

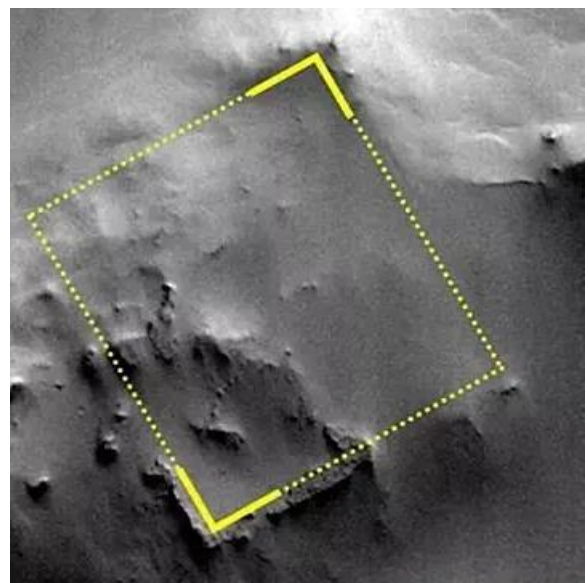
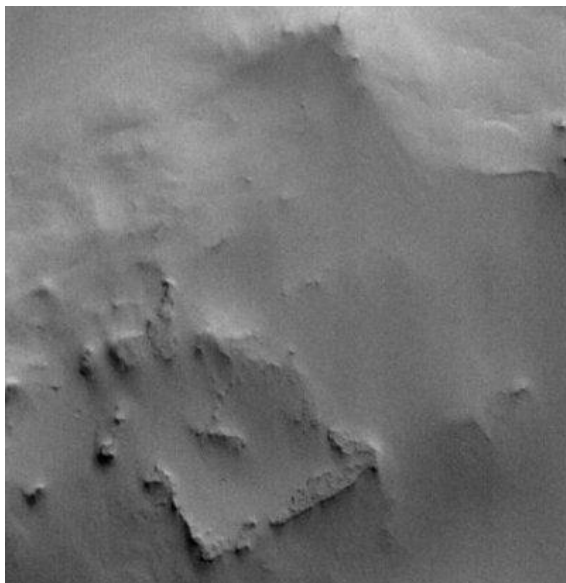
Alien Activity on Mars
New Evidence and Analysis

by Steven Maxwell Beresford, Ph.D.

Illustrations by Alexander Cutri

Inspection of the Mars Orbiter Camera Image E1000462 reveals what appears to be an artifact in the form of a square with sides approximately 3 km long. The formation was discovered by Richard C. Hoagland in July 2017 (MIA008) and is located in the Arabia Terra. The terrain reveals an angular linear formation that was originally interpreted as a natural geological feature of rock strata exposed by erosion of the surrounding rock. We disagree with this interpretation. [1]

We believe that the formation shows the ruins of an alien city, which we have named Alienville. This report provides a speculative analysis of the features together with our visualization of what Alienville looked like in its heyday.



NASA's Mars Global Surveyor was launched in November of 1996 and orbited the planet from 1997 to 2006. Equipped with a high resolution camera known as the Mars Orbiter Camera, its mission was to map the Martian surface and identify suitable landing spots for rovers.

The Mars Orbiter Camera consisted of a narrow angle camera that obtained high-resolution grayscale images and low-resolution wide angle cameras for context images. It operated between September 1997 and November 2006. During that time it took 97,097 high-resolution images of the Martian surface.

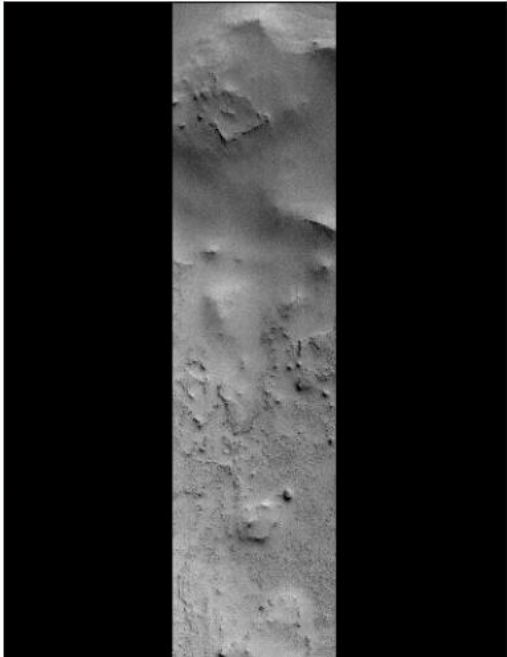
Image E1000462 is of extraordinary significance because it shows what seems to be an artifact in the shape of a perfect square that is partially buried by sand. The sides are about 3 km long and are straight with rectilinear (90°) corners.

In our opinion, the square formation shows the ruins of a settlement built by intelligent beings. It contains numerous smaller features that seem to be the remains of ruined buildings. The link to E1000462 is given below. The square formation is clearly visible at the top of the gray strip.

<https://viewer.mars.asu.edu/planetview/inst/moc/E1000462#P=E1000462&T=2>

Search MOC Results E1000462

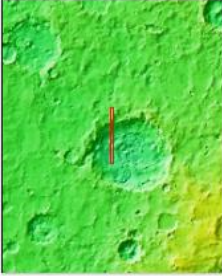
MOC: E1000462



The main image shows a grayscale view of the Martian surface. A vertical gray strip is visible, with a square formation at the top. The rest of the image is mostly black.

