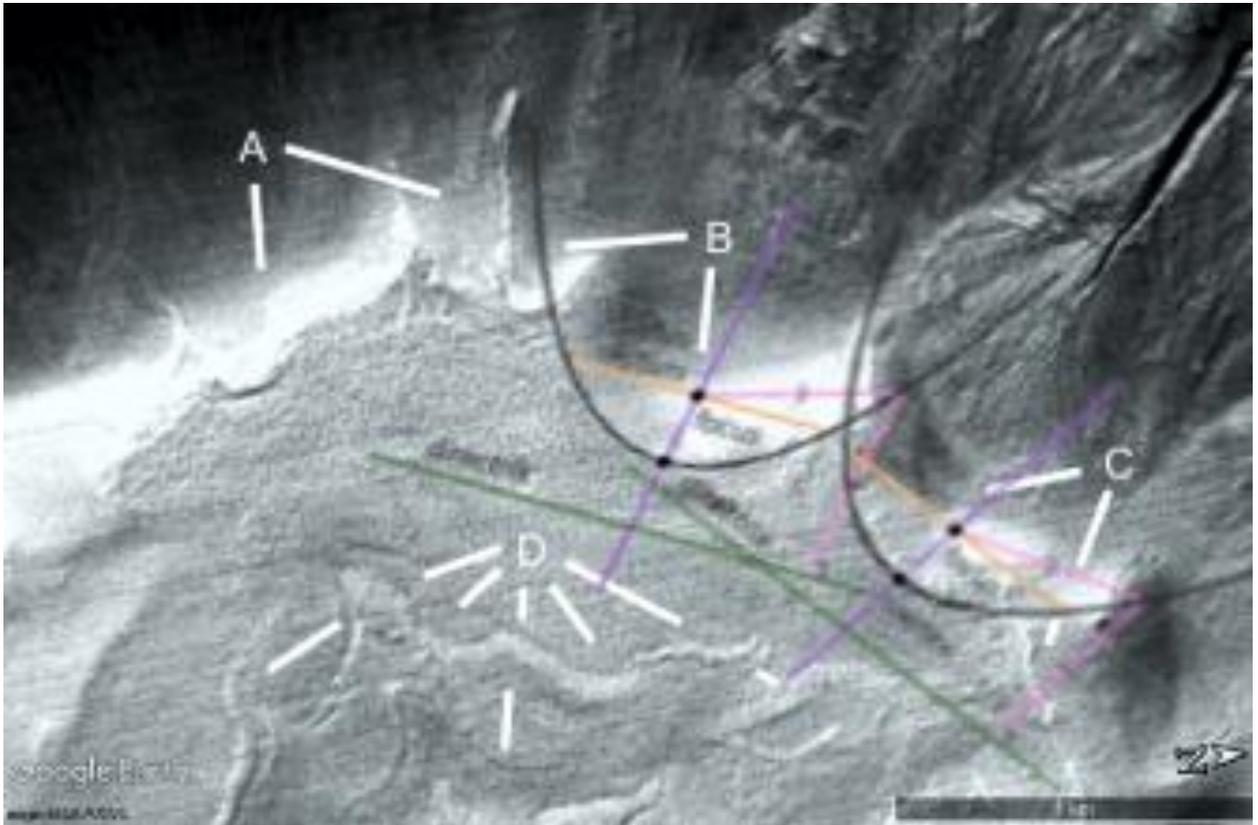
A, B, and C show excavation dams, this material may have been brought up from the bottom of the crater. Alternatively dunes and other loose material could have been pushed into the crater, but this would show signs around the top of the crater.



Ecydd2124a

Hypothesis

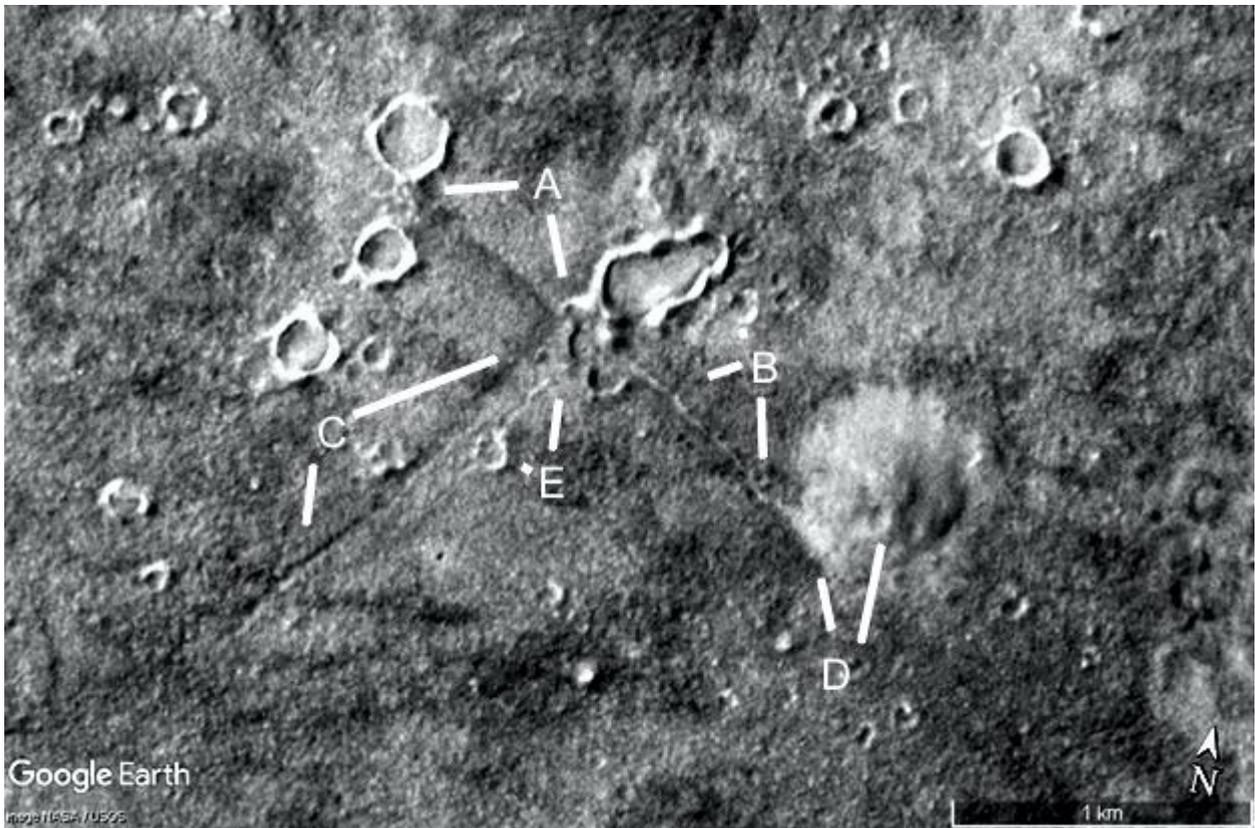
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2125

Hypothesis

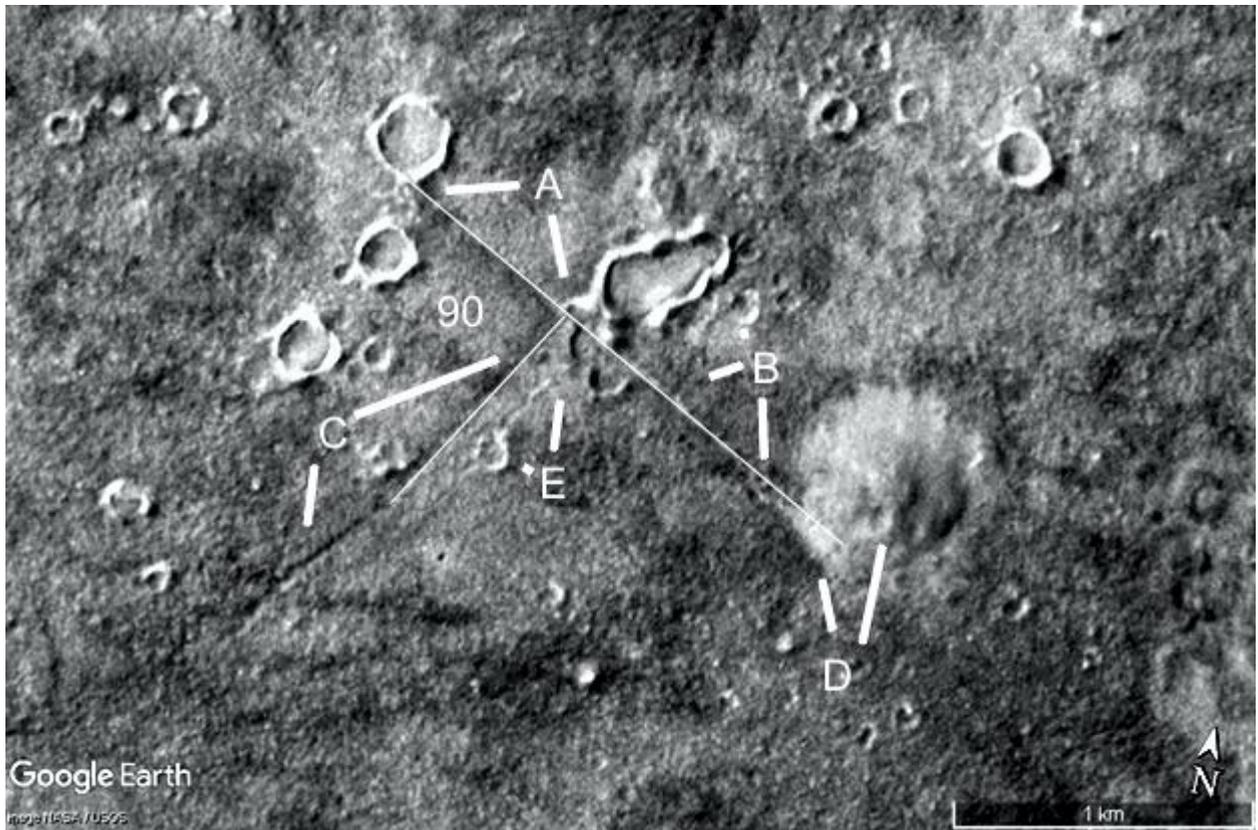
A and B show a wall or tube connecting a crater and a hollow hill. A shows a connection to the crater at 8 o'clock and a connection to another altered crater at 5 o'clock. D at 11 o'clock shows this connection to the hill, at 1 o'clock the hill is collapsing. C shows a connecting tube approximately at right angles, this may go underground. E shows a smaller tube connecting to a crater.



Ecydt2125a

Hypothesis

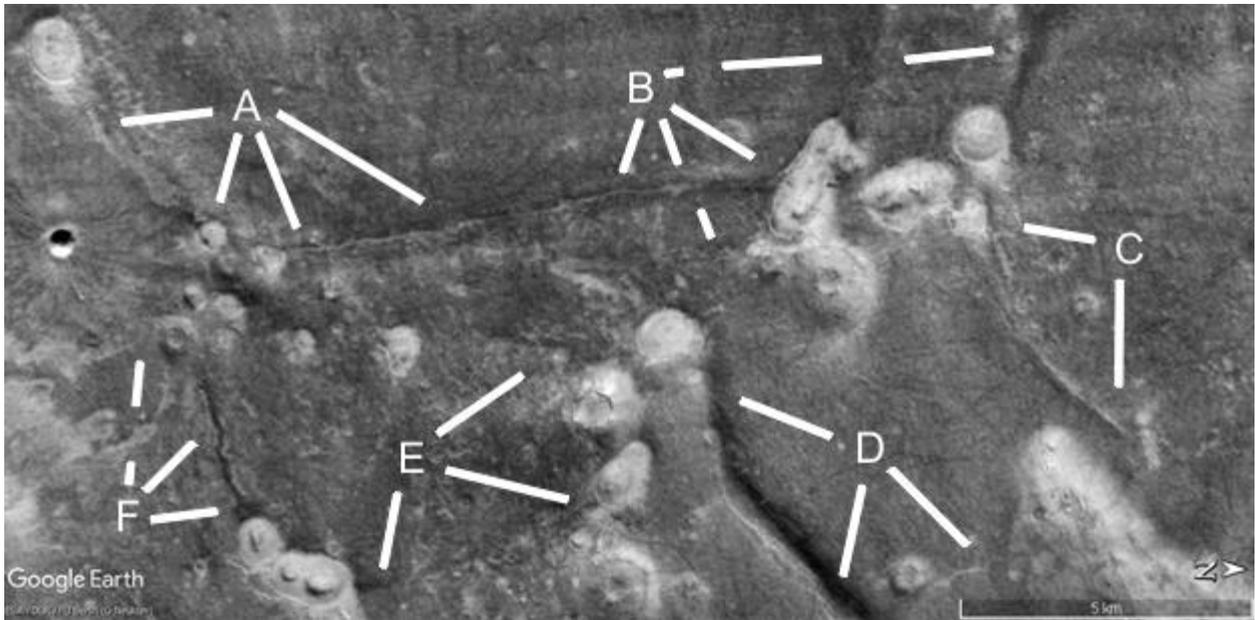
The two tubes are quite straight, with an angle of 90° between them.



Ecydt2126

Hypothesis

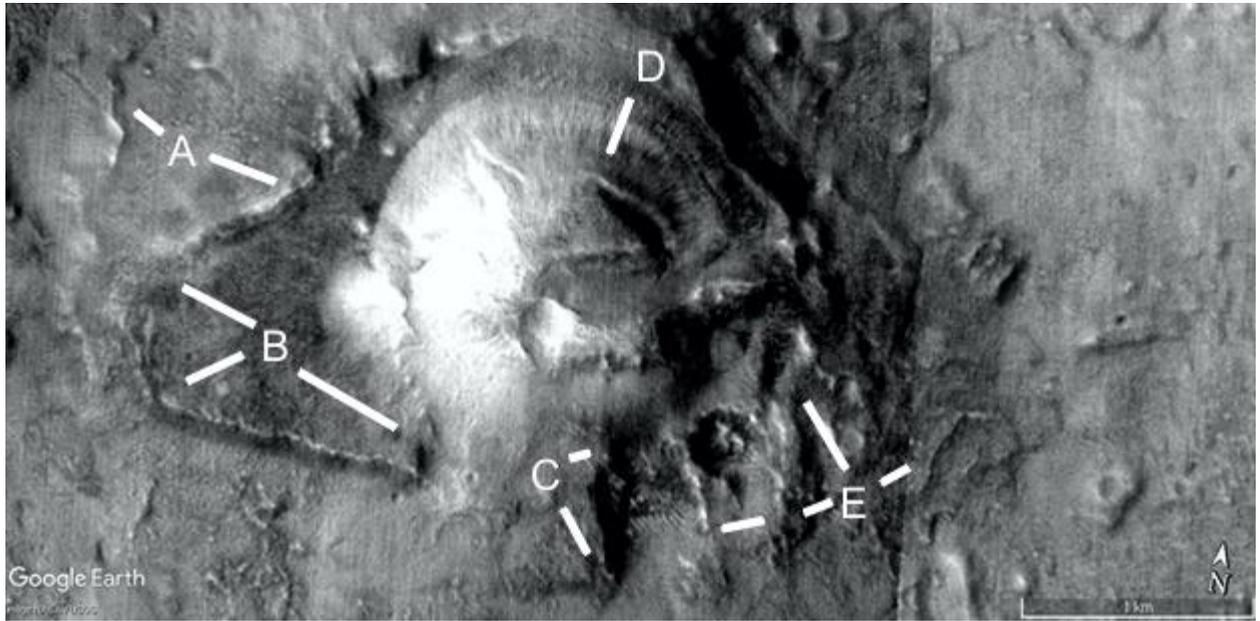
A and B show tubes between craters and hills. C shows another tube going to a crater. D from 7 to 11 o'clock shows a thicker tube connecting to a crater, a smaller tube at 4 o'clock connects to another crater. E and F show more tubes.



Ecydhh2127

Hypothesis

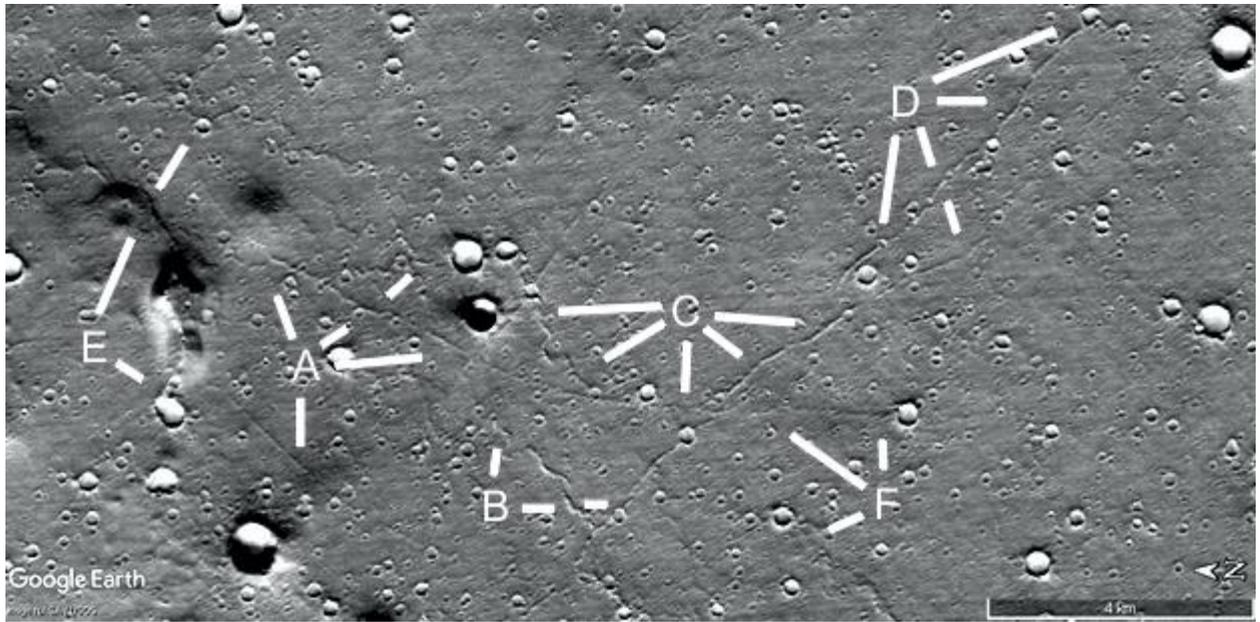
A shows a wavy tube at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock is a wall or dam surrounding part of the hollow hill continuing down to B. C shows a collapsed segment of the hill, D shows a cavity on the roof. E shows another collapsed segment at 8 o'clock, this continues up to 11 o'clock. At 2 o'clock is a wall perhaps a pit dam.



Ecydhh2127a

Hypothesis

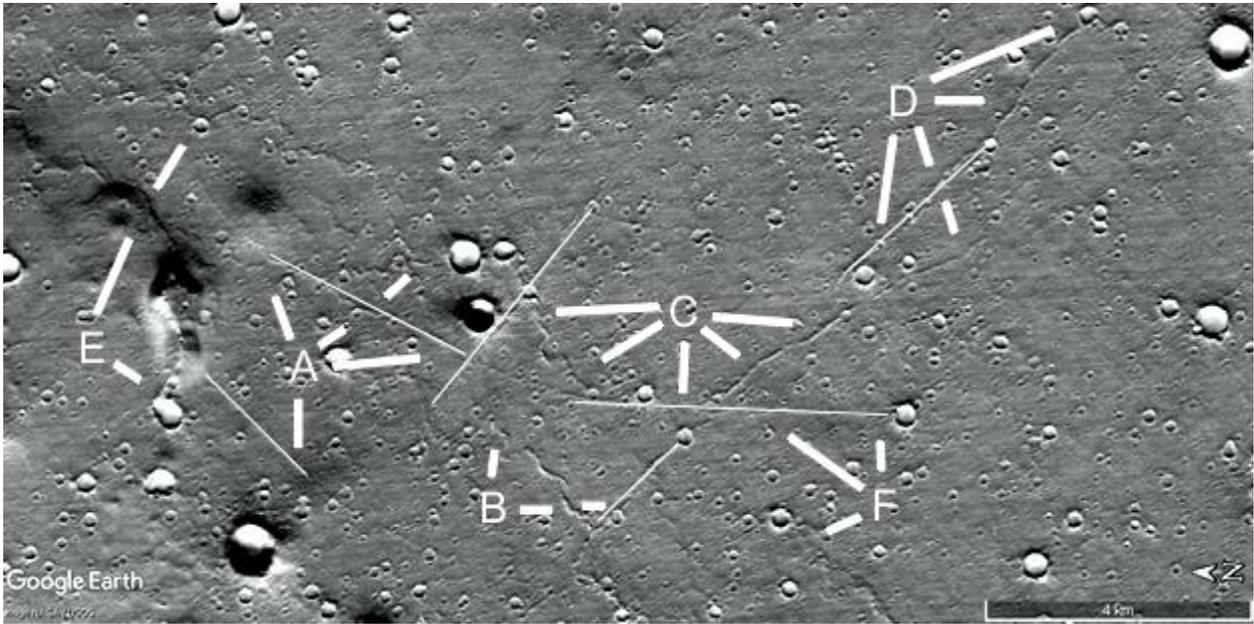
This shows a parabola forming part of the hollow hill. Also the lines show how straight parts of the formation are.



Ist2128a

Hypothesis

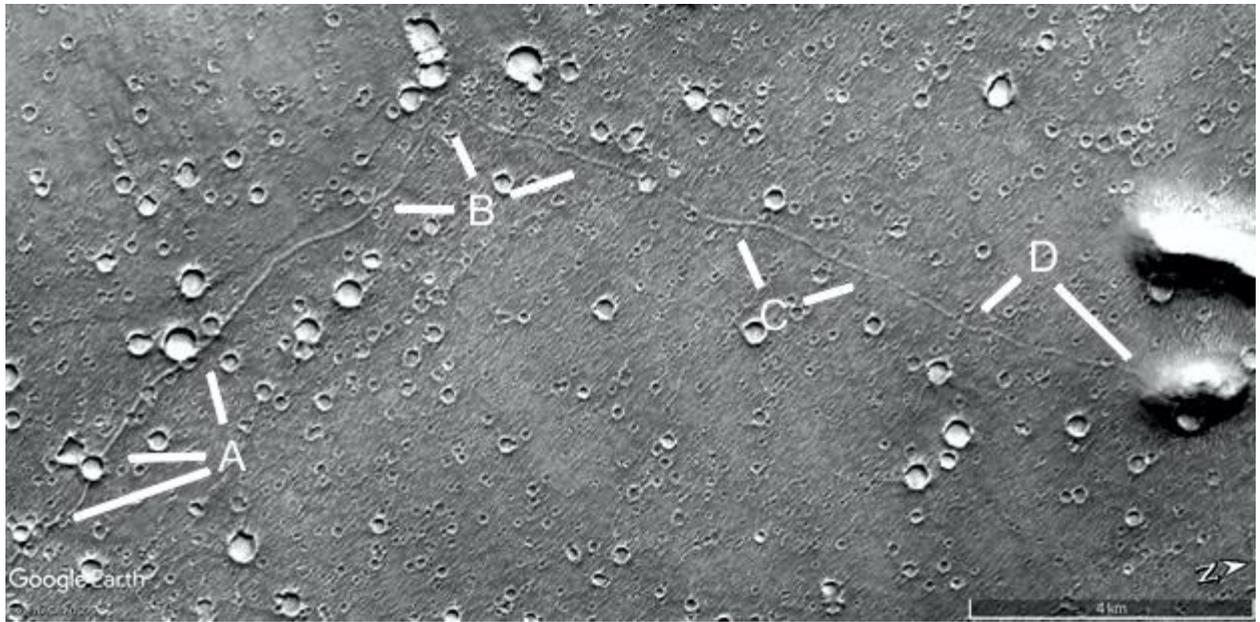
This shows how straight some of the tubes are.



Ist2131

Hypothesis

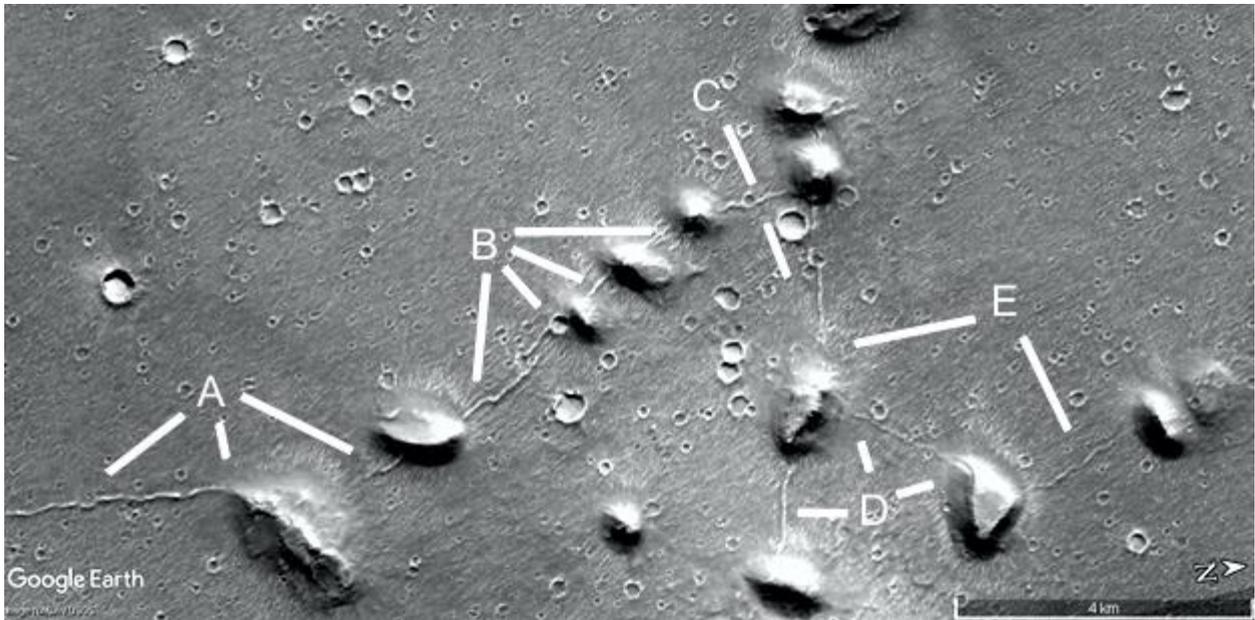
A shows a tube connecting craters, it goes up to B around a crater then over to C and D into a hill.



Ist2142

Hypothesis

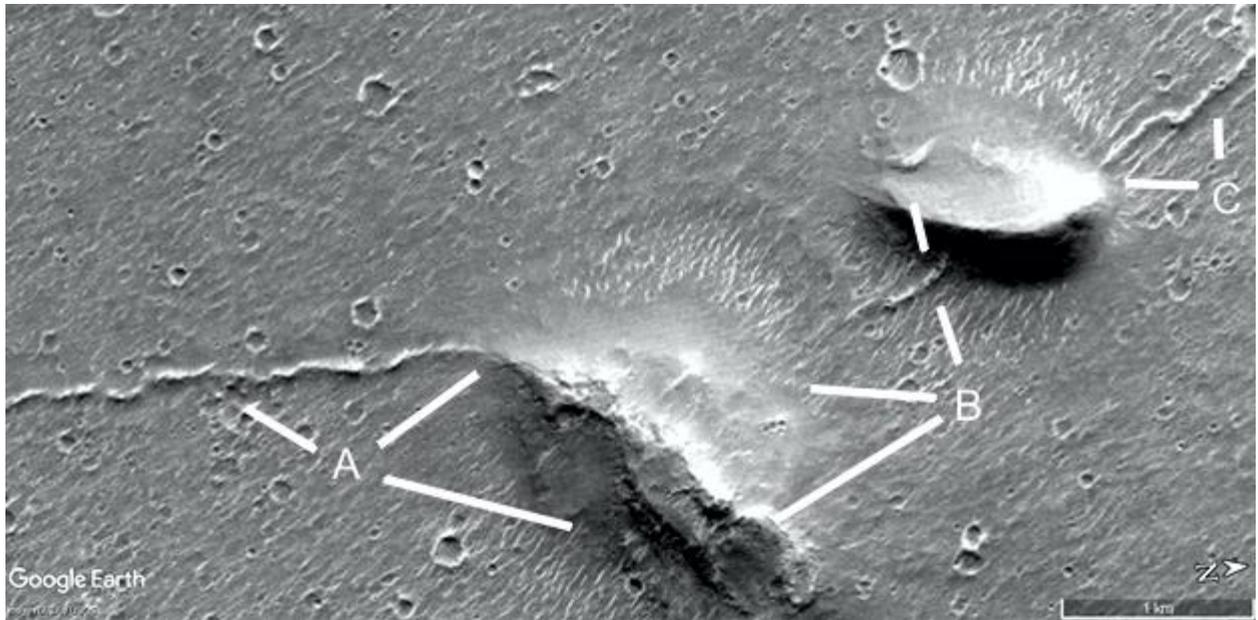
A and B show tubes connecting many hills. These continue up to C and then down to D and E. 13 out of 14 hills are connected by tubes here.



Ishh2143

Hypothesis

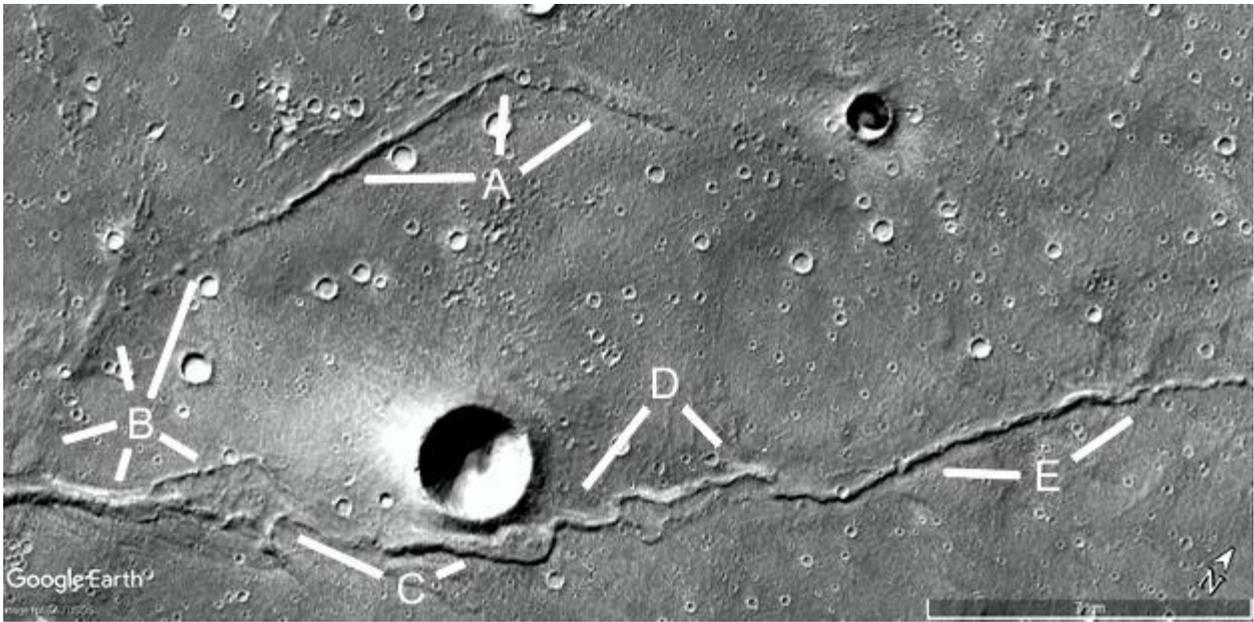
A shows a wavy tube as if it was broken by a flood or high winds. This connects to the hill at 2 o'clock, segments have collapsed such as at 4 o'clock. B shows other collapsed segments of this hill at 8 and 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock first leg there is a tube coming out of the hill, at the second leg there is a collapse in the roof. C shows another tube coming out of the hill.



Ist2200

Hypothesis

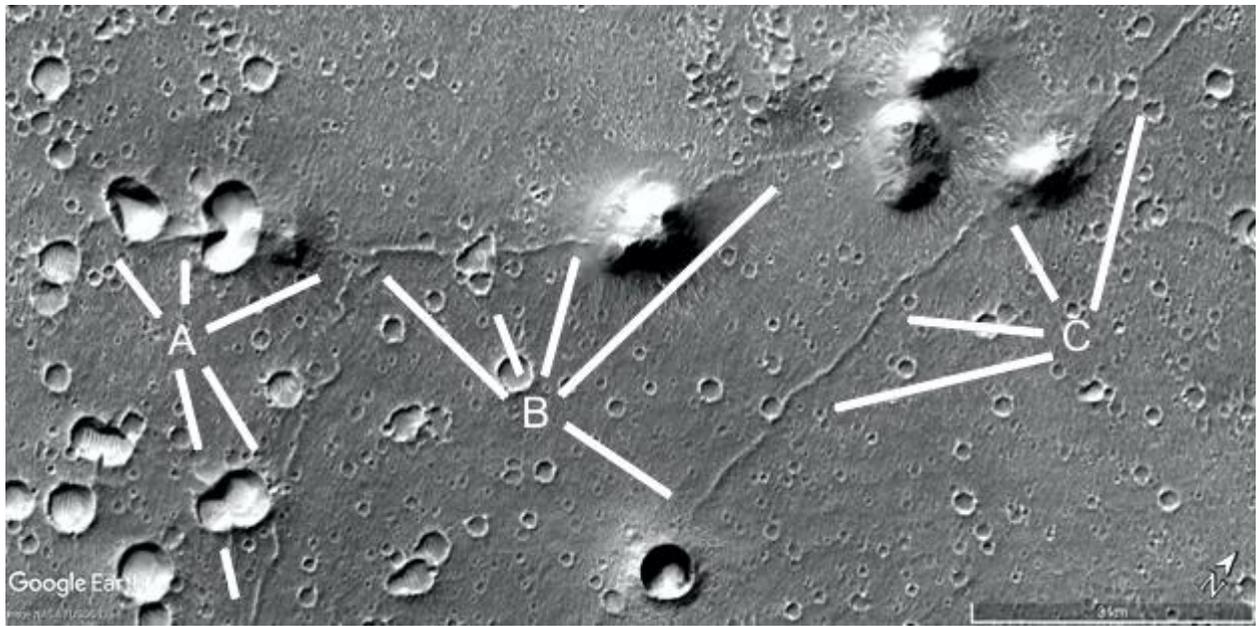
A shows some straighter tubes, B at 1 o'clock shows how the tube has eroded into a series of arches or pillars. It connects to other tubes at 7, 8, and 11 o'clock. A triangle is shown at 4 o'clock, probably a collapsed hollow hill. Some of the other hills in this area are triangular, there may be an entrance at C at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the tube has collapsed into a much wider shape or this was another hollow hill. D shows a wavy tube, this has an entrance between it and the tube at E or it rolled to become disconnected from it.



Ist2206

Hypothesis

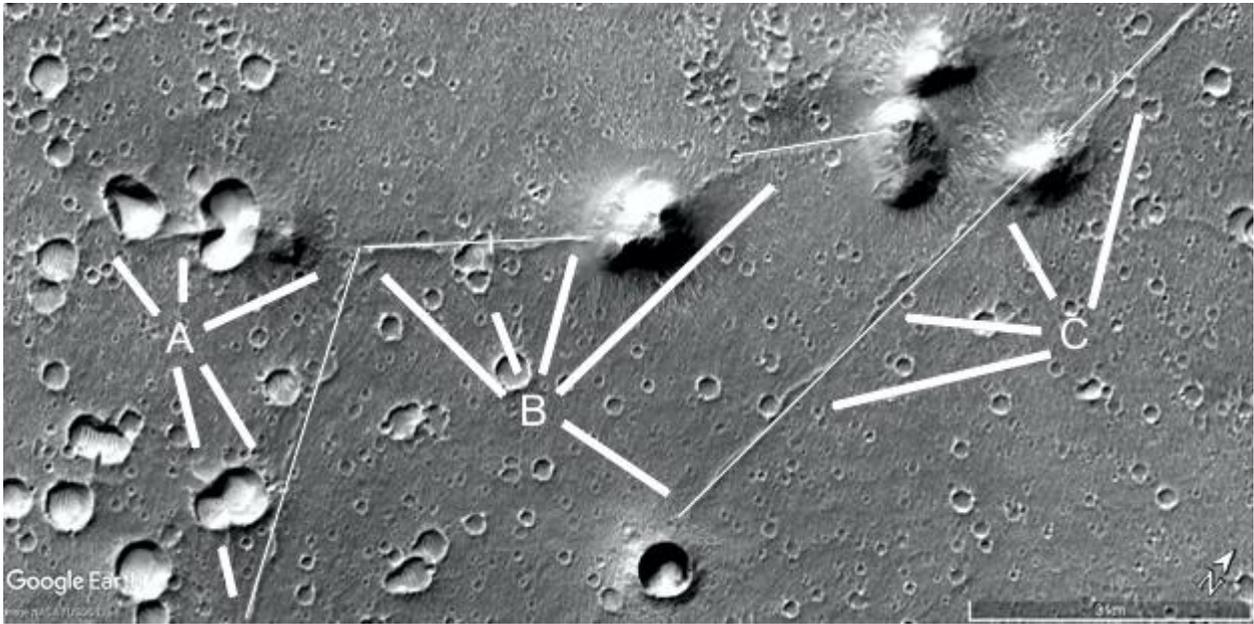
A shows tubes connecting craters or pit dams at 11 and 12 o'clock, also at 4 and 5 o'clock. At 2 o'clock these tubes connect together. At B at 10 o'clock there may be a small segment of tube that has become disconnected. This continues on through another pit dam at 11 o'clock into a hill at 1 o'clock then a second hill at 2 o'clock. C shows a straight tube from a crater to a hollow hill and beyond it.



Ist2206a

Hypothesis

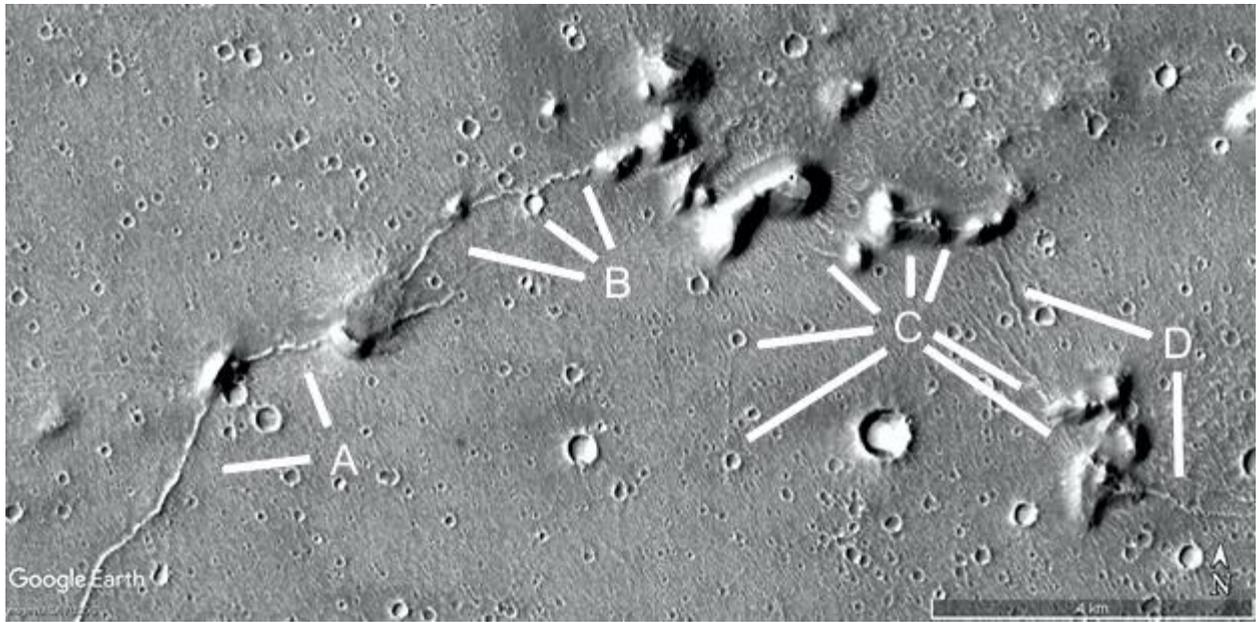
This shows how straight some of the tubes are.



Ist2207

Hypothesis

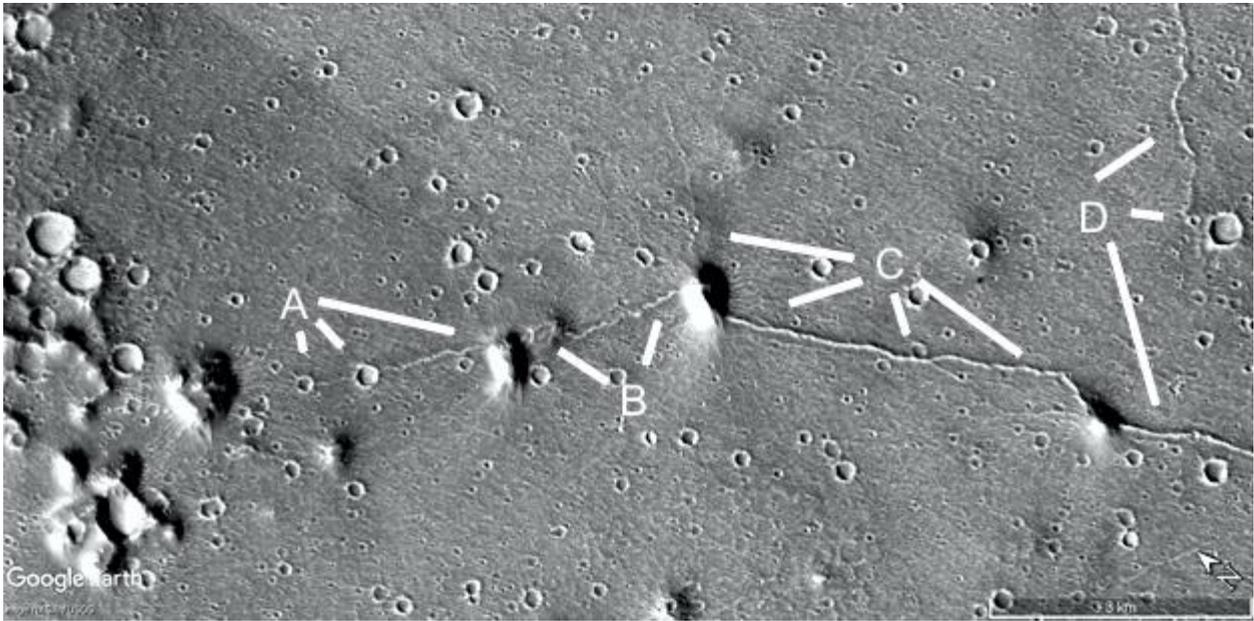
A shows a tube connecting to two hills, the first small and the second collapsed, then B continues on through a small hill and a crater to two more hills. C then shows a tube going to two craters from 8 to 9 o'clock, and a second group of hills from 11 to 1 o'clock. This connects with tubes down to 4 and 5 o'clock to two more collapsed hills. D shows more tubes.



Ist2208

Hypothesis

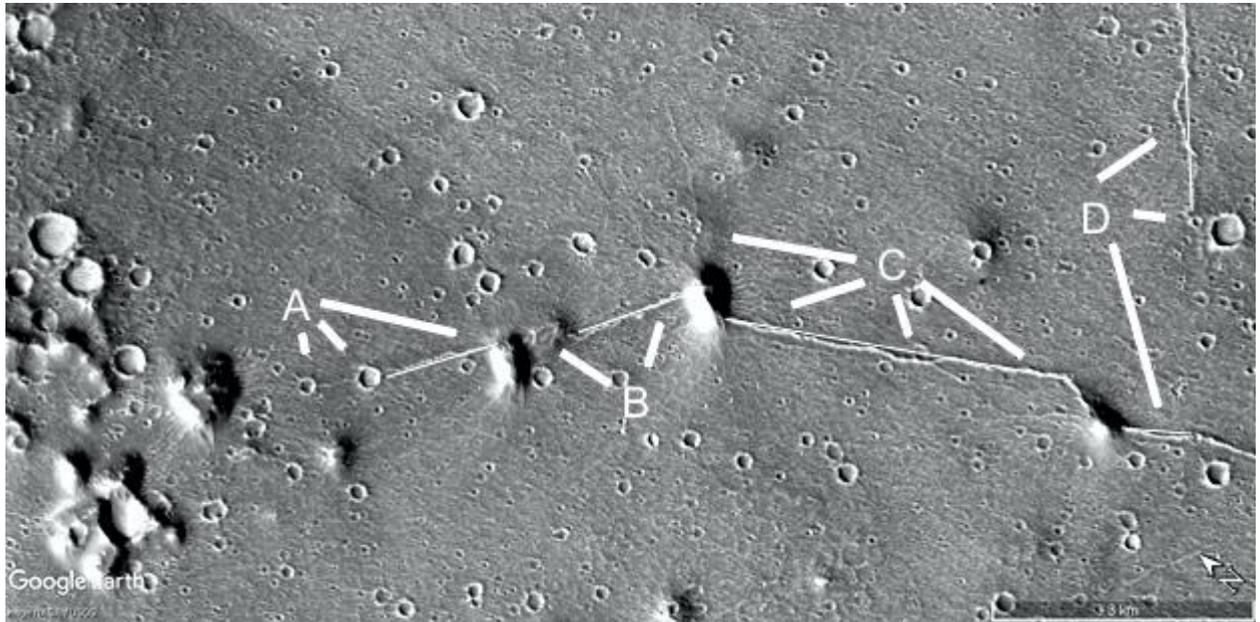
A, B, and C show straight tubes connecting craters and hollow hills. D shows a tube connecting to a crater.



Ist2208a

Hypothesis

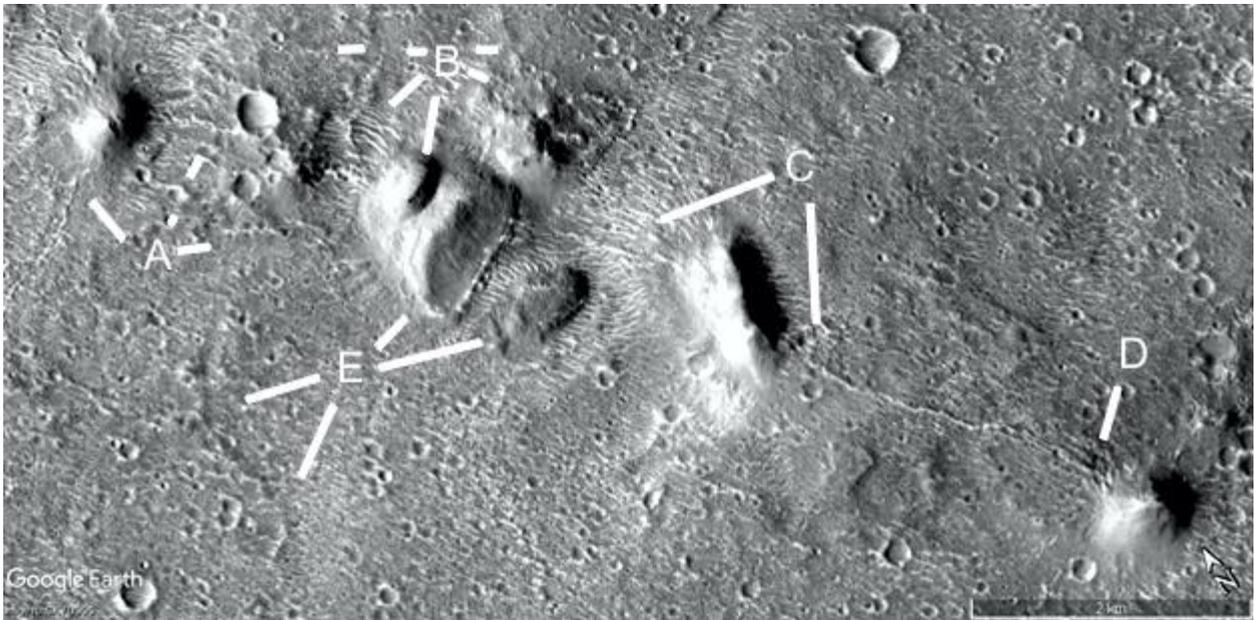
This shows how straight some of the tubes are. Some are not perfectly straight but this may have been to go around obstacles. They are so straight that this is unlikely to be a coincidence.



Ist2009

Hypothesis

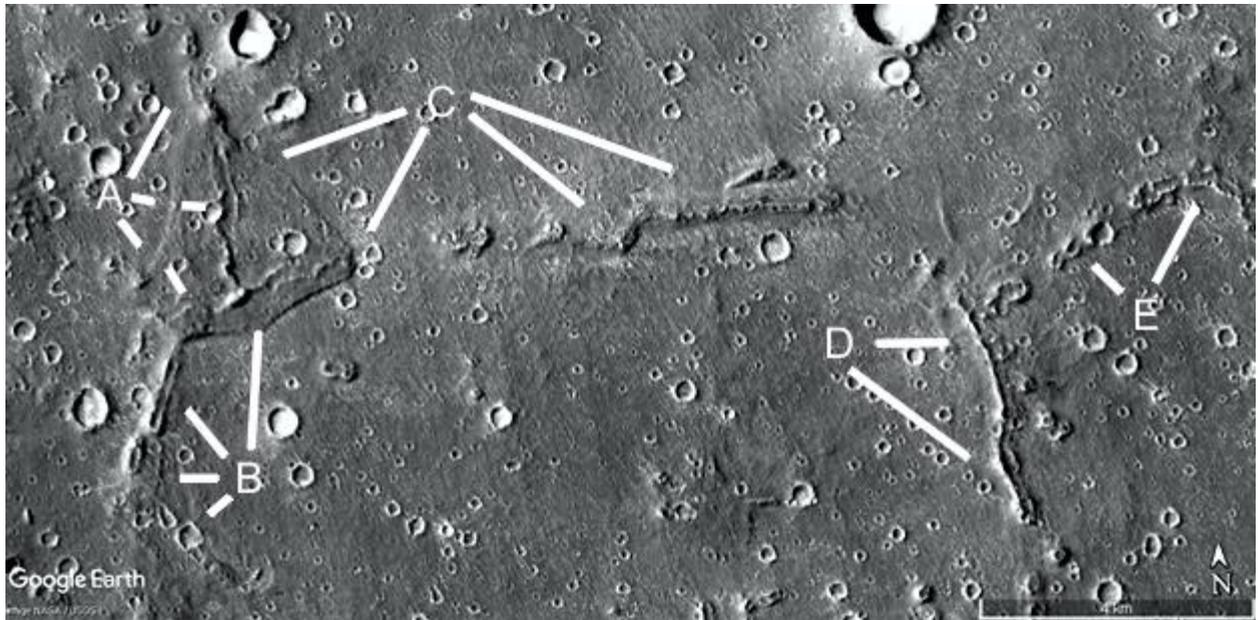
A shows a collapsed tube going into a hill at 10 o'clock, also a number of tubes at 1 and 2 o'clock. B shows a collapsed hollow hill between 3 and 4 o'clock, also a cavity in the roof at 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock may be a collapsed hill. C shows a tube going in and coming out of a hill down to D. E shows a collapsed hill at 2 o'clock, a smooth slope on the hill at 1 o'clock, and a tube from 7 to 8 o'clock.



Ist2214

Hypothesis

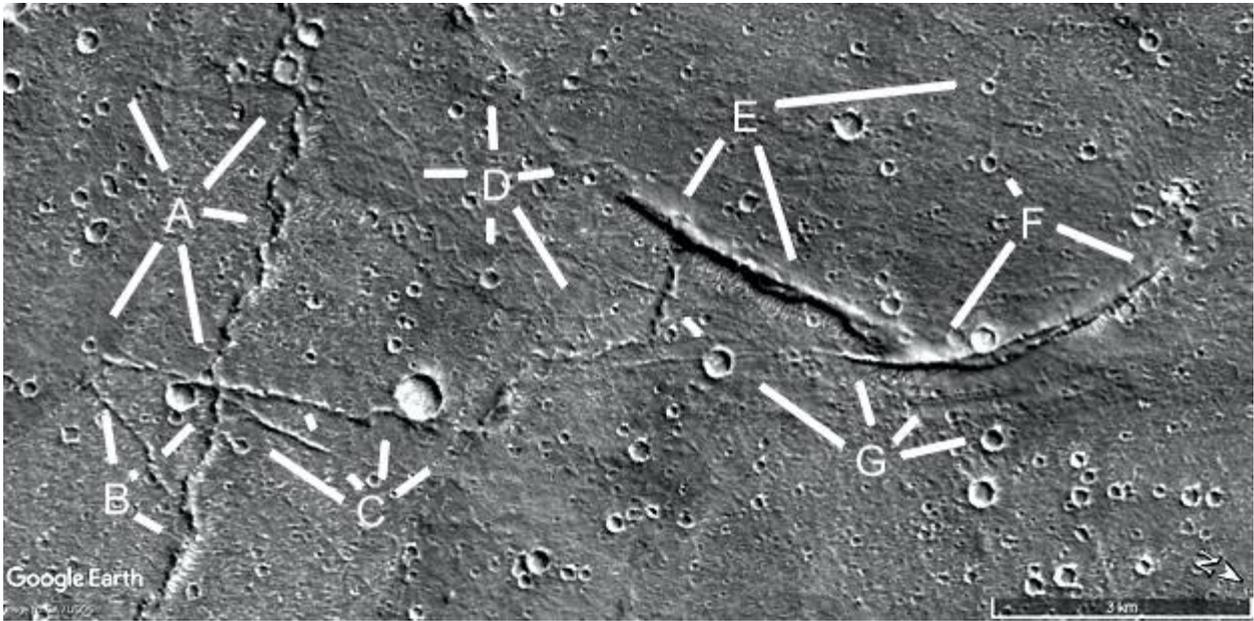
A is probably a collapsed hollow hill, at 3 o'clock would be the collapsed interior supports. At 1 o'clock is a collapsed tube showing a hollow down its center. B shows more hollows from 7 to 11 o'clock and a smooth platform at 12 o'clock. C shows more of this smooth platform like cement from 7 to 8 o'clock, probably the remains of a tube at 4 and 5 o'clock. D shows a collapsed tube with a hollow center at 5 o'clock. E shows segments of a collapsed tunnel exposed, or segments of a collapsed tube.



Ist2215

Hypothesis

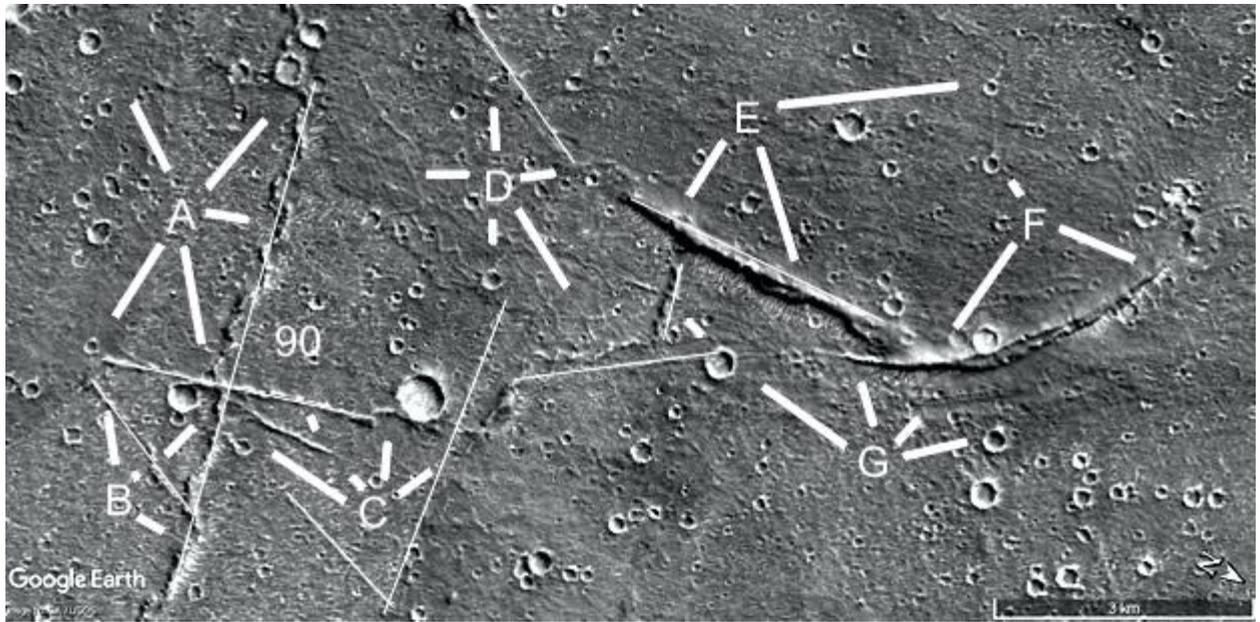
A at 3 o'clock shows a wavy tube going into a crater at 1 o'clock, at 5 o'clock there is an intersection approximately at right angles. This other tube goes to a crater at 7 o'clock, another tube extends outward at 11 o'clock. B shows a triangular formation of tubes, at 1 o'clock second leg a tube forms a tangent to a crater. C shows a tube connecting close to this intersection, another goes to a crater at 12 o'clock the continues on to the right. At 1 o'clock down is the straight boundary of this field. D shows many more narrow tubes, from 3 to 12 o'clock the tube has collapsed leaving double walls. E shows cavities in the tube at 5 and 7 o'clock, at 2 o'clock a narrow tube goes into the crater. F shows a curved tube degrading into a double wall and connecting with another tube at 7 o'clock. G shows more tubes.



Ist2215a

Hypothesis

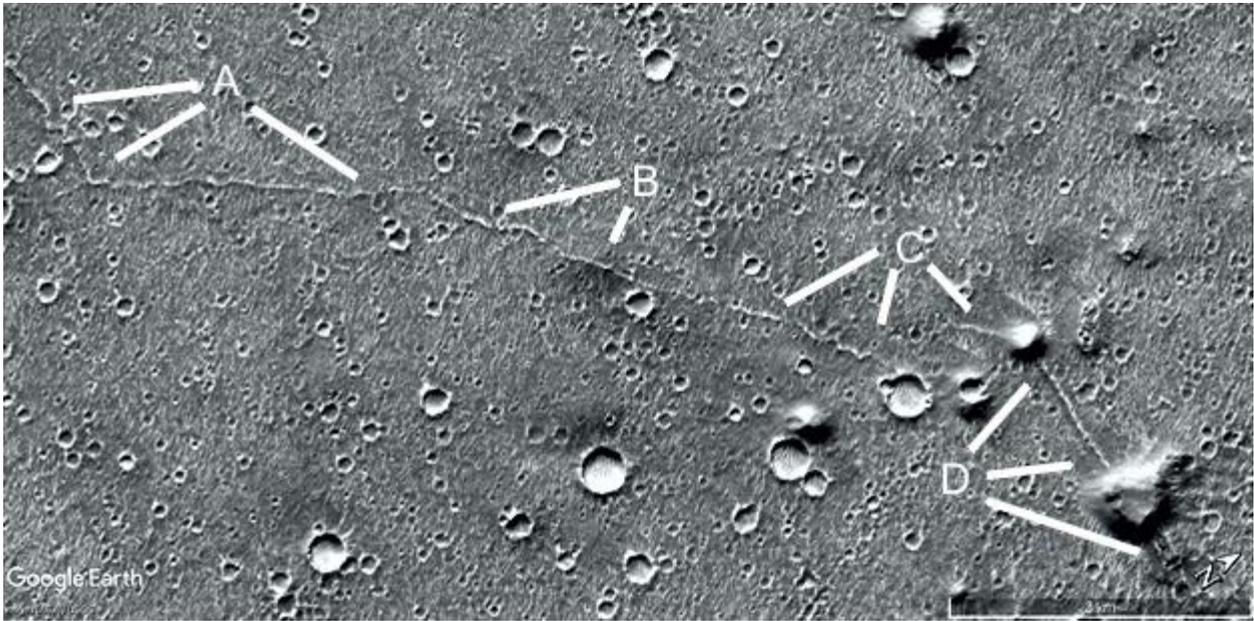
The lines show how straight parts of the formations are. While some tubes are wavy they are approximately straight. The intersection is approximately 90° as shown.



Ist2218

Hypothesis

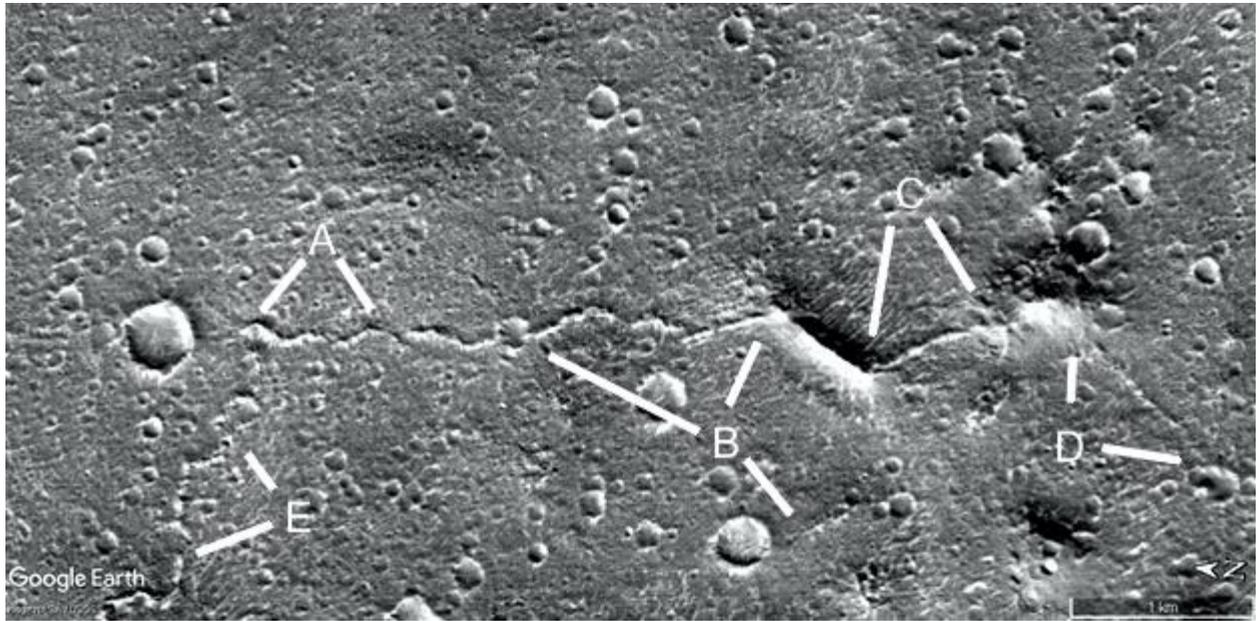
A and B show straight tubes connecting craters, they extend down to C at 6 o'clock going into a crater, then up to 4 o'clock into a hill, then to D into another hill and beyond.



Ist2223

Hypothesis

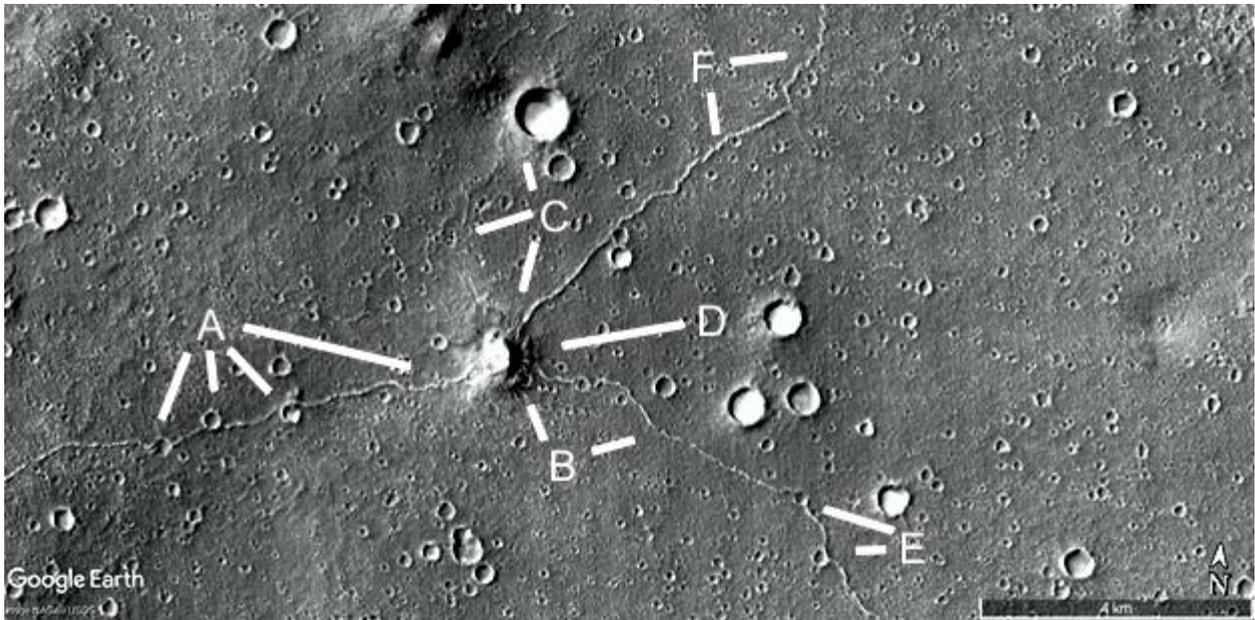
A shows a wavy tube, B shows this go through a crater then into a long straight hill at 1 o'clock. At 5 o'clock a tube goes into a crater. C shows this long straight hill connected by a tube into another hill, this is connected by a tube at D to a crater.



Ist2225

Hypothesis

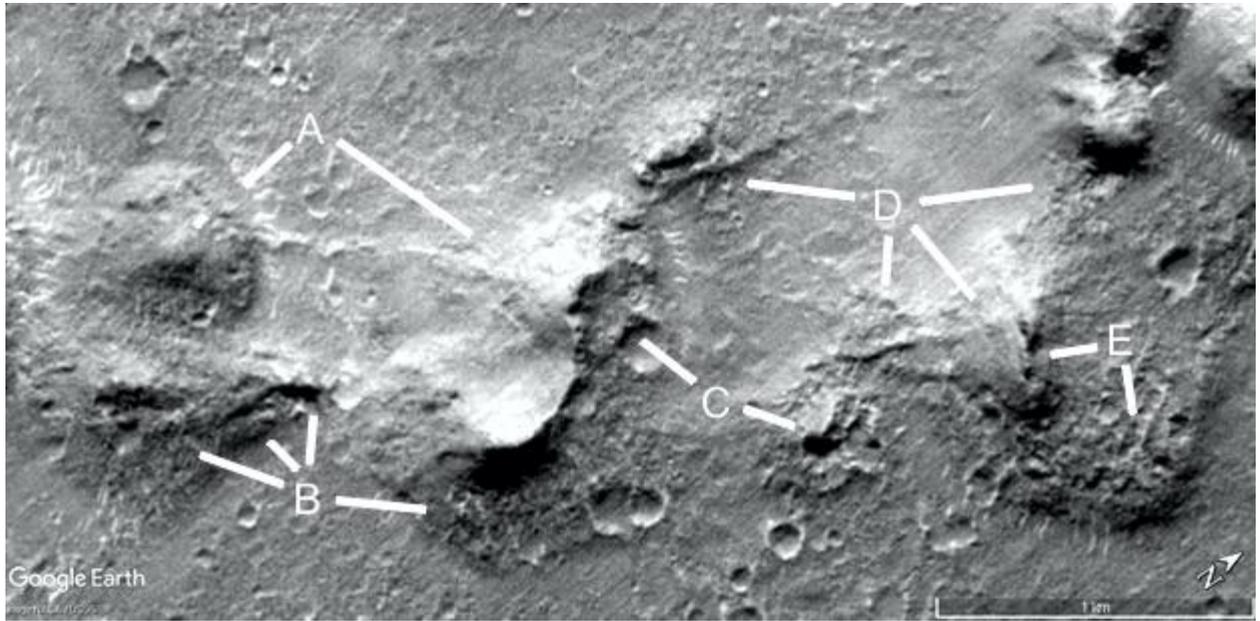
Three tubes going into a collapsed hill, A shows one tube going through three craters along the way. B shows a collapsed side of the hill at 11 o'clock, also a curve in the tube as it goes through two small craters. C shows a faint tube or one that has turned into a channel going to a crater. D shows how these tubes skirt the side of the hill, E shows the tube connecting to two more small craters.



Ishh2228

Hypothesis

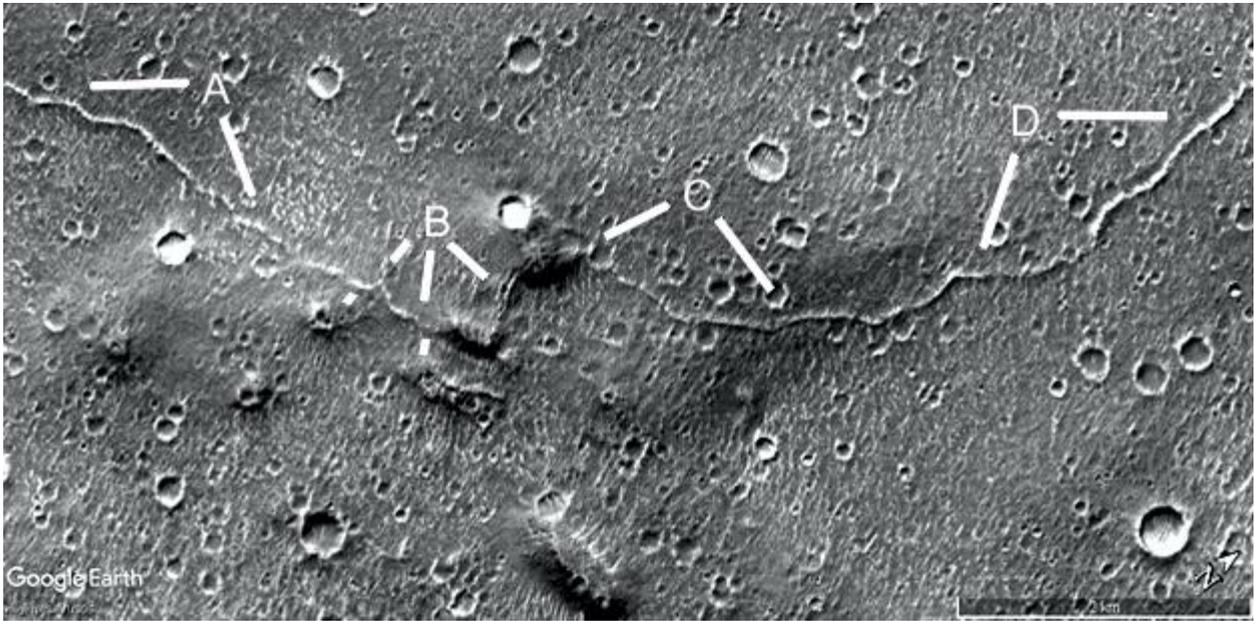
A shows a tube connecting two hills, B is also two hills connected together. A at 7 o'clock shows the roof has an edge around it as if it is settling. B at 10 o'clock shows cavities in the roof, also at 11 and 12 o'clock as it extends to the other hill. At 3 o'clock the side of the hill has collapsed. C shows a collapsed part of the roof at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock is another collapsed hill. D shows a collapsed hill at 9 o'clock, two more collapsed hills at 5 and 6 o'clock, and a connection to another hill at 2 o'clock. E shows more collapsed segments.



Ist2233

Hypothesis

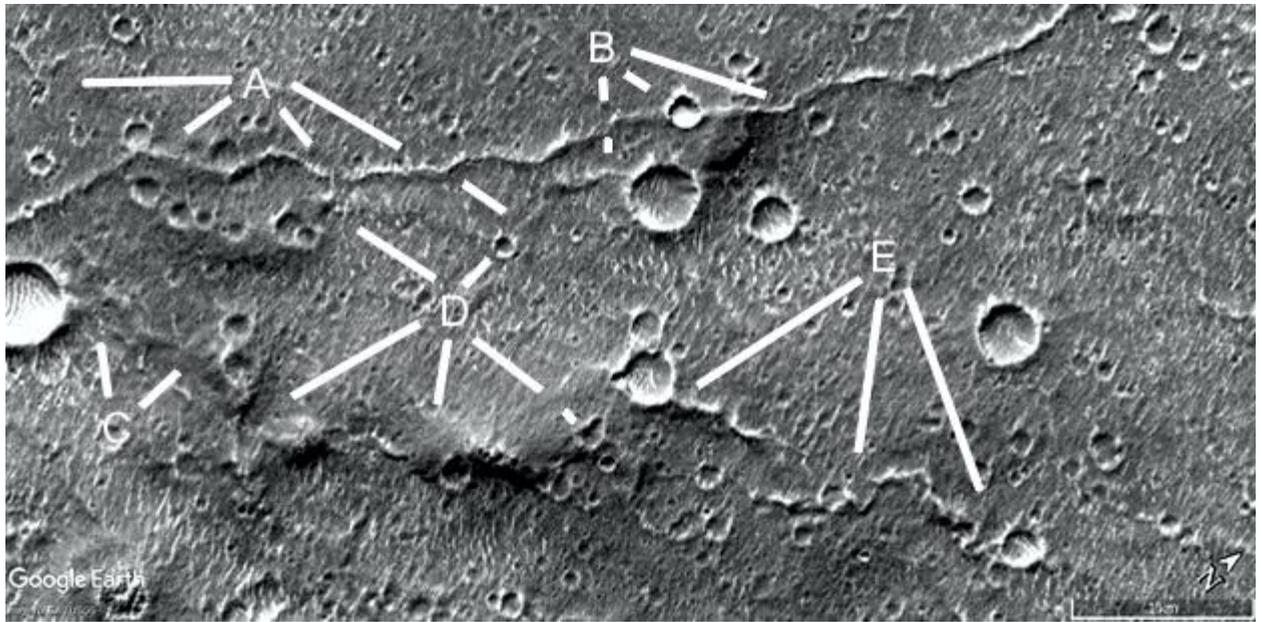
A shows another tube, B shows it turn at an angle to go into a collapsed hill at C at 8 o'clock. It then continues on through D.



