

Martian Geometry Book 3

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, from Book One, is repeated at the end of each book. If you have read it you might skip forward to the new images. However it may be valuable to read it more than once, to see how the images you see are connecting into these classifications. Often the images have a lot of details, each time they are examined more of these can be seen. They might also inspire you to see other connections, for example one image might be similar to another in a different part of Mars. This is likely to happen, even with so many images the surface of this hypothesis is barely being scratched. Mars has an area similar to the land area of Earth, this is because much of Earth is covered in oceans. For this much land then 3000 images is likely to have missed many important discoveries. You can also use the indexes in each book, they refer to many similar formations throughout them. For example, if you are looking at hypothetical road formations then roads in many different areas can be found in the indexes. It would be possible then to quickly see all the different kinds of hypothetical roads in all 10 books. The idea behind the introduction is to give an outline to the global hypothesis, how these different formations connect together into a hypothetical Martian civilization. It's important then to get an intuition of how these formations connect together globally.

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

There are also large areas of walls and room like shapes, these are hypothetical cities. Other areas connect these hollow hills together with tubes or roads as another kind of hypothetical city. Still others seem to be made of tubes that connect together in intersections called a tube nexus. This may have been because of the climate further from the equator, for example tubes might have been used to travel through in colder areas. The Martian Faces are mainly discussed in books 11 and 12, a reprint of published peer reviewed papers. These differ according to where they are. The Cydonia Face, Nefertiti, and King Face all fall on a great circle, this is hypothesized to have been an old equator that lines up with a known previous pole position west of Hellas Crater. The newly discovered Queen Face is in Cydonia but not near the old equator. If the faces were used to mark latitudes and longitudes then the overall system remains obscure. For example there is a large hyperbola shown close to the old equator. Another is far from this equator, but drawing a line from it to Nefertiti gives a right angle to this old equator. Joining these two hyperbolas and the King Face gives an Isosceles Triangle. The hypothesis of these mapping system is highly speculative at this stage.

Canals, lakes, and water channels also vary in different areas. West of Cydonia there is an extensive array of hypothetical canals, also east and west of Elysium Mons. Some of these connect to larger lakes which may be artificial. Some hypothetical dams have water channels to direct water into a dam, and to collect an overflow to another dam. There are also darker areas often bounded by walls or geometric shapes. These may have been farms, why they appear in some areas like around Cydonia and in Isidis remains unanswered. Other areas contain hypothetical artefacts but no farm formations, so these creatures would have used a different way of collecting food.

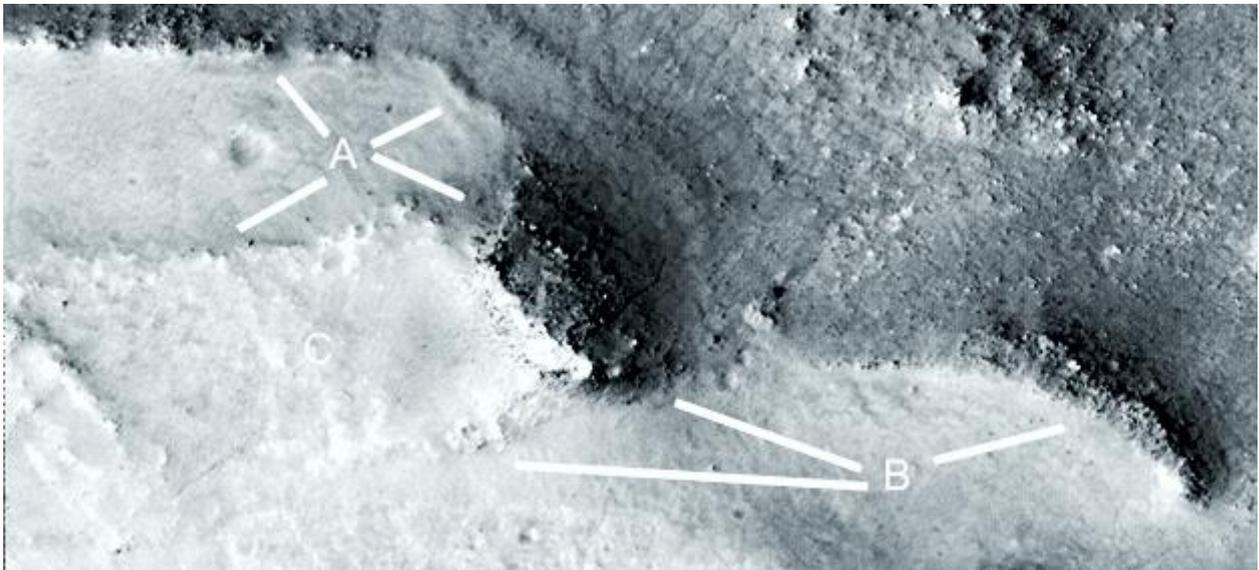
The idea of these books then is not just to prove artificiality, but to try to prove a global hypothesis of how the whole civilization functioned. Once the evidence becomes plausible enough, and the shock wears off, this larger question is much more interesting. Each section is labelled with the title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

Images, main section

Prhh1068d

Hypothesis

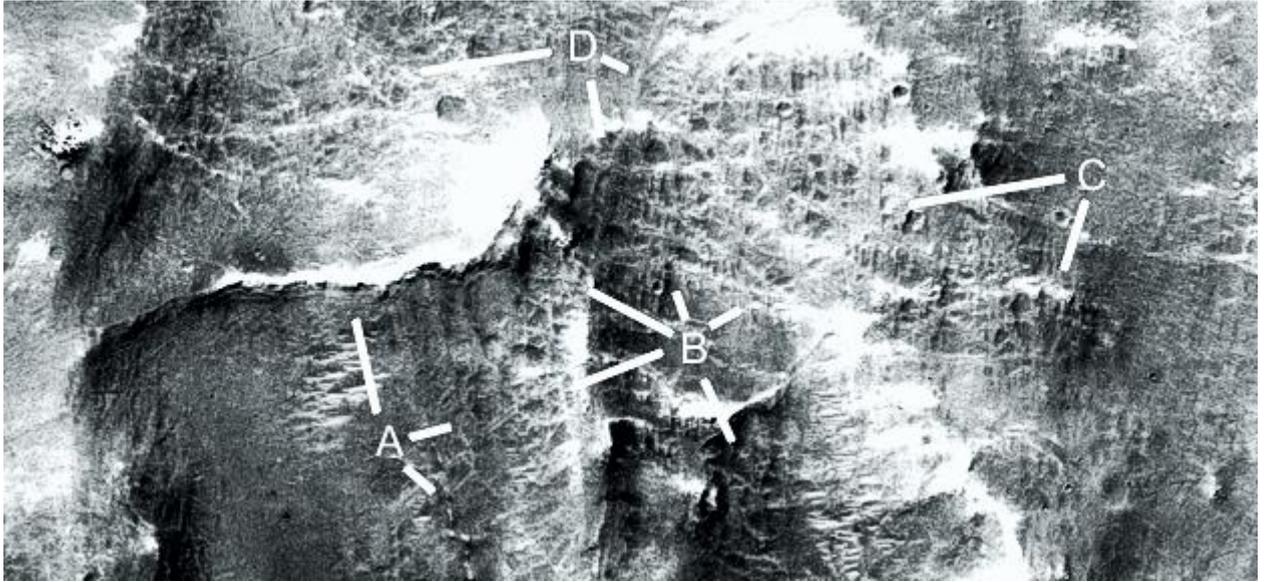
A may be another pit dam, the smooth floor is like cement. The terrain outside the dam is much rougher. B shows a smooth floor and a wall, around C is a nearly rectangular walled area.



Prhh1068e

Hypothesis

Similar to the rooms and walls in Cymmeria, the only example of this in Protonilus. A shows some rooms and perhaps an interior support if there was once a roof on this. B shows more rooms, all are around the same size. C at 7 o'clock may contain rooms, at 8 o'clock there may be ceiling material still covering some of them. D may also be ceiling material, at 6 o'clock more rooms are exposed.



Prhh1068e2

Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the walls are.



Prhh1069a2a

Hypothesis

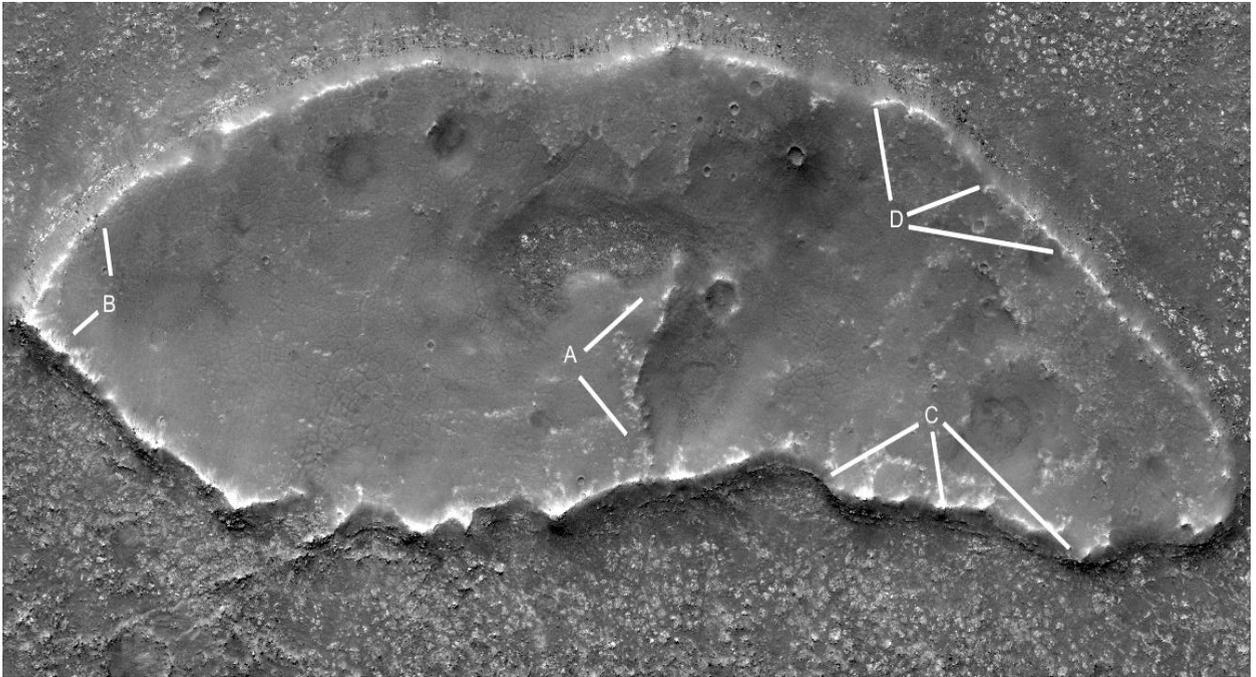
Two parabolas are shown.



Prhh1069b2

Hypothesis

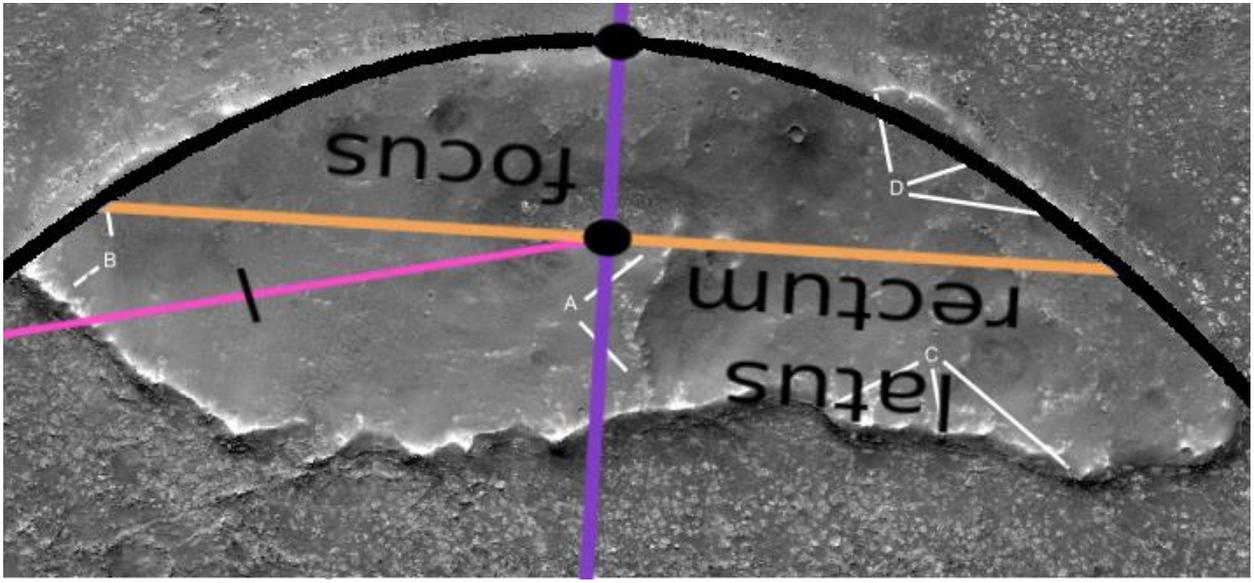
An unusual formation, the smooth surface may indicate it is cement. It appears to be concave so would have held water like a dam.



Prhh1069b2a

Hypothesis

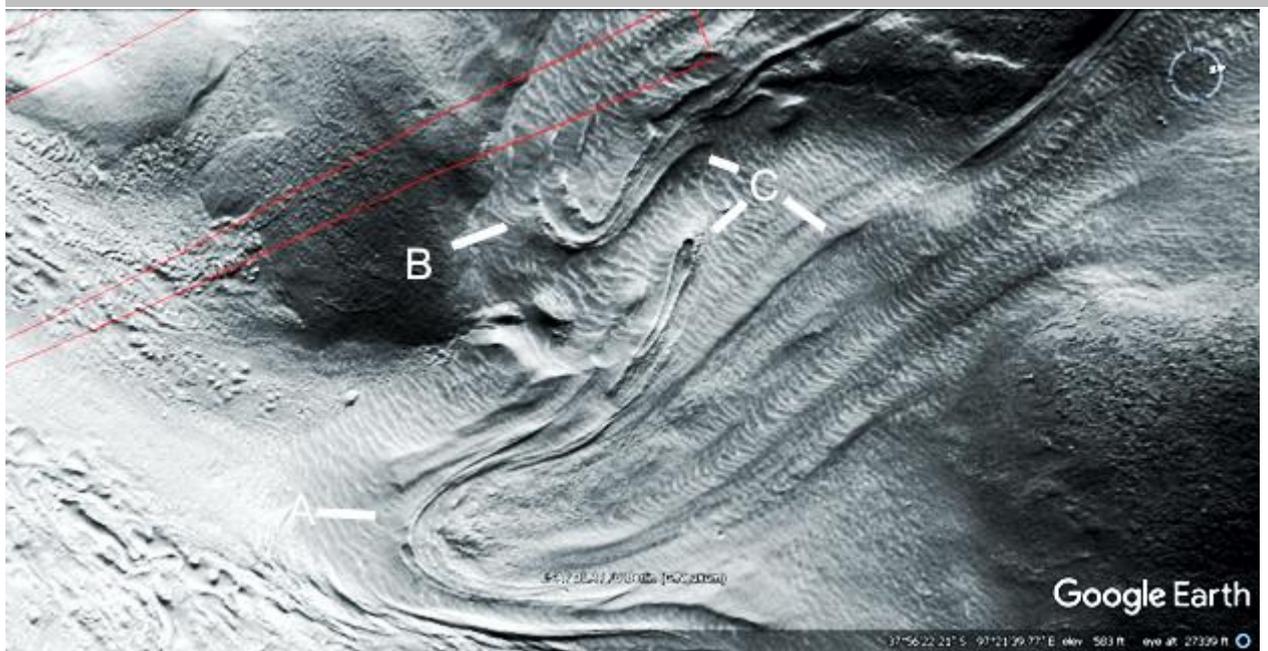
One side of it is close to a parabola. The bottom side appears to be broken and irregular.



Held1072

Hypothesis

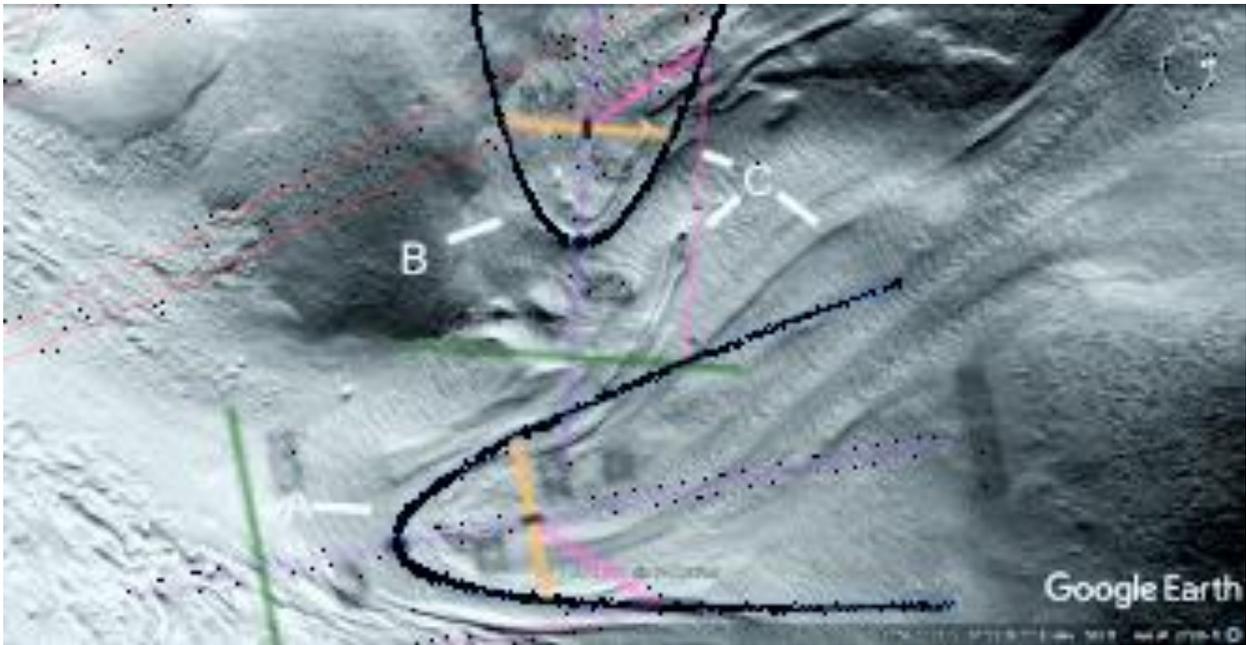
The next images are in Hellas Crater. A and B are dams similar to those in craters in Cymmeria. C shows the dam walls, at 7 o'clock one double wall with a hollow inside it extends further up to collect more water.



Held1072a1

Hypothesis

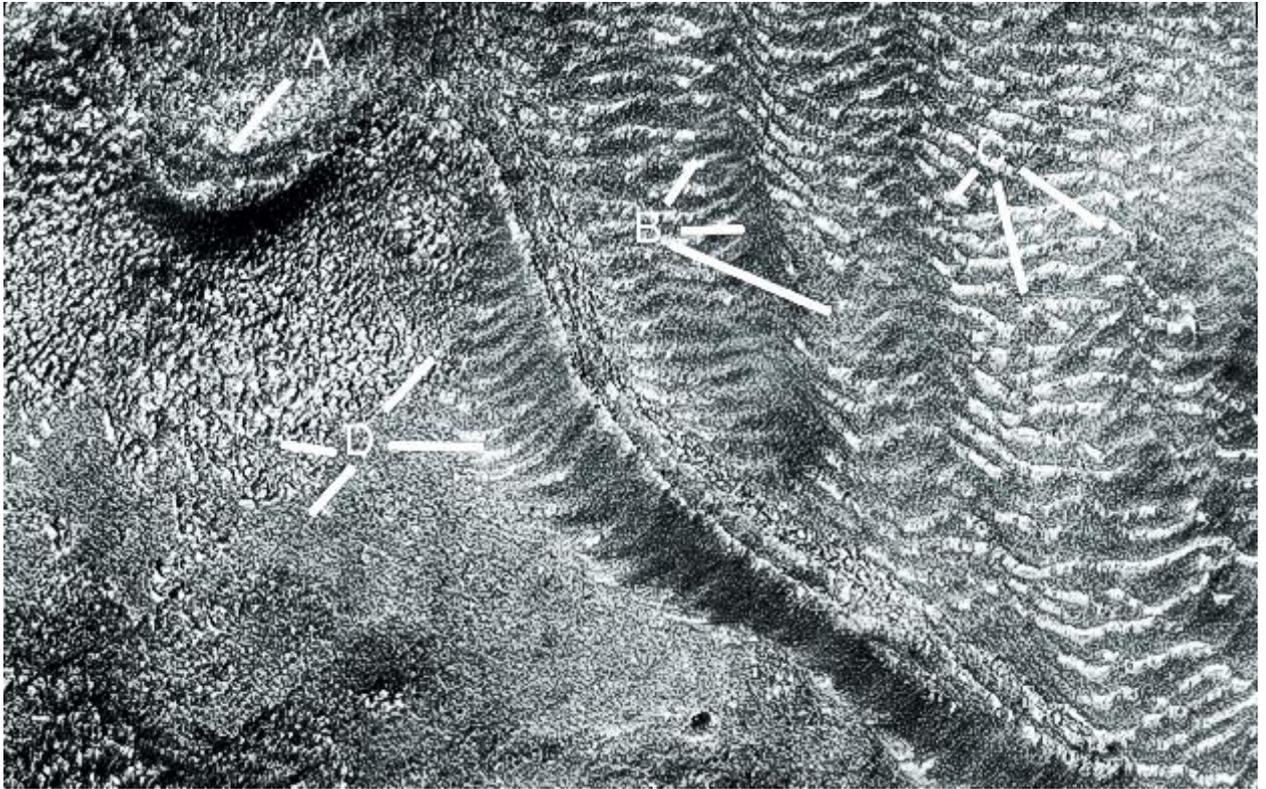
The dams form two parabolas.



Held1072a

Hypothesis

A shows another dam, the ridges at B and C may have slowed the water flow, or collected water as small dams. These pockets of water may have been used for crops like rice paddies on hills in Asia. D shows a smooth cement like layer degrading to exposed the rougher ground under it.



Held1072

Hypothesis

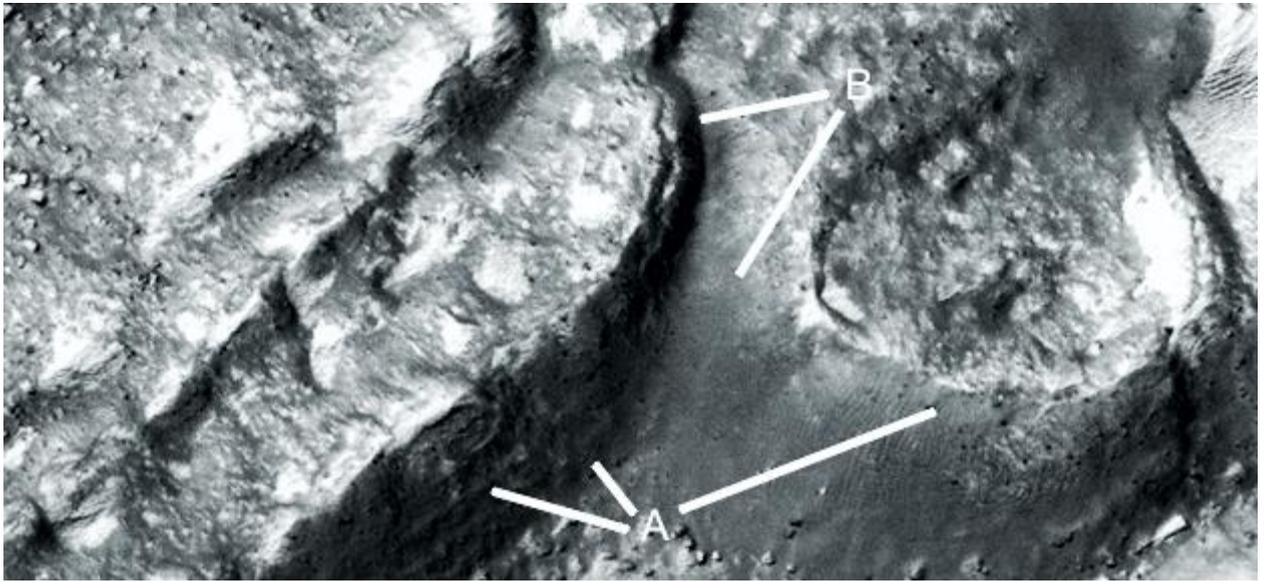
A parabola is shown.



Held1072c

Hypothesis

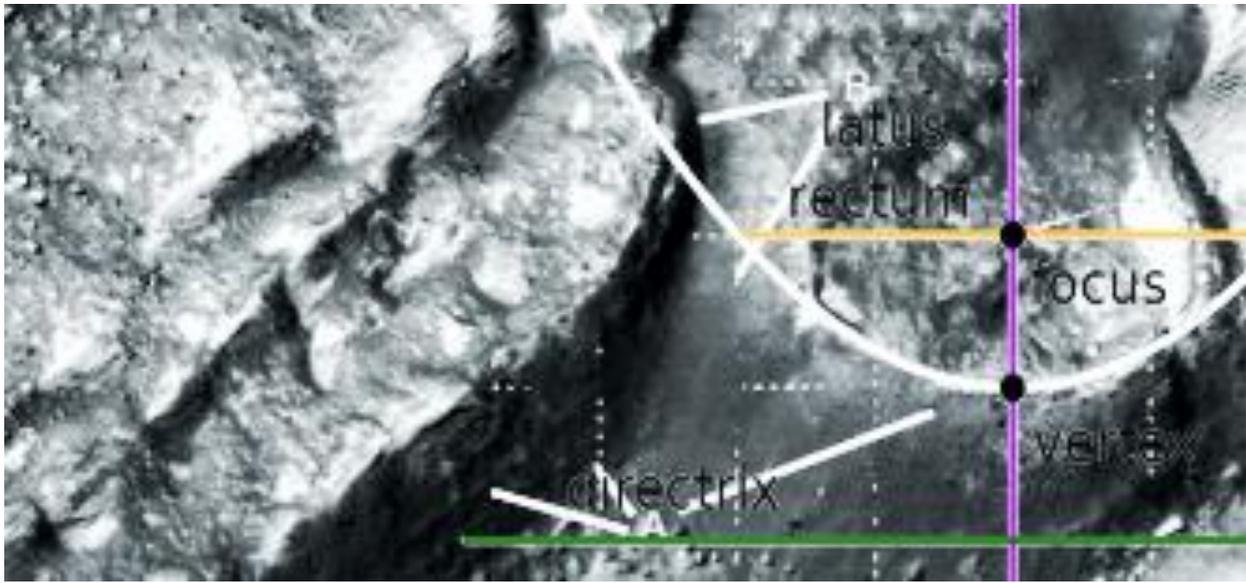
A is smooth like cement creating a dam at 2 o'clock, at 10 and 11 o'clock there are possible interior supports like pillars exposed in the cement wall. B shows a smoother cement funnel to direct water to another dam.



Held1072c2

Hypothesis

The dam has a parabolic shape.



Held1072d

Hypothesis

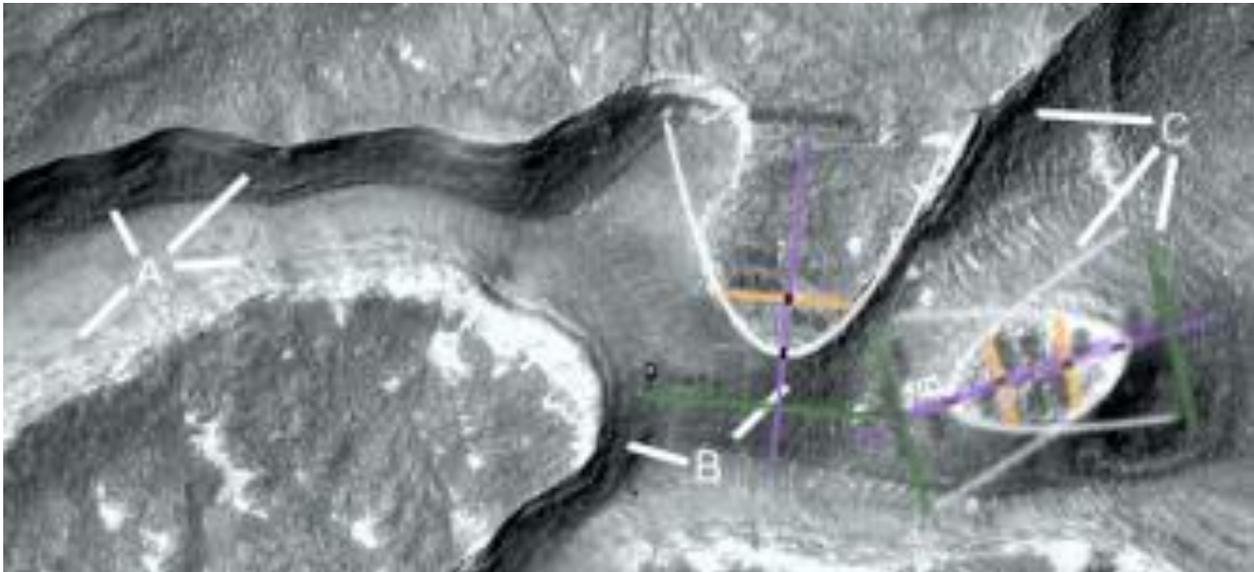
These may also be conduits for water, A shows how smooth the walls are with vertical supports exposed to increase their strength. B shows more smooth curves like cement. C shows transverse ridges in the hollow as if strengthening it like arches.



Held1072d2

Hypothesis

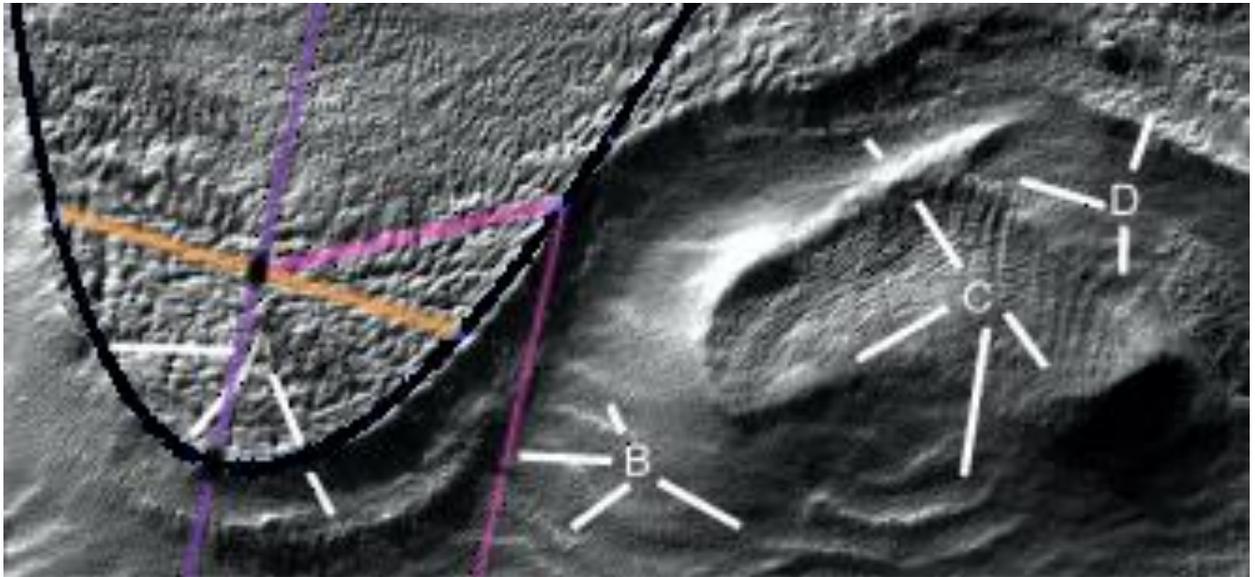
Three parabolas are shown, the knob is close to two parabolas intersecting to increase its strength.



Held1073a2

Hypothesis

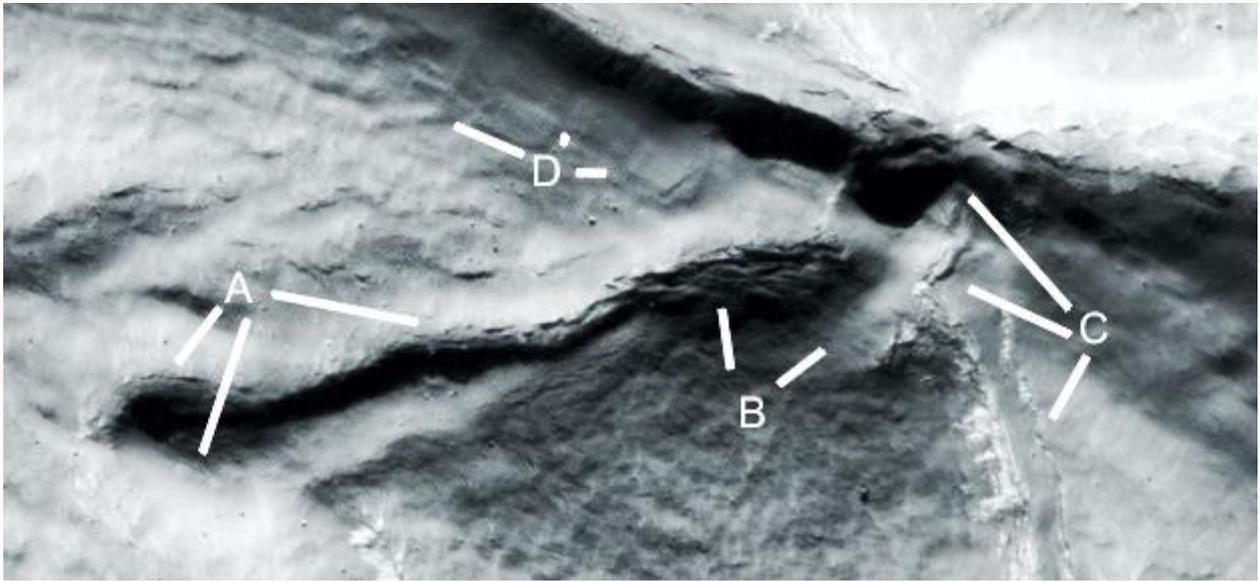
Another area in this crater is also parabolic as shown, A shows the intersection between a smooth surface like cement and the rougher terrain inside the parabola. B shows ripples perhaps from cold flow as the rock moves down like a liquid over time. They may also have acted like arches strengthening the hollows. C shows rougher terrain above the smoother hollows as does D. The vertical grooves around C may have increased the strength of the knob as interior supports. C at 6 o'clock looks like a small dam as does B at 4 o'clock.



Held1073c

Hypothesis

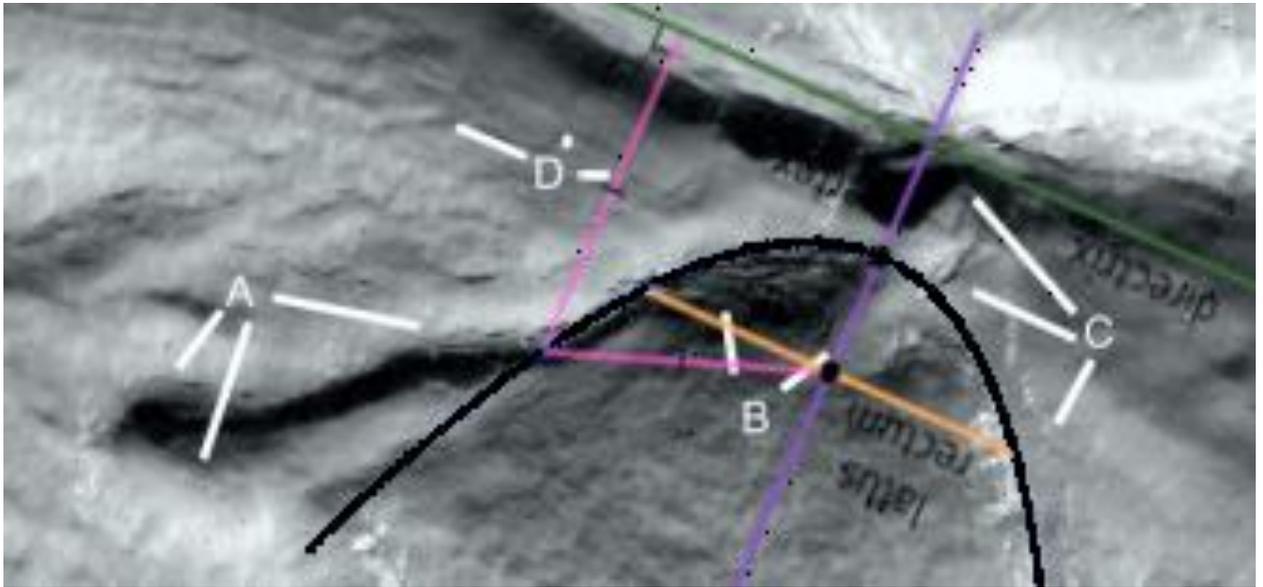
A at 7 and 8 o'clock looks to be a small dam with a ravine feeding at 4 o'clock. A shows an entrance perhaps going under the wall at C at 10 and 11 o'clock. There appears to be a depression on the other side implying a water tunnel. At 7 o'clock a layer is degrading like cement, also at B at 12 o'clock.



Held1073c2

Hypothesis

The wall forms a parabola with the water tunnel at the apex.



Held1074

Hypothesis

These dams have dam shapes like parabolas under them, as if to reinforce their strength.



Held1074a

Hypothesis

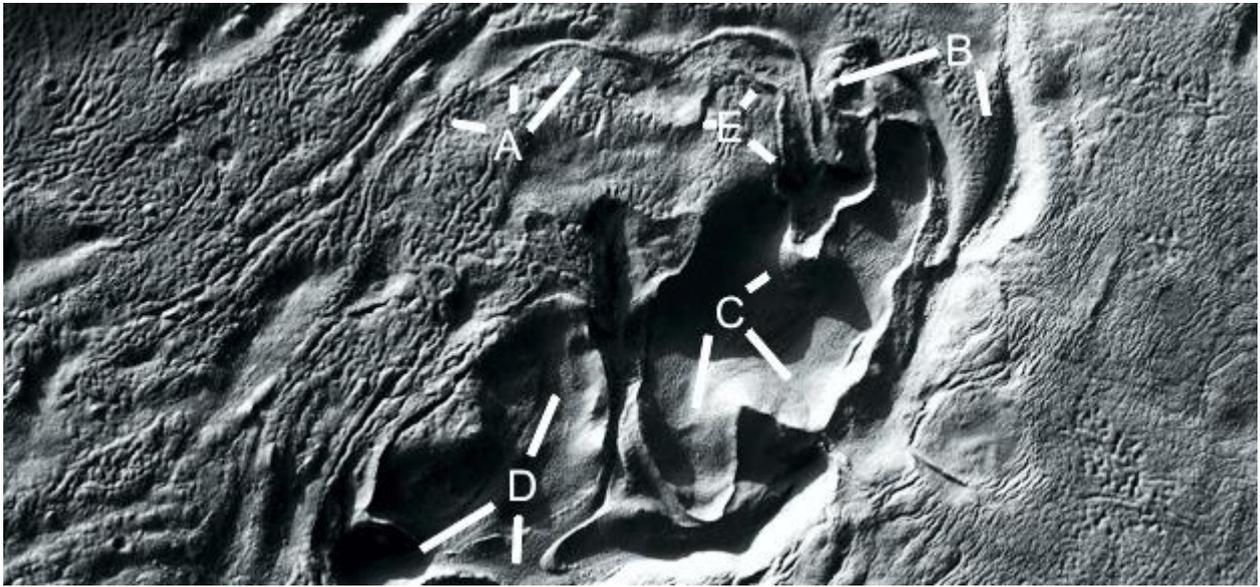
These form 4 parabolas.



Held1084d

Hypothesis

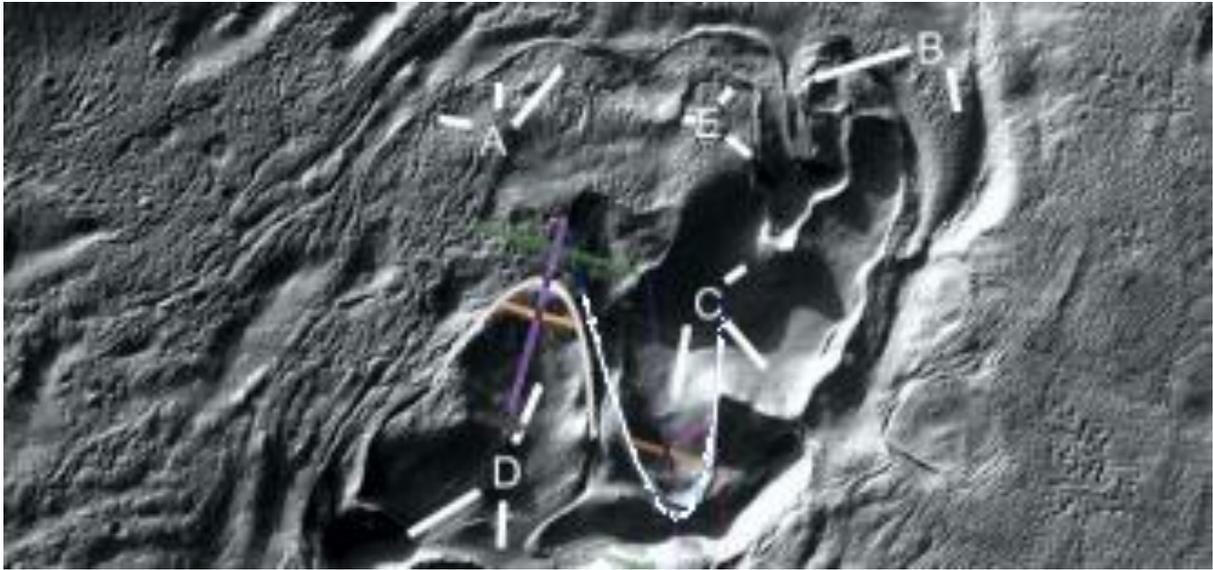
This shows a complex series of dams and funnels, A shows a smoother water conduit probably made of cement. B shows two water funnels, C shows a dam at 2 o'clock, also one at 4 and 6 o'clock. These are probably all parabolas. D shows a parabolic arch at 1 o'clock and more funnels at 6 and 7 o'clock.



Held1084d2

Hypothesis

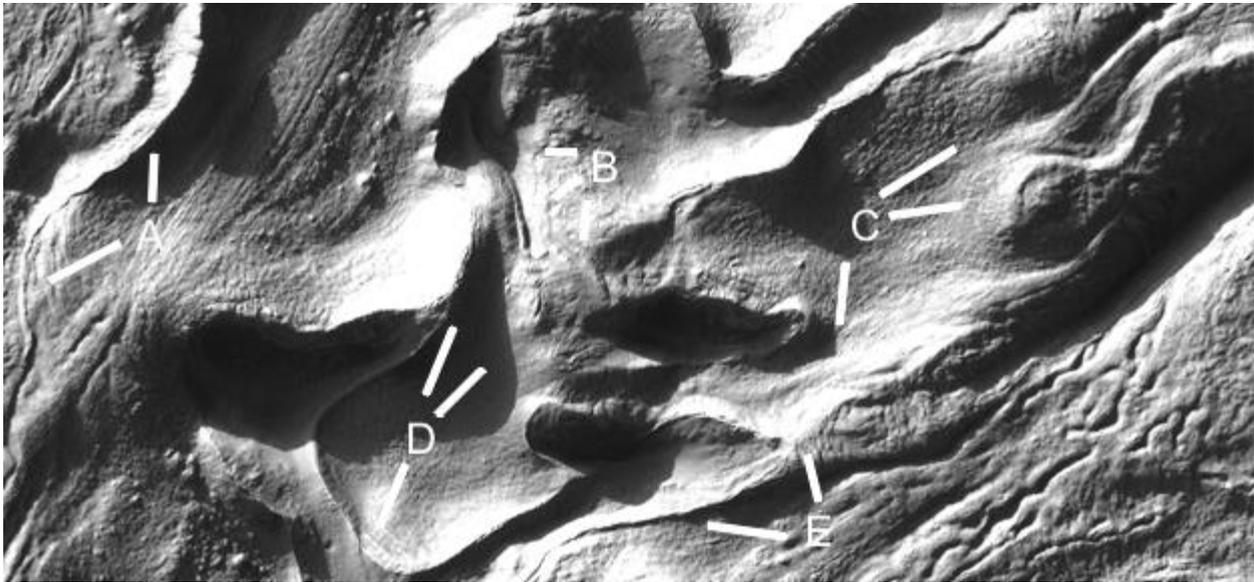
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1084e

Hypothesis

Many of these curves would also be parabolic to increase their strength. A shows a smooth water conduit with rough terrain to its right. B shows a water conduit which may come from a water tunnel as there is no funnel above it. C shows more water conduits probably covered in cement. D shows water conduits going down to the dam at 7 o'clock. E shows another smooth wall directing water downwards.



Held1084e2

Hypothesis

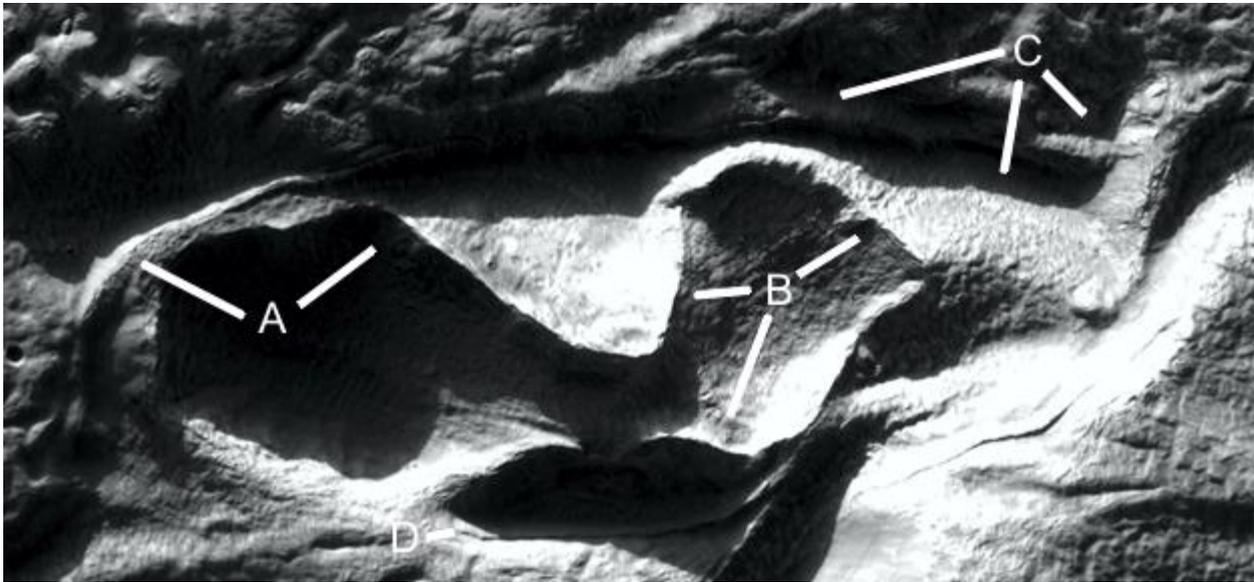
This shows the clearest parabola though there would be many more.



Held1084f

Hypothesis

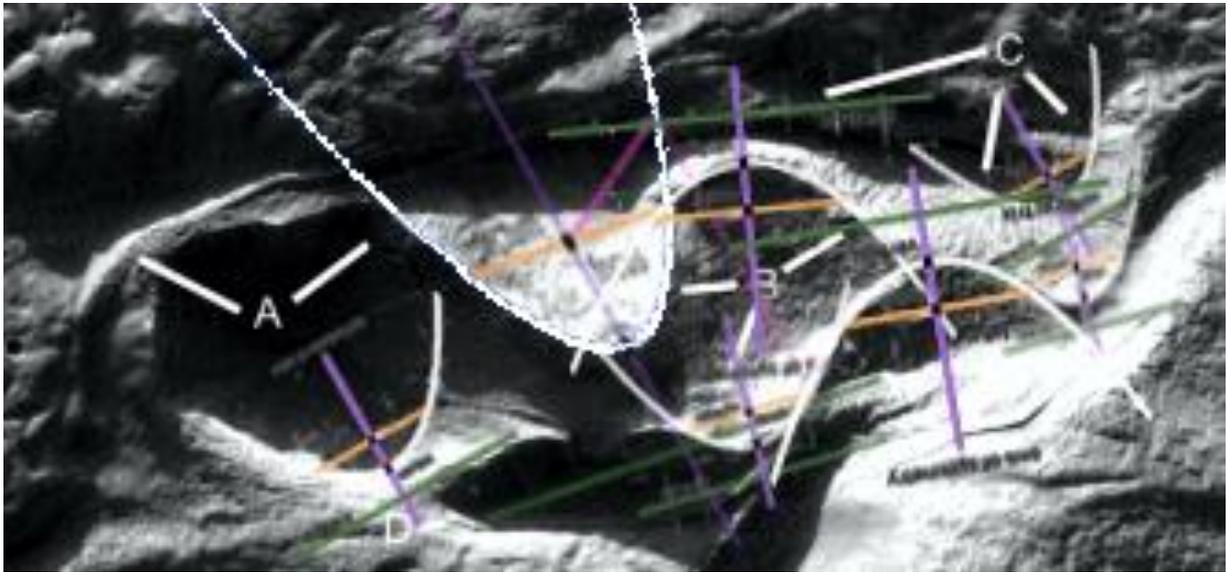
A shows a smoother water conduit like cement, B would be a parabolic arch between 2 and 9 o'clock. C shows another dam and water conduit. D shows a small dam.



Held1084f2

Hypothesis

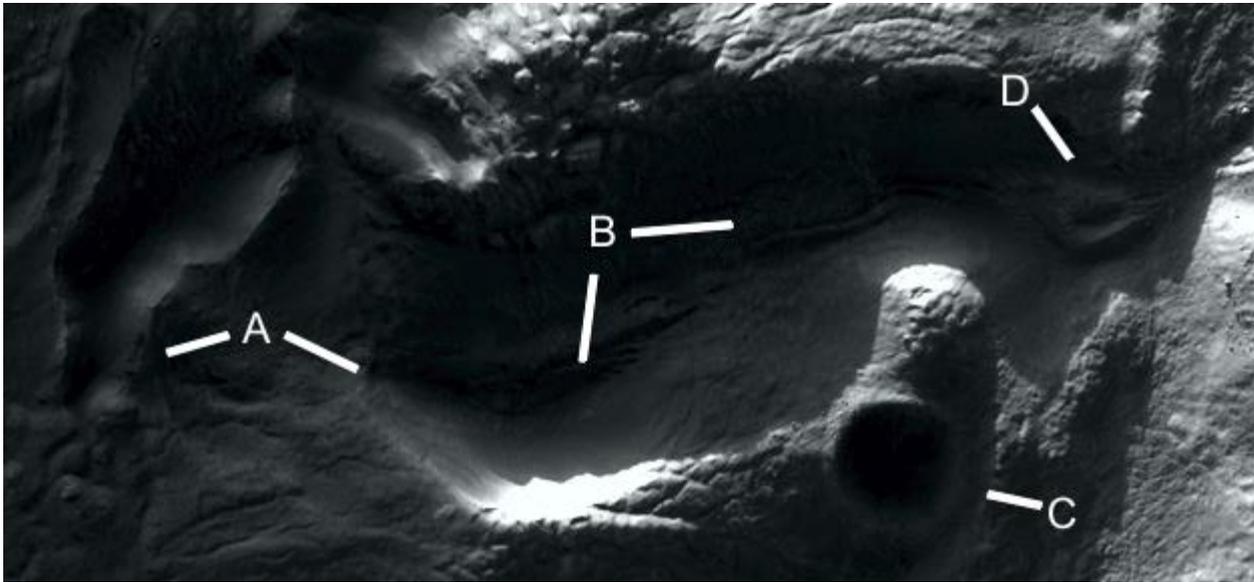
This shows 7 parabolas making up the dams and water conduits.



Held1084g

Hypothesis

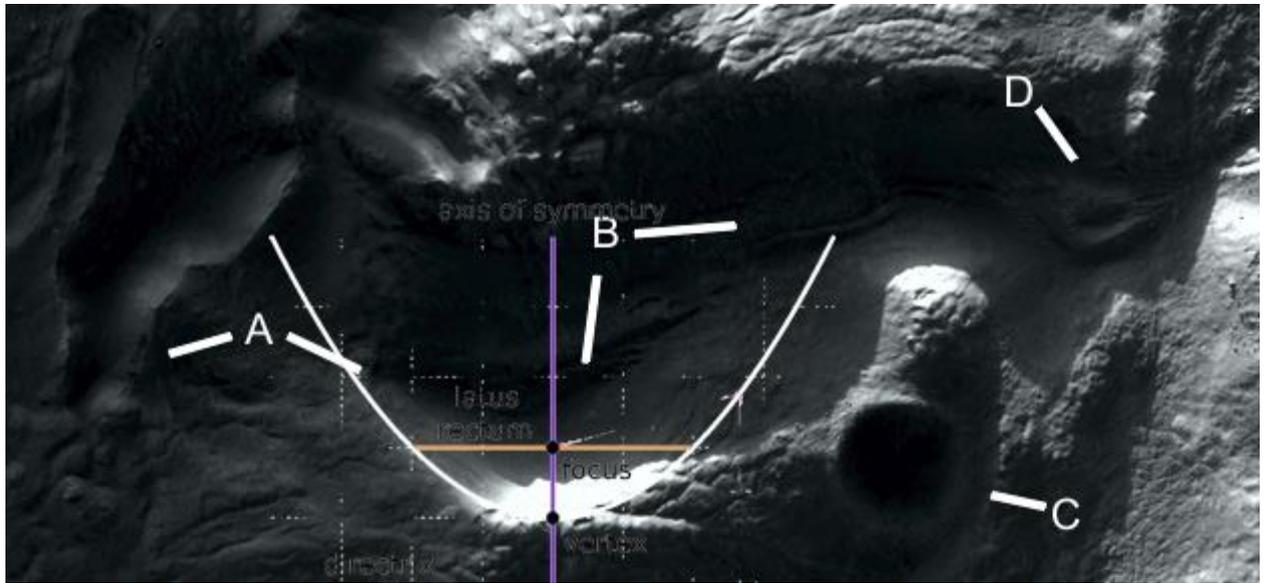
A shows a water funnel at 8 o'clock, perhaps a small dam bordered at 4 o'clock. B shows a dam and the water conduit that fed it. C shows an unusual hole, perhaps an entrance to a habitat. D may be another small dam.



Held1084g2

Hypothesis

The dam forms a parabola.



Held1087

Hypothesis

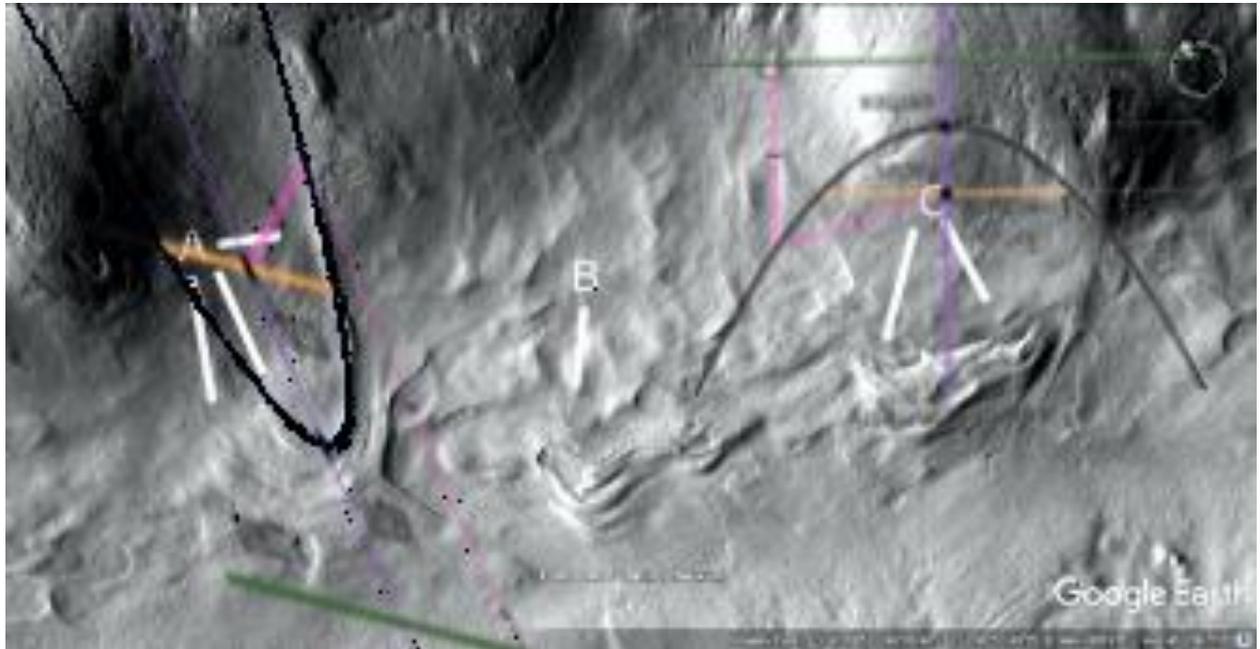
A shows a dam with another dam under it to catch the overflow. B shows more dams nested under each other as does C.



Held1087a

Hypothesis

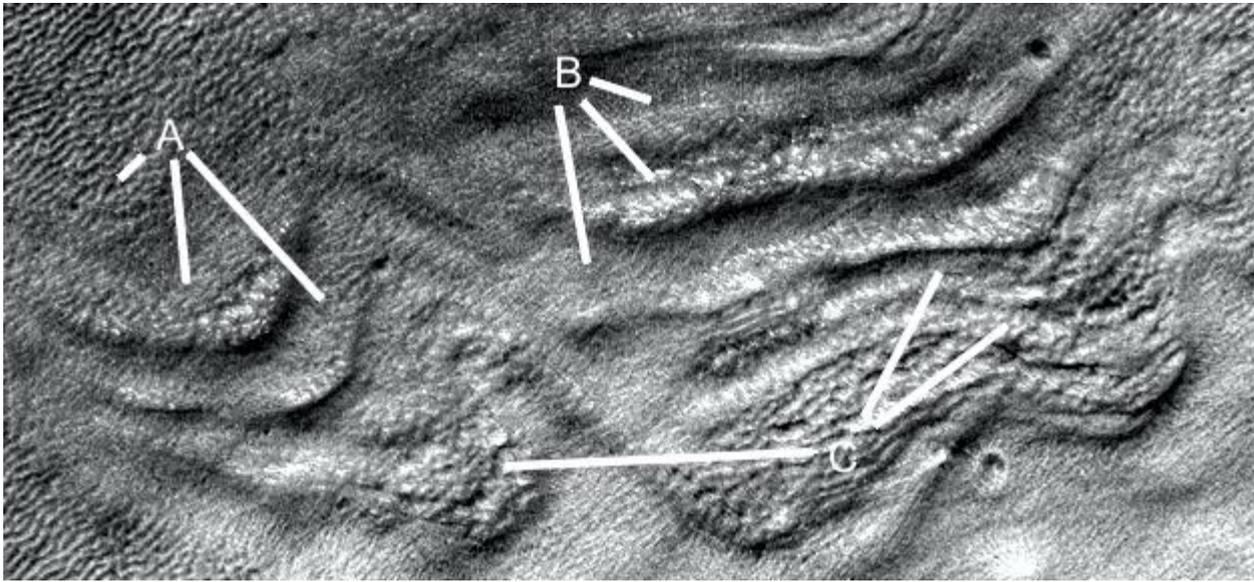
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1090a

Hypothesis

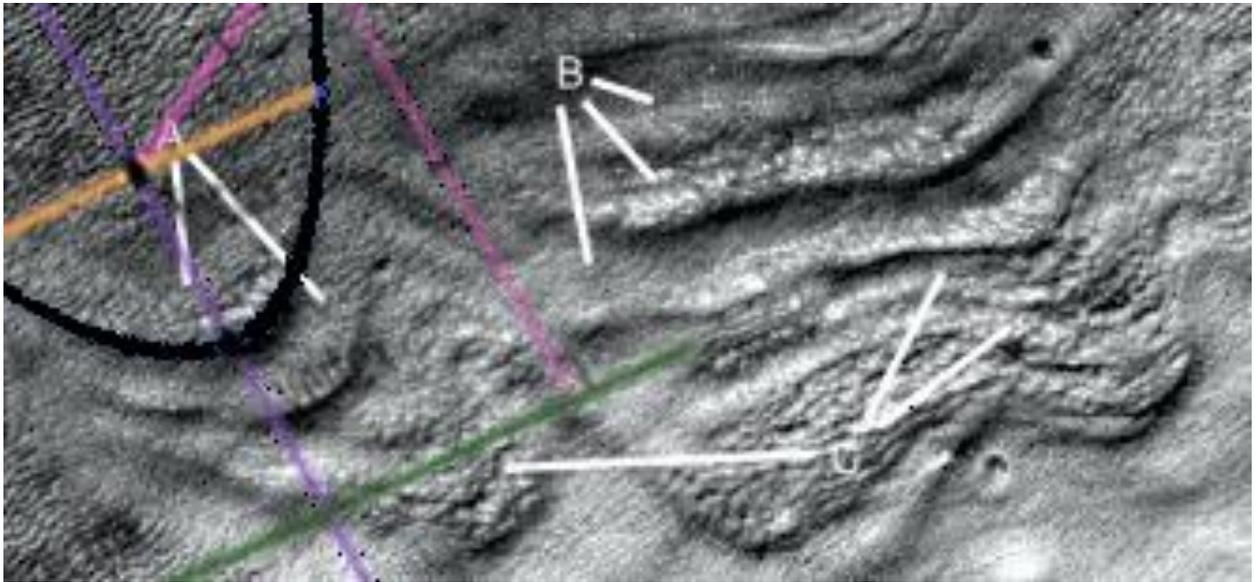
These waves show several parabolas, each may have been a dam at A. B shows more dams like terraces as does C.



Held1091a2

Hypothesis

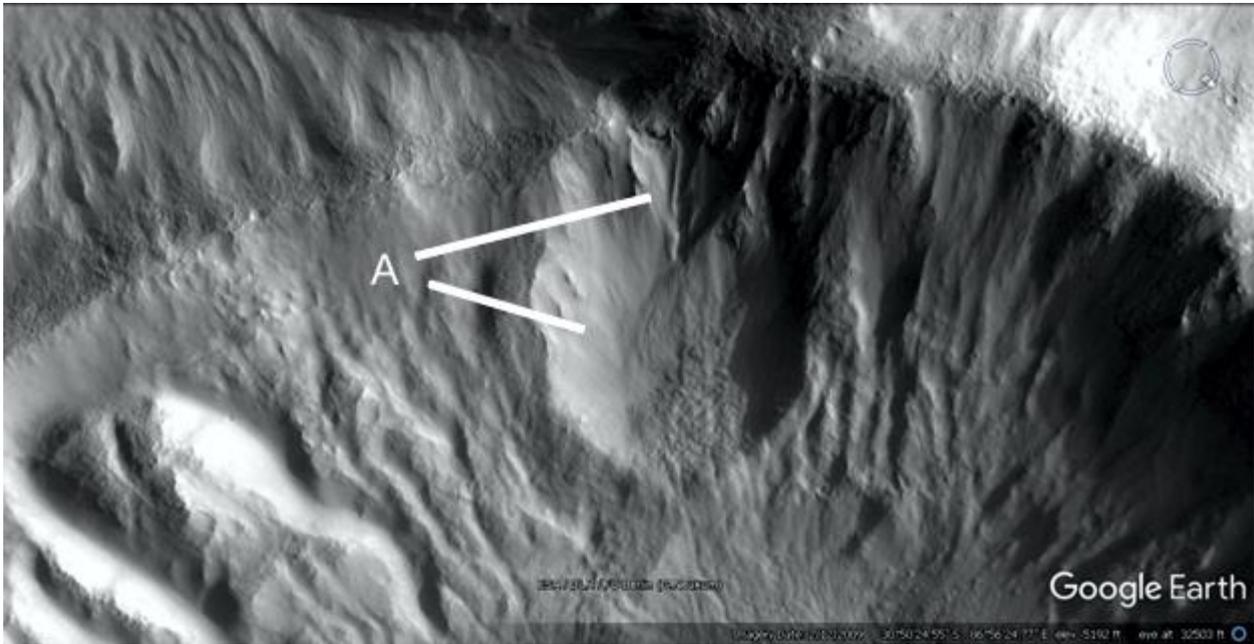
A parabola is shown, there would be another under it and two parabolic arches to its right.



Held1094

Hypothesis

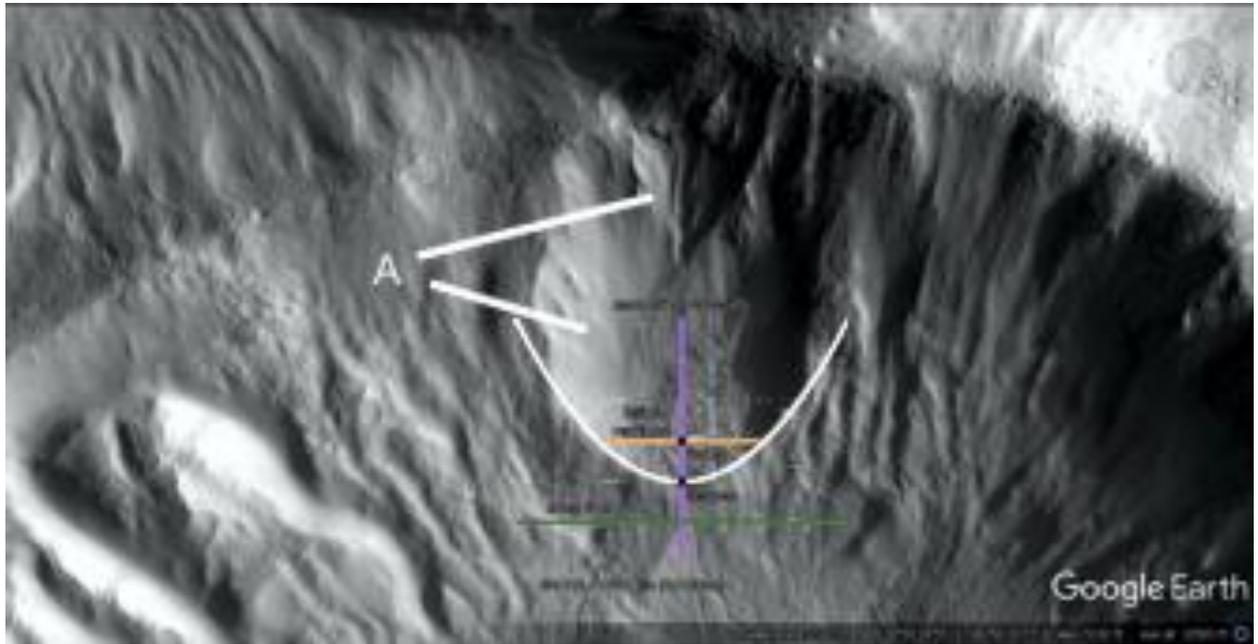
A was probably a dam.



Held1094a

Hypothesis

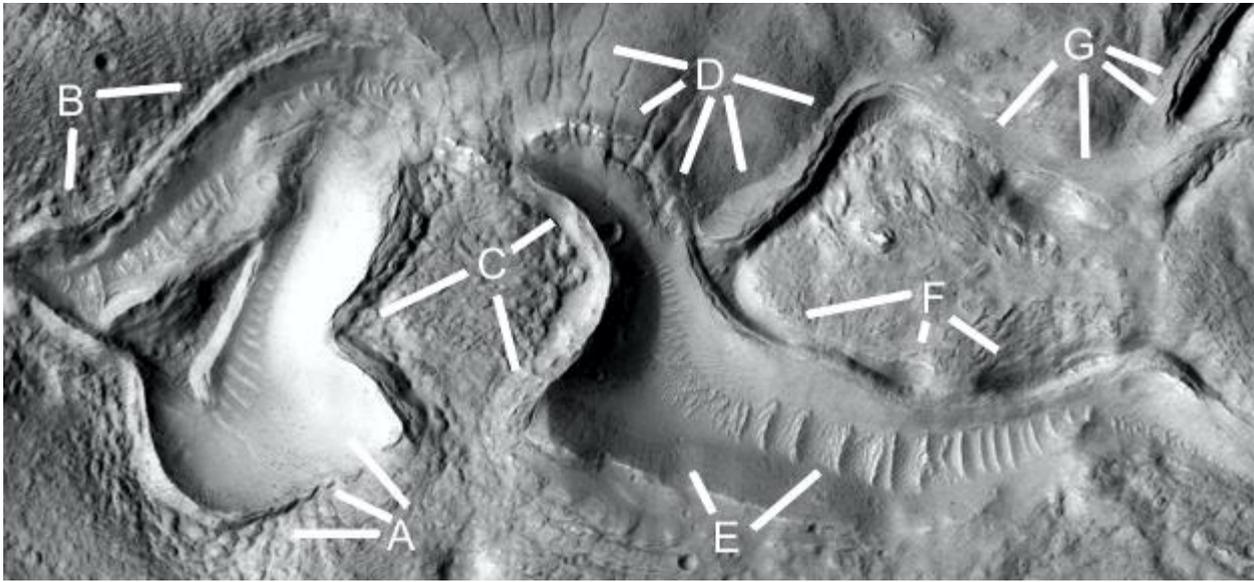
A parabola is shown.



Held1095b

Hypothesis

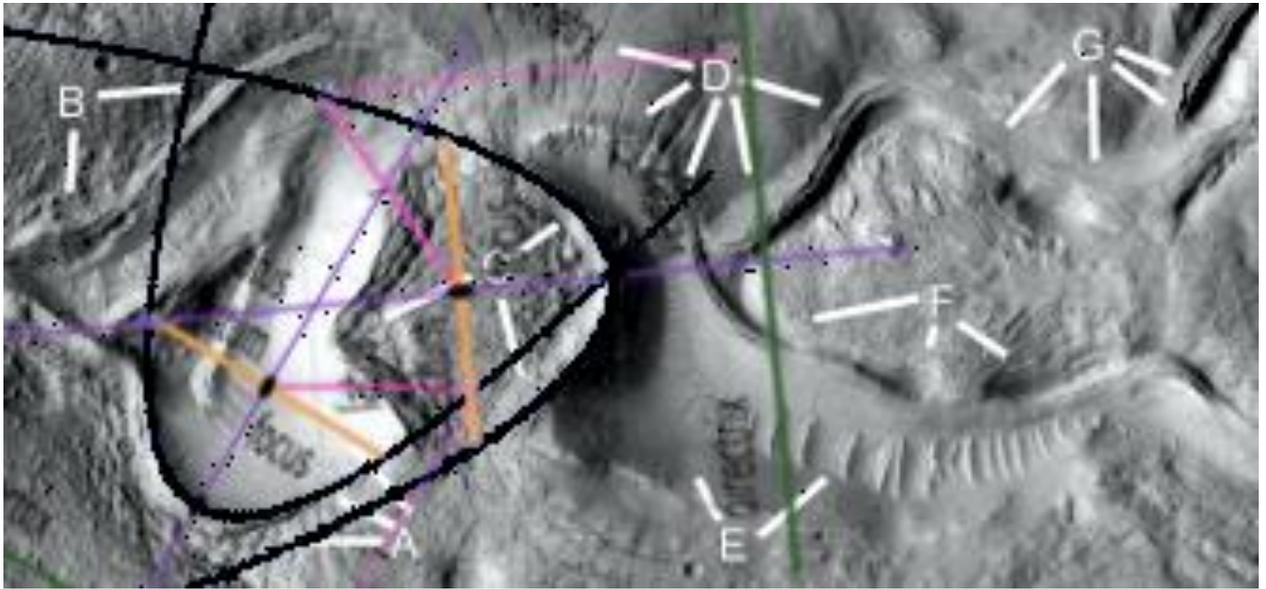
These appear to be more pit dams. A and B show the sides of one dam are degrading like cement. C also shows this. D shows some cracks forming in the cement. E shows the smooth dam floor, F shows cavities forming under the dam wall perhaps undermining it. G shows more smooth cement and flaking on the dam wall.



Held1095b2

Hypothesis

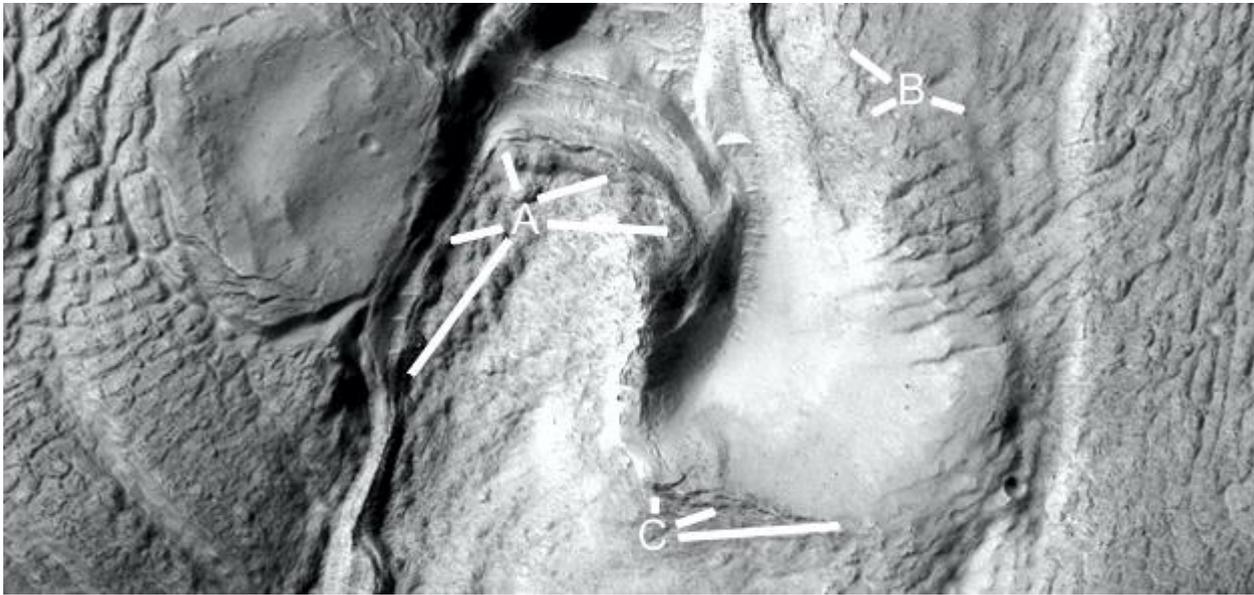
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1095d

Hypothesis

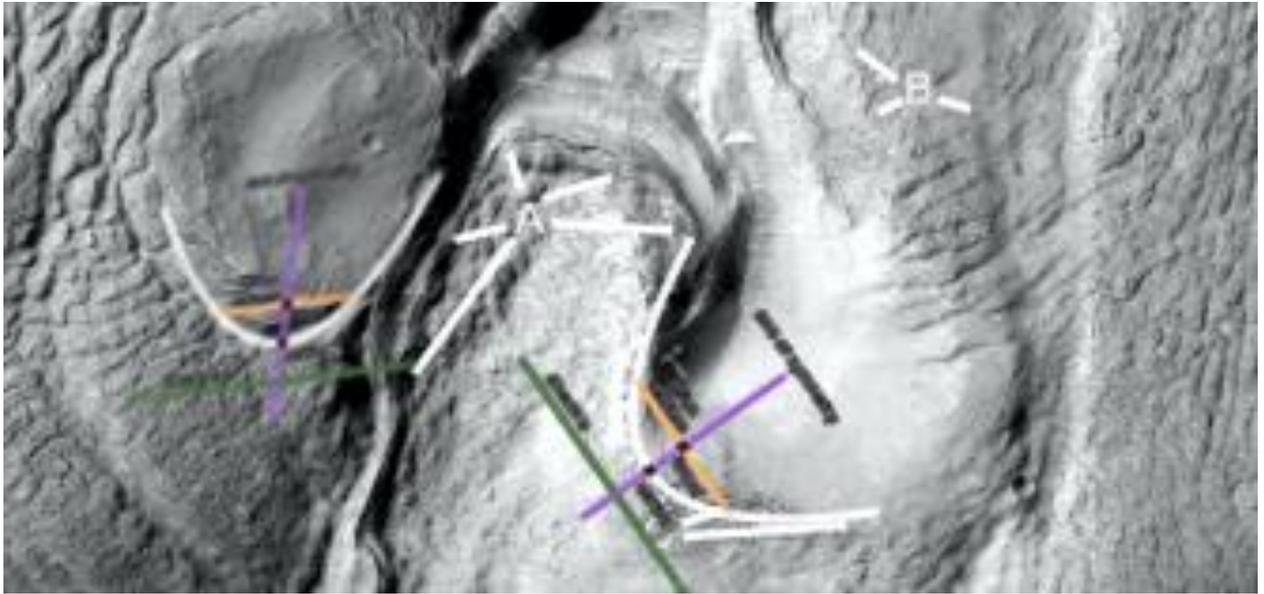
A shows a water conduit, B s another water conduit pointing down into the dam at C. There are cracks forming in the cement shown by C.



Held1095d2

Hypothesis

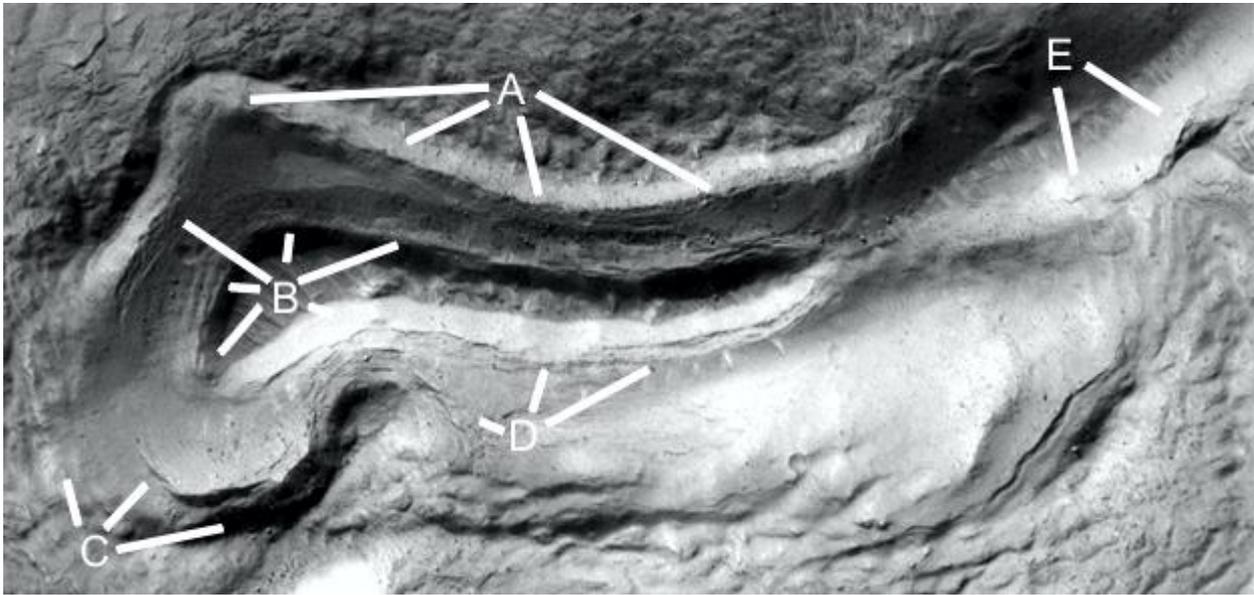
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1095e

Hypothesis

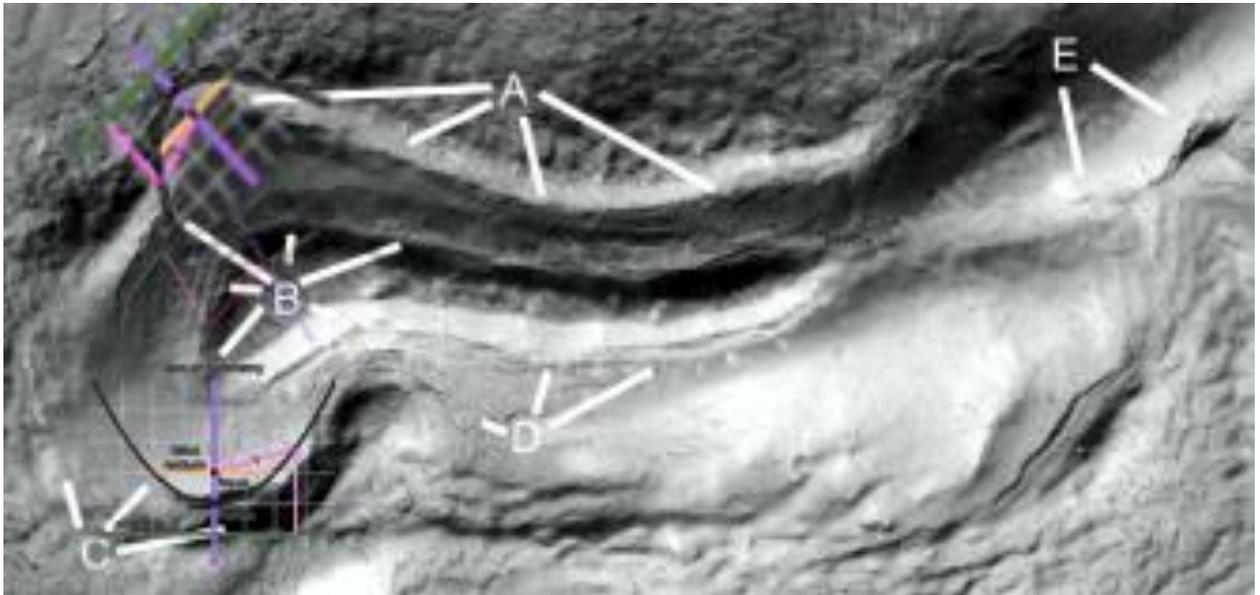
A shows a degrading wall of the water conduit, on the top edge some pieces have broken off. B shows more broken areas, at 2 o'clock large areas appear to have sheared off. Further along A at 4 o'clock there are many cracks on the lower side of the water conduit. B at 8 and 9 o'clock shows longitudinal ridges, perhaps exposed under the cement skin as it flaked off. C shows more broken areas as do D and E.



Held1095e2

Hypothesis

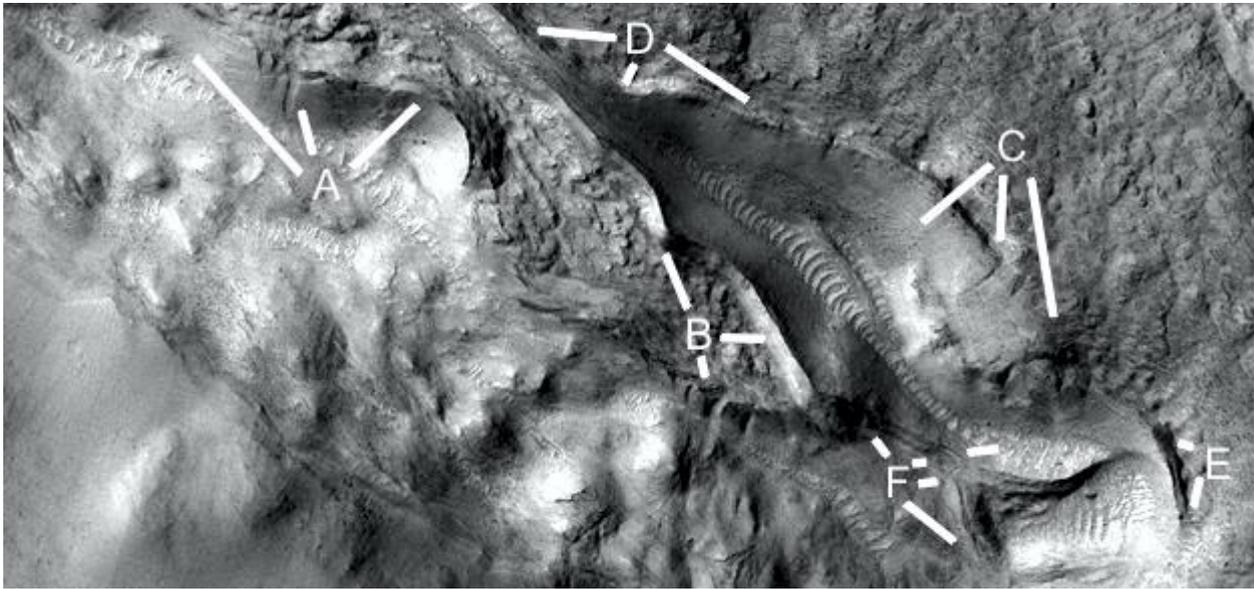
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1095f

Hypothesis

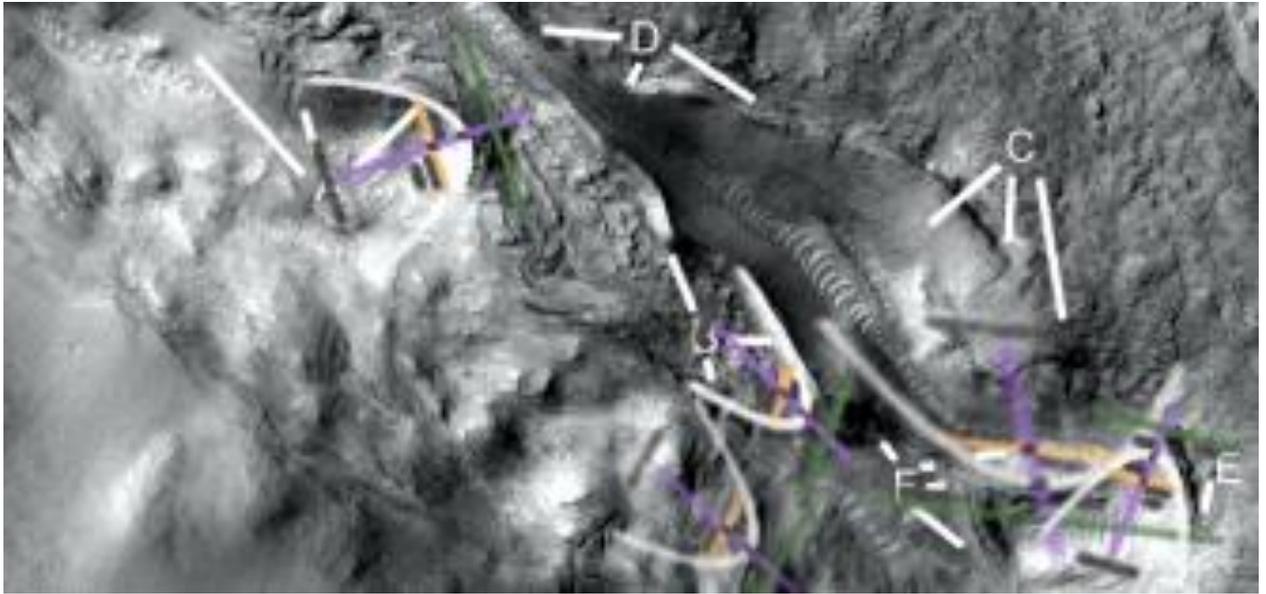
A shows more dams, turned on its side to fit into the page. B shows a dam wall in good condition at 11 and 3 o'clock, one with cracks at 5 o'clock. C shows more cracks at 5 and 6 o'clock, in good condition at 7 o'clock. D and E also show walls in good condition. F shows more cracks developing.



Held1095f2

Hypothesis

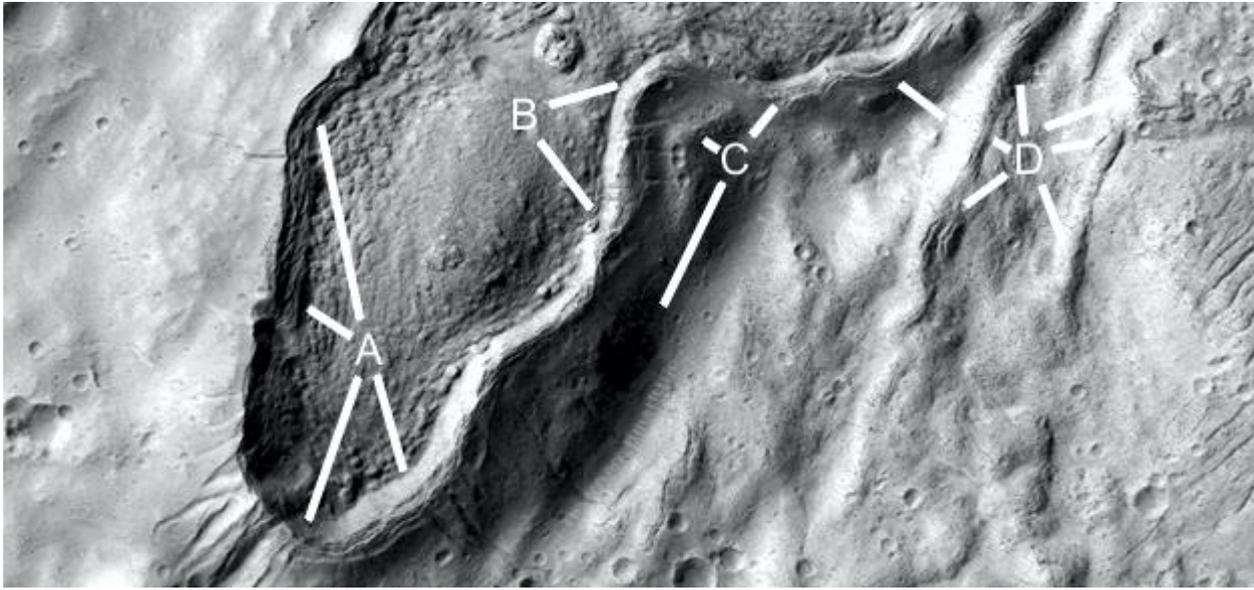
At least 5 parabolas occur in the formation.



Held1095g

Hypothesis

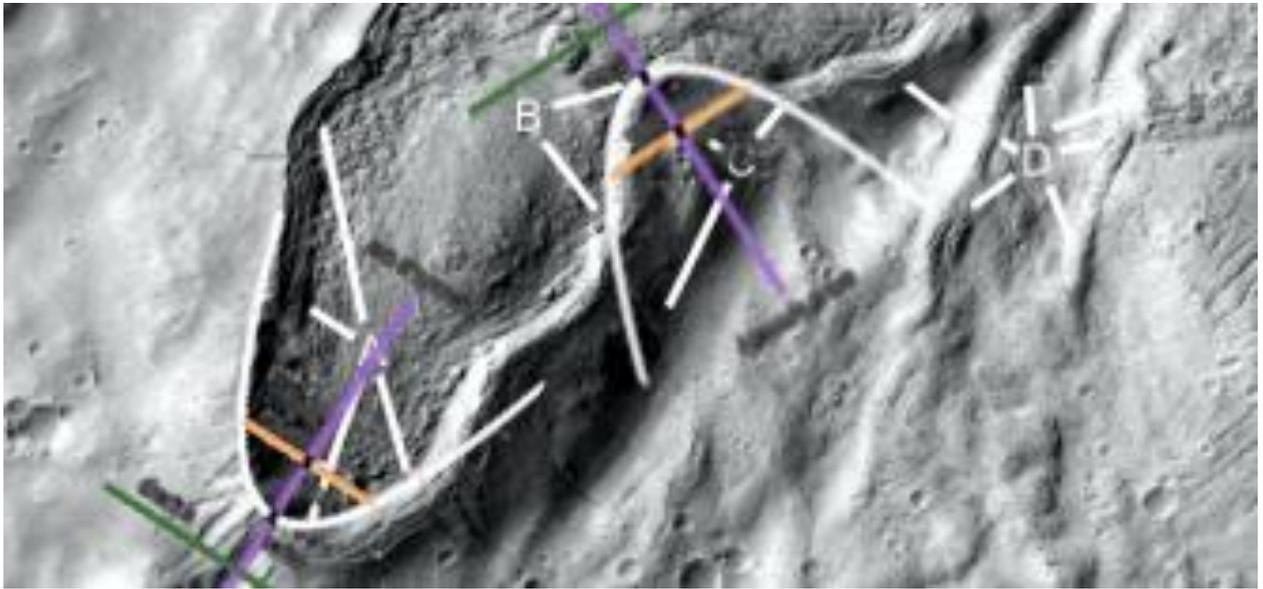
The external area is smooth like cement, inside it is much rougher around A. B shows cracks developing in the wall. C also shows cracks at 1 o'clock, also a curved hollow perhaps like a parabolic arch in cross section at 10 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the water channel is darker as if degrading. D shows another water channel.



Held1095g2

Hypothesis

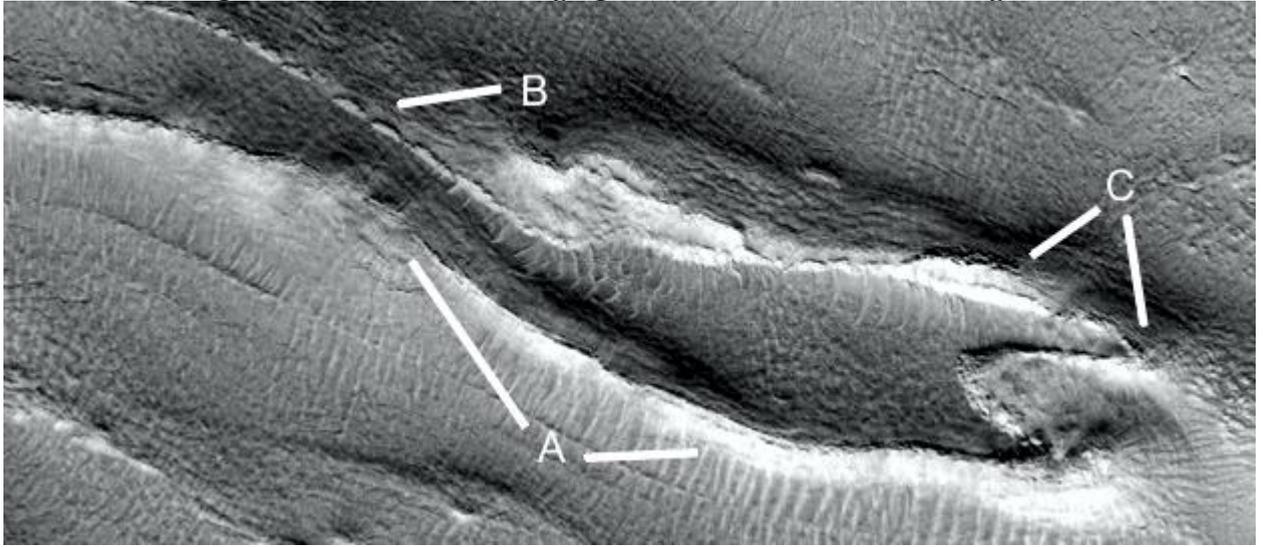
Two parabolas are shown here.



Held1102a

Hypothesis

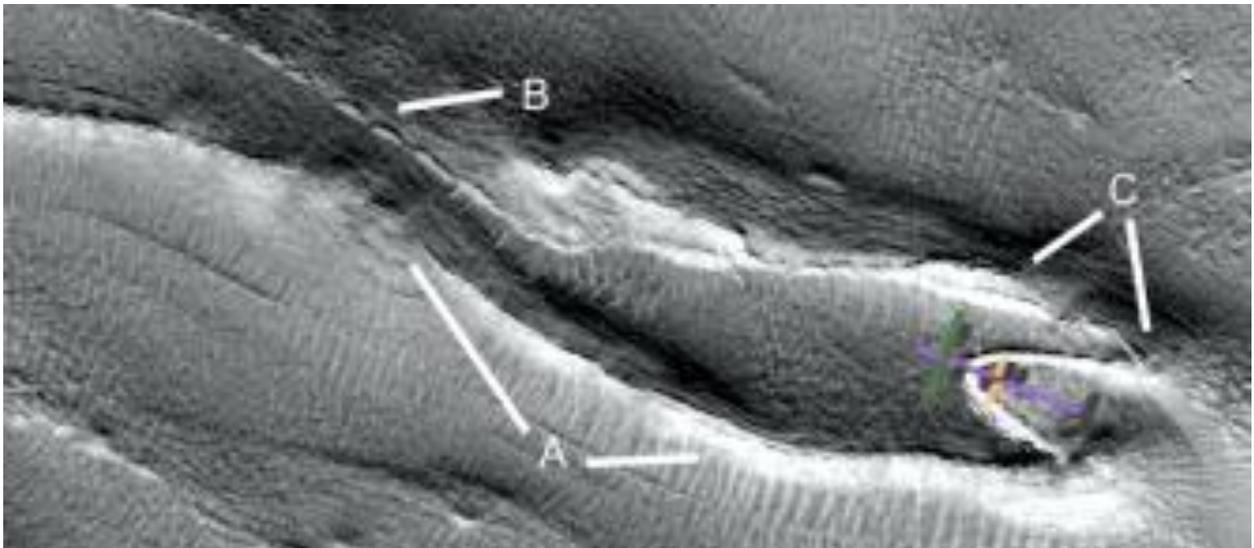
This appears to be a pit dam, A shows a fine edge to the top of the wall that is cracking. B shows another part of the wall breaking up. C also shows some damage.



Held1102a2

Hypothesis

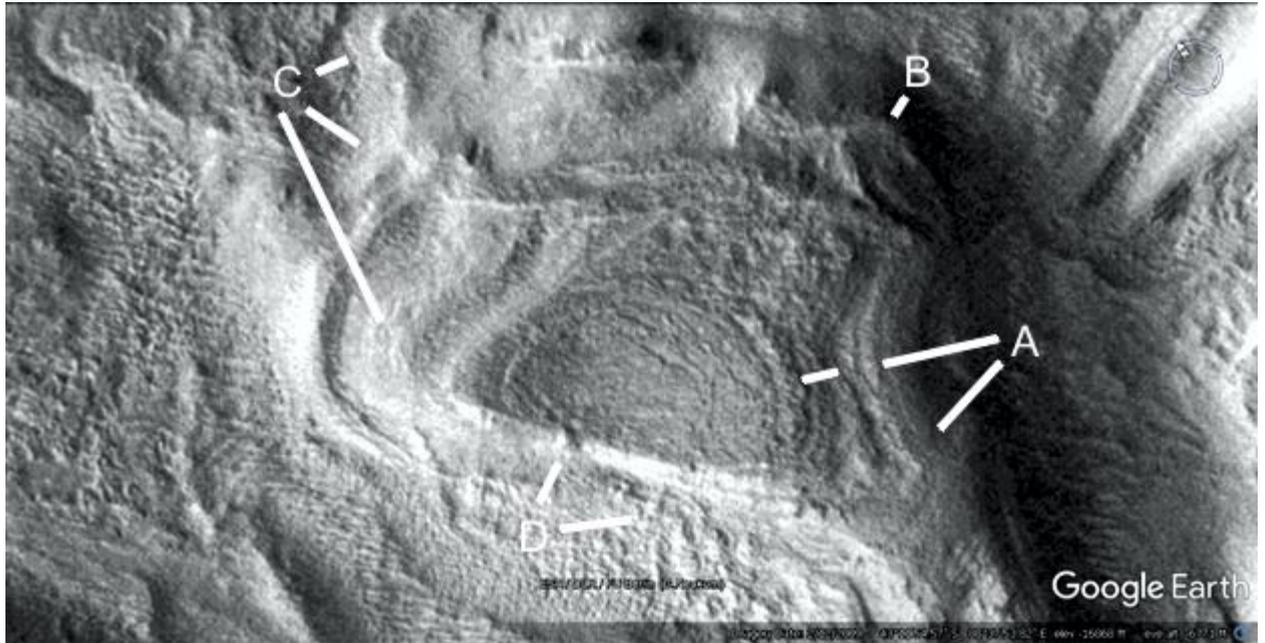
Part of the pit dam is shaped like a parabola.