Context

Base Layer
MOLA Color



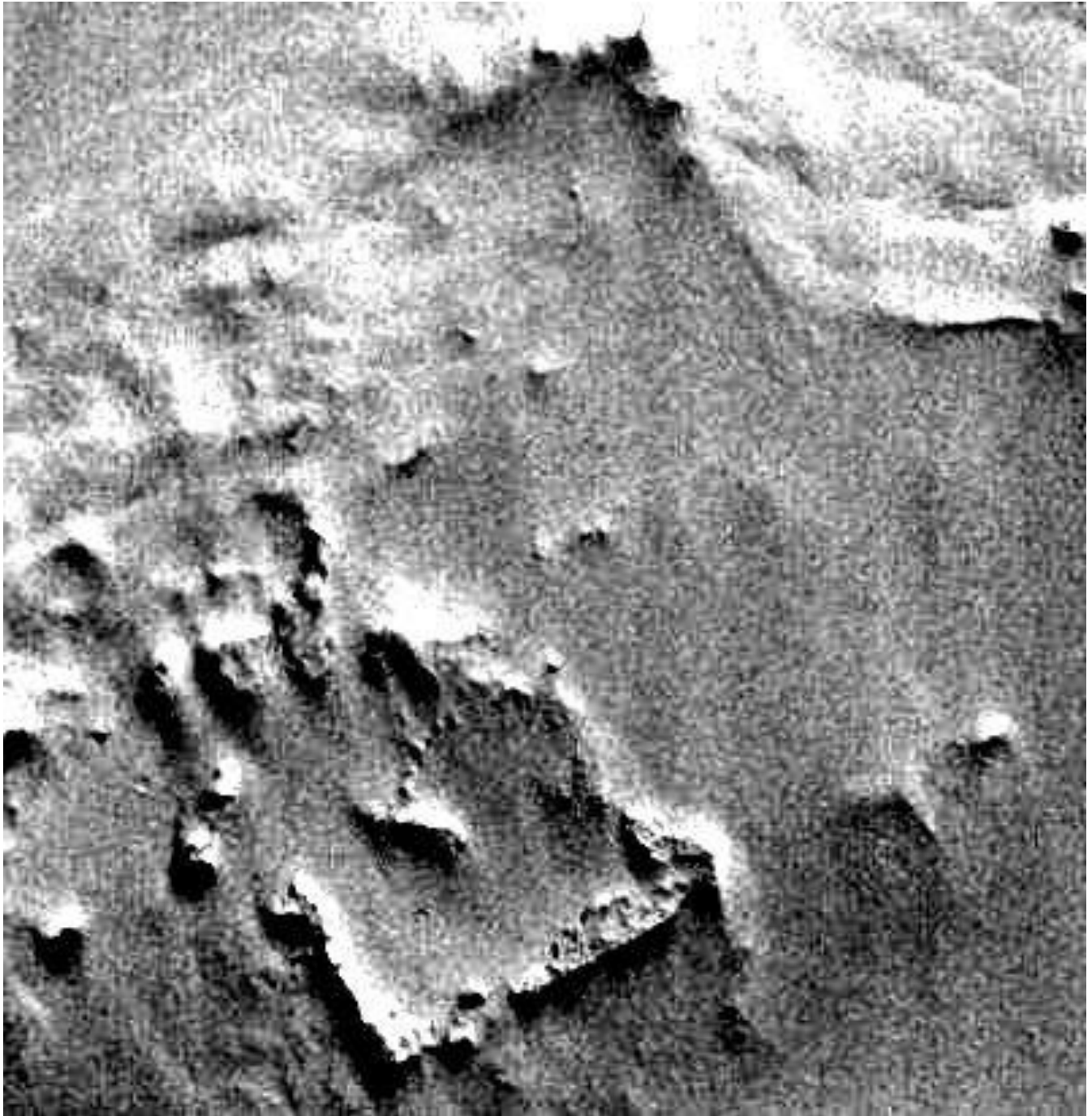
The context image is a color-coded topographic map of the Martian surface. A red vertical line indicates the location of the square formation seen in the main image.

Image Data

Click on the field name to see the glossary definition for that field.

Name	Value
Image ID	E1000462
Center Lat	331.62°
Center Lon	332.54°
Local Time	13.79
Solar Longitude	265.52°
Lines	10496
Incidence Angle	59.47°
Emission Angle	18.07°
Orbit	11885
Image Time	2001-11-04T09:17:23.04
Instrument	MOC-NA
Crosstrack Summing	4
Rationale Description	Material within crater at 28.4 N 332.4 W
Data Quality	OK
Reason	Processing completed normally
Solar Distance	207227760

We have enhanced E1000462 with high-contrast imaging using Picasa. This shows details that appear to confirm our interpretation of the formation as an artificial structure, the ruins of an alien settlement, probably a mining city with a walled perimeter. Inside the perimeter walls are features that appear to indicate the remains of buildings and other structures.



Terrestrial mining cities are usually active for a few hundred years. It seems reasonable to assume that this was also the case with Alienville. In addition to mining activities, it may have served as a tourist destination and base for the exploration of the inner solar system.

Alienville appears to have been devastated by a small asteroid, evident from the impact crater about halfway up the left wall of the city. We call this feature the “Laika Crater” in memory of the Moscow street dog Laika, who was the first living creature to go into space.

