Martian Geometry Book 6

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

Some areas have hollow hills, these are where a hollow habitat may have been built on an existing hill or the whole hill was constructed. In some areas these have layers similar to a Cobler Dome, this is where bricks form the dome in decreasing circles as the dome is built up. These are called amphitheatres as a friendly name, the first amphitheatre formation looked more like seating around an amphitheatre. Other hypothetical buildings have no layers in their roofs. This may have depended on the materials available. Many appear to have a smooth skin like cement which has broken up in some parts of the roof, and is intact in others. In many areas this is more intact on the southern side, as the skin breaks off the softer inner parts of the roof appear to have eroded faster and collapse. The one sided erosion may imply a prevailing wind, or as the oceans and air froze at the pole this created the erosion.

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

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

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

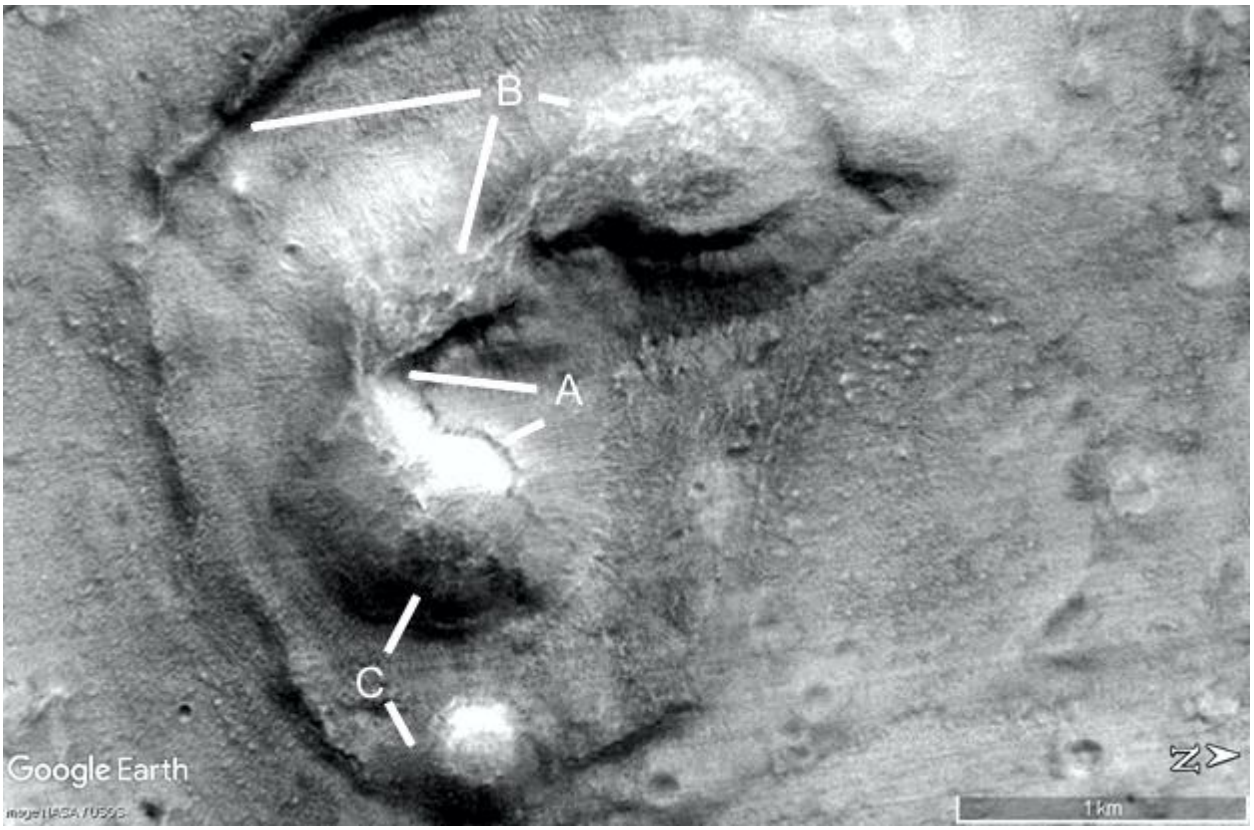
There are also darker areas often bounded by walls or geometric shapes. These may have been farms, why they appear in some areas like around Cydonia and in Isidis remains unanswered. Other areas contain hypothetical artefacts but no farm formations, so these creatures would have used a different way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

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

Ecydhh2118

Hypothesis

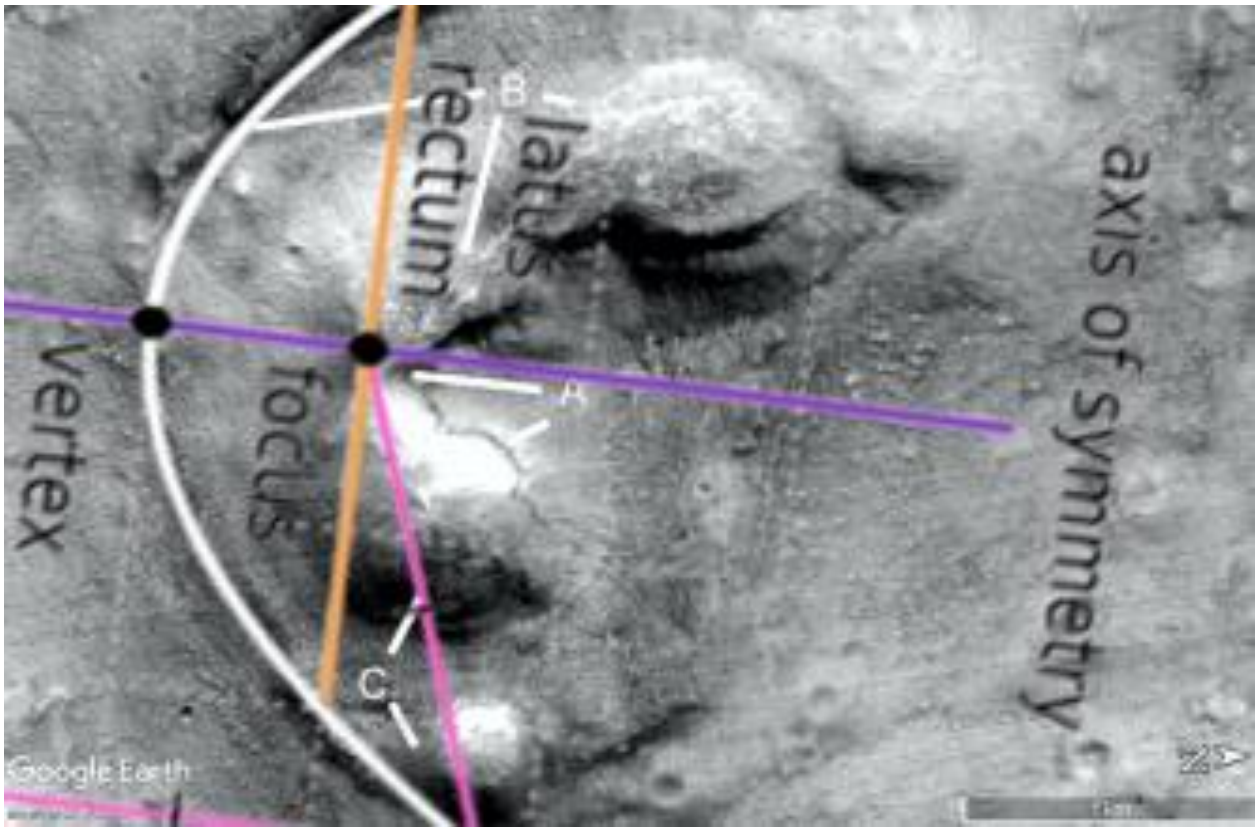
A shows two tubes coming out of a hollow hill with a settled roof. B shows this connecting through a collapsed roof to another hollow hill at 4 o'clock. At 8 o'clock may be another tube. Shows a collapsed segment of the hill at 1 o'clock and a second hollow hill at 5 o'clock.



Ecydhh2118a

Hypothesis

An approximate parabola is shown.



