

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

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

Some areas for example might have hypothetical roads for transport, other might have hypothetical tubes like a covered road. Different terrain, available materials, and climate might have led to one being used over the other. It may be as Mars cooled it became necessary to travel under cover because of the cold. Another possibility is predators or meteors made traveling on roads too dangerous. Also there are many hypothetical dam formations, but the construction techniques vary between areas. Some are formed with dam walls attached to the crater, when they break some show a cavity under them and others do not. This would indicate the dam wall was dug into this cavity to keep it from sliding down the crater wall. In other areas this was not necessary, it may be that there the crater wall was harder rock which the dam wall could be cemented to. Some show columns and layers in them but others have evenly spaced vertical grooves on the dam walls. Some dams are excavated out of the crater wall or the material at the bottom of the crater, these may depend on the rock type in the crater. For example, if the crater wall is too easily broken then an excavated dam might have been the best engineering solution. Some areas have hollow hills, these are where a hollow habitat may have been built on an existing hill or the whole hill was constructed. In some areas these have layers similar to a Cöbner 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.

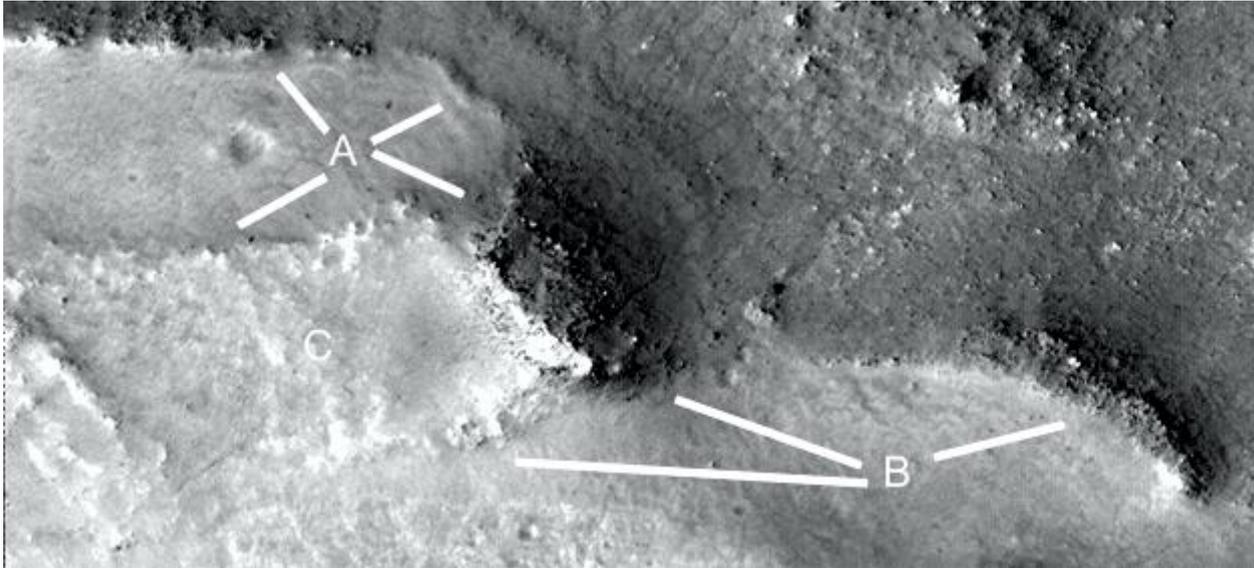
The Martian Faces are mainly discussed in books 11 and 12, a reprint of published peer reviewed papers. These differ according to where they are. The Cydonia Face, Nefertiti, and King Face all fall on a great circle, this is hypothesized to have been an old equator that lines up with a known previous 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.

Hypothesis

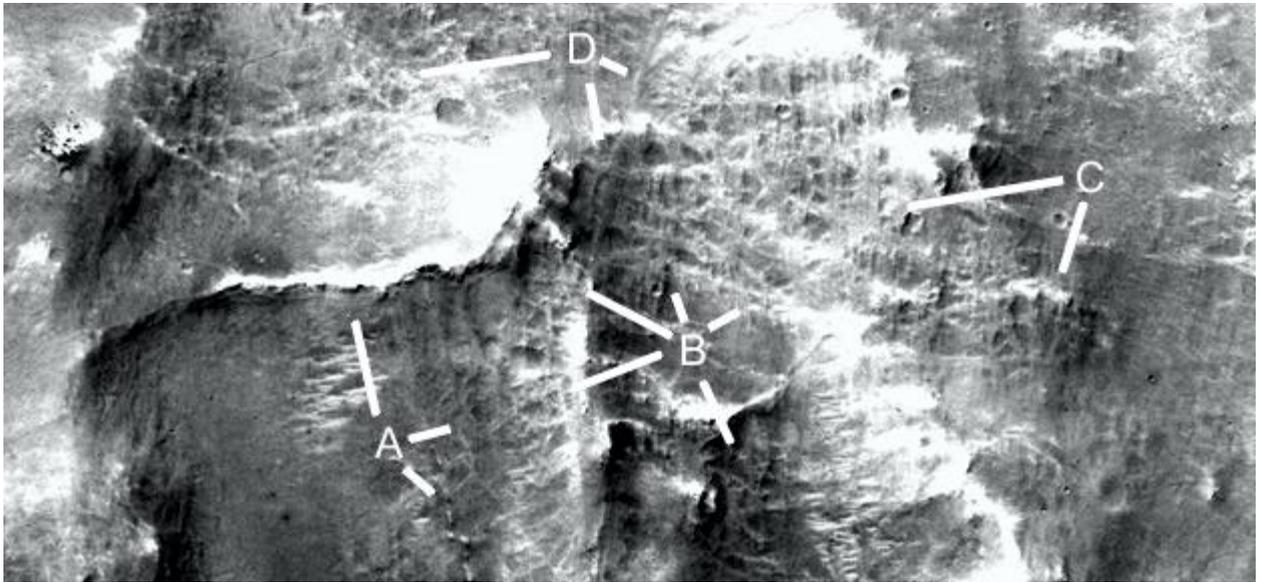
A may be another pit dam, the smooth floor is like cement. The terrain outside the dam is much rougher. B shows a smooth floor and a wall, around C is a nearly rectangular walled area.



Prhh1068e

Hypothesis

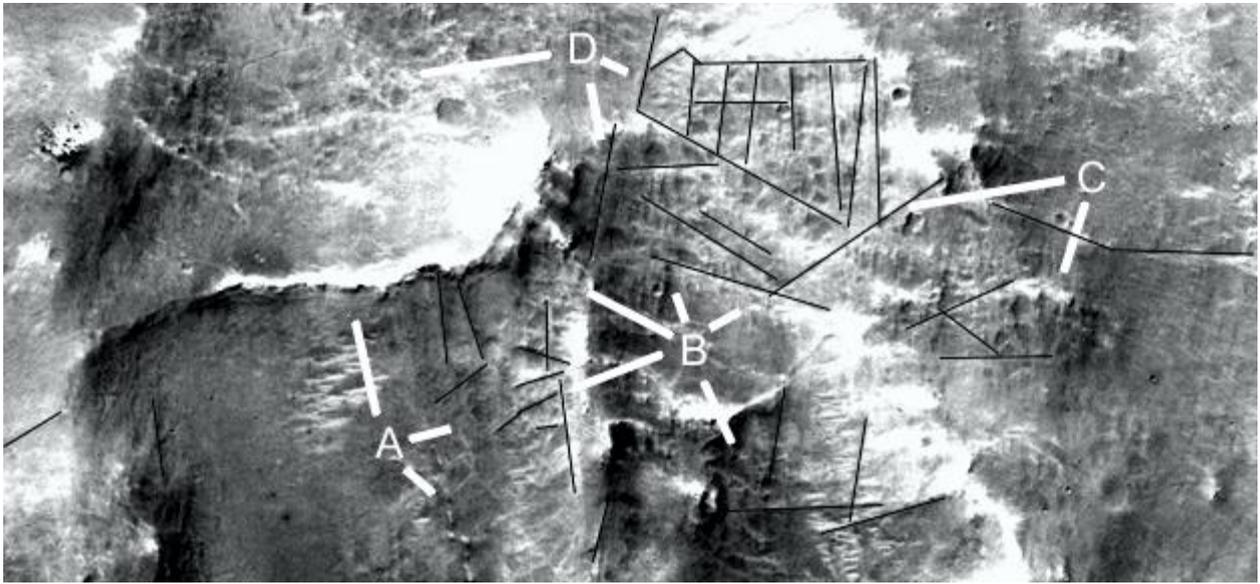
Similar to the rooms and walls in Cymmeria, the only example of this in Protonilus. A shows some rooms and perhaps an interior support if there was once a roof on this. B shows more rooms, all are around the same size. C at 7 o'clock may contain rooms, at 8 o'clock there may be ceiling material still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



