

Scientific Article

Paleocontacts between Mexican natives and Otherworldly Entities

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- They authors of this report, Alberto Donini and Tomas Hrico, vouch for a complete and true description of personal experiences in connection with their expeditions / excavations and guarantee the authenticity of all the artifacts presented in this report.
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Paleocontacts between Mexican natives and Otherworldly Entities

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Abstract

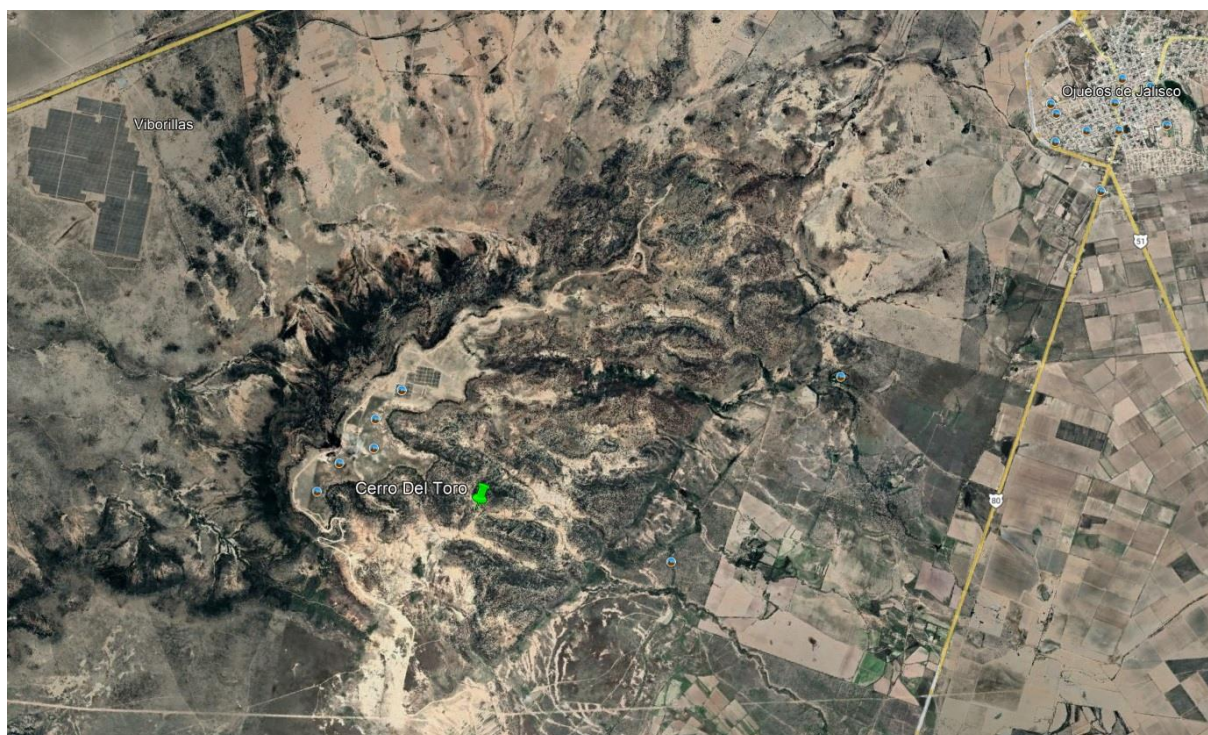
Italian researcher and engineer Alberto Donini and Swiss researcher and journalist Tomas Hrico discuss in this paper highly unusual artifacts from Mexico (known among alternative researchers as the “Alien stones of Ojuelos”, “Stones of Ojuelos de Jalisco” or “AZTLAN stones”), which are categorically counted to the Out-of-place artifacts. [1] (*) The two researchers found even by themselves such extraordinary objects, which feature various exotic engravings like spaceships, ETs, unknown symbols and so on, during an expedition in March 2025 – a half-day trip, conducted at the legendary Cerro del Toro (Hill of the Bull) near the small town Ojuelos in the state of Jalisco; north-central Mexico. Specifically, with the help of a local tour guide, they carried out several hours of excavations in the open terrain. One after another, hidden between the sturdy roots of a plant, a total of three small objects came to light – two made of stone and one of fired clay (probably terracotta). Laboratory tests followed, revealing astonishing results.

In this report A. Donini and T. Hrico:

- explain the most important geological, historical, archaeological, and socio-cultural characteristics of the area on and around Cerro del Toro (or: El Toro Hill)
- reveal how a Mexican public institution caused hundreds of Mexican Out-of-place artifacts to disappear without any trace
- describe the circumstances of discovery of several Mexican Out-of-place artifacts (personal finds)
- show high-quality photographs of several Mexican Out-of-place artifacts (including personal finds), and present conclusive evidence of their authenticity respectively great age (in particular of the small “Alien idol”, the only personal find made of fired clay; see pictures 25-35)
- clarify that the engraved images on the objects presented here, or their form *per se*, depict beings from another world respectively prove former contacts between Mexican natives and representatives of one or several extraterrestrial and / or interdimensional races, which have taken place repeatedly over millennia
- inform about a Legendary lost civilization called AZTLAN which most likely has a connection to Cerro del Toro / the Mexican Out-of-place artifacts (Alien stones of Ojuelos)

(*) Note: the small numbers in Red & Green belong to Sources & References on page 28

1. Geology, History & Archaeology



Pic.01: Map showing Cerro del Toro with its area. On the top right corner: The small town Ojuelos de Jalisco

Cerro del Toro rises approximately 300 meters above the surrounding plateau, has an elevation of approximately 2,600 meters above sea level, and covers an area of approximately 35 square kilometers. Its location: five kilometers as the crow flies southwest of the town of Ojuelos de Jalisco. Its geology is characteristic for lacustric-saline basins bounded by subvertical faults, accumulating loose sediments from the surrounding hills. The aluminosilicate composition of the sediments suggests the presence of clay and sandy silt suitable for ceramic production. The region's prolonged volcanic activity created favorable conditions for the formation of basic rock materials (agmatolite-pyrophyllite and siltstone-argillite slabs). A significant number of artifacts, particularly statuettes and stone slabs, have been recovered from these rocks. The Cerro del Toro area lies almost in the center of several mineral deposits (Zacatecas, St. Louis Potosi, and León Guanajuato), where gold, silver, tin, copper, polymetallic ore as well as iridium, scandium, manganese, platinum group metals and more occur.

The entire area (Cerro del Toro and the area directly adjacent to this Hill, known locally as “Valle Sagrado” / “Sacred Valley”) covers approximately 50 to 60 square kilometers, is relatively dry, and dotted with countless stones, bushes, cacti, small trees, and rock formations of various kinds. In addition, there are several, partly still unexplored, grottos, caves, and underground tunnel systems, many of which are difficult to access and can reach a depth of 60 meters, or even much more, into the underworld.



Pic. 02-03: Extraordinary finds from past expeditions to the El Toro Hill (photos: Oleg Elistratov / team "Star Aztlan")

According to oral traditions of individual locals, around 60-80 years ago farmers from Ojuelos started to make discoveries of extraordinary artefacts with exotic Alien-UFO motifs in such underground passages and grottos, as well as above ground in certain tombs or at sacred sites. Today, several decades later, the total number of discovered artifacts with extraterrestrial references is difficult to estimate, as they are scattered among numerous private collections and are not systematically documented. It appears that a total of approximately 10,000 to 20,000 objects have been found at and on Cerro del Toro, including various carved stones, mosaics made of glued stones and ceramics. The dimensions vary from approximately one centimeter (e.g. miniature figures) to approximately 40 to 50 centimeters in length (e.g. richly decorated stone slabs composed of multiple mosaic pieces, or spaceships with their occupants). It should be mentioned that, in addition to genuine ancient objects, there are also a lot of modern imitations (fakes) made by clever artists respectively forgers whose sole aim is to lighten the wallets of naive tourists by several hundred, if not thousands, of US dollars. Nevertheless, the phenomenon surrounding the "Alien stones of Ojuelos" is real; there are genuine artifact finds as well. Irrefutable evidence confirming this fact is presented in this paper not least through numerous scientific analysis reports.