Ecydhh2119

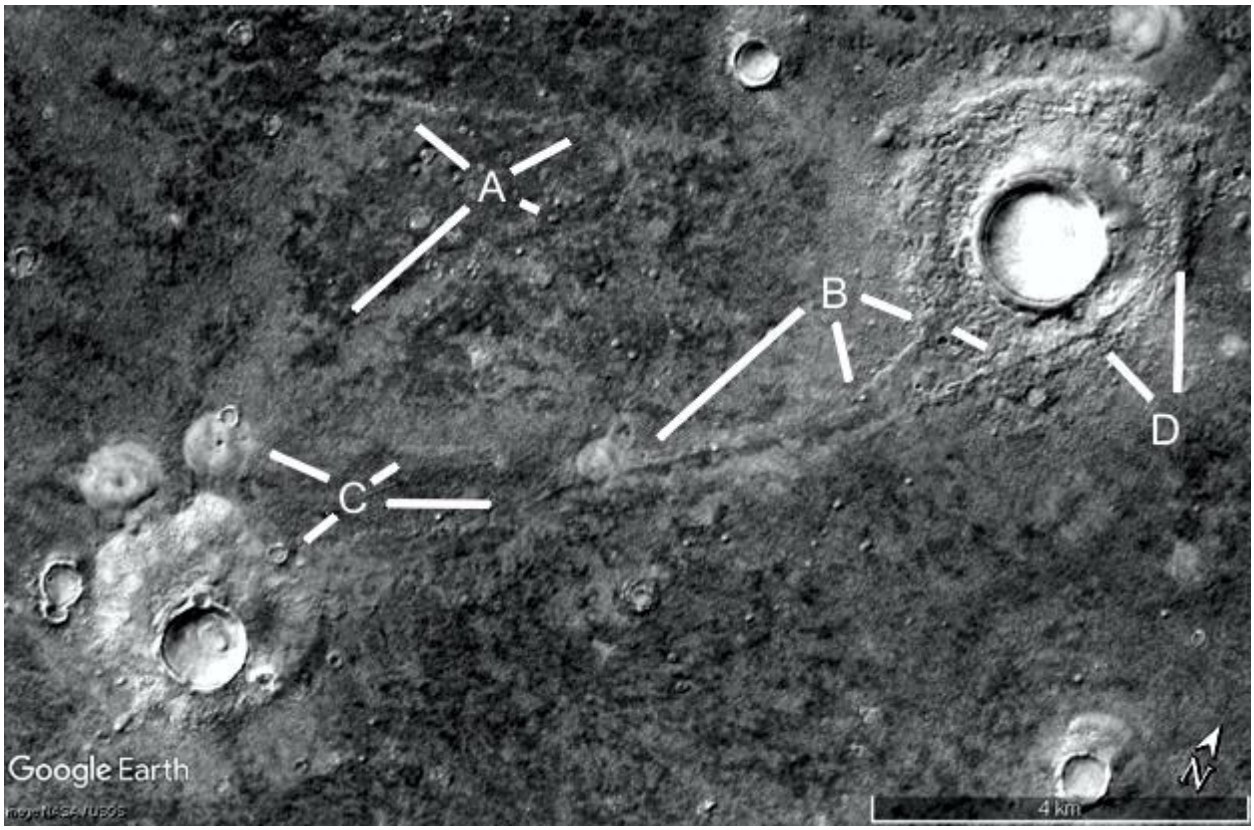
Hypothesis

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

Ecydt2120

Hypothesis

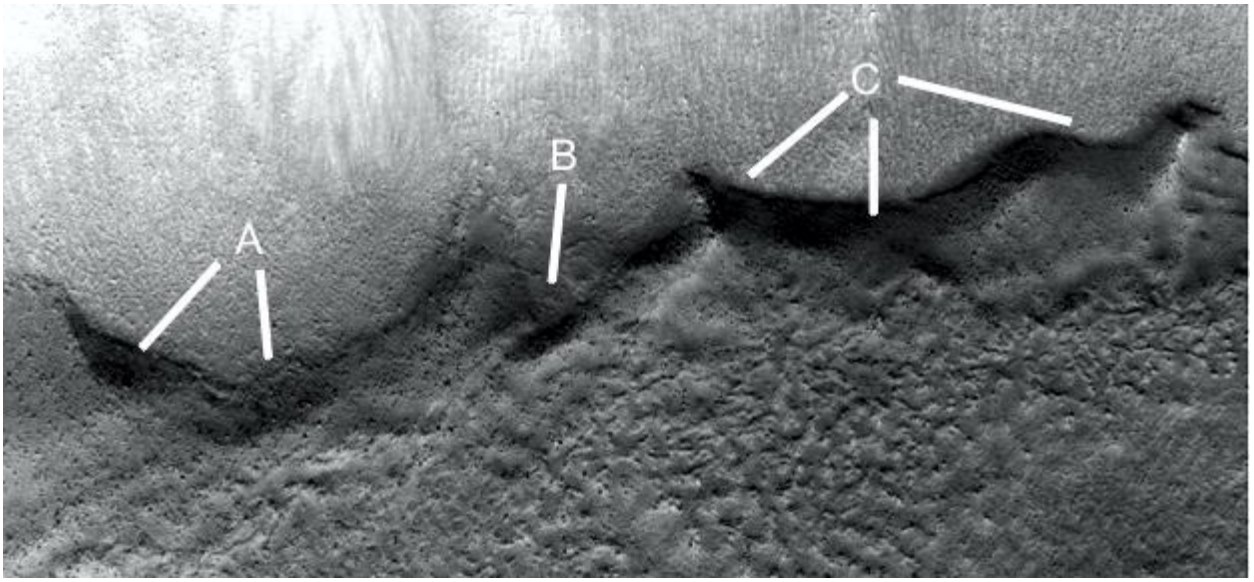
A shows two tubes connected, B shows a tube expanding into a triangle before connecting to a hollow hill surrounding a crater at D. C from 8 to 3 o'clock shows how this tube connects to another crater, it forks into a second tube going into a hill from 10 to 2 o'clock.



Ecydt2122a

Hypothesis

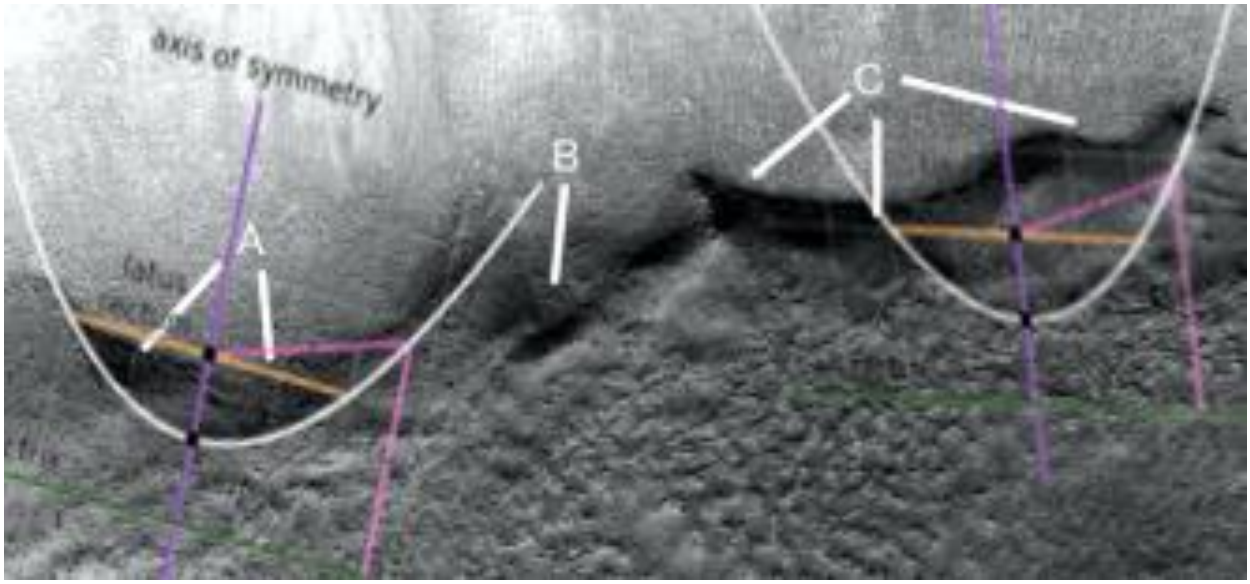
A, B, and C show excavation dams cut into the crater floor.



Ecydt2122a2

Hypothesis

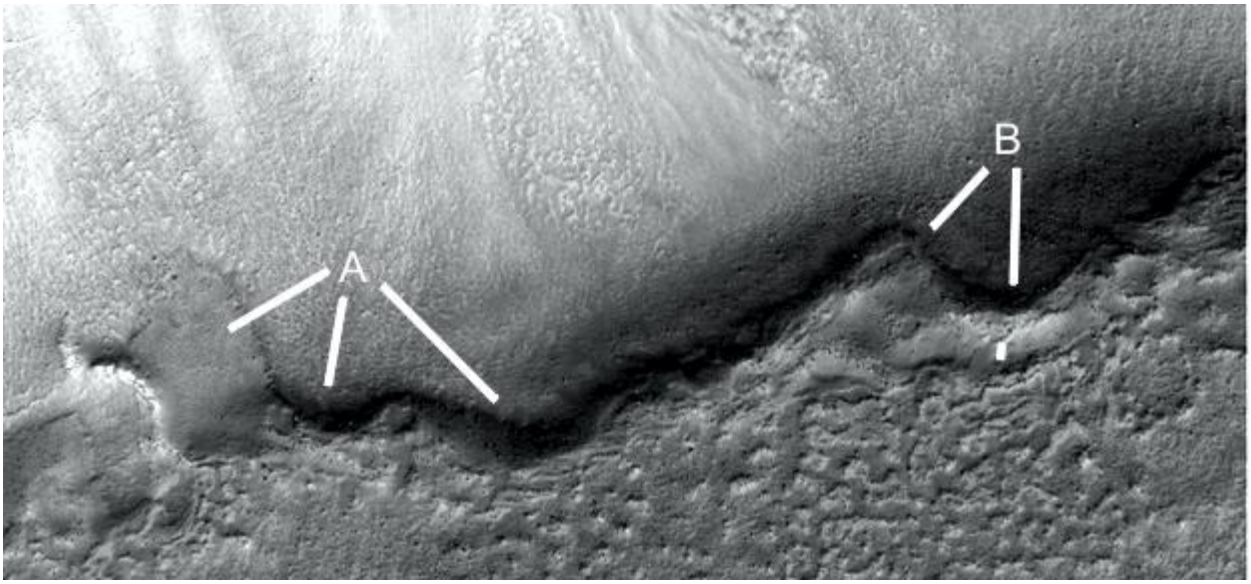
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2122b

Hypothesis

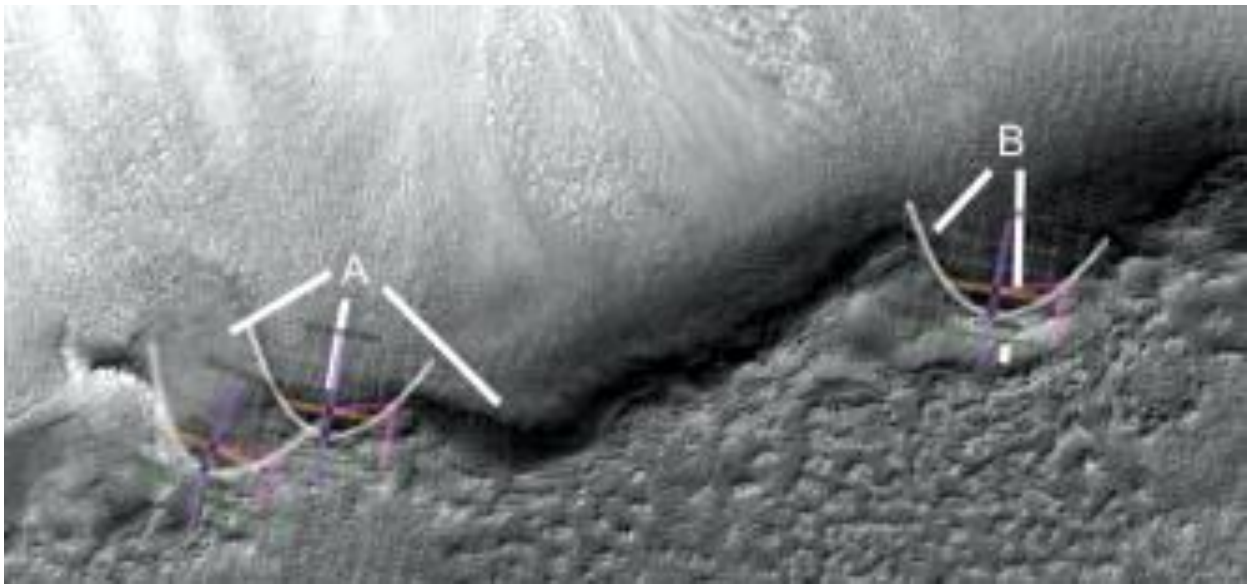
A shows an artificial looking bend in the side of the dam at 8 o'clock, two other dams at 4 and 6 o'clock. B shows another dam with an overflow dam at 6 o'clock second leg.



