

KHUFU CAN YOU HEAR ME NOW ?



Can you hear me now ?

- 1: Headphone with display window.**
- 2: Hand holding an object to the mouth.**
- 3: Gathered cuff (ribbed).**
- 4: Gathered collar.**
- 5: Unidentified painted image.**

1: The carved image above appears to us to be of a man wearing at least one headphone. Note that the “box like” device that covers the man’s right ear seems to have a “display window.” There is also a semblance of a band that is connected to the headphone and loops over the figure’s head.

2: At this i.d. point the figure’s left hand is seen (note fingers). It appears that the man is talking into something (unseen) as we would talk into a telephone.

3: The cuff of the figure’s left sleeve is “ribbed” as is i.d. point: 4... which is the man’s collar.

5: There is a white figure (symbol) that we can not interpret located below the left elbow of the carved figure.

I have personally researched the the dimensions and geometry of the Great Pyramid of Giza for about 41 years. This research resulted in the rediscovery of the natural system of mathematics that is now called the Ra System.

During my pyramid studies I came across a picture of an ivory statuette of the pharaoh Khufu, the ancient Egyptian king who is “credited” with the construction of the Great Pyramid.

During recent evaluations of the carvings at Trelba Sye it came to my attention that the carved figure sitting on a chair, or throne resembled the ivory statuette of this pharaoh.

SEATED FIGURE AT TRELBA SYE



THE PHARAOH KHUFU



The similarity shown above might be meaningless, but I do think it is worthy of mention.

Khufu (2589-? BC) was the second ruler of the 4th Dynasty (2613-2498) and is “credited” with the construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza.



It is said that Khufu was ruthless in his efforts to construct his pyramid and angered his people, because he closed the temples and forced them into hard labor.

It is also found in the historical record that when Khufu died his family did not bury him in the pyramid, but interned him secretly at a place where his body could not be found, and violated.

For some reasons (based on personal research) I do not except these historical accounts as true, nor do I except as fact that Khufu built the Great Pyramid.

But it is possible that Khufu spent his final days of his life at Trelba Sye.

The variation of human and humanoid figures in the form of carvings that are found at Trelba Sye does suggest that after its original shut down about 600,000 B.C.E. it was later reactivated as an extraterrestrial base. How many times it was shut down and reopened is presently unknown.

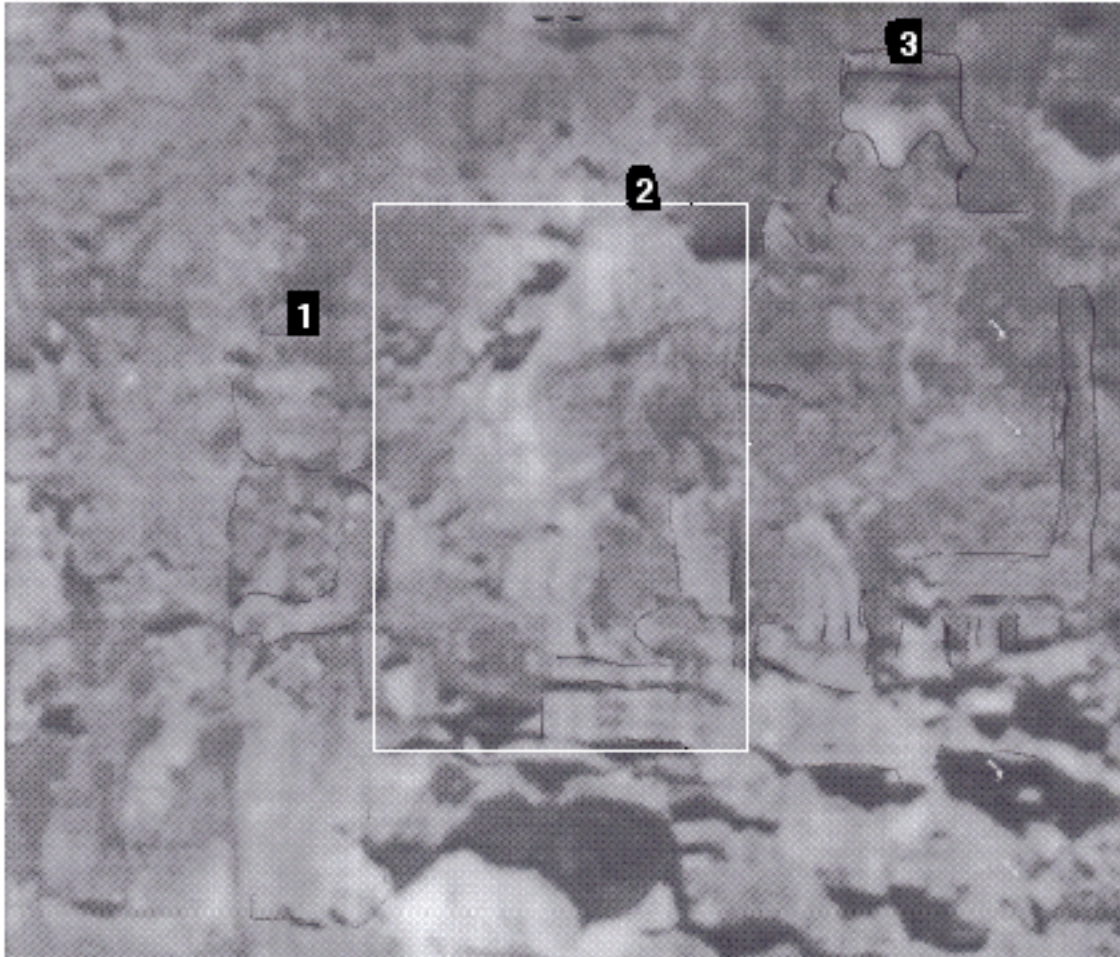
There is a very strong probability that through the many past millennia extraterrestrials for what ever reason bought people from other parts of the world to live under their protection at the city of Trelba Sye.

