

The Feline side of the 1998 Face on Mars

by George J. Haas

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African Lion

Since Hoagland first did his famous mirroring split of the "Face on Mars", the feline side has always been considered to be a male African lion (Figure 1).



Figure 1
African Lion

With the new 1998 MOC image of the Cydonia Face the feline characteristics are even more apparent (Figure 2). The features of the feline "Face" when duplicated are composed of a square shaped head with a crowned headdress, a mane, squinting eyes, an ornamented nose feature, an almost circular muzzle, and a snarling mouth with fangs.

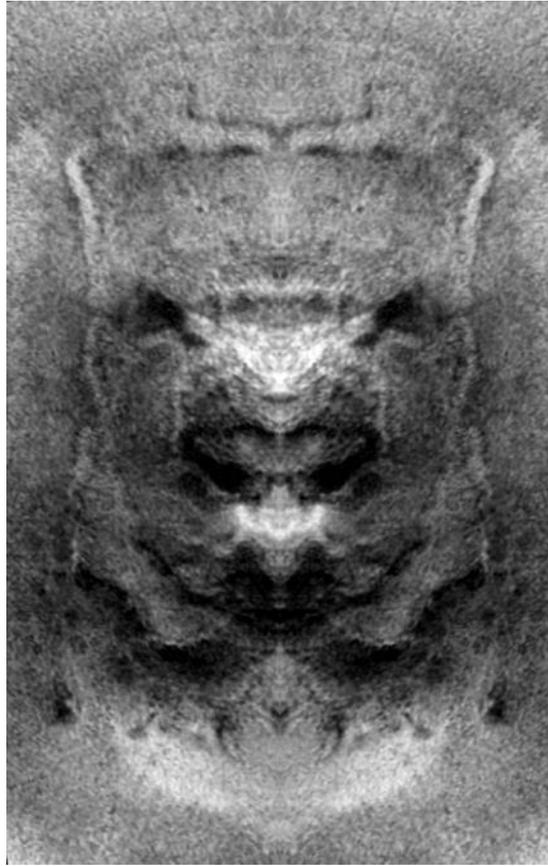


Figure 2
Feline side of the Cydonia Face (Duplicated)
Detail MGS image SP1-22003, 1998
Enhancement and contrast adjustment by George J. Haas

The Crown and V-shaped Cleft

The Feline's forehead is large and it features a squared-off geometric crowned headdress that extends across the top of the head. The crown also has a lot of faint decorative qualities within and around its crest that are difficult to substantiate at this point. The "crown" feature on the feline side of the Cydonia Face was also spotted by Dr. Tom Van Flandern and referred to as the "crest" in his in-depth analysis of the Face.¹

Looking at the center of the crowned headdress on the Feline side of the Cydonia Face, notice the small indented feature (Figure 3). This V-shaped feature can be compared to a similar indented “cleft” features that can be found on Olmec transformational figurines and masks that depict the head of a snarling, were-jaguar (Figure 4). Notice the Olmec sculpture of the snarling jaguar has a large flat forehead, as does the Feline side of the Cydonia Face, and the V-shaped cleft at the top of its headdress, as does the Feline side of the Cydonia Face



Figure 3

V-Shaped Cleft

Left: Feline side of the Cydonia Face (Duplicated with arrow)

Detail MGS image SP1-22003, 1998

Right: Olmec sculpture of Snarling Jaguar.

The deep, V-shaped cleft seen on Olmec and Maya artifacts is symbolic of a split corn husk² cut into the head of the maze god. It is from this cleft that fresh corn sprout emerges.³ This same reference to corn can be seen on the Humanoid side of the Cydonia Face with the identification of the tri-leaf emblem on its forehead.

The Bearded Jaguar

In the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City there is a large Aztec reliquary that is carved in the shape of a full jaguar (Figure 4). This amazing sculpture, which weighs over six tons, was unearthed at Templo Mayor in Mexico City way back in 1790.⁴



Figure 4

Bearded Jaguar Reliquary (Aztec)

Left: Side view

Drawing by George J. Haas

(Image source: Myths of the World; Gods of the Inca, Aztec and Maya by Timothy R. Roberts)

Right: Front view

Drawing by George J. Haas

(Image source: The Mighty Aztecs, by Stuart & Godfrey)

The most intriguing characteristics of this so-called jaguar reliquary is that it has no spots, which a jaguar does, and it has a mane, which a jaguar does not. Notice that the partial mane on this reliquary is similar in size and shape to the mane feature found on the Feline side of the Cydonia Face.

So, one could easily conclude that the Feline side of the Cydonia Face represents a bearded, snarling bearded jaguar and not an African lion.

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Footnotes

1. Tom Van Flandern, *On Improbable Claims*, Meta Research.
www.metaresearch.org/announce/on-improbable-claims.htm
2. Richard A. Diehl, *The Olmec America's First Civilization*, (London, Thames & Hudson, 2004), 79.
3. Karl A. Taube, *Olmec Art at Dumbarton Oaks*, Issue 2 of Pre-Columbian art at Dumbarton Oaks, (Dumbarton Oaks, 2004), 26.
4. Timothy R. Roberts, *Myths of the World: Gods of the Maya, Aztec and Incas*, (New York: Metro Books, 1996), 67.