Ecydt2122b2

Hypothesis

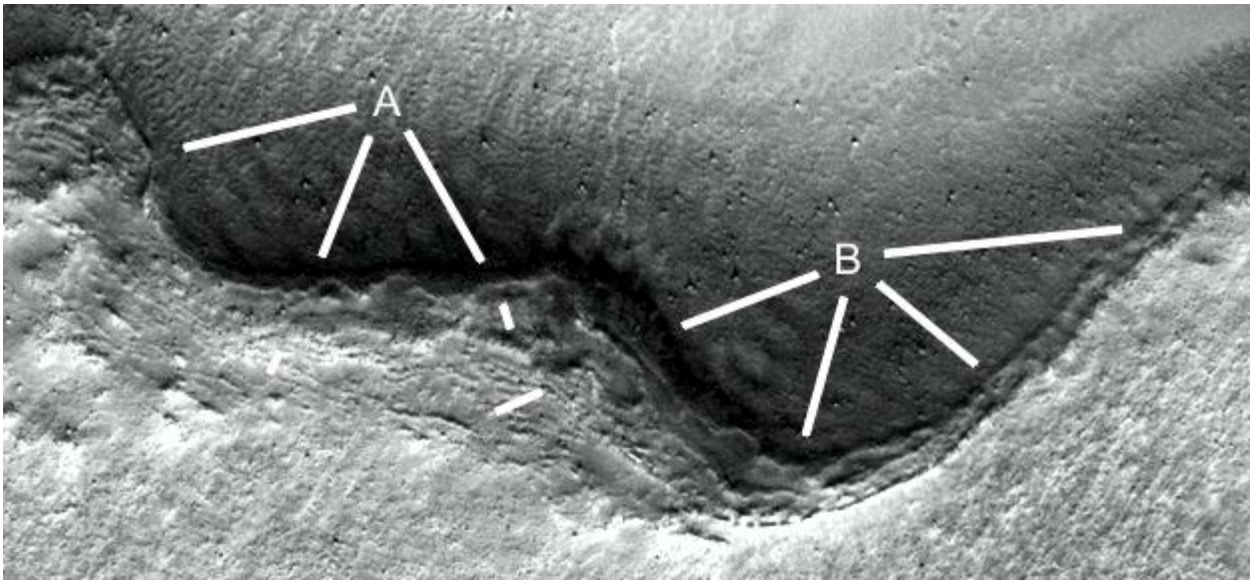
Three parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2122c

Hypothesis

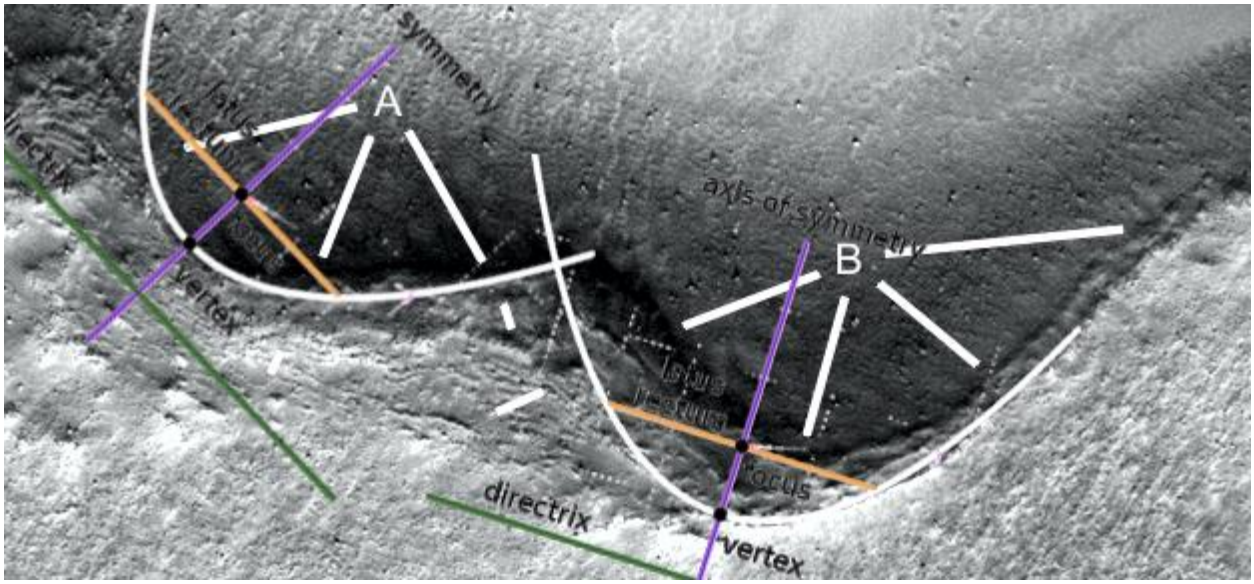
A and B show how the dam wall is degrading, A at 8 o'clock is in good condition, at 5 and 7 o'clock the cement edge of the dam wall has been undermined perhaps from water overflows in the past. B shows a double wall from 2 to 7 o'clock as if the central dam wall has eroded away or fallen off. The wall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



Ecydt2122c2

Hypothesis

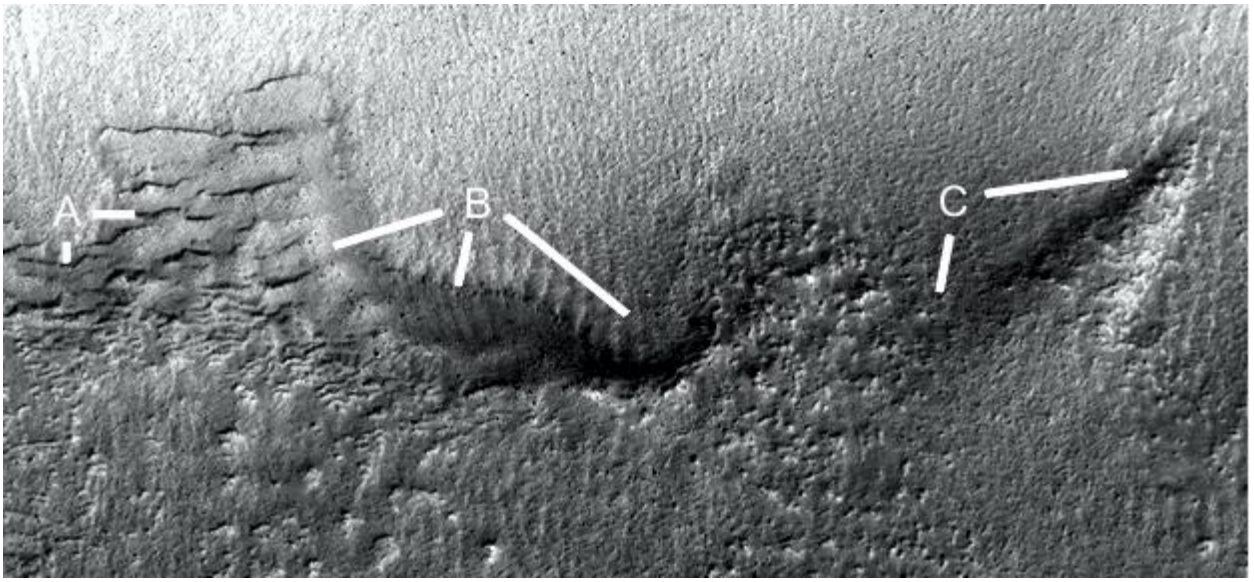
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2122d

Hypothesis

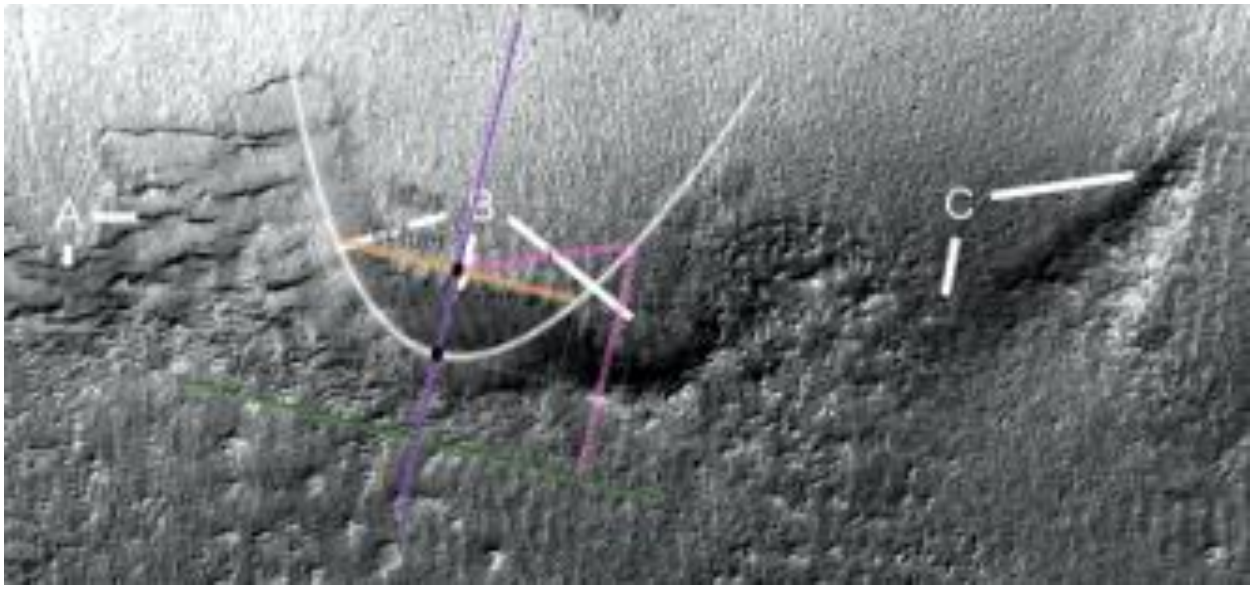
A shows regular layers, perhaps how these formations are constructed. B at 8 o'clock shows these layers go deep into the rock to the crater wall. B at 6 o'clock shows the smooth dam wall, at 4 o'clock the dam wall top is falling apart. C at 6 o'clock shows the dam is highly eroded as is the arch between B and C unlike at A. At C at 2 o'clock the dam wall also shows some layers.



