

Martian Geometry Book 2

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 Cöbber 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.

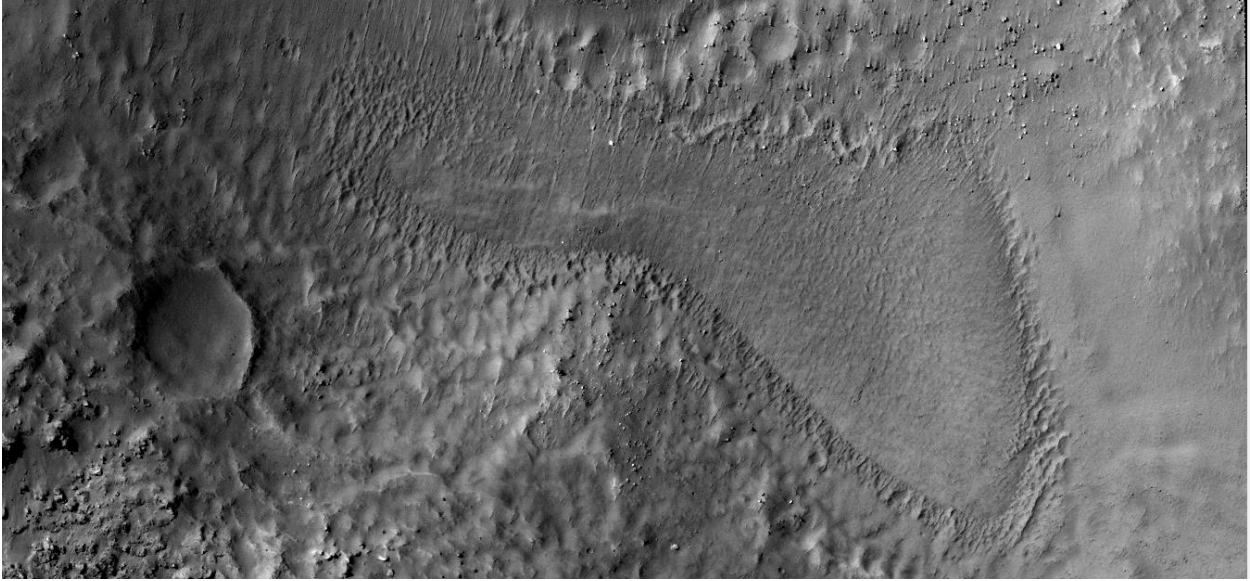
Canals, lakes, and water channels also vary in different areas. West of Cydonia there is an extensive array of hypothetical canals, also east and west of Elysium Mons. Some of these connect to larger lakes which may be artificial. Some hypothetical dams have water channels to direct water into a dam,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

Cymd460a

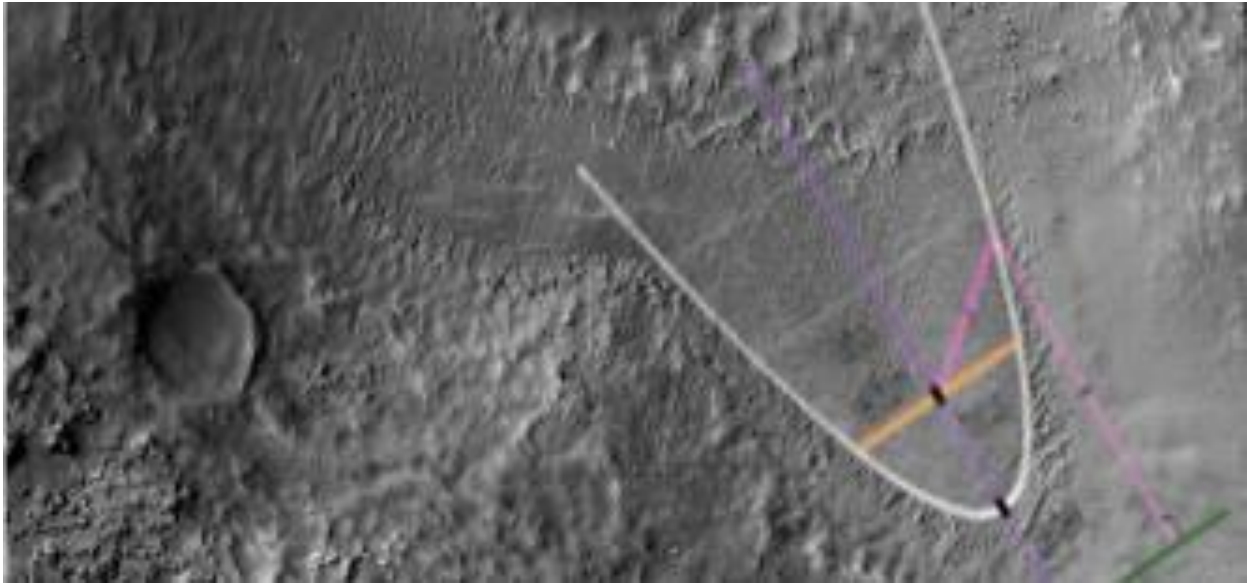
Hypothesis

This is probably a highly eroded dam, the walls having broken off.



Cymd460a2

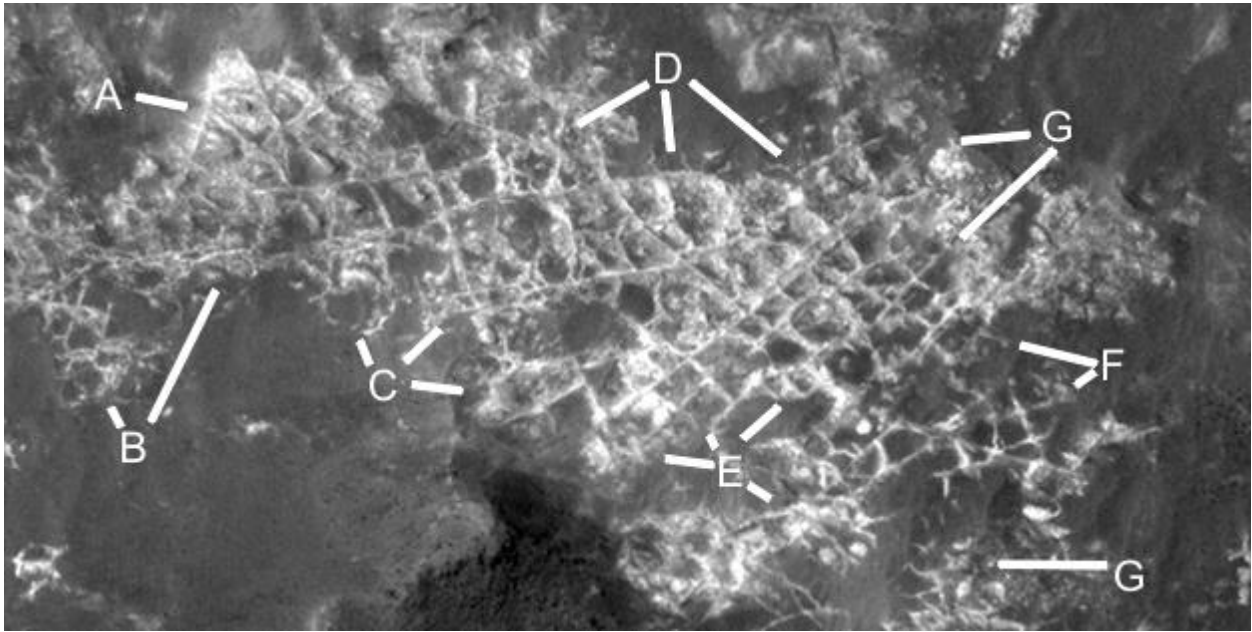
A parabola is shown.



Cymmh464d

Hypothesis

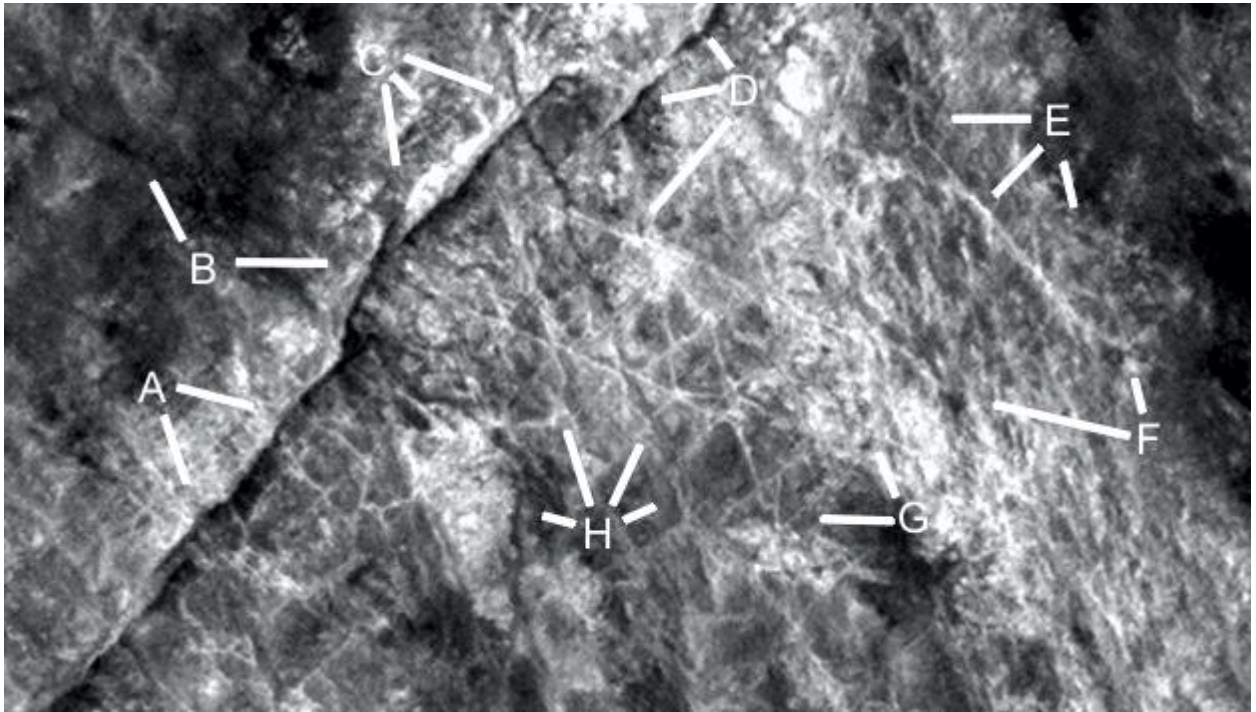
A shows these walled structures, in them the pale areas may be a degrading floor. Some of these objects may also have been furniture made of stone or cement. B shows more of these that may be degraded or buried. C at 2 o'clock shows a long very straight wall extending to the right. C at 4 o'clock shows more structures between the walls like furniture. The rooms at D show many small objects in the walls, these may also be from a collapsed roof. The rooms around E, F, and G may be partially buried like at B.



