



ANCIENT TERRAFORMS FOUND IN THE REULL VALLIS OF MARS

SEATTLE, WA (MARS) July 20, 2009 – The president and founder of the Mars Anomaly Research Society (MARS) marked the 40th anniversary of the lunar landing by Apollo 11 today by announcing that he has discovered a major complex of massive ancient terra-forms in the Reull Vallis of Mars. The site, which contains breathtaking monuments, is so significant, he said, that he has named it “New Cydonia.”

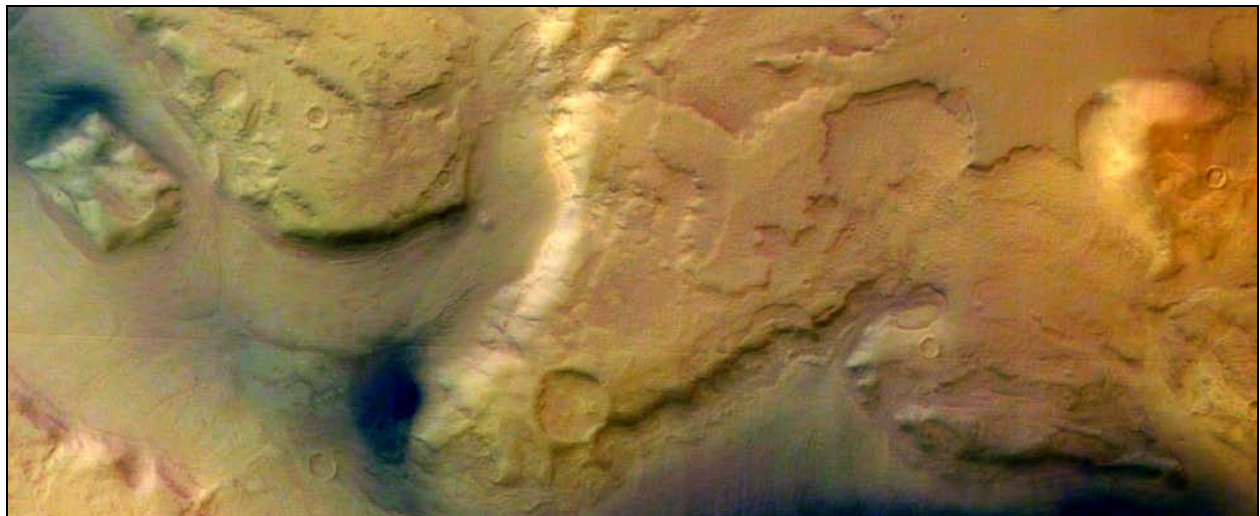
Reull Vallis: A “New Cydonia” Discovered

Andrew D. Basiago, 47, author of *The Discovery of Life on Mars* (2008), declared that Reull Vallis is the site of striking profiles of human faces and large ground drawings featuring the faces of primates and canines. The terra-formed location was captured in a photograph taken by the High Resolution Stereo Camera (HRSC) onboard the Mars Orbiter *Express* of the European Space Agency (ESA) on January 15, 2004 from a height of 170 miles above the surface of Mars. Basiago predicted that Reull Vallis will one day rival The Face on Mars and its surrounding pyramid complex in archaeological significance.



Andrew D. Basiago

Reull Vallis is a valley on Mars that appears to have been carved by water. It runs westward into the Channels of Reull Vallis, which, in turn, run northwestward into Hellas Planitia. The location of the ancient monuments photographed by the *Express* is east of the Hellas Basin at 41° South and 101° East. In this detail (*below*), we see the area of the vast terra-forms on the northern banks of Reull Vallis.