Helhh1117

Hypothesis

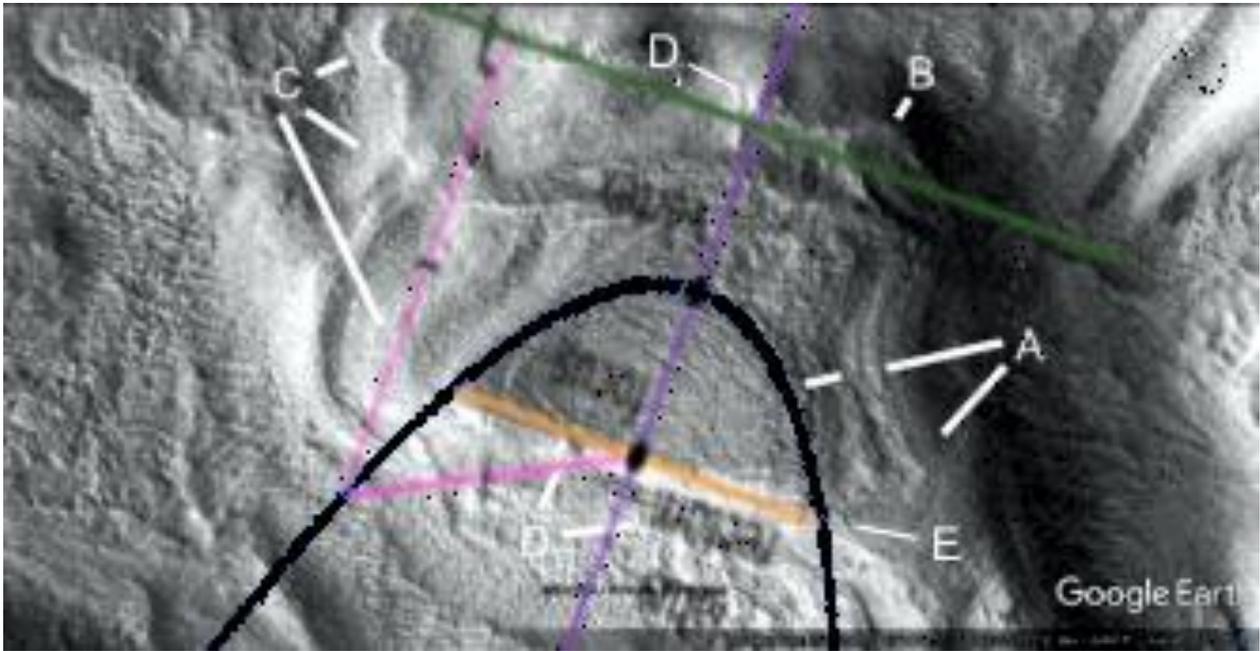
A shows the curved segments of the hollow hill roof. B may be a collapsed segment of the roof. C at 2 and 4 o'clock may be a tube, at 5 o'clock an interior support with some settled segments of the roof around it. D at 1 o'clock may show a tunnel going into the hill continuing on at 4 o'clock perhaps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



Held117a

Hypothesis

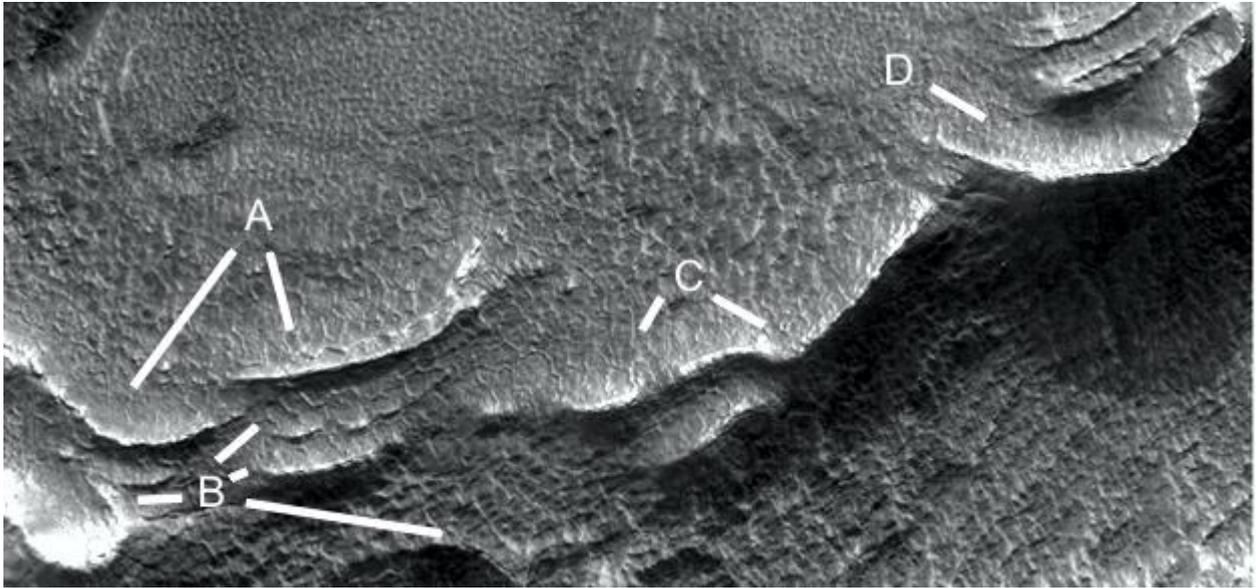
The edge of the rounded segment of the roof forms a parabola, the flat side lines up well with the latis rectum, or line through the focus.



Held1122b

Hypothesis

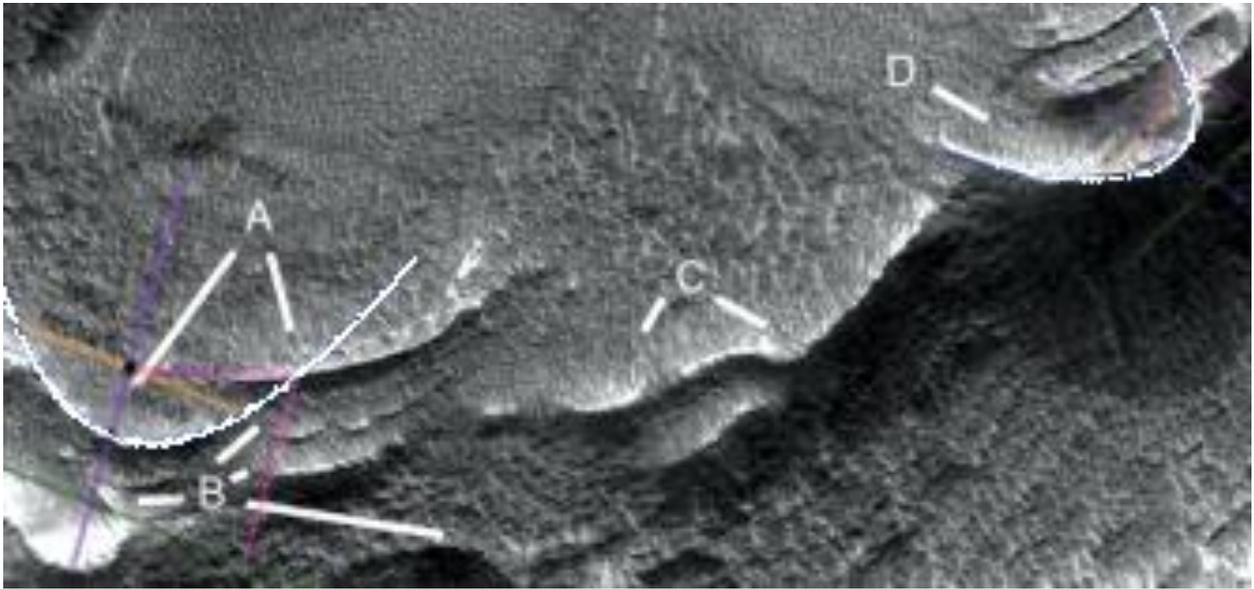
These formations are also dams, A shows 2 dams and B other dams under them. C may also have been dams but the dam walls would have eroded down. D is a dam catching the overflow of dams above it.



Held1122b2

Hypothesis

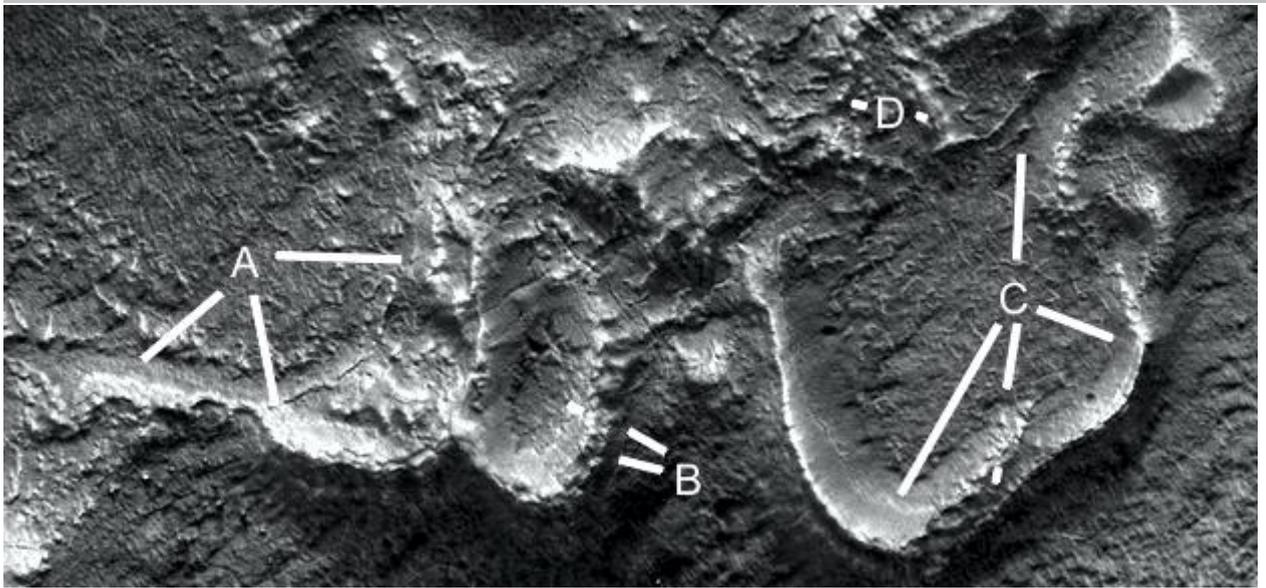
Two parabolic dams are shown here.



Held1122c

Hypothesis

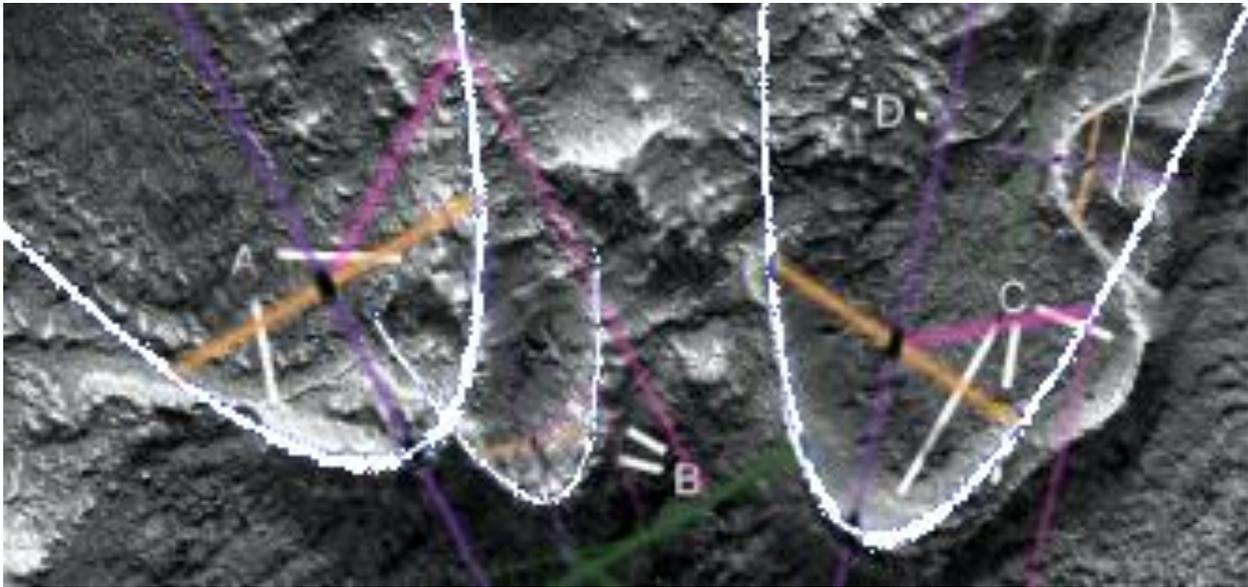
A shows a dam with an outline like inner and outer parabolas. The whole dam wall might have broken off leaving these outcrops. At 8 o'clock there is a water channel leading to it. B shows another dam, the dam floor is smooth like cement but is degrading in the center. C shows another dam, at 7 o'clock part of the dam wall has broken off while it is smooth at 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock. At 12 o'clock there is a smooth water channel leading to it. D may show other eroded dams.



Held1122c2

Hypothesis

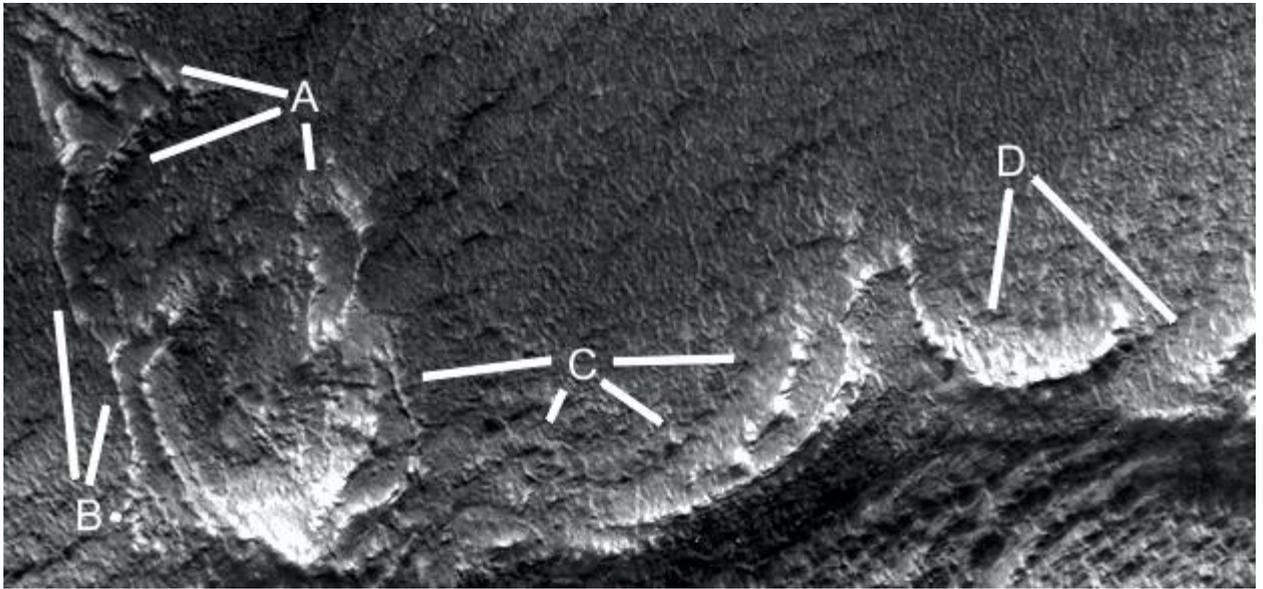
Five parabolas are shown.



Held1122d

Hypothesis

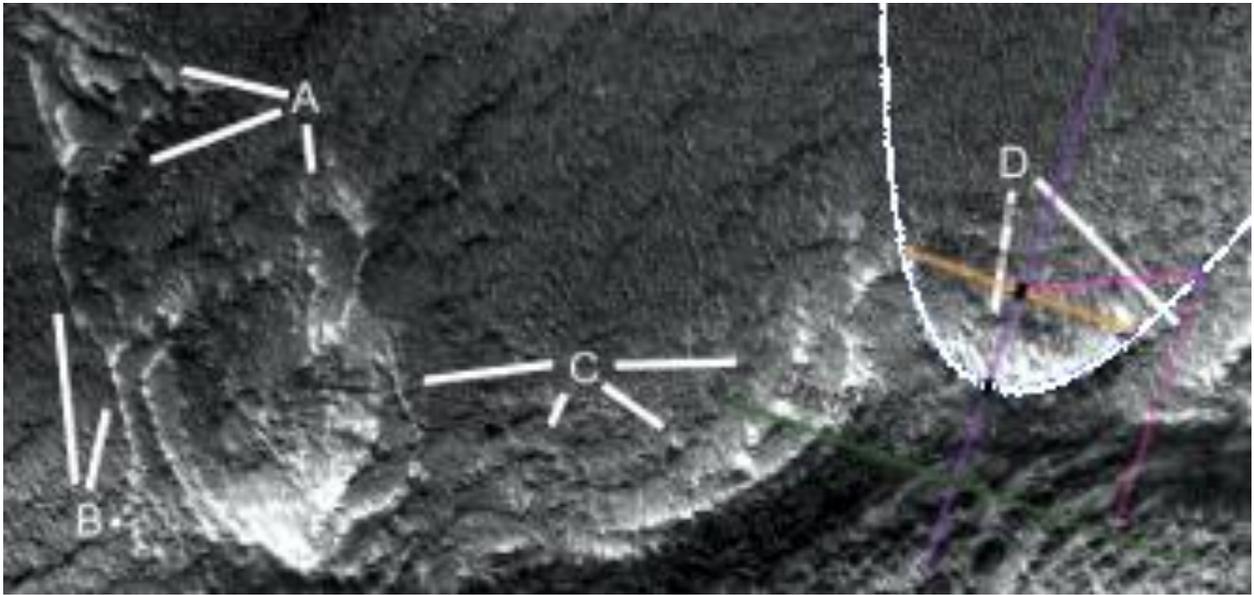
A shows another highly eroded dam, B shows a water channel on its side. C at 3 and 4 o'clock shows an inner and outer parabola where the dam wall has broken off. This indicates the construction technique, the dam would have been cemented to a flat base. D shows a more intact dam at 6 o'clock, probably a dam or water channel at 4 o'clock.



Held1122d2

Hypothesis

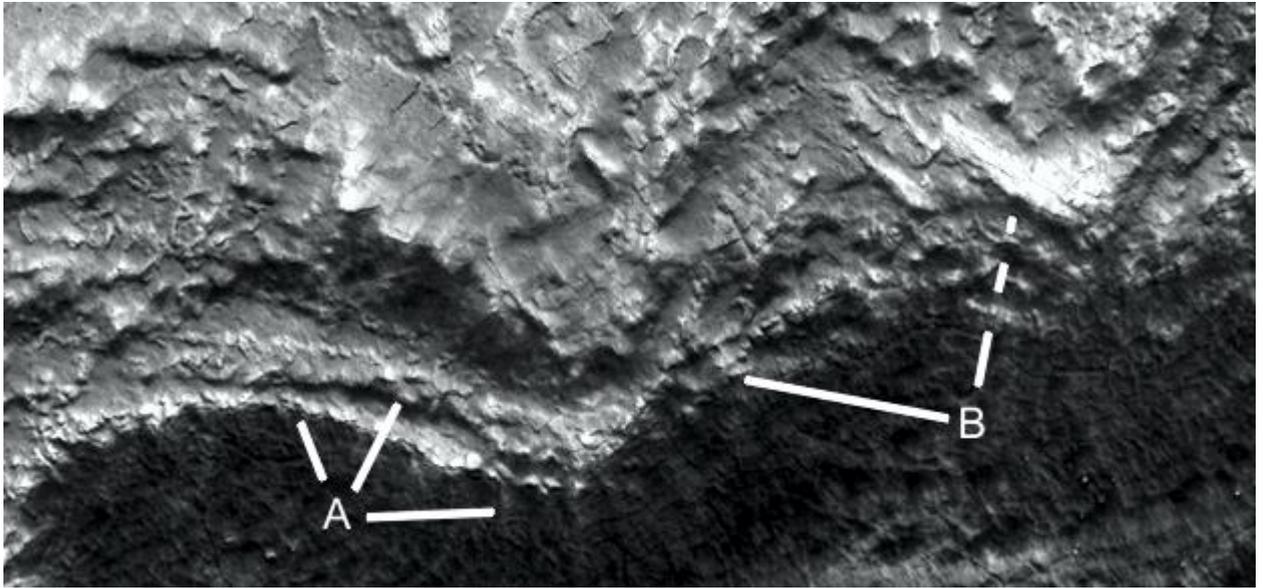
A parabolic dam is shown.



Held1122f

Hypothesis

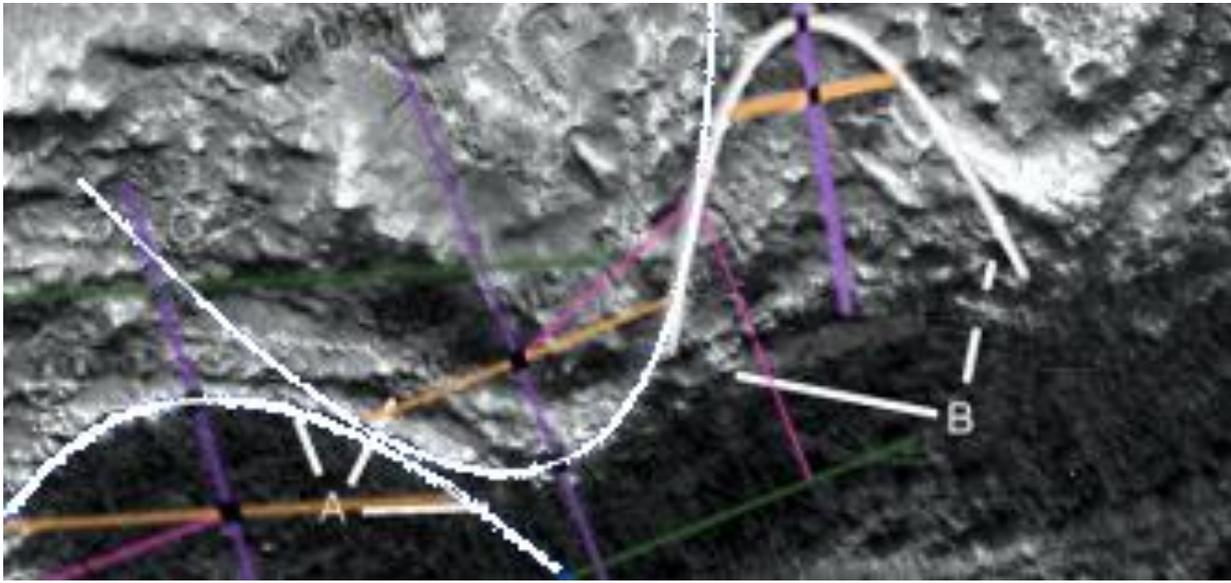
Between A and B would probably another dam, with the dam wall eroded or broken off.
Above B is a parabolic arch.



Held1122f2

Hypothesis

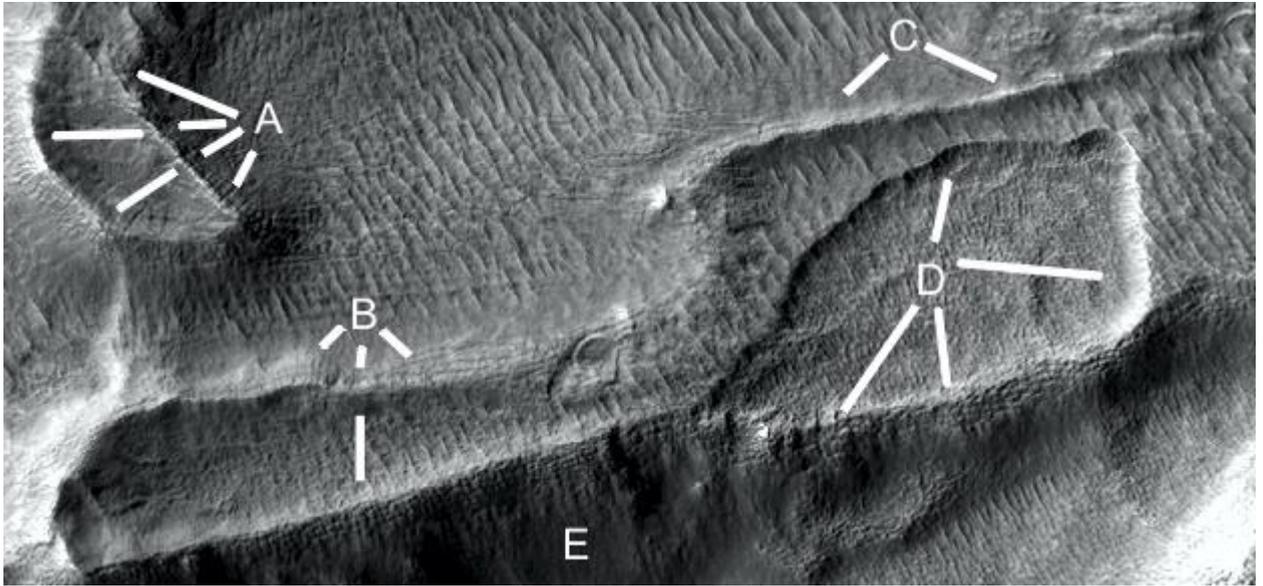
Three parabolas are shown.



Held1125a

Hypothesis

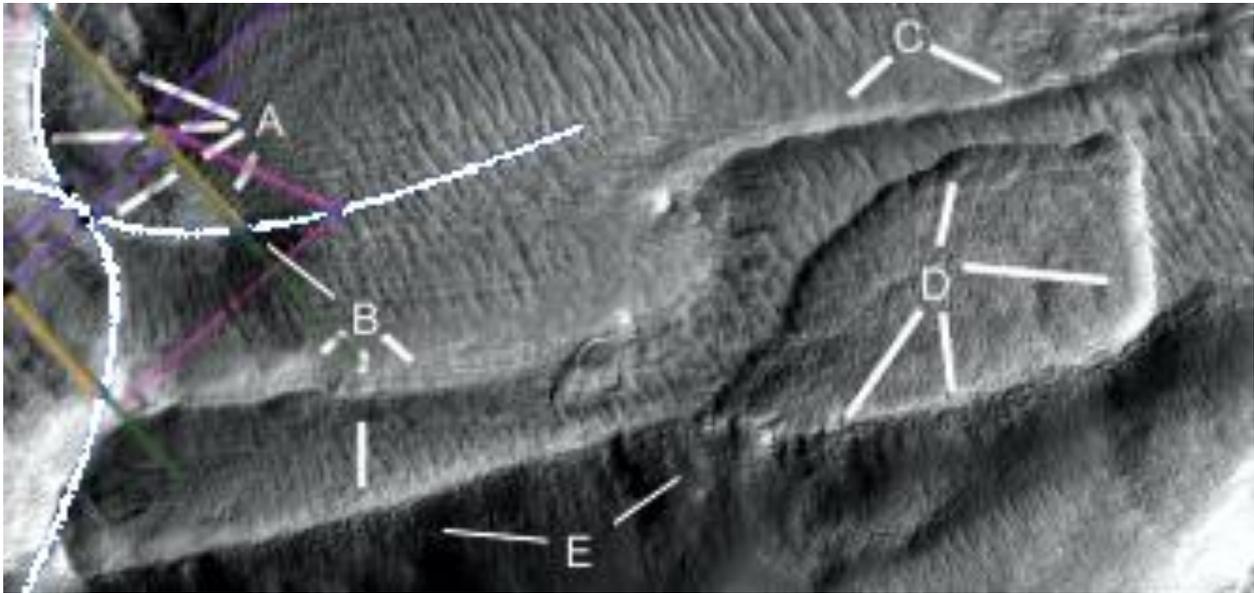
A shows a knob or pit dam with one side a parabola and the other is a straight line. B shows another pit dam, at 4 and 7 o'clock the dam walls have vertical grooves on them to give strength, or they may indicate the construction technique of using interior pillars. C shows a straight wall perhaps to direct water, D shows a pit dam. E shows more of these vertical pillars or grooves in the dam wall.



Held1125a2

Hypothesis

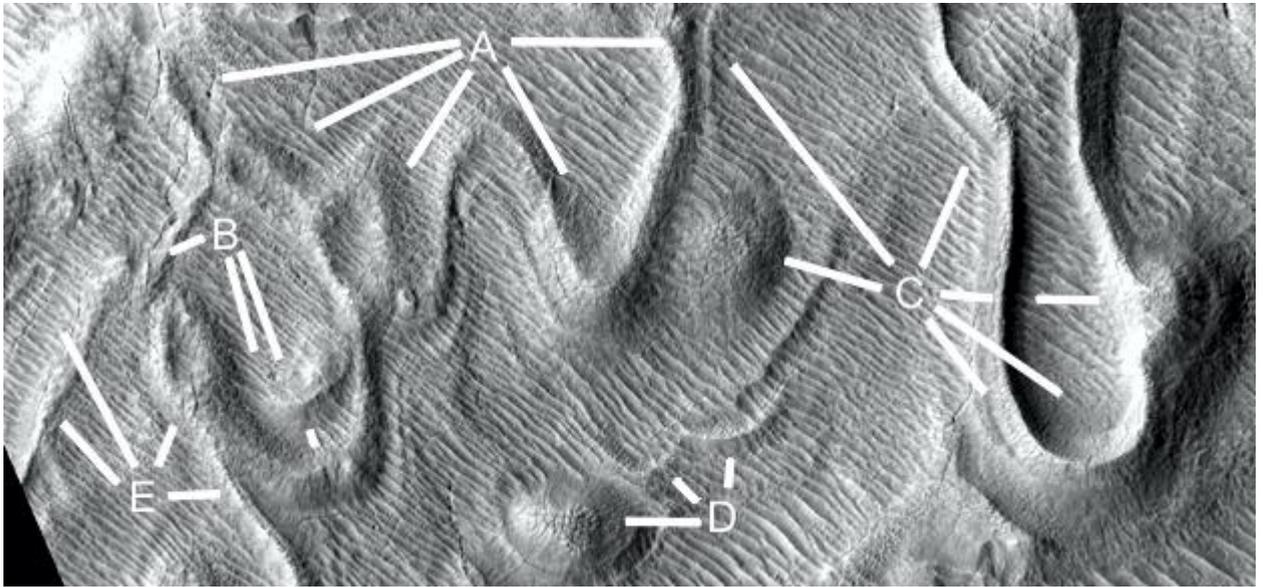
The Directrix and Latis Rectum of each parabola overlay on each other. Also the Latis Rectum of the right parabola fits the straight line side of the knob exactly.



Held1125b

Hypothesis

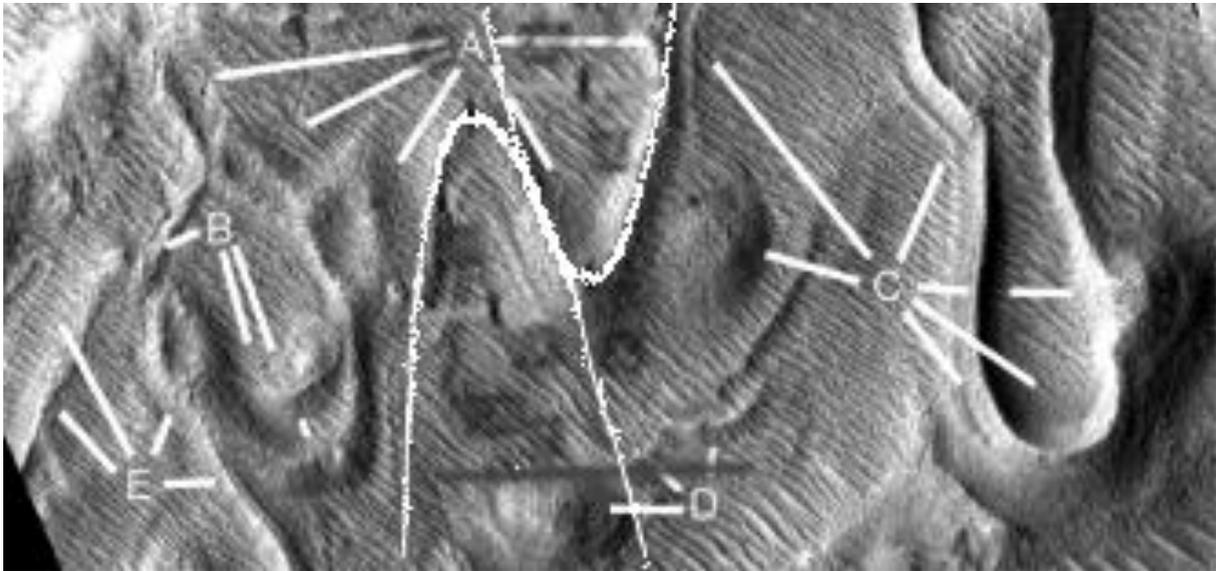
A shows 3 dams, also two water conduits at 3 and 9 o'clock. B shows two dams at 4 and 5 o'clock, at 8 o'clock there is another water conduit to a dam below it. C shows a dam in good condition at 3 and 4 o'clock with an unusual knob on its side. Another is at 10 o'clock with a tube at 11 o'clock going into it, both might be habitats. D shows two more dams and another knob, E shows a double wall with a groove down it at 3 o'clock, another knob at 1 o'clock, and a water channel at 10 and 11 o'clock.



Held1125b2

Hypothesis

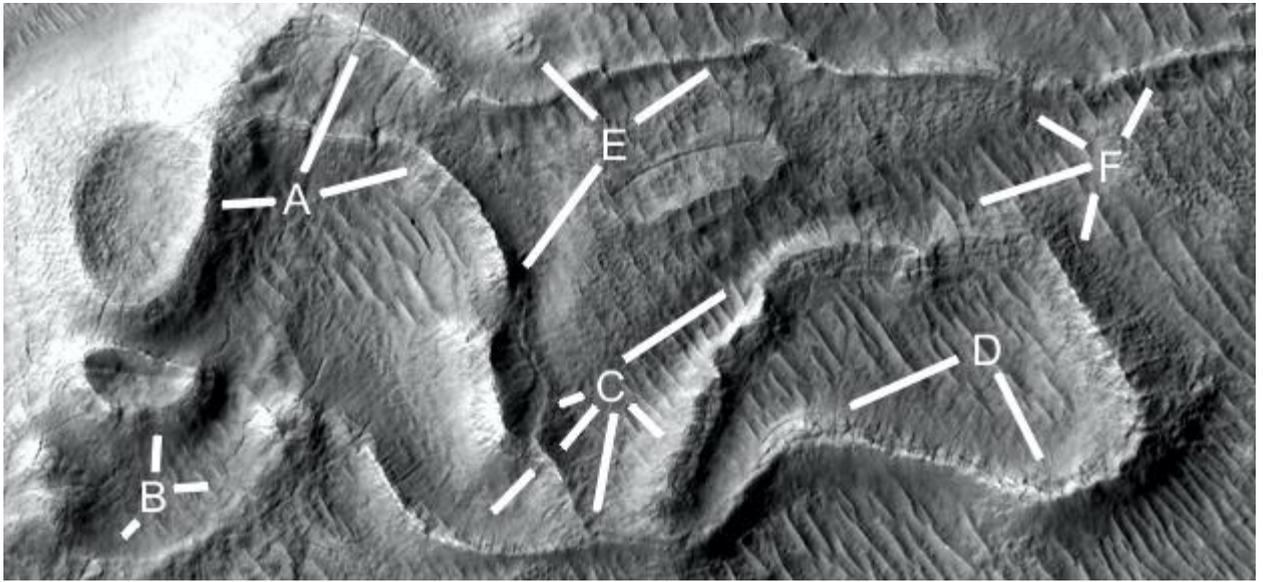
There are at least two parabolas here, some of the smaller dams are also arguably parabolic. C at 4 o'clock is a rare circular dam that is not a parabola.



Held1125c

Hypothesis

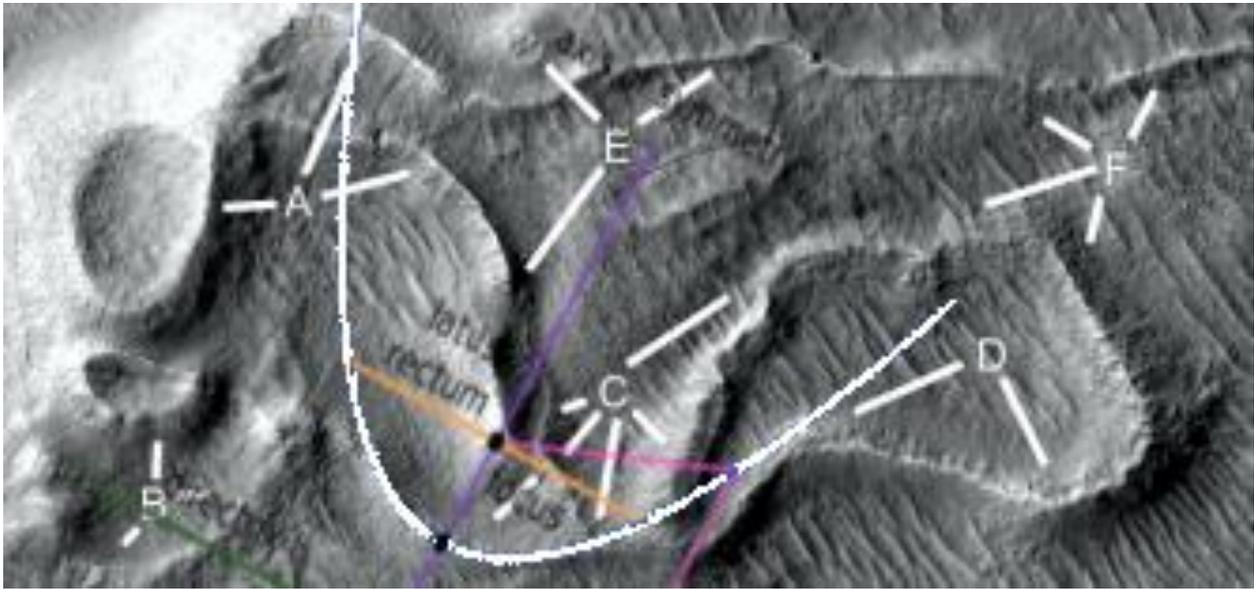
A shows a pit dam at 9 o'clock, walls of another pit dam at 1 and 2 o'clock. B at 12 o'clock shows another pit dam, another around B. C shows 2 pit dams, D another. E and F show more walls probably to hold water.



Held1125c2

Hypothesis

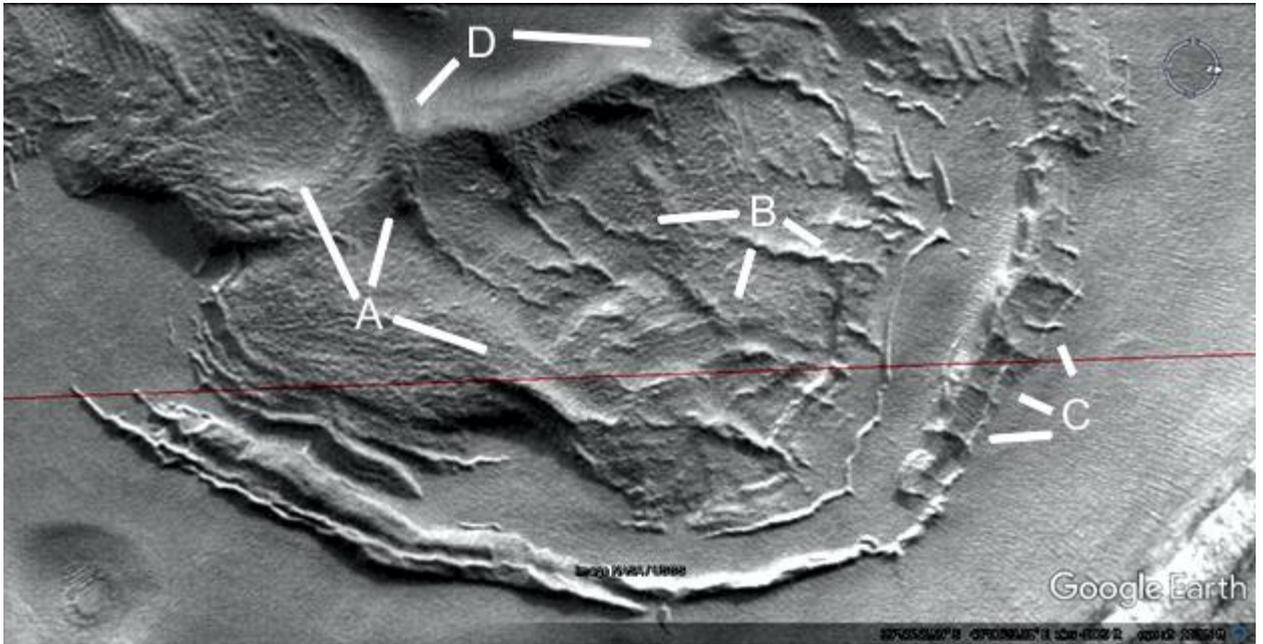
A parabola is shown.



Held1129

Hypothesis

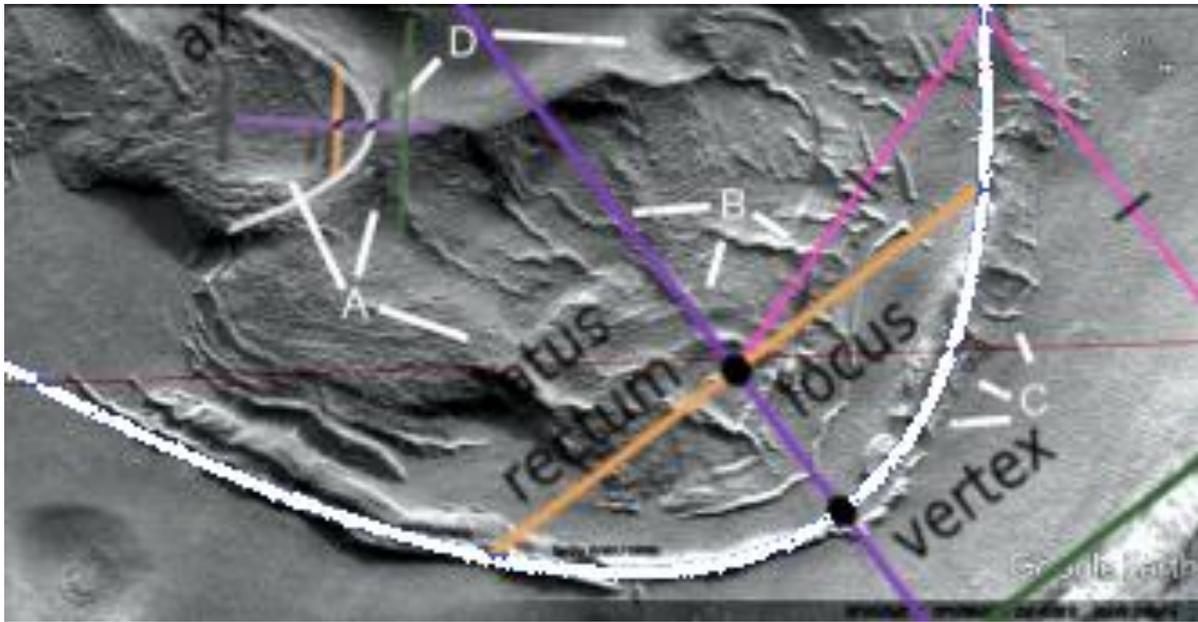
The walls around A, B, and D are various dams. C shows some enclosed areas probably also for water.



Held1129a

Hypothesis

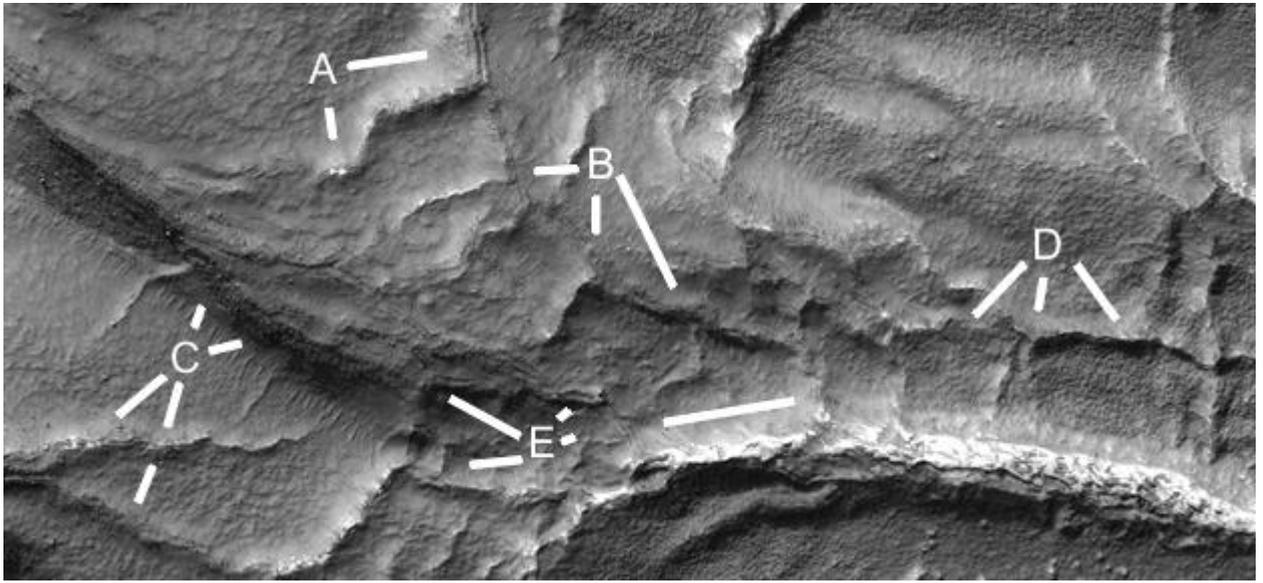
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1131c

Hypothesis

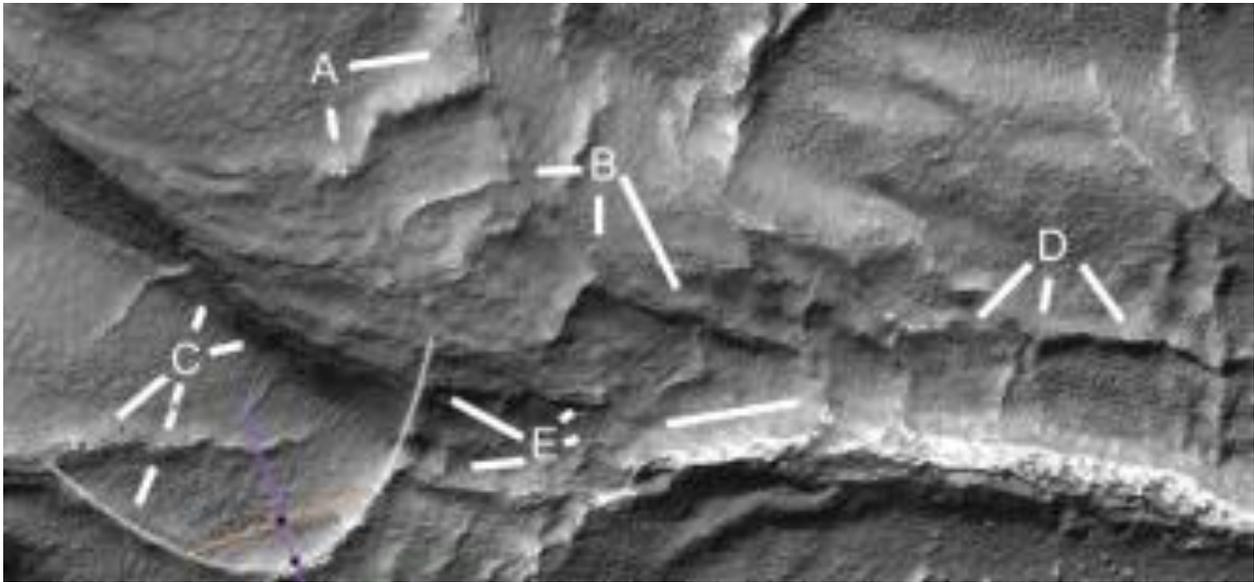
All of these walls were probably constructed to contain water, to separate fields for farming, etc. A shows a double wall at 3 o'clock as does C at 7 and 8 o'clock. B follows a wall that has a groove along it at some points like another double wall. E shows more double walls at 10 and 2 o'clock.



Held1131c2

Hypothesis

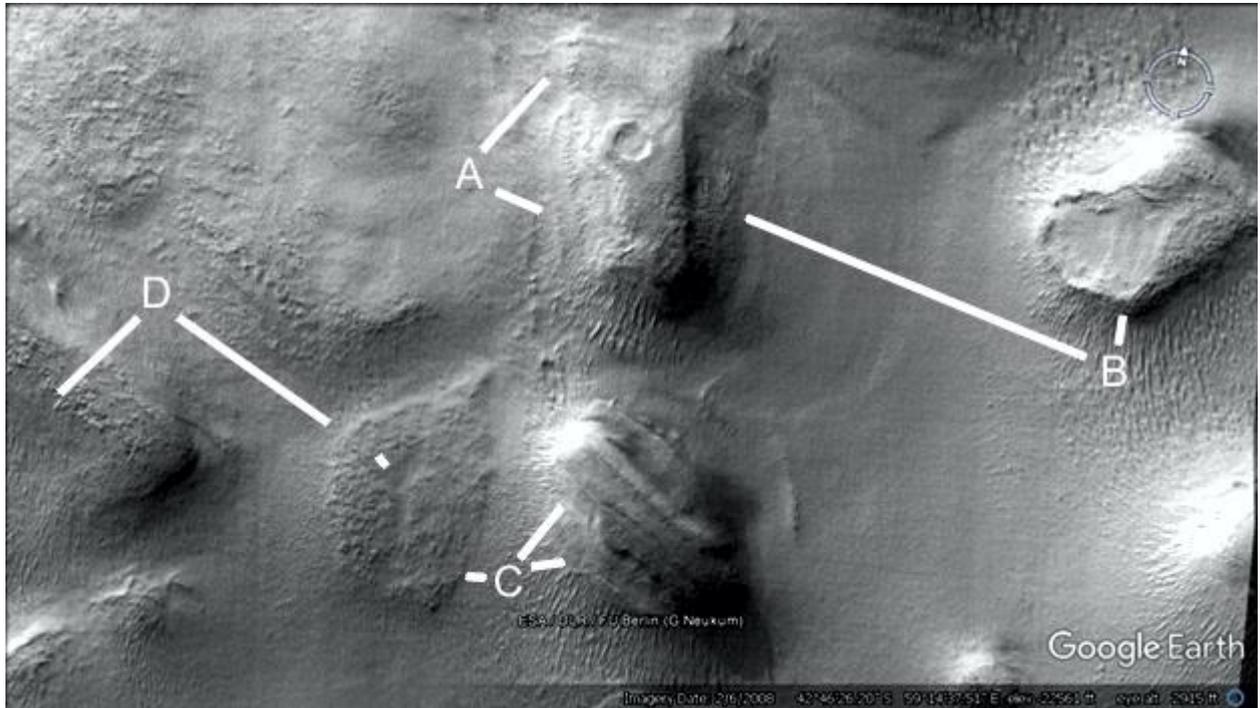
A parabolic wall is shown, this was probably a dam as the load bearing advantages of a parabola were needed here.



Helhh1147

Hypothesis

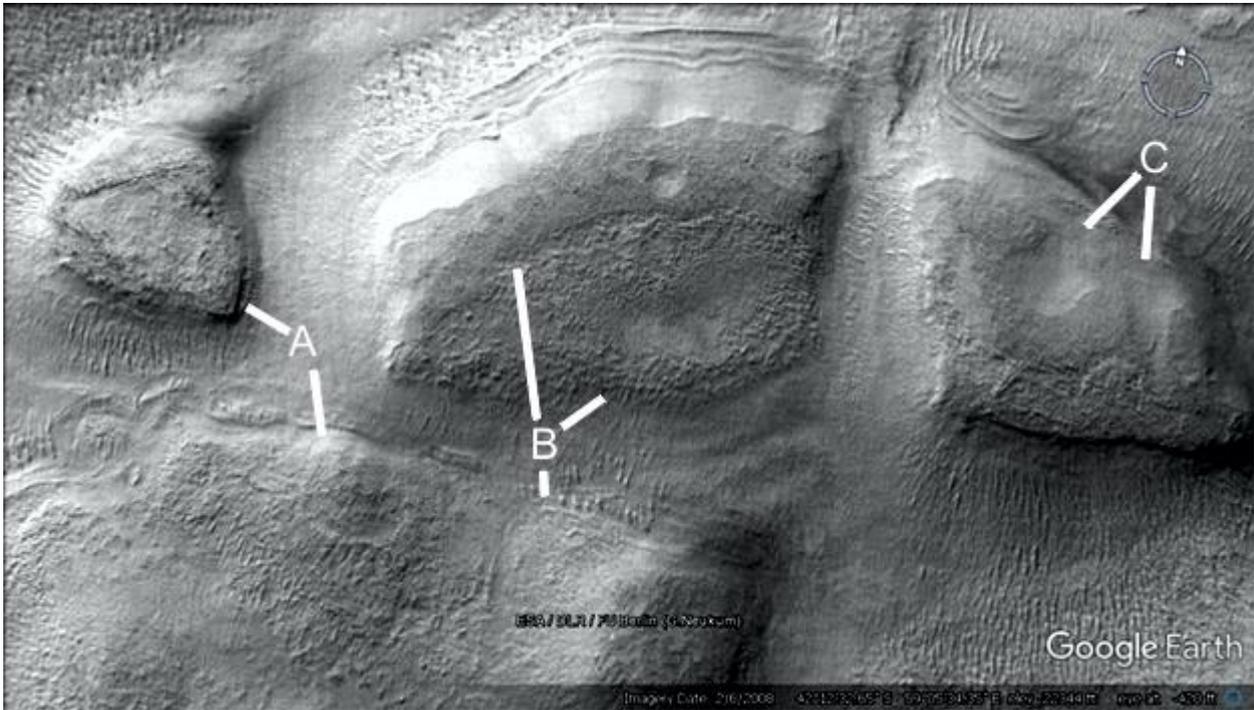
A shows a hill with straight sides on the top and right. B shows a hollow hill with a settled or repaired roof. C shows a roof with parallel streaks on it. D shows two collapsed hollow hills.



Helhh1148

Hypothesis

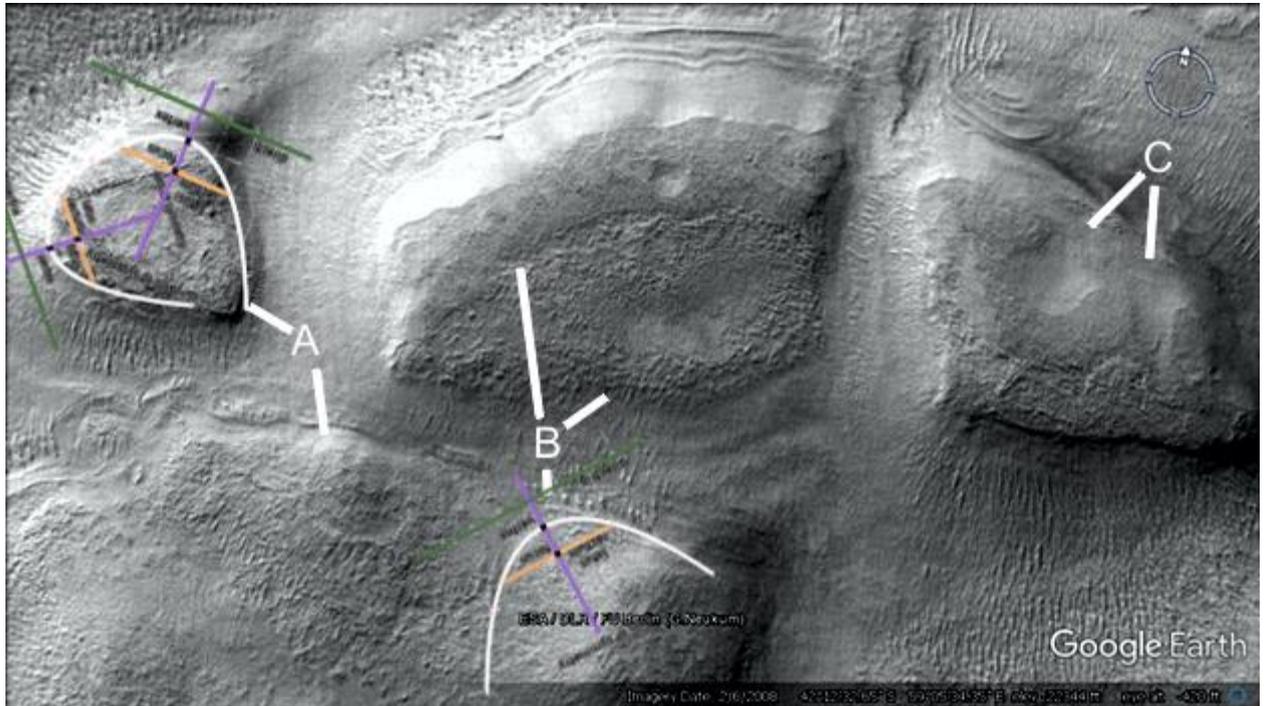
The collapsed hollow hill at A at 9 o'clock has straight sides in the roof, perhaps from a repair. The segment at B at 12 o'clock is curved but retains an approximately even width. C shows more collapsed parts of the roof.



Helhh1148a

Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown.



Held1158

Hypothesis

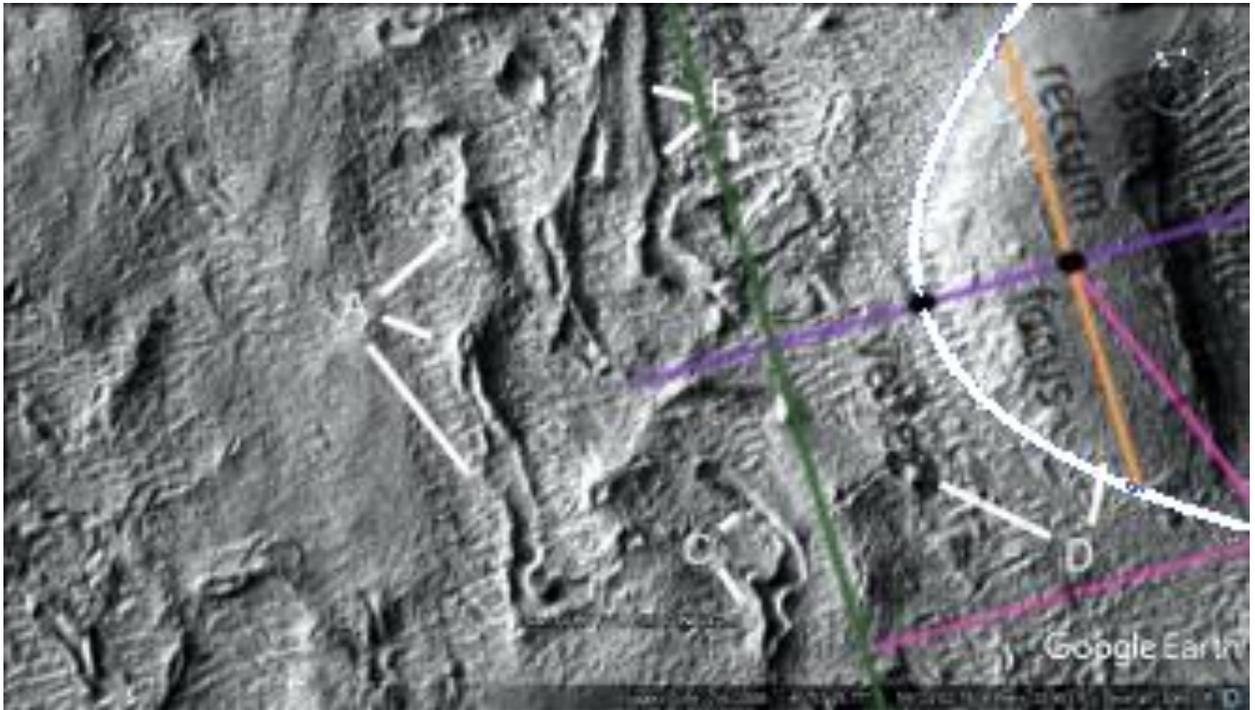
A, B, and C may be walls around cracks so water would sit in this area. Otherwise it would be drained down through the cracks, these formations are seen in many areas on Mars. They could also be collapsed tubes. D at 10 o'clock is probably a tube going into the hollow hill.



Held1158a

Hypothesis

The hill is shaped like a parabola on the left side, the right side is straight and parallel to the Latis Rectum.



Helhh1161

Hypothesis

A shows a parabolic hollow hill with a collapsed roof. B shows another where the smooth skin on the roof appears to have peeled off.



Helhh1161a

Hypothesis

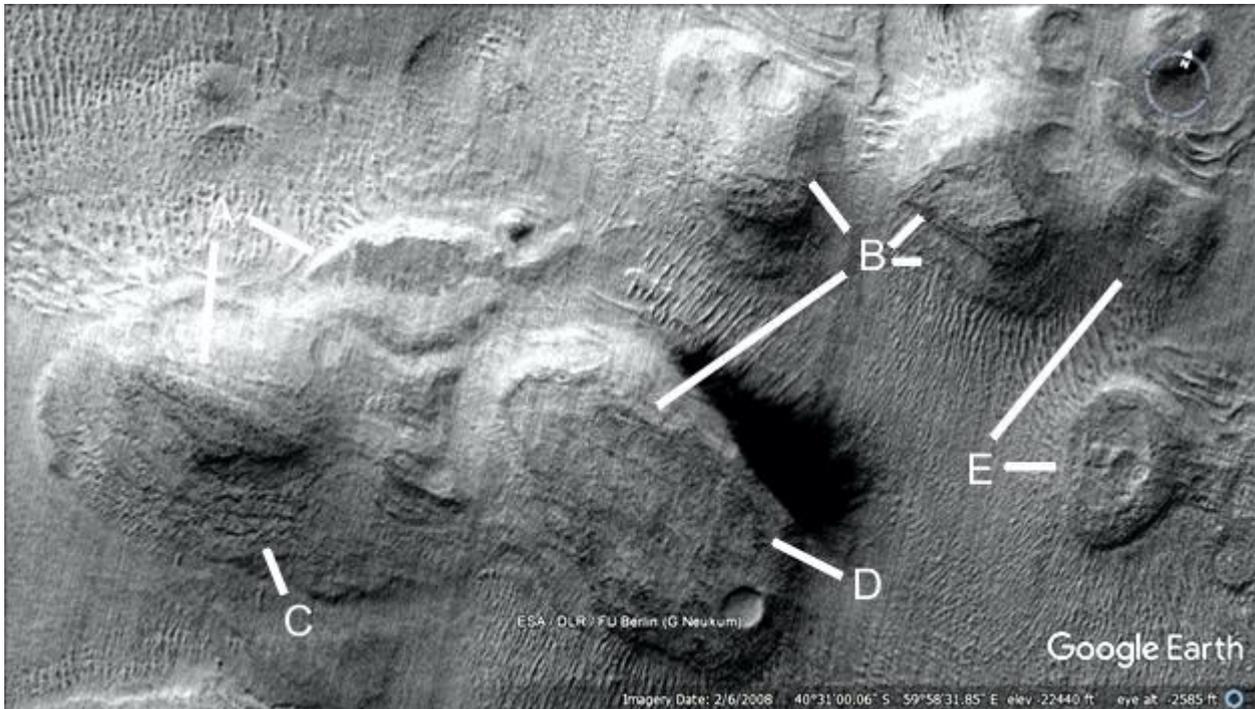
A parabola is shown.



Helhh1168

Hypothesis

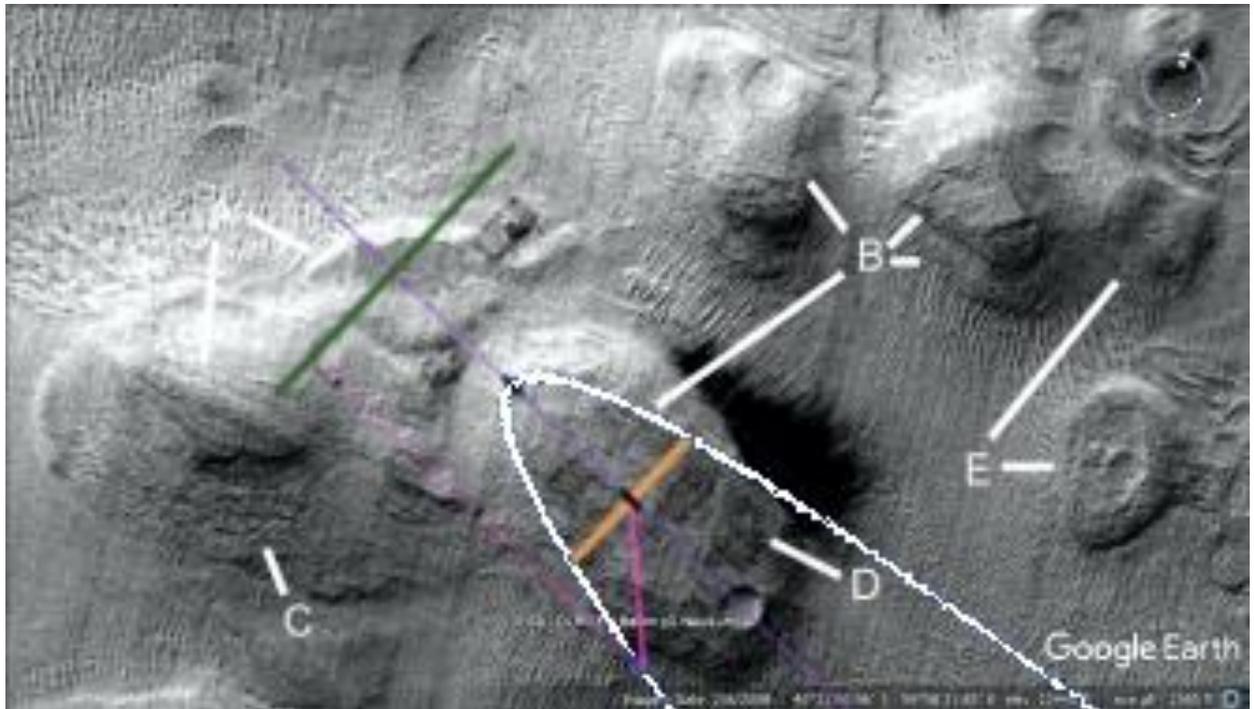
A shows collapsed segments of the hollow hill roof. B shows angular segments of the roof on 3 hollow hills, perhaps from patches or the interior supports showing through. C, D, and E show more collapsed segments.



Held1168a

Hypothesis

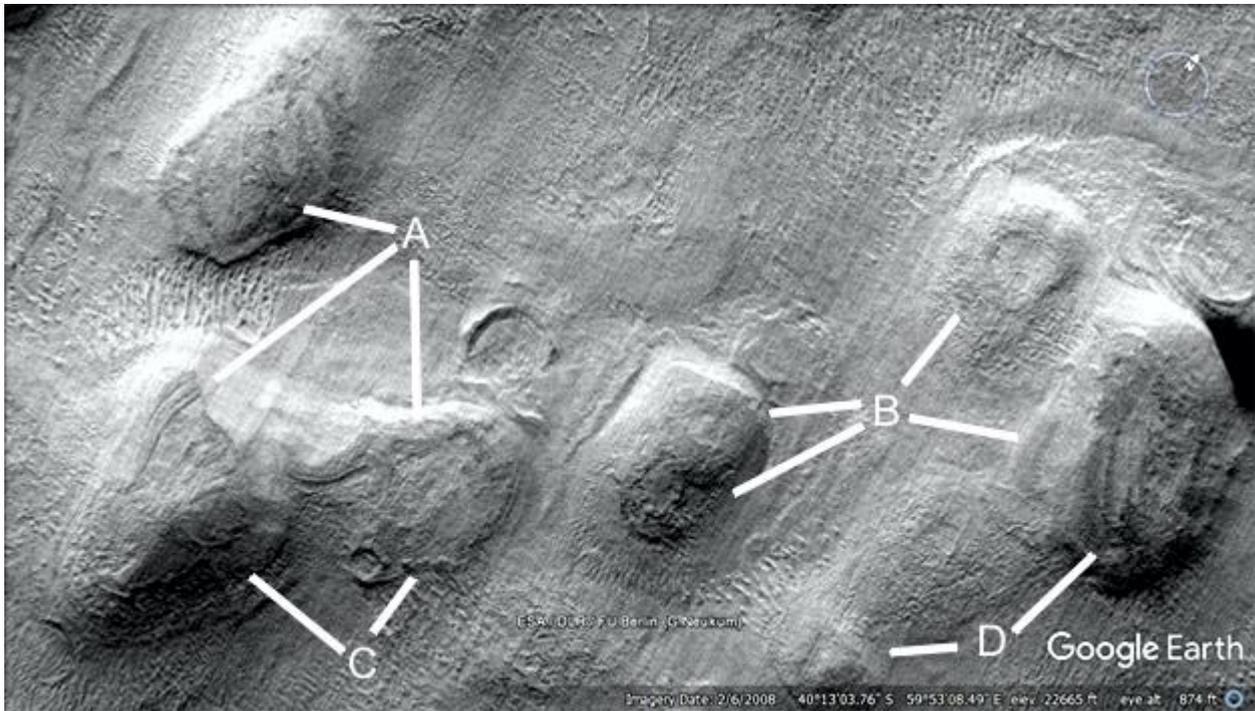
Part of the roof is a parabola.



Helhh1170

Hypothesis

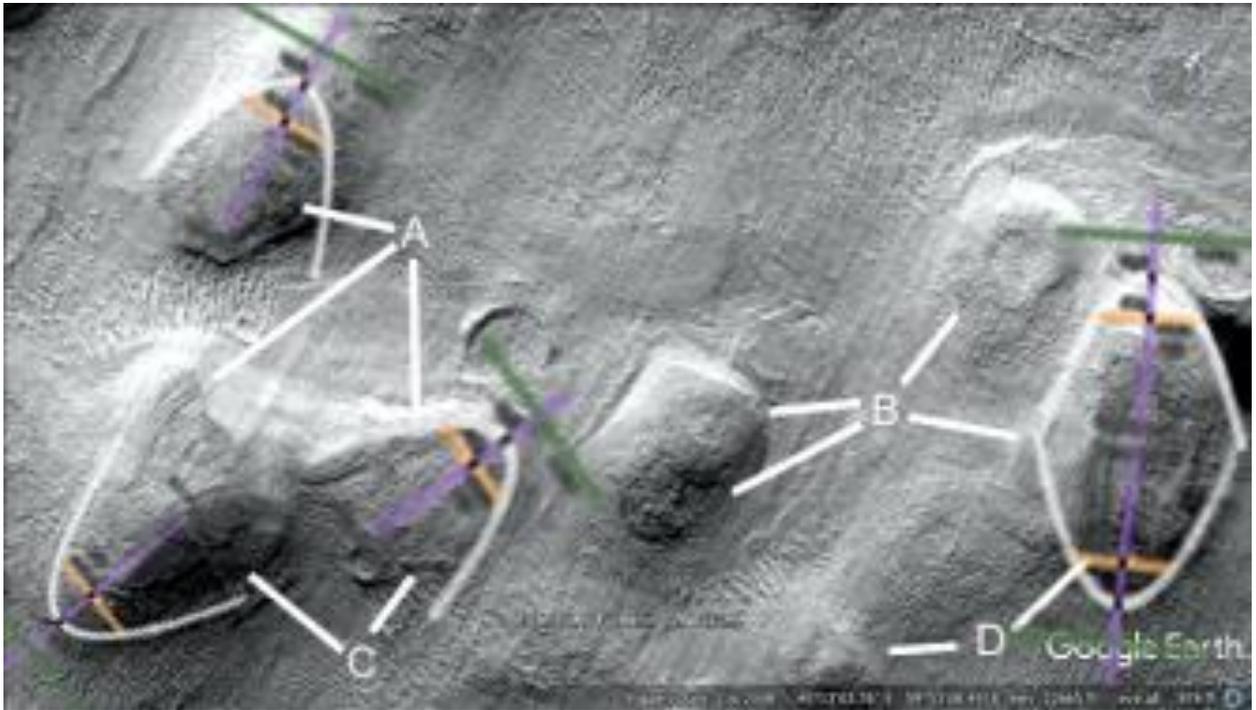
A, B, C, and D show more hollow hill roofs collapsing.



Helhh1170a

Hypothesis

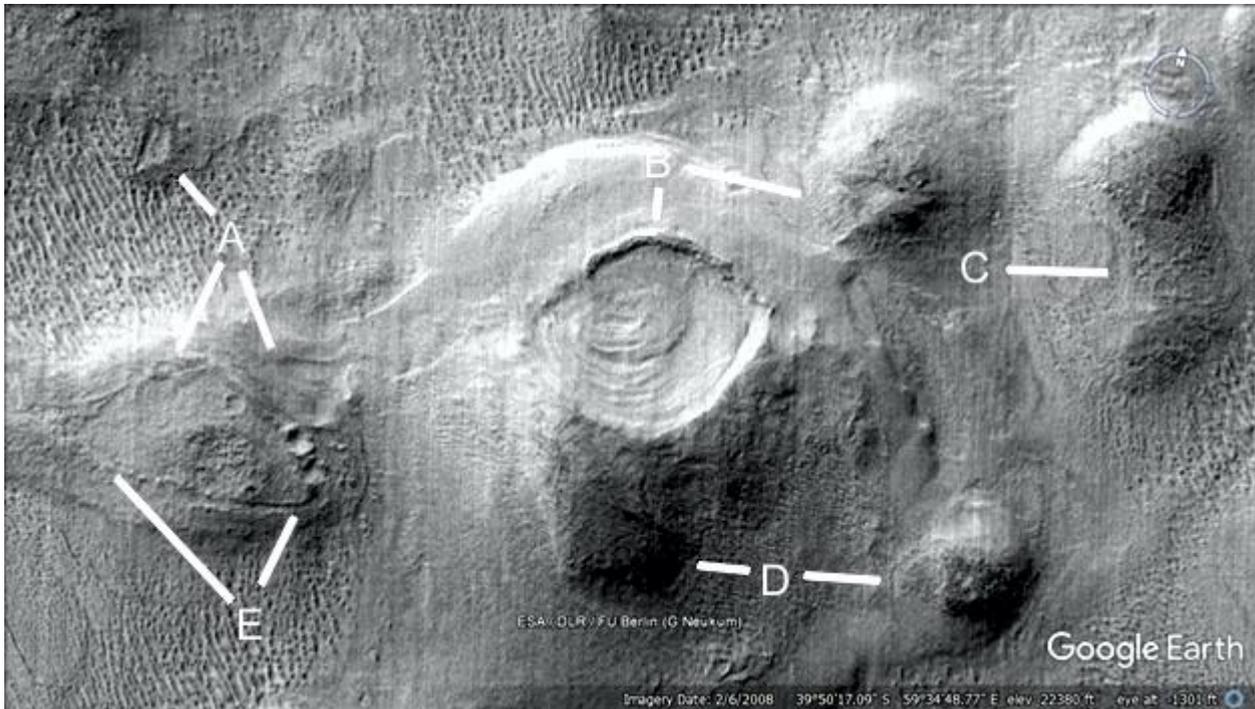
Five parabolas are shown.



Helhh1173

Hypothesis

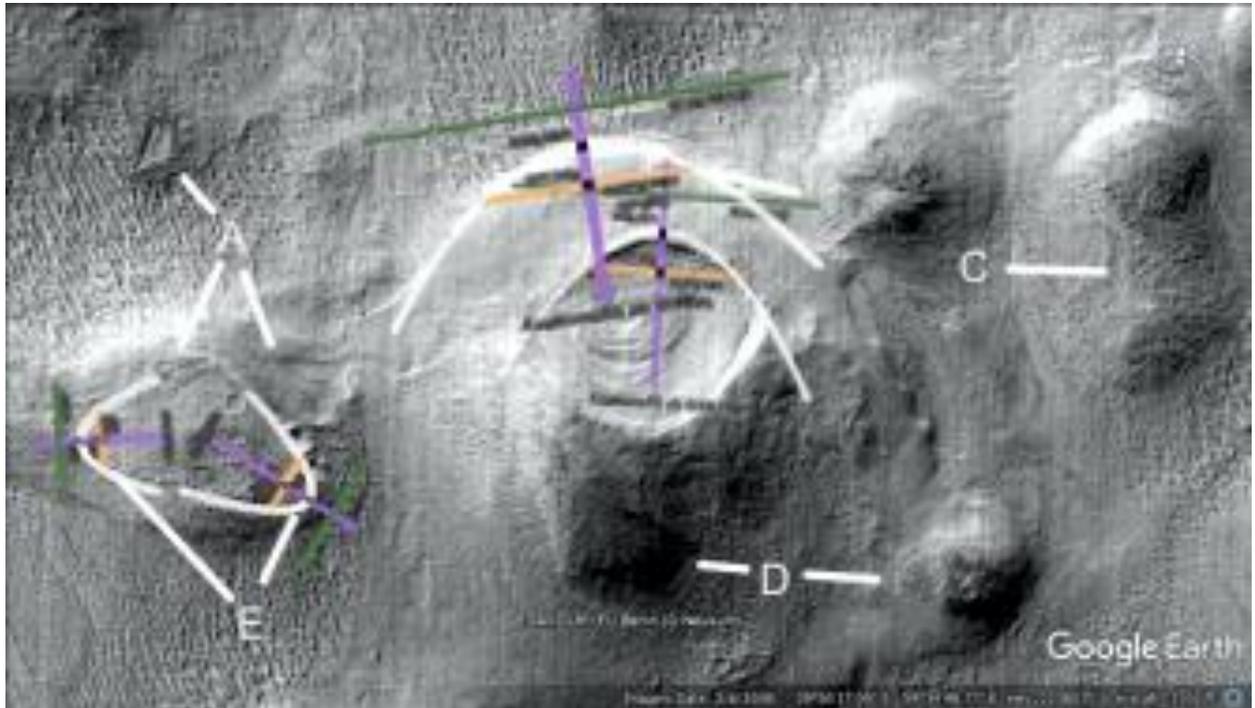
Between A and E the roof appears to have settled. B shows a major collapse at 6 o'clock, a smaller angular collapse at 4 o'clock. C shows one side is much rougher than the other. D shows more collapses, at 9 o'clock the segment is like a trapezoid.



Held1173a

Hypothesis

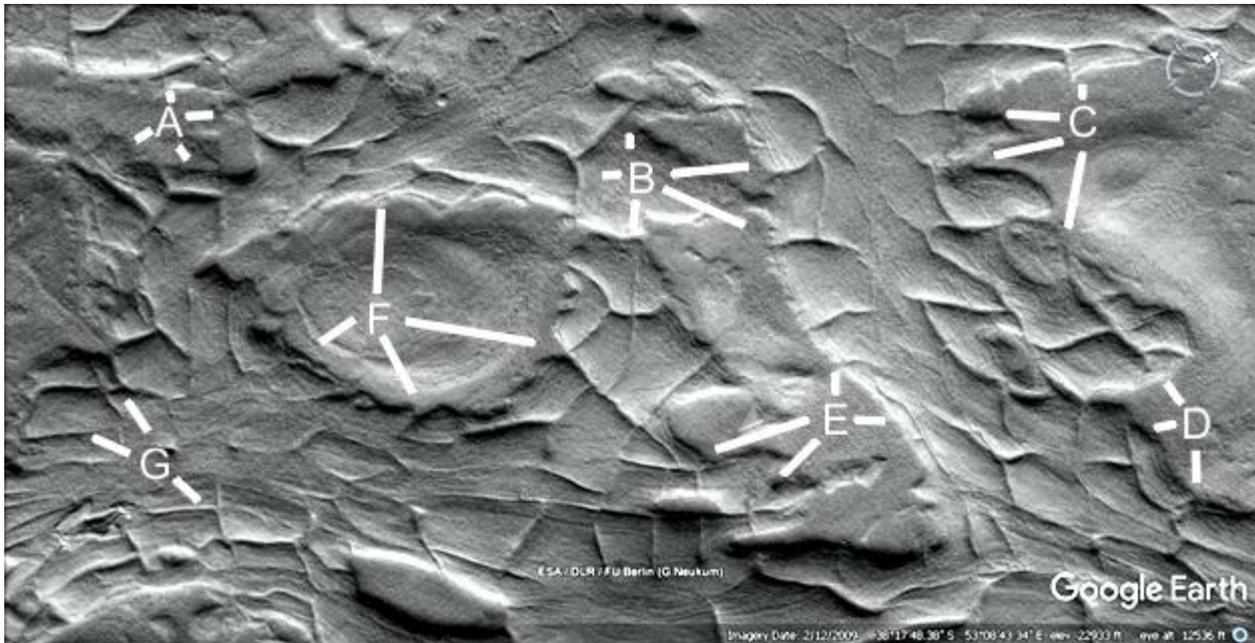
Four parabolas are shown.



Held1184

Hypothesis

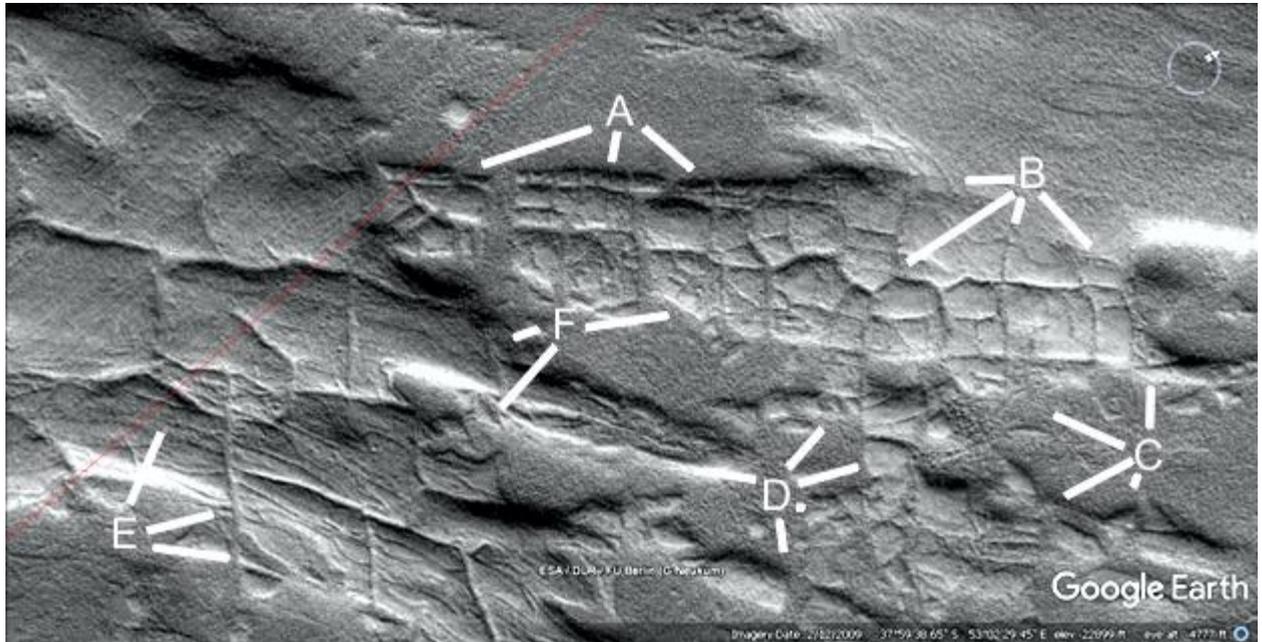
These formations may have been farms, the water could have come from below because of the low lying ground, there was a large lake nearby so the water table would have been high. A shows how these connect to the hills which may be habitats. B, C, and D also show how these hills seem to have the walls coming directly out of them. As will be seen many of these walls are hollow so they could double as tunnels into habitats. F may be an altered crater. Some of the walled fields around G appear to be filled in perhaps from a flood.



Held1185

Hypothesis

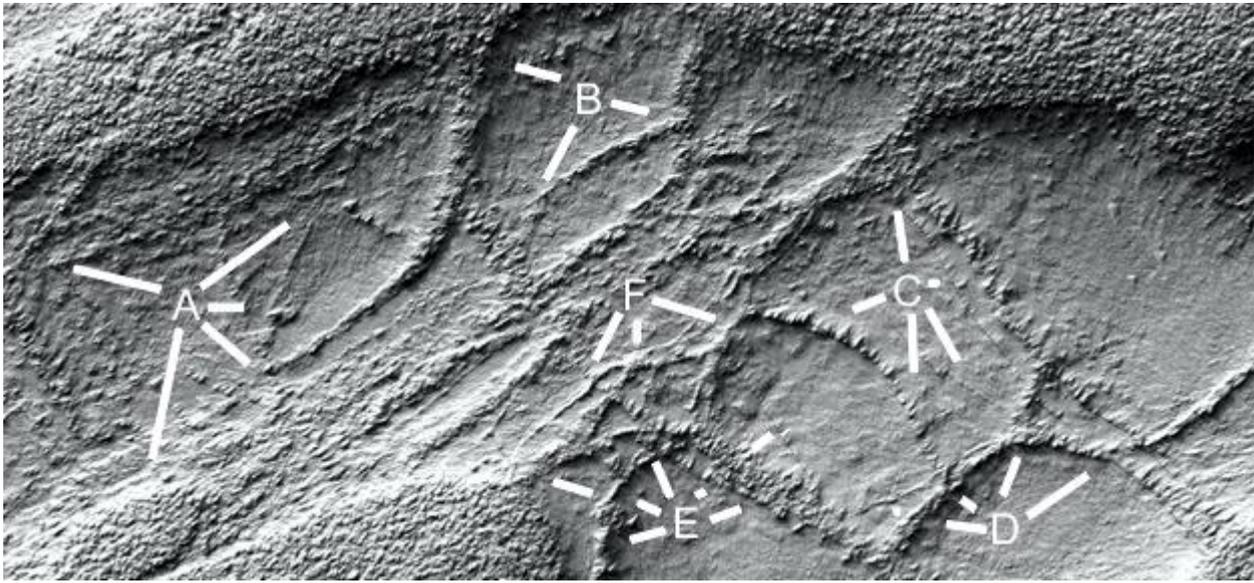
A shows more walls coming out of the hill, many are very straight. Around B the walls are close to right angles like a typical Earth field. C shows cavities in the hill perhaps where they have collapsed. Some are long and thin like collapsed tunnels. D between 2 and 6 o'clock may be a collapsed hill indicating interior supports. E shows many narrow walls which may have further subdivided the larger fields.



Held1185a

Hypothesis

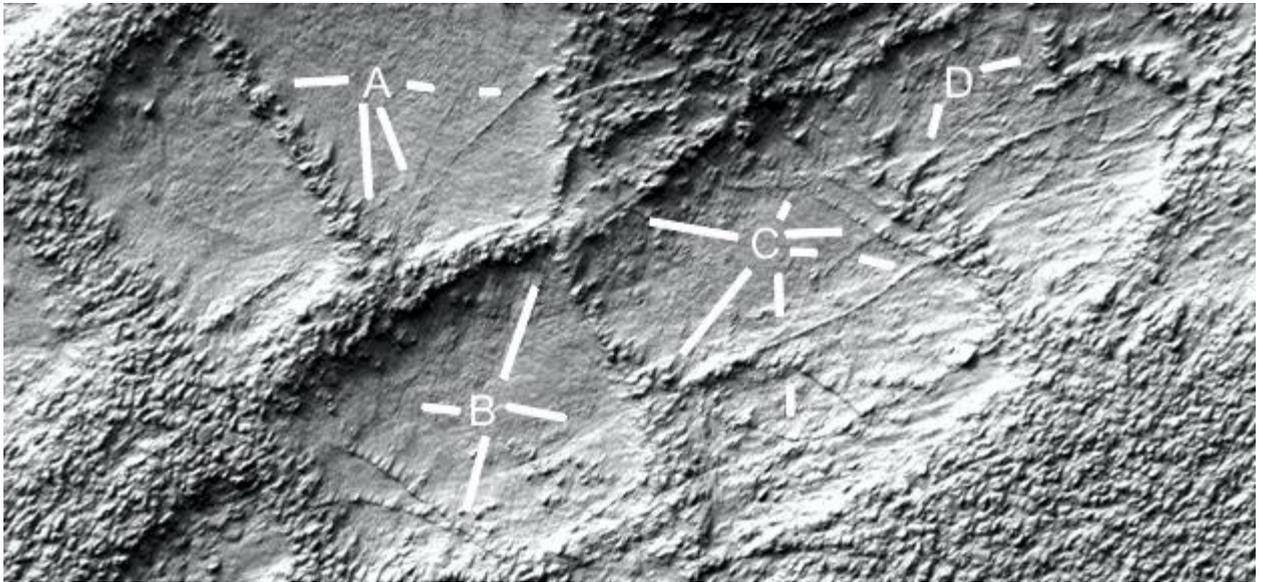
More of these narrow walls are shown, as they degraded they appear to be made of rocks placed in lines. Then they may have been held together with cement, which has been degrading. A shows an intact narrow wall between 2 and 3 o'clock. At 4 o'clock is the end of a larger wall that connects seamlessly into the hill. At 10 o'clock part of the wall has collapsed showing it is hollow. B shows more walls, at 4 o'clock it overlaps the more vertical wall as if it was constructed over it. At 7 o'clock the wall has a gap between it and the lower wall like an entrance. C shows more erosion of these walls like from left to right perhaps indicating a wind direction. D shows more damage to the wall at 9 and 10 o'clock, at 1 and 2 o'clock there are more rocks in the wall. Between E and F there are small enclosures, this may be a collapsed hill.



Held1185b

Hypothesis

As A shows, the narrow walls are made of a different material. They are thinner than the rocks in the wider walls, perhaps made of cement. At B the wall at 7 o'clock may have debris washed onto one side like silt. Some parts have just the narrow wall without this other material. C shows other narrow walls, some degraded, at 10 o'clock the thicker wall has collapsed exposing it as hollow. D shows a narrow wall eroded to have breaks in it.



Held1185c

Hypothesis

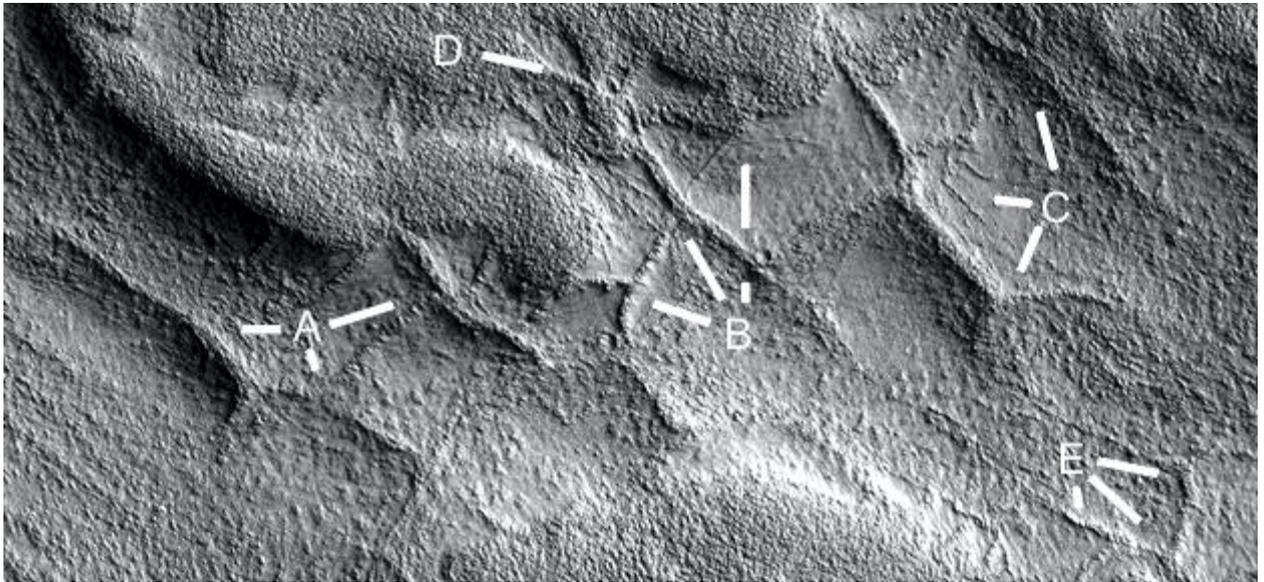
Nearly all the walls here are very narrow, the grooves across the walls imply they are made of pillars like some dams. The material between them like cement would have eroded away leaving the pillars. A and B at 11 o'clock show a nexus where many walls come together, like tubes do in some Martian areas. C at 10 o'clock may also be a nexus. D at 10 o'clock may be a collapsed hollow, E at 11 o'clock shows how the narrow wall goes right through the thicker wall, appearing on the upper side.



Held1185g

Hypothesis

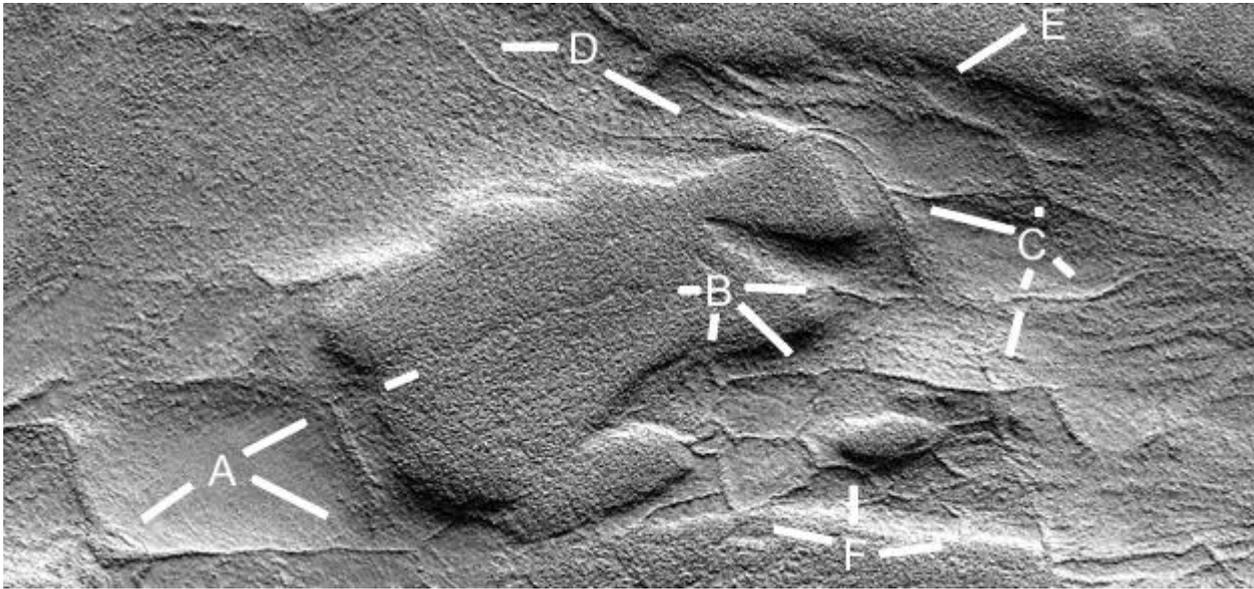
A at 9 o'clock shows a wall in better condition, the intersection of the walls at 6 o'clock is missing. B shows a larger tube at 10 and 11 o'clock go through another tube, at 12 o'clock it has become a smaller tube and goes into the hill. C at 9 o'clock shows smaller tubes, at 7 o'clock is a nexus and at 11 o'clock there may be a hole in the wall. D shows a nexus of walls more connected to the main hills. The walls at E appear hollower like tubes.



Held1185h

Hypothesis

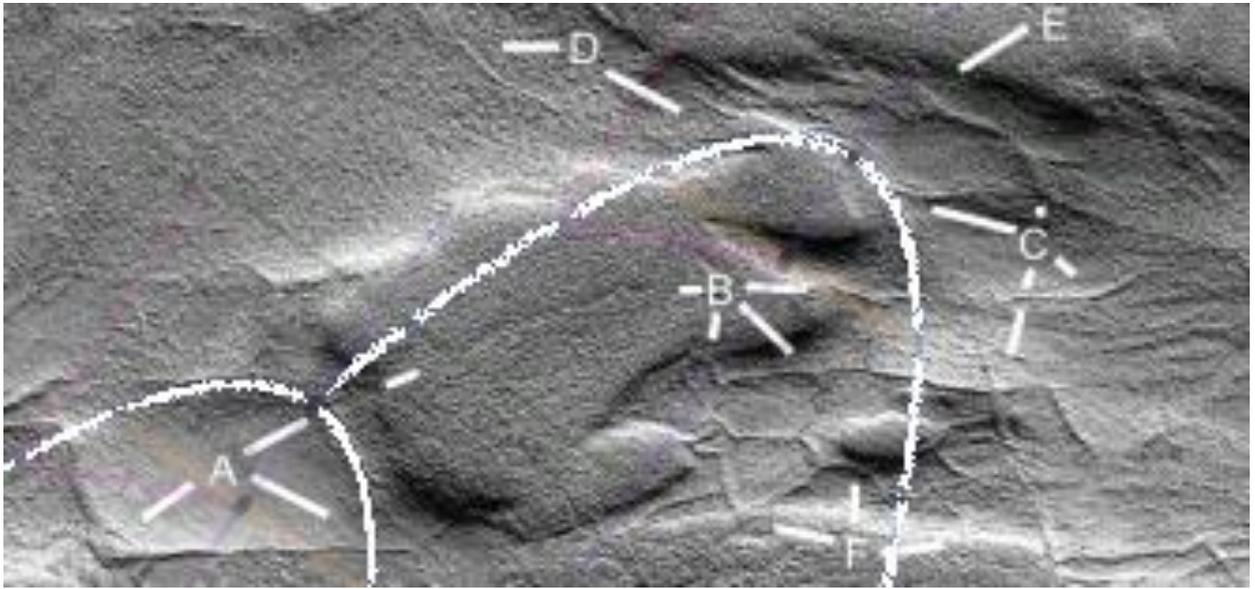
A at 2 o'clock shows a groove like a collapsed tunnel through the hill, it comes out from B at 9 o'clock to 3 o'clock as a wall going to the right at C at 4 and 6 o'clock. A at 4 and 7 o'clock both look like entrances between walls. D shows a wall that goes into the hill then comes out at C at 10 and 12 o'clock. E shows a wall that flattens out before going into the hill.



Held1185h2

Hypothesis

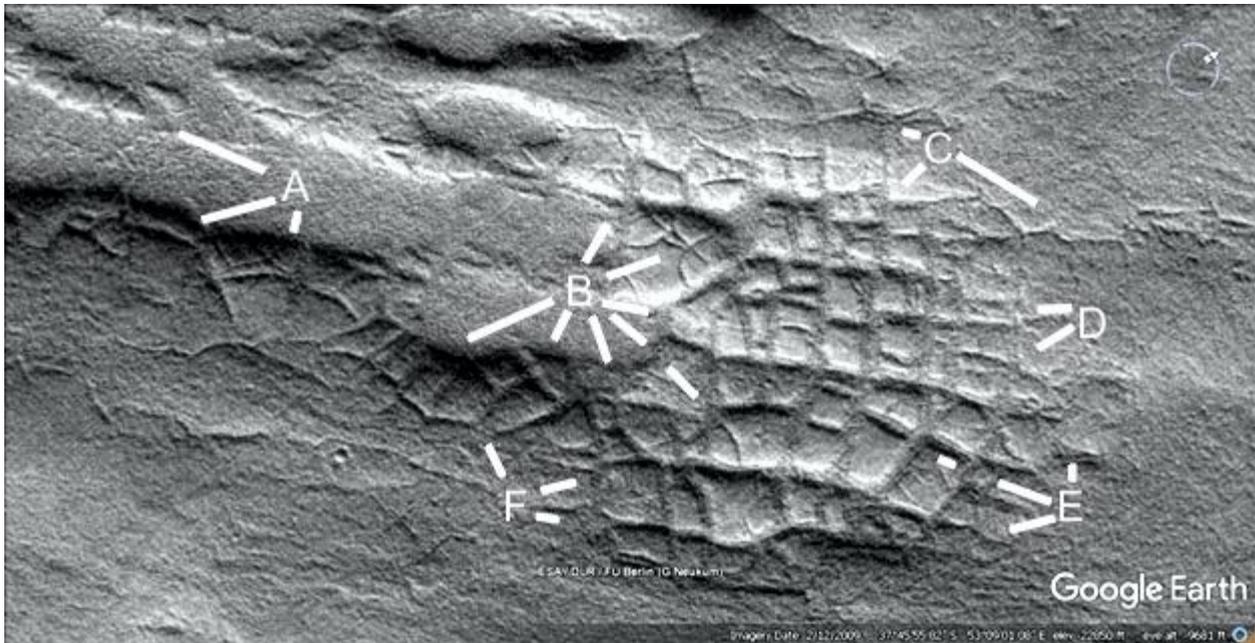
There are two parabolas here.