Cymhh464g

Hypothesis

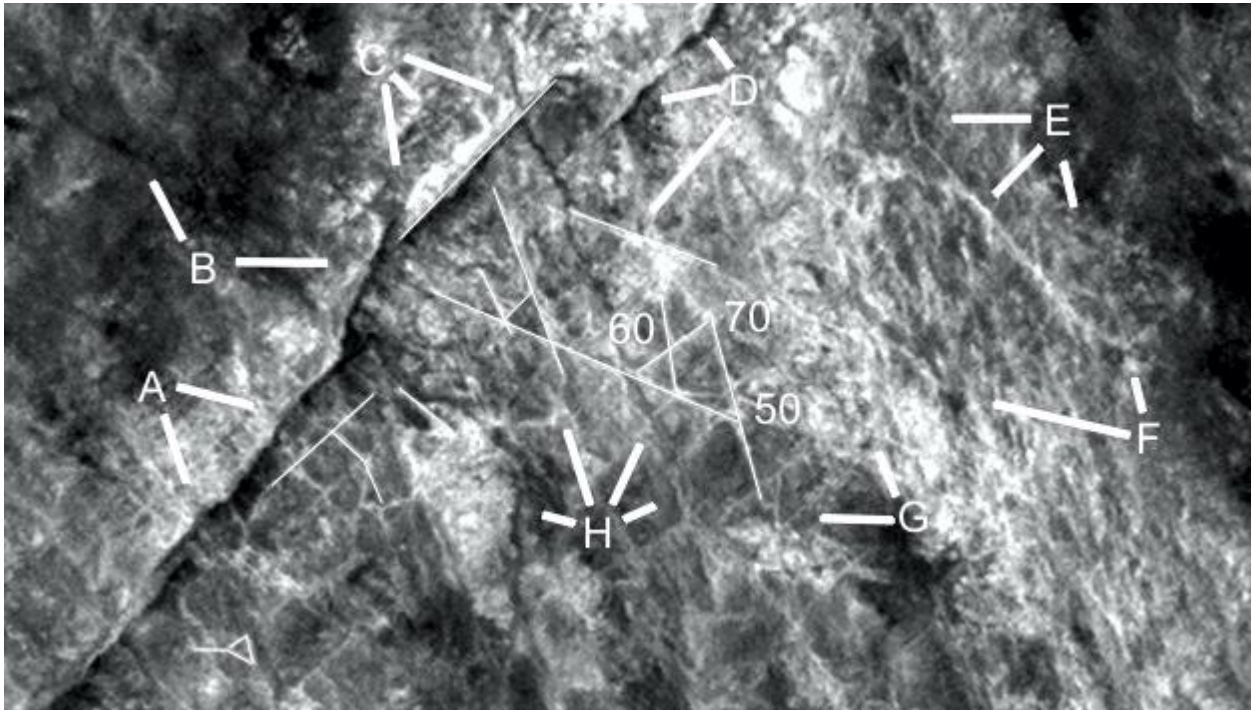
A shows a ridge that may be natural or associated with these formations. The ridge at B is dark but continues on as a pale wall casting a shadow on its upper side, down to G. C shows some small rooms. D, E, and F show some fainter ridges, perhaps worn down walls. At G and H the walls are triangular.



Cymhh464g2

Hypothesis

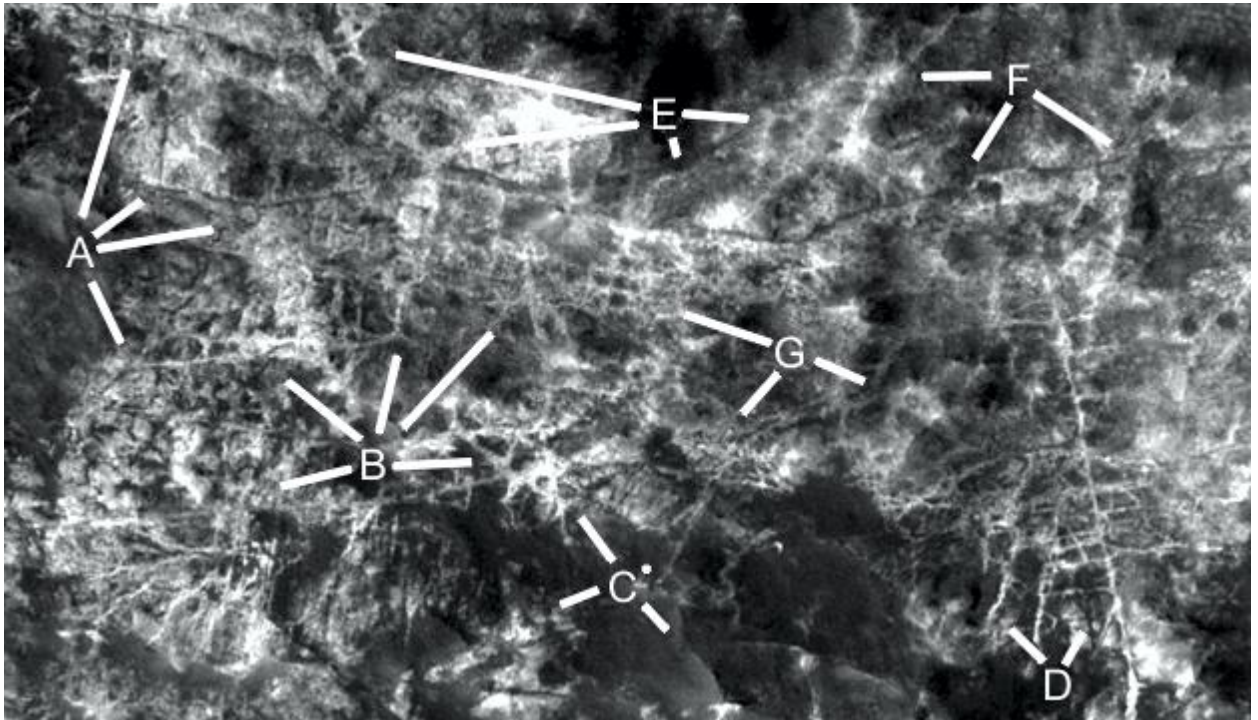
Here some of the walls have a line on them to show how straight they are. The triangles appear to be 50, 60, and 70 degrees. This is hard to explain geologically where these angles would appear over and over, one triangle is marked with these angles.



Cymhh464i

Hypothesis

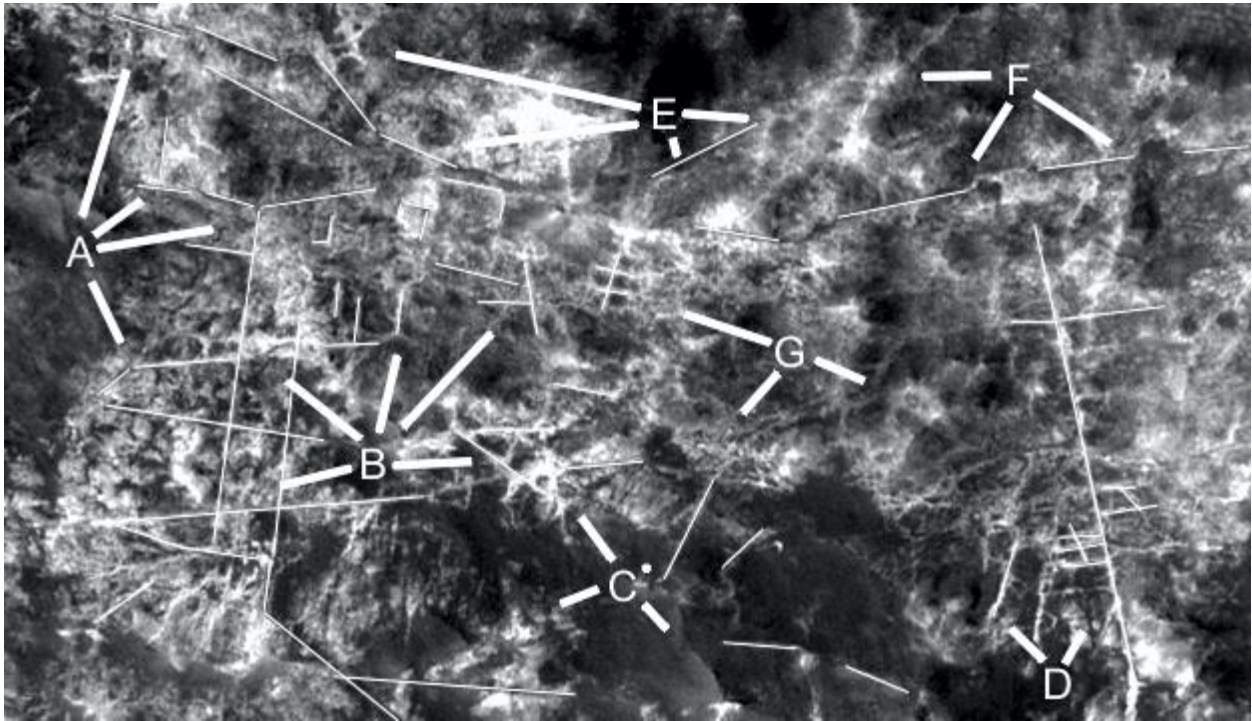
A and B show many rooms and walls. C at 11 o'clock may show a nexus where the walls come together into a circle or crater. The walls seem to be directed towards this crater though a meteor would fall in a random position. D shows many small rooms extending up the image, these may be buried or under an intact darker roof. These areas could be explored to see how many intact and sealed rooms survive. E at 8 o'clock shows another round nexus where the walls appear to converge, perhaps a meeting place. At 10 o'clock there may be a bridge over a cavity. At 3 and 5 o'clock the rooms may be partially buried. F shows another nexus at 9 o'clock the other rooms may have eroded away. G shows a large array of rectilinear rooms at 10 o'clock extending over to A. At 4 and 8 o'clock the rooms are more irregular.