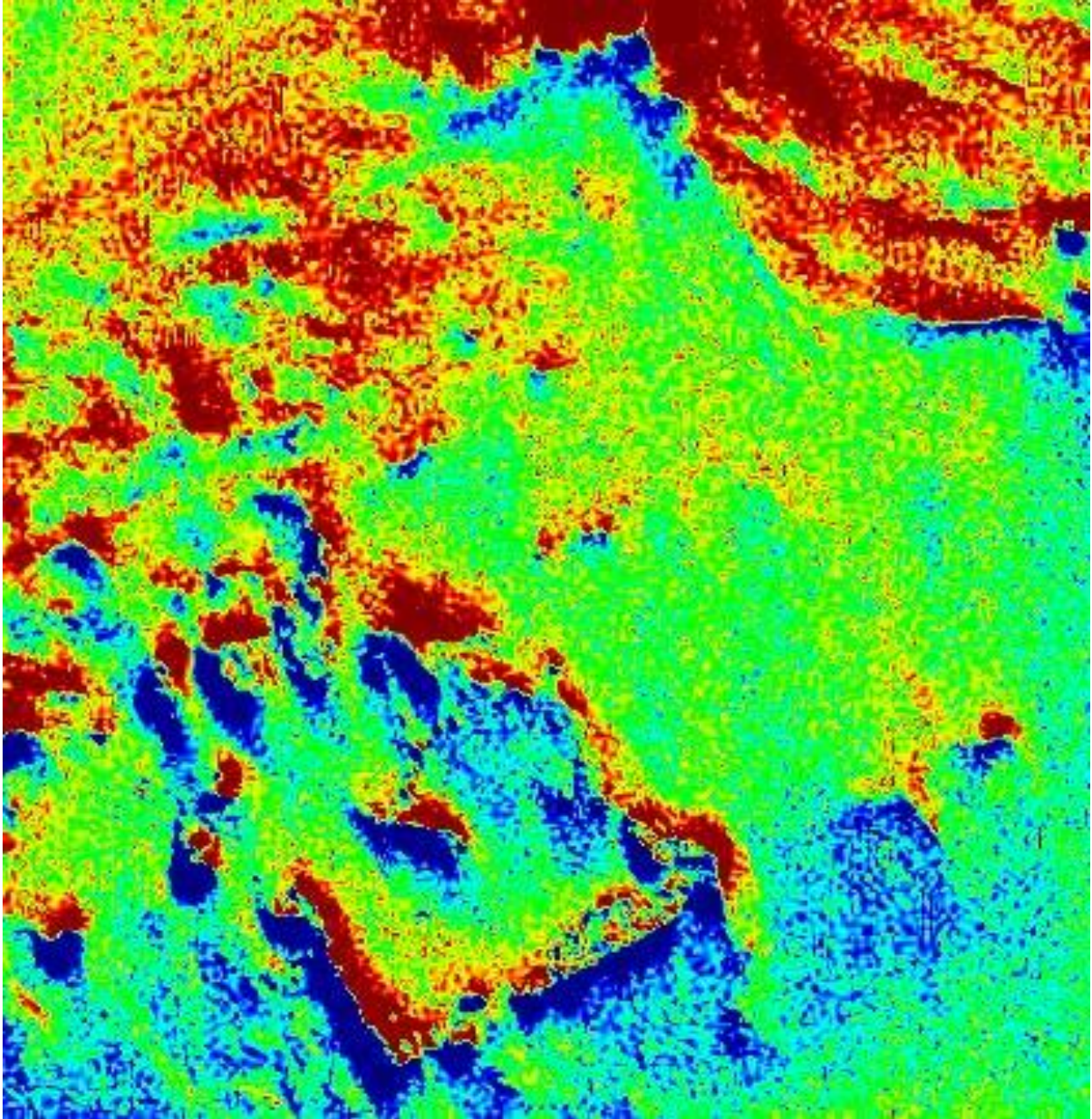


The asteroid impact would have produced three major effects.

- 1) The seismic shock wave would have caused the buildings and other structures to collapse.
- 2) The atmospheric blast wave would have had a similar effect.
- 3) A cloud of debris would have covered the surrounding area.

Visual inspection of the Laika Crater and surrounding area suggests that the trajectory of the asteroid was approximately south to north, and that it hit the surface at an oblique angle, which caused the surrounding features, especially north of the crater, to be covered by debris.

The following image is a high-contrast color enhancement that shows features not apparent in the previous image. In particular, the extent of the debris north of the Laika Crater caused by the asteroid impact is apparent. There are also rectilinear features indicative of major structures buried under the debris.



We conjecture that many of the features in the enhanced images correspond to the remains of collapsed buildings and other structures, and we use these features as the basis for our visualization of Alienville in its heyday.

The Perimeter Walls

Inspection of the enhanced images suggests that the walls may have been 50 to 100 meters thick, and may have served as storage facilities or living quarters for the miners and other inhabitants.

The question of survivability on Mars must also be addressed. Mars is much colder than Earth with an average temperature of about minus 60° C. It also has a thin atmosphere that is 95% carbon dioxide. It is believed that Mars had liquid oceans and a denser atmosphere in the distant past, but these features are now absent, making Mars a harsh, cold, uninhabitable world.