Ist2234

Hypothesis

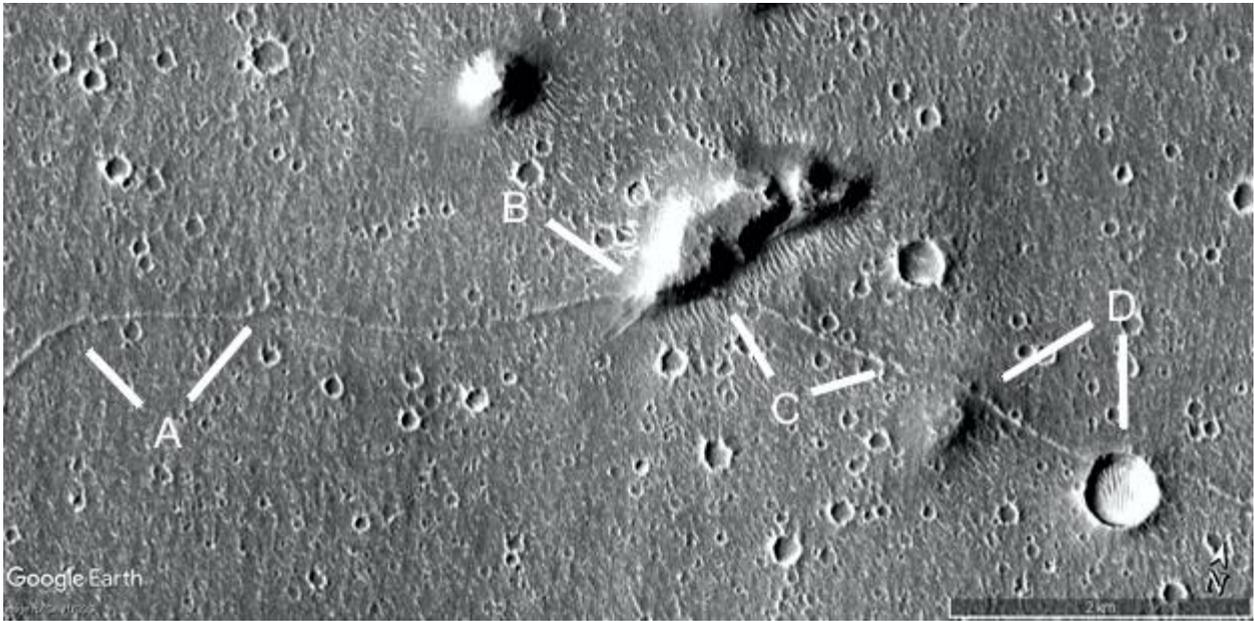
A and B show a long tube connecting many craters. A at 4 o'clock and B at 4 o'clock both appear to be double walls or collapsed tubes. C shows a narrow tube going into the crater, D at 10 to 1 o'clock shows a more eroded or buried tube connecting through a small crater to a larger one. E shows a broken tube, from 5 to 6 o'clock it appears to have moved down the image compared to the tube segment at 8 o'clock. This may be from the tube rolling or being pushed by floods or wind.



Ist2244

Hypothesis

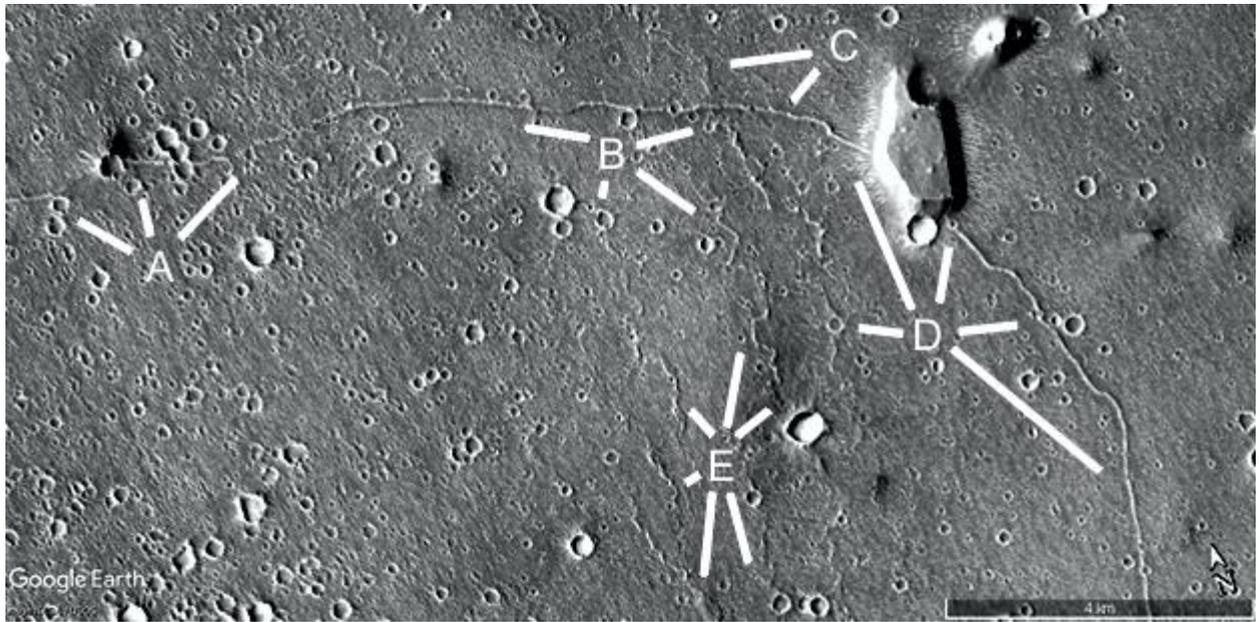
A, C, and D show a long tube connecting to the hill at B.



Ist2248

Hypothesis

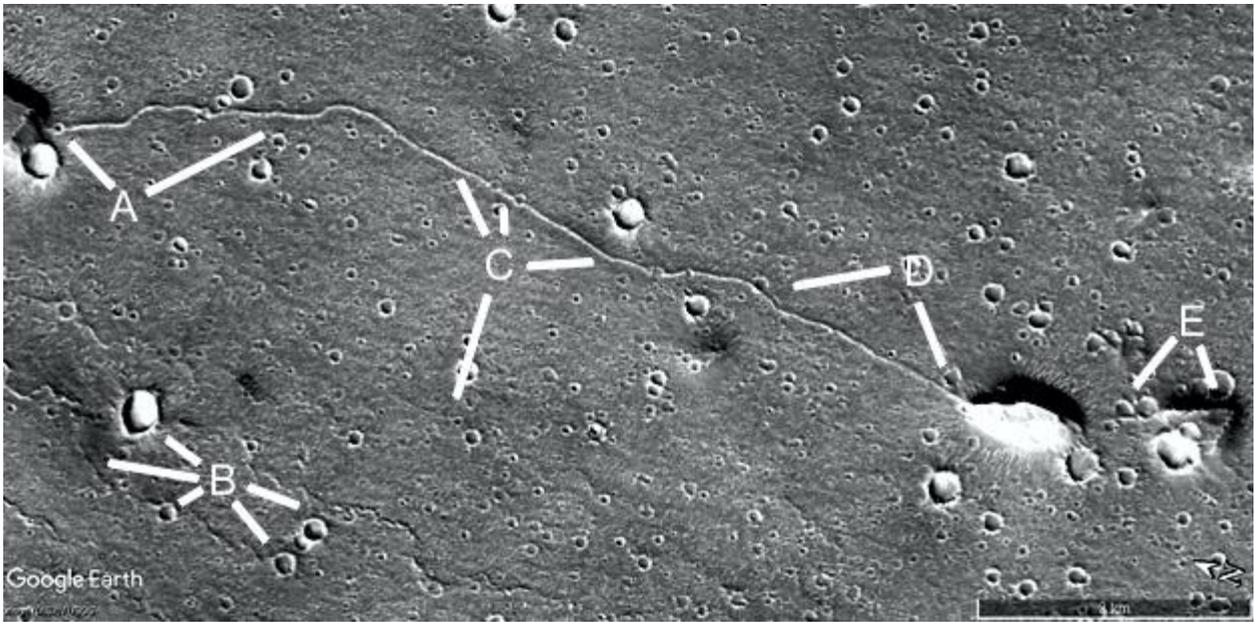
A, B, C, and D show another long tube connecting to a hill at D at 11 and 1 o'clock. E shows more eroded or smaller tubes that seem to connect to many craters.



Ist2249

Hypothesis

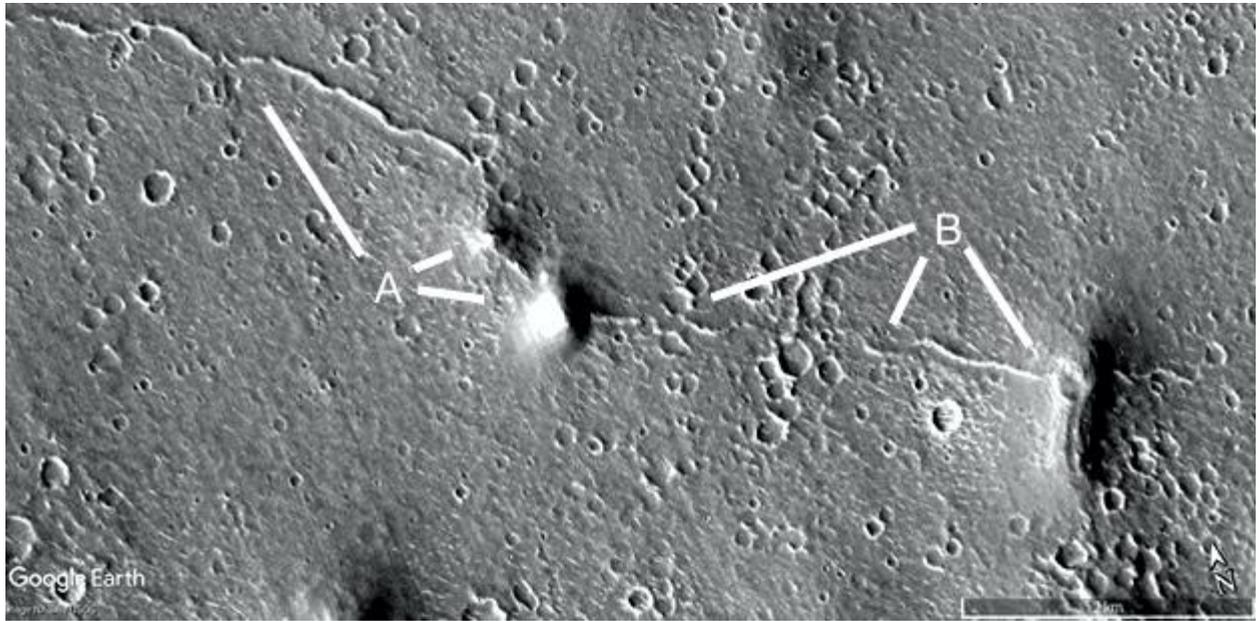
A, C, and D show a long tube between two hills. C at 7 o'clock shows a small tube connecting to a crater, there are many of these here. B shows more small tubes connecting to craters. E shows a triangular hill.



Ist2251

Hypothesis

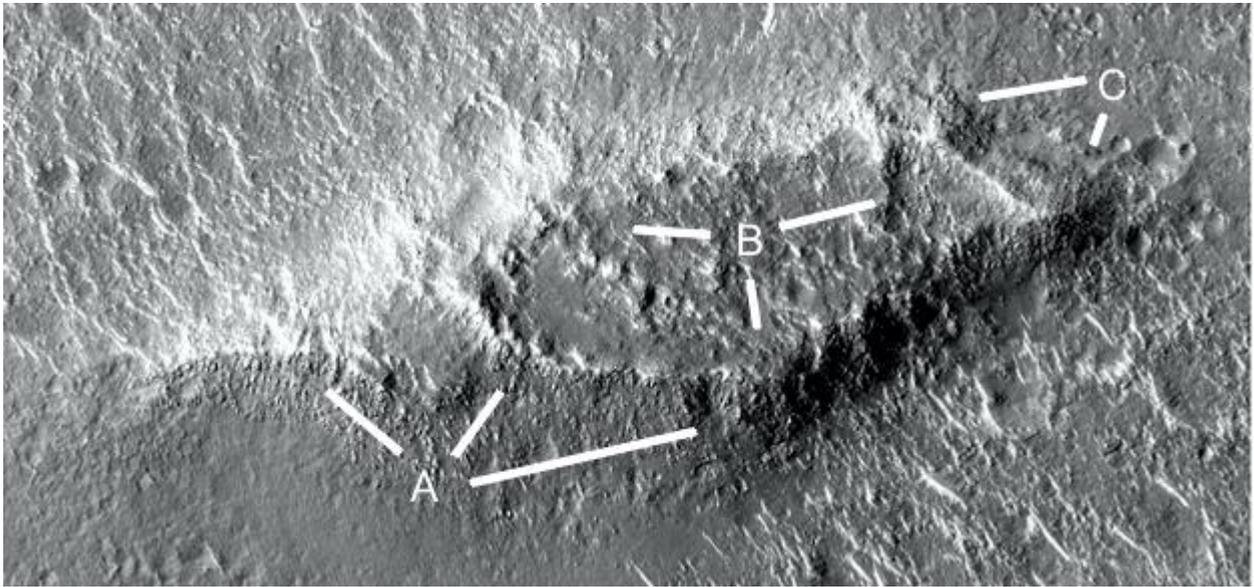
A shows a long tube connecting to two hollow hills. B shows a much more eroded tube or it may be buried, it goes into the hollow hill at 4 o'clock. A cavity or room in the hill is shown, also a tunnel in it connecting to a tube going to a crater under it. Another tube continues on to the right into a crater.



Ishh2253a

Hypothesis

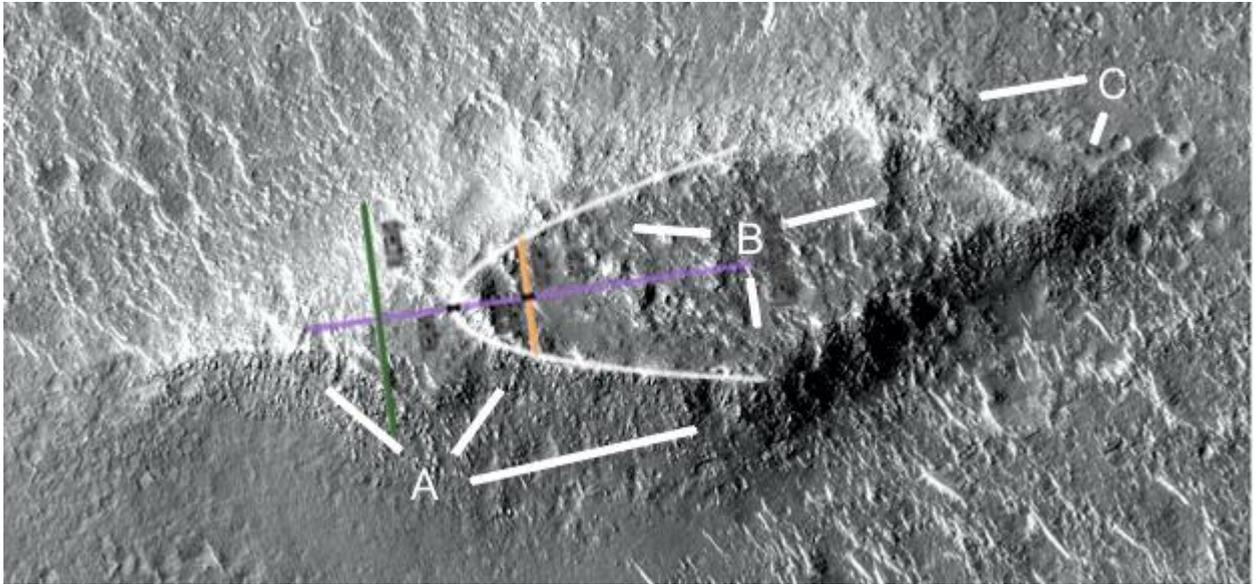
A at 10 o'clock shows a tube coming to a collapsed hollow hill, the sides are smooth at 1 and 2 o'clock. B shows a wall cross the cavity inside like an interior support. At 2 o'clock there is another cavity. C shows a cavity on the end of the hill.



Ishh2253a2

Hypothesis

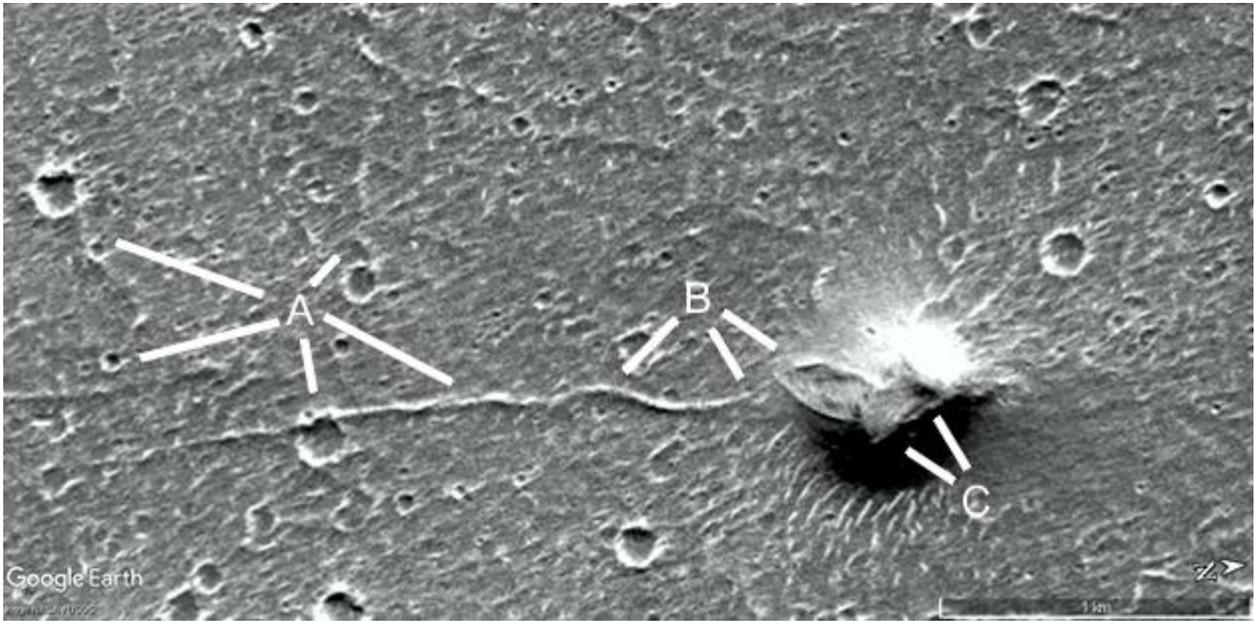
A parabola is shown.



Ishh2255

Hypothesis

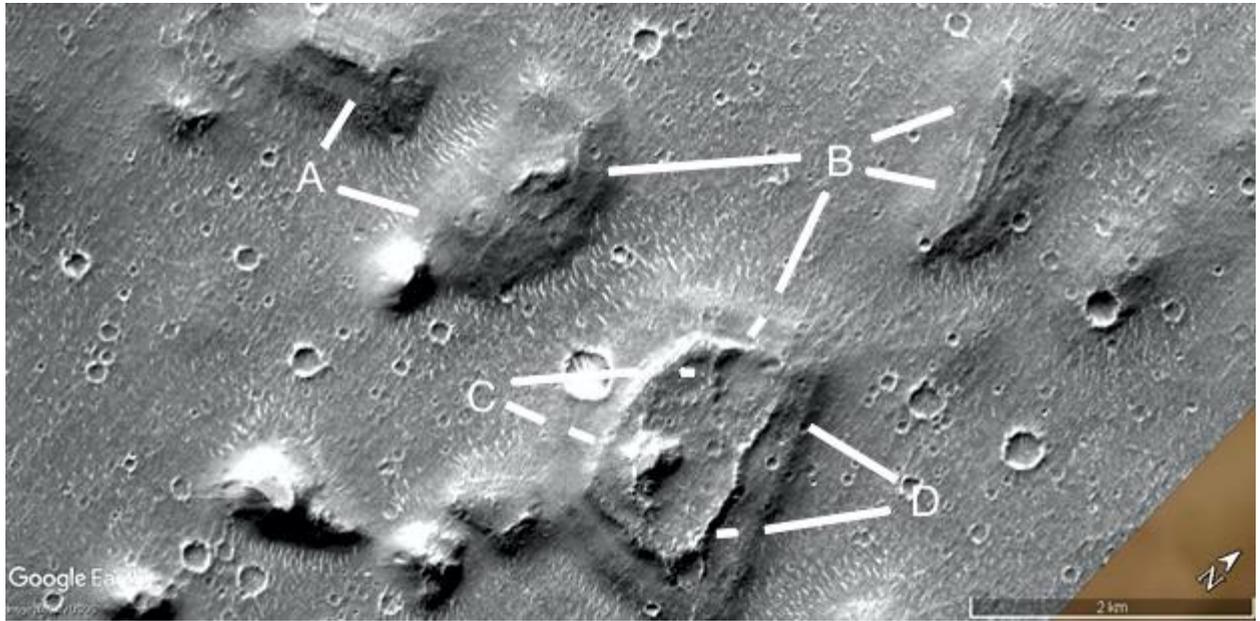
A shows an eroded tube connecting to three craters from 8 to 10 o'clock. Another tube connects to a crater at 1 o'clock. The main tube here goes from 5 and 6 o'clock over to B. At 4 o'clock there is a collapsed room with a walled entrance. C shows another collapsed room.



Ishh2256

Hypothesis

A shows the interior support of a hollow hill at 1 o'clock, another at 4 o'clock. B shows a central pillar in this collapsed hill at 9 o'clock. At 2 to 4 o'clock is another collapsed hill, at 7 o'clock there is a cavity in the roof. C shows the smooth sides of the hill, D shows a wall around the roof.



Ishh2260

Hypothesis

A and B show a wall around a collapsed roof, it is not a parabola but closer to a semicircle.



Ist2261

Hypothesis

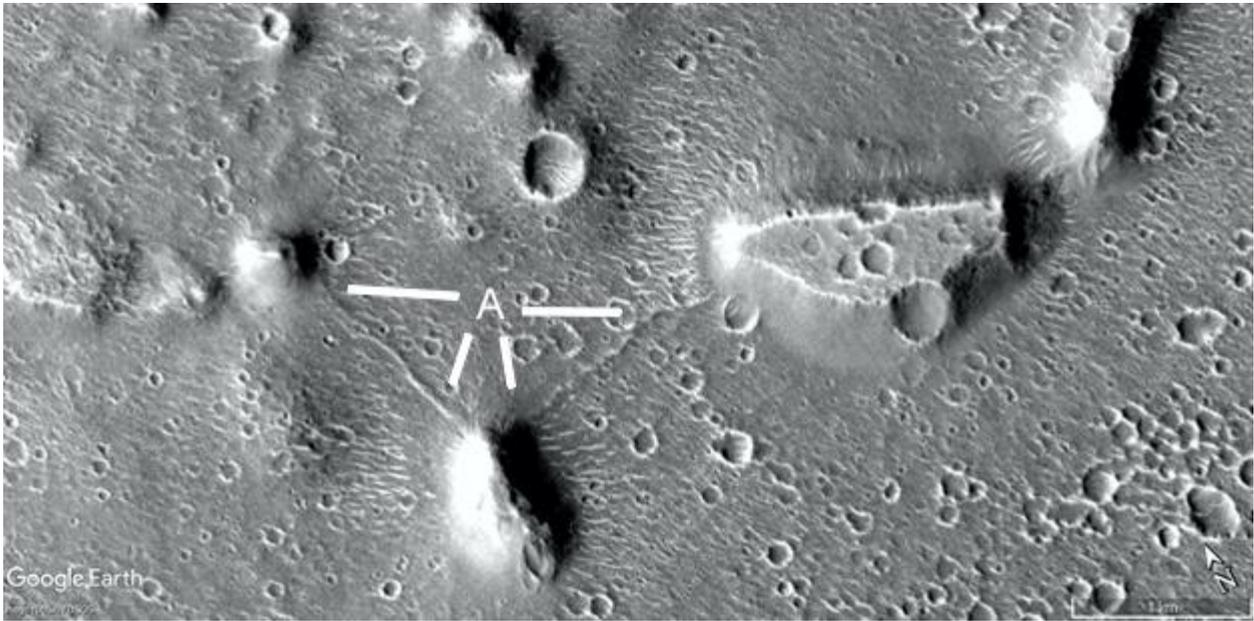
A shows three hills connected by tubes, at 10 o'clock the tube is fainter. B shows another tube.



Ist2262

Hypothesis

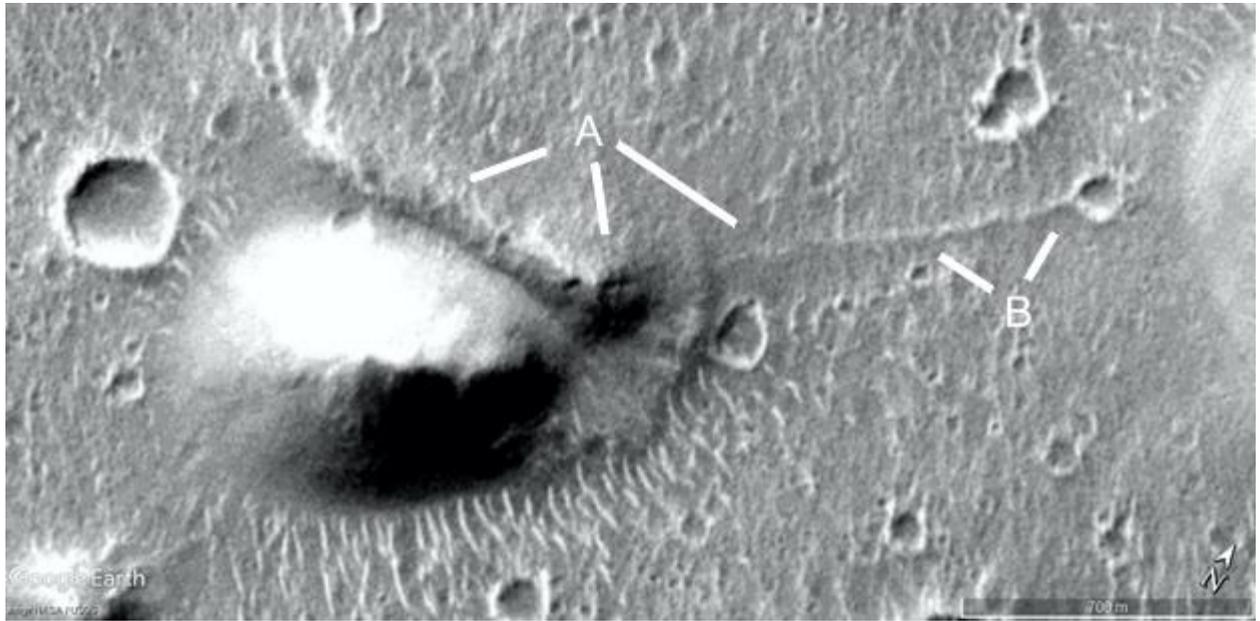
A shows two tubes in a right angle connecting to three hills. The tubes are approximately the same length.



Ist2263

Hypothesis

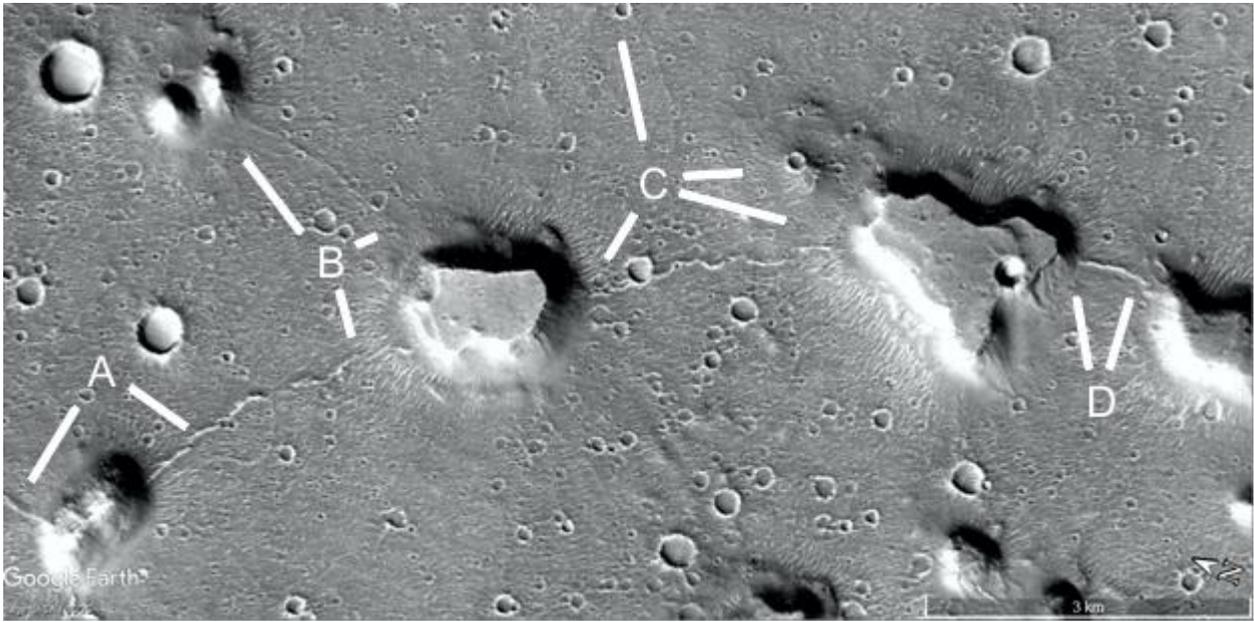
A shows a straight wall from 5 to 8 o'clock on the edge of a hill, this connects to a tube at B going to a crater. This crater elongates into the connection with the tube. Also at A at 6 o'clock the tube is seen as it becomes a collapsed tunnel.



Ist2264

Hypothesis

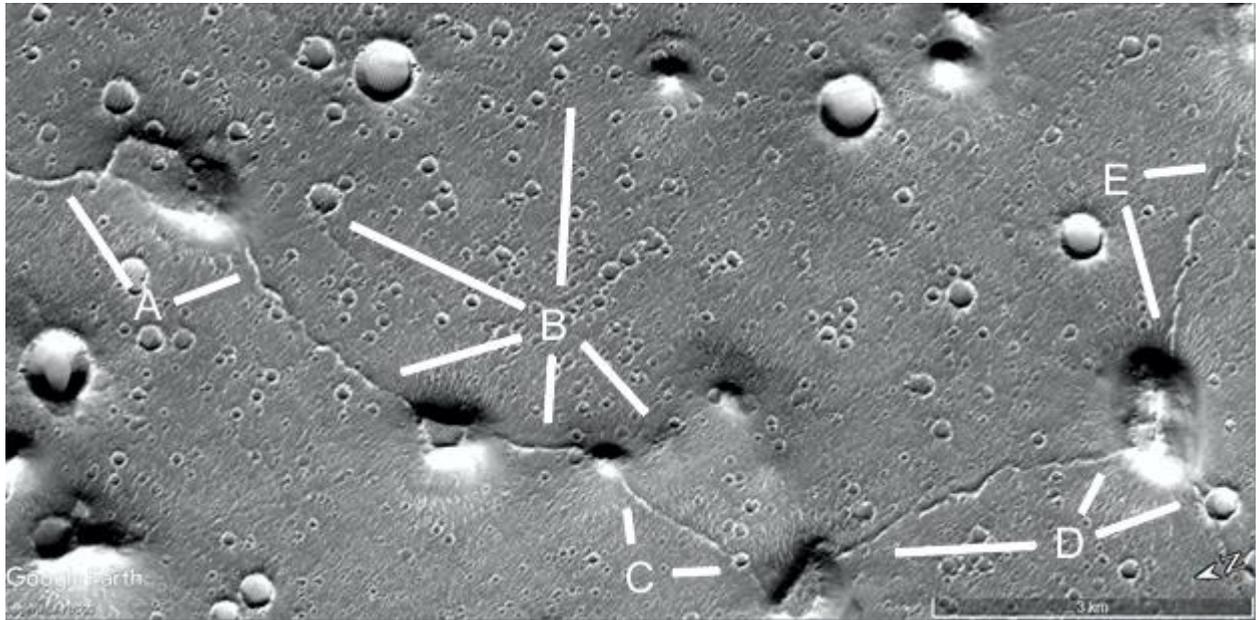
A and B show tubes between craters. A at 12 o'clock shows a faint tube going to a crater, another at 3 o'clock. From 4 to 7 o'clock is a tube between two hills, another is shown at D.



Ist2265

Hypothesis

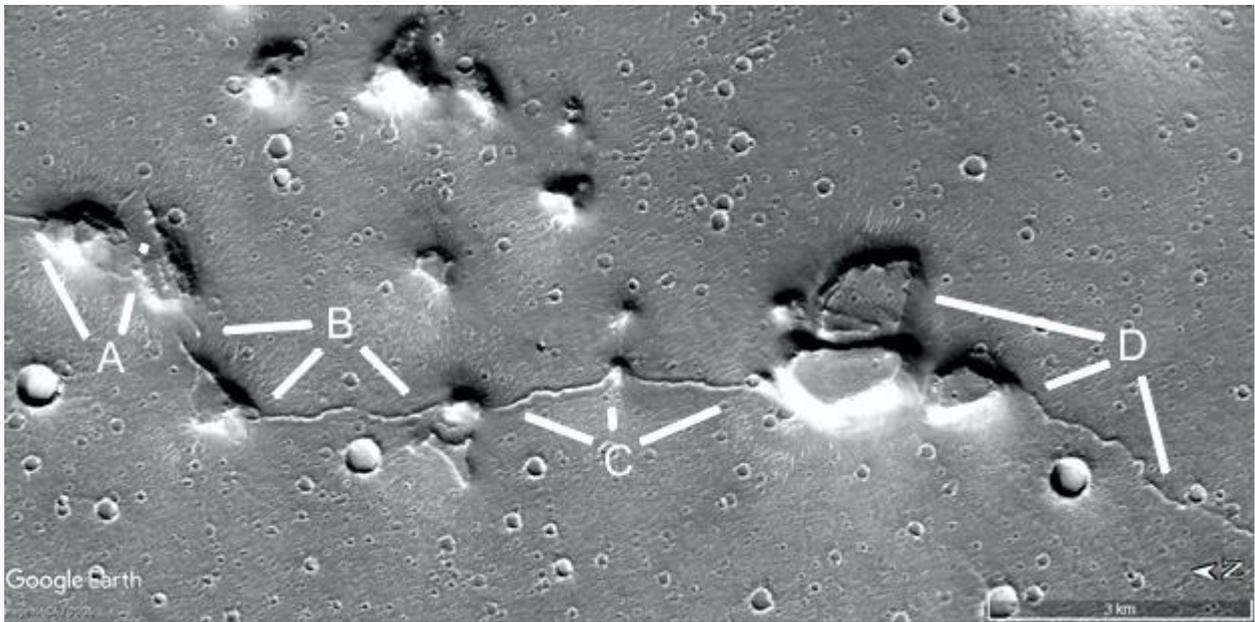
A shows a tube coming out of both sides of a hill, the roof is flat and appears to have settled on the left side. This tube comes out of both sides of another hill at B from 6 to 8 o'clock, this has a collapsed or recessed roof. Between 8 and 6 o'clock is another hill, to the right this goes to another small hill. C shows a third tube connection through a crater to another hollow hill down the image. D shows a tube then going to another hill, at 2 o'clock this comes out to a crater. E shows the tube exiting up the image.



Ist2266

Hypothesis

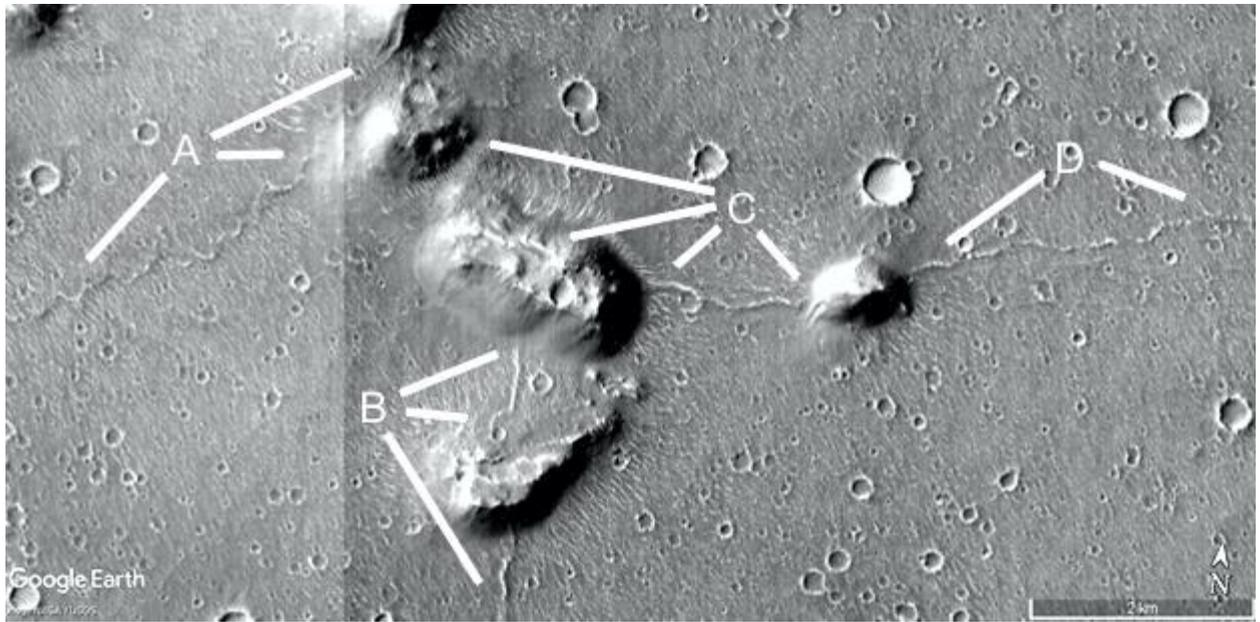
A shows a tube going into a hill, it has collapsed at 1 o'clock second leg. The wall here is very straight. B shows a tube at 9 o'clock coming out of this hill, perhaps there is an entrance or pass between two tubes here. Between 4 and 7 o'clock this continues to another hill, then to C and two more hills. D shows a collapsing hill at 10 o'clock, from 5 to 8 o'clock is another tube exiting this group of three hills.



Ist2272

Hypothesis

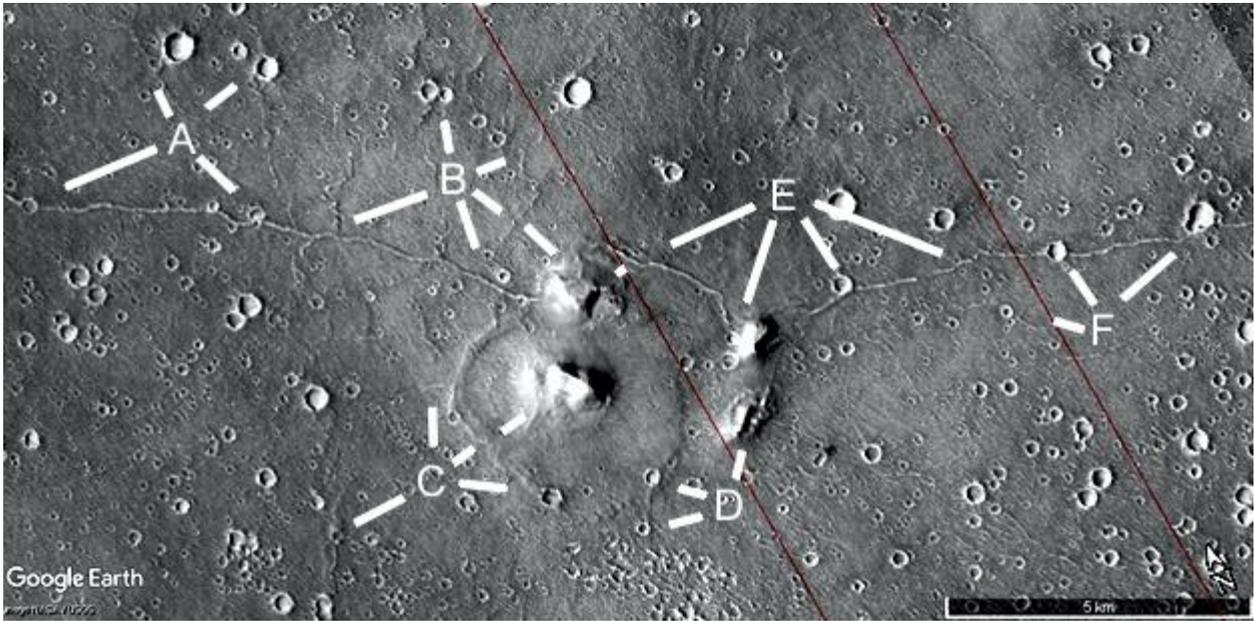
A shows a wavy tube, at 2 o'clock the hill is either collapsing or the tube becomes a tunnel in it. B shows more tubes connecting hills. C shows a collapsed hill at 10 o'clock, a collapsed roof at 8 o'clock, and another tube from 4 to 7 o'clock. D shows another tube.



Ist2274

Hypothesis

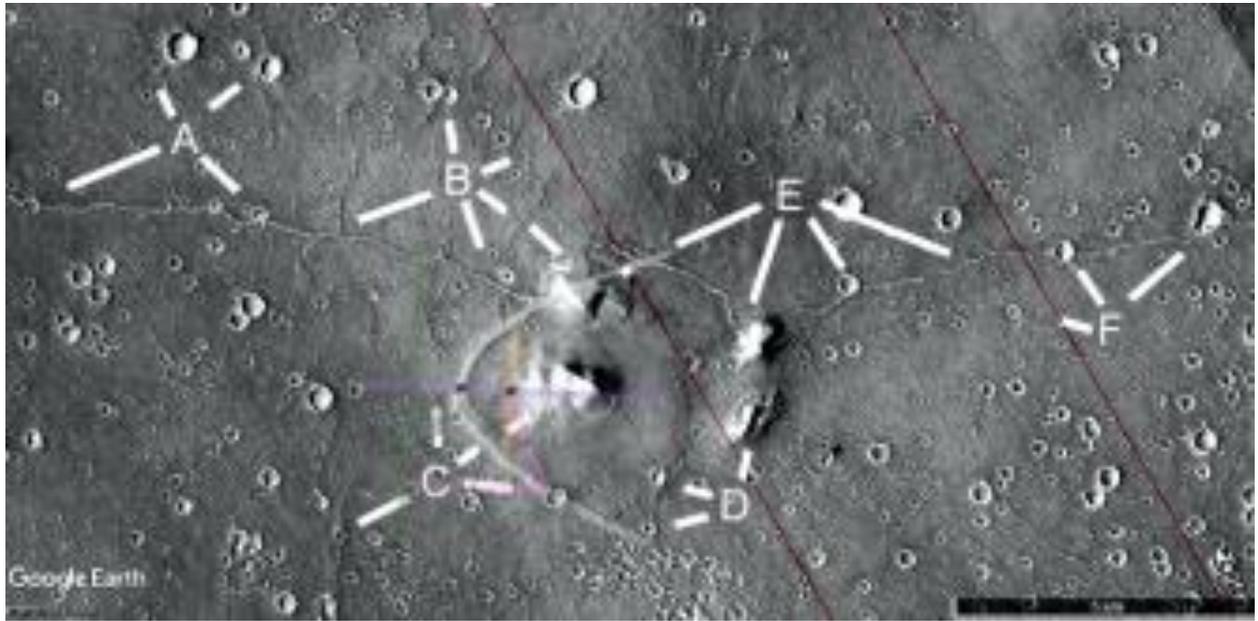
There are many tubes here connecting craters. C shows a double wall at 2 o'clock first leg like a collapsed tube. At E at 8 o'clock first leg is another double wall like a collapsed tube.



Ist2274a

Hypothesis

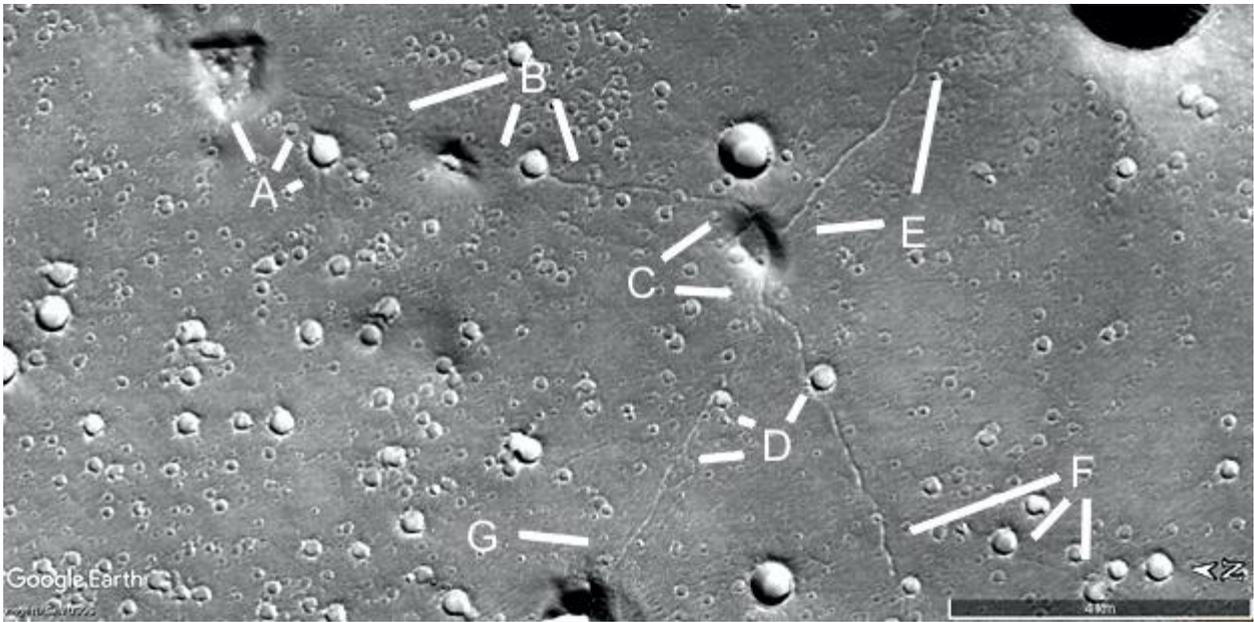
A parabola is shown.



Ist2275

Hypothesis

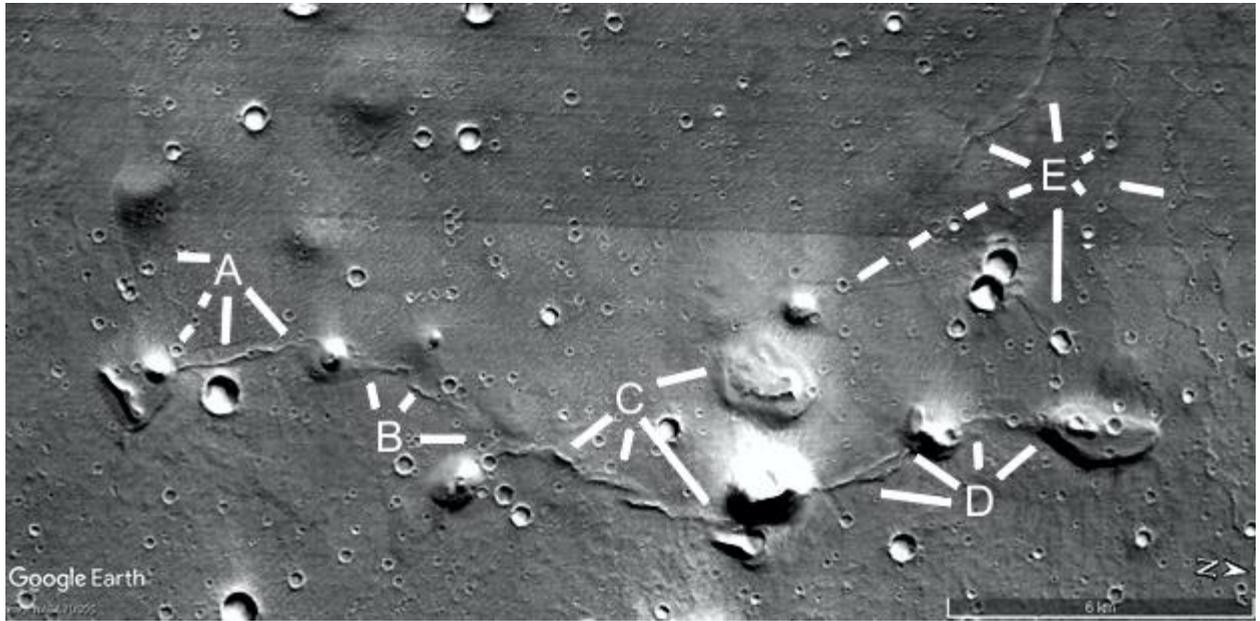
A shows a triangular hill connecting to a crater with a tube, another tube forks off this to B into another crater. This continues on to C and another triangular hill with a flat roof. This continues up to E and forks downwards at D to more craters. F shows another tube, G shows a tube going into a hill.



Ist2779

Hypothesis

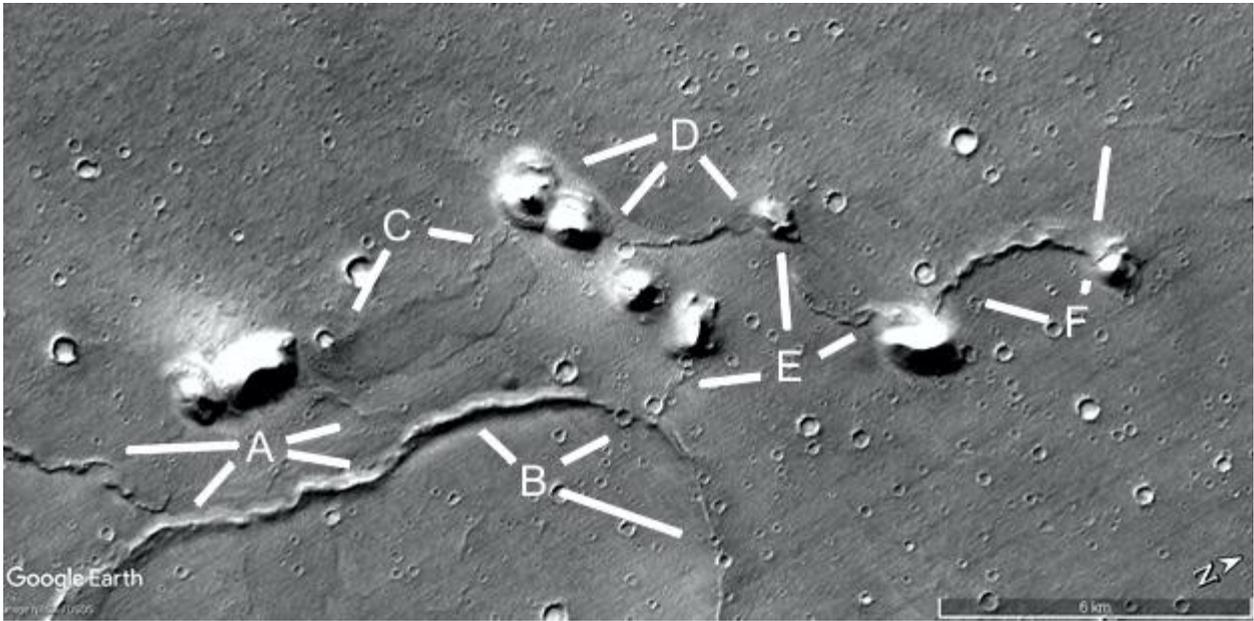
A shows a tube connecting to a collapsed hill at 7 o'clock then over to another hill at 4 o'clock. A tube goes up to a hill at 9 o'clock then continues up above this hill. C shows either a pass through these tubes, easier perhaps than climbing over them, or the tube has rolled and broken between 5 and 6 o'clock. At D between 9 and 10 o'clock the tube either becomes a double wall by its roof collapsing, or forks into two tubes. From 12 to 2 o'clock is another tube.



Ist2281

Hypothesis

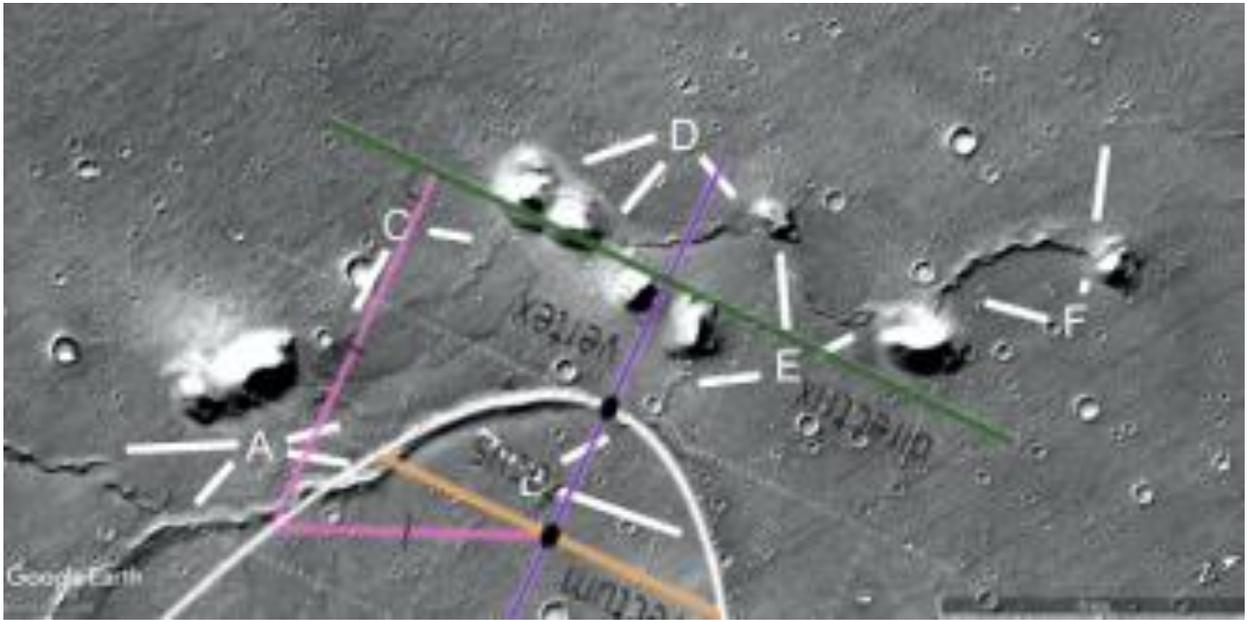
A and B show more tubes. C shows a tube going from a hill to a crater, it has dark material under it which may have been an enclosure. This goes into D and three connected hills. E shows another tube between 12 and 2 o'clock between hills that continues to F, there is a faint tube at 12 o'clock second leg connecting to a crater. E at 9 o'clock is a faint tube connecting to a crater.



Ist2281

Hypothesis

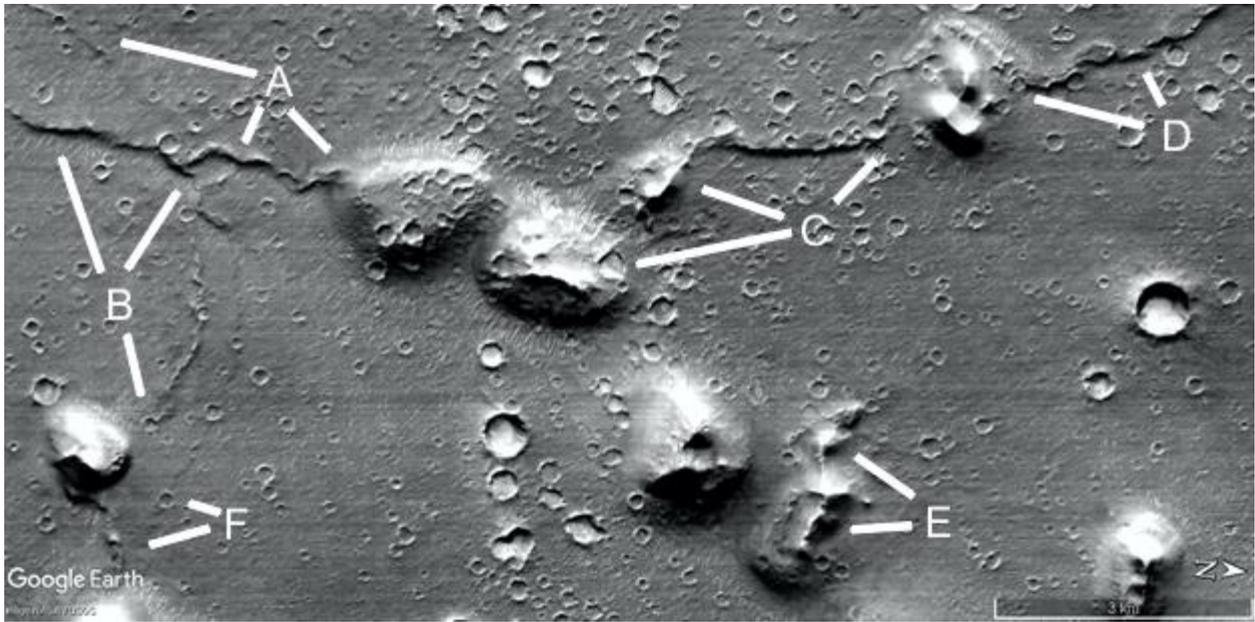
A parabola is shown. F between 10 and 12 o'clock first leg may be a short parabolic arc.



Ist2282

Hypothesis

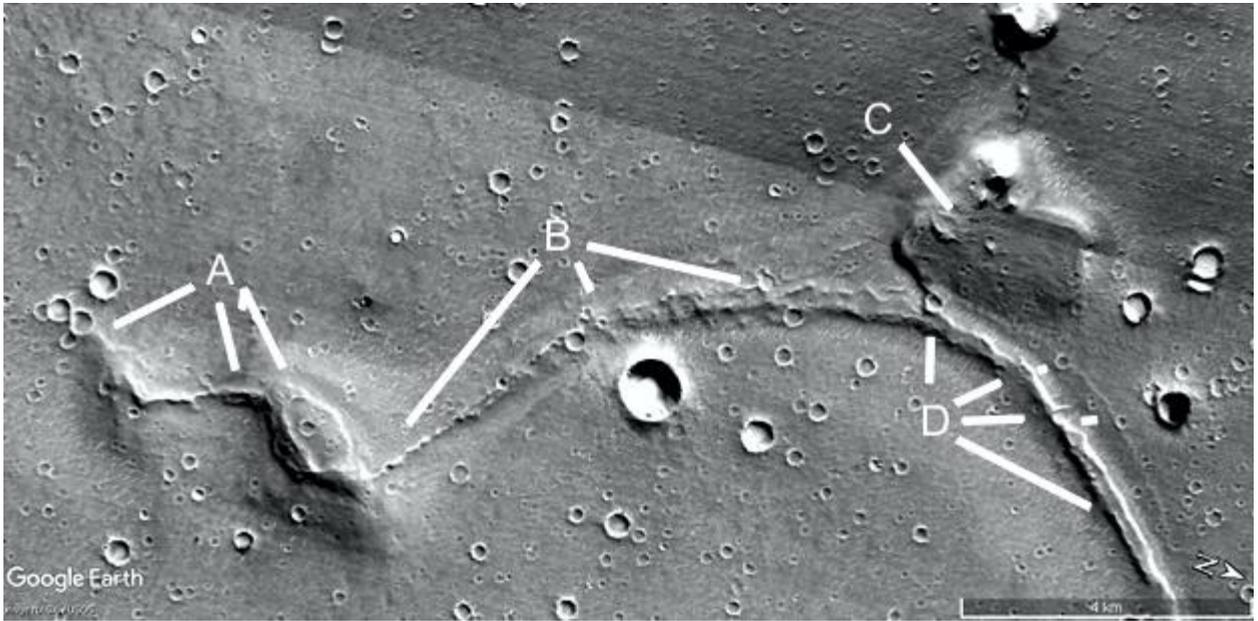
A shows a faint tube going through a crater at 10 o'clock, then a partially collapsed tube between 4 and 7 o'clock going into a hill. This continues to the left between 11 and 1 o'clock at B, another tube goes down to a hill at 5 o'clock. This area appears to be more damaged by meteors, but other inhabited areas have few signs of it. This may indicate a large impact happened nearby and sprayed this area with ejecta. C shows a crater at 8 o'clock that may have collapsed the hollow hill, at 10 o'clock another collapsed hill connects by a tube at 2 o'clock to another collapsed hill. D shows this tube continuing on. E shows another two collapsed hills connected by a tube.



Ist2283

Hypothesis

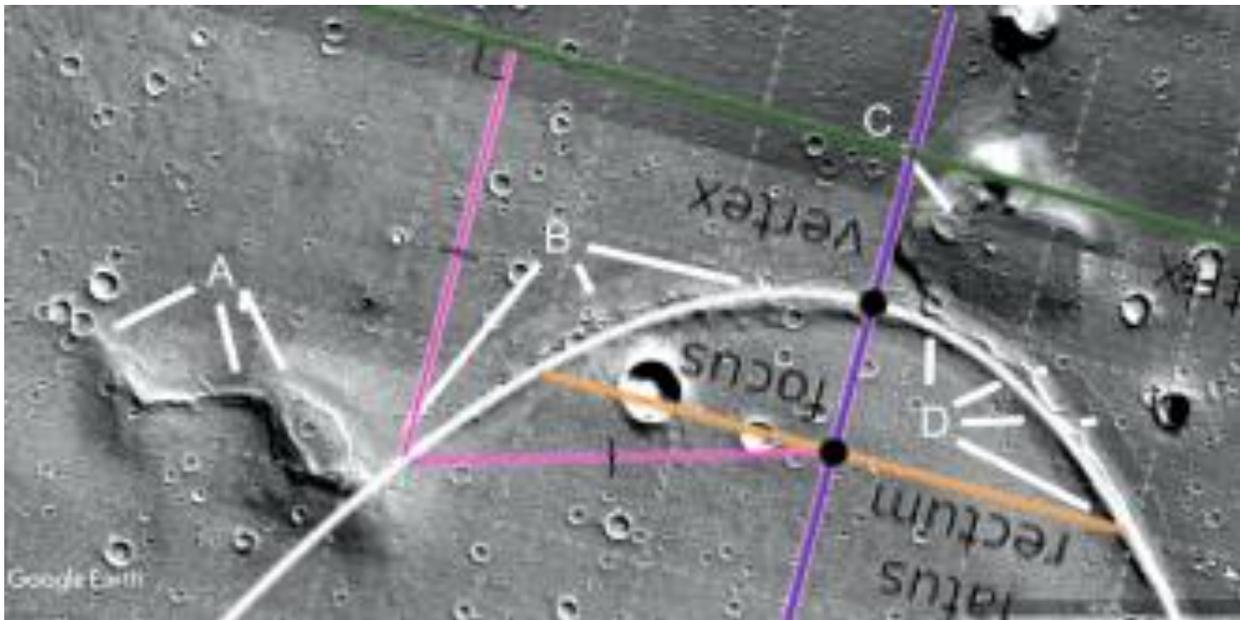
A shows a tube going to a crater, it connects to a hill with a settled roof at 5 o'clock. B shows a collapsed tube appearing as a double wall with regular pillars, it continues on as a double wall to D. C shows a collapsed hill connected to the main tube by a small tube at D at 12 o'clock.



Ist2283

Hypothesis

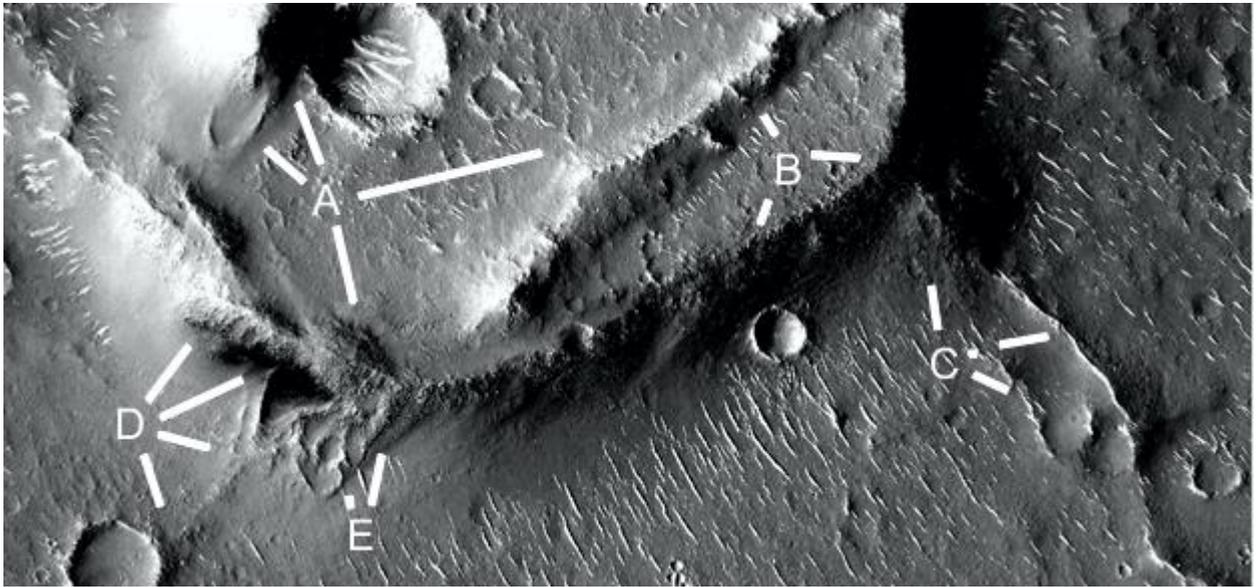
A parabola is shown.



Ist2289a

Hypothesis

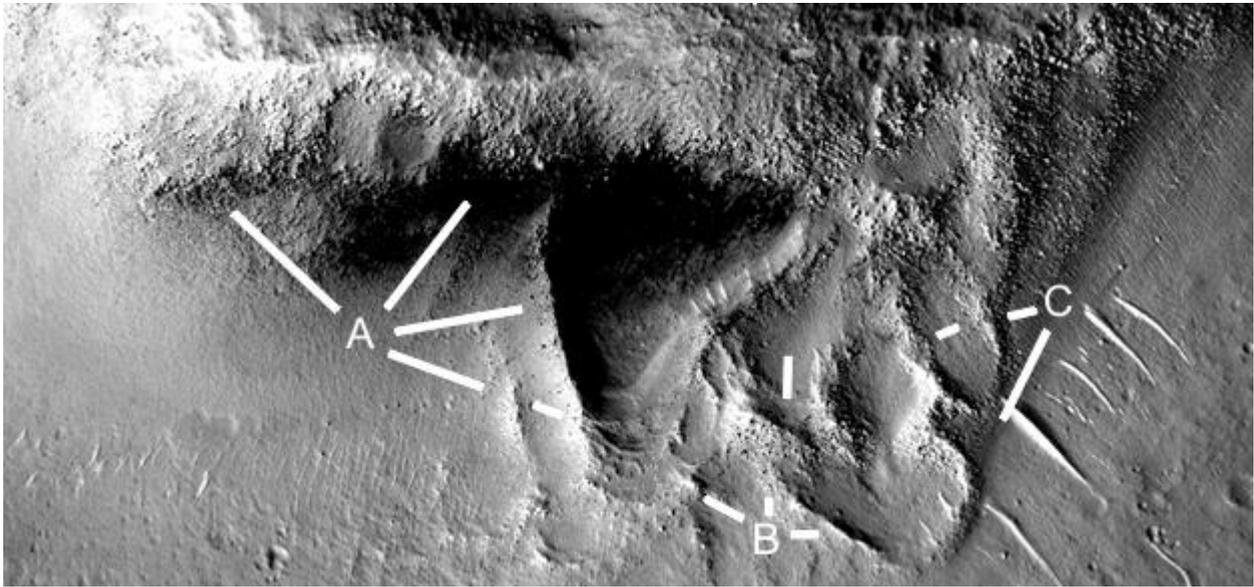
A is probably the roof of a hollow hill, from 10 to 11 o'clock looks like a wall. At 2 o'clock is a small tube going to a crater. At 5 o'clock is a small hill connecting with a tube up to 10 o'clock. This hill might still be habitable. B shows a wall on its roof at 11 o'clock, also a clean edge of the roof at 3 and 7 o'clock. C shows more tubes. Between D and E may be an intact entrance into the hill. D between 1 and 2 o'clock shows a beam over the entrance perhaps for strength. Between 2 and 3 o'clock may be a collapsed tube that went to the crater at 5 o'clock. E shows some walls, perhaps a small dam.



Ist2289b

Hypothesis

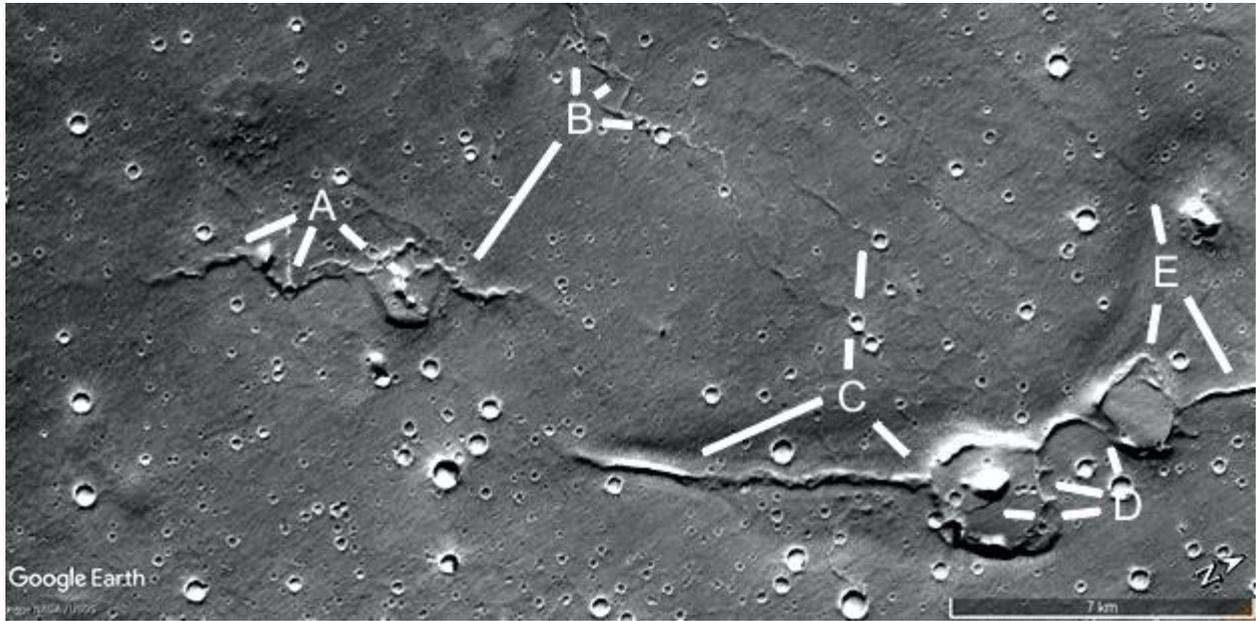
A shows a closeup of the beam over the entrance at 10 and 1 o'clock. 2 to 4 o'clock may be a collapsed tube, B and C may show dams for when water ran off the roof. The entrance at 3 o'clock is dark inside and probably blocked. However this might be easily excavated compared to other possible habitats as the entrance is more obvious. It may also be another dam, a closeup with different sun angles should resolve this.



Ist2290

Hypothesis

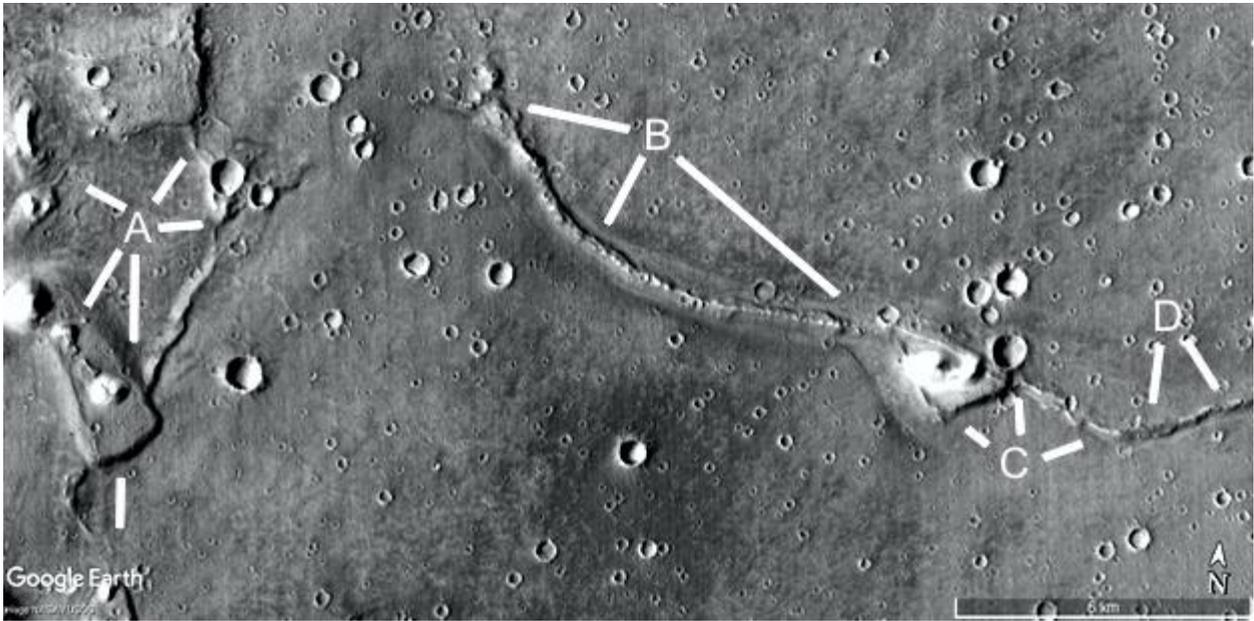
A shows a collapsed tube at 7 o'clock, at 4 o'clock may have been a hollow hill. B shows more tubes at 12 to 4 o'clock. C shows a large tube from 4 to 7 o'clock and some faint tubes connecting to craters at 12 o'clock. D shows two collapsed hills connecting by a curved tube. E shows a room at 6 o'clock, a tube coming out of the hill at 5 o'clock, and a faint tube going into a small hill at 12 o'clock.