Held1186

Hypothesis

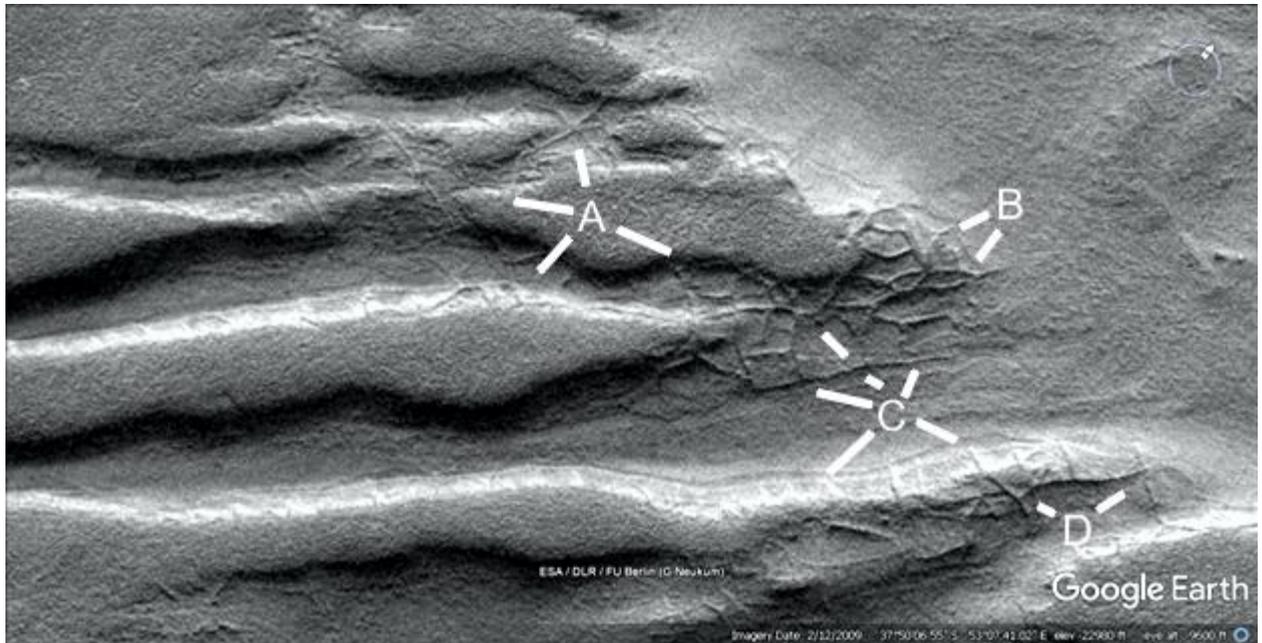
These walls are much straighter and with more right angles between them.



Held1187

Hypothesis

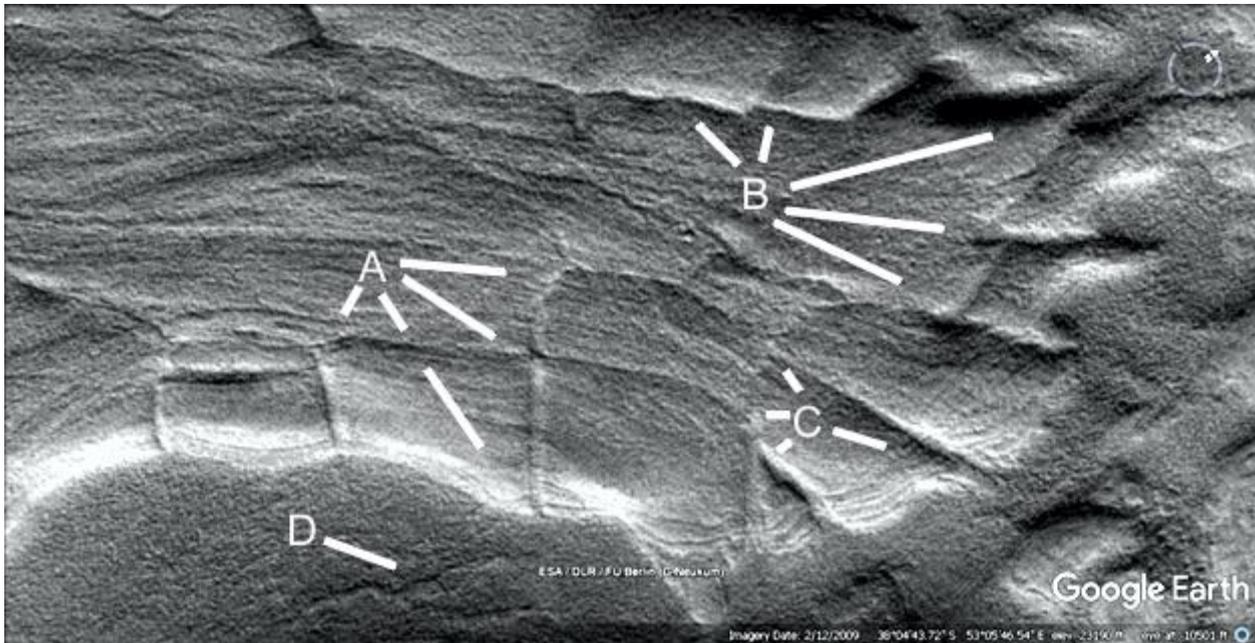
A shows a star shaped wall formation at 12 o'clock, the walls merge into the hill at 5 o'clock as if the hill is collapsing. At 9 o'clock the walls also appear to come out of a collapsing hill. B shows more walls in an elevated shape like they were inside the hill as tunnels. C shows a rounded wall like where the hill boundary was at 11 o'clock second leg. From 10 to 1 o'clock is a long wall connecting into the hill. At 4 to 7 o'clock the walls are exposed in the hill, also at D. It is like the walls would have been just under the surface of the rounded hill.



Held1188

Hypothesis

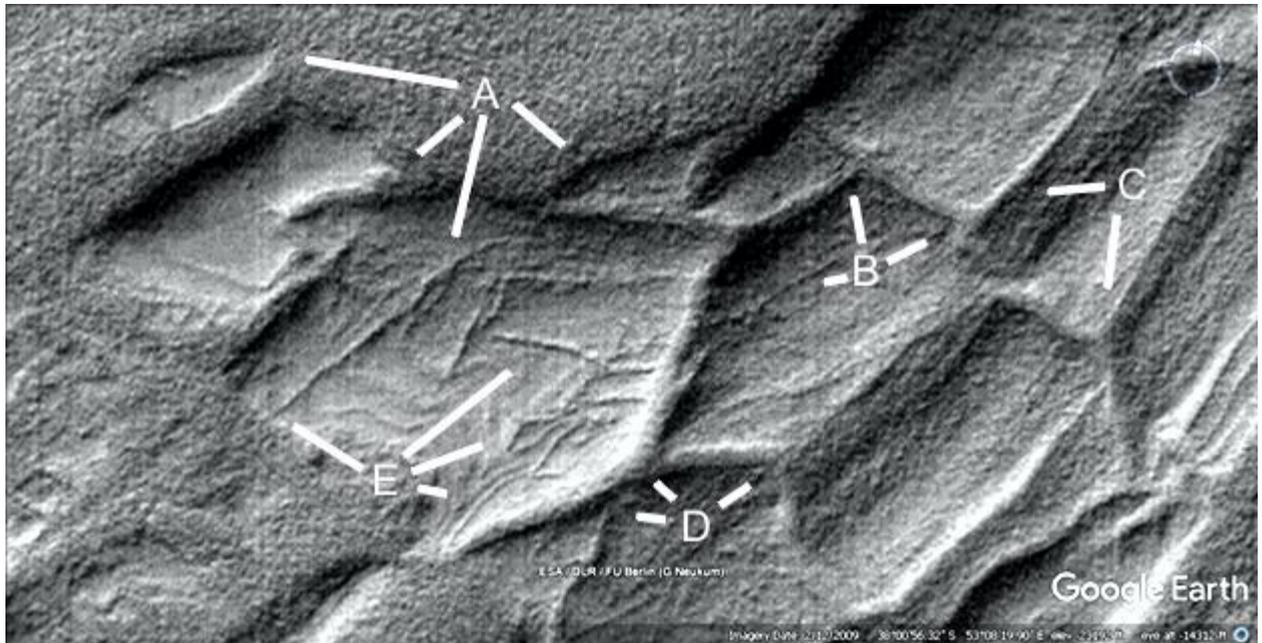
A at 7 o'clock shows a small wall ending in the middle of the field, rather than connecting to other walls. At 4 o'clock there is an intersection, the upper wall appears to turn to the right on top of the wall from the bottom turning to the left. At 5 o'clock second leg there are many parallel walls that extend all around the hill. B shows more walls, there is a break at 11 o'clock, at 3 o'clock there is a flat angled turn in the wall where the bottom wall goes under it. C shows eroded walls at 9 and 11 o'clock, more parallel walls at 4 o'clock. D shows a collapsed tunnel in the hill, the shadow is opposite to the walls.



Held1189

Hypothesis

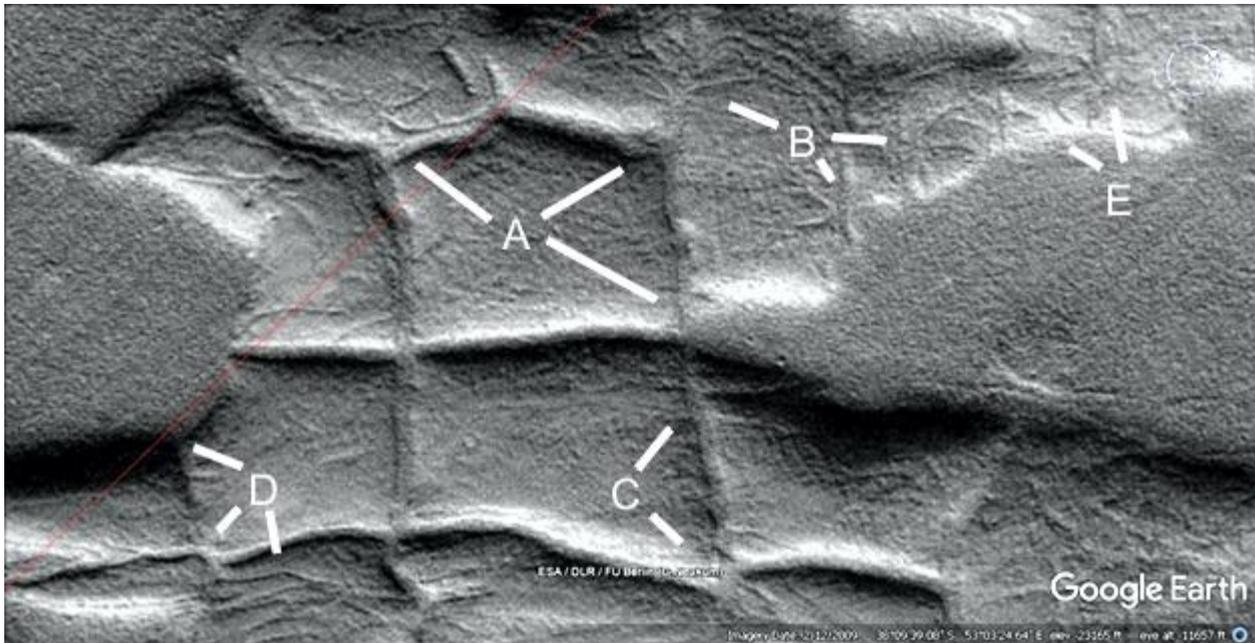
A shows a hollow divided into two by a wall at 10 o'clock, another at 4 o'clock. At 7 o'clock is a wall like other parts of the hill, but as if this darker exterior had peeled off. From this comes a narrow wall that turns around into a small hill. At 6 o'clock are many other narrow walls, also shown by E. B shows a T intersection of walls, it appears as if the lower wall makes an angled turn and the eroded wall above it connects to it. There is also a cavity in the join like it is hollow. At 2 o'clock there is a small angled turn in the wall. C appears to have a V shaped floor rather than the usual flat floors. From D at 11 o'clock going up the image there are regular dark marks like pillars in the wall. At 9 o'clock there is a gap like an entrance to the next field. At 2 o'clock there is a break in the wall.



Held1190

Hypothesis

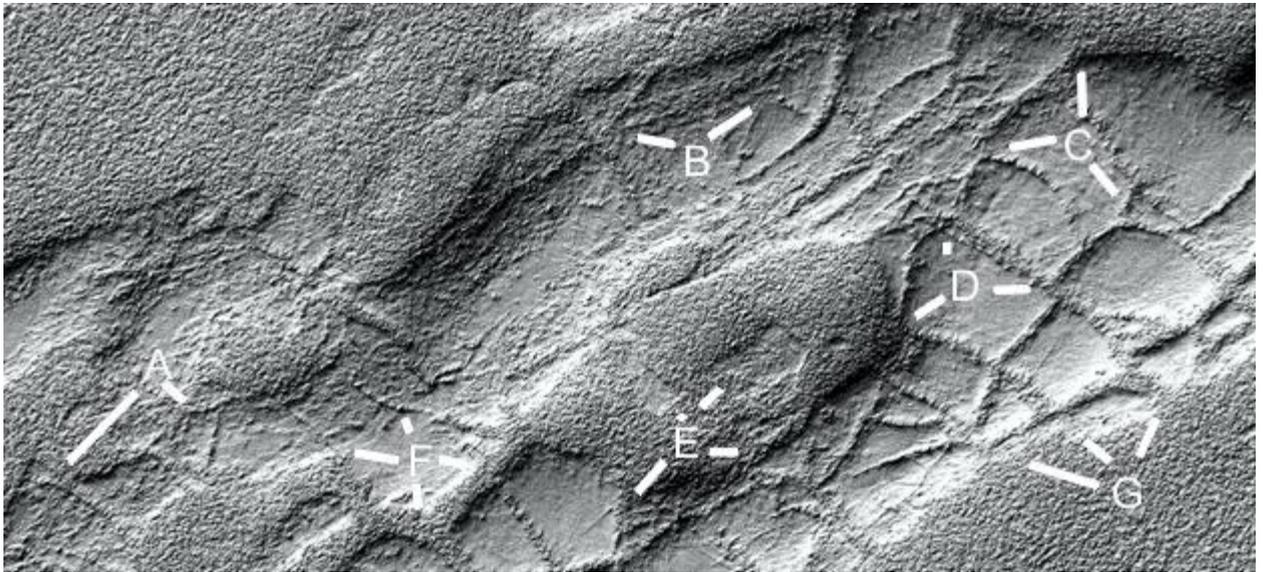
A shows a walled field, at 10 o'clock the wall from the right overlaps the vertical wall. B shows more parallel walls at 10 o'clock, other narrow walls at 3 and 5 o'clock. C at 1 o'clock shows narrow walls crossing through the thick wall, difficult to explain naturally. At 5 o'clock the walls don't come to an intersection. D shows a wall going into the hill at 10 o'clock, at 7 o'clock the wall is eroded or there is an entrance between the fields. At 6 o'clock there are more narrow walls, these connect to a thick pale line on the left perhaps a wall that eroded away.



Held1190a

Hypothesis

A shows walls inside the eroding hill, B shows a double wall as if the wall had been a tube. C and D show regular pillars in the wall implying a construction technique. E shows a cavity developing in the hill at 1 o'clock, a collapsed wall like a tube at 3 o'clock, and a collapsed part of the hill at 7 o'clock.



Held1190b

Hypothesis

A shows narrow walls, these appear to be eroding showing the regular pillars or arches in them. B shows a thicker wall at 2 o'clock with a cavity as if hollow. C shows walls going into the hill.



Held1190b2

Hypothesis

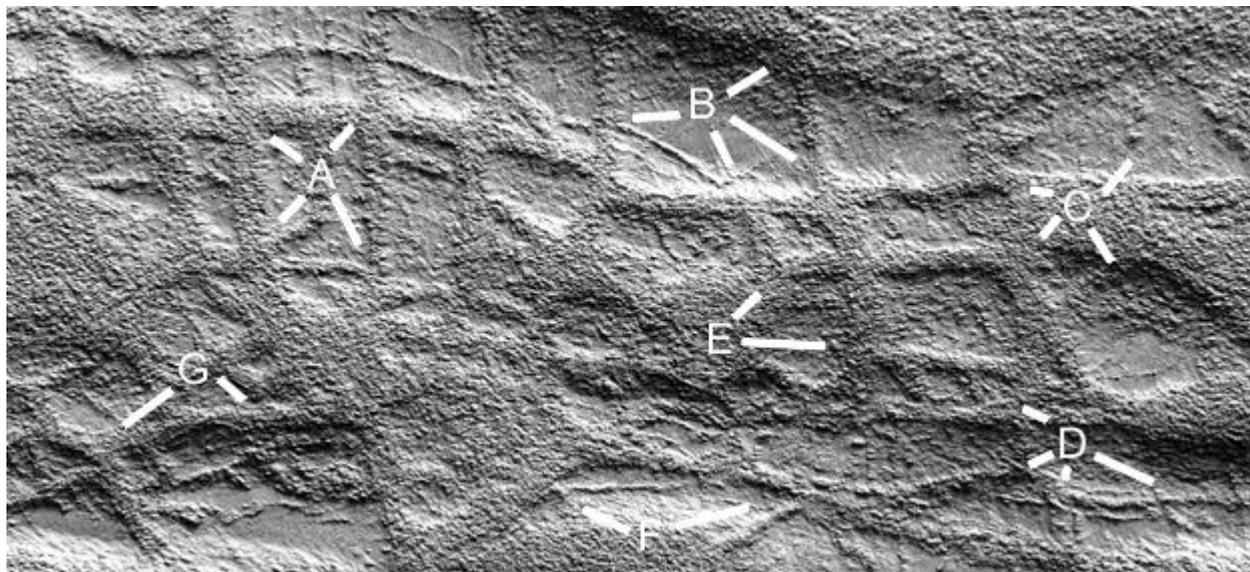
A parabola is shown.



Held1190c

Hypothesis

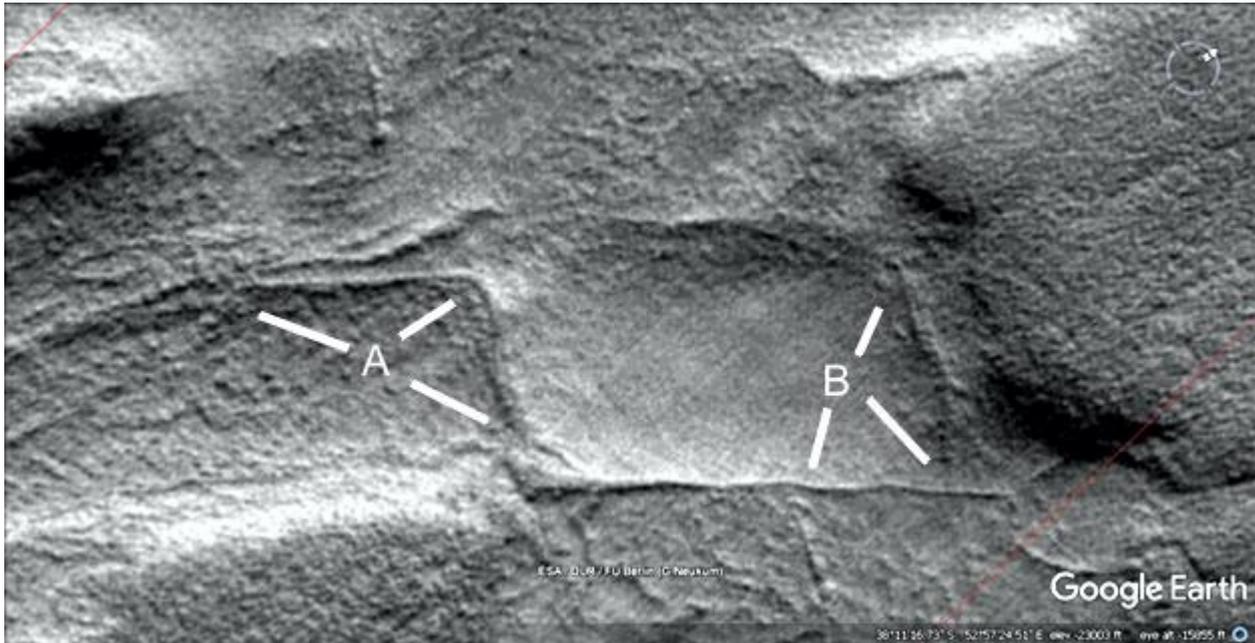
A shows a squarish walled field. B shows a narrow wall in the field from 5 to 9 o'clock that extends through many thick walls to the left. C shows debris in a walled field at 5 o'clock as if part of the hill has collapsed. Some debris is also between 7 and 10 o'clock, also at 1 o'clock. D shows a wall overlapping another at 4 o'clock, other narrow walls at 6 o'clock. There is a cavity in the wall at 10 o'clock.



Held1191

Hypothesis

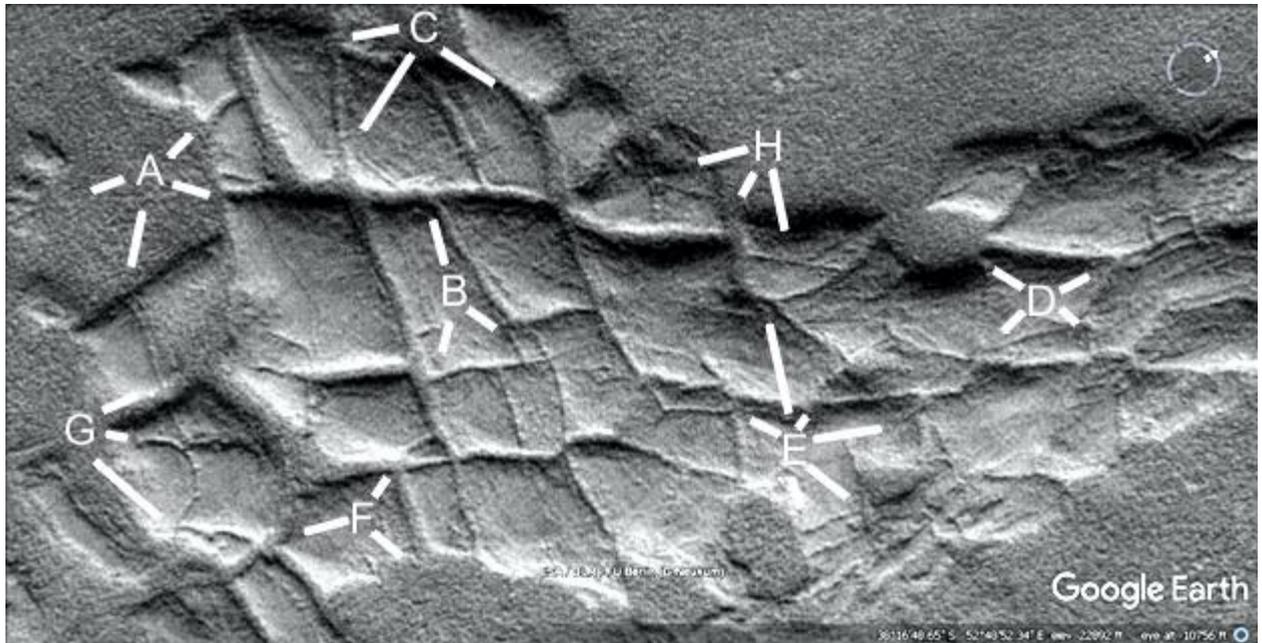
A shows a double wall like a collapsed tube at 1 o'clock, also at 10 o'clock. At 4 o'clock may be an entrance into the walled field. B shows a T intersection at 5 o'clock, another at 7 o'clock. Between 1 and 5 o'clock there are regular pillars or arches in the wall.



Held1193

Hypothesis

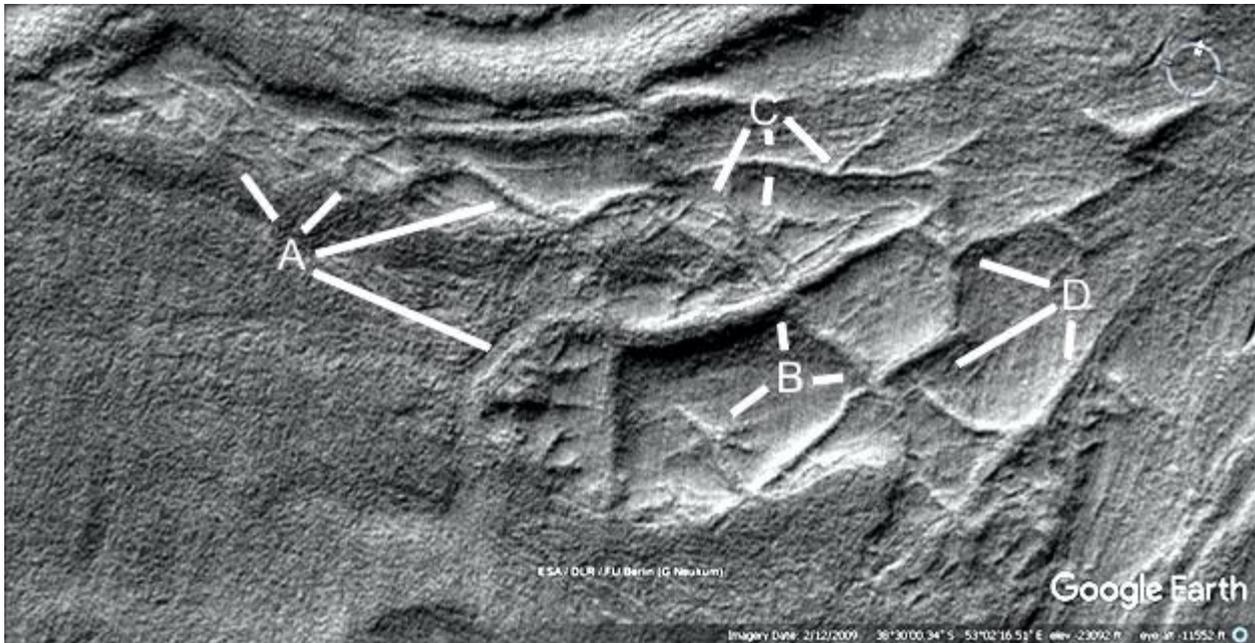
A, C, F, and H show more walls going into the hills. B shows a small rectangular field at 4 o'clock, a T intersection at 7 and 10 o'clock. D at 2 o'clock shows a forked tube going to a rectangular walled field on the right. E shows many walls connecting to each other, two parallel walls from 4 to 5 o'clock appear to go from an intact hill on the left to a collapsing hill on the right. G from 4 to 5 o'clock shows a curved wall, at 2 o'clock a narrow wall goes through the thicker wall up to A at 7 o'clock.



Held1195

Hypothesis

A shows many narrow walls from 11 to 1 o'clock, perhaps from a collapsing hill. At 2 o'clock there are regular marks in the wall perhaps from pillars or arches. At 4 o'clock there may be a collapsed hill with a visible room. B at 12 o'clock show an eroded wall connecting in a T intersection. At 7 o'clock is a star shaped wall, there may be an entrance at 3 o'clock. C shows many walls in a collapsing hill at 7 o'clock, also at 6 o'clock second leg. At 4 o'clock is a forked wall. D shows more walls.



Held1196

Hypothesis

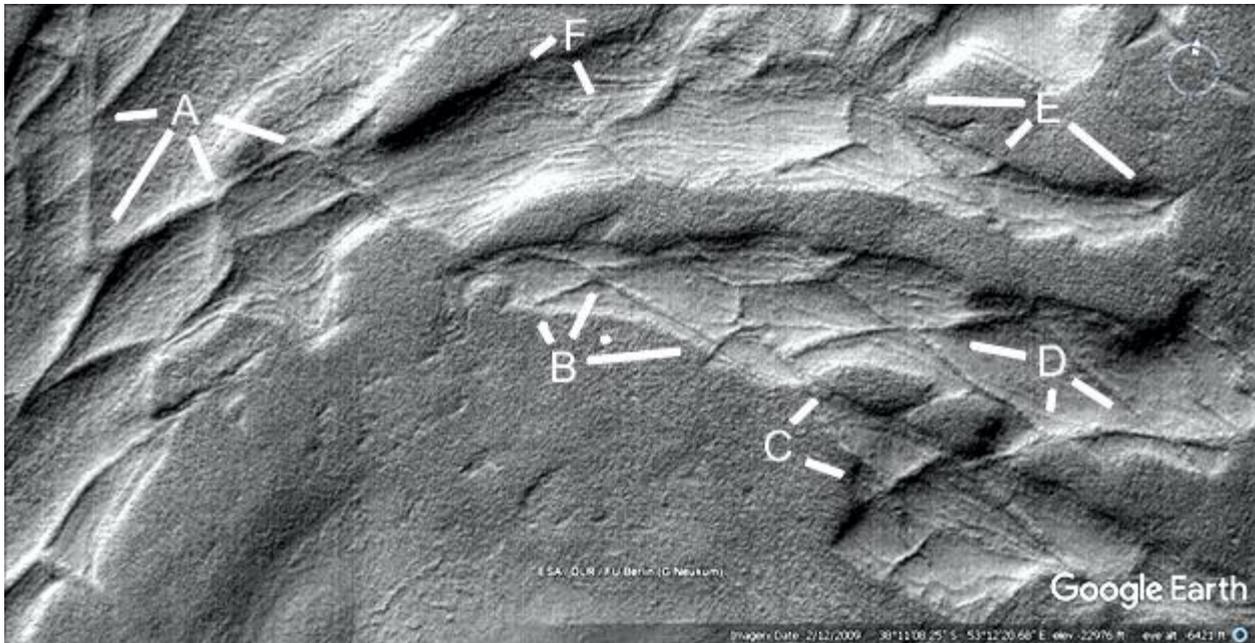
A parallel wall is connected at A at 1 o'clock, two walls come out of the hill and connect at 2 o'clock. B shows a collapsed part of the hill at 12 o'clock. C may be a collapsed hill at 10 o'clock, an entrance is at 8 o'clock. At D at 7 o'clock the hill has a cavity, the wall at 6 o'clock is highly eroded.



Held1198

Hypothesis

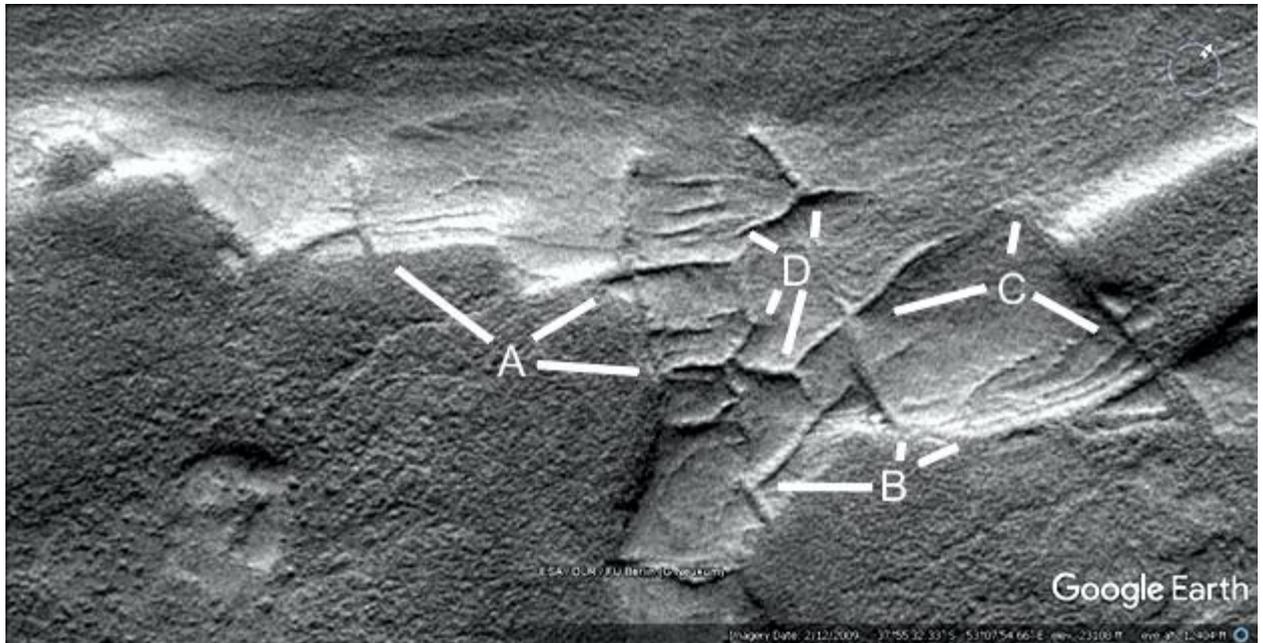
A shows an angled turn into a connection at 7 o'clock, a double wall at 9 o'clock where the center collapsed. The intersection at 4 o'clock connects to a cavity in the wall to its right. B at 1 o'clock shows an intersection with a more acute angle than most walled fields, there is a gap or entrance at 11 o'clock. At 3 o'clock a wall comes out of the hill. C at 1 o'clock may show a collapsing segment of the hill, another at 4 o'clock. D shows a wall that abuts the side of a hill at 6 o'clock, another acute angled intersection at 9 o'clock. E and F up to A show many parallel narrow walls, this may have been a river scouring the ground in one direction, then walled off.



Held1199

Hypothesis

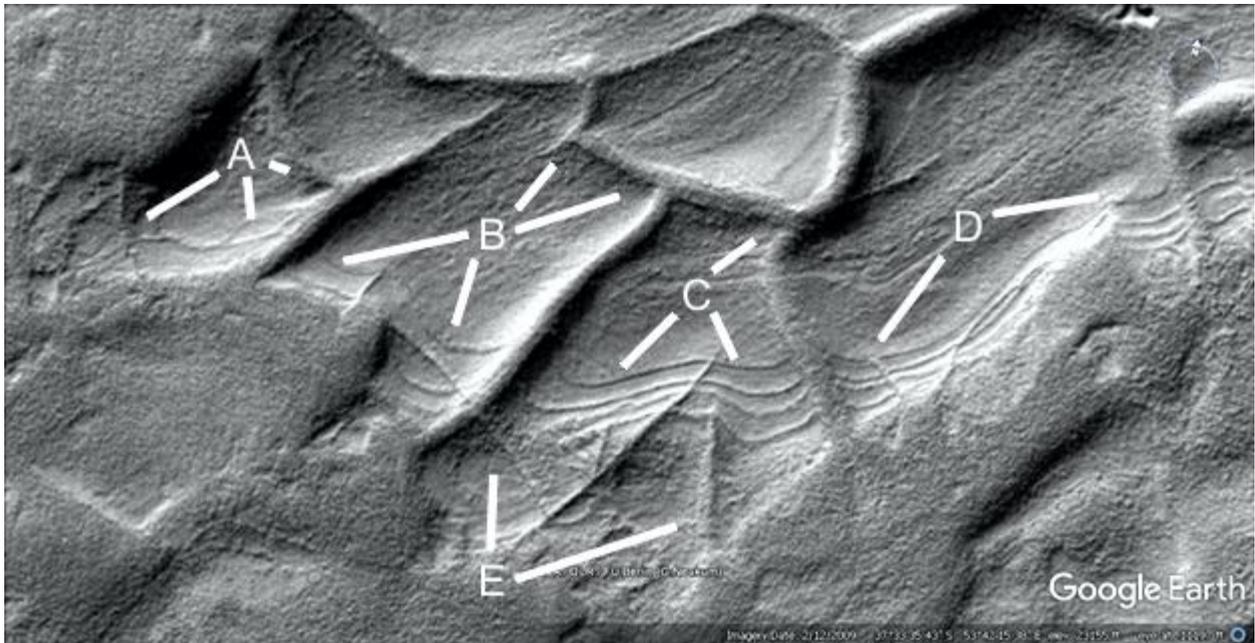
A shows two walls coming out of the hill, then merging with walls coming out of it at right angles. To the right are narrow parallel walls. Another merging of walls is at 1 o'clock, a forked wall is at 3 o'clock. B from 9 to 1 o'clock shows a walled area like a rectangle, more parallel narrow walls at 2 o'clock. C shows a collapsed part of the hill at 4 o'clock, an eroding wall from 8 to more eroded at 1 o'clock. D shows smaller walled fields.



Held1201

Hypothesis

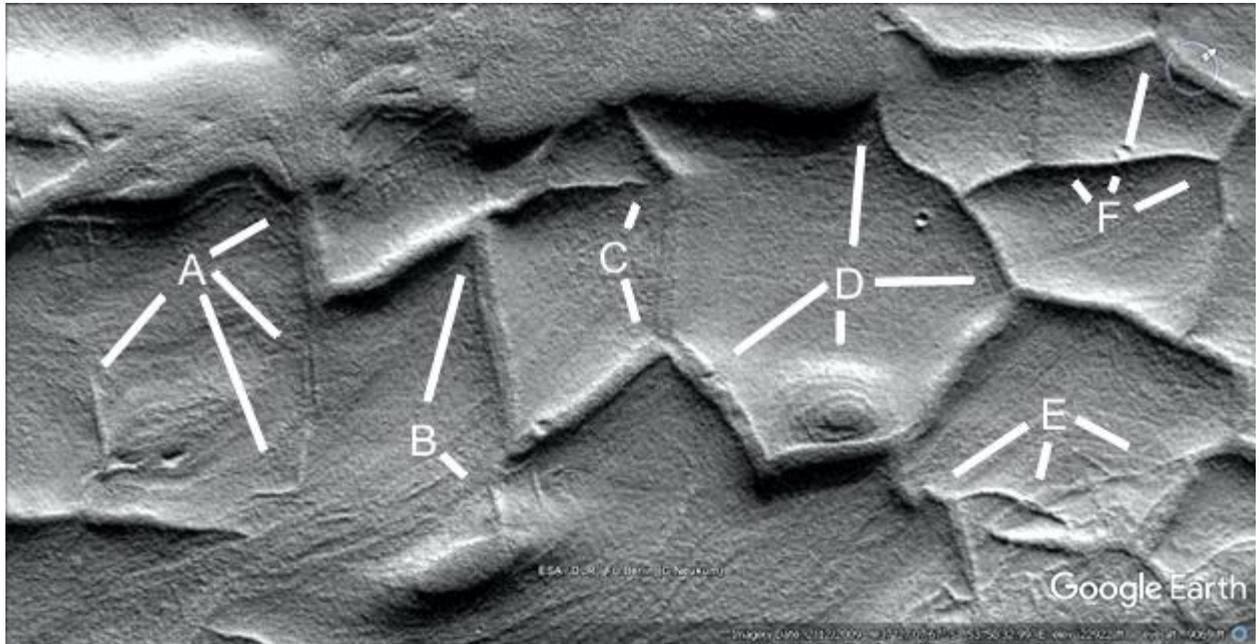
The main point of interest here is the many narrow parallel walls, for example four at C at 5 and 7 o'clock, and another four D at 7 o'clock. Each is intersected by another wall, perhaps if they are tubes to move from one to the other. E at 12 o'clock shows a narrow wall that goes through a thicker wall to B at 7 o'clock.



Held1202

Hypothesis

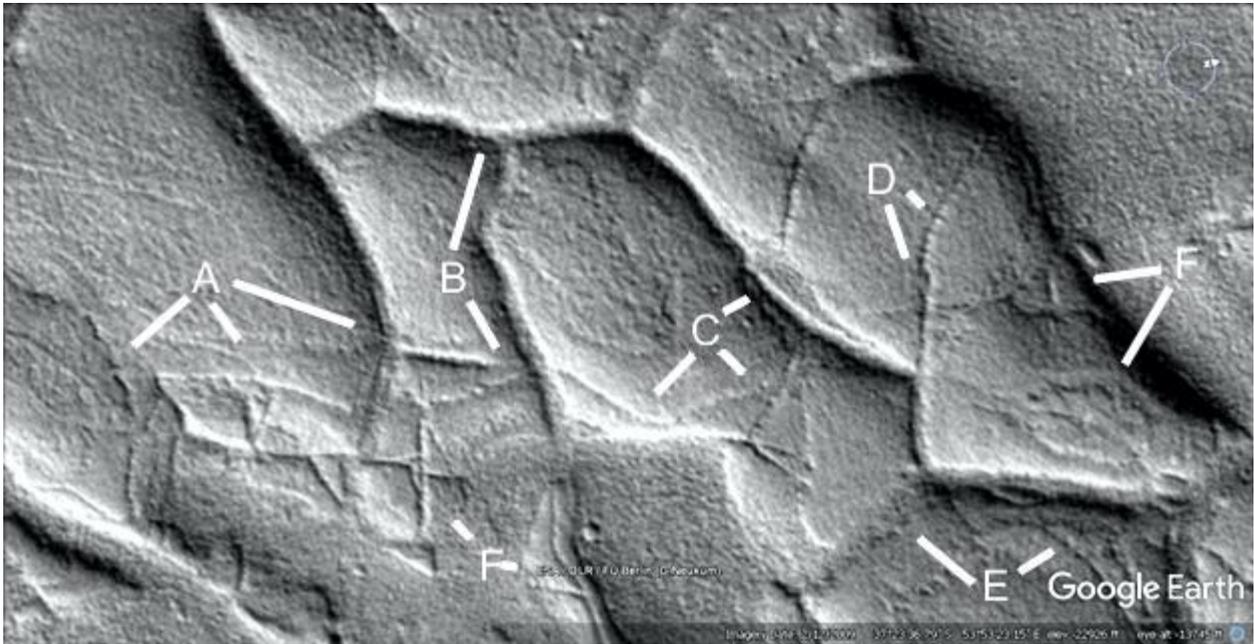
A shows a double wall at 4 o'clock like the wall had been hollow, this continues as a narrow wall at 5 o'clock. At 7 o'clock may be the remains of an eroded wall, it may have connected to the hill further up the image onto an eroded wall segment there. At 2 o'clock the wall has a flatter surface, it connects to a narrow collapsed tunnel in the hill. C shows another double wall or collapsed hollow wall. D shows a collapsed segment in the wall at 8 o'clock, a layered hill like a Cobler Dome at 6 o'clock, and a wall in better condition from 12 to 3 o'clock. E from 4 to 7 o'clock may be a collapsed hill. F shows walls in good condition.



Held1203

Hypothesis

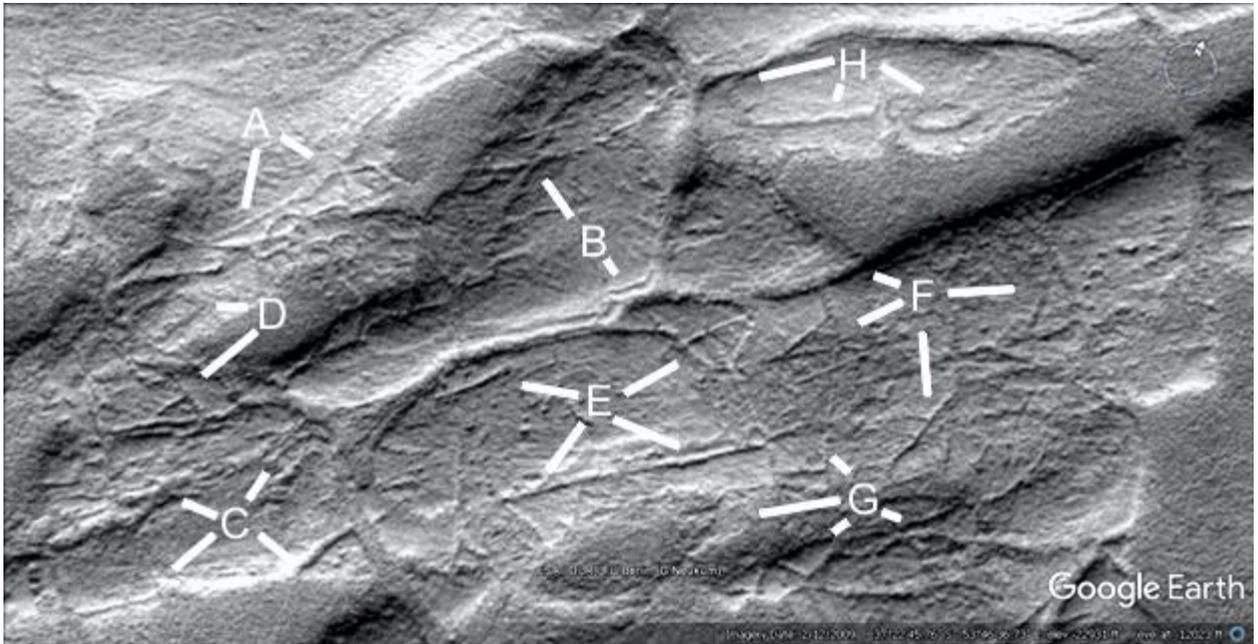
A shows a smaller walled field, and a narrow curved wall at 5 o'clock going into it. B shows a T intersection at 1 o'clock, perhaps an entrance at 5 o'clock. C shows eroded narrow walls, D shows regular pillars or arches in the eroded wall also in the wall to its left. E shows an eroded wall at 10 o'clock, a narrow wall at 2 o'clock. F shows a collapsed hill at 7 o'clock, perhaps another segment at 8 o'clock.



Held1204

Hypothesis

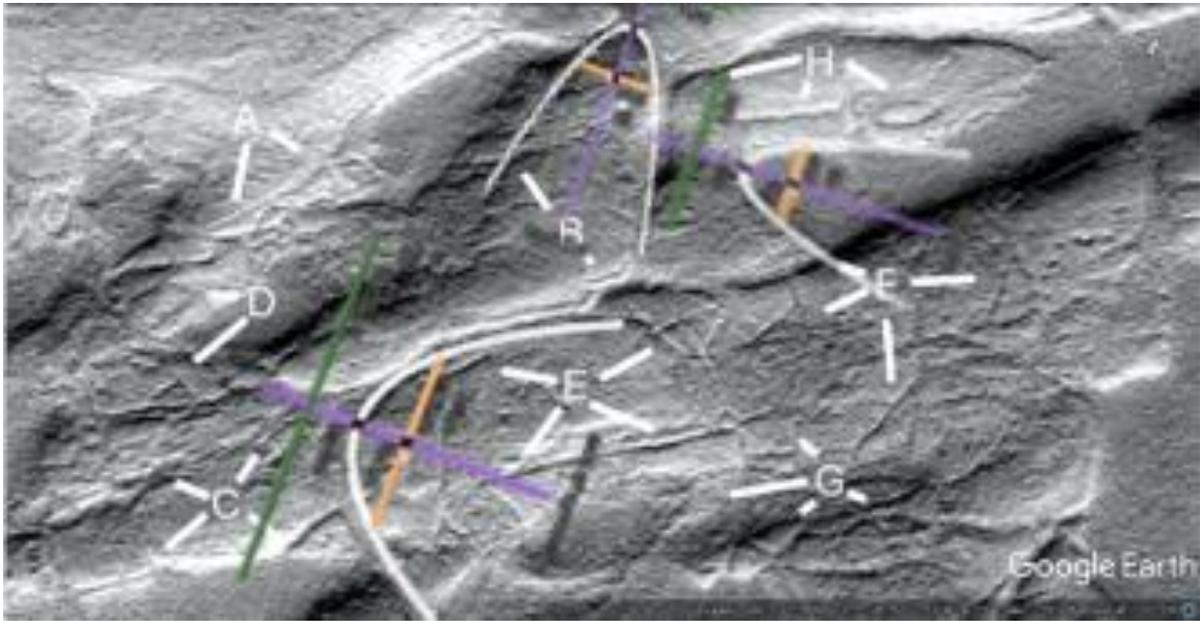
The area between A, B, and D looks like a collapsed hill. D at 9 o'clock points to a rectangle, at 7 o'clock to a triangle. B at 11 o'clock shows a wall intersection, at 5 o'clock a collapsed hollow wall. C shows the insides of a collapsed wall between 10 and 2 o'clock. E and F show more eroded walls, G looks like a collapsing hill.



Held1204a

Hypothesis

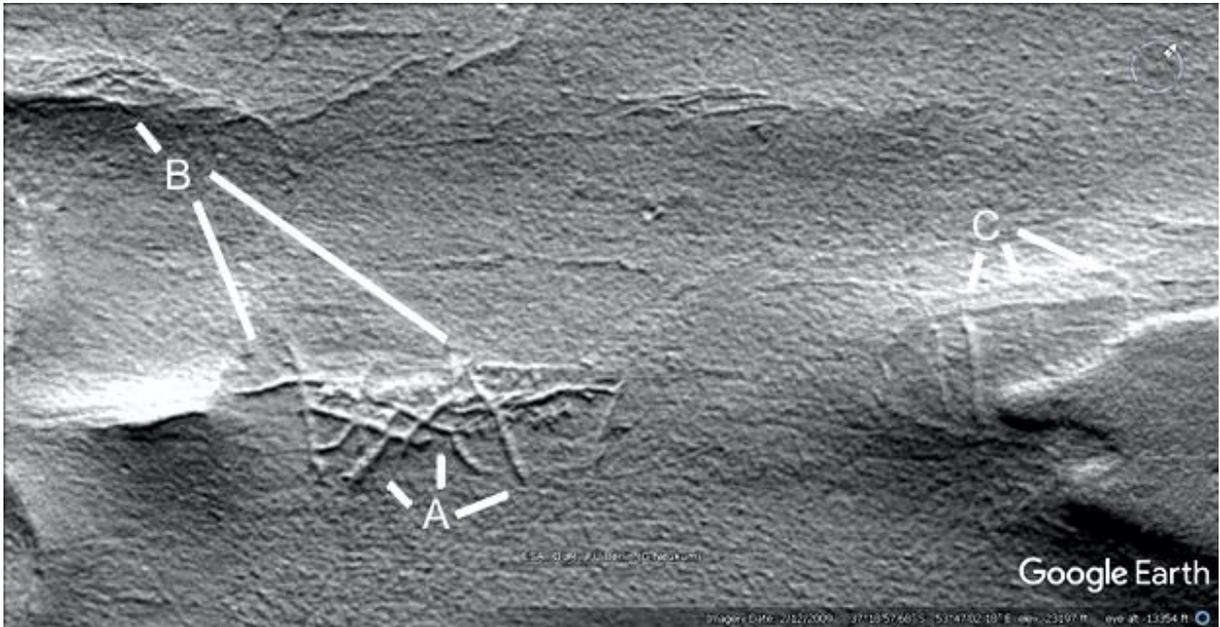
Three parabolas are shown.



Held1205

Hypothesis

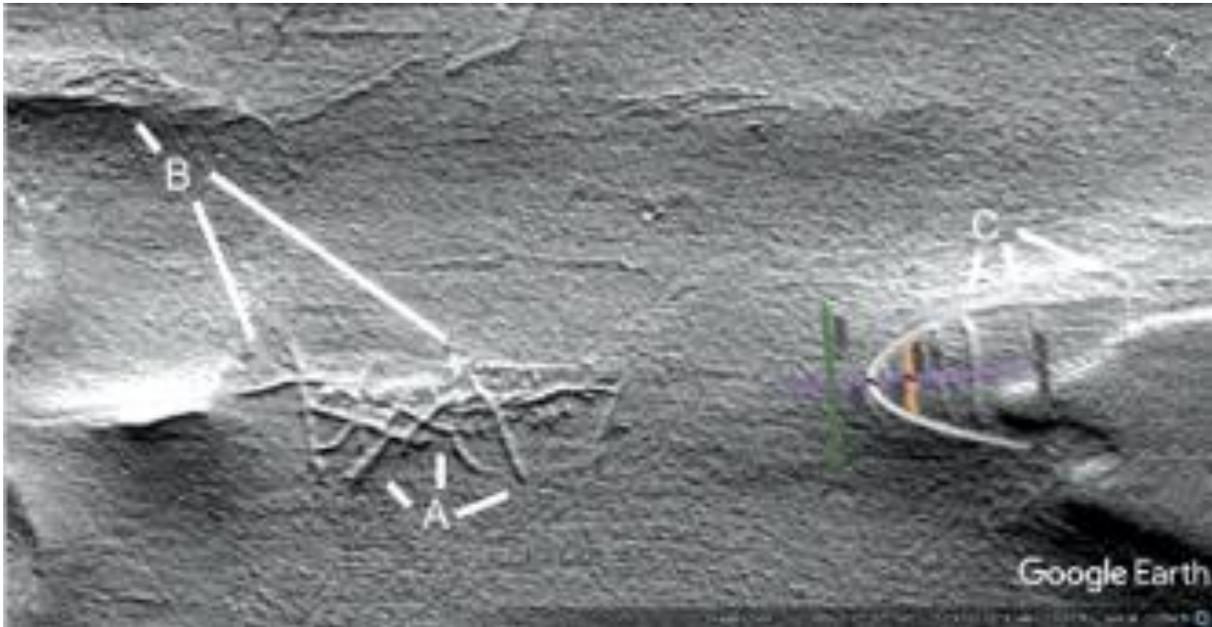
A shows walls not connected to any hills, one wall goes into a small hill at B at 7 o'clock. At 11 o'clock it appears to be a collapsed hill with these walls cross crossing like interior supports. C looks like a collapsed hill with its boundary similar to the rest of the hill.



Held1205a

Hypothesis

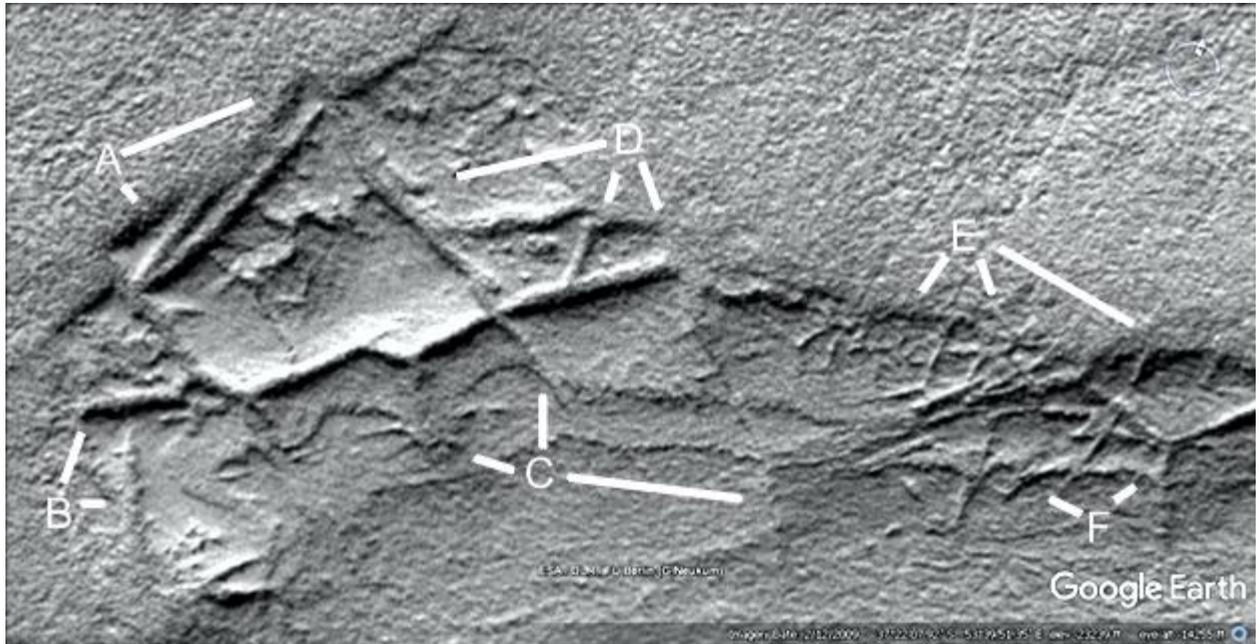
The former hill boundary is a parabola.



Held1206

Hypothesis

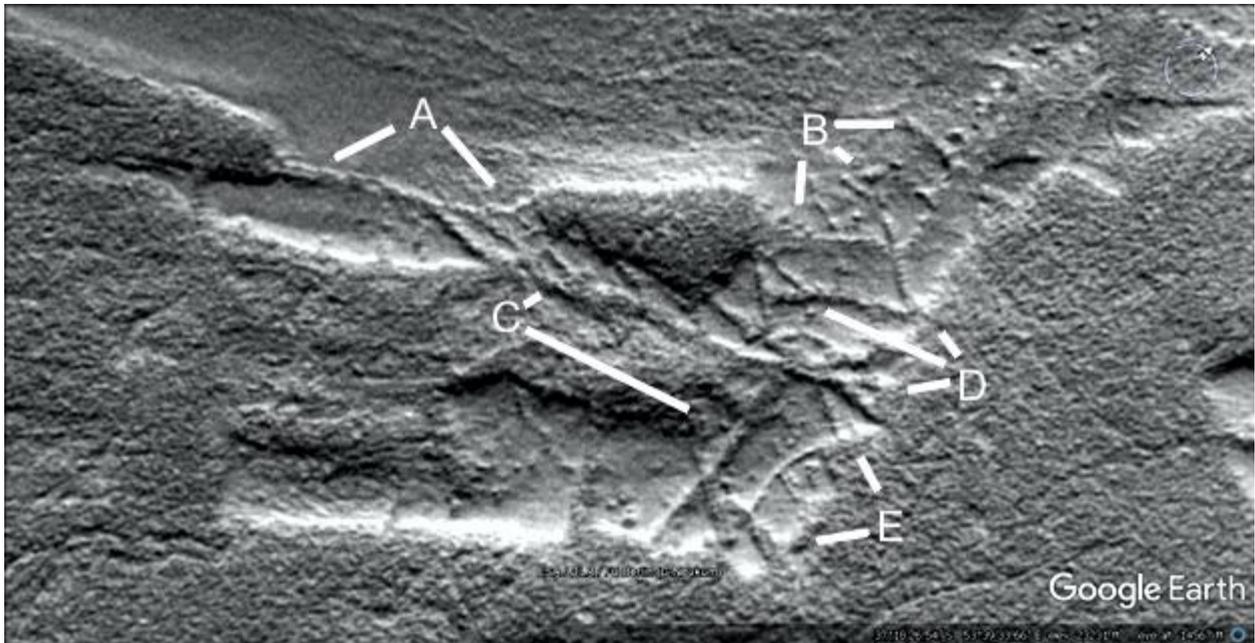
A shows one wall going into the hill, another to its right outside it, then with a sharp angle going down to C at 12 o'clock. The two walls at C also go into the hill. C shows a nexus at 10 o'clock, a small curve at 12 o'clock is too small to overlay but is probably a parabola. The wall at C at 3 o'clock goes up through two other walls into the hill next to the enclosure at D between 5 and 7 o'clock. Above E the grooves may be collapsed tunnels, they connect to walls as shown. F has more irregular walls.



Held1207

Hypothesis

A shows a network of walls going into a small hill to its right. Others come out at B and D connecting to the larger hill. C and E show more walls going into the hills, the grooves on the larger hills may be collapsed tunnels.



Held1208

Hypothesis

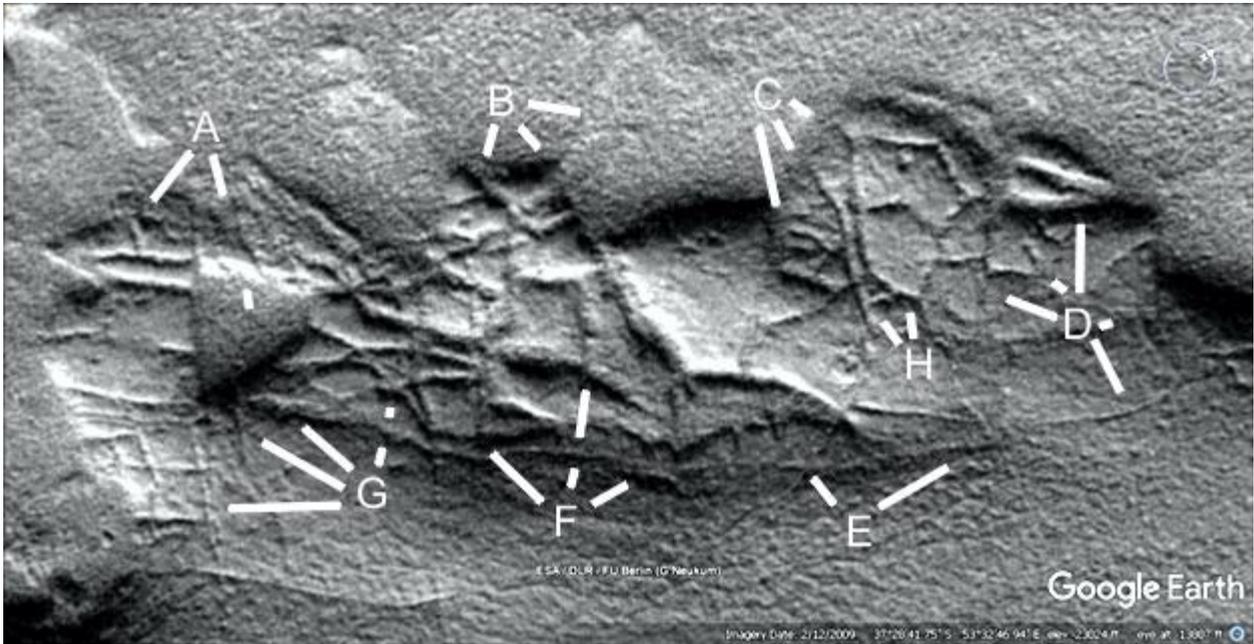
A at 9 o'clock shows concentric curves, at 1 o'clock squarish walls and at 3 o'clock a collapsed tunnel. B shows more tubes going into the hill, C shows walls forming a tangent to a collapsed part of a hill. D at 9 o'clock shows a collapsed tunnel that becomes a wall, implying some walls are tubes.



Held1209

Hypothesis

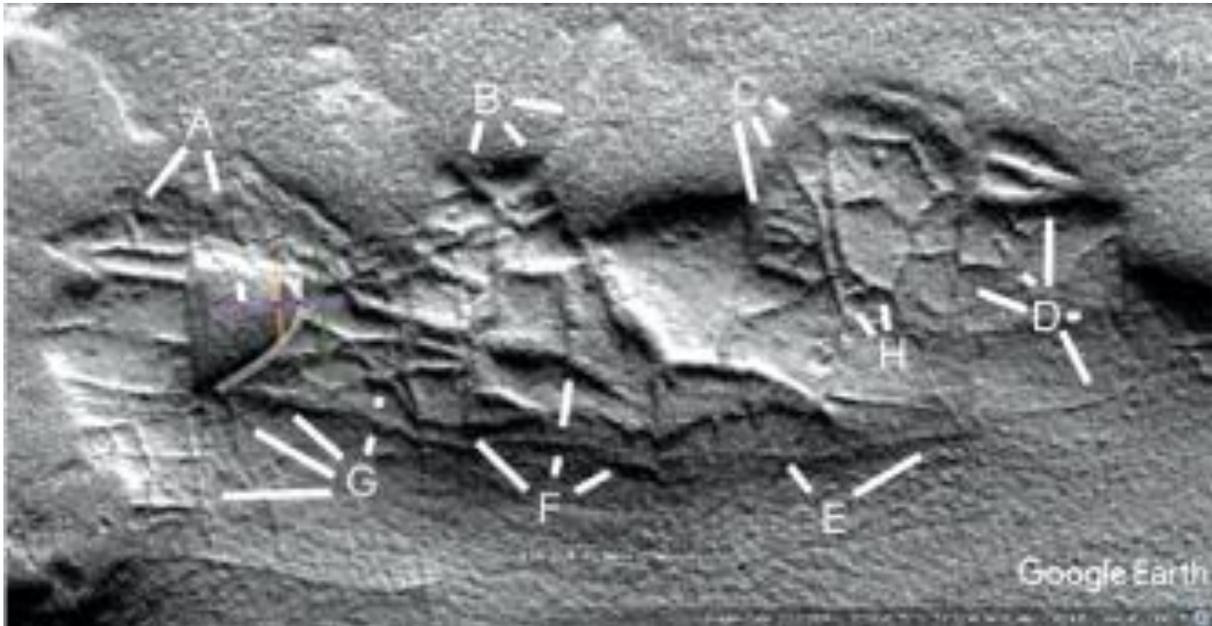
A shows a network of walls connecting into a parabolic hill. B follows a walls at 3 and 4 o'clock going into the hill, then at an angle going out at C into another wall. C shows many walls perhaps part of a collapsed hill. D at 12 o'clock shows thick walls which may be a collapsed part of the hill, unlikely to be useful for farming. E, F, and G follow more walls.



Held1209a

Hypothesis

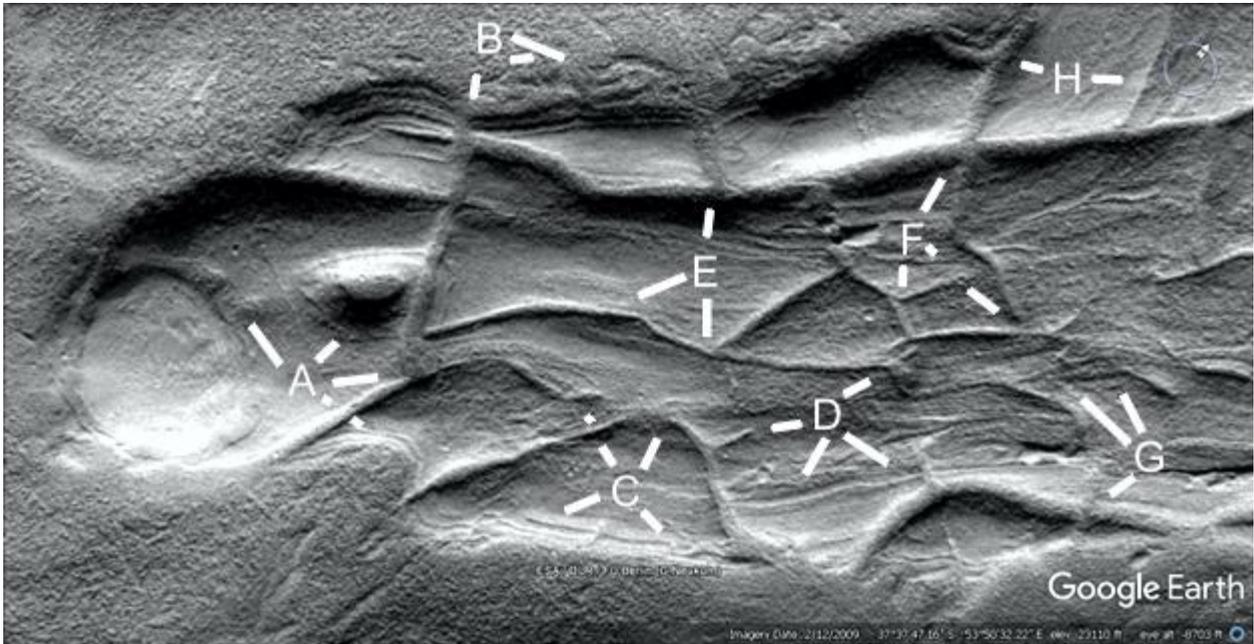
A parabola is shown.



Held1210

Hypothesis

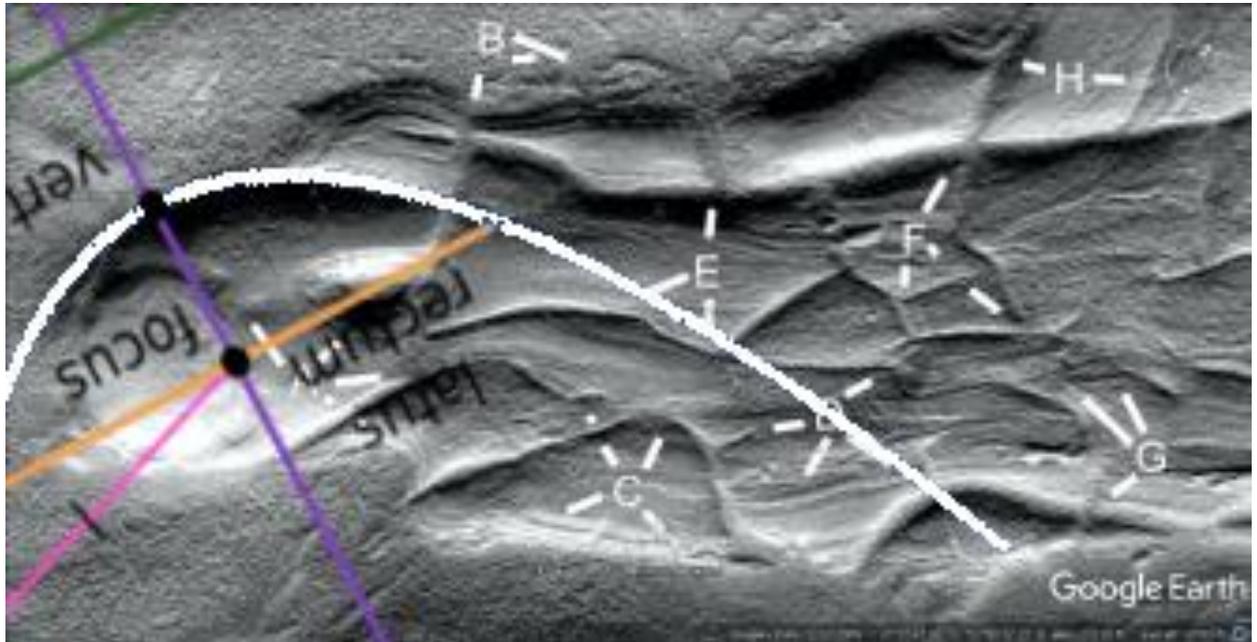
A shows an eroded wall from 11 o'clock appearing to go into the small hill at 1 o'clock. A small wall here goes under the larger wall to the right over to E at 6 and 8 o'clock. At 12 o'clock an eroded wall goes into a hill with many collapsed tunnels. C, D, F, and G show the ground has lines going across the page as if there was a river flowing through here, but the walls would stop this flow. It implies the walls were built over a previous flow of water. H shows a merging of two walls at 10 o'clock, this then crosses a wall at F at 1 o'clock.



Held1210a

Hypothesis

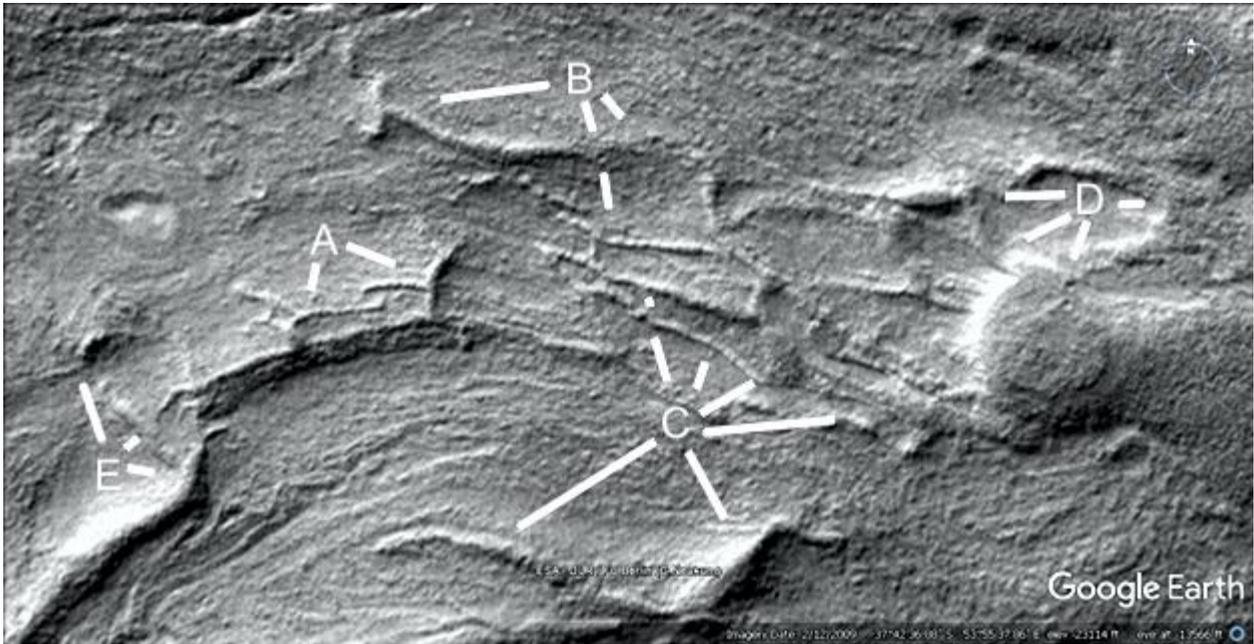
A parabola is shown.



Held1212

Hypothesis

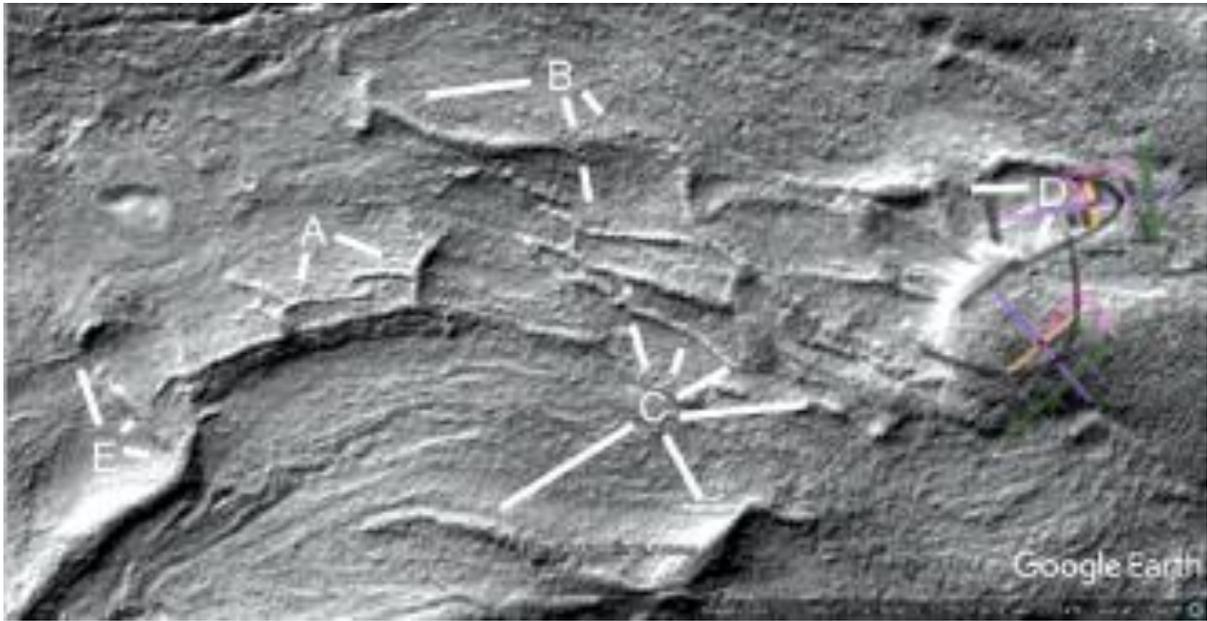
These walls are highly eroded, Between A at 4 and 7 o'clock there is an entrance between the walls. B shows a wall on its end at 8 o'clock like a hammer shape. At 5 o'clock there is a walled enclosure, to the left of this two parallel walls as another entrance. C shows a wall going into a small hill from 11 to 1 o'clock then coming out at 2 o'clock. D shows a rounded enclosure above a hill.



Held1212a

Hypothesis

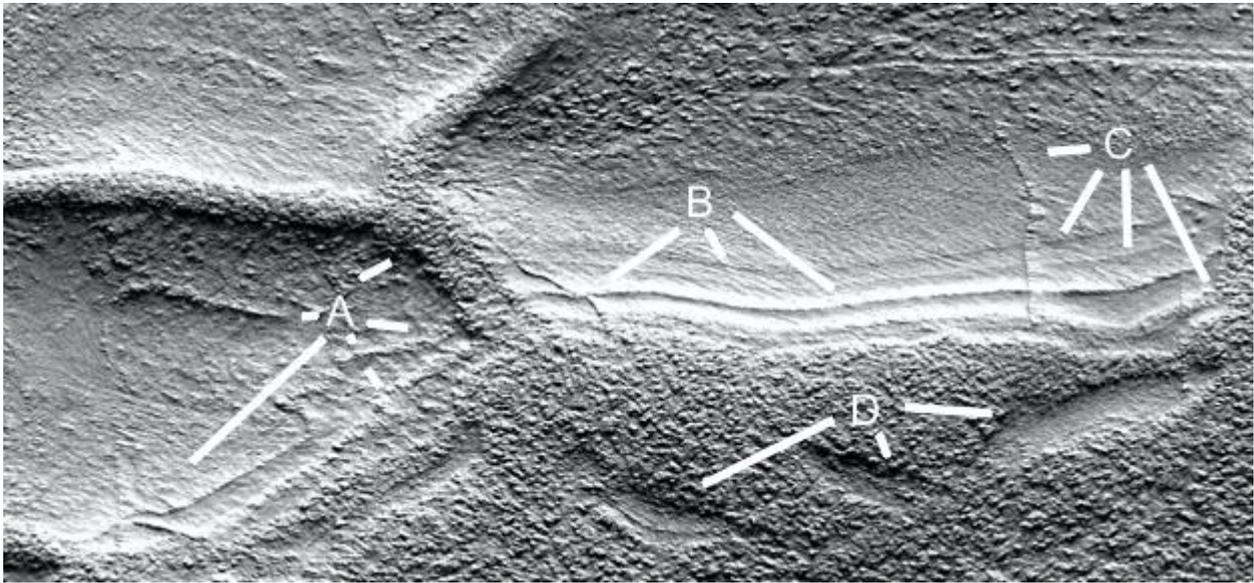
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1213a

Hypothesis

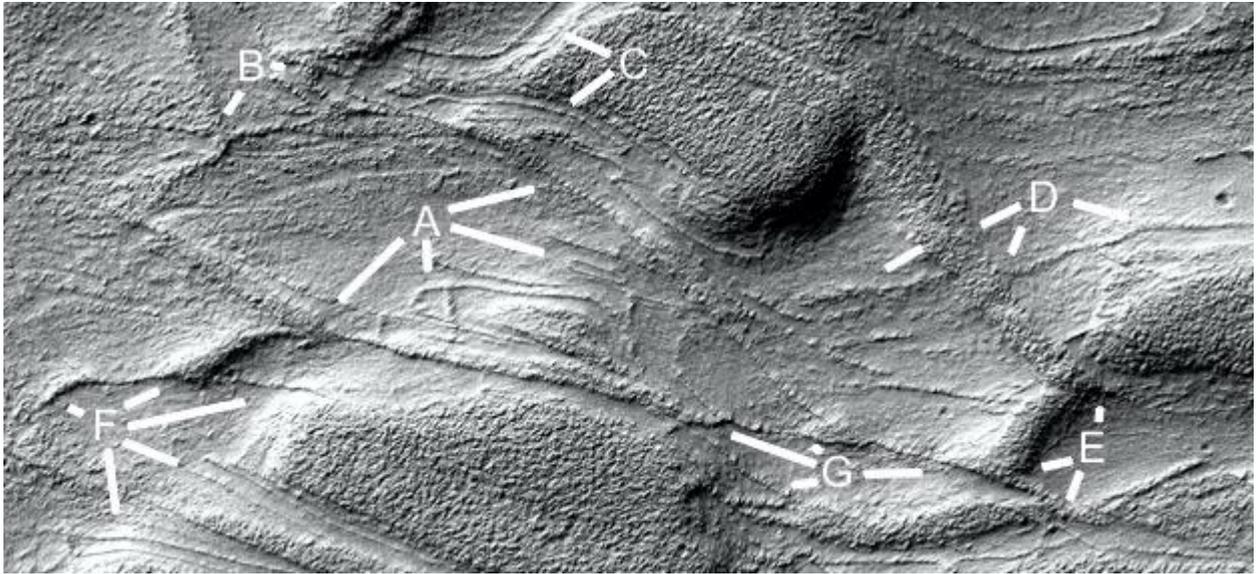
The parallel walls appear to go through the thicker wall from A to B then up to C. D shows collapsed parts of the hill.



Held1213d

Hypothesis

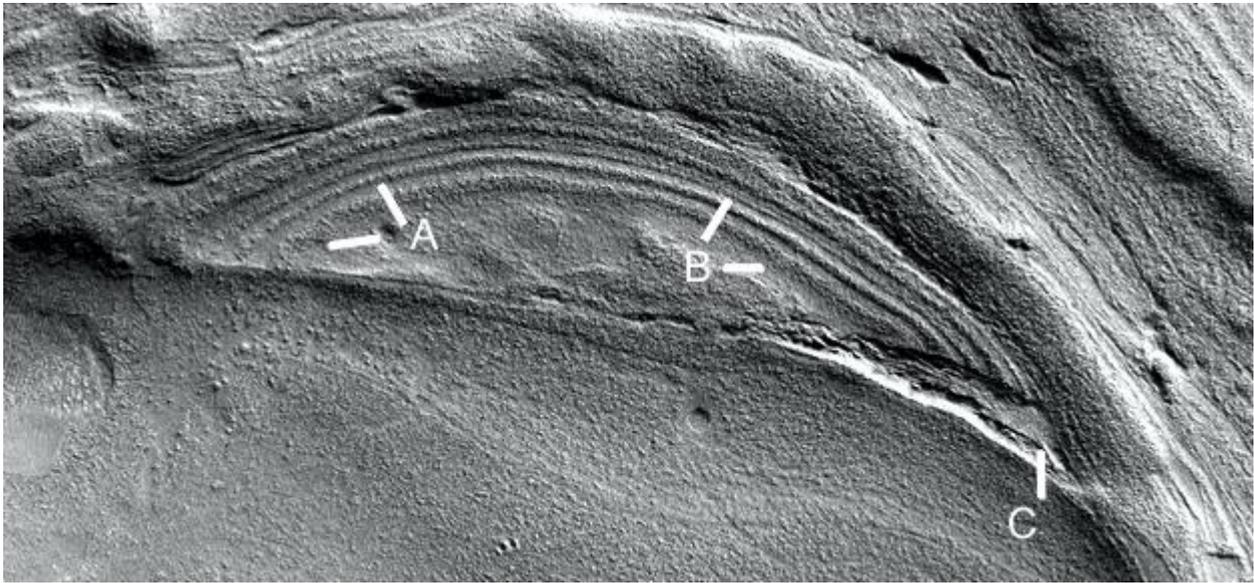
A shows a rounded enclosure like a parabola, the wall at 2 o'clock going up to B has regular dots along it like pillars. If random these should vary in width. B may be another small parabola at 3 o'clock, there is a nexus at 7 o'clock. C shows more of these walls parallel to the hill side. D shows a wall going through a much wider one. E shows a nexus at 7 o'clock, a wider wall like a habitat at 8 o'clock. F and G show more walls.



Held1213g

Hypothesis

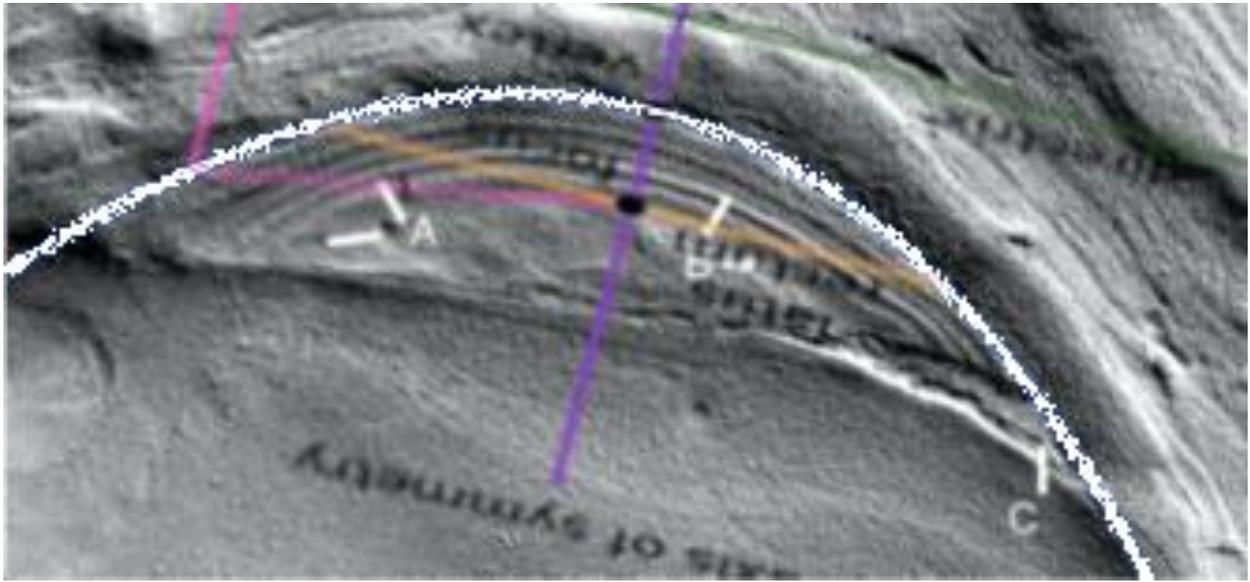
A and B show concentric curves each of which would be a parabola.



Held1213g2

Hypothesis

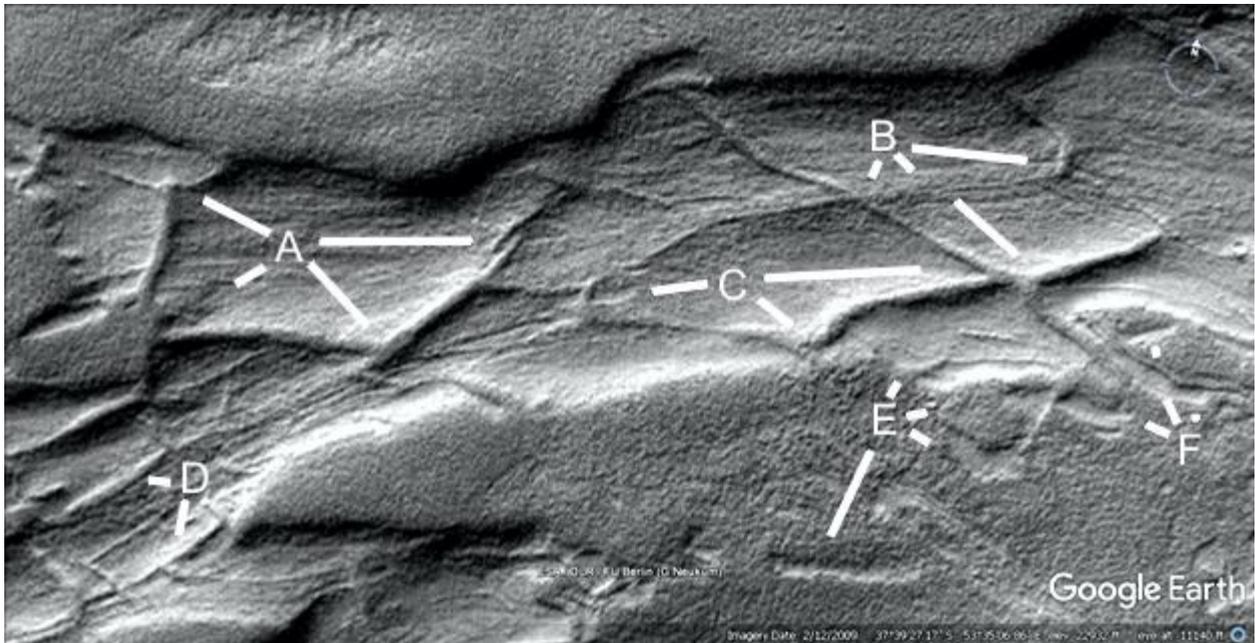
A parabola is shown, the straight edge of the hill is parallel to the Latis Rectum.



Held1214

Hypothesis

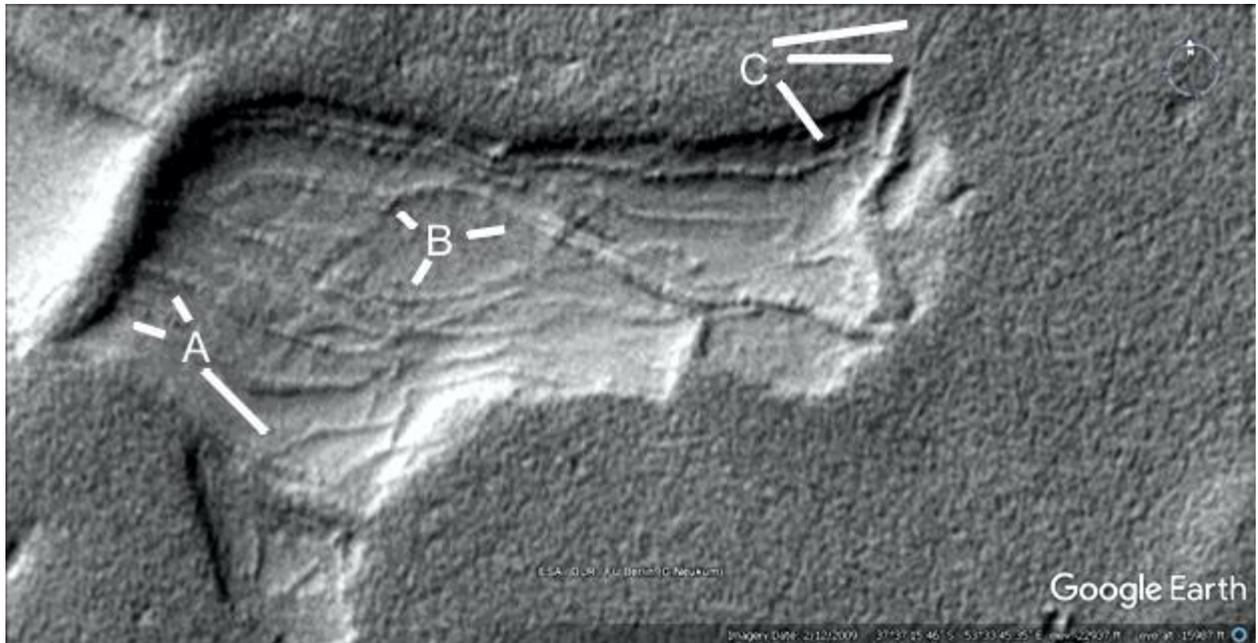
Above A there are walls inside the hill, this implies they are interior supports there. A at 3 o'clock shows the wall is hollow like a tube. At 4 o'clock the join is flat on the top. At 10 o'clock the end of the large wall has two smaller ones coming out of it, one going into the hill. B shows a collapsed tube with a groove down it like it is hollow. C at 9 o'clock shows a degraded wall with a break or entrance in it. The intersection at 3 o'clock appears to have the more vertical wall passing over the other one. D shows some straight thinner walls forming a rectangle. E shows more collapsed segments of the hill, a tunnel at 7 o'clock. F shows a tunnel at 11 o'clock going into the wall which goes up to B.



Held1215

Hypothesis

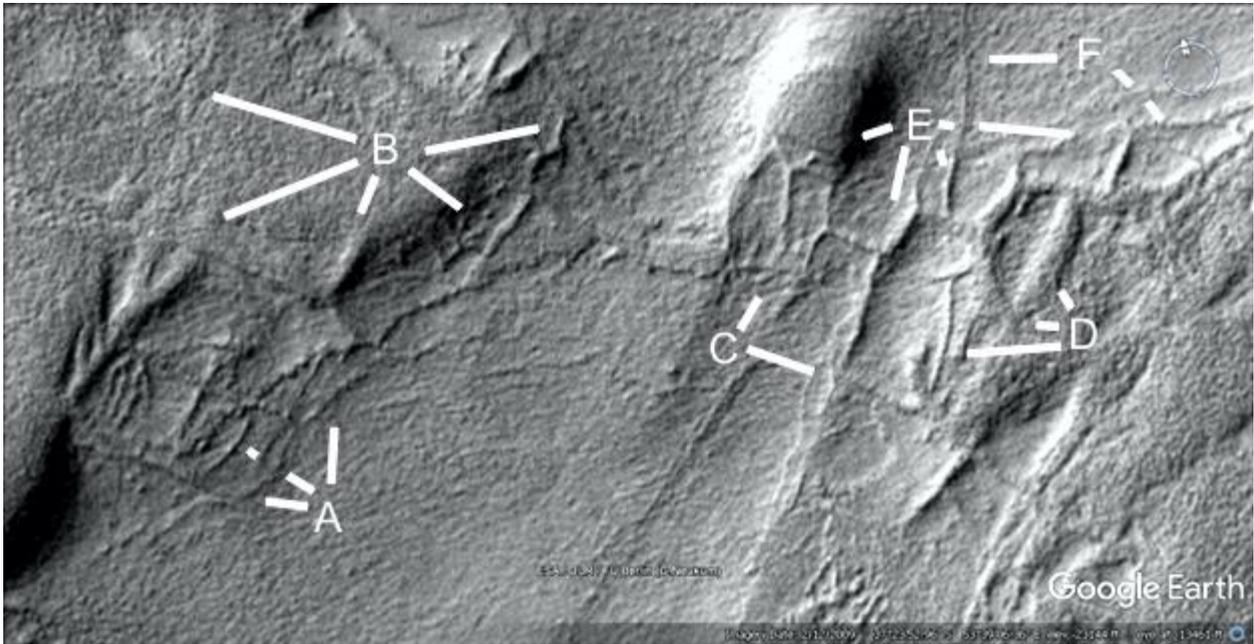
This may be a collapsed part of the hill, the walls at A and B are less like those with walled fields. A at 4 o'clock shows a thin wall that goes through the thicker wall and out the other side. A at 11 o'clock shows how these walls have transverse grooves in them like they are made of pillars. These grooves in the walls line up to form parallel walls going up the image, alternating from groove to wall. C shows a wall that becomes a tunnel as it goes up into the hill.



Held1216

Hypothesis

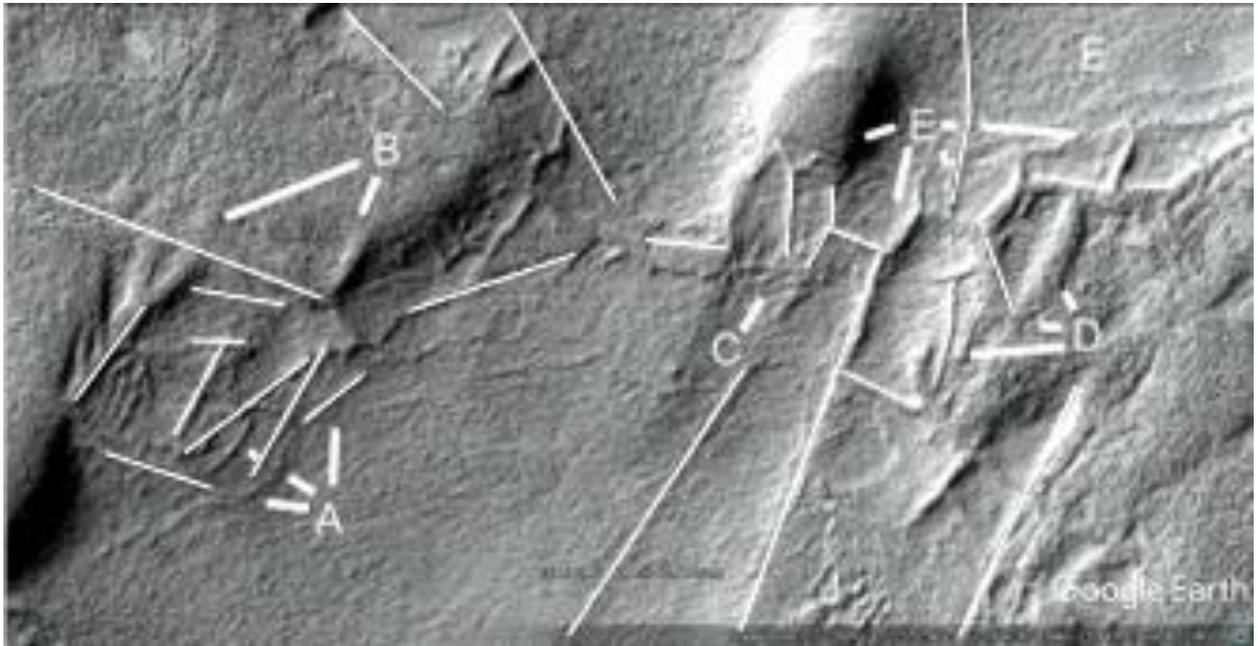
A may point to a collapsed segment of the hill extending to B between 7 and 8 o'clock, then between 2 to 4 o'clock. To the left of B from 8 to 10 o'clock may also have collapsed. C shows a segment of the hill has collapsed, the hill segment at E at 8 o'clock is still intact. D shows a T shaped wall at 8 o'clock, from 9 to 11 o'clock there is a thick wall perhaps an intact part of the hill. E from 3 to 6 o'clock may be walled fields. F at 9 o'clock shows a vertical wall that goes downward crossing a thick wall then extending to this T shaped wall.



Held1216a

Hypothesis

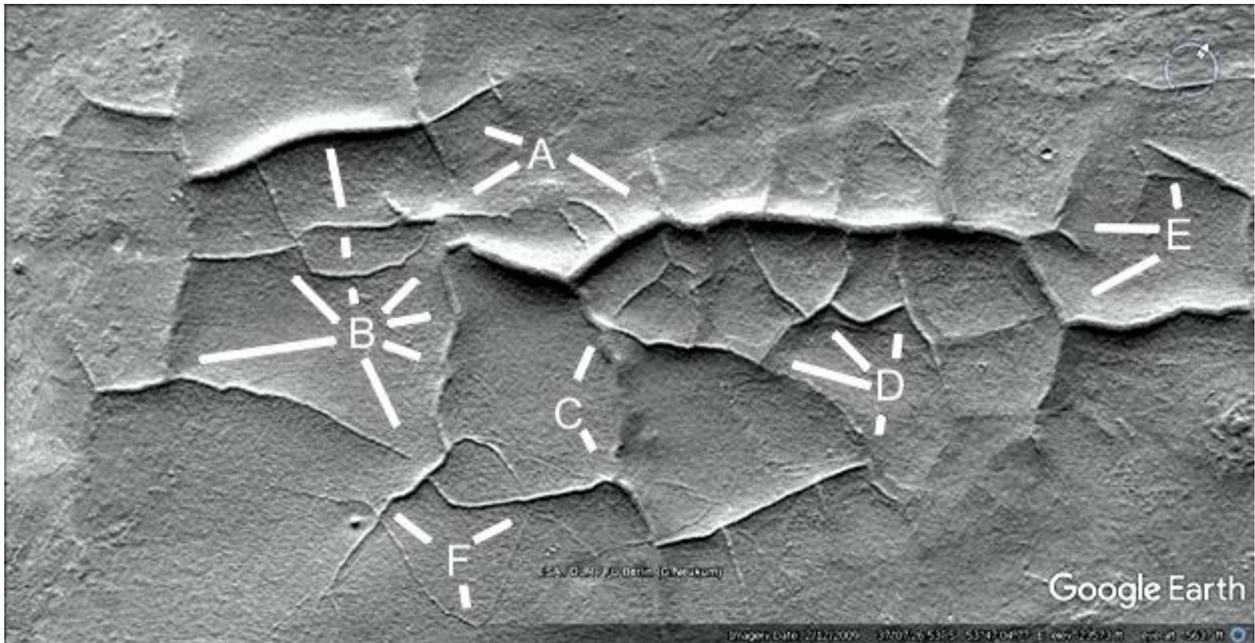
The lines show how straight parts of the formations are.



Held1218

Hypothesis

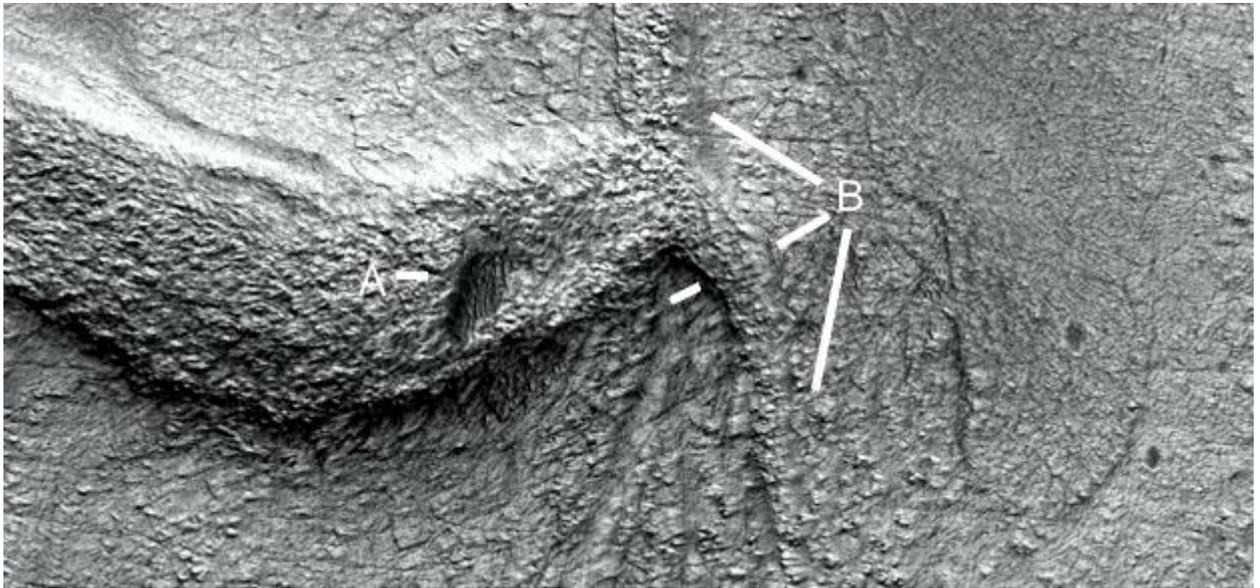
These walls have more gaps, A shows walls that end without connecting to other walls. Some eroded walls are to the right of A. B shows a gap like an entrance at 5 o'clock, also at 1 o'clock. There may also be gaps at 2 and 4 o'clock. C shows a gap at 5 o'clock, the wall has another break and continues to 1 o'clock. D shows an entrance of two parallel walls at 6 o'clock, and an enclosure from 10 to 12 o'clock. E shows another walled field open on the upper side.



