

Klaus Dona: The Hidden History of the Human Race

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http://projectavalon.net/lang/en/klaus_dona_2_interview_transcript_en.html

Ed note: Some transcripts contain words or phrases that are inaudible or difficult to hear and are, therefore, designated in square brackets.

BILL RYAN (BR): This is Bill Ryan here from Project Camelot and Project Avalon. It's the 20th of February, 2010, and it's my great privilege to be meeting again with Klaus Dona. In this video presentation it's going to be an interview with a difference because I'm going to do very little talking indeed, maybe none at all! Klaus is going to be doing an audio commentary on one of his extremely special, unusual, and fascinating slide shows about the artifacts and the various phenomena that he has been researching, discovering, investigating personally all over the

world relating to what I think you could legitimately call **The Hidden History of the Human Race**. Would you say that that's a good summary, Klaus?

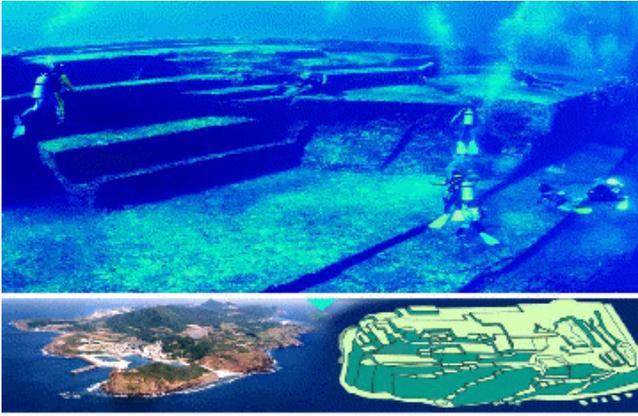
KLAUS DONA (KD): That's a very good summary, yes.

BR: [laughs] So I'm going to step back here, and what follows now, just kick back and enjoy this slide presentation. Klaus is going to take you through his own journey... you can accompany him on his own journey through his own discoveries. And take it away, Klaus.

What are we looking at here ? I can see an array of pyramids. What's the significance?



KD: The significance is that you can find pyramids all over the world on each continent. The question is when and who did build those pyramids? Why many of those pyramids all over the world are looking very, very similar? Another question is did there really exist a global civilisation? I think many of our researches are really telling us that once upon a long time, a global civilisation existed, but how many thousands of years ago we don't know



Most of the audience of Project Camelot may know about the story of one stone pyramid building found in 1984, 25 metres under the sea level in Japan on the island of Yonaguni, which is the southest [most southerly] Japanese island belonging to the Ryukyu Island Group.

There is still a struggling of some international archaeologists who are saying that these monuments were done by Nature. But my friend, Professor Masaaki Kimura, did several years since then, researches not only on this monument, but also he found several others close by. On the right side down you have a model.

And one thing Nature is definitely not doing... on top of two platforms of this monument, there is one huge stone turtle and one huge stone bird – like an eagle. Nature is doing many things, but not such a precise, perfect monument.



And the question is where are all the stones? If Nature would have done it...broken down... where are those stones? There are also streets and there was also found a stone stadium like a Roman Colosseum with stone seat rows and stone stairs. Nature is great, is doing many, many great things, but not such perfect buildings.

Here you have a huge stone turtle and you can see also how small is the diver against this big monument. [lower left]



Here you have one street with stairs going up.

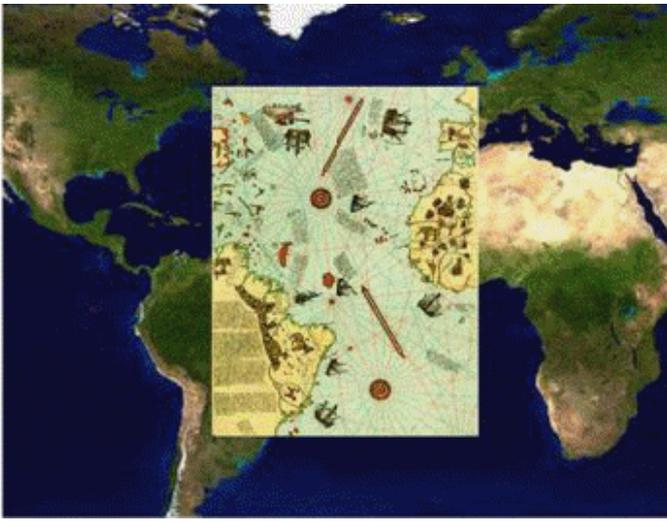


Here again, a very close-up picture just to recognise the size of this huge monument.