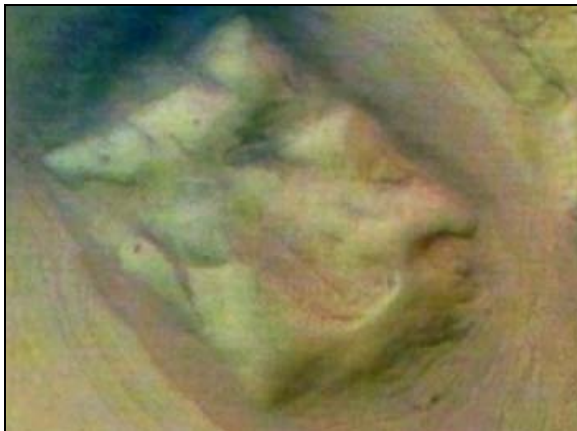
Detail of photograph of Reull Vallis, Mars, taken by the ESA’s Mars Orbiter *Express* in 2004



Ancient Terra-forms found in Reull Vallis, page 2

The Martians and the Mayans

One terra-formed face that Basiago has discovered in Reull Vallis, called The Dreaming Man (*left*), resembles the Mayan king Pacal the Great on the sarcophagus lid found by the Mexican archaeologist Alberto Ruz Lhuillier at Palenque, Mexico in 1948 and excavated by him in 1952 (*right*). In this detail from the ESA image (*left*), the face of a man with closed eyes and pursed lips can be seen looking to the right.



The Dreaming Man, Reull Vallis, Mars



Pacal the Great, Mayan King, Palenque, Mexico

Another face of a man that Basiago has found in Reull Vallis (*left*) wears the feathered headdress of the Mayan kings found at Palenque (*center and right*) and other ancient sites of the Maya. In the detail below (*left*), a man can be seen wearing plumed regalia emanating from a bulb-like cap with the same circular piece and protuberance dangling from the cap found in this rendering of a Mayan by Waldeck (*center*).



Feathered headdress on Mars evokes plumed regalia of Mayan civilization, Palenque, Mexico



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The Bearded Pharaoh

East of The Dreaming Man, and looking in the opposite direction, to the west, is the profile of a man's face (*left*). His eyes and mouth have been terra-formed to give him an angry, even peevish, expression. The man has a square beard beneath his chin, like the ones worn by the Egyptian pharaohs, including Ramesses II (*right*). For this reason, Basiago has given this monument the name The Bearded Pharaoh.



The Bearded Pharaoh, Reull Vallis, Mars



Pharaoh Ramesses II, Egypt

The Egypt-Mars Connection

This is one of a growing array of artifacts that Basiago has found on Mars that establish the connection between Ancient Egypt and Ancient Mars, suggesting that in antiquity one was the colony of the other:

“My speculation is that Ancient Mars was a colony of Ancient Egypt, rather than vice versa. I say this because Earth had the abundant biosphere that could have sustained ancient civilization in its attempt to reach Mars. The Great Pyramid at Giza and the Great Platform at Baalbek, which may have been an ancient launch pad, may be evidence of this effort. I find it far less compelling that human beings on Mars reached Earth first, given Mars' far less fertile environment. The human beings on Mars are probably the descendants of colonists from Earth, separated from us by the solar system catastrophe of 9,500 BC.”



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The D&M II Pyramid

The Reull Vallis site is conspicuous for the large, pyramidal land form that exists at the right bottom of the ESA photograph, where the channel of the Reull Vallis turns and flows to the south. Some will see in this mesa (*left*) the face of a man, long eroded so that the features of the face are hardly distinguishable. Devotees of Mars anomaly research will find in it similarities to the so-called D&M Pyramid (*right*) found at Cydonia by Vincent Di Pietro and Gregory Molenaar, who discovered The Face on Mars in 1976.



The D&M II Pyramid, Reull Vallis, Mars



The D&M Pyramid, Cydonia, Mars

The D&M Pyramid Reinterpreted

Like the D&M Pyramid, the D&M II Pyramid found at Reull Vallis is not quite a pyramid but rather an irregular, four-sided mound biased sharply towards the northwest. One seems to possess a face, the other the long arms and legs and head of an anthropomorphic figure. These similarities seem to imply that these land forms are not pyramids at all but rather terra-forms that are but additional examples of the Martian propensity to craft natural land forms into works of art featuring the faces of humans and animals.