Ishh2300

Hypothesis

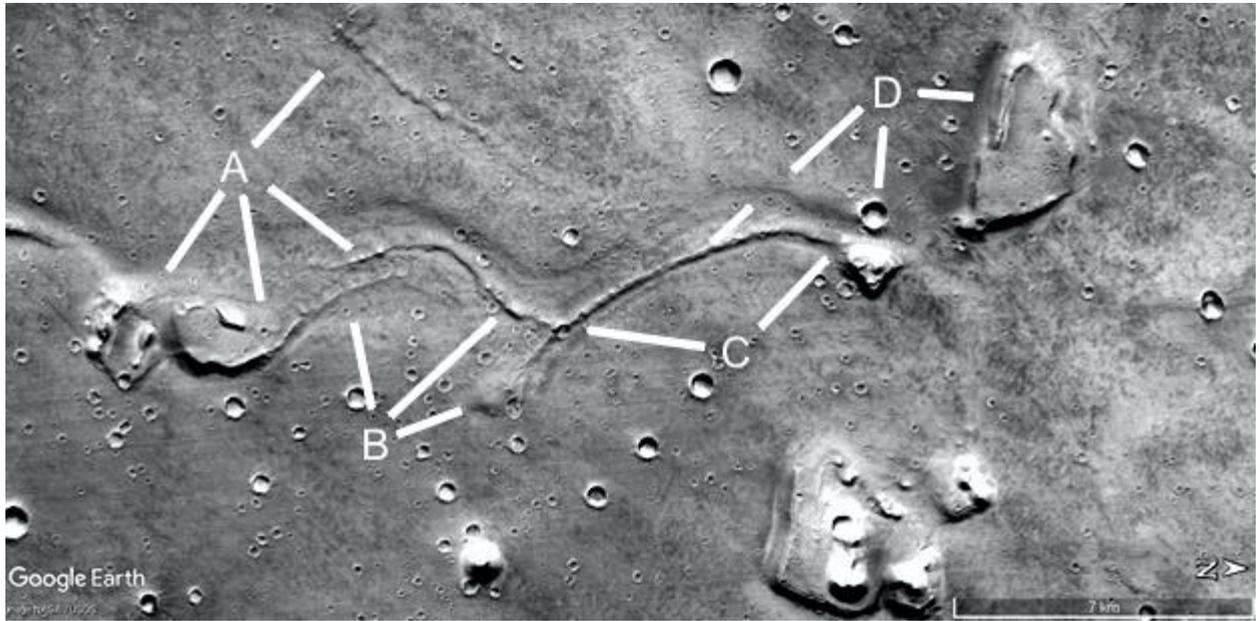
A shows a tube connecting two hills through a crater, on one hill there are two small hills connected by a tube from 6 to 7 o'clock. B shows a collapsing tube with regular arches or pillars. C shows the straight side of a collapsed hill continuing on as a tube to D.



Ishh2301

Hypothesis

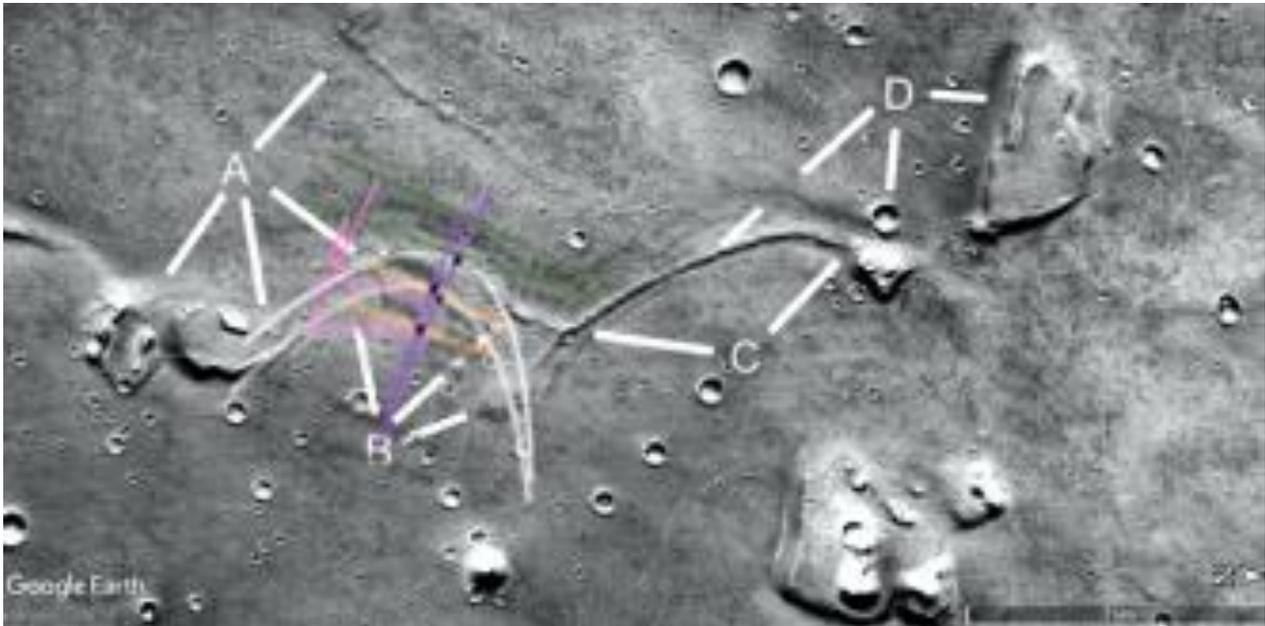
A shows two collapsed hills at 6 and 7 o'clock, at 4 o'clock may be a pass between two tubes. At 1 o'clock the tube is collapsing showing regular arches or pillars. B shows the lower tube of this pass at 12 o'clock, and a forked tube going into a hill between 1 and 2 o'clock. C shows a crater at this nexus at 10 o'clock, it goes to another hill at 2 o'clock. This tube shows regular arches or pillars as well such as D at 7 o'clock second leg. At 3 o'clock is a tube on the flat hill.



Ishh2301a

Hypothesis

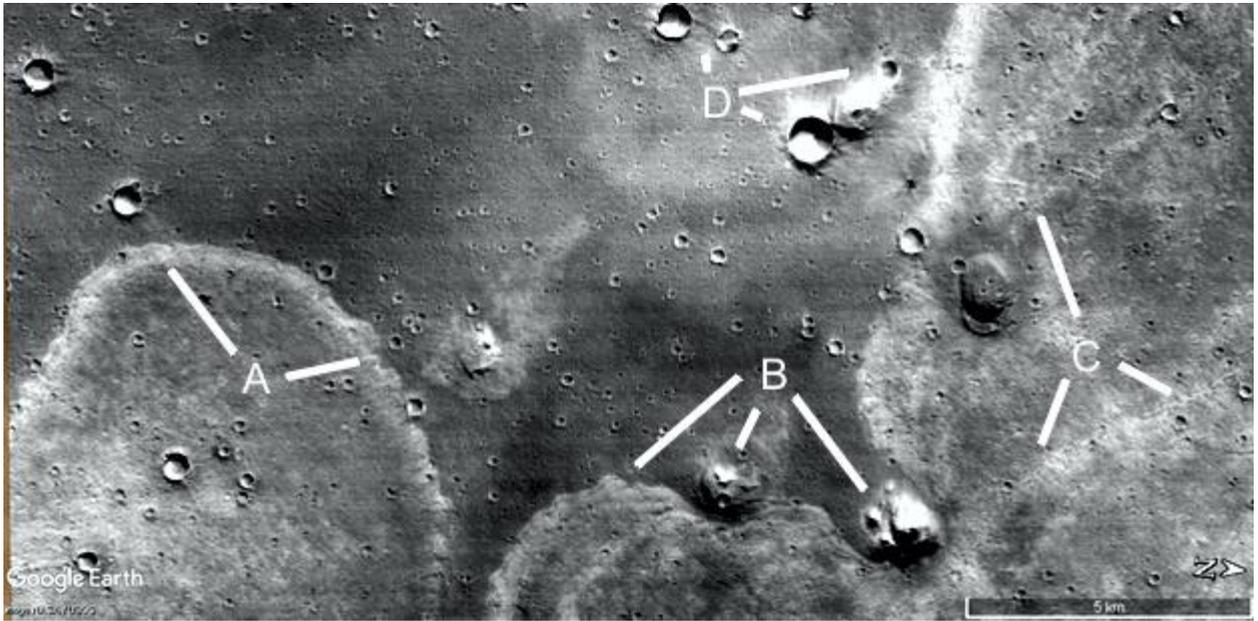
Two approximate parabolas are shown.



Ishh2306

Hypothesis

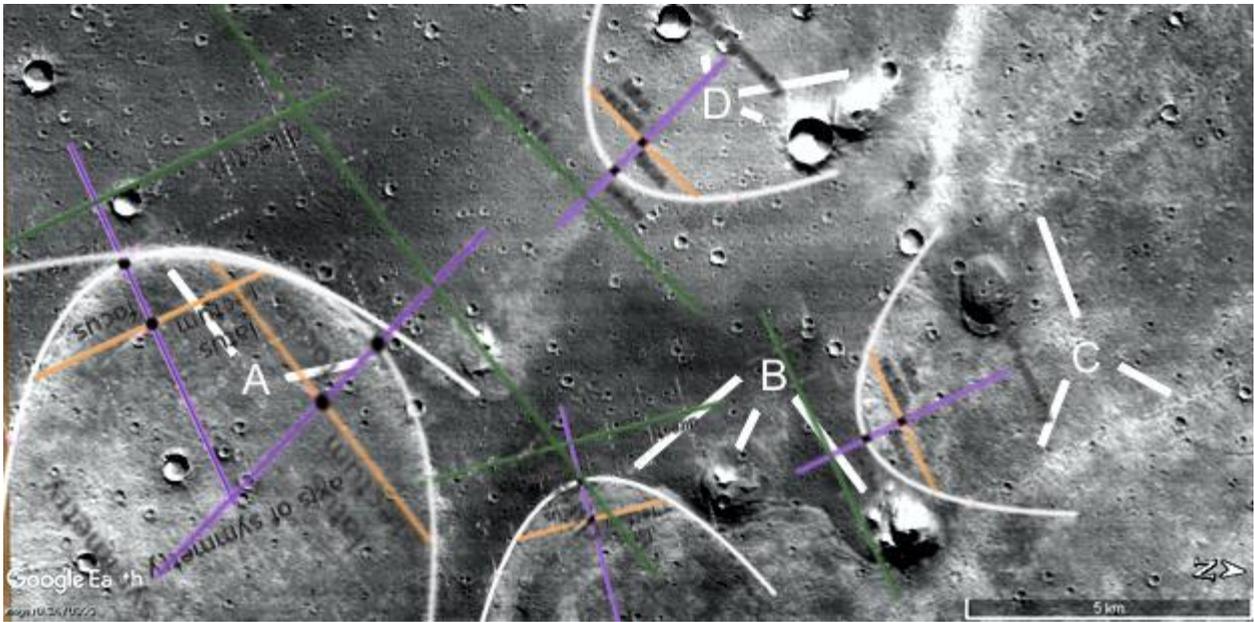
These may have been walled fields as often seen near Cydonia. B shows two collapsed hills from 5 to 7 o'clock, C may show tubes or roads in the field. D shows a tube between two craters at 12 o'clock. At 3 and 4 o'clock is a hill connected to a crater.



Ishh2306a

Hypothesis

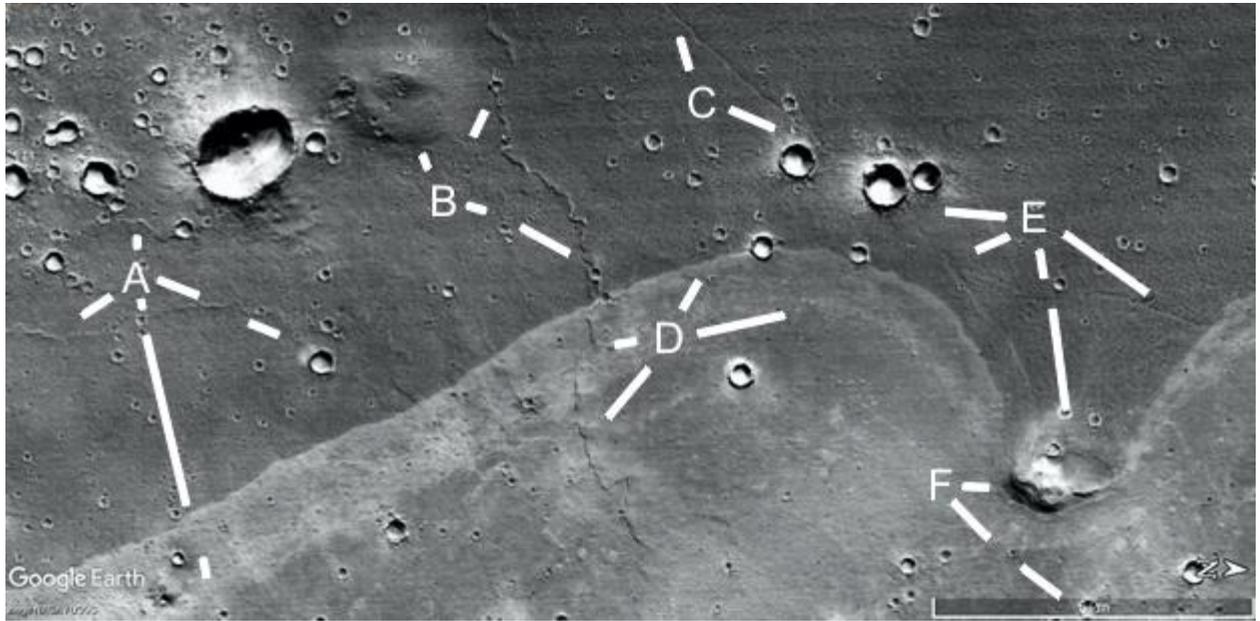
Five parabolas are shown.



Ishh2307

Hypothesis

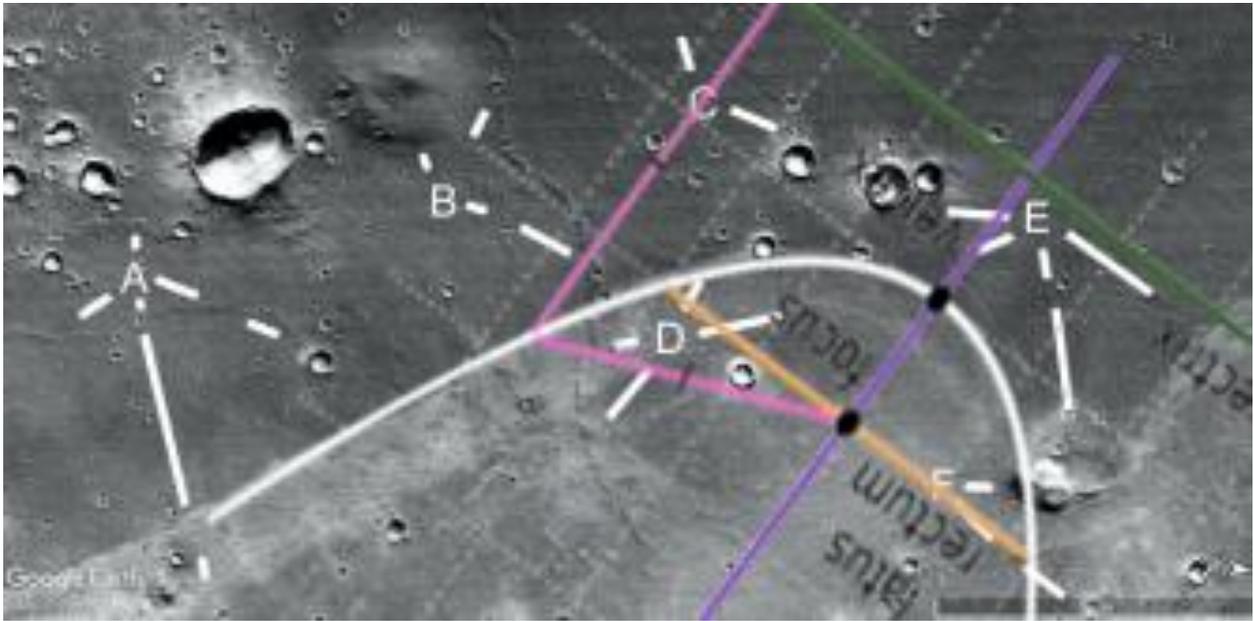
This shows another field but with less of a walled boundary. A shows tubes going into craters. B shows a collapsed hill at 11 o'clock, another tube between craters from 1 to 5 o'clock. C is another tube going to a crater, connecting them down to E and a collapsed hill at F at 3 o'clock. A tube is coming out of it to the right.



Ishh2307a

Hypothesis

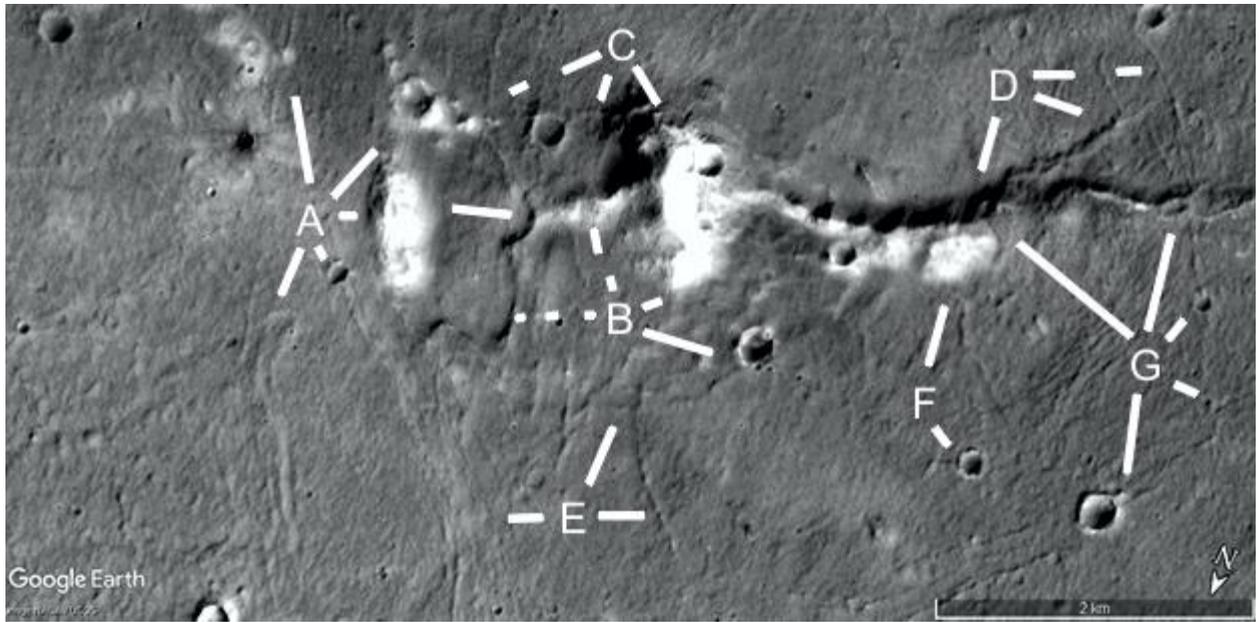
A parabola is shown.



Ist2310

Hypothesis

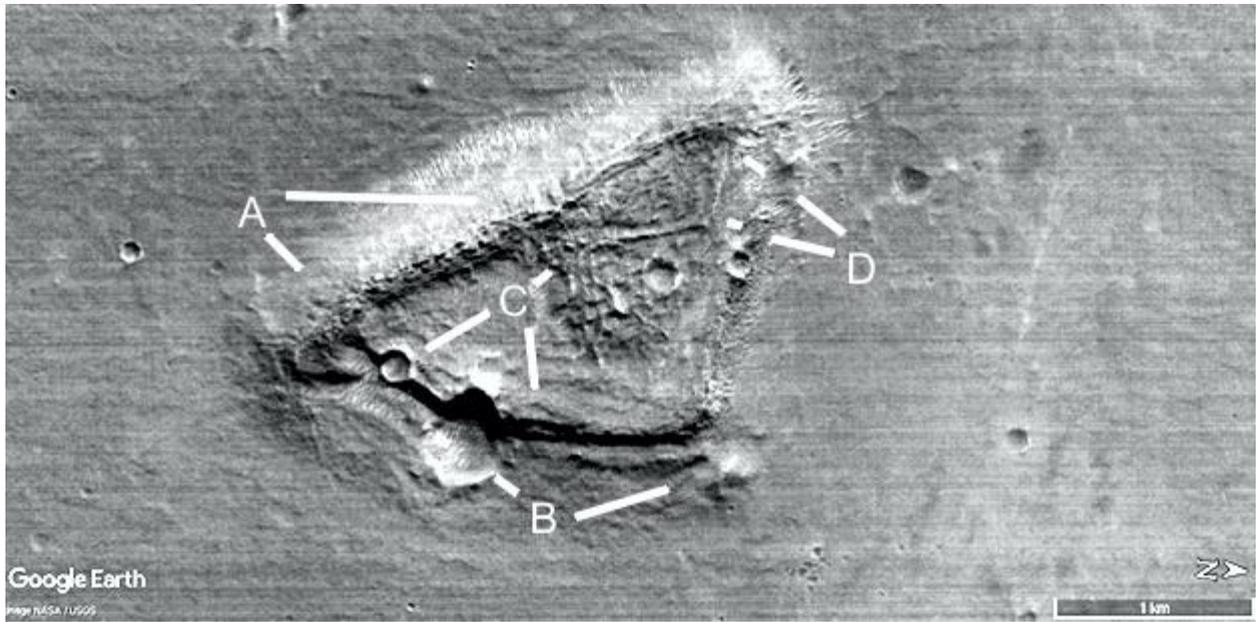
A shows more tubes going into craters and a hill connected to them at 3 o'clock. B and C show many more tubes connecting to a crater and another hill. D, F, and G show more craters, tubes and a hill. D shows regular collapses in the tube between 4 and 7 o'clock. Between C at 4 o'clock and D at 7 o'clock the tube shows regular bulges like it is eroding between arches or pillars. E shows more regular bulges like this between 1 and 3 o'clock. G at 1 o'clock shows the double wall of a collapsed tube, a small tube runs down to a crater at 6 o'clock.



Ist2318a

Hypothesis

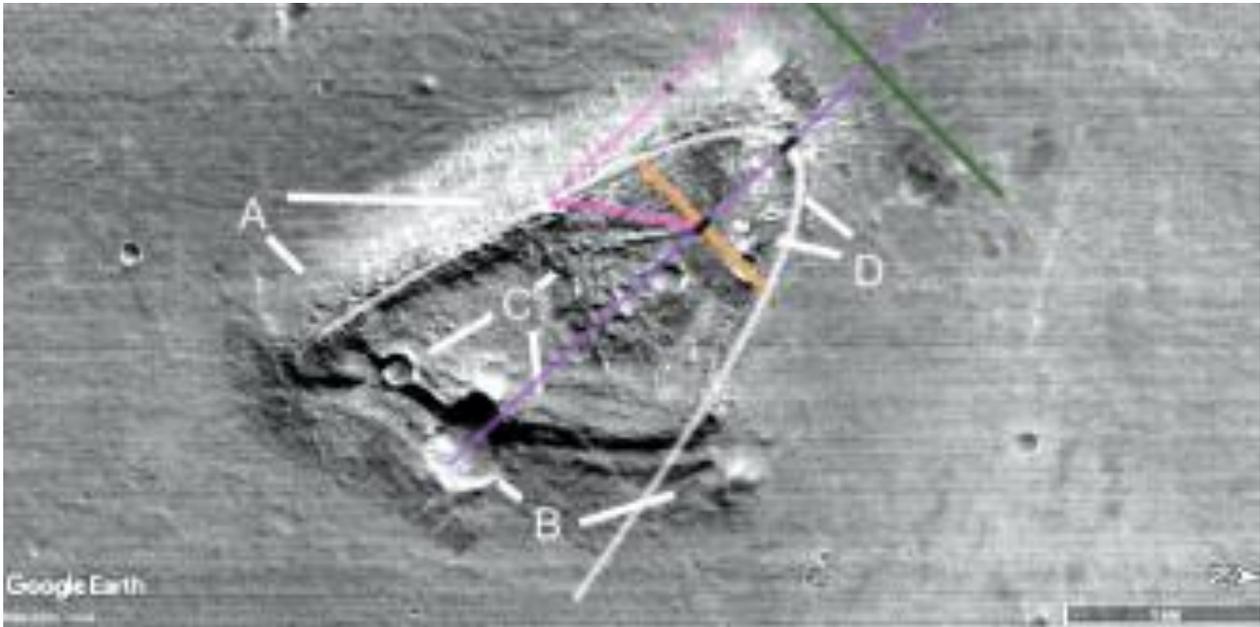
A parabola is shown.



Ist2319a

Hypothesis

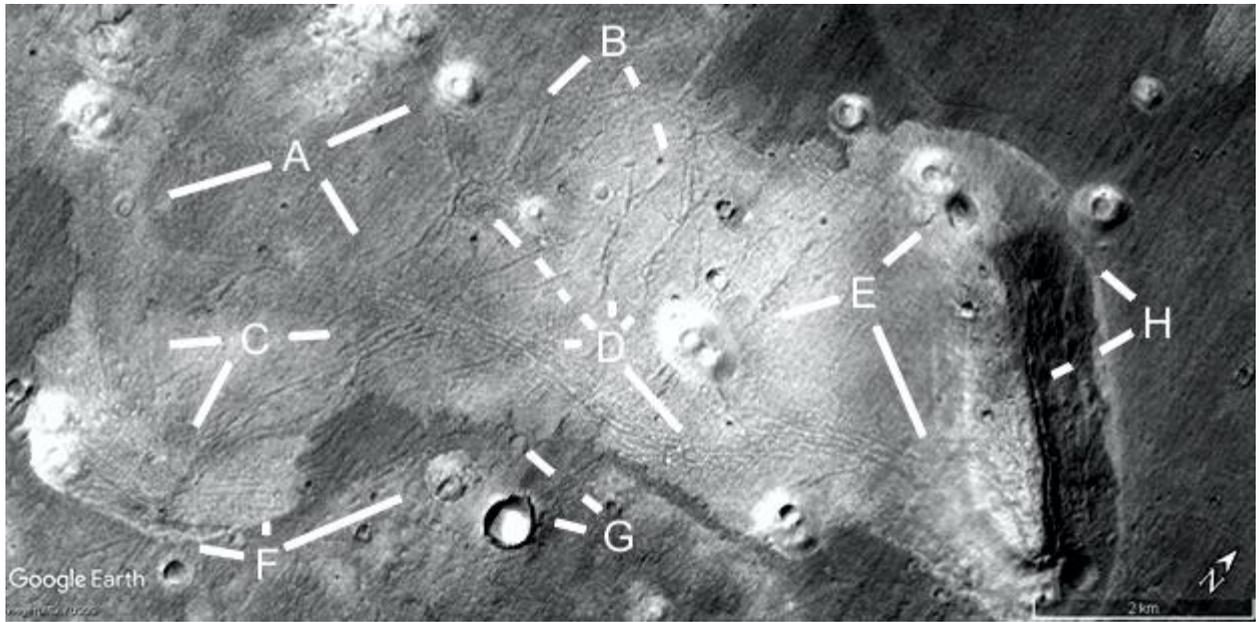
A parabola is shown.



Ist2323

Hypothesis

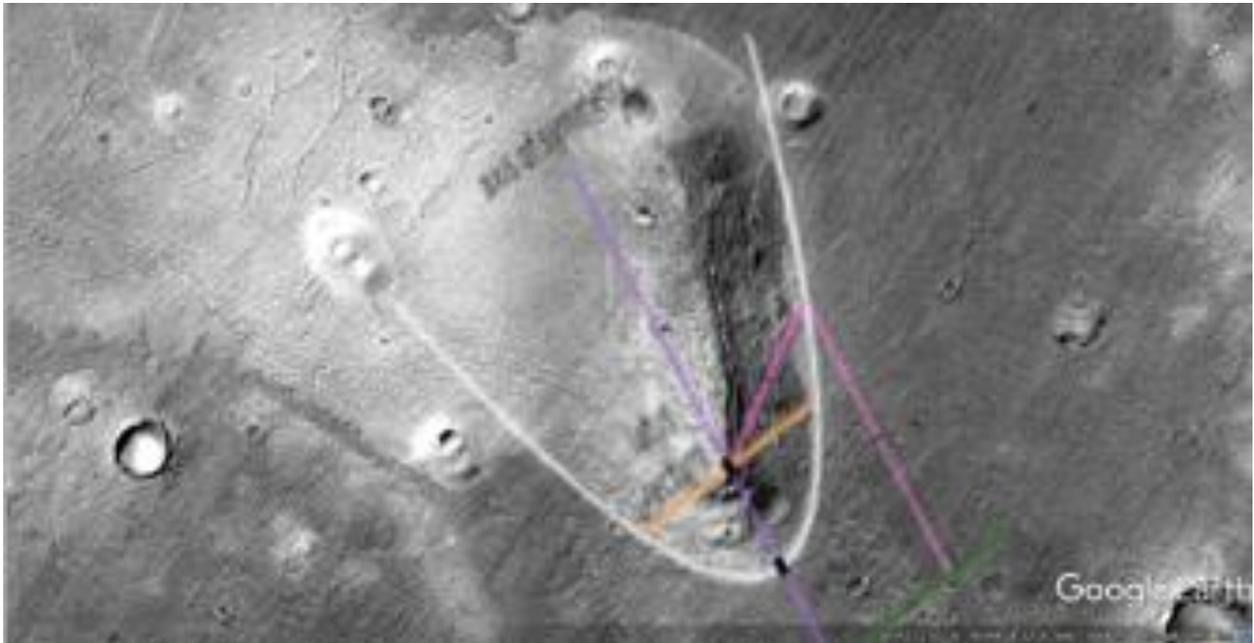
A, B, C, and D show dozens of small tubes connecting to each other. These may have been exposed as the pale material eroded. E shows a tube at 8 o'clock, parallel tubes at 5 o'clock going into a hill, and a collapsed part of the hill at 1 o'clock. F shows the edge of the pale area and how sharp it is at 10 to 12 o'clock, also a collapsed hill at 2 o'clock. G shows a crater connected with tubes. H shows layers in the side of the hill perhaps as a construction technique.



Ist2323a

Hypothesis

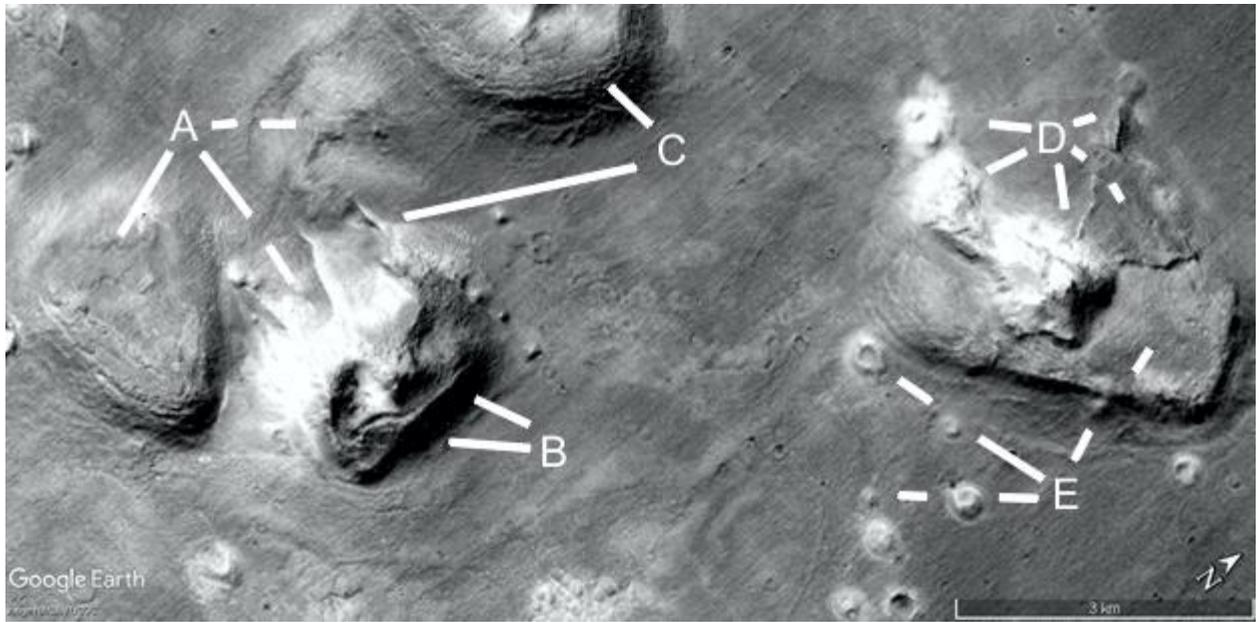
A parabola is shown, this is a closeup of part of the previous image.



Ishh2324

Hypothesis

A shows a possible patch on the roof at 7 o'clock, a collapsed segment at 5 o'clock and a small hill connected by a tube over to C at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock is another collapsed roof, the layers may be a construction technique. D shows a tube at 2 to 5 o'clock going into a hill with a settled roof. At 8 and 9 o'clock are more collapsed hills. E shows a flat segment, perhaps the floor of a collapsed part of the hill or a flat roof. At 9 o'clock second leg is a small hill connected by a tube, at 10 o'clock second leg is a crater connected by a tube.



Ishh2324a

Hypothesis

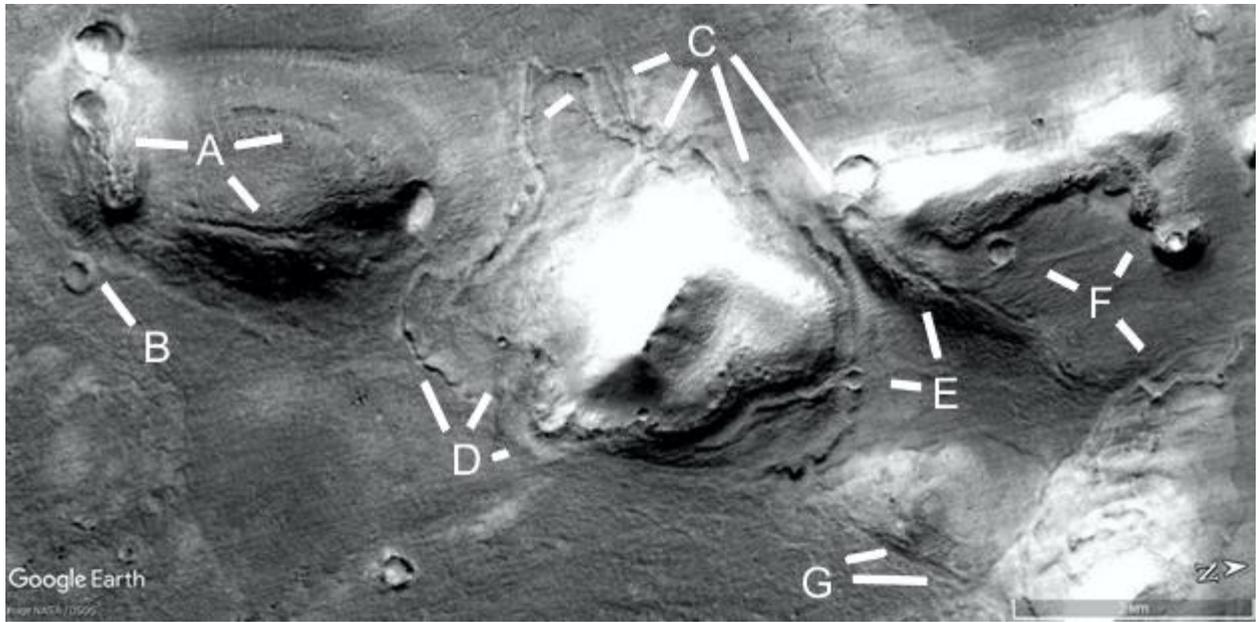
A parabola is shown.



Ishh2326

Hypothesis

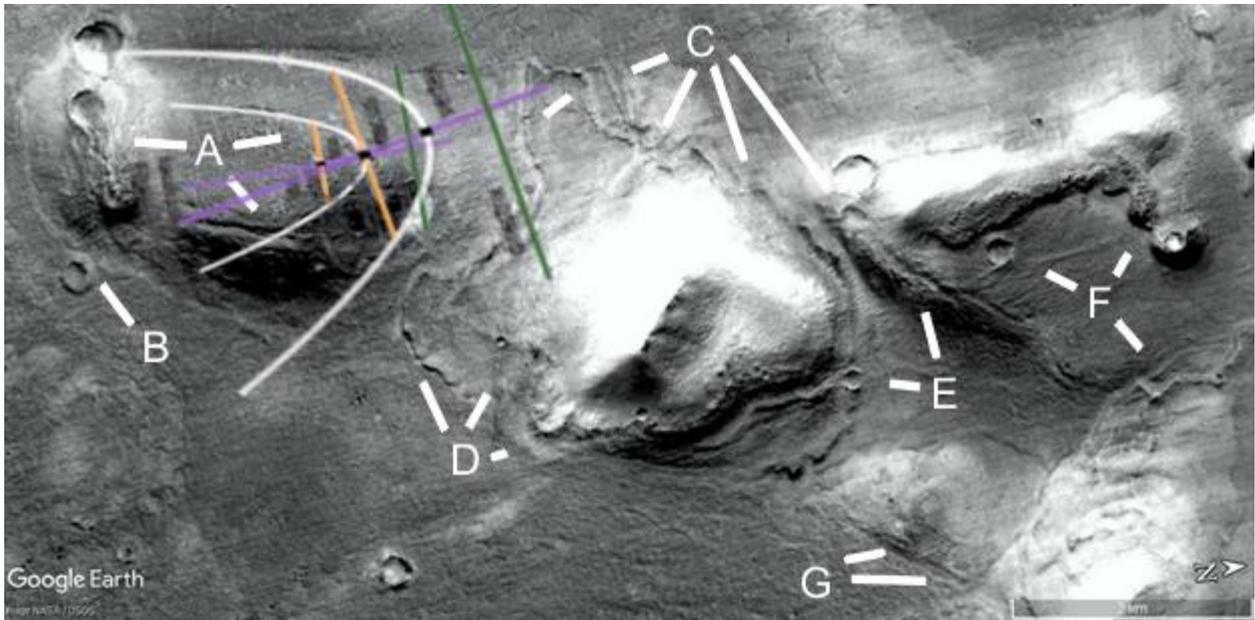
A shows a groove around the roof as if it is settling. At 9 o'clock there is a degraded tube going to the crater. B shows a crater connected by a tube down to D, a wall going up to C at 7 and 8 o'clock. This extends around the hill at 5 o'clock, at 4 o'clock there is a tube connecting to a crater, also seen at E at 11 o'clock. At 9 o'clock at E there is a small tube connecting to a crater. F shows another tube from 1 o'clock connecting to a crater at 10 o'clock. At 4 o'clock is another tube. G appears to be a collapsed tube going into the hill.



Ishh2326a

Hypothesis

Two parabolas are shown.



Isd2340b

Hypothesis

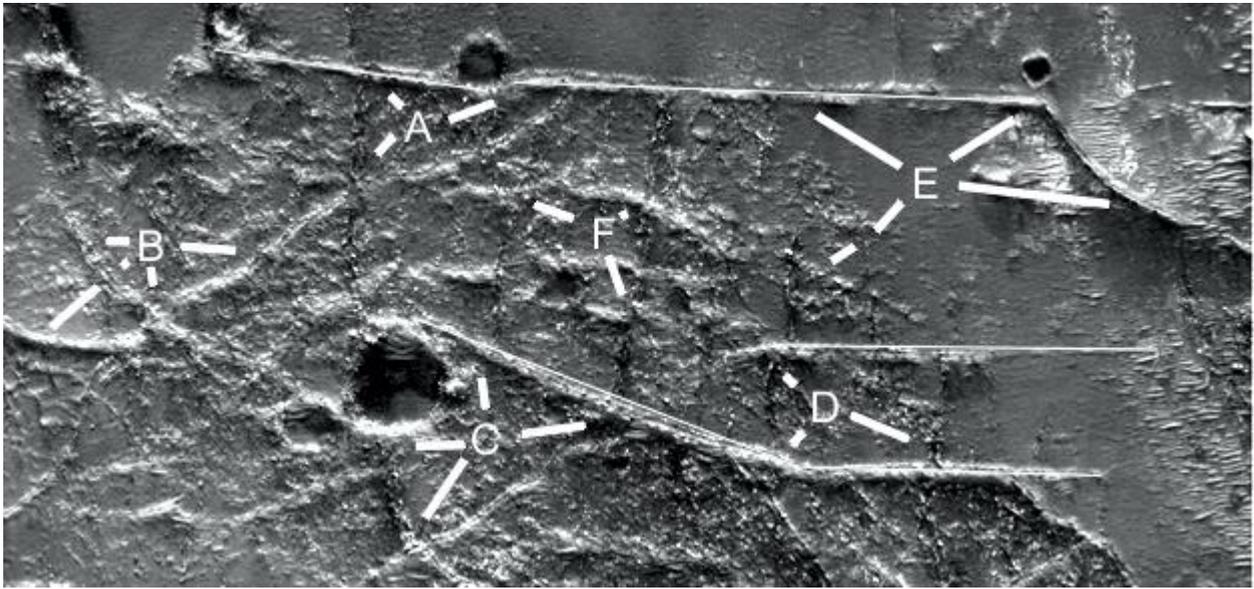
A shows some double walls, probably collapsed tubes. These extend down to B where the width between the double walls remains constant. At 7 o'clock second leg the tube is intact, at the first leg the tube has collapsed. C shows more double walls as collapsed tubes, they make a tangent to the crater between 9 and 12 o'clock. This is hard to explain naturally as the crater should occur randomly, another tangent goes from C at 7 o'clock up to A from 7 to 11 o'clock. This double wall appears to be going into the crater at C at 9 o'clock but then skirts it suddenly. D shows more double walls as collapsed tubes, still with the same width between them. If natural the cavity should vary randomly. At 4 and 10 o'clock the smaller tubes also have these double walls. E shows how the double wall from 10 to 2 o'clock becomes a tube with a thinner dark line perhaps partially collapsed. F shows a darker collapsed tube at 5 o'clock with multiple connections to other tubes, similar to the tube at A at 7 o'clock. F at 10 and 2 o'clock shows similar formations without the collapsed tube roof. In many places then there are examples of the roof collapsing in different stages, or being intact.



Isd2340b2

Hypothesis

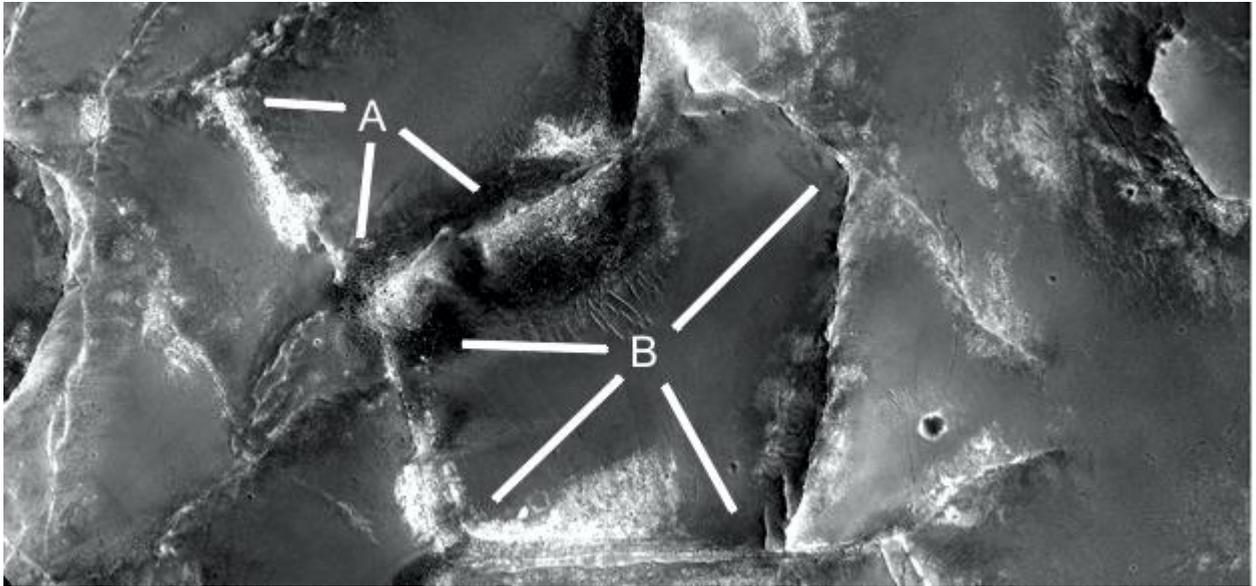
The lines show how straight the tubes are.



Isd2340c

Hypothesis

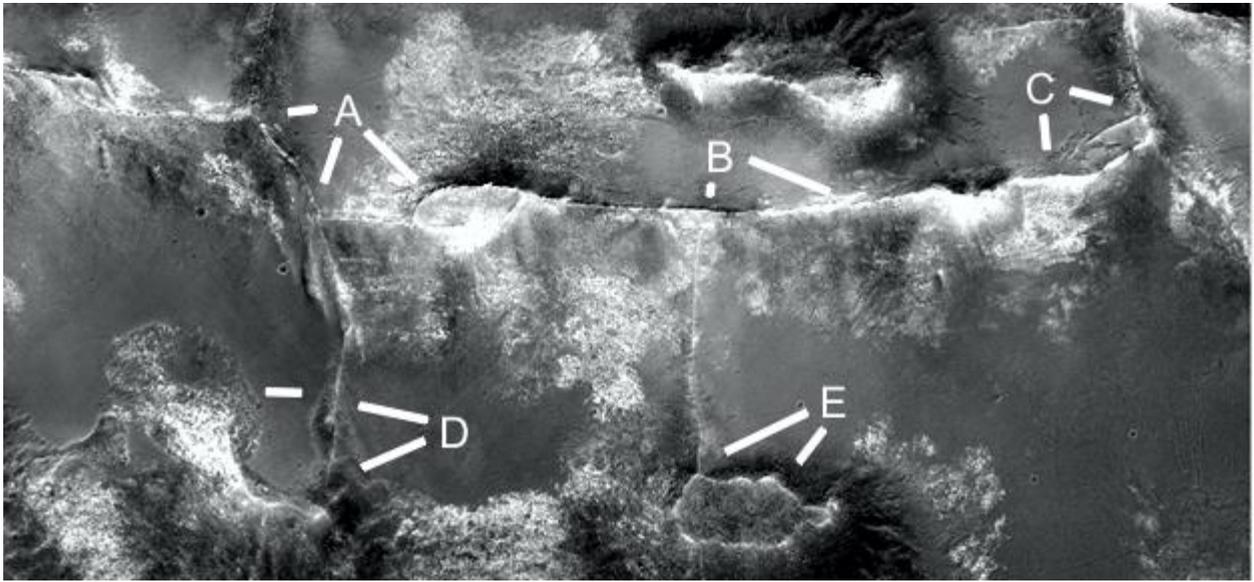
A shows a straight wall from 6 to 9 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the top of the wall may be degrading. B shows a more eroded wall from 7 to 9 o'clock, from 5 to 7 o'clock is a double wall as the center collapses. At 2 o'clock is a narrower wall.



Isd2340d

Hypothesis

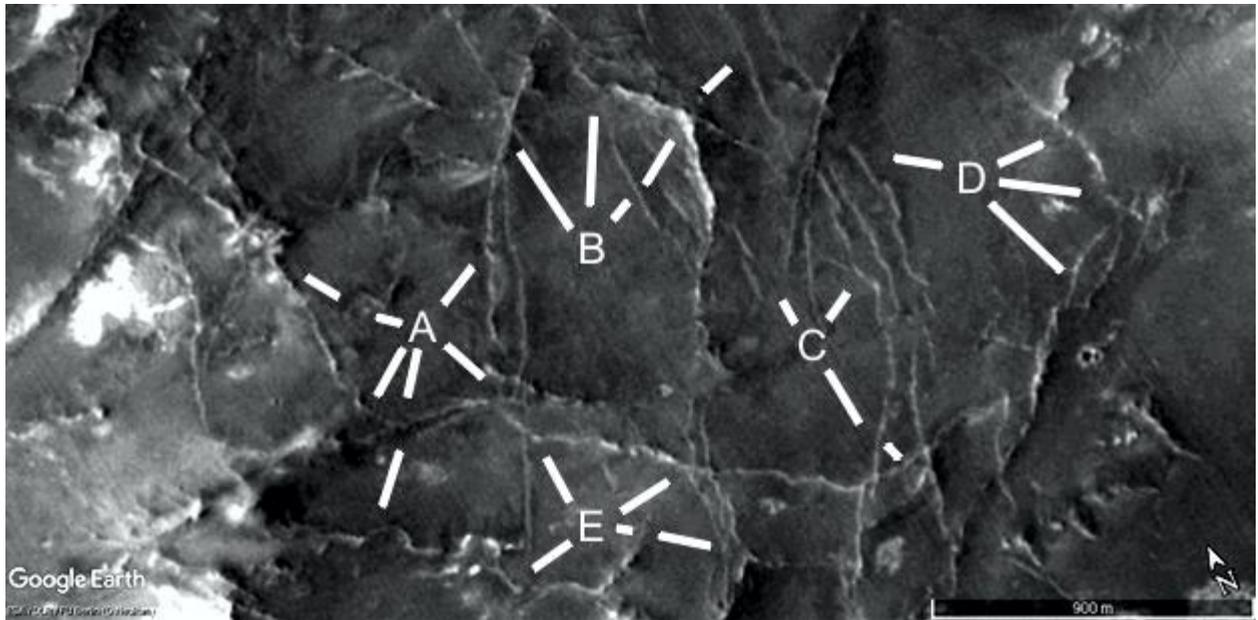
A shows walls connecting to a flat area like a habitat, it continues over to B and C shows another flat area. This has cracks though it as if the roof is collapsing, the double wall at 4 o'clock may also be degrading. D shows another wall, also an eroded boundary at 10 o'clock second leg like a former hill. E shows another flat area and a wall going up to B at 6 o'clock.



Isd2341

Hypothesis

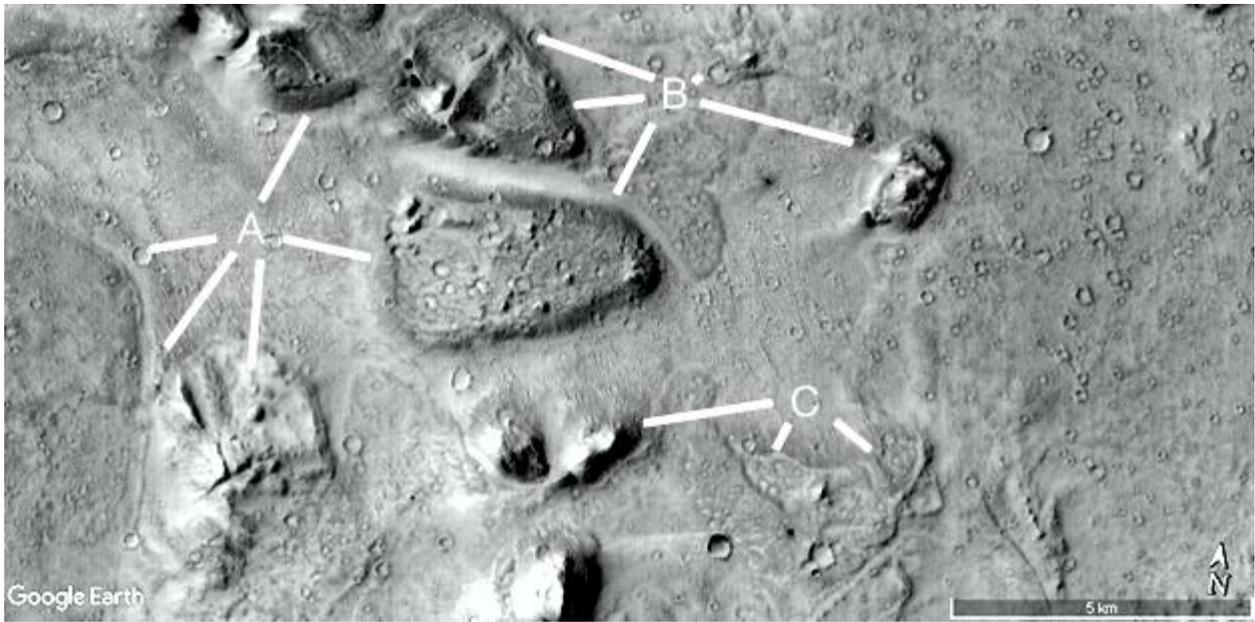
Many more walls are shown here, perhaps to act as dams.



Ishh2346

Hypothesis

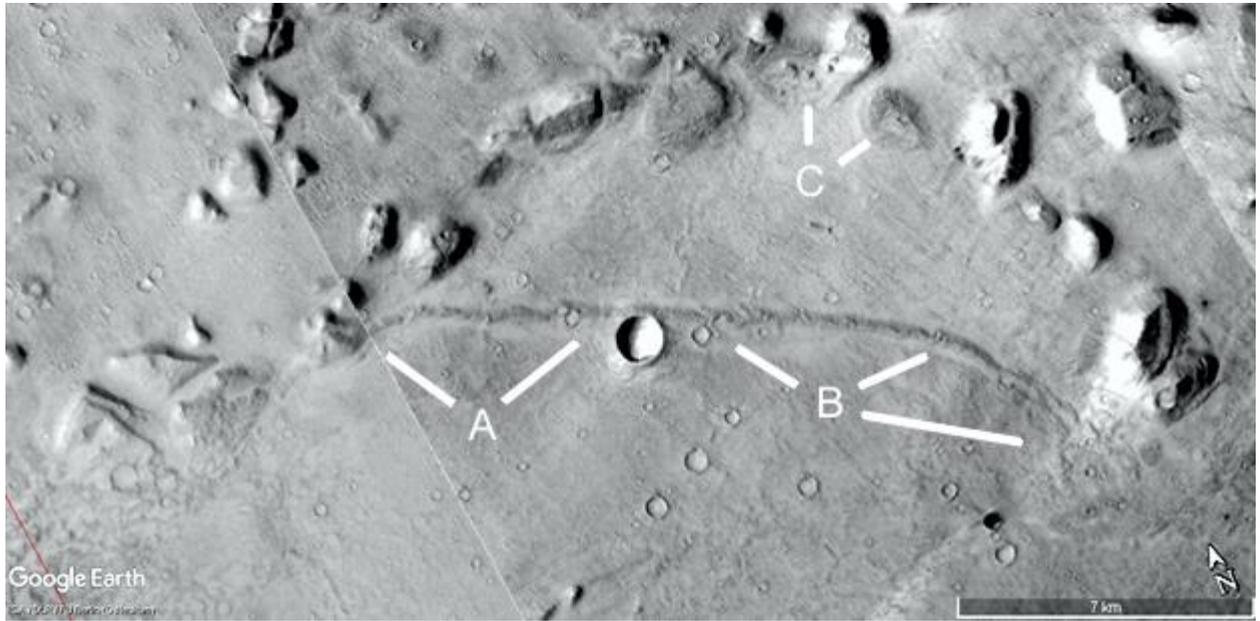
A shows a collapsed hill at 1 o'clock, at 4 o'clock there is a wall around a lower roof. This may have collapsed on the left side. At 6 o'clock is another collapsed hill, from 7 to 8 o'clock is a road or former tube. B shows another walled area at 9 and 10 o'clock with a straight wall dividing it. The smooth sloped wall at 5 o'clock may be cement. At 4 o'clock there is a collapsed hill connected with a road or tube to the collapsed hill at 1 o'clock. C may show a former hill at 4 and 7 o'clock, the hill at 8 o'clock has a collapsed roof or this may be an impact crater.



Ist2348

Hypothesis

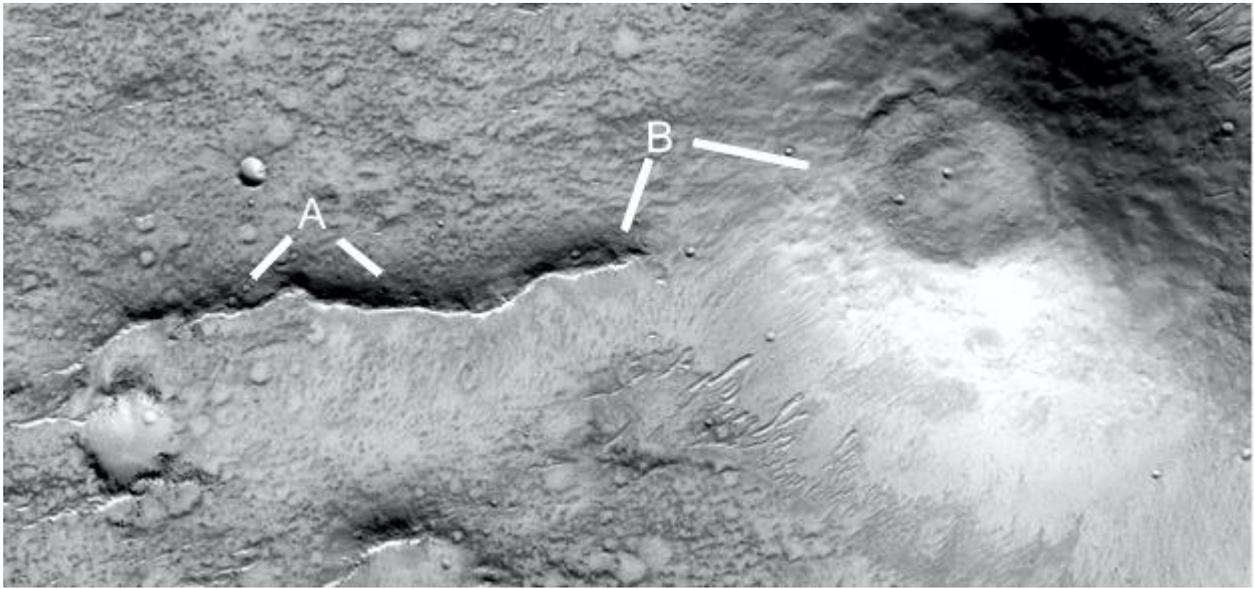
A and B show a road, this may also have been a tube. There are some tubes under B from the shadows, also at 2 and 4 o'clock there are brighter areas on one side like a tube.



Ishh2349a

Hypothesis

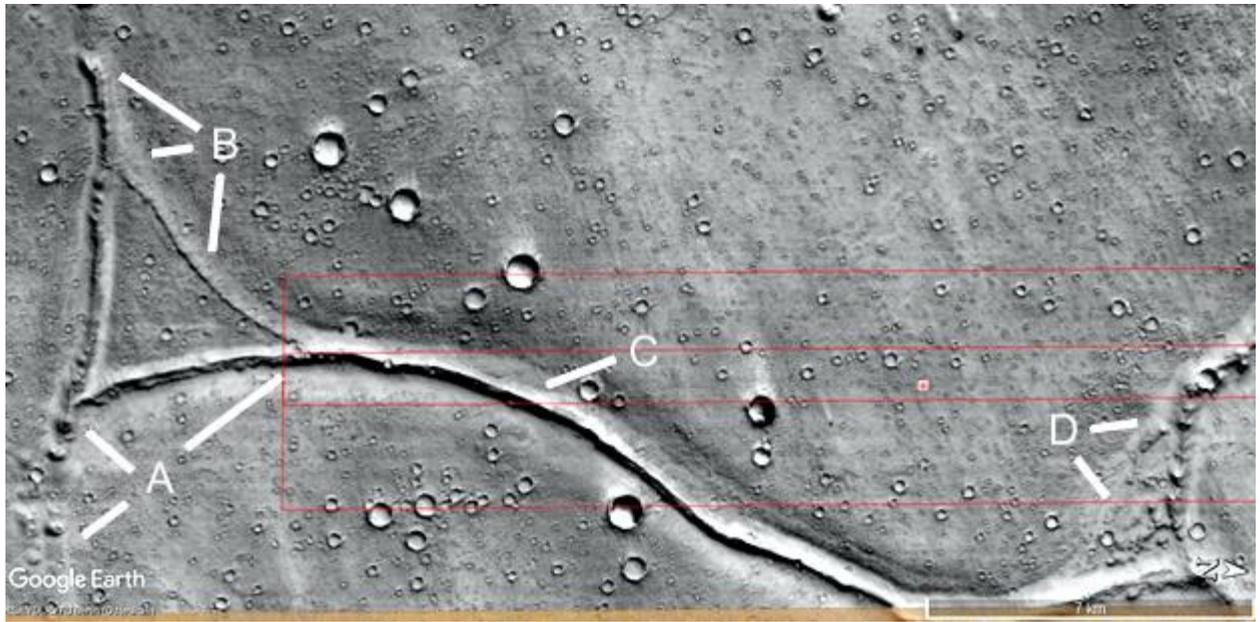
A shows a wavy tube, B at 7 o'clock shows how it connects into the hill. The top appears to be collapsing at 4 o'clock.



Ist2350

Hypothesis

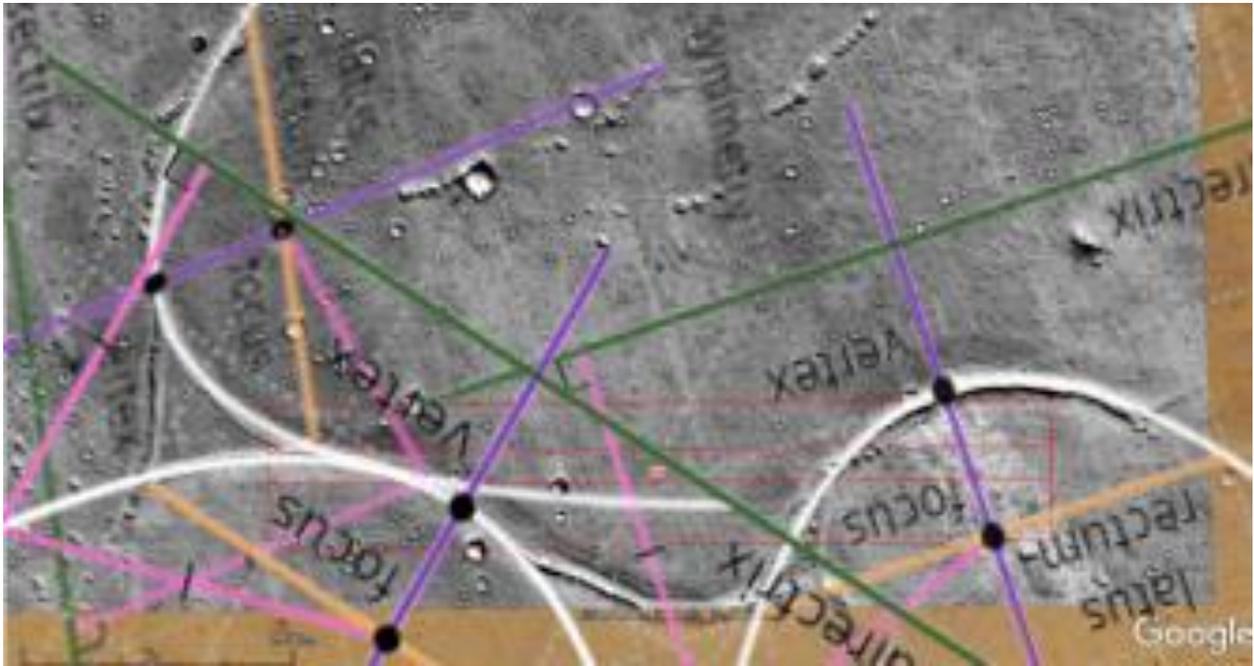
A and B form a triangular shape from parabolas, from B at 10 o'clock down to A at 8 o'clock there are regular bulges like arches or pillars in the tube. At C the tube is in good condition but breaks up into a double wall at D at 4 o'clock, 2 o'clock also shows regular bulges like arches or pillars.



Ist2350aa

Hypothesis

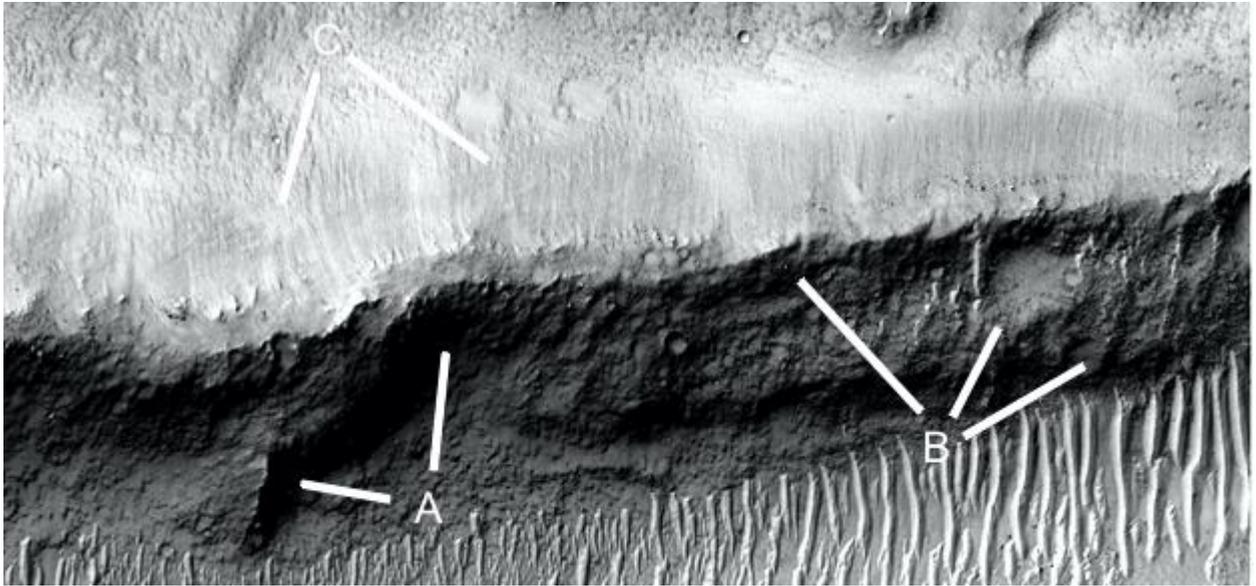
Three parabolas are shown.



Ist2350a

Hypothesis

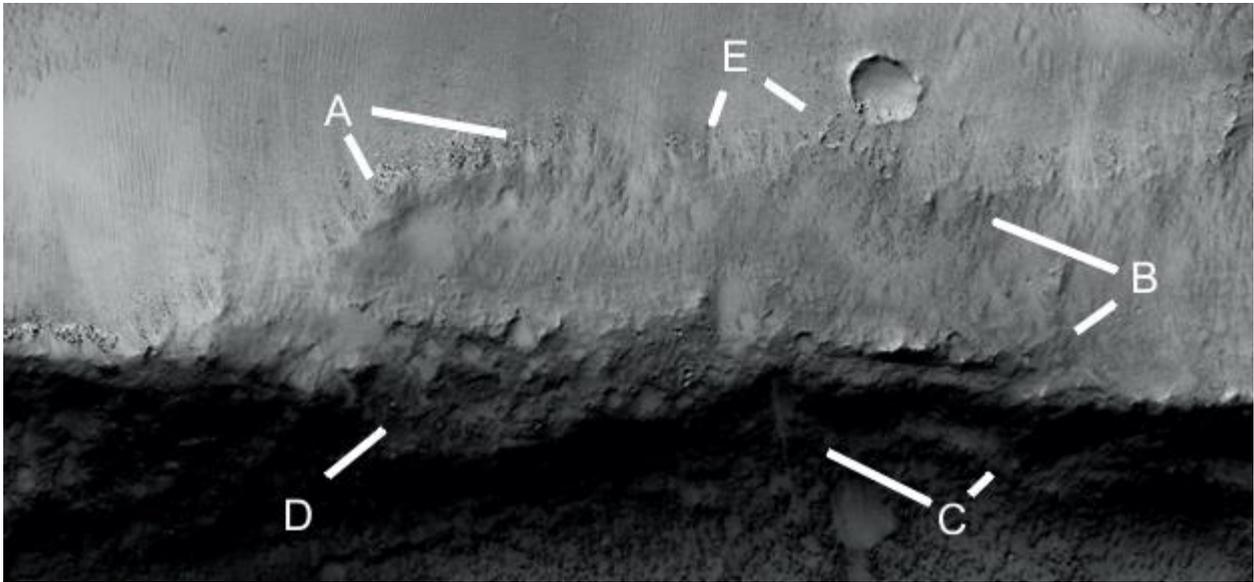
This is a closeup of the tube, there is a flat platform that runs along its top at A at 12 o'clock. At 9 o'clock is a possible tube pillar or arch, on both sides of this there is a cavity perhaps from erosion. B at 10 o'clock shows the top continuing to the right with a triangular cross section. It implies the peak of the tube might be like a cornice or series of capstones that can break off, also seen in some dams. At 1 o'clock is a cavity growing in the tube wall, at 2 o'clock there are regular pillars or arches perhaps holding the tube up. At C there are regular grooves also seen on some dams, this may strengthen the tube wall.



Ist2350b

Hypothesis

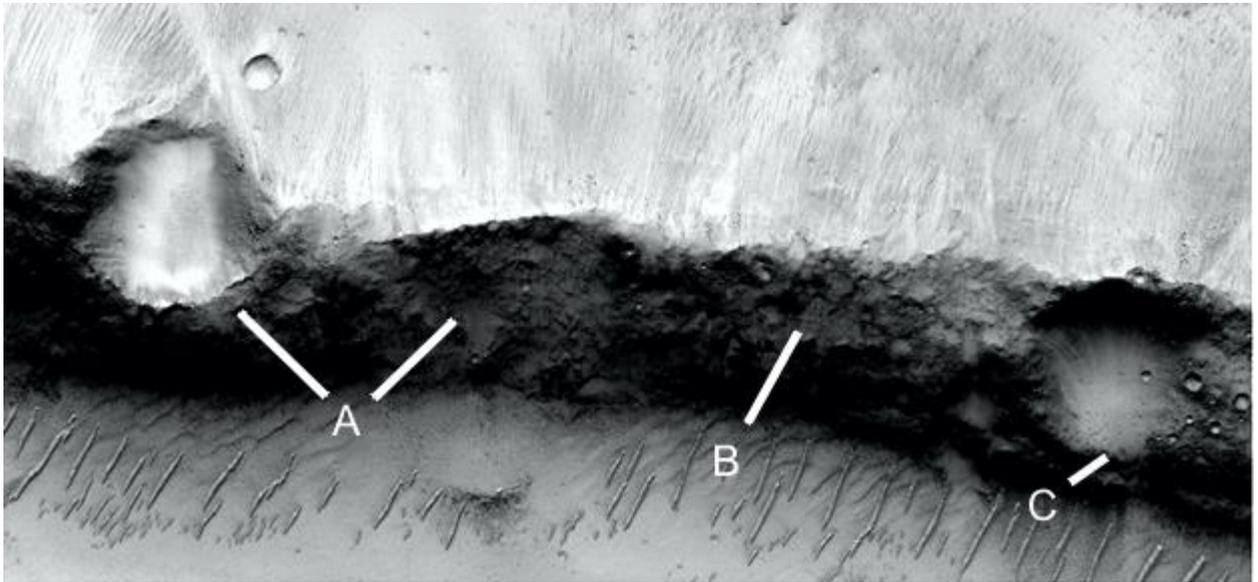
This shows part of the tube collapsing. A and E show the edge of this cavity, at A at 4 o'clock there are regular bulges along it like from arches or pillars under it. B shows both sides of this sagging area. At C is a ledge or layer, this implies there may be layers that run along the tube wall. D shows a dark spot, perhaps a different material inside the roof.