Cymhh464i2

Hypothesis

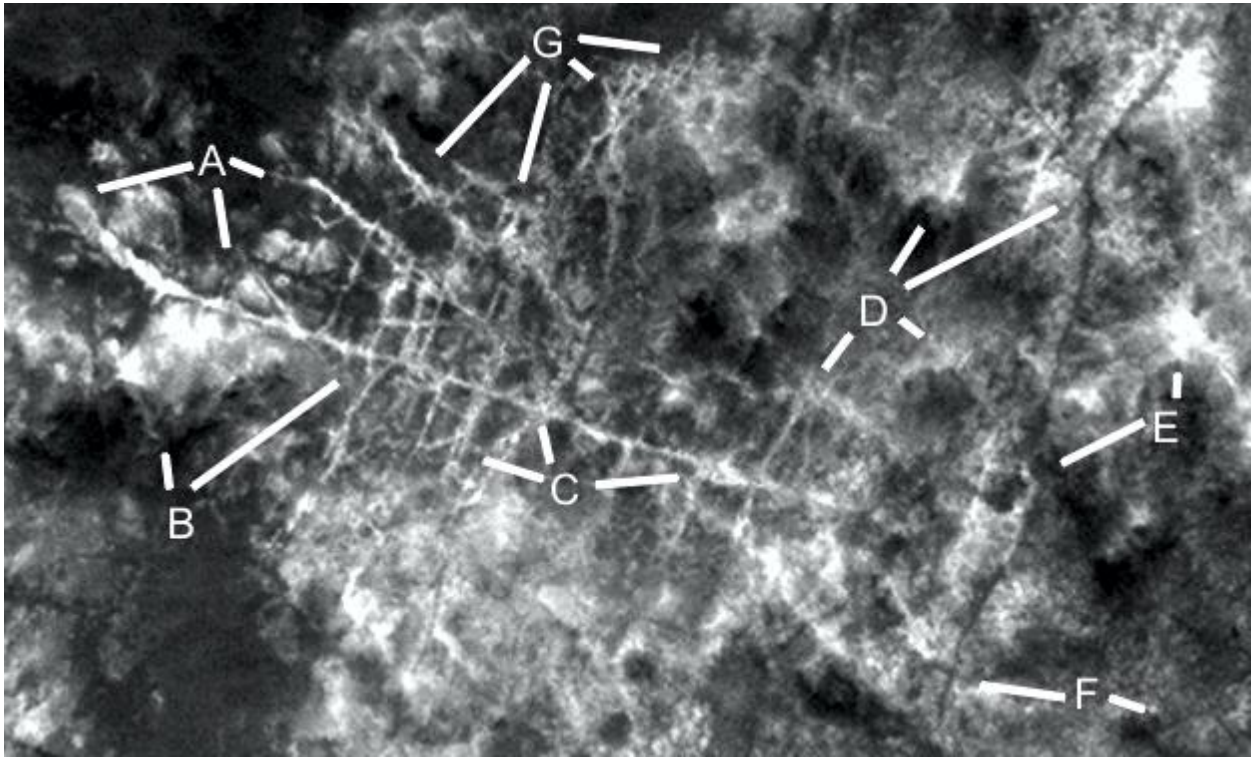
Straight lines are overlaid to show how straight these walls are.



Cymhh465e

Hypothesis

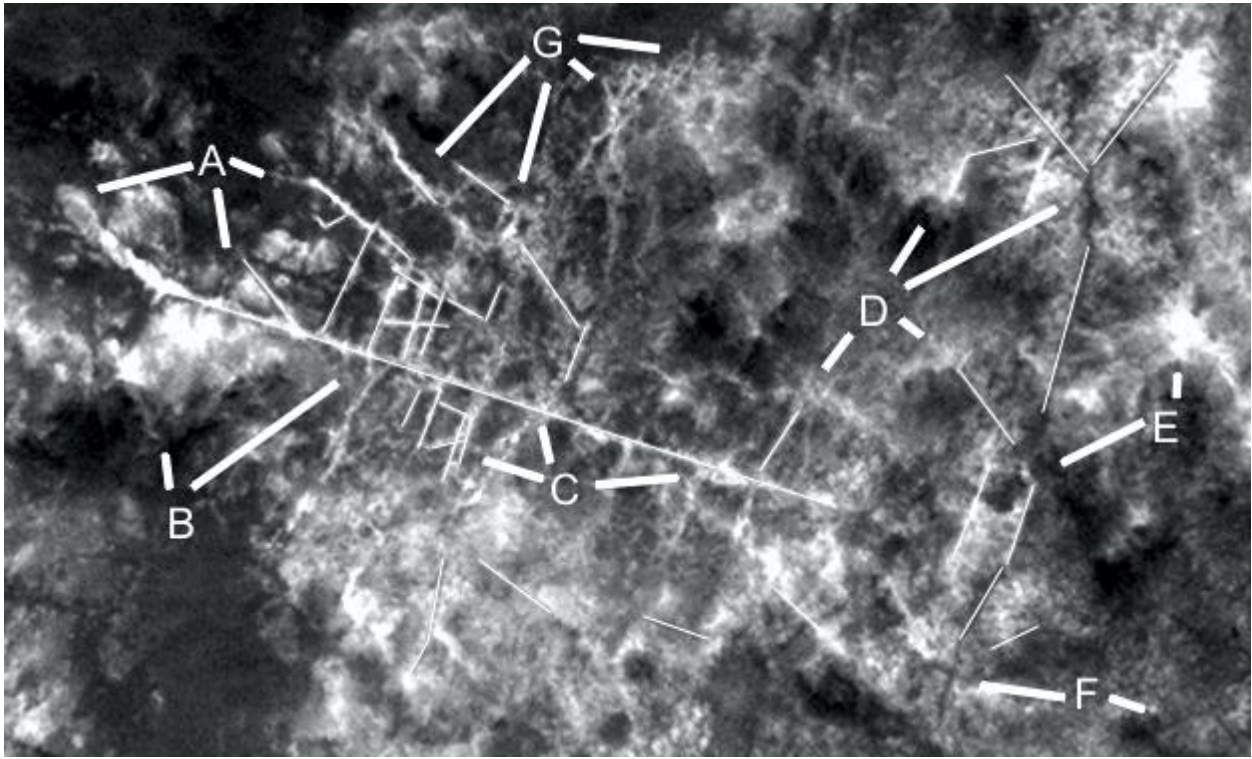
A shows a long straight wall at 8 o'clock continuing down to C. Between 4 and 6 o'clock there are rooms with some objects in them, perhaps furniture. Around B the rooms may be partially buried or the ceilings are intact. C shows many more roads or walls. D may be a hollow where the walls of rooms have collapsed. There may also be rooms under E and F.



Cymhh465e2

Hypothesis

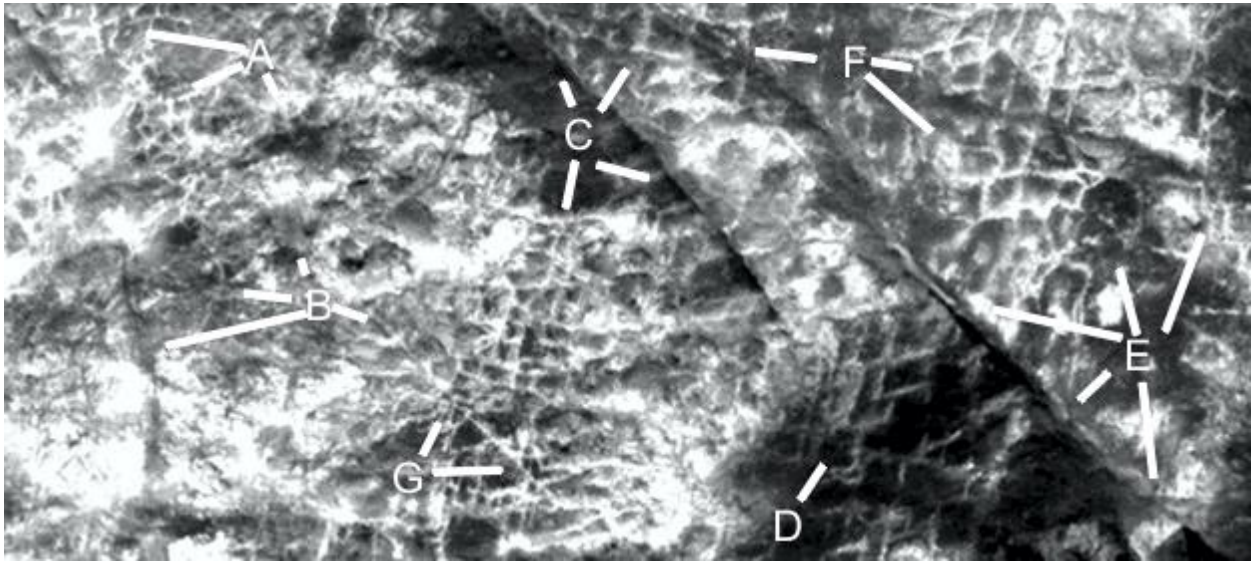
The lines show how straight the walls are.



Cymhh465g

Hypothesis

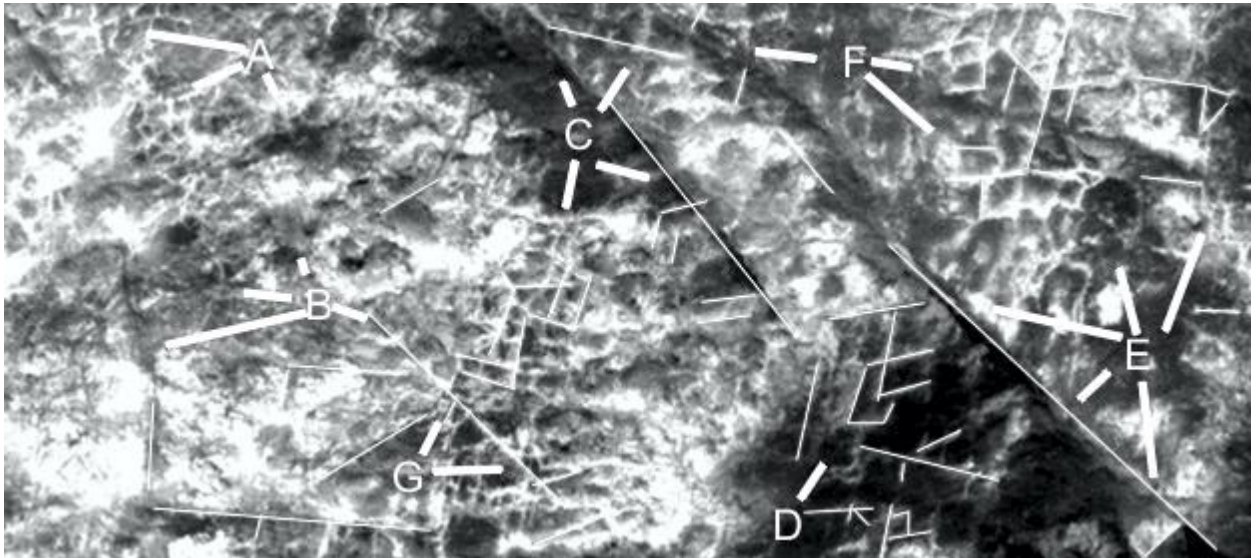
A shows many small rooms around the same size. B may be intact roof material, this changes to open rooms between C and G. C at 11 and 1 o'clock shows larger rooms continuing on to F. D shows rooms with very straight walls, they seem to nest inside each other. E shows a hollow or the rooms may be buried by the darker soil. G shows more small rooms



Cymhh465g2

Hypothesis

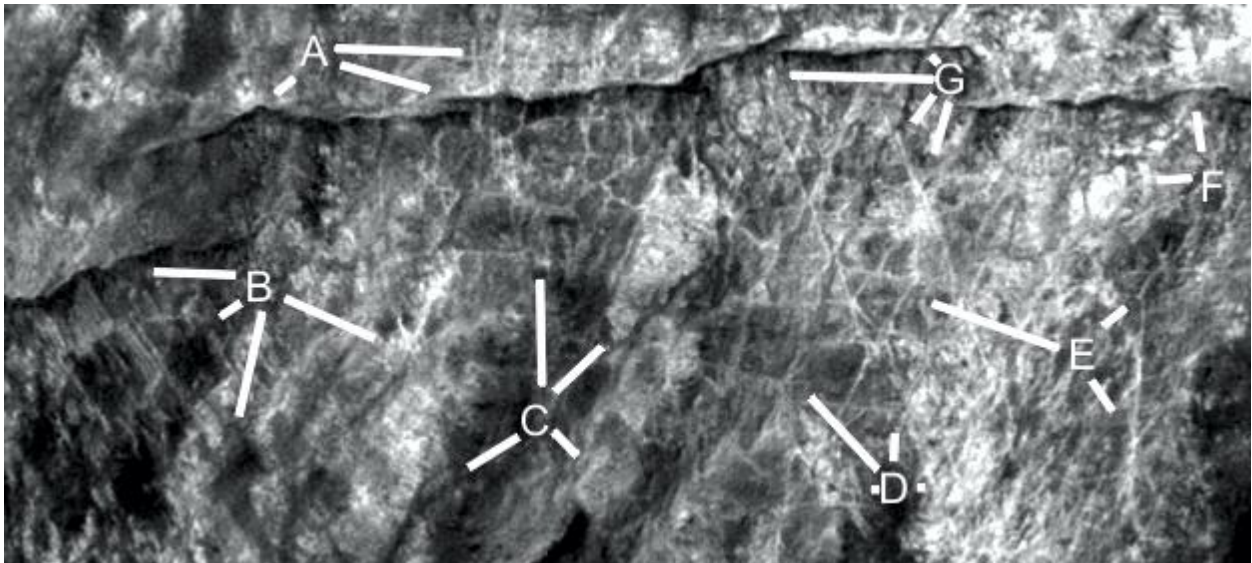
The lines show how straight the walls are.