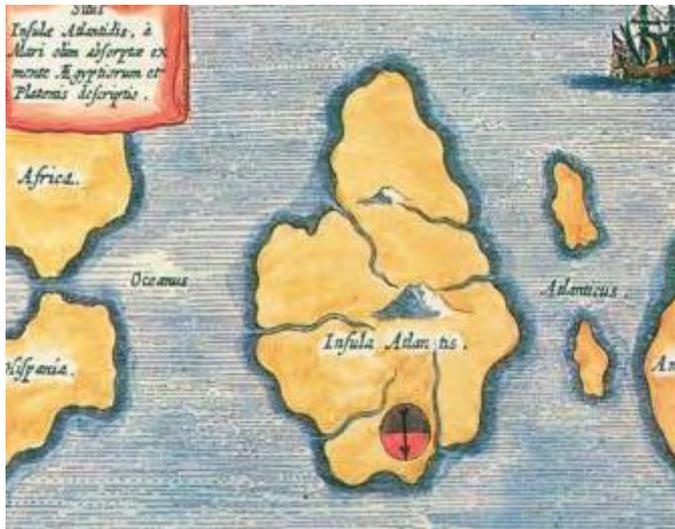
Ancient World Maps



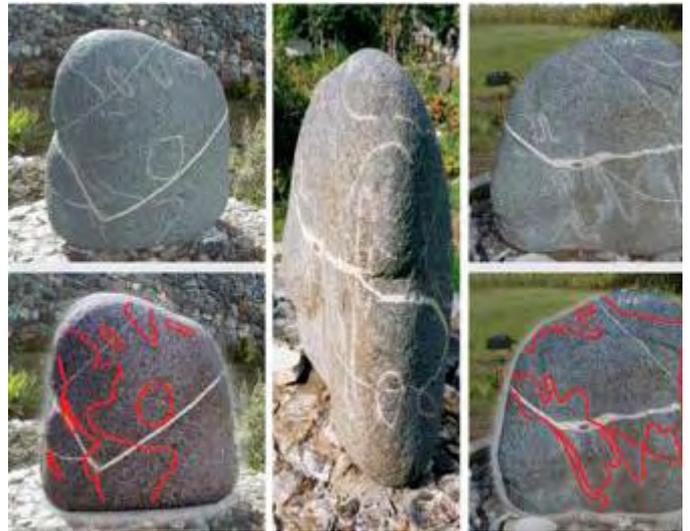
Here you can see some world maps. On the top, on the right side [enlarged, below] you can see the Piri Reis map which was used already long time before Christopher Columbus came to America and you can see how perfect this map was already in the beginning of the 16th century, showing part of Europe, of Spain, Portugal, part of Western Africa and also part of South America. We do not know until now [even now] who was able to make such a perfect map already centuries ago.



On the rest of the Piri Reis map, which we do not show on this picture, you can also see the Antarctic without ice. In 1956 researchers found out that the Earth under the ice mass at the Antarctic is exactly like the Piri Reis map was showing, so this Piri Reis map should be at least older than 10- to- 12,000 years. But the next question would be: Who was able to make such a wonderful world map?



On the left side, on top, you see Atlantis [enlarged, left] done by Athanasius Kircher and the map is the other way round. He did it the other way round, and you can see the continent between Europe, Africa, and also America.



And you can see on the left side down, [in the first photo of different maps; enlarged left] different sides of a huge stone world map.

This stone world map was found in 1984 while gold digging in Ecuador in an underground tunnel system with other 350 artifacts which do not really fit any known and existing South American pre-Columbian culture.