Isd2350c

Hypothesis

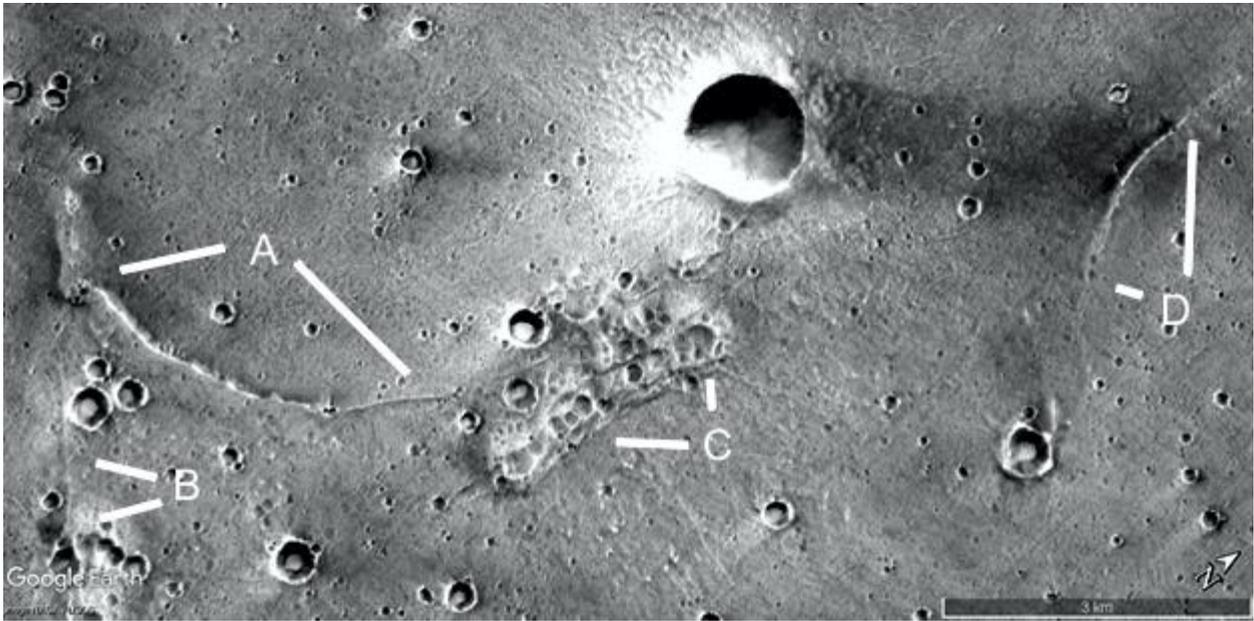
A shows a crater hit the tube at 10 o'clock, it has a rectangular shape exposed perhaps cement. This doesn't appear to be concave like a typical crater, it may also be patched. At 2 o'clock there is a cavity, also at B. C shows another crater but this does not have the flat shape in it. The upper side of the tube again has these regular grooves going up the side.



Ist2351

Hypothesis

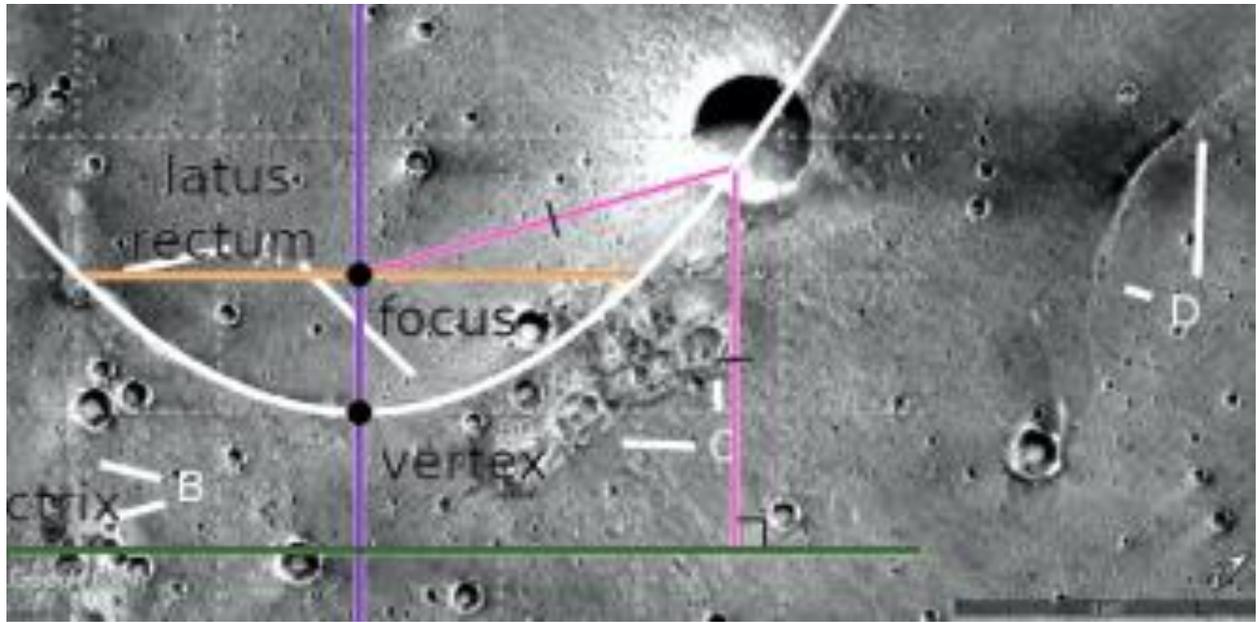
A shows a parabolic tube, it connects to a collapsed hill at 8 o'clock. At 4 o'clock it tapers off perhaps going into a large number of hollow hills at C then onto the crater beyond it. B shows another tube going into A at 10 o'clock. D shows another curved tube, this has regular dark marks along it like exposed arches or pillars.



Ist2351a

Hypothesis

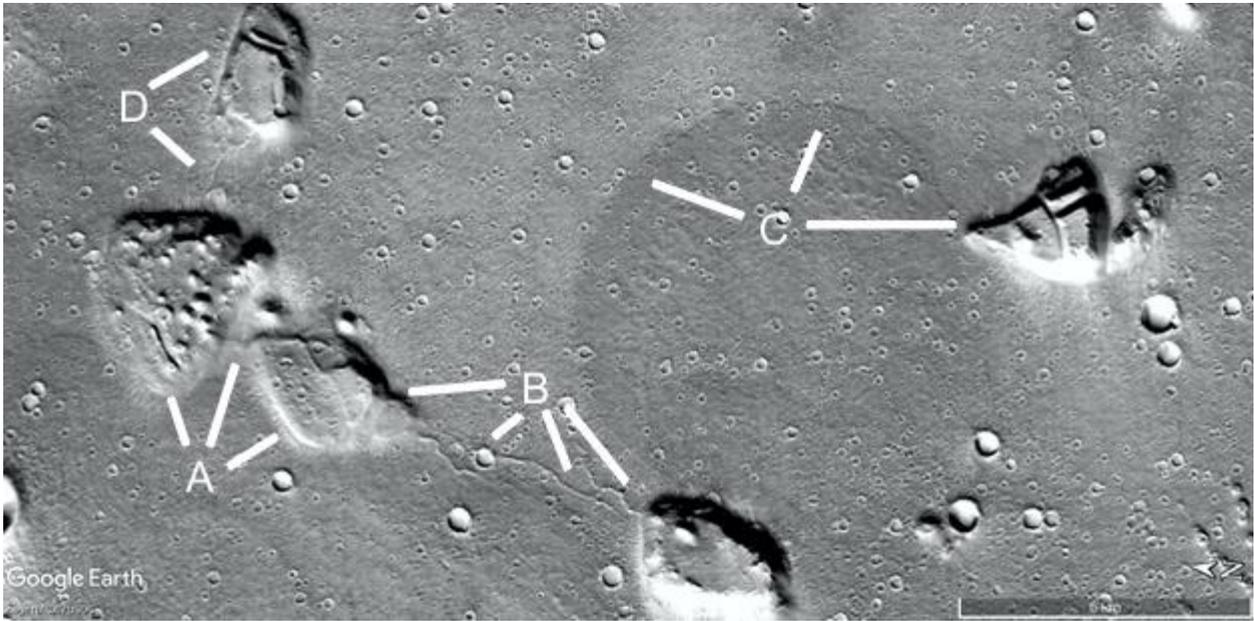
A parabola is shown.



Ishh2359

Hypothesis

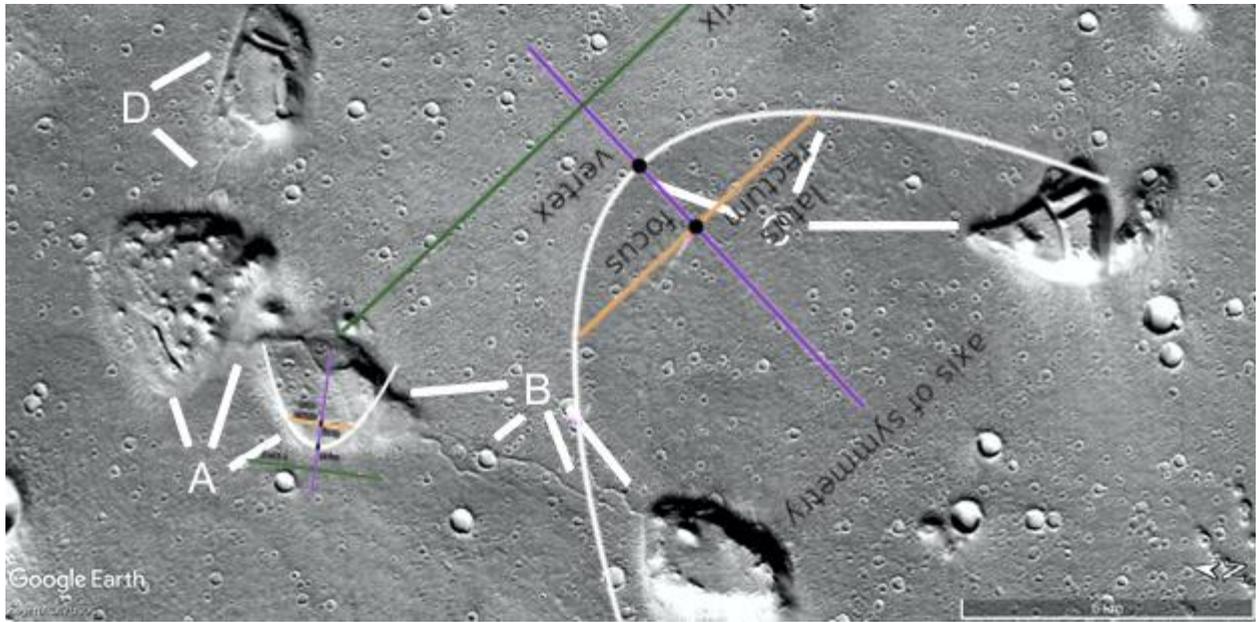
A shows a collapsed tunnel in the hollow hill at 11 o'clock, at 1 o'clock there is a tube connecting the hills. The hill at 2 o'clock is a parabola. B shows tubes on the roof at 8 o'clock, at 7 o'clock there is a tube going into a crater which continues on at 5 o'clock to the hill with the settled roof. At 4 o'clock is another tube going to a crater. C shows the parabolic boundary of a field, at 3 o'clock the hill has two collapsed tunnels in it.



Ishh2359a

Hypothesis

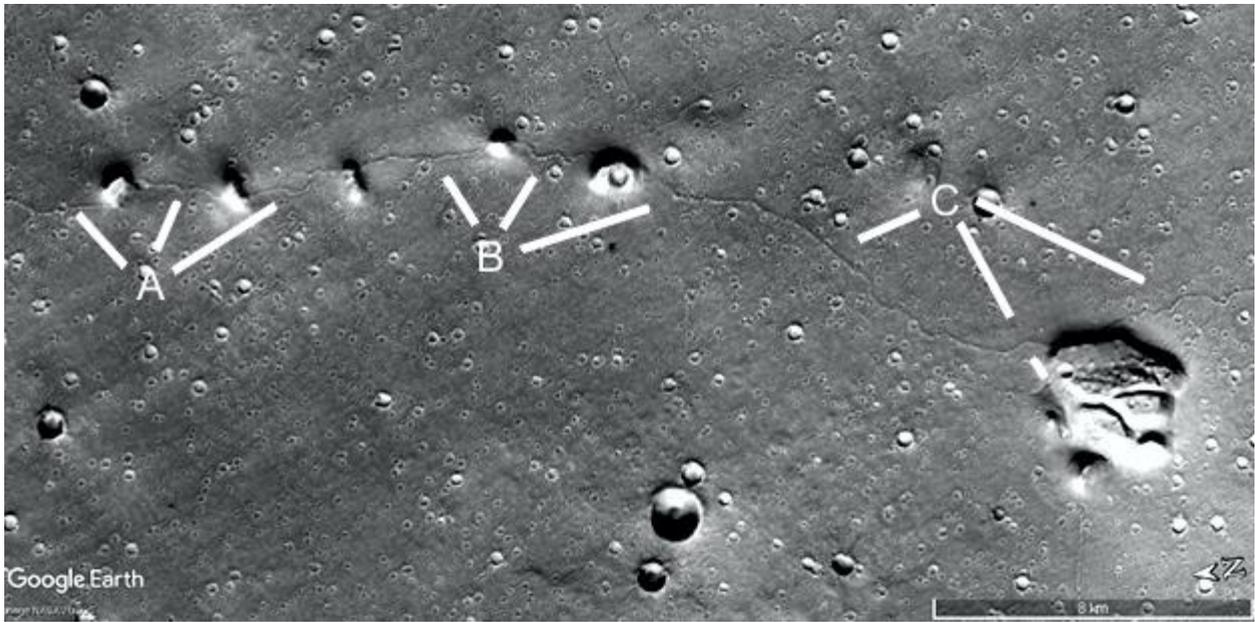
Two parabolas are shown, the one on the right is a standard shape.



Ist2360

Hypothesis

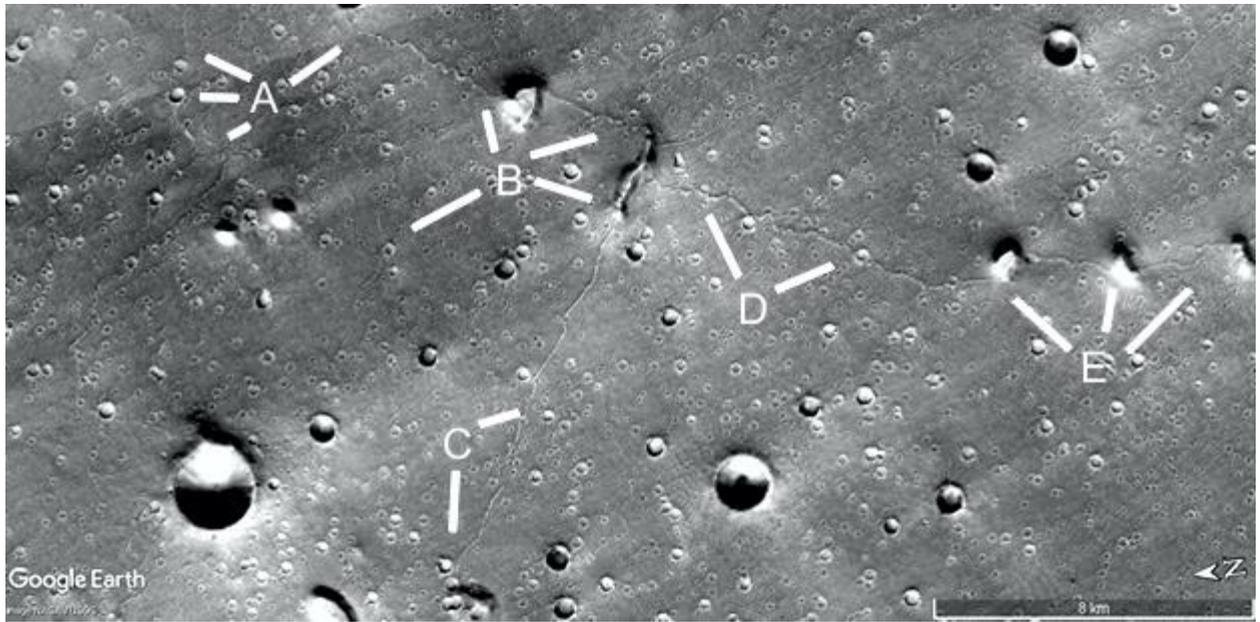
A, B, and C show a tube connecting many hollow hills. C at 5 o'clock either has tunnels exposed in it or the roof has broken into segments. There is a faint tube that forked off the main tube going into the hill at 5 o'clock second leg. It lines up well with this crack implying a tunnel. These tubes probably go into the hill and then have side tunnels and rooms.



Ist2361

Hypothesis

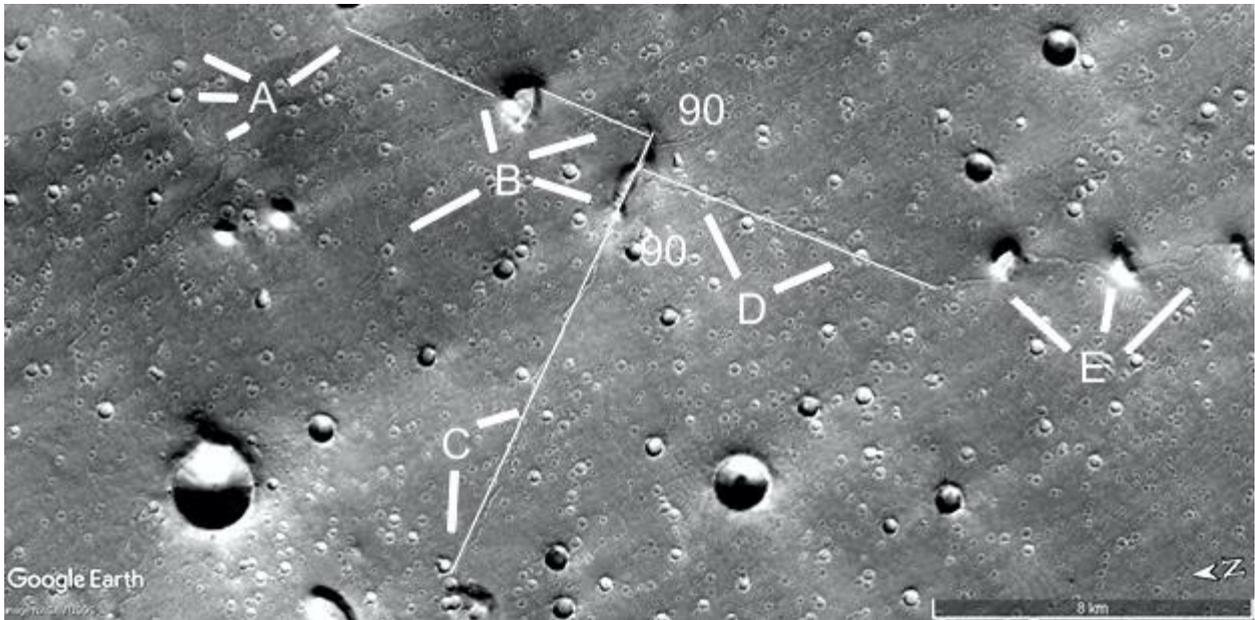
A shows some smaller tubes going into craters, the main tube at 10 o'clock goes to B. It then turns in a right angle down to C and another right angle over to D. B between 2 and 4 o'clock show a much thicker tube more like a hollow hill. At 11 o'clock the tube goes into a hollow hill then exits higher up the image.



Ist2361

Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the tubes are, though each is also wavy over shorter distances. There are two right angles as shown.

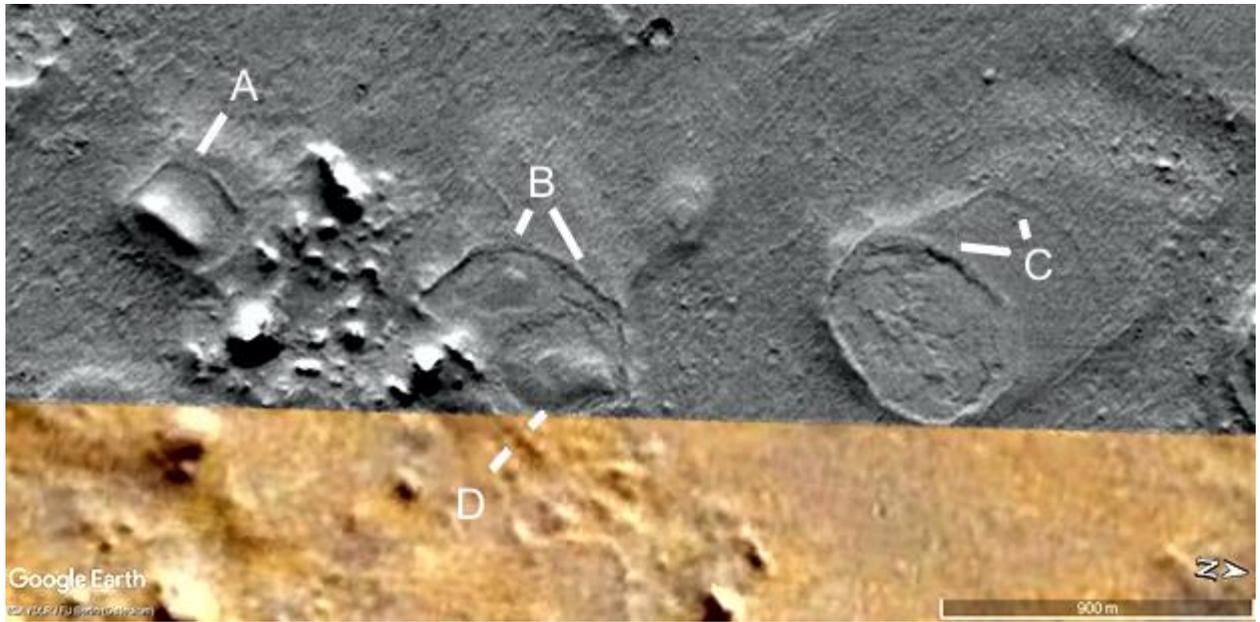


The next section is around Apollinaris Mons

Aphh2367

Hypothesis

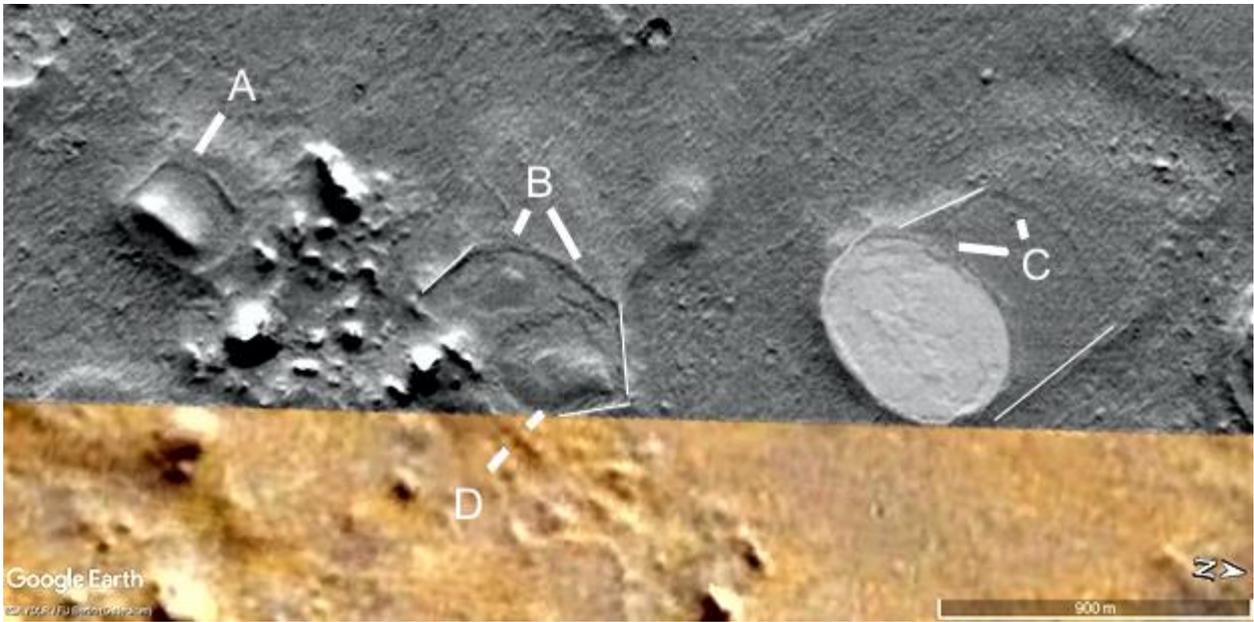
A may show a collapsed hill, the external wall remains with an internal support. It may also be a wall surrounding a hollow hill. B shows another wall with a hill inside it at D. C at 9 o'clock shows another wall with perhaps a collapsed hollow hill in it. Another wall is shown at 12 o'clock.



Aphh2367a

Hypothesis

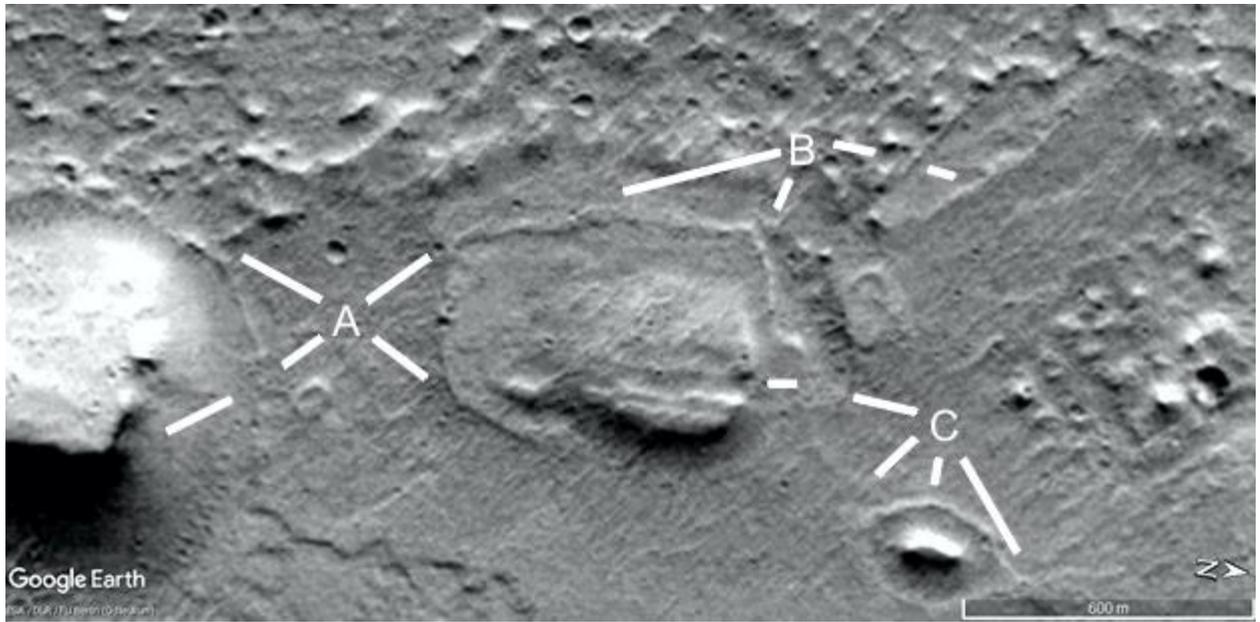
The ellipse is very close to the wall formation as shown. The lines show how straight the walls are.



Aphh2369

Hypothesis

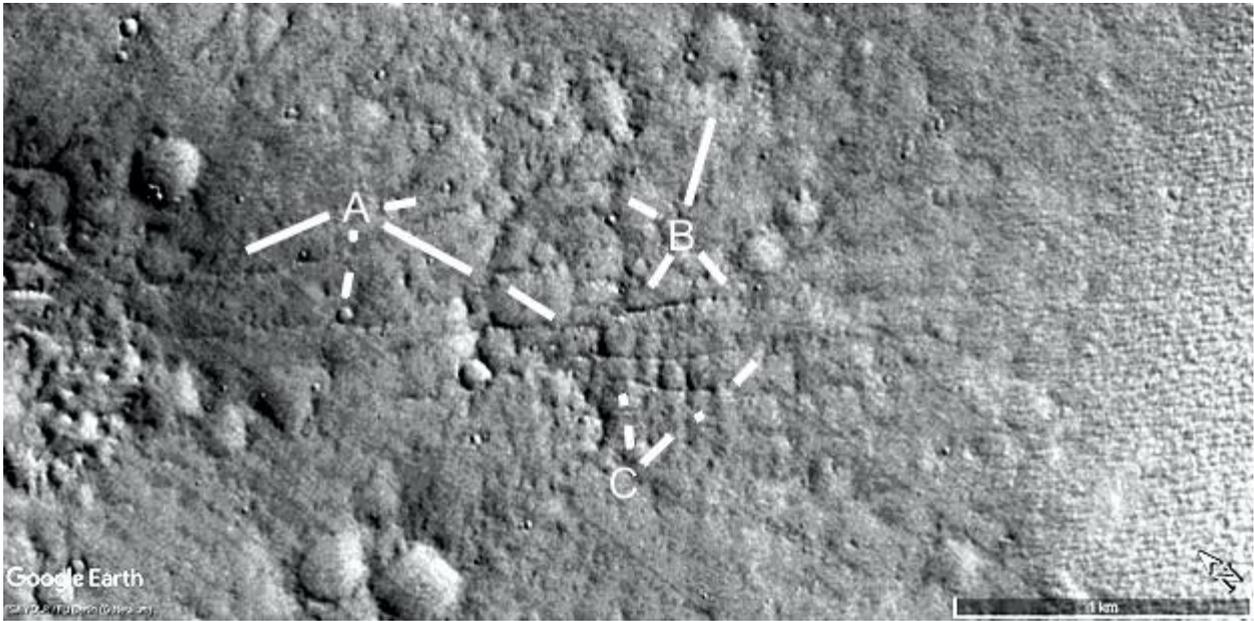
A shows a wall around the hill from 2 to 4 o'clock, there is a collapsed hill at 8 o'clock. B shows more of this wall at 7 and 8 o'clock, and another at 4 o'clock. C shows a collapse in the roof at 10 o'clock second leg. From 5 to 7 o'clock is another wall around a hill.



Apt2375

Hypothesis

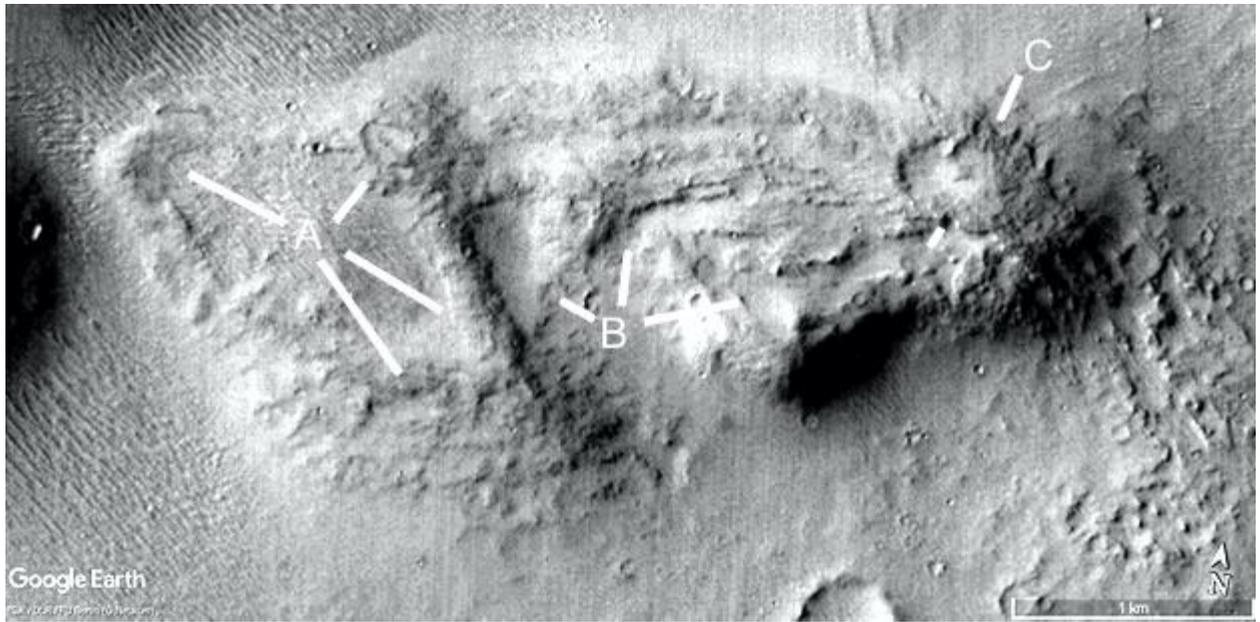
A, B, and C show many rectilinear walls.



Aphh2376

Hypothesis

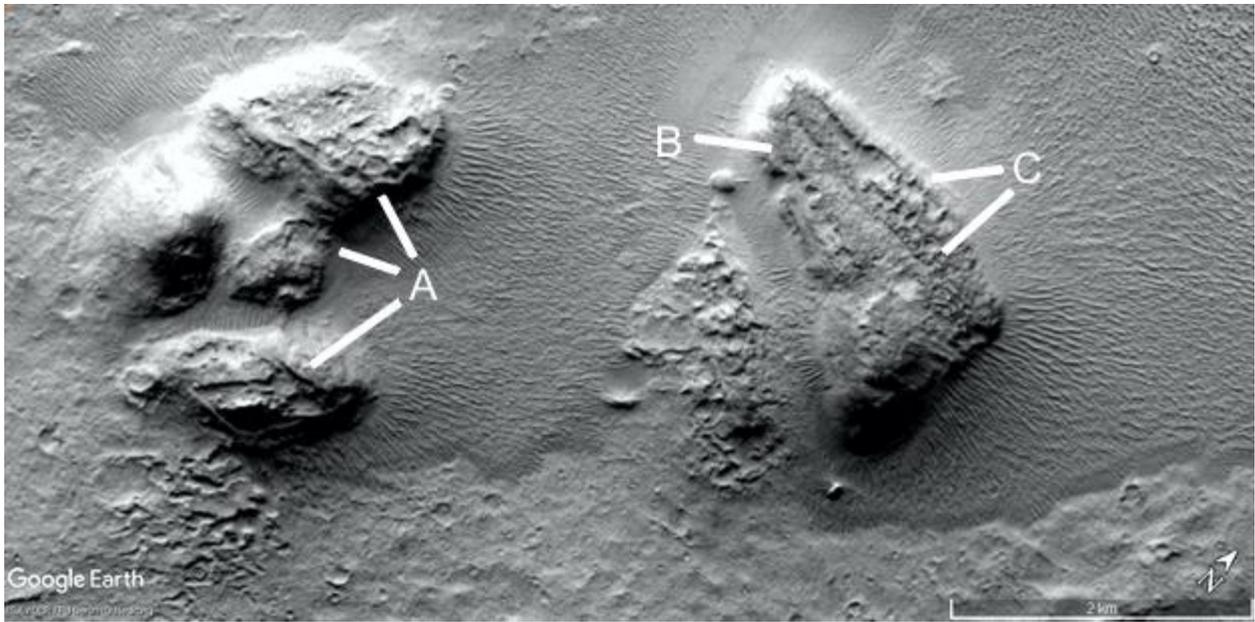
A shows a wall perhaps with a collapsed roof. B shows some tunnels and rooms in the collapsed hill. C is another collapsed room.



Aphh2387

Hypothesis

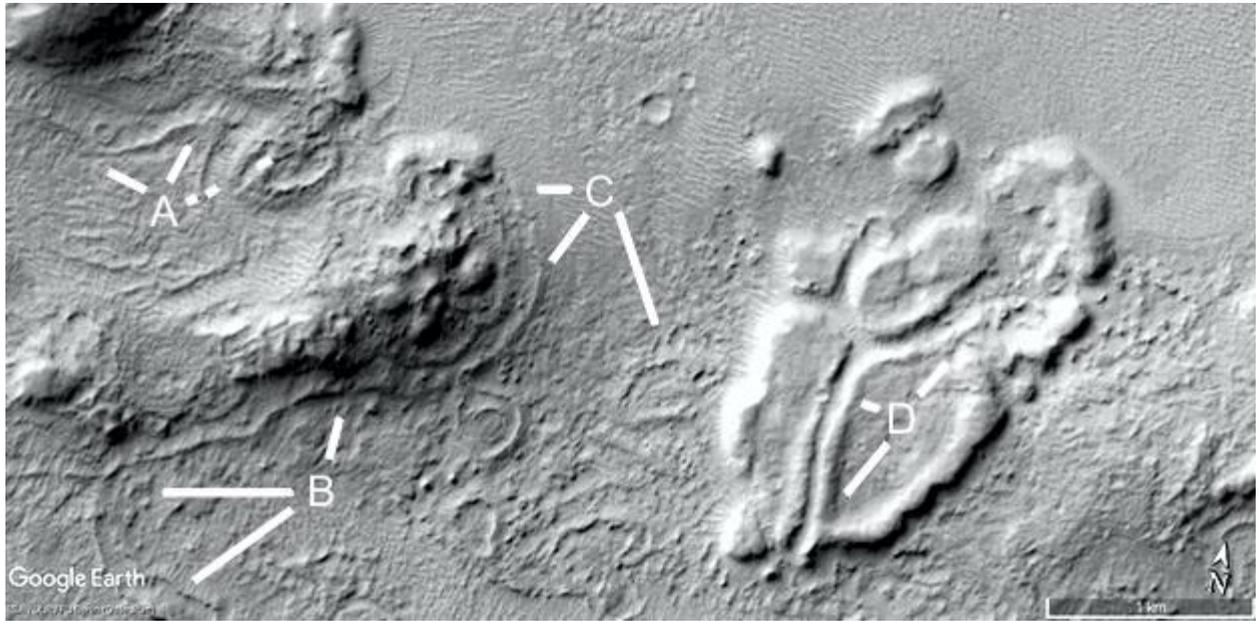
A shows more collapsed segments in the hollow hills. B and C show some tunnels and interior supports in the hill. C at 8 o'clock shows a tunnel, at 7 o'clock is an interior support.



Aphh2389

Hypothesis

A shows some walls as does B. C shows the external wall of a hollow hill from 7 to 9 o'clock. At 5 o'clock are more walls perhaps a pit dam. D shows more walls.

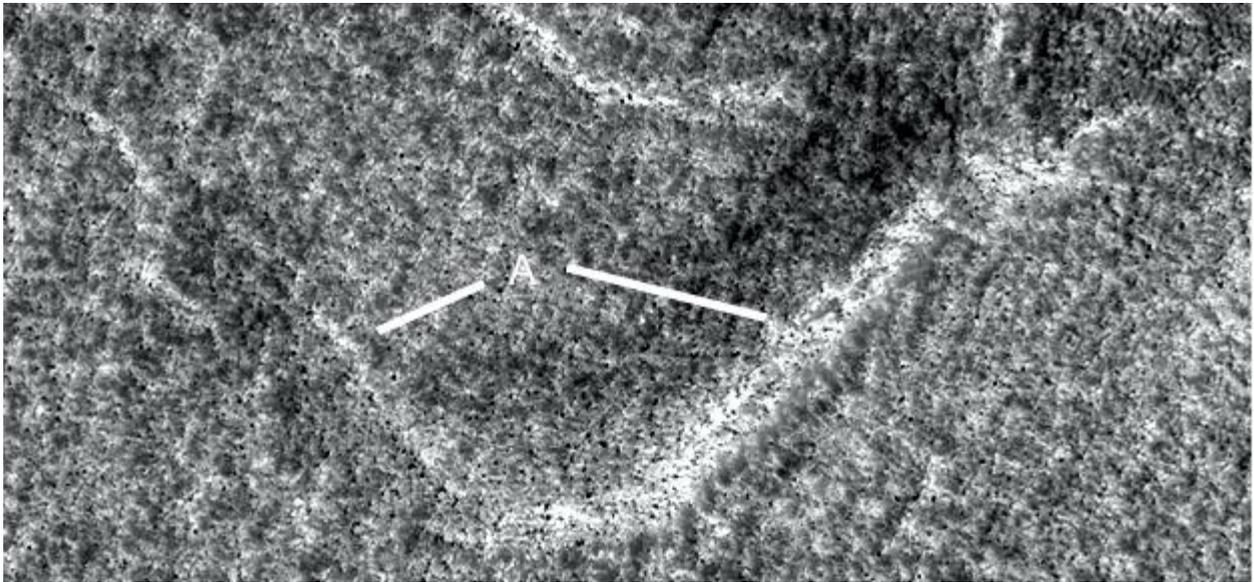


The next section is Western Cydonia

Wcd2395a

Hypothesis

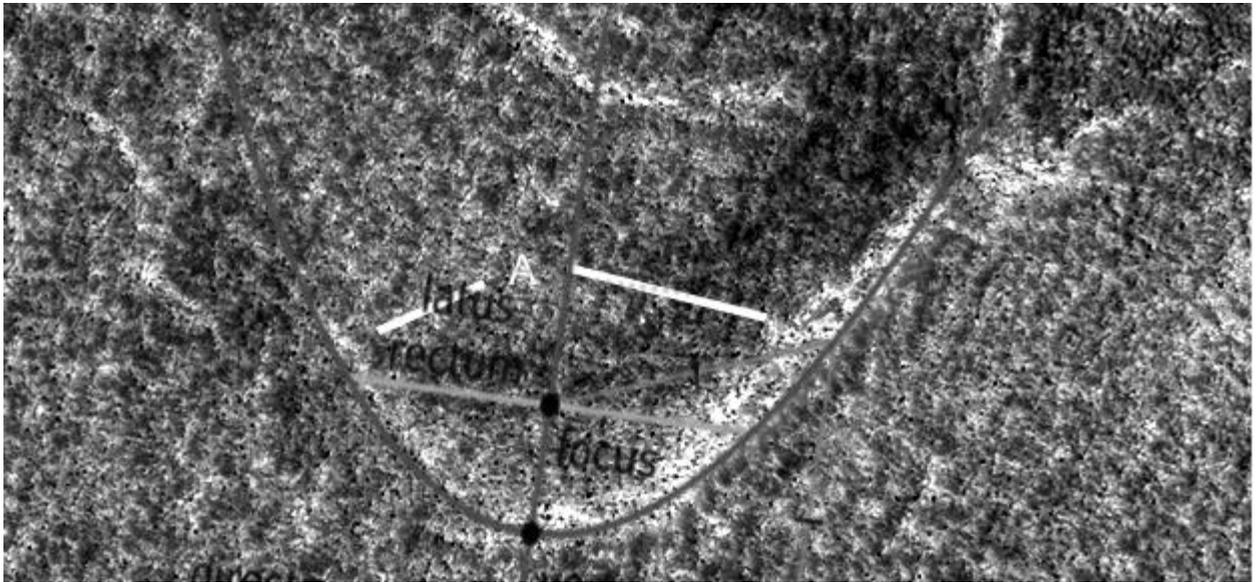
A shows the eroded sides of a parabolic dam.



Wcd2395a2

Hypothesis

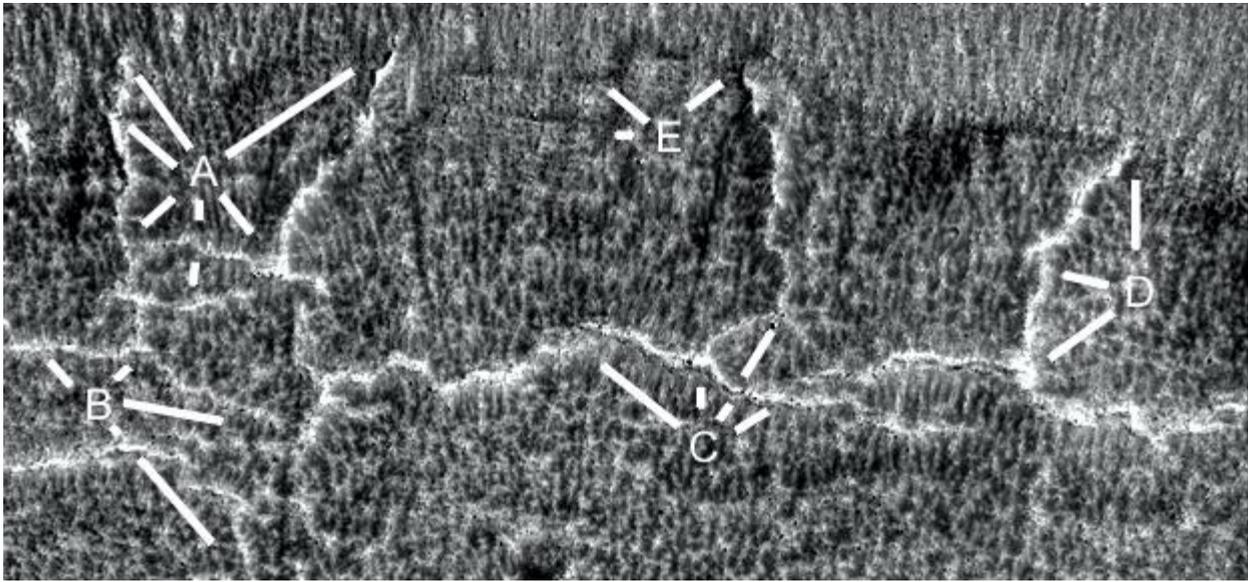
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2395b

Hypothesis

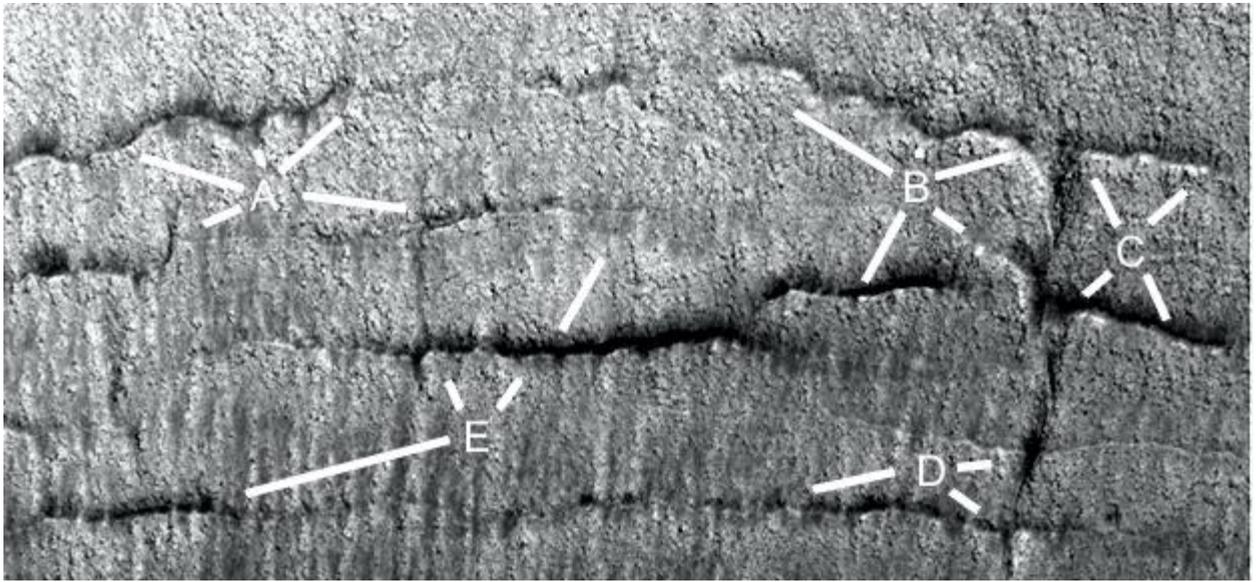
A and B may be tubes or walls, these are found near dams. C shows some double walls like collapsed tubes. D shows more double walls perhaps going into the crater wall. E shows some layers which may have collected water, at 2 o'clock the tube ends at the top of this layer as does D at 12 o'clock and A at 11 and 1 o'clock.



Wcd2395c

Hypothesis

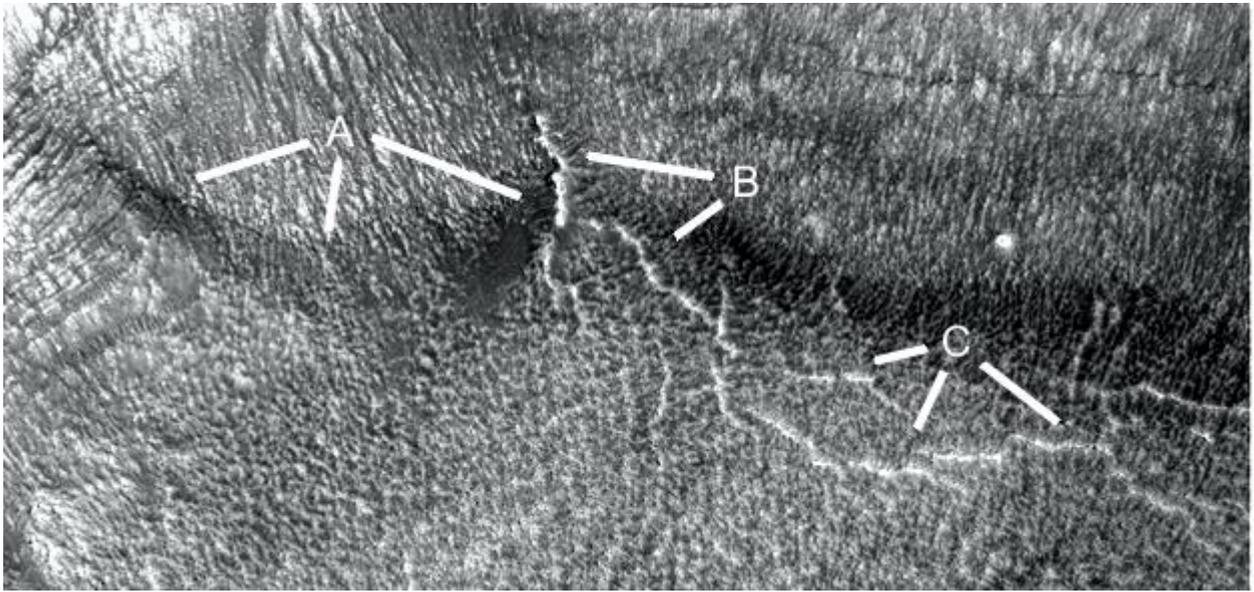
A shows more of these walls and cracks. It may be these are actually patches to seal cracks. This may stop water running into the cracks of the crater wall so it goes down to the dams. B and C have a similar shape as tubes becoming cracks at E at 11 and 1 o'clock. E at 8 o'clock starts as a tube or patch, this disappears into more of a crack and becomes a tube again at D. A at 3 o'clock looks like the top of a crack, C from 7 to 11 o'clock also looks like a crack. D from 2 to 4 o'clock is a continuation of this crack. Cracks are seen in other areas on Mars and are sealed like this, in hollows that would then be able to hold water.



Wcd2395d

Hypothesis

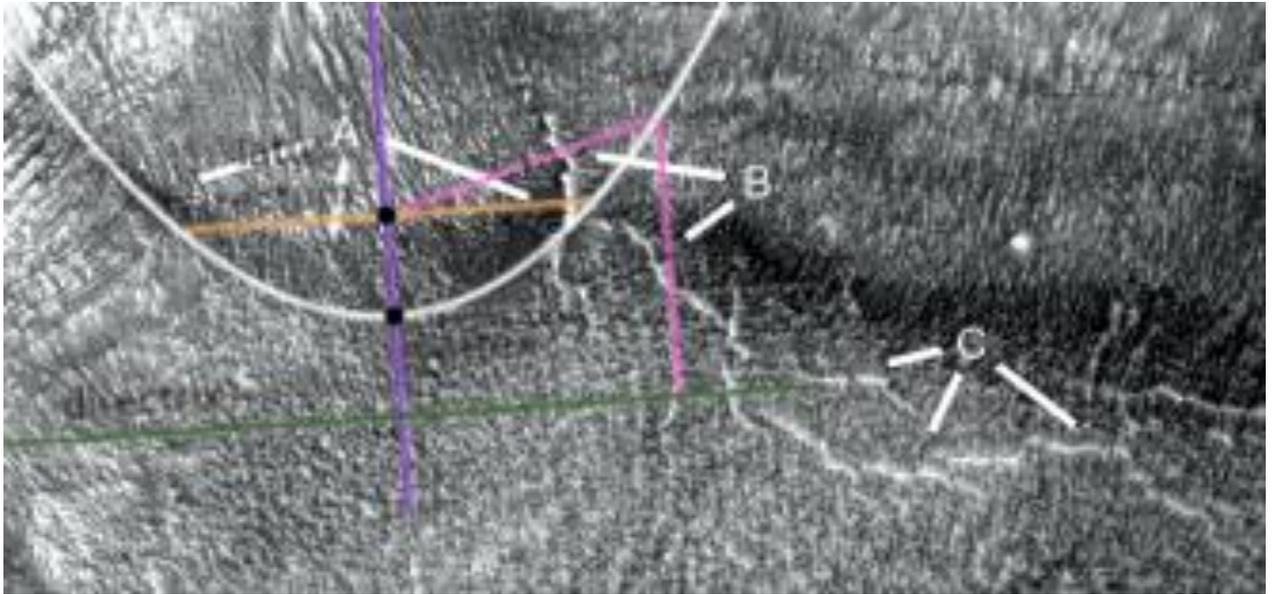
A shows a parabolic dam, B may be filling in cracks, at 10 o'clock this would direct some of the water coming down the crater wall. C shows more sealed cracks.



Wcd2395d2

Hypothesis

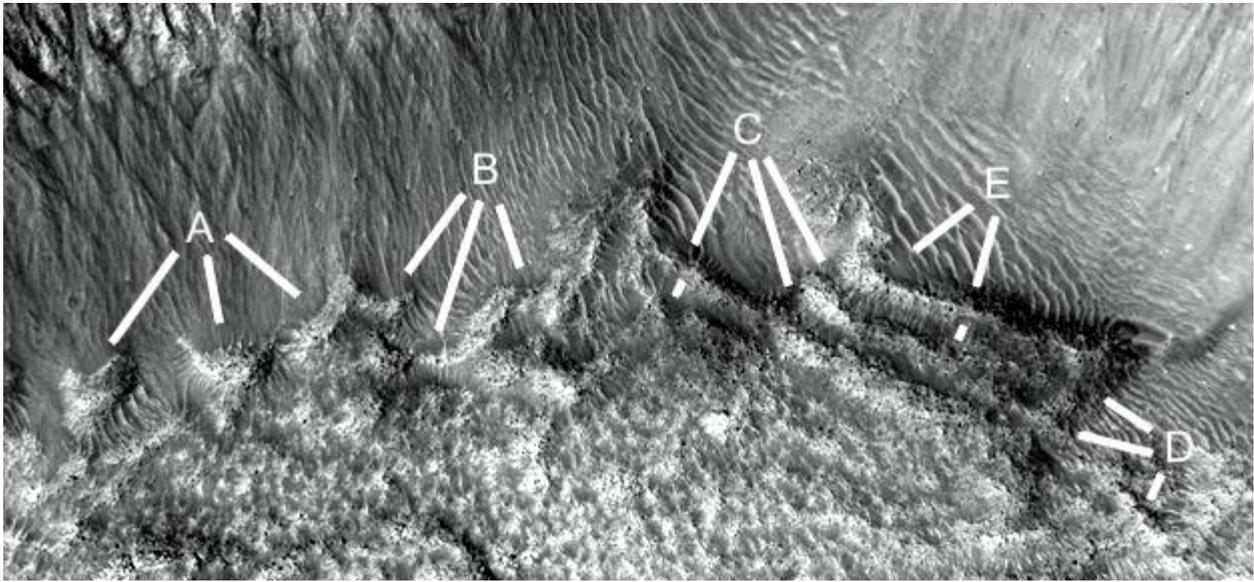
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2395e

Hypothesis

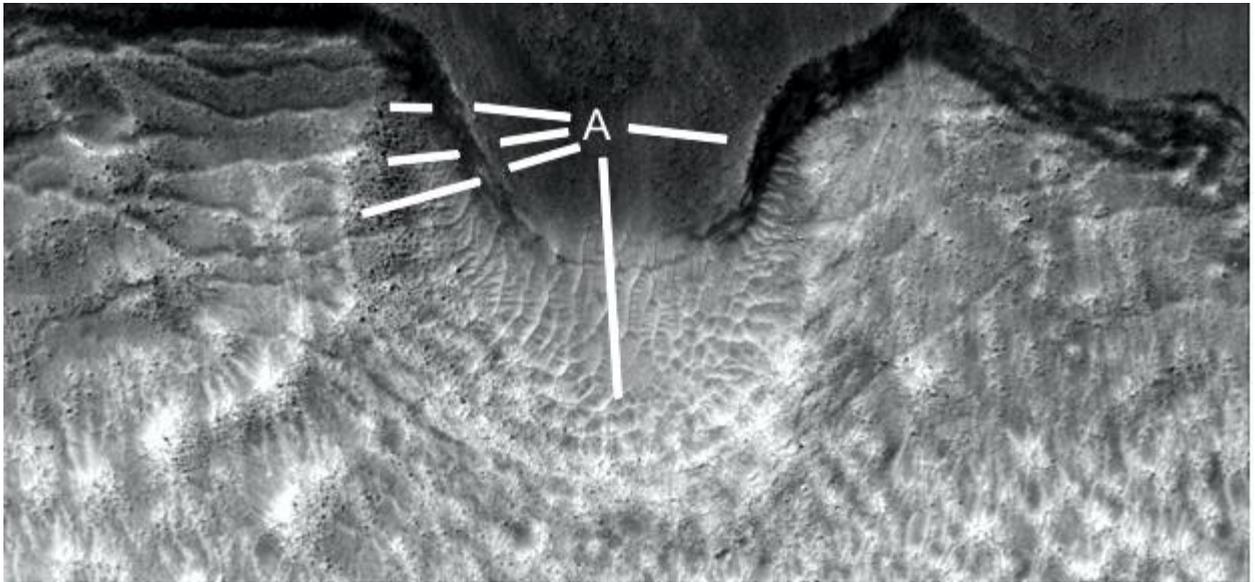
More dams are shown, these are probably parabolic but a higher resolution would be needed to check this. A shows dams stuck onto the crater wall, the same material is under the dams. C shows a dam that connects to a series of terraces at E. these would also collect water. D shows the sides of these terraces and another dam at 7 o'clock.



Wcd2395g

Hypothesis

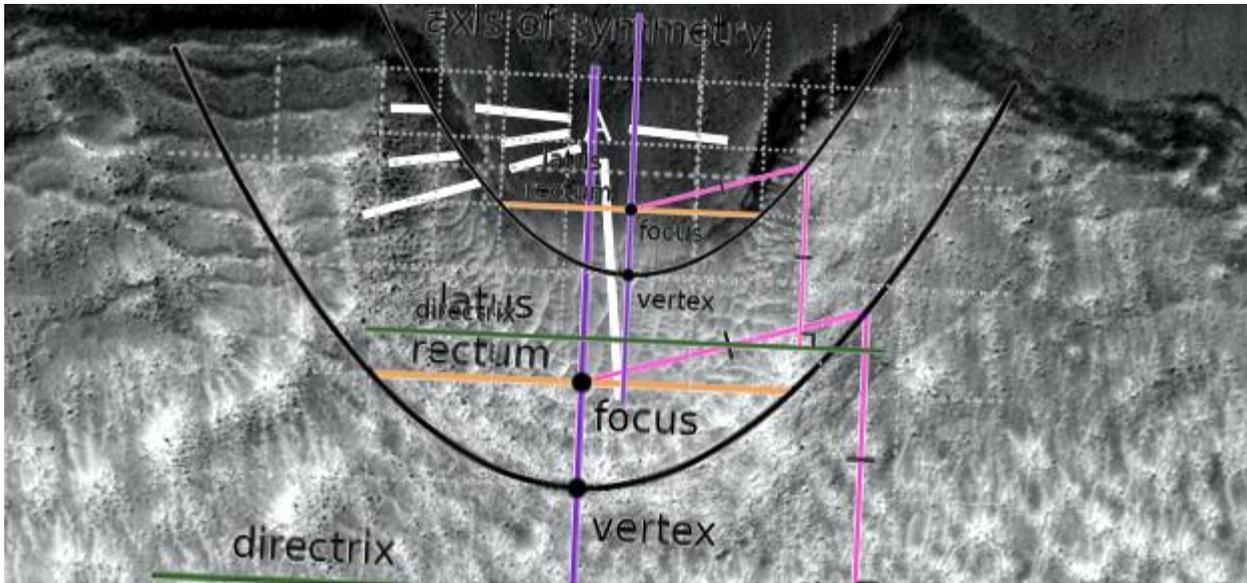
A shows layers on the side of the dam, these might collect water or be how the segment was constructed. These layers appear to be very even, the impact of a meteor should not create layers like this. The crater wall is much smoother by contrast, the dam floor has a hatched texture perhaps from sand dunes.



Wcd2395g2

Hypothesis

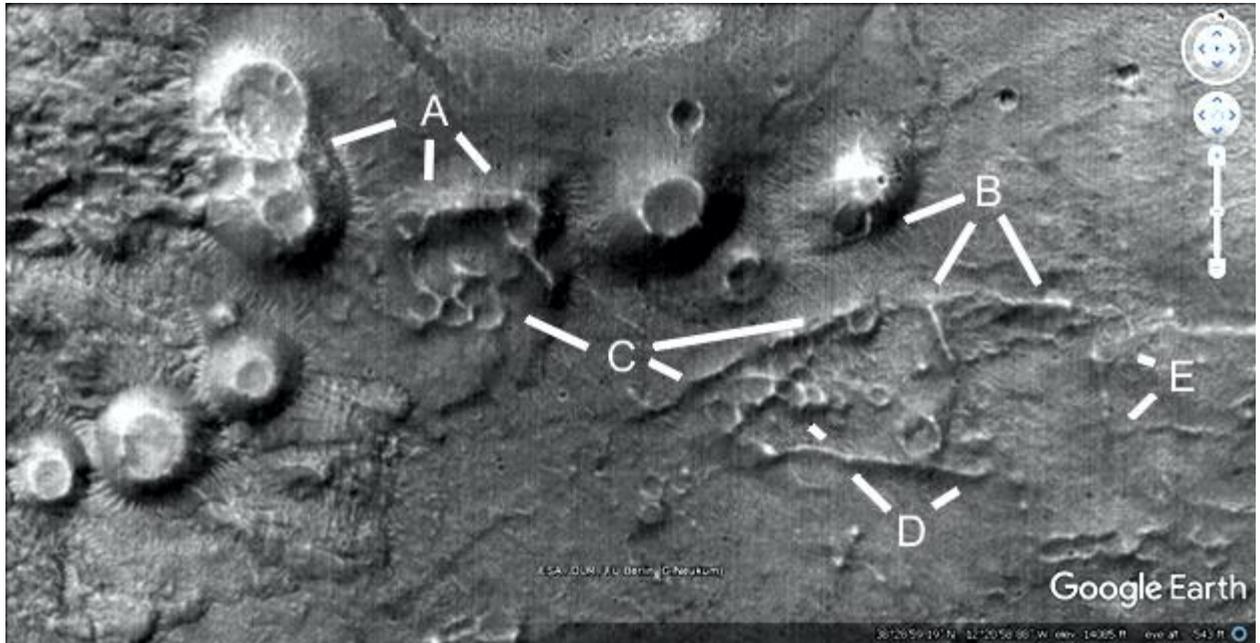
Two parabolas are shown.



Wchh2396

Hypothesis

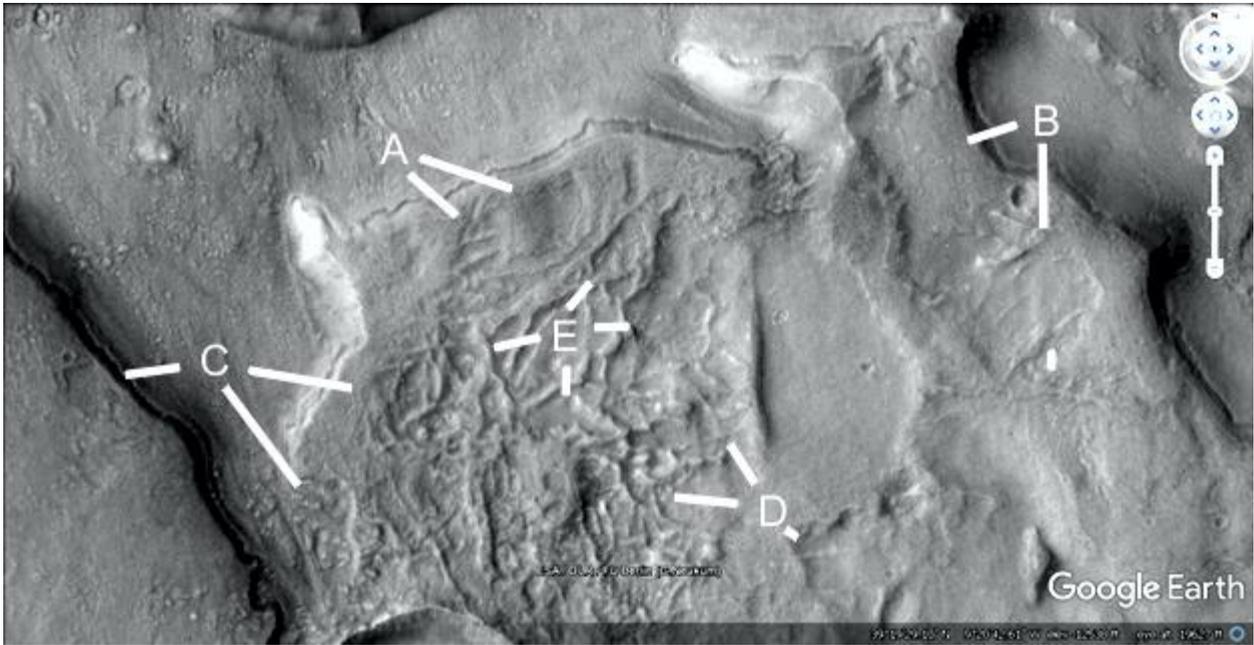
A may be mud volcanoes, or have been adapted as habitats. B shows a tube coming out of a hill at 8 o'clock, other tubes at 5 and 7 o'clock. C shows more tubes and possible rooms at 10 o'clock. D and E show some tubes branch at right angles.



Wchh2397

Hypothesis

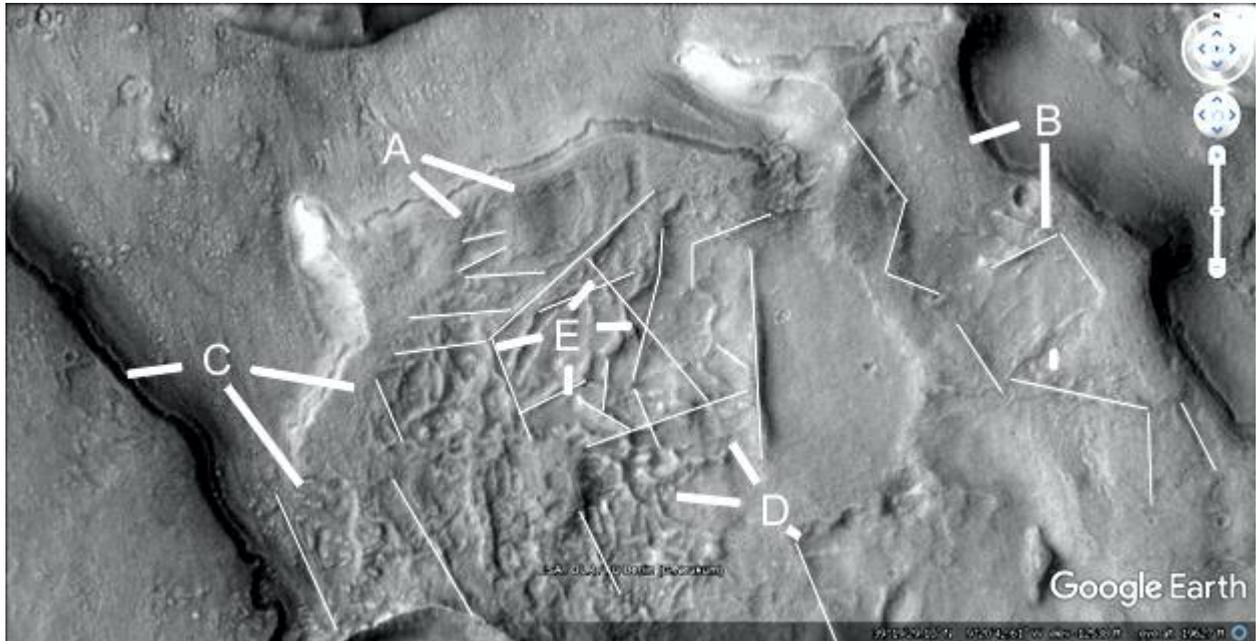
This may be a large hollow hill, A shows several rooms and settled areas. B shows a large settled area, this had fewer interior supports and so may have been more unstable. C shows a small cavity at 9 o'clock, more complex rooms at 4 and 5 o'clock. The ridges may be intact tunnels or interior supports, they would use arches and be stronger perhaps. D shows a complex series of interior supports, the ridge at 11 o'clock extends up to E at 2 and 3 o'clock, then connects to another and then down to 9 o'clock. These can be quite long then like tunnels or tubes.



Wchh2397a

Hypothesis

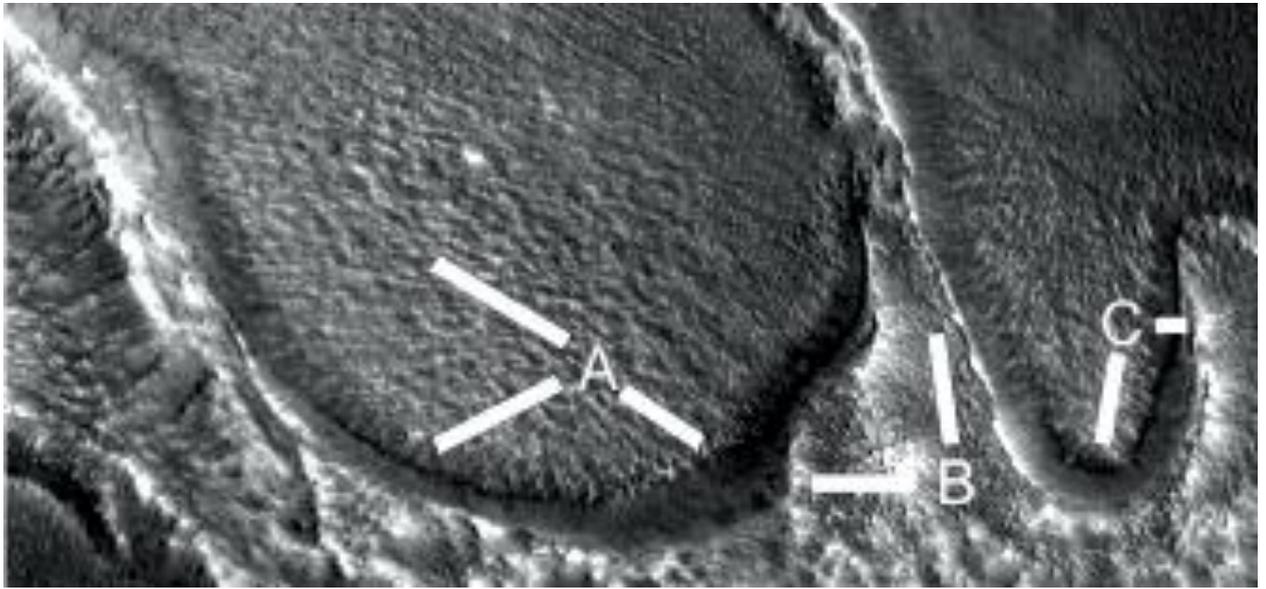
The lines show how straight some of these tubes and walls are.



Wchh2402

Hypothesis

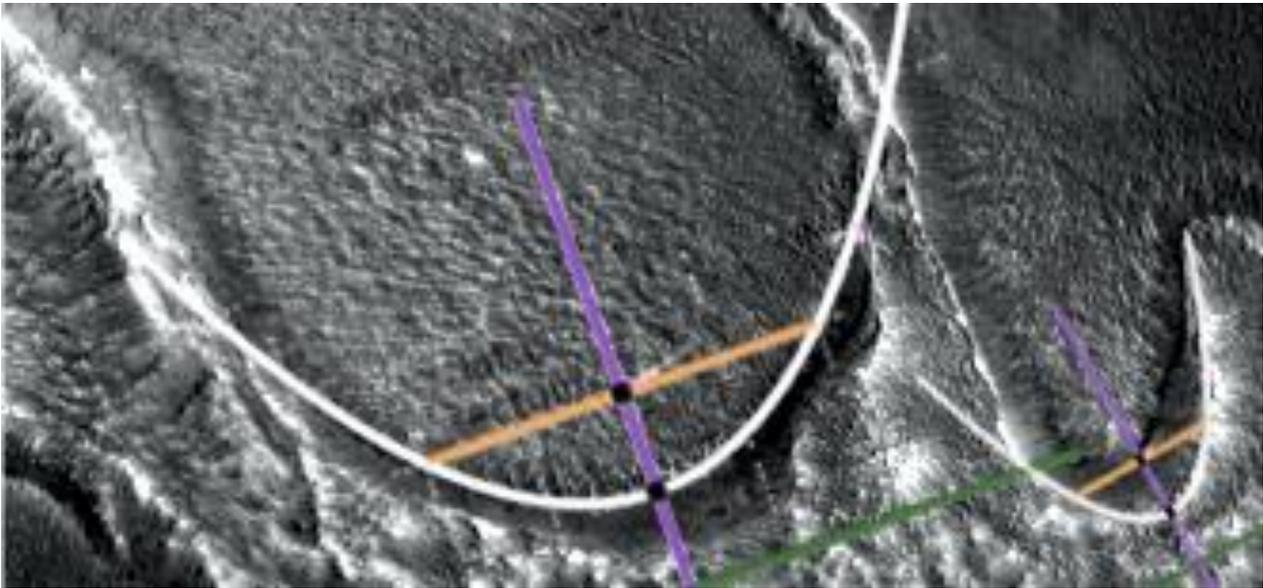
This hill has collapsed showing a tunnel like line at B and D, another tunnel with an exit may be at 4 o'clock. A shows a layered edge to the roof. C shows a darker segment of the roof that was covered in this paler material, perhaps cement. At 3 and 4 o'clock the roof suddenly drops to the floor inside it.