Note: Almost all of the land surrounding Cerro del Toro belongs to individual farmers, and therefore most of these exotic artifacts can be found on or under private land. Incidentally, the farmers primarily use their land for grazing their livestock. Here, in addition to conventional dairy cows and beef cattle, they also raise fighting bulls, hence the name "Cerro del Toro."

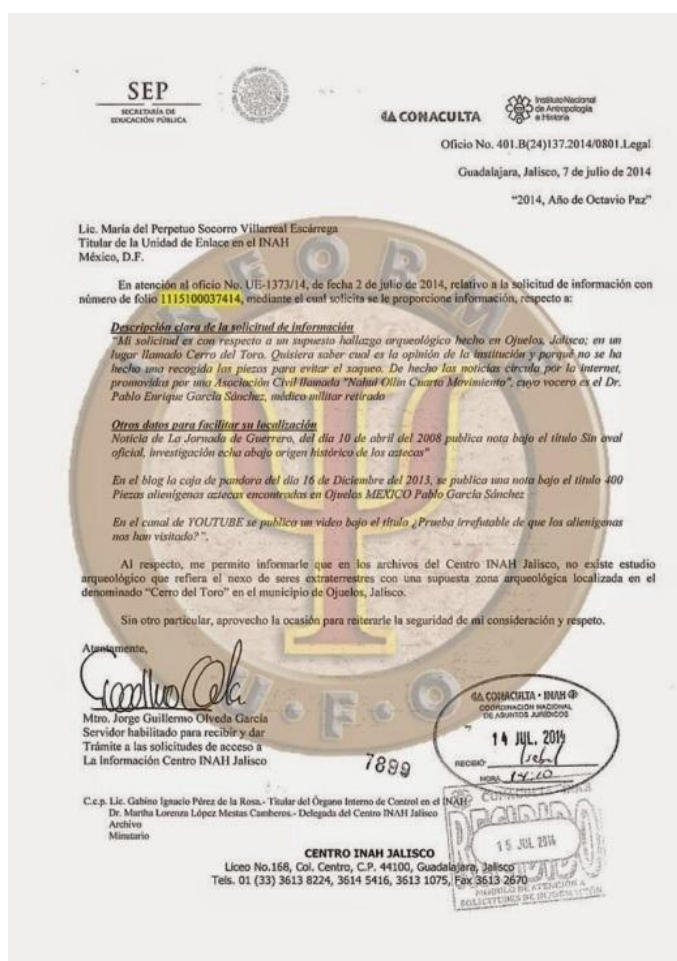
Historically, the area on and around Cerro del Toro was inhabited from between the 13th and 14th century by the Chichimecas (including the Huachichiles), a nomadic tribe of hunter-gatherers who collected mesquite, acorns, roots, and seeds, and also focused on hunting of small animals such as frogs, lizards, snakes and worms. During the times of the great Aztec Empire in the 16th century the Huachichiles were infamous for harassing the Spaniards who passed through this area by using the El Toro Hill as a strategical point. [1] [2]

From an archaeological perspective, Cerro del Toro and its surroundings are not particularly interesting, as the Mexican National Institute of Anthropology and History (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia; INAH for short) was only able to discover some prehispanic petroglyphs during previous archaeological investigations there, in addition to some ancient pottery shards and arrowheads. However, the latter two finds were hardly based on any systematic excavation, as such shards and arrowheads are usually scattered around on the ground and can be found relatively easily.

Although, a regulated archaeological search for buried objects like the Alien stones at Cerro del Toro would be a real challenge due to the numerous and densely packed cacti, rocks, and uneven, sometimes steep terrain. Under such circumstances, for example, the handling of a wheeled machine / ground-penetrating radar for a promising search and discovery of artifacts underground is very complicated if not even impossible. For that reason, new approaches for a successful search should be considered in future by archaeologists.

Note: On page 8 this report deals with other complications regarding systematic Archaeological excavations at Cerro del Toro in relation with Stratigraphy.

Either way: the institute already stated in 2014 (see Pic.04 below) *“that there is no archaeological study in the archives of the INAH Jalisco Center that indicates the connection of extraterrestrial beings with an alleged archaeological site on the so-called ‘Cerro del Toro’, in the municipality of Ojuelos, Jalisco.”*



Pic.04: Official statement from the INAH regarding extraterrestrial beings [3]

Especially the INAH archaeologist Ana María Pelz Marín expressed a negative opinion about the “Alien stones of Ojuelos” and told to “Página 24” (a Mexican newspaper publisher) that *“it is obvious at first glance that the stones are not authentic, as they feature a mixture of motifs from different cultures: Mexica, Olmec, and Maya, all on the same stone and with characteristics attributed to extraterrestrials.”* [4]

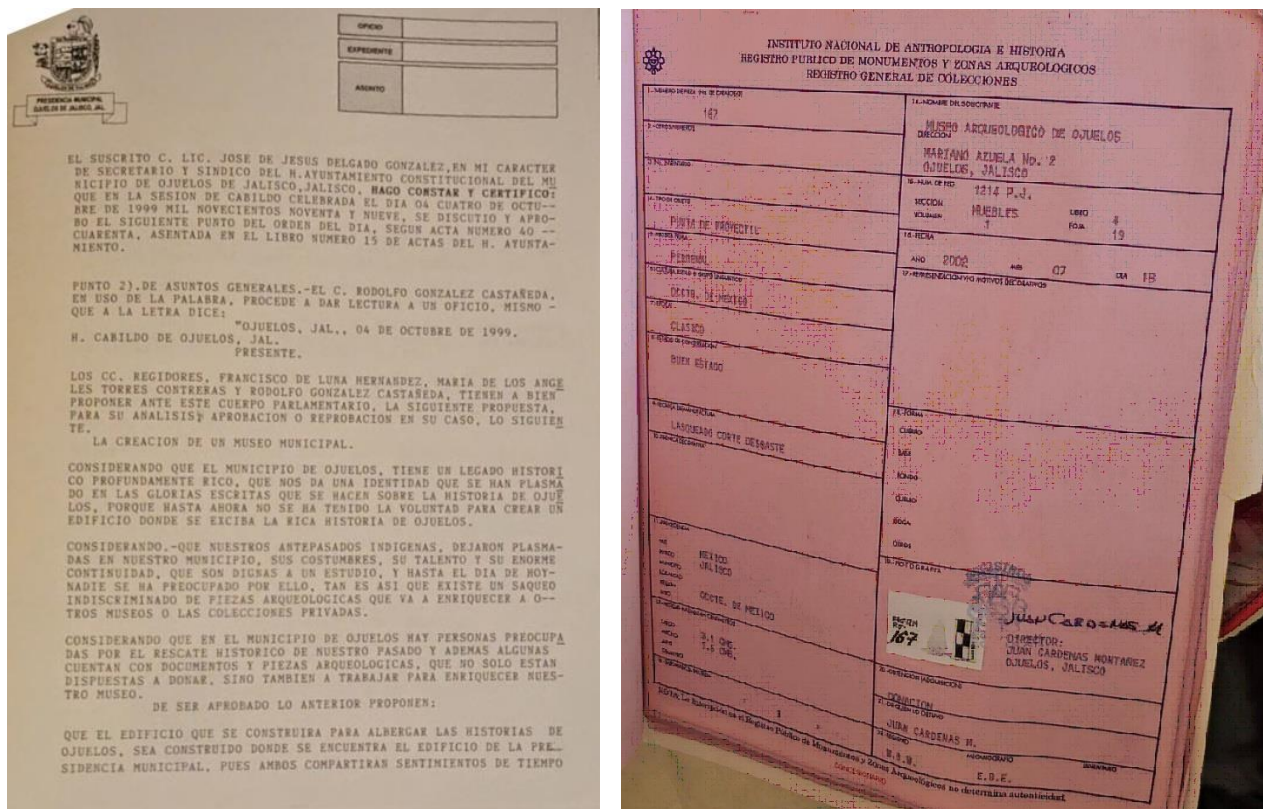
Given the subject of the El Toro artifacts, it is not surprising that the (official) conclusion of this institute was negative. However, this published statement is completely out of place and is based neither on verified laboratory analyses conducted or commissioned by the institute itself, nor on a proven comprehensive archaeological investigation of the matter in the field, combined with an appropriately correct approach to such unconventional discoveries. In other words: there is a lack of openness and a great ignorance – at least officially – from the conventional science (in this case from INAH) towards exceptional finds in Mexico which

could rewrite history taught to us so persistently in schools.