Ecydt2122d2

Hypothesis

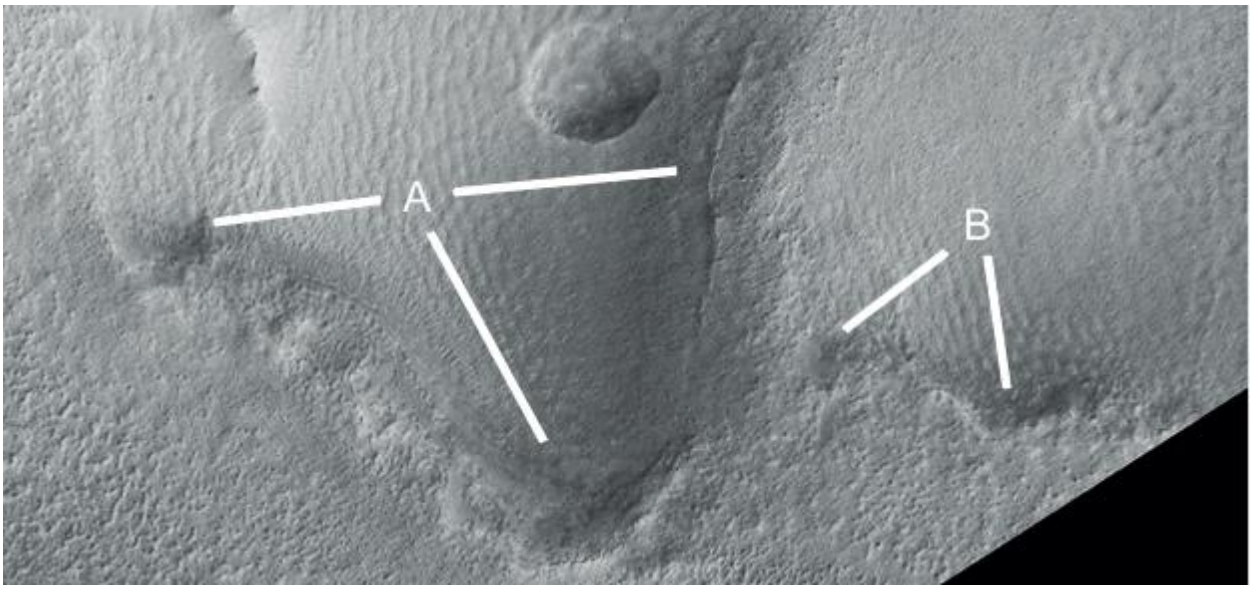
A parabola is shown. C was probably also a parabola.



Ecydt2122e

Hypothesis

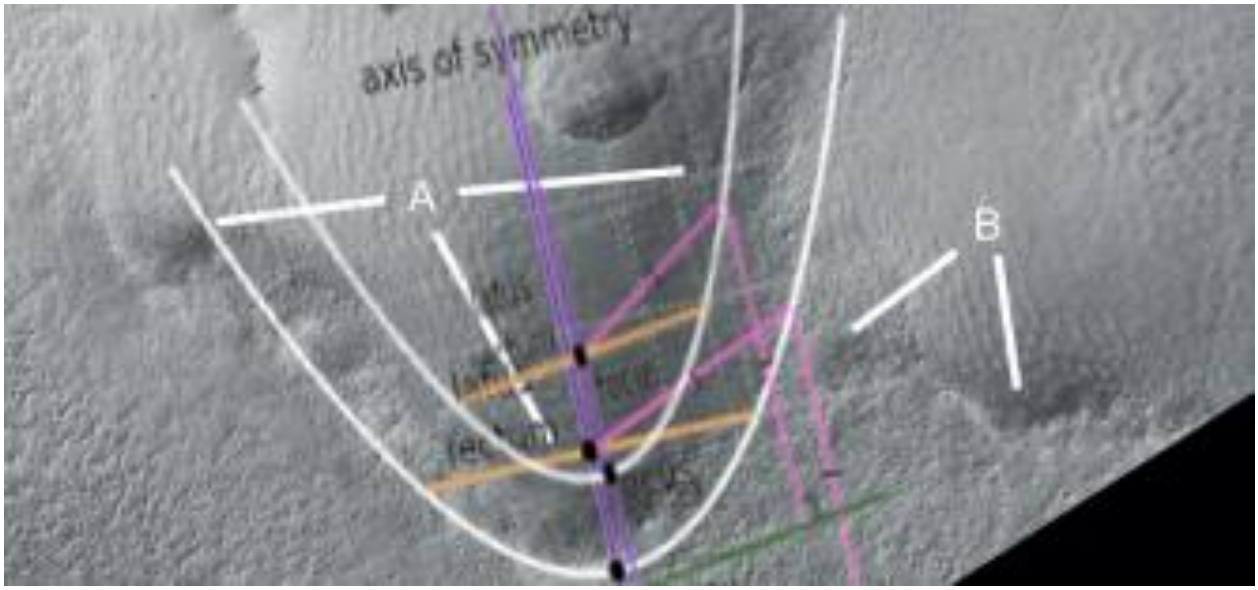
A at 8 o'clock would also be a small parabola, at 5 o'clock is an inner and outer parabola. At 2 o'clock the dam wall is eroded but still shows a clear edge to it. B is also eroded, this may be more from the material in the crater than flaws in the construction.



Ecydt2122e2

Hypothesis

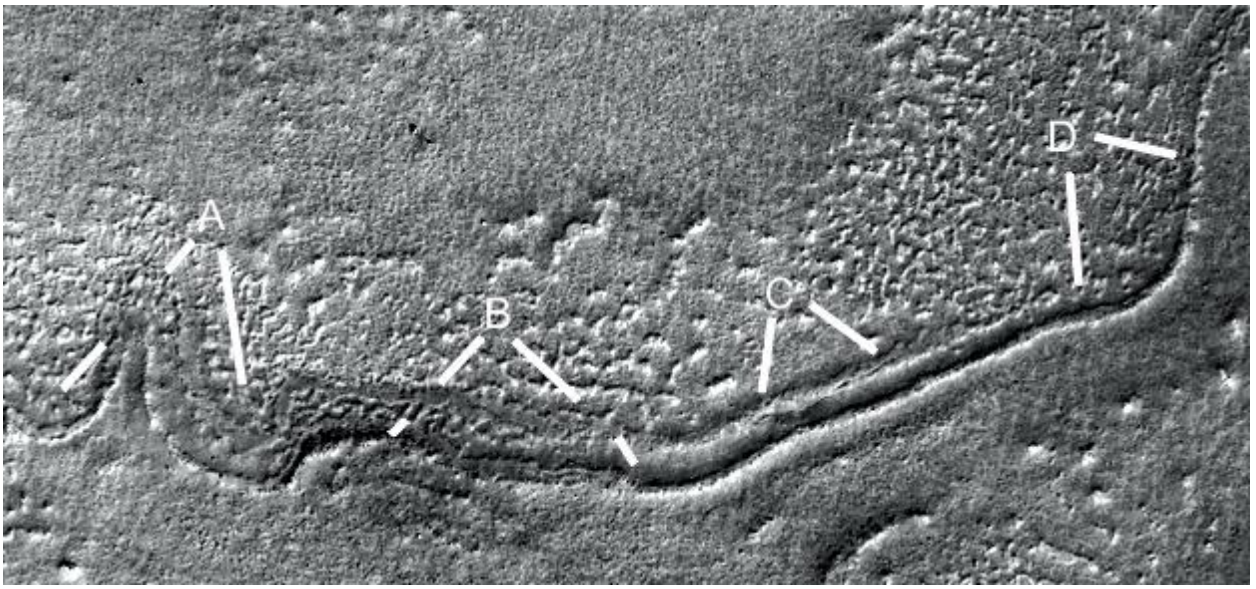
An inner and outer parabola is shown.



Ecydt2122f

Hypothesis

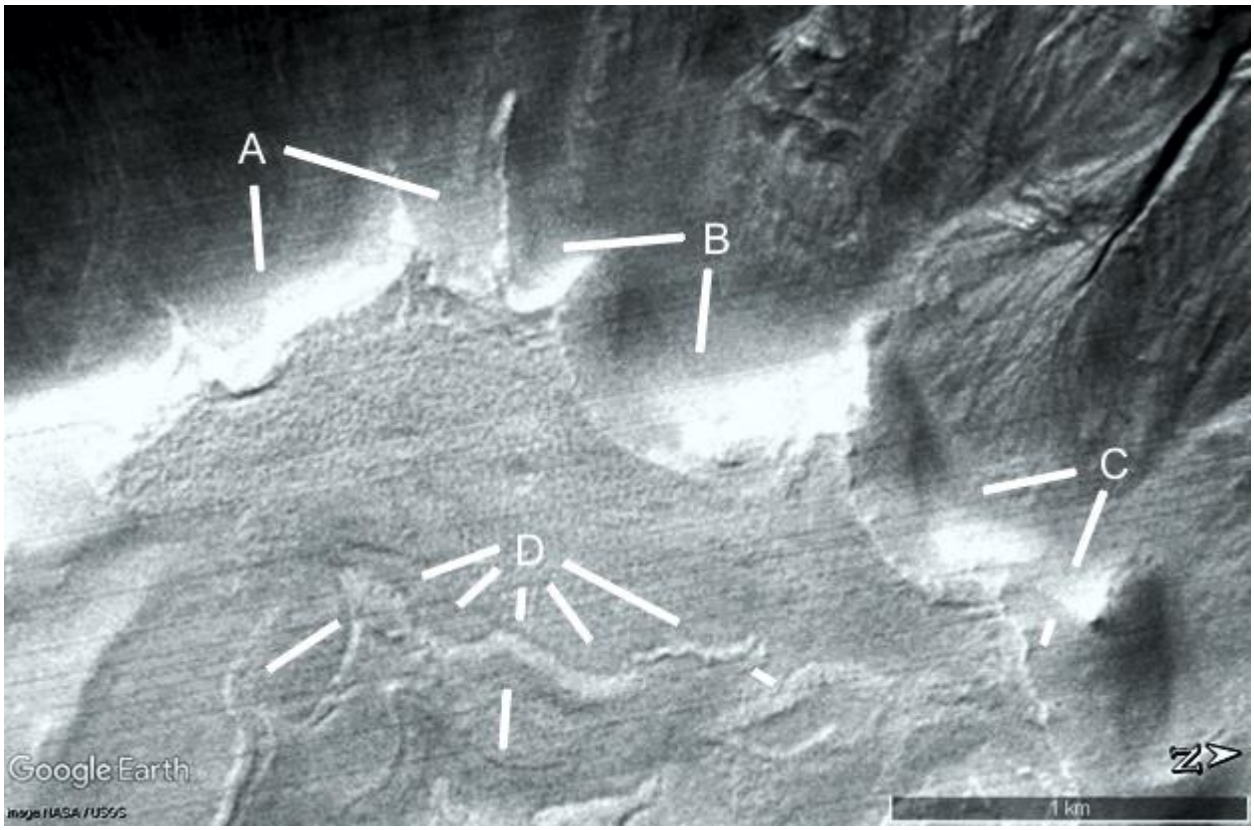
This may be a collapsed tube, a dam, or canal, A appears to be dams. B shows this deep channel and how the top of the wall is eroded here. C shows the wall has cracks in it perhaps eroding like B but less advanced. D at 6 o'clock shows the top of the wall is flattened, at 4 o'clock it may have pillars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