Held1222b

Hypothesis

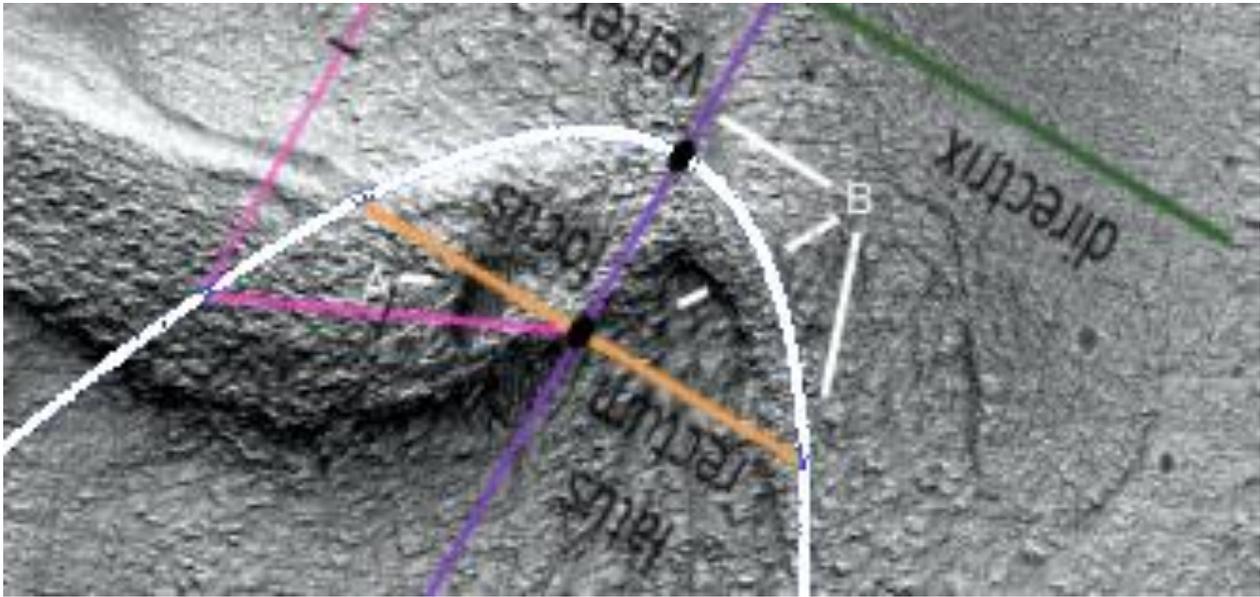
A parabolic segment of a wall, A may show a collapsed segment indicating it is hollow. B from 8 to 10 o'clock goes under the other wall which terminates around 6 o'clock in a point.



Held1222b2

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



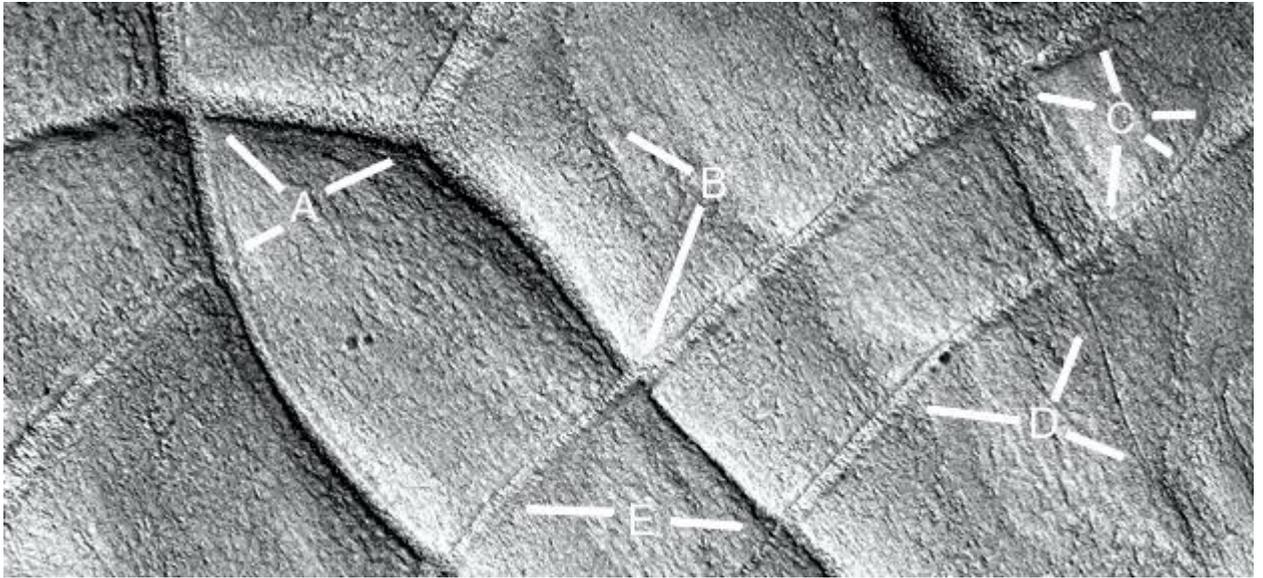
Held1222c

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.

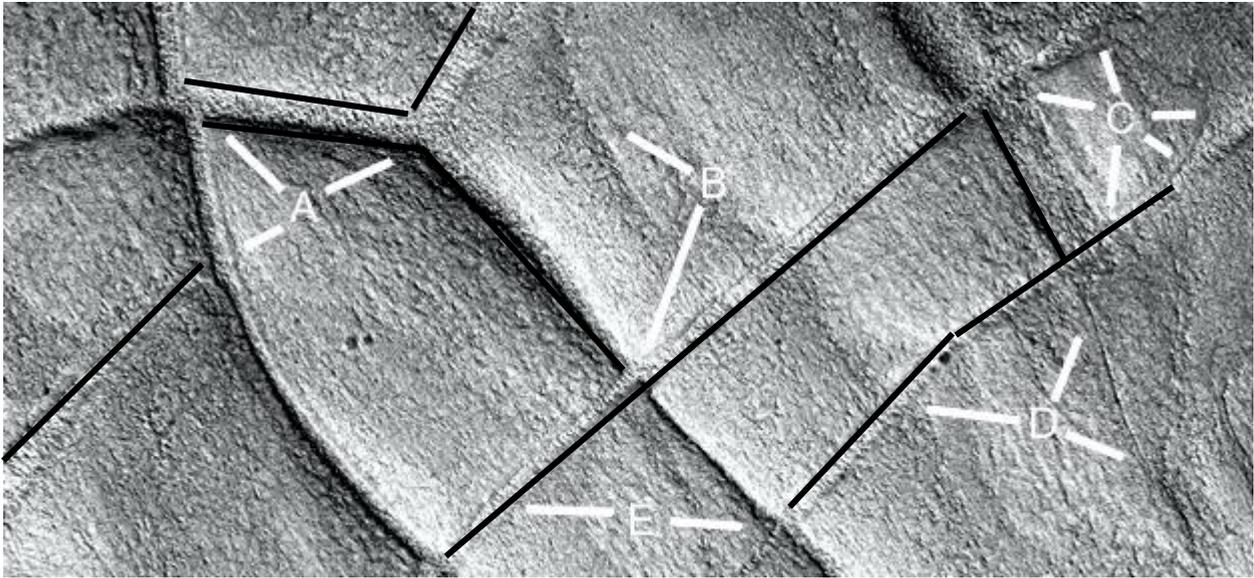
C shows a much thicker wall between 6 and 10 o'clock, this extends under a wall to a thin wall between 1 and 4 o'clock at D. E shows some wall erosion at 3 and 9 o'clock.



Held1222c2

Hypothesis

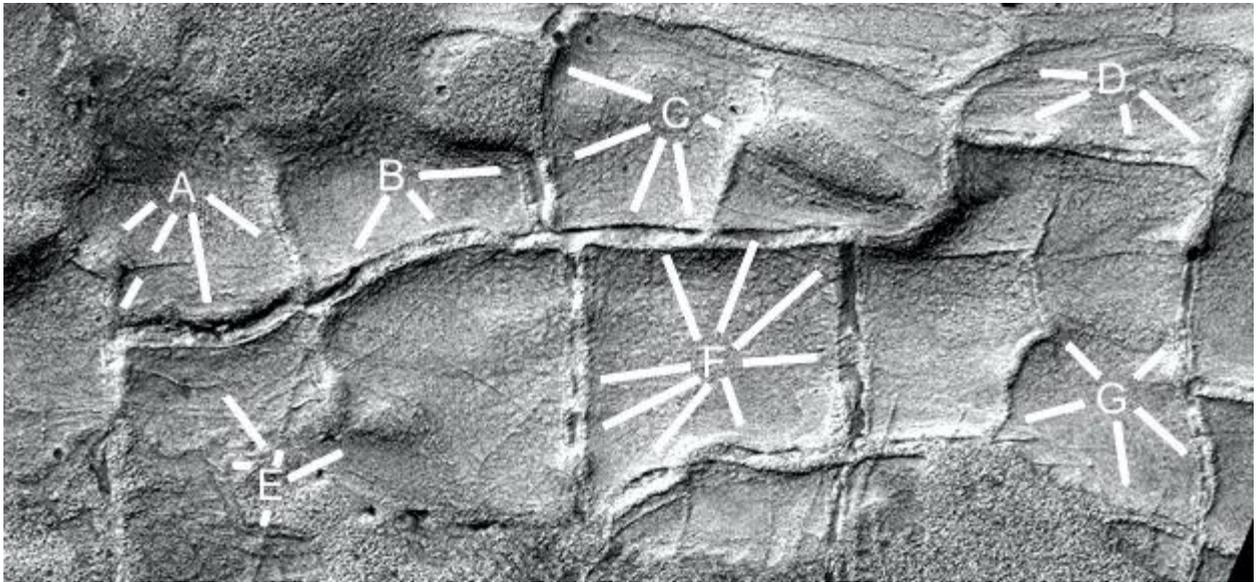
The lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1222e

Hypothesis

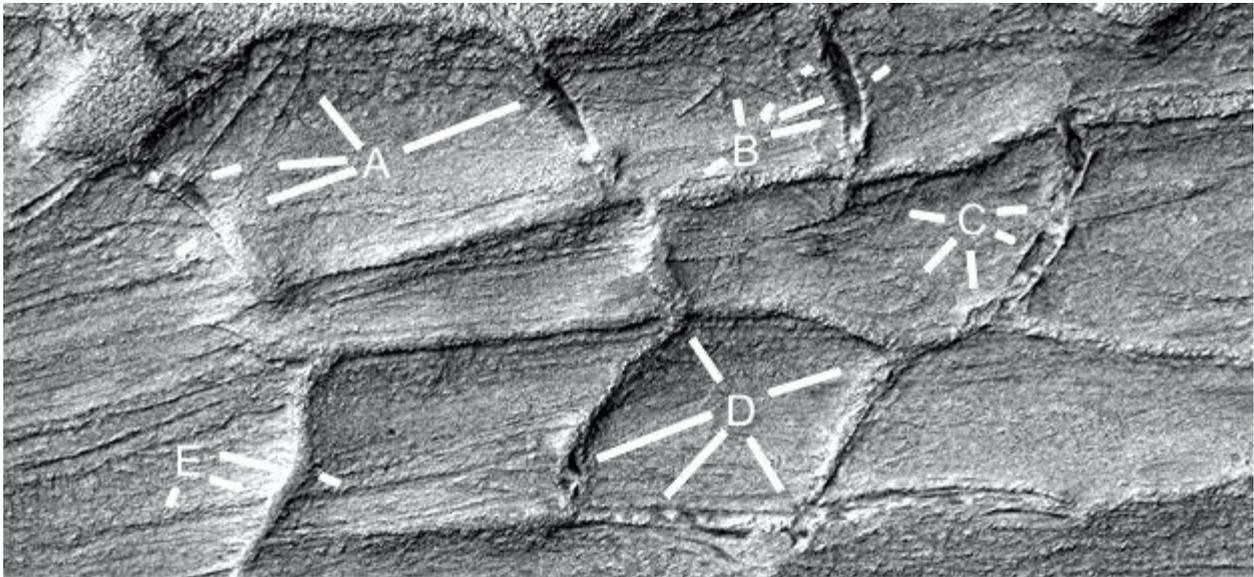
This shows how many walls are hollow. The wall at A at 6 and 7 o'clock has collapsed indicating it was a tube. At 4 and 8 o'clock the walls are intact, it implies these tubes would give a passage in and out of the hills. B shows more collapsed walls, at 3 o'clock one goes into a small hill perhaps a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



Held1222f

Hypothesis

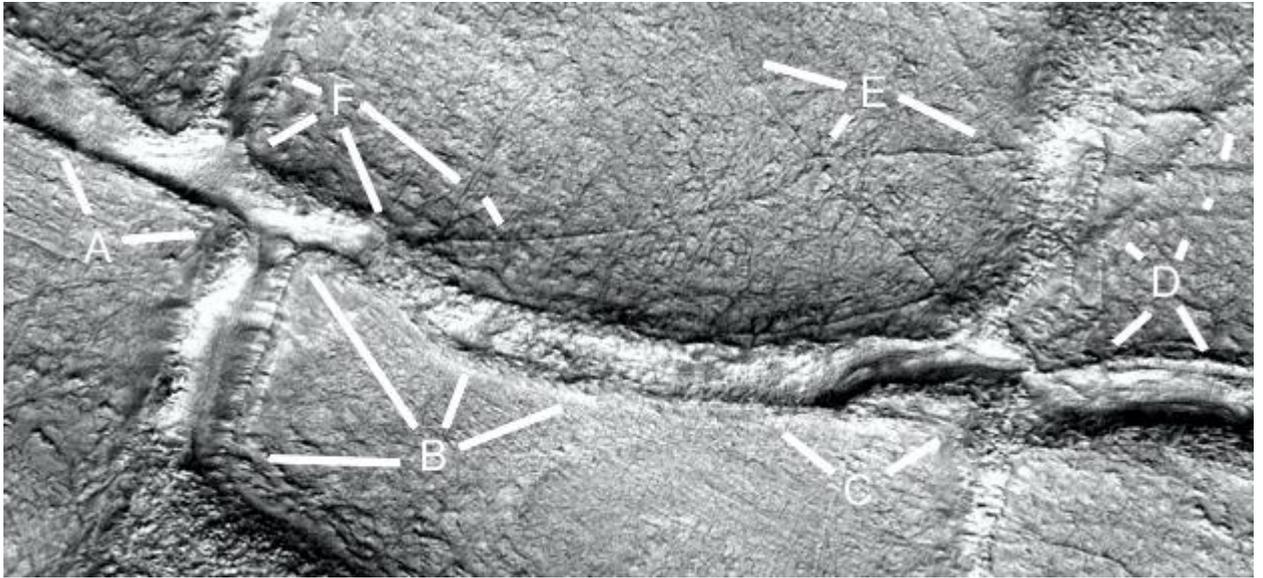
A shows more of these narrow walls at 11 o'clock and how they cross over each other, also collapsed walls at 2 and 9 o'clock. B shows another at 2 and 3 o'clock, the material inside is much darker than the floors of these fields. C shows how narrow the walls of the tubes are, also how the lines from left to right extend right under the walls. It appears to be a former river making these grooves in the ground, then the walls were constructed later. D gives more examples of the width of the tube walls at 5 and 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the tube is just beginning to split open, at 2 o'clock there is a partial collapse. A shows more of these lines or grooves, how they go right under the wall.



Held1222j

Hypothesis

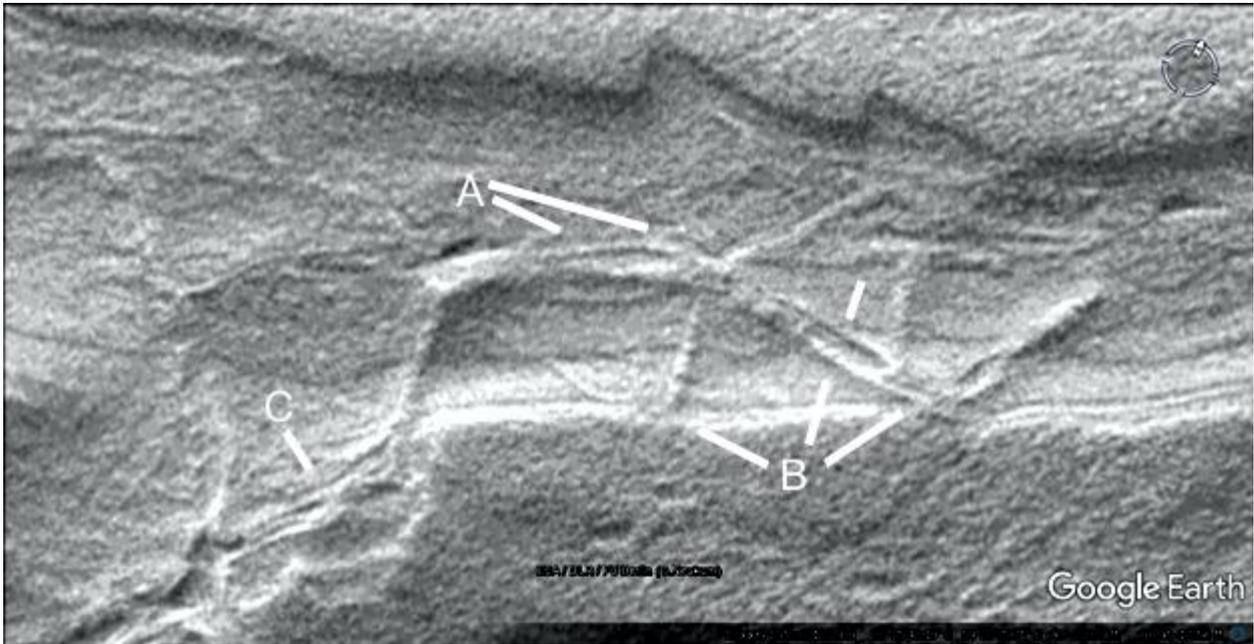
A shows how deep the tube inside the wall is, B at 9 and 11 o'clock shows transverse grooves along the side of the tube like pillars. At 1 to 2 o'clock may be part of the collapsed tube roof. C at 2 o'clock appears to partially overhang the groove of the remains of the tube. D shows a layer parallel to the ground level in the groove. At 11 and 1 o'clock there are more narrow walls with transverse grooves, these may also be made of pillars with the material between them eroded away. E shows more narrow walls.



Held1223

Hypothesis

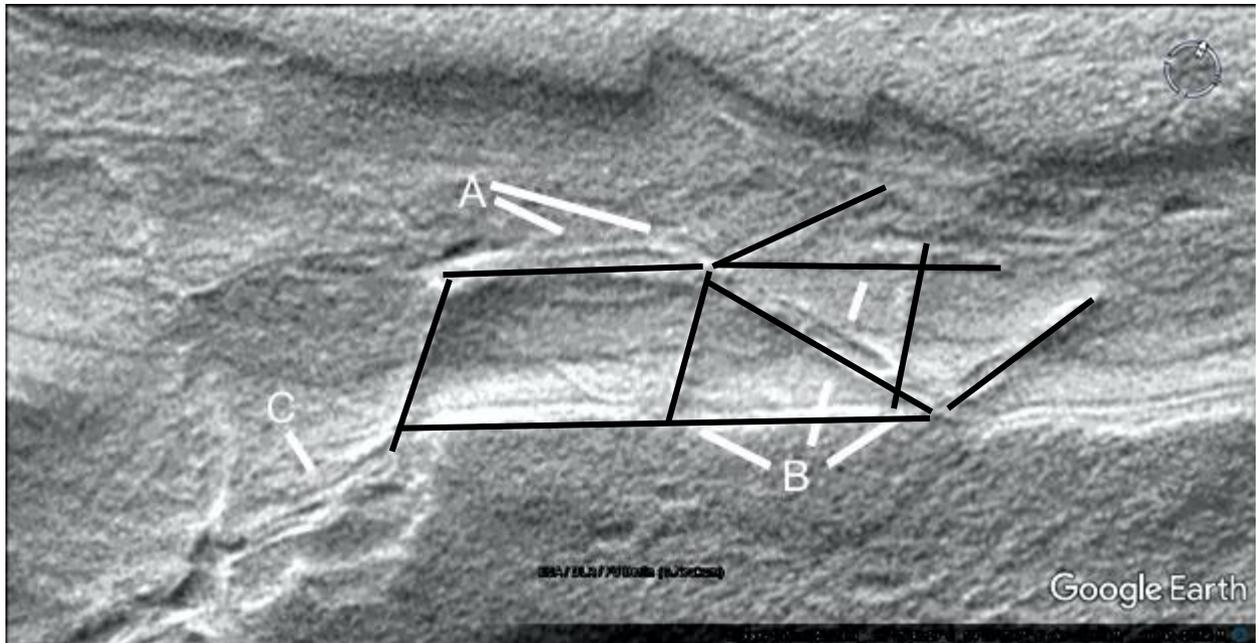
A B looks like a parallelogram connected to 2 triangles. A at 4 and 5 o'clock also shows the wall splitting open like a tube. B also shows this at 1 and 2 o'clock. C shows another collapsed tube.



Held1223a

Hypothesis

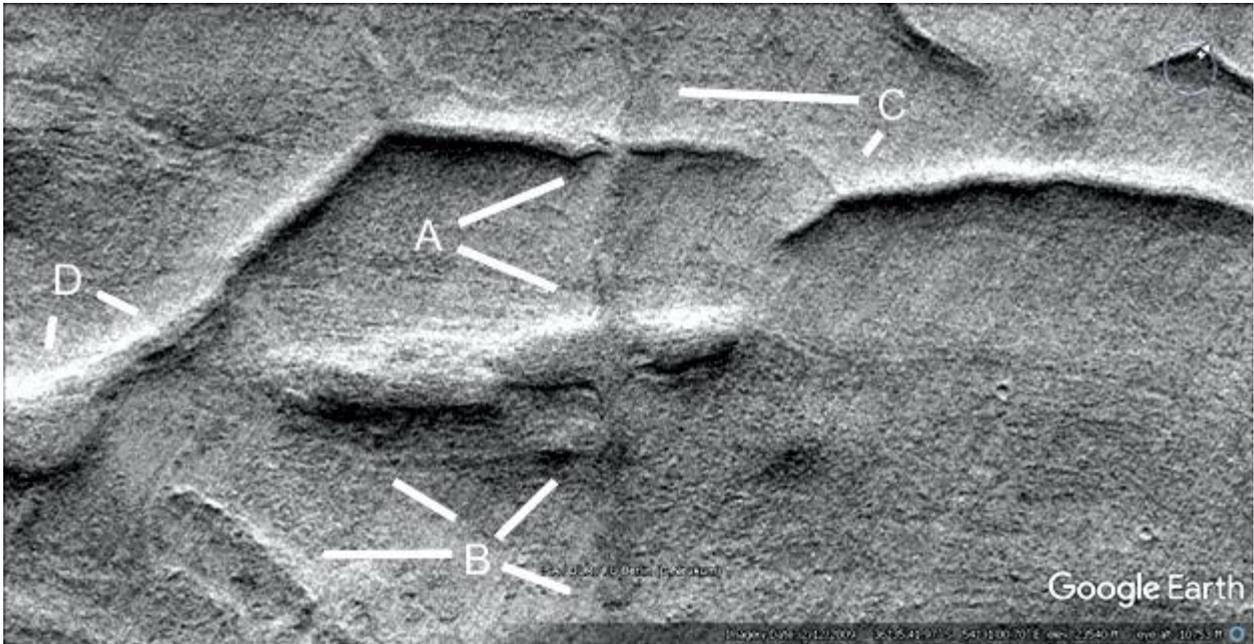
The lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1229

Hypothesis

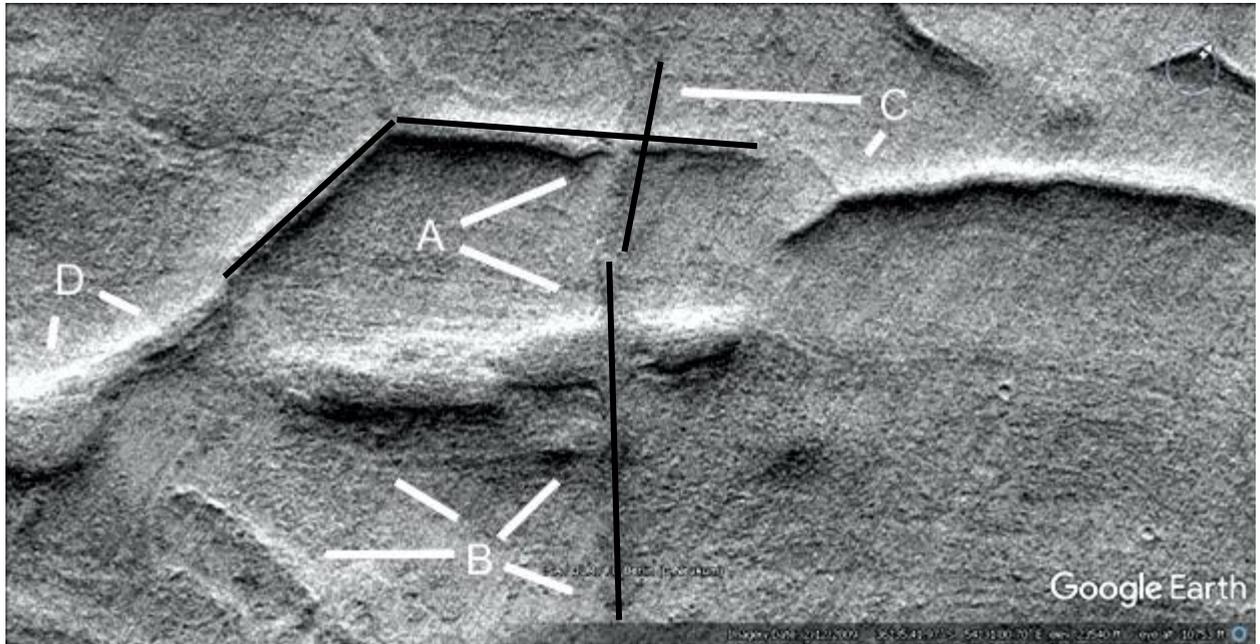
A from 2 to 4 o'clock shows a wall that goes through two other walls, at 4 o'clock as it eroded it shows how deeply this intersection occurred. It continues down to B from 1 to 4 o'clock, at 9 o'clock is a collapsed hill and at 10 o'clock a narrow wall. Between 7 and 9 o'clock at C is an entrance between two walls. D at 4 o'clock shows the wall is hollow as it goes into the hill at 6 o'clock.



Held1229a

Hypothesis

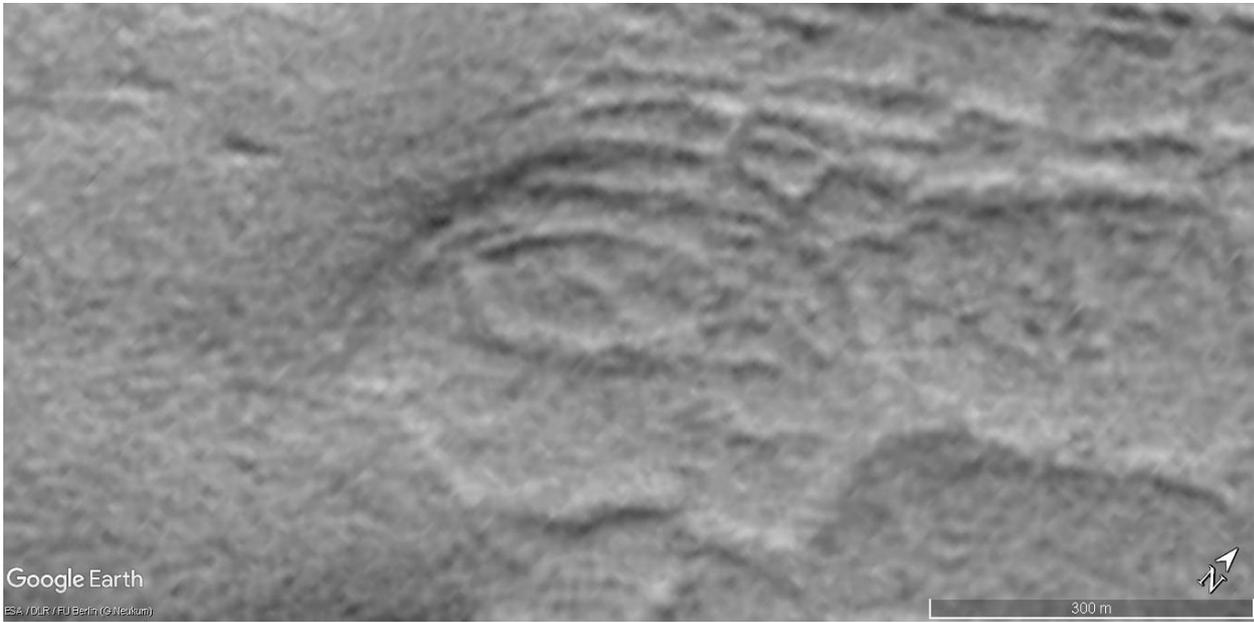
The lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1231a

Hypothesis

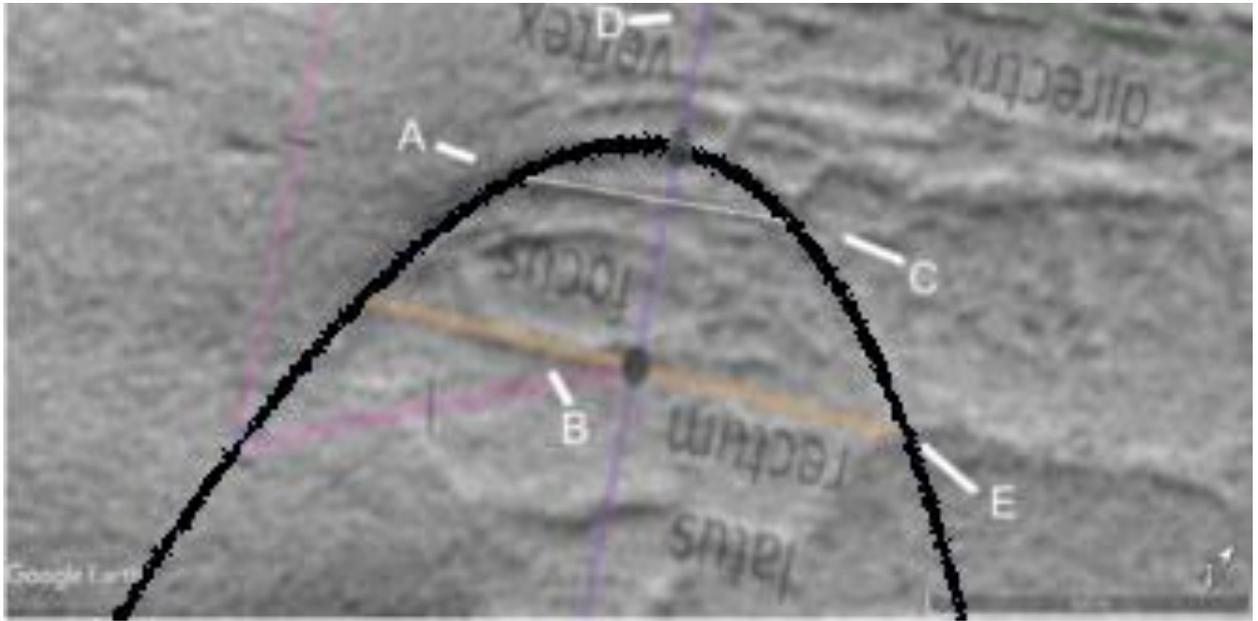
More walls are shown, here as another parabola.



Held1231b

Hypothesis

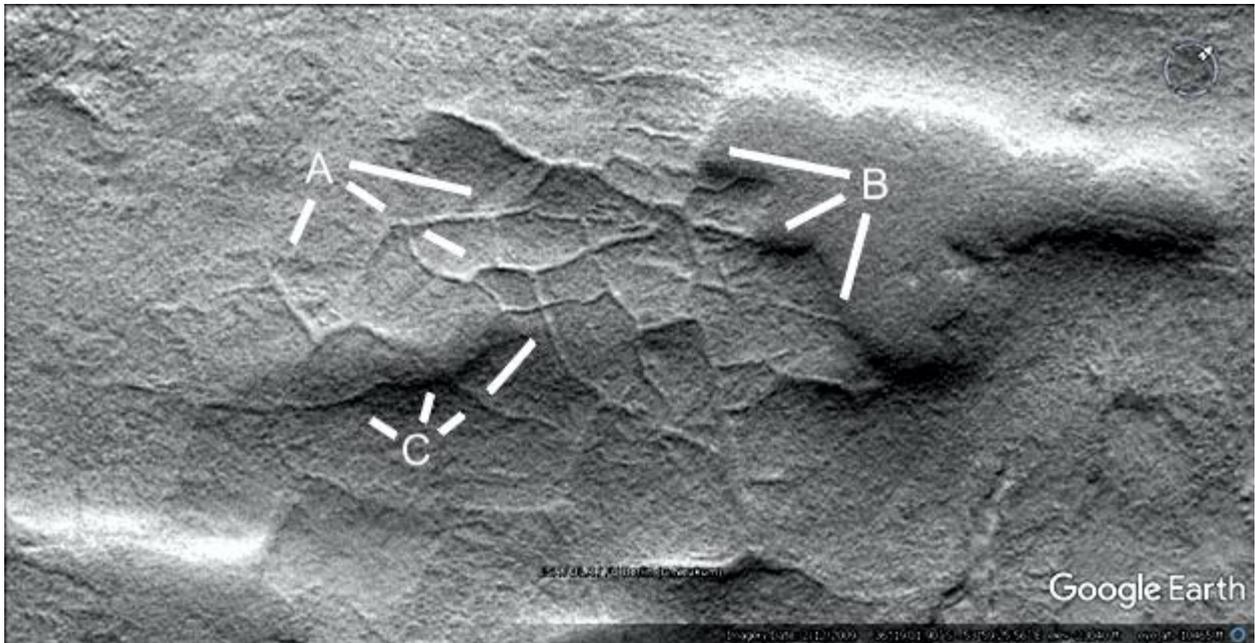
Part of the curve is a parabola.



Held1232

Hypothesis

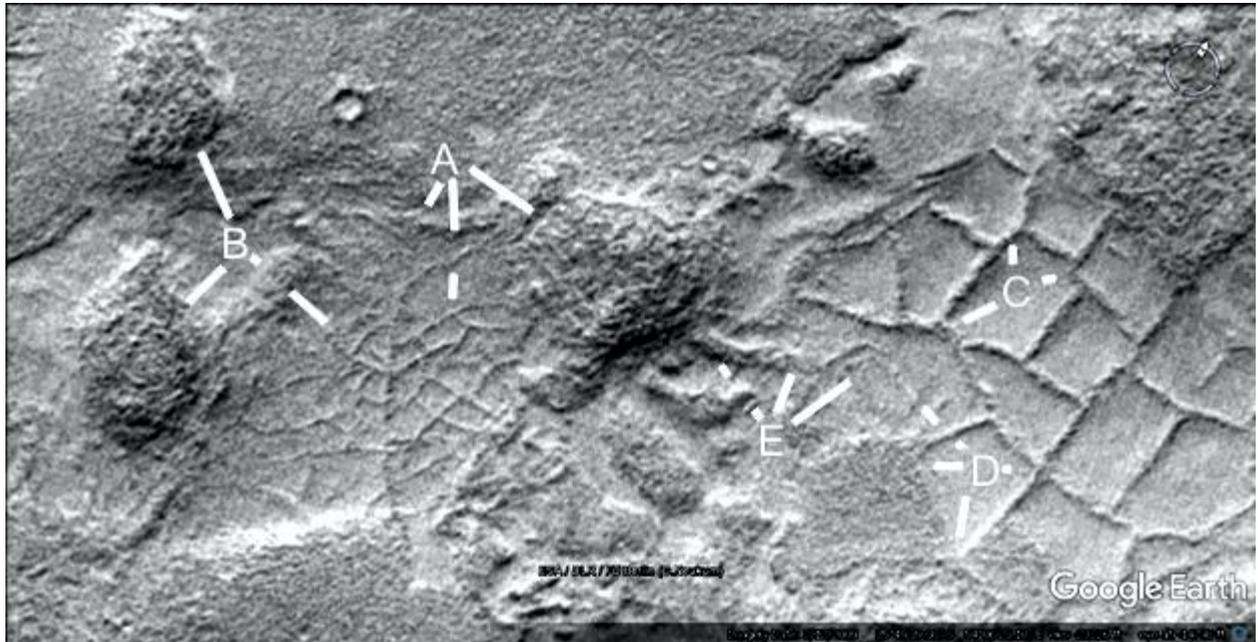
A shows an entrance between 2 walls at 4 o'clock, B shows these walls going into the hill. C shows a hill where the walls or tubes go into it, and are visible on the roof as if it is eroding.



Held1244

Hypothesis

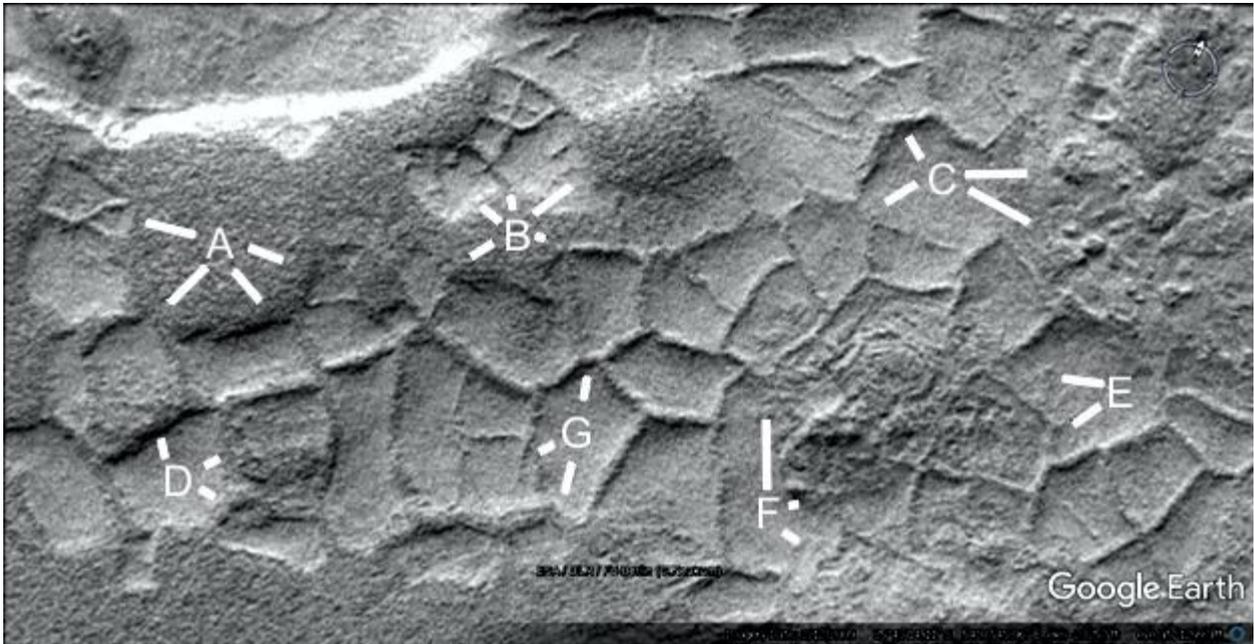
A shows a possible habitat at 4 o'clock, B shows two others at 8 and 11 o'clock. These may be like the typical hill in this area when the outer skin erodes away. A at 6 o'clock shows many fine walls or tubes going into a nexus at B at 4 o'clock, also with a circle of walls around it. This would be similar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



Held1246

Hypothesis

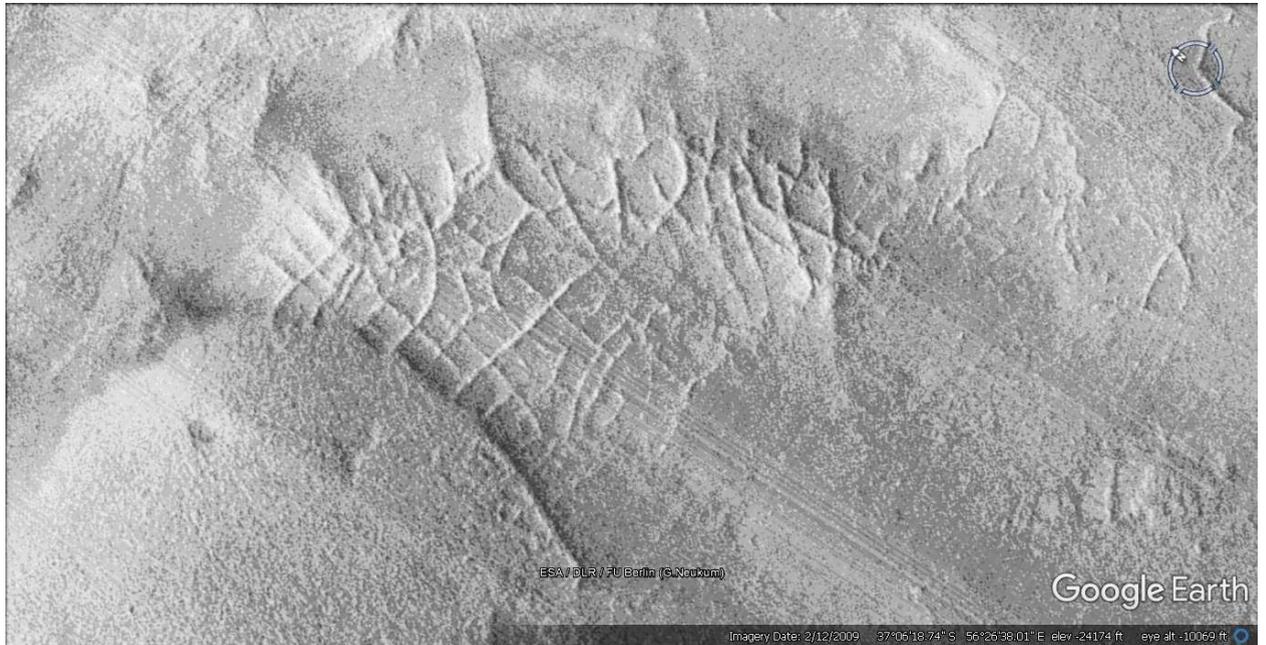
A shows another hill with walls coming out of it, some go into a smaller hill at 4 o'clock. The wall at 5 o'clock is more eroded, as it degrades it left a gap between two walls as it goes downwards. It then becomes the right edge of the collapsed hill at D from 2 to 4 o'clock, there is another collapsed hill at 12 o'clock. C shows more collapsed hills at 3 and 4 o'clock, a gap in the walls at 7 o'clock perhaps from erosion. Between E and F is probably a large collapsed hill, the interior shows many walls held up the roof. G shows more walls.



Held1257

Hypothesis

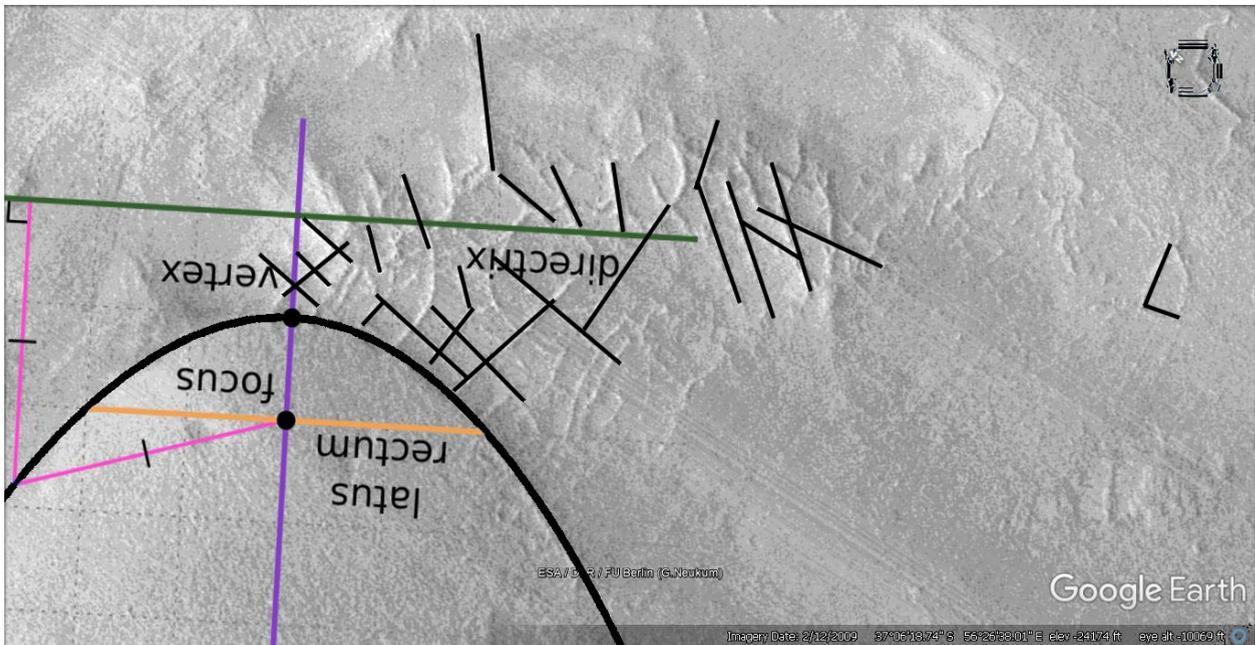
The large hill here is probably artificial as it forms a parabola in shape. Many of the walls are also straight.



Held1257b

Hypothesis

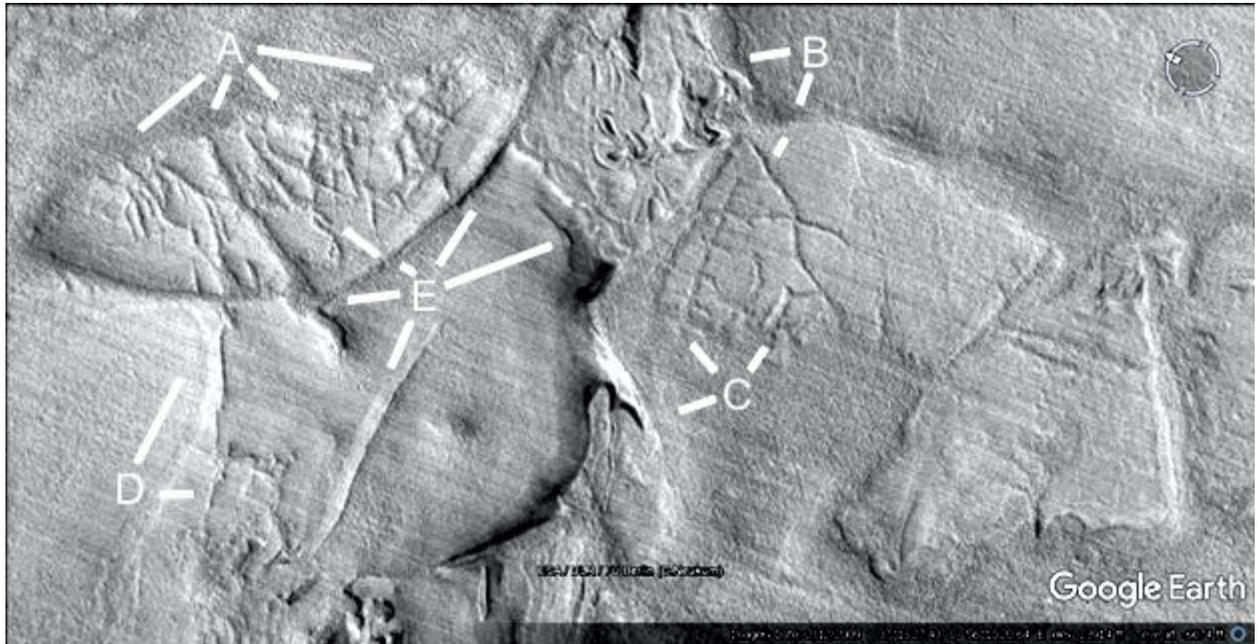
A parabola is shown, this gives more evidence the hills are artificial. Also the lines show how straight the walls are.



Held1258

Hypothesis

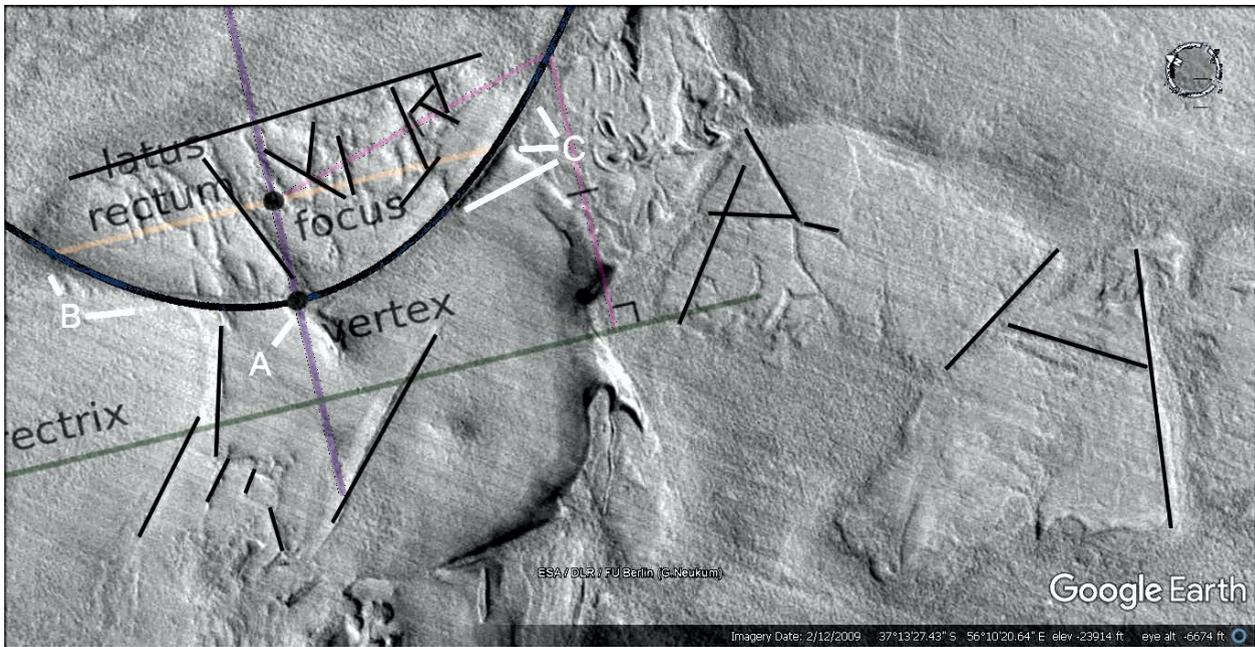
A also implies the hill is artificial, it is approximately parallel to the Latus Rectum of the parabolic wall. B is probably a collapsed hill at 8 o'clock, a wall comes out of it at 7 o'clock. C also shows a network of walls coming out of a hill. The walls at D appear more eroded.



Held1258b

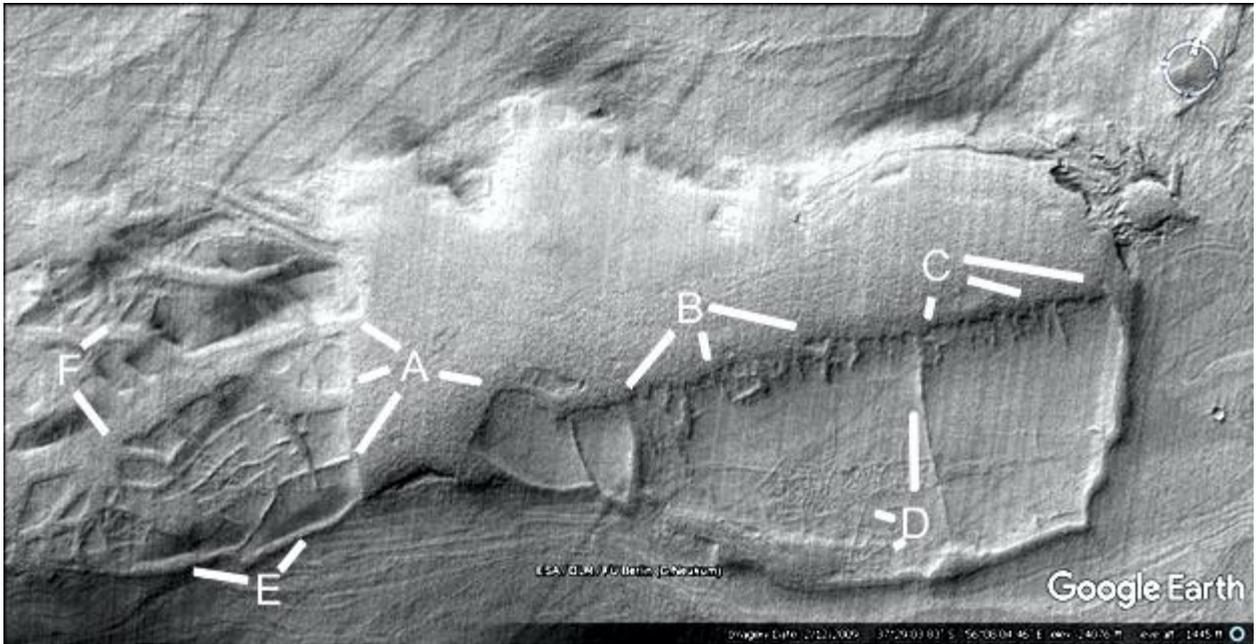
Hypothesis

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



Held1260

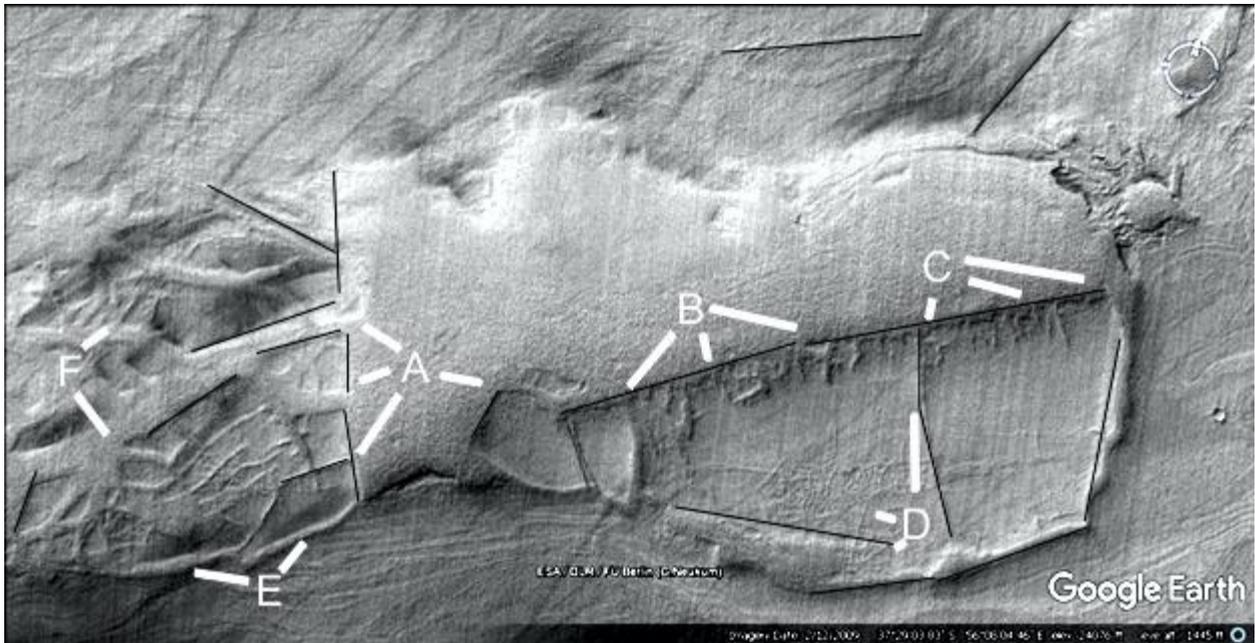
Hypothesis



Held1260a

Hypothesis

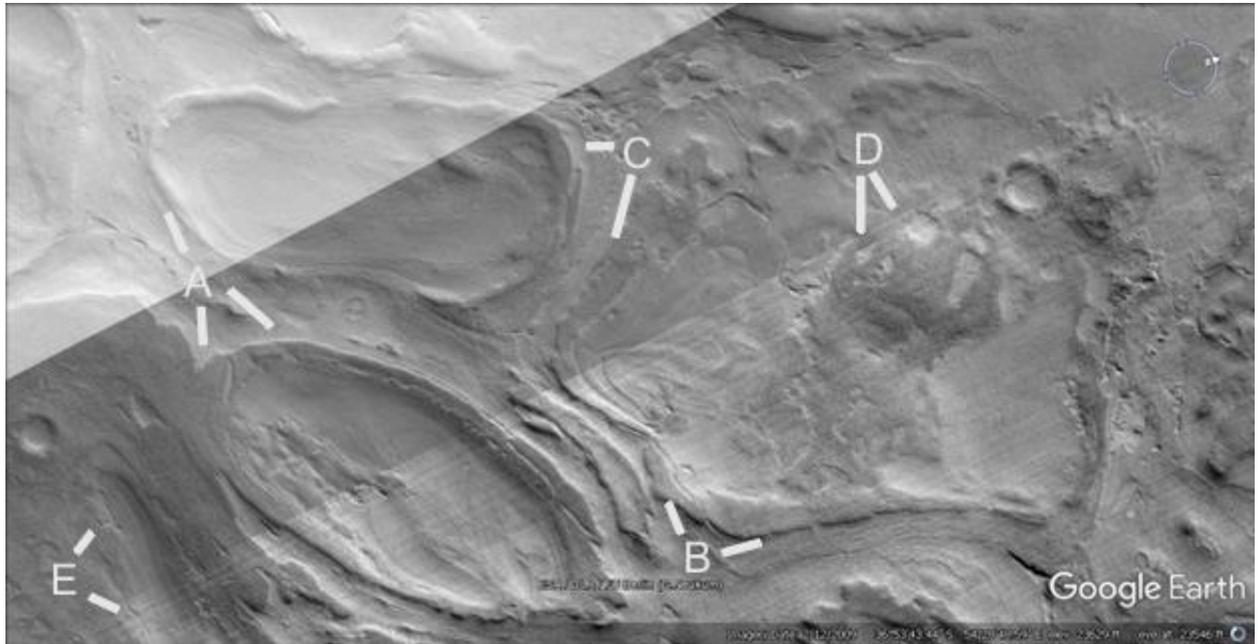
The lines show how straight the walls are.



Held1263

Hypothesis

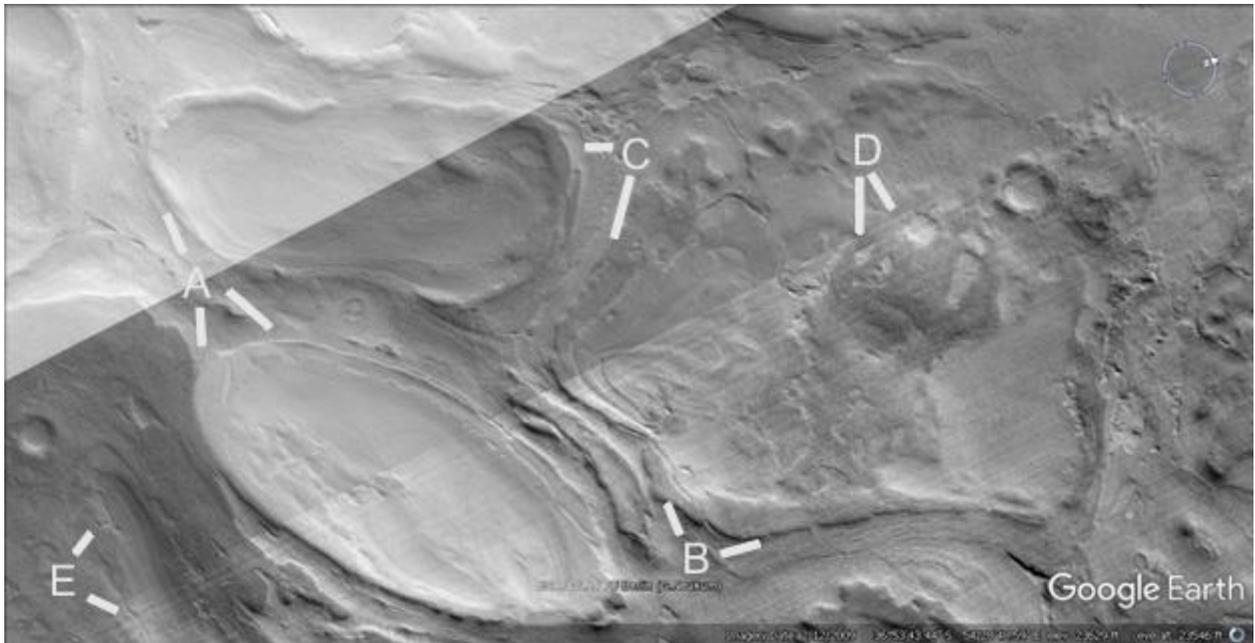
S shows more rounded walls enclosing an area like dams, as do B and C. D is probably a collapsed hollow hill. E may also be a habitat.



Held1263a

Hypothesis

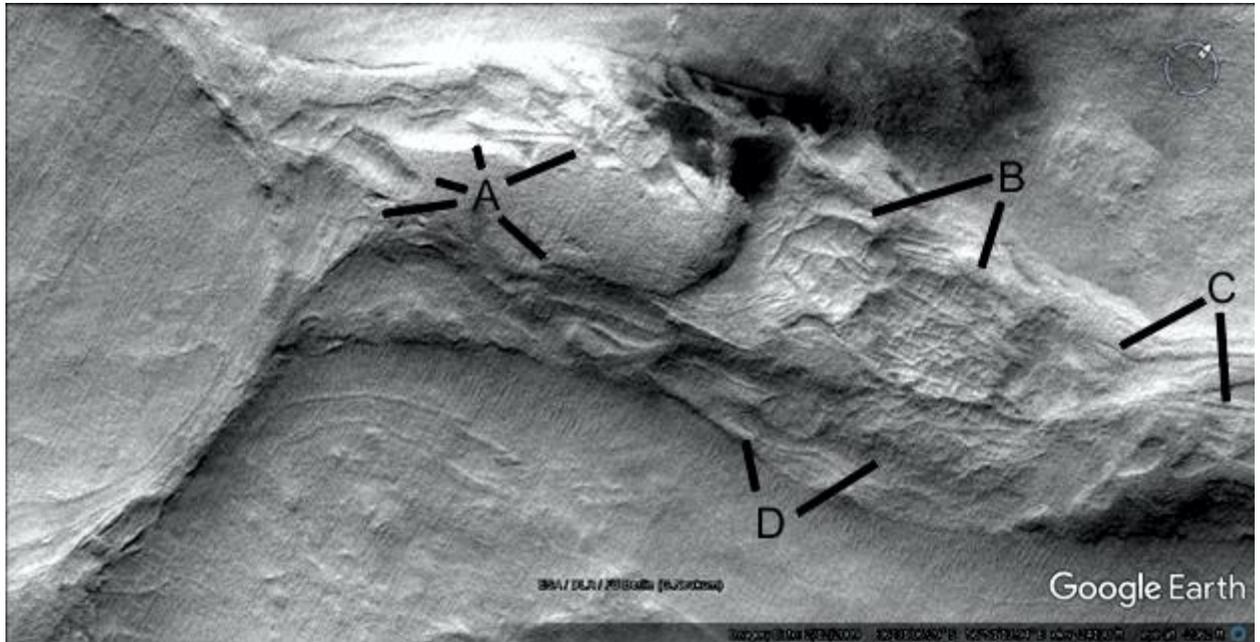
One of the dam shapes is an ellipse.



Held1264

Hypothesis

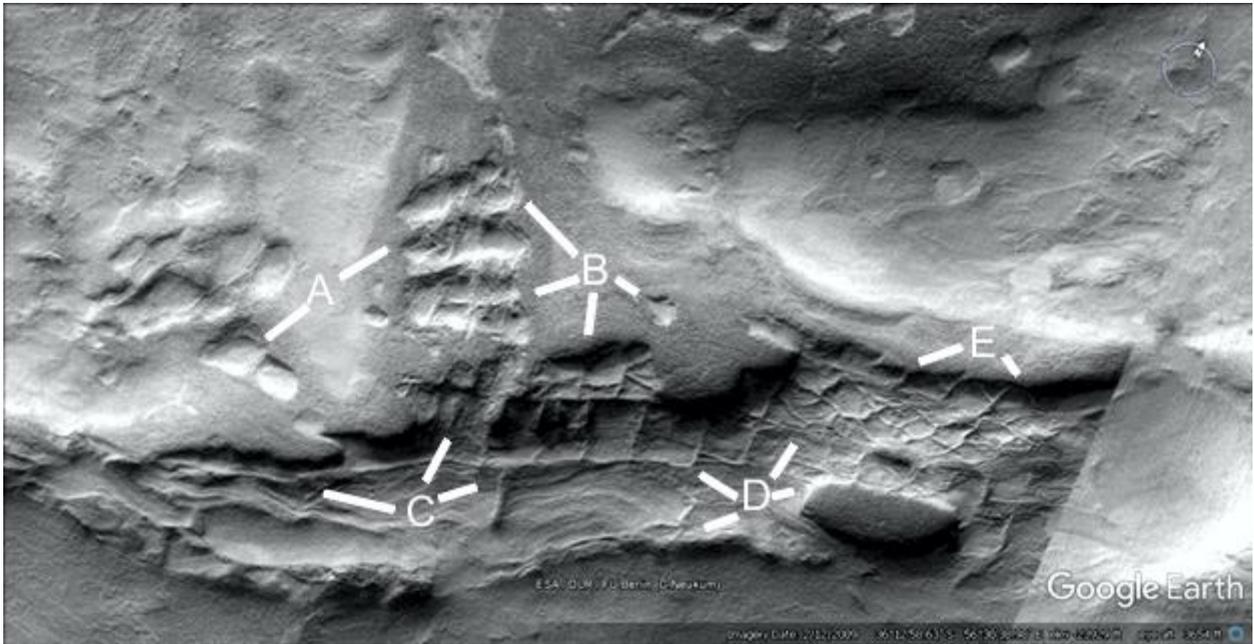
The walls are much finer here, A shows parts of the hill collapsing and exposing interior supports. B is probably a collapsed hill, these are like rectangular rooms. C shows larger collapsed segments, D shows more irregular rooms.



Held1265

Hypothesis

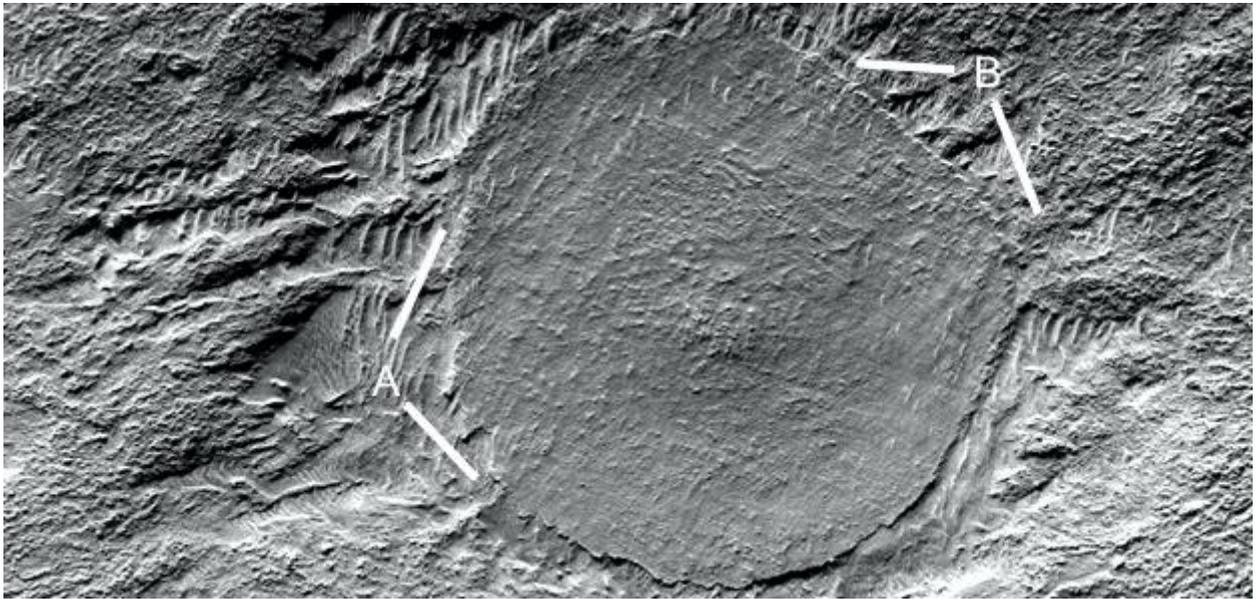
These also look like a collapsed hill at A and B, the rooms are C at 1 o'clock and D at 10 o'clock are more regular. D and E may show walled fields.



Held1272b

Hypothesis

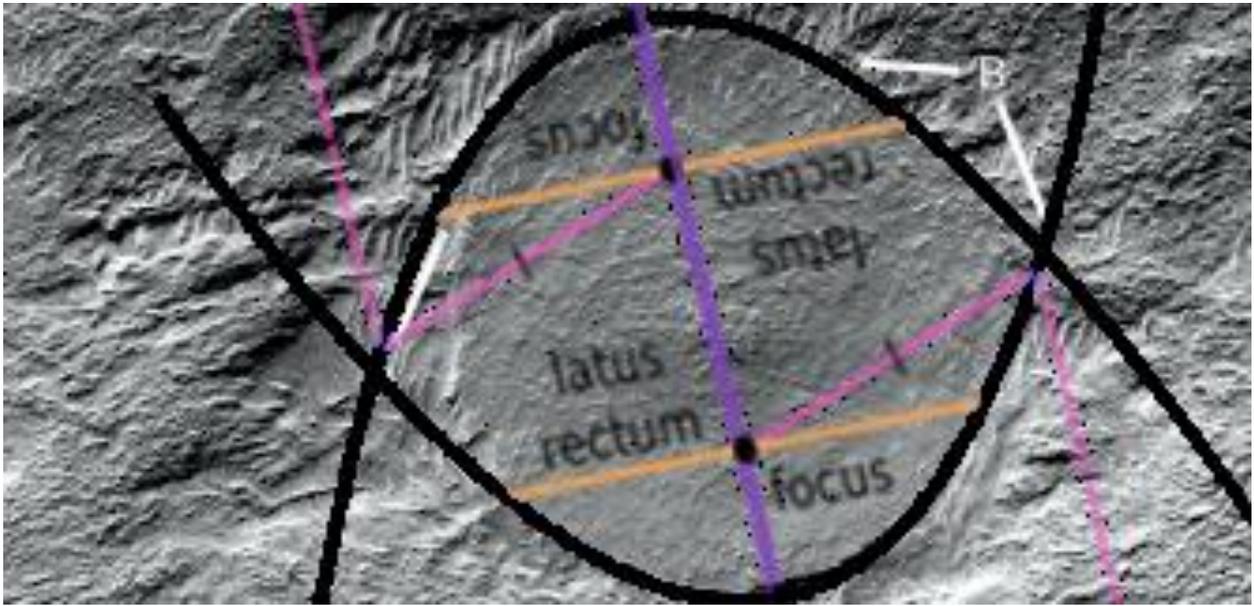
A and B show a flat area like cement.



Held1272b2

Hypothesis

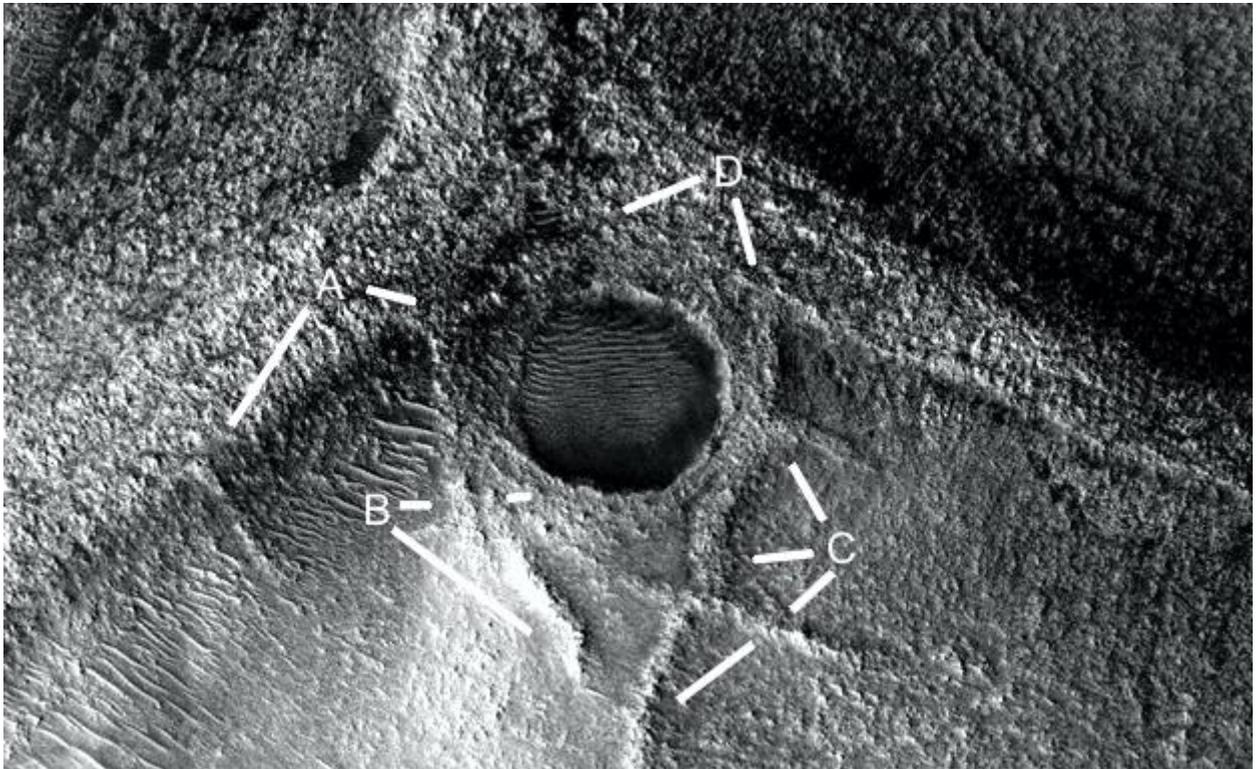
The shape is close to a double parabola, this may indicate there was a collapsed hill here needing a parabolic shape for strength.



Held1275a

Hypothesis

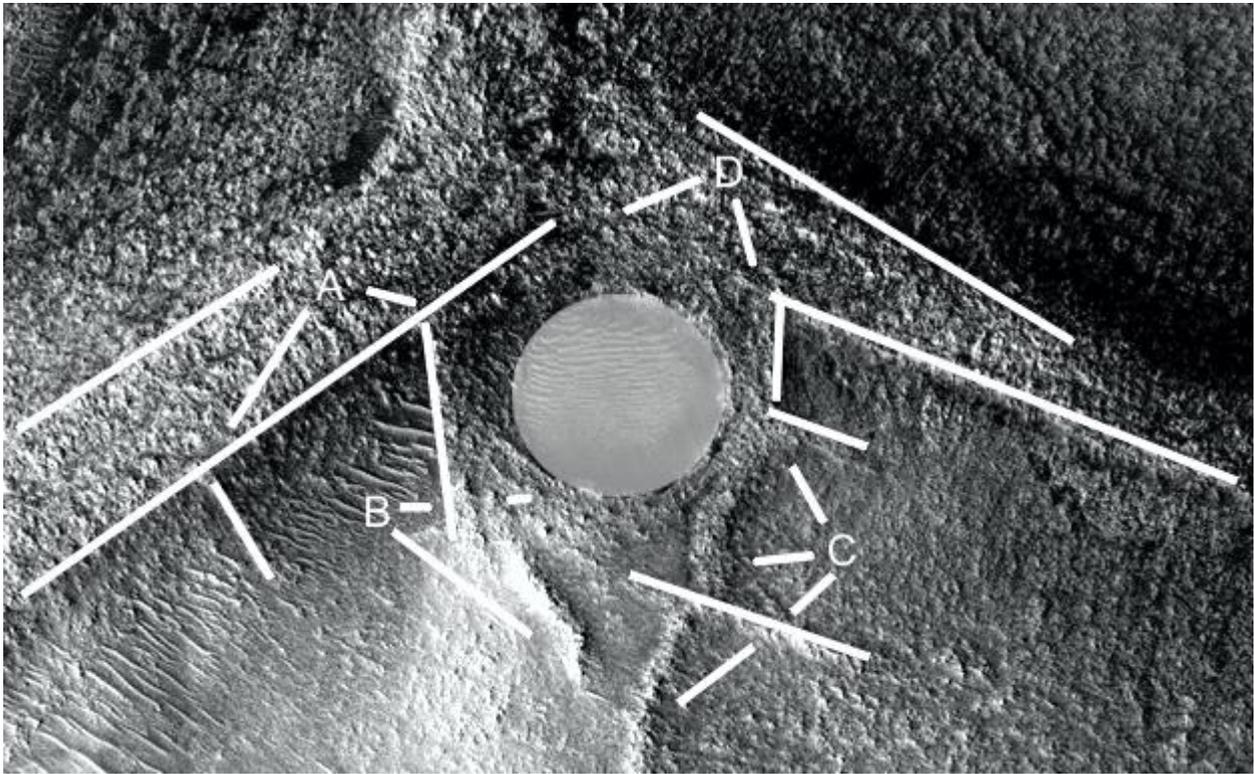
A, B, C, and D surround a circular hole like a crater, except this has no rim or sloping sides. It would also be difficult for a meteor to fall here without damaging the walls. A shows a wall surrounding this hole at 4 o'clock, a small wall at 7 o'clock. B shows an enclosure at 4 o'clock, C shows the other side of this enclosure and 2 walls. D shows the line of the thicker wall separate from the more circular segment surrounding the hole.



Held1275a2

Hypothesis

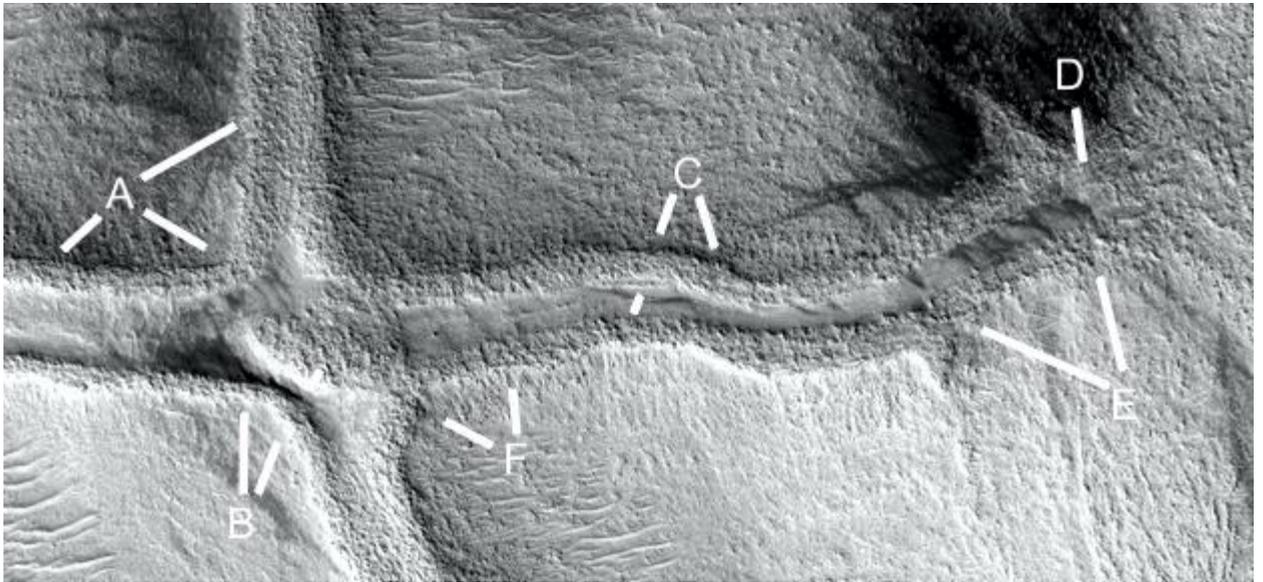
The lines show how straight parts of the formation are. Also the hole is approximately circular, the walls may have been built around a crater. To the left of this hole is a lower area like a rectangle. If this filled with water then access to the lake may have been on this side.



Held1277a

Hypothesis

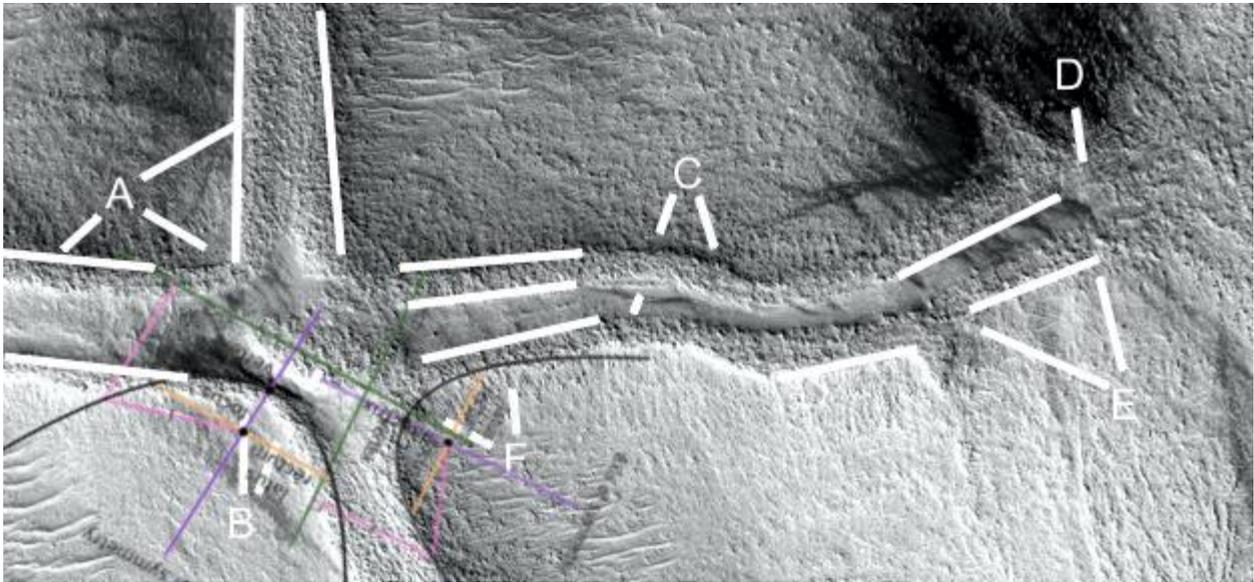
A shows one side of these double walls, B shows the other side and how the ground in between is similar to the ground outside them. At 1 o'clock there is an arced shape rock which may have held in water on one side. It implies the walls were built like this on the same ground. C shows more double walls, they are constant in width and height, the space between them is approximately the same along this segment, the walls are also flat on top. D and E show dark streaks on the ground as if the walls were built over them. Dust devils should not be able to climb over this wall without losing their energy. The dark streaks seem to go right under the wall.



Held1277a2

Hypothesis

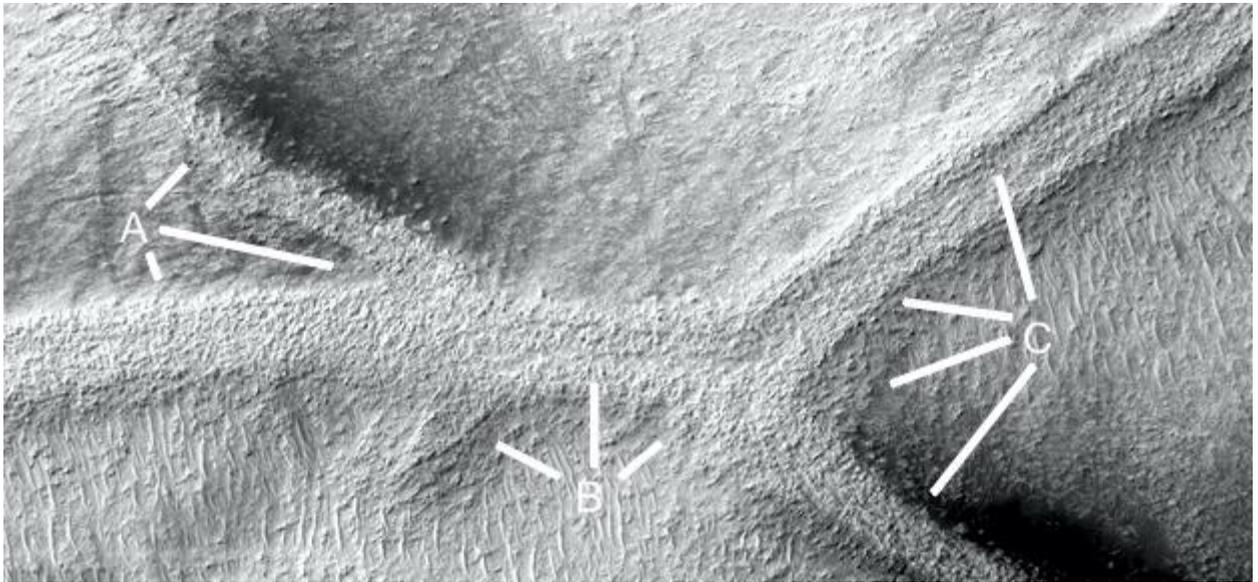
Two of the corners are parabolas, also the line show how straight some of the walls are.



Held1277b

Hypothesis

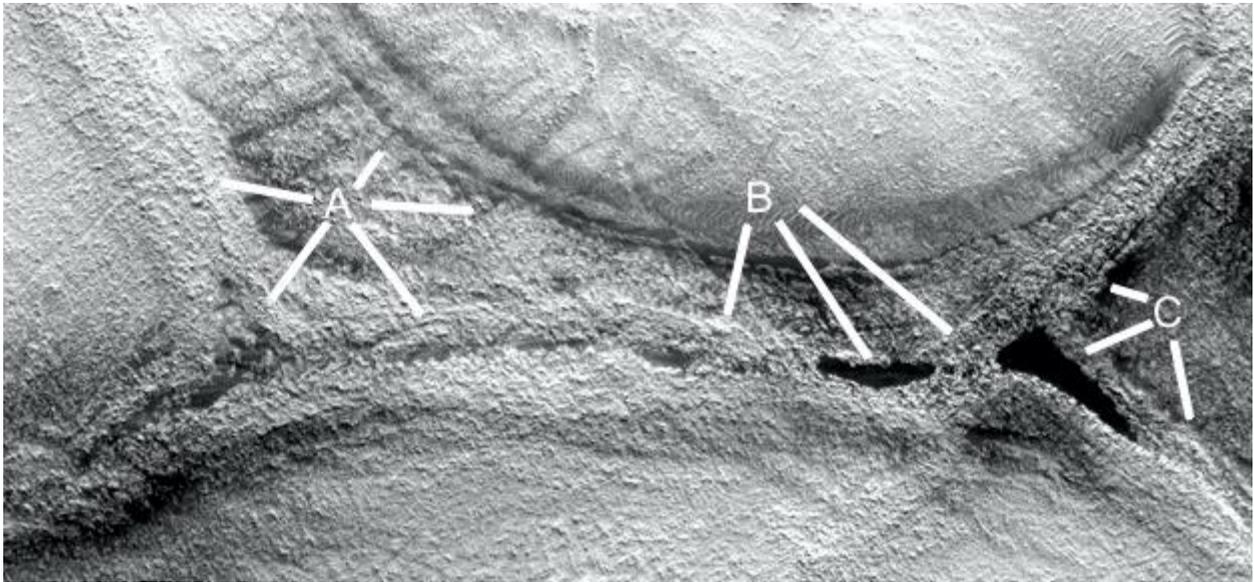
The walls are similar here, A may be hollow but the roof is still intact between the double walls. From B to C the roof seems to gradually subside showing the double walls.



Held1277g

Hypothesis

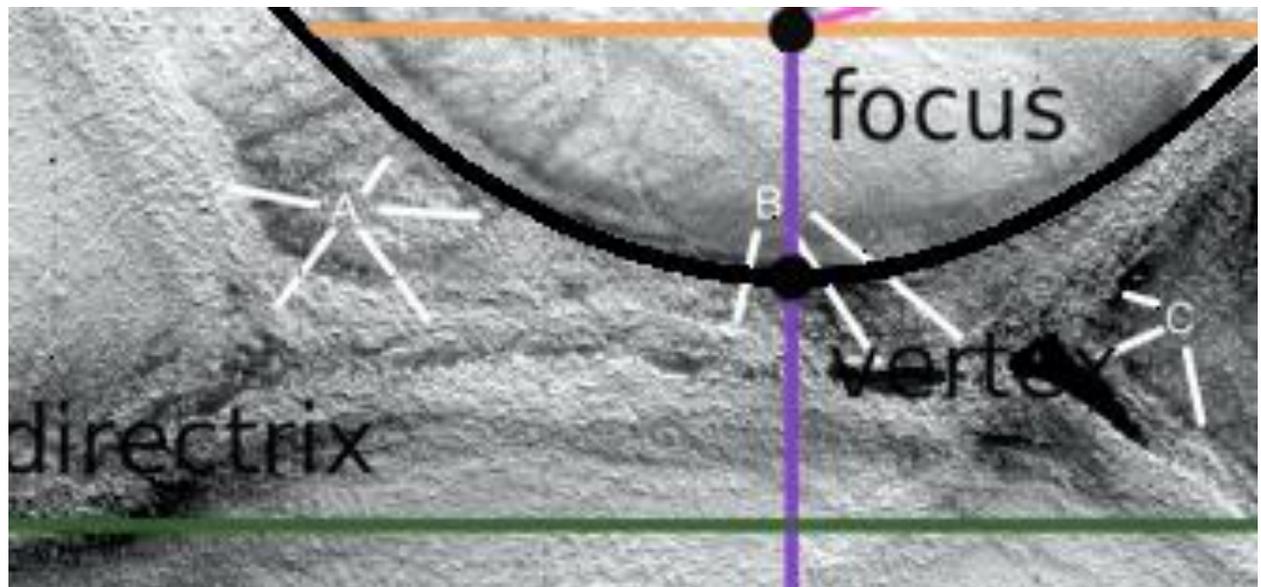
More of the streaks go across the formation, this may be from dust devils disturbing a layer of pale dust. B at 4 and 5 o'clock, C at 5 and 8 o'clock show dark materials like these streaks where the collapsed roof would be. A shows more double walls from 10 o'clock where the roof is intact down to the collapsed roof at 5 and 7 o'clock.



Held1277g2

Hypothesis

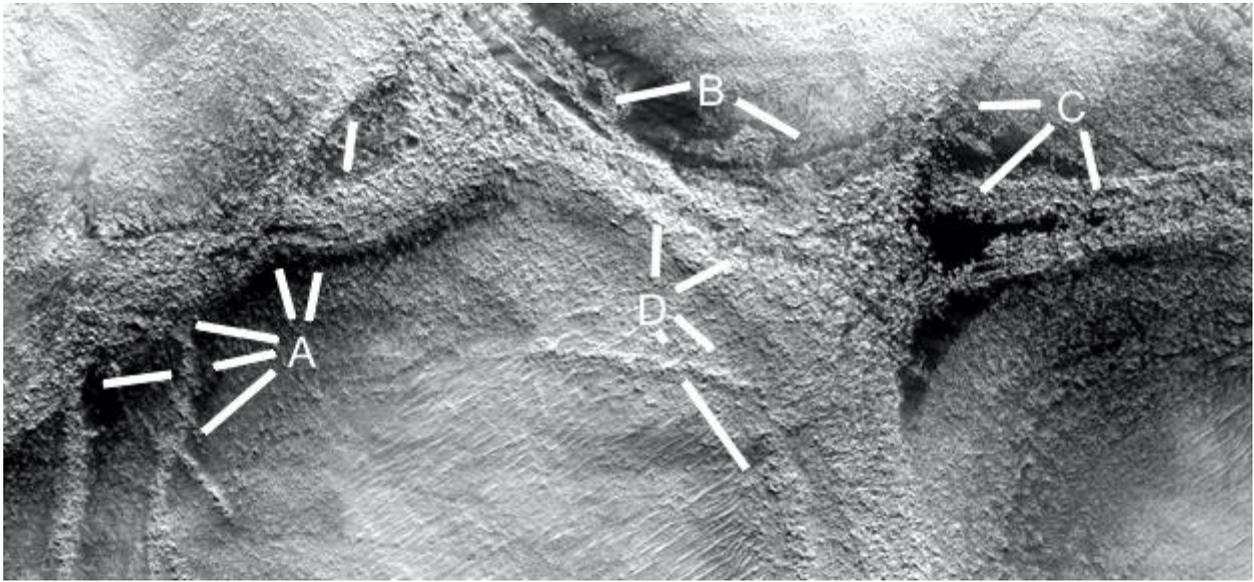
A parabola is shown.



Held1277h

Hypothesis

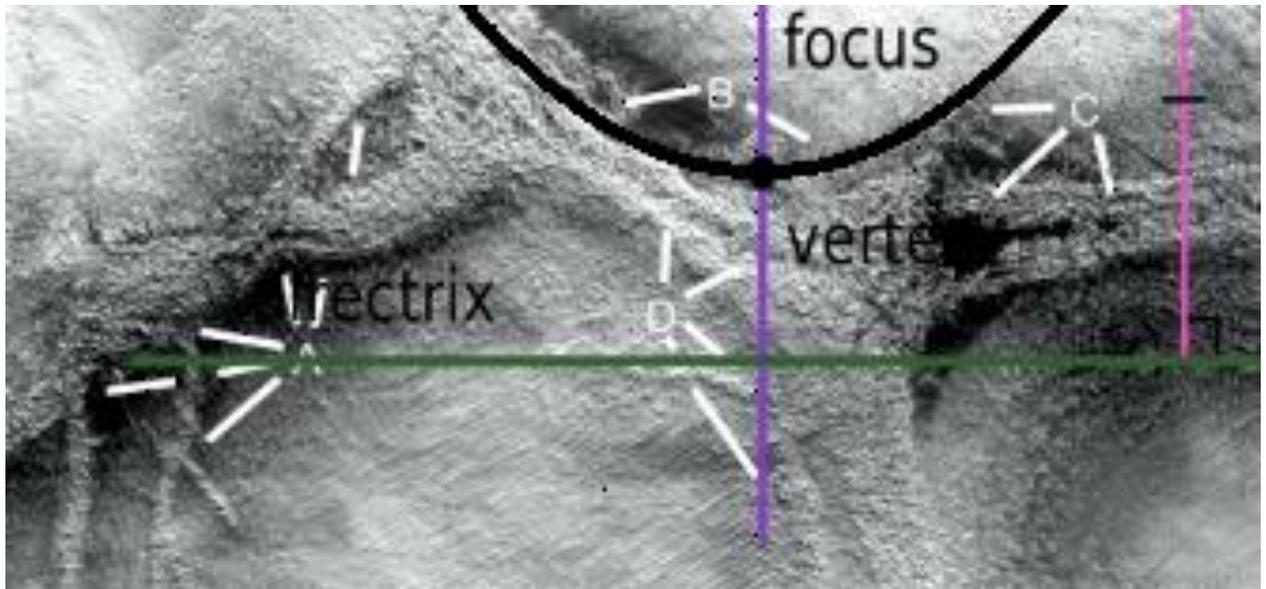
A shows a collapsed roof at 11 o'clock, and some walls similar to those that come out of hills in the area. B shows a collapsed roof at 8 o'clock. C shows another collapsed roof at 5 and 7 o'clock, D shows more signs of the roof collapsing at 12 and 2 o'clock, also a double wall at 4 and 5 o'clock.



Held1277h2

Hypothesis

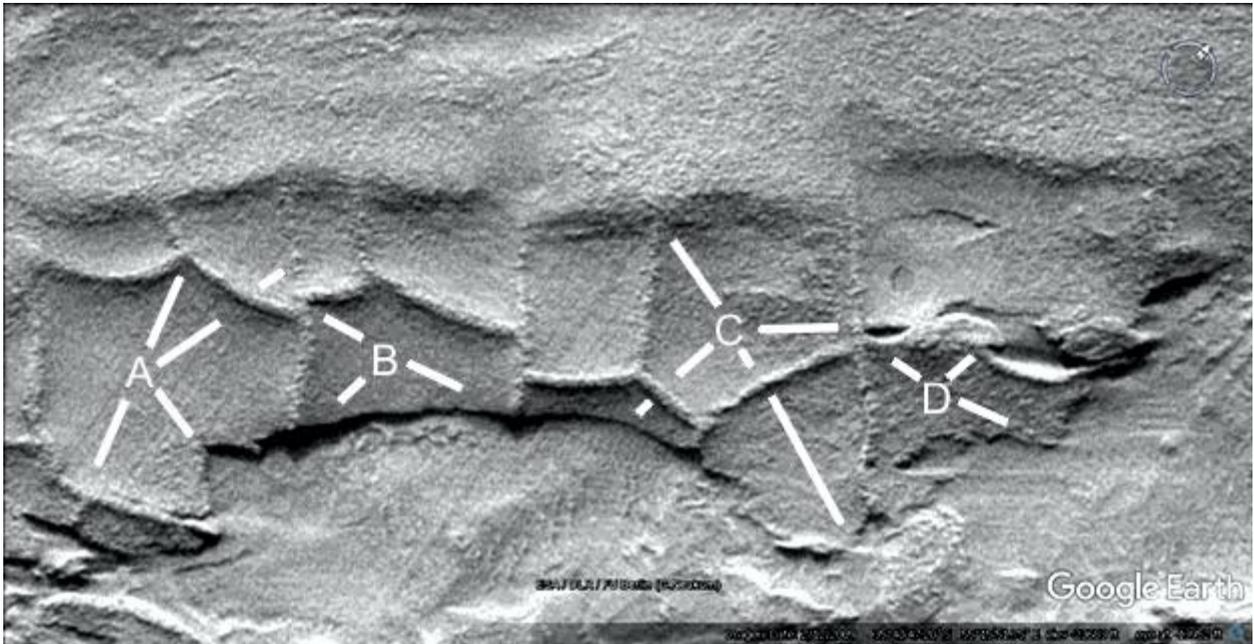
A parabola is shown.