Prhh1068e2

Hypothesis

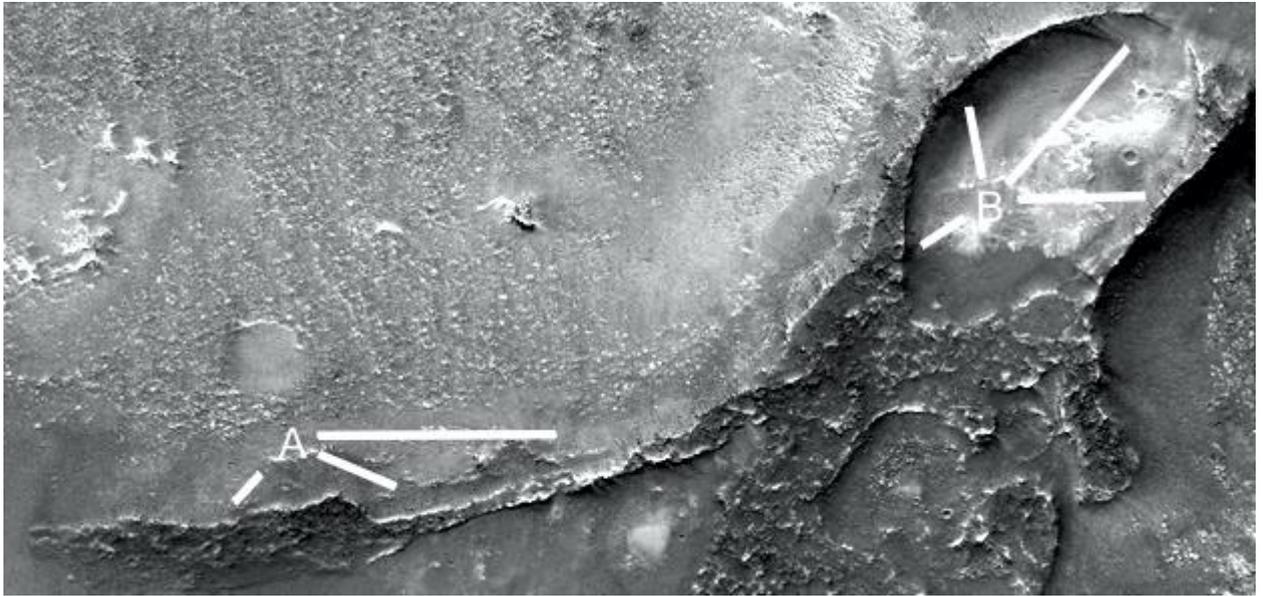
The lines show how straight the walls are.



Prhh1069a2

Hypothesis

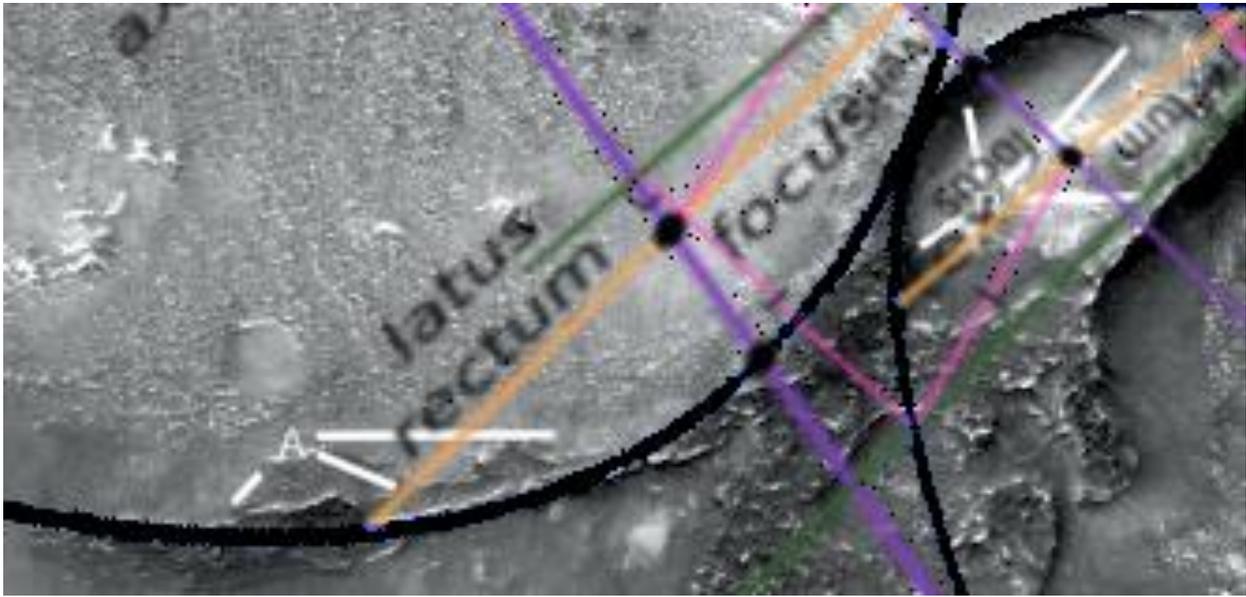
A is a parabolic wall, B appears to be another pit dam with a smooth cement floor.



Prhh1069a2a

Hypothesis

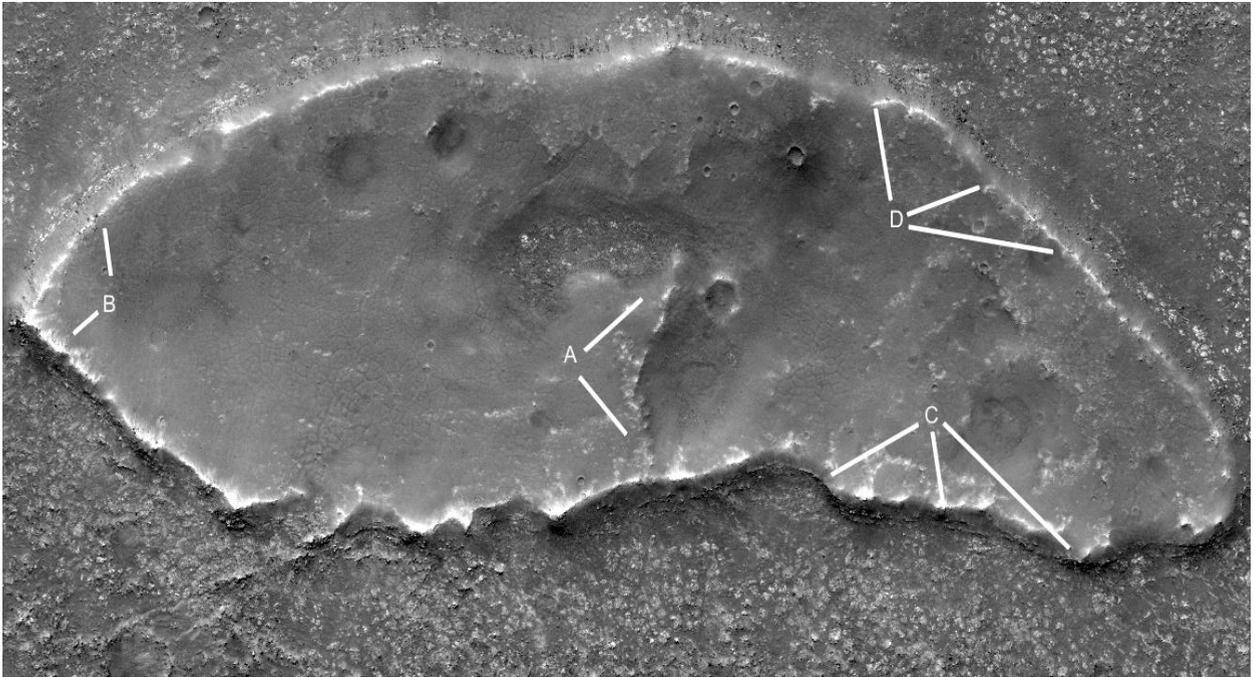
Two parabolas are shown.