Ecydd2124

Hypothesis

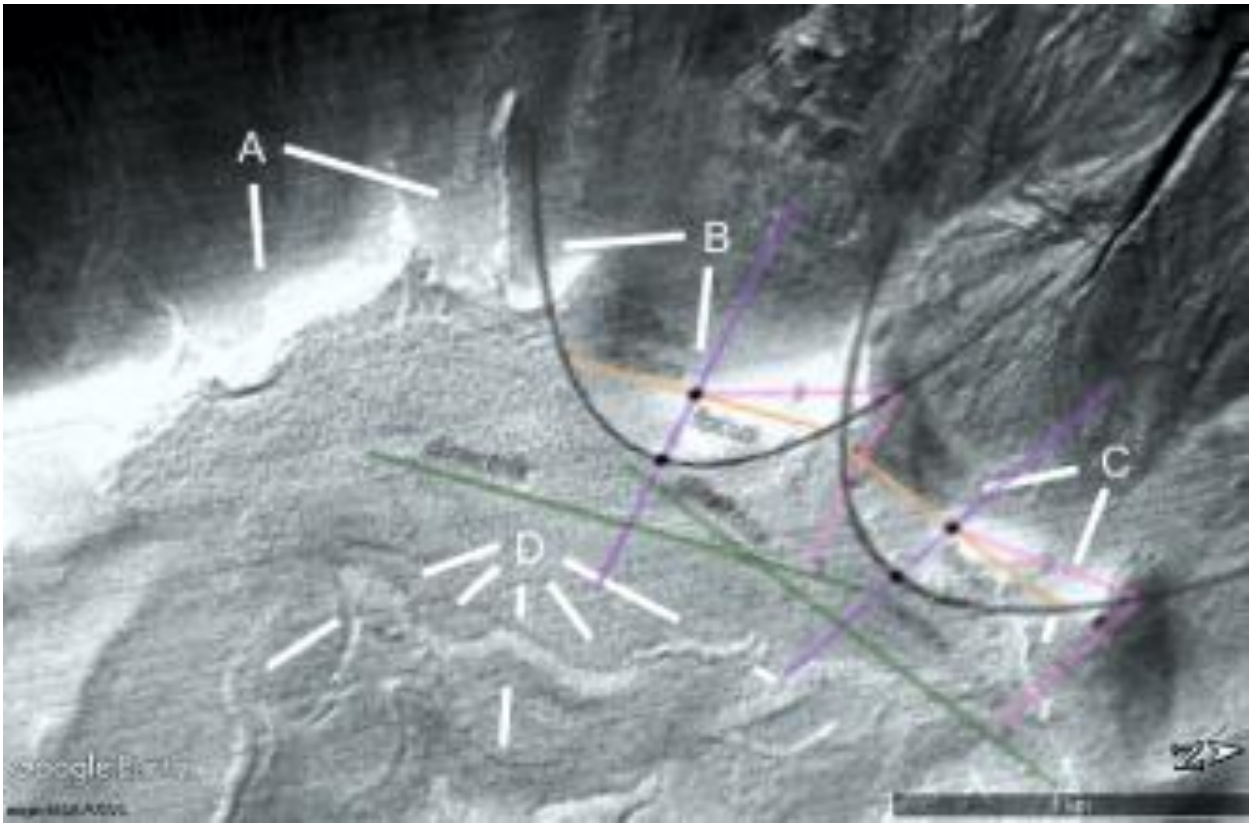
A, B, and C show excavation dams, this material may have been brought up from the bottom of the crater. Alternatively dunes and other loose material could have been pushed into the crater, but this would show signs around the top of the crater.



Ecydd2124a

Hypothesis

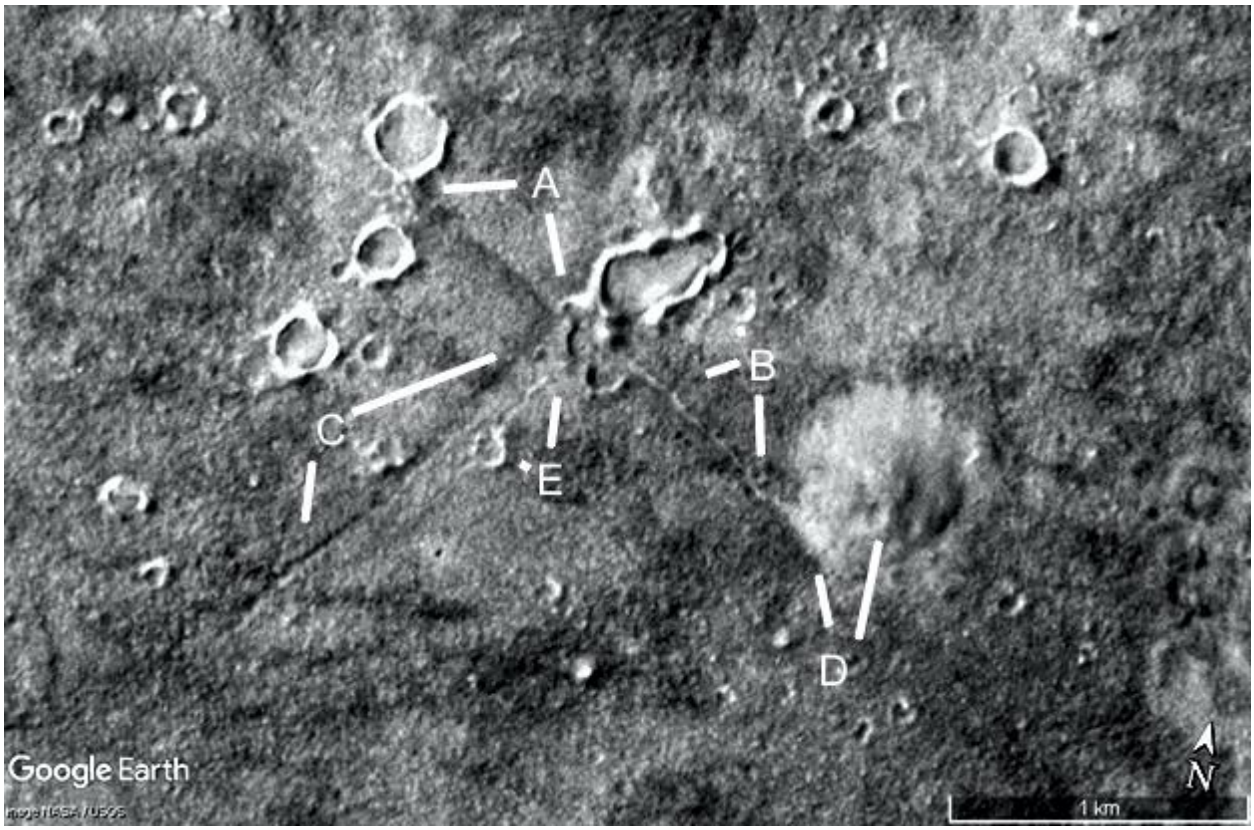
Two parabolas are shown.



Ecydt2125

Hypothesis

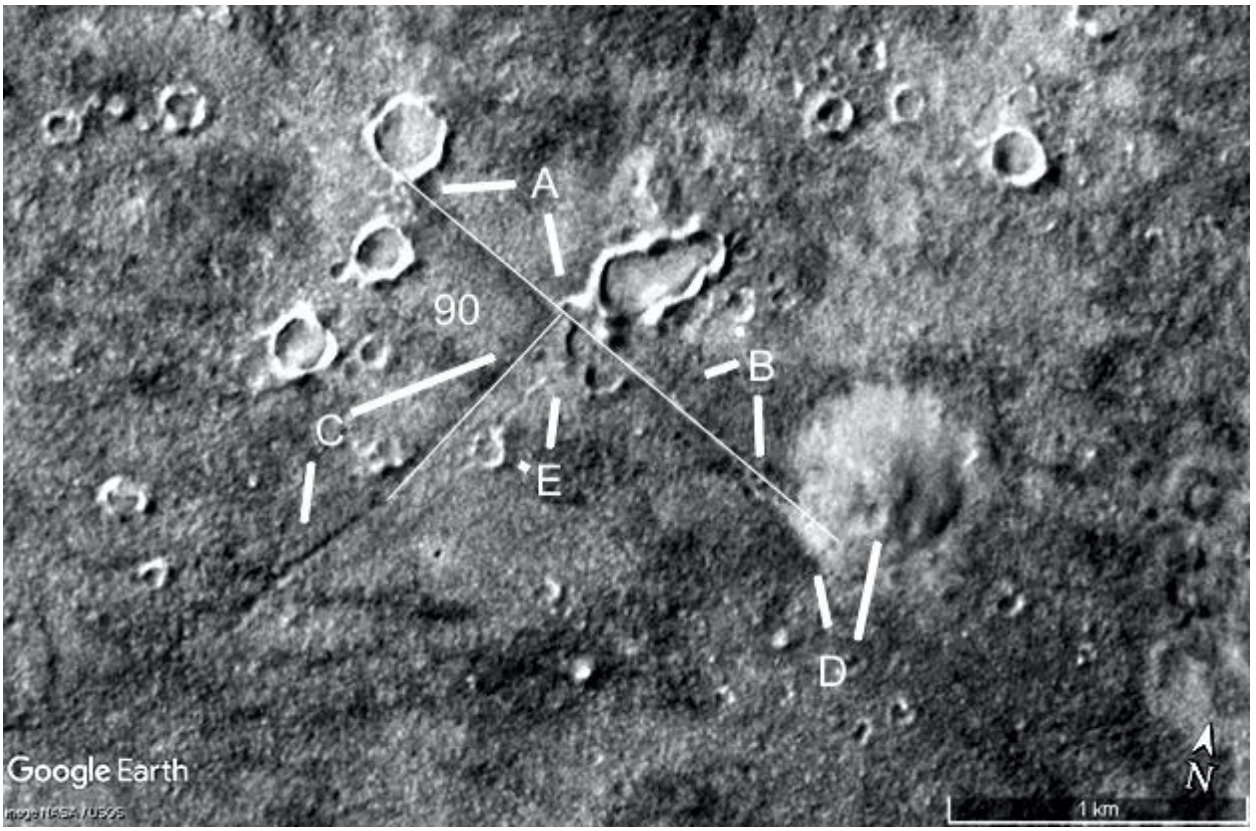
A and B show a wall or tube connecting a crater and a hollow hill. A shows a connection to the crater at 8 o'clock and a connection to another altered crater at 5 o'clock. D at 11 o'clock shows this connection to the hill, at 1 o'clock the hill is collapsing. C shows a connecting tube approximately at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