Unofficially, there is definitely a considerable interest from INAH in the “Alien stones of Ojuelos”, at least among some employees. This is obvious, as the next chapter clearly brings to mind.

2. A different kind of exhibition

A frequent criticism regarding the Ojuelos finds is this: if the objects have been found for almost a century at Cerro del Toro, why has there never been a museum? The museum has actually been established: on October 4, 1999, meeting of the municipality of Ojuelos de Jalisco, the creation of a museum was discussed, given that many people were finding objects at Cerro del Toro. In 2001, the “Museo Arqueológico de Ojuelos” was established, which contained approximately 400 objects.



Pic. 5-6: On the left the minutes of the Municipality of Ojuelos in which it is proclaimed the desire to establish a municipal museum. A page from the museum catalogue on the right, drawn up by INAH in 2002



Pic. 7-8: The headquarters of the Archaeological Museum of Ojuelos and its logo



Pic. 09: Juan Cardenas is currently retrieving all INAH documents and photographs relating to ancient artifacts that were catalogued in 2002. Photo: taken by Tomas Hrico in March 2025

INAH participated in the compilation of the archive, cataloguing all the exhibits. Most of the displayed artifacts belonged to Juan Cardenas from Ojuelos, who found them during multiple excavations in the area of Cerro del Toro. These extraordinary objects were the “fruits” of a lifelong exploration of the area on and around Cerro del Toro by himself and his family. Cardenas later donated them to the mentioned Archaeological Museum for free of charge and even served there as Director during its entire existence. Other artifacts were donated by the locals, who have been finding them at El Toro for generations.

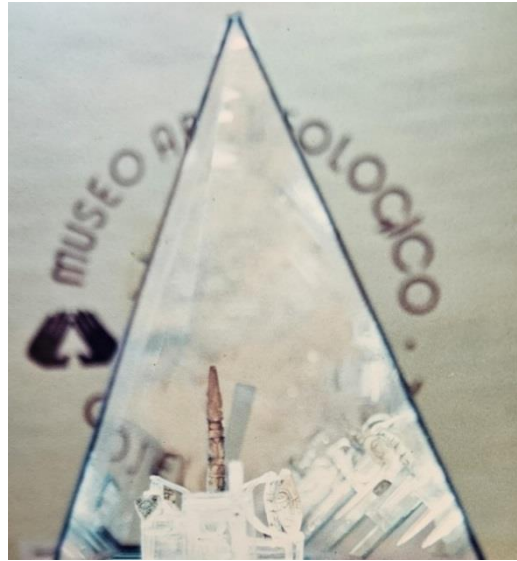
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Pic. 10: One of the INAH minutes where the name of the Director of the Archaeological Museum of Ojuelos, Juan Cardenas, is cited



Pic. 11: One of the glass display cases at the “Museo Arqueológico de Ojuelos” with a figurine depicting an otherworldly entity with an elongated head



Pic. 12: Examples of other stone objects depicting extraterrestrial beings that were exhibited in the museum until they vanished forever

Juan Cardenas explains what the exhibition contained and what happened to all these extraordinary finds:

"Some objects depicted aliens and spaceships, others arrowheads, vases, and carved stones. The museum remained open for 13 years, but some objects disappeared (those with alien references were presumably stolen and sold to private collectors), and then there was a flood that damaged the building that housed it. The INAH removed the remaining objects and, after recataloguing them, transferred them to an exhibition in Barcelona, from where they have never returned."



Pic. 13-14: The left photo shows one of the rooms of “Museo Arqueológico de Ojuelos” together with several displayed ancient artifacts. On the right: A close-up of a display case inside the same museum

3. The problem with stratigraphic Studies at Cerro del Toro in the state of Jalisco

Stratigraphy in archaeological excavations involves the study of successive soil layers and the materials they contain to reconstruct the history of a site. It is based on the principle that deeper layers are older than the overlying ones, allowing artifacts and structures to be dated based on their location. Typically, an archaeological excavation involves dividing the site into excavation areas, often square, to ensure a systematic approach. Layers are removed one at a time in reverse order of formation, with each layer and the materials they contain documented. Each layer is photographed, drawn, and described, indicating its thickness, color, consistency, and the materials found. The collected data is analyzed to reconstruct the history of the site, the human activities that took place there, and the environmental changes. However, in the case of the objects discovered at Cerro del Toro, the stratigraphy did not allow us to deduce a relative chronology, as the objects were buried not by successive layers of sediment but by the local population. The objects were buried as offerings to the "Gods".

The depth at which an object is discovered therefore says nothing about the temporal development of the site. In the Cerro del Toro area, geological processes of sedimentation and erosion take place, with wind being the most important erosion factor. Overall, erosion proceeds faster than sedimentation. In fact, some objects buried in ancient times have been found on the surface, partly due to heavy rainfall that sometimes washes away the topsoil. The objects are located at varying depths of around 20 to 50 centimeters, making deep excavations unnecessary.

We should not be mistaken when comparing these finds, which are very old and found in superficial layers, with others from areas where sedimentation predominates over erosion, or where cities were built on the remains of even older cities. At Cerro del Toro the situation is different: For example objects dating back to 10,000 BC have been found on a specific place in a depth of 30 centimeters, while in other areas (even if in rare cases), objects of the same age were situated 20 meters (!) deep underground. It should also be noted that the stones used to make the El Toro objects – mainly pyrophyllite, agalmatolite, siltstone, and argillite – are soft but resistant to acids and bases, allowing them to remain in the ground for thousands of years with limited weathering and erosion. Furthermore, the soil at El Toro is calcareous and typically slightly acidic. Therefore, the weathering and erosion of the El Toro artifacts is not comparable to that of ancient objects made from more chemically reactive stones and buried in more acidic soils.

4. Description of the discovery circumstances

To avoid problems and operate completely legally, the researchers (and authors of this report) Alberto Donini and Tomas Hrico obtained access and excavation permission from the private owner of the property (at El Toro) where impressive objects had previously been discovered before the actual expedition began on March 2, 2025.

Thanks to previous experiences, the research duo, along with their tour guide Juan Cardenas, already knew exactly what to look for when searching for the "Alien stones": Particularly noteworthy in this regard are sacred sites with small plants or bushes within a circular structure consisting of several boulders. This, as a special marker, indicates that something is most likely buried at the site. All that was needed was to find such a spot, hoping to eventually discover something beneath the dense vegetation and among robust roots. After all, there were other interested parties who regularly searched for such artifacts and may have already searched these "sacred sites".

After a few minutes, the research team found a promising spot and began the excavation, using tools such as pickaxes and a dagger. Donini and Hrico took turns meticulously documenting the approximately four-hour dig with photos and videos. They realized that all excavated areas were completely intact and showed no trace of previous excavations – the vegetation and root system were untouched. The research team found gradually three small objects in total – at a depth of around 20-50 centimeters and surrounded by strong roots. The first artifact made of stone appeared after around three hours of digging during which several bigger stone rocks needed to be removed and thick roots to be destroyed.

Below are some photos of the excavation site as well as of the discovered objects along with accompanying descriptions.



Pic. 15: First stone object just identified



Pic. 16: Front side of the first stone object found by Alberto Donini; here shortly after removal from the earth's layer and freed from soil. It depicts otherworldly entities with long necks, big eyes and three fingers. Above them is a hovering flying saucer



Pic. 17: Reverse side of the first stone object shows a non-human being in a lying position holding a giant sphere (perhaps a technological device used for communication) from which another creature seems to emerge



Pic. 18-19: The same object (see pic. 15-17) after careful cleaning without removing the stone patina

Around 20 minutes later, the end of a second object showed up, tangled in the roots of the plants and covered in soil: it was an object in the shape of a foot with four toes.