Prhh1069b2

Hypothesis

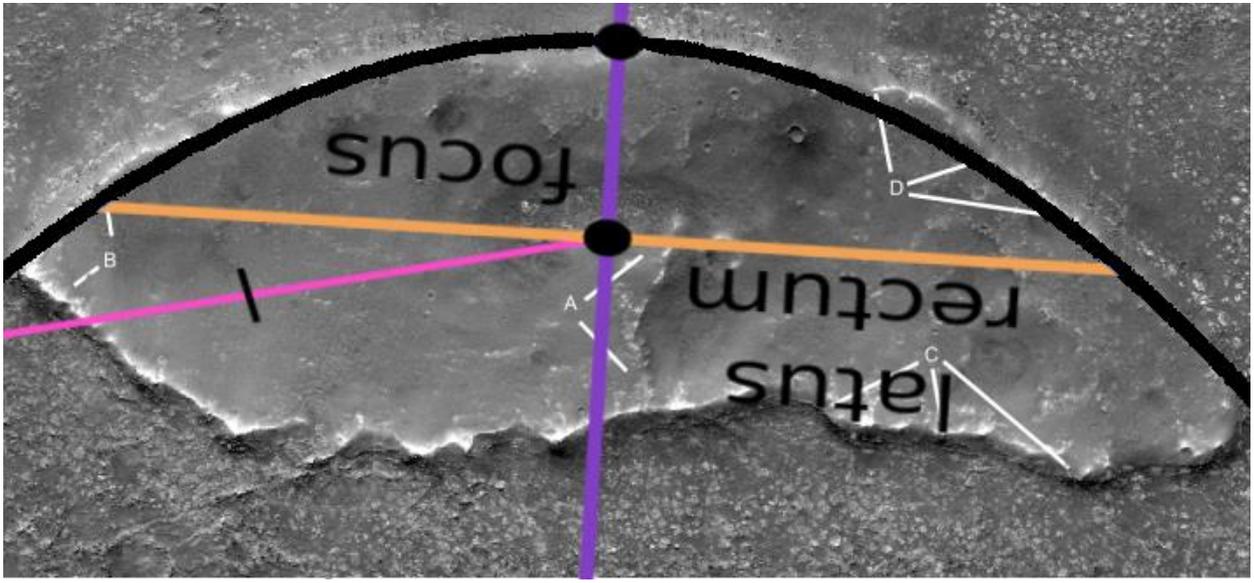
An unusual formation, the smooth surface may indicate it is cement. It appears to be concave so would have held water like a dam.



Prhh1069b2a

Hypothesis

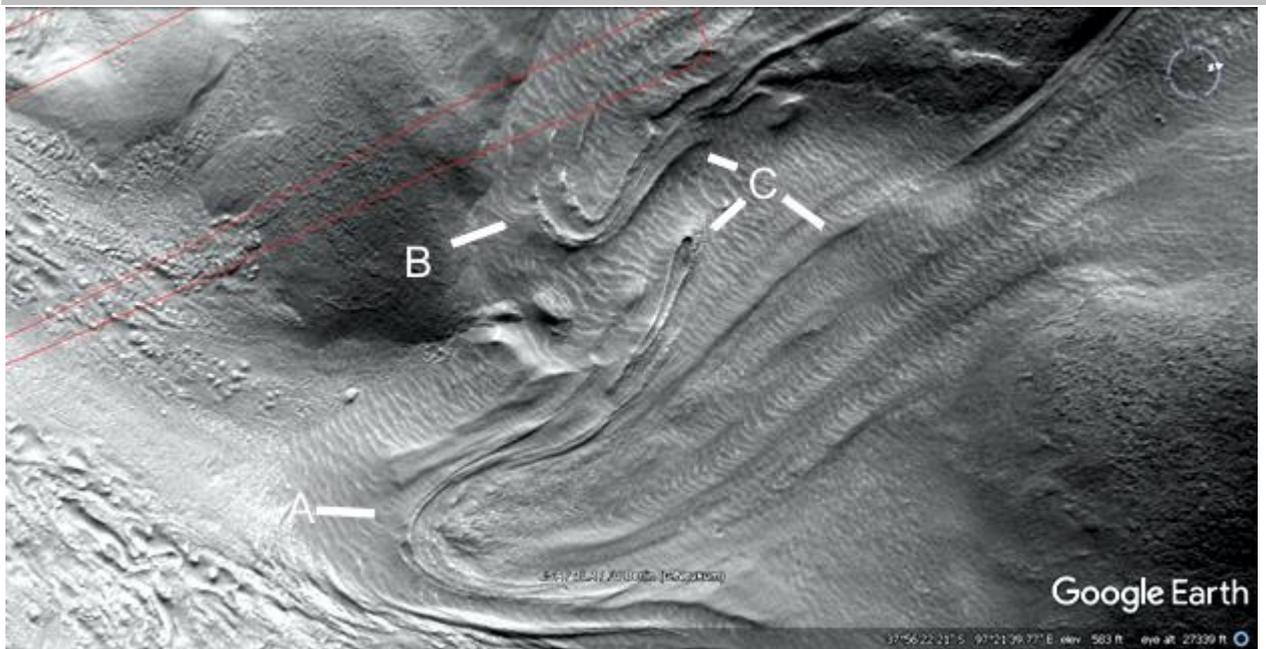
One side of it is close to a parabola. The bottom side appears to be broken and irregular.



Held1072

Hypothesis

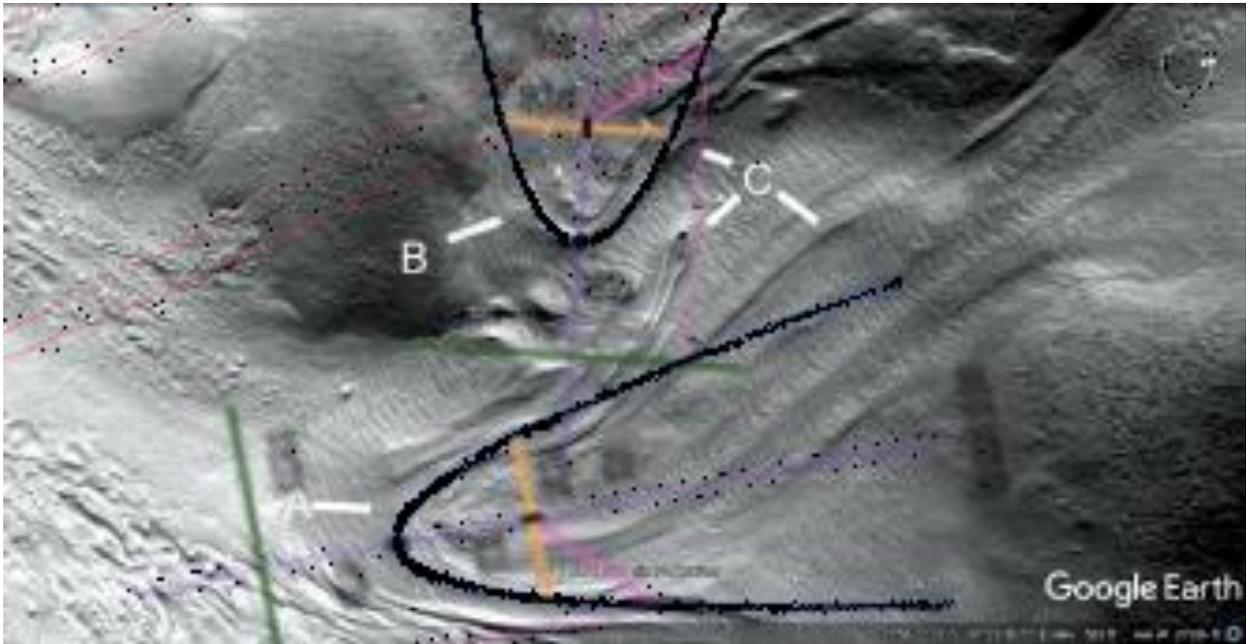
The next images are in Hellas Crater. A and B are dams similar to those in craters in Cymmeria. C shows the dam walls, at 7 o'clock one double wall with a hollow inside it extends further up to collect more water.