For this reason, it is likely that the aliens did not evolve on Mars but came from another star system. In order to accomplish this and set up a colony, the aliens must have had technology vastly superior to our own. This must have included an advanced form of energy production.

We must set aside the notion that inter-stellar travel is impossible. All we can say is that if E100462 shows an alien artifact, inter-stellar travel is presumably possible, but we do not understand enough about the fundamental nature of space-time to know how to do it. However, recent investigations of quantum entanglement suggest the existence of a non-Euclidean dimension in which teleportation may be possible using currently available human technology. [2]

Most of the buildings and other structures would have been hermetically sealed or covered by hermetically sealed domes. We believe it is possible to deduce the general aesthetic sense of the alien architecture based on logic and the alignment of the ruined buildings and other features.

Inspection of the enhanced images show many features consisting of straight lines and 90° angles that run parallel or perpendicular to the perimeter walls. In our opinion, these features are evidence of intelligent design and suggest that the general plan of the alien city was similar to terrestrial cities in many ways, consisting of buildings, roads, and open spaces.

We believe that Alienville resembled modern terrestrial cities such as Dubai or Shanghai with beautiful imaginatively-designed buildings. The advanced technology would have enabled the aliens to create sophisticated structures, embodying the profound aesthetics expected of a space-faring civilization.

Sector Analysis

For the purpose of analysis, we divide E100462 into four sectors ~ A,B,C,D clockwise from the bottom left corner. Sector A (below) shows some relatively well-defined features in addition to the Laika Crater (top left). There is an empty area above the lower left corner of the perimeter wall, which we name “Gagarin Plaza” in memory of Yuri Gagarin, the first human in space.

Of particular interest is the quadrant of five small circles in the upper right of the Sector. This formation may be the remains of an amphitheater or an arena, perhaps a temple. We propose the name “Armstrong-Aldrin Arena” in memory of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, the first men to walk on the moon.



Finally, there appears to be an entrance formation at the upper left of the Sector outside the perimeter wall, perhaps a spaceport or industrial area.



Yuri Gagarin



Neil Armstrong



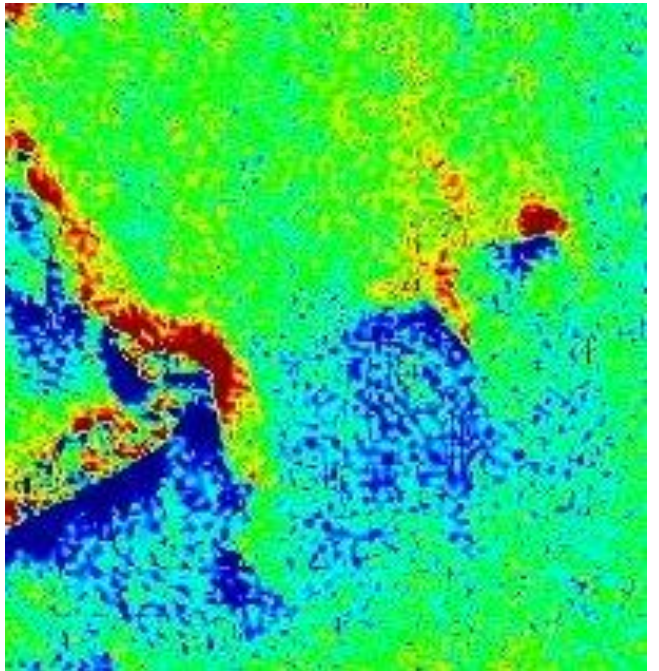
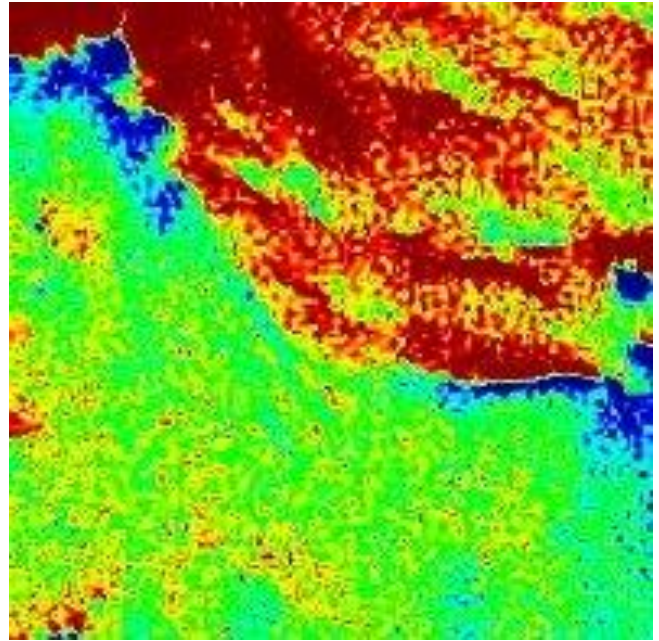
Buzz Aldrin

The main characteristic of Sector B (below) is the debris field from the asteroid impact, which covers what appear to be buildings and other structures. As with Sector A, there are lines that are parallel or perpendicular to the perimeter walls.