Held1286

Hypothesis

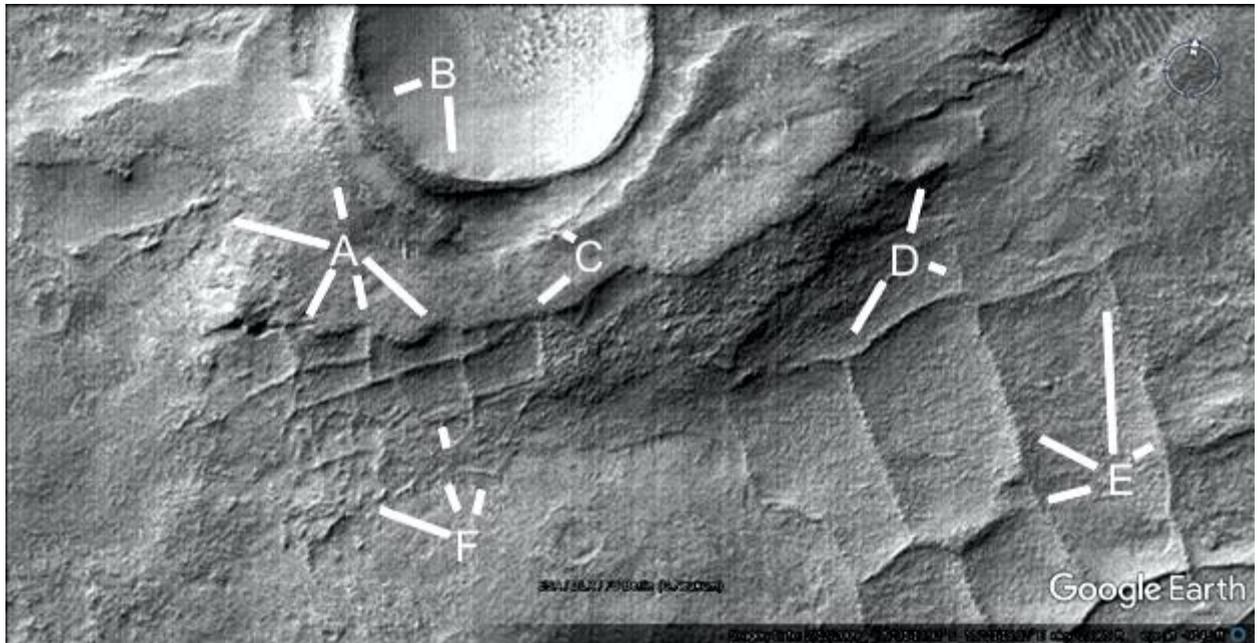
This implies the floor of some of these walled fields is also constructed, it breaks off from A at 5 o'clock, through B at 4 and 7 o'clock, along to C at 5 and 7 o'clock, the edge is more eroded at D at 4 o'clock. The walls going into the hills are in better condition around A, then become more eroded at C at 11 and 3 o'clock, D shows segments of a collapsed roof at 10 and 2 o'clock.



Held1288

Hypothesis

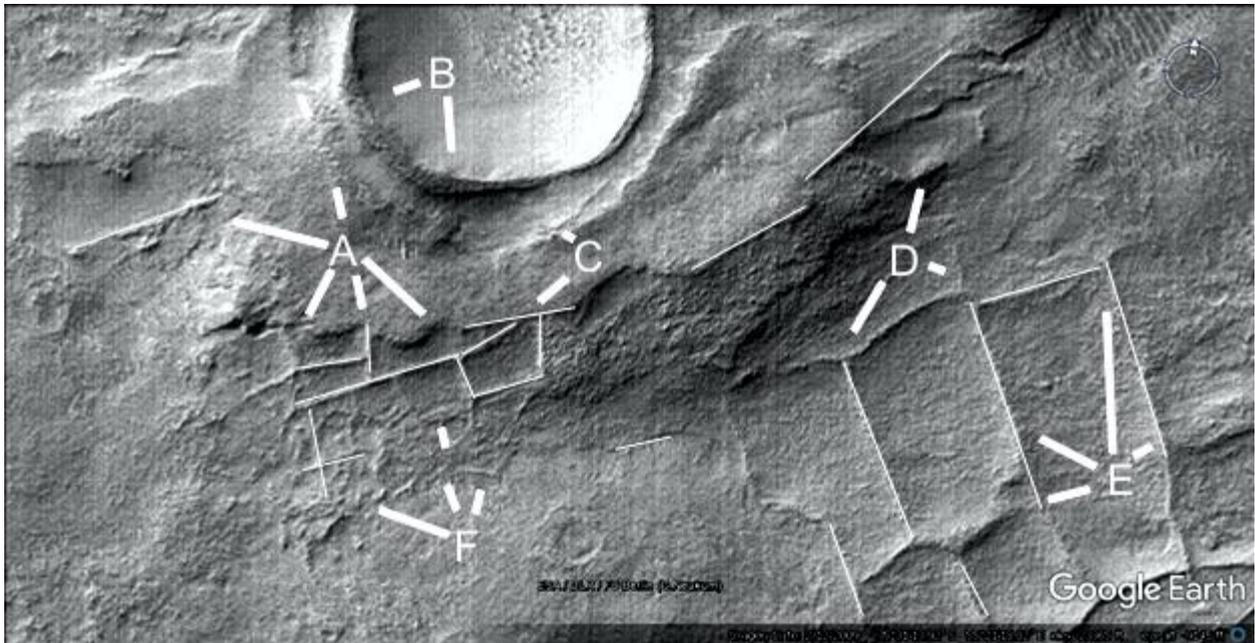
A shows straight walls coming out of the hill. The crater rim at B may have been altered into more of a wall, this may have been used as a dam. The hill at C and to the right shows some signs of settling or collapsing. Some grooves in it may be tunnels. D shows a collapsed part of the hill at 1 o'clock, between D and E are walled fields.



Held1288a

Hypothesis

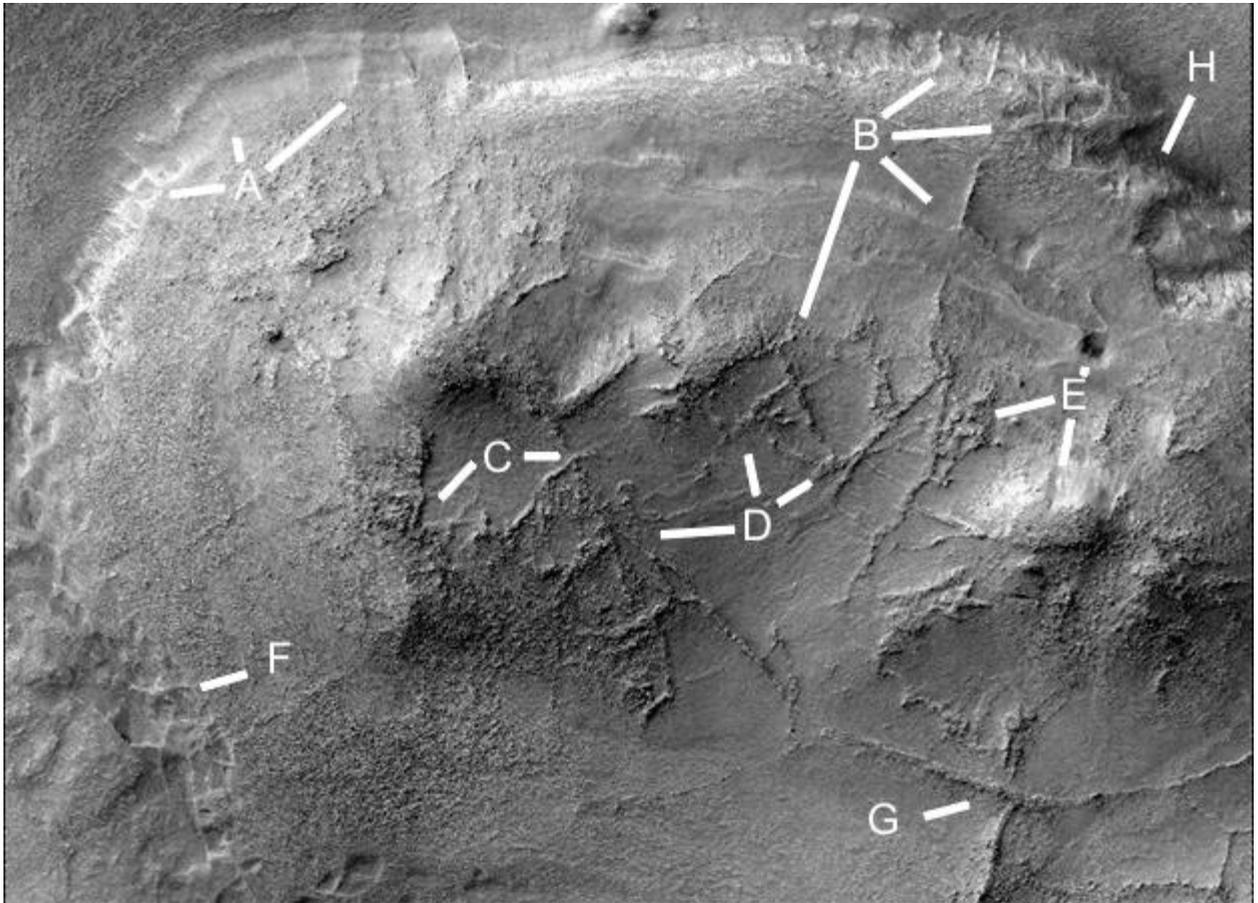
The walls show how straight parts of the formations are.



Held1291h

Hypothesis

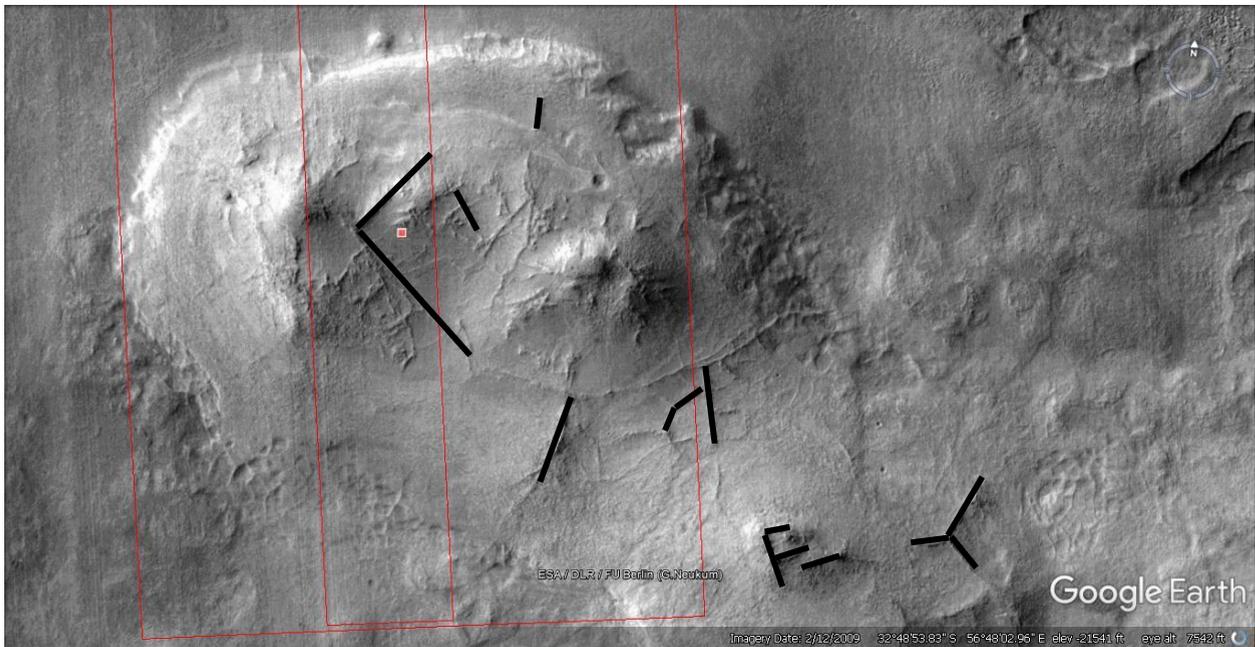
A implies this is a large hollow hill, these rooms appear to go inside the hill. B shows more of these at 2 o'clock, the segment at 3 o'clock may have collapsed, also at 7 o'clock. While much higher the segments at C and D Could be where an upper floor has collapsed. If so then this would be a prime location for exploration. E shows a hill with a collapse on its side at 7 o'clock, another cavity at 1 o'clock, and more walls at 8 o'clock. F shows more cavities appearing on the edge as does H. G shows a T shaped wall intersection.



Held1291i

Hypothesis

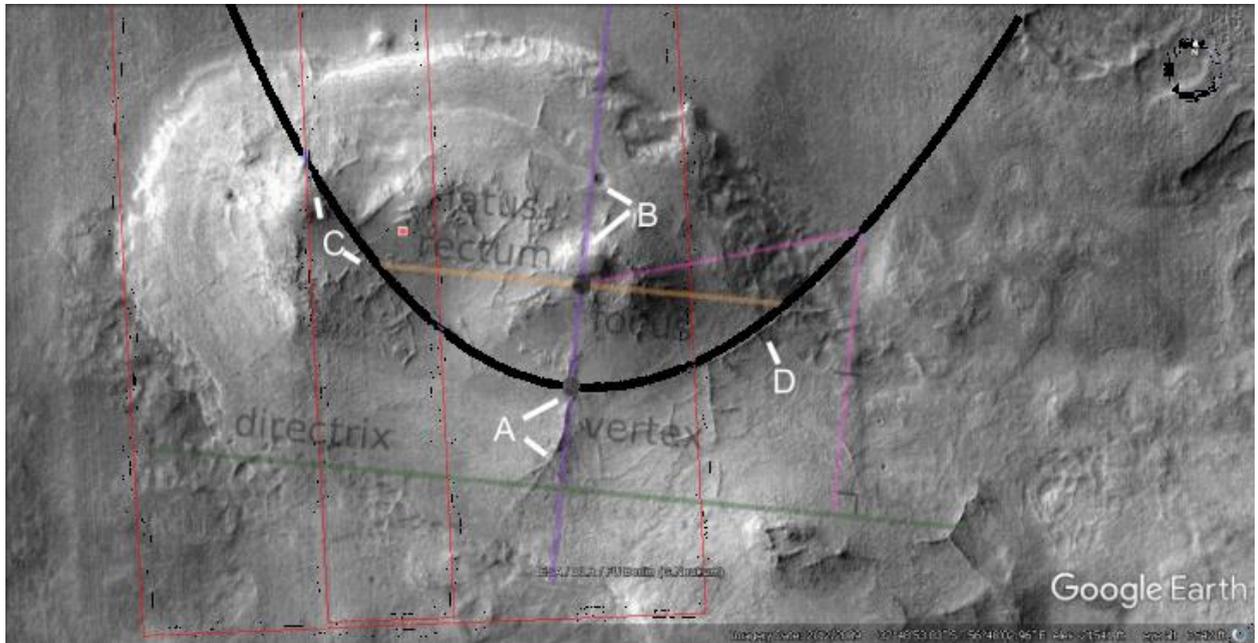
This shows how straight some of the walls are.



Held1291i2

Hypothesis

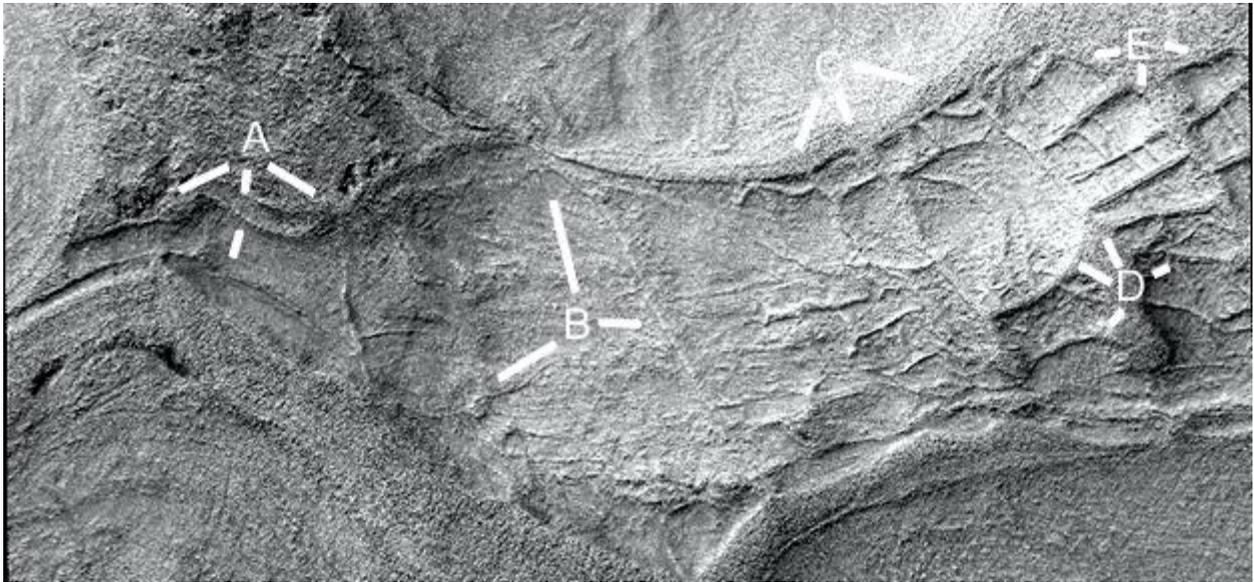
The curved wall is close to a parabola.



Held1295b

Hypothesis

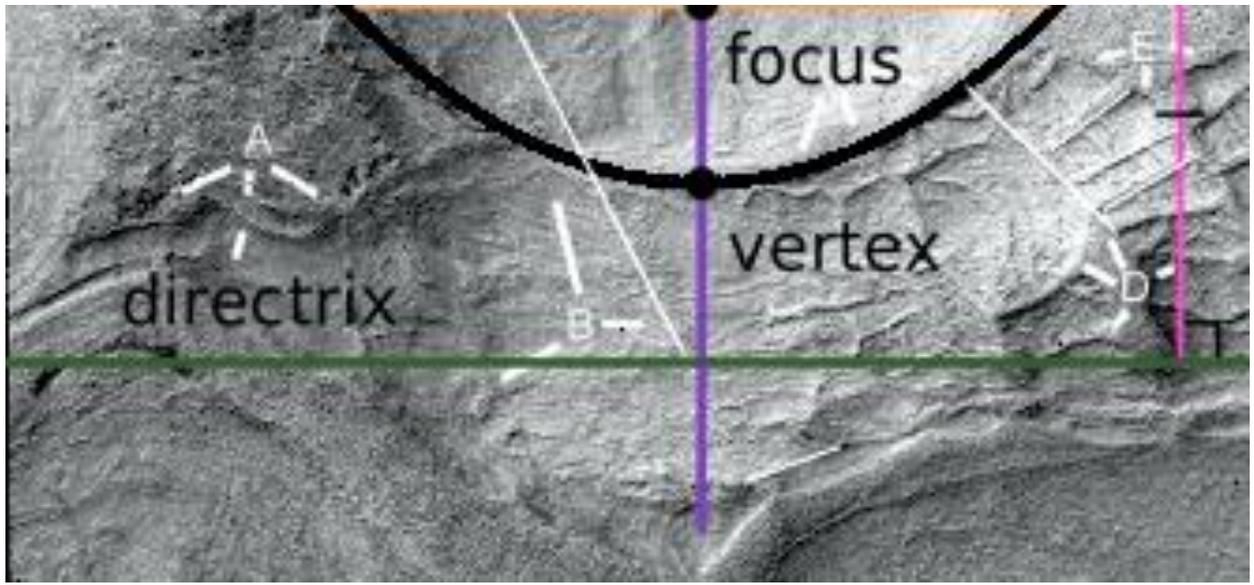
A appear to show a water channel or perhaps roadway, perhaps water could come through here and fill some of the walled areas. B shows some of these walls, C shows a parabola. D shows another curved wall, probably a parabola but not long enough to check. Shows many walled fields with smaller walls subdividing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



Held1295b2

Hypothesis

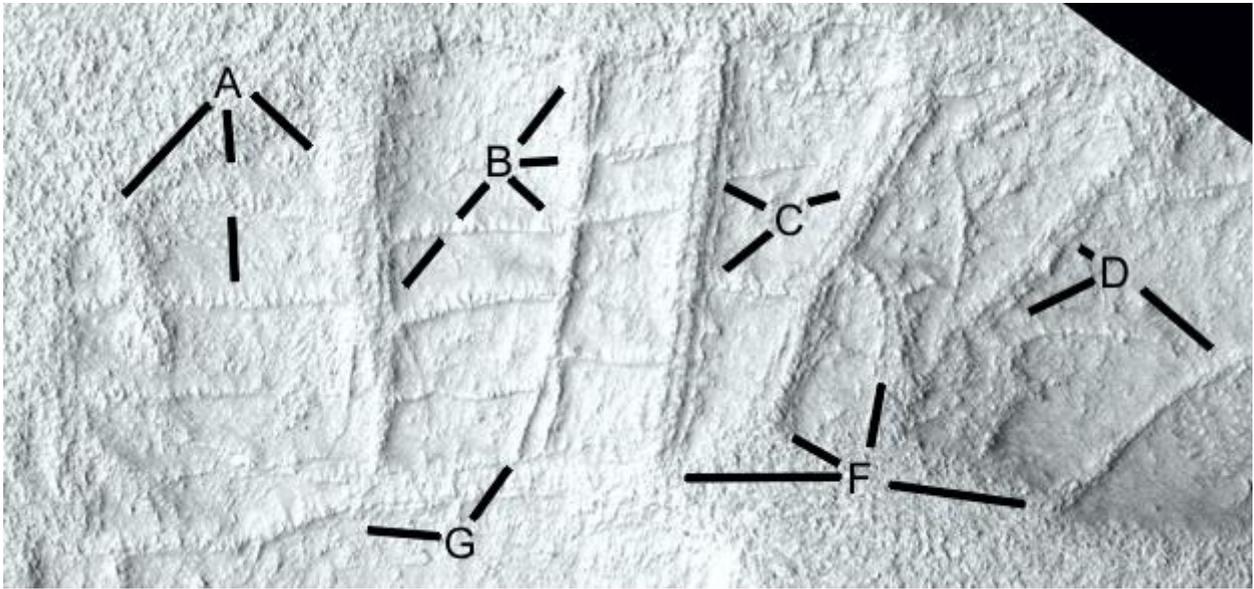
A parabola is shown, also the lines show how straight the walls are.



Held1295c

Hypothesis

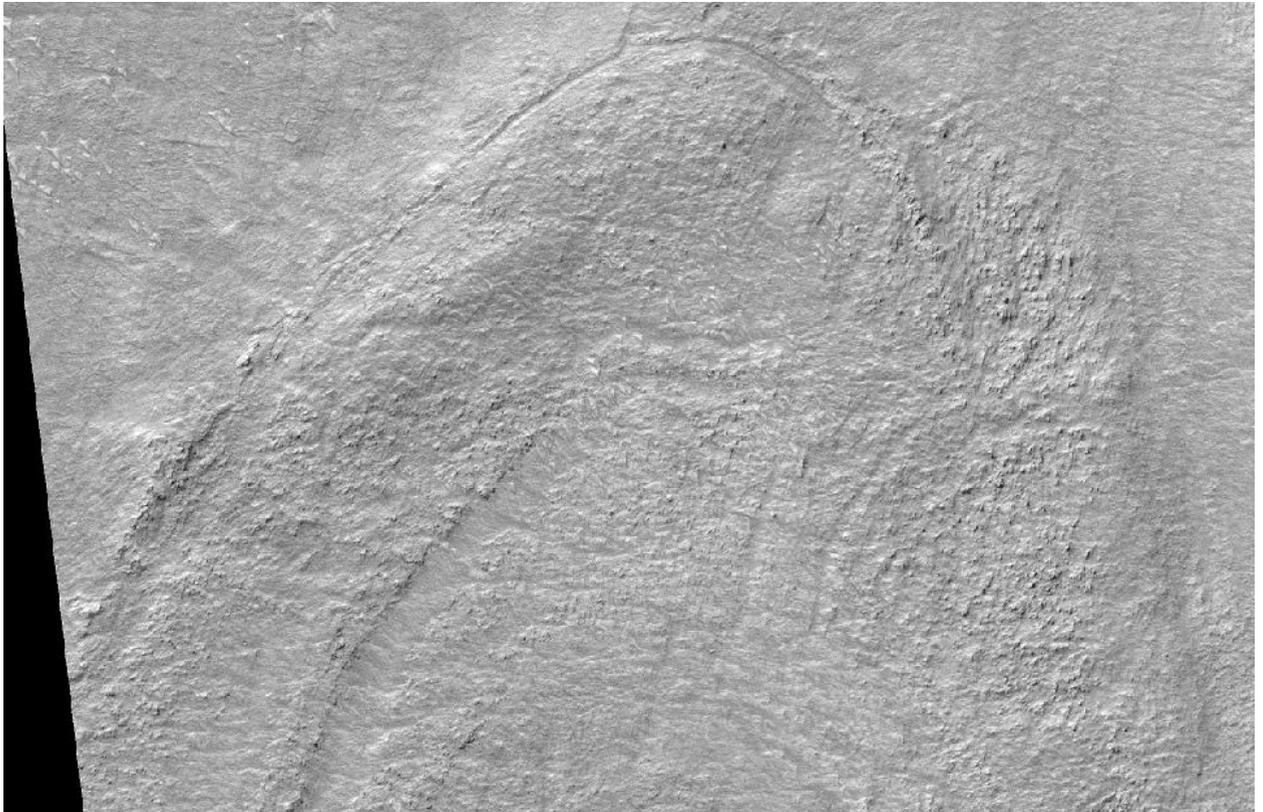
A shows more eroded walls, at 6 o'clock they have the regular grooves as if made of pillars. B shows more of these grooves, also at 1 o'clock the walls may be hollow. At 4 o'clock the horizontal wall goes over or through the vertical one, hard to explain geologically. C at 7 and 10 o'clock shows a double wall, perhaps the roof has collapsed. D shows another double wall at 7 to 10 o'clock. F shows how the double wall goes into the hill at 9 and 10 o'clock implying the hill is also hollow. The curves between F and D may also be parabolic.



Held1295d

Hypothesis

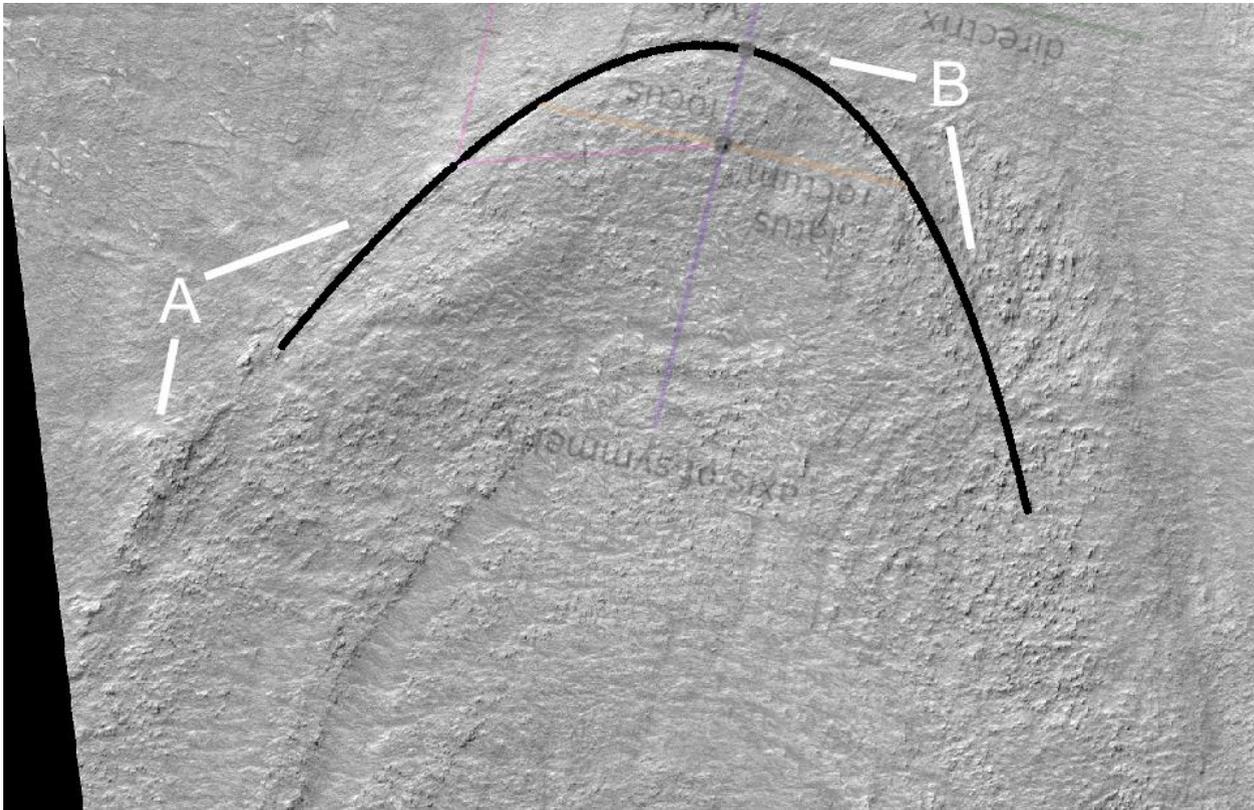
The shape here may have been a hollow hill, it has a parabolic boundary.



Held1295d2

Hypothesis

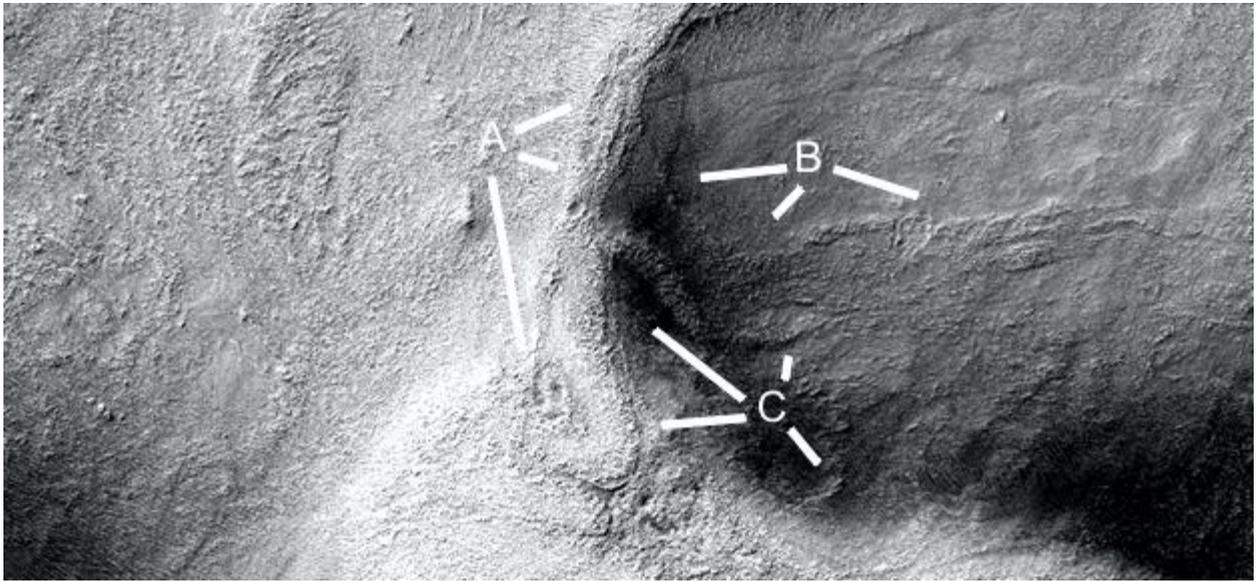
A parabola is shown.



Held1298d

Hypothesis

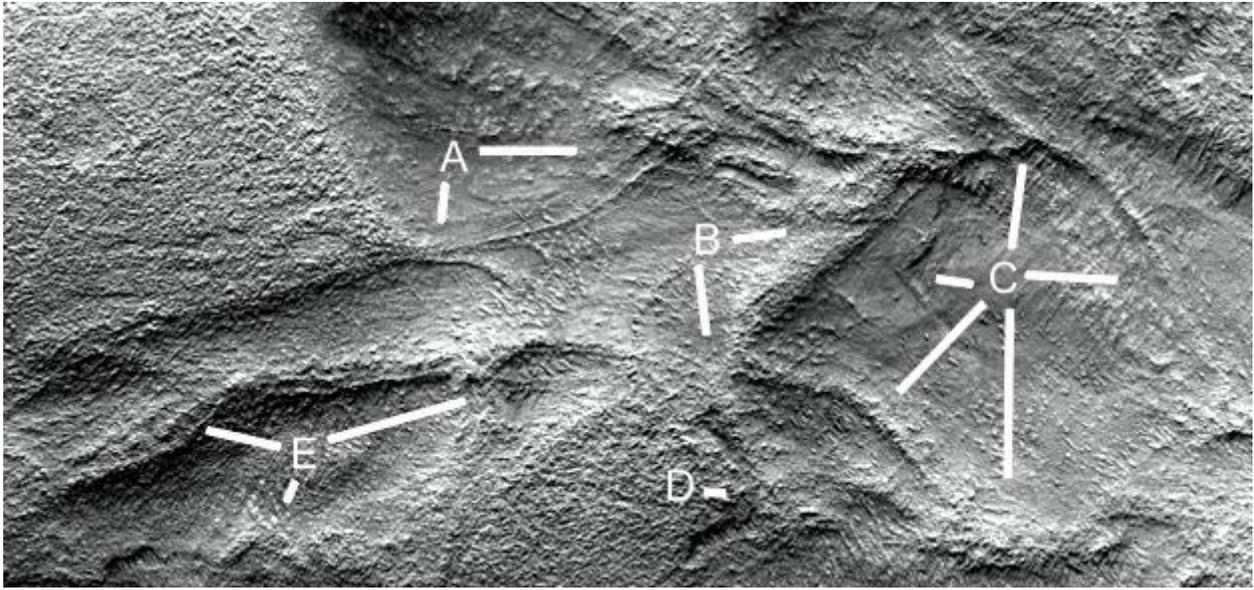
A may be a hollow tube, some collapses are shown at 2 and 4 o'clock with a parabolic curve at 5 o'clock. B shows a ramp coming down from this implying the tube was a water conduit. C at 10 o'clock shows the side of the ramp is constructed with a gap between it and the wall, rather than flush with it from the shadows. At 12 o'clock is the edge of the ramp, at 5 o'clock is another ramp. There might be signs water flowed along it further to the right.



Held1298f

Hypothesis

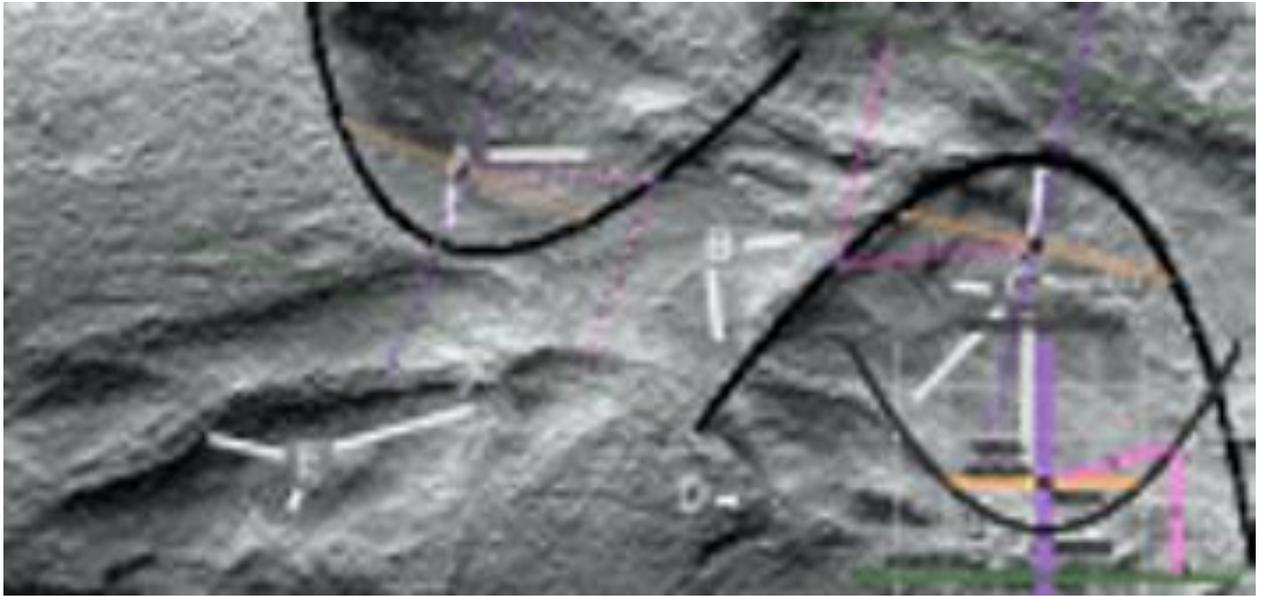
A shows a narrow wall coming out of the hill forming a parabola, B a nexus of walls at 6 o'clock and perhaps a water channel at 3 o'clock/ C shows 2 more parabolas, also an angular segment of walls at 9 o'clock. D shows more tunnels as if the hill is collapsing. E shows dome double walls as if the roof is collapsing on tubes.



Held1298f2

Hypothesis

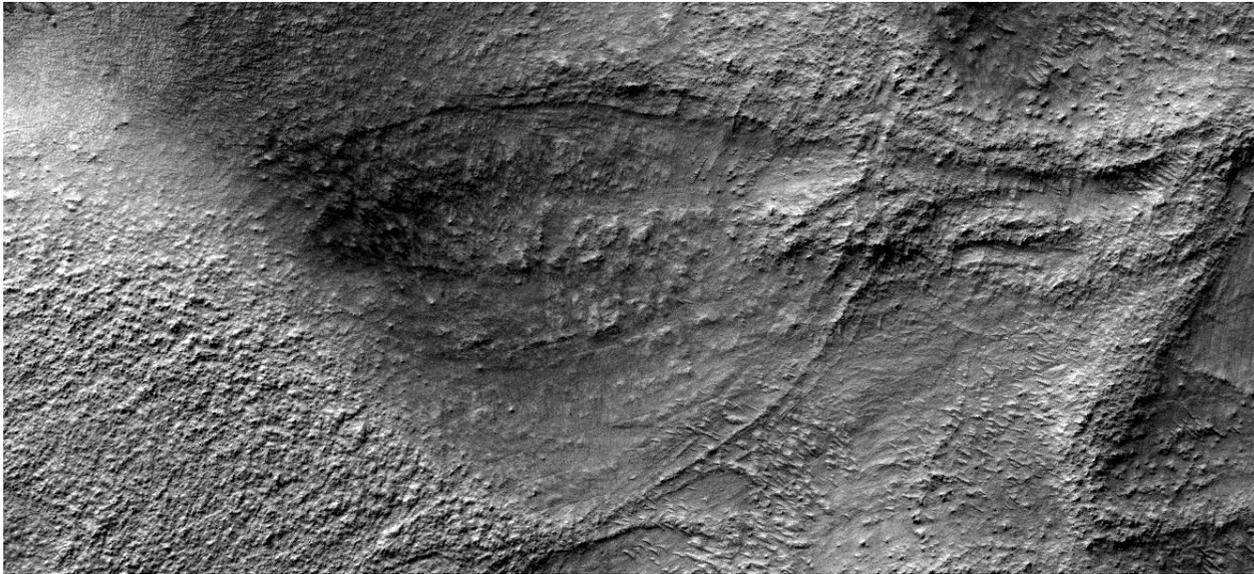
Three parabolas are shown.



Held1298g

Hypothesis

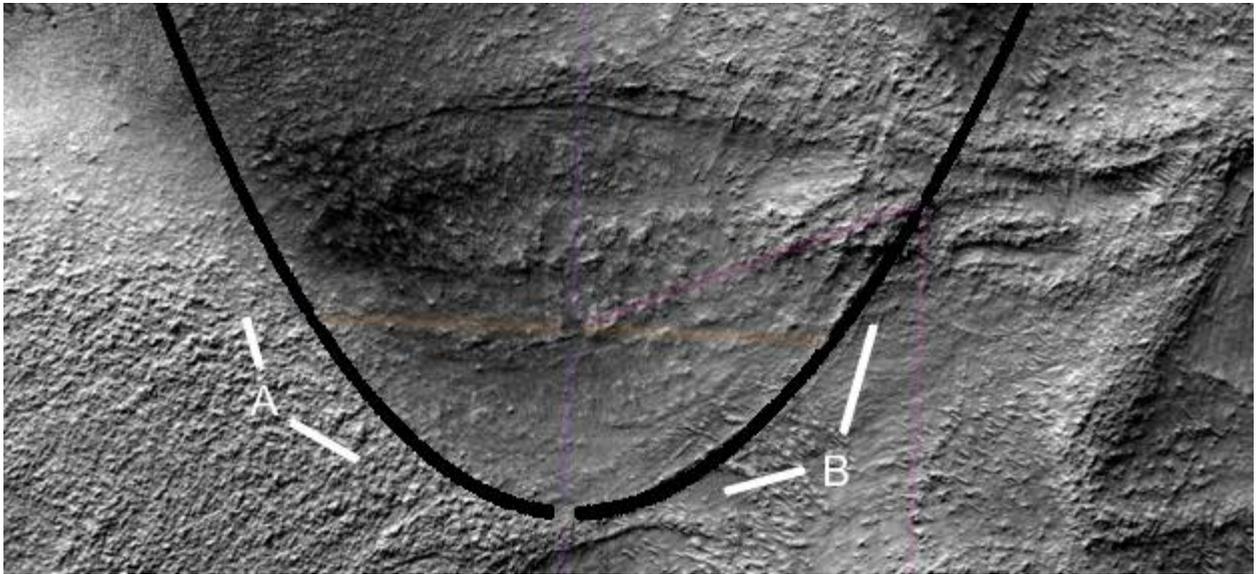
This shows another parabolic depression like a dam.



Held1298g2

Hypothesis

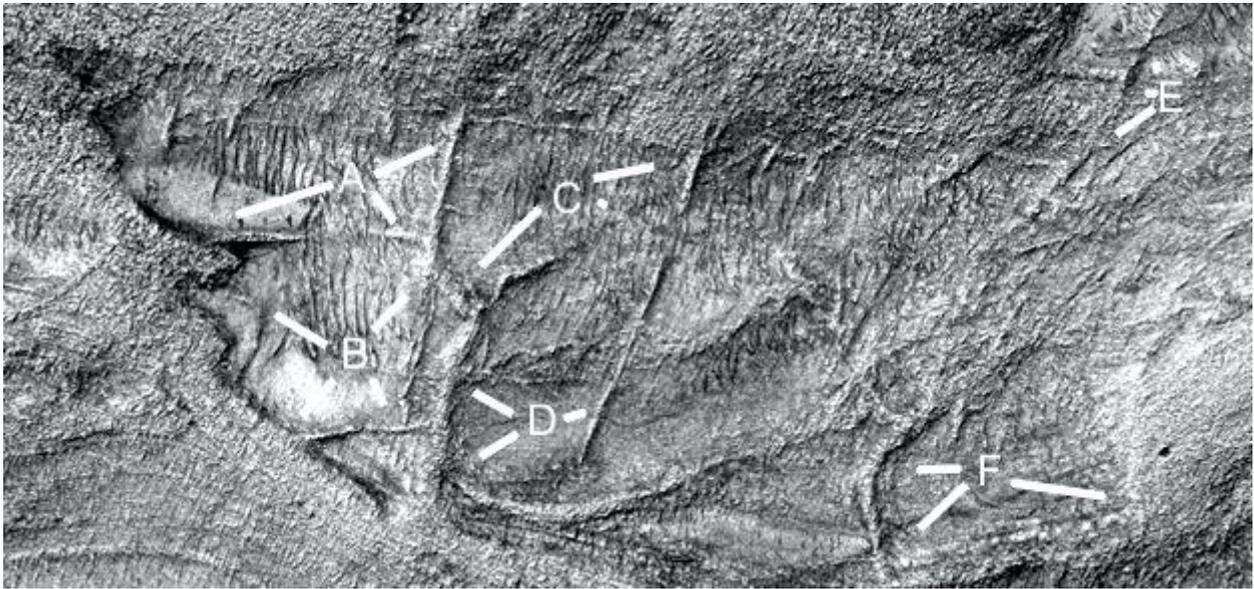
A parabola is shown.



Held1301a

Hypothesis

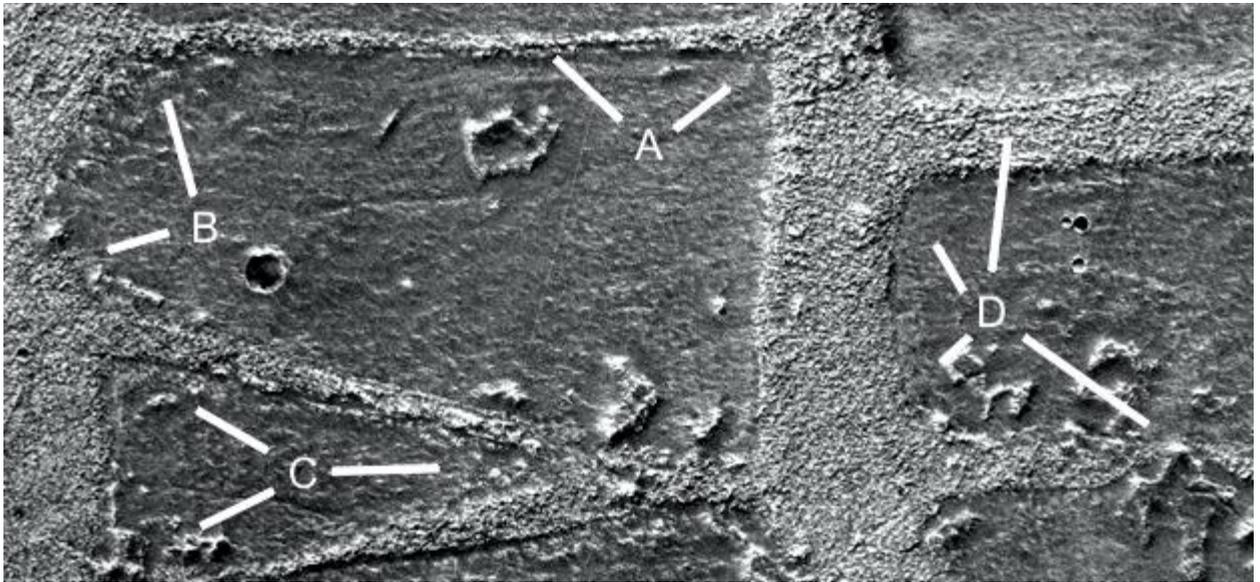
These walled fields are covered in sand dunes, indicating fairly constant prevailing wind at the time. A shows a cleared area of the dunes at 8 o'clock, perhaps indicating there was someone using the fields. At 2 and 5 o'clock the walls are in good condition, B shows another field with a cleared area, the curve at 10 o'clock may be a collapsed part of the hill. At 2 o'clock is a nexus of walls. Between C and D the walls are more eroded. At E the walls are more buried than eroded, however there are some signs of pillars at 9 o'clock. F shows a double wall like a collapsed tube going into the hill.



Held1301e

Hypothesis

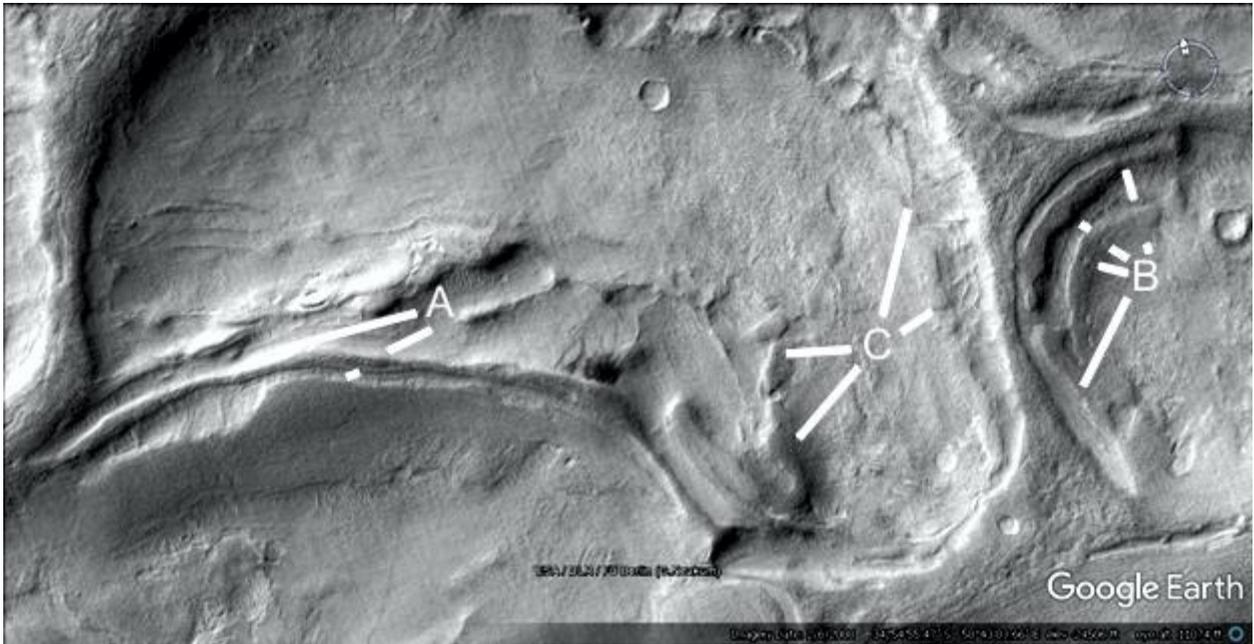
A shows a narrow wall connecting to a thicker wall, there is a groove at 10 o'clock running across it over to B as if its roof is collapsing. B shows some grooves or collapsed tunnels coming out of the wall. C shows a triangular walled field highly eroded at the apex. D shows a more rounded wall segment from 11 to 7 o'clock, at 1 o'clock is a groove like a collapsed area. At 4 o'clock the wall appears to collapse.



Held1305

Hypothesis

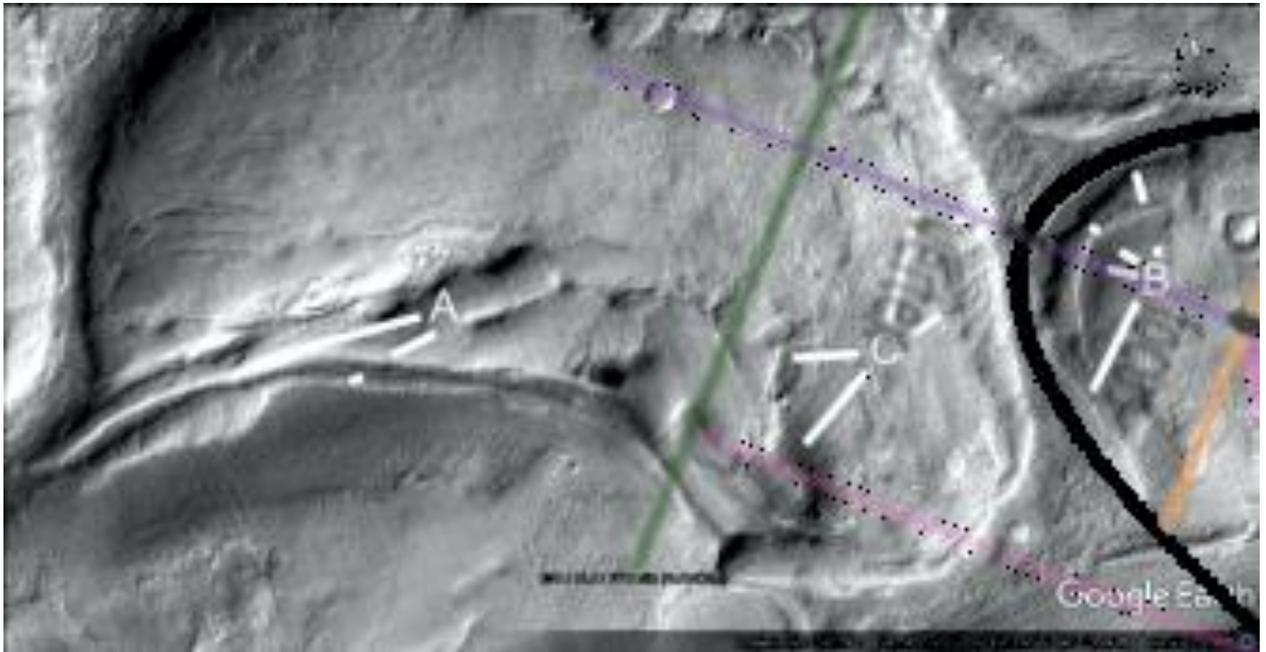
A is probably a collapsed roof of a tube, B may be another collapsed segment like a tunnel. C shows another collapsed tunnel from 1 to 2 o'clock, the area from 7 to 9 o'clock may have been a larger hollow hill with the boundary like a narrow wall going over to A.



Held1305a

Hypothesis

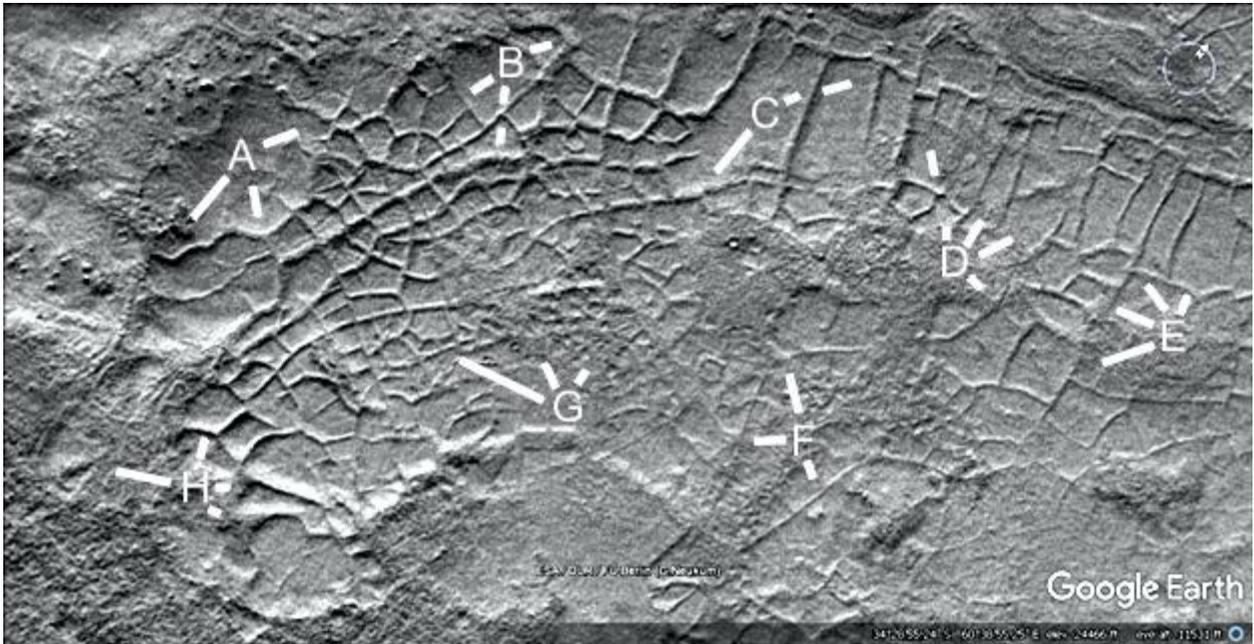
A parabola is shown.



Held1315

Hypothesis

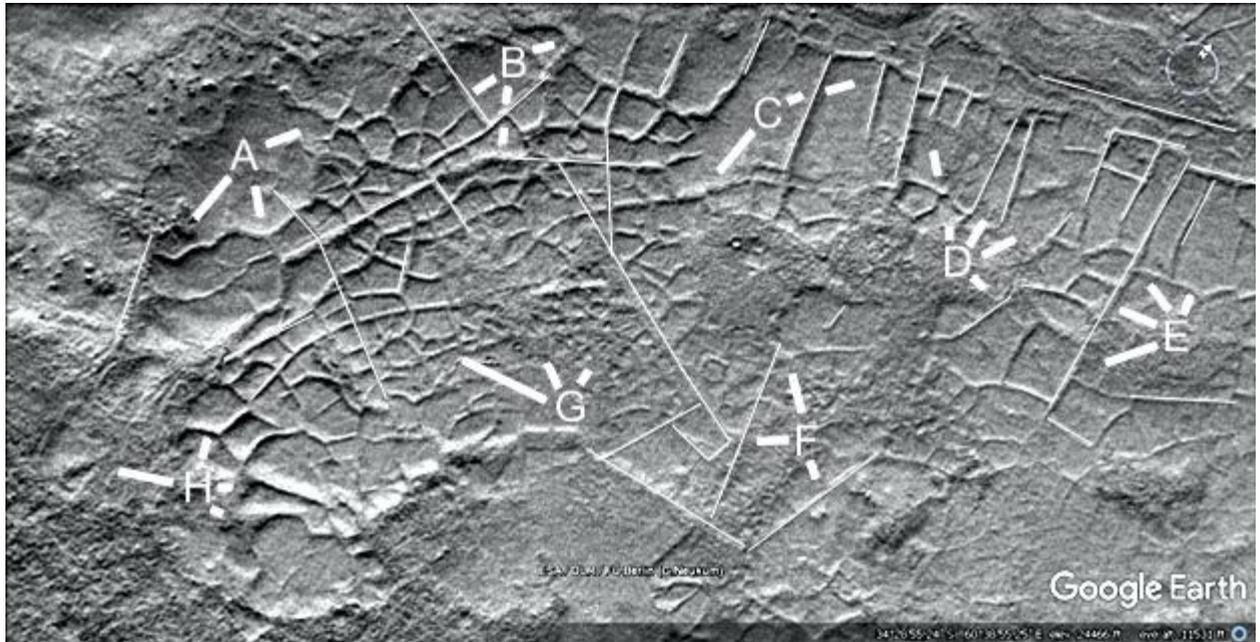
A shows a larger walled field with a collapsed hill and pillars to its left, B shows more walls. From C over to E there are many parallel walls often with right angles. F shows some walls where hills have perhaps eroded and collapsed, giving insight into their construction techniques. G at 11 o'clock shows a probable collapsed hill or nexus of walls. H at 10 o'clock would also be a collapsed hill.



Held1315a

Hypothesis

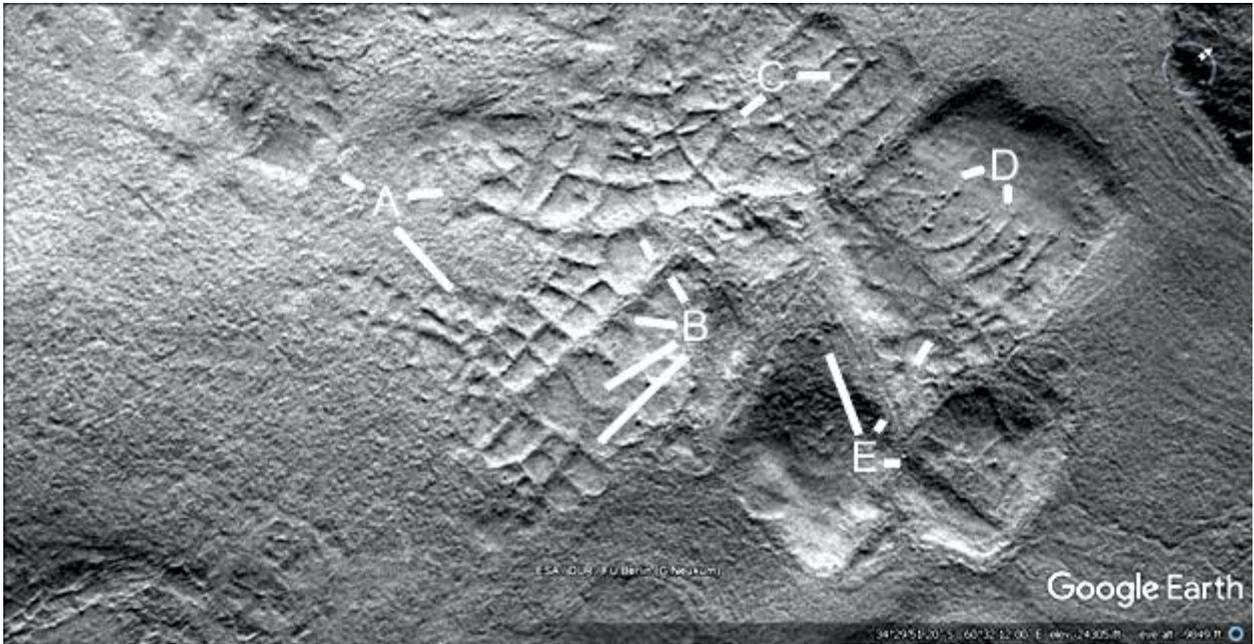
The lines give a sample of how straight the walls are. Many have a curve which may be parabolic.



Held1316

Hypothesis

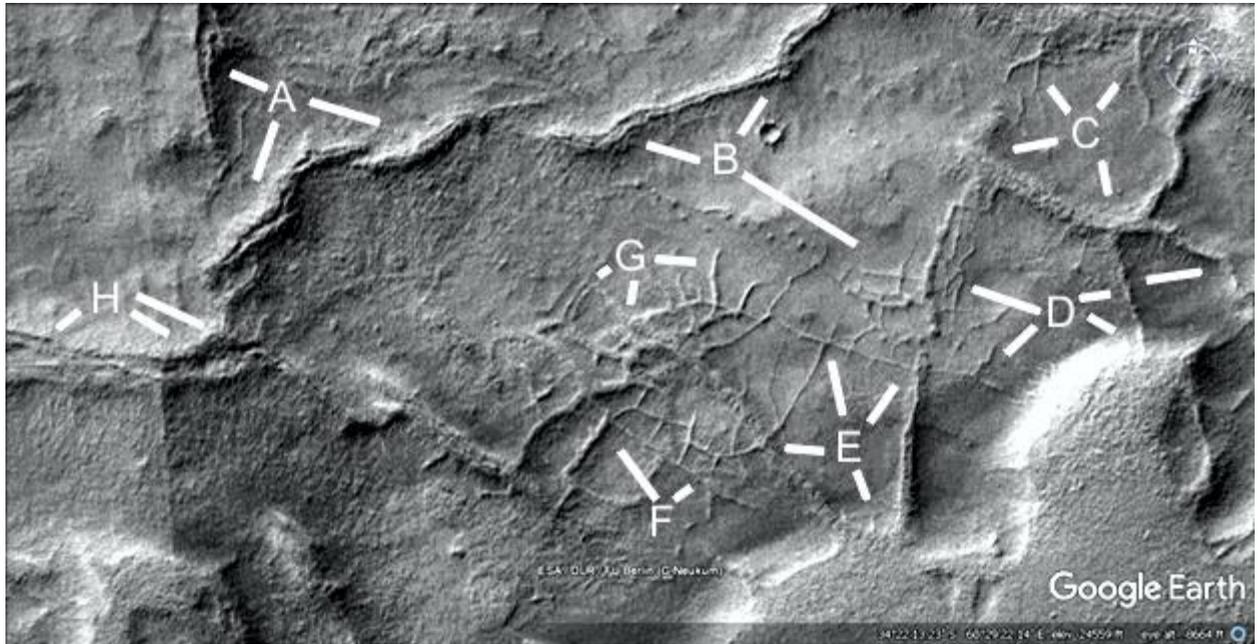
Many of these walls appear to be part of the hill, this may be a larger collapsed area particularly at A at 10 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the rooms appear from under the eroding roof. C has many walls buried as if from a collapsed roof, D has walls not enclosing anything so they may have been interior supports. E at 11 o'clock looks like a collapsing roof as the upper layer peels off. At 3 o'clock may be a collapsed segment, at 1 o'clock both legs the walls go from poking through the roof to being partially buried.



Held1317

Hypothesis

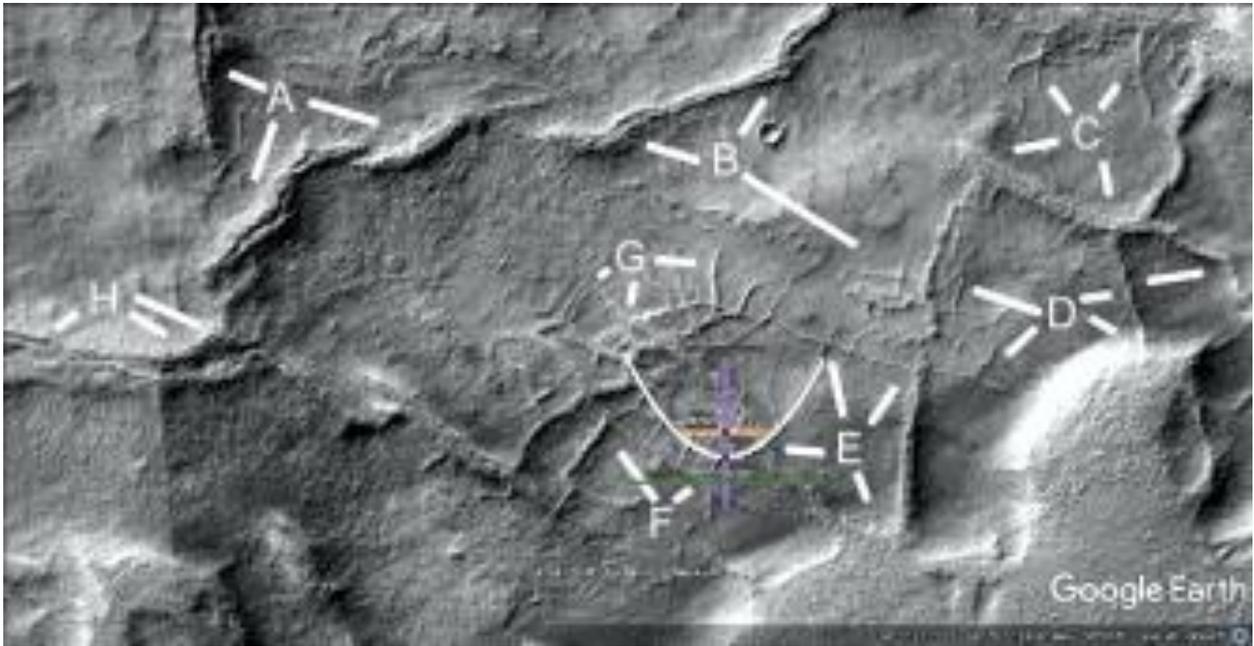
A and B show double walls as if the roof of the tubes collapsed. At 4 o'clock at B over to D there are rectilinear walls. C shows another double wall from 5 to 7 o'clock. At 11 to 1 o'clock the walls come out of the hill. E, F, and G are a large complex of walled fields, H is another double wall.



Held1317a

Hypothesis

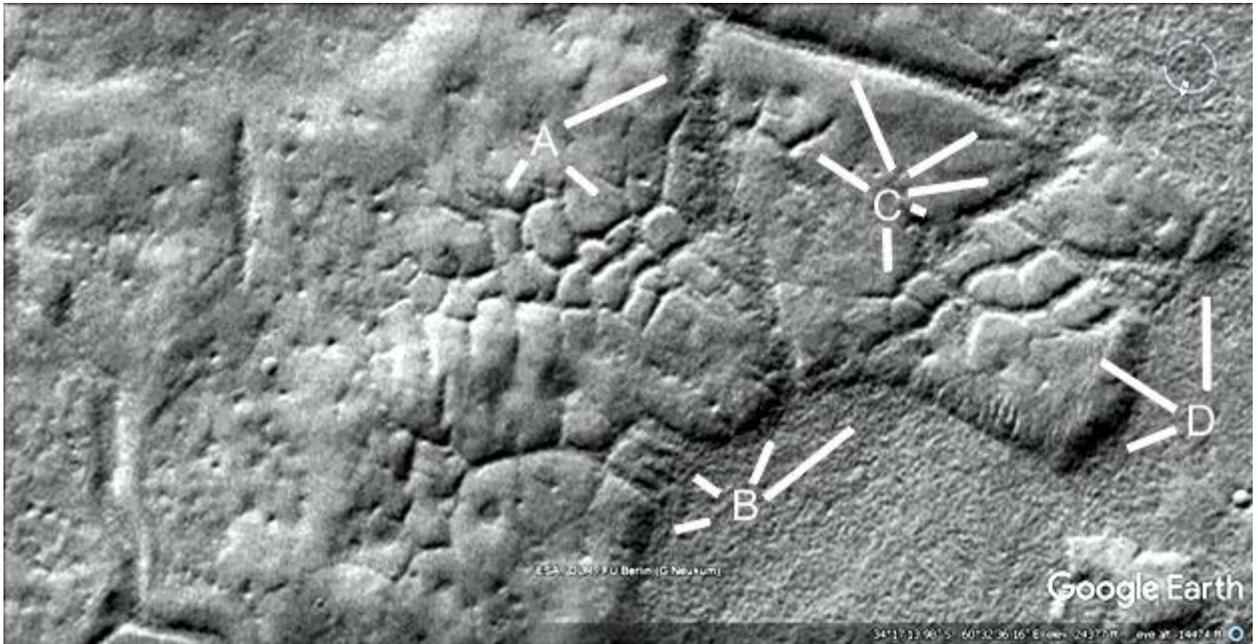
A parabola is shown.



Held1321

Hypothesis

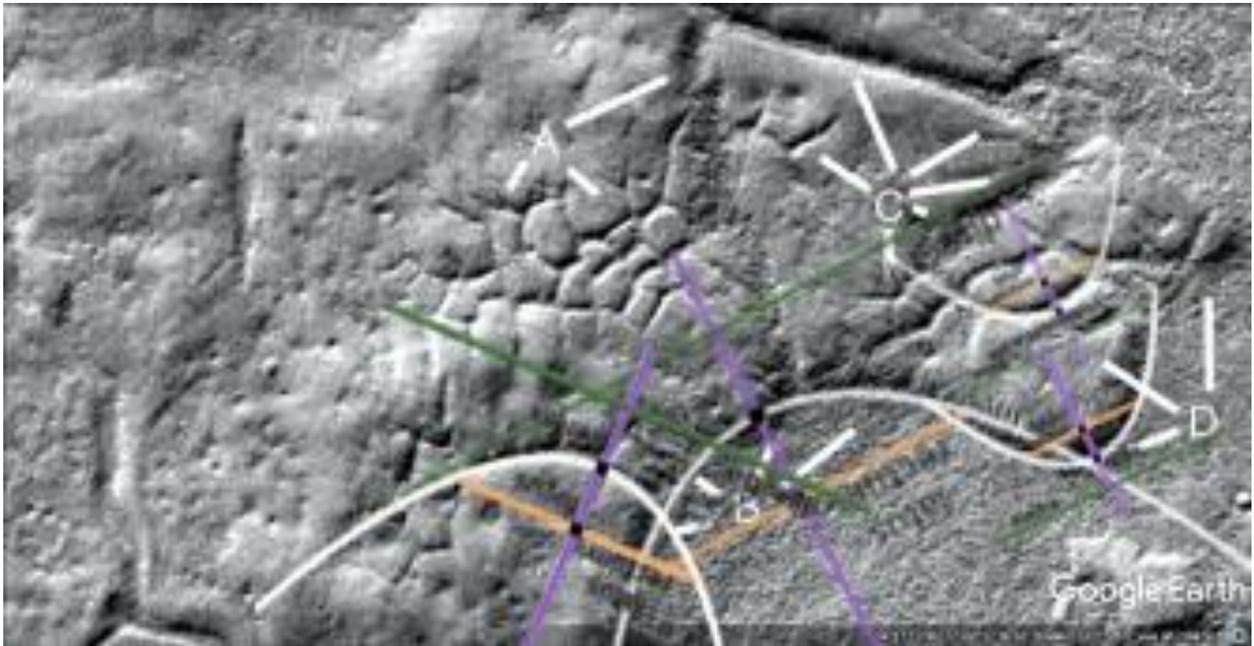
A shows more walled fields, the wall from 2 o'clock down to B is highly eroded. B shows more walls coming out of the hill. C shows a double wall in segments at 11 and 2 o'clock, also a collapsed roof at 3 o'clock. D shows more walls connecting to the hill. The many mounds may have been pillars holding up the roof or the remains of some walls.



Held1321a

Hypothesis

Four parabolas are shown.



Held1322

Hypothesis

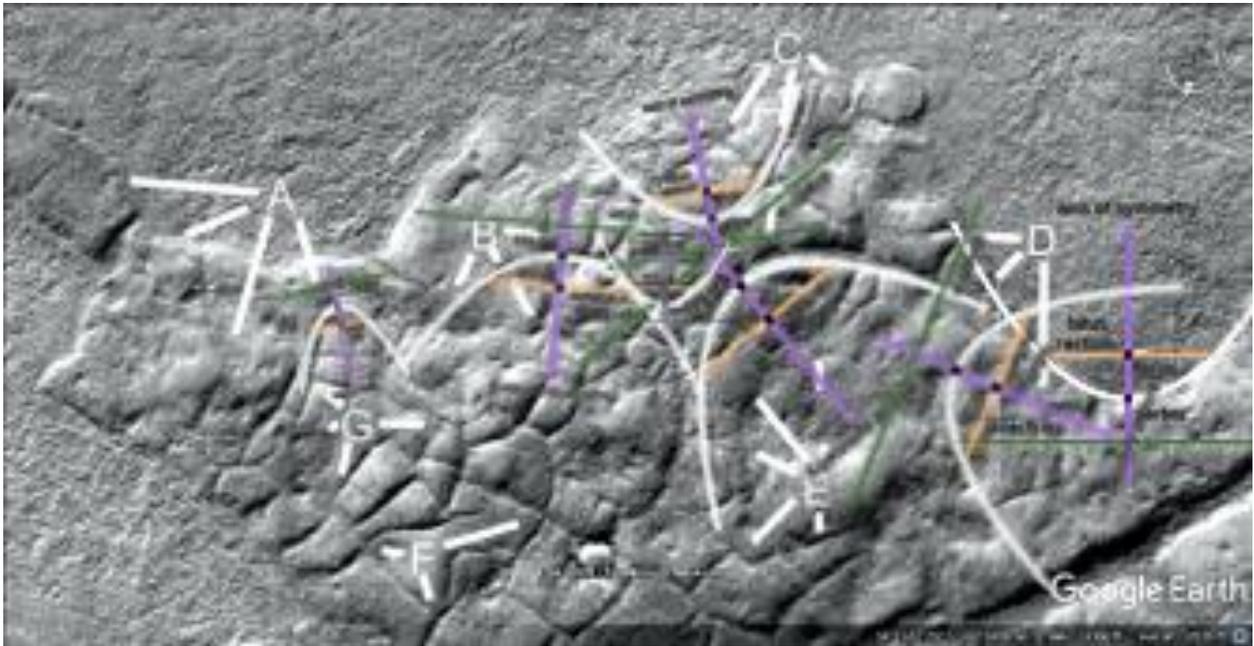
It may be a collapsed part of the hill at A at 10 o'clock, also at 6 and 7 o'clock. At 5 o'clock is another parabola. B shows more eroded hills, between it and C appears to be more collapses in the hill. The small mounds around D may have been pillars in the collapsed hill. E also appears to have soil built up in the walled areas, but others are empty implying a collapsed roof. F and G show more walls.



Held1322a

Hypothesis

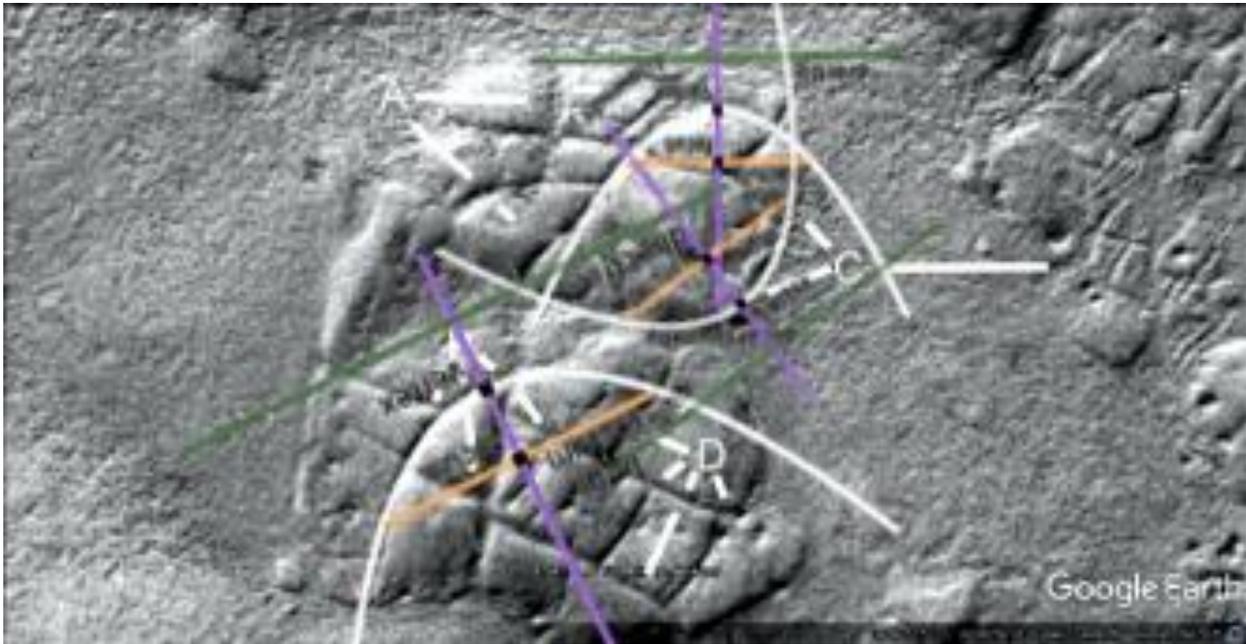
Seven parabolas are shown.



Held1324

Hypothesis

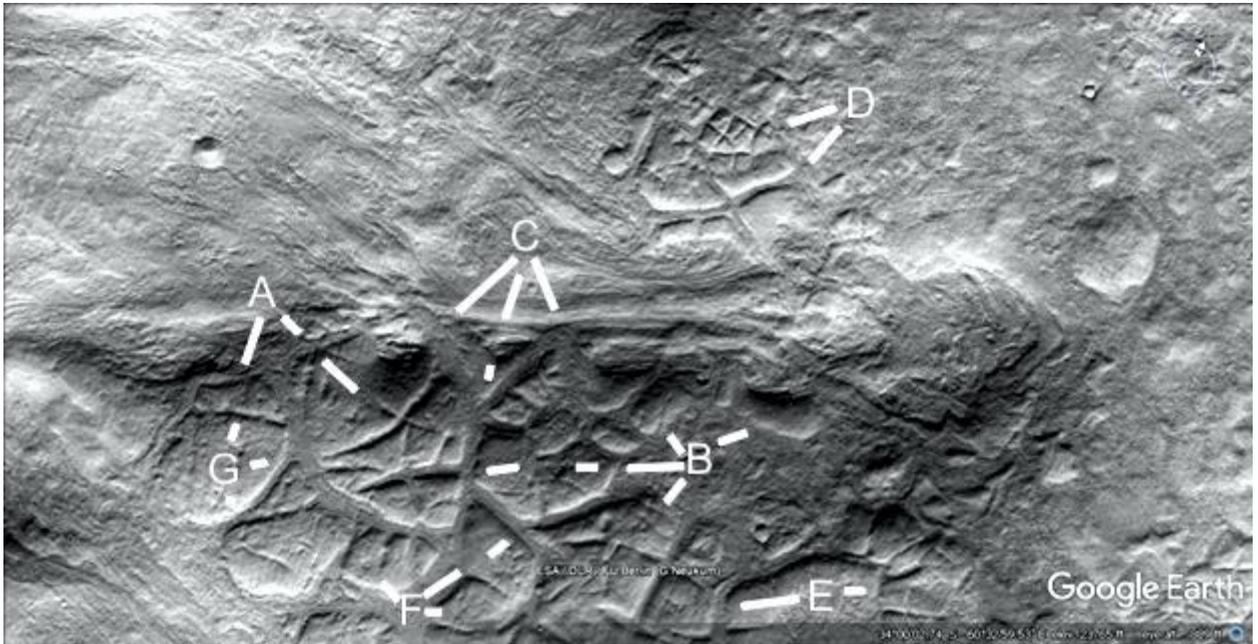
Many more walled fields are shown, C at 3 o'clock may be collapsed parts of the hill.



Held1326

Hypothesis

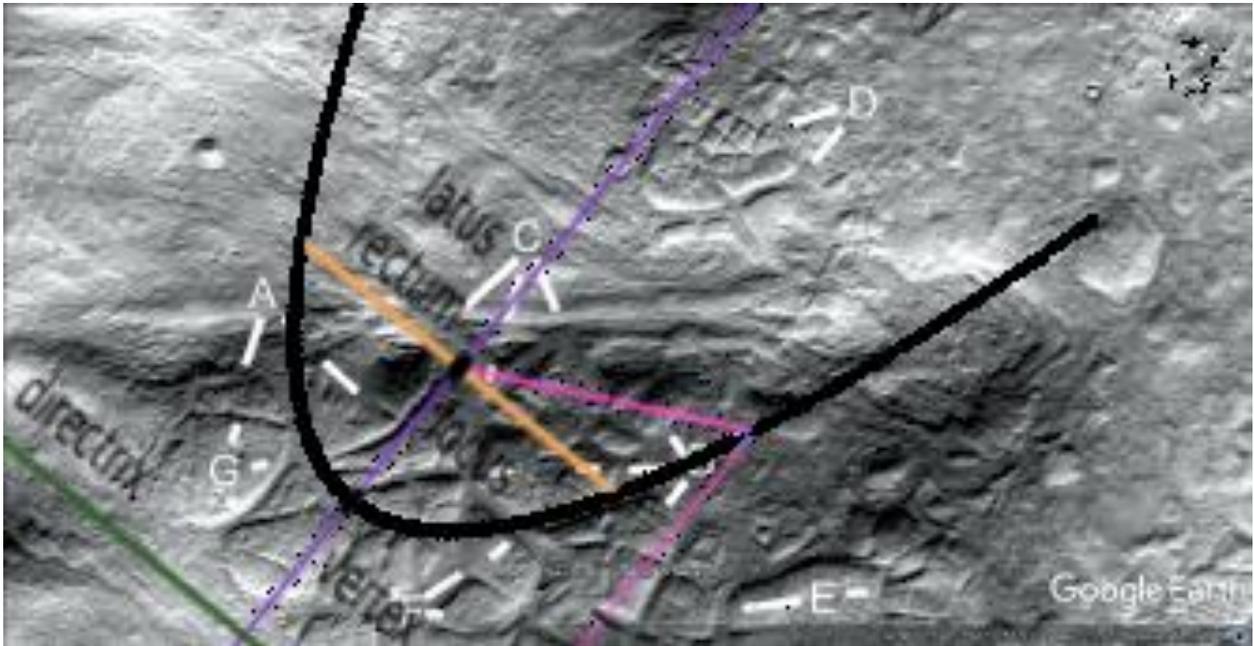
A shows more curved walls here, all of these curves may be parabolas. B shows a nexus of walls at 9 o'clock 3rd leg, also two cavities at 11 and 2 o'clock. These may be from the large hill collapsing. C shows part of this hill, how the roof may be settling. D shows some smaller walled fields or exposed segments of the collapsed hill. E and F show more walled fields.



Held1326a

Hypothesis

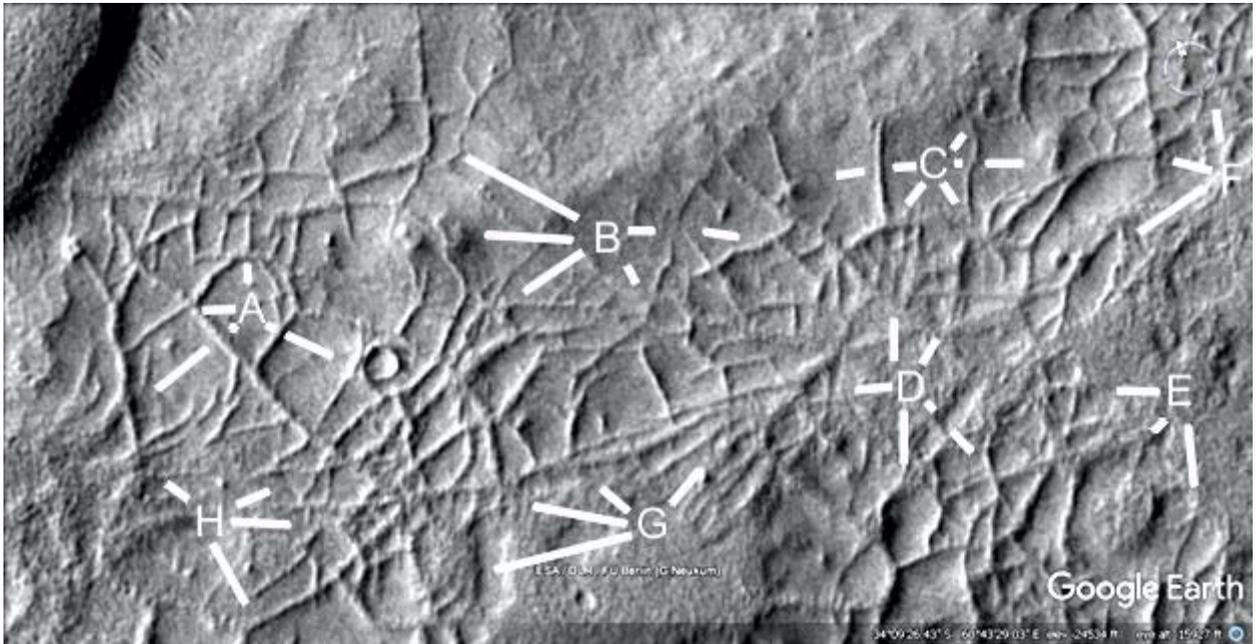
A parabola is shown.



Held1330

Hypothesis

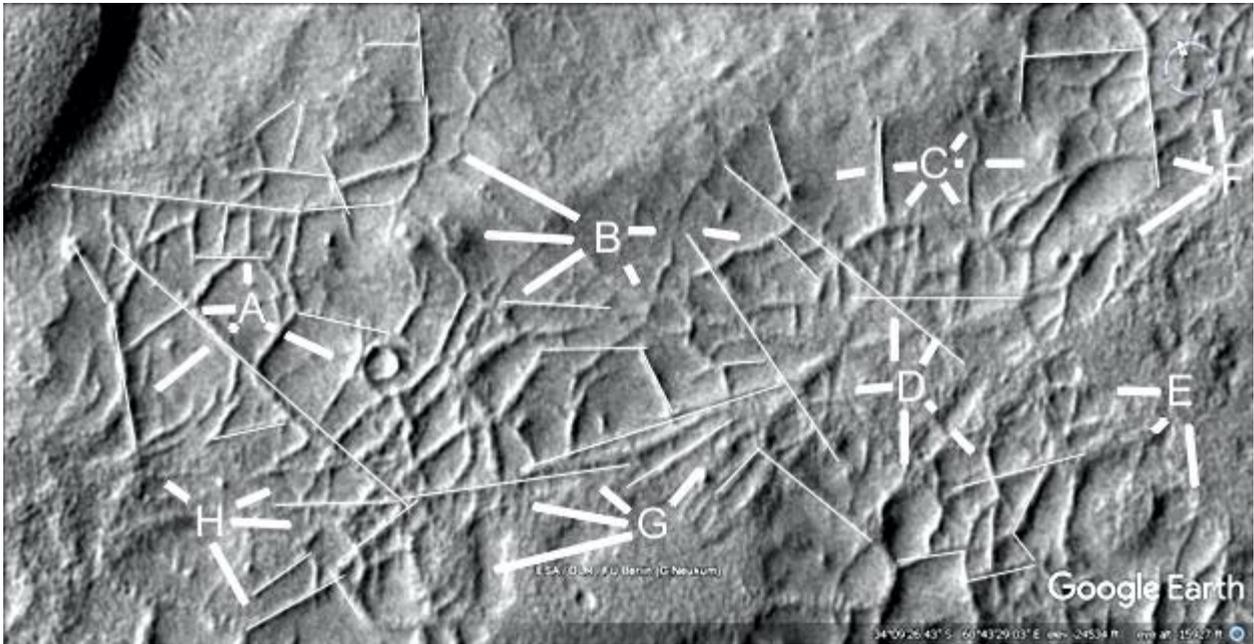
Virtually every wall here is interesting in some way, B shows two probable habitats with tubes coming down from them and one going into the crater. At 4 o'clock there is a degraded nexus of walls. Continuing on at 10 o'clock there is a small hill with walls coming out of it. D shows a hill collapsing and showing the walls or tubes underneath it. E and G show walls going into the hill, E at 9 o'clock and G at 2 o'clock show the walls inside the collapsed parts of the hill. H shows another collapsed hill at 10 o'clock. There is a nexus of walls between G and H.



Held1330a

Hypothesis

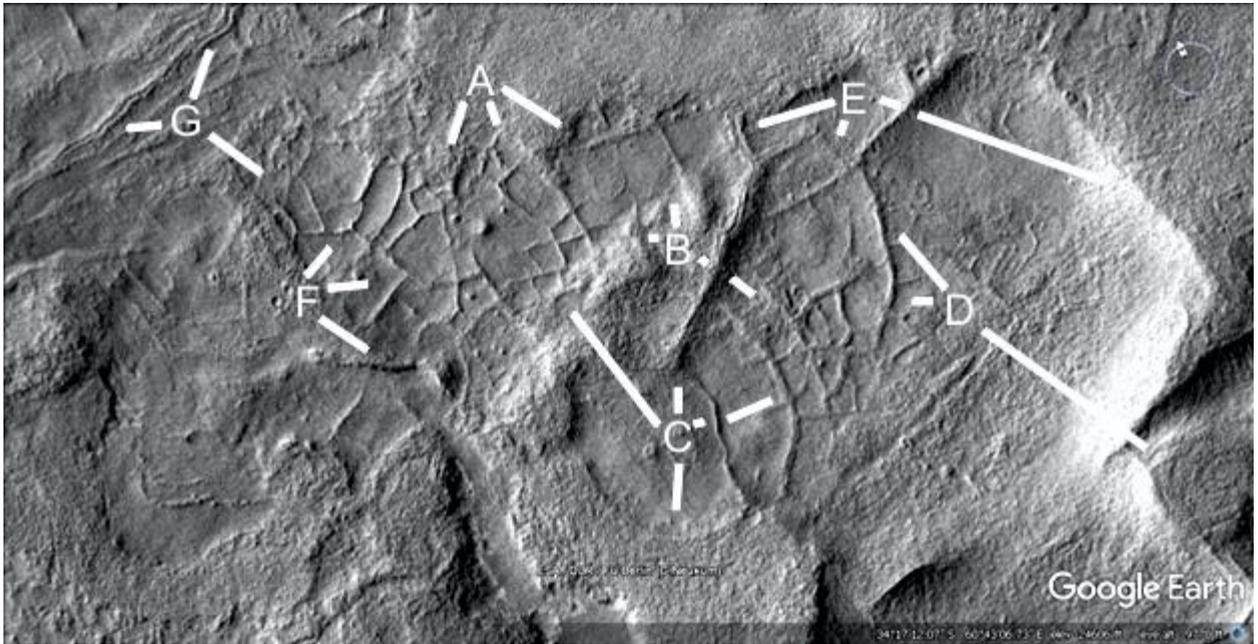
The lines show how straight the walls are.



Held1333

Hypothesis

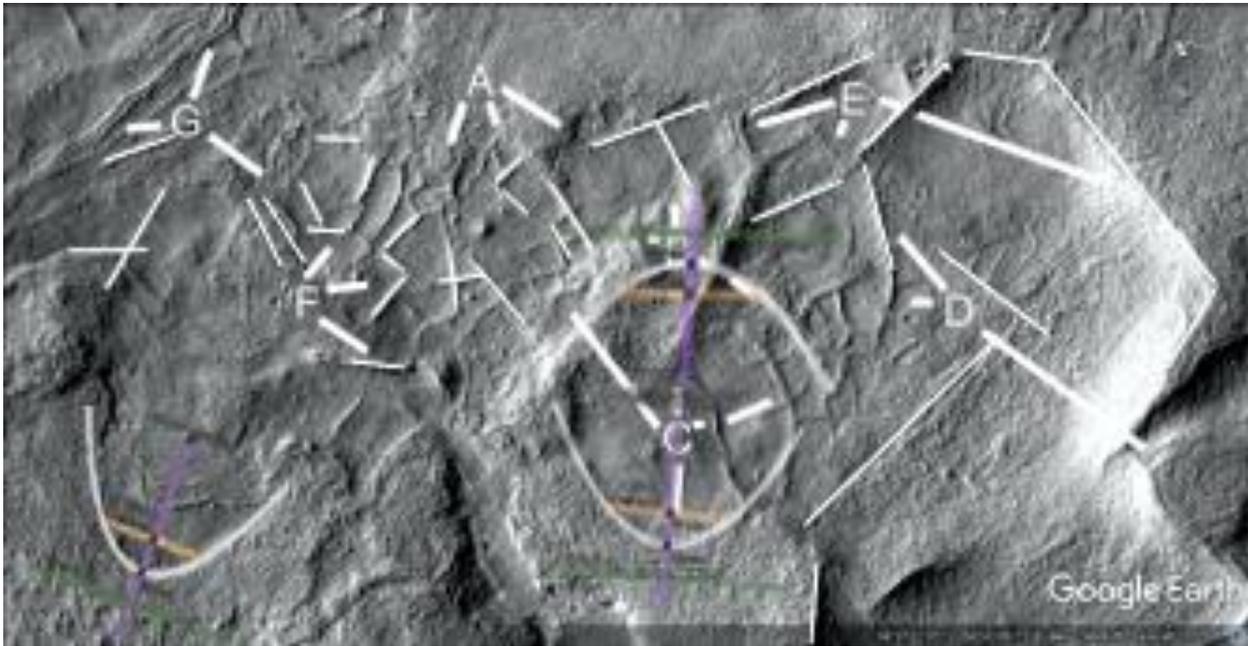
A shows more walls going into the hill, B shows a more degraded hill at 9 o'clock. C shows a more rounded walled field. D shows a hill with ellipses on its roof like an amphitheater formation. E at 4 o'clock show a straight edge of the hill, F shows more walled fields. G shows a double wall which could be a canal or where the roof has collapsed.



Held1333a

Hypothesis

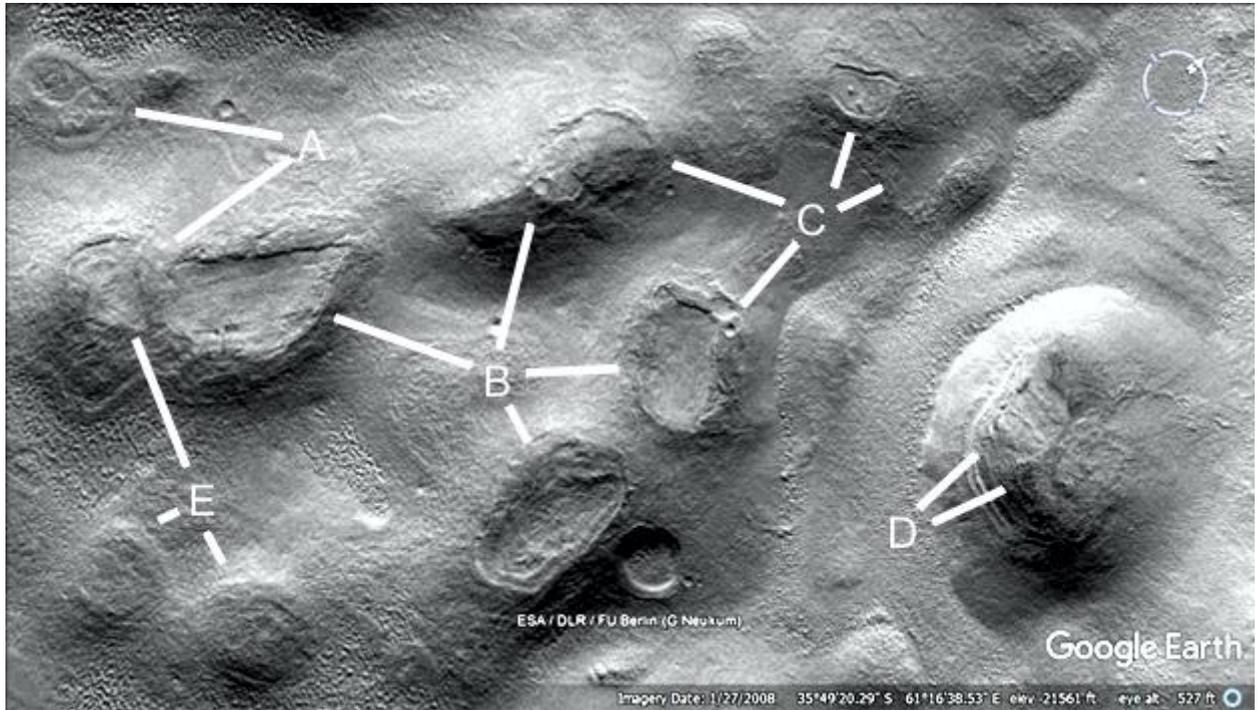
Three parabolas are shown. The lines show how straight the walls are.



Helhh1343

Hypothesis

These all appear to be hollow hills, A shows a straight interior support between two segments of the settled roof at 8 o'clock and a collapsed hill at 10 o'clock. B shows a parabolic roof at 10 o'clock, also settling at 1, 3, and 5 o'clock. C shows more collapsed roofs, D shows a possible patch or repair. E shows more collapsing hollow hills.



Held1343a

Hypothesis

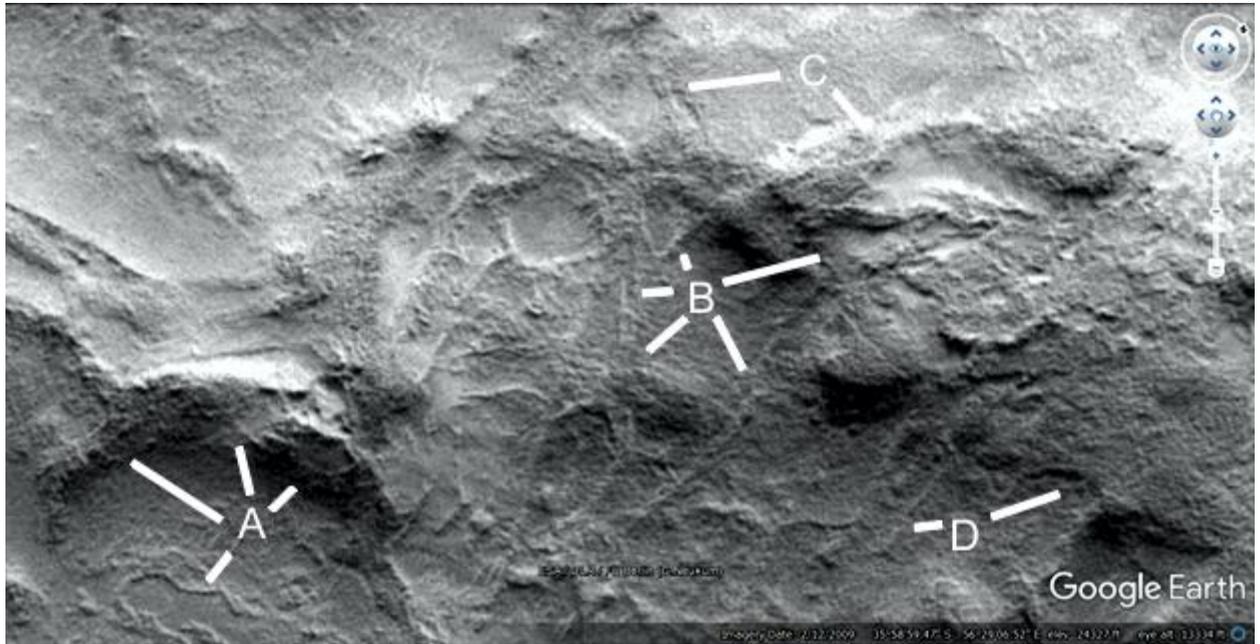
Part of the settled roof shown is a parabola.