Held1072a1

Hypothesis

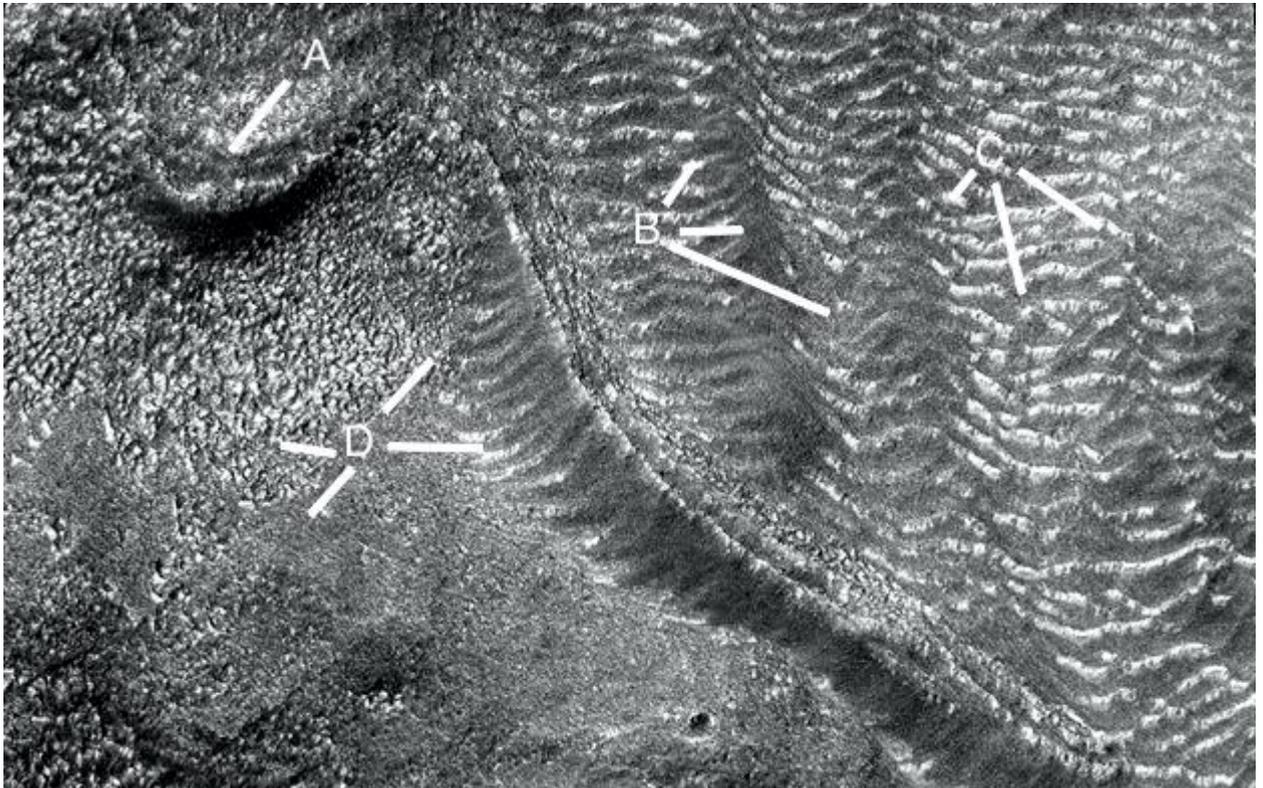
The dams form two parabolas.



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

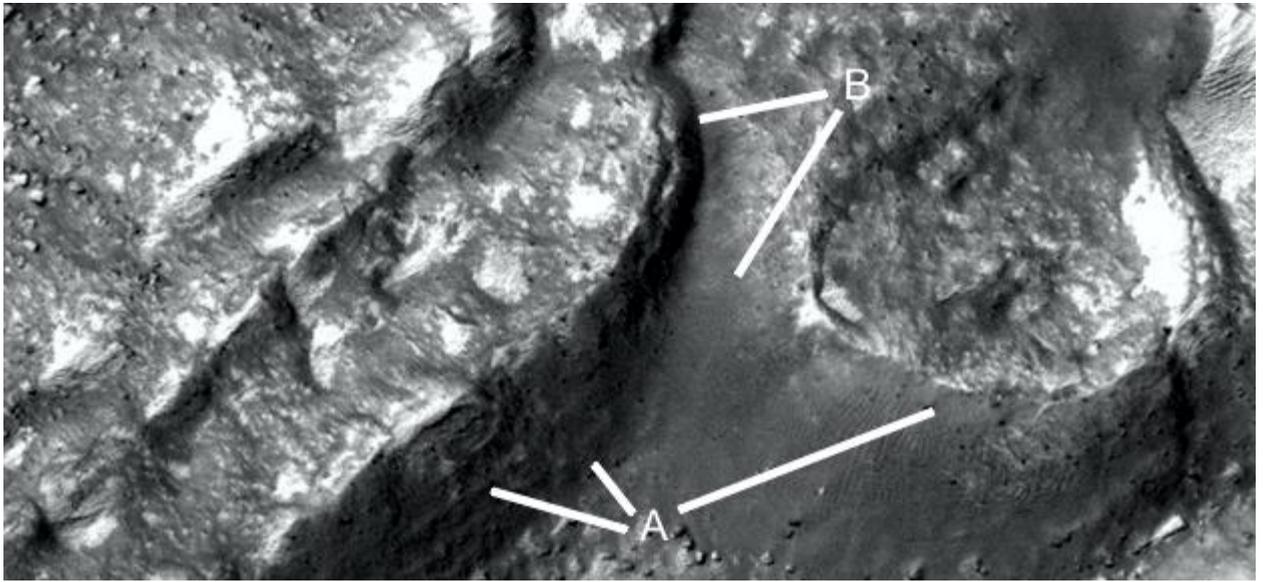
A parabola is shown.



Held1072c

Hypothesis

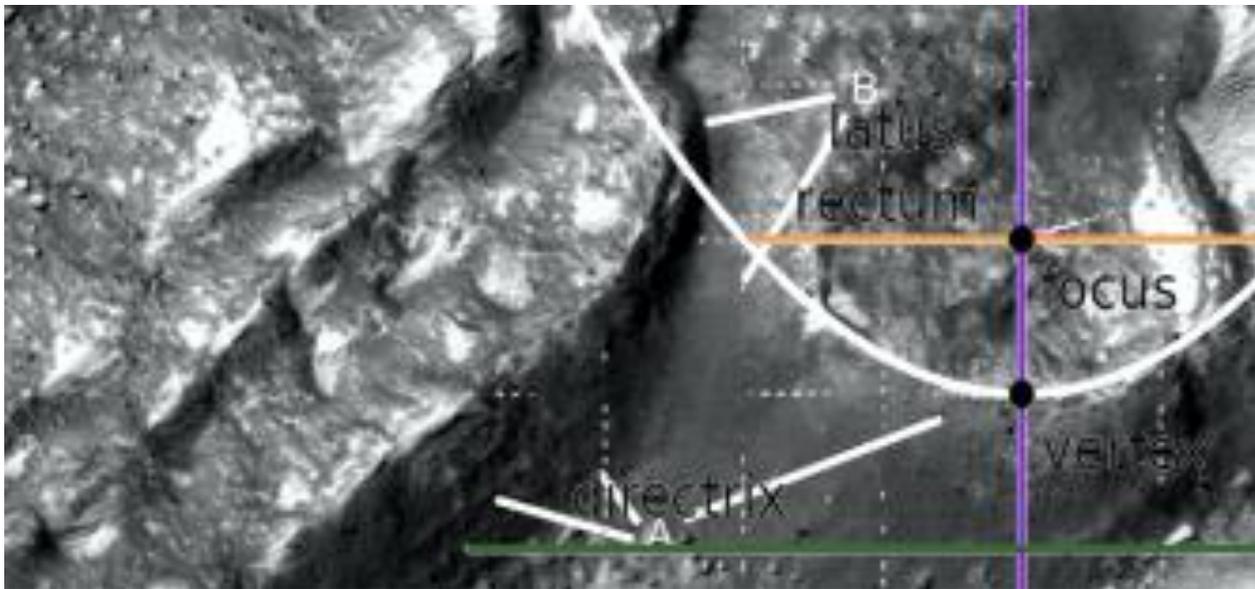
A is smooth like cement creating a dam at 2 o'clock, at 10 and 11 o'clock there are possible interior supports like pillars exposed in the cement wall. B shows a smoother cement funnel to direct water to another dam.



Held1072c2

Hypothesis

The dam has a parabolic shape.