On this stone map [left] is a natural quartz line, a white one. This is the front side of the world stone map, and you can see approximately in the Near East, close to Saudi Arabia. You can see an inlay as an eye and from this eye to the right and to the left is a natural quartz line going on the right side over India, Thailand. And also there is a long island on the right side which Professor Kimura's research gave him the statement that from the northeast [northernmost] Japanese island until far down after Taiwan, once there existed a huge continent... but then this world map must be older than at least 10- to- 12,000 years.



Here is the back side and you can see on the right side coming the quartz line passing in the Atlantic a continent, Atlantis, which in our days does not exist anymore. Then the white line is crossing part of South America.

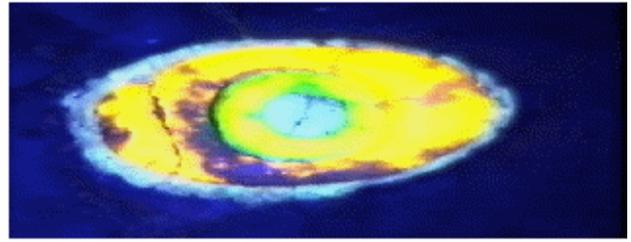
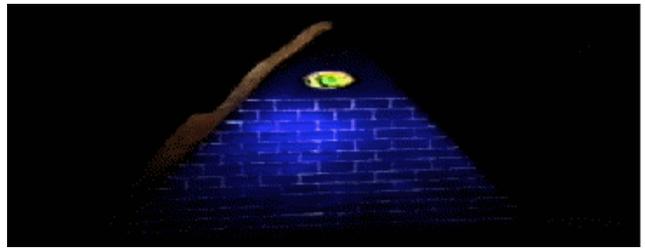


Here you have a close-up and you can exactly see the Bay of Guayaquil an inlay going up to North and a round inlay showing exactly the place where there were found those artifacts. And there is also the best quality water worldwide existing.

Ecuador



One other very interesting artifact found on the same place in Ecuador is the so-called Pyramid with the Eye. The eye is an inlay. The stone is grey and white and you have thirteen steps. It looks exactly like the Pyramid with the Shining Eye on the One US Dollar.

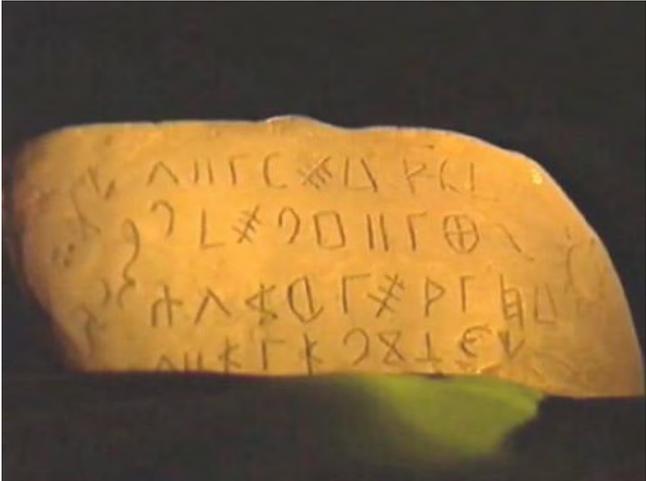
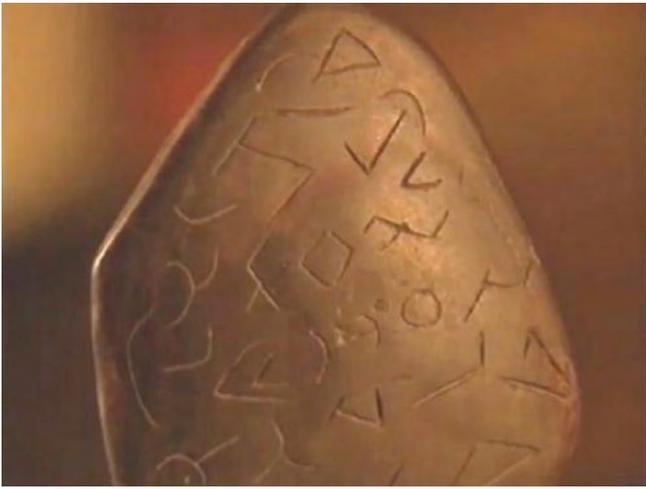


If you put this pyramid under black light, the eye is shining very strongly and it looks really like an eye, but not really like a human eye. Here you have a close-up of the eye and you can see the colours of the inlay.