Helhh1345

Hypothesis

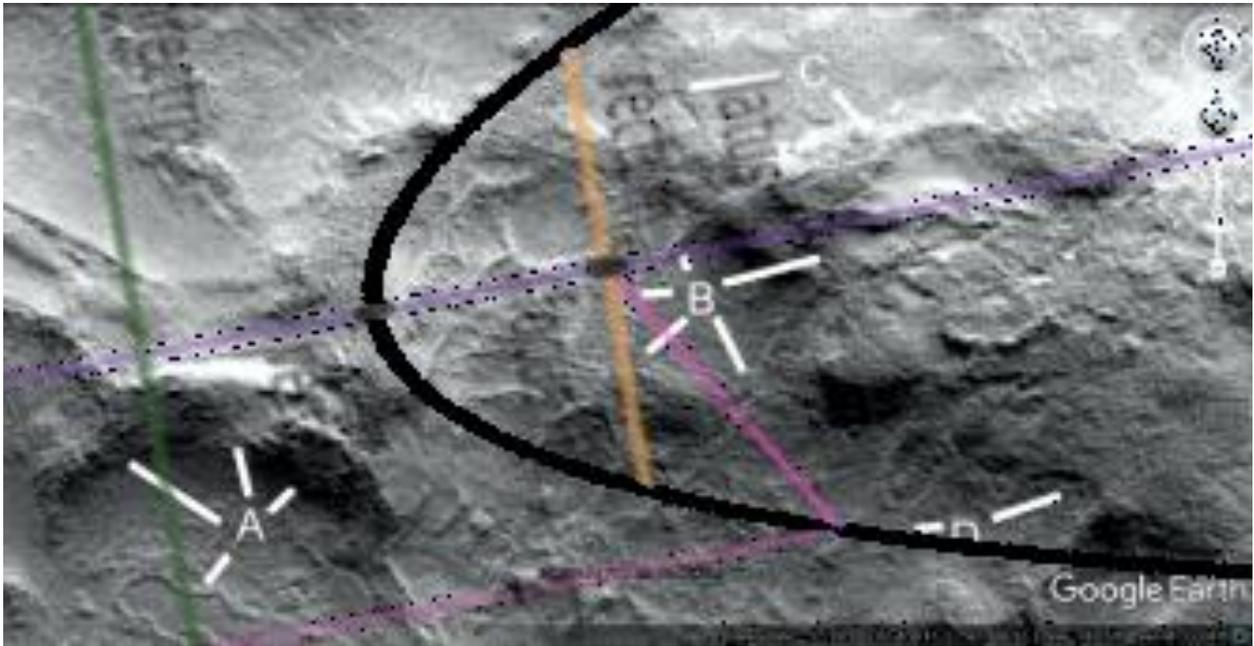
These walls are much more eroded, A at 10, 11, and 1 o'clock is probably a collapsed hollow hill. B at 2 o'clock shows another settled roof, also other cavities or walled fields. C shows a collapsed roof at 4 o'clock. D shows a collapsing hill.



Held1345a

Hypothesis

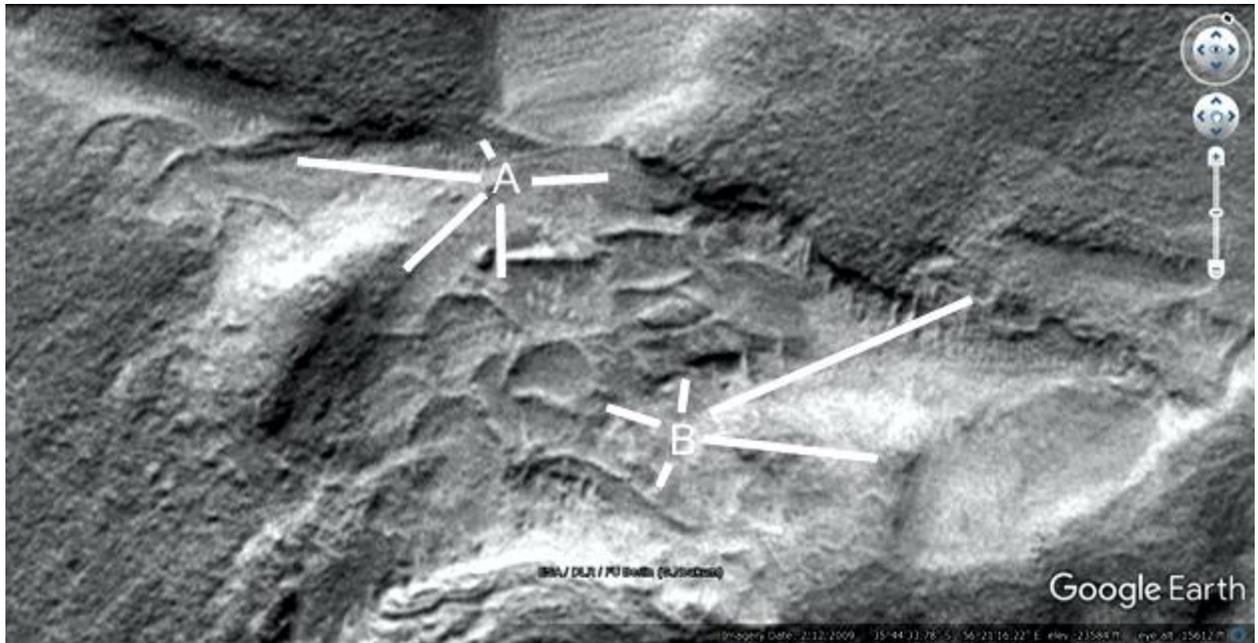
A parabola is shown.



Held1346

Hypothesis

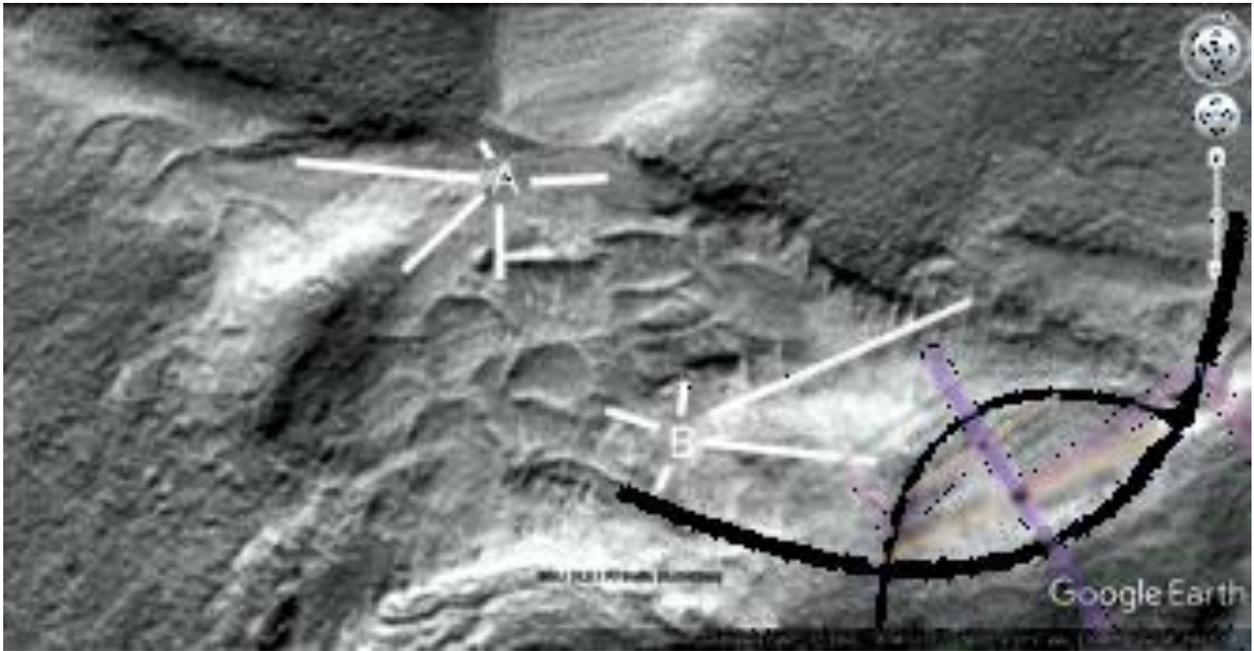
A shows a double wall coming out of the hill at 9 o'clock, probably a collapsed roof. Between 11 and 3 o'clock a wall or tube connects the two hills. B at 4 o'clock may be a large cavity from a collapsed hill, at 2 o'clock another cavity is forming. Other walls may be enclosures.



Held1346a

Hypothesis

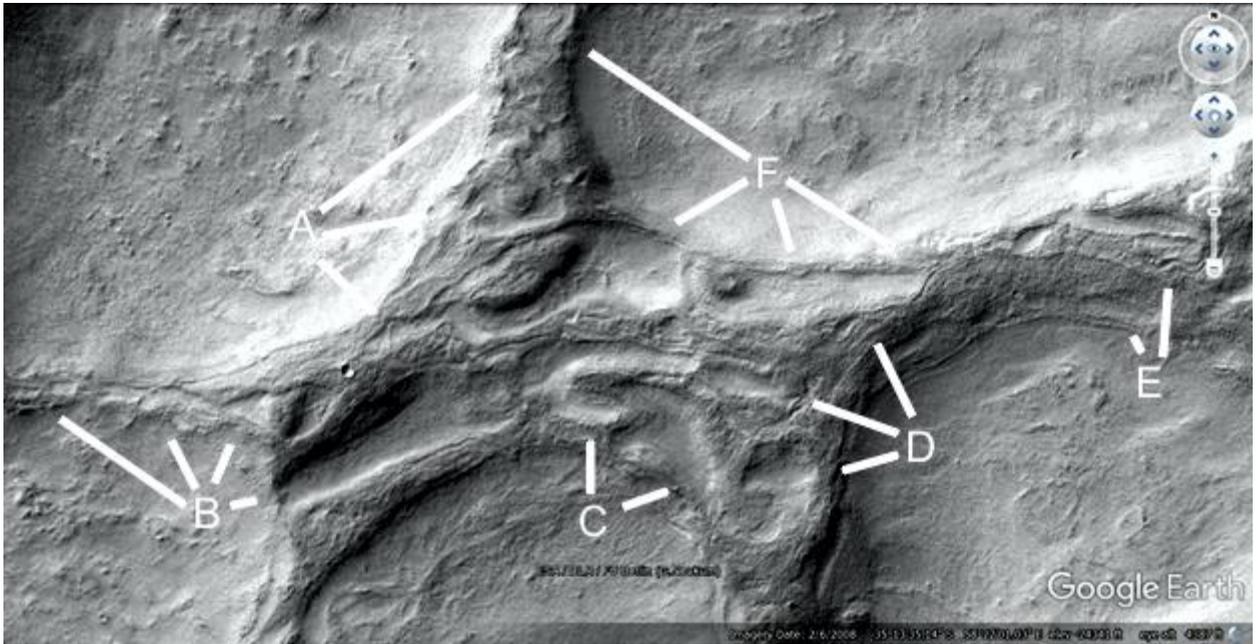
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1348

Hypothesis

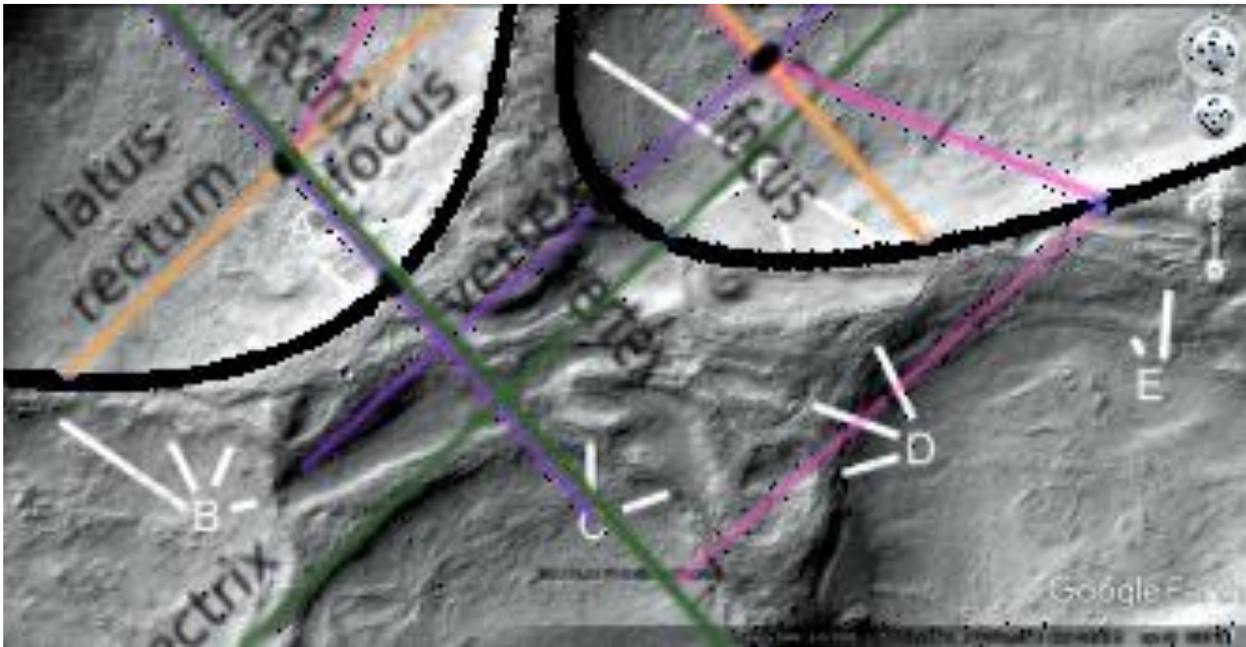
These walls are collapsing in many areas showing cavities. A, B, C, and D show some examples. E may be a roof of a habitat, F shows a parabolic wall.



Held1348a

Hypothesis

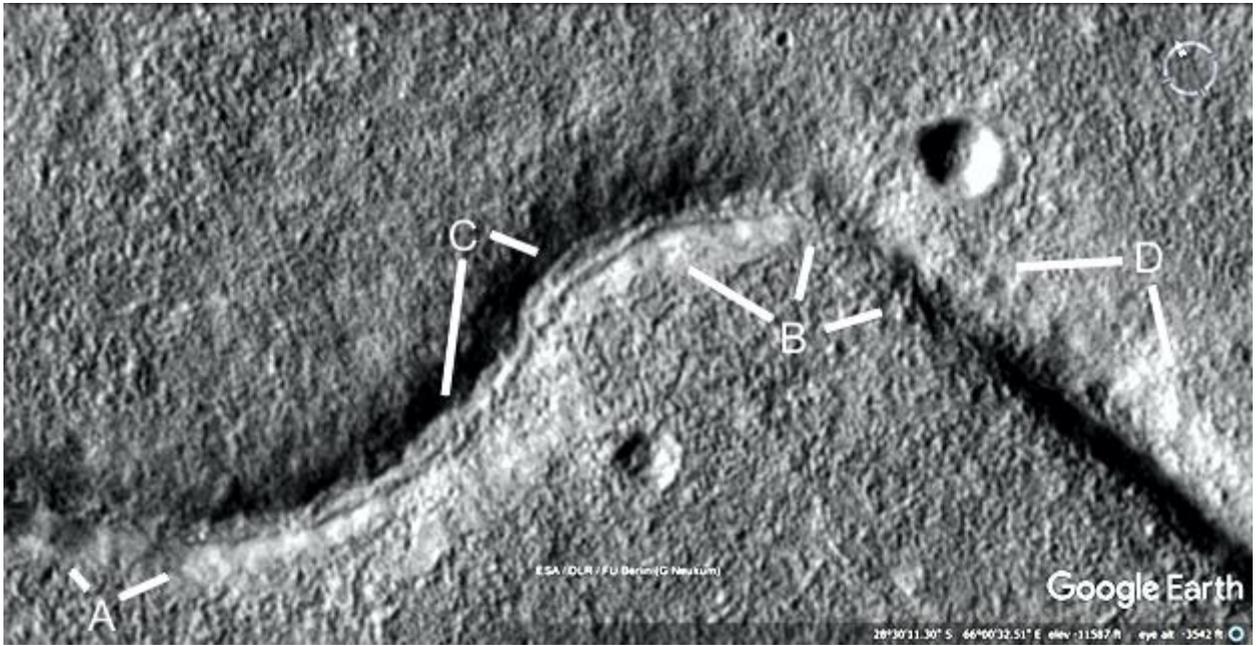
Two parabolas are shown.



Helt1366

Hypothesis

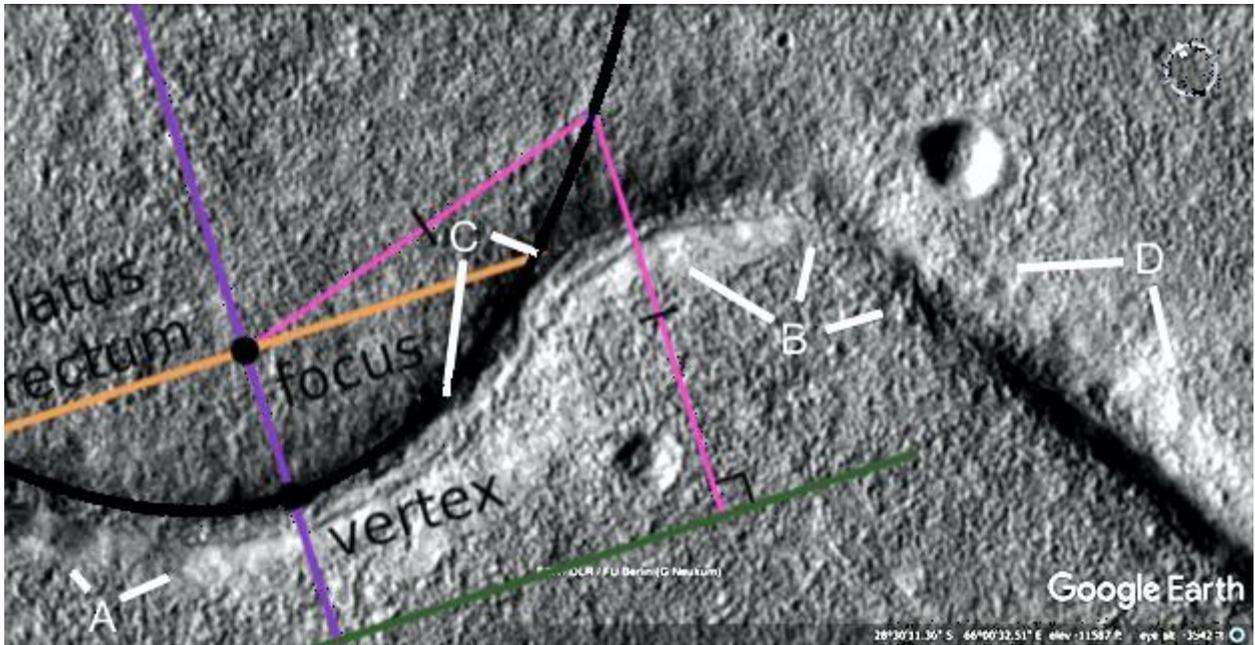
A and C show another double wall, probably a collapsed roof or a tube. B at 1 o'clock shows where the collapsed roof ends, 2 o'clock and D show the roof is undamaged there.



Helt1366a

Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



Helt1369

Hypothesis

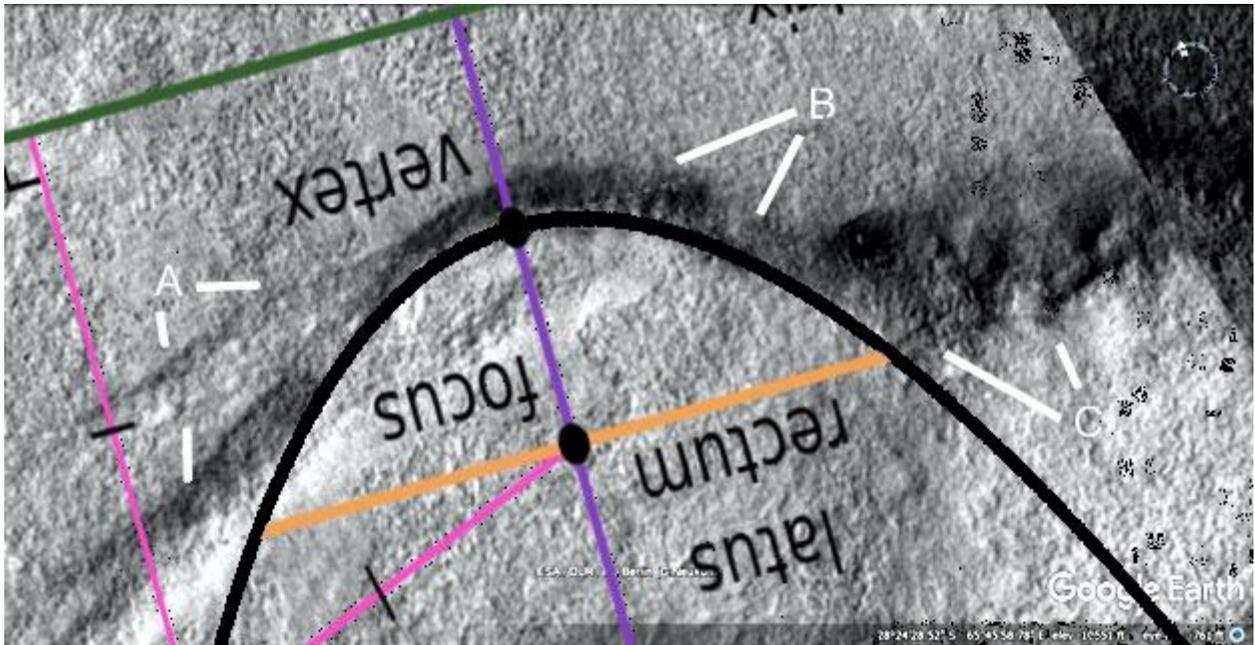
There is a gap in the wall or tube at 4 o'clock, there may be a collapsed tube from 3 o'clock going to the left and connecting into the main tube. Parallel to this from A at 6 o'clock second leg to B at 7 o'clock is a similar collapsed tube. C shows more collapsed segments.



Helt1369a

Hypothesis

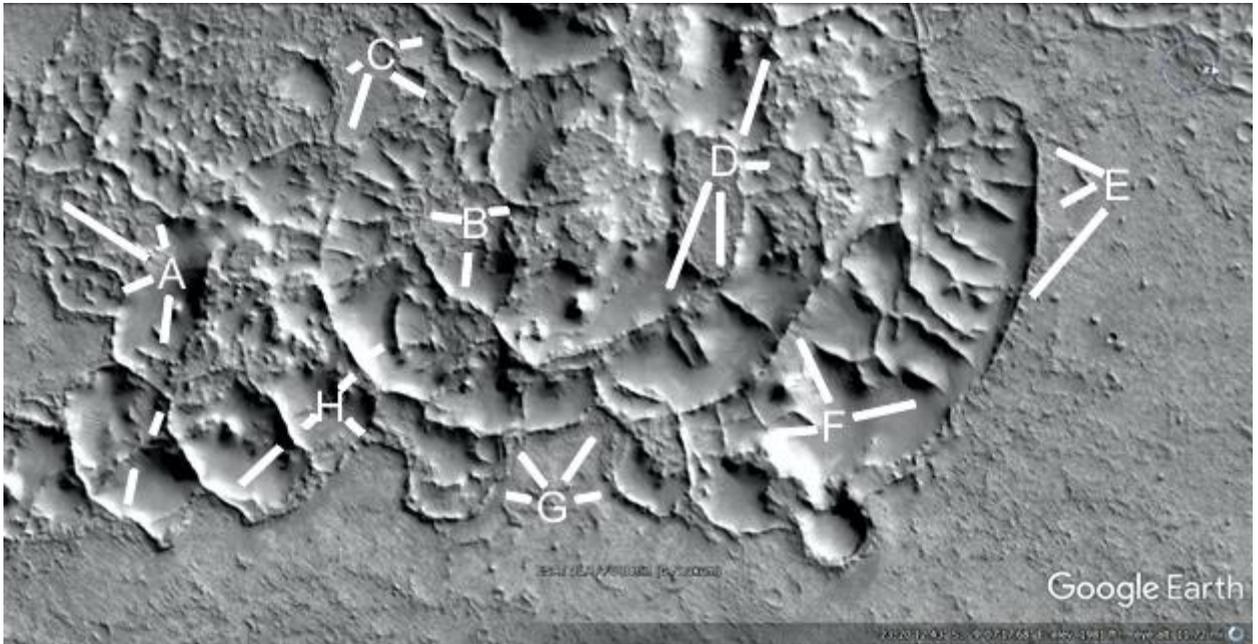
A parabola is shown.



Held1385

Hypothesis

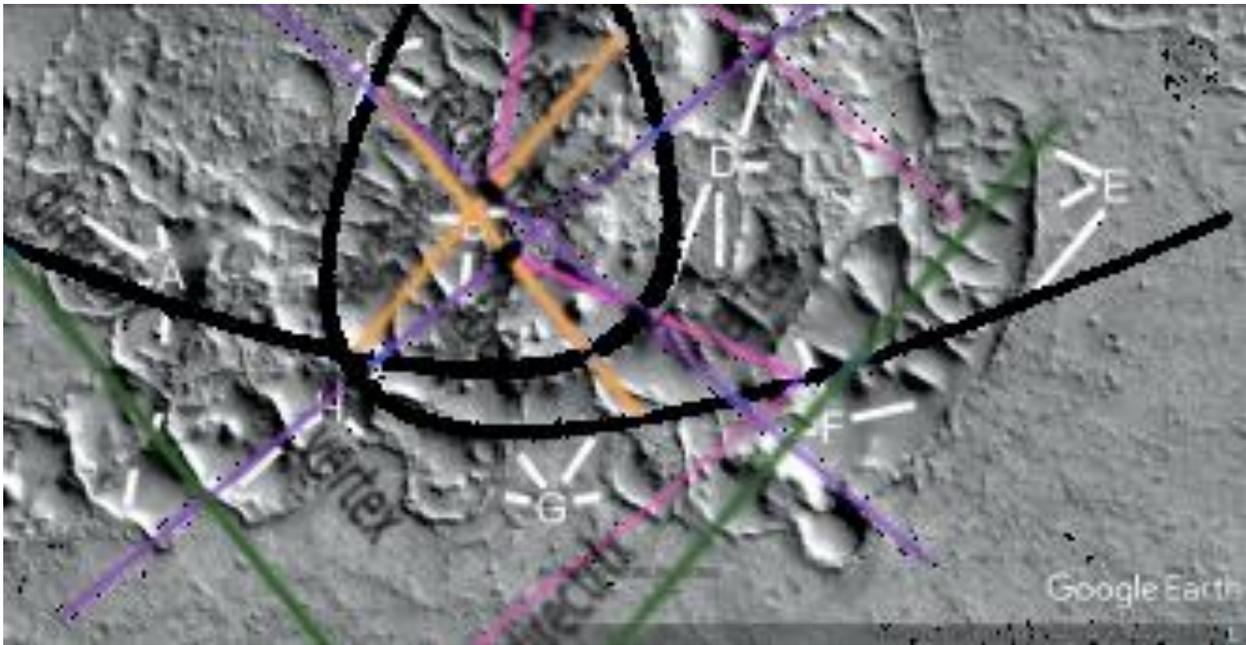
This is on the western edge of Hellas Crater, it may be a highly eroded formation of hollow hills and collapsed walled fields. Where the fields are more open they appear to have accumulated sand, other areas like A at 10 and 12 o'clock, B, C, and D at 1 and 3 o'clock may have been hollow hills.



Held1385a

Hypothesis

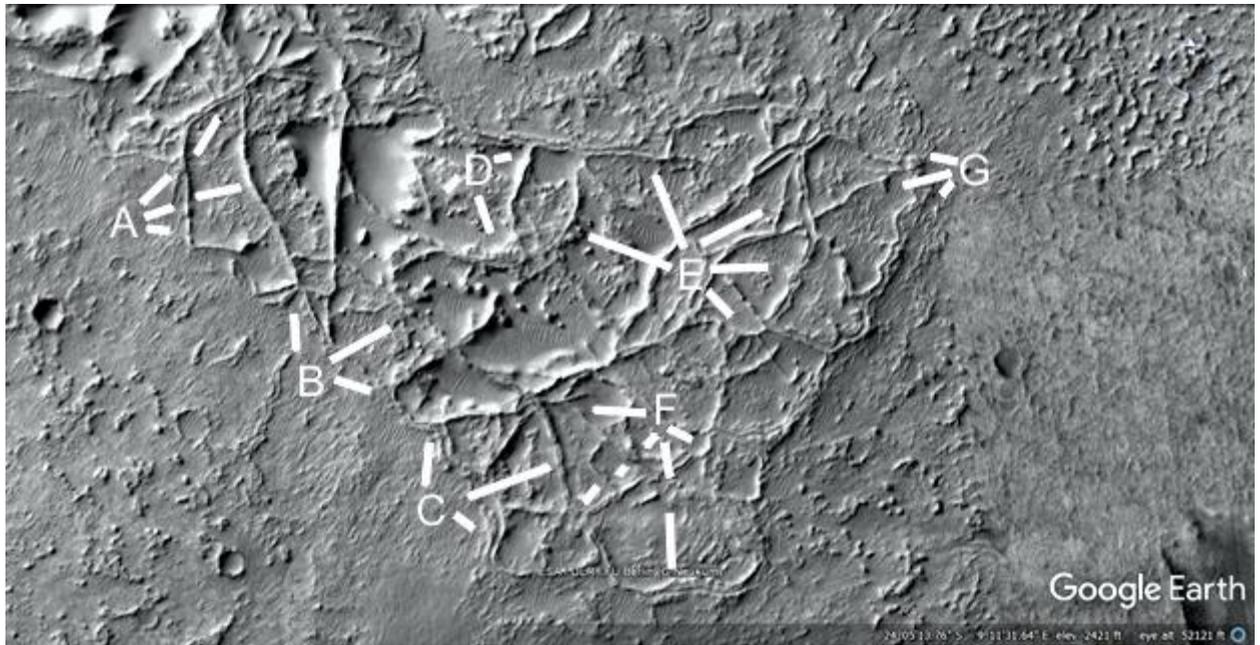
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1387

Hypothesis

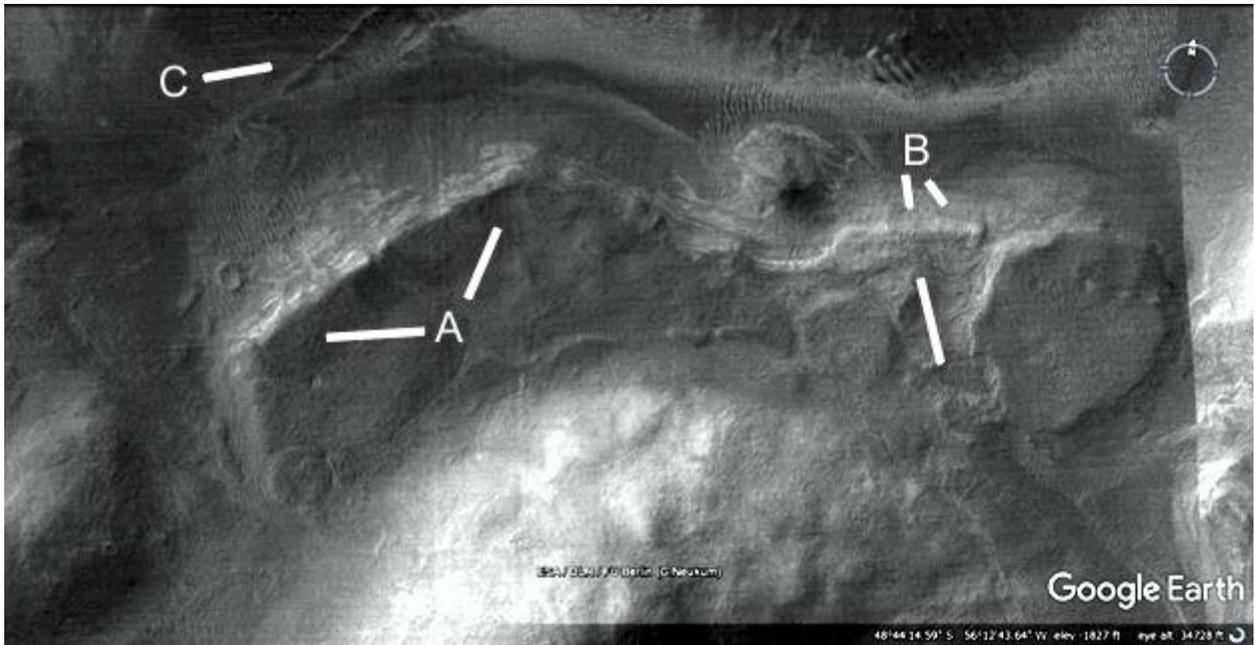
This formation has many double walls which may be collapsed tubes. A shows an example at 1 o'clock second leg while the other two are single walls. B shows a double wall at 4 o'clock and C also shows this from 12 to 4 o'clock. D shows another double wall at 2 o'clock forming a T junction with a single wall. E, F, and G show many more double walls.



Argw1392

Hypothesis

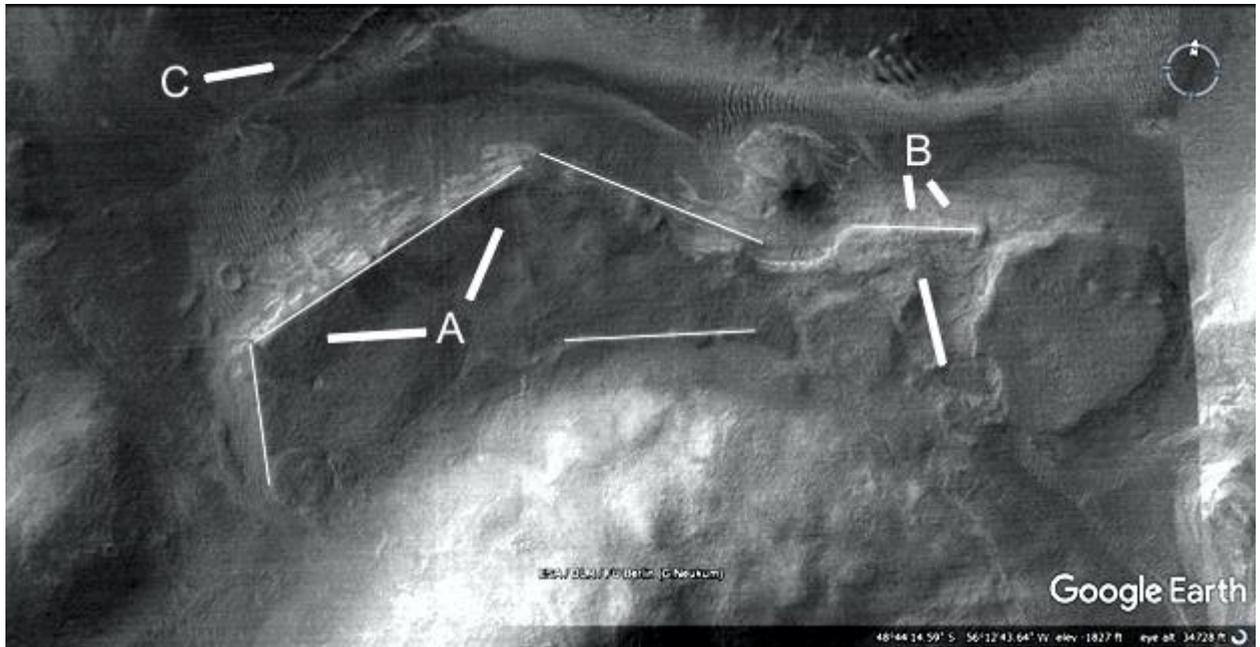
A show a formation with straight edges, B shows a cavity. C may be a tube.



Argw1392a

Hypothesis

The lines show how straight parts of the formation are.



Argd1394

Hypothesis

A shows a dam with a parabolic arch.



Argd1394a

Hypothesis

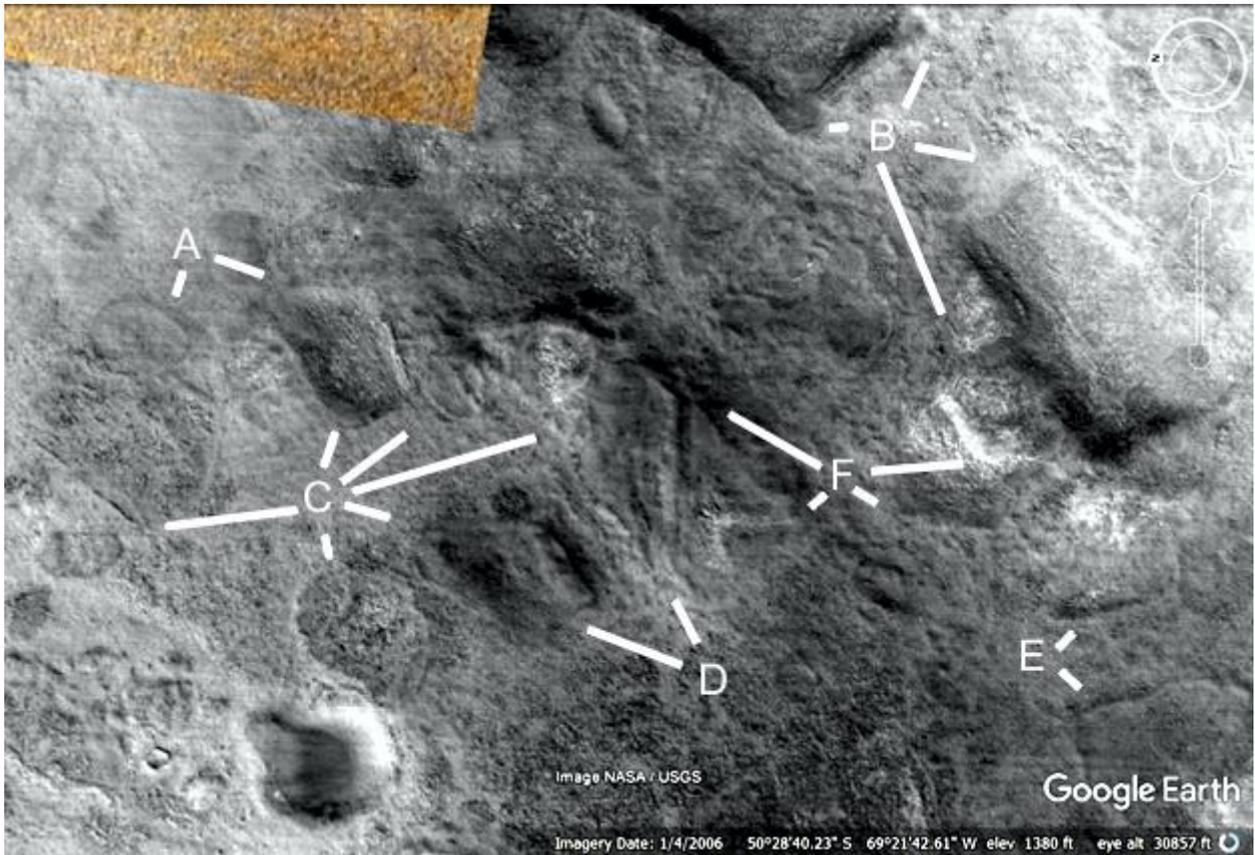
A parabola is shown.



Argd1399

Hypothesis

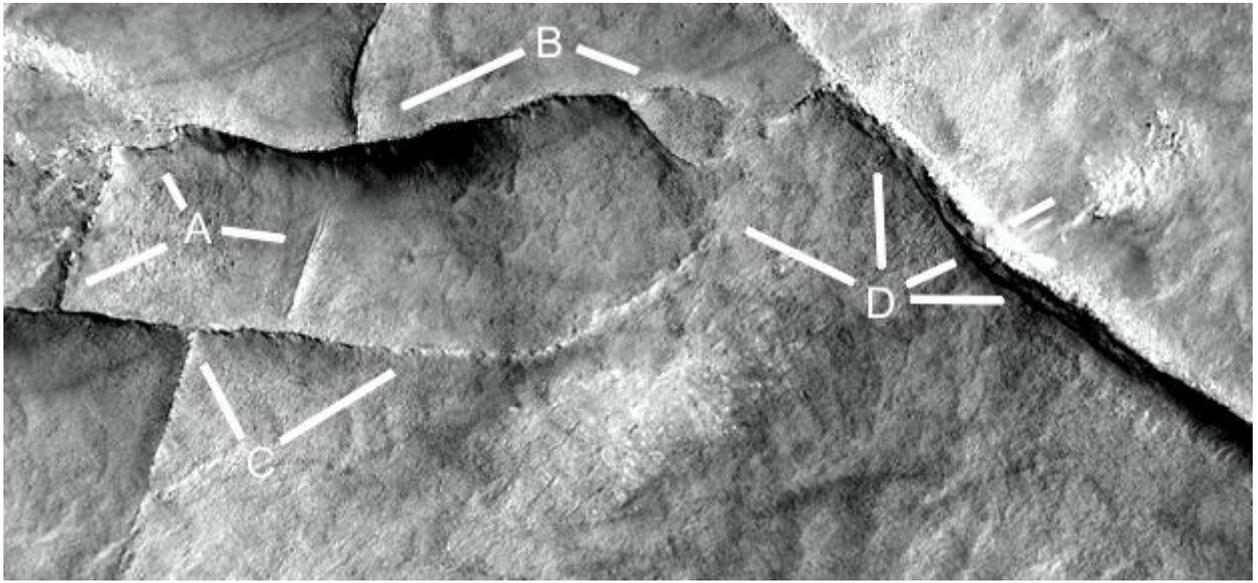
These depressions may have been hollow hills, A at 7 o'clock shows a flat pad similar to a parabola with a flat base at C at 8 o'clock. A at 4 o'clock also has flat sides, just above the depression is a hill with a similar shape. B shows another depression from 9 to 1 o'clock, at 5 o'clock are some possibly intact hollow hills. If these are associated with each other then the depression would come from these hills somehow disappearing or disintegrating. C and D show others hills and depressions, the hill at C at 2 o'clock has cavities on its roof as if collapsing. E shows walls around the depressions which may be dams or the remains of hill walls. F shows other hills.



Argd1409a

Hypothesis

These may be walled fields similar to those in Hellas Crater, but these have a more rounded floor.



Argd1418

Hypothesis

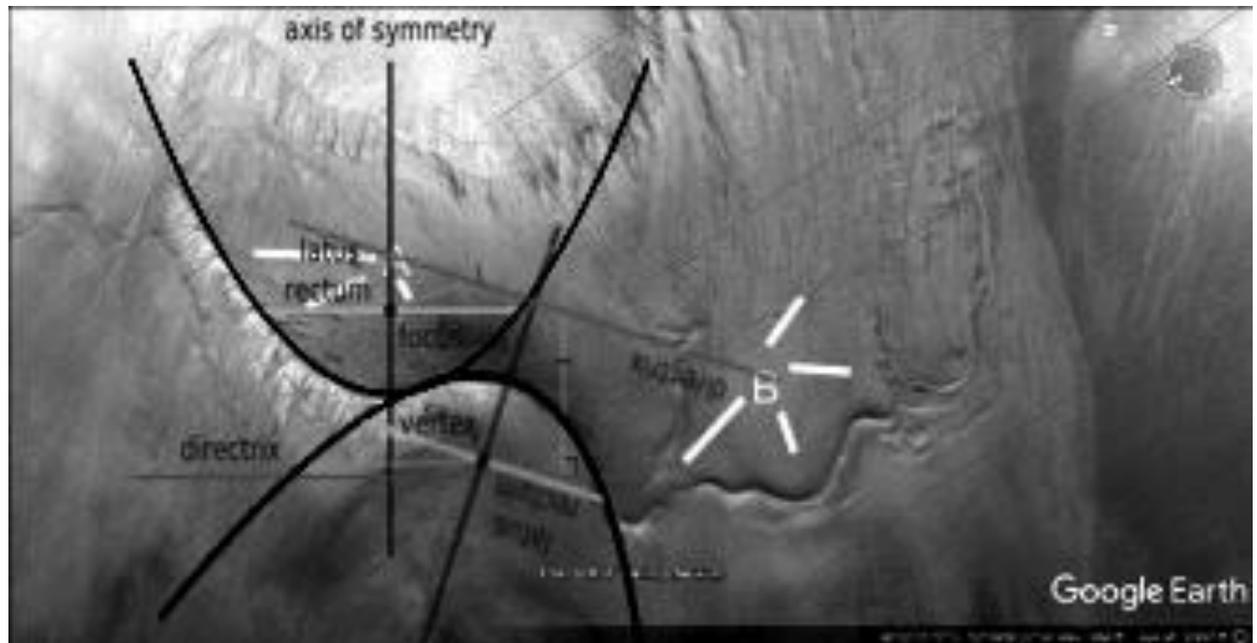
The dam has vertical grooves in the parabolic dam wall shown at A at 8 and 9 o'clock. B shows more dams which may also be parabolic.



Argd1418a

Hypothesis

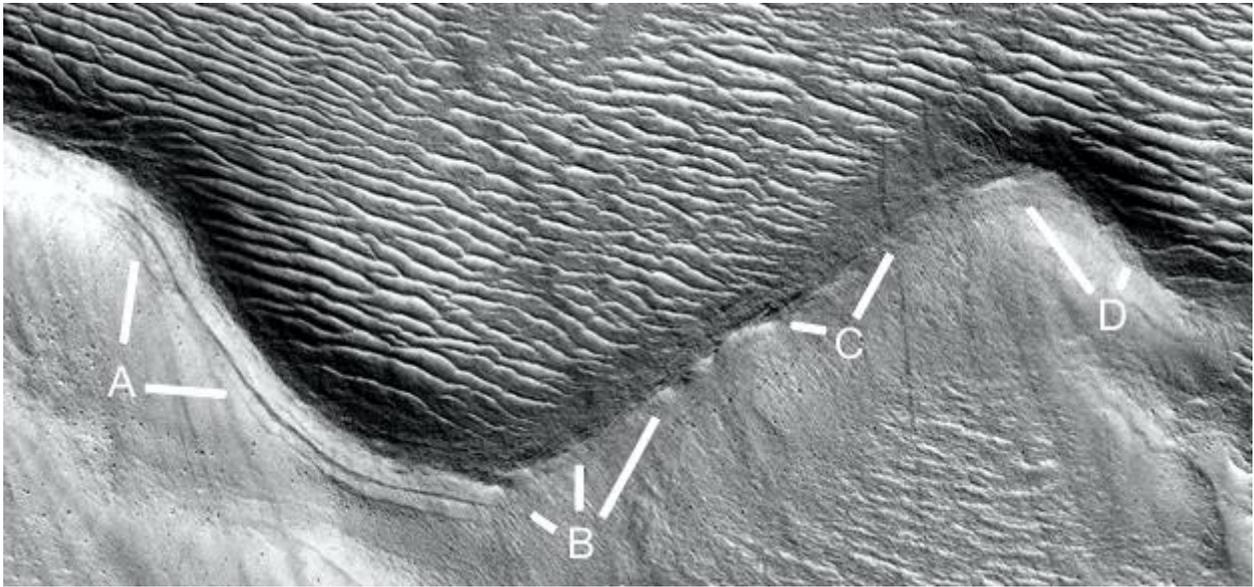
Two parabolas are shown.



Argd1418a

Hypothesis

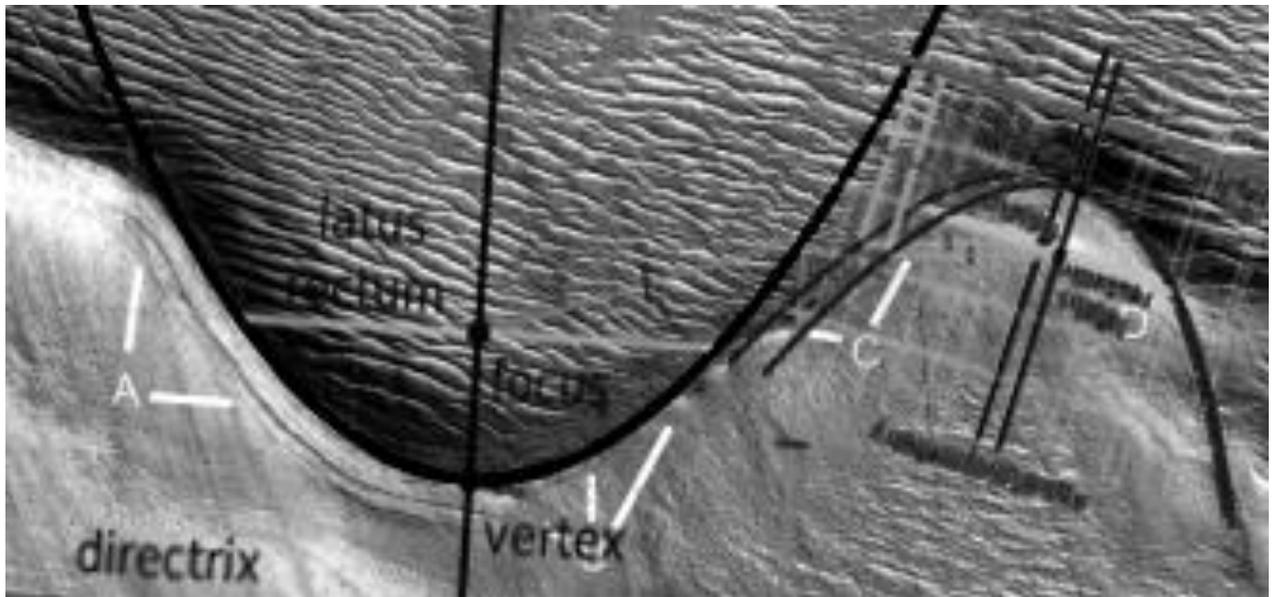
A shows a groove parallel to the top of the dam wall, B shows some erosion on it. C shows some layers in the wall perhaps to give it strength. D shows more erosion on the edge of the arch.



Argd1418a2

Hypothesis

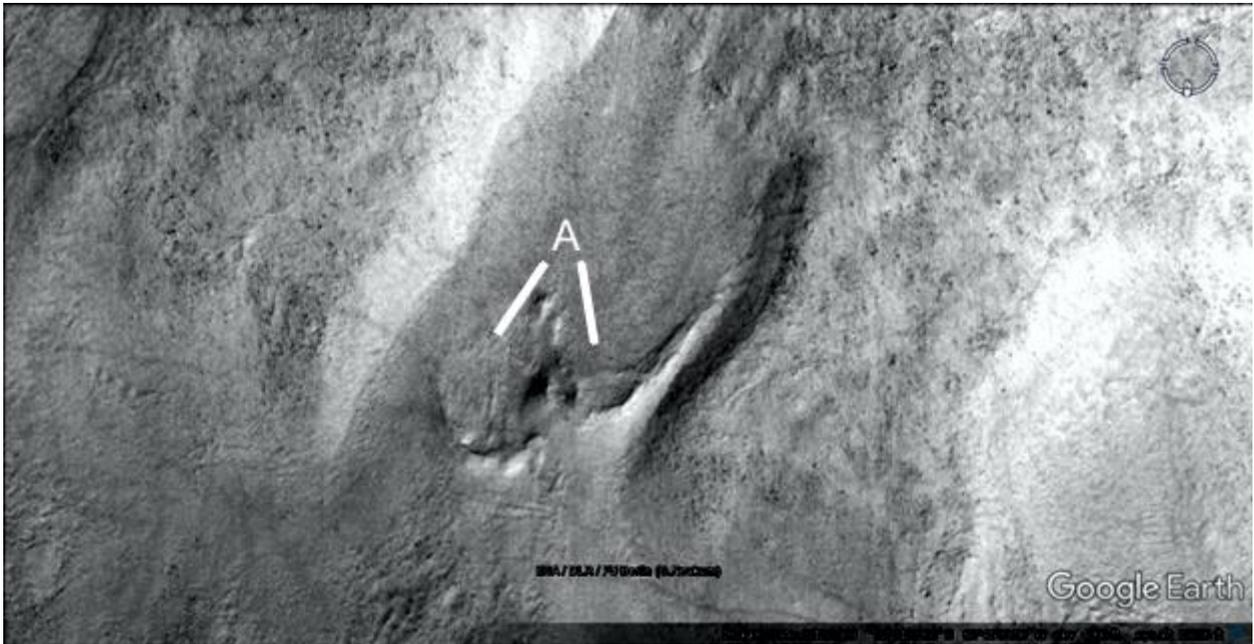
Three parabolas are shown.



Argd1420

Hypothesis

A shows two parabolic dams.



Argd1420a

Hypothesis

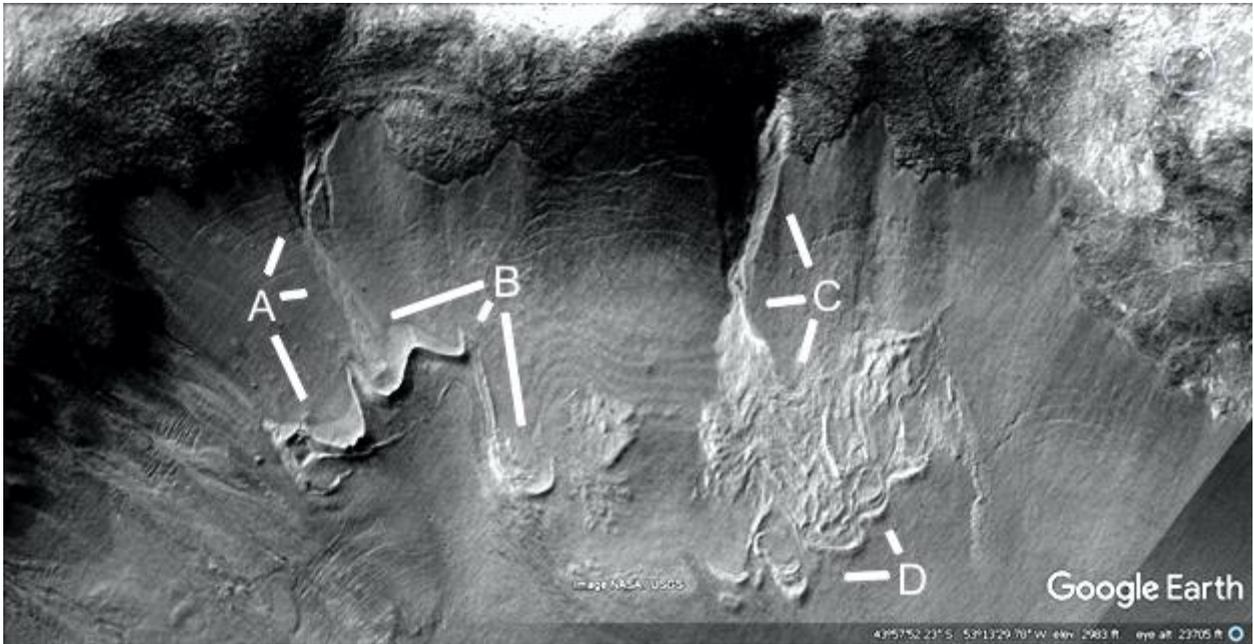
Two parabolas are shown.



Argd1421

Hypothesis

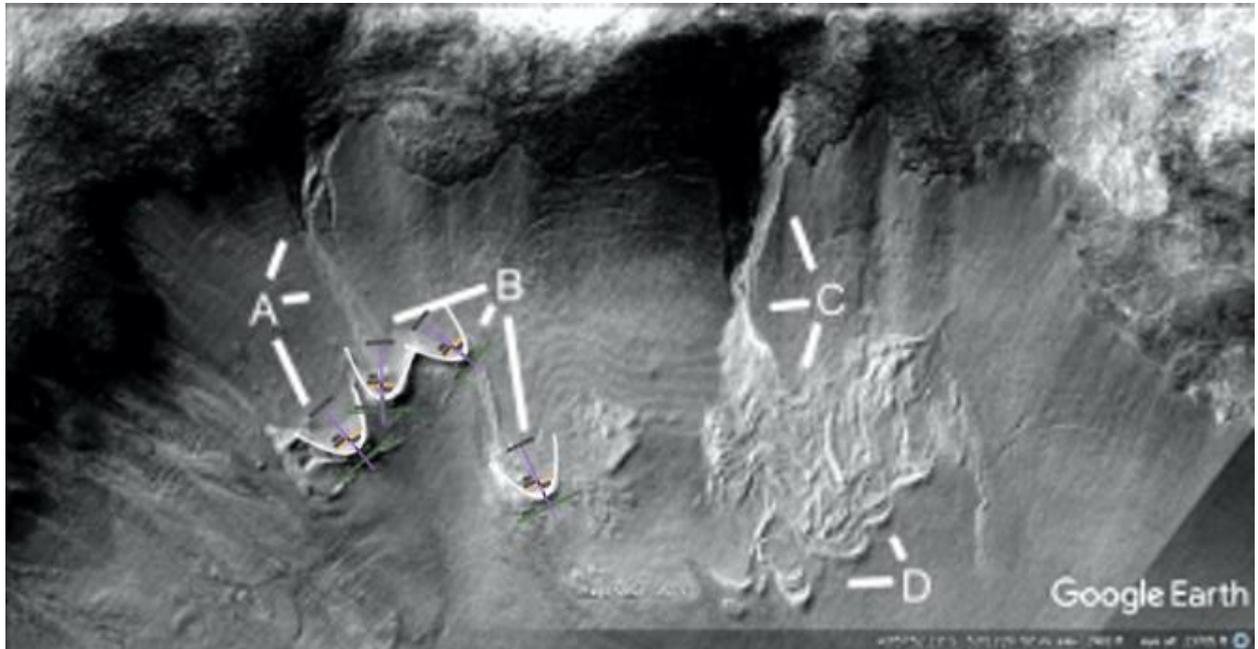
A at 1 o'clock shows where the water ravines directs water into the dams, from B at 8 o'clock the water would overflow down to A at 5 o'clock. It would probably also overflow down to B at 7 o'clock and 6 o'clock depending on the slope of the crater. C shows another water ravine with more silt filling up the dams at D.



Argd1421a

Hypothesis

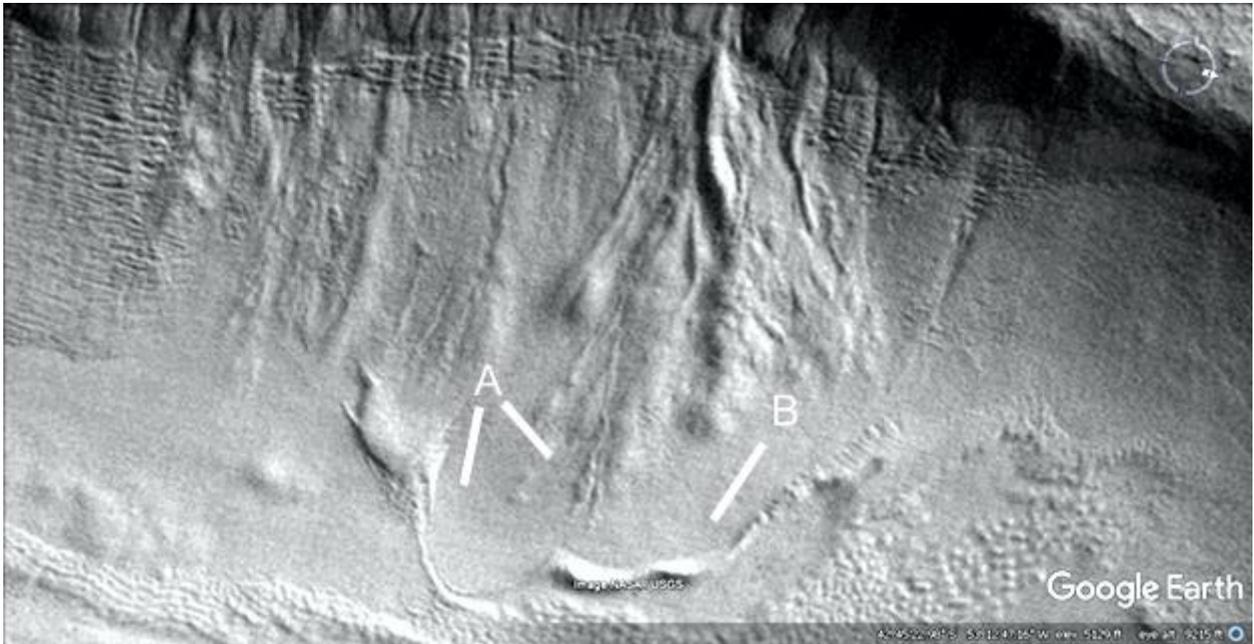
There could be as many as nine parabolic dams here, 4 are outlined.



Argd1423

Hypothesis

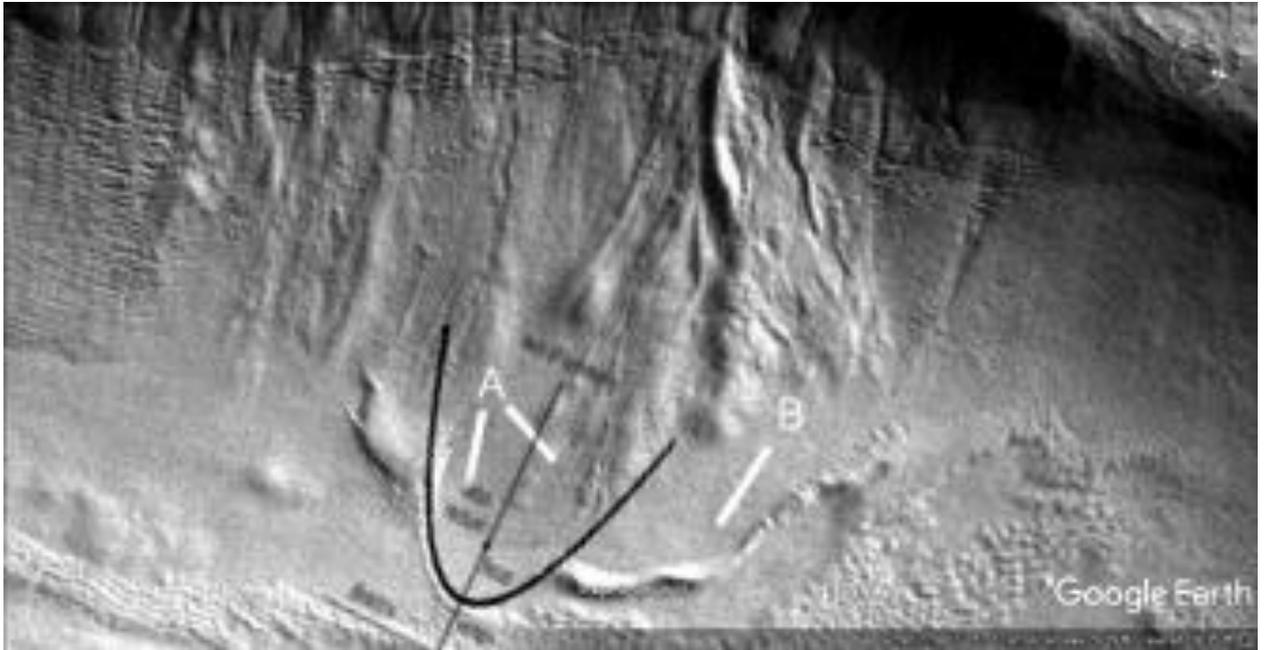
A shows another parabolic dam at 6 o'clock, at 4 o'clock are indications of the previous water flow. B shows a wavy dam which are probably made of parabolic waves, or upward and downward parabolas to maximize their load capacity.



Argd1423a

Hypothesis

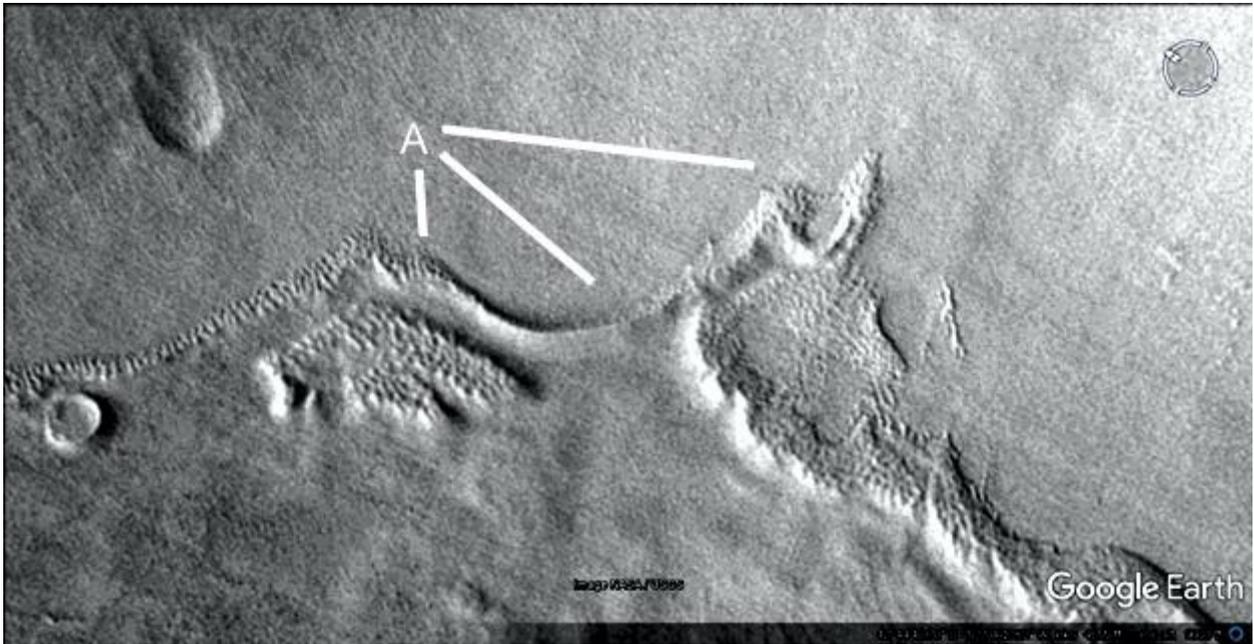
A parabola is shown.



Argd1424

Hypothesis

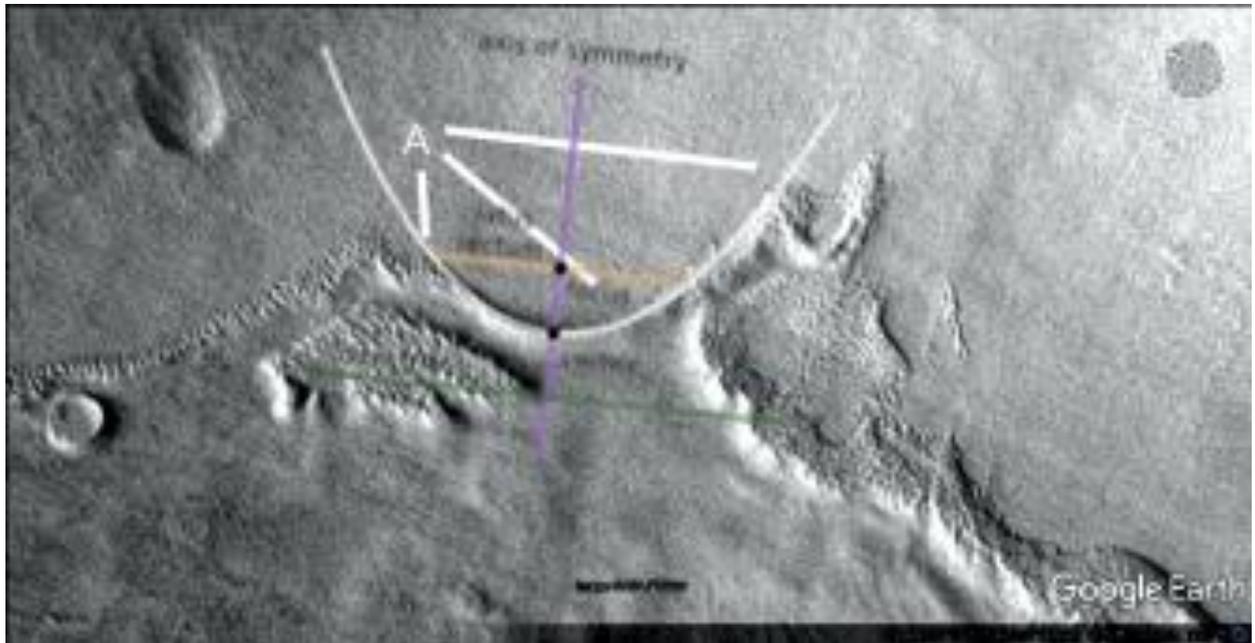
A shows another parabolic dam at 5 o'clock, probably two more at 4 and 6 o'clock. Other dams full of silt may exist along the line of sight of the 4 o'clock line down to the words Google Earth.



Argd1424a

Hypothesis

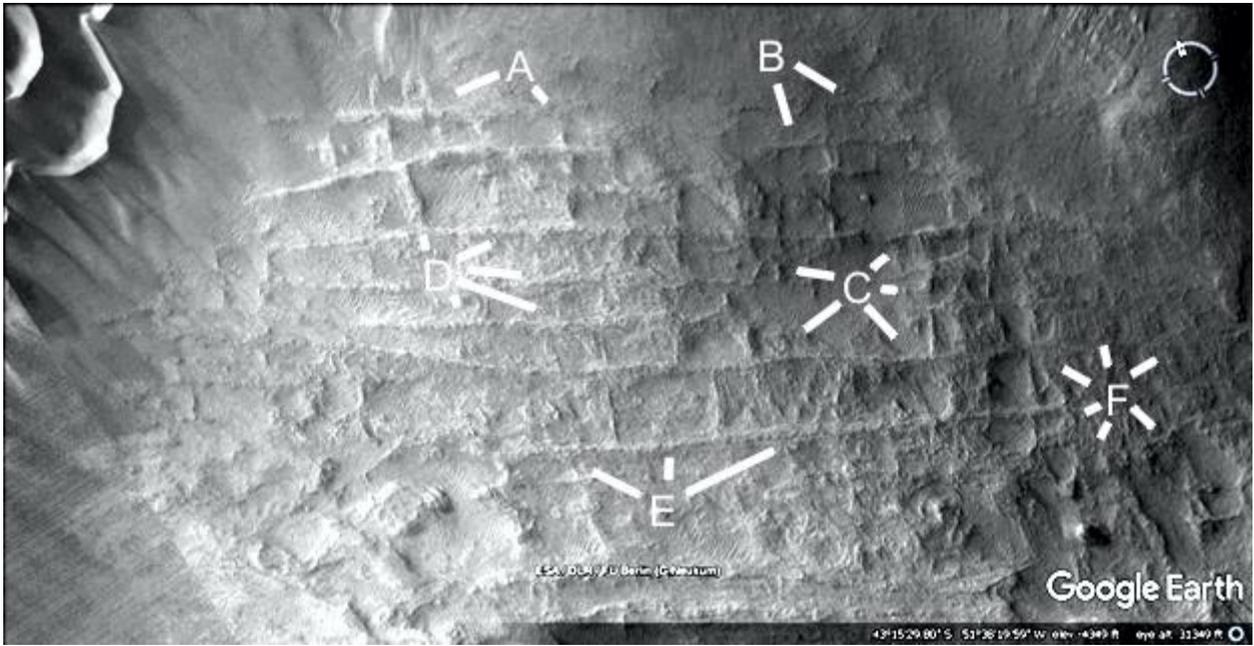
A parabola is shown.



Argd1426

Hypothesis

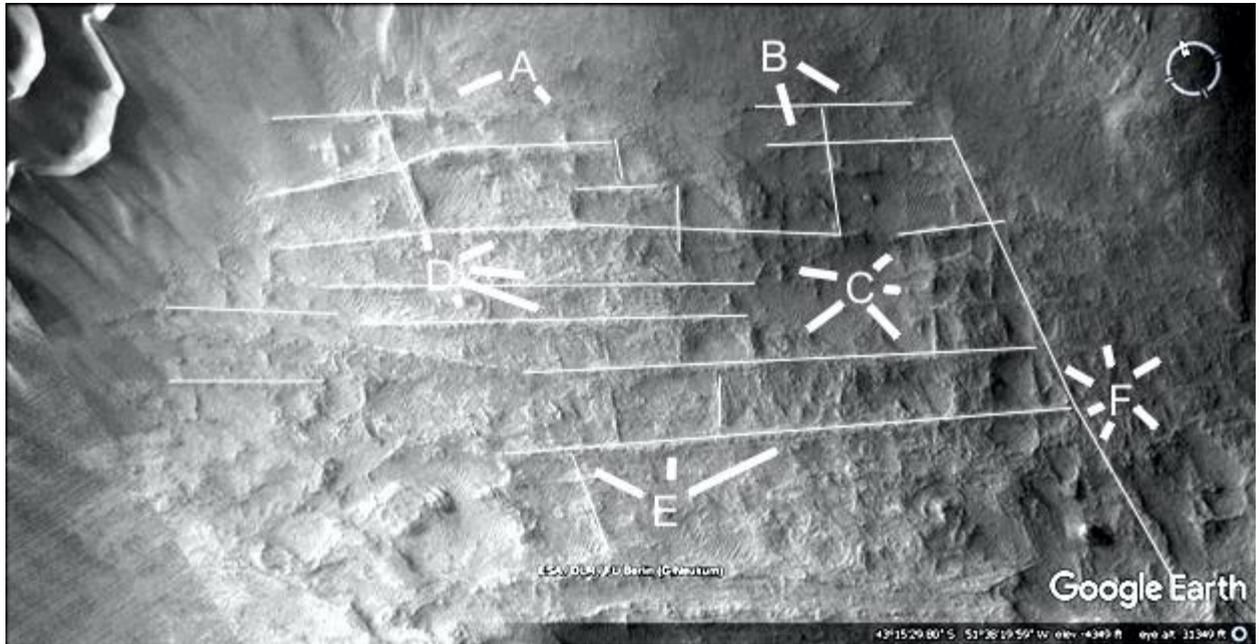
These walls are found in a crater next to more dams. If the slope was gentle enough they may have held water or were used for crops, A shows the top of these walls. B shows some walls highly eroded and recessed into the slope perhaps to reduce their gradient. C may be an eroded area, D is in better condition. Below E the walls appear to have eroded away, around F they may be full of silt or could be habitats.



Argd1426a

Hypothesis

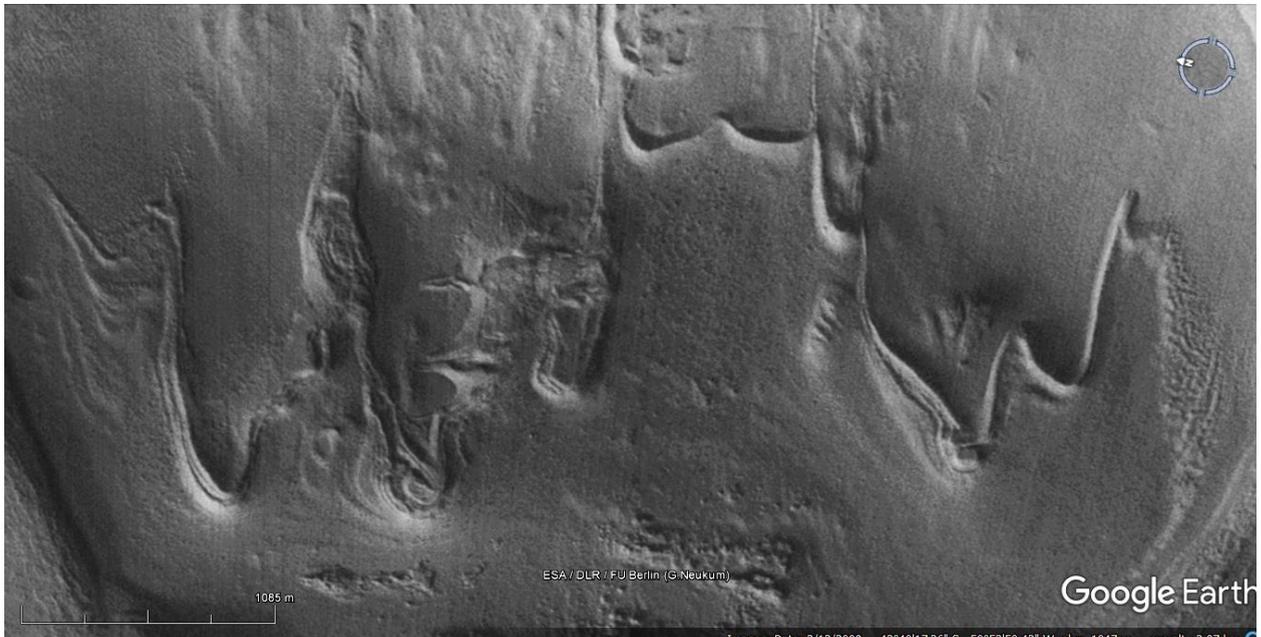
This shows how straight the walls are.



Argd1427

Hypothesis

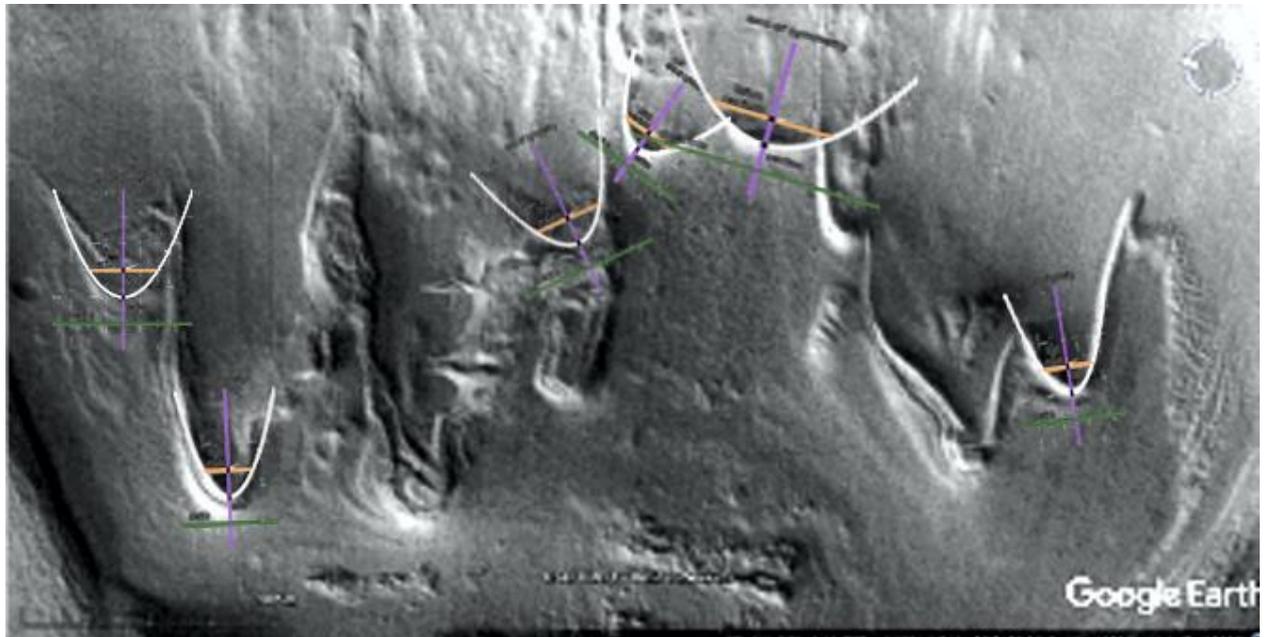
Many of these dams are parabolic, the others may also have been parabolic but are too eroded to tell now.



Argd1427a

Hypothesis

Six parabolas are shown.



Argd1428a

Hypothesis

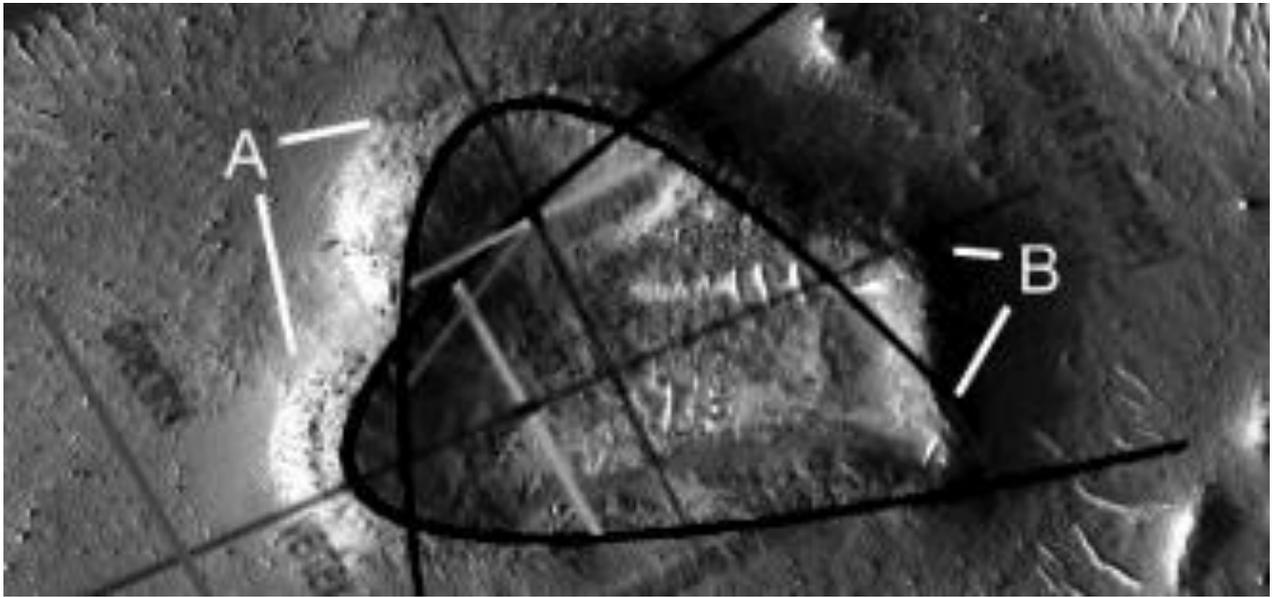
This may be a pit dam, accumulating water at the bottom of a crater. A shows some cavities in the dam walls from erosion, particularly at 5 o'clock. B shows a straighter side.



Argd1428a2

Hypothesis

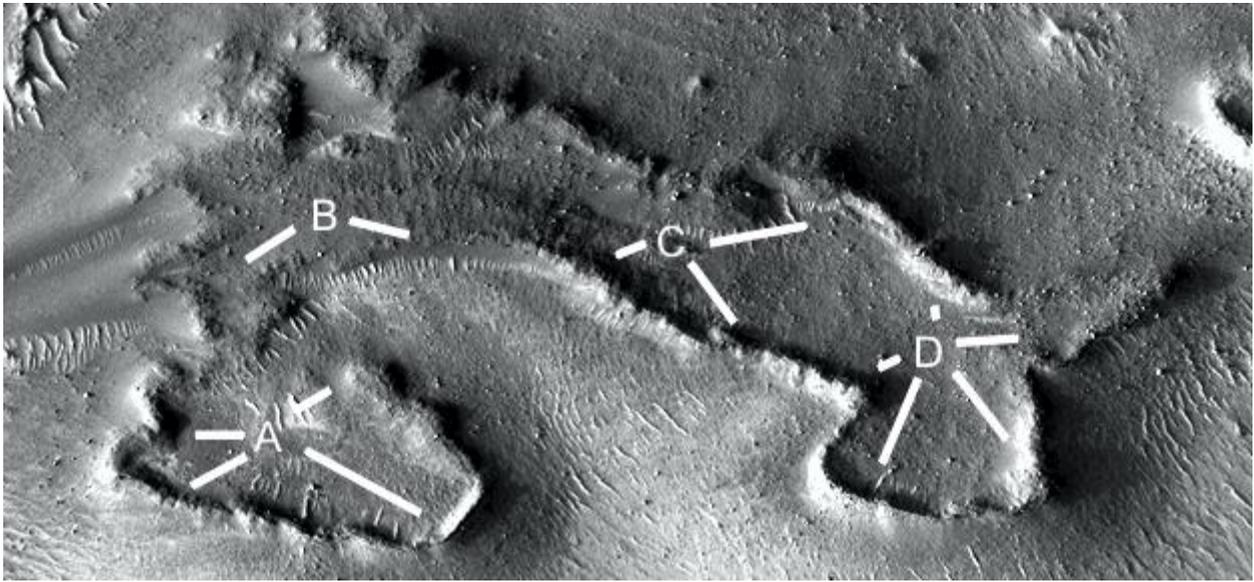
Two parabolas/ are shown.



Argd1428b

Hypothesis

These may also be pit dams, the walls are all around the same height and width. A at 8 o'clock shows regular pillars in the wall as if eroding. At 4 o'clock the wall is more complete, at 9 o'clock the wall may have collapsed. It ends at 2 o'clock perhaps to allow water flowing down the crater wall to pool in it. B shows another way in for the water at 8 o'clock, these walls are more eroded compared to the smooth wall face at 4 o'clock. C shows more pillars at 4 and 8 o'clock, perhaps a layer in the wall at 2 o'clock. D is another dam for allowing water to pool, 3 o'clock would also let the water in or the wall may have eroded away. The water would also enter from 8 to 12 o'clock.



Argd1428b2

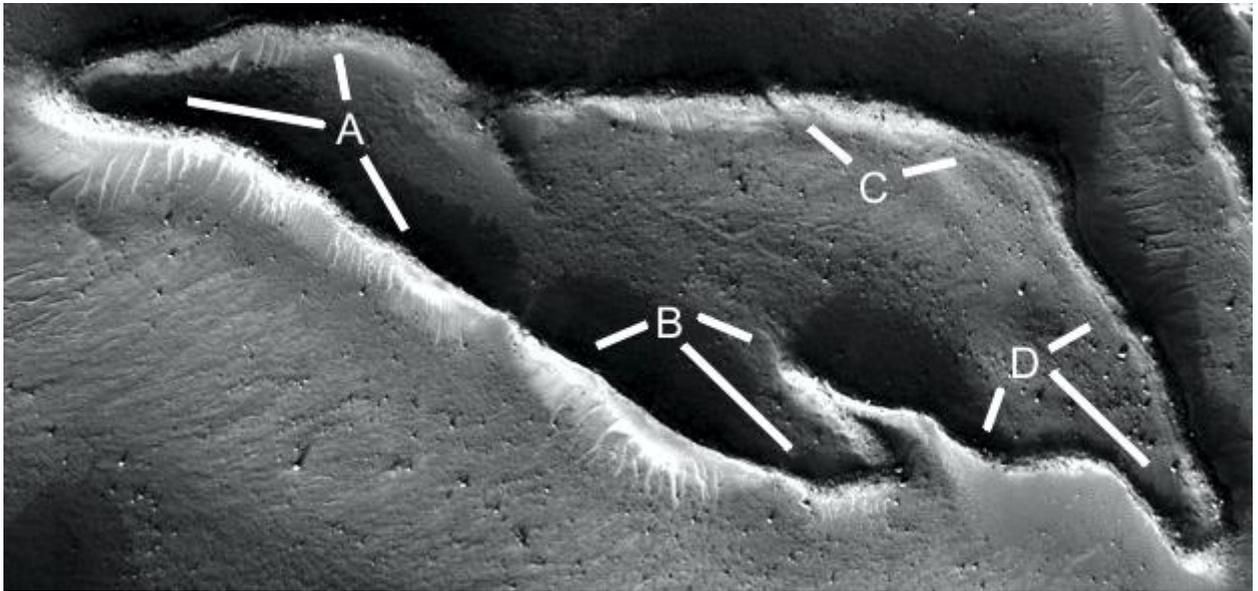
A parabola is shown.



Argd1428d

Hypothesis

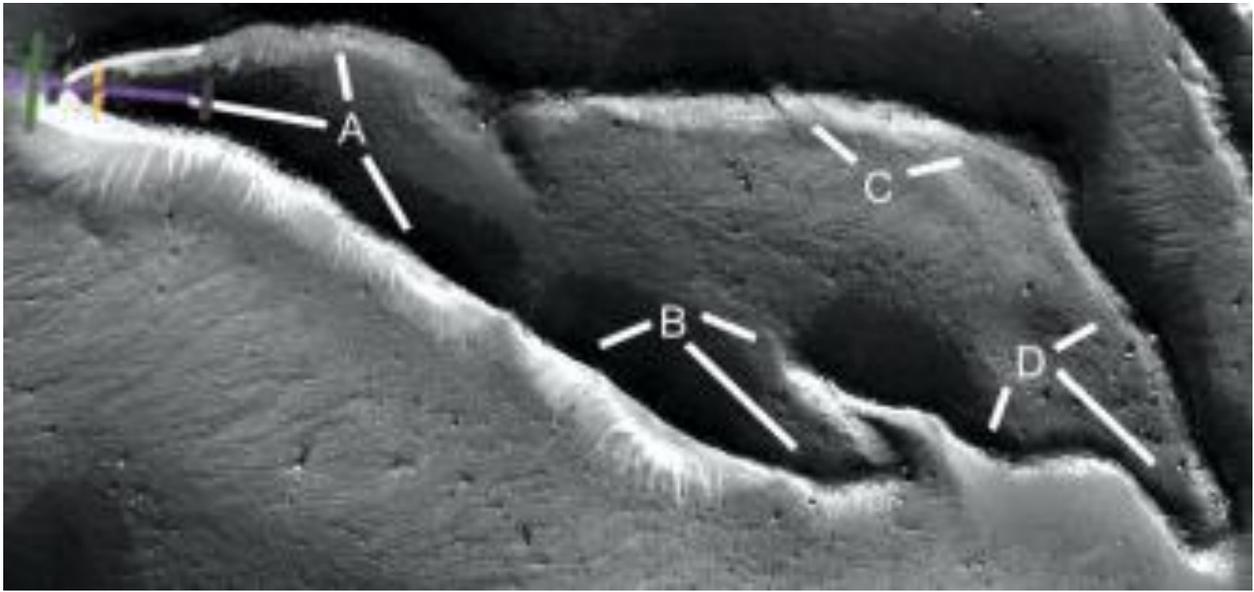
This is another pit dam, however there is no entrance for the water unless from the water table. A shows more pillars from 4 to 10 o'clock, layers at 11 o'clock. B shows the wall is in good condition from 4 to 8 o'clock, coming to a point at 4 o'clock. C shows some erosion in the wall, D has more erosion on the top of the wall.



Argd1428d2

Hypothesis

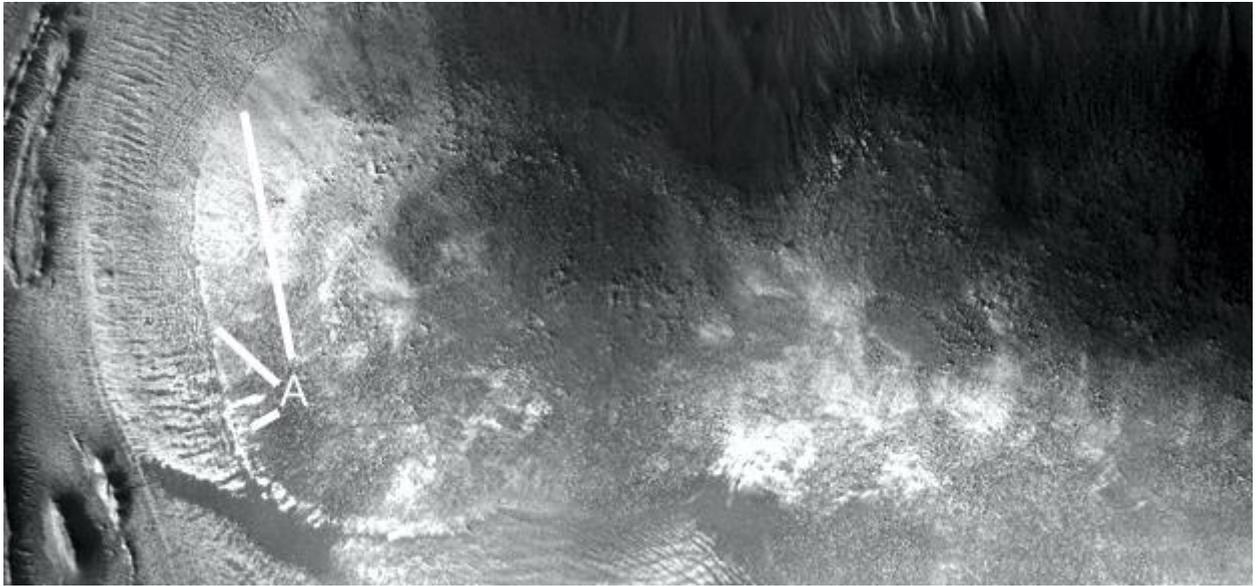
A parabola is shown.



Argd1428f

Hypothesis

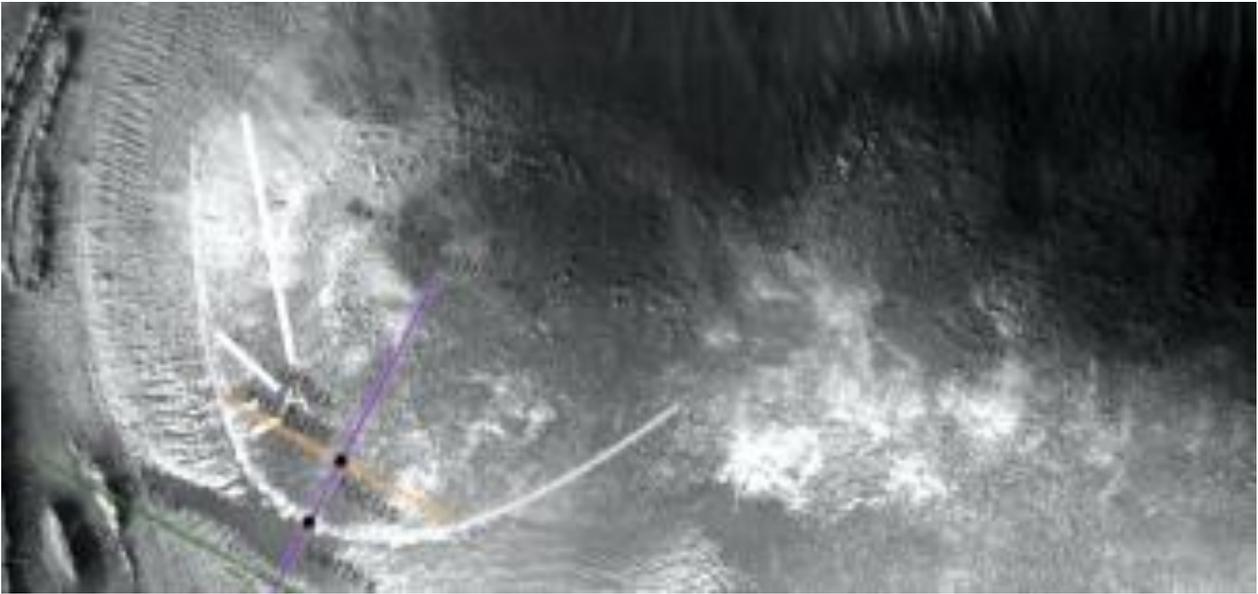
A may be an eroded dam.



Argd1428f2

Hypothesis

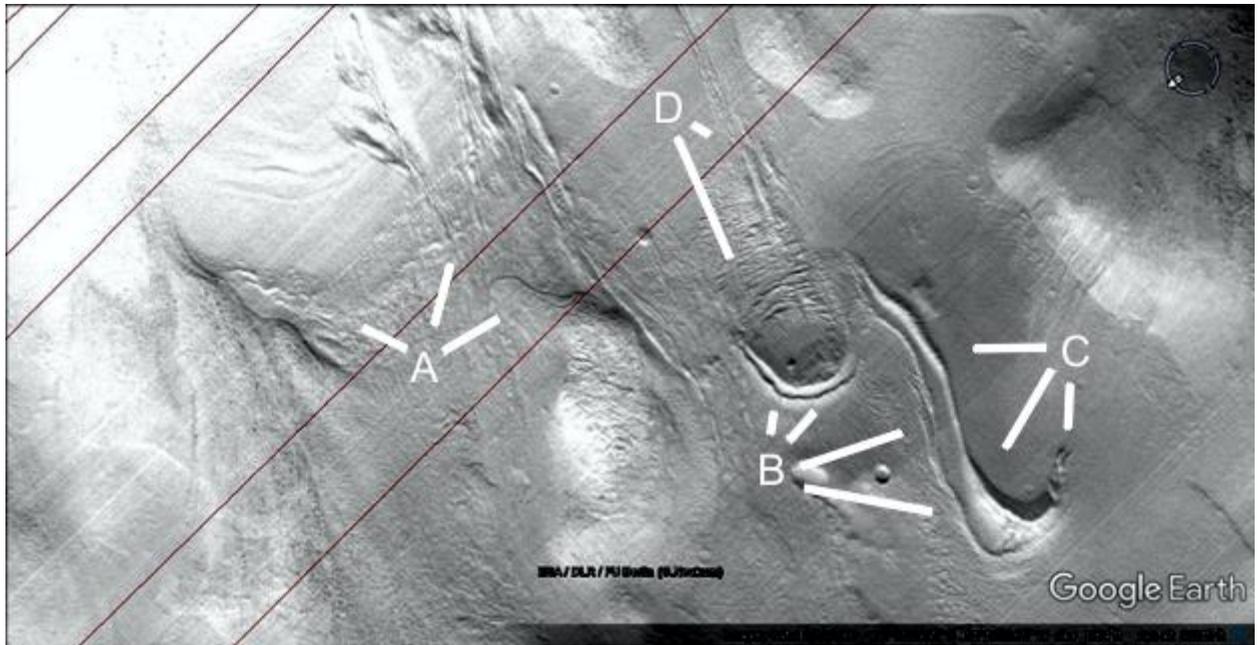
A parabola is shown.



Argd1429

Hypothesis

A from 10 to 1 o'clock appears to be a dam with the wall eroded away, alternatively water may have pooled in the hollow. B shows double walls under the dams for strength or to catch an overflow. C shows a parabolic dam, D shows cold flow in the ground or perhaps ridges to slow the water flow.



Argd1429a

Hypothesis

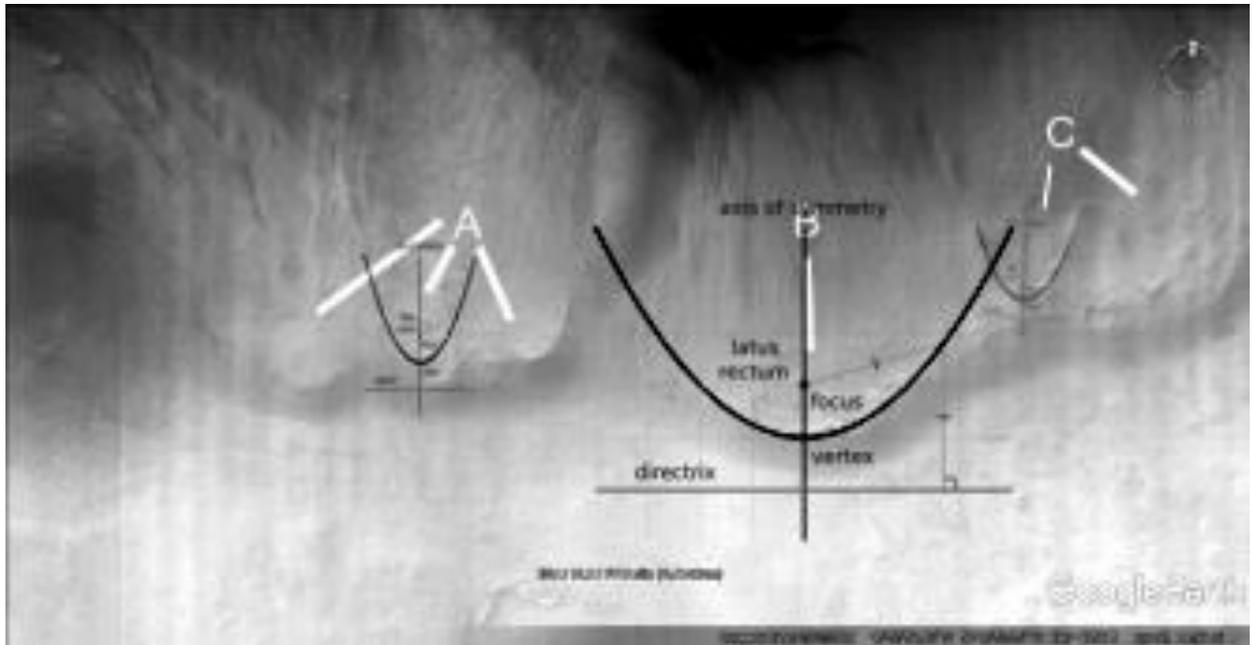
A parabola is shown.



Argd1431a

Hypothesis

Three parabolas are shown. There may be two other parabolic dams at A if the image was clearer.