Held1072d

Hypothesis

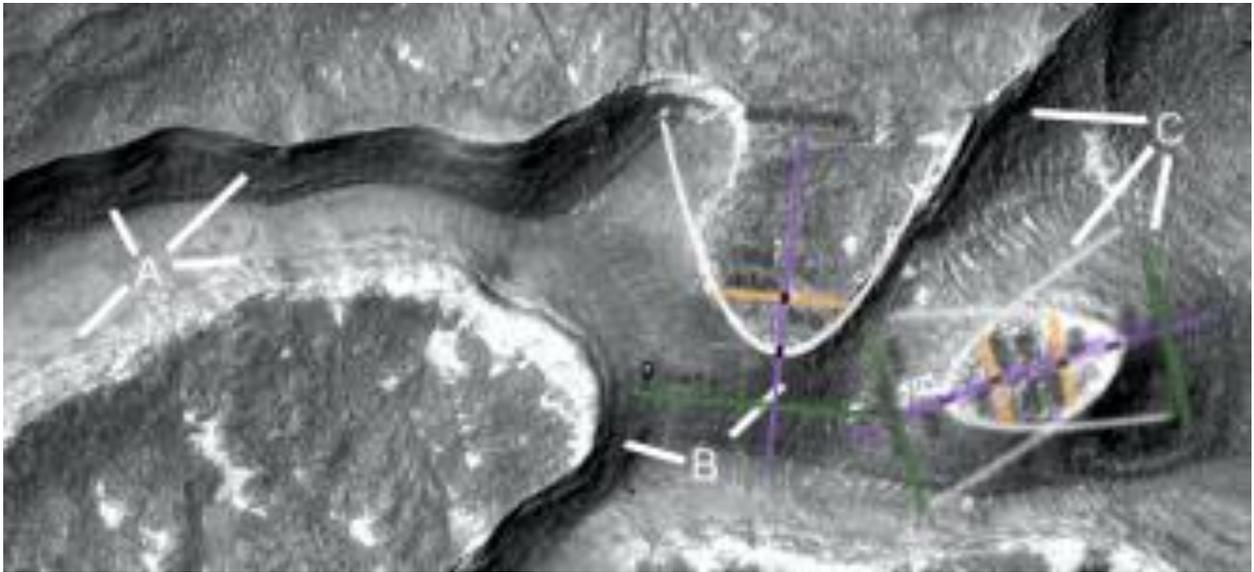
These may also be conduits for water, A shows how smooth the walls are with vertical supports exposed to increase their strength. B shows more smooth curves like cement. C shows transverse ridges in the hollow as if strengthening it like arches.



Held1072d2

Hypothesis

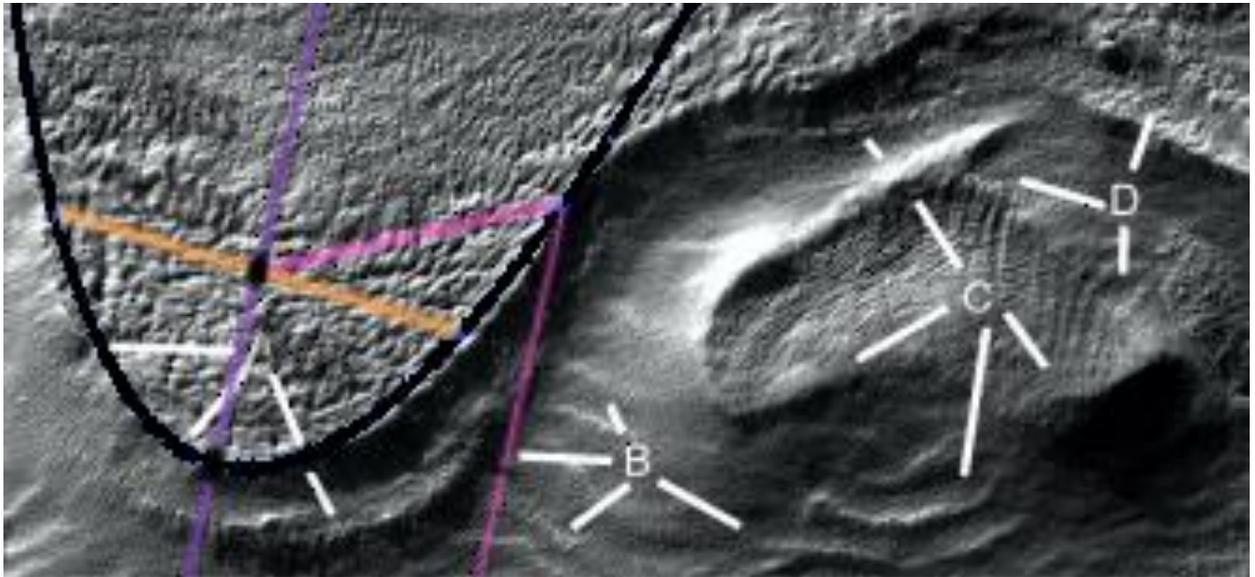
Three parabolas are shown, the knob is close to two parabolas intersecting to increase its strength.



Held1073a2

Hypothesis

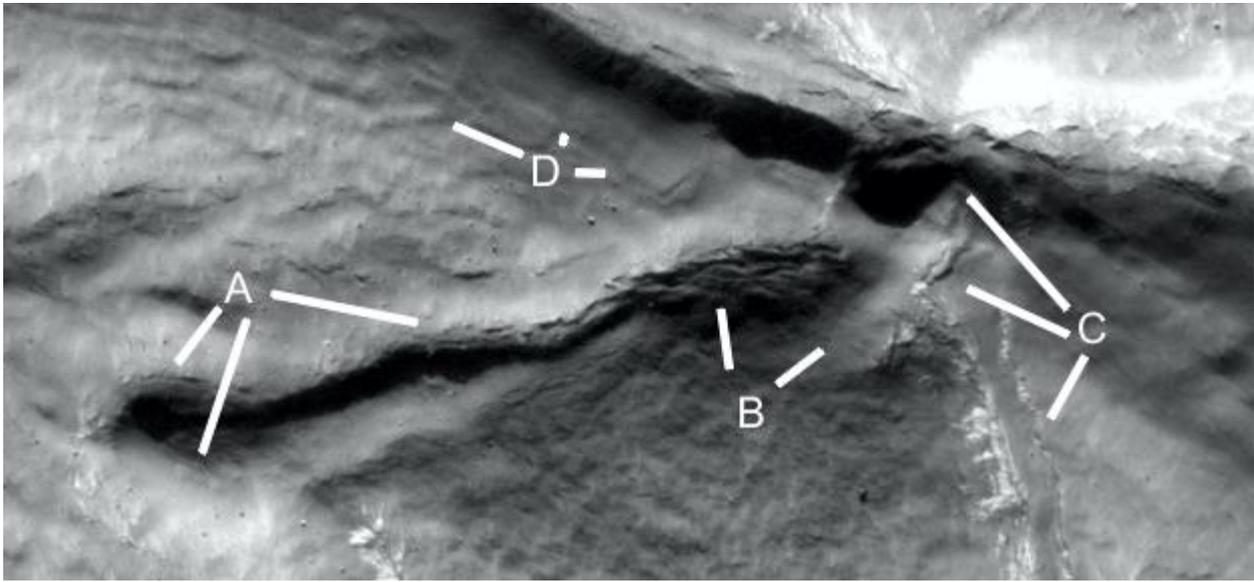
Another area in this crater is also parabolic as shown, A shows the intersection between a smooth surface like cement and the rougher terrain inside the parabola. B shows ripples perhaps from cold flow as the rock moves down like a liquid over time. They may also have acted like arches strengthening 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

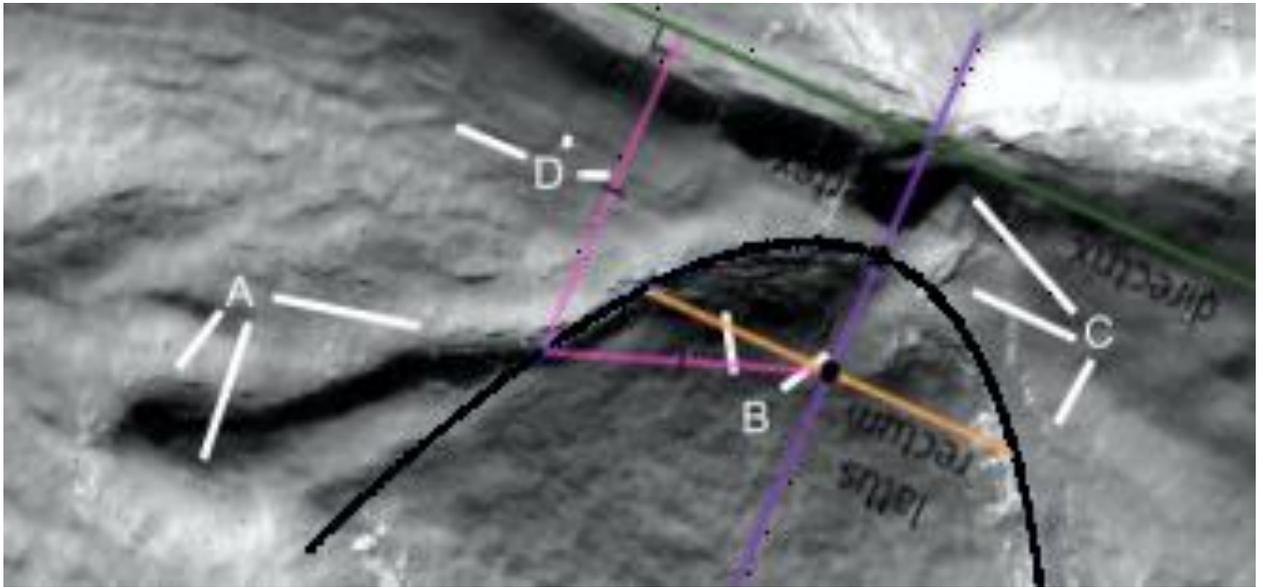
A at 7 and 8 o'clock looks to be a small dam with a ravine feeding at 4 o'clock. A shows an entrance perhaps going under the wall at C at 10 and 11 o'clock. There appears to be a depression on the other side implying a water tunnel. At 7 o'clock a layer is degrading like cement, also at B at 12 o'clock.