Cymhh465h

Hypothesis

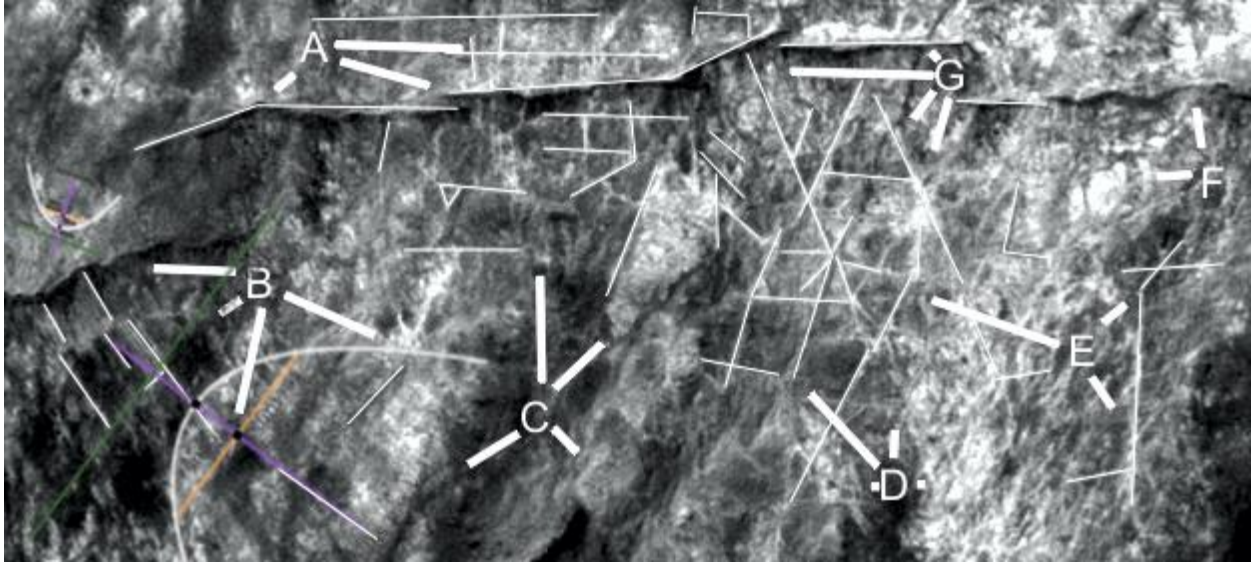
This shows some more triangular walls, A follows a ridge to some faint rooms on the right. B shows some larger rooms on the left and a nexus at 4 o'clock. C shows a cavity, perhaps with some intact ceilings at 2, 4, and 7 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the rooms are more irregular in shape. Between D, E, and G the rooms are trapezoids like two joined triangles, as well as triangular. F and G show more walls.



Cymhh465h2

Hypothesis

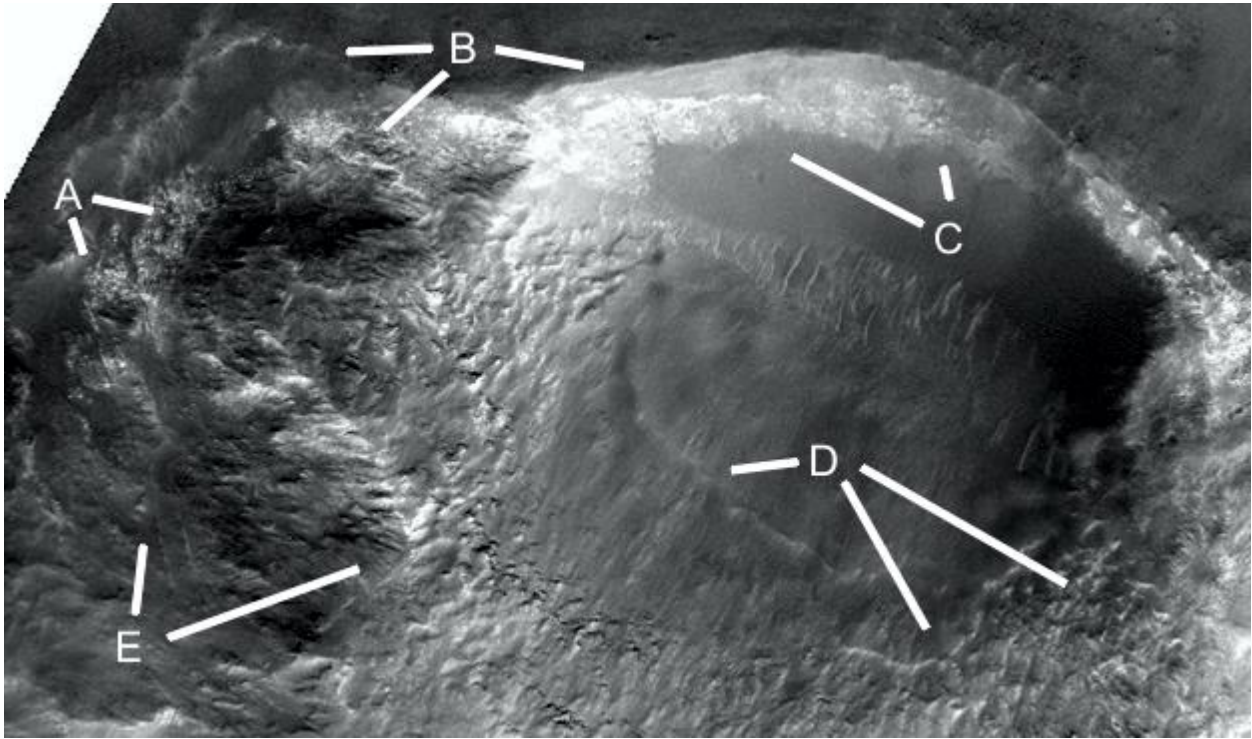
The lines show how straight the walls are, also two curves are parabolic in shape.



Cymhh466d

Hypothesis

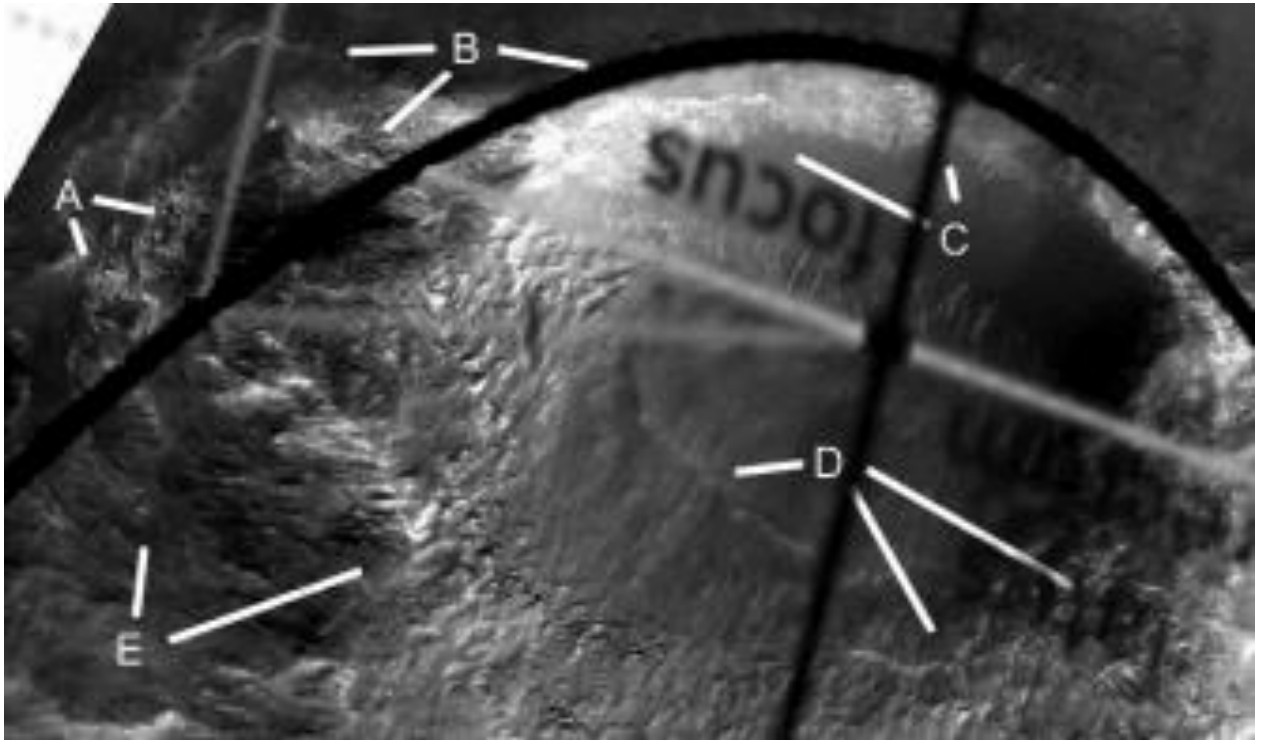
Between A, B and E there is a large hill that may contain intact rooms. Some are shown at A, also at B at 7 o'clock. At 3 and 9 o'clock the edge of the pit is smooth in shape, C shows layers underground which may have been used to build the lighter walls. If this was volcanic ash it may have been used to make cement, some may have been more easily eroded into dust and blown away. D may show eroded rooms at 4 and 5 o'clock.