“D&M II seems to be a massive face that has weathered,” Basiago said. “There are smaller terra-formed faces immediately southeast of it and at a greater distance northeast of it. These findings tend to support the conclusion that it is another face and not a pyramid. I have long suspected that the D&M Pyramid is not a pyramid but instead a terra-form featuring a stick figure like a human child on Earth might draw.”



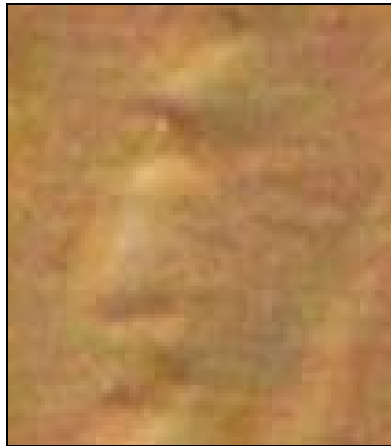
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Martian Monkeys

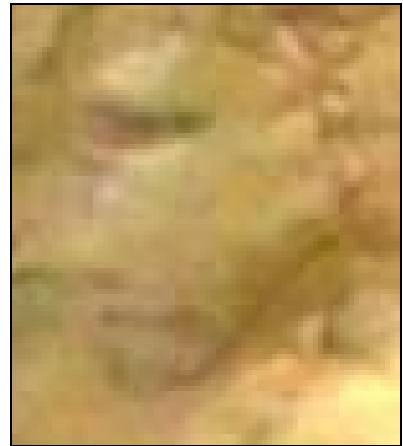
Reull Vallis is also the location of several bas reliefs of orangutan, gorilla and sasquatch-like faces, establishing that The Face on Mars is not an anomaly. "It is now certain that carving large simian faces on the surface of Mars, in a manner visible from space, is a distinctively Martian art form," Basiago noted. "Perhaps this was done to signal to extraterrestrials flying high above it that Mars is an inhabited planet."



The Orangutan Face

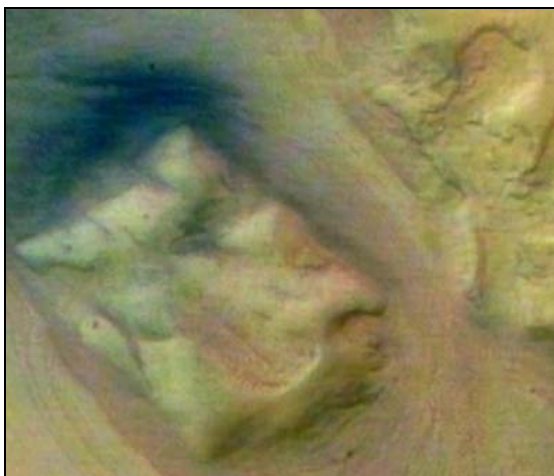


The Gorilla Face

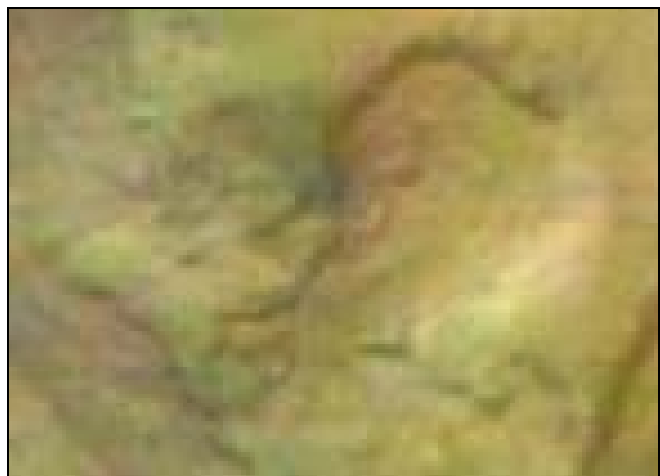


The Sasquatch-like Face

The ascent of modern man from more primitive primates is implied in the terra-forms of Reull Vallis. In a terra-form immediately adjacent to The Dreaming Man, seen in the upper right corner of the image below (*left*), the faces of three modern Martians are juxtaposed with that of a more primitive man (*right*).