Pic.20: The second object discovered (still embedded in the soil and among the roots) is also made of stone

Unfortunately, one toe was broken and was found in the excavation, while the fourth toe could not be found. However, it is evidently a non-human foot, since it has four toes like some alien races (e.g. certain types of the so called “Greys”) reported about in plenty of articles, books and film documentaries about Aliens & UFOs.



Pic.21: Another photo of the second object (after extraction but still covered in sticky clay soil)



Pic. 22: Second object (photo from a different angle)



Pic. 23-24: The Second object after being cleaned carefully. It clearly shows a non-human foot with four toes. The picture left depicts the front side of the stone artifact which shows a carving of a spaceship handling a prepared (likely mummified) dead alien body by a tractor beam

The missing toe had likely been broken before burial, consistent with an ancient practice of breaking sacrificial objects during ritual offerings.

Approximately 40 minutes later, a small “Alien idol” was discovered: the one and only find made of burned clay (probably terracotta) and therefore datable by using the thermoluminescence method.



Pic. 25: This photo shows the third object (Alien idol) excavated by Tomas Hrico; here still between the roots



Pic. 26-27: The third object, shortly after extraction and still covered by soil



In fact, if the stones do not contain organic glue, they cannot be dated by C14, and the first two objects were made from a single piece, without glued parts. Burned clay, however, can be dated by thermoluminescence (short: TL). Alberto Donini kept the first two objects, which are now part of his collection in Italy, and Tomas Hrico took the small “Alien idol”. Once back in Switzerland, he visited the “Laboratory Kotalla” [\[2\]](#) in Germany to have this third find to be analysed by TL. Two days later Hrico received the positive results showing the six-centimeters-tall figurine to be authentic respectively around 2130 years old!

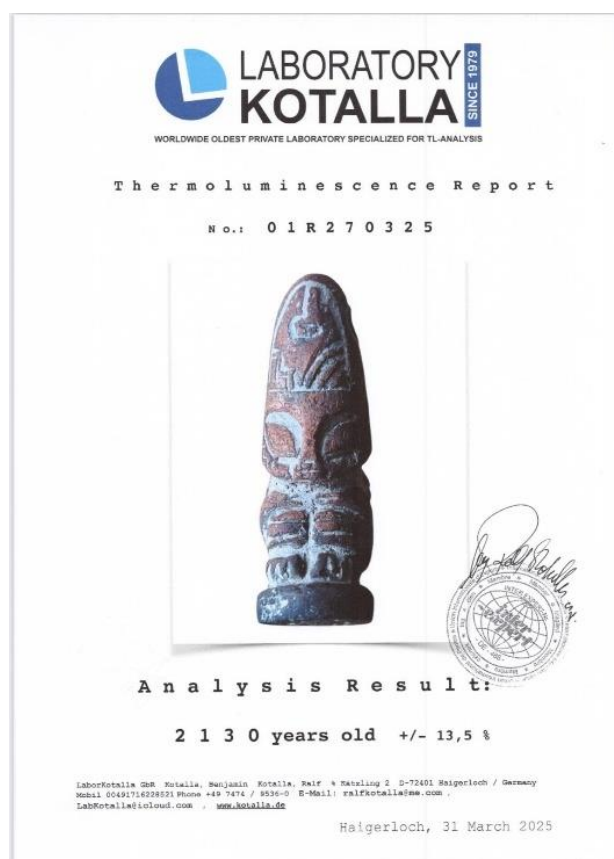
Pic. 28-29: The “Alien idol” after being cleaned carefully. It is the third and last object discovered in the “Sacred Valley” (at Cerro del Toro) on March 2, 2025. In the same time it is the only find made of terracotta and therefore datable by TL. The 6 cm tall figurine represents an otherworldly entity with an elongated head, big almond shaped eyes and a small mouth. On the back side it depicts a carving of the same or similar creature with an elongated head (ergo either an alien or a hybrid being) in a sitting position like also a possible flying saucer directly under it

Note: In order to additionally confirm the ancient age of the little figurine (Alien idol), a second analysis was conducted by “Oxford Authentication Ltd” – a professional facility in England. [\[3\]](#) As expected: the TL report from Oxford shows the same results like the one from “Laboratory Kotalla” in Germany. (Both analysis reports can be seen on page 16 / Pic. 30-31)

In the same area of the El Toro Hill besides extraordinary stone artifacts also several ones made of terracotta have been found.

Luckily, both researchers Donini and Hrico have received the opportunity to buy some ceramic objects from a passionate Mexican artifact collector and retired schoolteacher named Raul Zacarias Rendon. He had successfully excavated multiple artifacts at Cerro del Toro after using a metal detector, as the terracotta from which these objects are made contains high percentages of aluminium and iron. Back in Europe certain of these ceramics were age dated using the thermoluminescence method. Once more the analyses were conducted by “Laboratory Kotalla”, a German internationally renowned private lab that also serves public institutions, including the University of Bologna in Italy. Fortunately, the laboratory reports were available already a few days after the visit in the lab and also show positive results which can be viewed further below in this paper – together with their corresponding artifacts.

It should be noted that it is possible to counterfeit burned clay objects so that they appear antique upon analysis. For example, by obtaining fragments of ancient ceramic, grinding them up and gluing them together to create a new object. This is a laborious process and easily detectable by the laboratory by observing the microscopic structure of the object. Furthermore, it is possible to age a modern object through artificial irradiation, for example, by continuously exposing it to X-rays for many hours or days. However, this is an expensive procedure, so the manufacturing cost of the artificially aged object would exceed its retail price. Alternatively, the object would need to be taken to a hospital and subjected to X-rays for hours or days. Even in this case, however, artificial aging is detectable by the analysis laboratory, which explicitly ruled out this type of forgery for all the El Toro objects analysed. The laboratory found no trace of manipulation for the purpose of artificially aging them.



Pic. 30-31: The two Analysis reports clearly prove the ancient age of the little „Alien idol“ which was found at Cerro del Toro, in the Mexican state of Jalisco, on March 02, 2025



Pic. 32-33: Long-standing expert in dating, Ralf Kotalla, uses a special drill to take a sample from the small “Alien idol”. Photos were taken by Tomas Hrico during his visit in the “Laboratory Kotalla” in March, 2025

The technique used by “Laboratory Kotalla” to detect artificial irradiation is to analyze the radiation dose of grains of different sizes. In an artificially irradiated material, grains of different sizes produce uniform radiation doses, while in natural irradiation they vary depending on their size. Natural irradiation occurs primarily with alpha particles, which, with a penetration depth of approximately 25 micrometers, act primarily on the surface of the grains, so smaller ones receive a higher dose, while larger ones are only irradiated superficially. Beta particles penetrate a few millimeters, and gamma

rays reach approximately 30 centimeters. By measuring the values of the grains separated by size, it is possible to determine whether the radiation is natural, resulting in different values depending on their size, or artificial, resulting in uniform values. This analysis method performed by “Laboratory Kotalla” is absolutely reliable and always reveals if falsification by artificial aging was carried out on a fired clay object or not.

Luckily, all the objects from El Toro presented in this paper were age dated by thermoluminescence successfully. Therefore any type of manipulation or falsification can be ruled out!