Cymhh466d2

Hypothesis

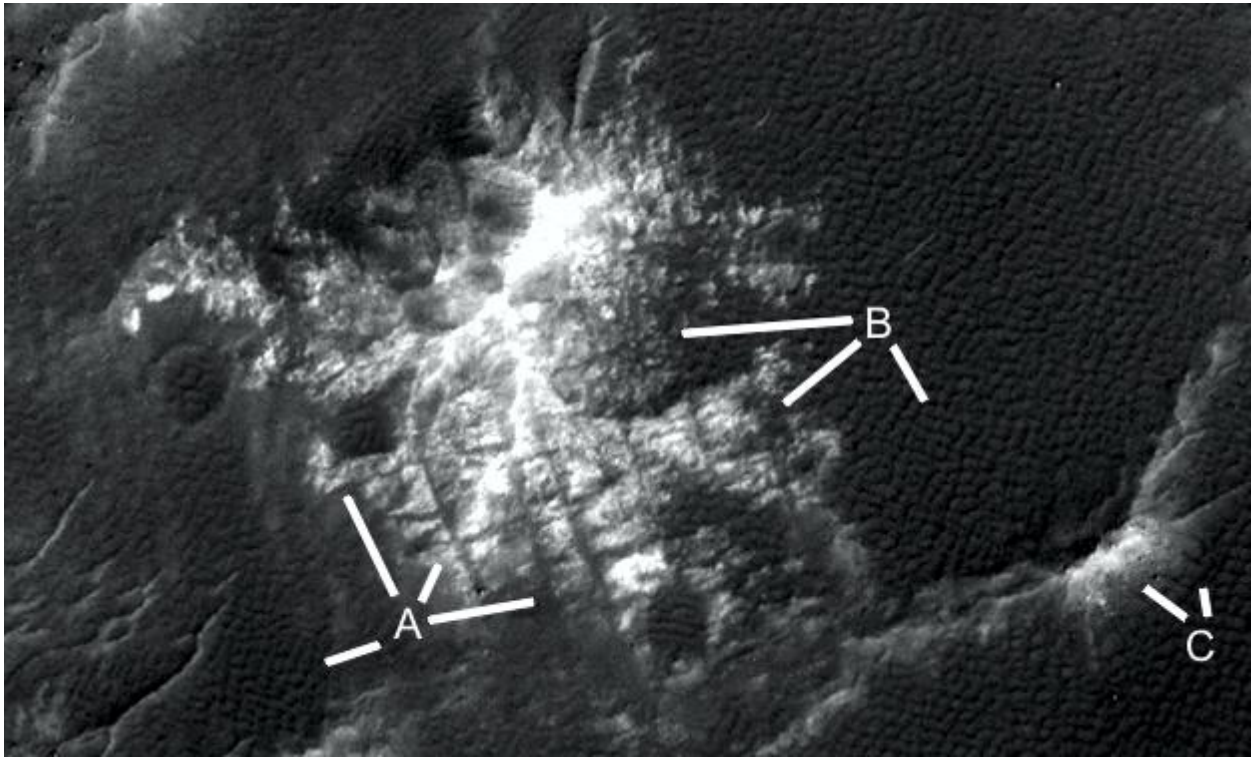
The edge of the pit is a parabola.



Cymhh466k

Hypothesis

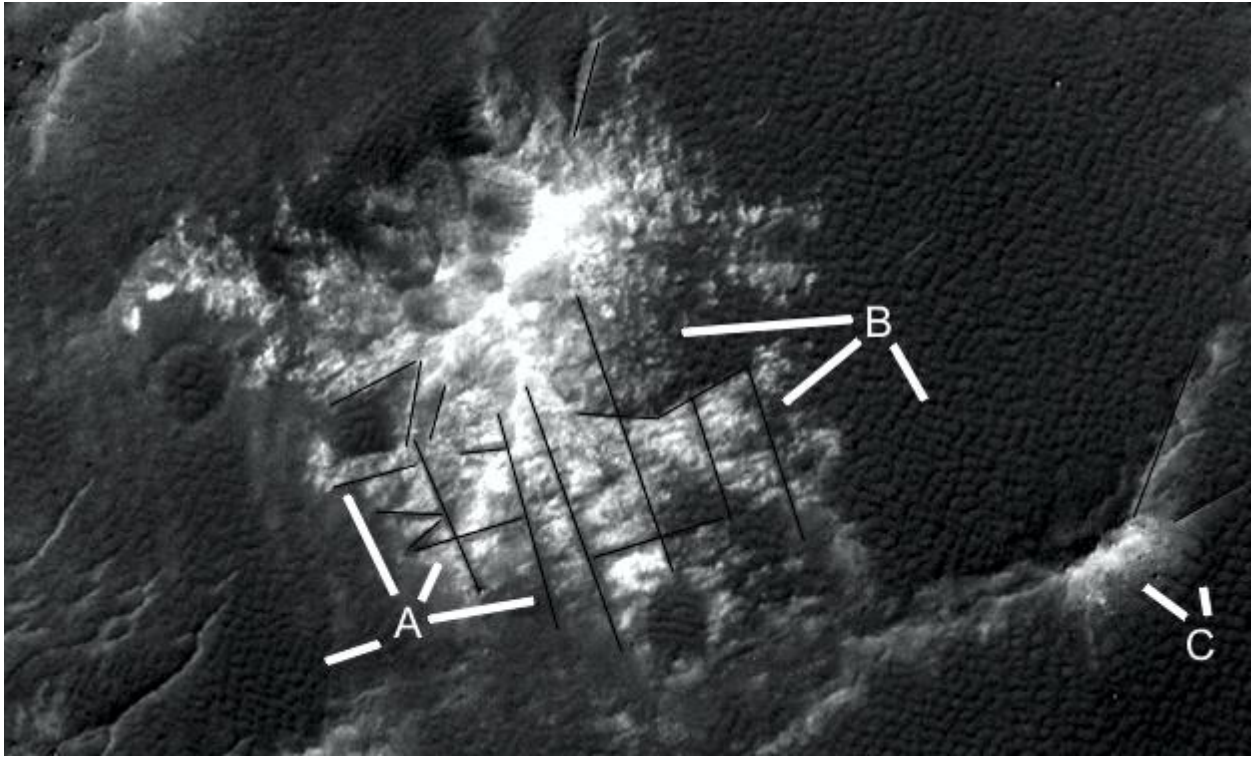
A shows some walls at 11, 1, and 3 o'clock, partially buried by the dark soil such as at 8 o'clock. Between A and B there are more walls, at B there may be a nexus of walls or tubes.



Cymhh466k2

Hypothesis

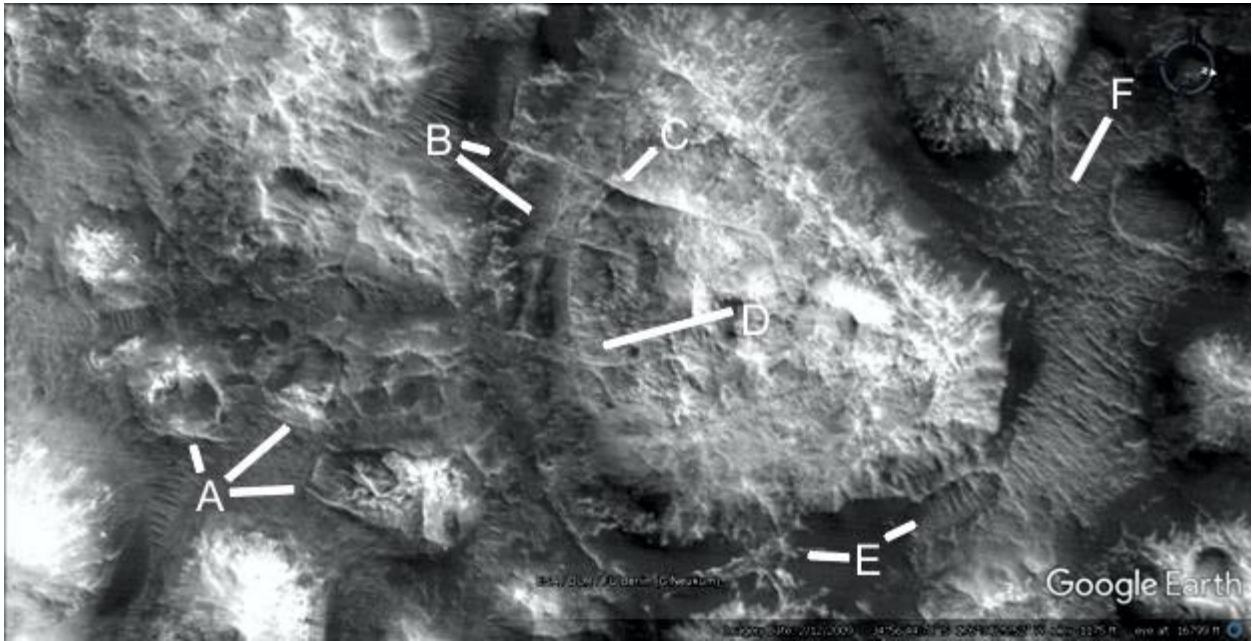
There are many straight grooves here at right angles to each other, perhaps the walls eroded away leaving the foundations. Some dams have been like this, eroded away with a parabolic groove left in the ground.



Cymhh467

Hypothesis

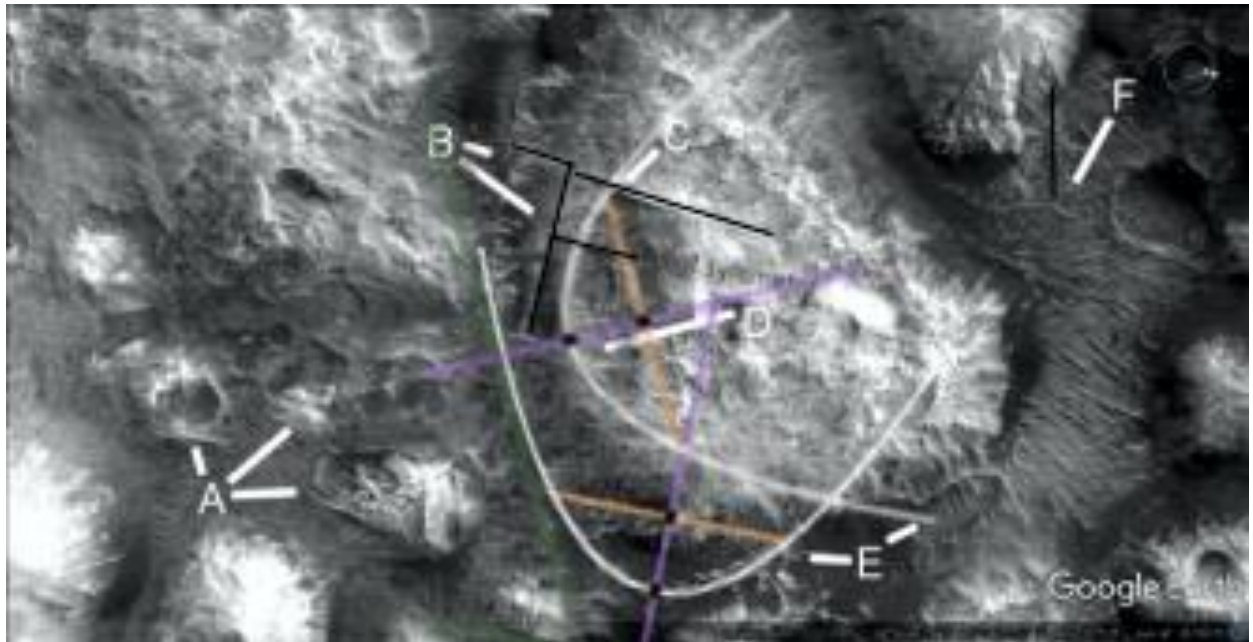
A may show some collapsed hollow hills. B shows some straight ridges, perhaps interior supports of this larger formation. From C to D is a curved interior support. E may be a collapsed section, F shows some tubes or walls.