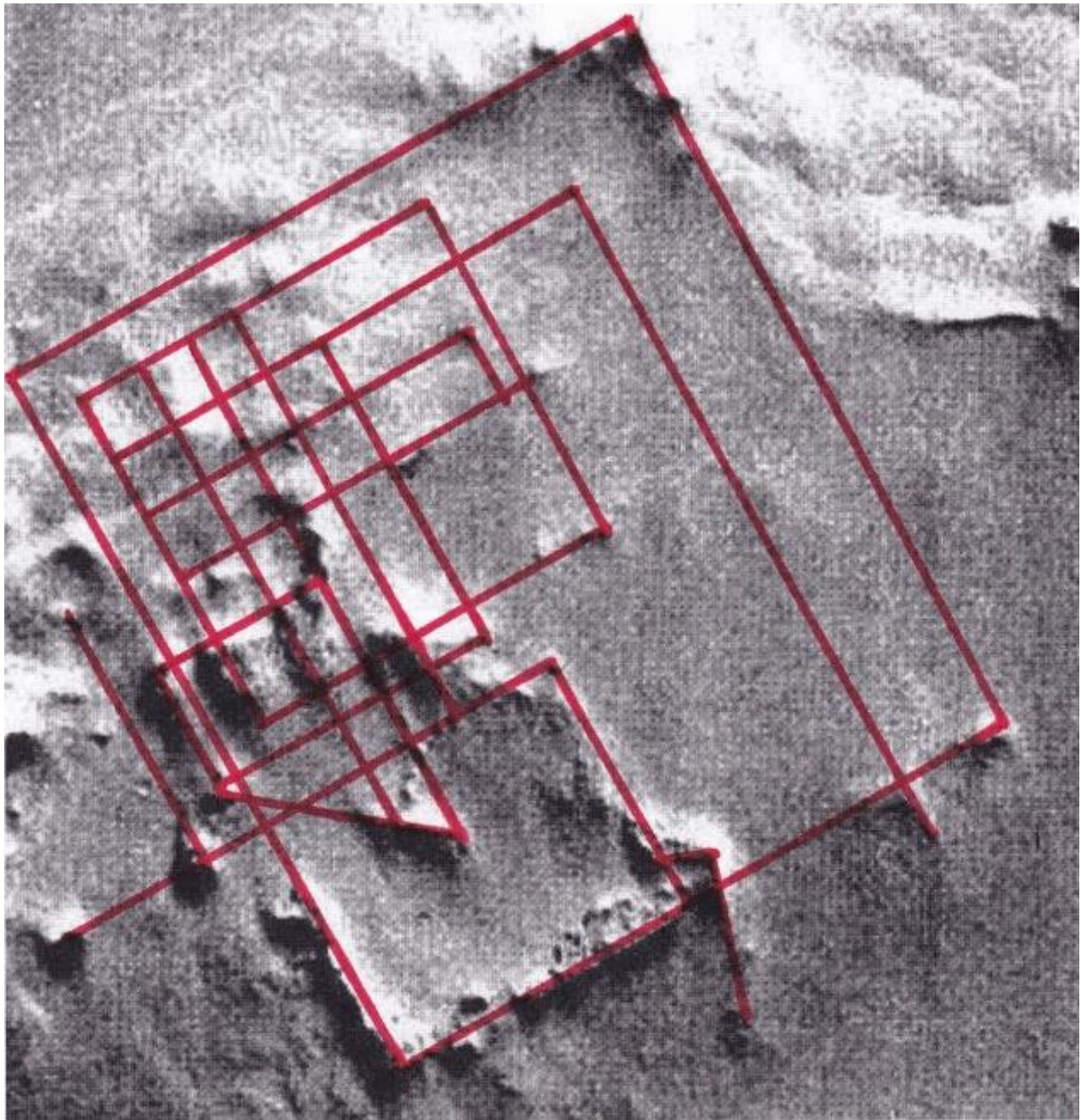
We conjecture that Sectors A and B consisted mostly of administrative centers, residences, and social gathering places such as cafes, restaurants, and parks.

In contrast, Sectors C and D (below) are relatively devoid of major features although there are small angular features similar to those in Sectors A and B. We conjecture that Sectors C and D were mostly devoted to food production and industrial activity and consisted of farms, factories, and other facilities.