Ecydt2125a

Hypothesis

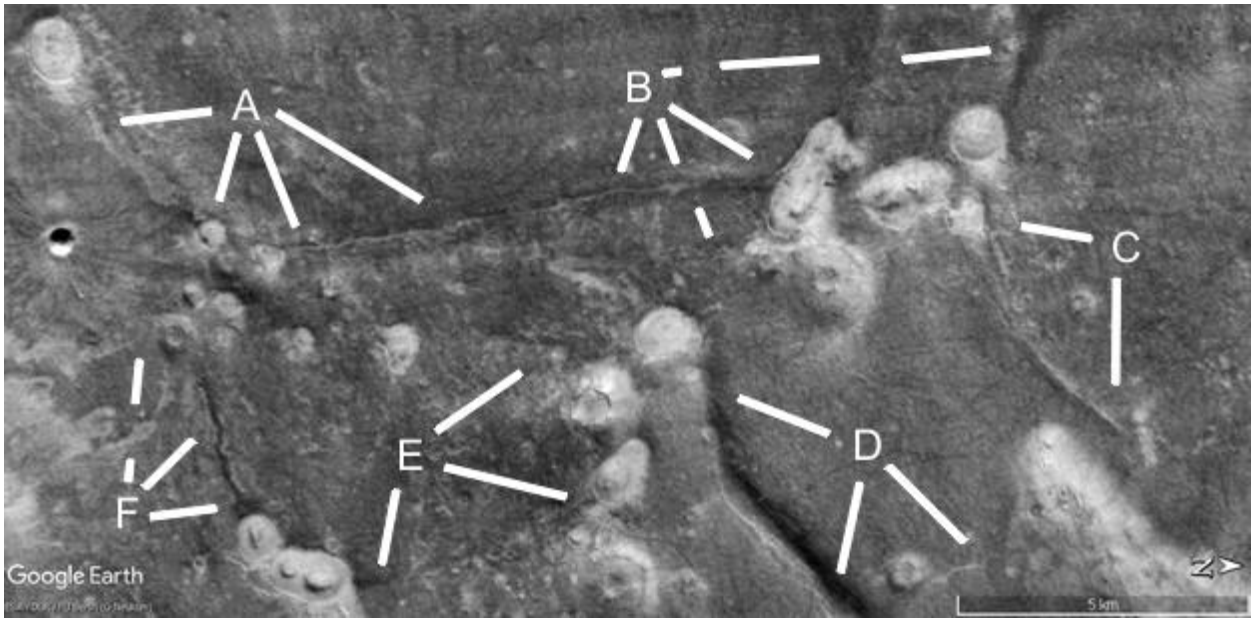
The two tubes are quite straight, with an angle of 90° between them.



Ecydt2126

Hypothesis

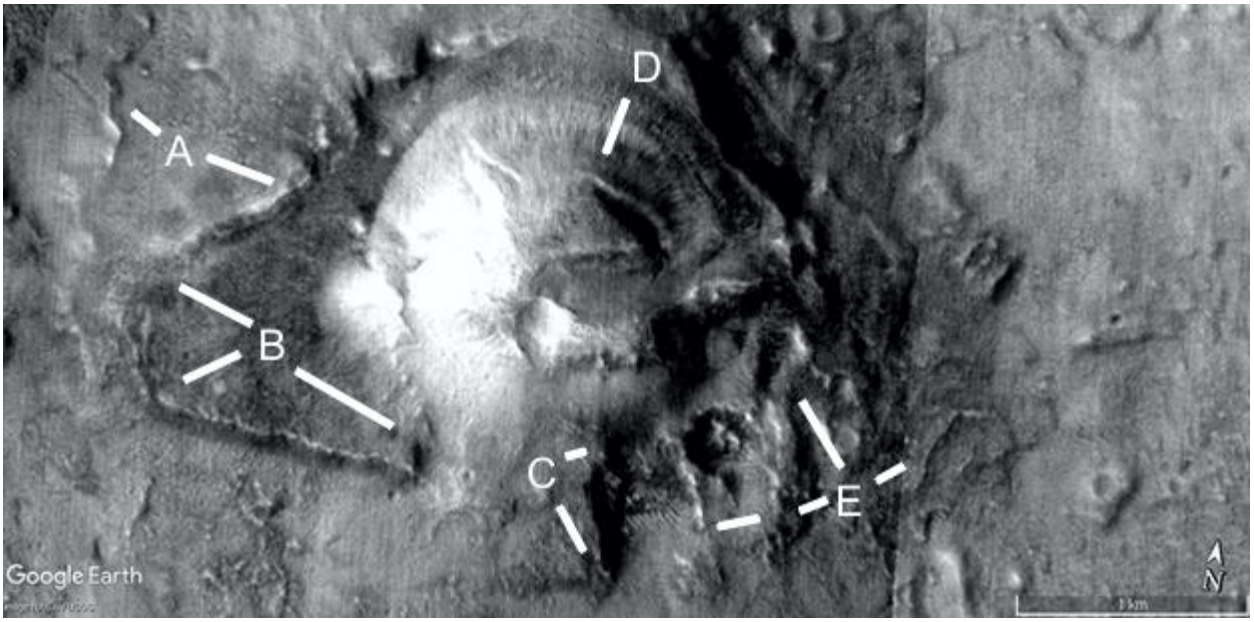
A and B show tubes between craters and hills. C shows another tube going to a crater. D from 7 to 11 o'clock shows a thicker tube connecting to a crater, a smaller tube at 4 o'clock connects to another crater. E and F show more tubes.



Ecydhh2127

Hypothesis

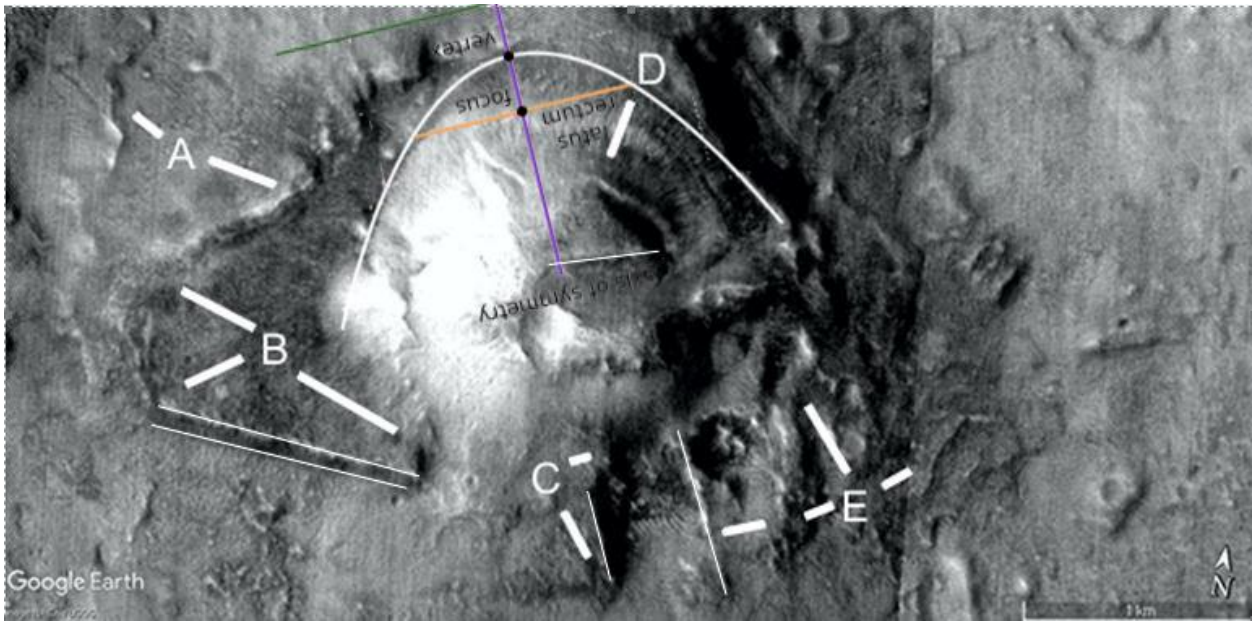
A shows a wavy tube at 10 o'clock, at 4 o'clock is a wall or dam surrounding part of the hollow hill continuing down to B. C shows a collapsed segment of the hill, D shows a cavity on the roof. E shows another collapsed segment at 8 o'clock, this continues up to 11 o'clock. At 2 o'clock is a wall perhaps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