Cymhh467a

Hypothesis

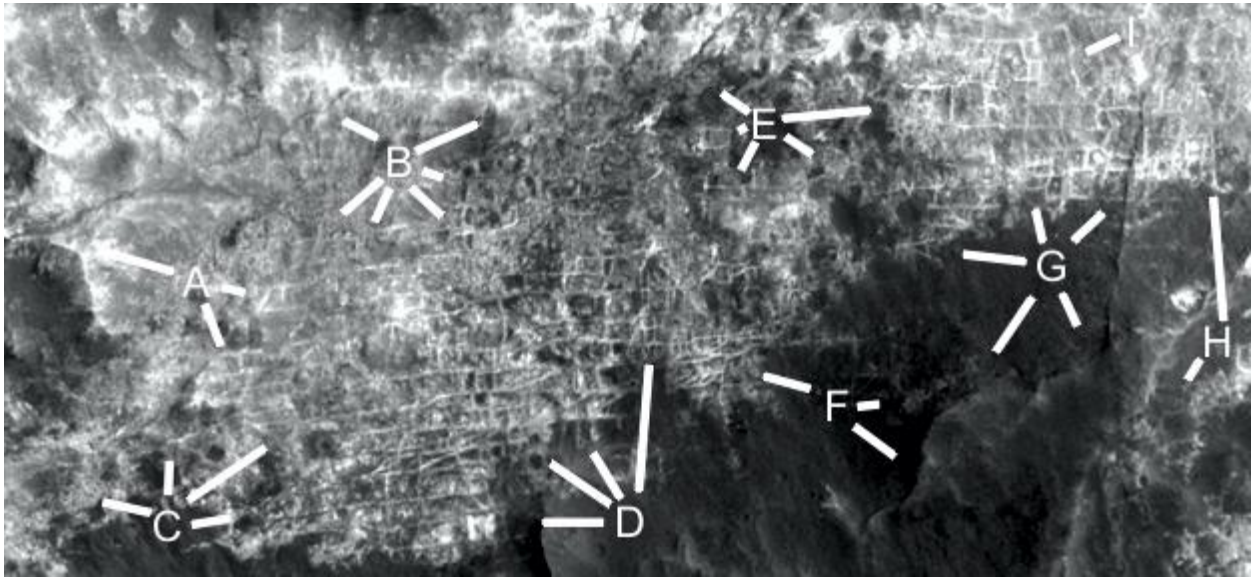
There are two parabolas in this formation, as well as the straight walls.



Cymhh469g

Hypothesis

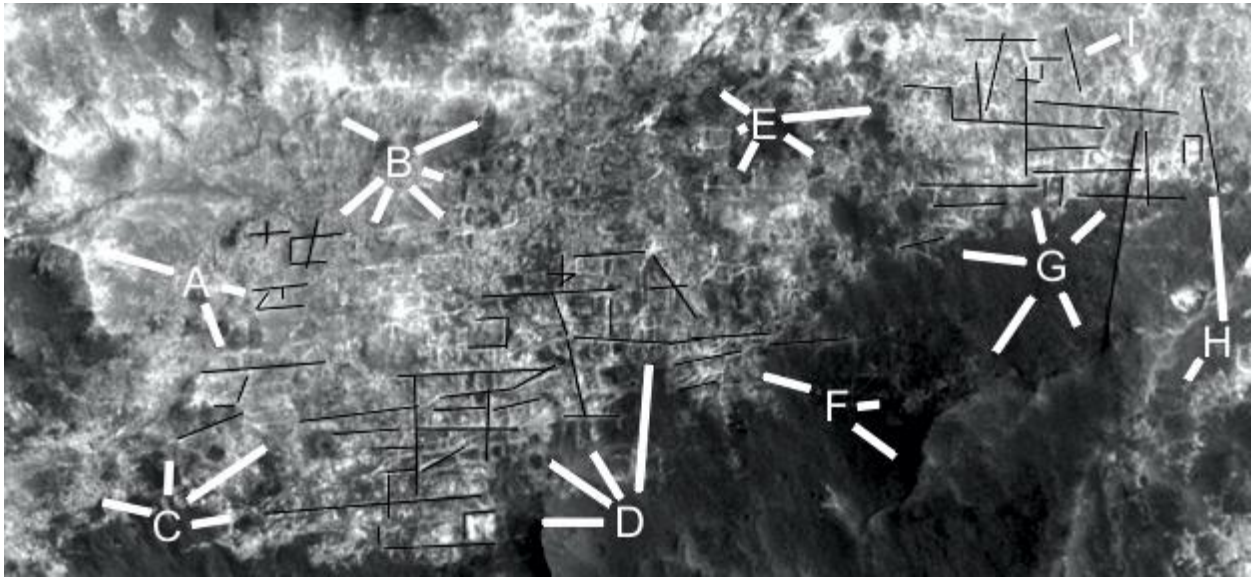
A at 10 o'clock shows a hill with room like shapes on its lower side, at 3 and 5 o'clock are more rooms. B and C show many walled rooms. D shows rooms that may be partially buried by the dark soil, or they ended in this open area. E shows more degraded rooms, F at 10 o'clock shows a nexus where many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

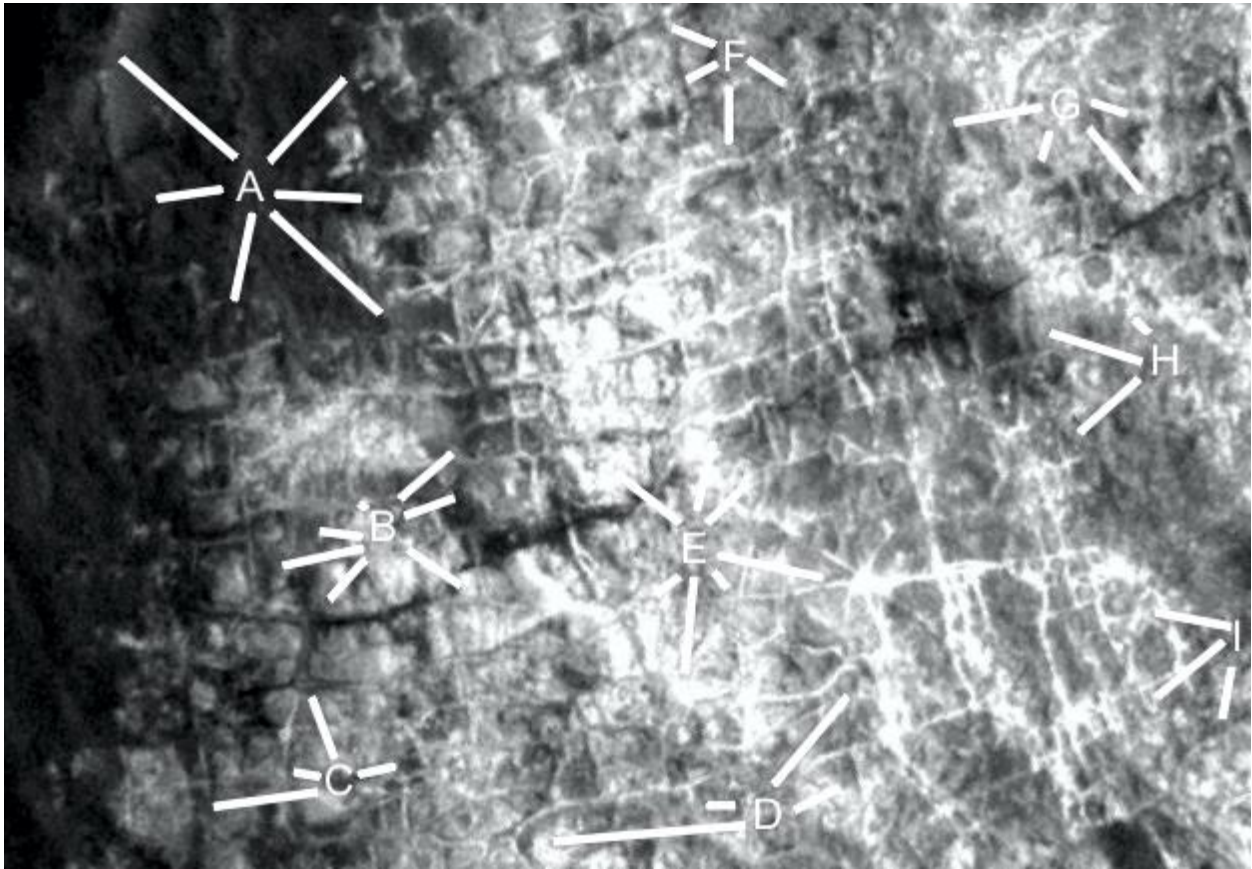
There are many lines here showing how straight the walls are, but many more could have been drawn as well.



Cymhh469h

Hypothesis

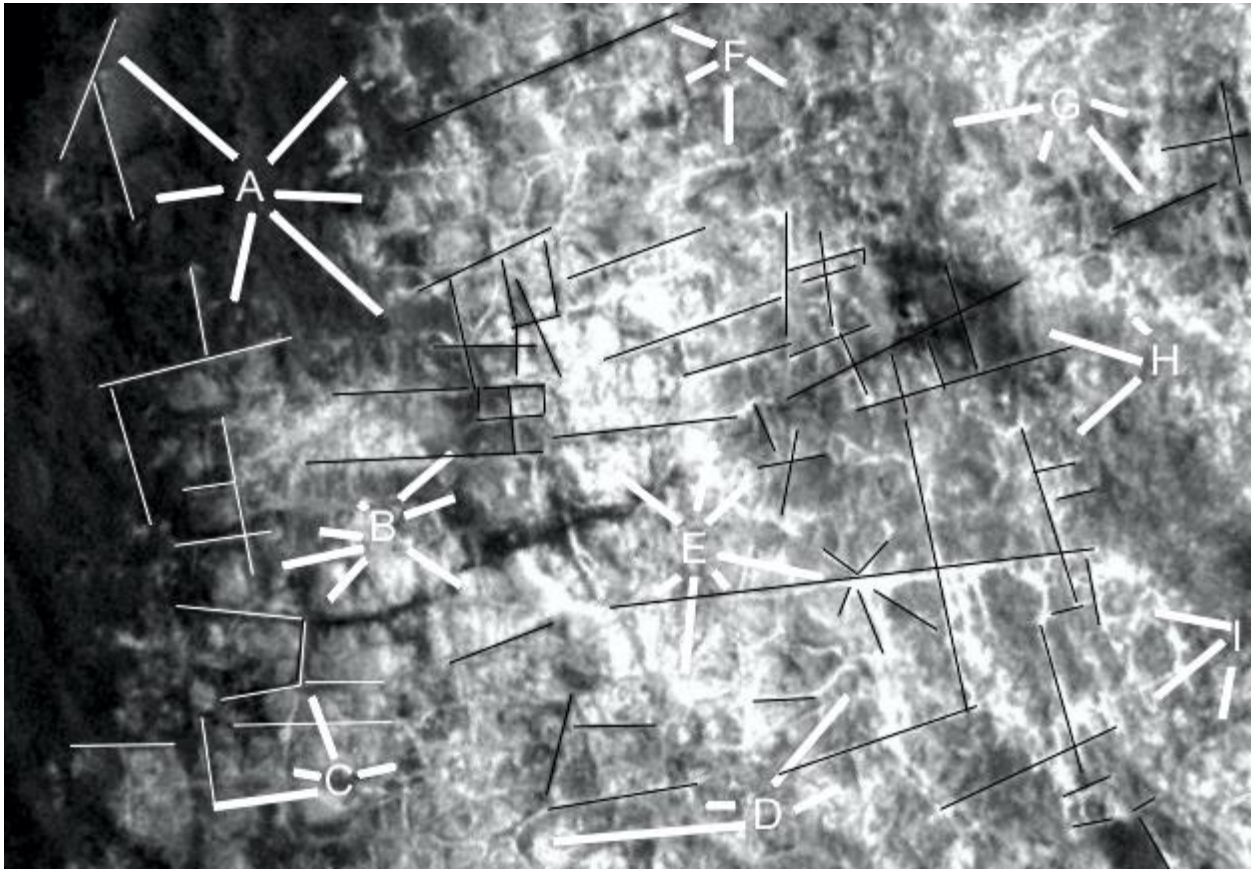
The walls around A seem to be the same as to the right, but covered in dark soil. B may be more intact ceiling material with the tops of the walls showing through it. On the left of C may be more intact ceilings, the shading implies they are domed. To the right at 3 o'clock appears to be a nexus of walls converging. D shows many more walls, E at 11 o'clock shows with the shadows how high the walls are. At 4 o'clock is another nexus. F, G, and H may be more intact ceilings. From I across to D the walls seem to be catching the sun's light and reflecting it upwards, this indicates the albedo of the walls.