On the bottom of this pyramid, you have the inlay in little gold plates showing the Orion star constellation, and you have unknown writing.

The translation of Professor Kurt Schildmann, who was the President of the German Linguistic Association and he was perfect in more than forty languages... he was able to translate this writing. He called it *pre-Sanskrit* because it is older than the oldest writing. The translation of these four letters you can see here, his translation is: *"The son of the creator comes."*



On this stone you can see on the top the two eyes and then you see the right hand holding the pyramid and putting the left hand on top of the pyramid. That means showing how to use this Pyramid with the Eye.

We've found the same writing on stones in certain countries like Ecuador, Colombia, Illinois (United States); Glozel, France; Malta in the Mediterranean; Turkmenistan, Australia, and in Southern Calabria, Italy just a few years ago. Always there are stones and ceramics – terracotta – with the same writing.

That means this writing existed once worldwide, and that means there must have been a global civilisation older than Sanskrit, older than 6,000 years. Professor Schildmann also told me that this writing has a little similarity to the Indus writing and also to the Easter Island writing. As he said, this is older than Sanskrit. He called this writing *pre-Sanskrit*.



On this stone you can see an encarping: sitting, a man on a stone holding the pyramid exactly as it was shown on the artifact before. From his eyes are going rays out and on the right side you see two bowed persons. On his head he has something like a small helmet and from this helmet goes up like an antenna to a strange object over him.



And here you have the photo of the discovered helmet. We could not yet make a metal research or checking what kind of metal was used, but you can see in the centre of the helmet that something is missing and that might have been this kind of antenna which was shown on the artifact before.



And on the big cup you can see a perfect inlaid star constellation also showing the Orion and other stars. And inside the big cup it is very, very magnetic and outside the cup nearly nothing. Professional geologists are saying this is impossible because if a stone has metal particles inside the stone, it must be same magnetic from both sides.



Another very strange finding from the same place is one big jade cup and twelve little jade cups. As the twelve cups are man-made, and each one is a little bit different in size, if you fill them up perfectly with water and you put the twelve cups of water inside the big cup, the big cup is completely filled.

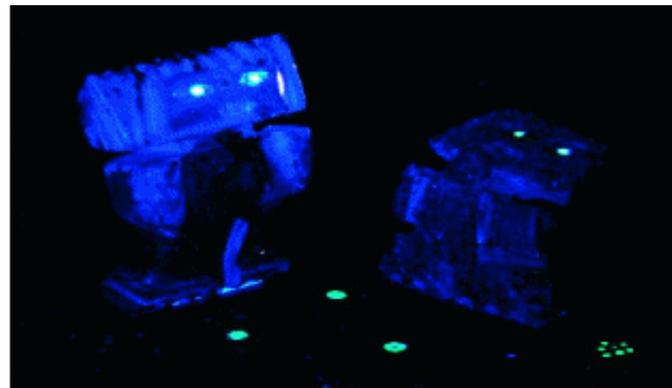
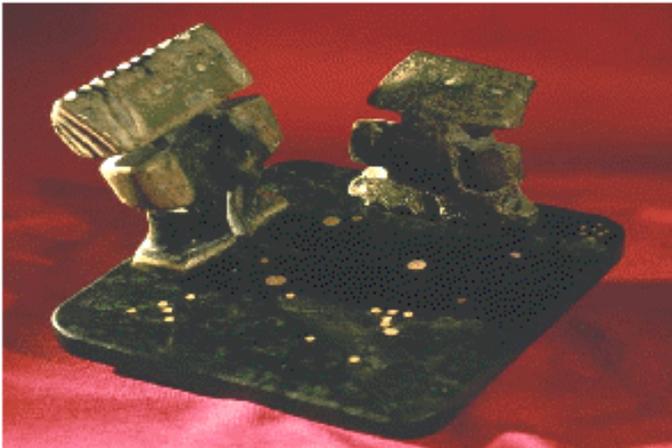
The next strange thing is that you can see on the little cups numbers which are looking like the Mayan numbers, but if you compare them with the Mayan numbers, you find out that there are some little differences.