The Dreaming Man



The Modern Martians and the Primitive Man



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The Mesa of the Dogs

One of the most amazing monuments at the Reull Vallis site is the amber-colored, boomerang-shaped mesa upon which the Martians have created images of the faces of dogs (*left*). Prominent among these is a dog's face that looks out from the top of the mesa with a holographic clarity (*right*).



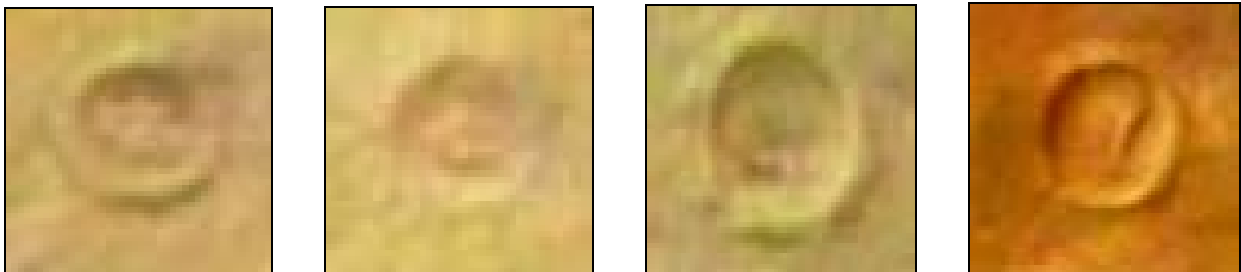
The Mesa of the Dogs



The Face of the Dog atop the mesa

Orb Craters

Reull Vallis is a place where there are apparent craters inside of which humanoid faces have been sculpted. The irregular rims of these craters reveal that they are not the result of impacts by objects from space but rather have resulted from the act of creating the faces themselves. These art objects, which Basiago has named "orb craters," are numerous in the ESA image. Paranormal researchers will recognize in these works of art the faces found inside of orbs in the orbs phenomenon on Earth. Faces like these are sometimes found staring silently out from the orbs that are captured by digital cameras. The ubiquitous nature of these land forms in the vicinity of Reull Vallis indicates how extensively the surface of Mars has been terra-formed into works of art that show a child-like simplicity and spontaneity.



Strange faces inside of orb craters in Reull Vallis on Mars mirror the orbs phenomenon on Earth



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The Barking Dog

Near the channel, these canine and orb motifs overlap. There, a dog can be seen lunging to the left with its snout open in an apparent bark or snarl (*left*). An orb crater has been sculpted at the base of the dog's neck (*right*). An oval face with a big, black, almond-shaped eye that contemporary Earthlings would readily recognize from the UFO literature as that of an extraterrestrial looks out from inside the orb crater.



The Barking Dog



The Extraterrestrial Face

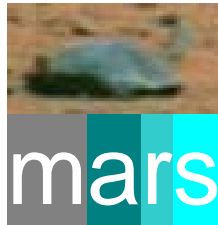
The Discovery of a New World

Basiago thinks that the monuments at Reull Vallis are so highly articulated and diverse that they will one day eclipse the monuments at Cydonia in terms of their interest to archaeologists and Mars anomaly researchers. For that reason, he has named this newly discovered ancient site on Mars "New Cydonia."

The president of MARS stated:

"In 2008, when I analyzed PIA10214, which was taken by NASA's Rover *Spirit* in the Columbia Basin, and saw what was there, I felt like Charles Darwin encountering the animals of the Galapagos Islands for the first time, except that my Galapagos Islands were on the Internet and my animals were on Mars.