Cymhh469h2

Hypothesis

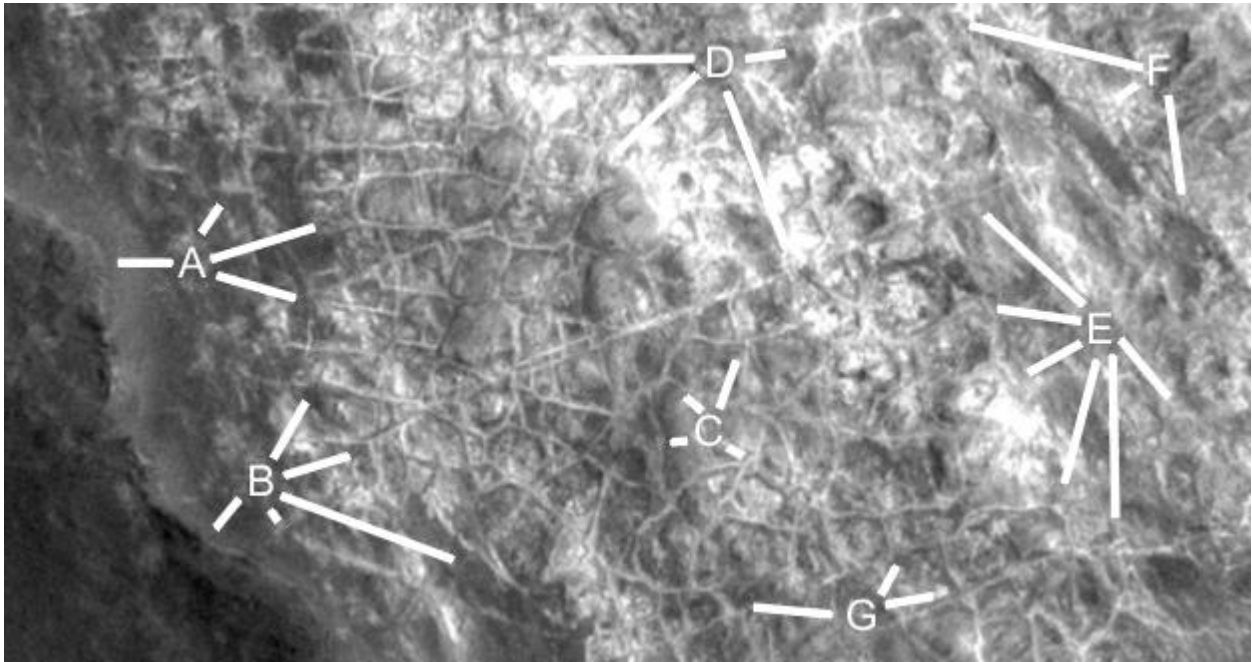
This shows how straight the walls are.



Cymhh469i

Hypothesis

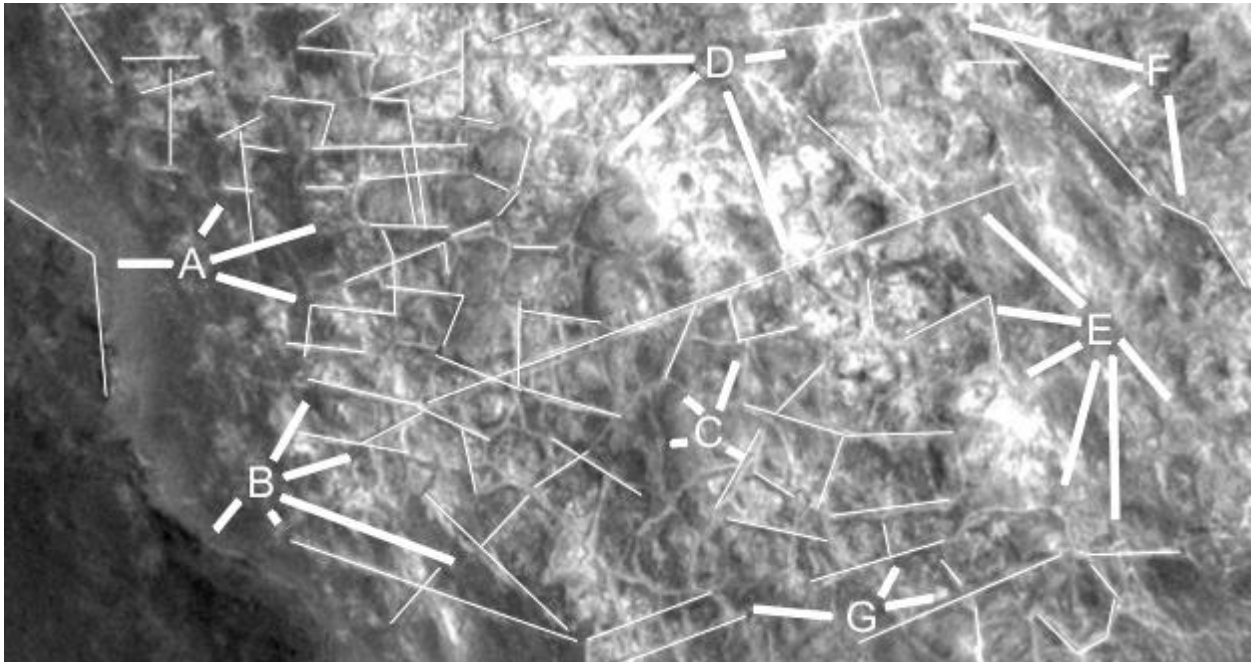
A shows the walls in more of a shadow to the right, indicating their height. At 9 o'clock there may be an intact ceiling with rooms under it. At C the walls are more irregular, at D the sun might indicate the ceilings have collapsed into a cavity. E and F may also have intact ceilings, G may be where the ceilings have collapsed.



Cymhh469i2

Hypothesis

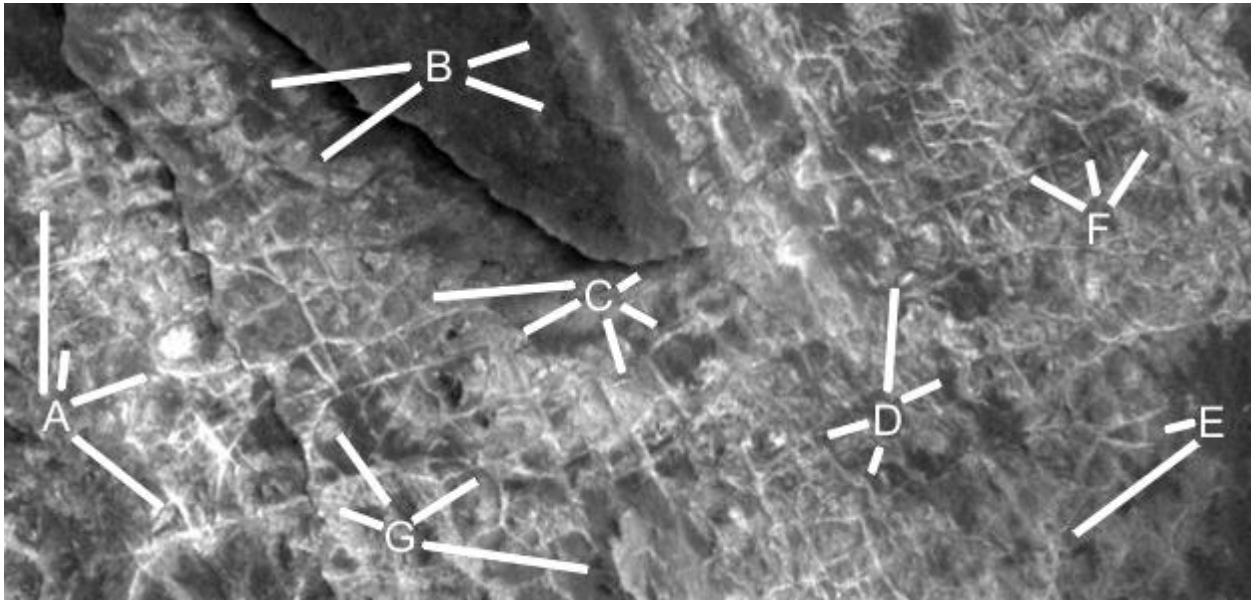
This shows how straight the walls are.