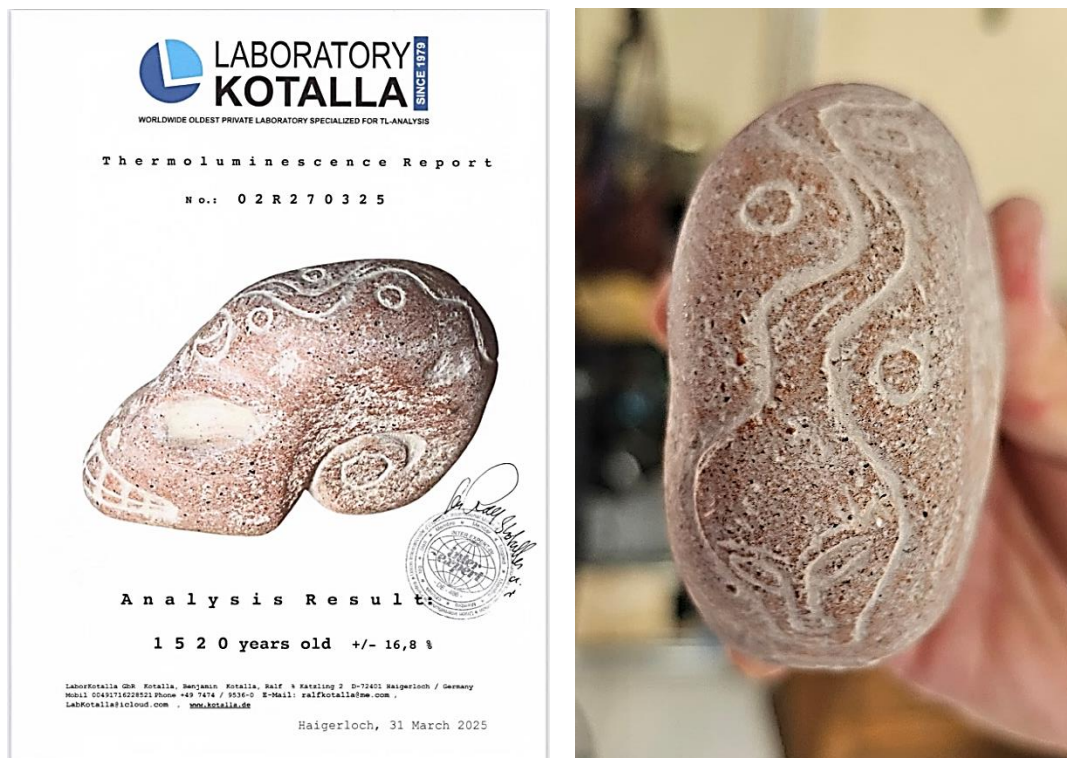


Pic. 34-35: Dr. Kilian Anheuser from the Swiss laboratory „Geneva Fine Art Analysis“ while checking the “Alien idol” under a microscope – shortly before taking a sample for a TL analysis (Pic. 35) performed by “Oxford Authentication Ltd” in England. Photos were taken by Tomas Hrico during his visit in the laboratory in August 2025

5. Further age dating reports and photographs of Ancient “Out-Of-Place artifacts” from the area of “Cerro del Toro”

Now follows an extensive presentation of multiple thermoluminescence (TL) reports from dating analyses on different El Toro Artifacts conducted by “Laboratory Kotalla” together with additional photos and descriptions.

This terracotta head for instance was found at Cerro del Toro by the already mentioned Raul Zacarias Rendon – a retired school teacher from Aguascalientes; Mexico.

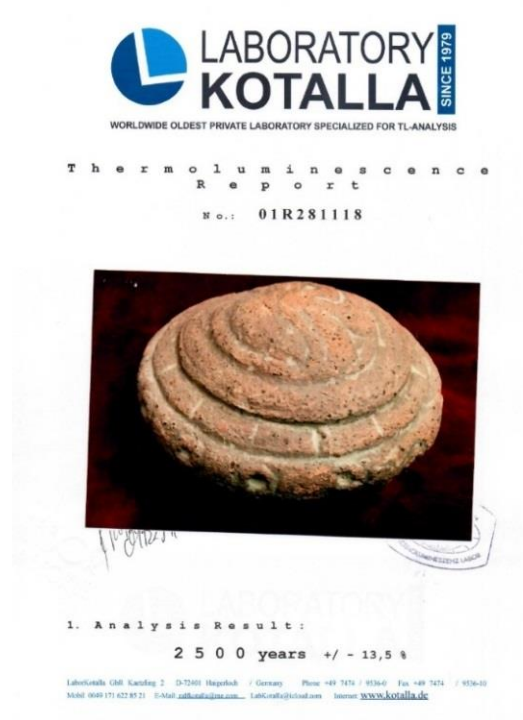
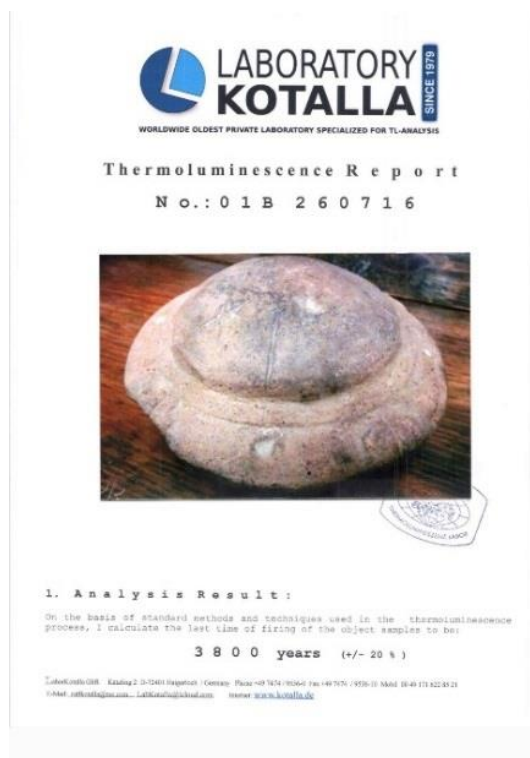


Pic. 36-37: A representation of a mysterious creature which seems to be a result of a genetic experiment (probably a mix between a human and a reptilian being). On the right: probably a depiction of a sperm cell. The terracotta object is approx. 1520 years old respectively was fired around 480 AD

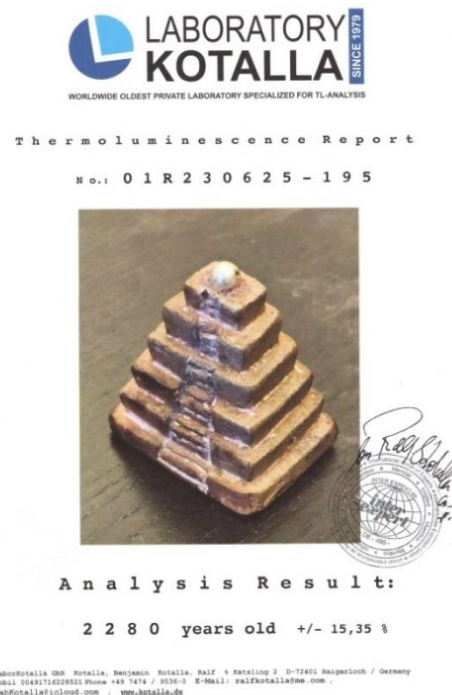
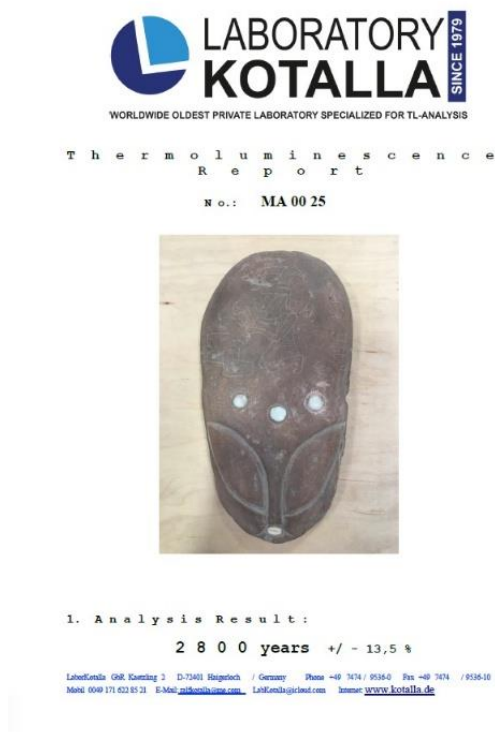
The peculiarity of this object is that it undoubtedly represents some kind of a hybrid being – most likely a reptilian-human hybrid (alternatively a reptilian-human-like hybrid) with a probable depiction of a sperm cell at the top of its head. If this really should be a sperm cell, then this find is all the more significant for research. After all, a microscope with at least 200x magnification is needed to be able to observe sperms. Therefore, a big question would arise immediately: How did the artifact makers know about the existence of sperms 1520 years ago? Well, there are the following options:

- They have preserved the knowledge about enlargement over several generations / several hundreds or thousands of years. This knowledge goes back to an unknown and highly advanced civilization which was in contact with otherworldly entities.
- The symbol on this terracotta artifact was simply copied from another, much older object dating back to an advanced civilization which had contact with otherworldly visitors. (Copied by a later tribe or culture without having any clue about the older and high sophisticated technology / wisdom anymore)
- Plausible is also the scenario due to which these ancient tribes had contact with non-human beings from space by themselves and obtained the knowledge directly from them.