Ecydhh2127a

Hypothesis

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

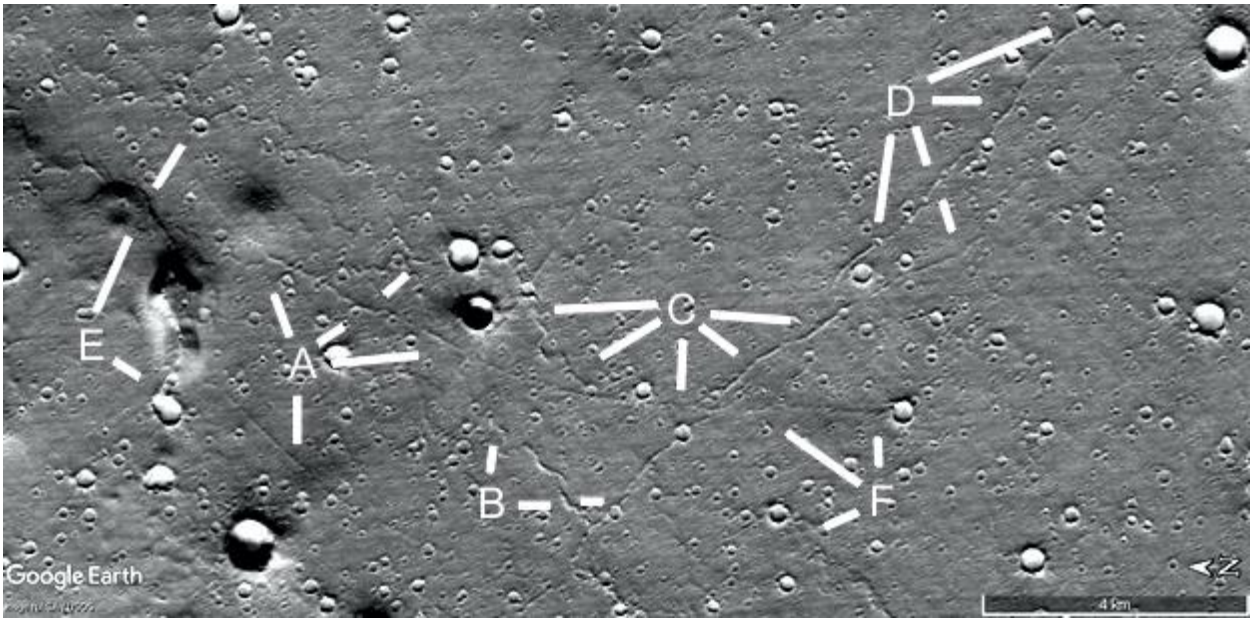


This next section shows formations in and near Isidis Crater.

Ist2128

Hypothesis

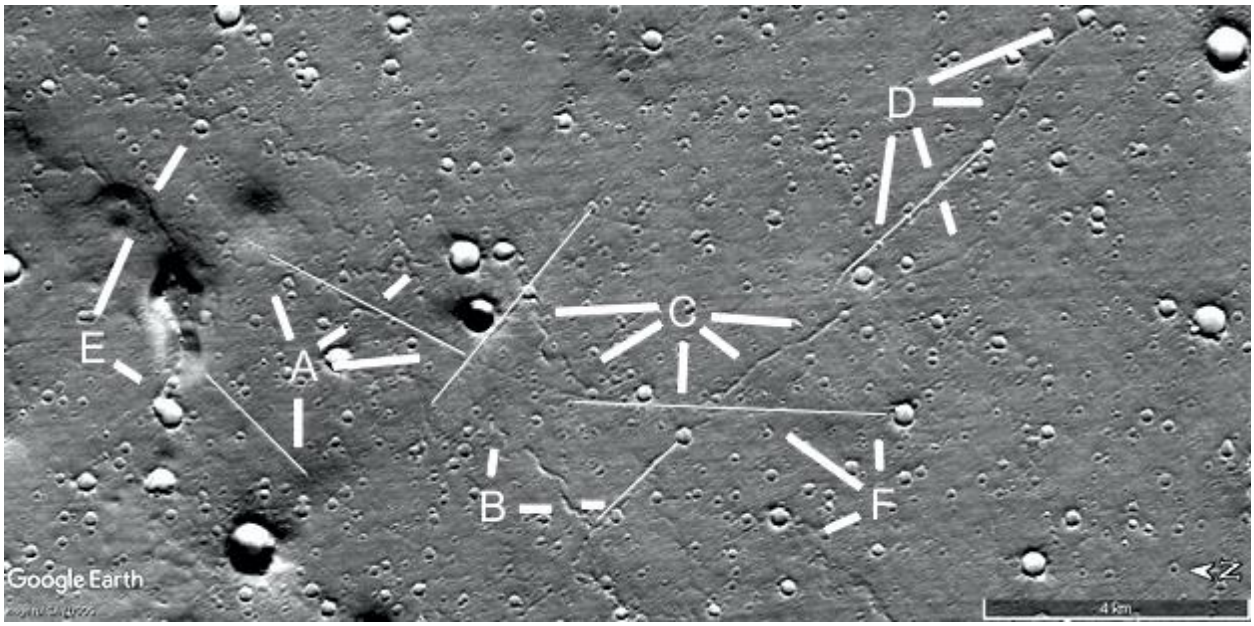
Many tubes are shown here connecting to craters. F shows two of these, it crosses a tube at C going up to D.



Ist2128a

Hypothesis

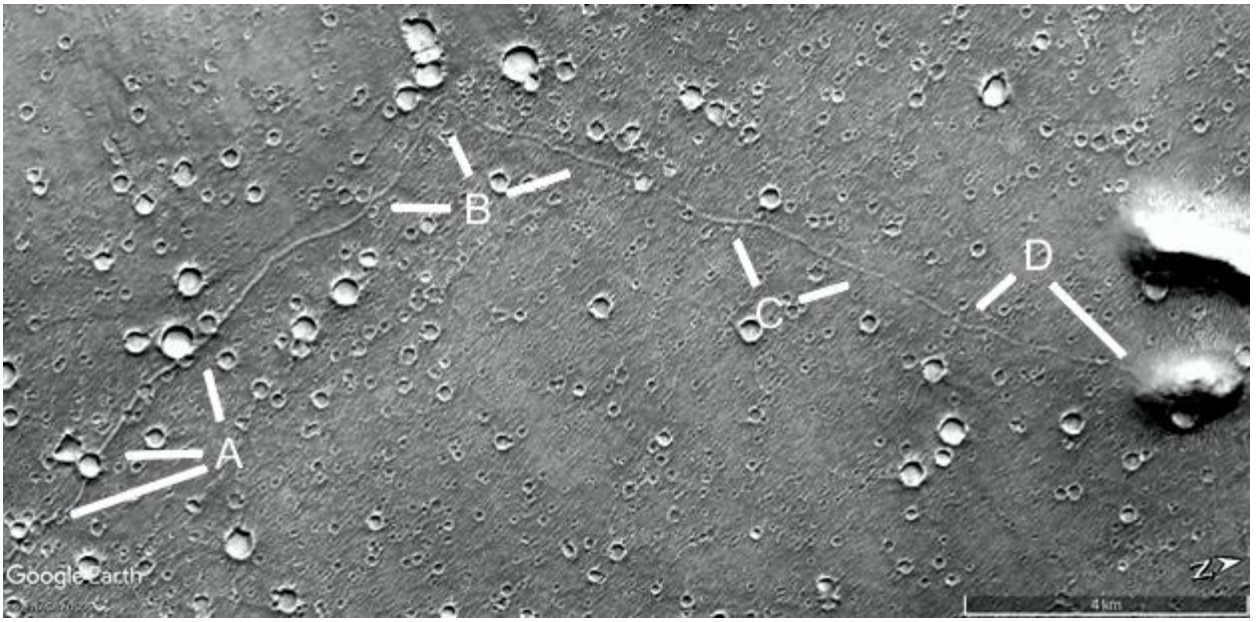
This shows how straight some of the tubes are.



Ist2131

Hypothesis

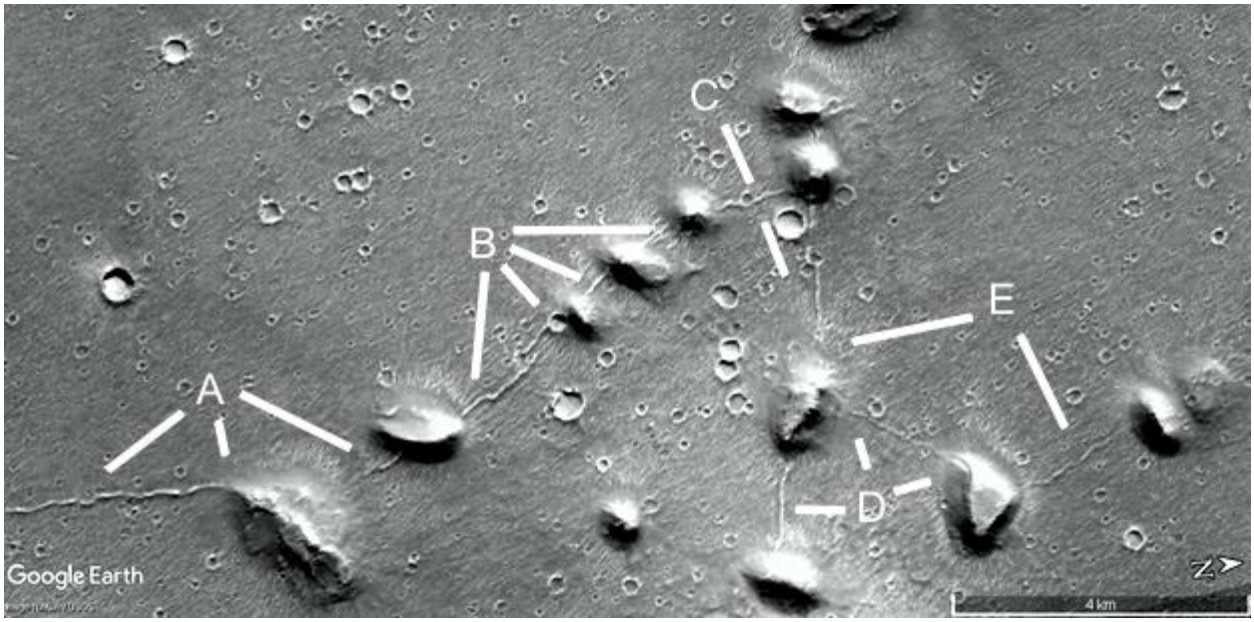
A shows a tube connecting craters, it goes up to B around a crater then over to C and D into a hill.