Argd1435

Hypothesis

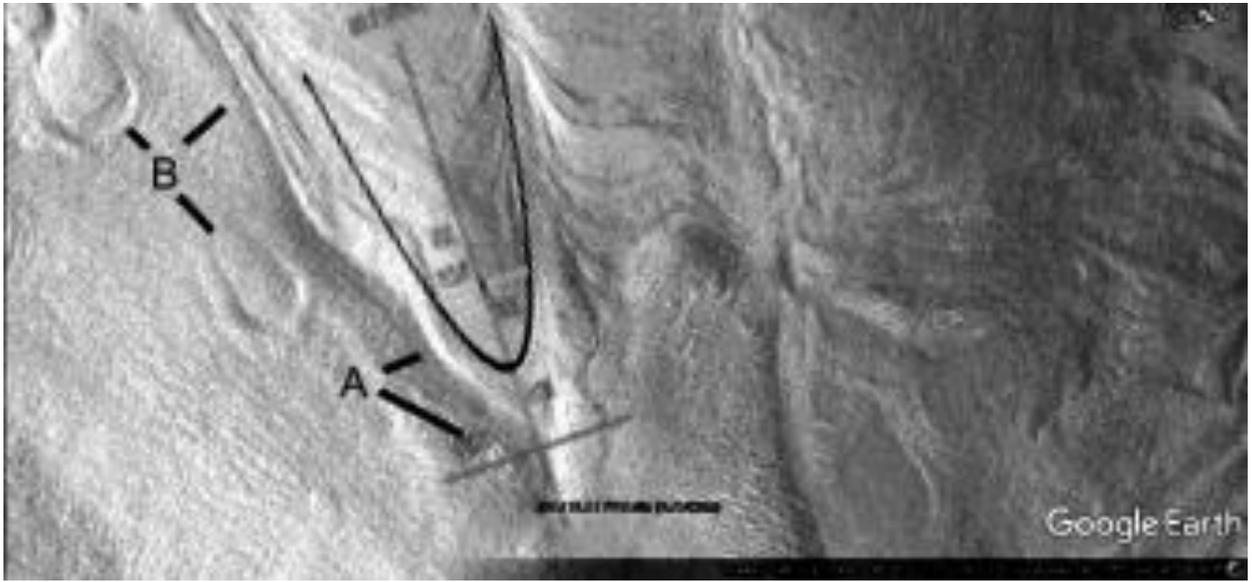
A shows a double dam, perhaps the lower wall is for strength. B shows two other dams at 11 and 5 o'clock, also a double wall at 2 o'clock.



Argd1435a

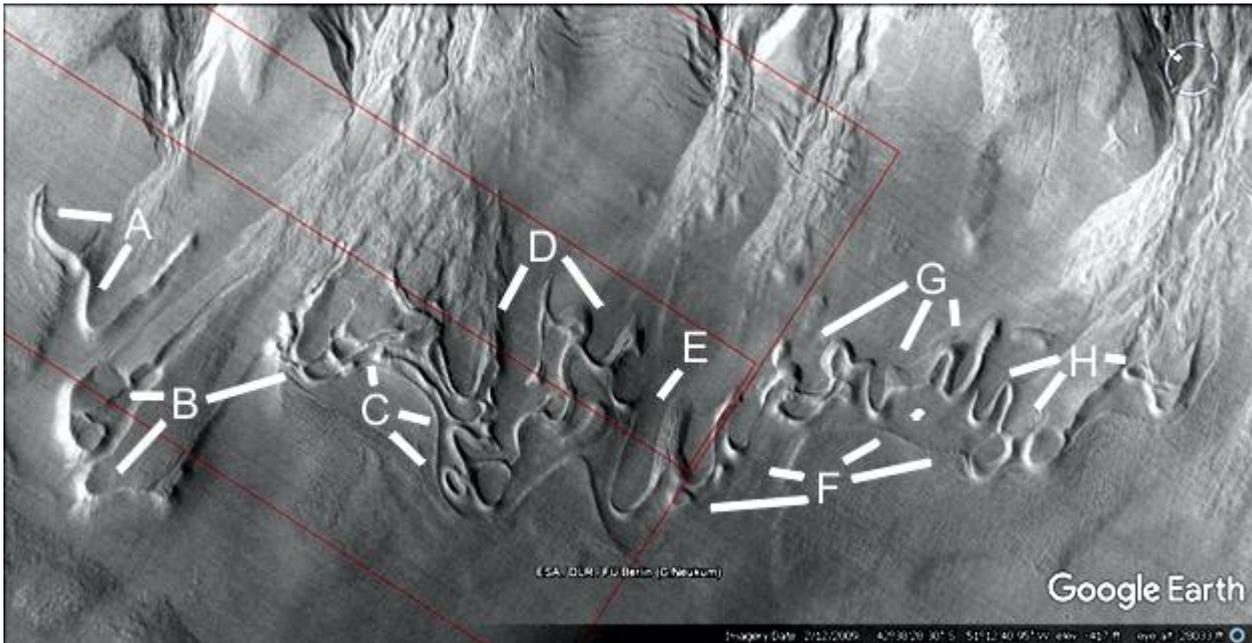
Hypothesis

A parabola is shown.



Argd1444

These dams are analyzed individually in the next image.



Argd1444a

Hypothesis

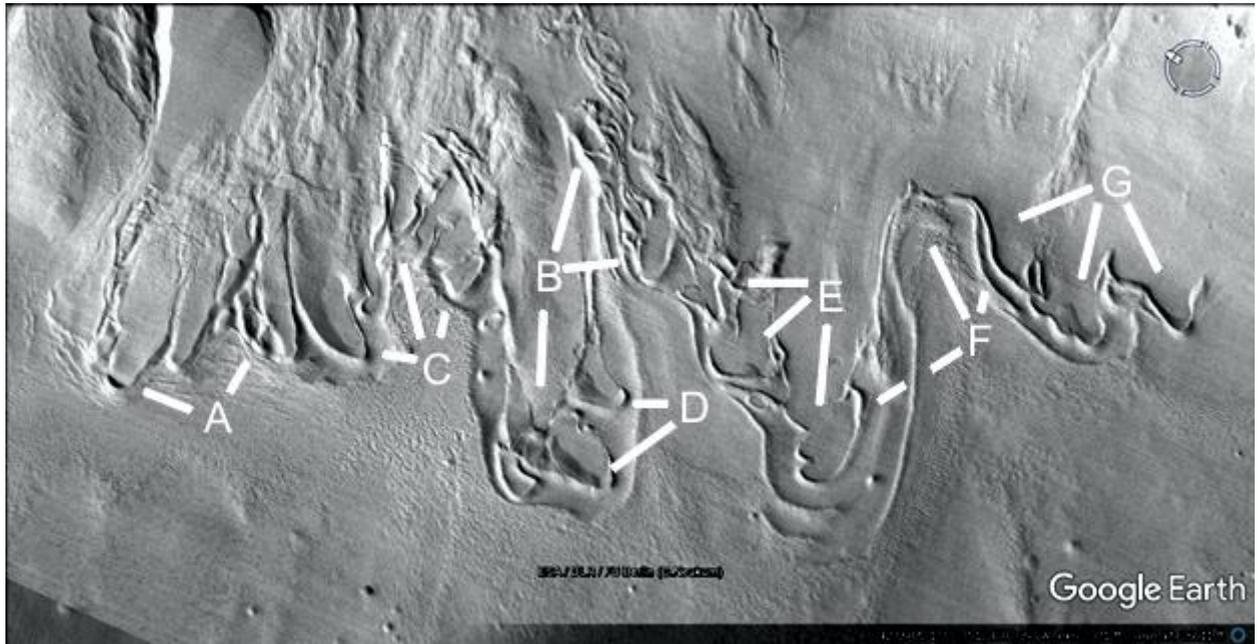
Eighteen parabolic dams are shown. A few others are too eroded to determine their shape.



Argd1445

Hypothesis

A shows dams that may be full of silt. B also appears to show avalanches down the slope at 1 o'clock, though the dam at 3 o'clock is clear. C shows a clear dam at 10 o'clock, the dams at 11 and 1 o'clock have more silt. At 6 o'clock and D there are more dams. E, F, and G have more dams in good condition.



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

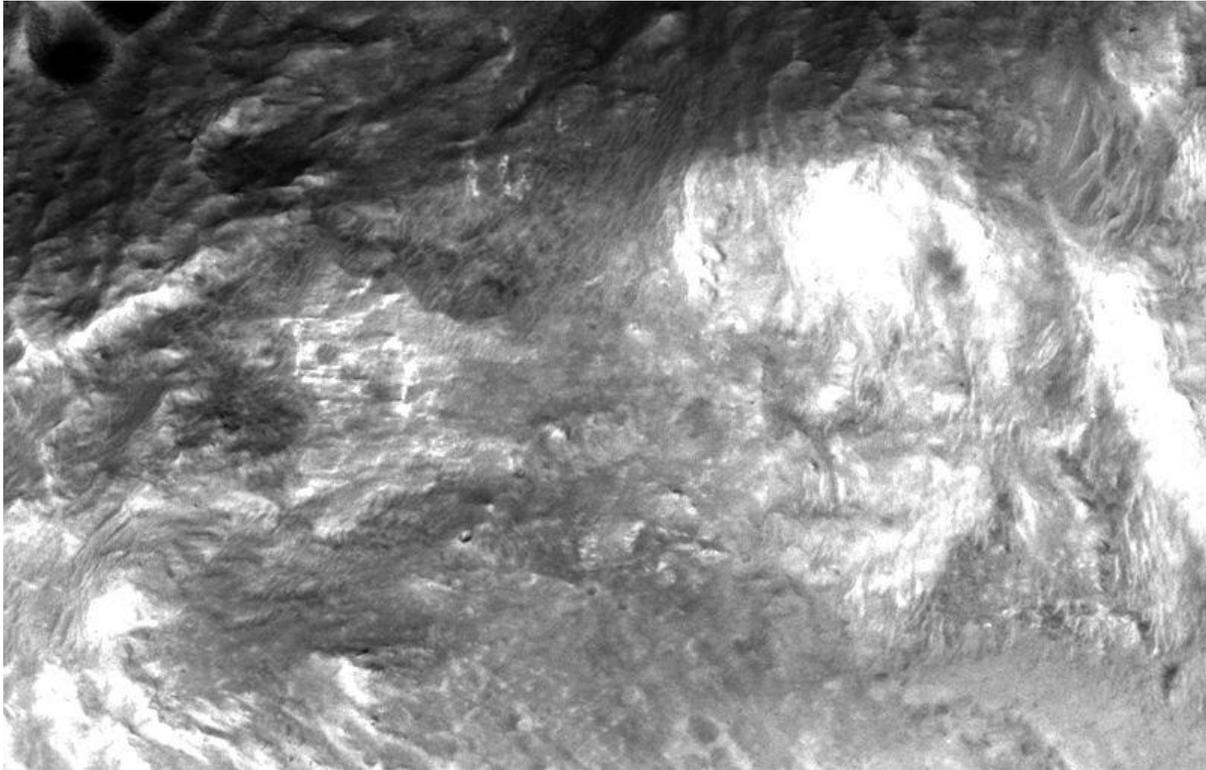
One of the most controversial problems with the evidence accumulated has been the discovery of Martian Faces. That they appear to look like us raises the suspicion of Pareidolia, like seeing faces in clouds. However Mars and Earth would have had their ecosystems connected by panspermia, this is where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



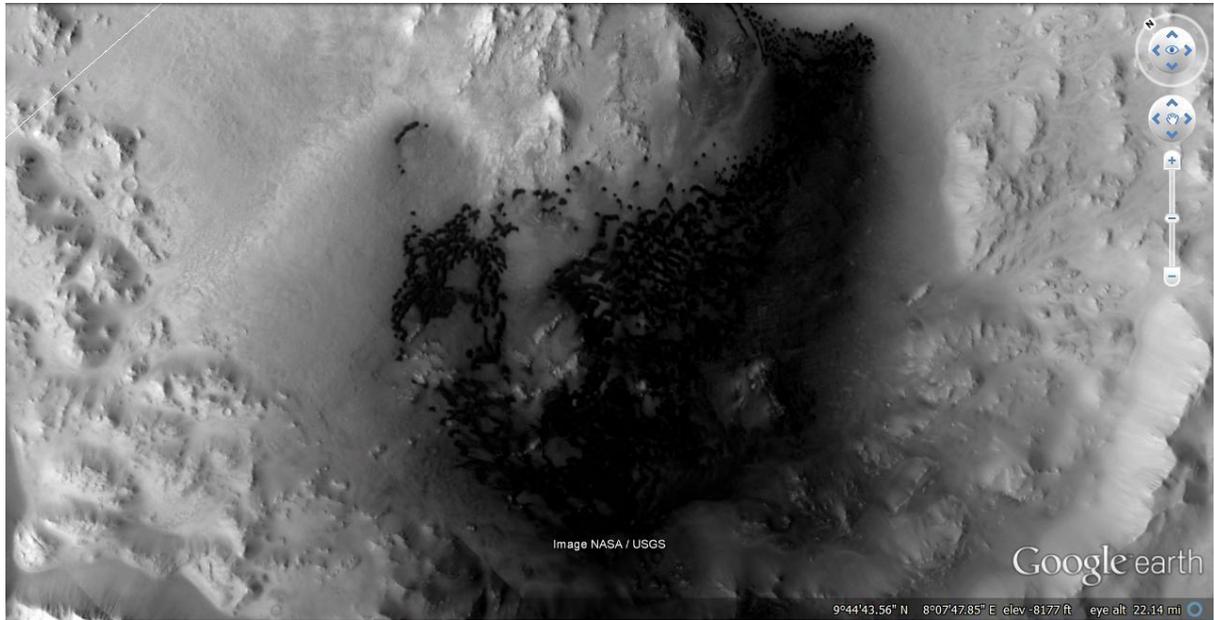
The High Face

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.



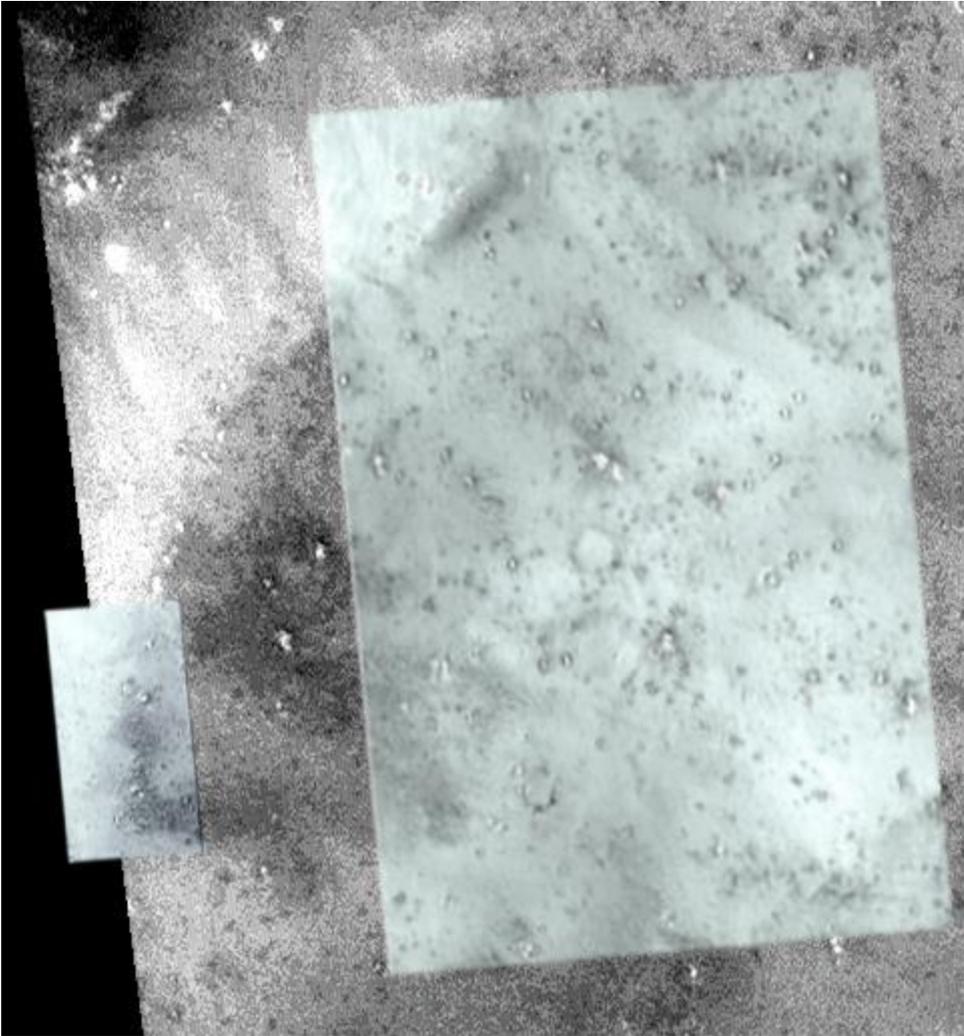
The Meridiani Face

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



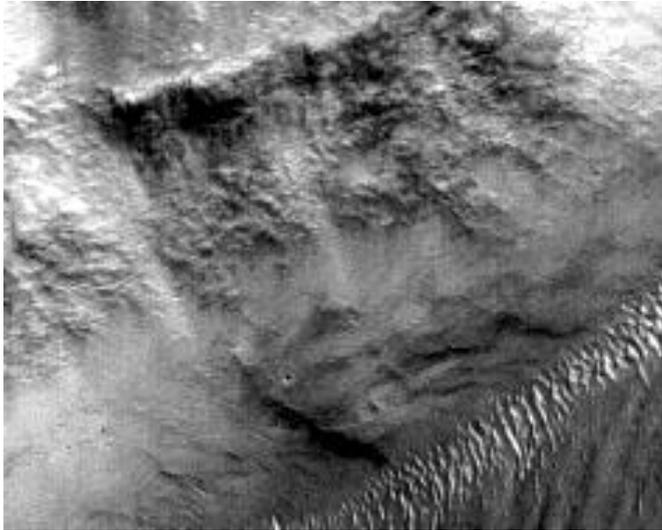
Nefertiti

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.



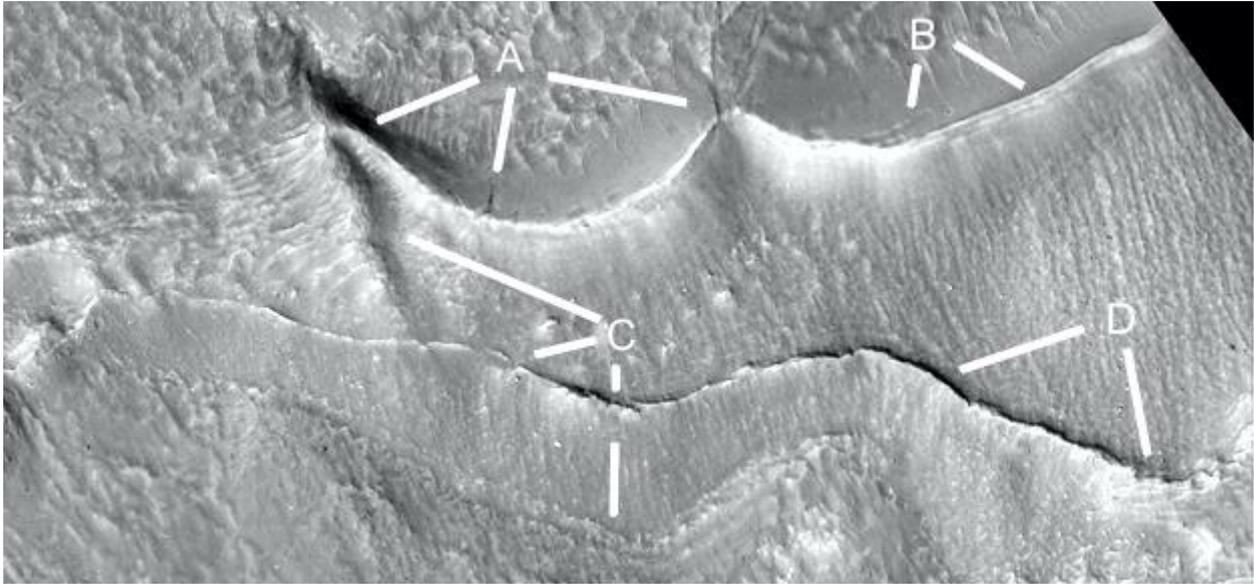
Dams

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.

Cyimd259c

Hypothesis

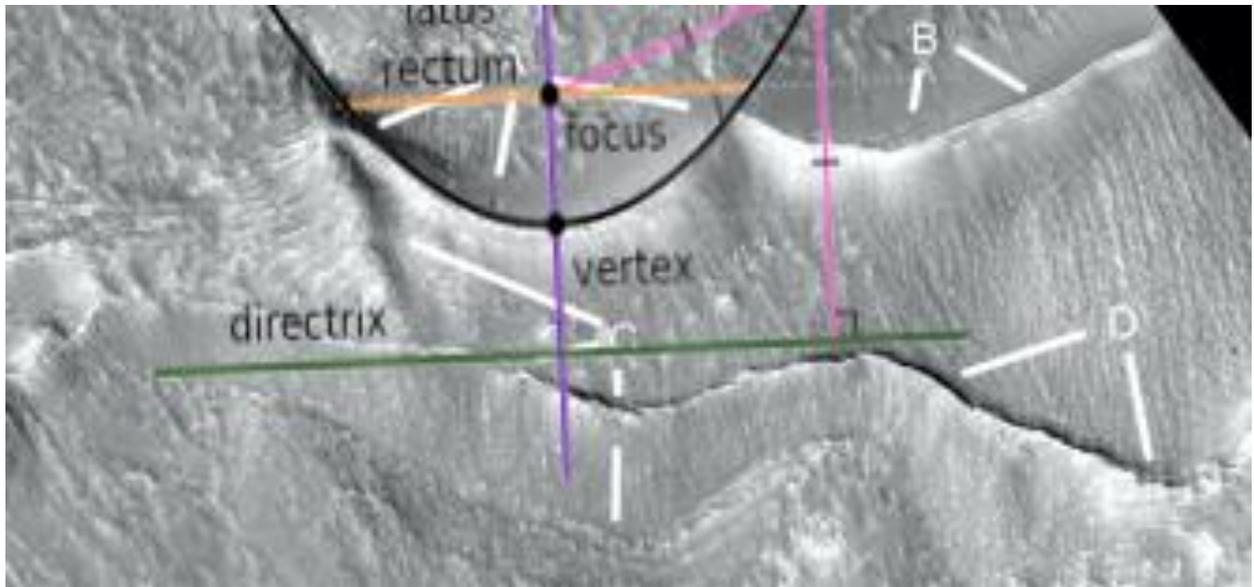
These dams are in the same crater, A which appears parabolic and B have smooth walls with a few cracks as shown. B at 4 o'clock has a sharp edge to the dam wall in good condition. C at 4 and 6 o'clock show a secondary dam perhaps to catch the overflow, the second line at 6 o'clock shows the base of this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

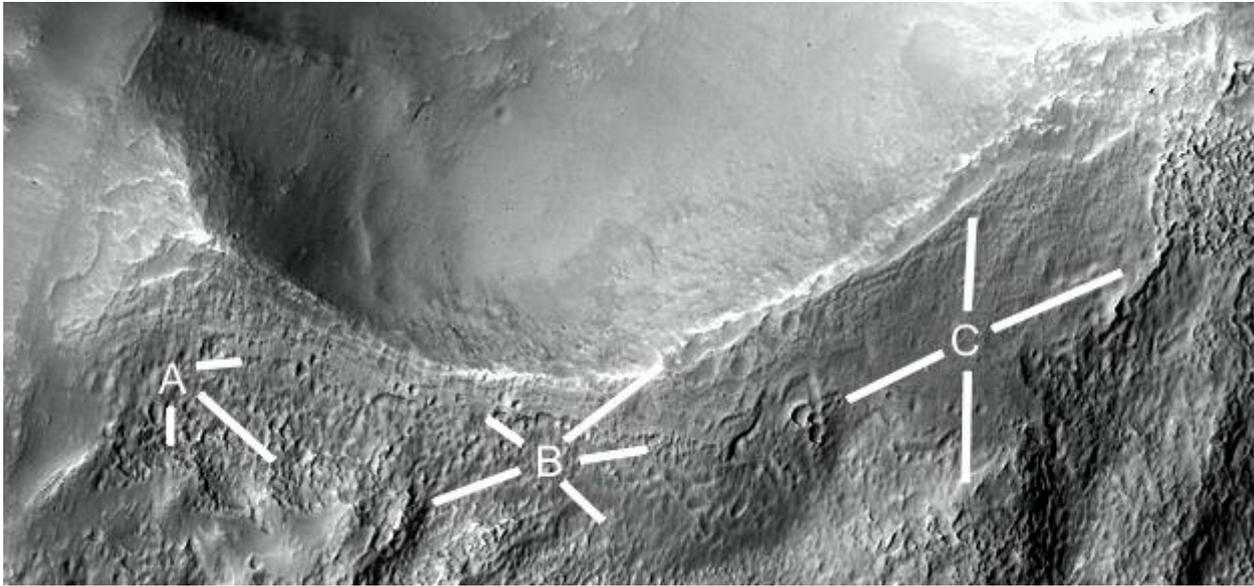
A parabola is shown.



Cymd280a

Hypothesis

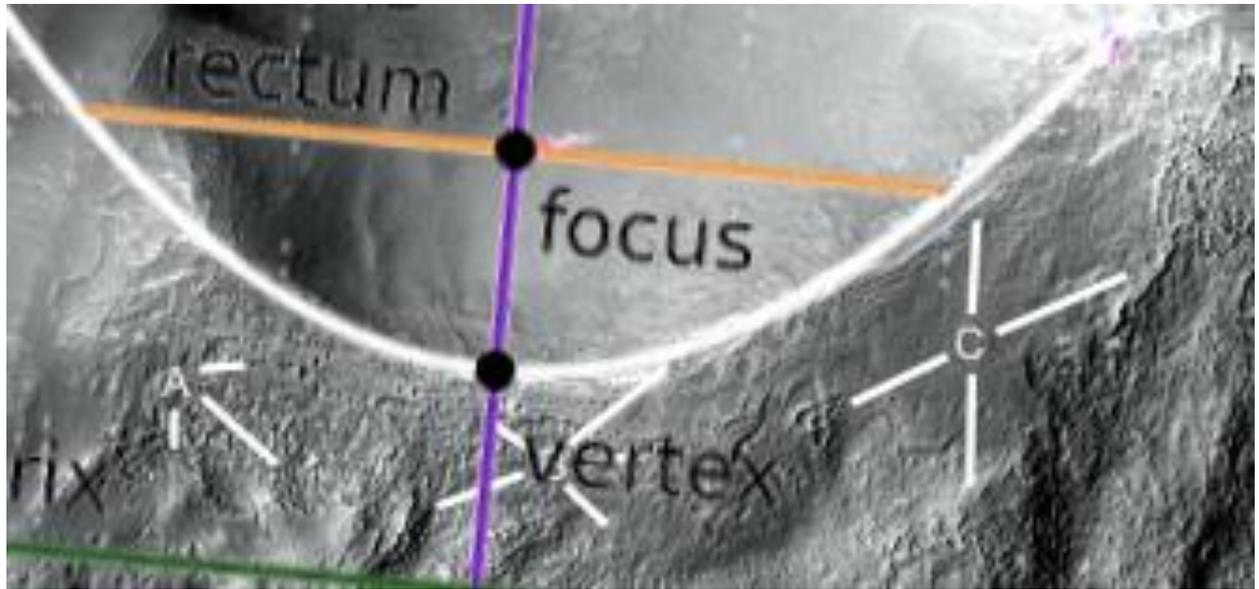
A shows how the skin on the dam wall is peeled off, at 3 o'clock it has many pits like on the skin of hollow hills. At 4 o'clock this rough interior is exposed but just below it the skin is smooth. At 6 o'clock is another edge of the smooth skin. B shows at 8 o'clock. How it is peeling off, at 5 o'clock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

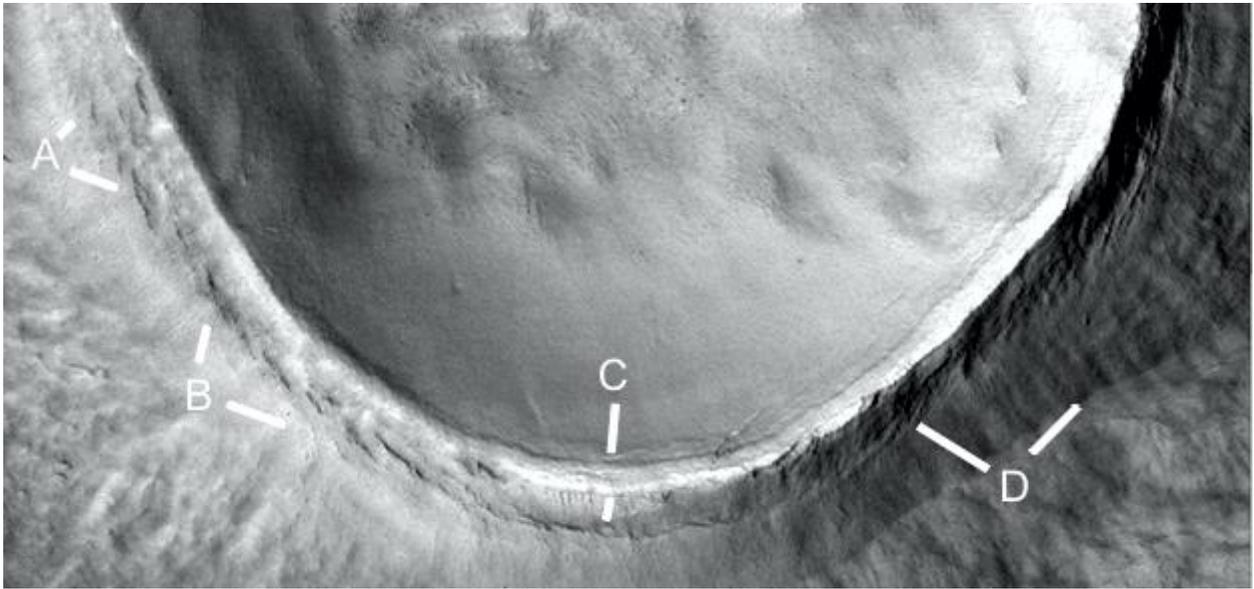
A parabola is shown.



Cymd280i

Hypothesis

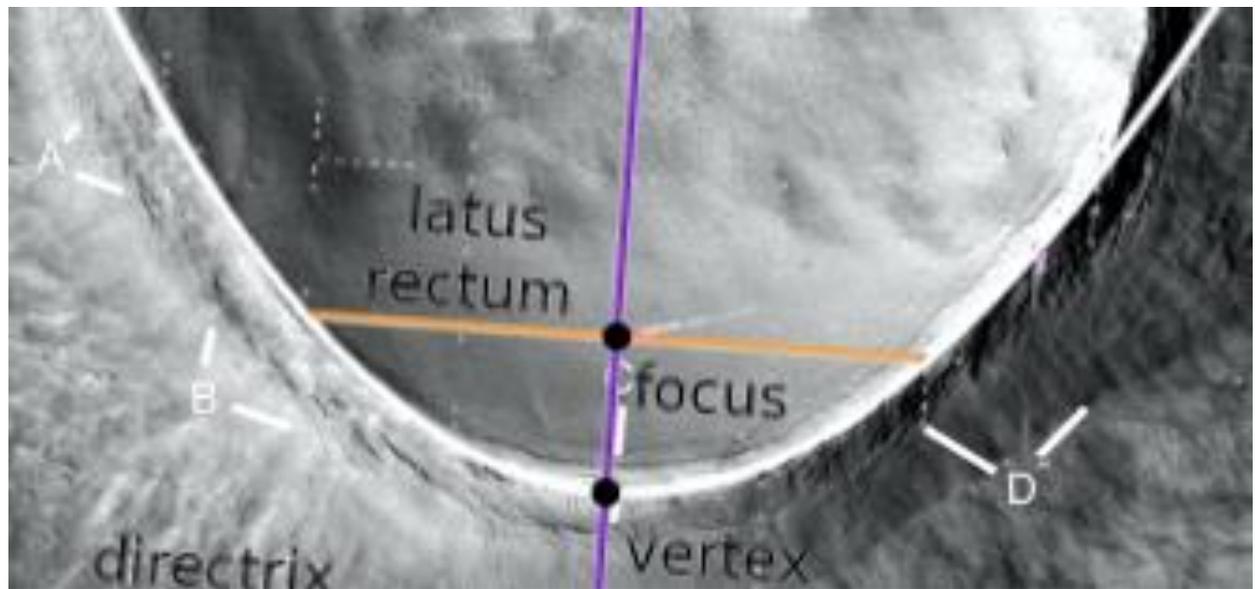
Engineers might examine how this wall is fracturing at A to D, Also D at 2 o'clock shows the thicker base holding the dam wall in place. Above C the dam floor is smooth like cement, higher up and outside the dam the terrain is much rougher.



Cymd280i2

Hypothesis

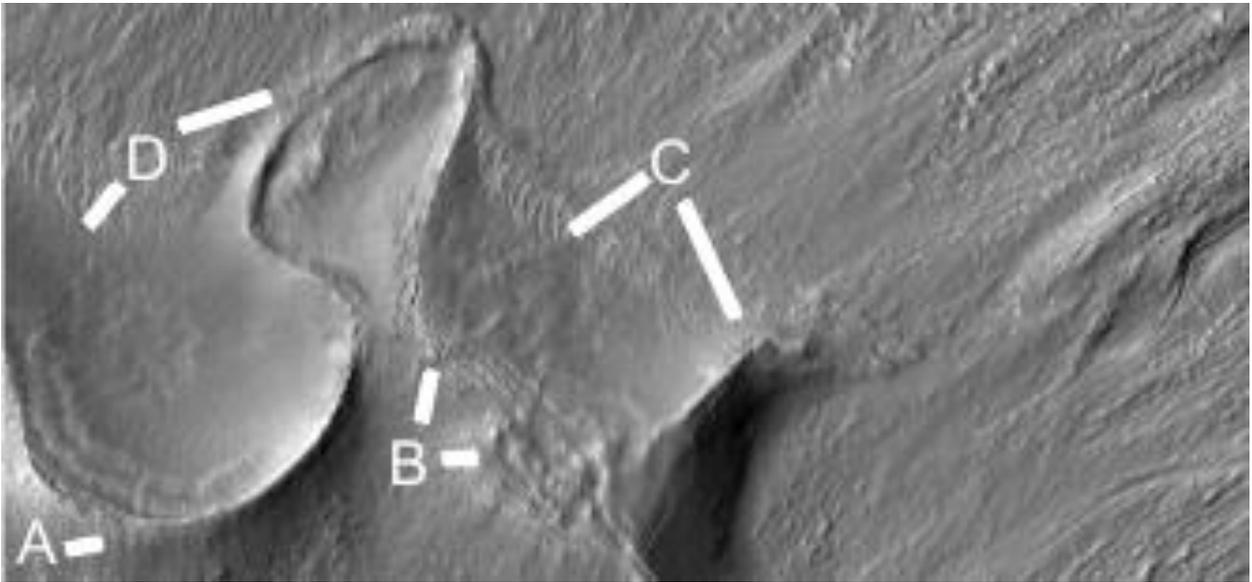
A parabola is shown.



Cymd408a

Hypothesis

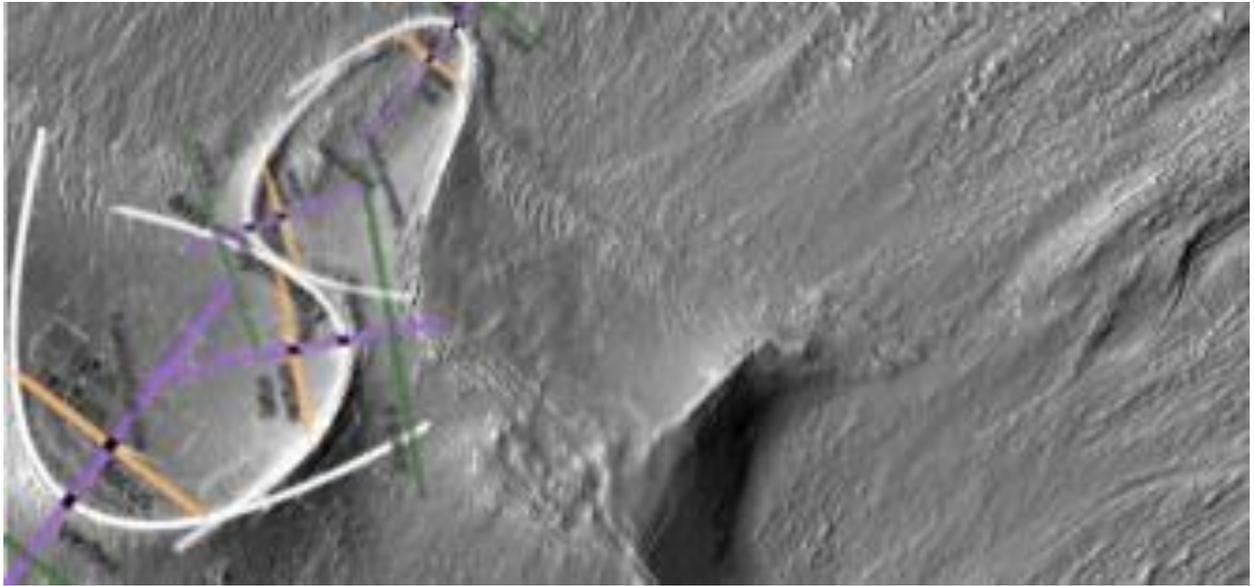
An unusual shape pointing up the crater wall, A is one dam, B may show some creep or cold flow in the dam, this where over time rock might slowly flow like a viscous liquid. C shows a smooth dam floor like cement, different to the terrain outside the dams. D at 7 o'clock also shows the smooth dam floor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



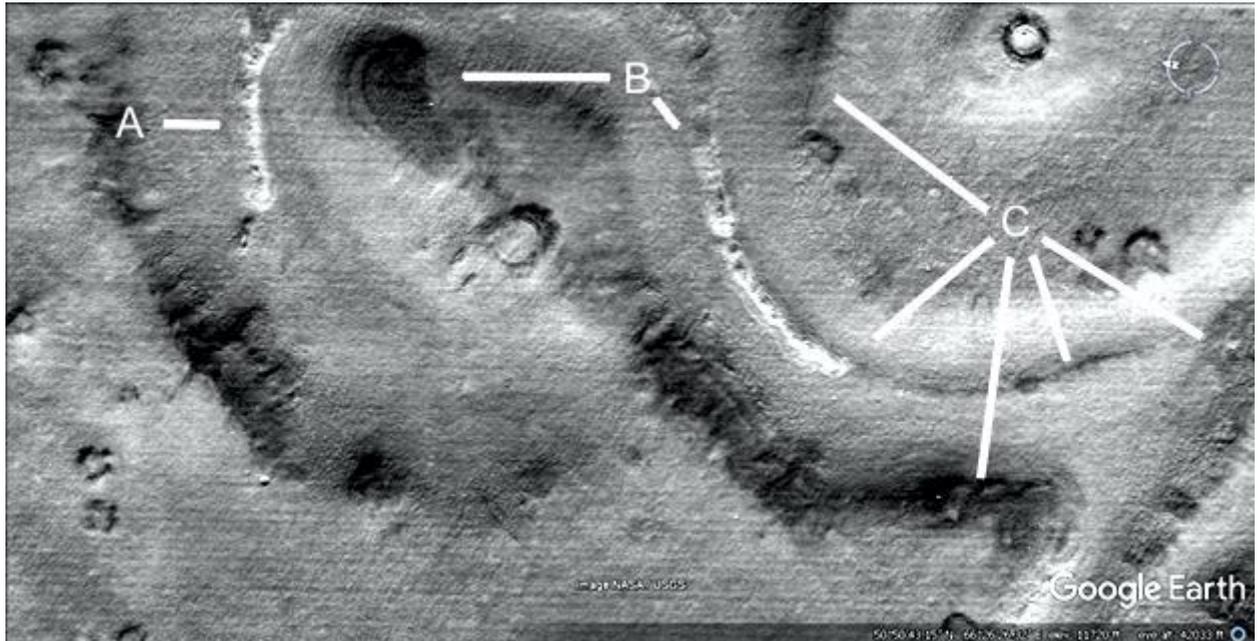
Canals

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

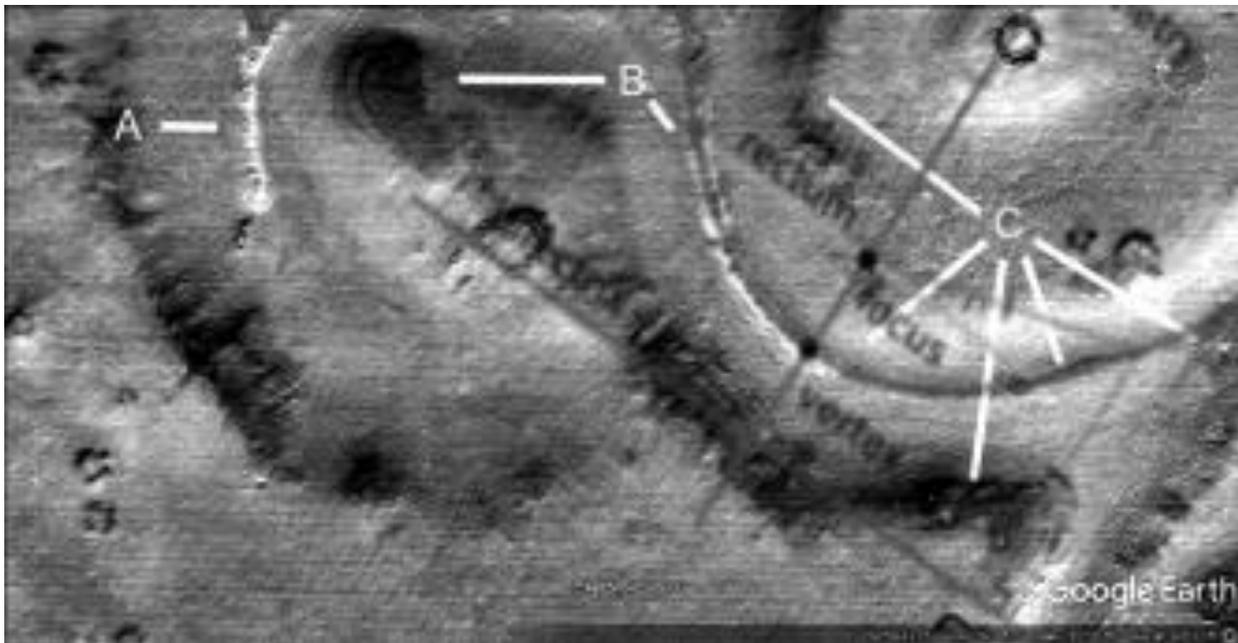
More of these tube shapes, A shows dark spots along it like it is breaking up. B at 9 o'clock is like a hollow hill as seen in many other areas, the dark patch on top may be the roof. B at 5 o'clock shows more collapsed areas. C at 7 o'clock shows the bank is well defined, at 4 and 8 o'clock the tube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



Prca480a

Hypothesis

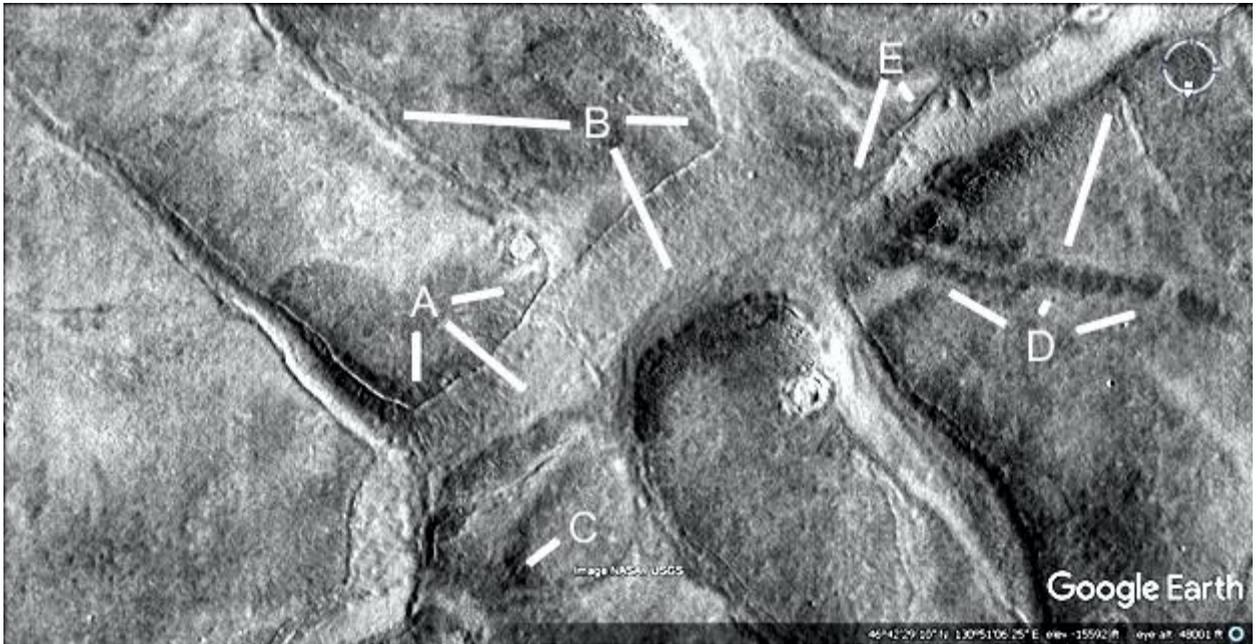
This part of the tube shape is a near perfect parabola as shown, unlikely to occur by chance. The tube shape is also about the same height and width wherever seen, it does not vary much randomly like a natural formation from weather erosion. Also parabolas are shown in canals as well as dams, a natural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

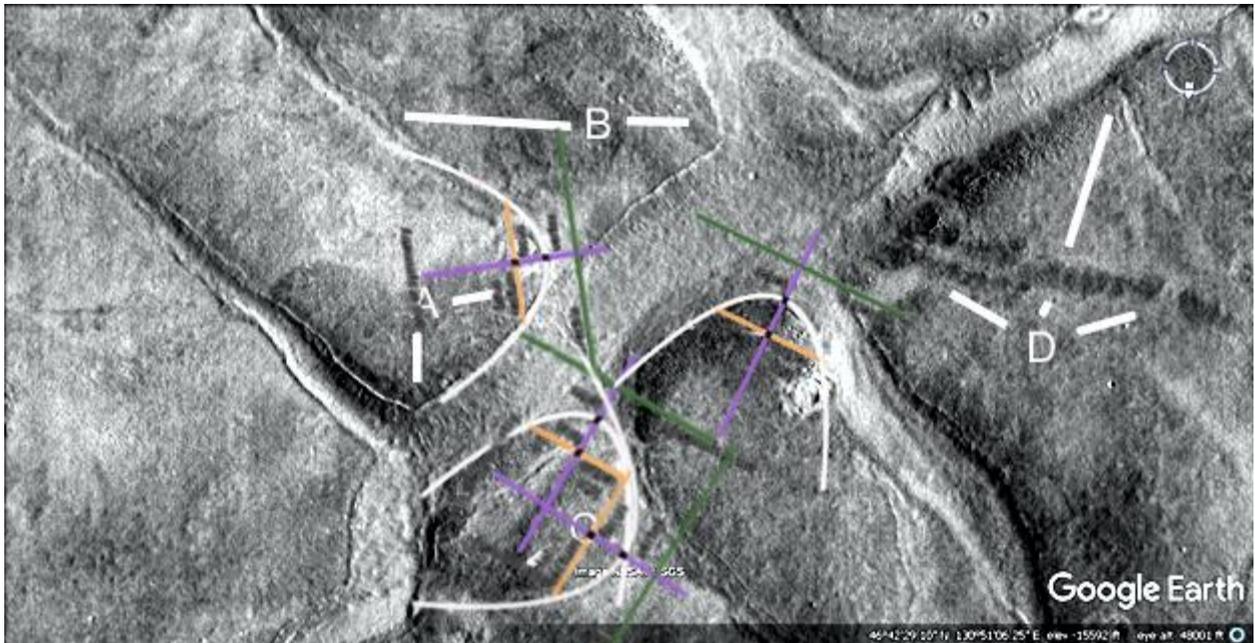
A shows a much thicker wall with a line running along it as a peak, from 4 o'clock to B at 5 o'clock, up to E. This may have been a habitat connected by hollow walls. At 2 and 6 o'clock A shows a clean edge like cement to the dam floor. B at 9 o'clock shows a double wall like a collapsed tube. At 3 o'clock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

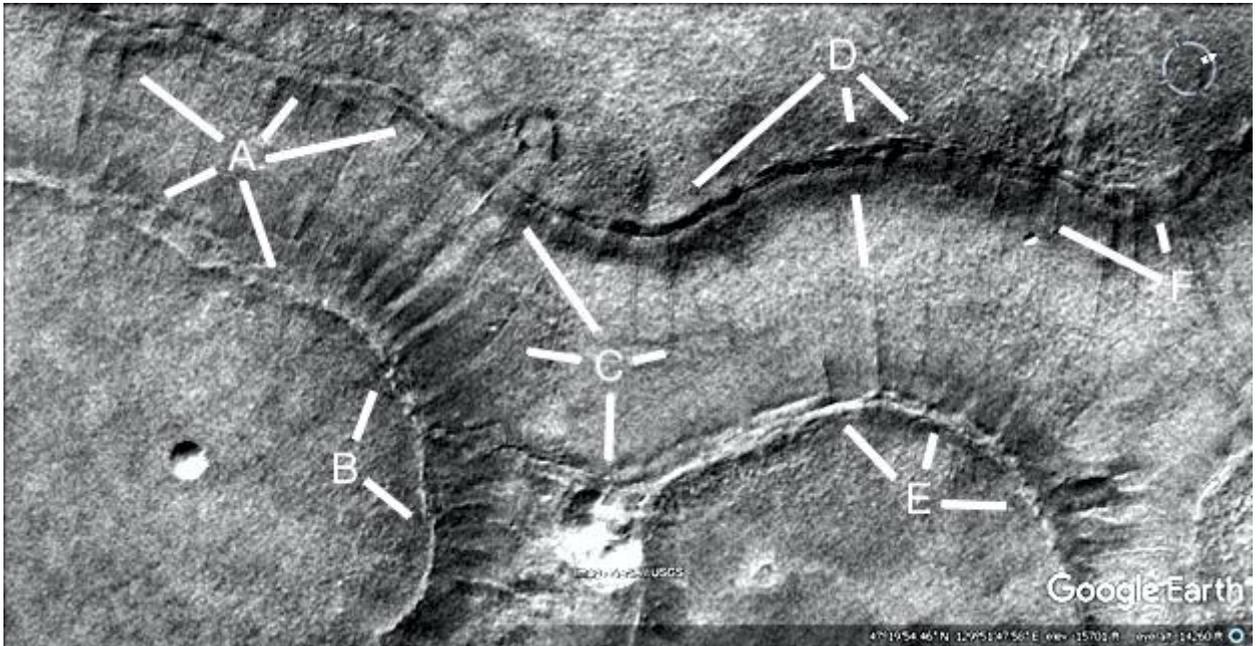
Four parabolas are shown.



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.



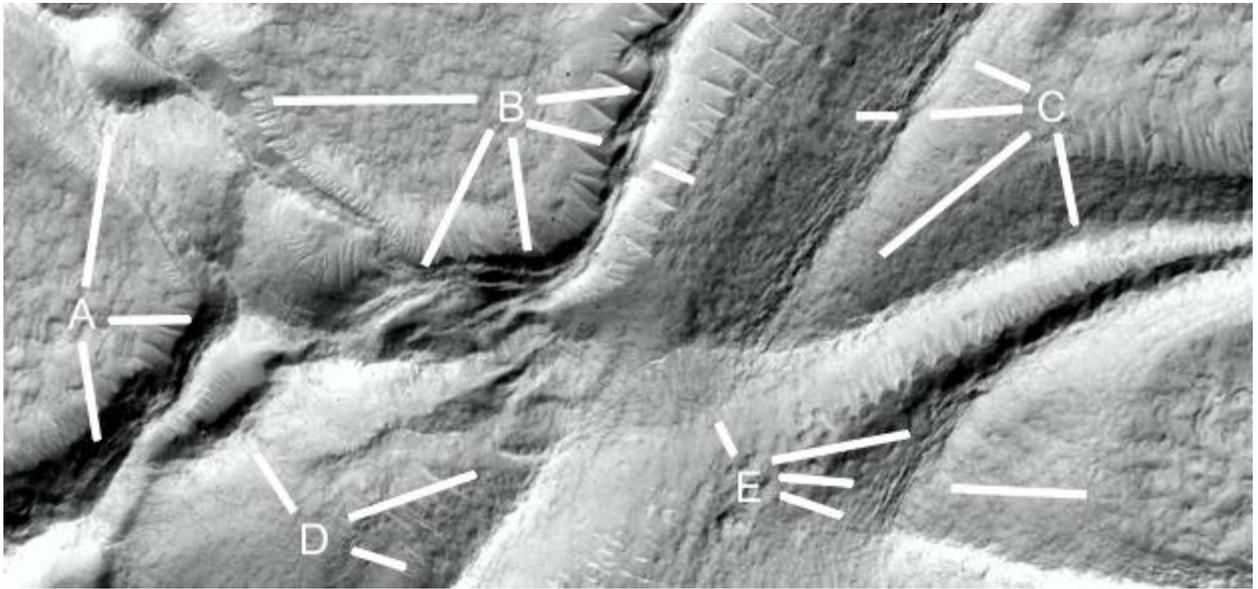
Water channels

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

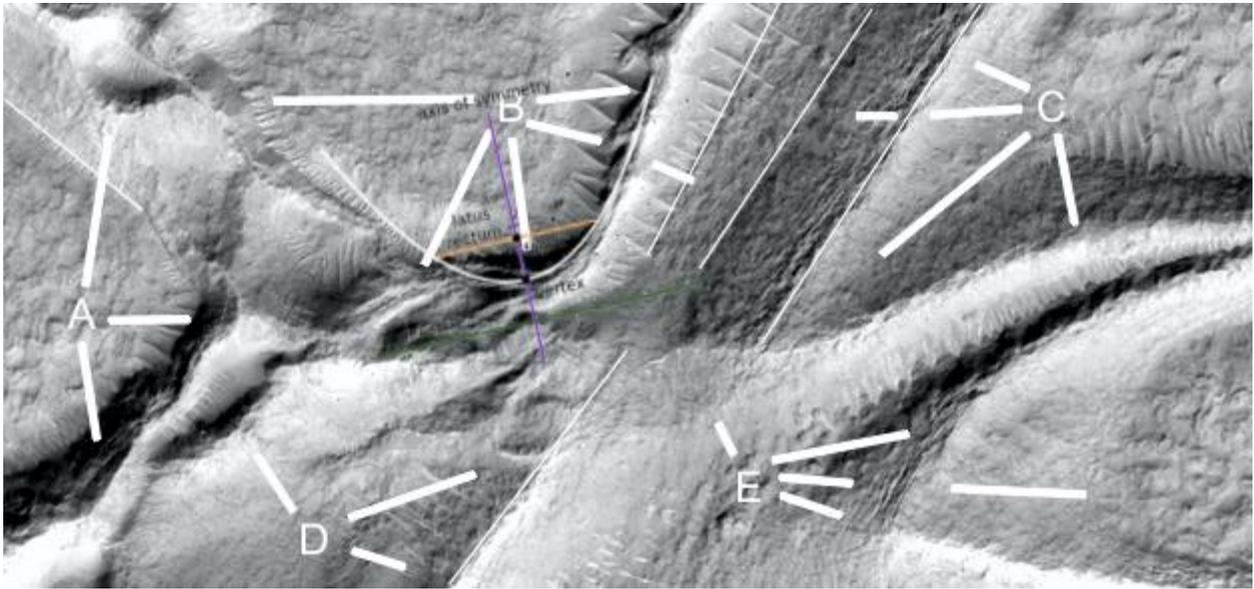
These may have been canals or pit dams, they are highly geometric in shape. A shows a dam for water at 12 o'clock, another wall for a dam and channel at 3 to 5 o'clock. B shows a wall for a canal from 2 to 7 o'clock, it has a groove running along the top like a double wall.



Prd965c2

Hypothesis

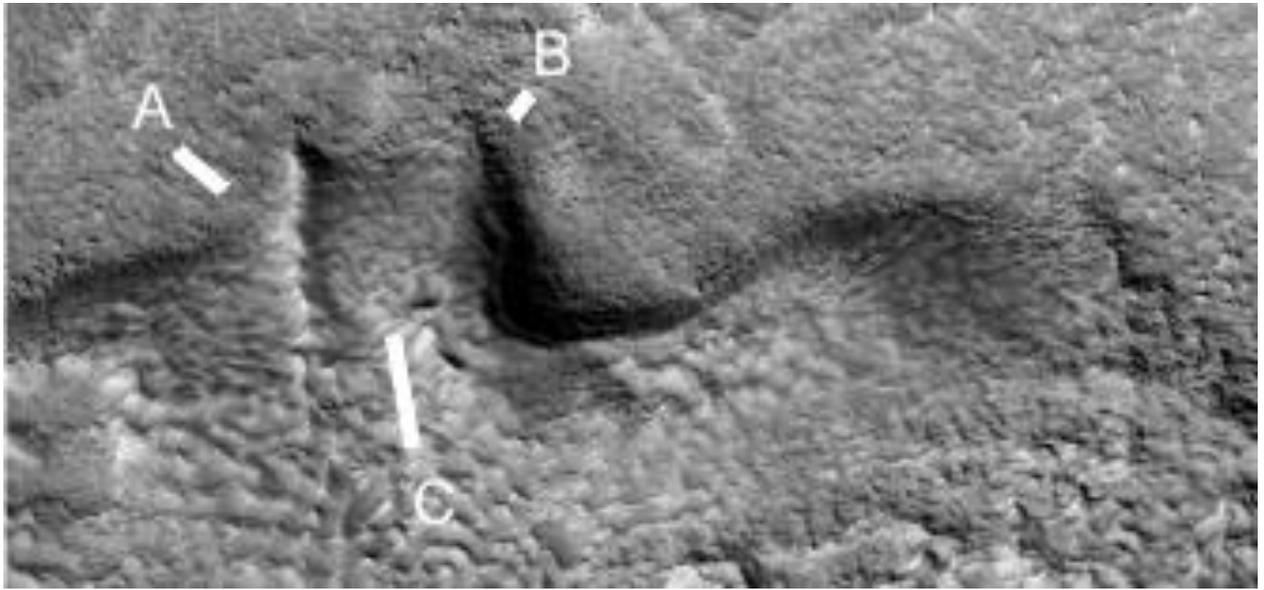
Part of a parabola is shown. The lines show how straight parts of the formation are.



Cymd454h

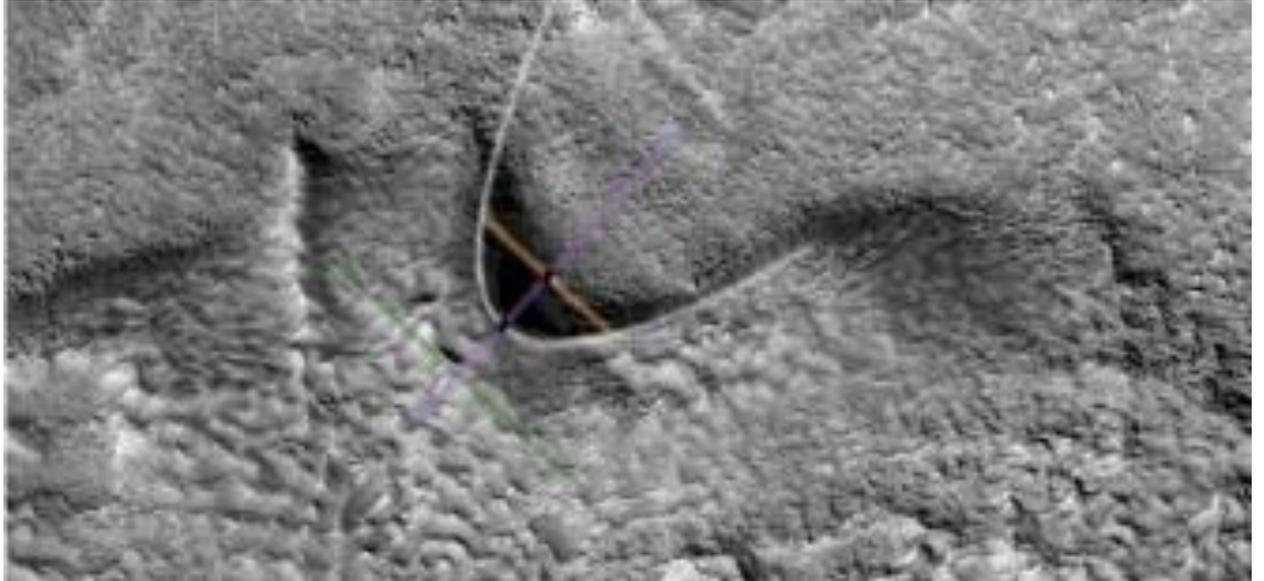
Hypothesis

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

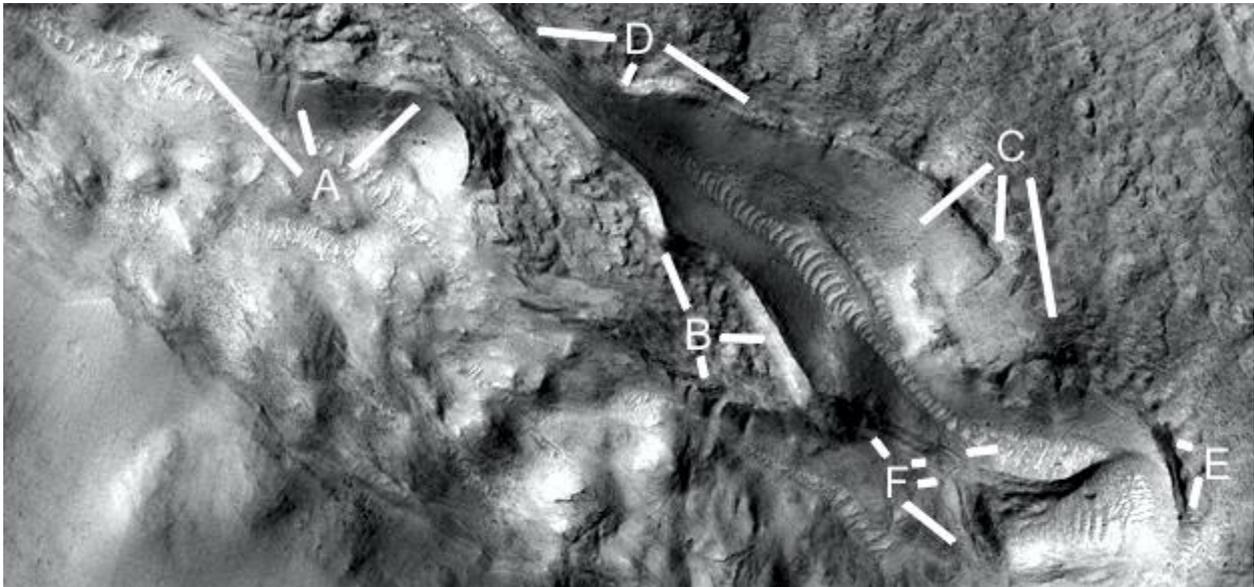
A parabola is shown.



Held1095f

Hypothesis

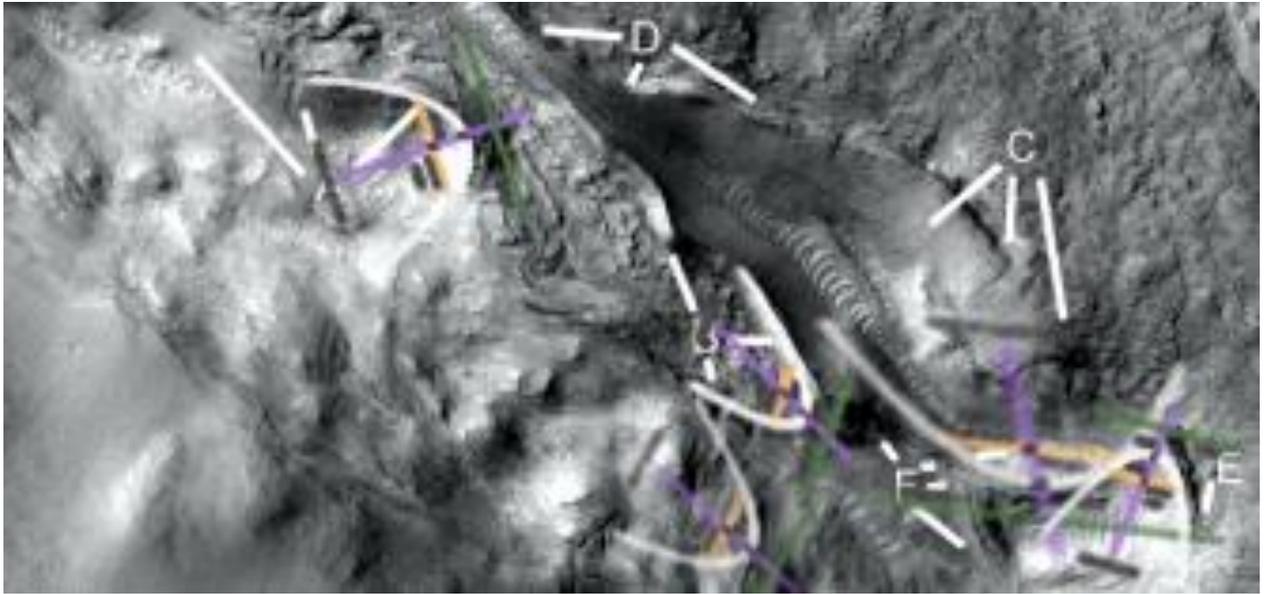
A shows more dams, turned on its side to fit into the page. B shows a dam wall in good condition at 11 and 3 o'clock, one with cracks at 5 o'clock. C shows more cracks at 5 and 6 o'clock, in good condition at 7 o'clock. D and E also show walls in good condition. F shows more cracks developing.



Held1095f2

Hypothesis

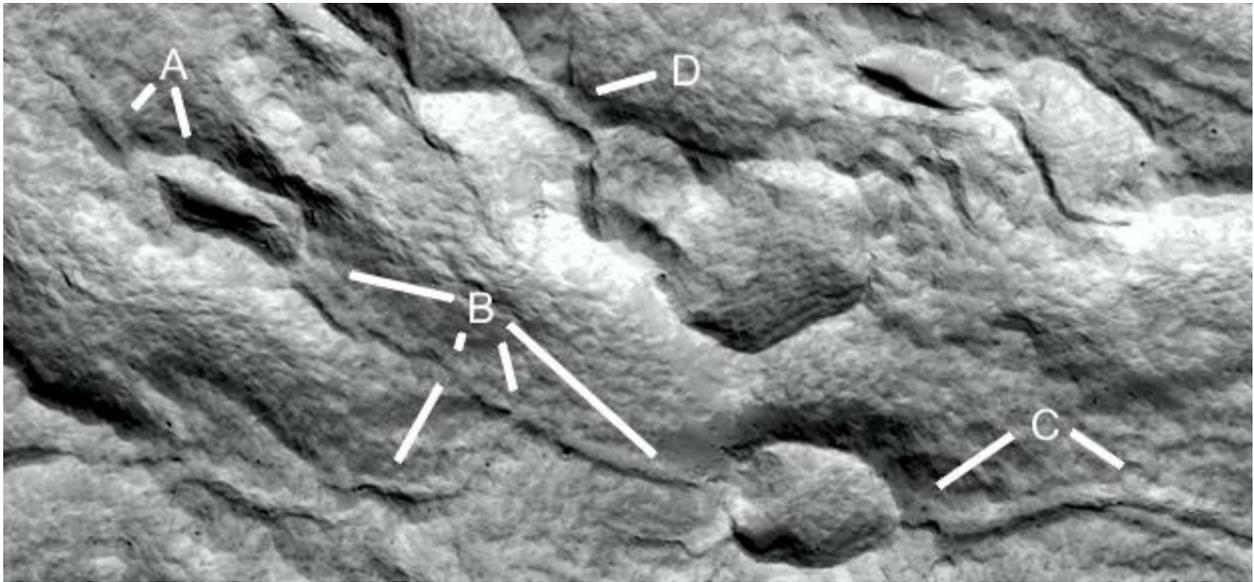
At least 5 parabolas occur in the formation.



Ect1731k

Hypothesis

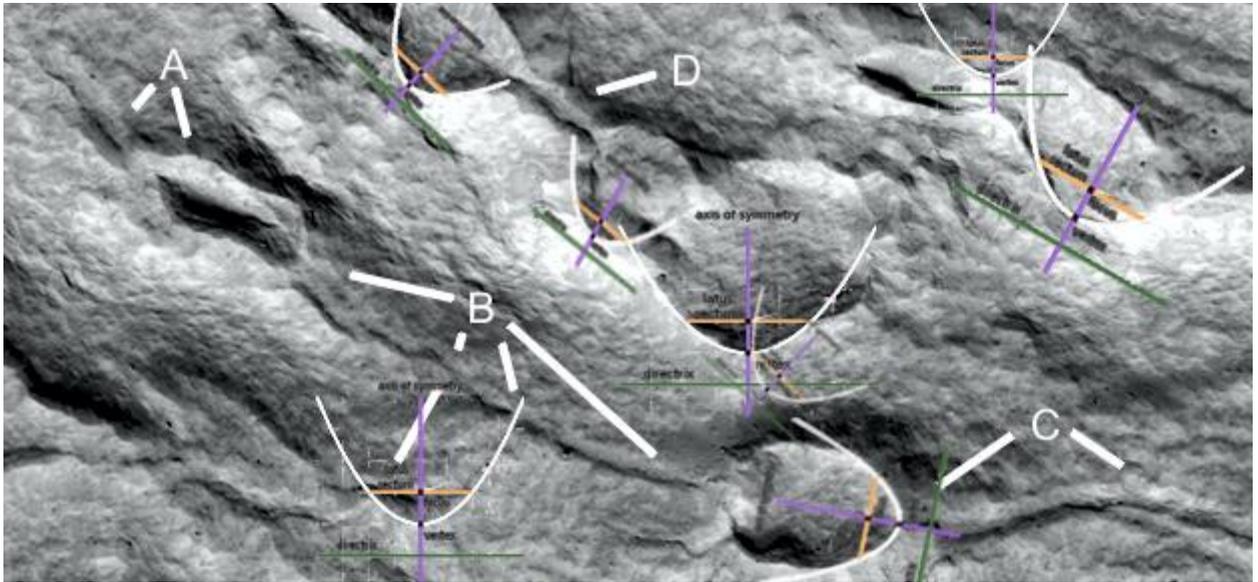
A shows a water channel going into a pit dam, B shows another water channel coming from this from 10 to 4 o'clock, also another water channel at 7 o'clock second leg. C shows a water channel coming from the other side of the pit dam to B. D shows a small water channel connecting two pit dams.



Ect1731k2

Hypothesis

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



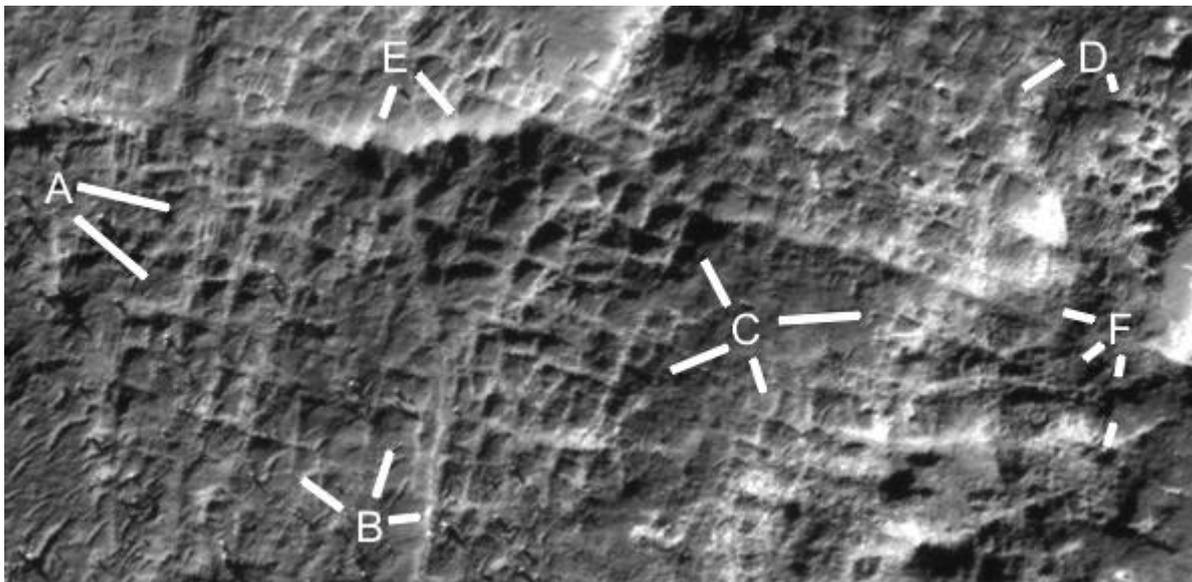
Cities

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

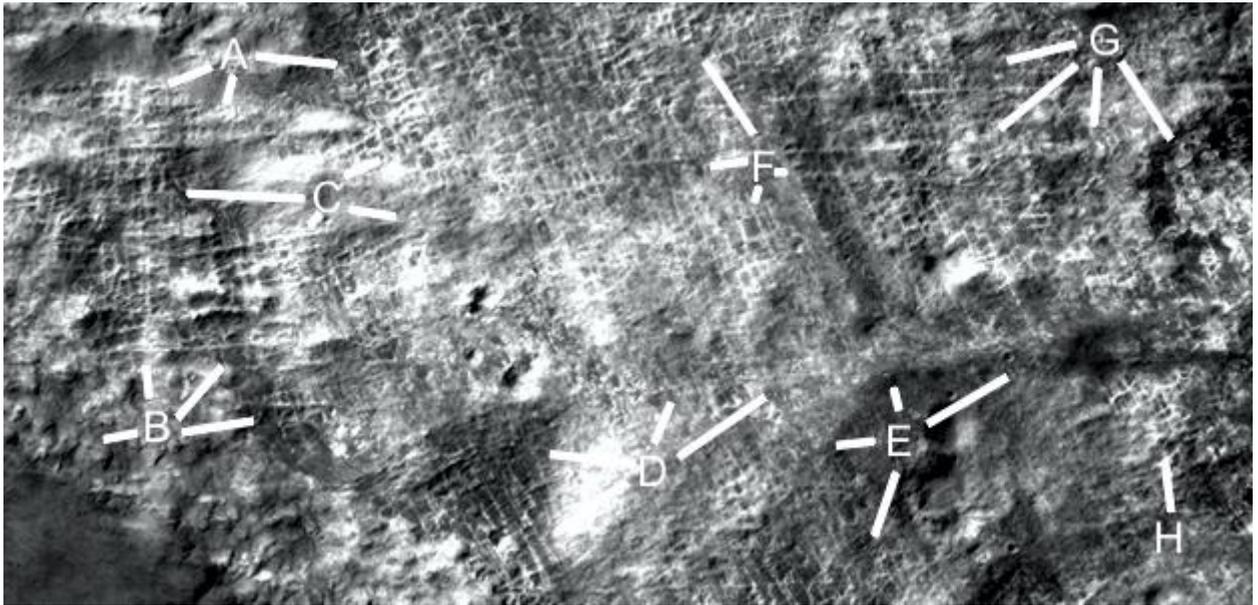
A shows many rooms, also the walls here appear to be doubled or are collapsed tubes. This is important for the room hypothesis, if someone could go to each room in these tubes then each is accessible. If not then how many could be used is problematic. The thicker ridges also appear hollow at some points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

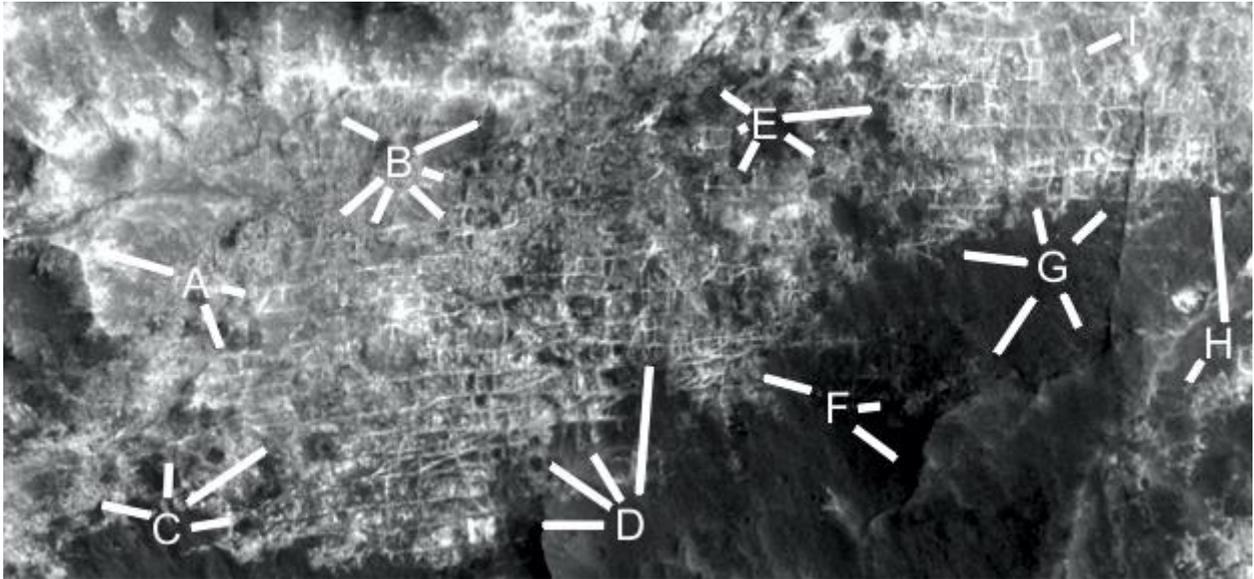
The three dimensional impression is even stronger here, A shows rooms appearing under the smooth ceiling material. B may also be tubes or suspended roads as there is an impression of empty space under them. C at 9 o'clock shows rooms with no ceilings, at 4 o'clock there is still some ceiling or they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

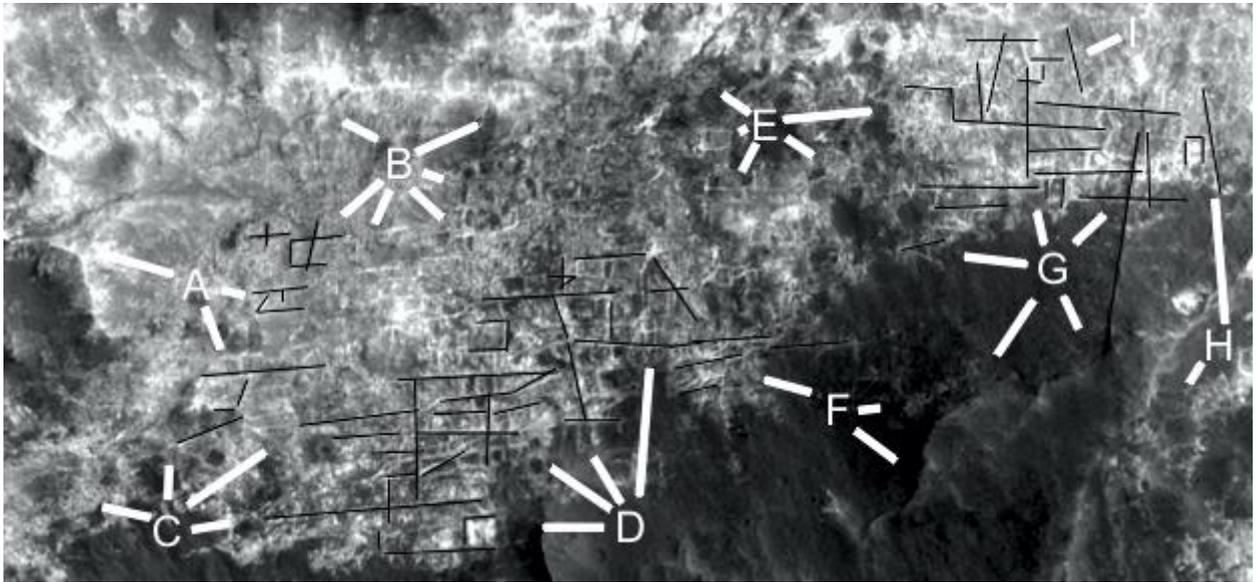
A at 10 o'clock shows a hill with room like shapes on its lower side, at 3 and 5 o'clock are more rooms. B and C show many walled rooms. D shows rooms that may be partially buried by the dark soil, or they ended in this open area. E shows more degraded rooms, F at 10 o'clock shows a nexus where many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



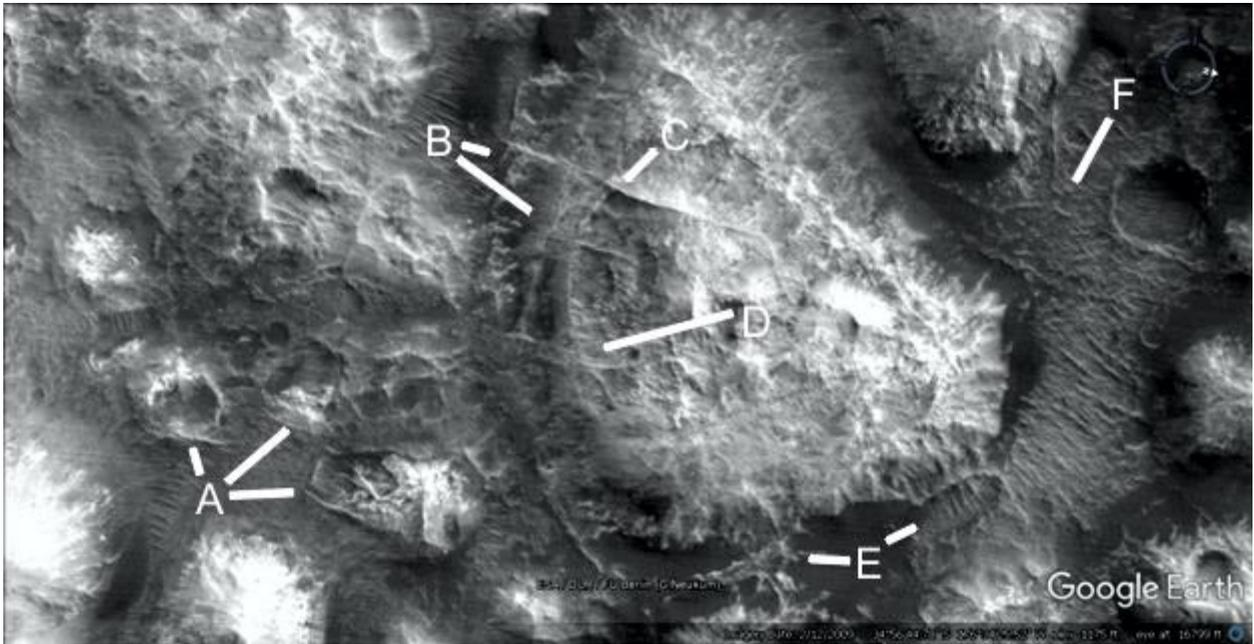
Buildings

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

Cymhh467

Hypothesis

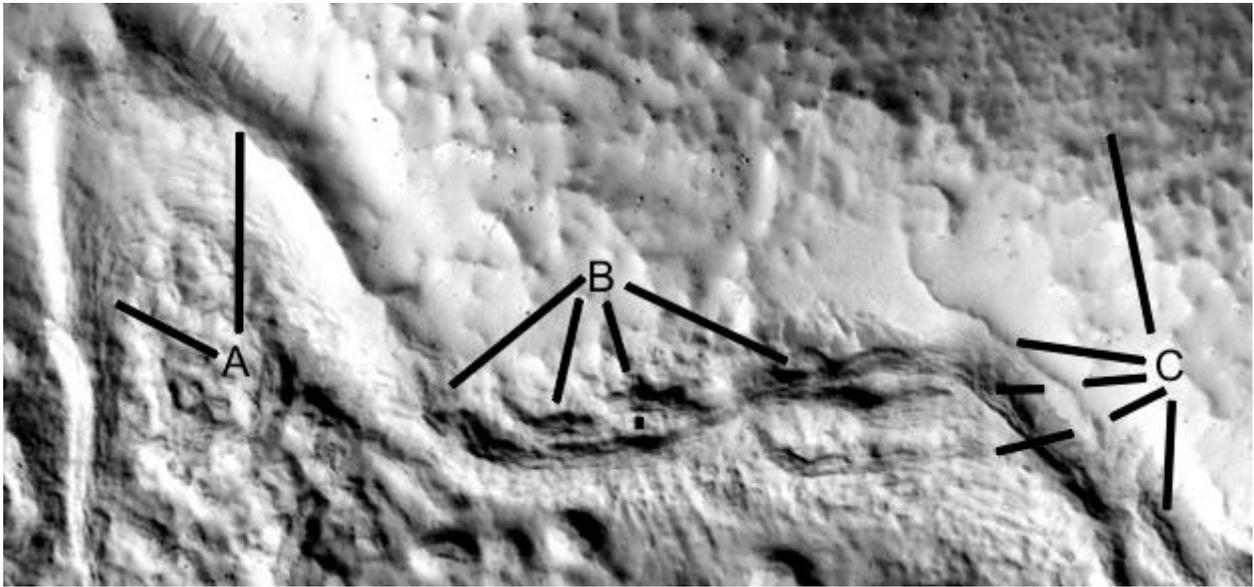
A may show some collapsed hollow hills. B shows some straight ridges, perhaps interior supports of this larger formation. From C to D is a curved interior support. E may be a collapsed section, F shows some tubes or walls.



Cymhh467a

Hypothesis

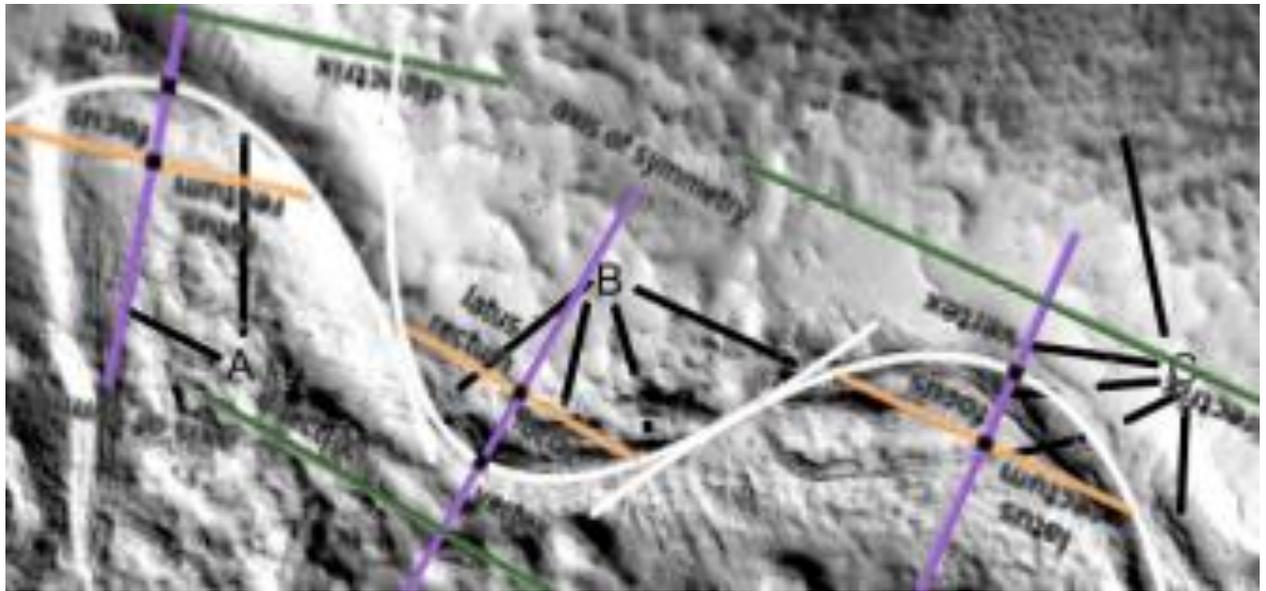
There are two parabolas in this formation, as well as the straight walls.



Prhh944c2

Hypothesis

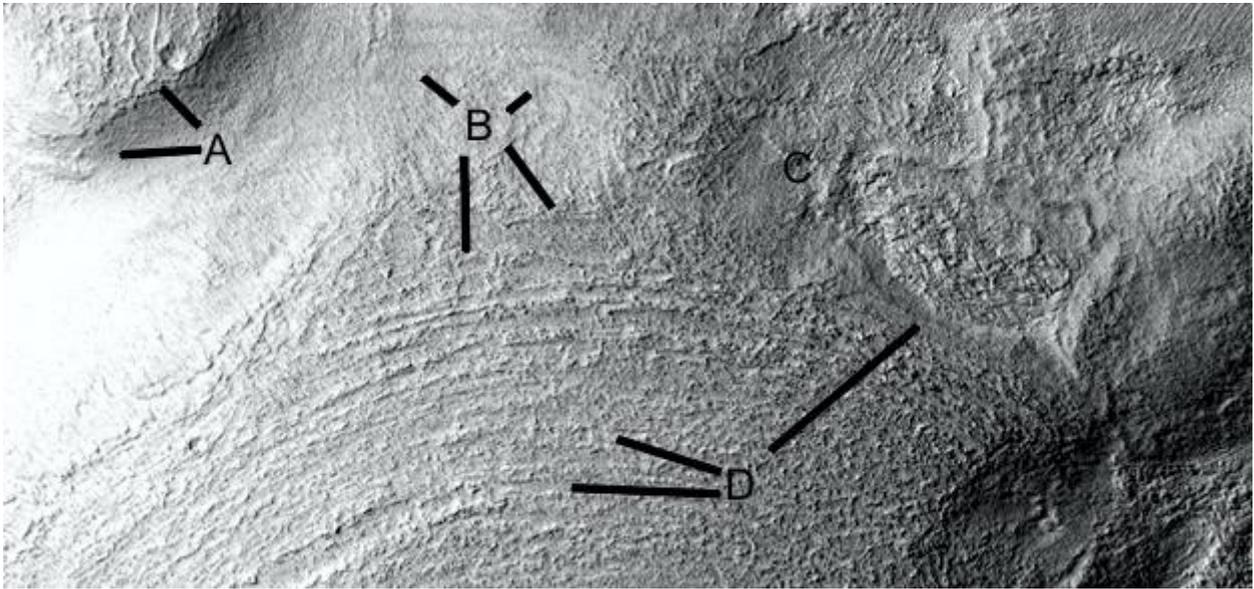
Three parabolas are shown, like a parabolic wave. This can be an approximation to ocean waves which are elliptical.



Prhh944f

Hypothesis

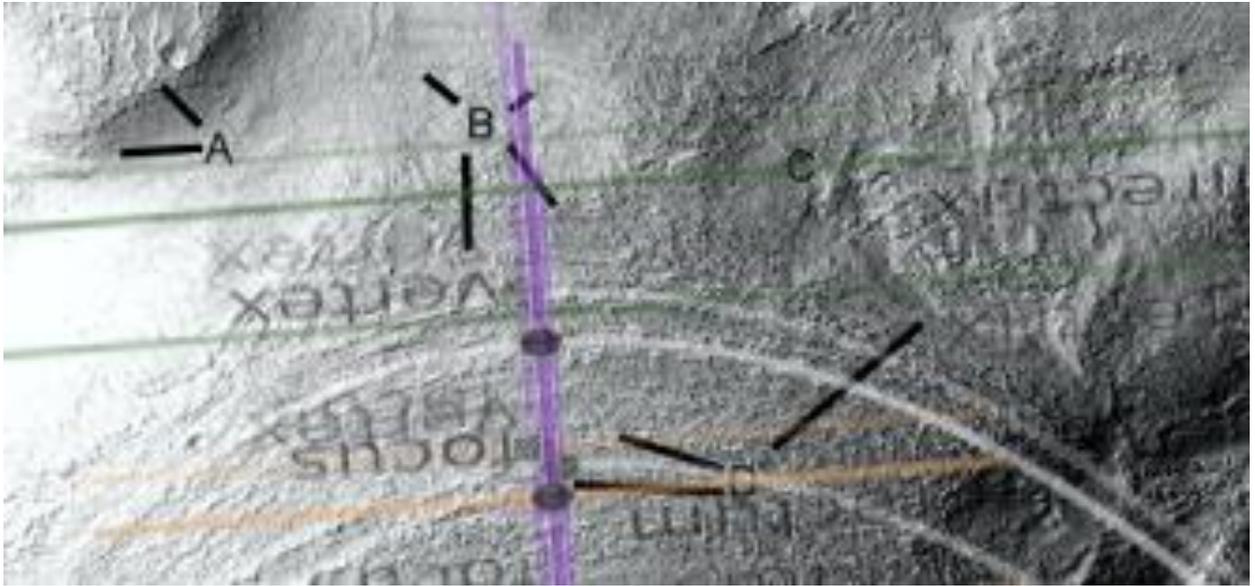
A shows tubes or eroded segments on the roof. B shows contours which may have been used for strengthening the roof. C shows a settled area. D shows many parabolic arcs to strengthen the roof at 9 and 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock there is an exposed grid perhaps used for reinforcing the roof.



Prhh944f2

Hypothesis

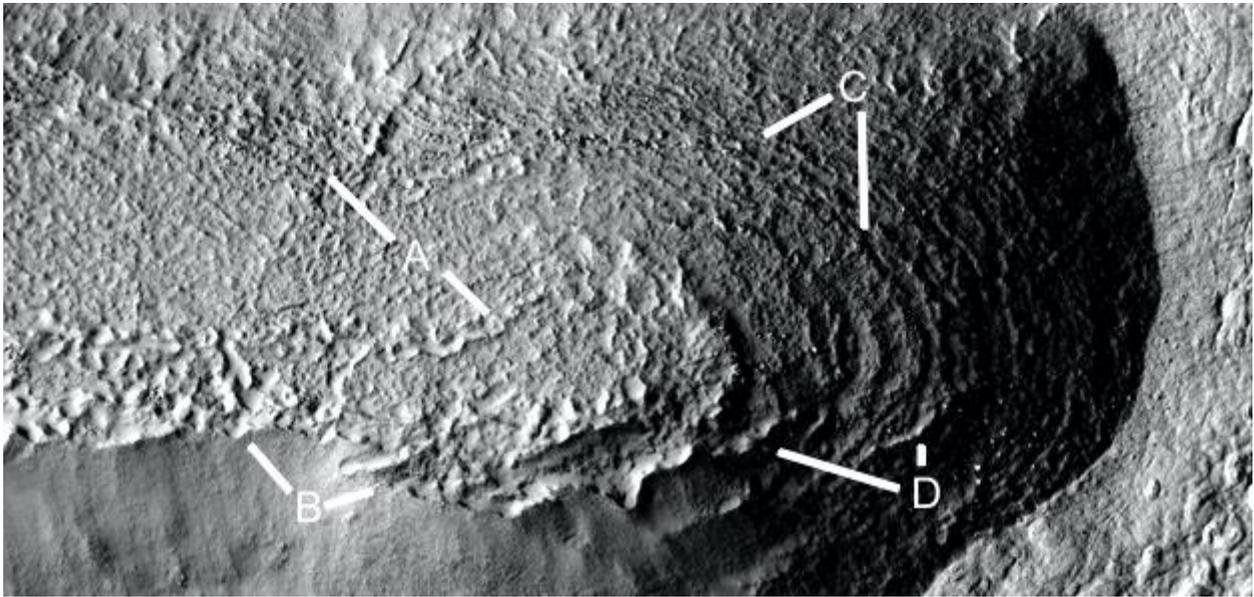
Three parabolas are shown, there are several more but these are the clearest. The axis of symmetry of each is closely aligned but each parabola is smaller than the one surrounding it.



Prhh944j

Hypothesis

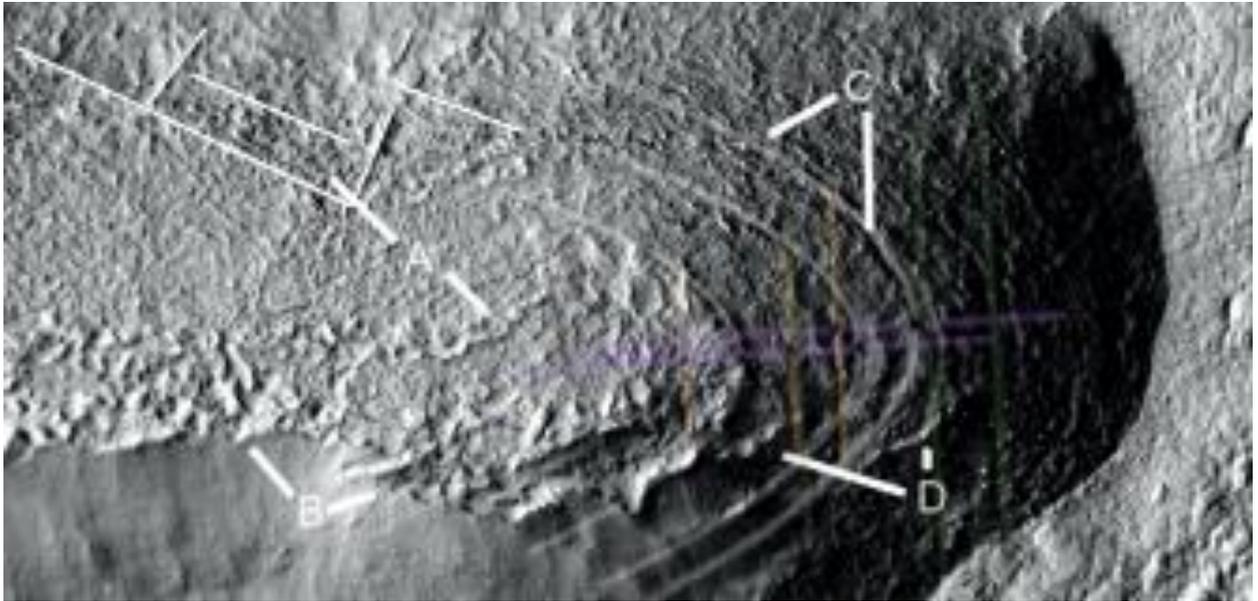
This may be a Cobler Dome where the parabolic layers of bricks are exposed. They are less visible at A at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the top of the hill may be peeling off. B shows a smooth skin like cement that may have broken off on the upper side exposing the layers. C shows the parabolic layers, D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



Prhh944j2

Hypothesis

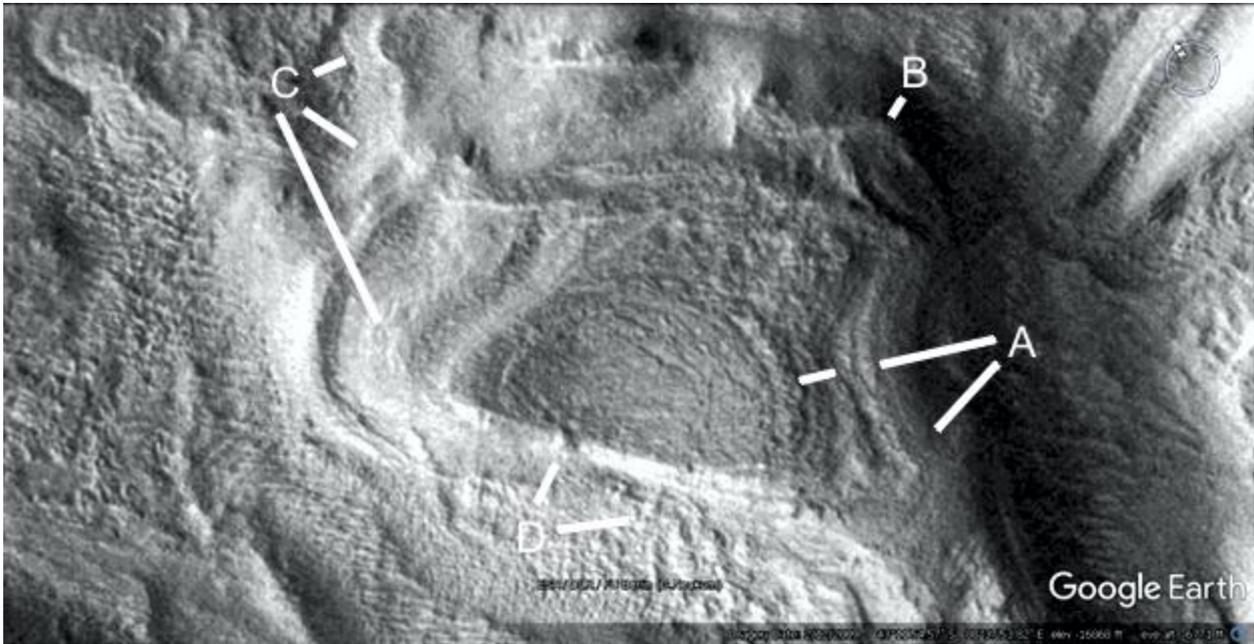
Three parabolas are shown, there are several more which are too faint. Straight ridges are also overlaid by lines.