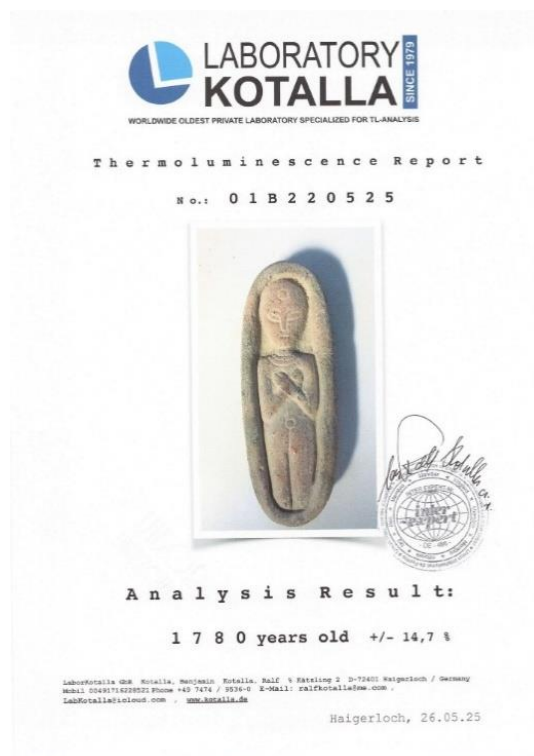
Note: Besides a sperm cell, one cannot completely rule out the possibility that a tadpole is carved on the terracotta head – in this case the object would represent a mix between an amphibian being and a human or human-like creature. However, it seems that the mysterious being is rather partly reptilian than amphibian. The elongated shape of the head and the clearly visible human-like teeth exclude at least the possibility of a depicted frog.



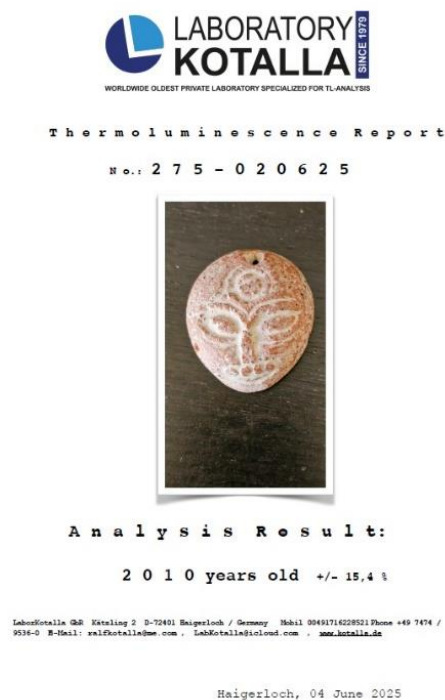
Pic. 38-39: The Flying Saucer on the left picture, dating back to approximately 3800 years ago (fired around 1800 BC). The other one is more or less 2500 years old (fired around 500 BC)



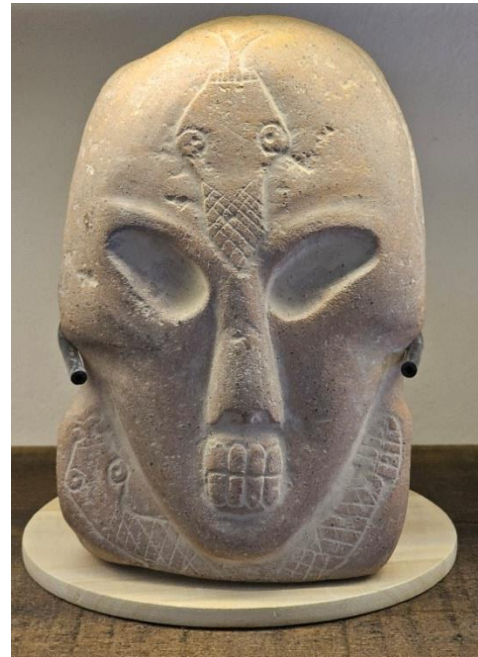
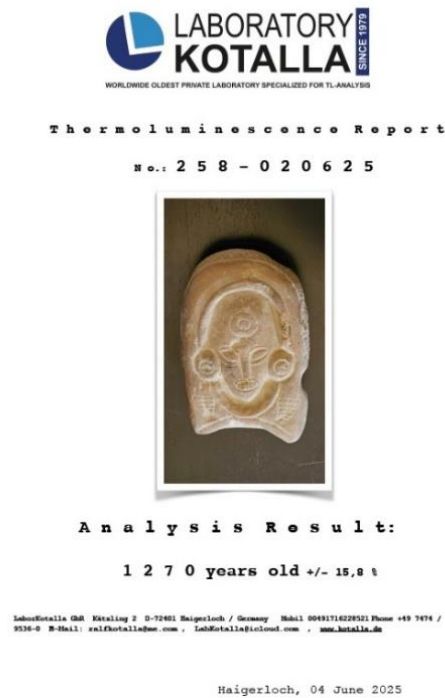
Pic. 40-41: On the left a terracotta Alien mask with stone inlays, dating back to around 2800 years ago respectively fired around 800 BC. Right picture shows a step pyramid, dating back to approximately 2280 years ago (fired around 280 BC). The pearl on the top of the pyramid is a modern addition



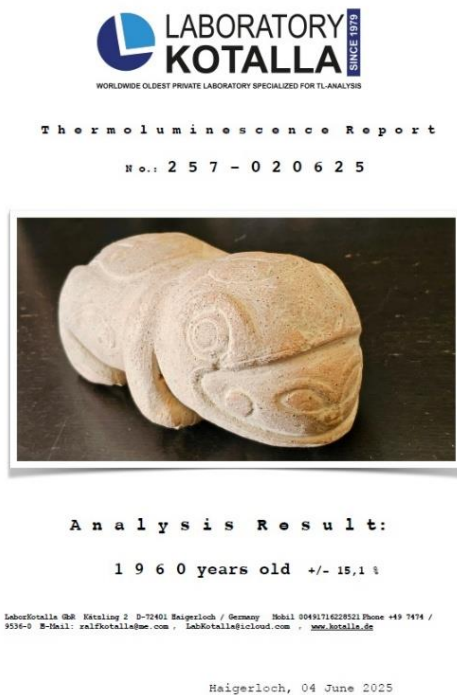
Pic. 42-44: Left/center: A stunning representation of an Alien or Hybrid being with crossed arms inside a sarcophagus (comparable with the Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt). The carving on the back side of this object can be interpreted as a main “deity” or extraterrestrial / interdimensional being (here depicted as a “Big Eye” which is similar to the famous “Eye of Providence”) on the top who created different Hybrid races on earth (here depicted as six “smaller eyes”). Was this a “divine” ruler and / or teacher from the heavens whom different (alien-human-hybrid) ethnic groups followed? Right: analysis report of this object, dating back to approximately 1780 years ago (around 220 AD)