Held1073c2

Hypothesis

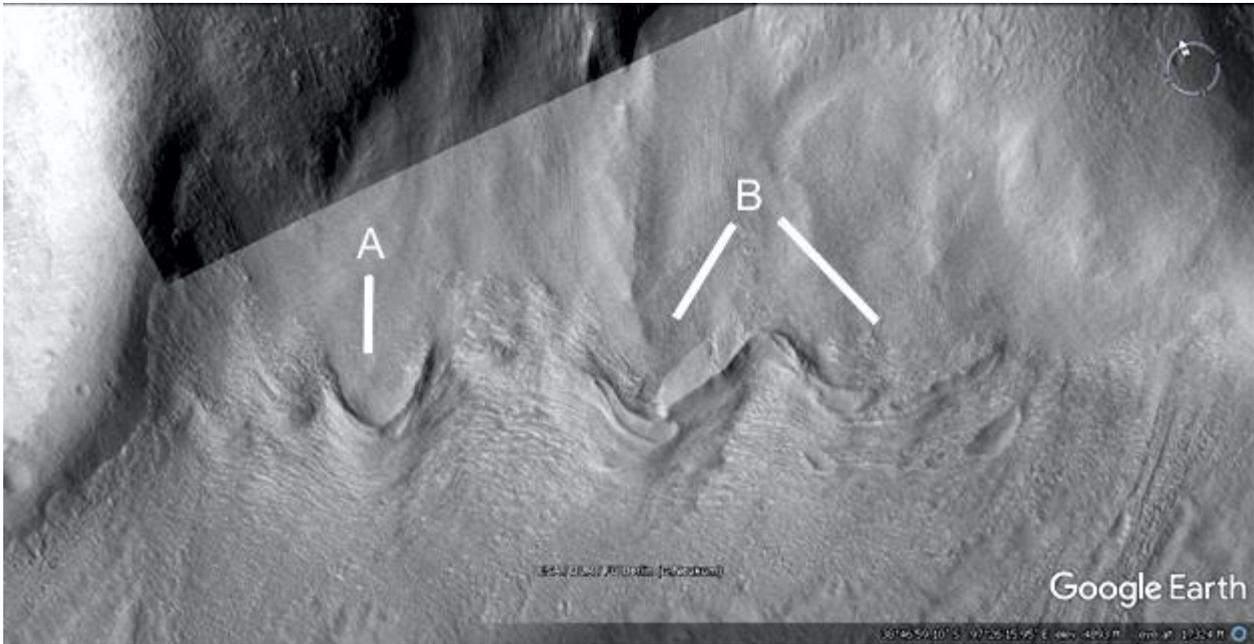
The wall forms a parabola with the water tunnel at the apex.



Held1074

Hypothesis

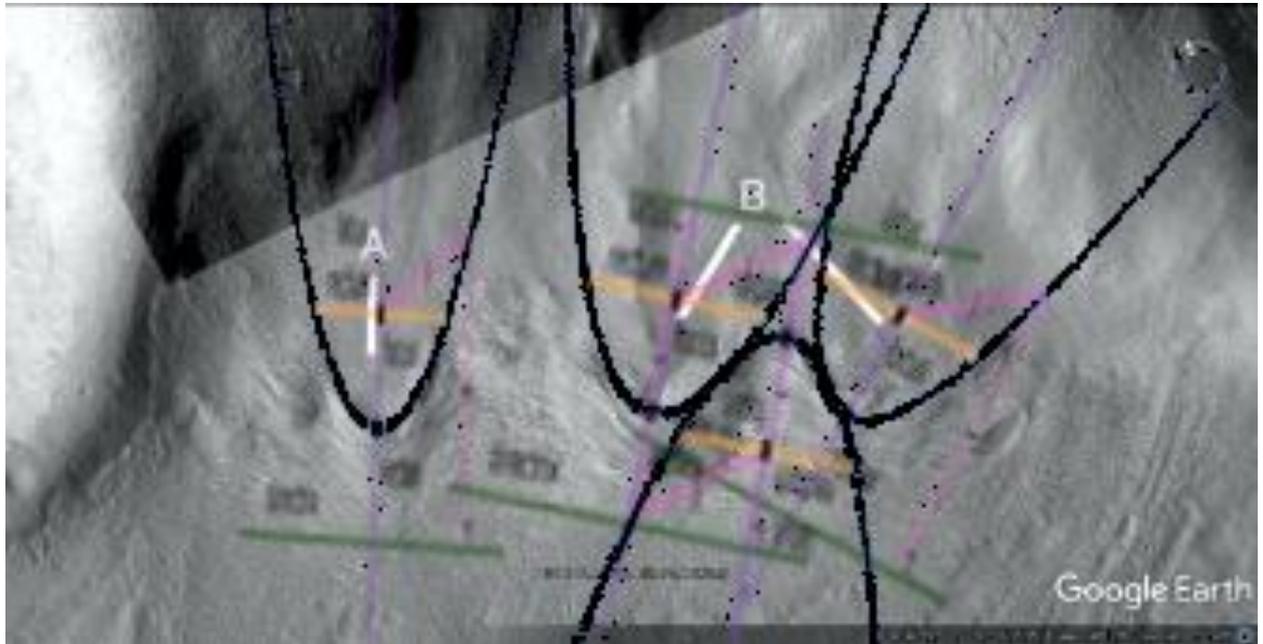
These dams have dam shapes like parabolas under them, as if to reinforce their strength.



Held1074a

Hypothesis

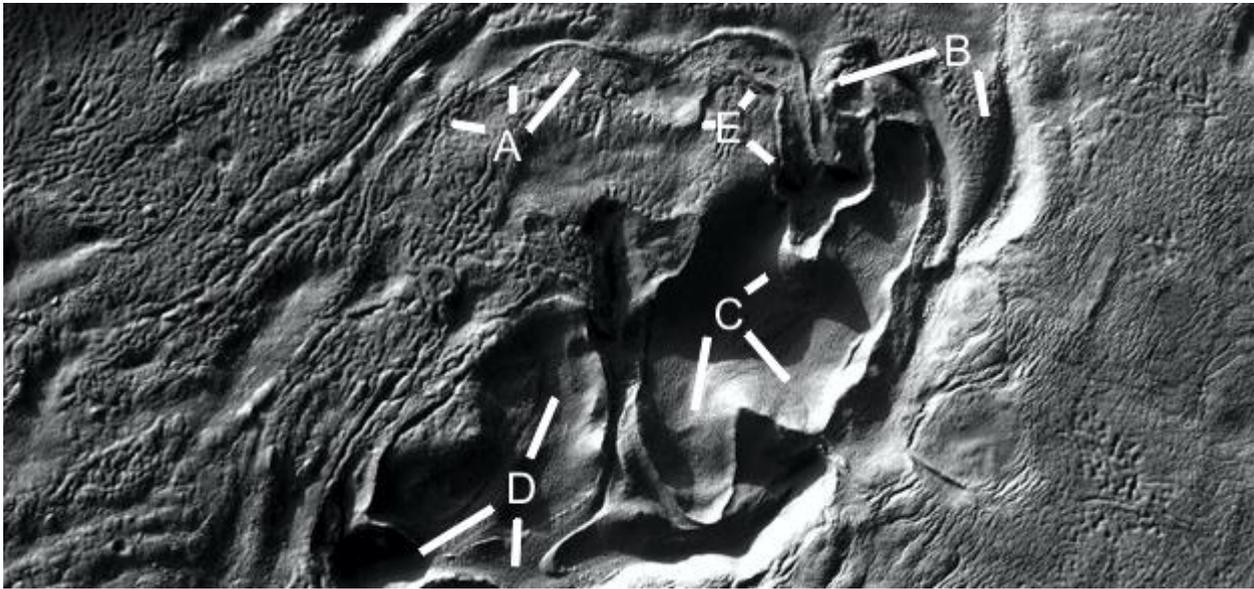
These form 4 parabolas.