Maybe excavation of the city over time will give us the answers to these very important questions.

The carvings found at Trelba Sye are a variety of different human type figures. Only the figures found in the “Throne Scene” appear to be related to ancient Egypt of about 4,600 years ago. Where as the Throne Scene is located hundreds of yards distant from the “doors” we presently think that the figures in this scene were created many thousands of years after the figures found in the vicinity of the doors were carved. Remember the carving of the “Old Man” is partially covered by lava that flowed in about 600,000 B.C.E.

There is a clue that supports the possibility that there was a connection that once existed between the inhabitants of Trelba Sye and those of Ancient Egypt. This clue is found in the Throne Scene in the form of a carved “Sphinx.”

Note in the follow picture that the “Sphinx” is found directly in front of the seated man.



SPHINX

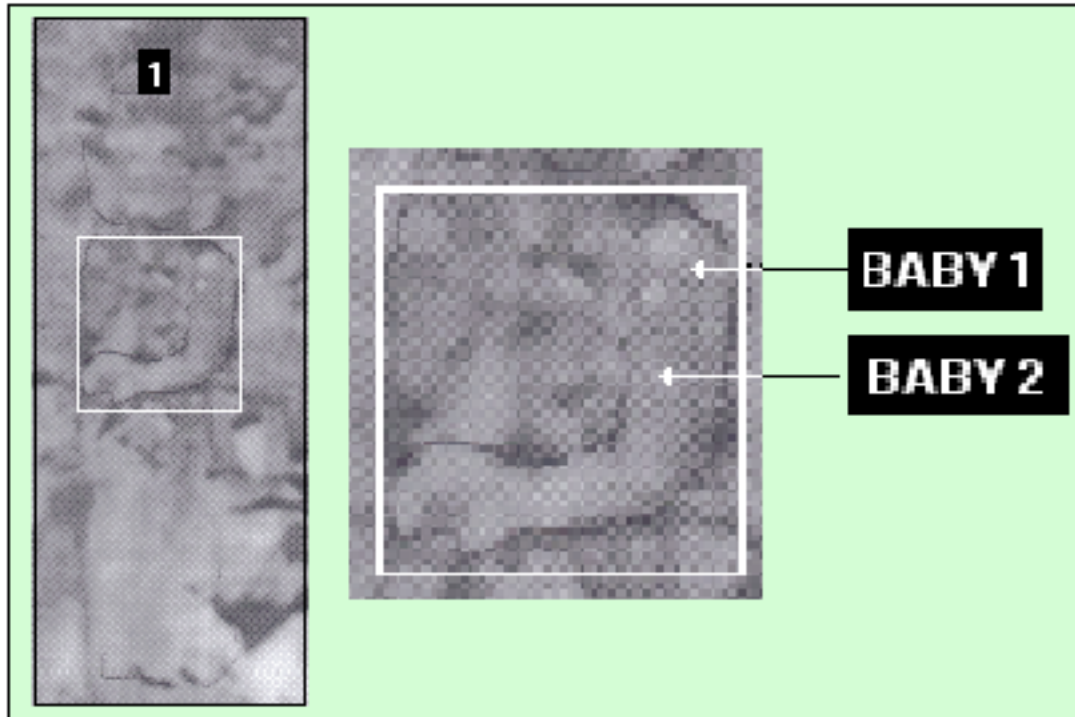
Rump



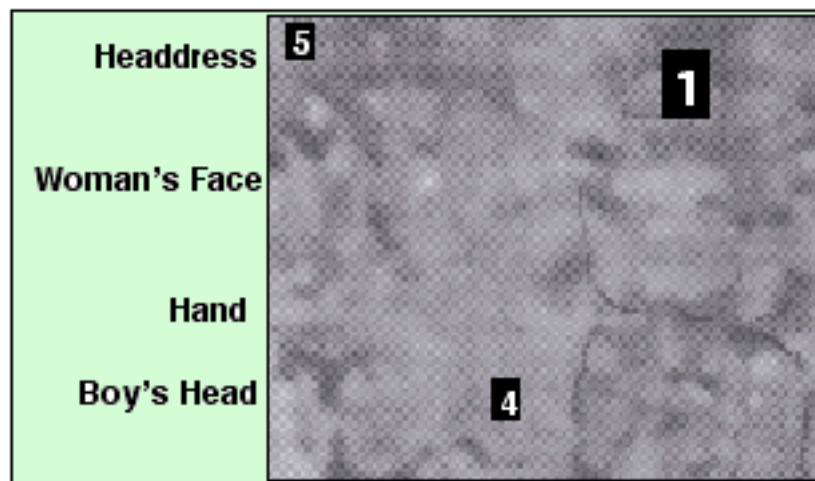
Headdress
Cobra
Eye
Ear
Nose
Beard
Chest
Paws
Pedestal



Closer examination of the woman (figure #1) in the Throne Scene has revealed that she is actually seated, and is holding two infants on her lap.



To the left of the seated woman holding the babies is the carving of another woman who has placed a hand on the top of a young man's head. Note the crown like headdress.



To the left of the seated woman holding the infants is the full image of the boy mention above. He appears to have a stocky build and is wearing a tunic. It also appears that the figure is blowing a whisle.

This figure might not be a boy, but instead that of a dwarf. Drawfs were highly revered in Ancient Egypt.