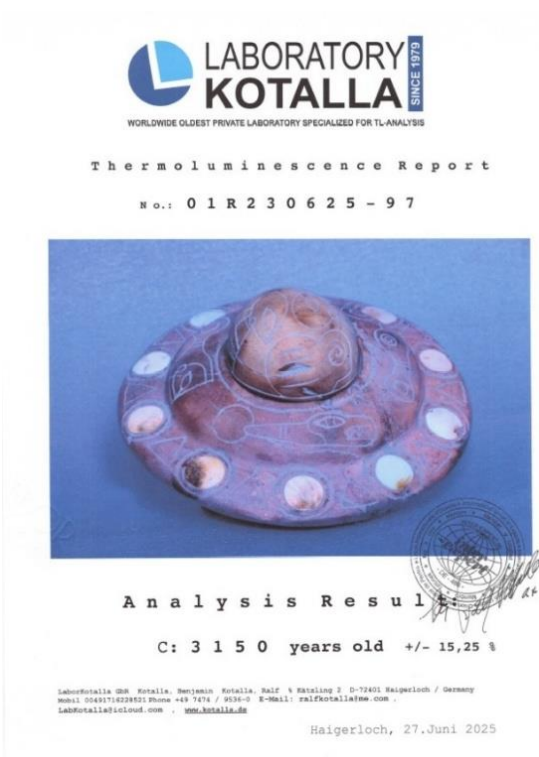
Pic. 45-46: The left picture / analysis report depicts a face of an ET (or an Alien-human hybrid), dating back to approximately 2010 years ago (10 BC). Right: photo of the same object on the other side, representing a foot with 4 toes



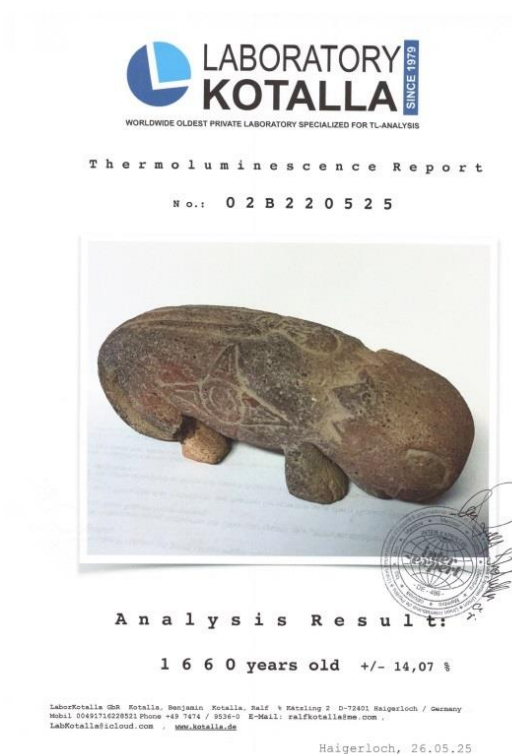
Pic. 47-48: Left: analysis report of an object representing an Extraterrestrial or Hybrid being with elongated head, dating back to approximately 1270 years ago or around 730 AD. On the right the other side of the same object, representing a non-human face and a rattlesnake



Pic. 49-50: Left: analysis report of an object representing a Zoomorphic / Hybrid creature dates back to approximately 1960 years ago (around 40 AD). On the right: the upper part of the same object with the face of an alien being



Pic. 51-52: Left: analysis report of an object representing a large terracotta Flying Saucer, dating back to approximately 3150 years ago (fired around 1150 BC). Right: the flying saucer without the dome, with a cavity containing a small alien pilot



Pic. 53-55: TL report with additional photographs of a Zoomorphic / Hybrid creature (similar to the one on Pic. 49/50, p. 21). The astonishing resemblance to an astronaut's helmet on the middle photo immediately catches the eye. On the right picture: a slim humanoid being with a necklace. Age of the terracotta object: approximately 1660 years (340 AD)



Thermoluminescence Report

No.: 209 - 110825



Analysis Result:

2700 years old +/- 13,5 %

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Haigerloch, 12.08.25



Pic: 56-57: The pictures show another extraordinary object – an approximately 2700 years old stone glazing (created by a vitrification process) with carvings showing two different types of otherworldly beings. The entity on the right with its elongated head might belong to the same Extraterrestrial / Interdimensional race like on the Pictures 25-35 (Alien idol). The Non-human being with angel like wings holds an infant towards the sky. In the middle: An Ankh Cross with a circle (Sun?) over it. On the right side: Mysterious symbols which lack any decipherment until today

6. Comparisons between strange depictions from different Ancient cultures and modern Alien representations

Several Artifacts, Carvings and Rock paintings from different Ancient cultures represent non-human creatures looking not only strikingly similar to each other, but also to depictions on El Toro objects as well as to some otherworldly entities, featured in modern documentaries, movies & literatur.



Pic. 58-60: Various ancient representations of a “Grey Alien”. Left: a rock painting located in Chhattisgarh; India, middle: an around 7000 years old clay “Goddess” idol from Antalya city; Turkey (now displayed in the British Museum). [5] [6] Right picture: front and back side of an “Ancient Alien” idol, excavated by Tomas Hrico in 2019 at Cerro del Toro in Jalisco; Mexico. This and other discoveries are documented in his book *Auf den Spuren der “Götter” in Mexiko / Tras la pista de los “Dioses” en México*. More on p. 28 under “References”: [4] [5]



Pic. 61: Also the “Wandjina Gods” with their big heads and black eyes are strikingly reminiscent of the “Grey Aliens”. This enigmatic aboriginal artwork from Australia dates back to approximately 4000 years ago [7] [8]



Pic. 62-63: These drawings were made by certain UFO abductees, interviewed by Dr. David Jacobs, an american historian and retired Associate Professor of History at Temple University [9]



Pic. 64: A “Grey Alien” from the Scifi movie „Intruders“ (1992) [10]

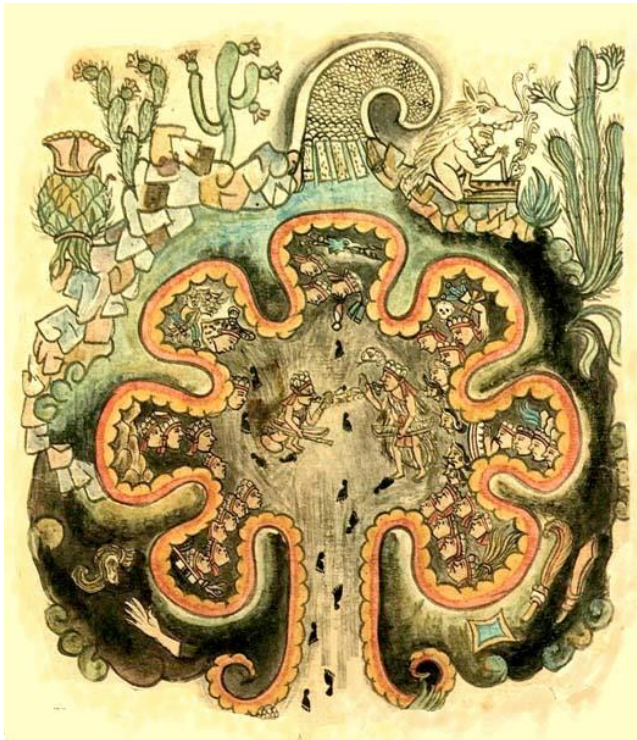
7. The Origins of the Aztecs and other Mesoamerican ancient cultures

The story dates back to 1999, when a Mexican army doctor, Pablo Enrique Garcia Sanchez, spent a few days vacationing in Ojuelos. During his stay, he learned of bizarre ancient objects that locals had found on the nearby El Toro hill. Intrigued by reports of local discoveries, Dr. Sanchez and his friends went hiking, and after several hours of digging, Dr. Sanchez finally found a stone fragment with an engraving resembling the ancient Aztec calendar. Amazed by this unique discovery, he asked local farmers for information, who showed him various statuettes, pendants, knives and other objects they had found on the nearby hills over the years. The images engraved on these objects, in addition to traditional Aztec themes, depicted unusual beings with "large almond-shaped eyes" and UFO-like flying machines. Dr. Sanchez realized that these objects and images were not the products of local artisans, but rather the testimony of a unique historical event of great significance. In other words: Past contacts with representatives of an extraterrestrial civilization. In 2001, he founded the local association Nahui Ollin (translated from the Nahuatl language as "Fifth Sun"), for the research and protection of the unique El Toro hill and all the artifact finds made there. This territory was covered by water in ancient times, and Dr. Sanchez proposed the hypothesis that this area was the site of the legendary lost civilization of "Aztlán" (the "place of the herons" in Nahuatl), the ancestral home of the Aztec people.