Held1084d

Hypothesis

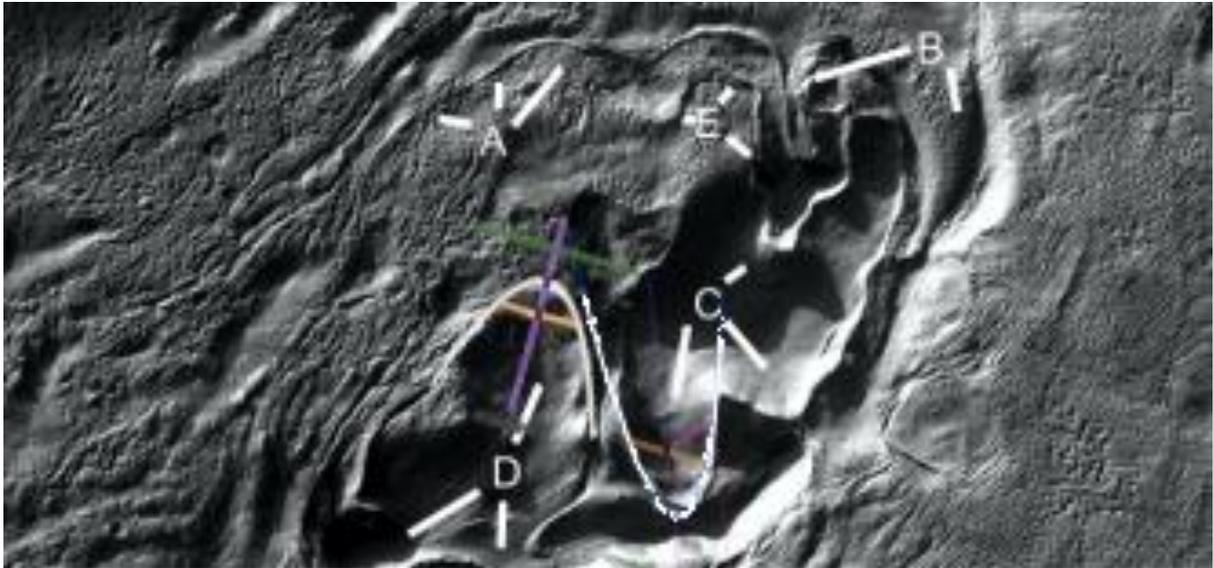
This shows a complex series of dams and funnels, A shows a smoother water conduit probably made of cement. B shows two water funnels, C shows a dam at 2 o'clock, also one at 4 and 6 o'clock. These are probably all parabolas. D shows a parabolic arch at 1 o'clock and more funnels at 6 and 7 o'clock.



Held1084d2

Hypothesis

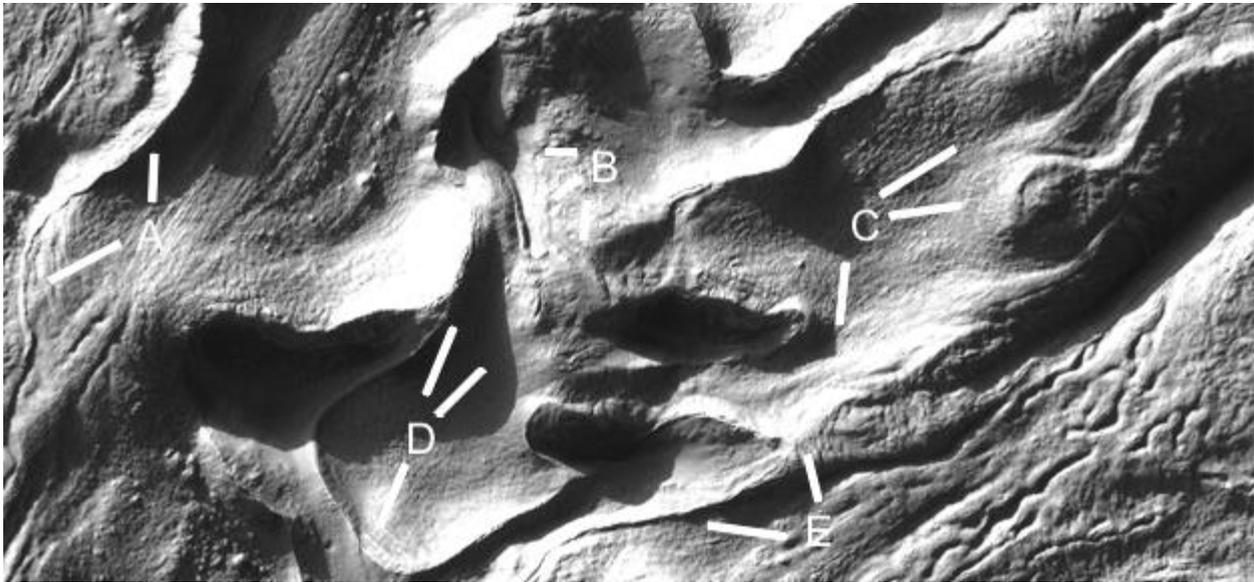
Two parabolas are shown.



Held1084e

Hypothesis

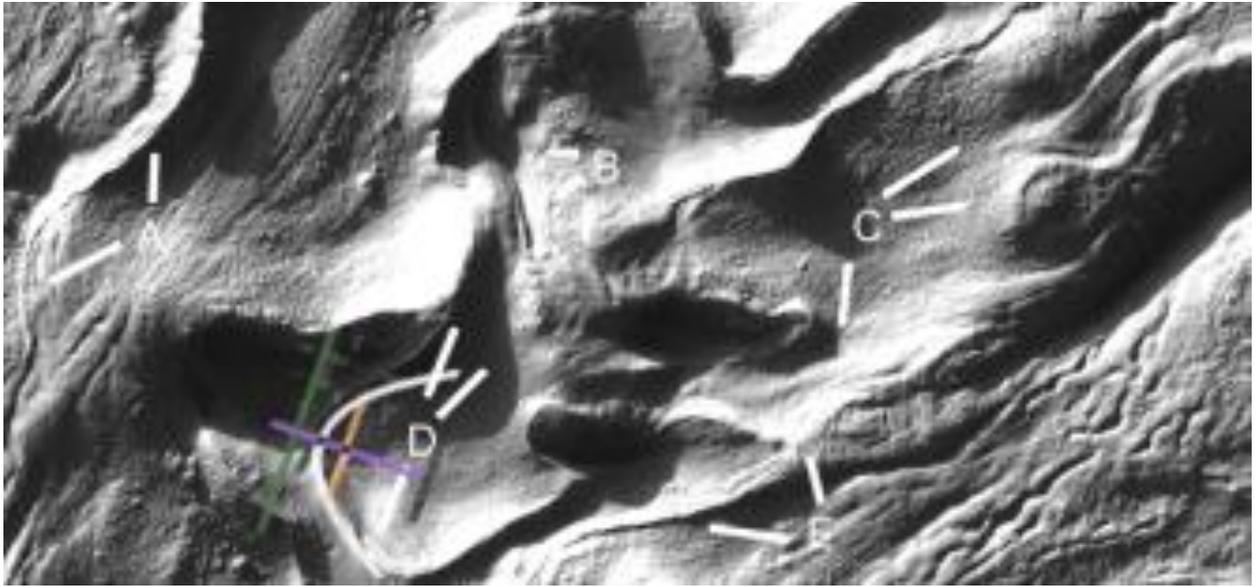
Many of these curves would also be parabolic to increase their strength. A shows a smooth water conduit with rough terrain to its right. B shows a water conduit which may come from a water tunnel as there is no funnel above it. C shows more water conduits probably covered in cement. D shows water conduits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



Held1084e2

Hypothesis

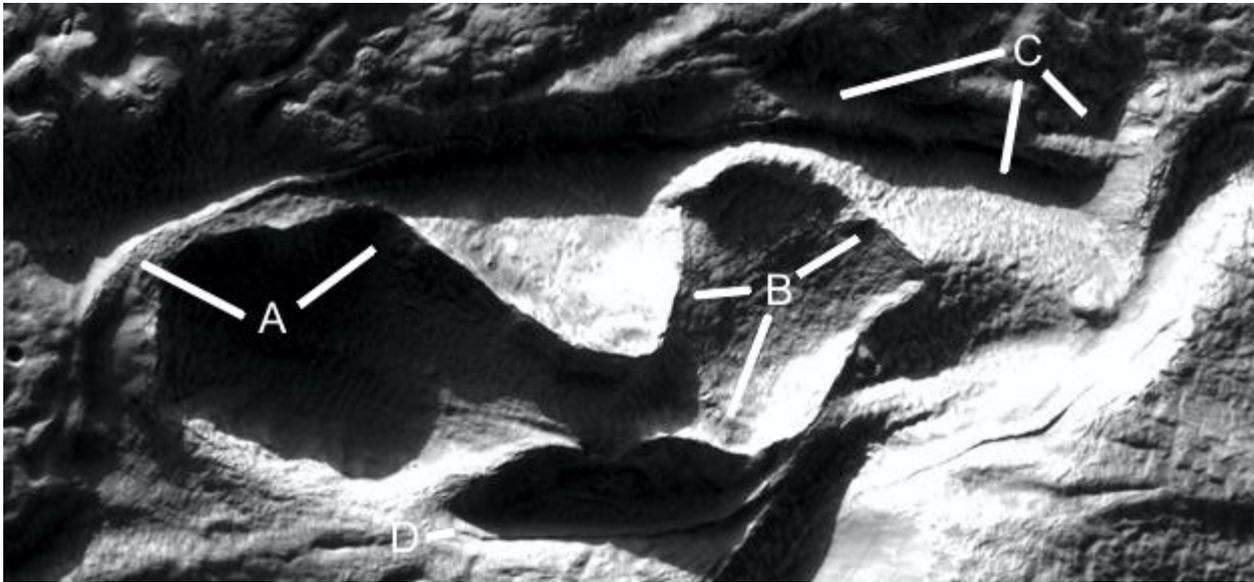
This shows the clearest parabola though there would be many more.