Wcd2411c2

Hypothesis

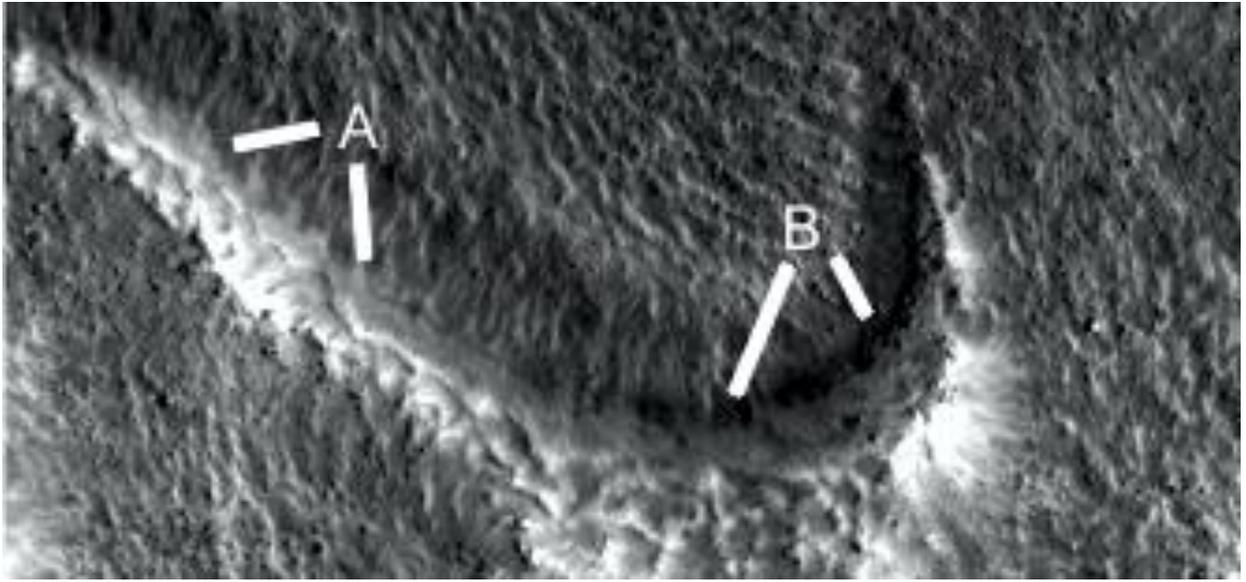
Two parabolas is shown.



Wcd2411d

Hypothesis

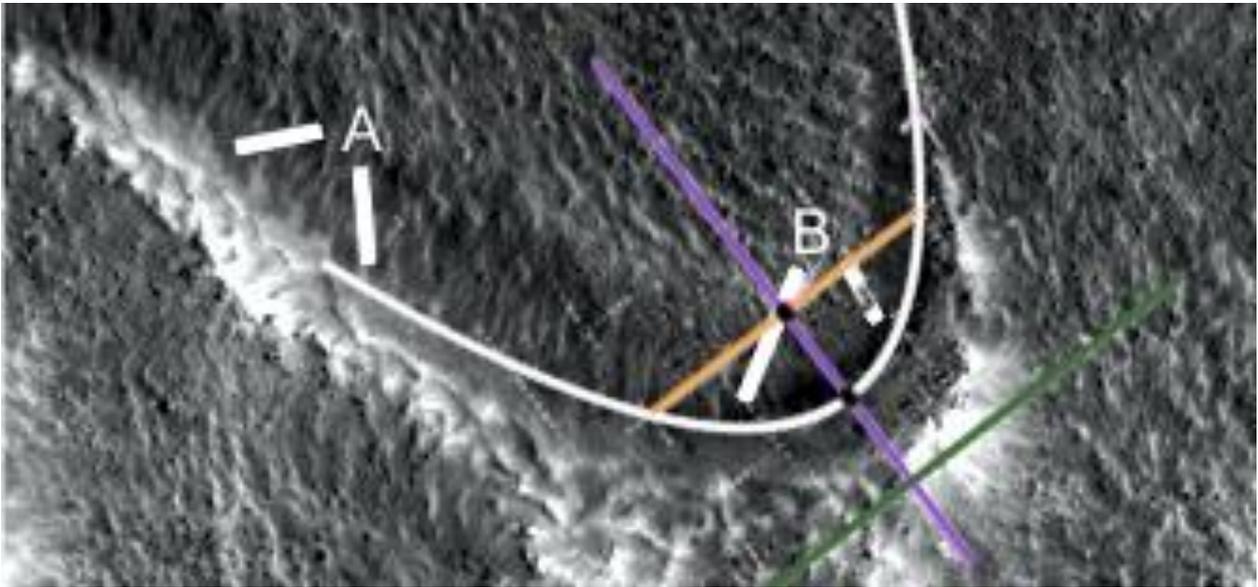
At A and B the smooth dam wall layer is breaking up, A at 6 o'clock shows the smooth layer with an irregular boundary and rougher rock under it. B at 7 o'clock shows a darker area like the erosion is undermining the dam wall. There are several dark patches on the wall like whole segments are wearing thin or breaking off. Between A and B there are many parallel lines like pillars perhaps exposed by erosion.



Wcd2411d2

Hypothesis

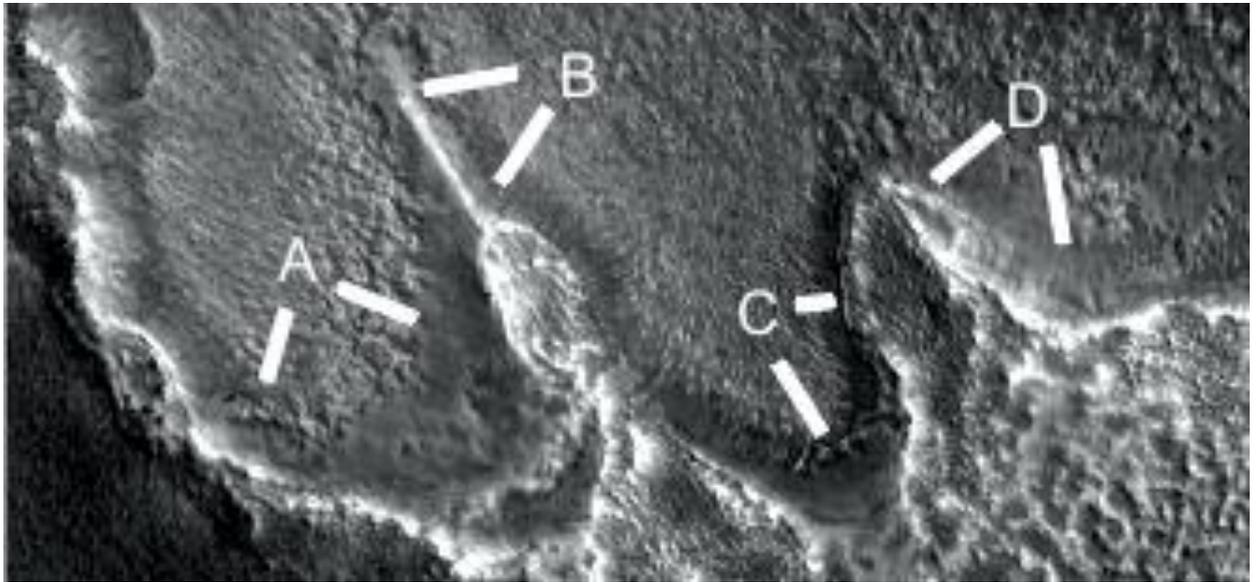
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2411e

Hypothesis

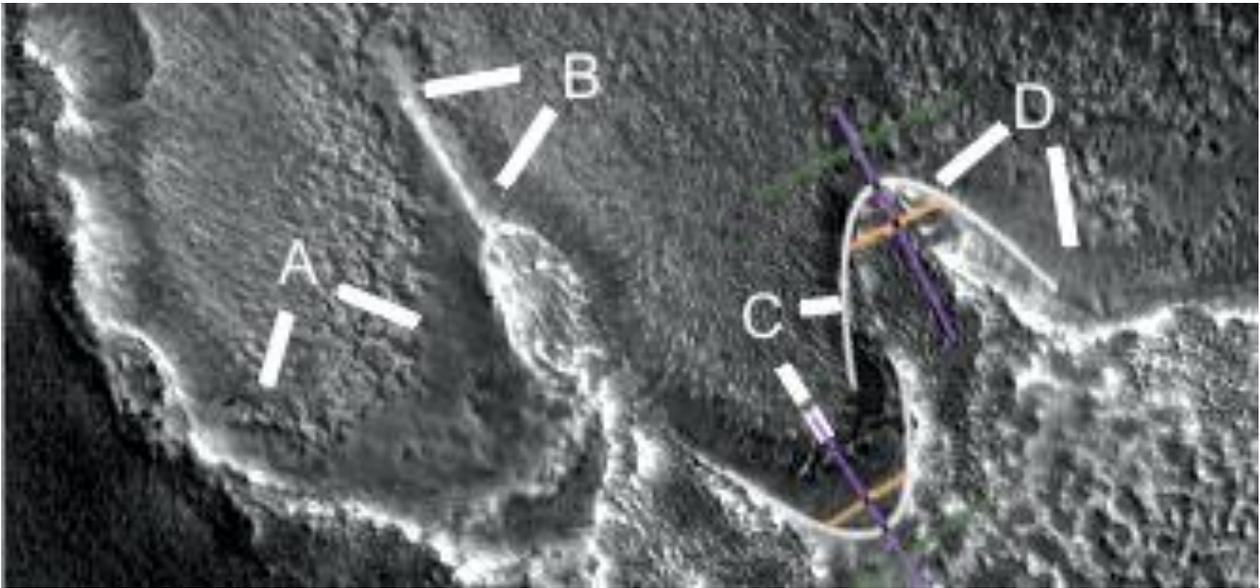
A shows the boundary between the rougher dam floor and the cement of the dam wall. This is breaking up in many places. B shows a straight wall dividing the two dams in good condition, it connects to a probable parabolic arch under it at 7 o'clock. C shows where the smooth dam wall is breaking up at 5 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the dam wall shows a dark line along it like the interior is exposed. D shows the edge of the dam wall with many parallel pillars in it.



Wcd2411e2

Hypothesis

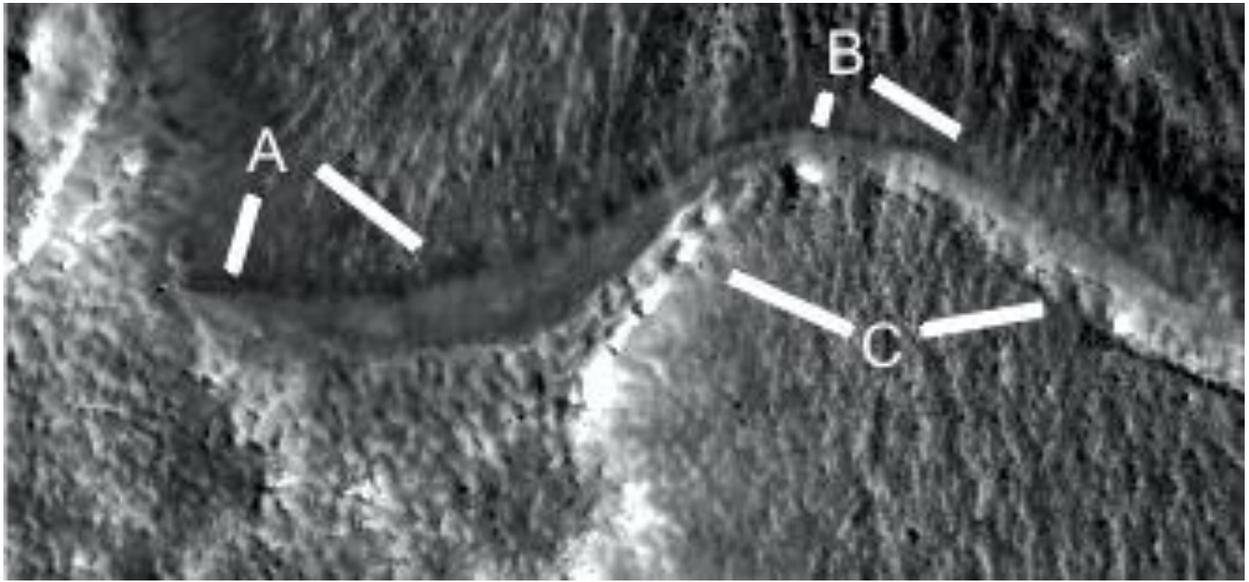
Two parabolas are shown.



Wcd2411f

Hypothesis

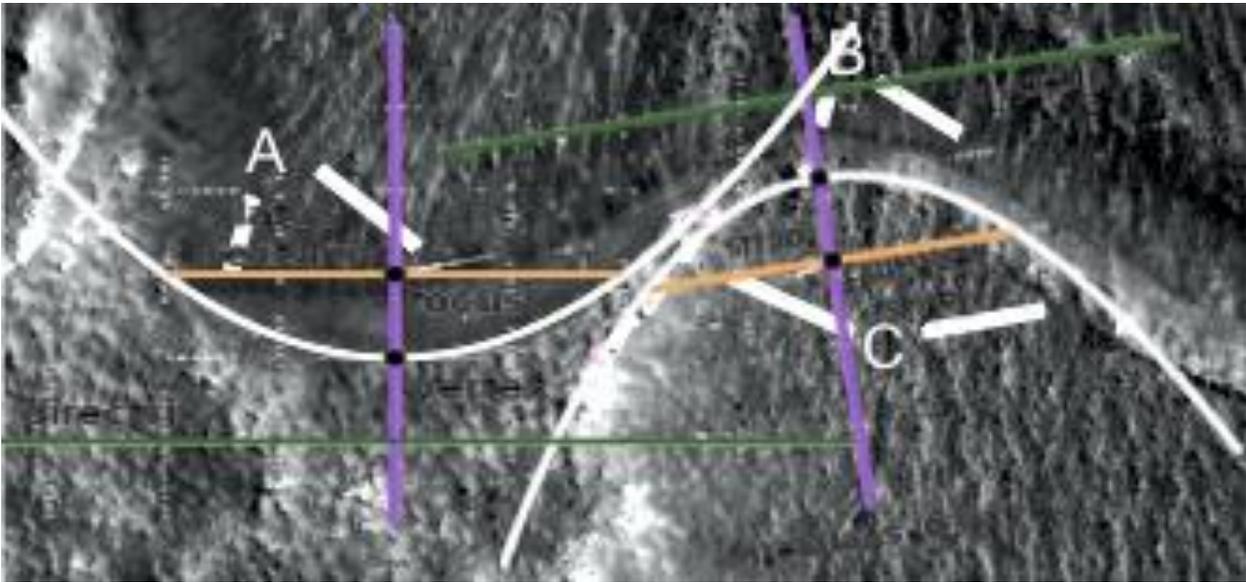
A shows the smooth dam wall with an abrupt connection to the rougher dam floor, it looks like a smooth cement layer. B shows a smooth parabolic arch. C shows how the top of the dam wall has broken off leaving irregular shapes, at 10 o'clock there may be regular capstones exposed.



Wcd2411f2

Hypothesis

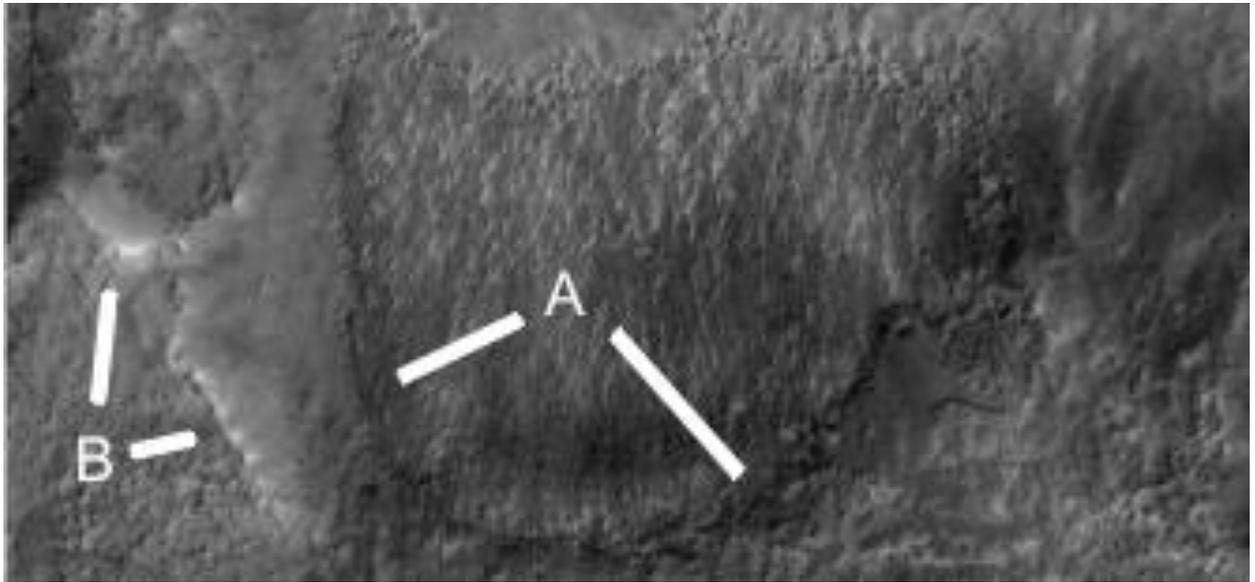
Two parabolas are shown.



Wcd2411g

Hypothesis

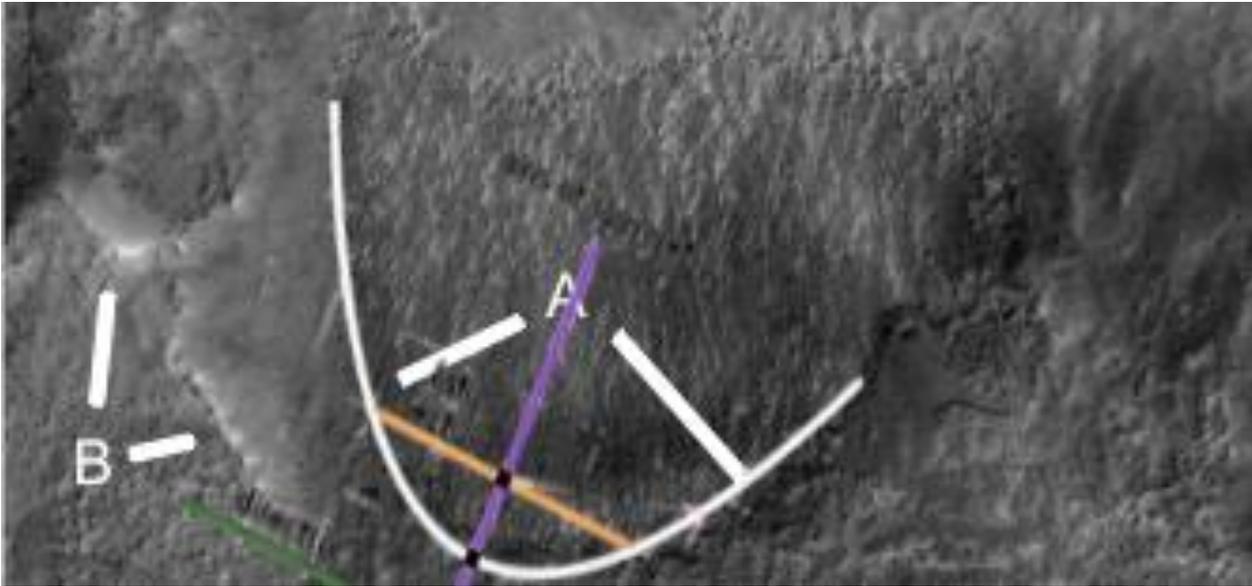
A shows the edge of a parabolic dam, at 8 o'clock it is much smoother like cement. B shows regular bulges like exposed pillars at 2 o'clock, also a smooth dam wall at 12 o'clock.



Wcd2411g2

Hypothesis

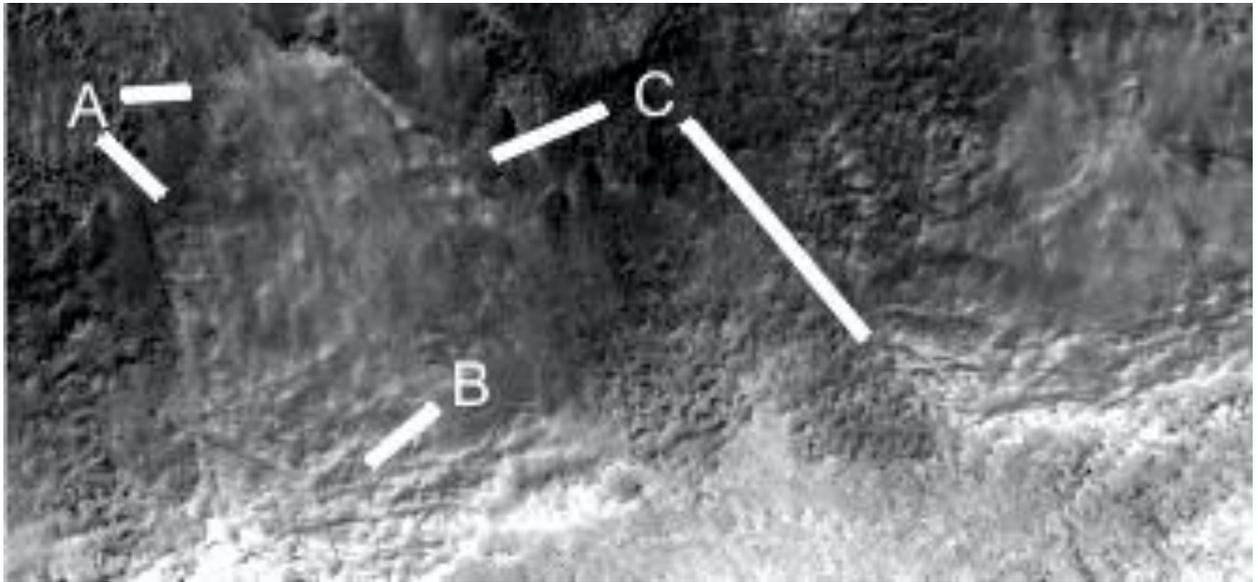
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2411h

Hypothesis

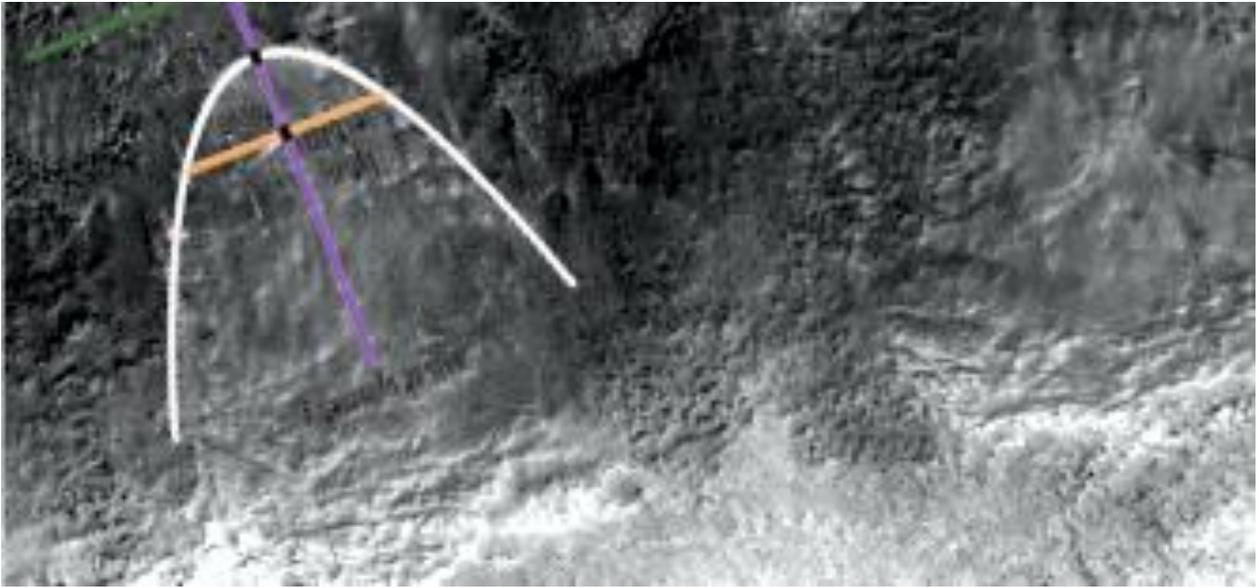
A shows a smooth parabolic arch like cement, there are regular lines inside it like tiles. A shows a square surrounded by grout at 4 o'clock, another walled segment at 3 o'clock. B shows a row of about seven squares, a second row of about six squares under it. These may also be tiles with the grout between them eroding away. C shows more tiles at 8 o'clock, more may be at 5 o'clock.



Wcd2411h2

Hypothesis

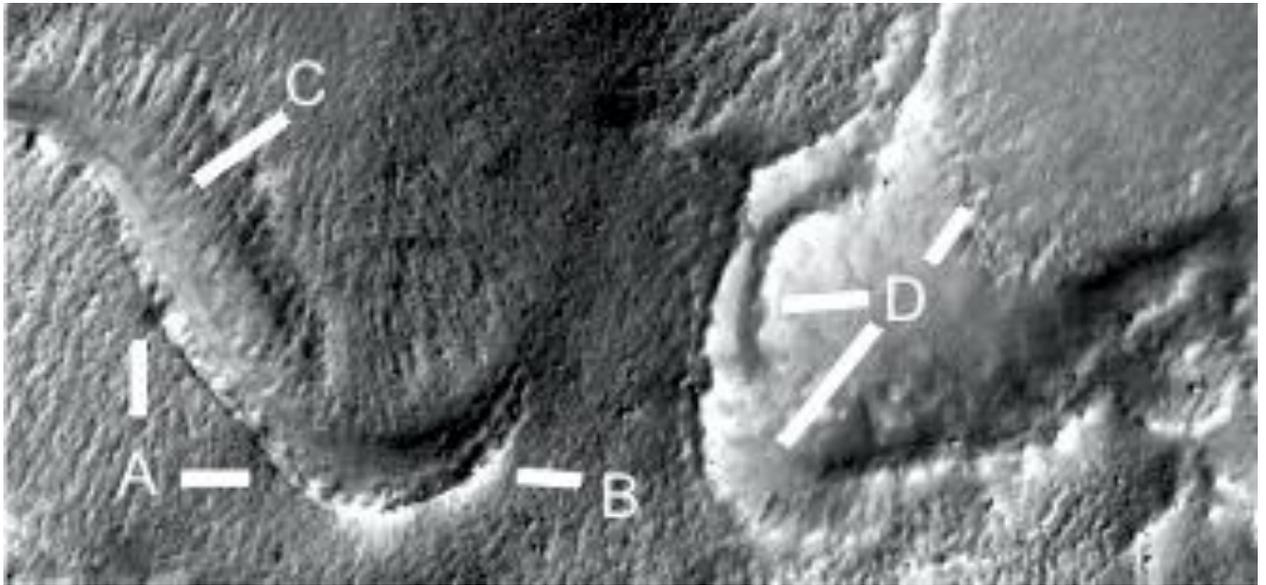
A parabola is shown. The tiles appear to be parallel to the axis of symmetry.



Wcd2411a2

Hypothesis

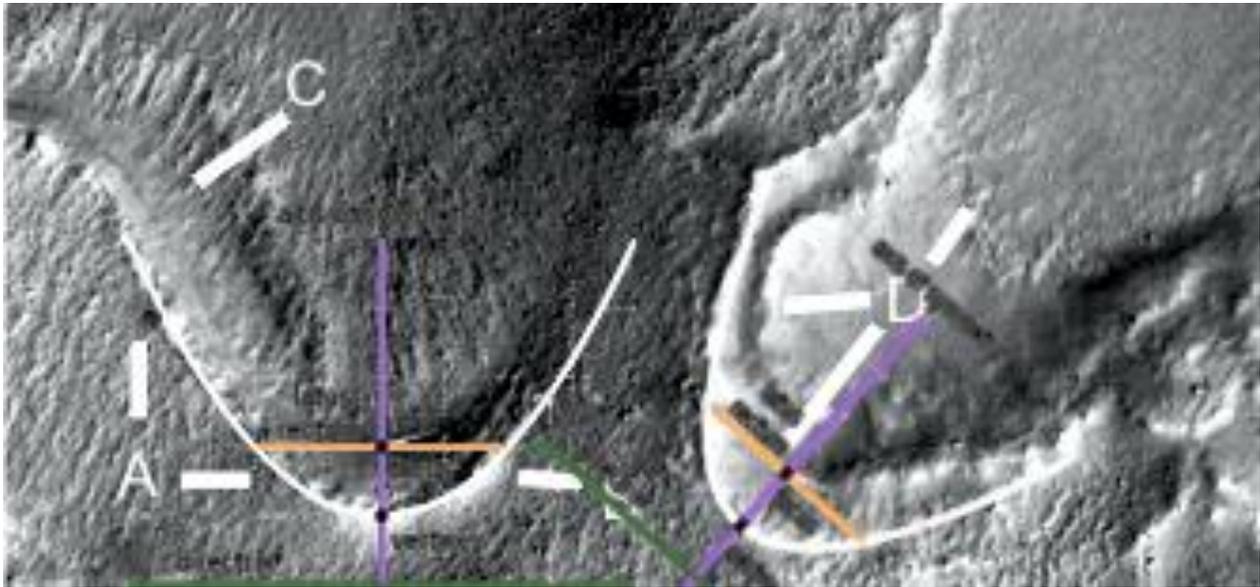
A shows the lip of the dam wall, it has regular pits like the capstones have broken off. B shows a double wall like the interior of the wall is exposed. C shows a water channel feeding the dam. D shows regular grooves perhaps with pillars between them. At 9 o'clock is a layer of the dam wall, at 1 o'clock is a smooth dam floor like cement.



Wcd2411a2a

Hypothesis

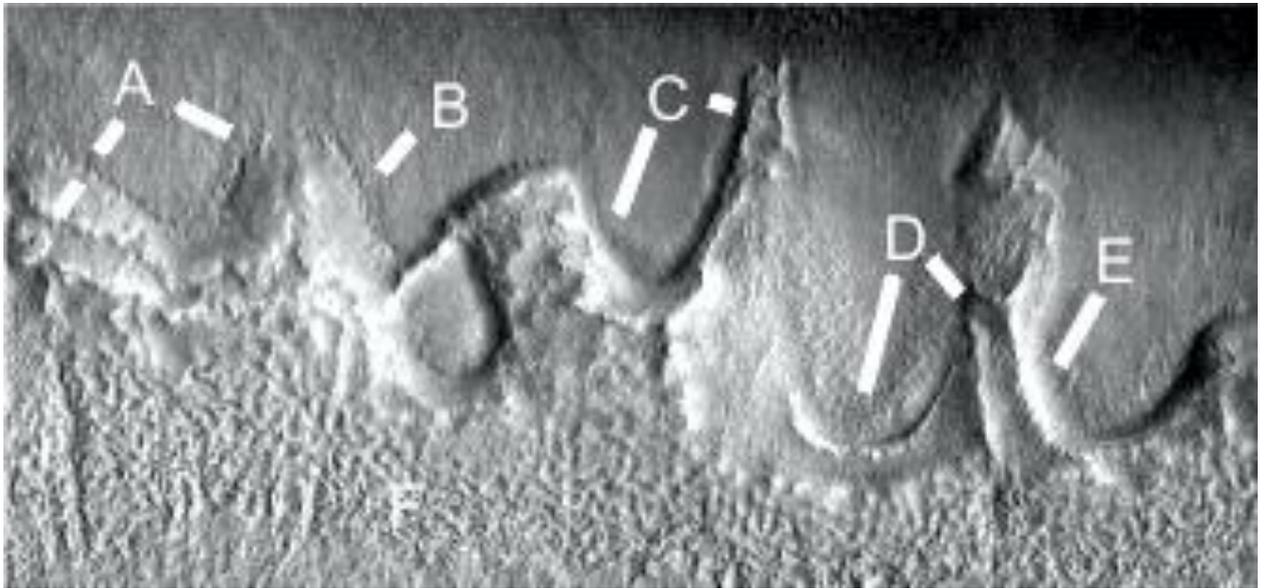
Two parabolas are shown.



Wcd2411a2b

Hypothesis

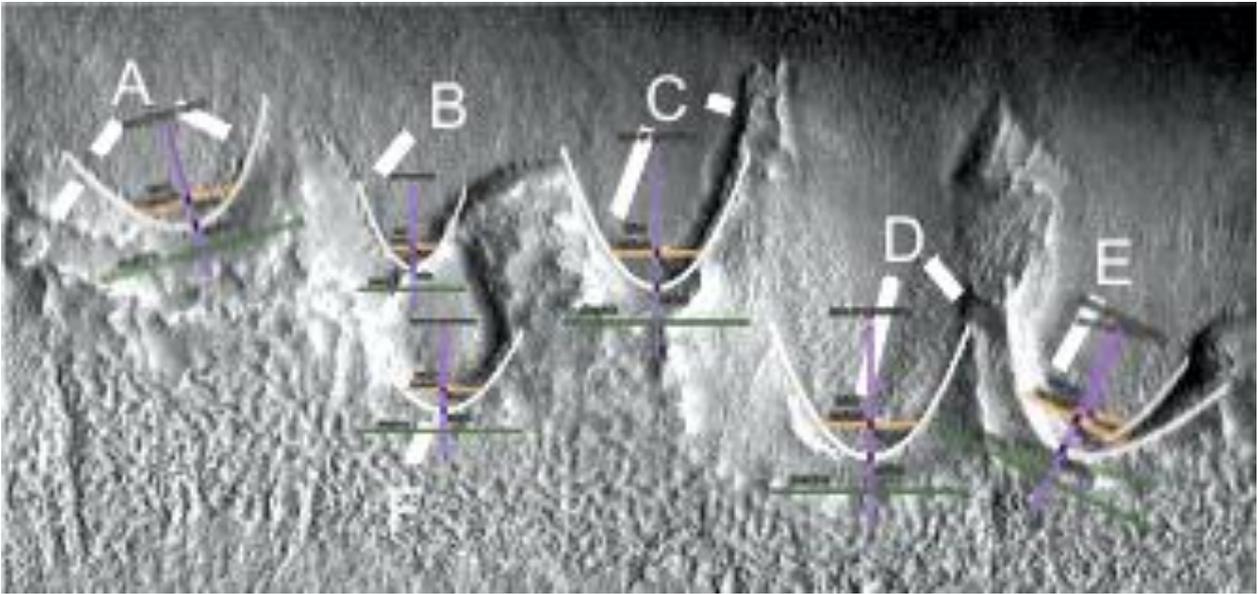
A shows two layers of the dam wall at 7 o'clock, as if they are degrading. Between A at 4 o'clock and B at 7 o'clock there is a vertical gap between the cement walls, this extends to the dividing line between the layers on the left. B shows how the dam wall might be undermined. C shows a cavity between the dam walls at 4 o'clock like the cement layers are higher than the middle. D shows a hollow under the dam wall at 7 o'clock, a parabola with a smooth hollow under it at 4 o'clock. E shows a smooth dam wall.



Wcd2411a2b2a

Hypothesis

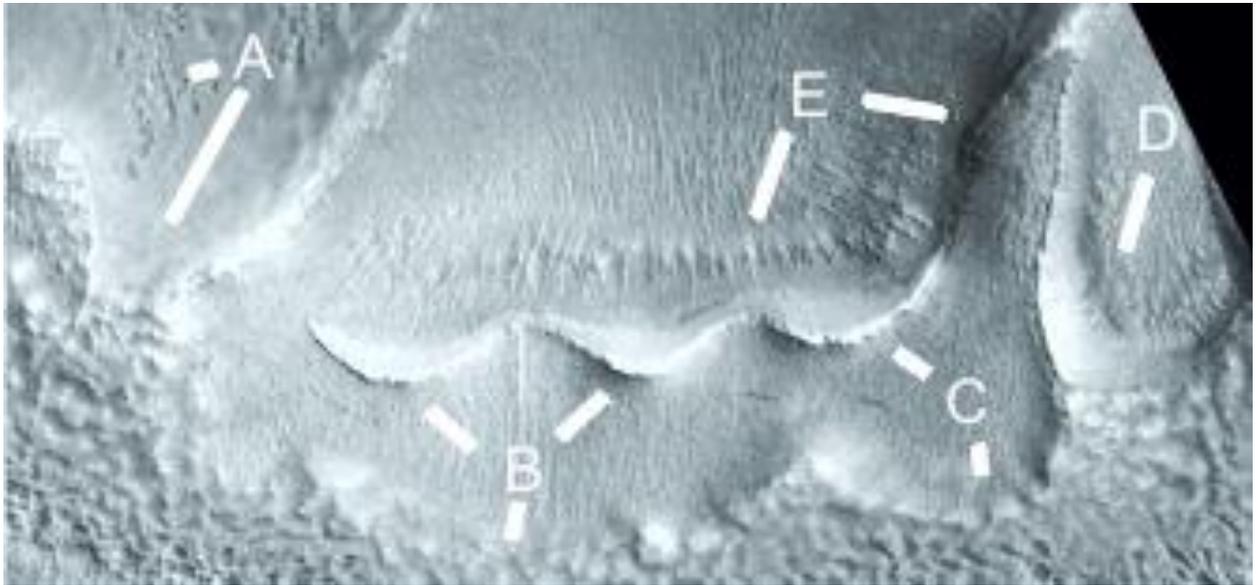
Seven parabolas are shown.



Wcd2411a2d

Hypothesis

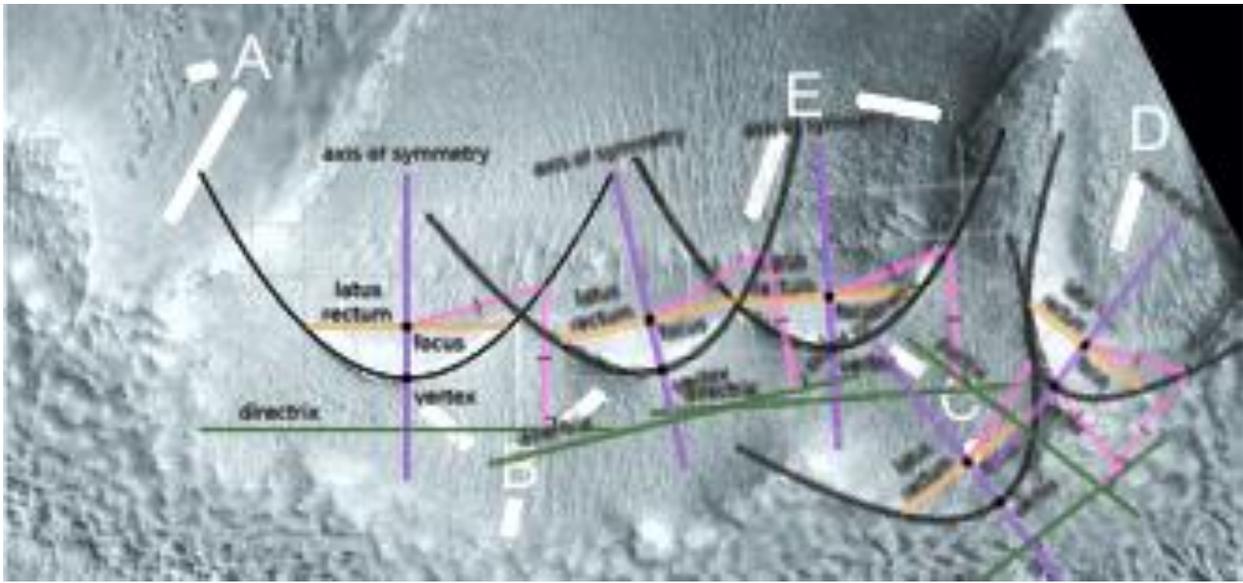
A shows the cement dam floor breaking up. B shows a sine wave like array of 3 parabolic dams from B at 10 and 2 o'clock over to C at 10 o'clock. B at 6 o'clock shows the edge of this smooth cement layer. C at 6 o'clock also shows this. D shows another dam. E shows another dam.



Wcd2411a2d2

Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown.



Wcd2411a2g

Hypothesis

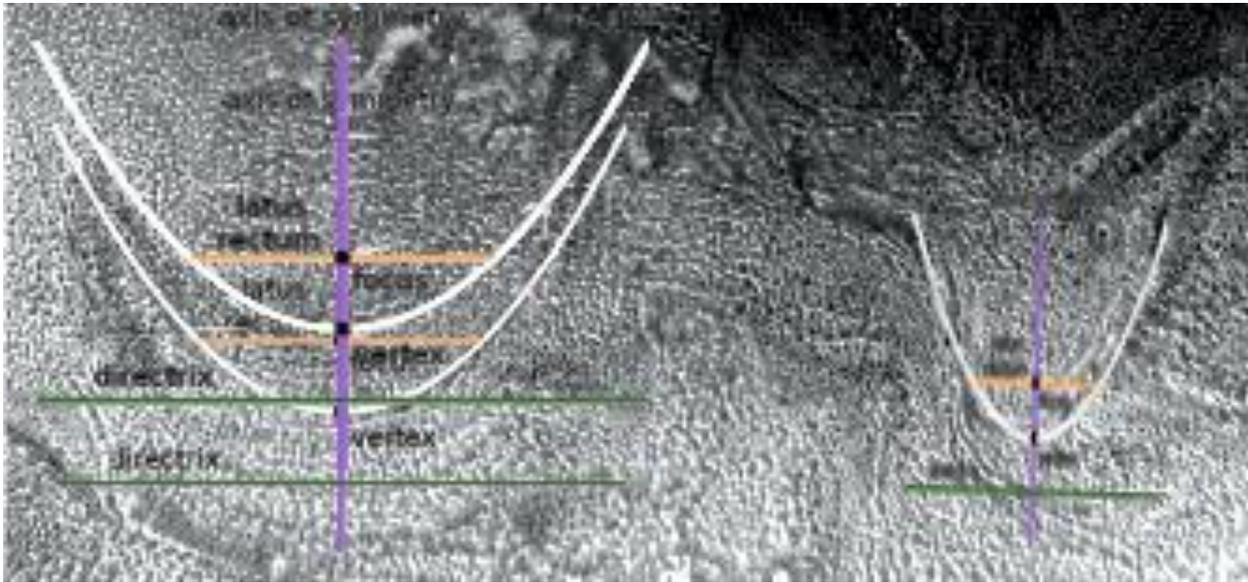
There may have been parabolic dam walls here that broke off.



Wcd2411a2g2

Hypothesis

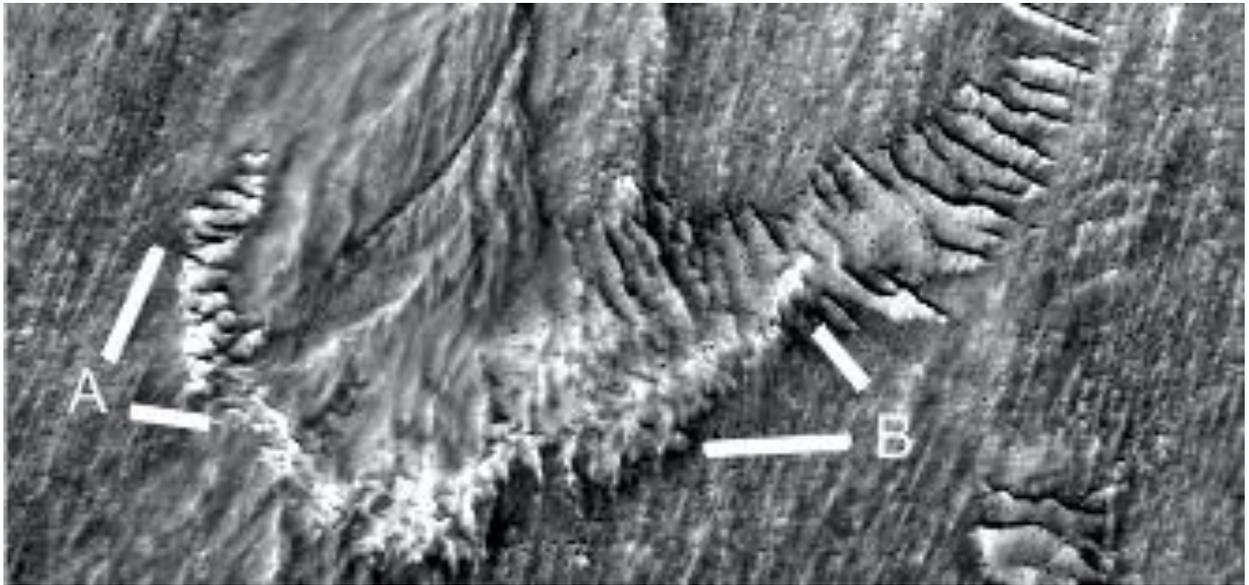
Three parabolas are shown.



Wcd2412a

Hypothesis

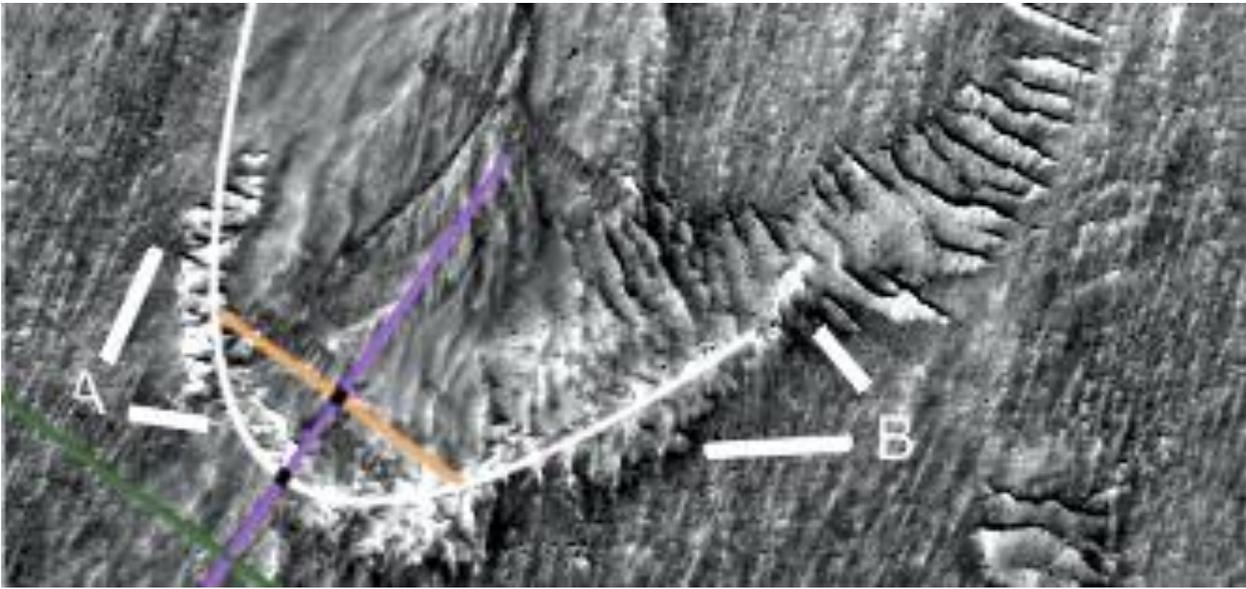
A may show regular pillars in the dam wall, B shows them as more like layers. These might have been horizontal layers with the gentle slope of the crater, then built up in the right parabolic shape.



Wcd2412a2

Hypothesis

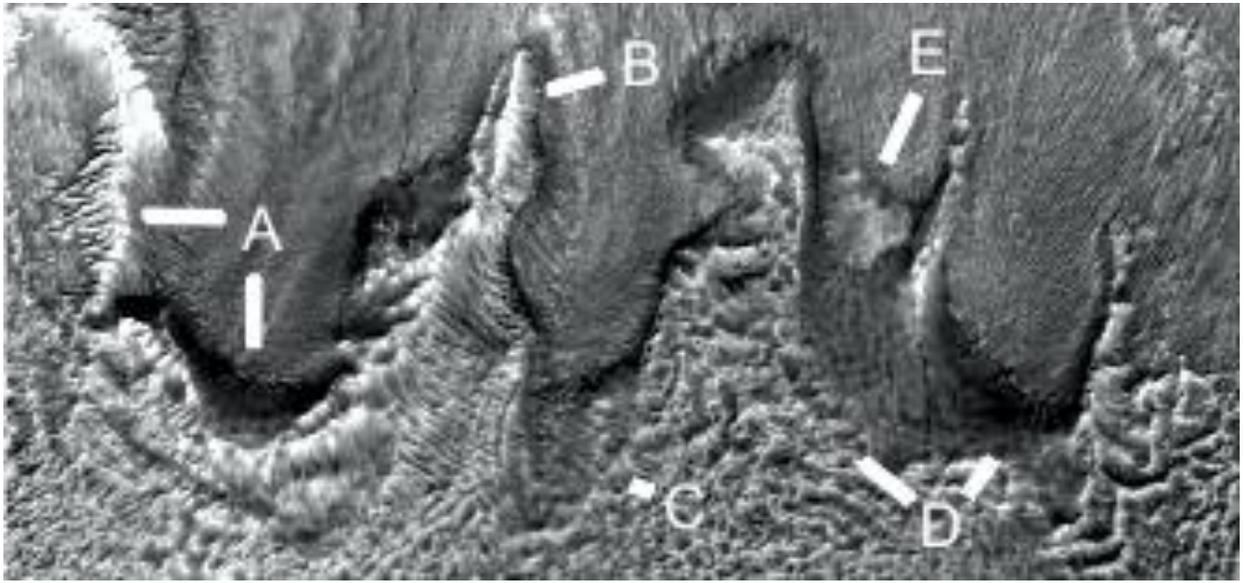
A parabola is shown. This is more approximate because of the highly eroded condition of the dam.



Wcd2412b

Hypothesis

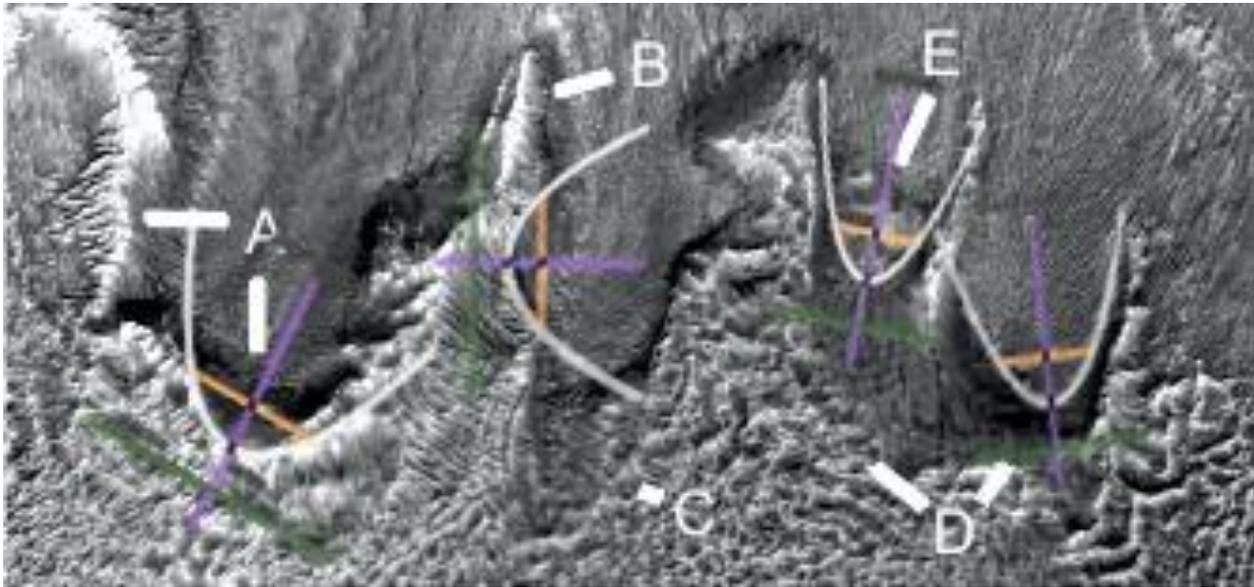
A shows more of these layers at 9 o'clock, a smooth cement floor at 6 o'clock. B shows a double wall at 8 o'clock where the space between the cement walls may be eroding. C shows another layer in the dam wall, this may have been a local construction technique. Above D the dam wall has many holes perhaps as the cement breaks up, the segment at E is much smoother.



Wcd212b2

Hypothesis

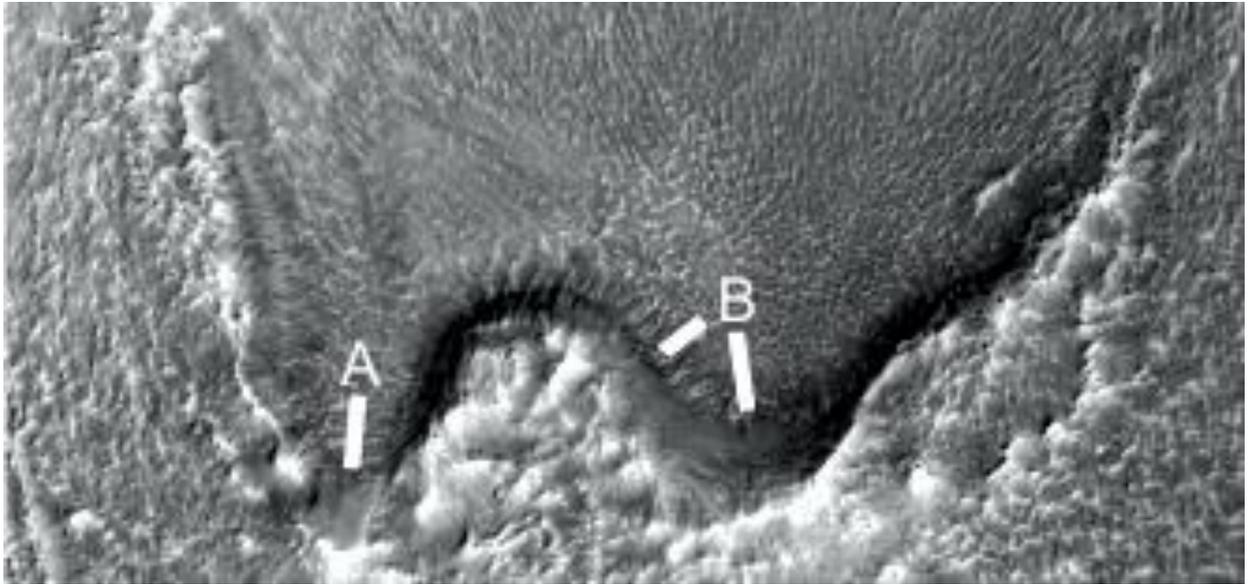
Four parabolas are shown.



Wcd2412c

Hypothesis

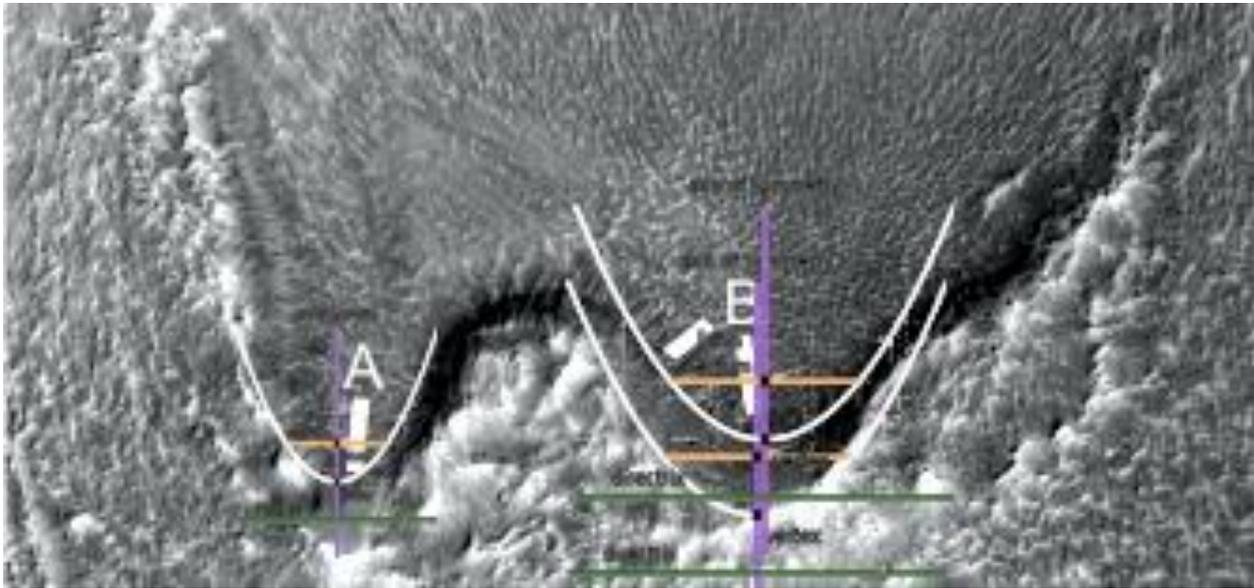
A shows a smooth segment of the dam wall, this may have fallen down from its correct position. That would mean the dam extended out much further from the crater wall like B. Above the dams is a regular pattern like tiles.



Wcd2412c2

Hypothesis

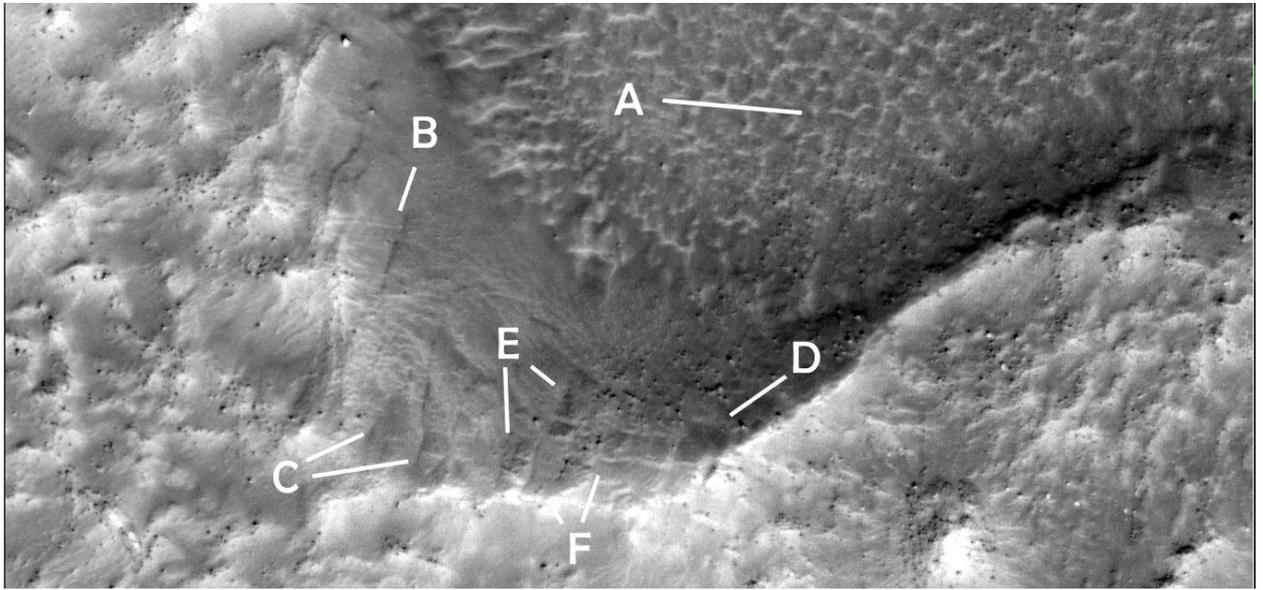
Three parabolas are shown.



Wcd2412c3

Hypothesis

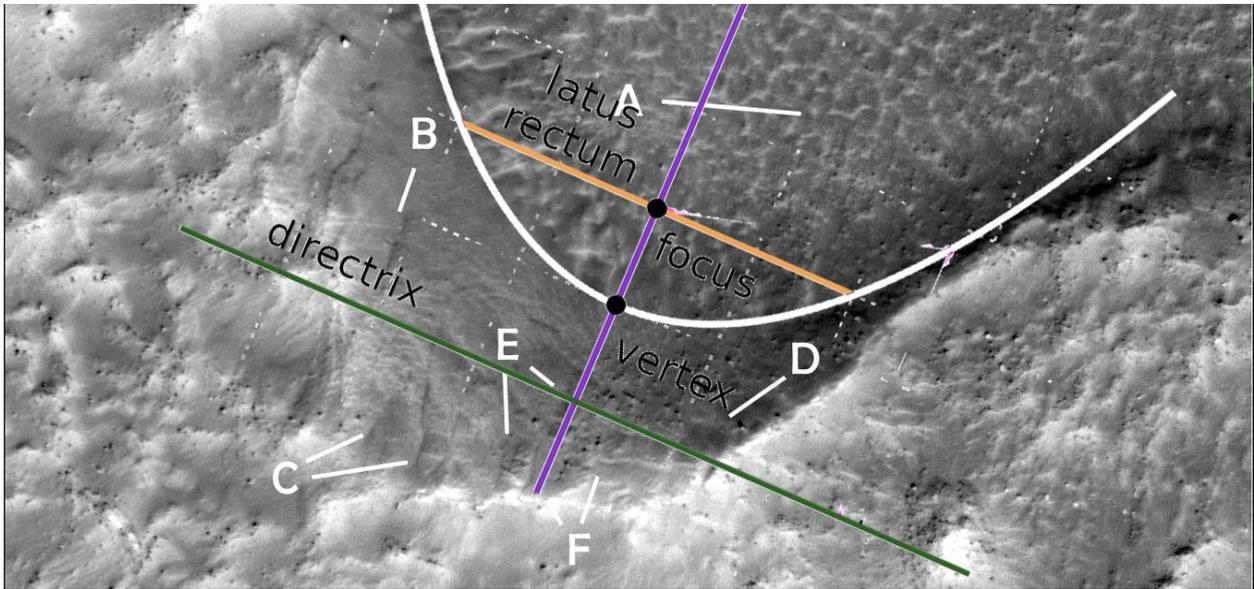
In this closeup the dam appears to have bricks or tiles in its wall. A shows a regular pattern which may be tiles and grout. B shows the edge of a tile or layer. C shows a squarish tile at 2 o'clock, another is exposed at 1 o'clock perhaps from erosion. D shows a rectangular tile, E shows two squarish tiles in a row at 6 o'clock, another two at 4 o'clock. F shows the side of a triangular tile at 1 o'clock like half has broken off, to the left at 11 o'clock is a gap as if the tile has broken off completely.



Wcd2412c3a

Hypothesis

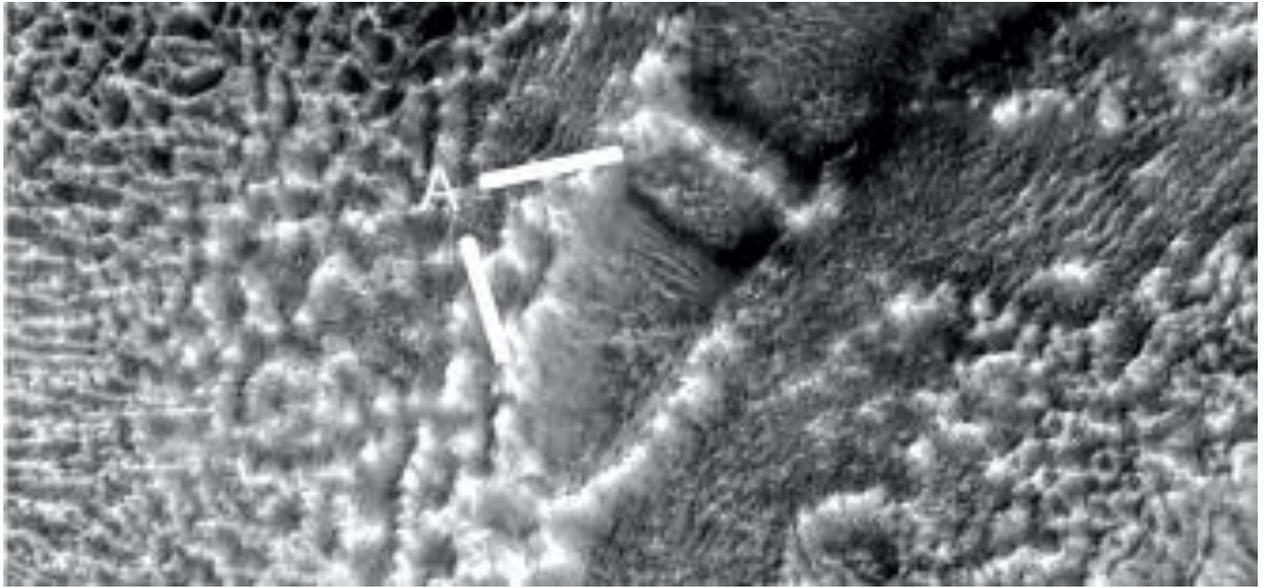
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2412d

Hypothesis

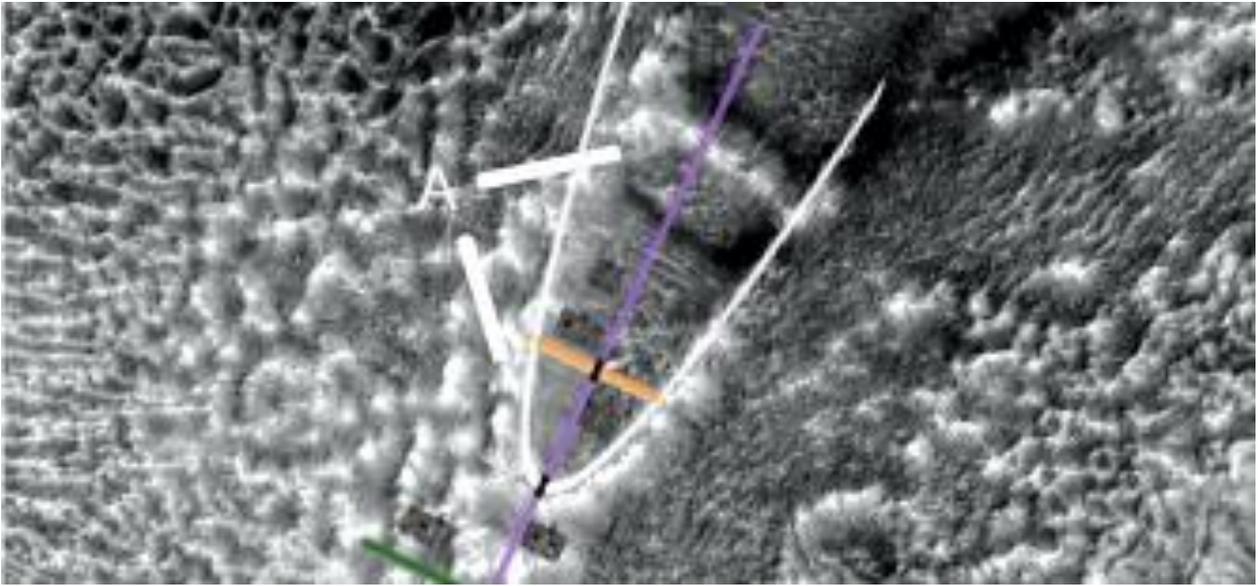
A shows a parabolic dam, the wall at 2 o'clock is parallel to the directrix. At 5 o'clock the wall is highly eroded with segments missing.



Wcd2412d2

Hypothesis

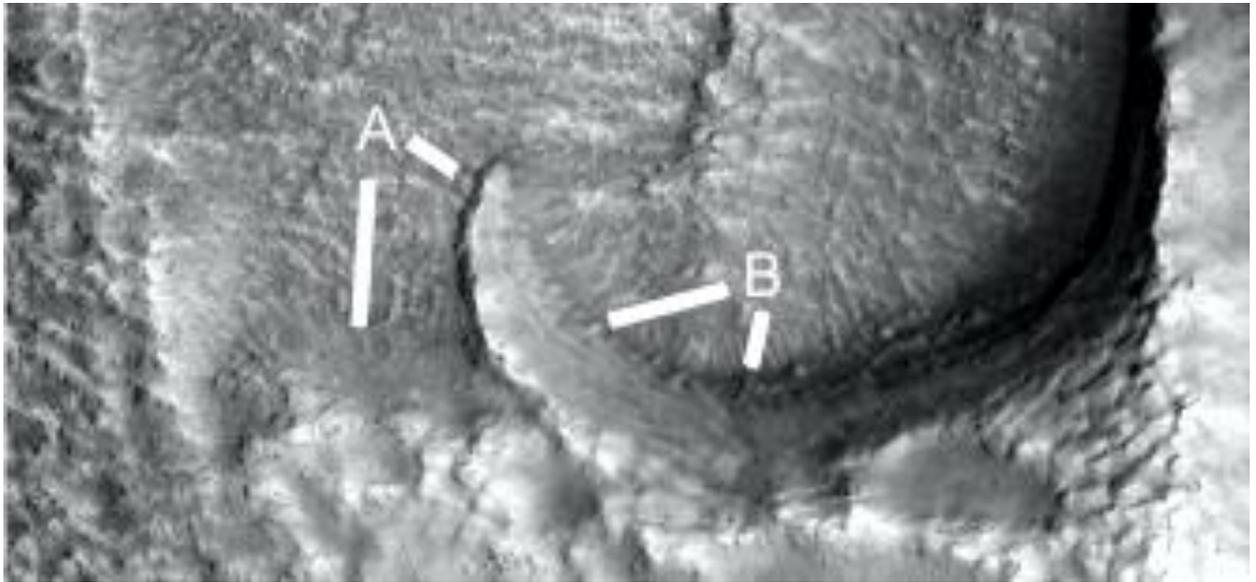
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2412e

Hypothesis

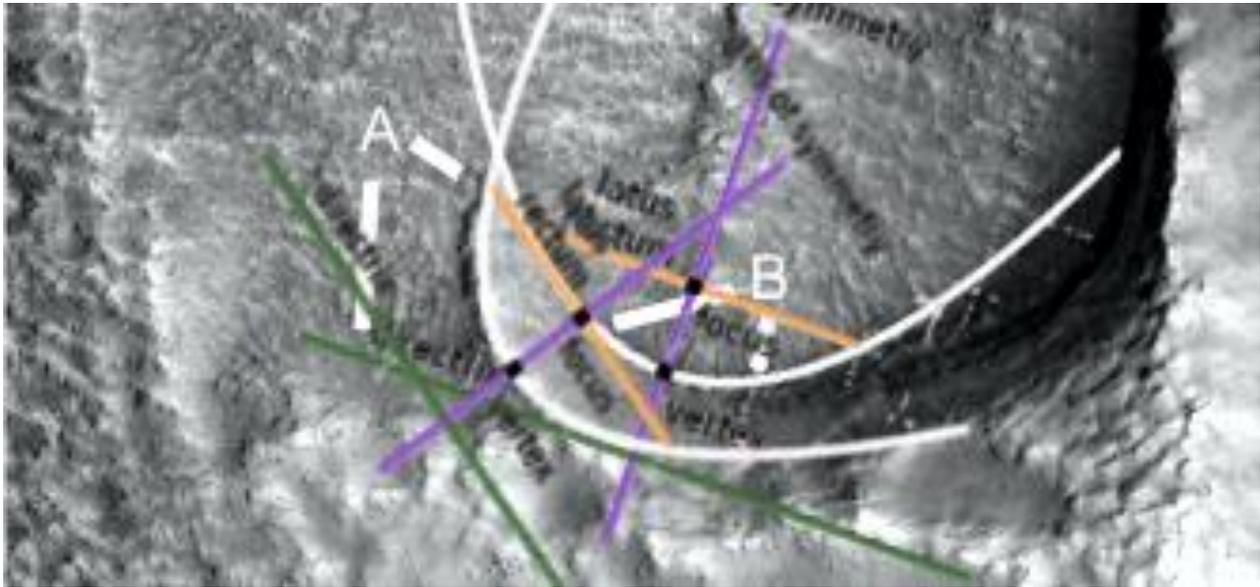
A at 6 o'clock shows a dam with a flat rather than parabolic wall. At 4 o'clock the dam wall shows some parallel layers in it. B at 8 o'clock shows regular pillars or bricks in the bottom of the dam wall. At 7 o'clock the wall is degrading showing a layered structure and more of these pillars or bricks.



Wcd2412e2

Hypothesis

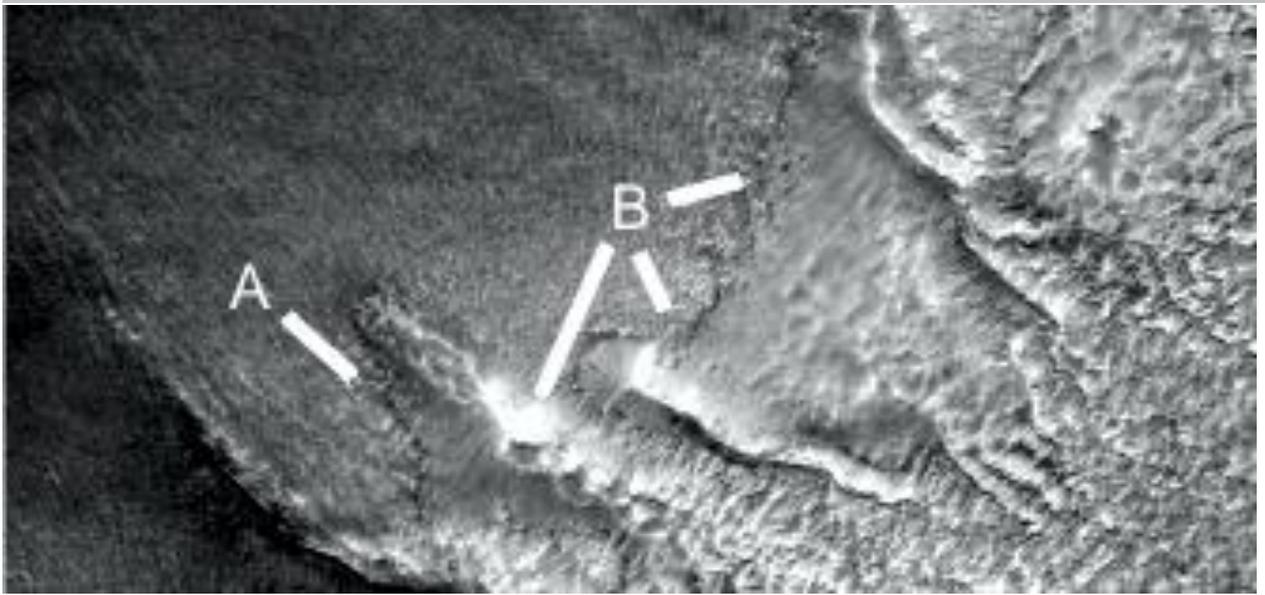
Two parabolas are shown.