Helhh1117

Hypothesis

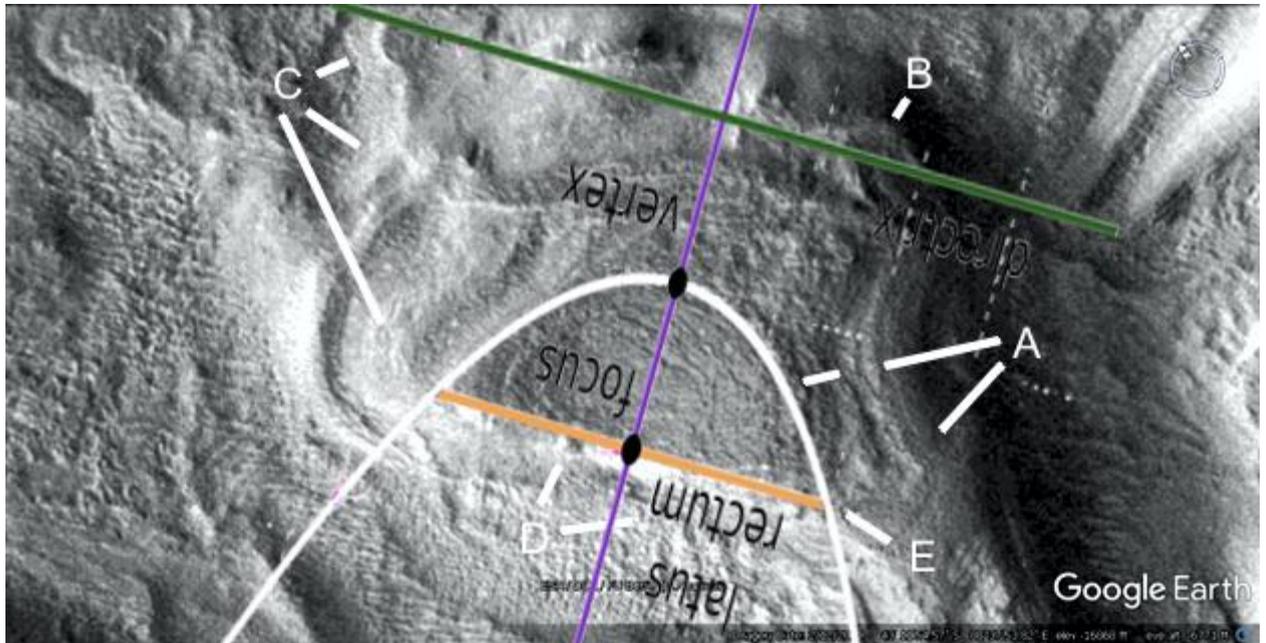
A shows the curved segments of the hollow hill roof. B may be a collapsed segment of the roof. C at 2 and 4 o'clock may be a tube, at 5 o'clock an interior support with some settled segments of the roof around it. D at 1 o'clock may show a tunnel going into the hill continuing on at 4 o'clock perhaps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



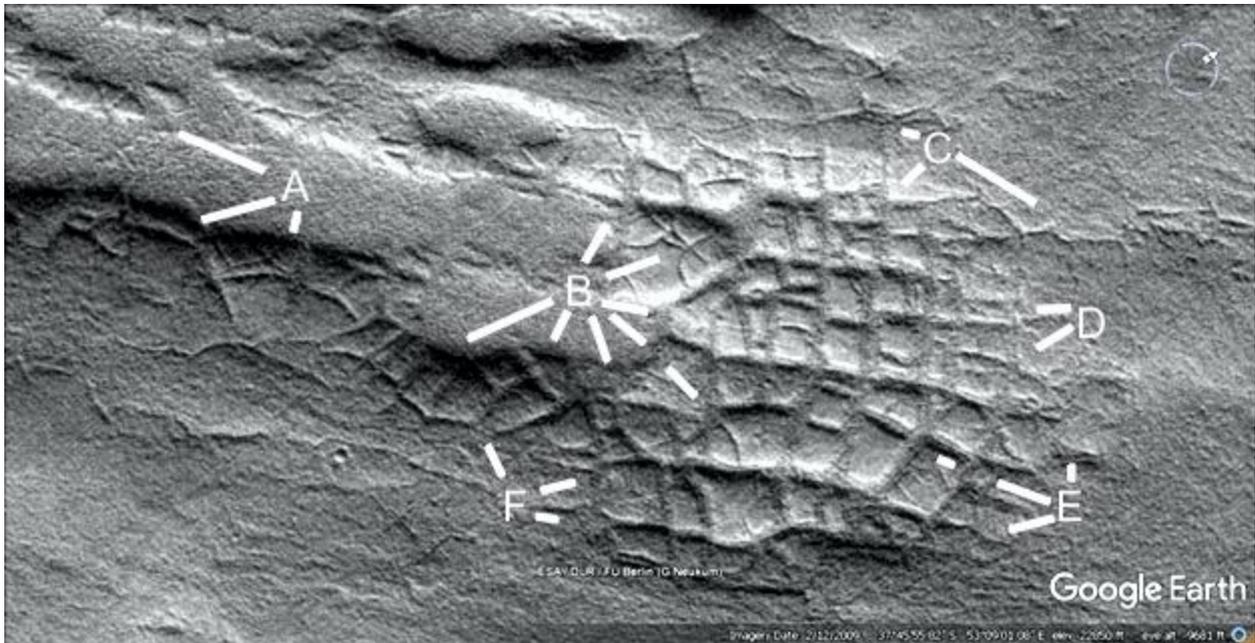
Walled fields

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.



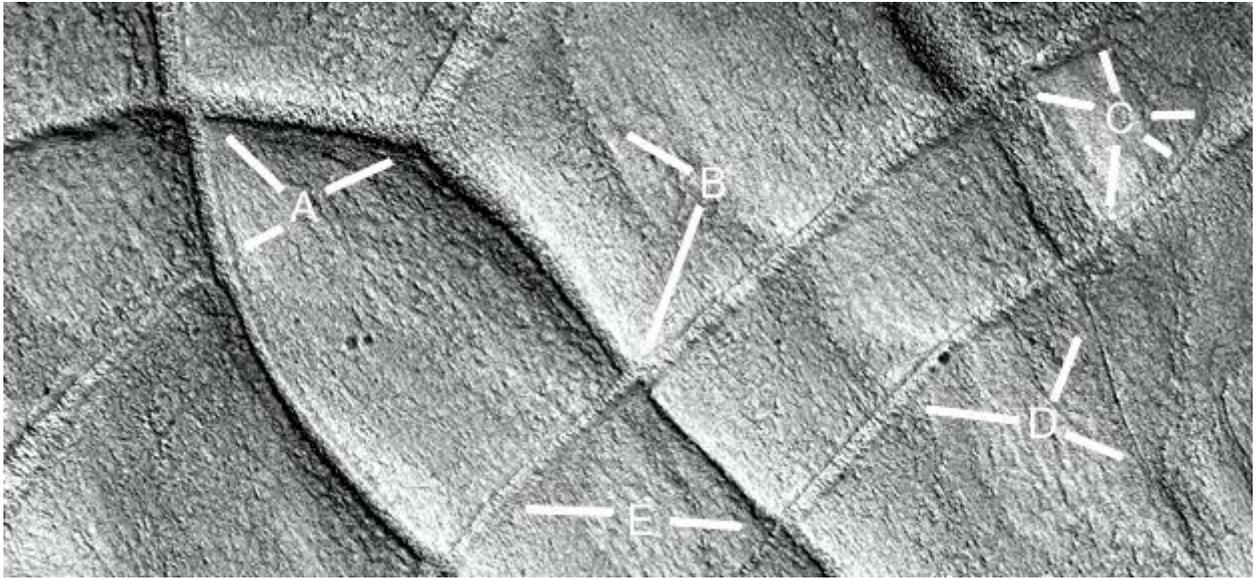
Held1222c

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.

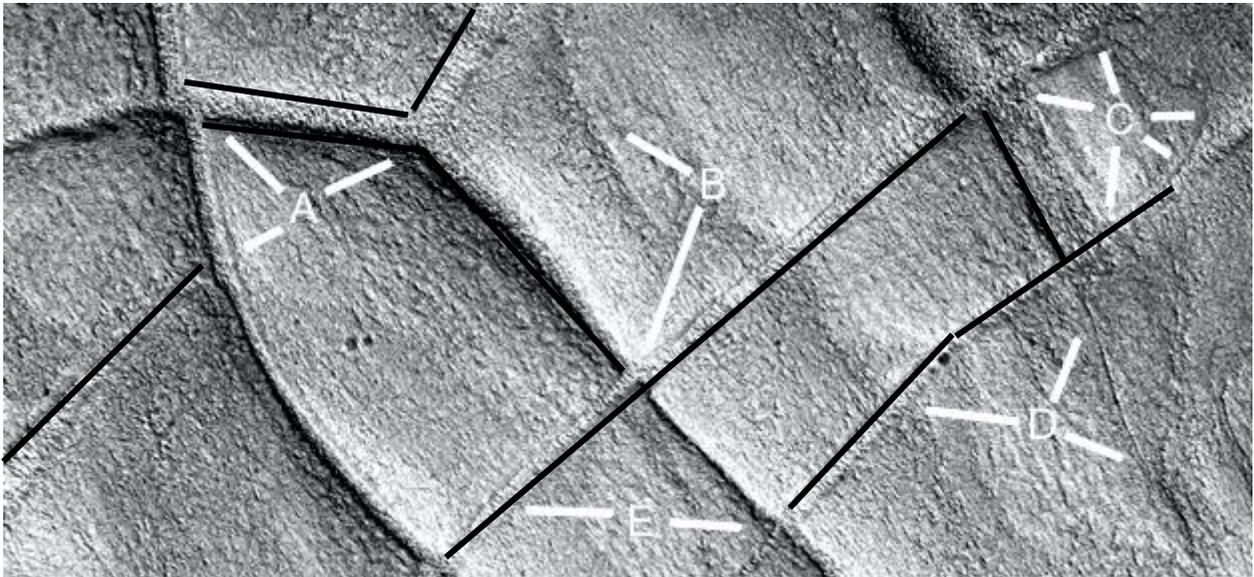
C shows a much thicker wall between 6 and 10 o'clock, this extends under a wall to a thin wall between 1 and 4 o'clock at D. E shows some wall erosion at 3 and 9 o'clock.



Held1222c2

Hypothesis

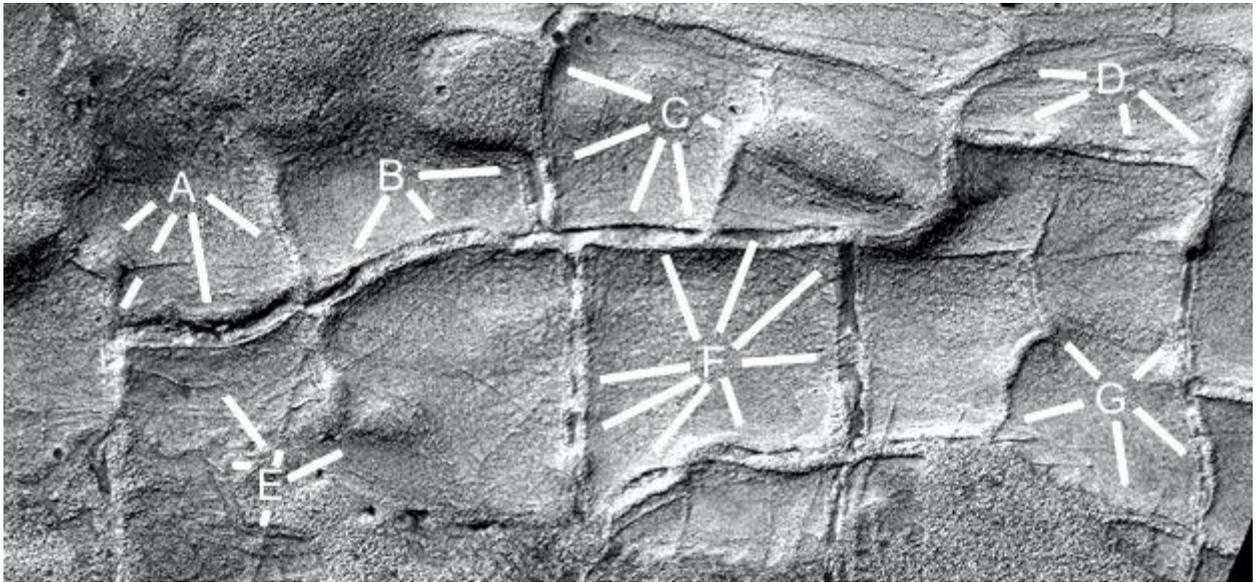
The lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1222e

Hypothesis

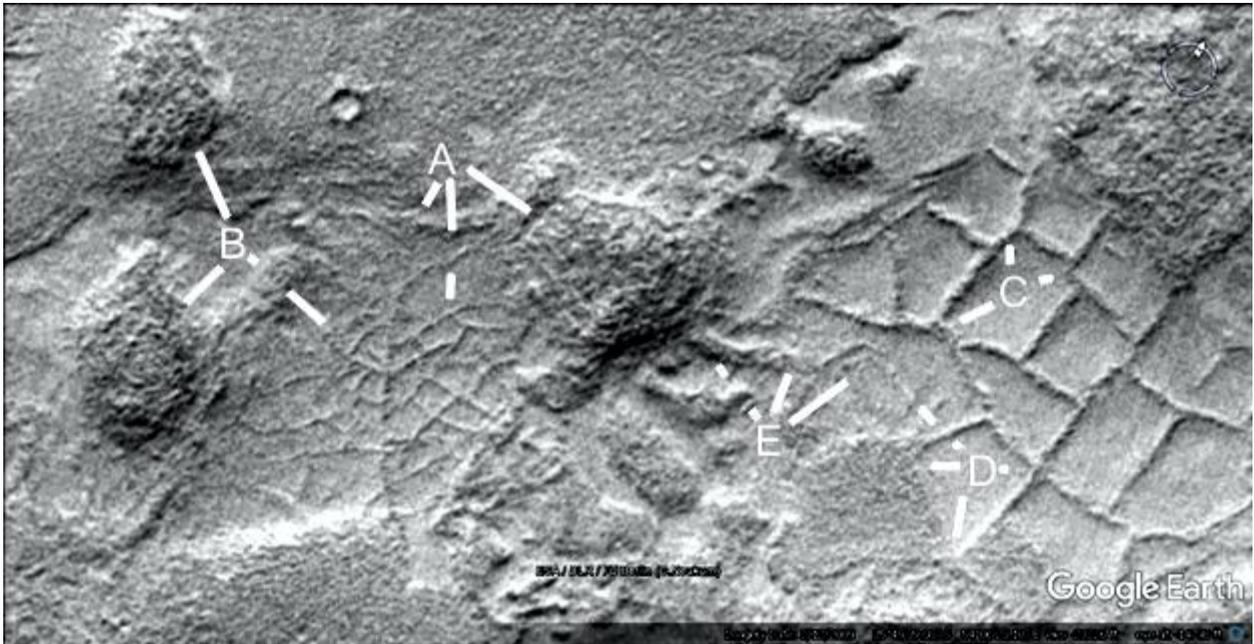
This shows how many walls are hollow. The wall at A at 6 and 7 o'clock has collapsed indicating it was a tube. At 4 and 8 o'clock the walls are intact, it implies these tubes would give a passage in and out of the hills. B shows more collapsed walls, at 3 o'clock one goes into a small hill perhaps a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

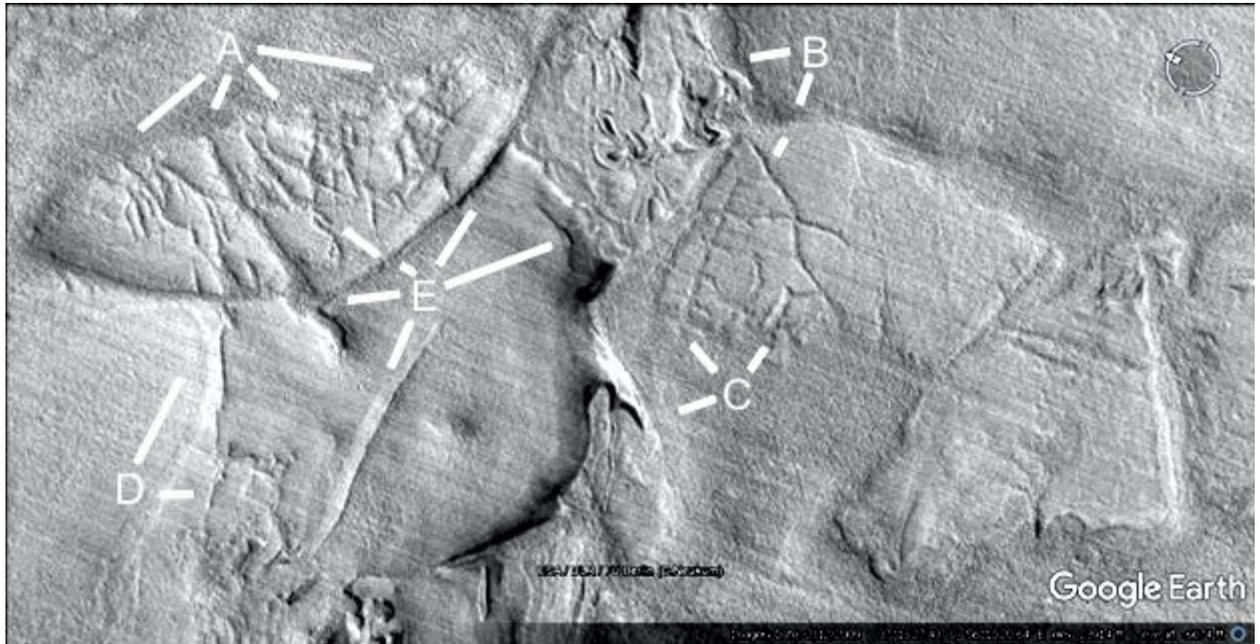
A shows a possible habitat at 4 o'clock, B shows two others at 8 and 11 o'clock. These may be like the typical hill in this area when the outer skin erodes away. A at 6 o'clock shows many fine walls or tubes going into a nexus at B at 4 o'clock, also with a circle of walls around it. This would be similar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

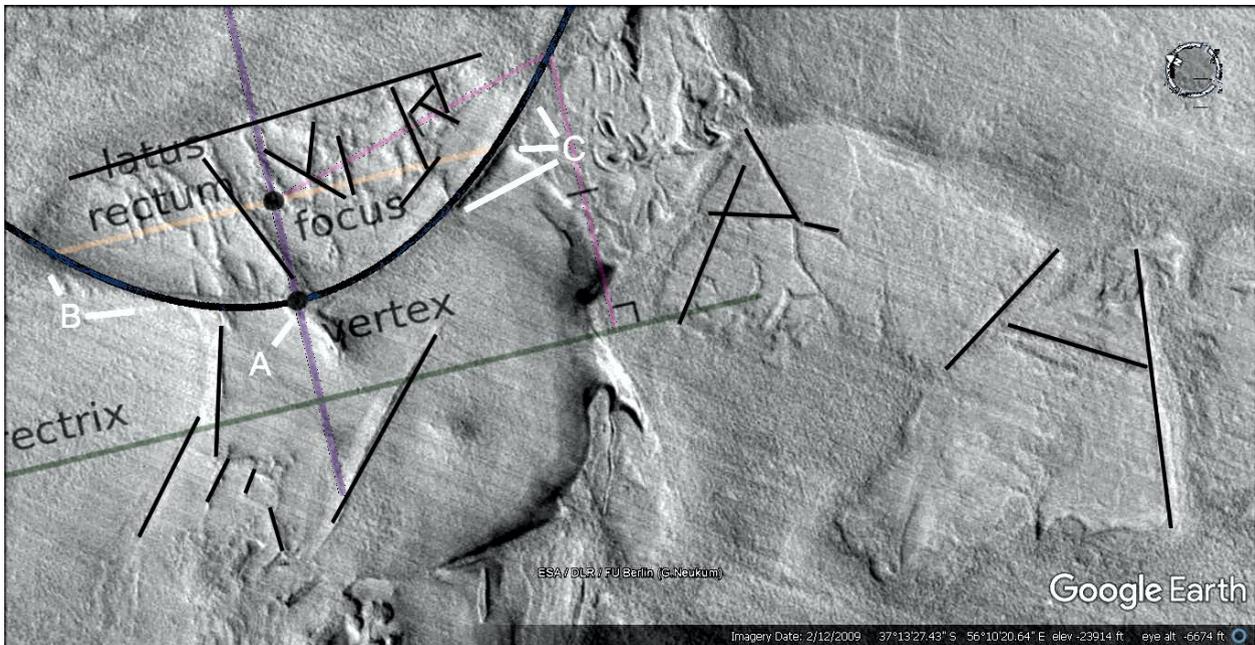
A also implies the hill is artificial, it is approximately parallel to the Latis Rectum of the parabolic wall. B is probably a collapsed hill at 8 o'clock, a wall comes out of it at 7 o'clock. C also shows a network of walls coming out of a hill. The walls at D appear more eroded.



Held1258b

Hypothesis

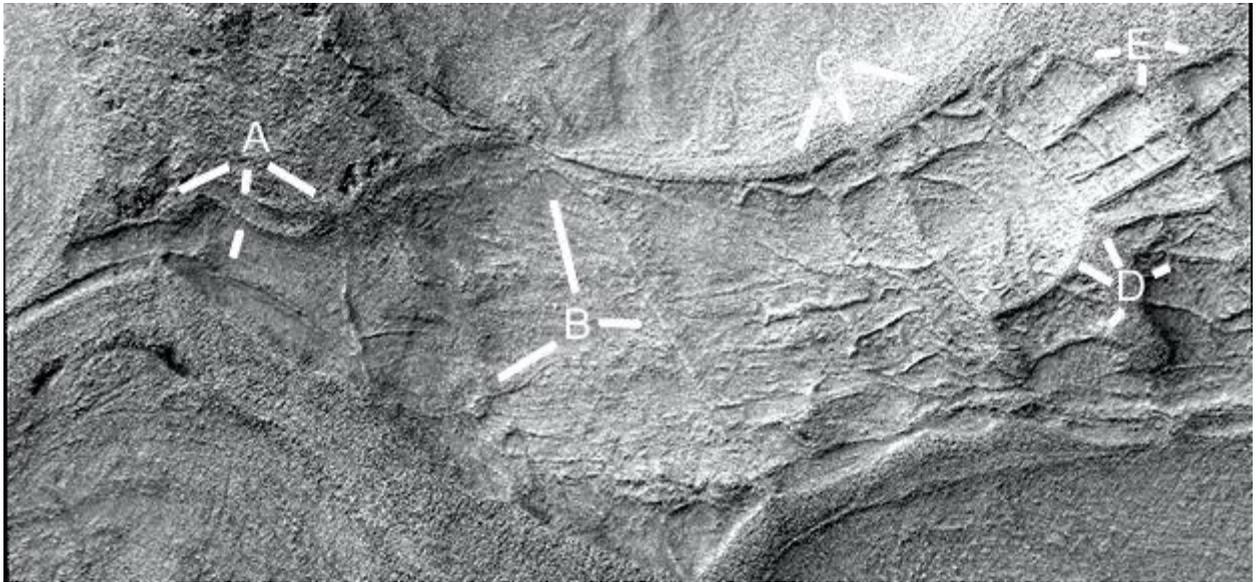
A parabola is shown, also the lines indicate how straight the walls are.



Held1295b

Hypothesis

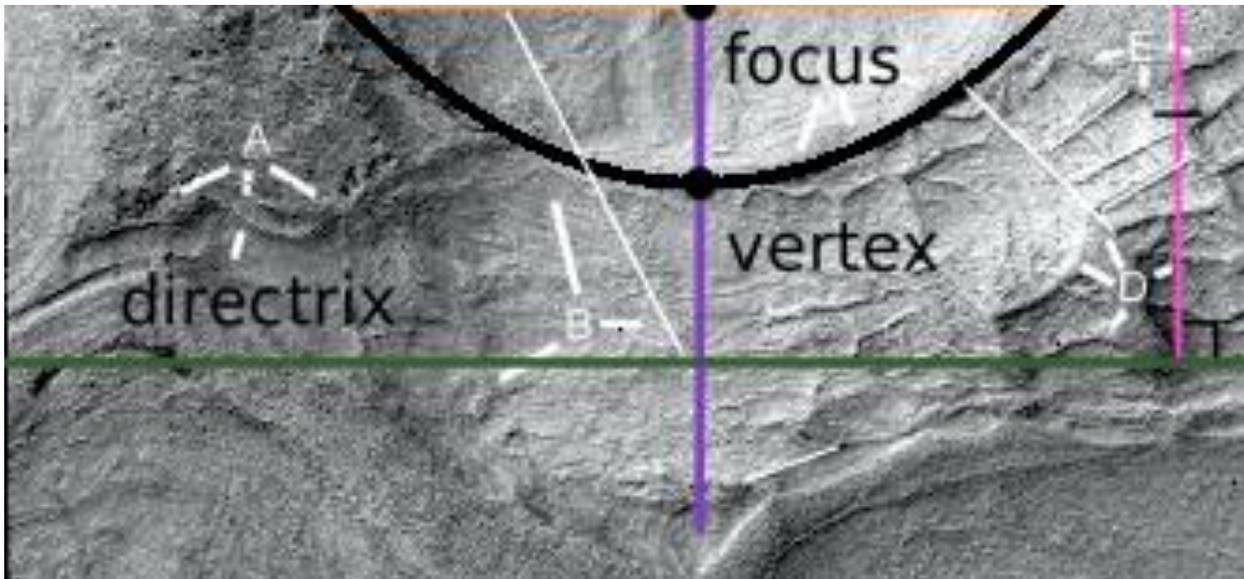
A appear to show a water channel or perhaps roadway, perhaps water could come through here and fill some of the walled areas. B shows some of these walls, C shows a parabola. D shows another curved wall, probably a parabola but not long enough to check. Shows many walled fields with smaller walls subdividing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



Held1295b2

Hypothesis

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



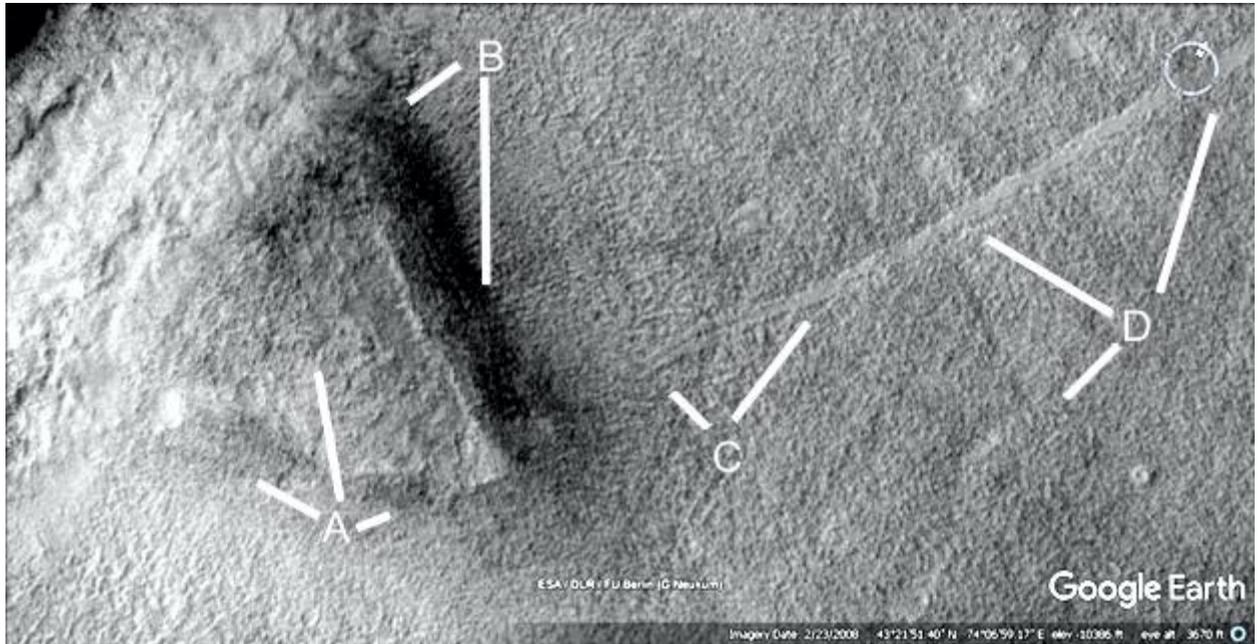
Roads

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

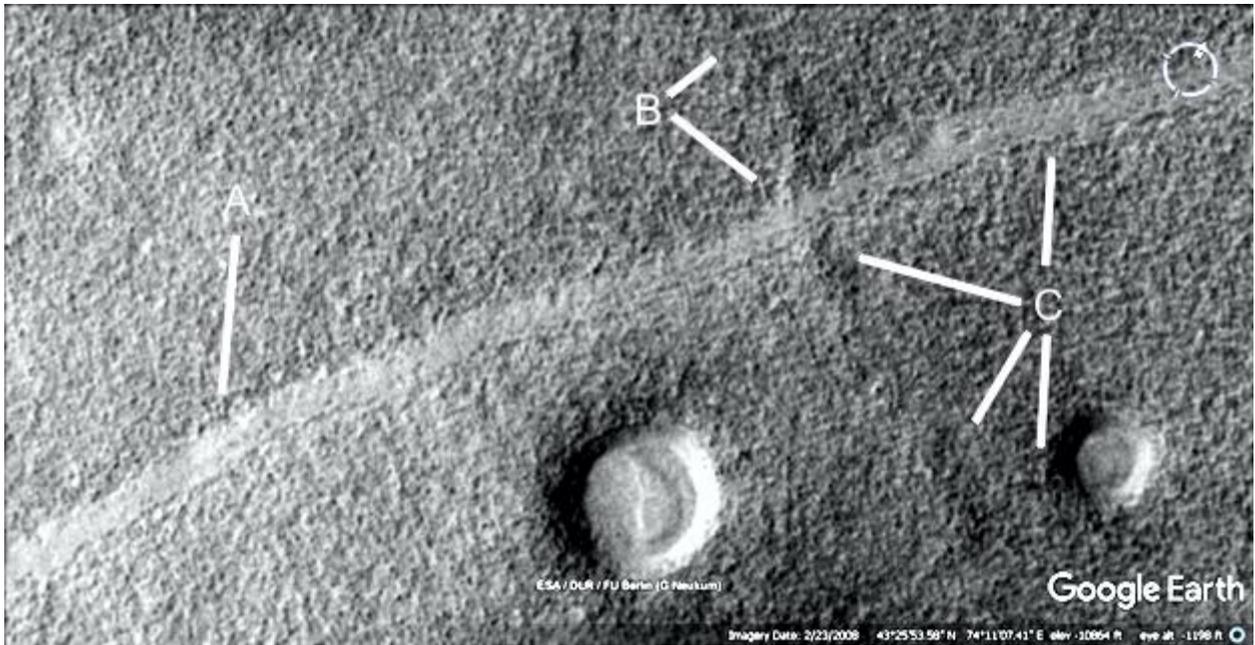
The hollow hill has collapsed at A, B shows a straight wall still standing. C shows another road going into the hill perhaps with two lanes, this extends to D at 10 and 1 o'clock. There may be another road at 7 o'clock.



Prr499

Hypothesis

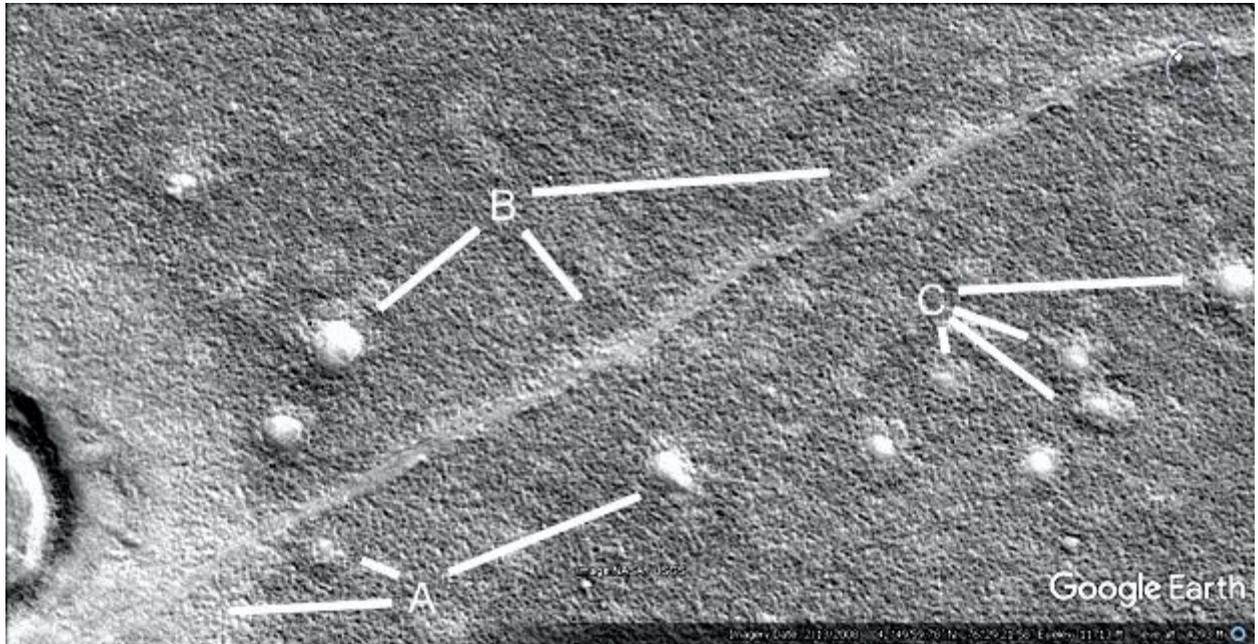
This is a closeup of a road, much smoother than the surrounding terrain like cement. It extends past A to B where a tube or raised road intersects it. C shows this tube going down from 10 o'clock, then possibly at 6 and 7 o'clock into the crater.



Prr508

Hypothesis

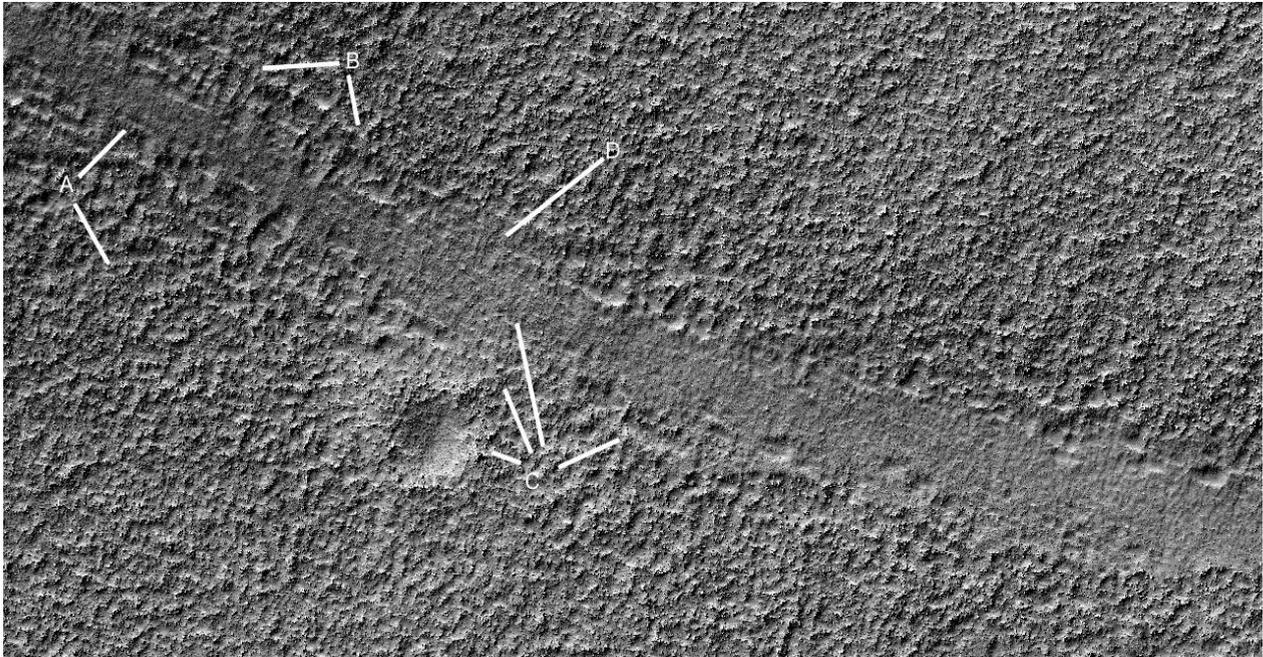
A shows the road continuing on over the pale material, B and C also show pits like altered craters perhaps with the same road material to act as dams.



Prr533a

Hypothesis

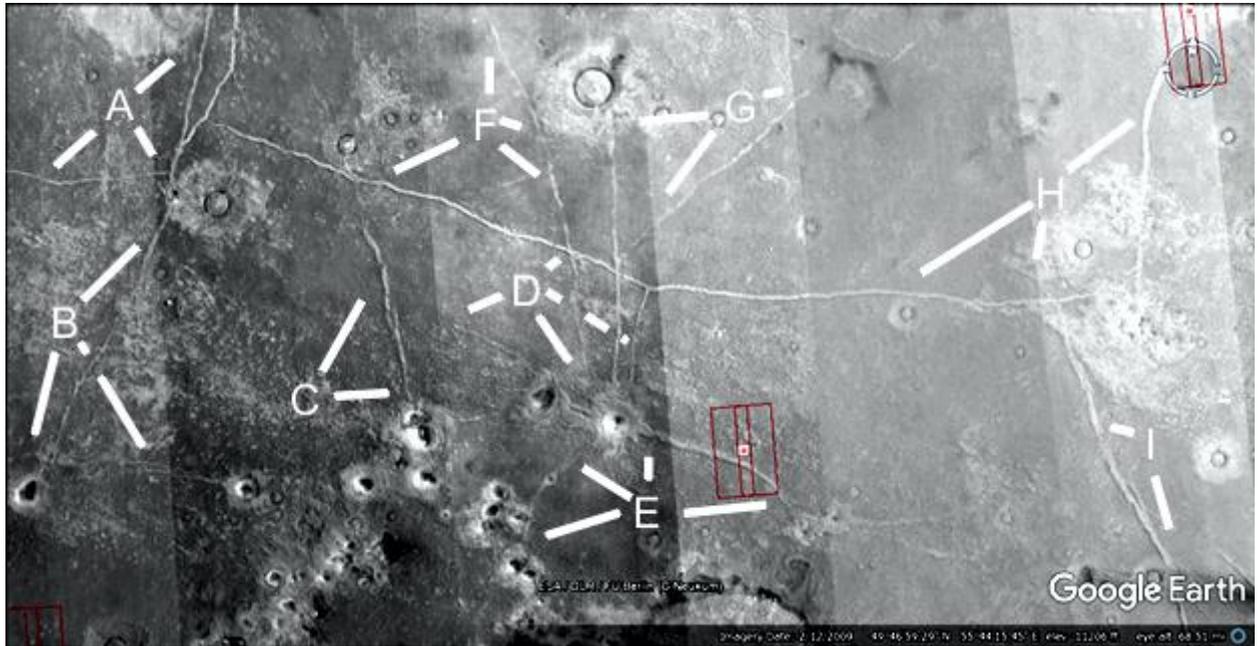
This closeup of the road shows right angled shapes in it, perhaps like bricks or tiles. This impression continues along the road where it seems to vary in an angular rather than a smooth way. The center is very smooth compared to the surrounding terrain as shown by comparing A at 1 and 5 o'clock. B shows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



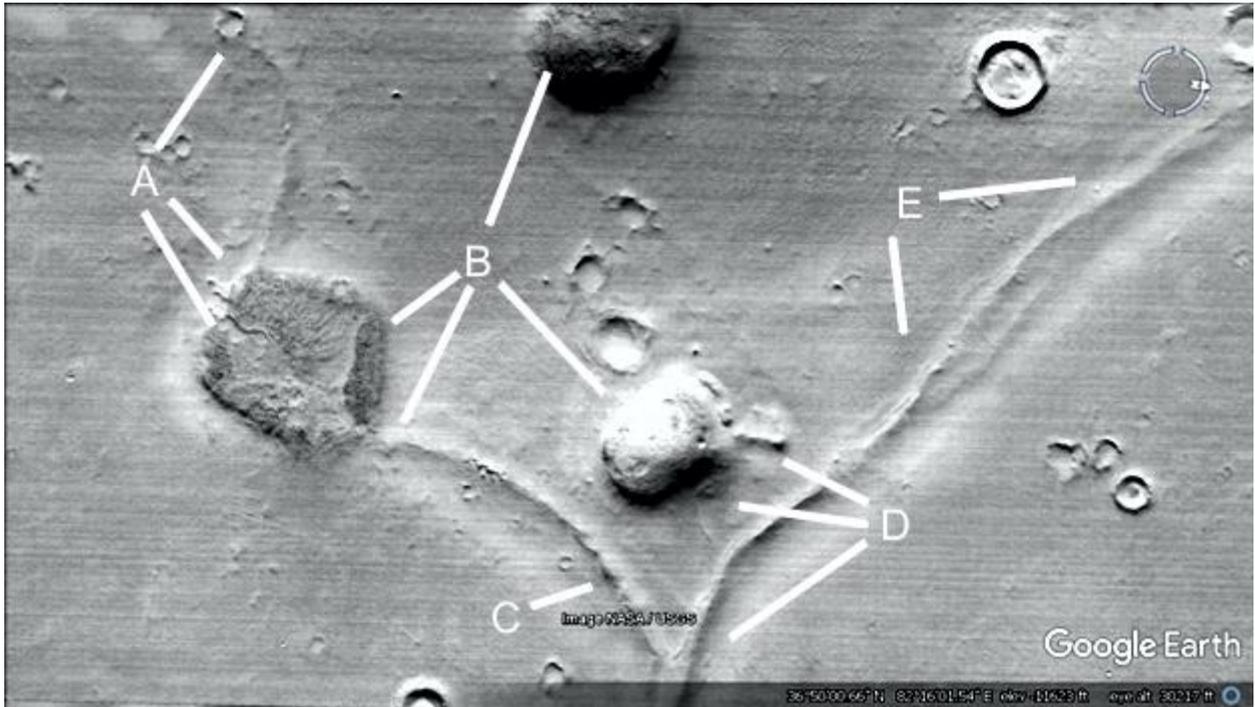
Tubes

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

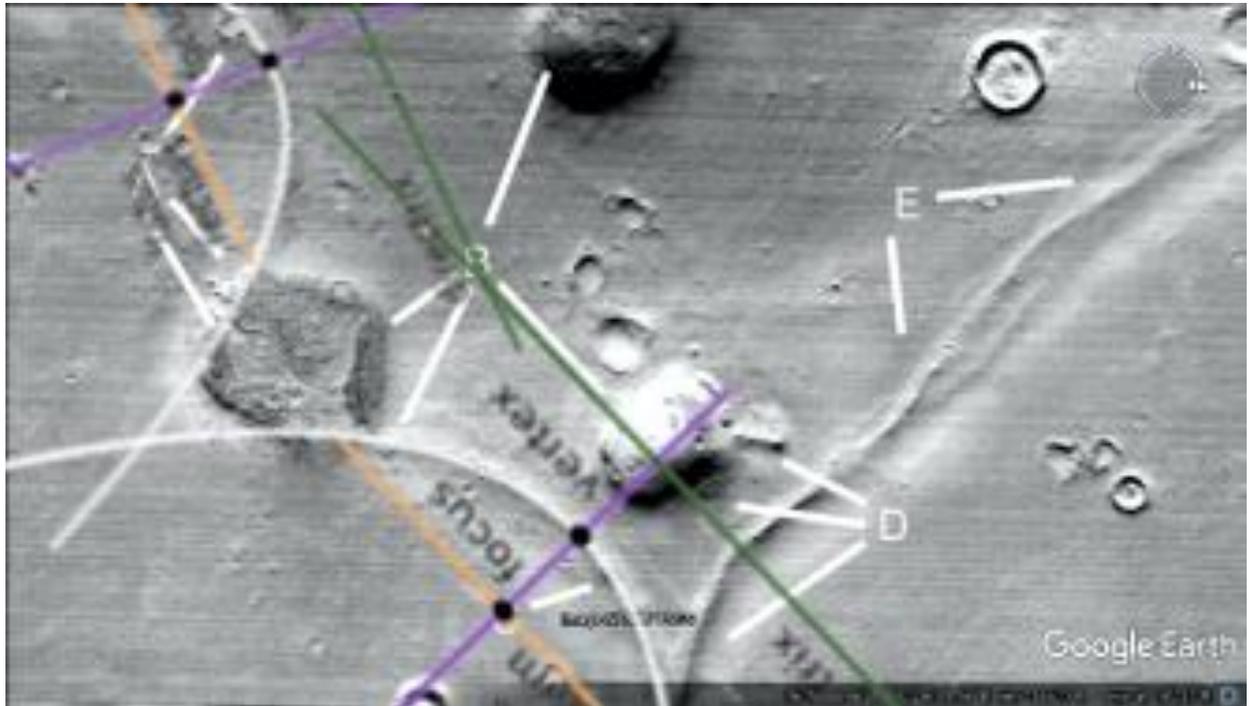
A shows a curved tube going from the walled hill at 4 and 5 o'clock to the small crater at 1 o'clock. B at 8 o'clock shows the walls of the hill, at 7 o'clock a tube comes out of the hill, at 1 and 4 o'clock are two more hollow hills. D shows the curved tube, it connects to another tube shown by B at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

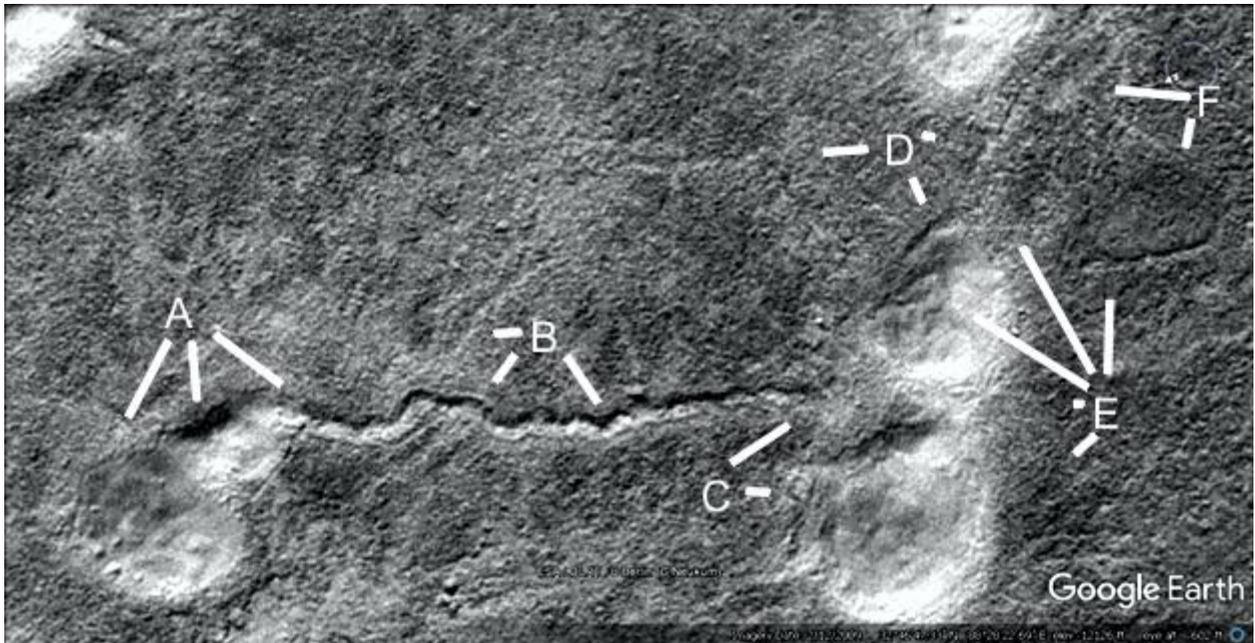
Two parabolas are shown.



Prt798

Hypothesis

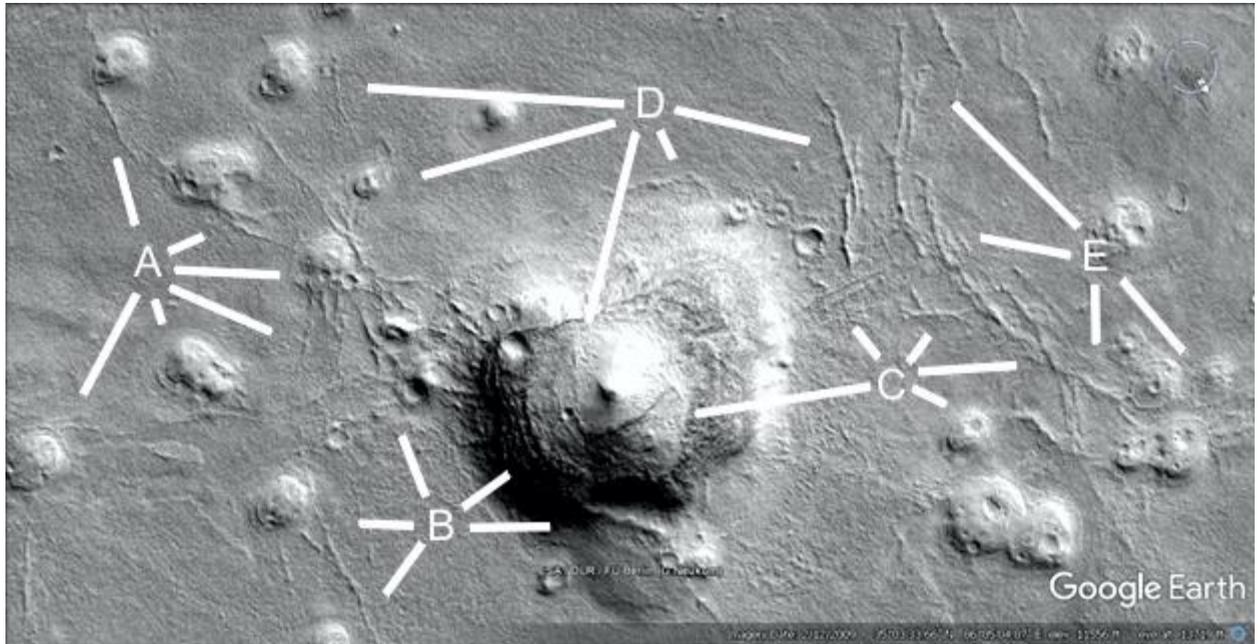
A shows a hollow hill with cavities in the roof, it connects to a wider part of the hill at 6 o'clock. This has a twisted shape like a rope, it continues on through the twisted tube at B to connect to a collapsing hill at 2 o'clock. At 8 o'clock there is another tube. At 3 o'clock the roof has collapsed.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

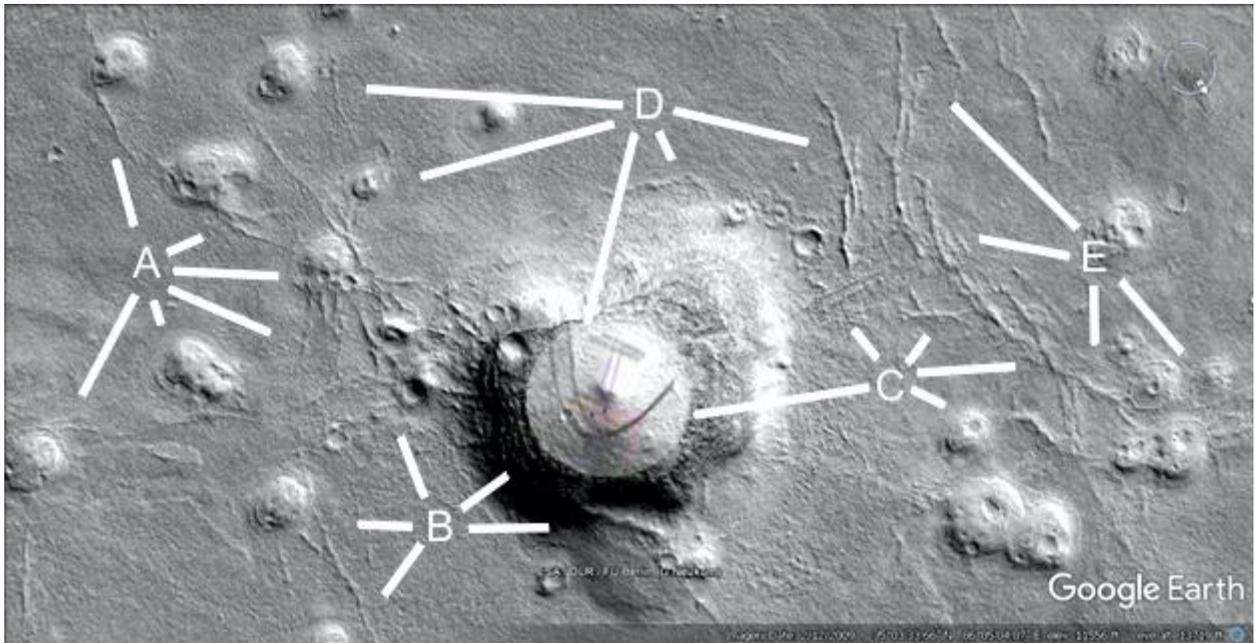
A shows more tubes between collapsed hills. B shows layers in the hill at 2 o'clock like a Cobler Dome. At 11 o'clock the tube from the chain of hills enters the hollow hill. At 3 o'clock is a thicker tube connected to a small hill. C at 8 o'clock shows the circular roof of the hill, it contains two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

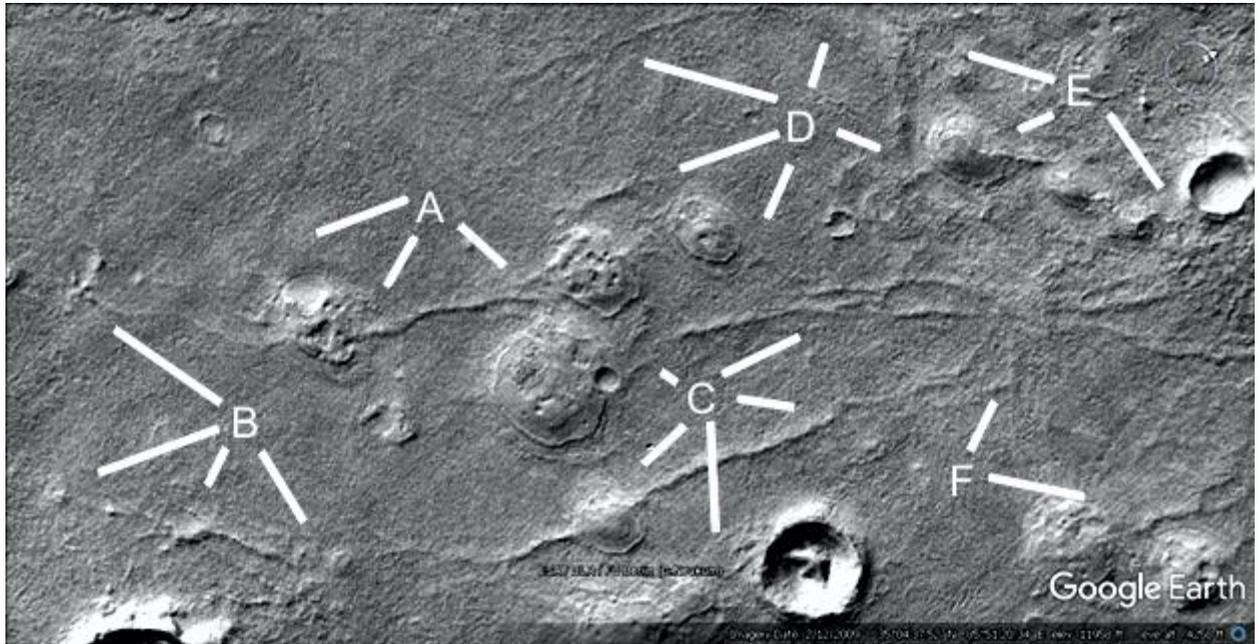
The roof is close to a circle, here a circle is overlaid onto it. Also two parabolas are drawn onto the dark marks on the roof.



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.



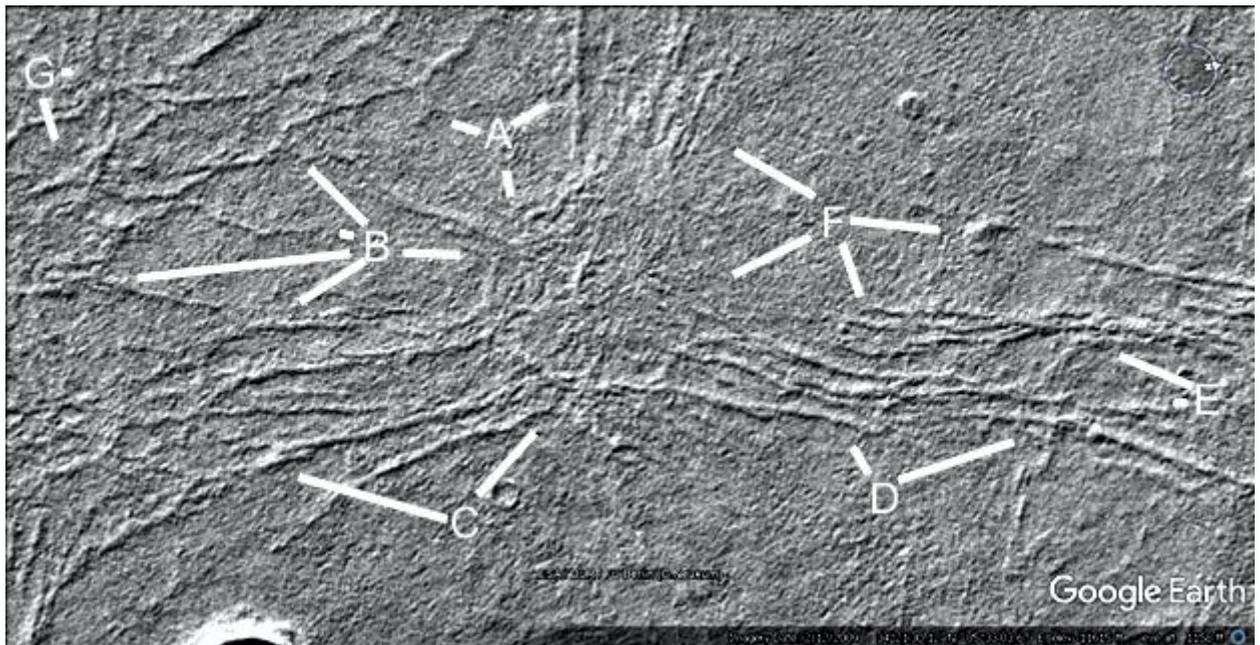
Tube cities

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

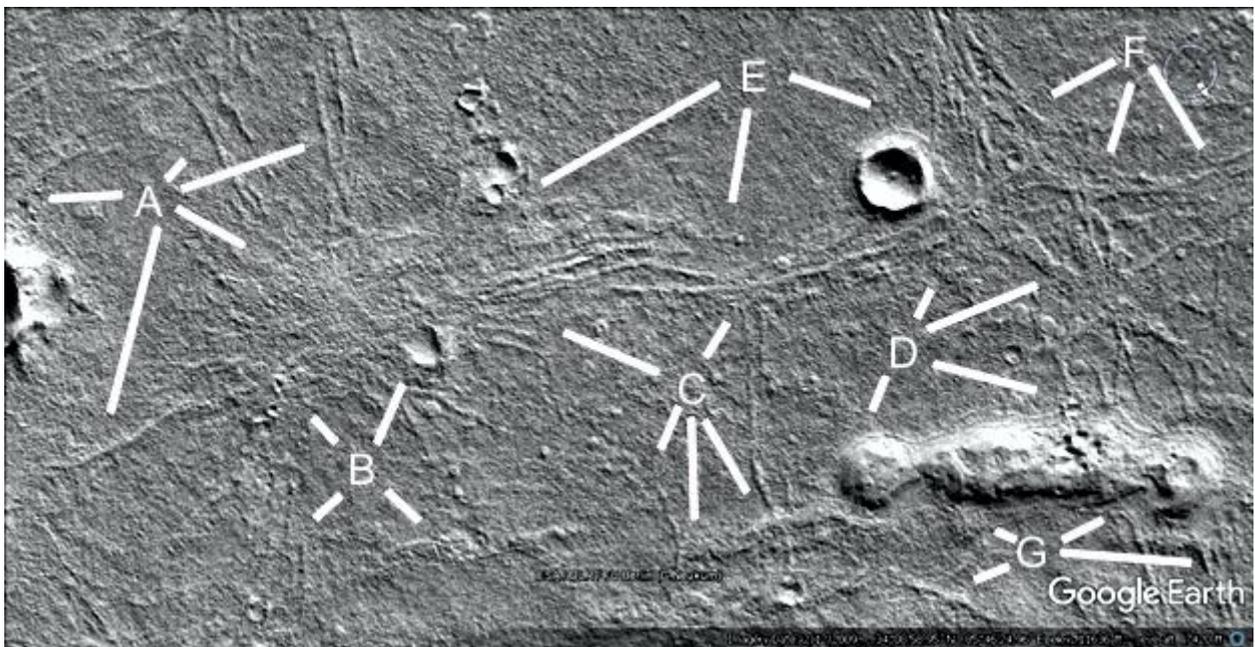
The tubes come together in a large nexus here, there also seems to be flat areas like cement over the tubes. These might act as a roof with rooms under them. A shows a tube crossing another at 2 o'clock, this connects to another tube at 10 o'clock. At 6 o'clock is the edge of the outer circular shape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

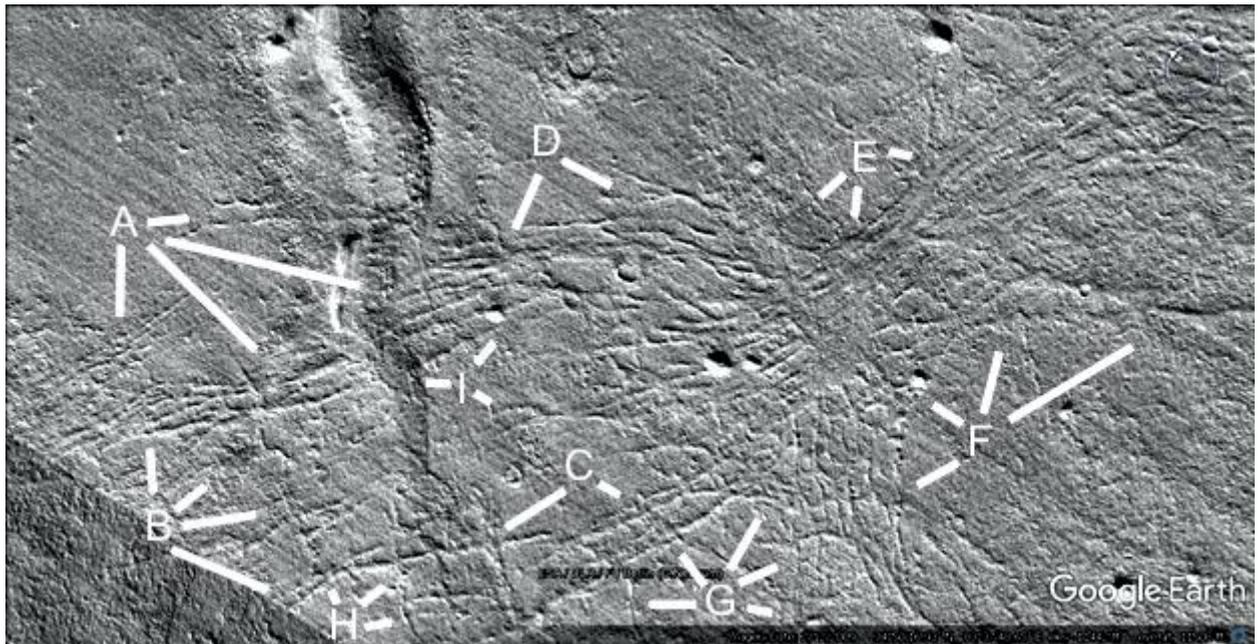
A shows a large nexus at 4 o'clock, it appears to have flat sheets of cement over it so some segments might be rooms. At 1 and 2 o'clock parallel tubes go to the nexus. B shows a squarish area surrounded by tubes, at 7 o'clock there are more like squarish walled segments. At 1 o'clock the crater appears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



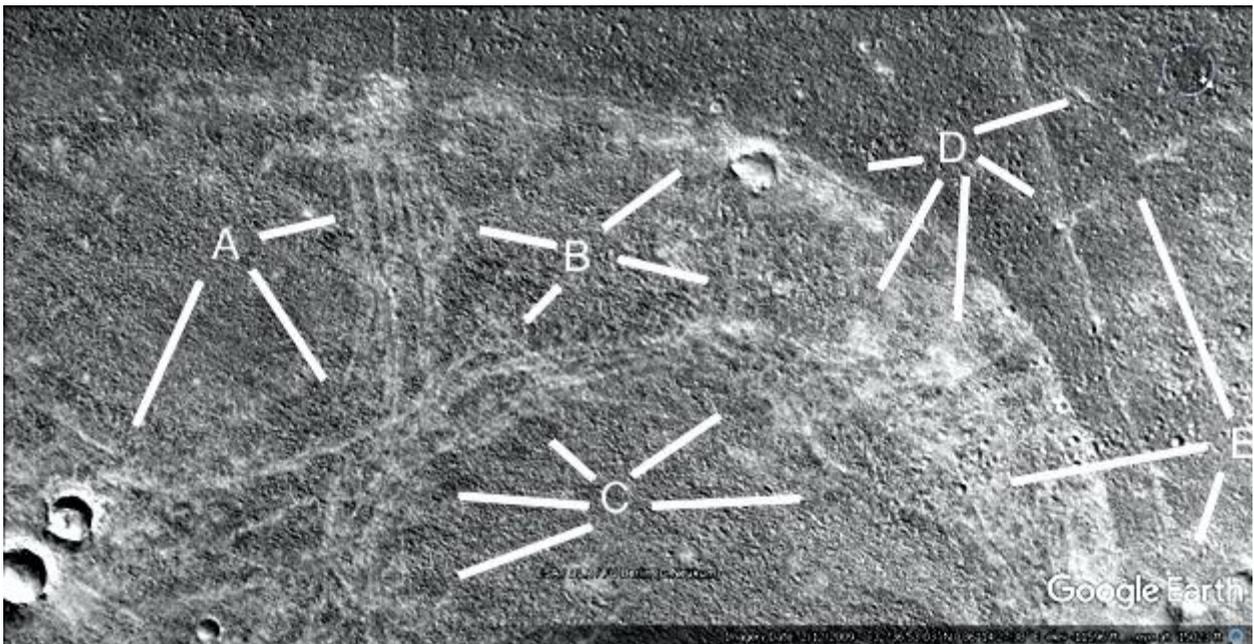
Some areas appear to be bounded, the hypothesis is they were farmlands or walled off for some reason. Often they have a parabolic boundary.

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.

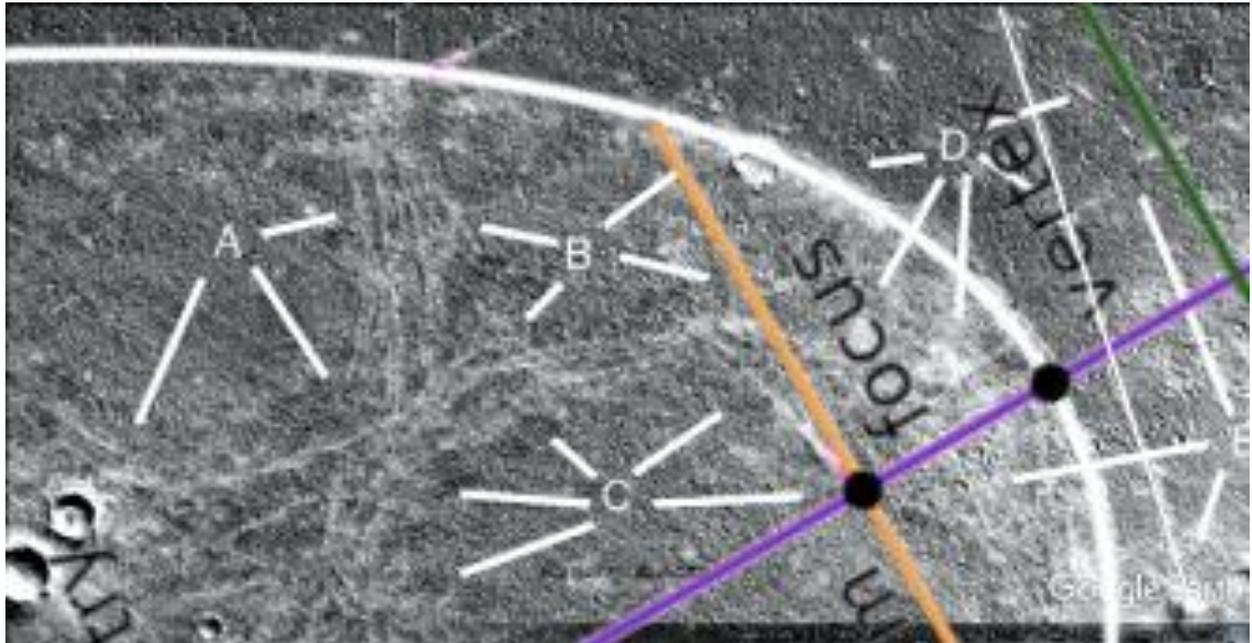
Hypothesis

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.



Hypothesis

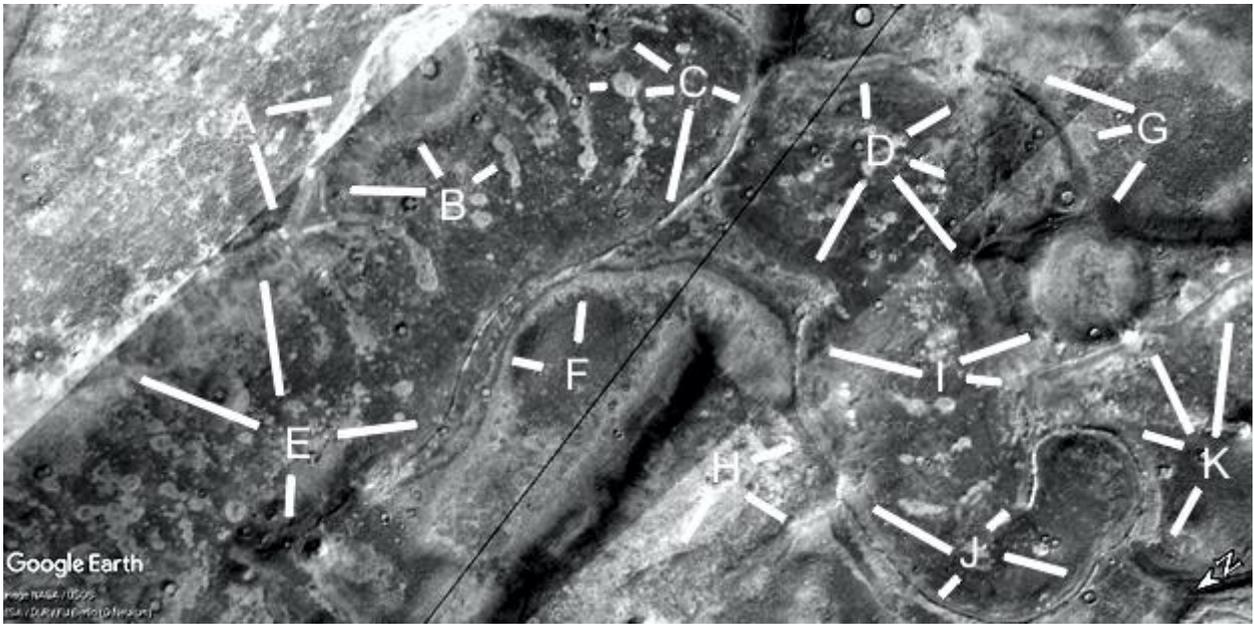
A parabola is shown. Also the line shows how straight the long tube is.



Ecydhh1941

Hypothesis

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



Ecydhh1941a

Hypothesis

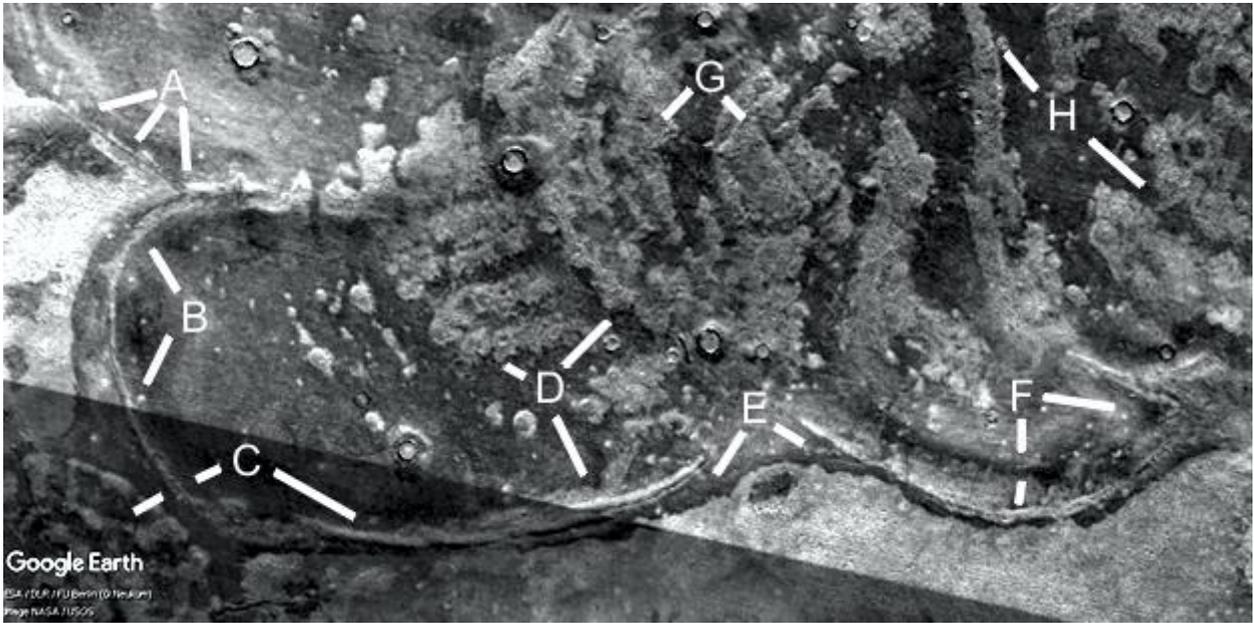
Three parabolas are shown, however the pale curves may all have been parabolas.



Ecydt1974

Hypothesis

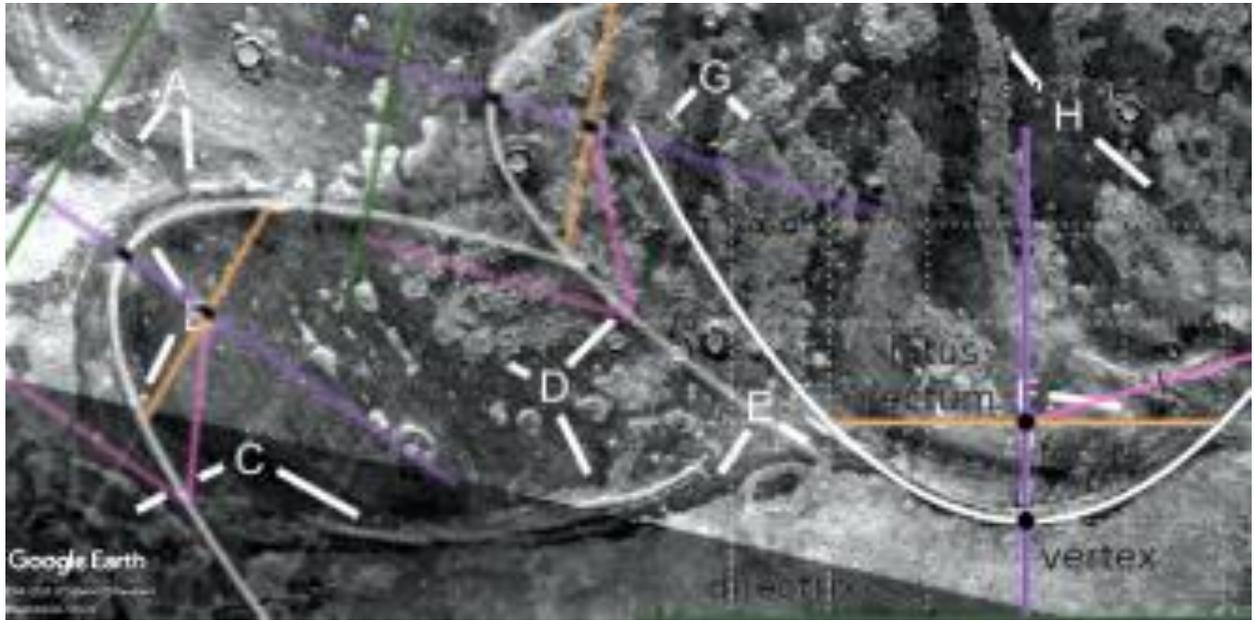
Many walls and pale fields are shown, these may also have been farms.



Ecydt1974a

Hypothesis

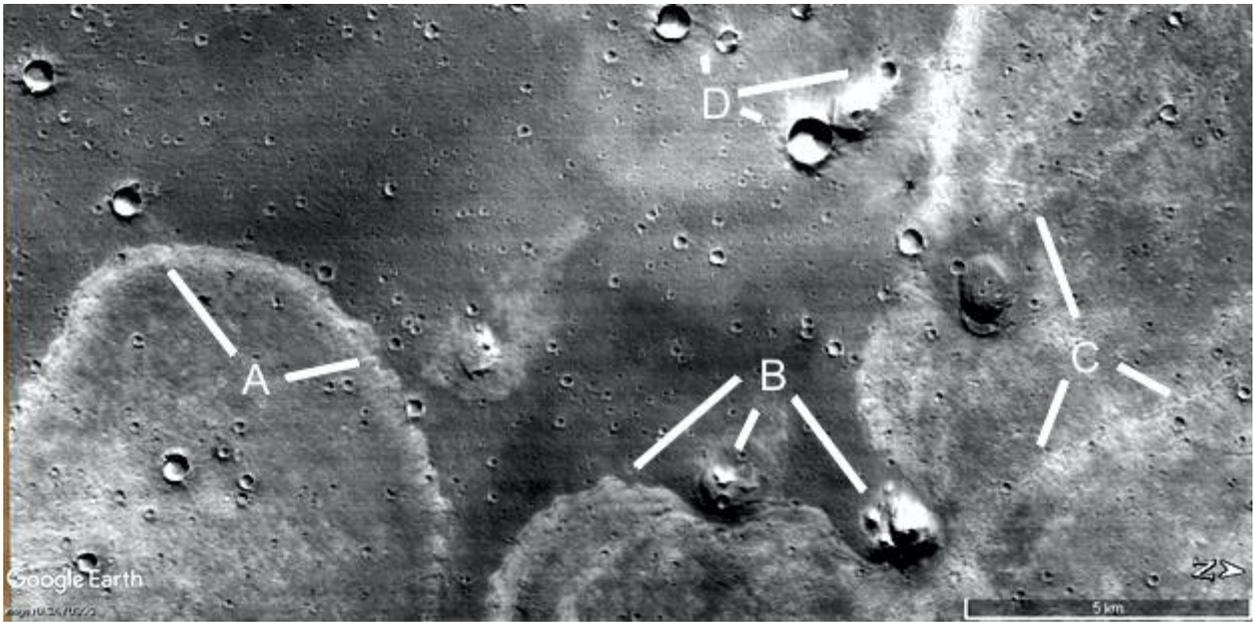
Three parabolas are shown.



Ishh2306

Hypothesis

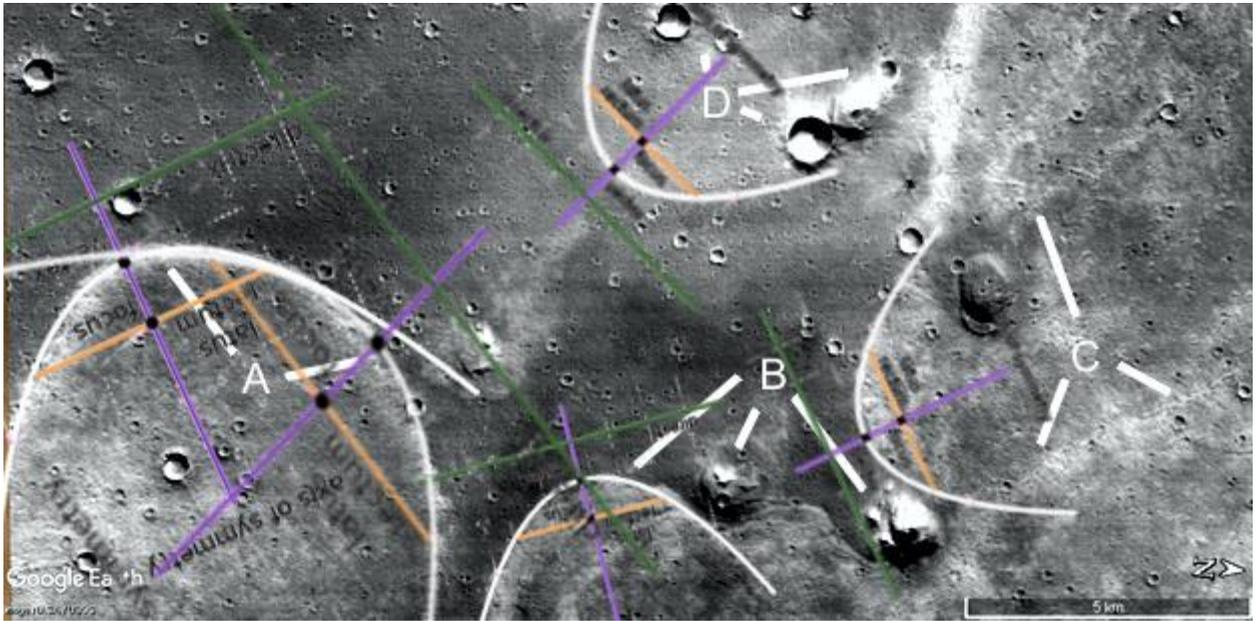
These may have been walled fields as often seen near Cydonia. B shows two collapsed hills from 5 to 7 o'clock, C may show tubes or roads in the field. D shows a tube between two craters at 12 o'clock. At 3 and 4 o'clock is a hill connected to a crater.



Ishh2306a

Hypothesis

Five parabolas are shown.



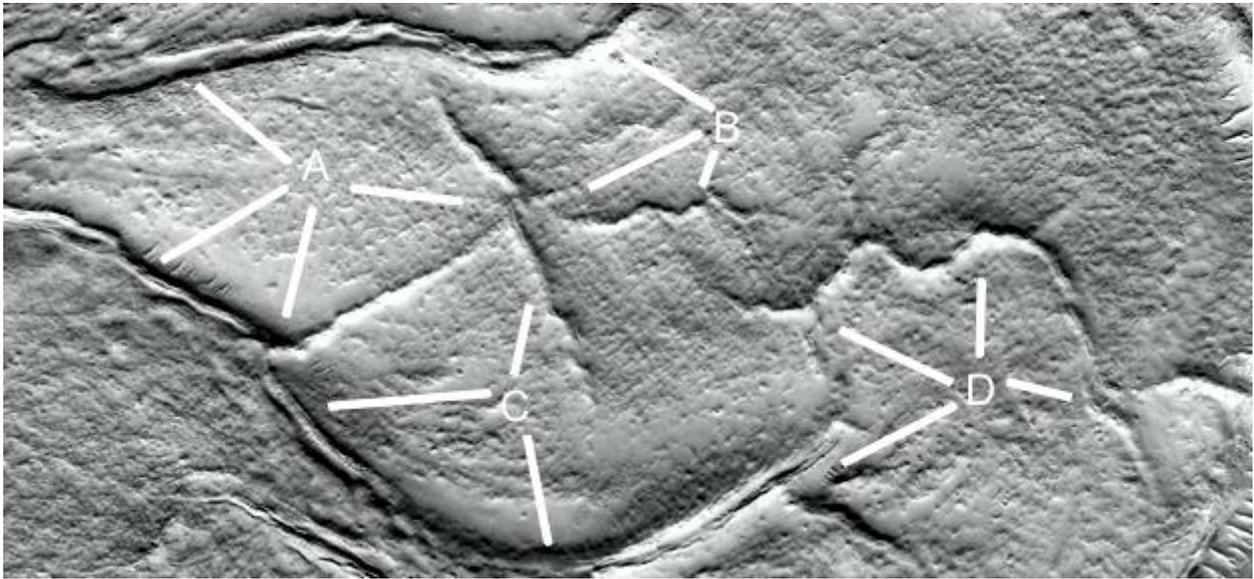
Lakes

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

Prd886c

Hypothesis

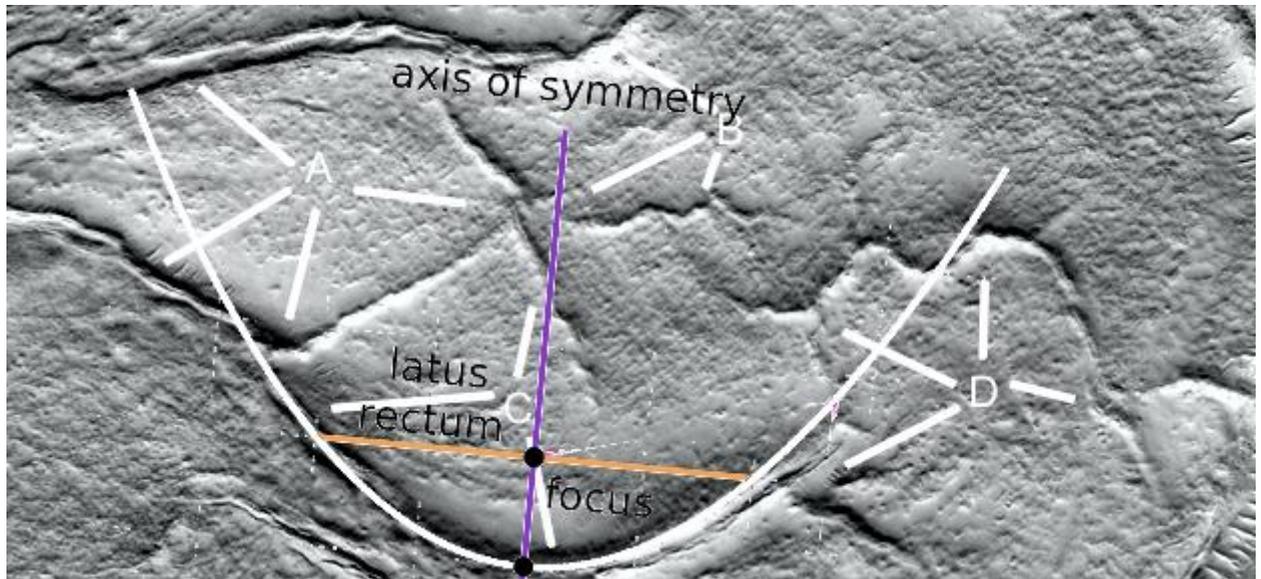
A shows the double walls of this dam at 0 o'clock, also a small cavity in the wall at 8 o'clock. This connects to a star shaped wall from 7 o'clock to 3 o'clock. B shows this dam wall is intact at 10 o'clock, there is a wavy wall like some tubes at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock one of the walls is much shorter.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



Prd886c2

Hypothesis

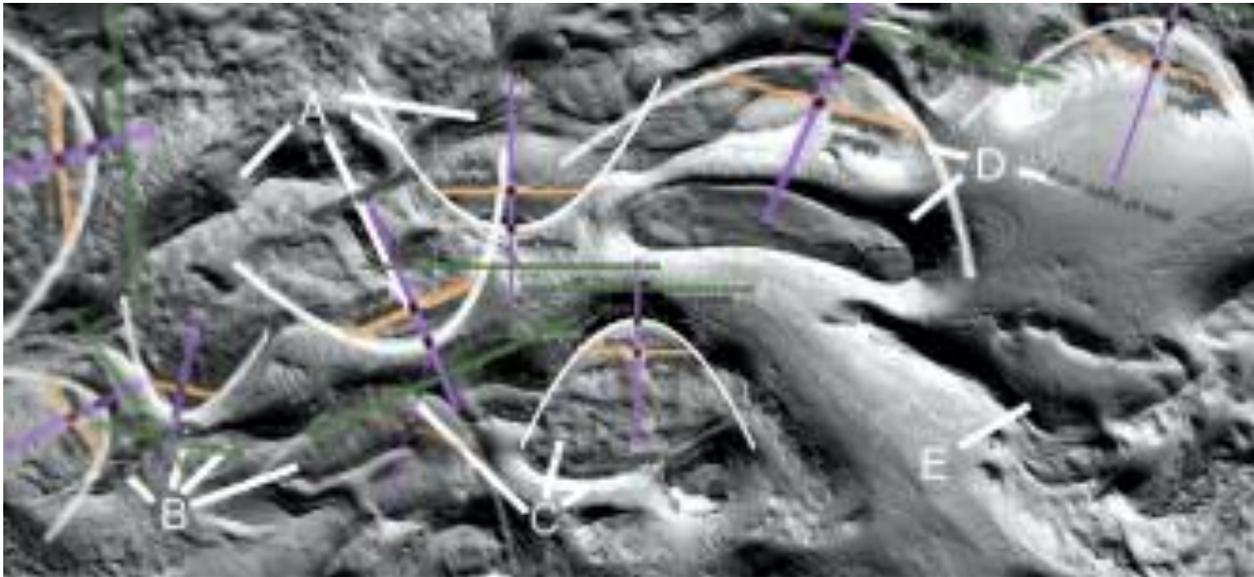
A parabola is shown. The axis of symmetry goes approximately through the centre of the star. The focus is also in line with the dam wall between E and F, the latis rectum or line through the focus would then approximately be an extension of this wall. A line is drawn from E to F to illustrate this.



Prd911b2

Hypothesis

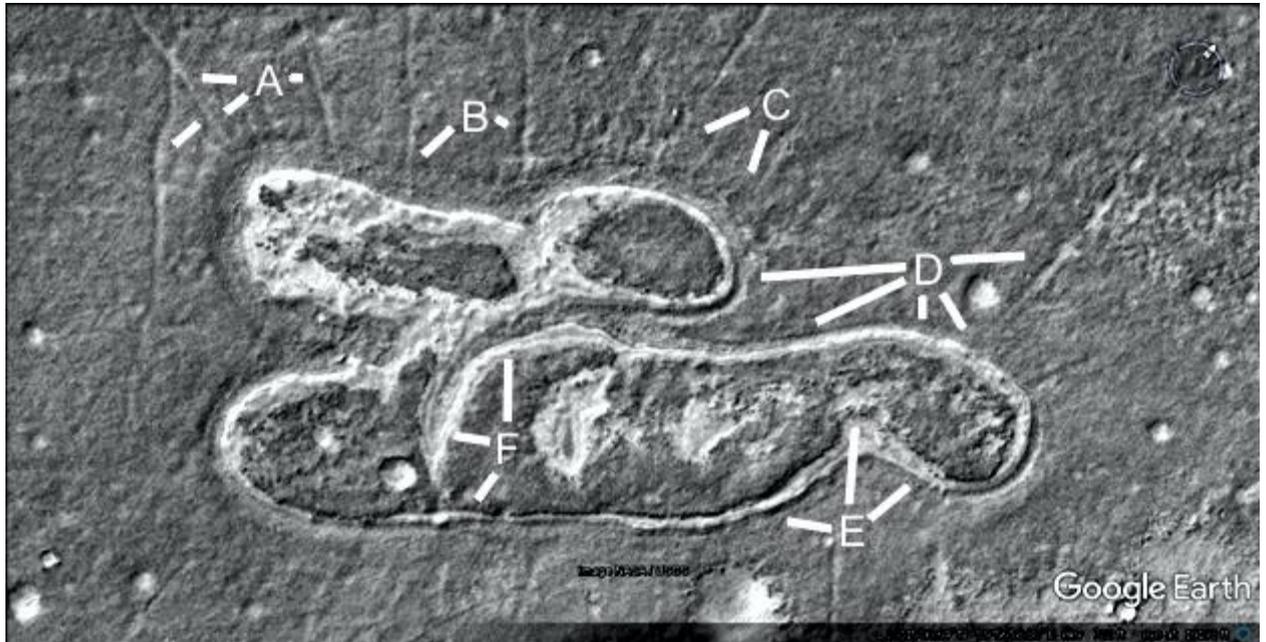
Eight parabolas are shown. This is a good example of how natural looking areas in a crater can be looked at more carefully. With a closeup there could be even six more parabolas here.



Prhh1018

Hypothesis

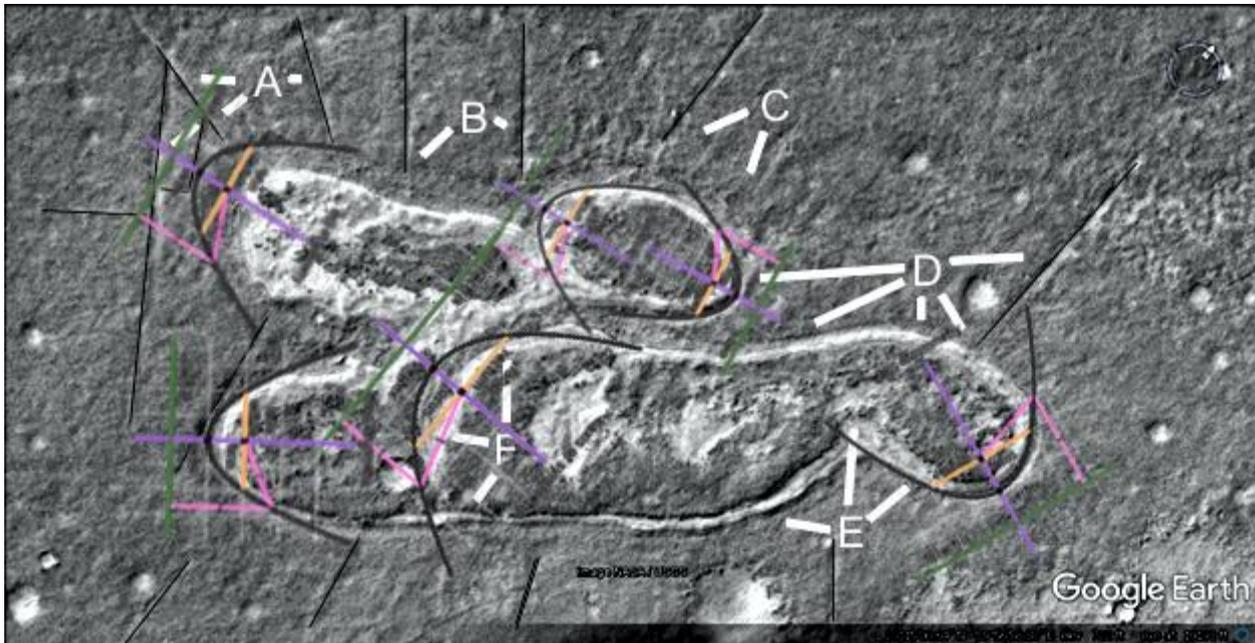
Many tubes come out of this formation, A at 8 and 9 o'clock shows a tube intersection. At 3 o'clock is another tube from the pit wall. B shows two more tubes, below the one at 4 o'clock are two small enclosures, also another two between there and C at 8 o'clock. These may all be dams including the large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



Prhh1018a

Hypothesis

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



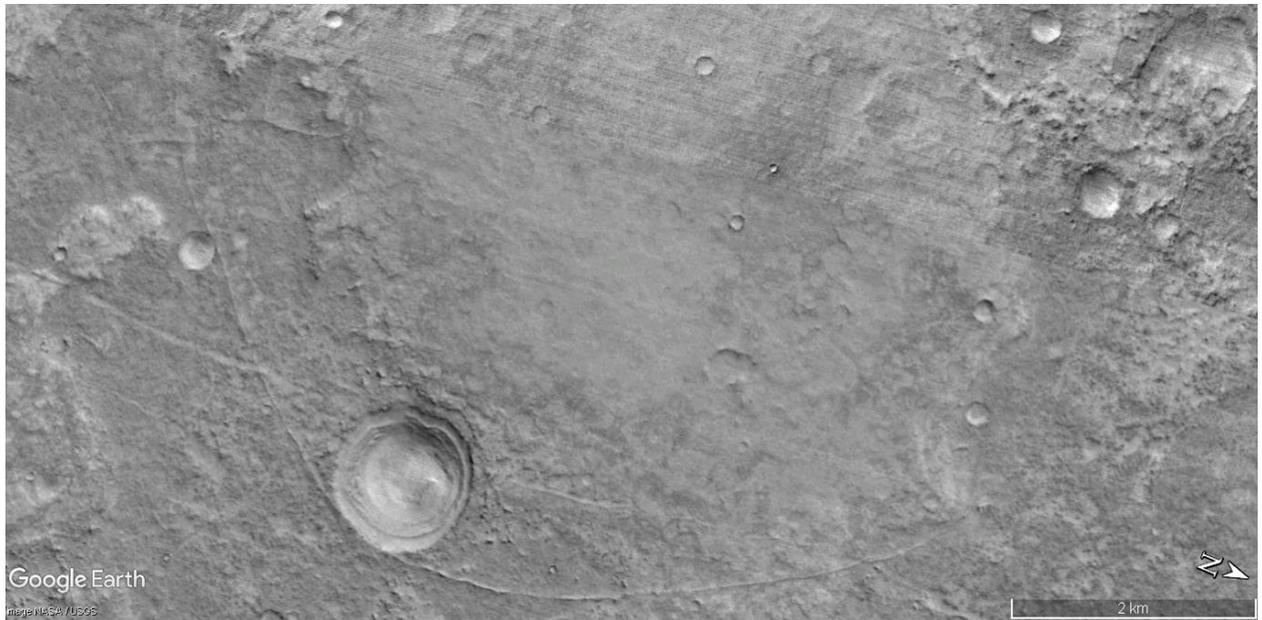
Geometry

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

Prt1055

Hypothesis

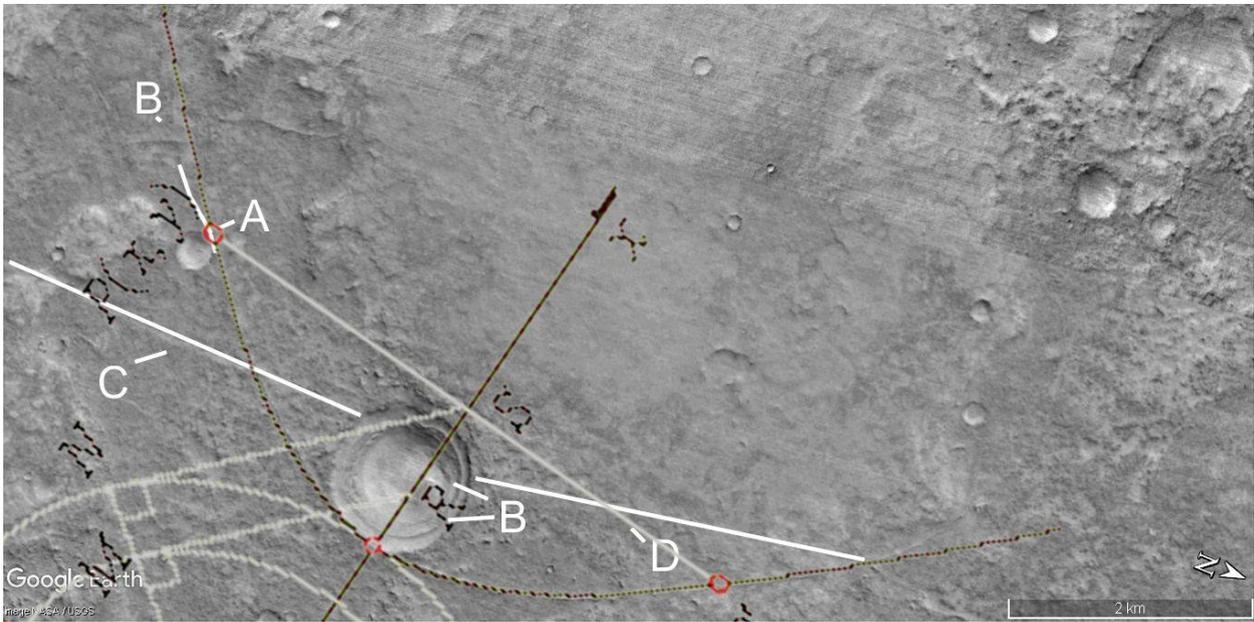
This shows a nearly perfect hyperbola forming a tangent to the large crater, and to a smaller crater on the left.



Prt1055a

Hypothesis

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



Conclusions

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

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