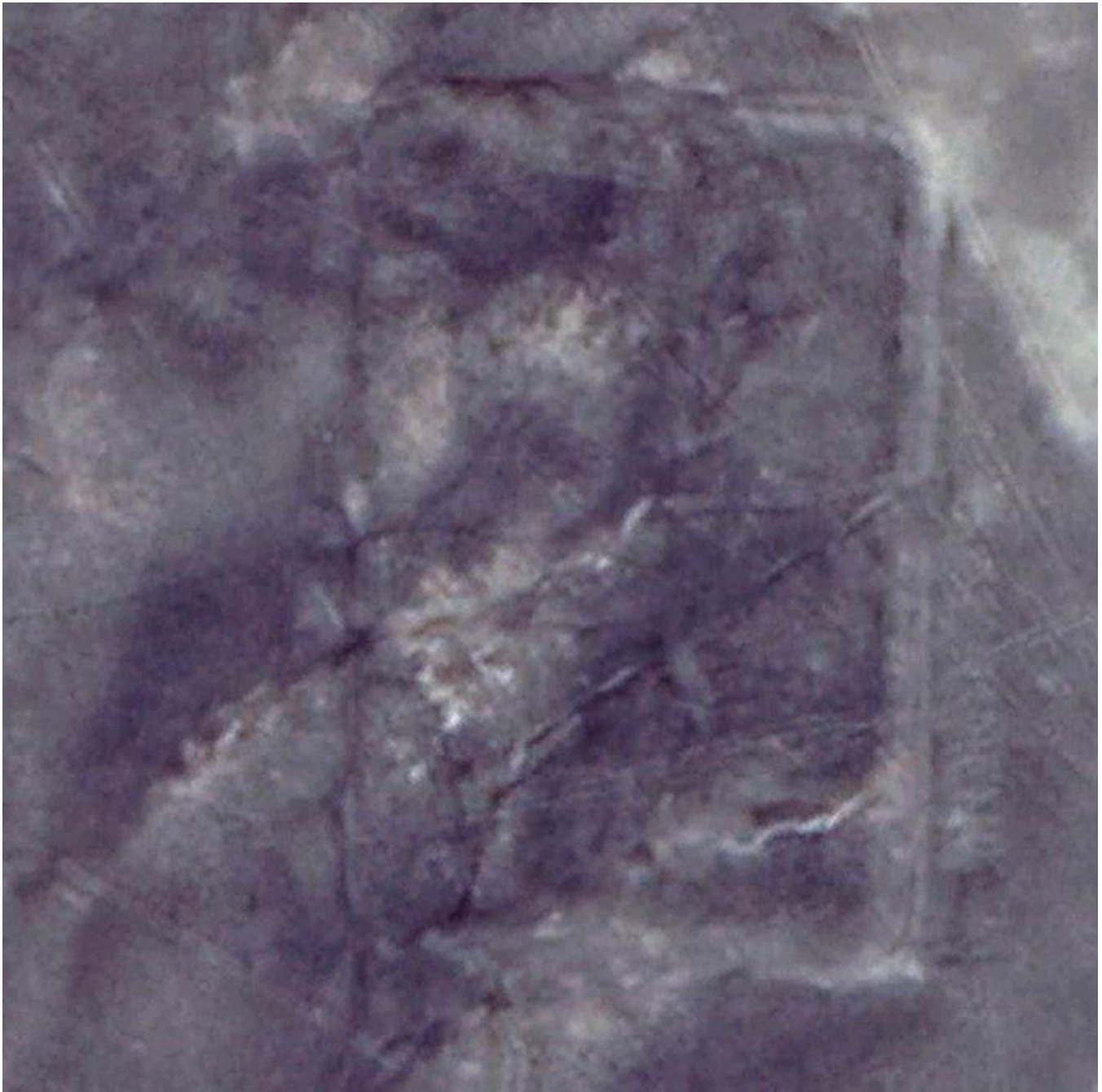
Grid Map Of Alienville

We conjecture that most of the features that are parallel or perpendicular to the perimeter walls correspond to the remains of the buildings and other structures. The following map shows lines that connect many of these features, revealing what appear to be rectilinear divisions indicative of intelligent design. Note that the lines do not represent anything tangible. They simply show that individual features and groups of features are aligned with the perimeter walls.



Similar Terrestrial Formations

Satellite images of the Arabian desert reveal the ruins of three Roman military camps dating from circa AD 106. [3] The satellite image of the eastern camp is shown below and shows a rectangular formation partially obscured by sand. Although it is much smaller, the similarity to Mars Orbiter Image E1000462 is remarkable and supports the theory that the Martian formation is an artifact.



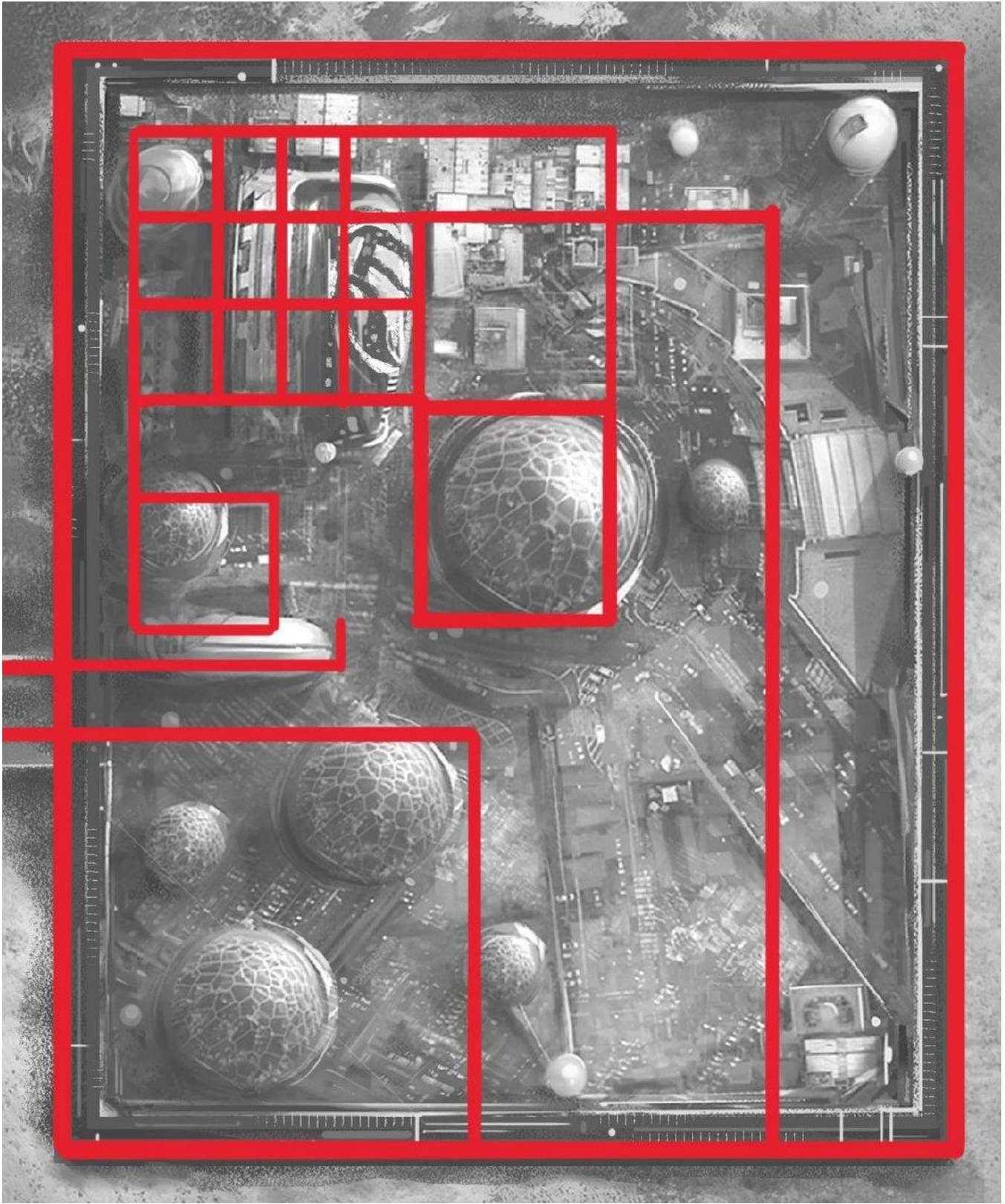
The following images show oblique aerial views of the central camp. Note the rectilinear divisions on the left side of the formation. These are similar to Alienville Sector B and probably also show the remains of buildings.