Wcd2412f

Hypothesis

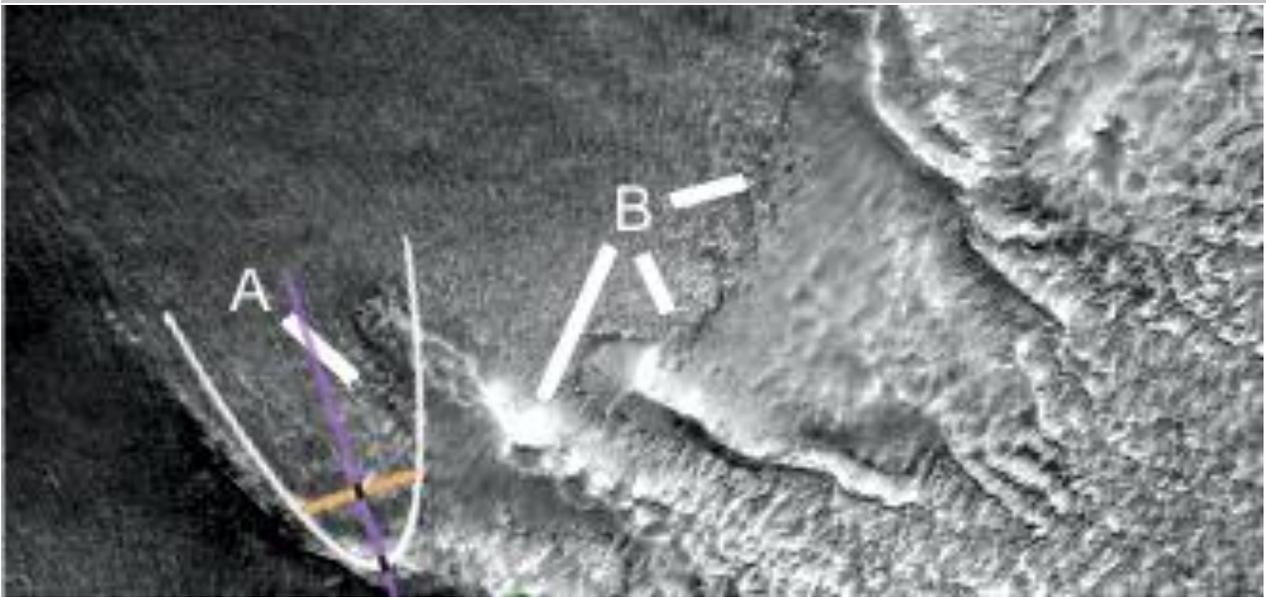
A shows the edge of an eroded dam wall. B shows holes appearing in the cement at 7 o'clock, at 2 and 5 o'clock the edge of the cement shows signs of lifting from the crater wall.



Wcd2412f2

Hypothesis

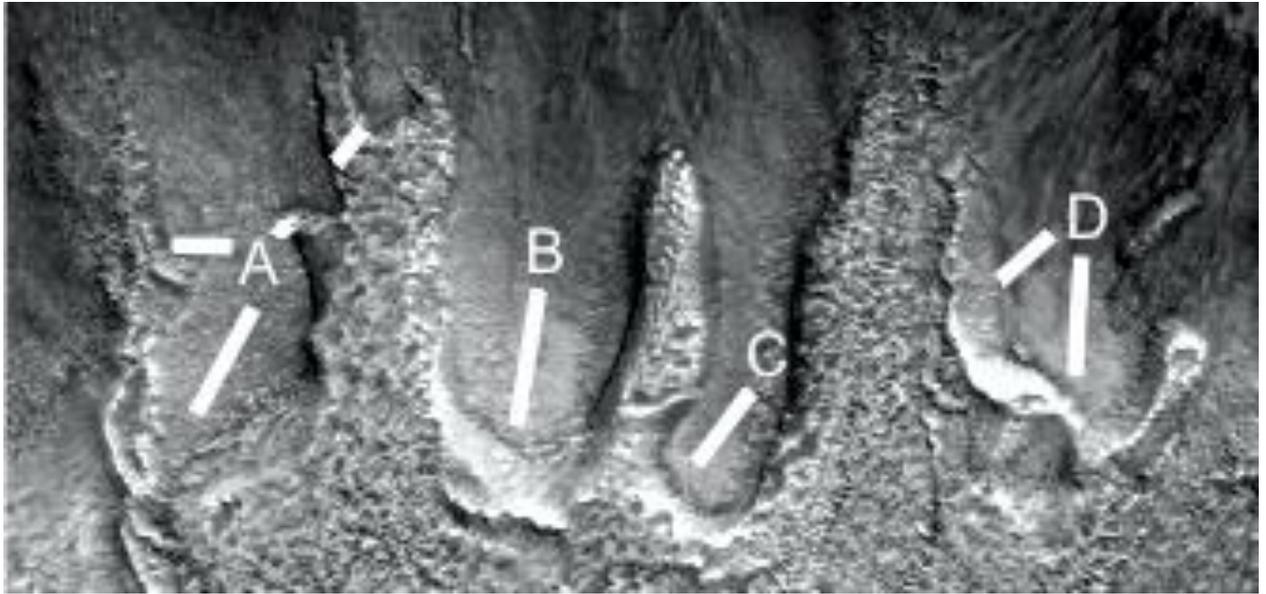
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2412g

Hypothesis

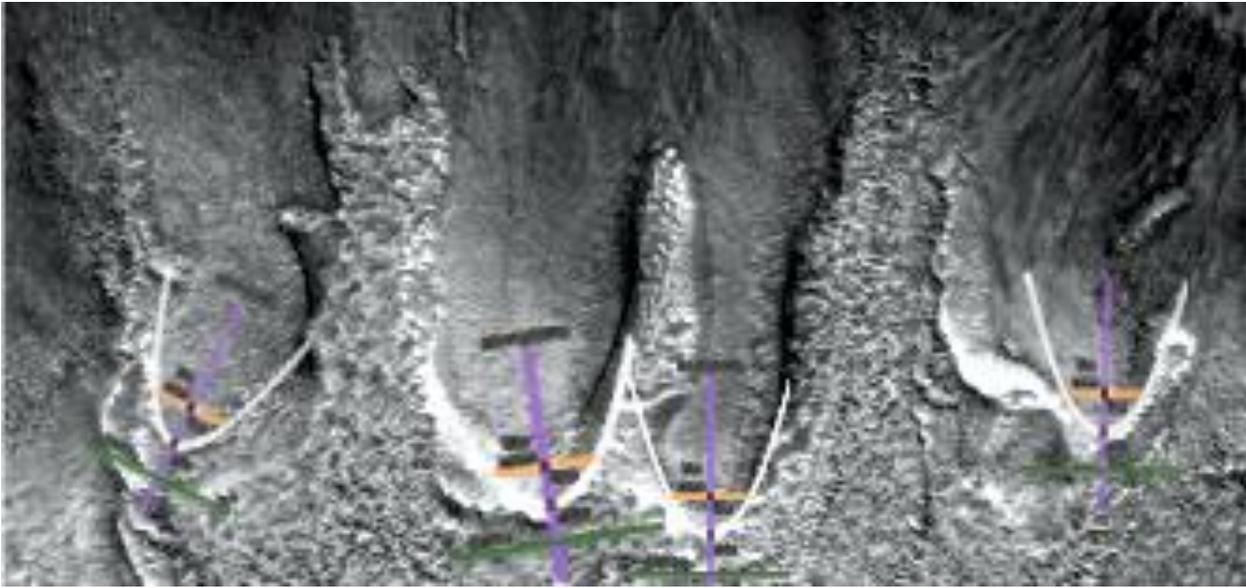
The dam wall at A at 7 o'clock is highly eroded, with a water channel likely from erosion shown. However there does appear to be smaller dams below it, this may have been an overflow channel as well. B shows a dam wall in better condition, C has a common dark border around the bottom of the dam wall, this may be from evaporites forming over time. D shows more of these dark marks.



Wcd2412g2

Hypothesis

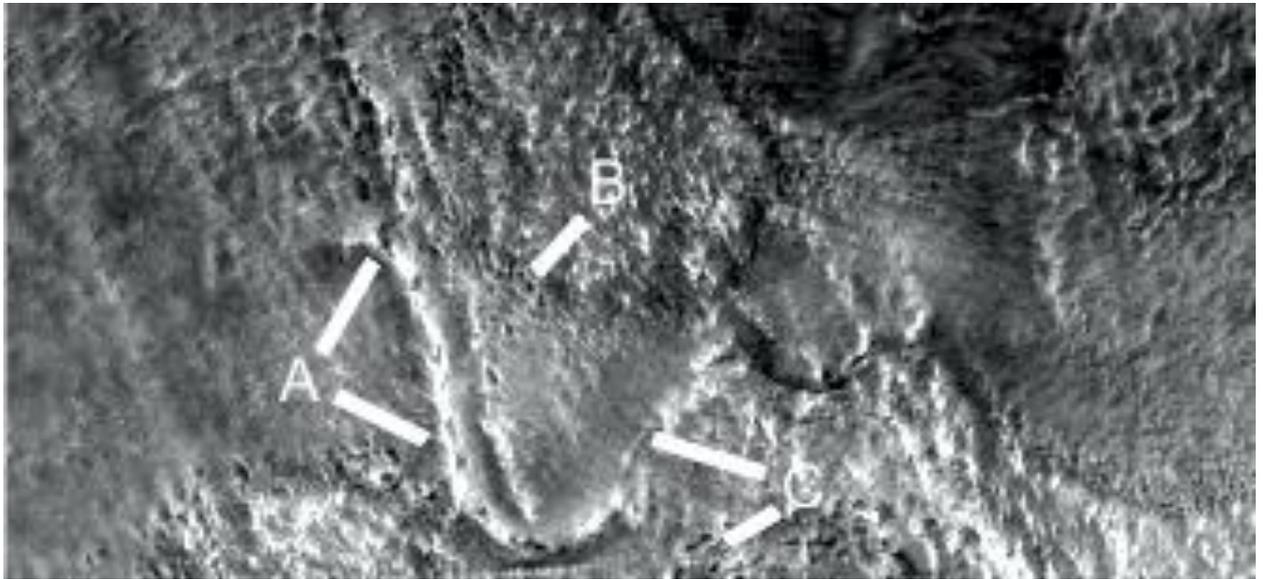
Four parabolas are shown.



Wcd2412h

Hypothesis

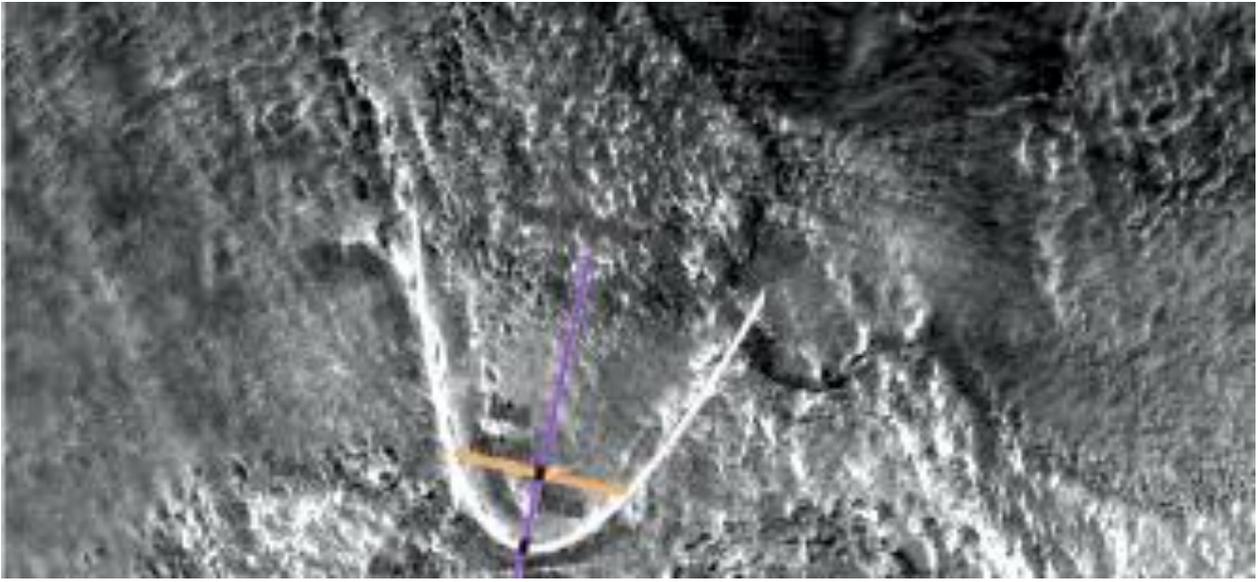
A shows a dam wall with many holes, at C at 10 o'clock the whole segment of the dam wall has broken off. At 8 o'clock another series of holes like this, also seen under A. This may have been a smooth thin sheet of cement breaking up. B shows the smoother edge of the dam floor.



Wcd2412h2

Hypothesis

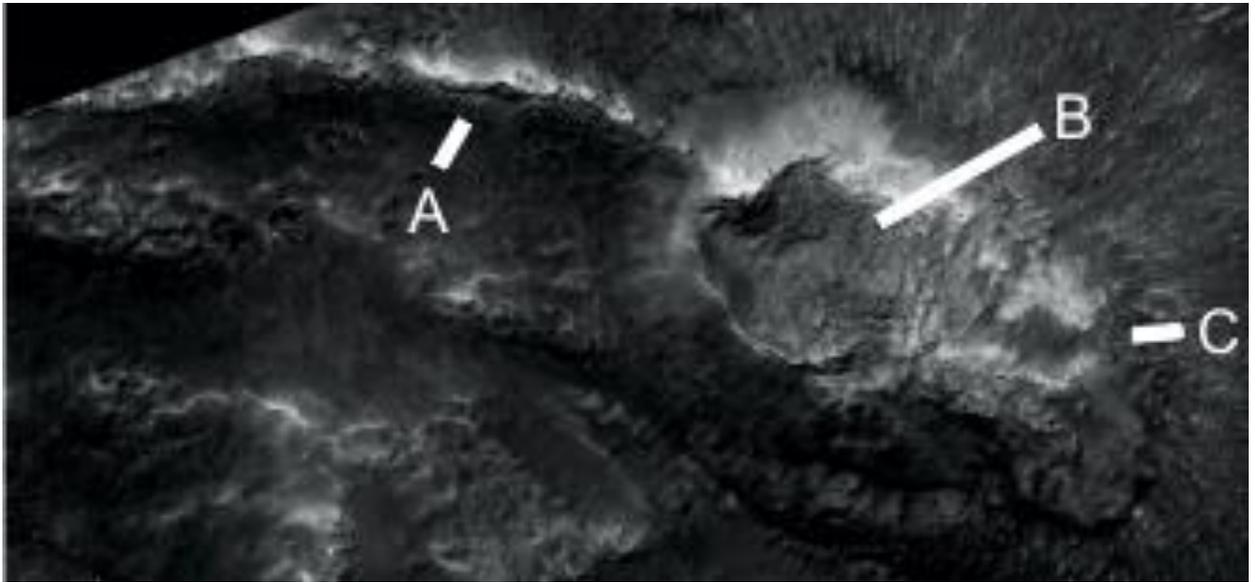
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2412i

Hypothesis

A shows a break in the tube, B shows where the hollow hill has collapsed. C shows an entrance to the hill.



Wcd2416

Hypothesis

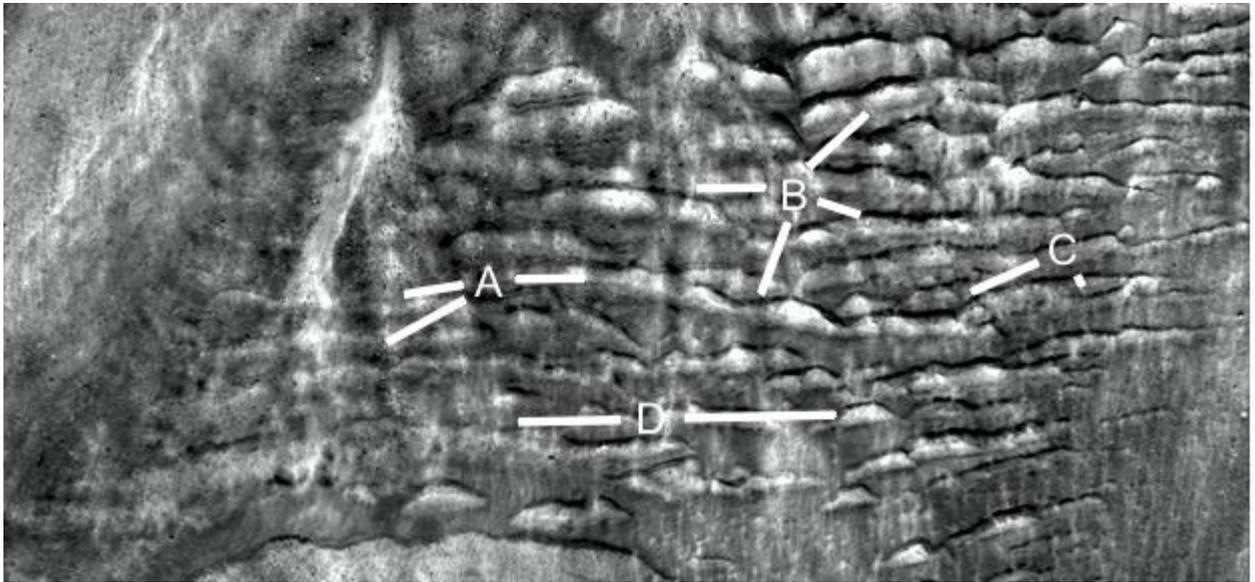
A shows some dams, closeups follow on various sections.



Wcd2416a

Hypothesis

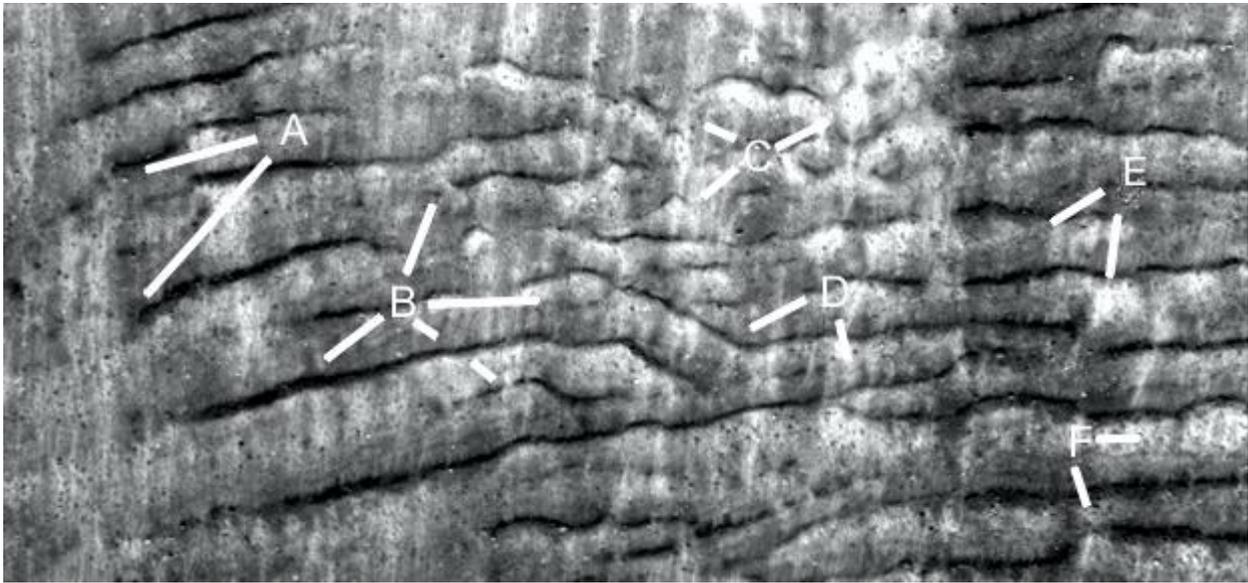
These may have been to slow down the water flow, A at 7 and 8 o'clock shows how the water left a trail of silt along it. Another is shown at B at 9 o'clock, this may have cut through some of these baffles over time. C may show these are hollow or the top has broken off. D at 9 o'clock may be more eroded from the water or perhaps partially buried with silt.



Wcd2416b

Hypothesis

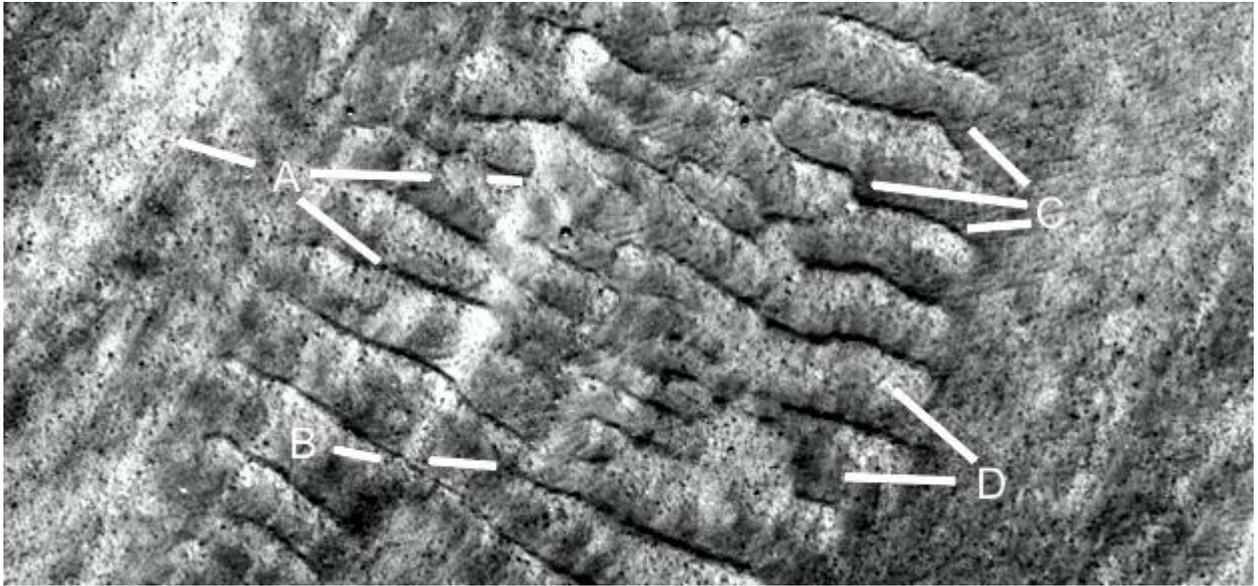
A shows the edge of a water flow, and how the baffles would affect it. B shows a connection between two baffles at 1 o'clock, one has a slope from 3 o'clock to D at 8 o'clock. E shows bulges in the baffles. F shows a pale material on them, perhaps silt.



Wcd2416c

Hypothesis

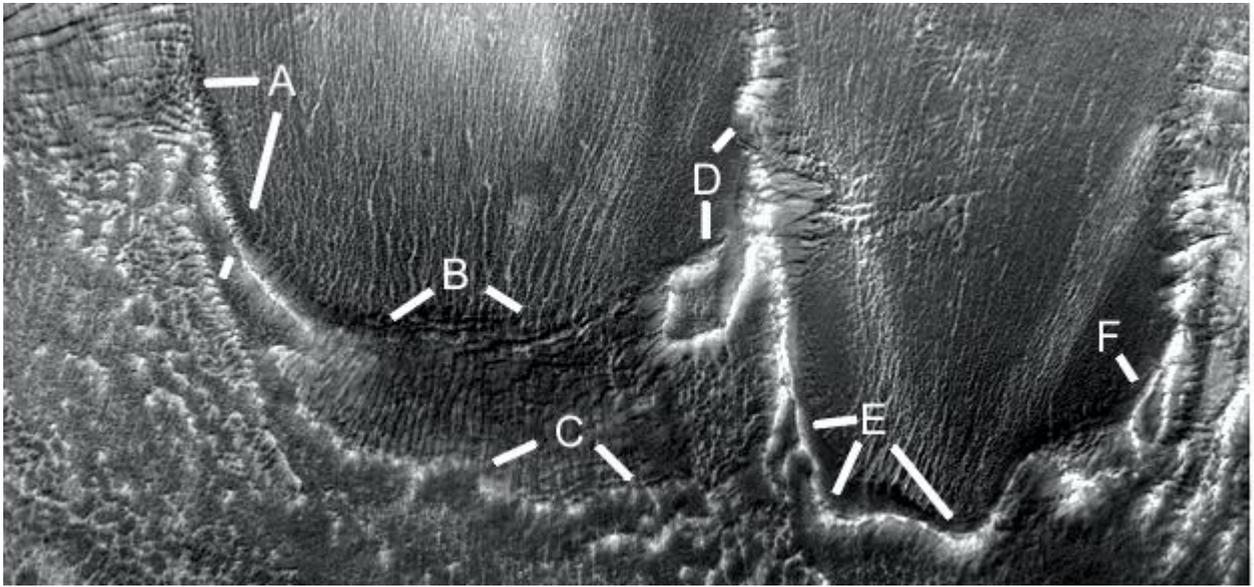
A may show more silt at 10 o'clock, the baffle forks at 3 o'clock second leg. C and D show how these baffles end in a line.



Wcd2416e

Hypothesis

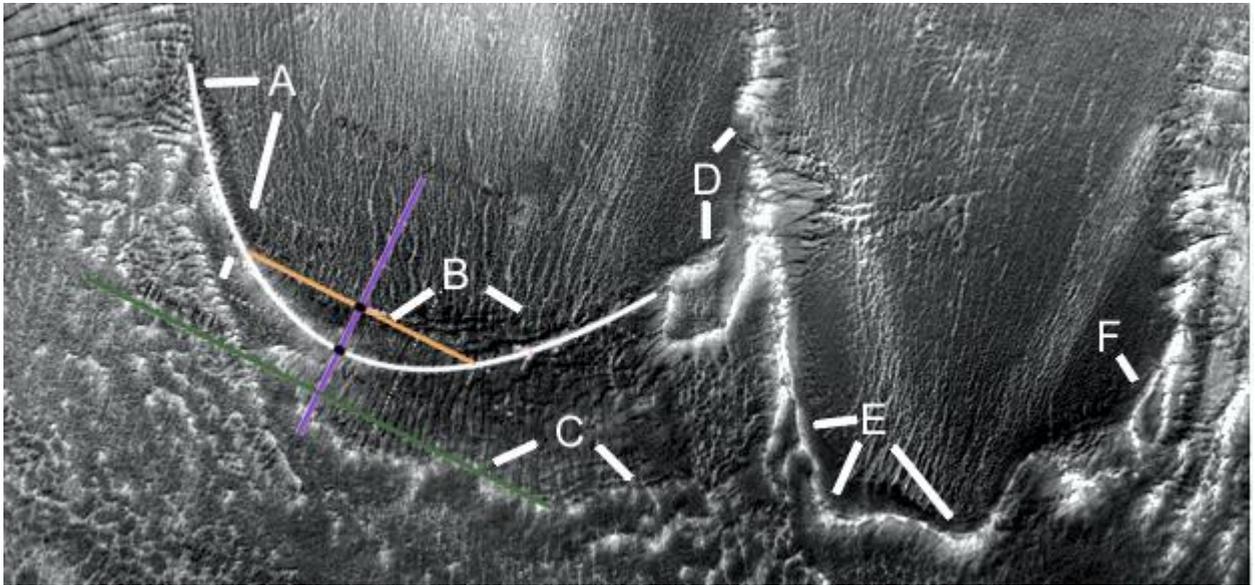
A shows layers or cold flow at 9 o'clock and 7 o'clock. B shows the eroded parabolic dam wall. D shows a trapezoidal enclosure at 6 o'clock, more layers or cold flow at 1 o'clock. C has regular parallel grooves that extend from the crater wall above. E shows another two dams, perhaps parabolic, F an enclosure for strength.



Wcd2416e2

Hypothesis

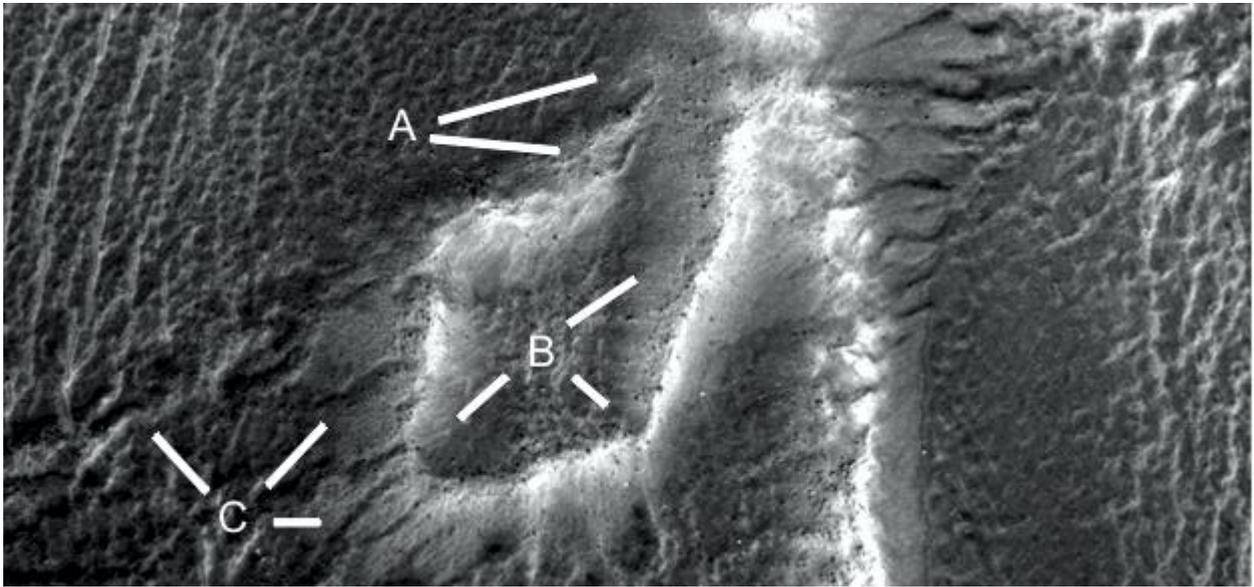
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2416f

Hypothesis

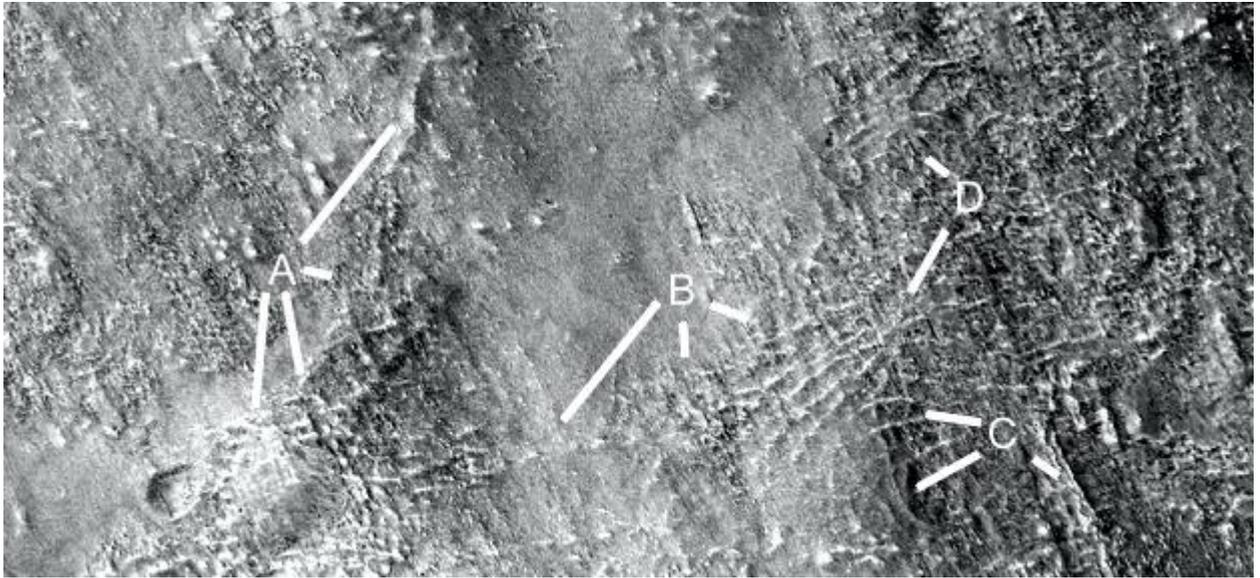
This enclosure is shown, perhaps it was to brace the dam wall for strength. A show the wall is breaking off. B shows the smooth walls inside, C shows how the wall is probably cracking between the pillars at 2 and 3 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the dam wall is barely visible.



Wcd2416a2

Hypothesis

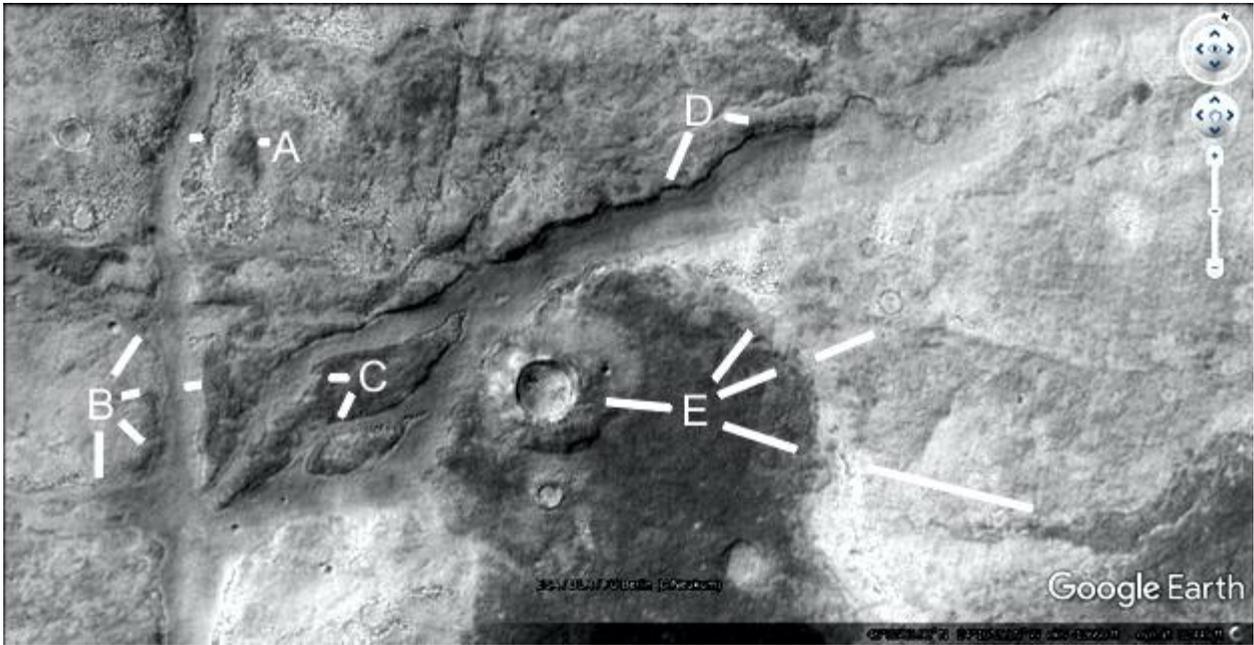
A shows a tube at 1 o'clock, this connects to rectilinear walls from 2 to 5 o'clock. There may be a hollow hill at 6 o'clock. Below A there are many parallel walls, these also extend up above A at the same orientation. B shows a large area of these walled sections with some buried or eroded away. C shows more of these walled areas concentrating into a nexus at D at 7 o'clock. C at 4 o'clock shows a long wall going up to D. At 11 o'clock D shows more walls.



Wcc2418

Hypothesis

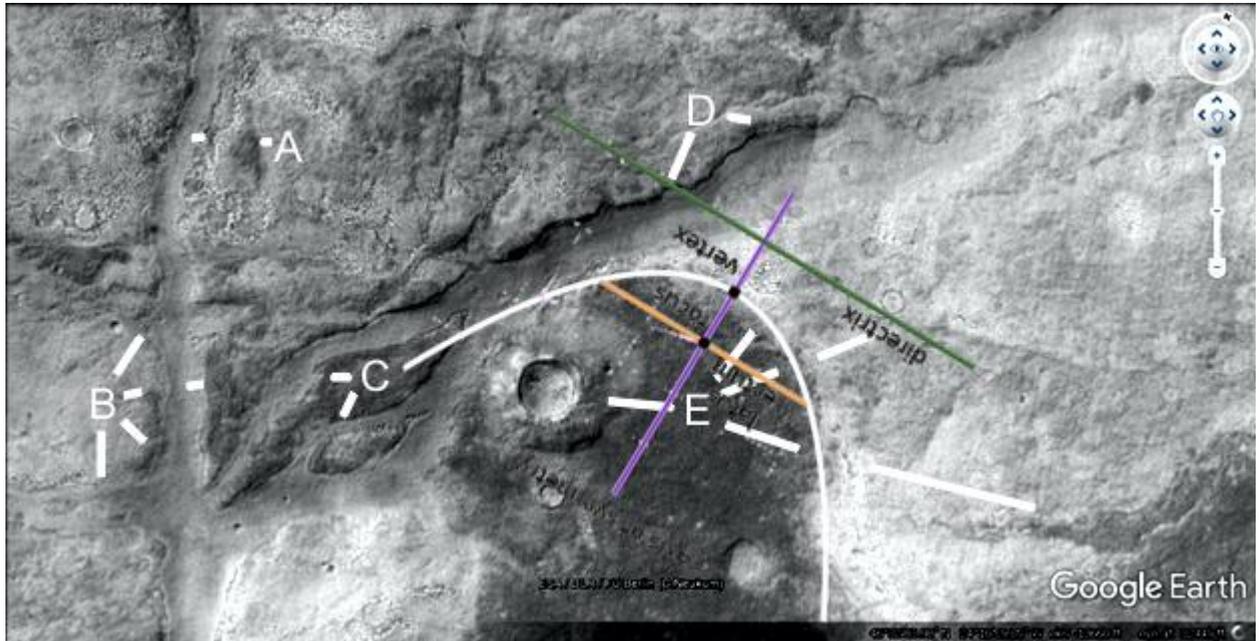
A shows a lined water channel, B shows a continuation of this. C shows another two water channels. E shows a parabolic dark area, perhaps a field for farming. At 2 o'clock second leg there is a tube or wall. The crater at 9 o'clock appears to have been built up around it like a habitat. At 4 o'clock second leg the smooth cement layer may be creaking up.



Wcd2418a

Hypothesis

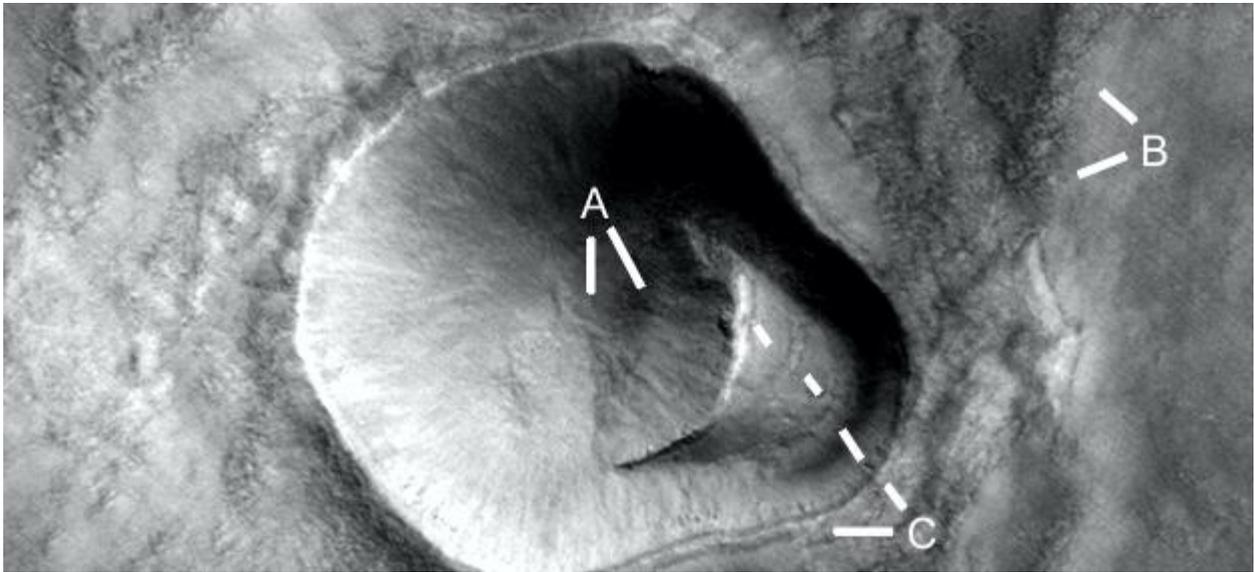
A parabola is shown.



Wchh2440

Hypothesis

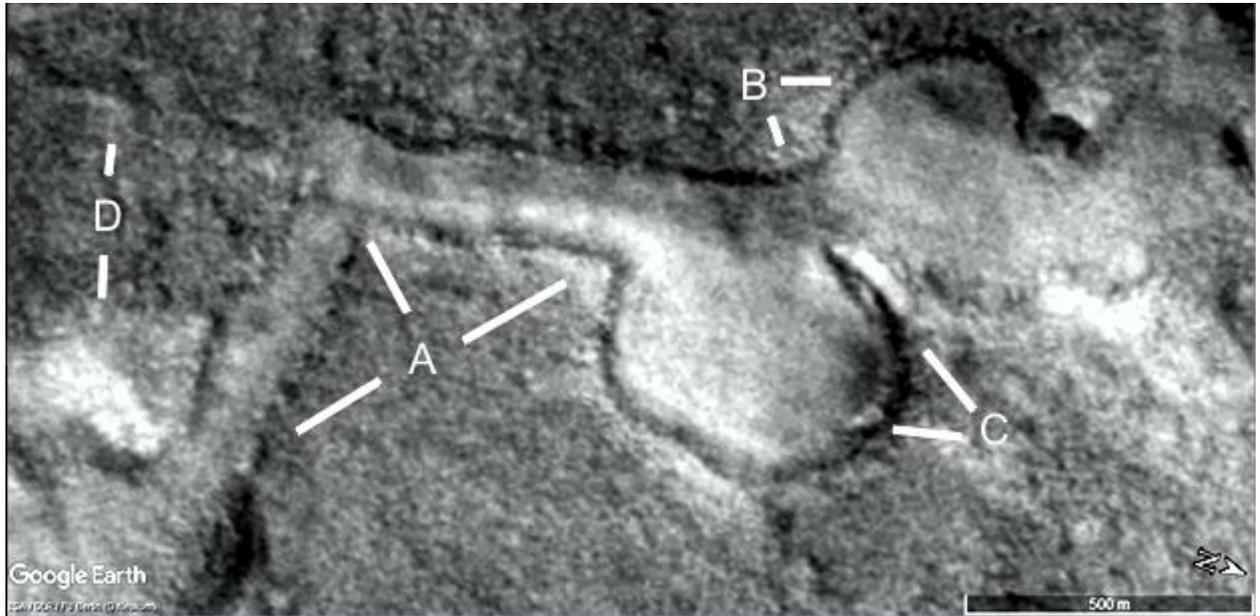
A strange structure perhaps exposed in an impact, or it could have been constructed later. A may show up to where this impact vaporized the structure, it may have been repaired later. C at 11 o'clock shows regular arcs around it like it is a cylinder. At 9 o'clock the crater wall bends in an unnatural way. B leads down to a number of triangles continuing to C.



Wcc2444

Hypothesis

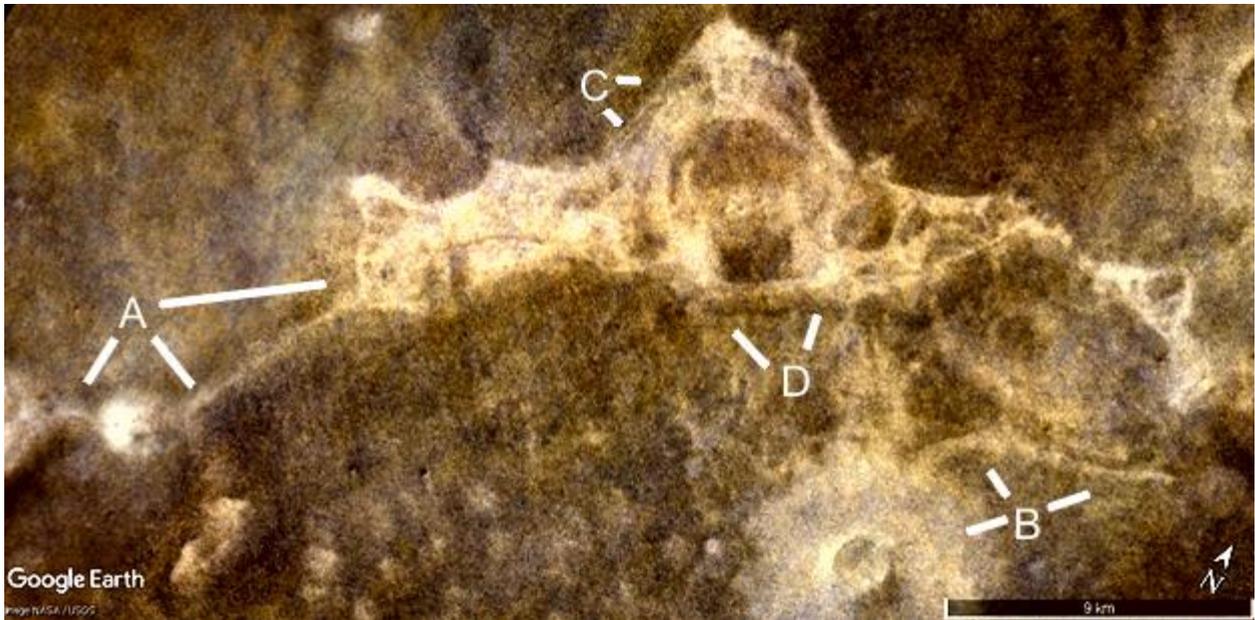
This is part of an extensive series of canals west of the Cydonia Face. The channels appear to have a smooth material in them like cement. A at 11 o'clock shows how one layer appears to be constructed across the more vertical layer from 7 o'clock. It also appears to continue on past A at 11 o'clock to the left shown as D at 12 o'clock, perhaps a diverted water channel leaving the old one to erode. At 2 o'clock is the bulging edge of this canal. C may be a lake in the water flow, this continues on to B. D at 6 o'clock may have been a hollow hill.



Wcr2500

Hypothesis

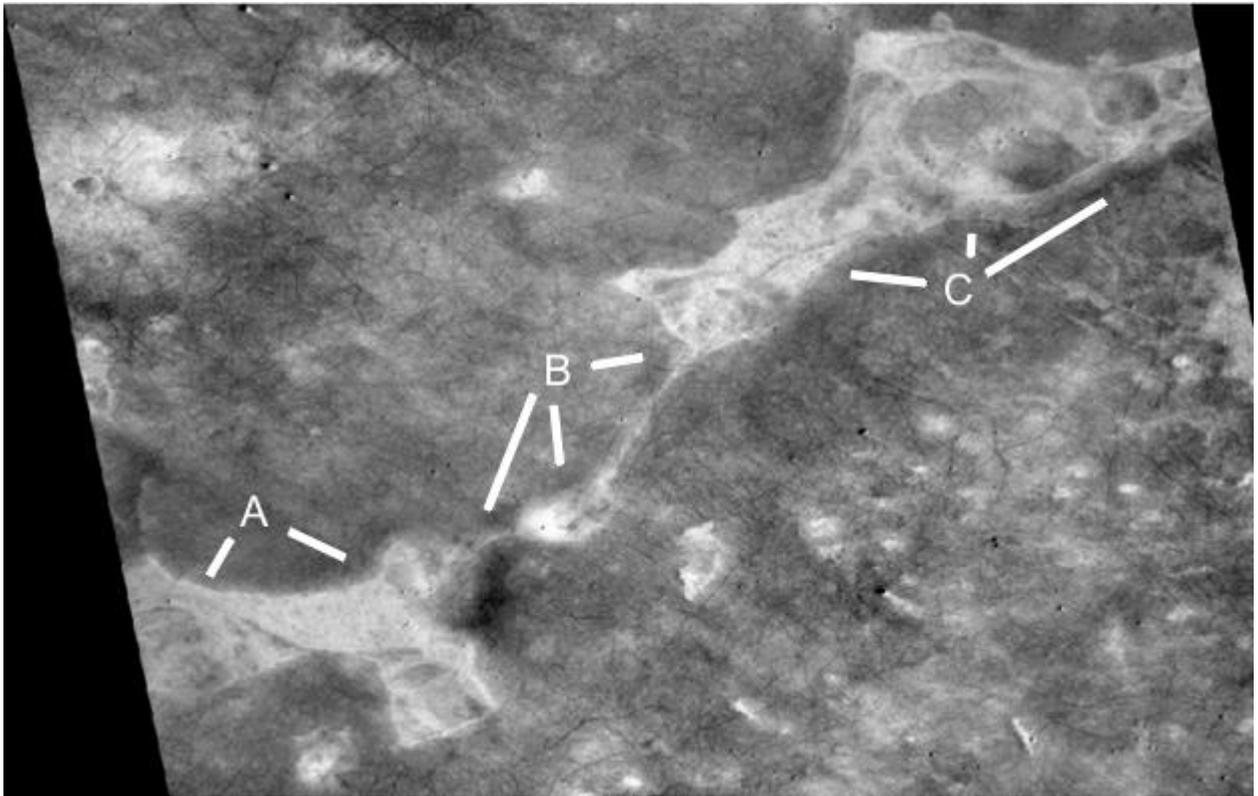
This may have been a settlement, A shows a road or tube going into a hill and then on to C and D. C shows a rounded shape approximately symmetrical with D. E shows a road or tube going into the crater.



Wcr2500a

Hypothesis

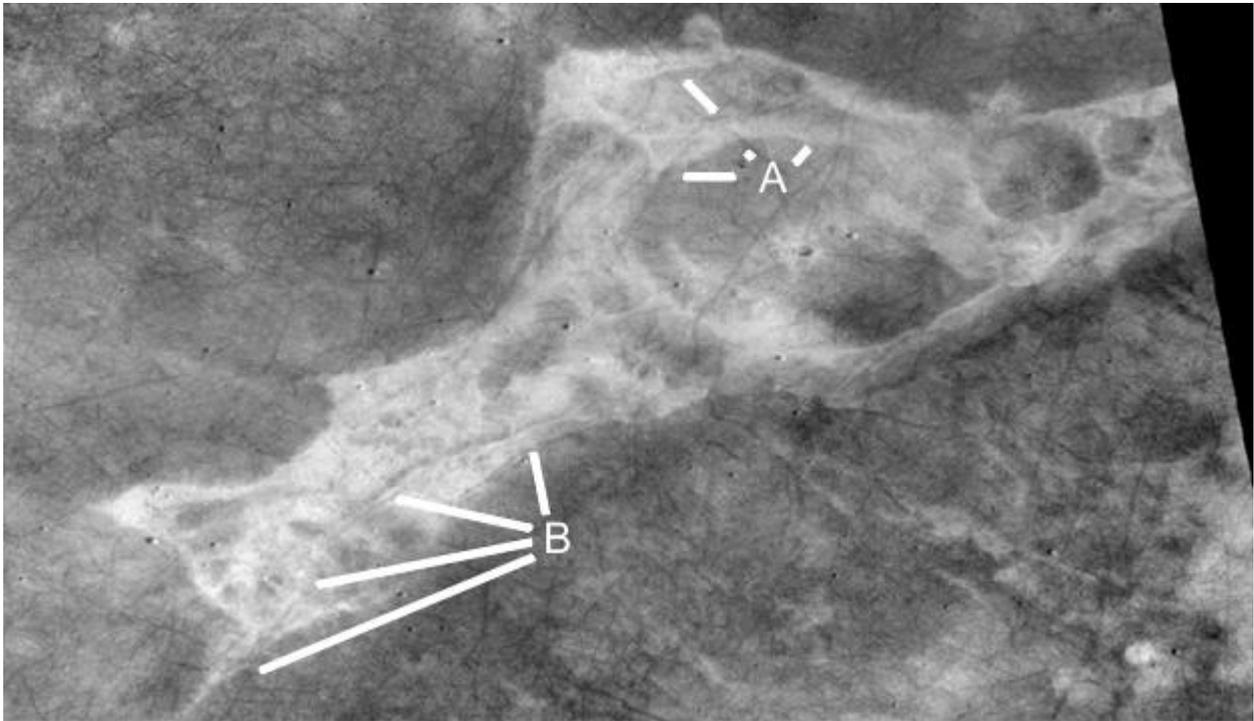
Another image of the formation, A is a curved pale area going into the hill, then B at 7 o'clock shows a road or tube to the hill at 6 o'clock. Another road or tube continues through alternating arcs of light and dark material at 2 o'clock. C at 12 and 2 o'clock shows the circular shape which also appears to be raised up like a building. At 2 o'clock there appears to be a shadow consistent with being elevated, compared to the small crater close to the upper left of the image.



Wcr2500b

Hypothesis

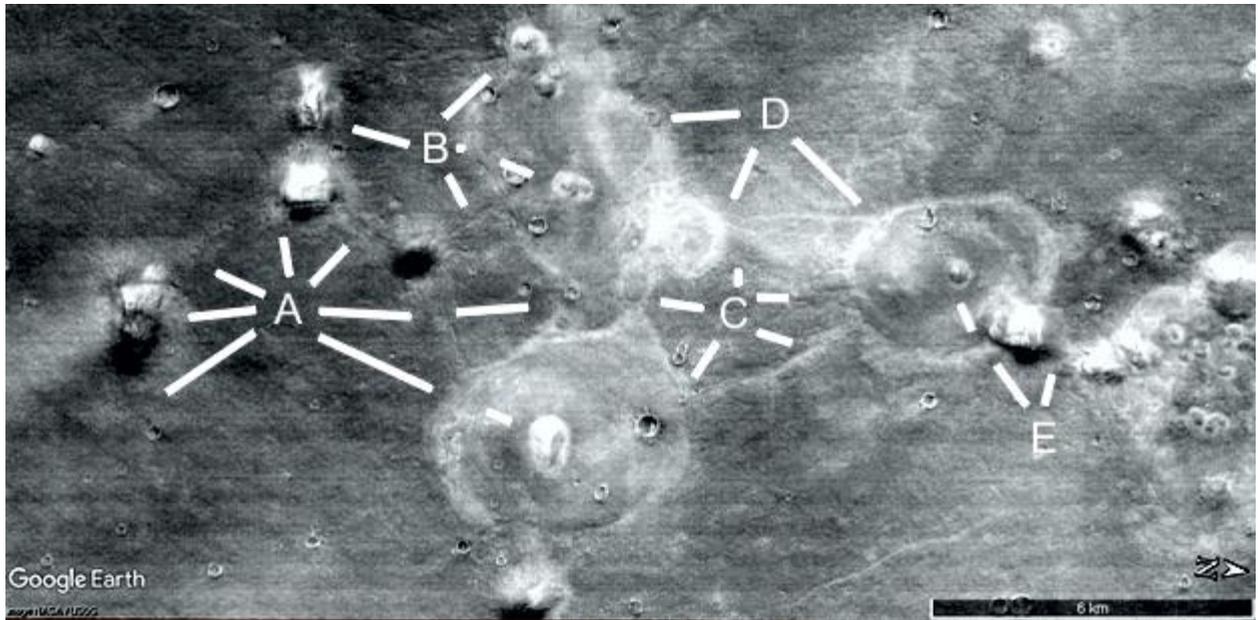
B shows more of these alternating arcs of light and dark material, with a road going through them. A shows more walls in the formation.



Wcr2501

Hypothesis

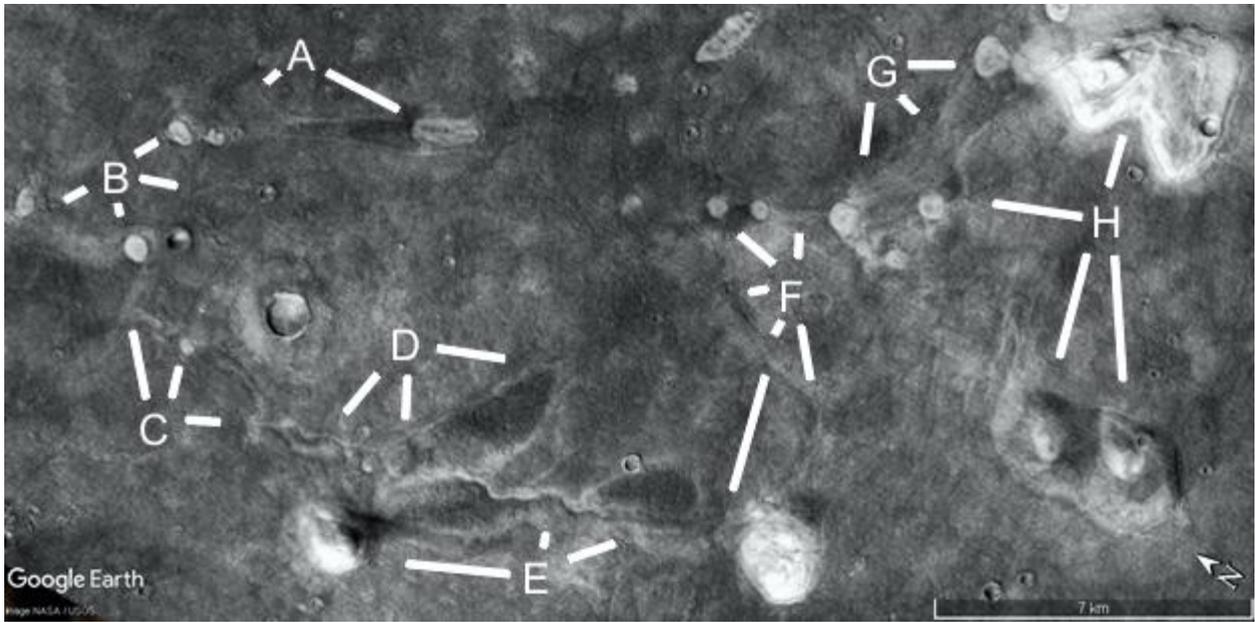
A shows a road or tube connecting hills, this continues down to 4 o'clock as a wider pale area with a hill in it. B shows another circuit of this road, C shows more roads. D shows the edge of this pale material and a road from 4 to 7 o'clock. E shows a hill on the edge of this rounded field.



Wcr2502

Hypothesis

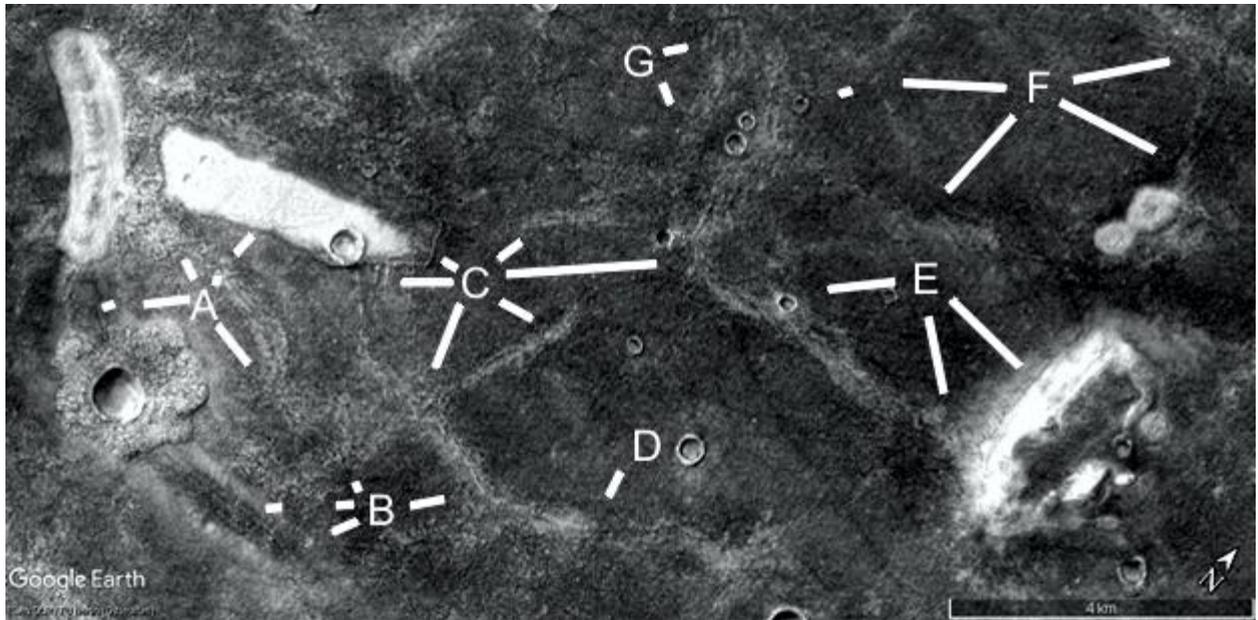
A shows a tube going into a small hill. B shows more hills connected by a tube. C shows another tube with right angled connections at 11 and 12 o'clock. At 3 o'clock there is connection to a small hill. D shows more roads or tubes, E shows a wavy tube from C. F shows fainter roads or tubes. G shows roads connecting hills and going to the larger hollow hill at H at 1 o'clock. At H at 6 and 7 o'clock are two more collapsing hills.



Wcr2503

Hypothesis

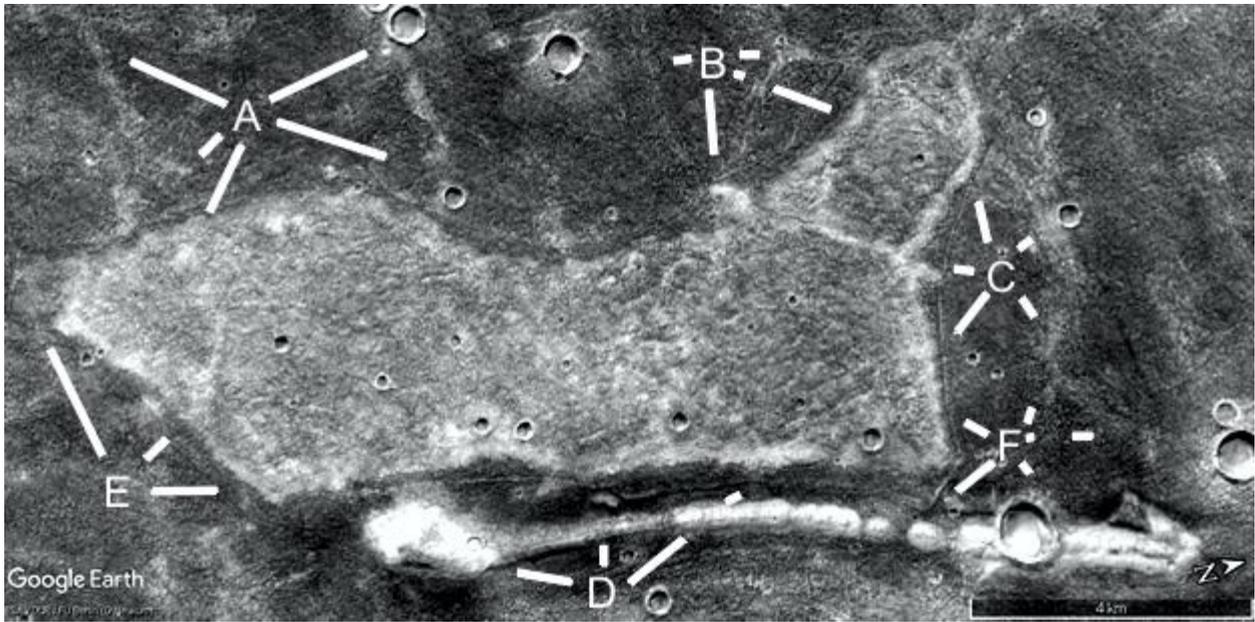
A at 1 o'clock shows a hollow hill, to its left would be how it looks on the inside. That has a central ridge like an interior support holding the roof up. A at 11 o'clock shows these roads or collapsed tubes, it continues down to 5 o'clock. There appears to be lines or grooves down the road implying it may have been a tube like others in the area. At 9 o'clock there is a connection from the collapsed hill to a crater, this continues down to 9 o'clock second leg though the crater. It also encroaches on top of the ejecta on the upper side so it should have been formed after the impact. B at 3 o'clock shows more tubes extending to D and becoming a dark road over to E. E also shows another of these roads going into a hollow hill, also smaller roads including one going into a small crater. F from 2 to 4 o'clock shows a road going into two collapsed hills. At 9 o'clock there is a fork in the roads. G may be a collapsed hill from the craters on its roof.



Wcr2504

Hypothesis

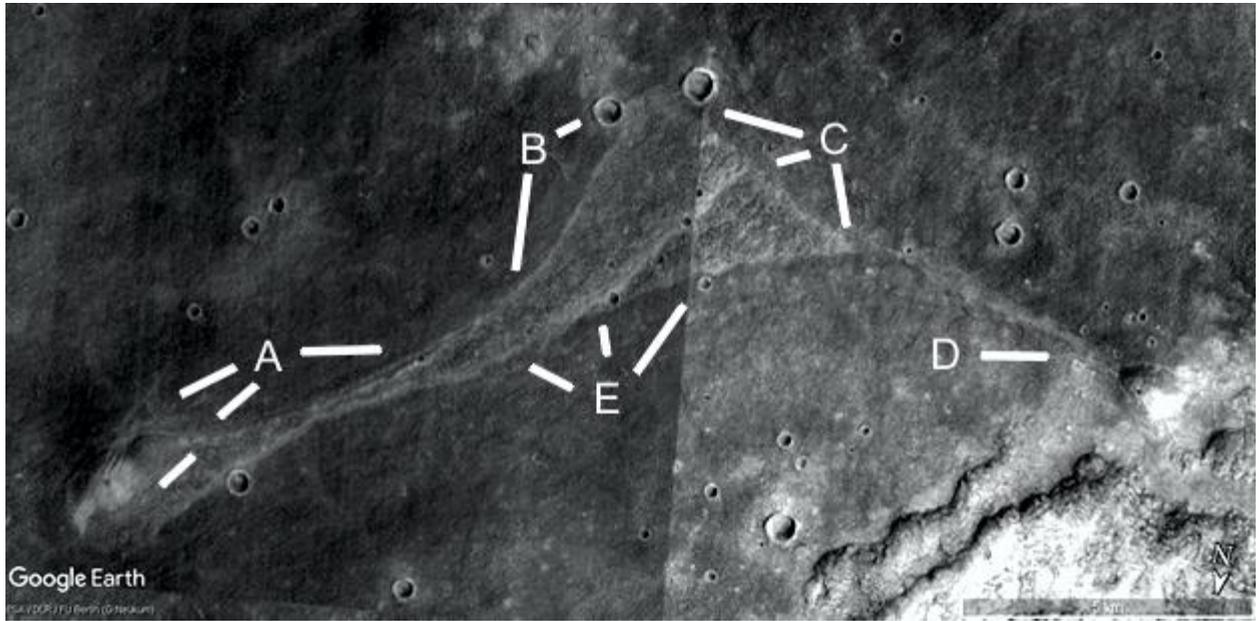
A pale area is shown here, perhaps a former farm. A shows roads going into this, one continues from 10 o'clock down to 7 o'clock then then goes right through this pale area coming out at E at 1 o'clock. From 2 to 4 o'clock is a road going to a crater. B shows a pale boundary like a wall around this field at 4 o'clock second leg, also seen at C at 7,9, and 11 o'clock. B at 6 o'clock may be a hollow hill. C at 2 o'clock shows a road continuing down to 5 o'clock then down to F at 5 o'clock into a crater. D shows a tube like structure connecting to a hollow hill at 9 o'clock, this breaks up into round shapes like a string of hills connected as a large habitat. F at 7 to 10 o'clock shows a tube extending upwards to C from 7 to 11 o'clock. At the bottom the shadow is on the right as a tube then further up the shadow is on the left indicating the tube collapsed into a trench.



Wcr2506

Hypothesis

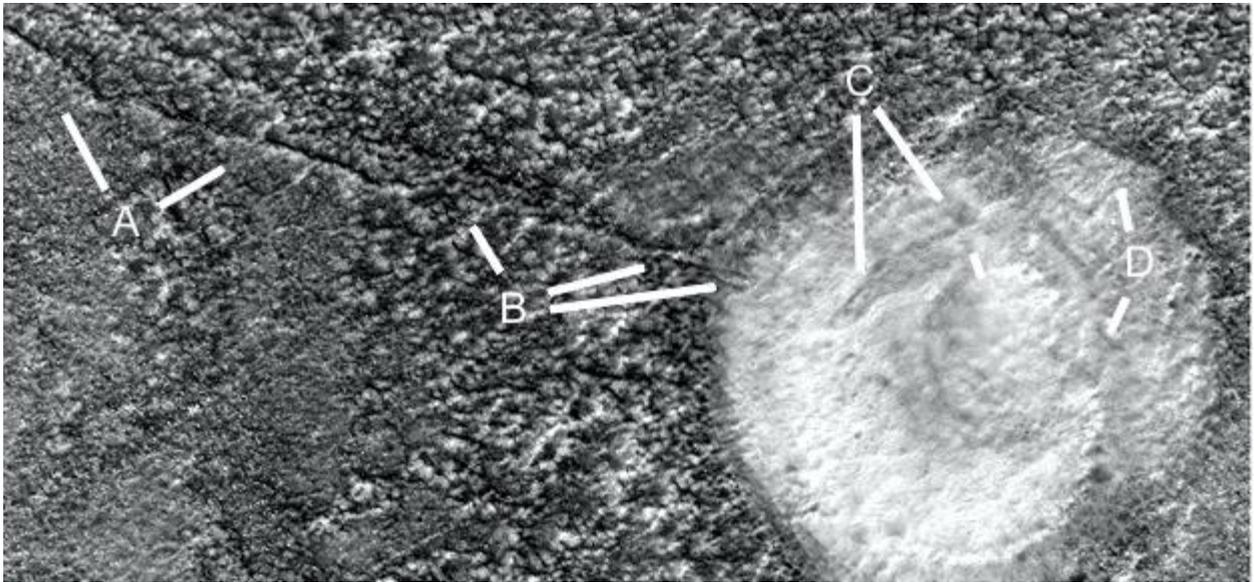
A shows a hill at 7 o'clock second leg and roads going upward at 8 o'clock. At 3 o'clock this widens up to B connecting to a crater. This continues around to C where there is a triangular field of a different shade. D shows this boundary becomes more of a tube or wall connecting into a hollow hill. E shows the other side to D, it branches into two walls going to C.



Wchh2507d

Hypothesis

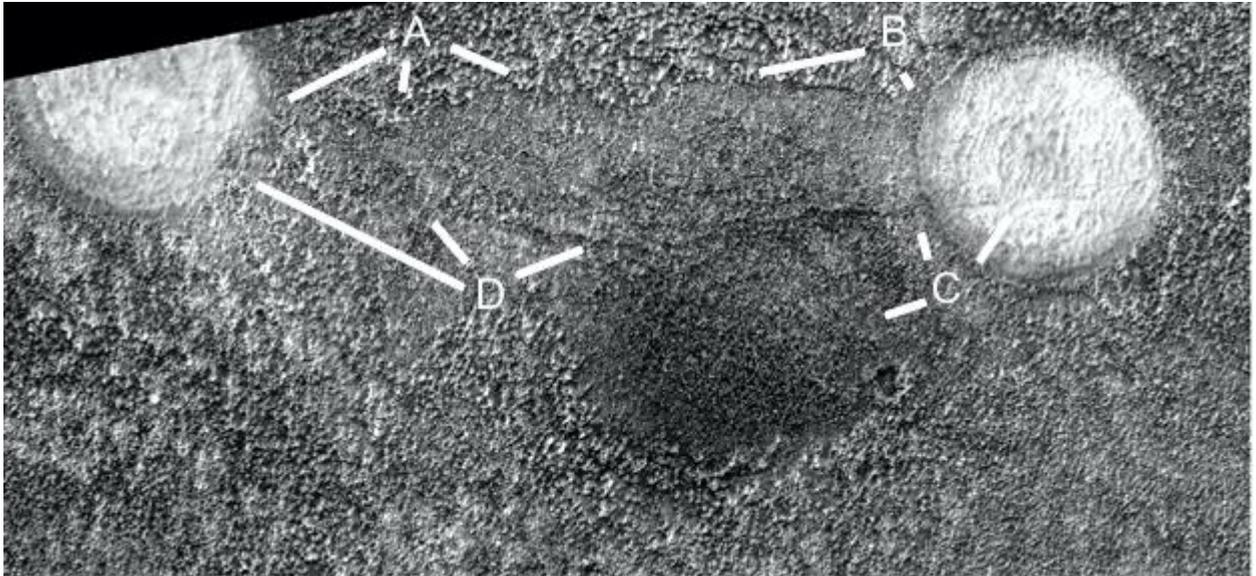
A shows a tube or a wall on the side of a trench, perhaps itself a collapsed tube, going to B and into the hollow hill. C shows some cavities forming on the roof and a hole at 4 o'clock second leg. D shows possible tunnels exposed looking darker than the rest of the hill.