Held1084f

Hypothesis

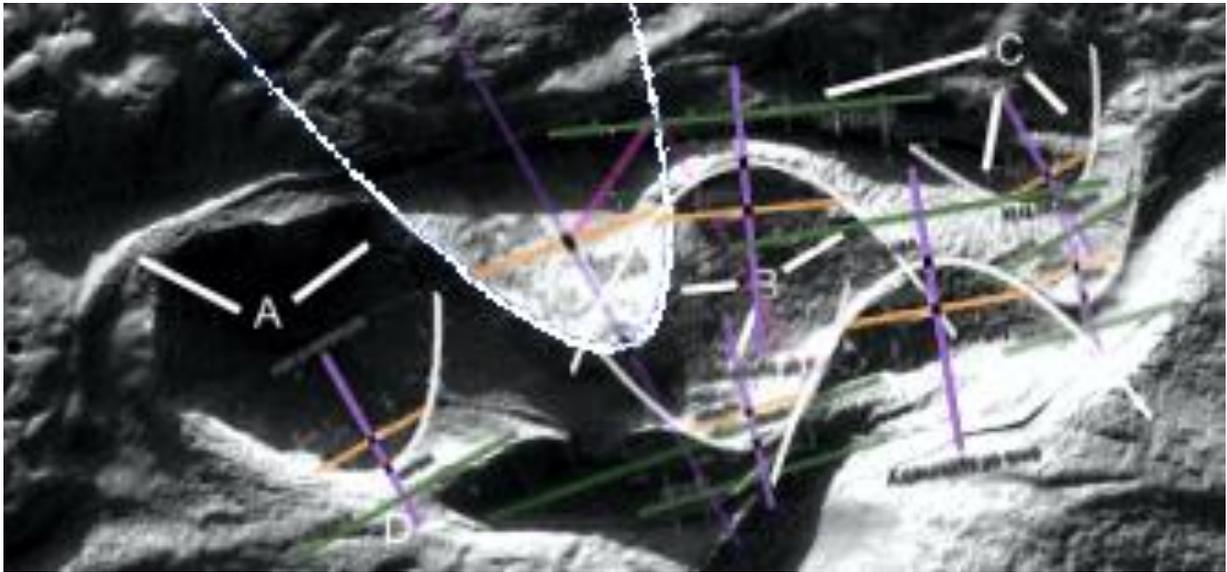
A shows a smoother water conduit like cement, B would be a parabolic arch between 2 and 9 o'clock. C shows another dam and water conduit. D shows a small dam.



Held1084f2

Hypothesis

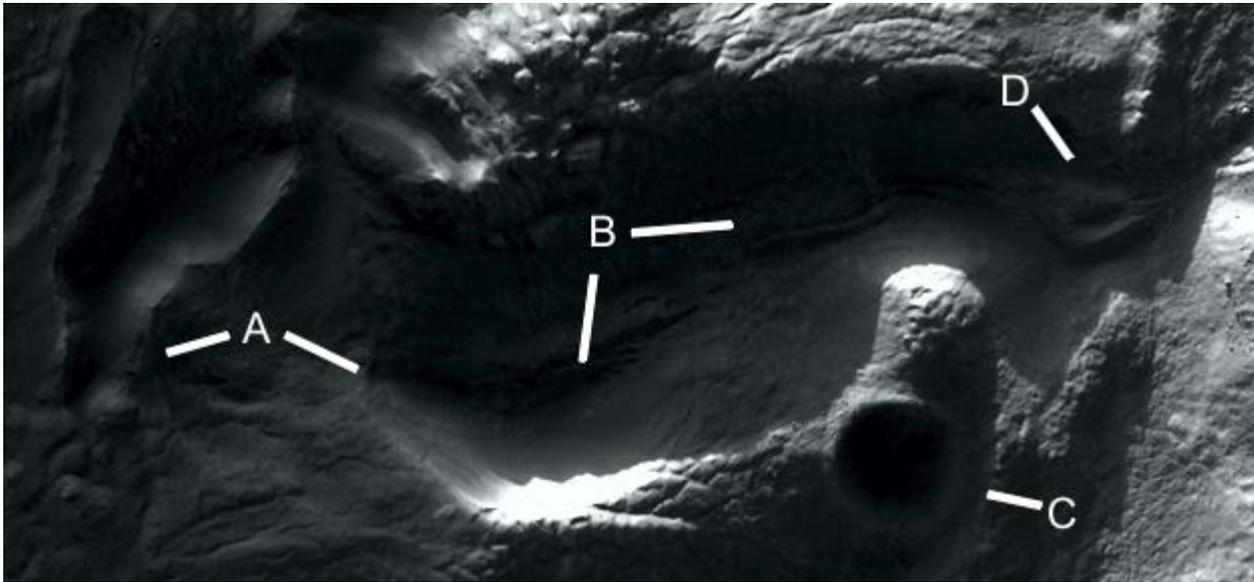
This shows 7 parabolas making up the dams and water conduits.



Held1084g

Hypothesis

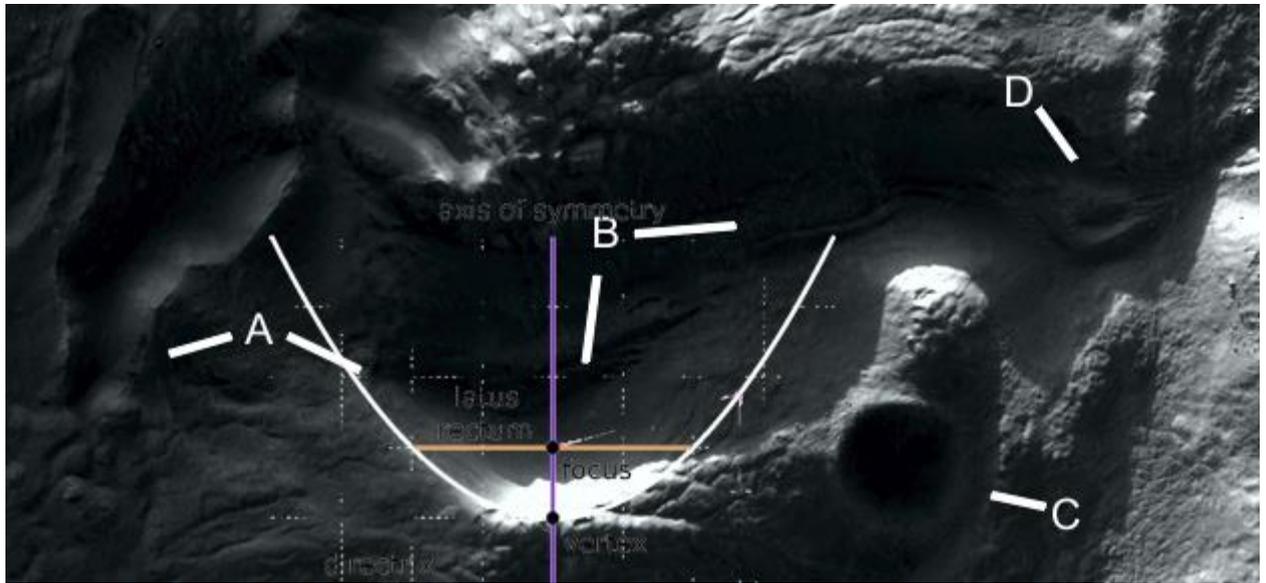
A shows a water funnel at 8 o'clock, perhaps a small dam bordered at 4 o'clock. B shows a dam and the water conduit that fed it. C shows an unusual hole, perhaps an entrance to a habitat. D may be another small dam.



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.