Cymhh469j

Hypothesis

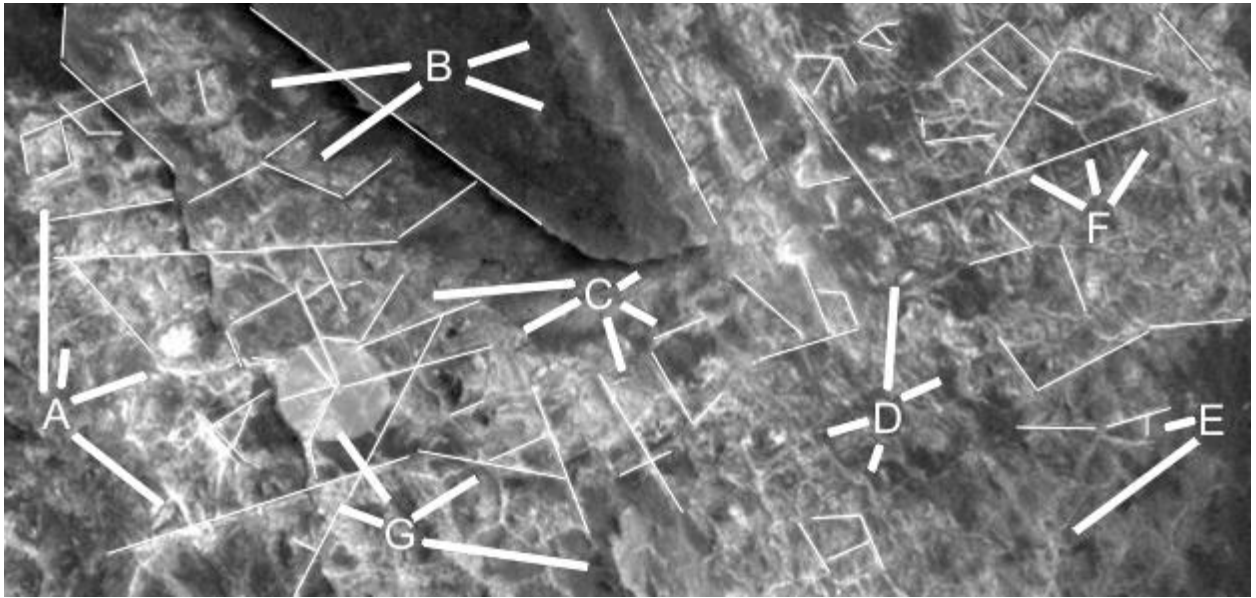
A shows a distinct room with shadows at 12 o'clock, at 2 o'clock is a rounded dome. In this area the walls seemed to have intact ceilings, some like at 12 o'clock have lost their roofs exposing the interiors. At 4 o'clock is an unusual object. B at 7 and 8 o'clock have clearer walls, the section at 2 and 4 o'clock may be a large intact roof. Around C the ground is lower than this roof, 4, 5, 8, and 9 o'clock show protruding walls. D, E, and F show more wall variations, F at 10 o'clock shows finer wall structures. G shows distinct walls, at 11 o'clock one curved wall connects to a straight wall towards C. At 4 o'clock may be the remains of a ceiling.



Cymhh469j2

Hypothesis

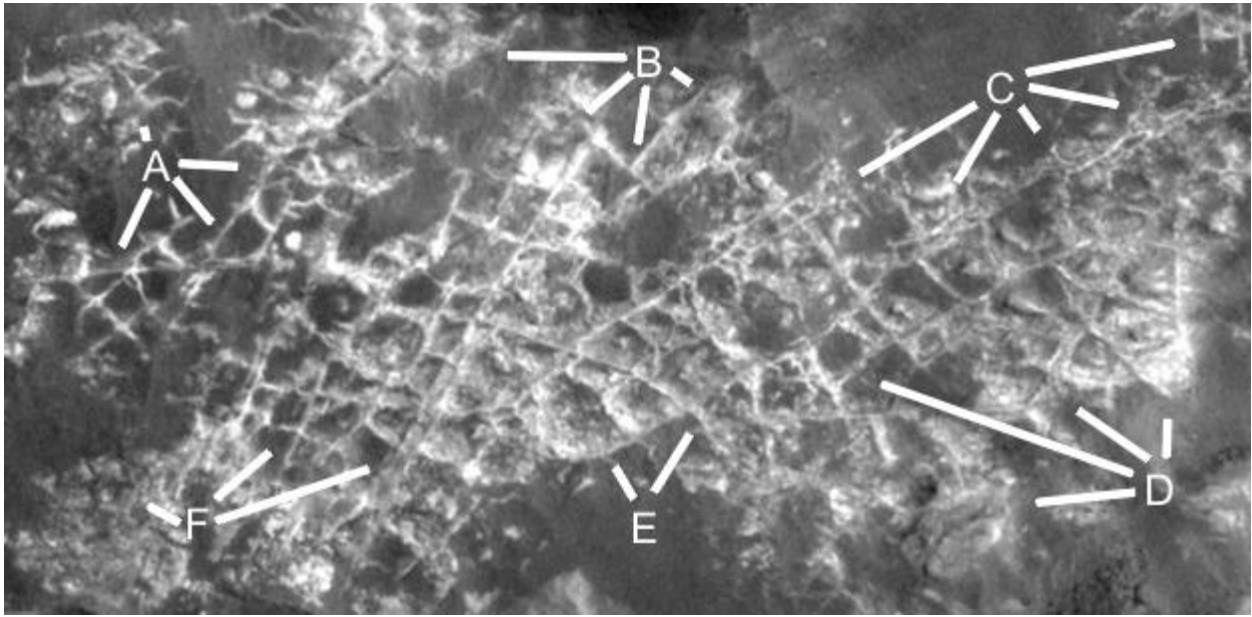
The lines show how straight the walls are, a semicircular shape is also shown. The walls appear to converge to the center of the circle.



Cymhh469I

Hypothesis

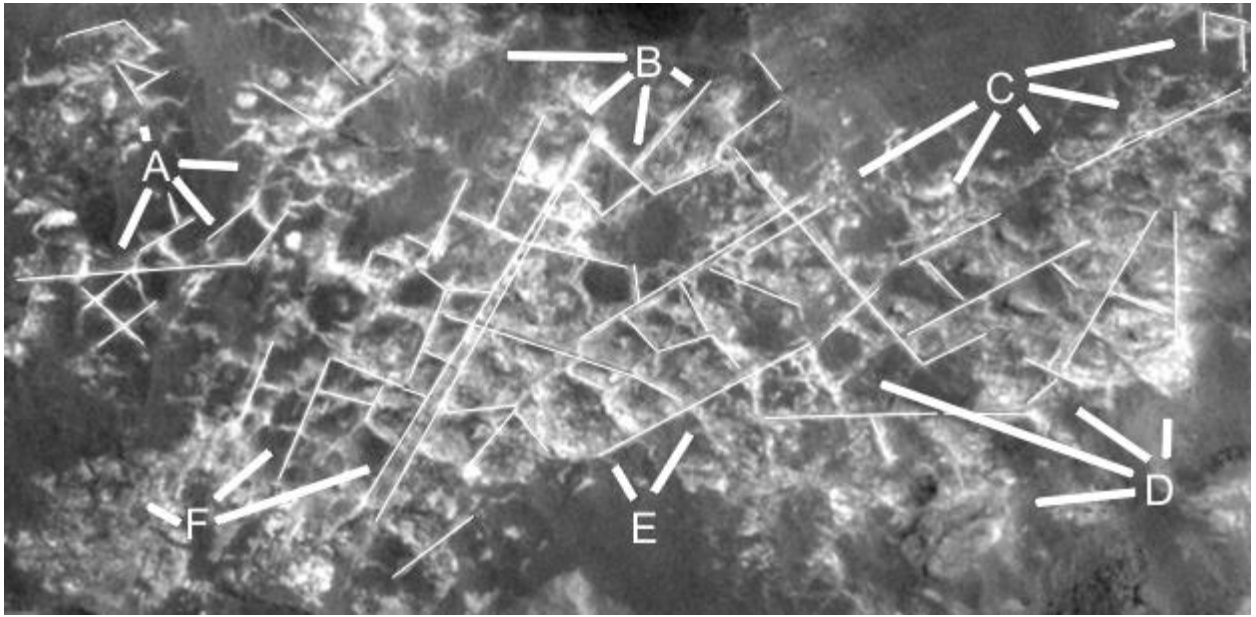
There are many objects inside these rooms, perhaps furniture. A shows some walls partially buried in the dark soil, covering more walls above A. B appears to show blown dark soil across the walls at 9 o'clock, this is so prevalent it may be from a disintegrated roof. At 4, 6, and 7 o'clock the walls are more distinct though the dark soil is in the rooms. C, D and E show the edge of another dark soil area burying rooms. F is a higher area perhaps with intact pale ceilings.



Cymhh469I2

Hypothesis

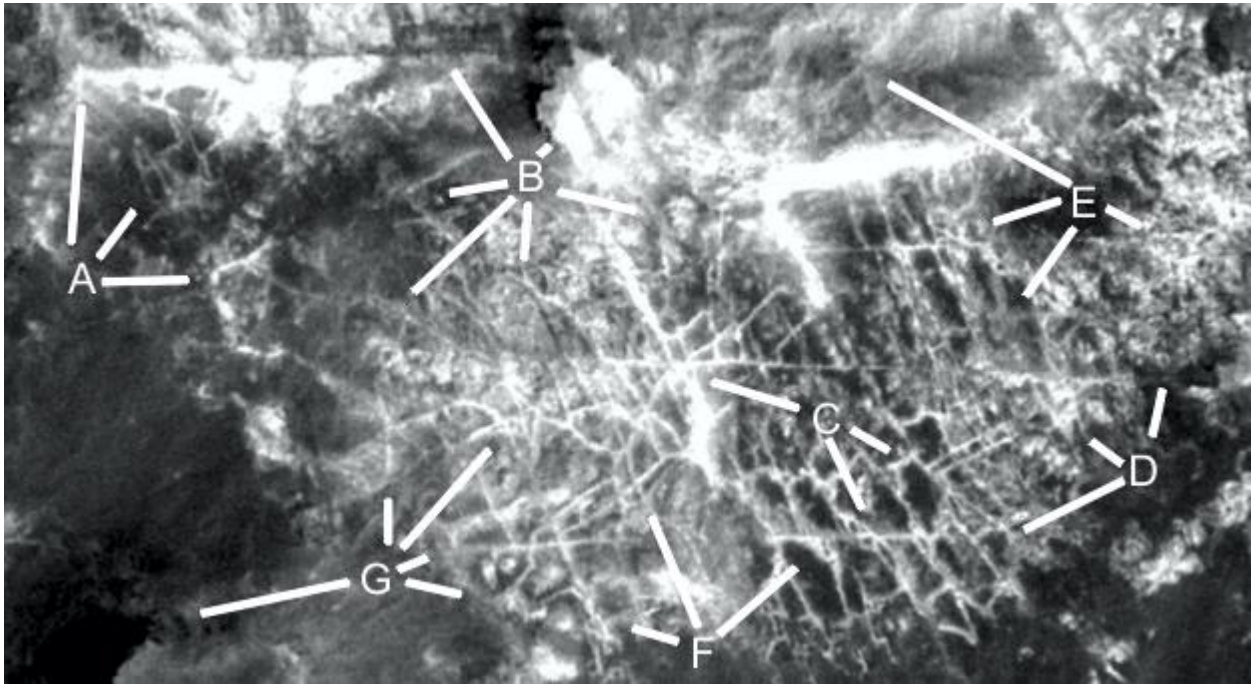
The lines show how straight the walls are.



Cymhh469m

Hypothesis

A shows some faint walls, perhaps partially buried. B shows walls at 6, 7, and 8 o'clock without the dark soil. At 1 o'clock may be ceiling material, at 4 o'clock may be a dome. C shows more irregular rooms, D may be the edge of where some rooms are buried. E may be a hollow of eroded rooms, it points to different kinds of walls. F shows clear walls at 10 and 11 o'clock, at 4 o'clock the walls have dark soil on their floors. G between 2 and 4 o'clock shows small domes or objects like furniture on some rooms.



Cymhh469m2

Hypothesis

The lines show how straight the walls are.