Wchh2507g

Hypothesis

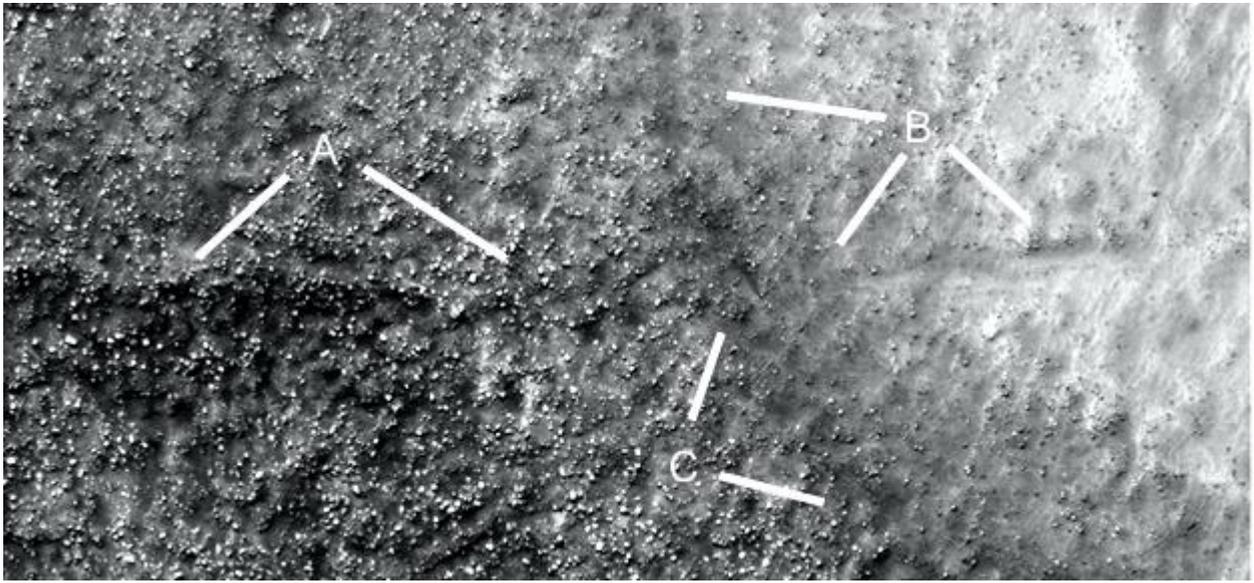
A and B show the edge of a smoother area between the hollow hills. A at 8 o'clock shows how this edge appears to continue inside the hill, also at B at 4 o'clock this continues into the other hill D at 10 o'clock shows how this continues into the hill on the bottom side, then a trench from 10 to 2 o'clock goes into a dark area. This may have been the base of a collapsed hill, there appears to be a small hill here from the shadows. C at 8 o'clock show trenches going into this area towards a crater, at 11 and 2 o'clock the trench appears to go into the hollow hill. The upper and lower sides of this smoother area then continue in to define the edges of the cavity in the hill.



Wchh2507h

Hypothesis

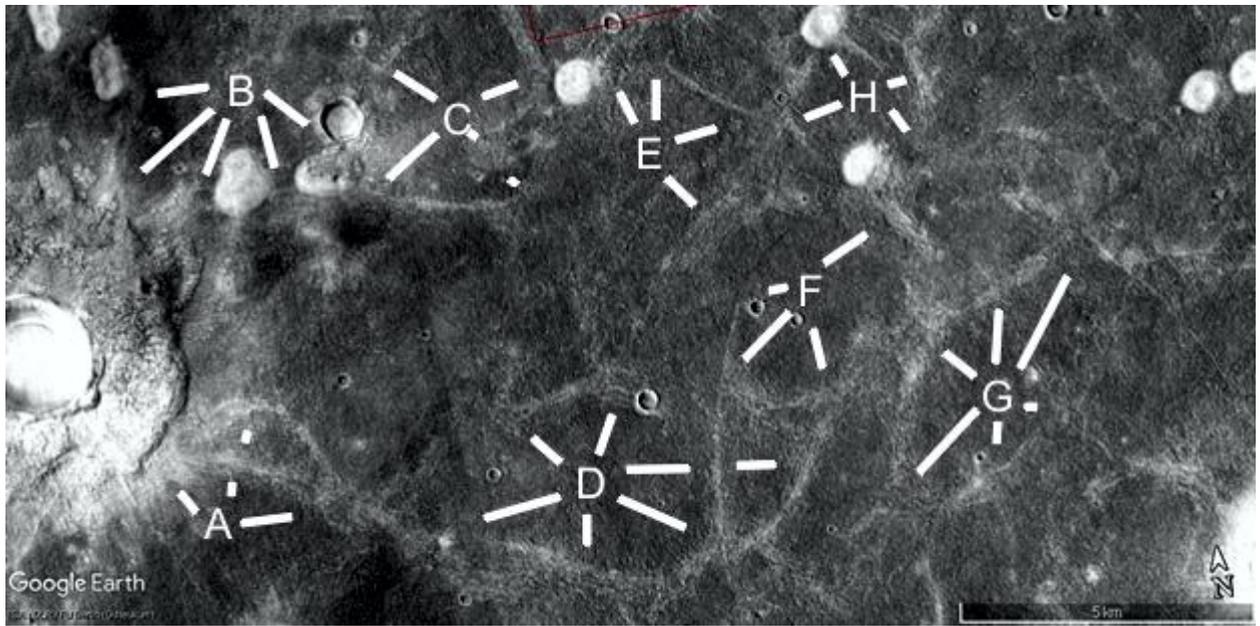
A is a closeup of the side of this smooth area or a possible tube, it continues through C at 1 o'clock where it enters the hill. B shows this as a trench on the hill or an exposed tunnel from 5 to 7 o'clock. At 10 o'clock is a trench around the edge of the hollow hill continuing down to C at 4 o'clock.



Wcr2508

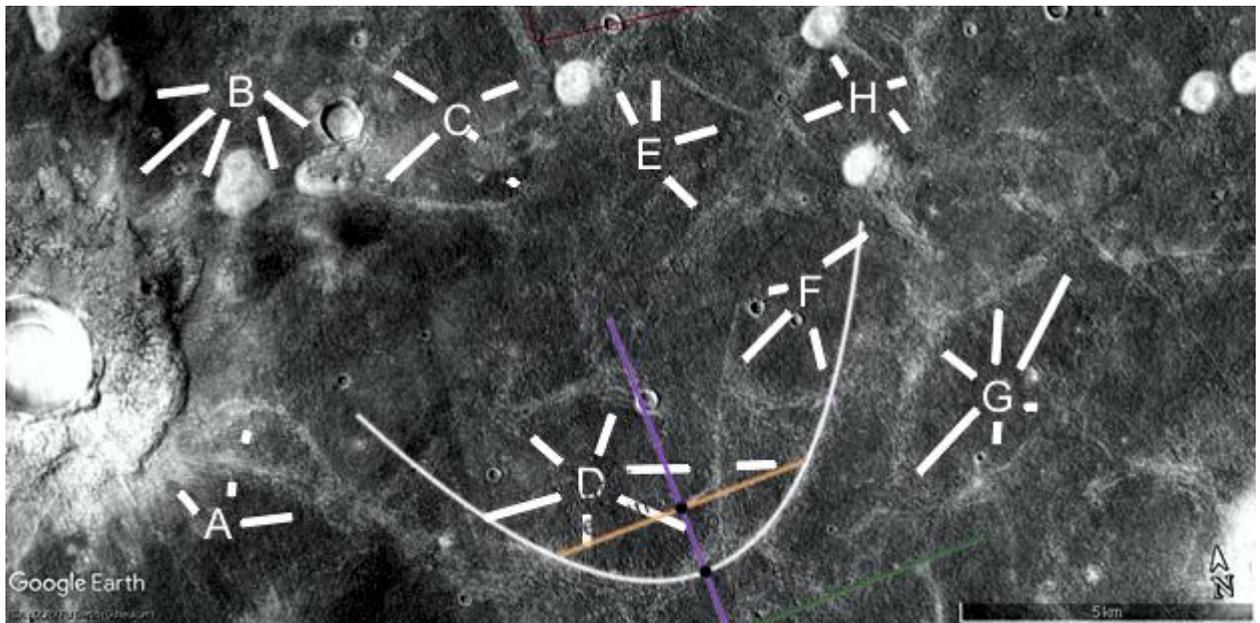
Hypothesis

Many roads are shown here connecting to the pale hollow hills, A and B show how they connect to the large crater.



Wcr2508a

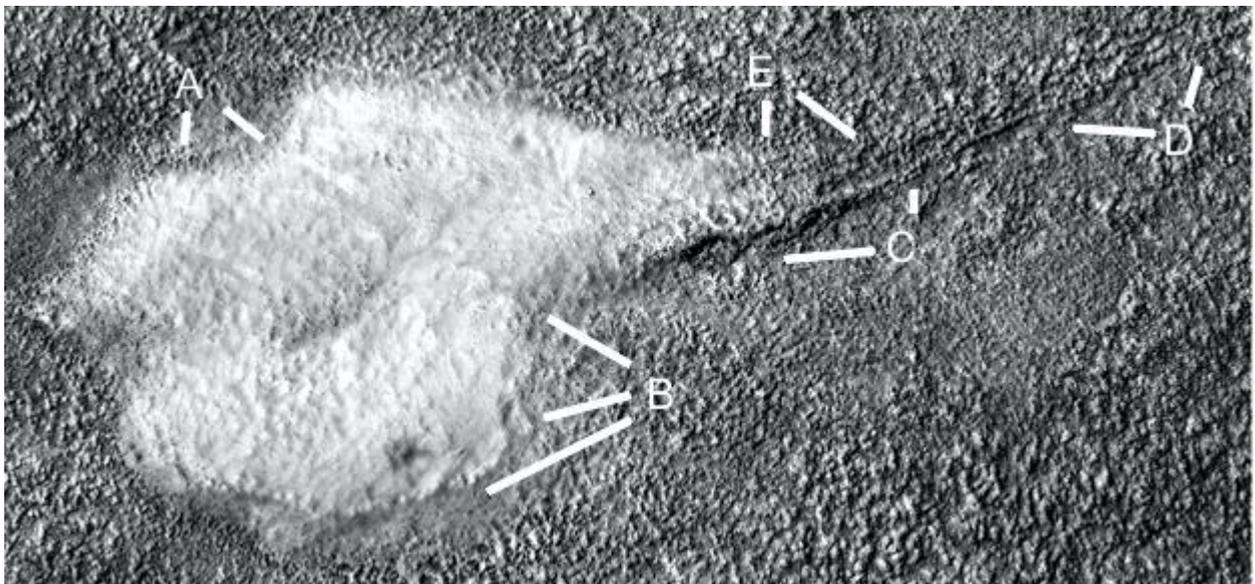
A parabola is shown.



Wcr2508a

Hypothesis

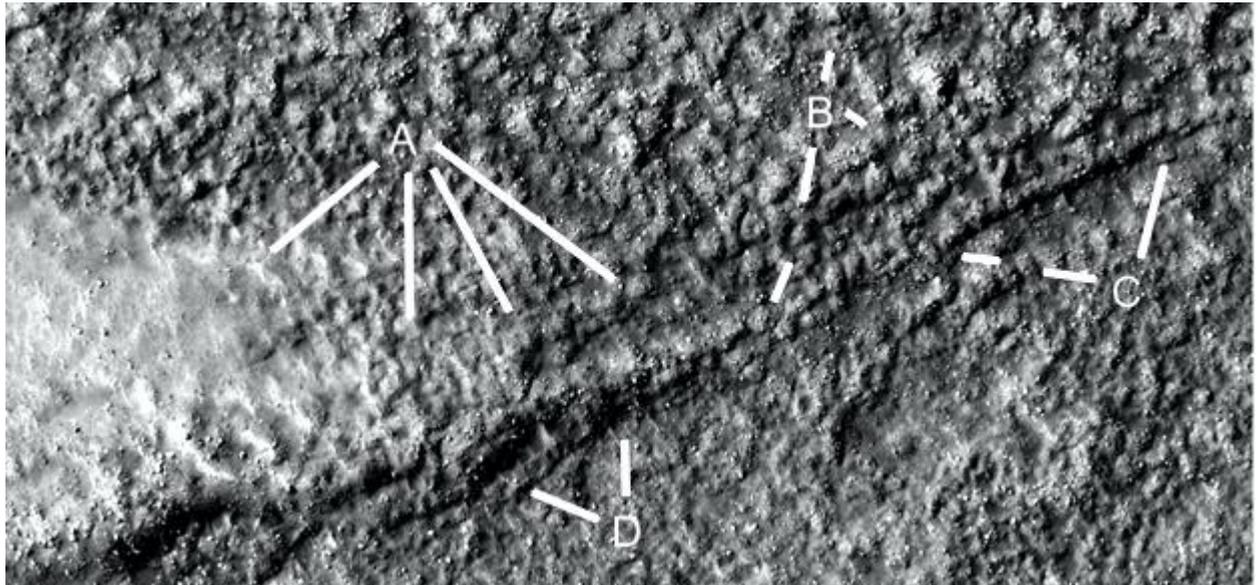
A at 4 o'clock shows a collapsed tunnel going through the hill at B at 10 o'clock. Another collapsed tunnel cross this. A at 6, B at 7 and 8 o'clock show the sharp boundary of the hill like it is sitting on the dark terrain. Some of the pale boundary may be eroded rock having fallen off the hill. Along from B to the left there are regular bulges like pillars around the hill boundary. C at 12 o'clock shows the tube going into the hill, at 9 o'clock there is a rounded cavity perhaps where the tube ends. This may have been exposed by erosion. D shows the tube continuing on.



Wcr2508b

Hypothesis

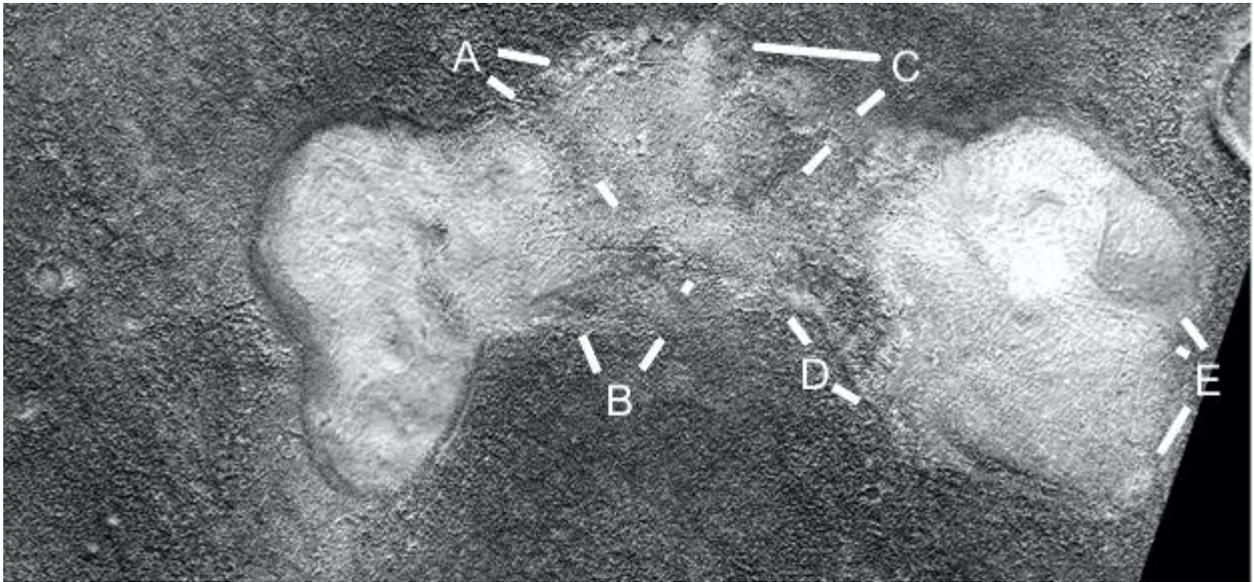
A closeup at A at 7 o'clock shows how the hill material is smoother like cement. At 5 and 6 o'clock the material is cracked on its bottom edge. B shows the tube has regular segments like bricks at 7 o'clock, from 1 to 5 o'clock is another eroded tube that crosses over at C at 10 o'clock then continues down the image. C at 1 o'clock shows more of this tube.



Wcr2508c

Hypothesis

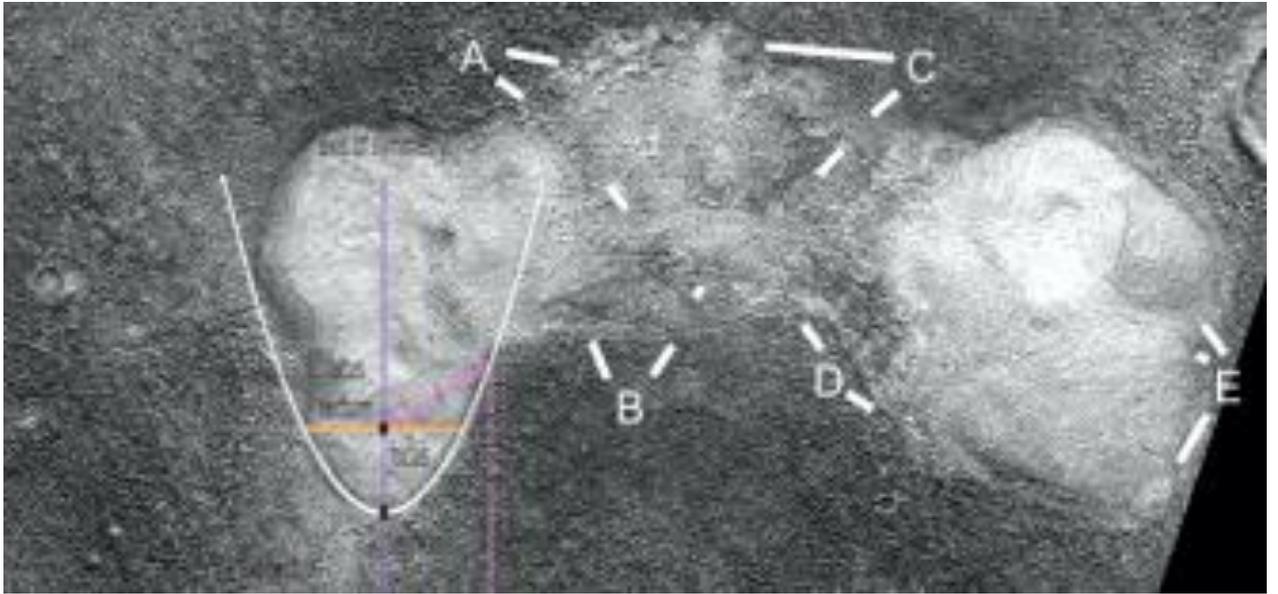
Another two hills are joined, A shows a possible degraded tube continuing over to C at 9 o'clock and 7 o'clock first leg. B may show a collapsed segment, this connects to a tube at D to the hill. E shows a more intact segment of the roof at 10 and 11 o'clock.



Wcr2508c2

Hypothesis

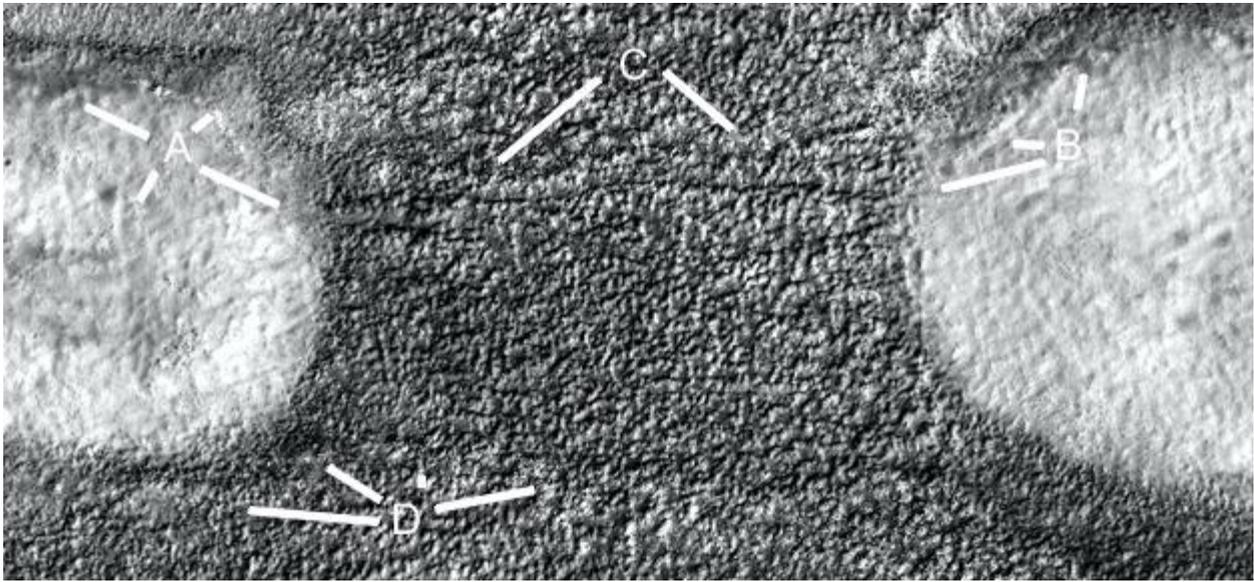
A parabola is shown.



Wcr2508i

Hypothesis

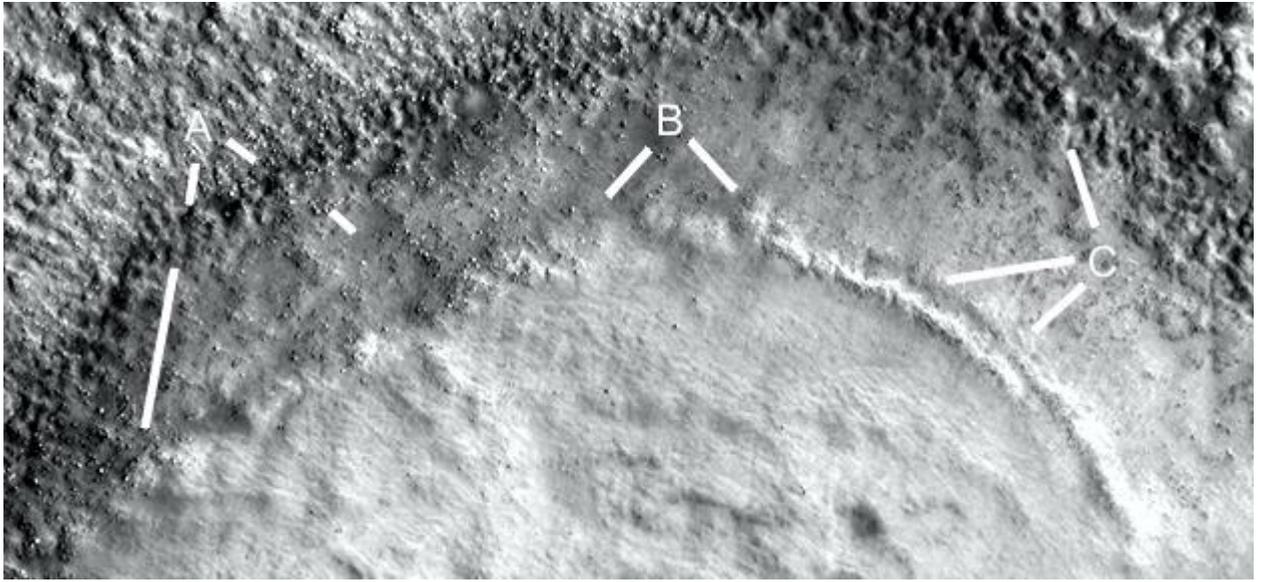
A shows a wall like edge of the hill from 10 to 4 o'clock, also a tube or wall at 7 o'clock. B shows a collapsed tunnel connecting to one of these trenches, it continues to A at 4 o'clock. D shows a parallel wall to C.



Wcr2508j

Hypothesis

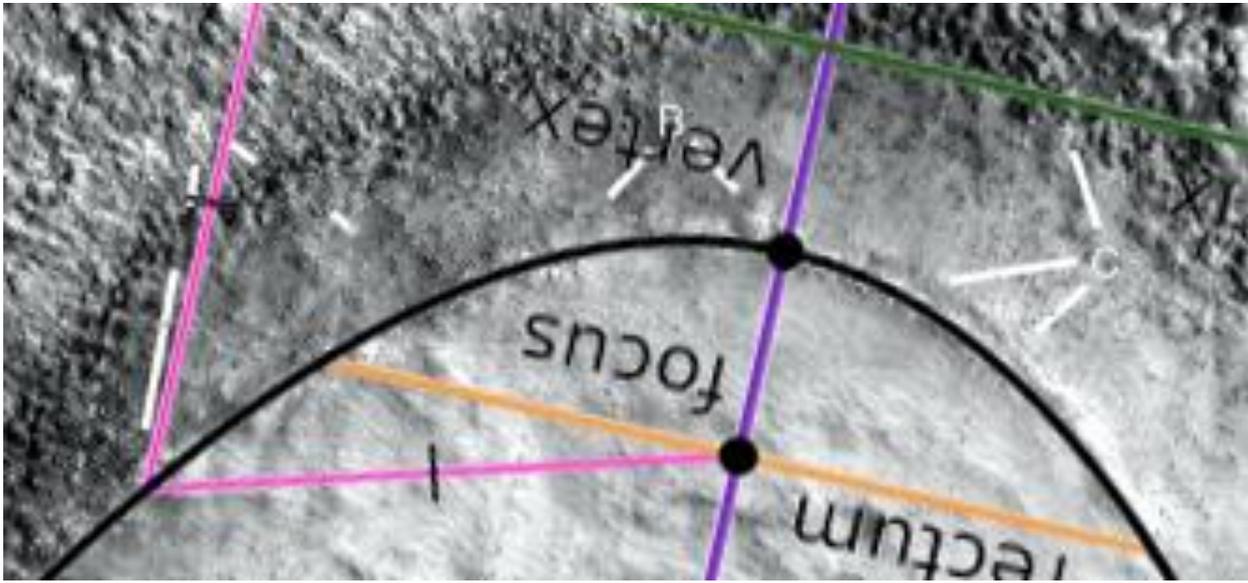
A shows a wall in the hill at 7 o'clock second leg, also where the smooth cement layer ends at the first leg. This appears to break up with holes forming, seen on many hollow hills in this area. B shows this wall breaking up, from 4 o'clock to C at 7 o'clock is in better condition. At 8 o'clock C shows where two walls have a space between them. At 11 o'clock more holes through the cement layer are shown.



Wcr2508j2

Hypothesis

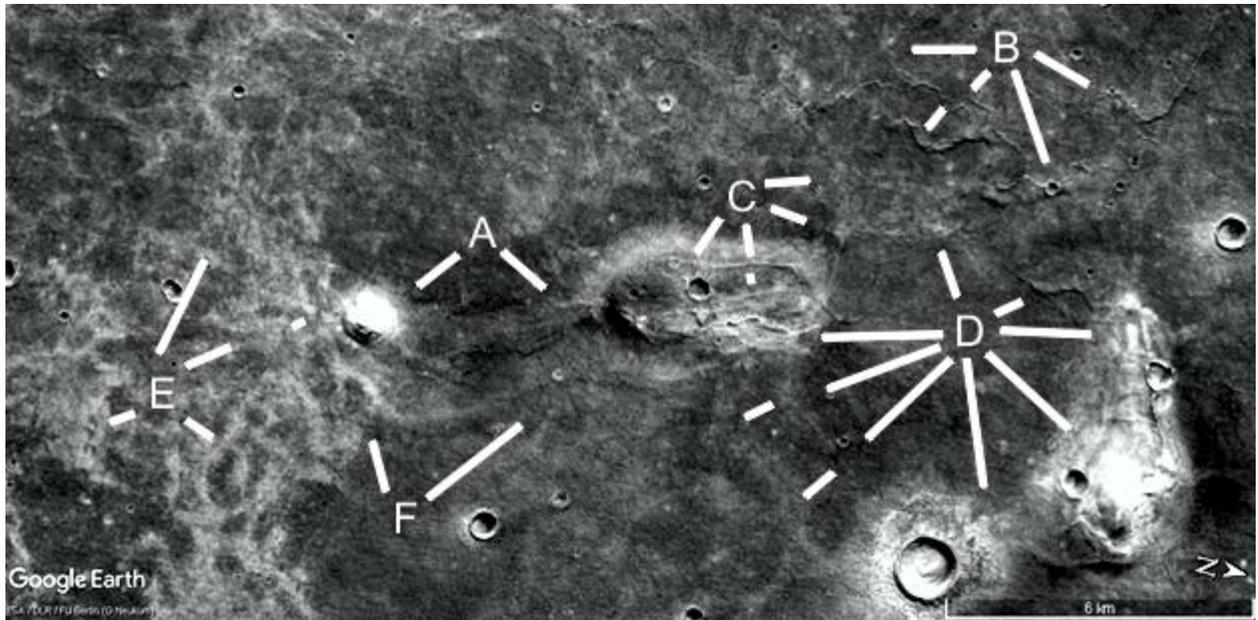
A parabola is shown.



Wchh2510

Hypothesis

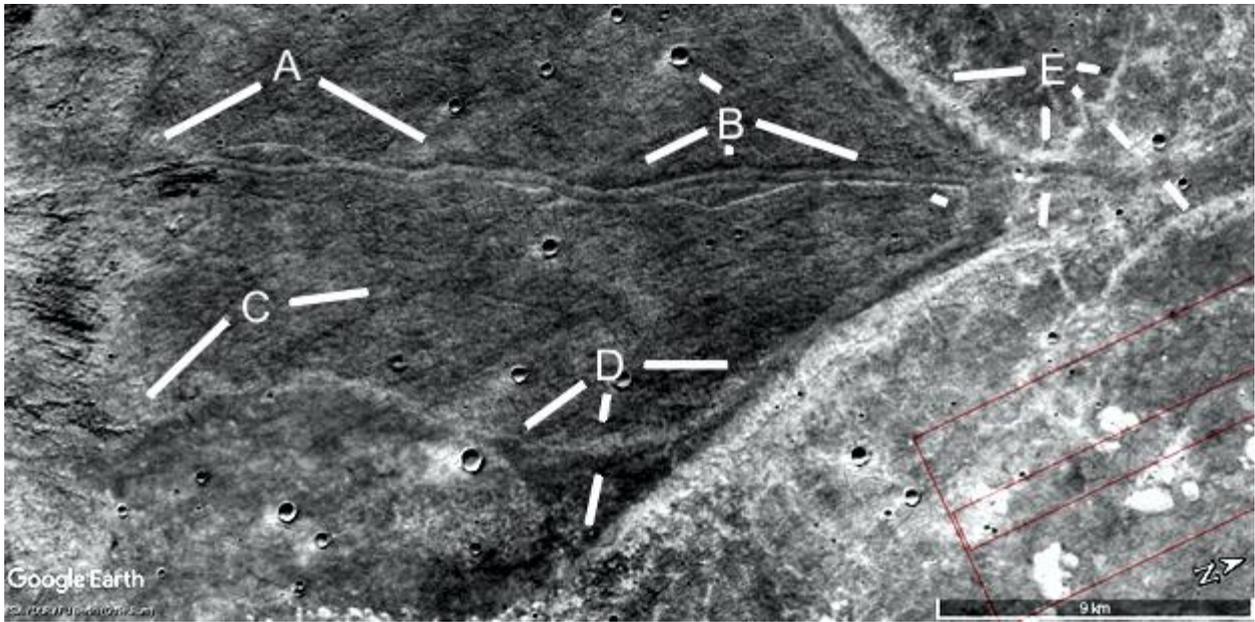
A shows a road from the hill at 8 o'clock going to a collapsed hill, at 4 o'clock is a tube going into it. B shows more wavy tubes. C shows the wall standing around this collapsed hill at 6 and 7 o'clock, at 7 o'clock second leg there is a tube which continues on approximately to A at 4 o'clock. It goes out on the right, another tube connects to it at D at 9 o'clock. D shows more tubes at 7 and 8 o'clock, also seen at C at 3 and 4 o'clock. At D at 3 o'clock is a collapsed hill with the walls around it intact, this extends down to 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock there is a connection to the crater.



Wcr2511

Hypothesis

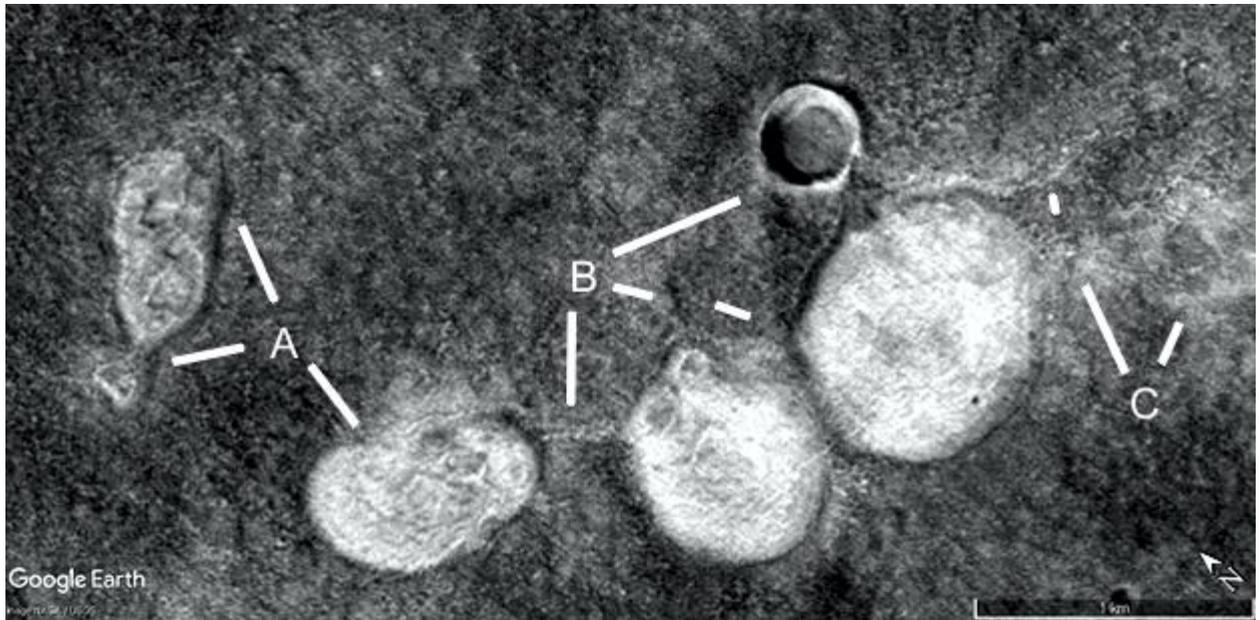
A and B may show a collapsed tube or road, B at 6 o'clock may show a bypass on this road, also seen under A. This may have been used when traffic was coming on a one way road. C shows the boundary of a field or smooth area at 7 o'clock, another road is at 2 o'clock. D shows another road from the boundary of this field from 7 to 3 o'clock, at 6 o'clock second leg is the walled boundary of the pale field. E shows another walled boundary from 6 to 9 o'clock, the opposite wall continues to E at 6 o'clock second leg. Other walls are shown at 4 o'clock first, second, and third leg, and at 3 o'clock.



Wchh2512

Hypothesis

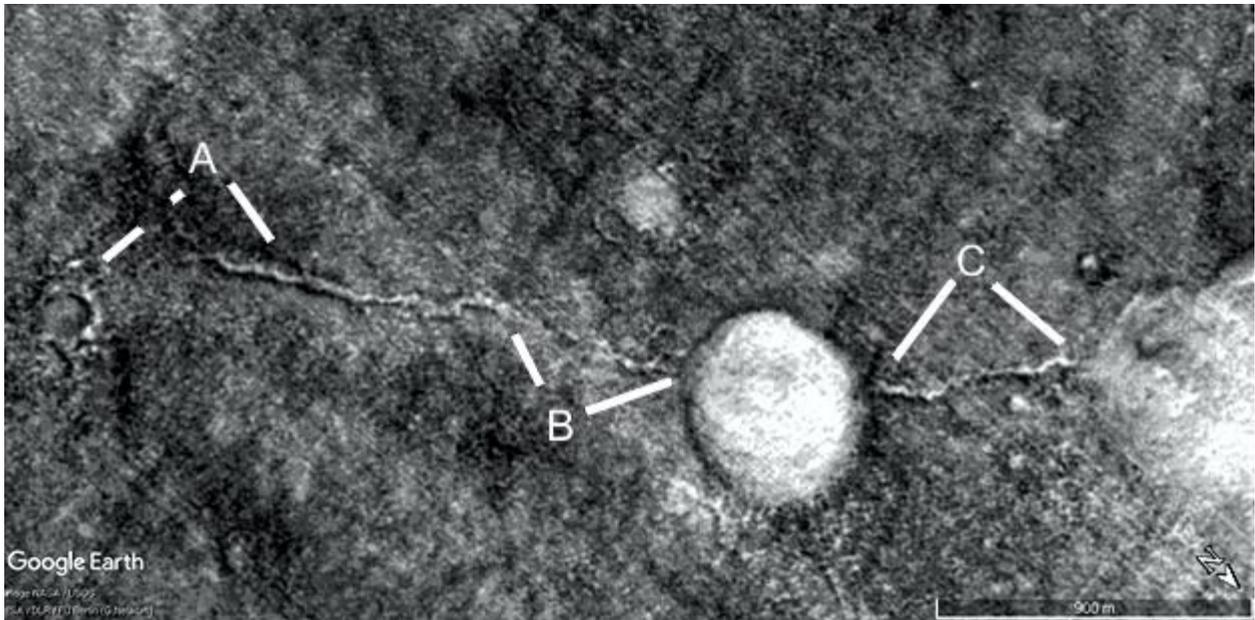
A shows a hollow hill, at 8 o'clock there is a walled room connecting to other rooms inside it. An entrance may have been at 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock are more cavities. B at 6 o'clock shows a road or collapsed tube between the hills, at 4 o'clock there is a triangular formation connecting to the crater up to 2 o'clock. C shows a tube going into the hill.



Wchh2513

Hypothesis

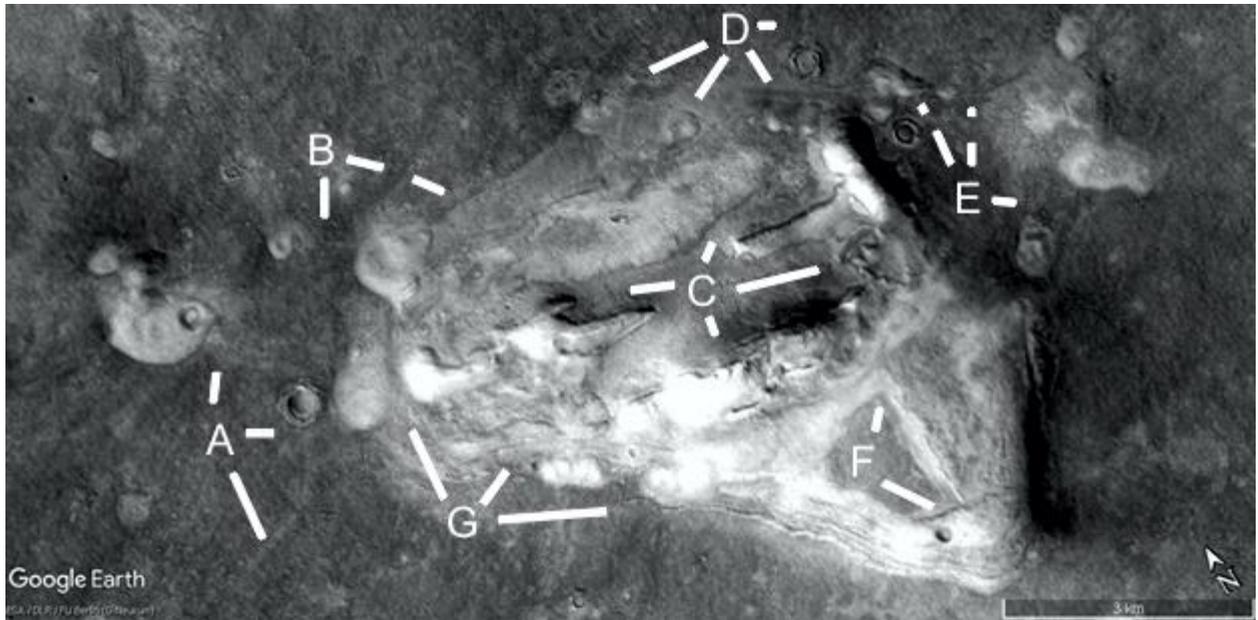
A shows a tube from the crater at 7 o'clock continuing to B and into the hollow hill. The tube is generally straight with a few deviations. There is a dark line through the hill like a collapsed tunnel, this comes out at C at 7 o'clock and then into another hill at 4 o'clock.



Wchh2516

Hypothesis

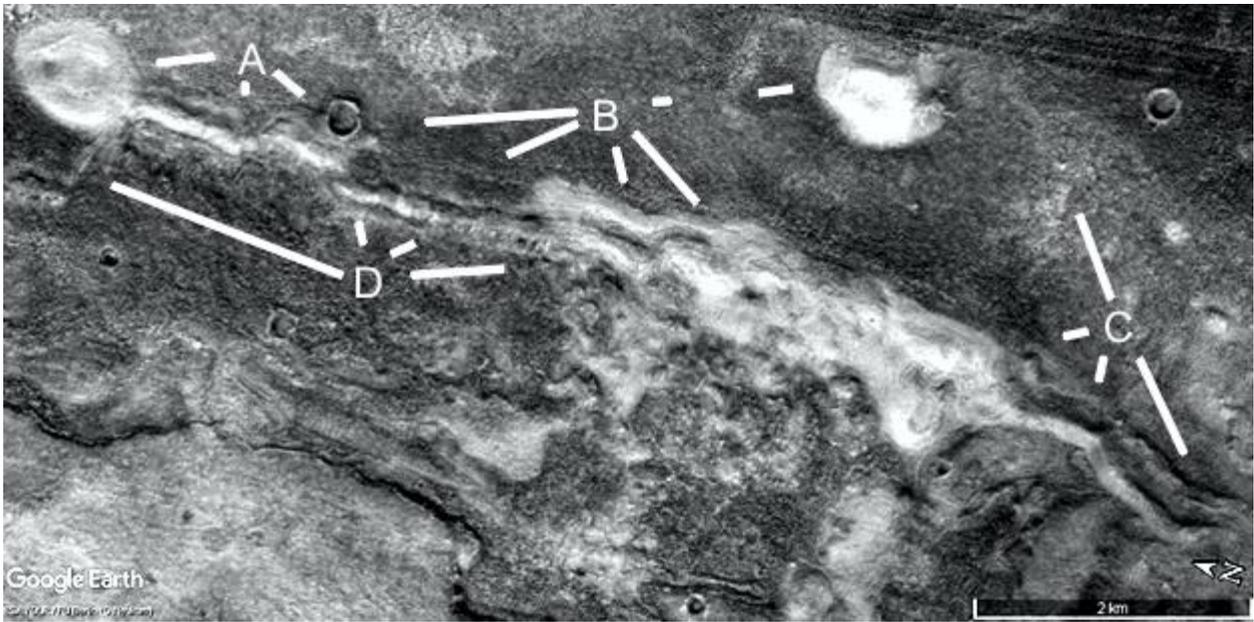
A shows roads around the small hill and a small crater. B shows a road to the small hill at 6 o'clock, the boundary of the collapsed hill at 4 o'clock second leg, a road at the first leg. C shows rooms inside the collapsed hill, the entrance would have been at D at 5 o'clock. At 5 to 8 o'clock is another road, at 7 o'clock a small crater has a road going to the larger hill. E shows a road at 11 and 12 o'clock, at 3 o'clock is a road between two hills. F shows a room, at 4 o'clock there is a straight wall. G shows collapsed segments of the hill.



Wchh2517

Hypothesis

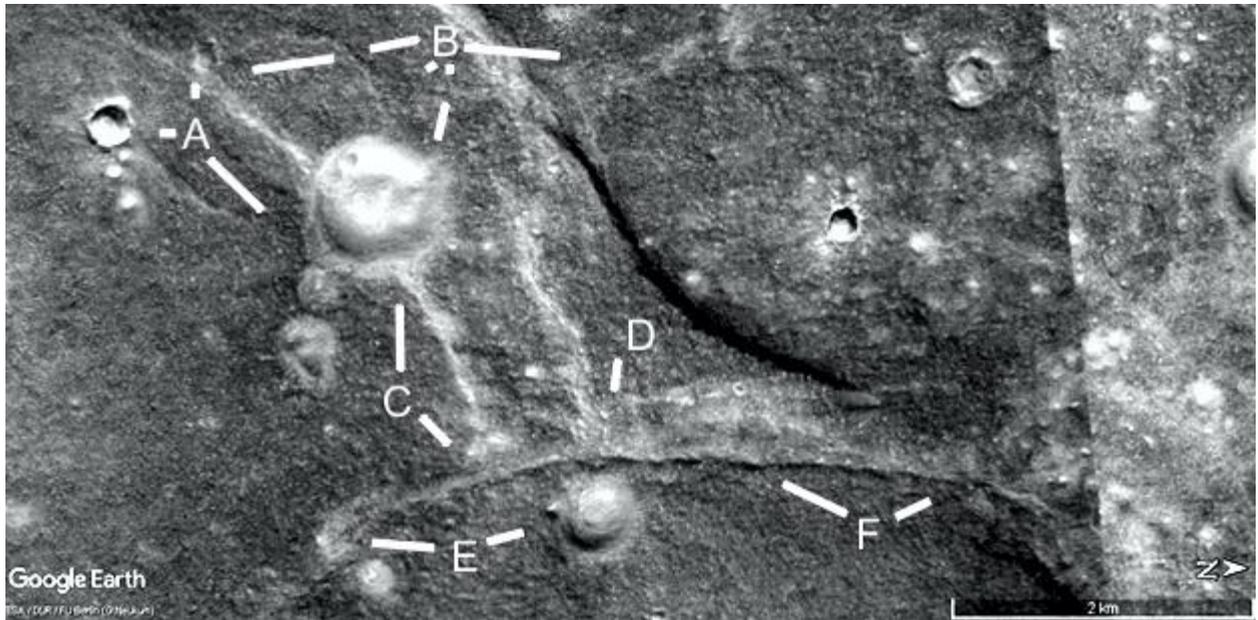
A shows a road or collapsed tube coming out of the hill, at 6 o'clock part of the tube roof is intact. Alternatively this might be a bridge over the road, even the tube segment rolled upwards disconnecting from the main tube. At 4 o'clock there is a small road going into the crater. B shows this small road continuing, under this is the larger road or collapsed tube at D from 11 to 2 o'clock. At 10 o'clock is another small road coming out of the hill. B at 2 o'clock second leg shows a partially collapsed hill. C shows a degraded tube from 8 to 11 o'clock, a road with walled sides or a collapsed tube continues at 6 and 7 o'clock. Between B and C this road goes into the hill perhaps like a tunnel. There is a shape running through this hill matching the entry points of the road or tube.



Wchh2518

Hypothesis

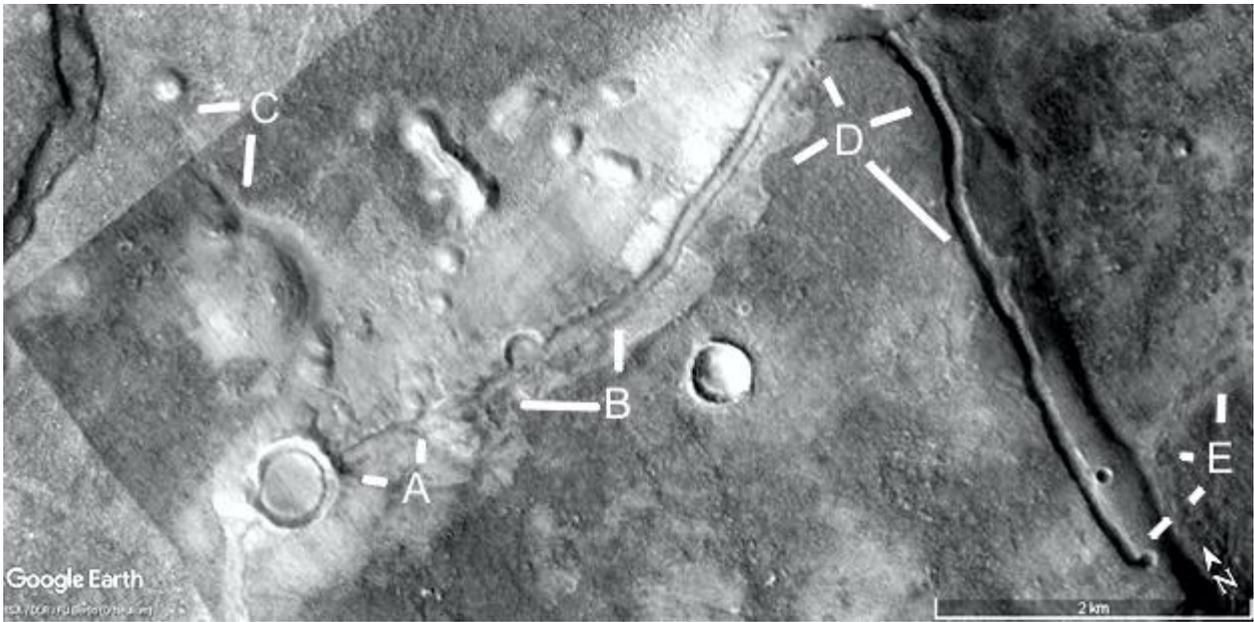
A from 5 to 9 o'clock shows a road from a crater to the hill, at 12 o'clock another road connects the hill to a small crater. B and C show more roads. D shows a wider road, going to the right and up the image. E at 9 o'clock shows an extension of this road connecting to a hill. At 2 o'clock the hill is connected by a small tube to the larger road. F appears to be a tube or wall on the edge of this road.



Wchh2519

Hypothesis

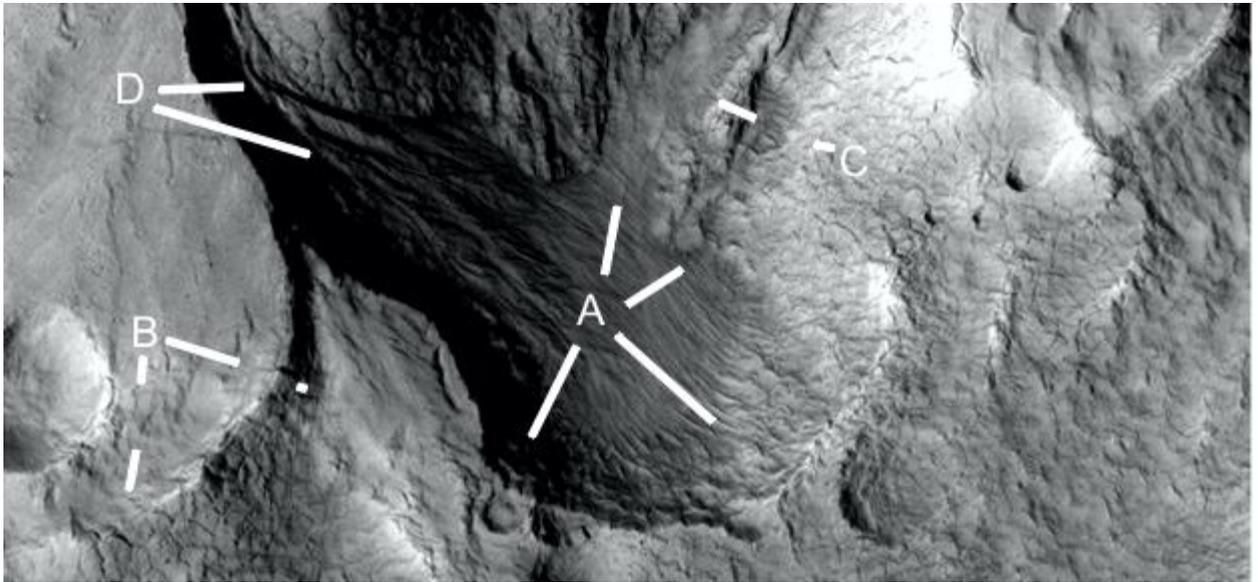
A shows a trench which may have been a tube connecting to the crater, it appears to go through a small hill at 12 o'clock like a collapsed tunnel. B shows the continuation of this tube, half a crater is shown on one side of the trench but the other half is not there. This implies the trench came after the crater. D shows a continuation of the trench, it ends with a curl at E at 7 o'clock second leg. At the first leg is a road or tube going up to 9 and 12 o'clock.



Wcd2523a

Hypothesis

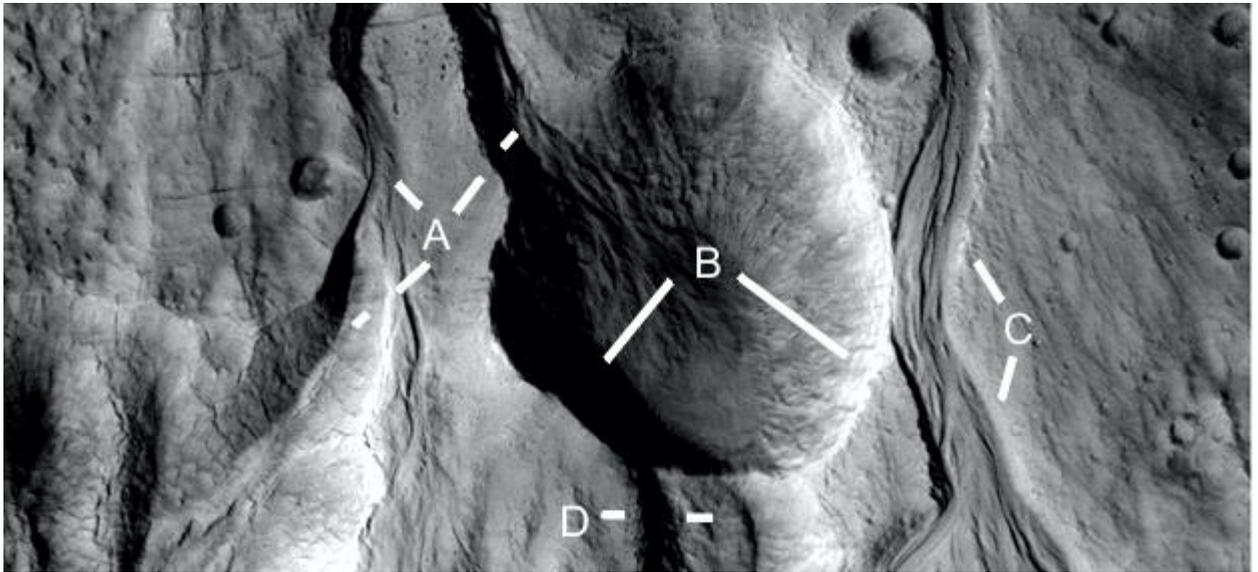
A shows a dam at 5 and 7 o'clock, water would have flowed into it from 1 and 2 o'clock, also from D. C shows more of this water channel, it has a smooth floor like cement. B shows regular cracks in the water channel wall like pillars.



Wcd2523a2

Hypothesis

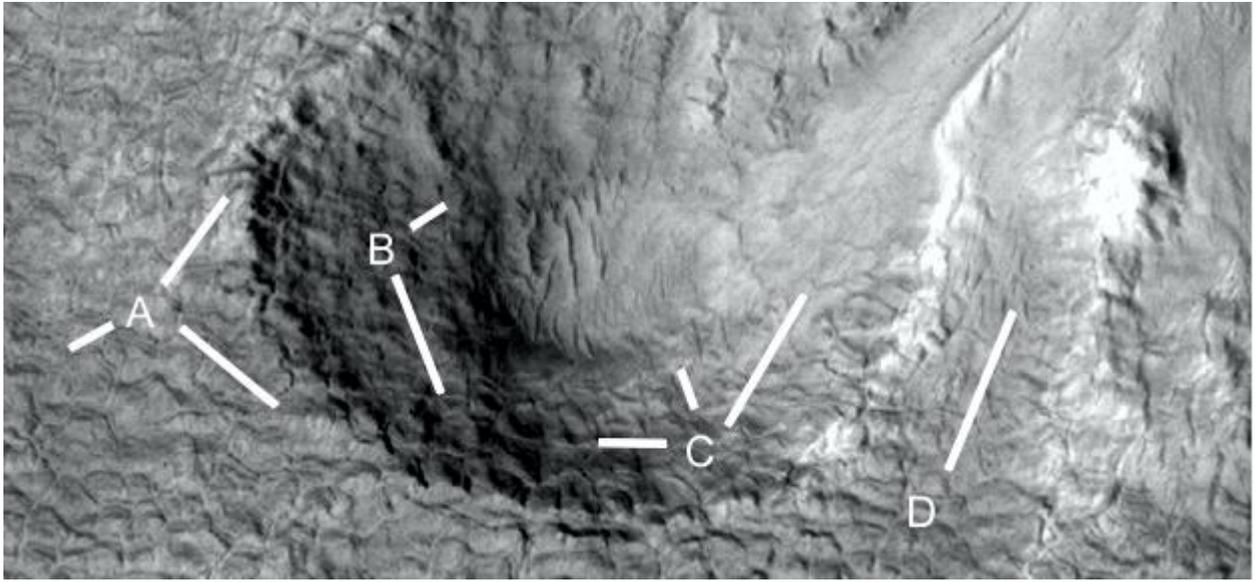
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2523b2

Hypothesis

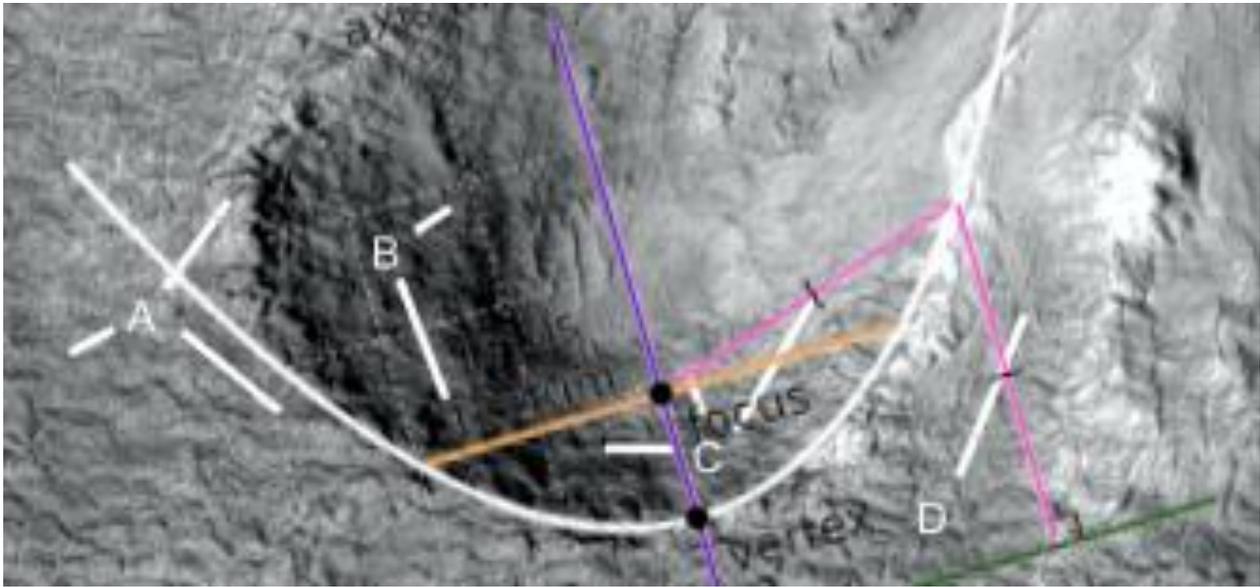
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2523c2

Hypothesis

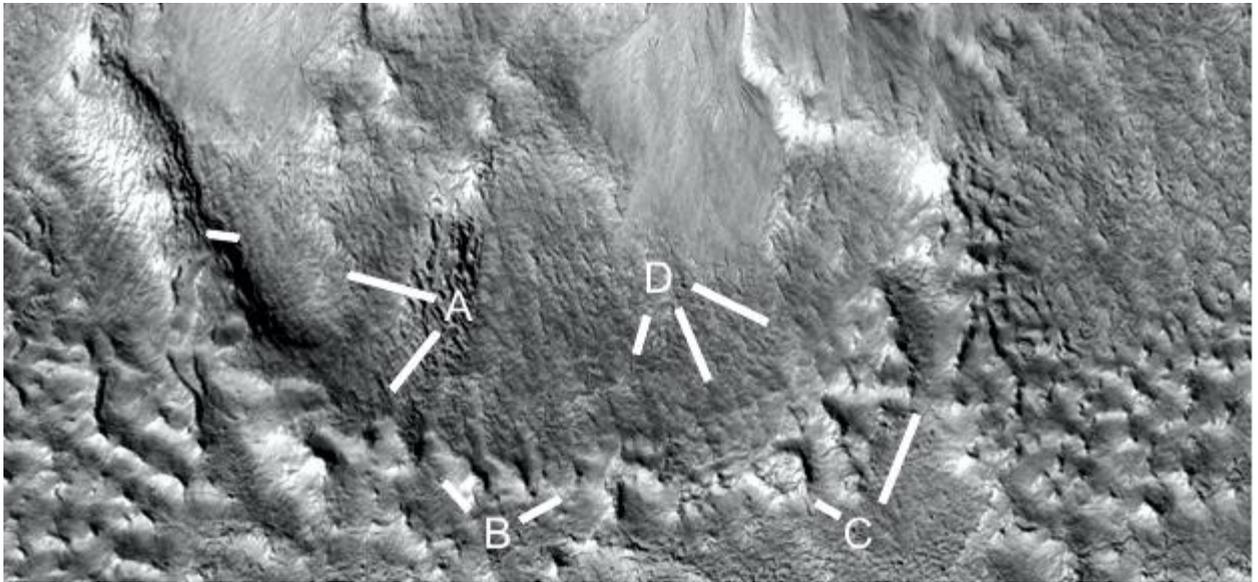
A parabola is shown.



Wcd2523d

Hypothesis

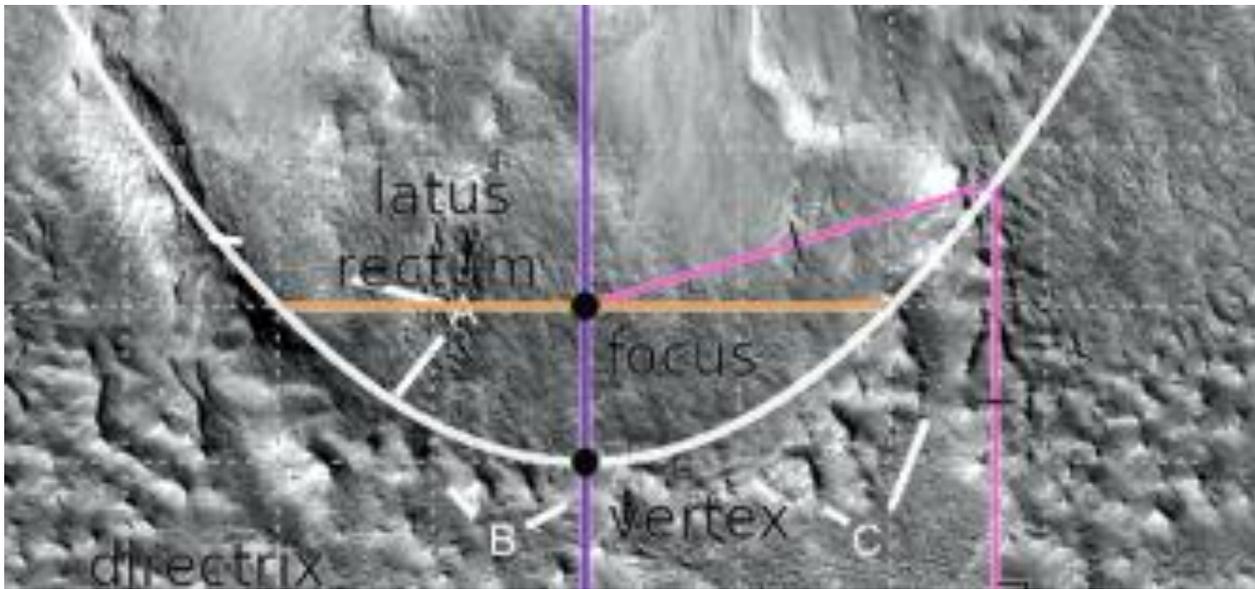
A at 7 o'clock, B and C may show more of these tiles or pillars. A at 10 o'clock first leg shows a smooth water channel, at the second leg the skin of the dam wall has broken off. D shows rectangular tiles in the dam wall.



Wcd2523d2

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



Wcd2523e

Hypothesis

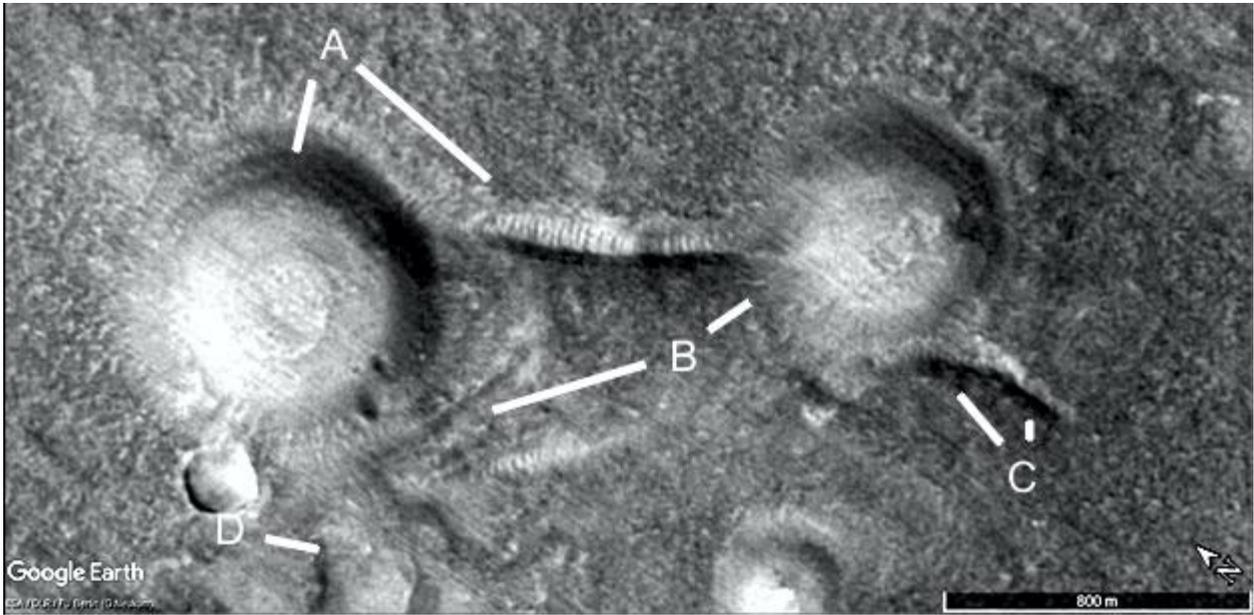
A and B show regular transverse grooves in the wall like pillars. C shows the edge is eroding as a hollow.



Wct2527

Hypothesis

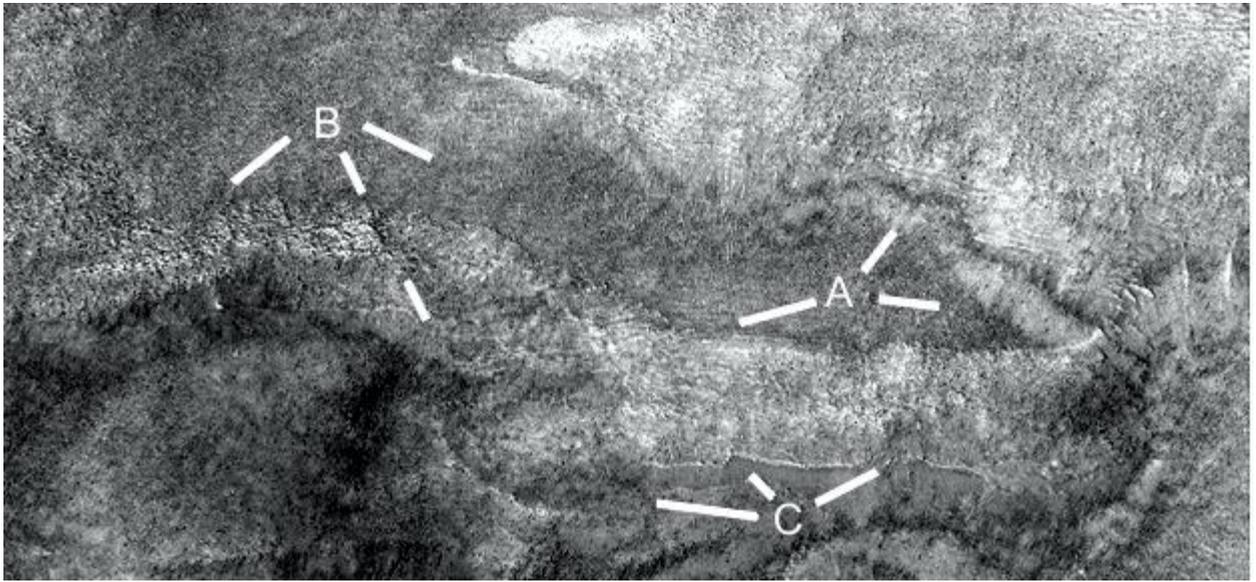
A shows a hollow hill at 6 o'clock, a collapsed tunnel at 4 o'clock connects to the hill on the right. B shows another collapsed tunnel at 8 o'clock, another is under B. C shows a collapsed tunnel. D is a larger cavity which goes into the hill above it.



Wcd2530a2

Hypothesis

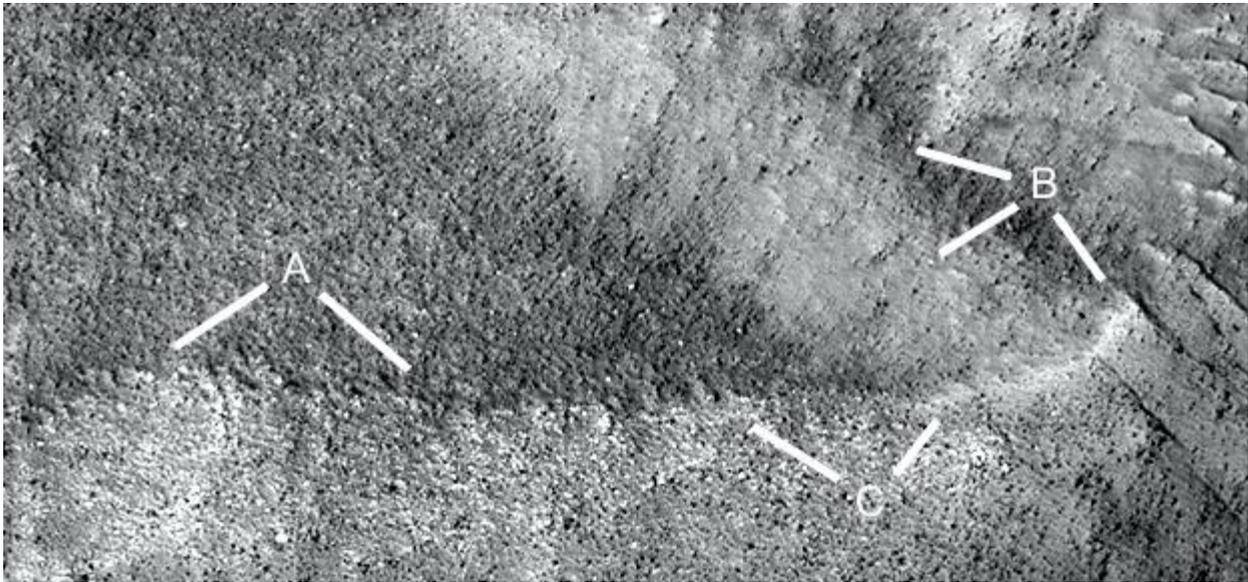
A shows a dam on the side of a slope, the water would flow down from B. C shows a tube or how the dam wall is attached to the slope.



Wcd2530b2

Hypothesis

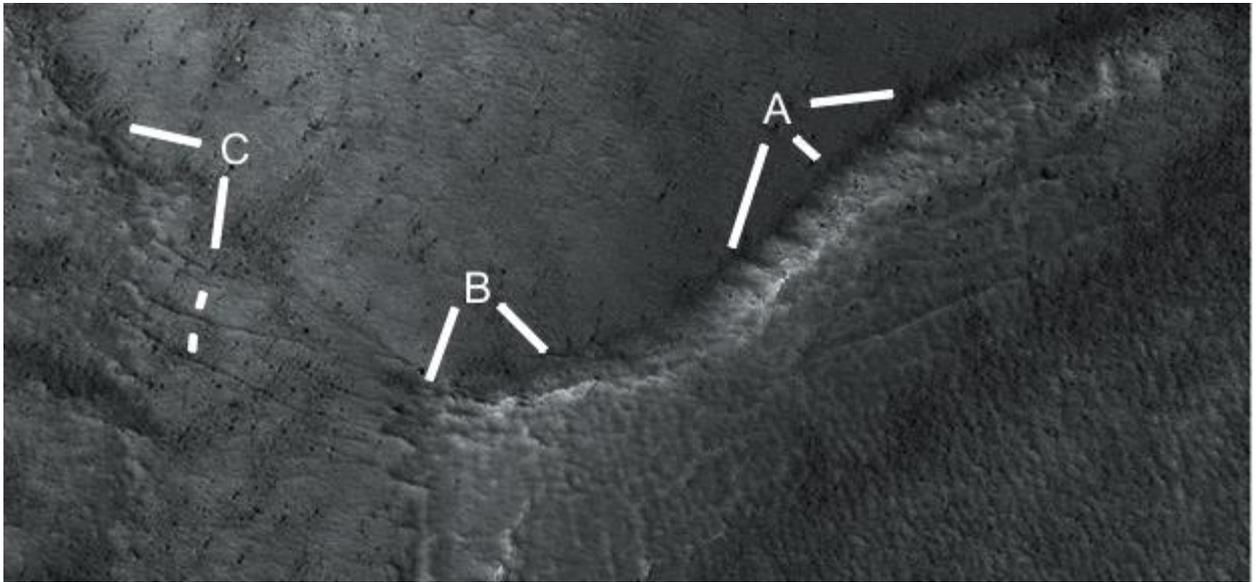
In this closeup A shows the edge of the dam wall, a collapsed segment is at 7 o'clock. B and C show more of this wall, at B at 7 o'clock there are layers perhaps like tiles forming the dam wall.