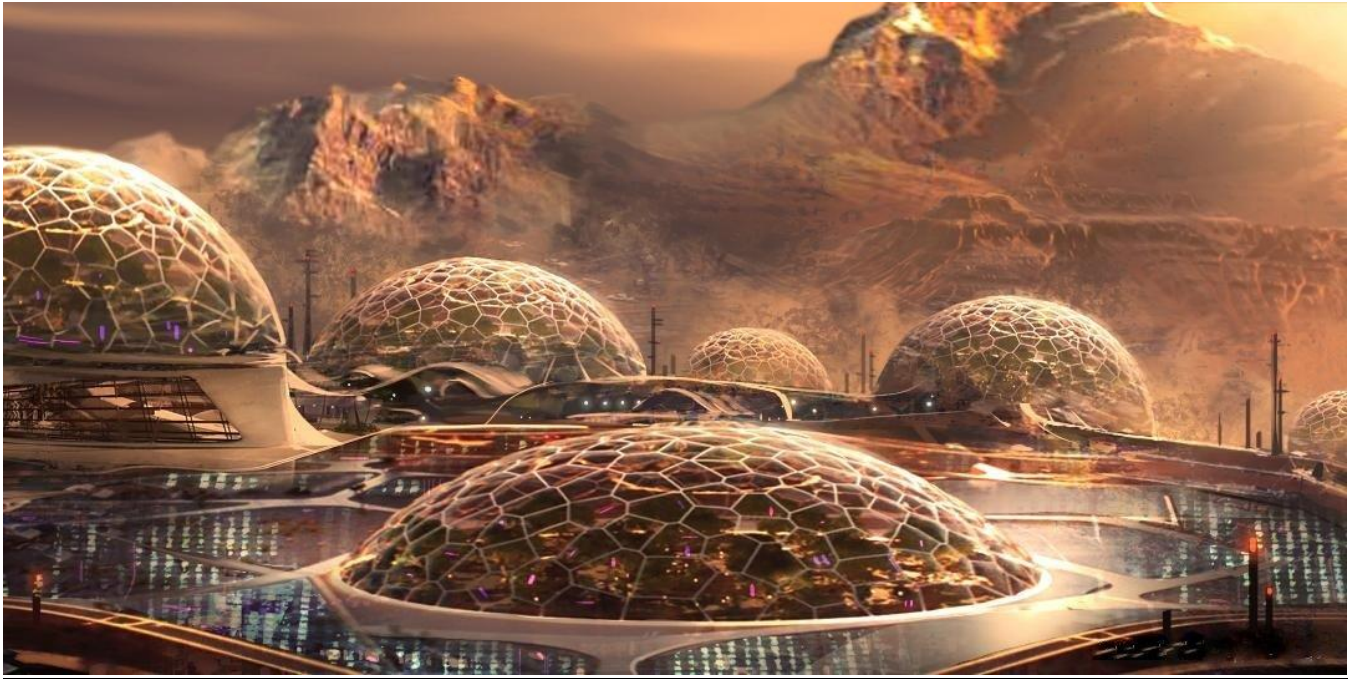
Speculative Overhead View Of Alienville



Speculative Grid Overlay



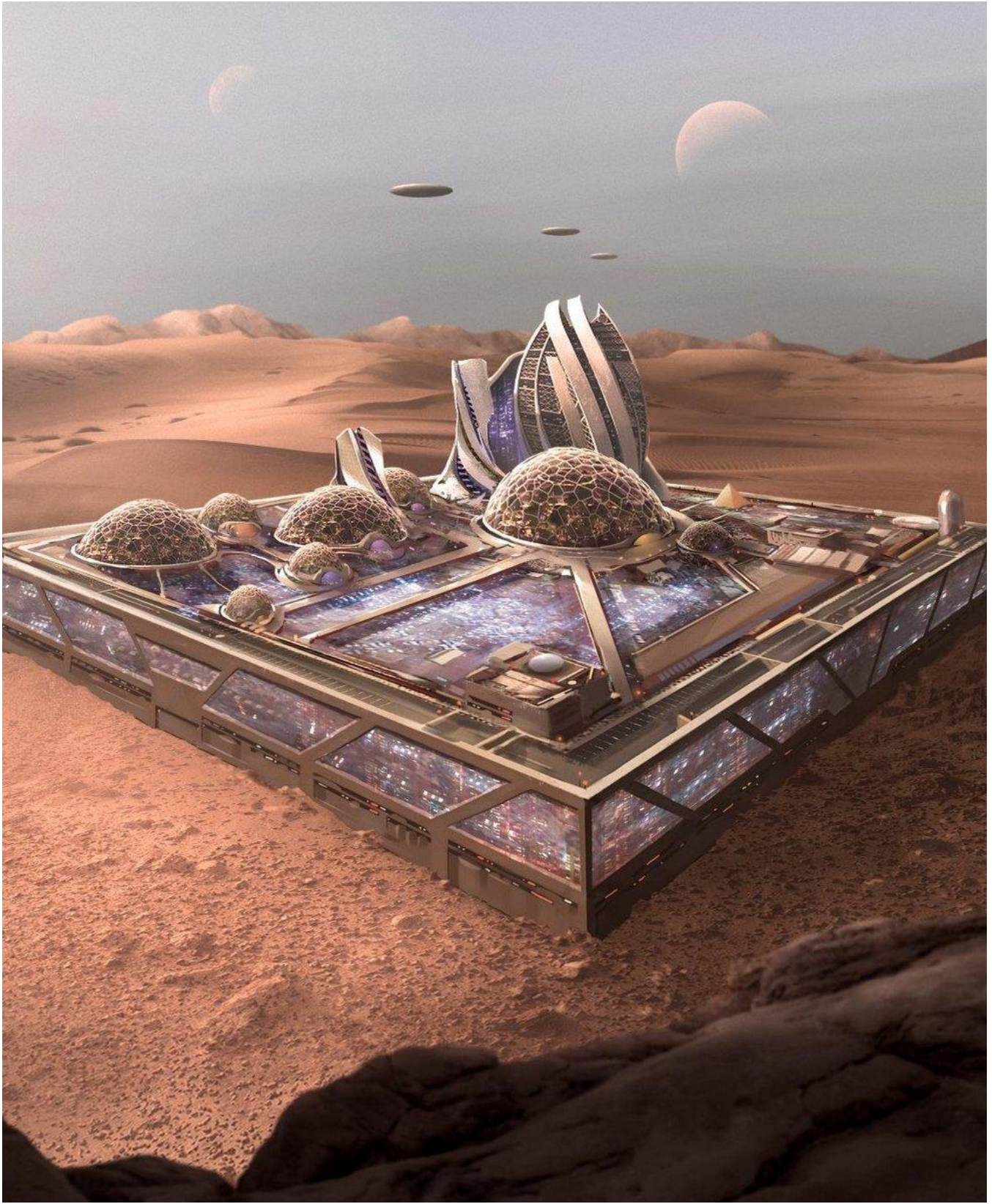
Speculative Transverse View



Speculative Nocturnal View



Speculative Oblique Arial View



Summary and Conclusions

We present this report as an elementary exercise in deduction and speculation based on the features described above. The illustrations show our visualization of Alienville in its heyday as a bustling, thriving, planetary settlement.

The pivotal question is whether E1000462 shows a natural formation or an artifact. In our opinion, the notion that a perfect square with walls and 90° corners spontaneously emerged from the Martian surface is implausible.

The age of the formation is unknown. The first human civilizations appeared around 6,000 B.C. and eventually died out, often leaving ruins indicative of their history, as with the Roman military camps discussed above.

A similar process presumably occurred with the alien civilization. Alienville had its heyday and was eventually abandoned. The absence of significant weathering in Sector A suggests that the asteroid impact occurred quite recently, perhaps within the last 10,000 years.

If Alienville is indeed an artifact, it is of major importance to our understanding of human existence. Basically, it means that we are not alone in the Universe. We urge the major space-faring nations to send rovers with ground-penetrating radar to the site to investigate and potentially confirm these initial interpretations.

Acknowledgments: NASA; University of Arizona School of Earth and Space Exploration; www.secretmars.com. Publication date: 5/25/2023.

[1] Evidence of Alien Activity on Mars, Beresford S.M., General Science Journal, 8/8/2021.

[2] Modification of Gravitational Mass through Quantum Entanglement, Beresford S.M., General Science Journal, 3/17/2021.

[3] New evidence of Roman temporary camps in northern Arabia, Fradley M., Wilson A., Finlayson B., Bewley R., Antiquity, 4/27/2023.

© Beresford 2023. All rights reserved. Commercial use of this material is prohibited unless authorized by the author at beresford.mars@yahoo.com.