Pic. 65: Depiction of the departure of the Aztecs from Aztlán

The Nahua legend tells of a place called Chicomoztoc, meaning "Place of the Seven Caves", populated by seven tribes, including the Aztecs.



Pic. 66: Chicomoztoc (Place of the Seven Caves), illustration from the "Historia Tolteca-Chichimeca"

The Nahuatlaca ("Nahuatl people") left the caves and settled in Aztlán.

Each of these peoples later founded their own city-state in what is now Mexico.

The Aztecs were the last to emigrate (around 830) to the shores of Lake Texcoco. Here, finally, in 1325, Tenochtitlan was founded. [11]

In fact, Cerro del Toro was long ago an island in the middle of a large lake... and the rocks on the hillside contain numerous caves, some of them deep. It may be the

legendary birthplace of many Mesoamerican cultures, including the Aztecs. The reason this land was abandoned about 1,000 years ago is unknown, but it was most likely caused by a severe drought.

The "Grupo Fortaleza Aztlan", founded by Valencia Chavez of the nearby city of Aguascalientes, has proposed that ancient Aztlan consisted of a complex of underground caves created by aliens as a sacred training center for their assistants, who were human inhabitants of ancient Mesoamerica.

"Aztlan had a select group of people who inhabited the area. Young people were trained until their last days. Residents of Aztlan were expected to possess certain exceptional abilities, depending on their gender. These included priests, warriors, shamans, hunters, artisans, and so on. This place resembled a training facility where they taught according to evolutionary development. Those responsible for their training were the lords of the stars, whom our ancestors considered gods. The people of Aztlan were of direct descent from extraterrestrials, meaning they weren't 100% human, but rather beings of the finest lineage ever to exist in the history of the world. They all lived together, shared knowledge, and praised the rulers of the stars. The remarkable thing was that at a certain age or level of preparation, the chosen individuals returned to their tribes. Their job was to develop the people of their tribe. Once they had passed on their teachings, having served their community, they were rewarded with the opportunity to return to Aztlan to spend their final years and die there." [12] [13]

Interestingly, the geological composition of the hill does not favor the formation of natural karst cavities, so it is plausible that the caves could be artificial.

The Aztec calendar also indicates that people lived in these places from the first Sun. During this period, four cataclysms occurred that significantly changed the Earth and threatened the very existence of humanity. In the Aztec calendar, each period is called a Sun and lasts approximately 5,150–5,200 years. If we consider that we are now at the end of the fifth Sun, we see that the Aztec calendar dates back 25,000–26,000 years. It may be myth, but C14 dating suggests that by 9,000 BC, the area was already inhabited and contact with alien races had begun.

Note: The precession cycle, also known as the precession of the equinoxes, is the slow, circular motion of the Earth's rotational axis, similar to a spinning top, around the perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. This cycle lasts approximately 25,772 years.

8. Conclusion

This report clarifies that the depictions on the ancient El Toro Artifacts, presented here by Alberto Donini and Tomas Hrico, are clearly nothing else than depictions of Extraterrestrial and / or Interdimensional Entities and their spaceships (UFOs or UAPs) seen not only in different other Ancient cultures but as well as in several popular film documentaries about the modern UFO phenomena (e. g. about Alien abductions) like also in famous literature – much of which even comes from renowned researchers / scientists, former government employees, high-ranking members of the military, insiders and whistleblowers.

Assumptions that all the ancient depictions and descriptions of bizarre creatures could just as easily be pure inventions or fantasies of individual (pre-) historical peoples are no longer tenable. Ultimately, one cannot help but ask oneself: How could ancient cultures operating independently of one another, sometimes thousands of miles apart (and in many cases even existing at different times), come up by themselves with very similar if not exactly the same iconographic representations, architectural masterpieces, customs and traditions and so on without being influenced by the same external sources?

Admittedly, there have been exchanges of knowledge by different ancient human cultures during their personal encounters. For instance between the Phoenicians and Egyptians [6]

But cultural exchanges that took place in this manner (from humans to humans) can by no means be applied to all such “giving-and-receiving & vice versa cases”. Reason: If one takes together all the written accounts in the ancient Holy Scriptures mentioning “Gods” who once came down from the heavens (e. g. the Ancient Indian Epics describe different powerful “Gods”, their astounding flying machines “Vimanas” as well as their highly destructive weapons like the “Brahmastra” [7] [8]), the highly explosive discoveries of multiple Out-of-place artifacts like also other archaeological findings around the world (with very similar or even identical depictions of non-human entities), different oral traditions about strange encounters passed down from generation to generation, and so on, the following can no longer be denied: Certain Ancient and High advanced Civilizations in Mesoamerica, Ancient China, Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt, (etc.) have been visited by different – and in some cases even the same – “divine teachers” (Alien races) from outer space & beyond. They were taught by them in various disciplines, such as economy, architecture, mathematics, astronomy and geology.

Especially the Mexican “Alien stones from Ojuelos” presented here show clearly and unmistakably conclusive evidence of Paleocontacts between human beings and extraterrestrials and / or interdimensional entities which have occurred repeatedly and over the millennia on Cerro del Toro and its surrounding area. Incidentally, those places are considered by various researchers from Mexico and around the world to be not only sacred and real treasure deposits for extraordinary “Out-of-place artifacts” but also UFO hotspots, since anomalous sightings and incidents have been reported from the locals happening there for many years. For further information regarding El Toro Artifacts also the following book publications from the Russian researchers, Oleg Elistratov (PhD in Economics) and Andrey Zhukov (PhD in History), are highly recommended as both individuals study the El Toro artifacts on a scientific basis since the very beginning (around 20 years ago) when the wider public became aware of them:

▪ Mexican Paleocontact: Flying Machines of Ancient Extraterrestrials	(ISBN: 979-8757981215)
▪ Mexican Paleocontact Stone Books	(ISBN: 979-8338230633)
▪ Ancient Aliens and El Toro Artifacts	(ISBN: 979-8338542514)

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- [2] [Ojuelos de Jalisco | Gobierno de Jalisco](#)
- [3] [Официальная критика артефактов Эл Торо «Ацтлан» – STAR «AZTLAN»](#)
- [4] [ovnis y fenómenos paranormales: Desenmascara el INAH al Presentador Jaime Maussan](#)
- [5] [10,000 Year Old Rock Paintings Depicting Aliens and UFOs Found in Chhattisgarh](#)
- [6] [Collection search | British Museum](#)
- [7] [The Mysterious Aboriginal Rock Art of the Wandjina Sky Beings | Ancient Origins](#)
- [8] [Wandjina - Wikipedia](#)
- [9] [The Not So Innocents Abroad](#)
- [10] [Intruders - Die Aliens sind unter uns \(1992\)](#)
- [11] [Aztlán - Wikipedia](#)
- [12] [Grupo Fortaleza Aztlan и артефакты Эл Торо: Статья 02 – STAR «AZTLAN»](#)
- [13] [MAMAMUCHA THE ALIEN AND THE MEXICAN IN PARADISE LOST – STAR "AZTLAN"](#)

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- [1] [Out-of-place artifact - Wikipedia](#)
- [2] Laboratory Kotalla (*)
 * An internationally renowned private Analysis laboratory, situated in Haigerloch; Germany. Several museums, institutions, universities and auction houses inter alia, have turned to this laboratory to verify the authenticity of their objects. Details see under: [References](#)
- [3] [Oxford Authentication | Antique authentication using TL testing - Oxford Authentication](#)
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- [8] [The Complete Mahabharata: Volume 1-12](#)