Ist2142

Hypothesis

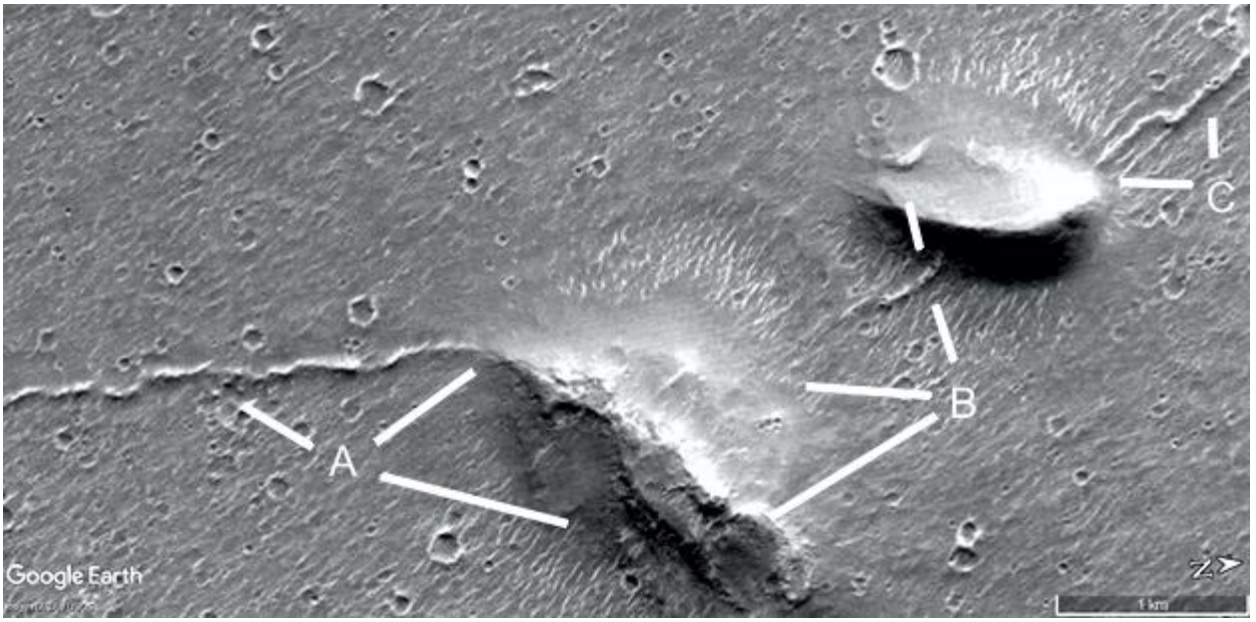
A and B show tubes connecting many hills. These continue up to C and then down to D and E. 13 out of 14 hills are connected by tubes here.



Ishh2143

Hypothesis

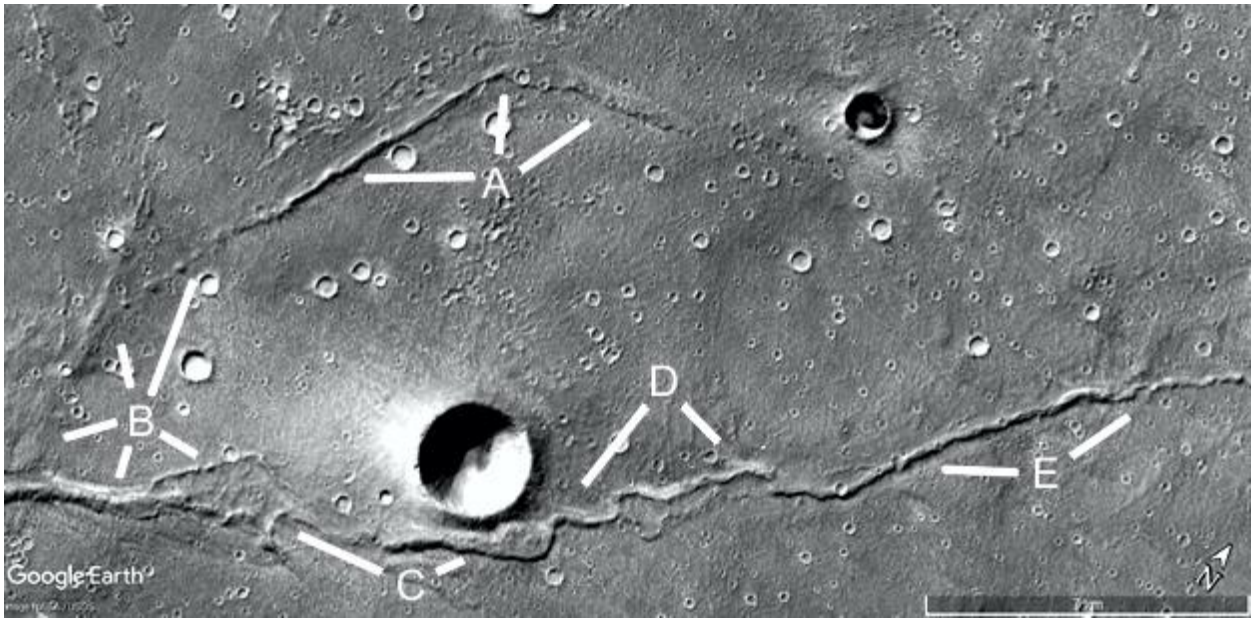
A shows a wavy tube as if it was broken by a flood or high winds. This connects to the hill at 2 o'clock, segments have collapsed such as at 4 o'clock. B shows other collapsed segments of this hill at 8 and 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock first leg there is a tube coming out of the hill, at the second leg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



Ist2200

Hypothesis

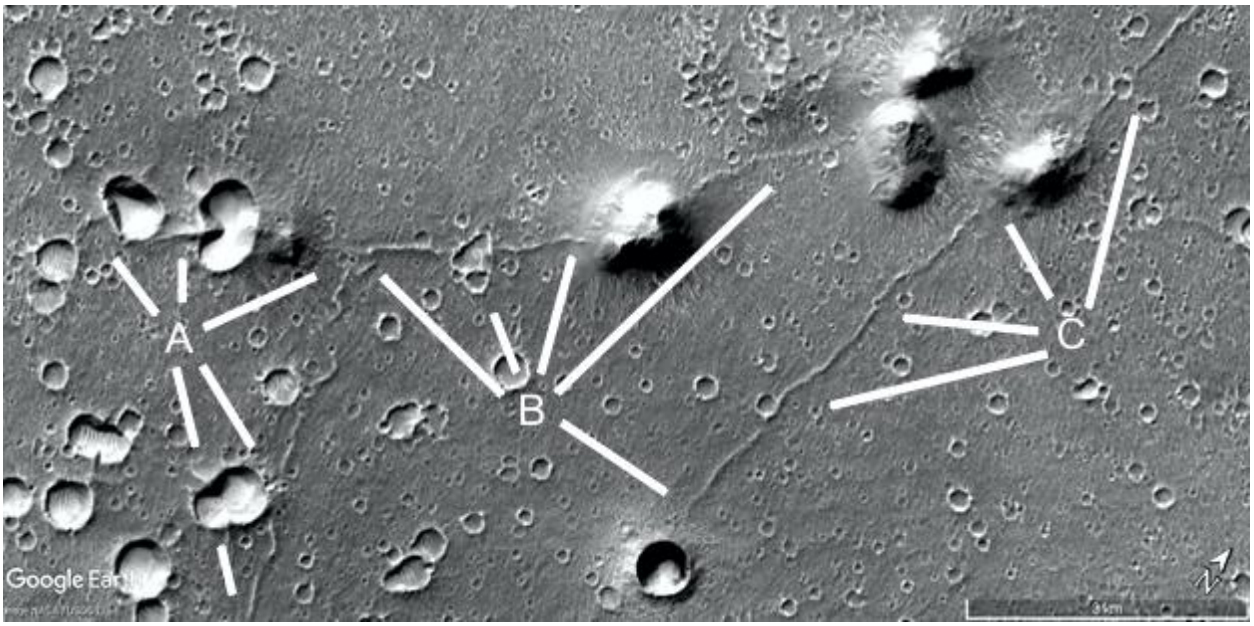
A shows some straighter tubes, B at 1 o'clock shows how the tube has eroded into a series of arches or pillars. It connects to other tubes at 7, 8, and 11 o'clock. A triangle is shown at 4 o'clock, probably a collapsed hollow hill. Some of the other hills in this area are triangular, there may be an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



Ist2206

Hypothesis

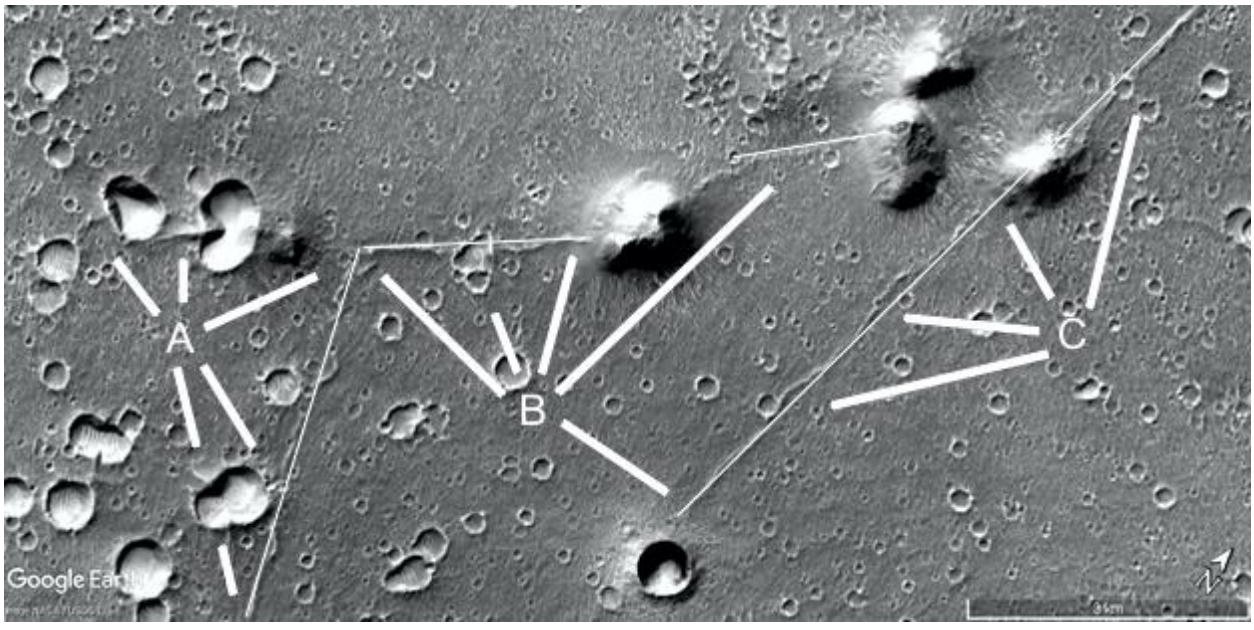
A shows tubes connecting craters or pit dams at 11 and 12 o'clock, also at 4 and 5 o'clock. At 2 o'clock these tubes connect together. At B at 10 o'clock there may be a small segment of tube that has become disconnected. This continues on through another pit dam at 11 o'clock into a hill at 1 o'clock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



Ist2206a

Hypothesis

This shows how straight some of the tubes are.


A
B
C
Google Earth