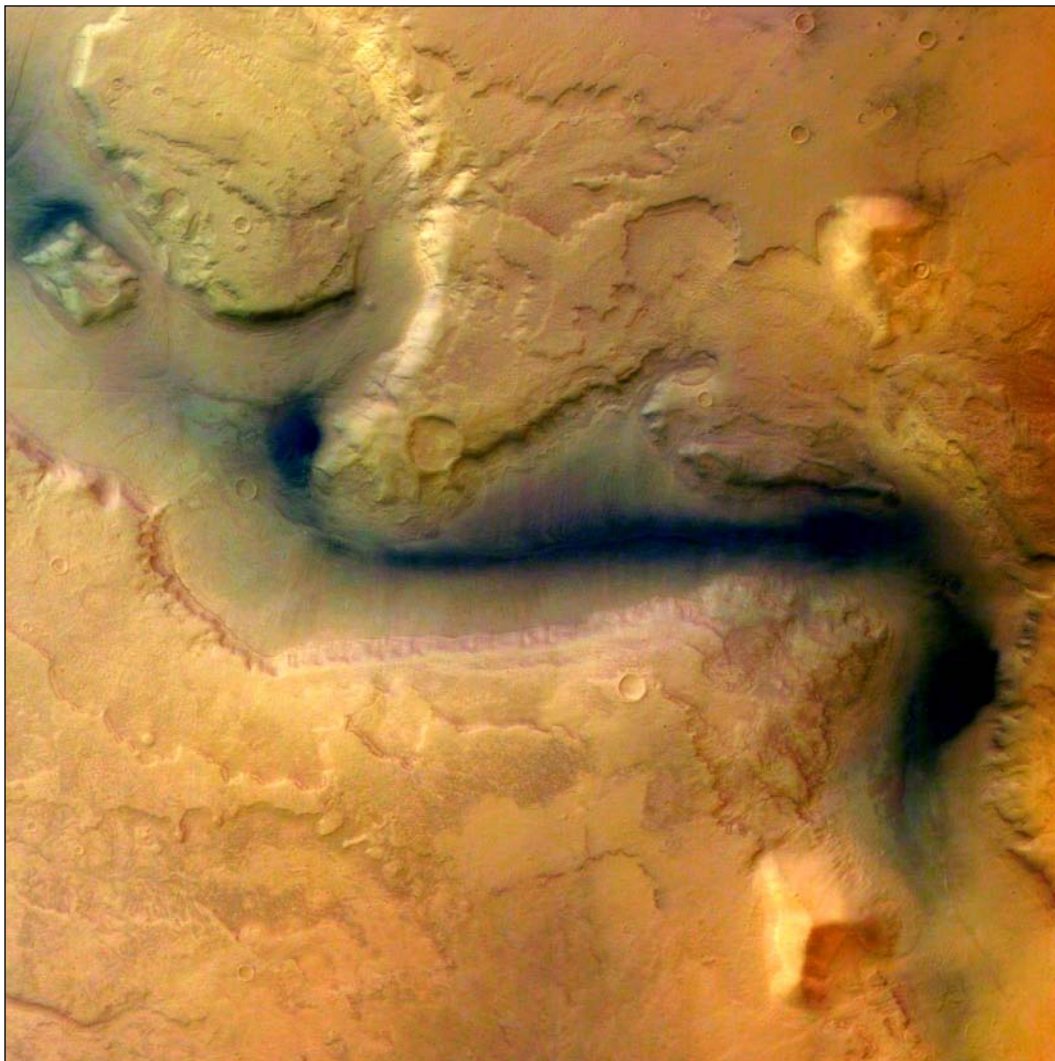
"Now, as I examine other photographs from Mars, such as this image taken by the ESA's Orbiter *Express*, it is clear that there are a myriad of ancient sites that await exploration on Mars, and that the 21st century will involve something that humanity has not seen for 500 years – the discovery of a new world!"



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Acknowledgements

ESA photograph SEMBY9474OD is an image of the Reull Vallis of Mars taken by the High Resolution Stereo Camera (HRSC) of the European Space Agency's Mars Orbiter *Express* on January 15, 2004. It is located on the World Wide Web at http://www.esa.int/esaCP/SEMFE474OD_FeatureWeek_1.html. This photo, found below in its entirety, is republished here courtesy of ESA/DLR/FU Berlin (G. Neukum). MARS wishes to thank the independent Mars anomaly researcher Stanley Glenn Lewis for bringing this photograph to our attention.



Reull Vallis, Mars, photograph SEMBY9474OD, by ESA/DLR/FU Berlin (G. Neukum)