Wcd2530c2

Hypothesis

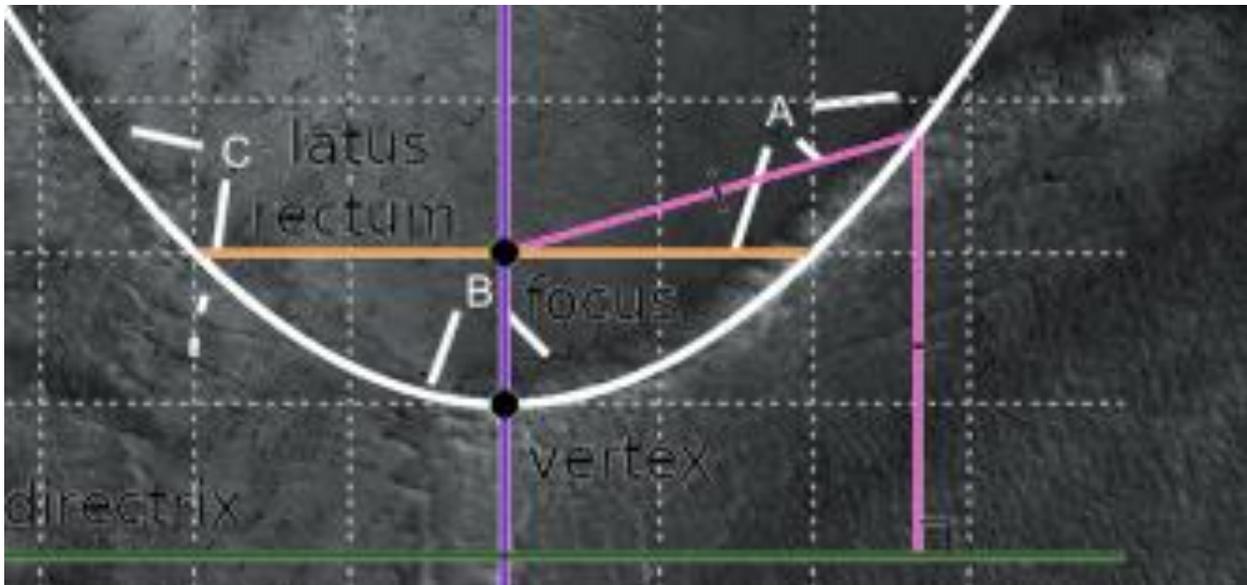
A shows regular steps or pillars in the formation. This may have allowed creatures to walk down from the dam above. B shows a flat platform, C shows regular layers at 6 o'clock perhaps as a construction technique. At 9 o'clock may be a tube. Under B and C there may be grout in the wall holding segments or tiles together.



Wcd2530c2a

Hypothesis

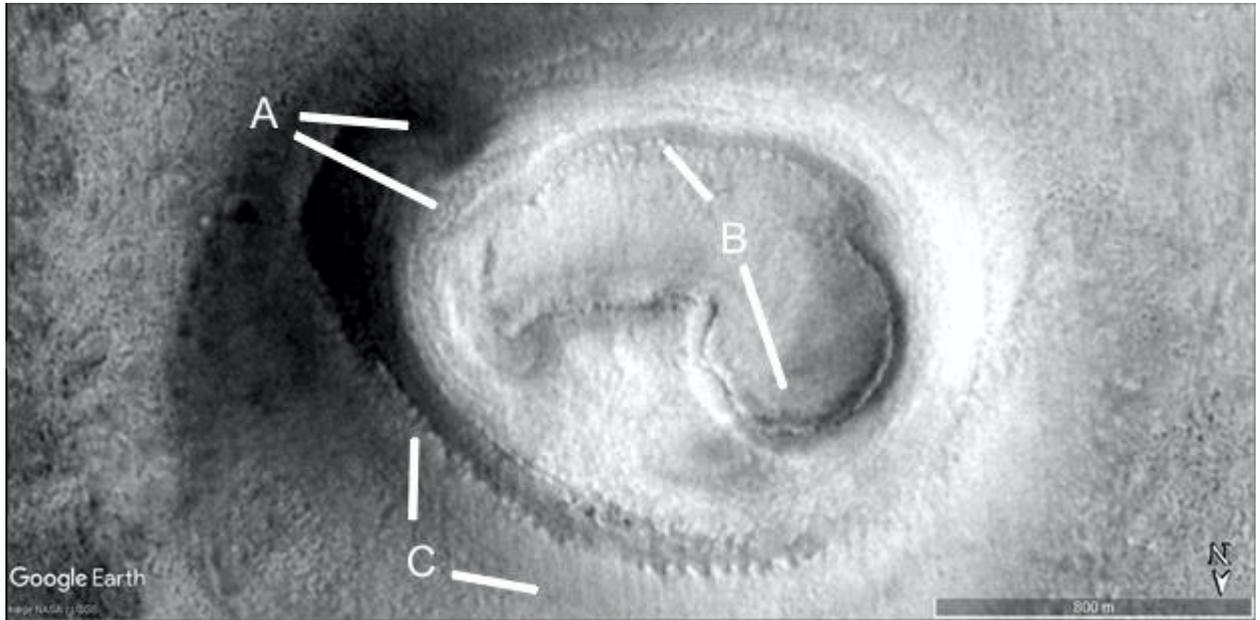
A parabola is shown.



Wchh2532

Hypothesis

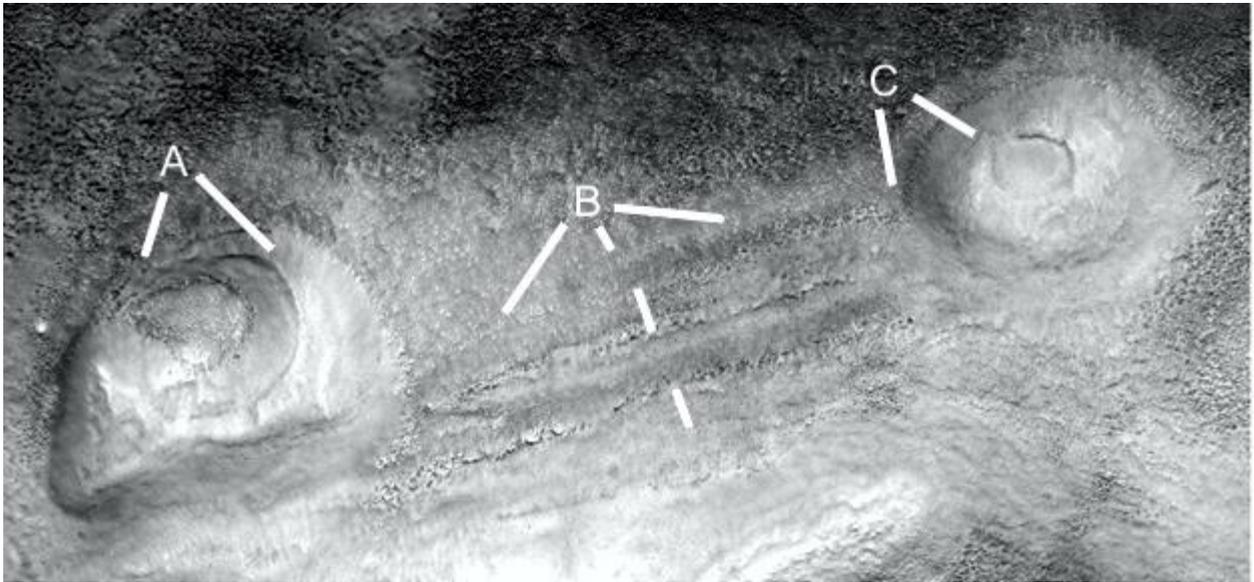
A shows a hollow around a hill, B shows the hill has walls around it. C shows a sloped edge to this hollow at 12 o'clock, to the right there are regular bulges like capstones or the tops of pillars along the wall. At 3 o'clock the surface is smooth like cement.



Wcd2533b

Hypothesis

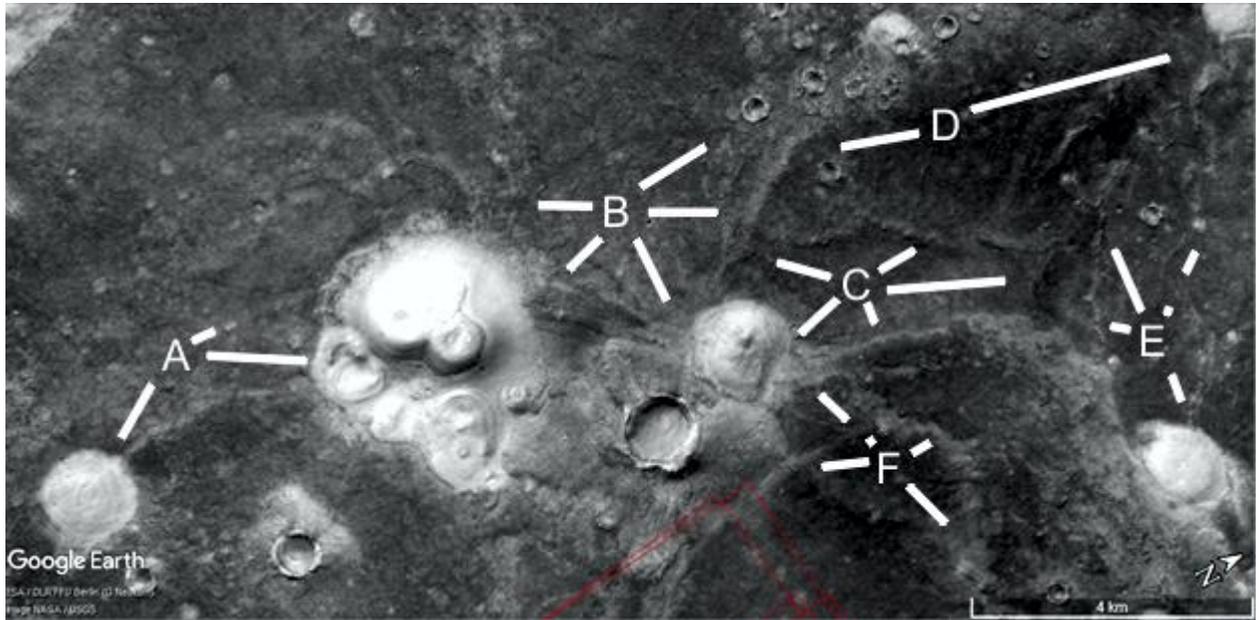
A shows a collapsed hill, B shows a pair of tubes connecting the hill at C.



Wchh2534

Hypothesis

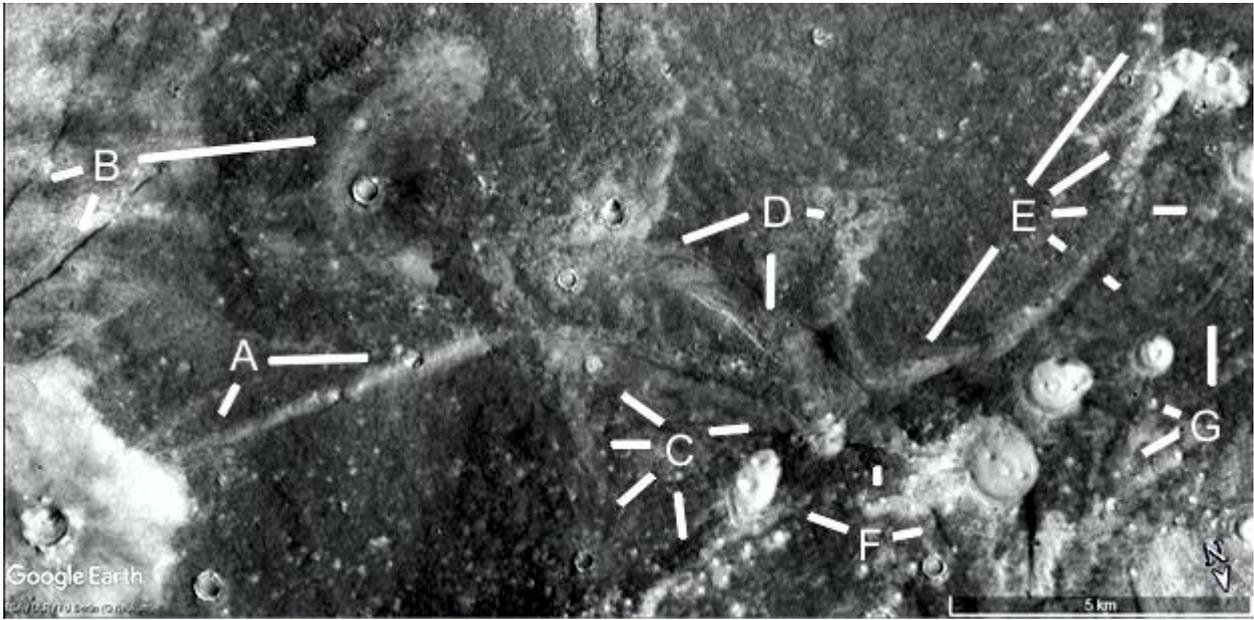
A shows two roads going into the hills, at 3 o'clock the hill has collapsed. B shows more walls or tubes, at 5 o'clock they going into the hill and come directly out the other side at C at 8 o'clock. B at 3 o'clock also goes into this hill and another comes out directly at the bottom. The impression then is of these roads or tubes using this hill as a thoroughfare or nexus. C shows a tube from 10 to 2 o'clock, D at 8 o'clock goes up to a hill, at 2 o'clock a road goes up to a hill. E shows a road at 10 and 11 o'clock, another at 1 o'clock, and a road going into a hill at 5 o'clock. F shows a curved road going into the hill.



Wchh2535

Hypothesis

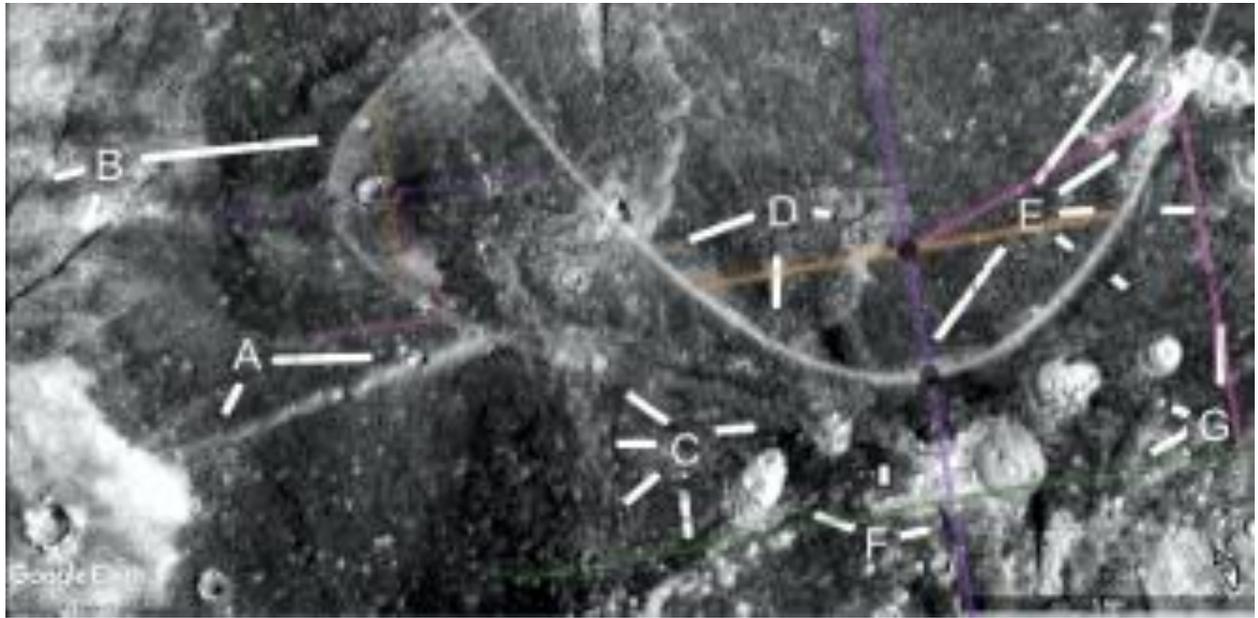
A shows a road coming out of the pale material around the crater. B shows dark roads at 7 and 8 o'clock, at 2 o'clock is a parabolic field. C shows more tubes. D shows more roads, one going into a hill at 6 o'clock. E shows a wall which is part of a parabola. F shows roads going into a crater, G shows another road from 8 to 10 o'clock going into a crater, at 12 o'clock is a parabolic road.



Wchh2535a

Hypothesis

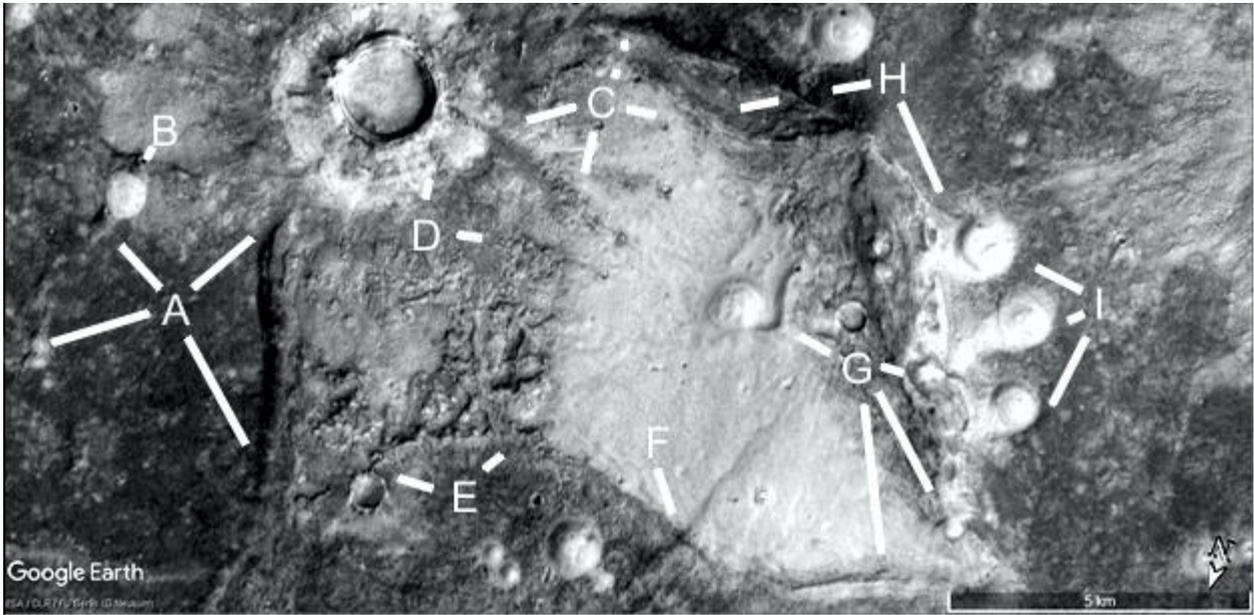
Two parabolas are shown.



Wchh2536

Hypothesis

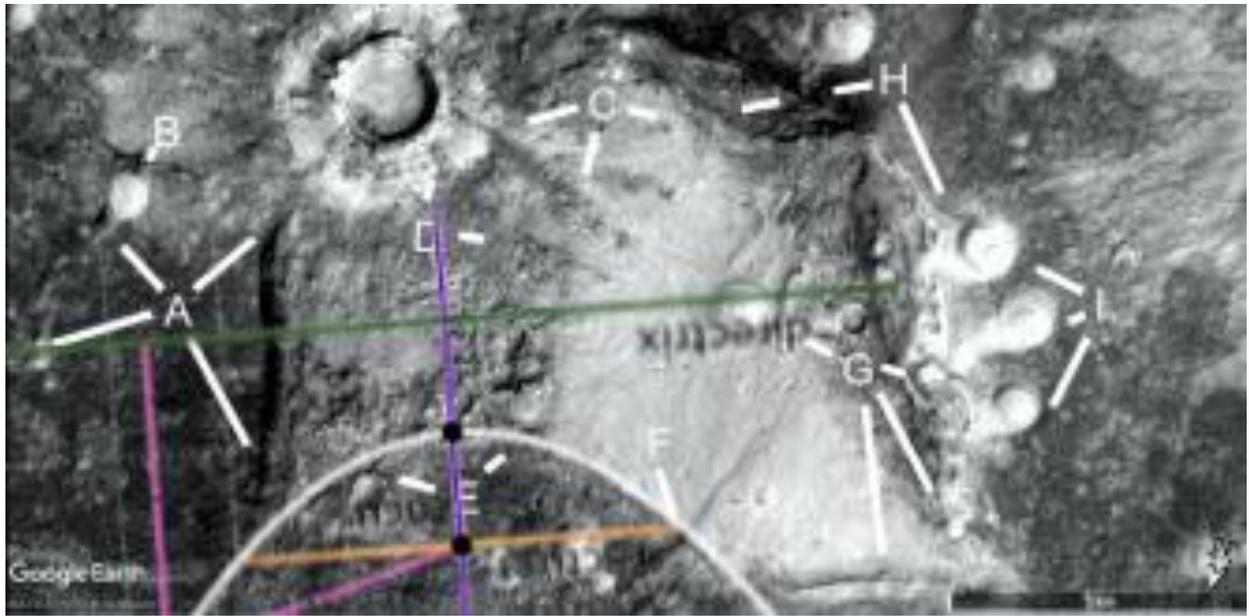
A shows a road which goes into a hill at B, A from 1 to 5 o'clock shows a large tube going to a crater at D at 12 o'clock. At 3 o'clock is a dark road from the same crater, another at C at 6 and 8 o'clock. At 1 o'clock shows two tubes from this same crater. E shows another wall, this is crossed by a road at F. G shows a tube coming out of a hill at 10 o'clock, another tube at 6 o'clock. G shows a long collapsing hollow hill from 4 and 5 o'clock, this goes up to H and connects to the three hills at I.



Wchh2536a

Hypothesis

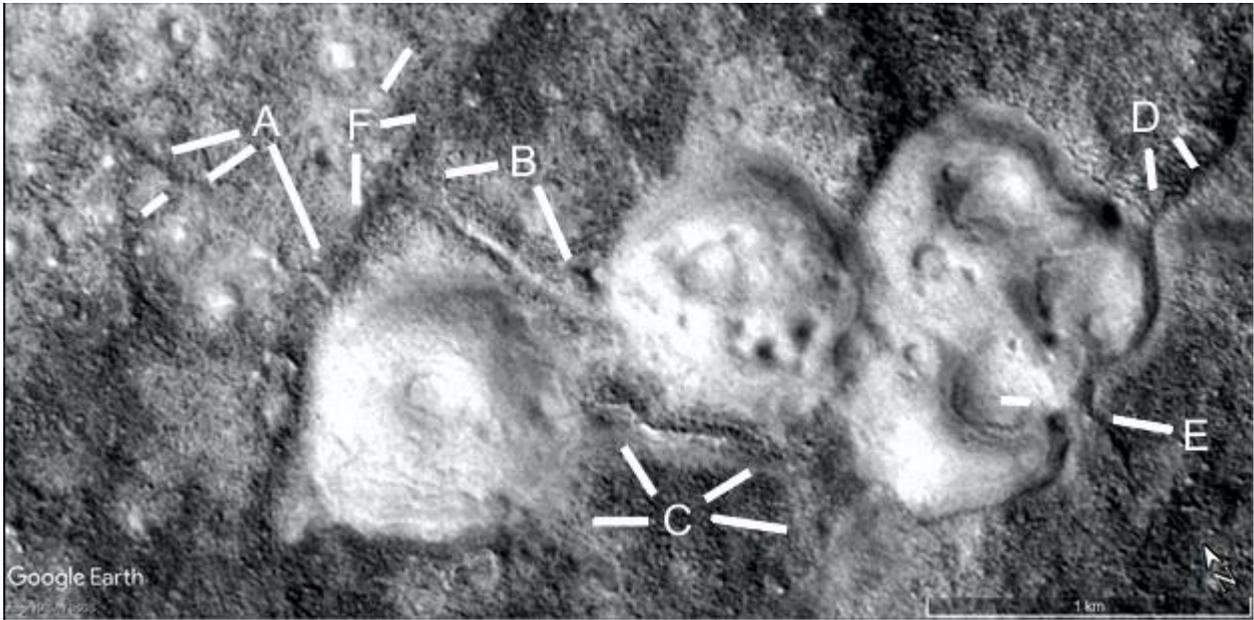
A parabola is shown.



Wchh2537

Hypothesis

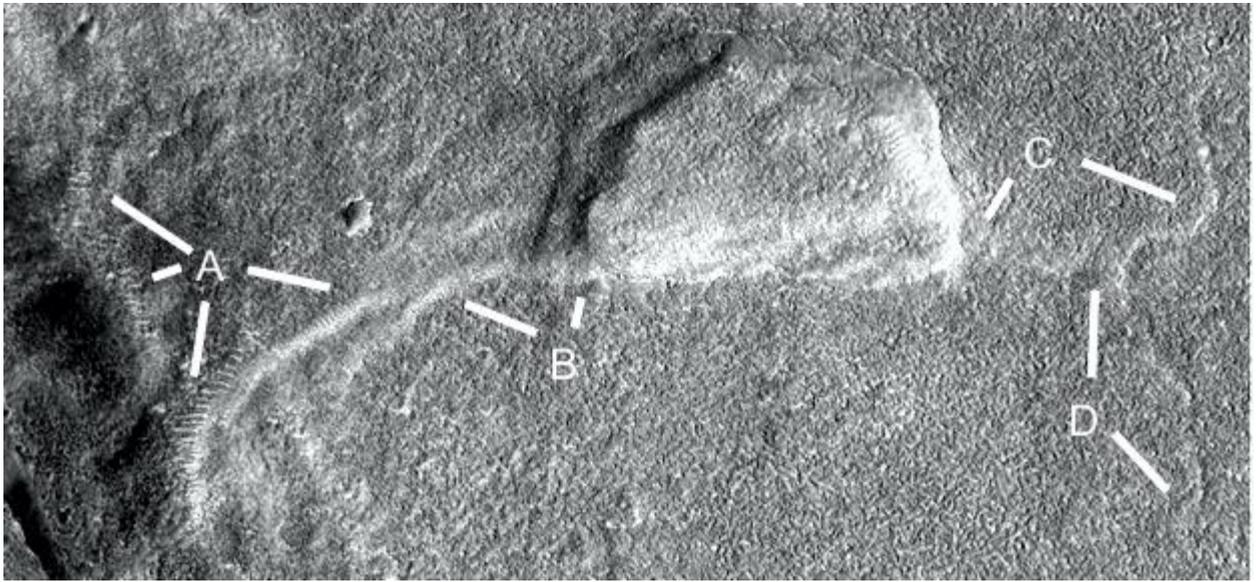
A shows a straight tube going into the hill, another straight tube is shown at B. This is connected to a dark road at F. C shows a tube from 11 to 3 o'clock going into the hill, another road at 9 o'clock goes into the hill. D shows a tube going down to E along the boundary of multiple collapsed hollow hills.



Wchh2538a

Hypothesis

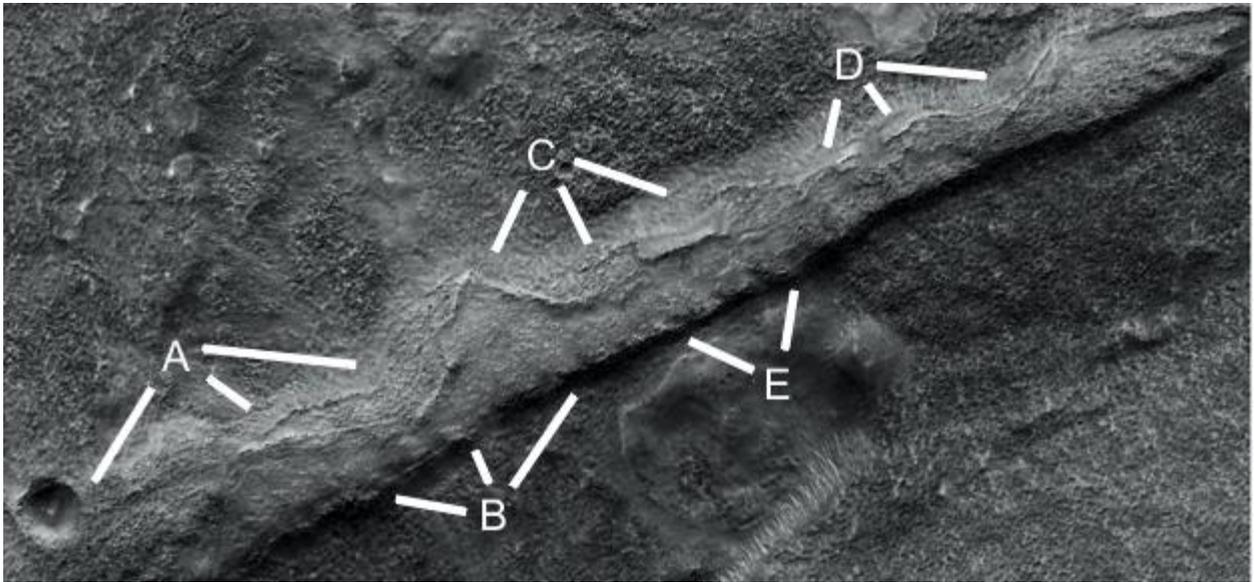
A from 8 to 10 o'clock shows a tube connecting to the side of a hill, another from 4 to 7 o'clock goes to B at 10 o'clock with a gap, perhaps this tube rolled down disconnecting it. B at 12 o'clock shows it connecting to the hill, above this the left side of the hill may have collapsed. C at 7 o'clock show this road or tube in a straight line coming out, then connecting at D at 12 o'clock to another tube.



Wchh2538b

Hypothesis

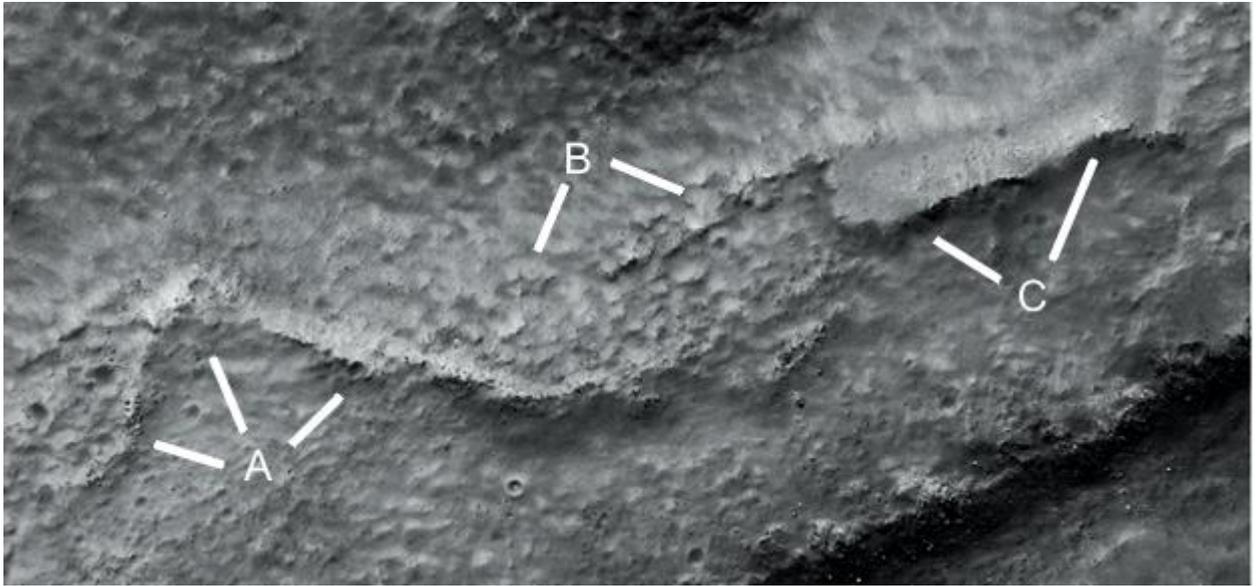
A, C, and D show a zig zag of straight walls along this straight hill. This connects to a crater at 7 o'clock, at 4 and 5 o'clock this is associated with the outer skin peeling off the roof. B and E show regular bulges like pillars along the side of the hill. C shows more of this skin peeling off, D shows the internal structure of this is hollow like a tube.



Wchh2538c

Hypothesis

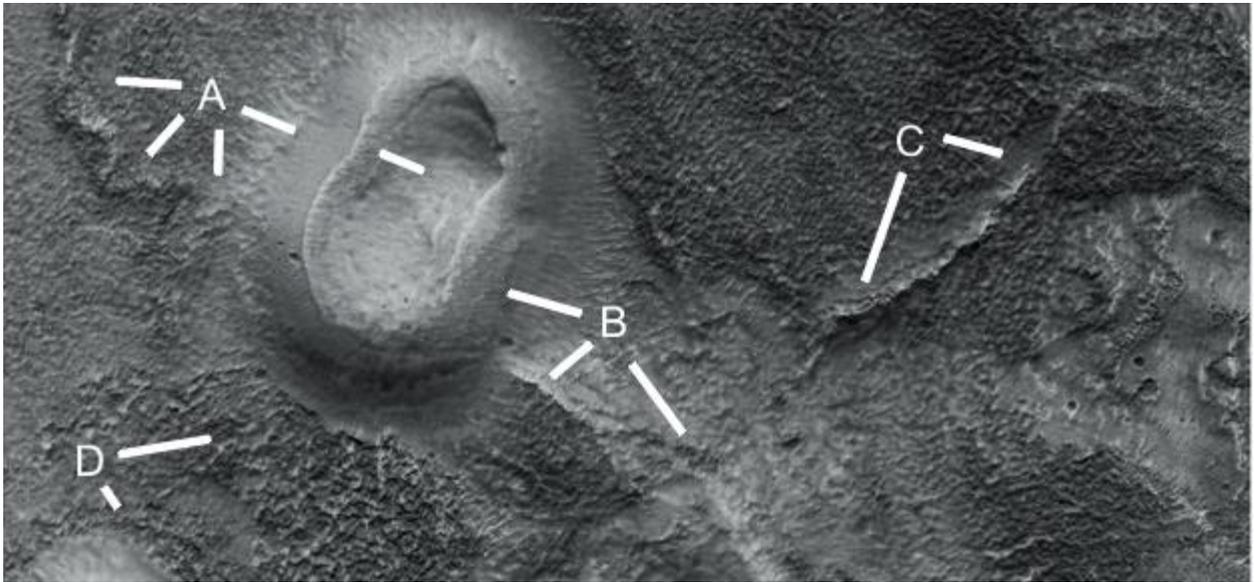
In this closeup A shows a smooth material like cement, at 11 o'clock there is a hole in the tube. At 10 o'clock there is a collapsed segment, the left side has also broken off at 2 o'clock. B shows the interior of this tube, C then is the intact remains of the roof of this tube.



Wchh2538d

Hypothesis

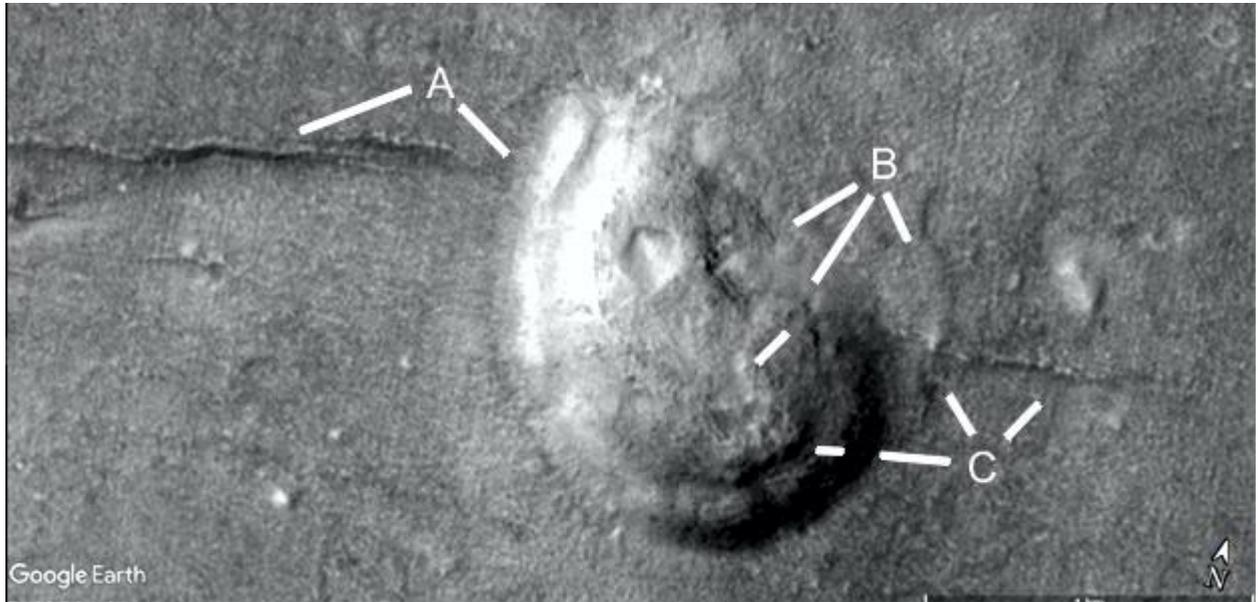
A shows a wavy tube, these bends appear to be parabolic. At 4 o'clock the sides of the collapsed hill are smooth like cement. Inside there are signs of layers around the walls like contours. B shows these layers externally at 10 o'clock, at 7 o'clock is like a forked tube connecting to the hill extending to 4 o'clock. C shows another tube, this may have degraded in connecting to B at 5 o'clock. D shows rougher material like tiles under the smooth cement, this may have broken up exposing the ground underneath it. From 2 to 4 o'clock is a narrow tube.



Wchh2540

Hypothesis

A shows a collapsed tunnel going into the hill, B shows settled areas in the roof at 7 and 8 o'clock also at C at 9 o'clock. At 11 to 1 o'clock may be the top of a collapsing tunnel.



Index

a road from a crater to the hill, 293

a wall or tube, 75

agriculture, 75

alternating arcs, 270

alternating arcs of light and dark material, 269

am floor, 23

angle of 90°, 107

angular, 60

another right angle, 195

Aphh2367, 197

Aphh2367a, 198

Aphh2369, 199

Aphh2376, 201

Aphh2387, 202

Aphh2389, 203

approximate parabola, 90

Apt2375, 200

arc of parallel tubes, 71

arch, 99

arches, 214

arches or pillars, 116, 188

Argd1444a, 20

artificial looking bend, 95

atmosphere, 87

axis of symmetry, 43, 82

baffles, 257, 258

baffles end in a line, 259

bank, 22

base of a collapsed hill, 277

basin in the dam floor, 299

be tiles with the grout between them, 227

beam over the entrance, 157
bends appear to be parabolic, 320
bisects the large crater, 87
boundary becomes more of a tube or wall, 276
boundary of a field, 288
boundary of multiple collapsed hollow hills, 316
boundary of the collapsed hill, 291
boundary of this field, 288
brace the dam wall for strength, 262
break in the tube, 255
break up with holes forming, 285
bricks, 60
bricks or tiles in its wall, 243
bridge over the road, 292
brighter areas on one side, 183
broken layer, 40
broken tube, 131
broken wall segment, 40
bulges in the baffles, 258
bulges like arches or pillars, 185
bulging edge, 267
buried or eroded away, 263
bypass on this road, 288
canal, 27
canal embankment, 25
canal wall, 25
canal wall like a single segment, 25
canals, 27
capstones, 187
capstones are breaking off, 217
carved into the rock, 297
cavities, 289
cavities forming on the roof, 276
cavities in the roof, 129
cavities in the tube, 124
cavity, 136, 187, 188, 189
cavity between the dam walls, 231
cavity growing in the tube wall, 187
cavity in the roof, 122, 139
cavity on the roof, 65, 109
cavity or room in the hill, 135
ceiling, 35, 36
cement, 25, 58, 123, 182, 189, 216, 227, 239, 249
cement dam floor, 233
cement edge of the dam wall, 97
cement layers, 231
cement of the dam wall, 221
cement walls, 231, 239
central dam wall, 97
central meeting place, 52
central pillar in this collapsed hill, 139
central ridge like an interior support, 274
centre of the star, 82
channel, 27
channel going to a crater, 128
channels, 267
chord, 87
circle is overlaid, 66
circle of walls, 52

circuit of this road, 271
circular roof of the hill, 65
clean edge like cement, 23
clean edge of the roof, 157
closeup of the beam over the entrance, 158
Cobler Dome, 44, 65
collapse, 35
collapse in the roof, 115, 199
collapsed, 22, 46, 51, 57, 63, 146
collapsed hill, 53, 122, 129, 130, 139, 147, 151, 154, 165, 171, 182, 190, 199, 201, 287, 310
collapsed hill are smooth like cement, 320
collapsed hill connected by a tube, 67
collapsed hill connected to the main tube, 155
collapsed hill like rooms, 169
collapsed hill to a crater, 274
collapsed hill with the walls around it, 287
collapsed hills, 79, 119, 161, 163, 173
collapsed hills connected by a tube, 67
collapsed hollow hill, 23, 116, 122, 123, 136
collapsed hollow hills, 38
collapsed interior supports, 123
collapsed or recessed roof, 145
collapsed part of the hill, 171
collapsed part of the roof, 129
collapsed roof, 64, 89, 140, 147, 173, 182, 201
collapsed room, 138, 201
collapsed room with a walled entrance, 138
collapsed segment, 109, 173, 282, 319
collapsed segment of the hill, 89, 109
collapsed segments, 129, 202
collapsed segments in the hill, 169
collapsed segments of this hill, 115
collapsed side of the hill, 128
collapsed the hollow hill, 154
collapsed tile segment, 25
collapsed tube, 23, 46, 122, 123, 148, 155, 157, 158, 159, 276
collapsed tube going into the hill, 175
collapsed tube or road, 288
collapsed tube roof, 178
collapsed tube with a hollow center, 123
collapsed tube, a dam, or canal, 103
collapsed tubes, 178
collapsed tunnel, 123, 143, 281, 284, 290, 294, 304
collapsed tunnel going into the hill, 321
collapsed tunnel in the hollow hill, 192
collapsed wall, 23
collapsed walls, 51
collapses in the tube, 167
collapsing hill, 64, 146
collapsing hills, 65, 272
collapsing tube with regular arches or pillars, 160

complex of hollow hills, 61
complex rooms, 214
complex series of interior supports, 214
concentric circles, 87
connecting to the hill, 317
connecting tube, 106
connection between two baffles, 258
connection to a small hill, 272
connection to the crater, 106, 287
connection to the hill, 106
connects into the hill, 184
constructed to be concave, 217
construction technique, 40, 171, 173, 307
continuation of the ring road, 70
continuation of this tube, 294
cornice, 187
crack, 13
crack and becomes a tube again, 207
crack implying a tunnel, 194
cracking between the pillars, 262
cracks, 25, 31, 180
crater, 13, 63
crater at this nexus, 161
crater connected by a tube, 173, 175
crater connected with tubes, 171
crater elongates into the connection, 143
crater hit the tube, 189
crater to a hollow hill, 117
crater wall bends, 266
crater with a tube, 150
craters and hollow hills, 120
craters, tubes and a hill, 167
creatures to walk down, 307
creep in the dam, 18
curve in the tube, 128
curved fields and a tube, 75
curved interior support, 38
curved pale area, 269
curved pale areas, 75
curved road going into the hill, 311
curved shapes, 75
curved tube, 63, 159, 190
curved tube degrading, 124
curved wall, 55
Cydonia Face, 267
cylinder, 266
Cymd259c, 12
Cymd259c2, 13
Cymd280a, 14
Cymd280a2, 15
Cymd280i, 16
Cymd280i2, 17
Cymd408a, 18
Cymd408a2, 19
Cymd454h, 29
Cymd454h2, 30
Cymhh209o, 34
Cymhh361i, 35
Cymhh467, 38
Cymhh467a, 39

Cymhh469g, 36
Cymhh469g2, 37
dam, 13, 14, 18, 27, 29, 229, 233, 241, 243, 247, 295
dam floor has a hatched texture, 211
dam is highly eroded, 99
dam on the side of a slope, 305
dam wall, 13, 14, 16, 31, 99, 217, 221, 239, 247, 251, 253, 262, 306
dam wall has broken off, 223
dam wall is attached to the slope, 305
dam wall is degrading, 97
dam wall is eroded, 101
dam wall is intact, 82
dam wall might be undermined, 231
dam wall top, 99
dam wall with many holes, 253
damaged by meteors, 154
dams, 31, 59, 84, 158, 181, 187, 206, 210
dams stuck onto the crater wall, 210
dark patches on the wall, 219
dark rectangular segment, 91
dark road, 316
dark road from the same crater, 314
dark roads, 312
dark spot, 188
darker collapsed tube, 178
darker segment of the roof, 216
deep channel, 103
degraded rooms, 37
degraded tube, 282, 292
degraded tube going to the crater, 175
disconnected, 116
diverted water channel, 267
dividing line between the layers, 231
double dam wall, 82
double wall, 23, 27, 97, 124, 148, 180, 185, 229, 239
double wall as the center collapses, 179
double wall by its roof collapsing, 151
double wall like a collapsed tube, 148
double wall of a collapsed tube, 167
double wall with regular pillars, 155
double walls, 124, 178, 206
double walls as collapsed tubes, 178
double walls like collapsed tubes, 206
double walls of this dam, 82
double walls or collapsed tubes, 131
dozens of small tubes, 171
Ect1619, 23
Ect1619a, 24
Ect1643, 25
Ect1643a, 26
Ect1731k, 32
Ect1731k2, 33
Ecydd2124, 104
Ecydd2124a, 105
Ecydhh1941, 75
Ecydhh1941a, 76
Ecydhh2118, 89
Ecydhh2118a, 90
Ecydhh2119, 91

Ecydhh2127, 109
Ecydhh2127a, 110
Ecydt1974, 77
Ecydt1974a, 78
Ecydt2120, 92
Ecydt2122a, 93
Ecydt2122a2, 94
Ecydt2122b, 95
Ecydt2122b2, 96
Ecydt2122c, 97
Ecydt2122c2, 98
Ecydt2122d, 99
Ecydt2122d2, 100
Ecydt2122e, 101
Ecydt2122e2, 102
Ecydt2122f, 103
Ecydt2125, 106
Ecydt2125a, 107
Ecydt2126, 108
edge of a tile or layer, 243
edge of a water flow, 258
edge of the cement, 249
edge of the pale area, 171
edge of this circular roof, 65
edges of the cavity in the hill, 277
elevated, 269
ellipse, 198
elliptical, 41
enclosure, 152, 260, 262
enclosures, 84
encroaches on top of the ejecta, 274
ends with a curl, 294
Engineers, 16, 35
enters the hill, 278
entrance, 35, 116, 158, 289, 291
entrance or pass between two tubes, 146
entrance to the hill, 255
entry points of the road or tube, 292
eroded boundary, 180
eroded dam wall, 249
eroded or buried tube, 131
eroded or smaller tubes, 133
eroded parabolic dam wall, 260
eroded tube, 138
eroded tube or it may be buried, 135
eroded tube that crosses over, 282
eroded wall, 179
eroded wall., 49
eroding as a hollow, 303
eroding between arches or pillars, 167
evaporites, 251
excavation dams, 93, 104
exposed arches or pillars, 190
exposed grid, 42
exposed room in the nexus, 71
exposed tunnel, 278
exposing the layers, 44
extension of this road connecting to a hill, 293
extensive series of canals, 267
external wall of a hollow hill, 203

faint tube, 152
faint tube connecting to a crater, 152
faint tube going into a small hill, 159
faint tube going through a crater, 154
faint tube going to a crater, 144
faint tube that forked, 194
faint tubes, 84
faint tubes connecting to craters, 159
faint tubes go into the crater, 69
fainter roads or tubes, 272
farm, 275
farming area, 73
farms, 77
field, 165
field for farming, 264
filling in cracks, 208
fine walls or tubes, 52
flat area like a habitat, 180
flat areas like cement over the tubes, 70
flat platform, 187, 307
flat rather than parabolic wall, 247
flat segment, 173
flat sheet like a roof, 72
flat sheets of cement, 71
flattened part of the nexus, 70
flattened segments of a roof, 71
flaws in the construction, 101
focus, 47
fork in the roads, 274
forked tube, 67, 70
forked tube connecting to the hill, 320
forked tube going into a hill, 161
forks into two tubes, 151
four faint parallel tubes, 69
full of gravel, 97
gap growing, 25
go around obstacles, 121
gravel would fall out leaving a hollow, 97
gravity, 87
grid or mesh of tubes, 72
groove, 27, 84
groove around the roof, 175
grout, 25
grout has eroded away, 299
grout in the wall, 307
gutter, 60
habitat, 23, 51, 52, 264, 275
habitats, 213
Held1095f, 31
Held1095f2, 31
Held117a, 47
Held1186, 48
Held1222c, 49
Held1222c2, 50
Held1222e, 51
Held1232, 52
Held1244, 52
Held1258, 53
Held1258b, 54
Held1295b, 55

Held1295b2, 56
Helhh1117, 46
Hellas, 23
highly eroded condition, 238
hill connected to a crater, 79, 163
hill has collapsed, 216, 311
hill has walls around it, 309
hill is artificial, 53
hill may have collapsed, 317
hill might still be habitable, 157
hill with a settled roof, 155, 173
hills connected by a tube, 272
hills connected by tubes, 141
hole in the tube, 319
holes in the roof, 67
holes through the cement layer, 285
hollow, 35, 84
hollow around a hill, 309
hollow down its center, 123
hollow hill, 14, 22, 57, 60, 61, 65, 73, 75,
89, 109, 116, 145, 159, 195, 214, 263, 267,
274, 275, 276, 277, 289, 304
hollow hill has collapsed, 255
hollow hill roof, 46
hollow hill surrounding a crater, 92
hollow hill with cavities in the roof, 64
hollow hills, 63, 135, 190, 202, 277, 285
hollow or the top has broken off, 257
hollow under the dam wall, 231
hollow walls, 23
hollows, 123
horizontal layers, 237
hyperbola, 86, 87
Images, main section, 89
impact of a meteor, 211
impact vaporized the structure, 266
Index, 322
inhabited areas, 154
inner and outer parabola, 101, 102
inner and outer skin of cement, 97
intact, 178
intact ceiling, 37
intact entrance, 157
intact segment of the roof, 282
intact tunnels or interior supports, 214
interior of this tube, 319
interior support, 23, 46, 136, 202
interior support of a hollow hill, 139
interior supports, 38, 214
internal structure of this is hollow like a
tube, 318
intersection, 125
intersection approximately at right
angles, 124
intersection of tubes, 69
irregular boundary, 219
Isd2340b, 177
Isd2340b2, 178
Isd2340c, 179
Isd2340d, 180
Isd2341, 181
Isd2350c, 189

Ishh2143, 115	Ist2208, 120
Ishh2228, 129	Ist2208a, 121
Ishh2253a, 136	Ist2214, 123
Ishh2253a2, 137	Ist2215, 124
Ishh2255, 138	Ist2215a, 125
Ishh2256, 139	Ist2218, 126
Ishh2260, 140	Ist2223, 127
Ishh2300, 160	Ist2225, 128
Ishh2301, 161	Ist2233, 130
Ishh2301a, 162	Ist2234, 131
Ishh2306, 79, 163	Ist2244, 132
Ishh2306a, 80, 164, 166	Ist2248, 133
Ishh2307, 165	Ist2249, 134
Ishh2324, 173	Ist2251, 135
Ishh2324a, 174	Ist2261, 141
Ishh2326, 175	Ist2262, 142
Ishh2326a, 176	Ist2263, 143
Ishh2346, 182	Ist2264, 144
Ishh2349a, 184	Ist2265, 145
Ishh2359, 192	Ist2266, 146
Ishh2359a, 193	Ist2272, 147
Ist2009, 122	Ist2274, 148
Ist2128, 111	Ist2274a, 149
Ist2128a, 112	Ist2275, 150
Ist2131, 113	Ist2281, 152, 153
Ist2142, 114	Ist2282, 154
Ist2200, 116	Ist2283, 155, 156
Ist2206, 117	Ist2289a, 157
Ist2206a, 118	Ist2289b, 158
Ist2207, 119	Ist2290, 159

Ist2310, 167
Ist2318a, 168
Ist2319, 169
Ist2319a, 170
Ist2323, 171
Ist2323a, 172
Ist2348, 183
Ist2350, 185
Ist2350a, 187
Ist2350aa, 186
Ist2350b, 188
Ist2351, 190
Ist2351a, 191
Ist2360, 194
Ist2361, 195, 196
Ist2779, 151
lake in the water flow, 267
lanes, 57
large habitat, 69
large nexus, 70, 71, 72
large settled area, 214
large tube, 159
large tube going to a crater, 314
larger cavity, 304
larger hollow hill, 272
larger hollow wall, 23
larger road or collapsed tube, 292
latis rectum, 47
Latis Rectum, 53
layer appears to be constructed, 267
layer in the dam wall, 239
layer of the dam wall, 229
layered edge to the roof, 216
layered structure, 247
layers around the walls like contours, 320
layers externally, 320
layers in the hill, 65
layers of the dam wall, 231
layers on the side of the dam, 211
layers or cold flow, 260
ledge or layer, 188
lined water channel, 264
lines or grooves down the road, 274
lip, 14
lip of the dam wall, 229
local construction technique, 239
long collapsing hollow hill, 314
long straight hill, 127
long tube, 132, 133, 135
long tube between two hills, 134
long wall, 263
loop of a tube, 70
lower tube of this pass, 161
main tube, 138
major intersection, 61
material is cracked, 282
meshed tubes, 72
more tiles, 227
more tubes, 152
movement around the nexus, 70

multiple connections to other tubes, 178
multiple layers under it, 40
narrow fork, 70
narrow tube, 320
narrow tube goes into the crater, 124
narrow tube going into the crater, 131
narrow tubes, 124
narrow wall, 23
narrow walls, 51
network of walls, 53
nexus, 35, 37, 52, 67, 71, 72, 263
nine parallel tubes going to the nexus, 72
number of triangles, 266
ollapsed hill, 274
one tube crosses over the other like a knot, 70
one wall passes over another, 49
orbits, 87
outer circular shape of the nexus, 70
outer skin, 52
outer skin peeling off the roof, 318
overflow channel, 251
overflow channels, 297
overflow dam, 95
pair of tubes, 310
pale boundary like a wall, 275
pale curves, 76
pale fields, 77
pale hollow hills, 279
parabola, 15, 17, 22, 26, 28, 30, 47, 54, 55, 74, 82, 100, 110, 137, 140, 149, 153, 156, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 191, 192, 205, 209, 220, 226, 228, 231, 238, 244, 246, 250, 254, 261, 265, 280, 283, 286, 296, 298, 300, 302, 308, 315
parabolas, 19, 24, 31, 33, 39, 41, 43, 45, 63, 66, 75, 76, 78, 80, 83, 85, 94, 96, 98, 105, 162, 164, 176, 186, 193, 212, 218, 222, 224, 230, 232, 234, 236, 240, 242, 248, 252, 313
parabolic, 13, 210
parabolic arch, 13
parabolic arcs to strengthen the roof, 42
parabolic boundary of a field, 192
parabolic dam, 204, 208, 245
parabolic dam wall, 299
parabolic dam walls, 235
parabolic dams, 20, 233
parabolic dark area, 264
parabolic field, 312
parabolic layers, 44
parabolic layers of bricks are exposed, 44
parabolic road, 312
parabolic shape, 237
parabolic tube, 190
parabolic wall, 53
parabolic wave, 41
parallel layers, 247
parallel lines like pillars, 219
parallel pillars, 221
parallel to the axis of symmetry, 228
parallel to the directrix, 245
parallel tubes, 72, 73, 171
Parallel tubes, 71

parallel tubes go to the nexus, 71	Prca480a, 22
parallel wall, 284	Prd886c, 81
parallel walls, 263	Prd886c2, 82
part of the tube collapsing, 188	Prd911b2, 83
partially buried, 37	Prd965c, 27
partially collapsed, 51, 178	Prd965c2, 28
partially collapsed hill, 292	Prhh1018, 84
partially collapsed tube, 154	Prhh1018a, 85
pass between two tubes, 161	Prhh1821, 61
pass through these tubes, 151	Prhh498, 57
passage in and out of the hills, 51	Prhh944c, 40
patch, 14, 22	Prhh944c2, 41
patch on the roof, 173	Prhh944f, 42
patched, 189	Prhh944f2, 43
patches to seal cracks, 207	Prhh944j, 44
peak of the tube, 187	Prhh944j2, 45
peeled, 14	probable parabolic arch, 221
peeling, 14	Prr499, 58
pillar, 13, 35	Prr508, 59
pillars, 103, 229, 295	Prr533a, 60
pillars as seen in some dam walls, 169	Prt1055, 86
pillars in the dam wall, 297	Prt1055a, 87
pit, 14, 60, 84	Prt641, 62
pit dam, 32, 117, 203	Prt641a, 63
pit dams, 27, 32, 85, 117	Prt662, 68
pit wall, 84	Prt682, 69
pit walls, 84	Prt714, 71
pits, 59, 84	Prt753, 72
planet or moon, 87	Prt798, 64
Prca480, 21	Prt804, 65

Prt804a, 66
Prt814, 67
Prt857, 73
Prt857a, 74
raised road, 58
raised up like a building, 269
rectangular shape exposed, 189
rectangular tile, 243
rectangular tiles in the dam wall, 301
rectilinear walls, 200, 263
regular arches or pillars, 161
regular arcs around it, 266
regular bulges, 188
regular bulges like capstones, 309
regular bulges like pillars, 281, 318
regular capstones exposed, 223
regular cracks, 297
regular cracks in the water channel wall, 295
regular grooves, 187, 229
regular grooves going up the side, 189
regular layers, 99, 307
regular parallel grooves, 260
regular pattern like tiles, 241
regular pillars in the dam wall, 237
regular pillars or arches, 187
regular pillars or bricks, 247
regular pits like the capstones, 229
regular spacing like tiles, 25
regular steps or pillars, 307
regular texture like tiles, 217
regular tile spacings, 25
regular transverse grooves, 303
reinforcing the roof, 42
remains of a tube, 123
remains of tiles, 299
repaired, 266
ridge like grout, 25
ridges like grout, 25
right angled, 60
right angled turn into a hollow hill, 69
right angles, 36
right angles in a mesh, 70
right angles like tiles, 297
ring road, 52
road, 36, 57, 58, 59, 60, 87, 183, 271, 312
road between two hills, 291
road connects the hill, 293
road from the hill, 287
road goes up to a hill, 311
road going into a hill, 311
road going into two collapsed hills, 274
road going through them, 270
road going to a crater, 275
road or collapsed tube, 289, 292
road or former tube, 182
road or tube, 75, 182, 269, 294
road or tube connecting hills, 271
road or tube going into a hill, 268
road or tube going into the crater, 268
road or tube in a straight line, 317

road or tube to the hill, 269
road to the small hill, 291
road which goes into a hill, 314
road with walled sides or a collapsed tube, 292
roads, 61, 275, 291
roads connecting hills, 272
roads connecting to hollow hills, 61
roads connecting to the large crater, 61
roads going into a hollow hill, 274
roads going into the hills, 311
roads or collapsed tubes, 274
roads or tubes, 272, 311
roads, one going into a hill, 312
roof, 22, 84, 274
roof collapsing in different stages, 178
roof has an edge around it, 129
roof has broken into segments, 194
roof has collapsed, 52, 64, 91
roof is close to a circle, 66
roof is collapsing, 180
roof is flat, 145
roof of a hollow hill, 157
roof of this tube, 319
roof with rooms under them, 70
room, 35
room hypothesis, 35
room like shapes, 37
rooms, 36, 37, 67, 289
rooms inside the collapsed hill, 291
rougher dam floor, 221
rounded cavity, 281
rounded field, 271
rounded shape approximately symmetrical, 268
row of about seven squares, 227
row of about six squares, 227
same size, 299
sealed cracks, 208
segment of the tube, 75
segment was constructed, 211
segments might be rooms, 71
semicircle, 140
series of holes, 253
series of terraces, 210
settled areas in the roof, 321
settled roof, 89, 192
settled segments of the roof, 46
settlement, 268
several rooms and settled areas, 214
sharp boundary of the hill, 281
short parabolic arc, 153
side tunnels and rooms, 194
sides are smooth, 136
sides of these terraces, 210
silt or being cement, 299
sine wave like array, 233
six parallel tubes, 73
skin, 14
skin of the dam wall, 301
skin peeling off, 318
skins that have eroded away, 44

sloped edge to this hollow, 309
sloped wall with regular bulges, 169
slow down the water flow, 257
small cavity, 214
small cavity in the wall, 82
small crater has a road, 291
small entrance between the walls, 82
small hill connected by a tube, 173
small hills connected by a tube, 160
small hollow hill, 61
small nexus, 70
small parabola, 101
small road going into the crater, 292
small segment of tube, 117
small tube connecting to a crater, 134
small tube going to a crater, 157
small tube runs down to a crater, 167
small tube to the larger road, 293
small tubes, 134
smaller dams below it, 251
smaller tube, 106, 108
smaller tubes, 178
smaller tubes going into craters, 195
smooth, 60
smooth cement floor, 239
smooth cement layer, 223, 233, 285
smooth dam floor, 18
smooth dam floor like cement, 229
smooth dam wall, 99, 217, 221, 223, 231
smooth dam wall layer, 219
smooth floor like cement, 295
smooth hollow u, 231
smooth layer, 219
smooth like cement, 309
smooth material in them, 267
smooth material like cement, 319
smooth parabolic arch, 223, 227
smooth platform, 123
smooth segment of the dam wall, 241
smooth sides, 139
smooth skin like cement, 44
smooth slope on the hill, 122
smooth sloped wall, 182
smooth thin sheet of cement, 253
smooth walls, 262
smooth water channel, 301
smoother edge of the dam floor, 253
smoother floor, 299
smoother like cement, 217, 282
square surrounded by grout, 227
squarish area surrounded by tubes, 71
squarish tile, 243
squarish tiles, 25
squarish tiles in a row, 243
squarish walled segments, 71
standing wall as the roof settled, 169
star shaped wall, 82
straight boundary of this field, 124
straight hill, 318
straight ridges, 38

straight side of a collapsed hill, 160
straight the tubes are, 179
straight tube, 73, 117, 316
straight tube going into the hill, 316
straight tubes, 120
straight tubes connecting craters, 126
straight wall, 143, 179, 291
straight wall dividing it, 182
straight walls, 39
straighter tubes, 116
strengthening the roof, 42
string of hills connected, 275
surface of a planet, 87
suspended roads, 36
symmetrical wall, 64
T intersection, 69
T intersection of tubes, 71
tangent, 87
tangent to the crater, 178
tangent to the large crater, 86
the top of a collapsing tunnel, 321
thicker tube, 65, 108, 195
thicker wall, 23
thinner layers broken together, 40
third tube connection through a crater, 145
thoroughfare or nexus, 311
three connected hills, 152
three dimensional, 36
tile has broken off completely, 243
tiles, 25, 60, 227
tiles and grout, 243
tiles forming the dam wall, 306
tiles on the water channel wall, 297
tiles or pillars, 301
tiles under the smooth cement, 320
top of the layer, 40
tops of pillars along the wall, 309
trapezoidal enclosure, 260
trench, 277, 294
trench around the edge, 278
trench on the hill, 278
trenches, 277, 284
triangle, 116
triangular, 116
triangular cross section, 187
triangular field, 276
triangular formation, 289
triangular formation of tubes, 124
triangular hill, 134, 150
triangular hill with a flat roof, 150
triangular shape from parabolas, 185
triangular tile, 243
tube, 22, 35, 46, 51, 58, 63, 84, 89, 136, 185, 282, 287, 307, 316, 317
tube and the main dome, 91
tube becomes a tunnel, 147
tube between craters, 165
tube between two craters, 79, 163
tube between two hills, 144
tube collapsed into a trench, 275
tube coming out of a hill, 213, 314

tube coming out of both sides of a hill, 145
tube coming out of the hill, 115, 159
tube connecting craters, 113
tube connecting many craters, 131
tube connecting many hollow hills, 194
tube connecting the hills, 192
tube connecting to a crater, 120, 175
tube connecting to the crater, 294
tube connecting to the side of a hill, 317
tube connecting to two hills, 119
tube connecting two hills, 129
tube connecting two hills through a crater, 160
tube connecting two hollow hills, 91
tube connects to a crater, 138
tube connects to another crater, 92
tube connects to it, 287
tube crosses other tubes, 69
tube crosses the hill, 71
tube crossing another, 70
tube ends at the top, 206
tube exiting this group of three hills, 146
tube expanding into a triangle, 92
tube forks off, 150
tube forms a tangent to a crater, 124
tube from a small hill to a crater, 169
tube from the chain of hills, 65
tube from the crater, 290
tube goes down to a hill, 154
tube goes into a crater, 127

tube goes through a collapsed hill, 67
tube goes to a crater, 124
tube goes up to a hill, 151
tube going from a hill to a crater, 152
tube going into a crater, 192
tube going into a hill, 92, 146, 150
tube going into a small hill, 272
tube going into the crater, 73
tube going into the hill, 64, 194, 281, 289
tube going to a crater, 108, 135, 155, 165, 192
tube going to two craters, 119
tube has collapsed, 116, 124, 178
tube has eroded, 116
tube has regular segments like bricks, 282
tube has rolled and broken, 151
tube intersection, 84
tube into another hill, 127
tube is collapsing, 161
tube is generally straight, 290
tube is hollow like the roof, 70
tube is in good condition, 185
tube is intact, 178
tube like structure connecting to a hollow hill, 275
tube mesh, 72
tube on the flat hill, 161
tube or a wall, 276
tube or patch, 207
tube or wall, 264, 284

tube or wall on the edge of this road, 293
tube pillar or arch, 187
tube rolled down disconnecting, 317
tube rolling or being pushed, 131
tube roof is intact, 292
tube segment rolled upwards, 292
tube shows regular bulges, 167
tube wall, 187
tube with a thinner dark line, 178
tube with right angled connections, 272
tubes, 36, 38, 70, 84, 85, 108, 111, 112, 118,
119, 121, 183
tubes and hollow hills, 75
tubes and possible rooms, 213
tubes and walls, 215
tubes are quite straight, 107
tubes are wavy, 125
tubes at right angles to it, 64
tubes becoming cracks, 207
tubes between collapsed hills, 65
tubes between craters, 144
tubes between craters and hills, 108
tubes branch at right angles, 213
tubes coming out of a hollow hill, 89
tubes connect together, 117
tubes connected to the crater, 67
tubes connecting craters, 117
tubes connecting hills, 147
tubes connecting to a crater, 167
tubes connecting to the hills, 67
tubes converge, 73

tubes crossing the parallel tubes, 72
tubes go to the crater, 67
tubes going into a collapsed hill, 128
tubes going into a crater, 69
tubes going into craters, 165, 167
tubes going into the collapsed hill, 69
tubes going into this nexus, 69
tubes going into three collapsed hills, 69
tubes here connecting craters, 148
tubes in a right angle, 142
tubes like a field, 69
tubes on the roof, 192
tubes or eroded segments on the roof, 42
tubes or roads in the field, 79, 163
tubes or walls, 206
tubes skirt the side of the hill, 128
tunnel, 46, 135, 202, 292
tunnel like line, 216
tunnel with an exit, 216
tunnels, 276
tunnels and interior supports, 202
tunnels and rooms, 201
tunnels exposed, 194
tunnels or tubes, 214
turns in a right angle, 195
twisted shape like a rope, 64
twisted tube, 64
two collapsed hills, 159
two collapsed hills connected by a tube,
154
two collapsed tunnels, 192

two parabolas, 65
two right angles, 196
two tubes connected, 92
two tubes from this same crater, 314
two tubes parallel, 70
two walls have a space, 285
undermined, 97
undermining of the wall, 97
undermining the dam wall, 219
vertical gap, 231
vertical layer, 267
wall, 13, 16, 25, 27, 35, 51, 53, 57, 245
wall around a hill, 199
wall around a lower roof, 182
wall around the hill, 199
wall around the roof, 139
wall breaking up, 285
wall cross the cavity inside, 136
wall erosion, 49
wall has cracks in it, 103
wall here is very straight, 146
wall in the hill, 285
wall is breaking off, 262
wall is degrading, 247
wall is eroded or breaking, 18
wall is flattened, 103
wall like edge of the hill, 284
wall like pillars, 303
wall like some tubes, 82
wall on its roof, 157
wall or dam, 109
wall or tube, 106
wall perhaps a pit dam, 109
wall which is part of a parabola, 312
wall, this is crossed by a road, 314
walled areas, 55
walled boundary, 165, 288
walled boundary of the pale field, 288
walled fields, 49, 55, 79, 163
walled hill, 63
walled room, 37, 289
walled sections, 263
walled segment, 227
walled segment of the dam, 82
walls, 31, 36, 38, 55, 63, 87, 198, 203, 276
walls and cracks, 207
walls are hollow, 51
walls converge, 37
walls have collapsed, 51
walls in the formation, 270
walls or tubes, 311
water channel, 29, 32, 55, 229, 251, 295, 297, 299
water channels, 264
water left a trail of silt, 257
water overflows, 97
water ran off the roof, 158
water running into the cracks, 207
wavy, 196
wavy tube, 69, 109, 115, 116, 127, 147, 184, 272, 320

wavy tube going into a crater, 124

wavy tubes, 287

Wcc2418, 264

Wcc2444, 267

Wcd212b2, 240

Wcd2395a, 204

Wcd2395a2, 205

Wcd2395b, 206

Wcd2395c, 207

Wcd2395d, 208

Wcd2395d2, 209

Wcd2395e, 210

Wcd2395g, 211

Wcd2395g2, 212

Wcd2411a2, 229

Wcd2411a2a, 230

Wcd2411a2b, 231

Wcd2411a2b2a, 232

Wcd2411a2d, 233

Wcd2411a2d2, 234

Wcd2411a2g, 235

Wcd2411a2g2, 236

Wcd2411c, 217

Wcd2411c2, 218

Wcd2411d, 219

Wcd2411d2, 220

Wcd2411e, 221

Wcd2411e2, 222

Wcd2411f, 223

Wcd2411f2, 224

Wcd2411g, 225

Wcd2411g2, 226

Wcd2411h, 227

Wcd2411h2, 228

Wcd2412a, 237

Wcd2412a2, 238

Wcd2412b, 239

Wcd2412c, 241

Wcd2412c2, 242

Wcd2412c3, 243

Wcd2412c3a, 244

Wcd2412d, 245

Wcd2412d2, 246

Wcd2412e, 247

Wcd2412e2, 248

Wcd2412f, 249

Wcd2412f2, 250

Wcd2412g, 251

Wcd2412g2, 252

Wcd2412h, 253

Wcd2412h2, 254

Wcd2412i, 255

Wcd2416, 256

Wcd2416a, 257

Wcd2416a2, 263

Wcd2416b, 258

Wcd2416c, 259

Wcd2416e, 260

Wcd2416e2, 261

Wcd2416f, 262

Wcd2418a, 265
Wcd2523a, 295
Wcd2523a2, 296
Wcd2523b, 297
Wcd2523b2, 298
Wcd2523c, 299
Wcd2523d, 301
Wcd2523d2, 302
Wcd2523e, 303
Wcd2530b2, 306
Wcd2530c2, 307
Wcd2530c2a, 308
Wcd2533b, 310
Wchh2396, 213
Wchh2397, 214
Wchh2397a, 215
Wchh2402, 216
Wchh2440, 266
Wchh2507d, 276
Wchh2507g, 277
Wchh2507h, 278
Wchh2510, 287
Wchh2512, 289
Wchh2513, 290
Wchh2516, 291
Wchh2517, 292
Wchh2518, 293
Wchh2519, 294
Wchh2532, 309
Wchh2534, 311

Wchh2535, 312
Wchh2535a, 313
Wchh2536, 314
Wchh2536a, 315
Wchh2537, 316
Wchh2538a, 317
Wchh2538b, 318
Wchh2538c, 319
Wchh2538d, 320
Wchh2540, 321
Wcr2500, 268
Wcr2500a, 269
Wcr2500b, 270
Wcr2501, 271
Wcr2502, 272
Wcr2503, 273
Wcr2504, 274
Wcr2506, 275
Wcr2508, 279
Wcr2508a, 280, 281
Wcr2508b, 281
Wcr2508c, 282
Wcr2508c2, 283
Wcr2508i, 284
Wcr2508j, 285
Wcr2508j2, 286
Wcr2511, 288
Wct2527, 304
wearing thin or breaking off, 219
where the tube ends, 281

wider road, 293

wider tube, 71

width between the double walls, 178

zig zag of straight walls, 318