Here you have a close-up of the big cup and you can see a perfect inlay of star constellations and they are shining very brightly if you put black light on it.



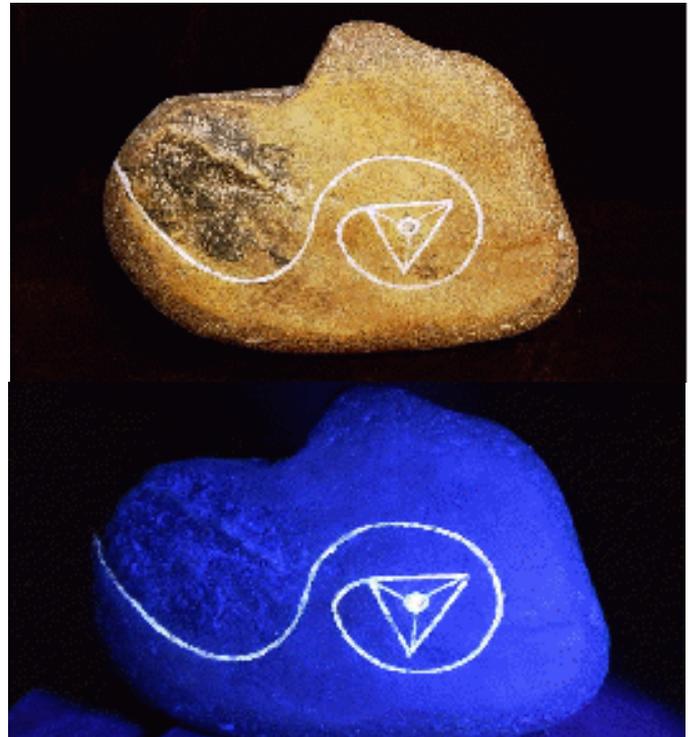
Here you have some small cups that you can figure out more clearly the style of the numbers inlaid in a strange material also shining under black light.



Another piece, [left] a jade plate with the same star constellation inlay like on the big cup and two persons facing the sky. And on the next picture [right] you can see that also the eyes of these two statues and the star constellation is shining very strongly under black light.



This was once a hard-formed brown stone, changing the colour in the centre of the stone into black, which usually in nature does not happen. You can see... if you look very close you can see a face with closed eyes, with a mouth, the nose, a long beard and long hair. On the left side, the face, and also the stone, is broken.



This is the reverse side of this stone. You can see a spiral and a triangle. The centre of the triangle is very magnetic, also shining under black light.



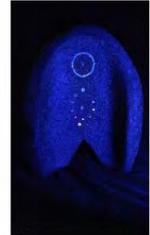
Here we have the backside of a cobra. The cobra never existed in South America, but this one was found at the same place.



Here [left] you have a kind of stone helmet. You can put this granite stone helmet on your shoulders or you can lay your head inside it. And the inlay points which you see on this helmet, some experts told me that these points are exactly the acupuncture points on the human head. Here [right] you can see how it might have been used.



On this side of the cobra head, [left] you have 33 lines in length, so 33 is also a very mystical number since long, long time. And on the left side and right side you have seven points inlaid and maybe these are the chakras. Also this cobra head is shining brightly if you put black light on it [right].



A few months ago they found at the same place an unfinished stone helmet [left]. So that means that also some of these artifacts were made directly in Ecuador, but many, many years ago. And also the inlay on this object are shining under black light very bright [right].



This is a fantastic jade snake. And also the inlay points are shining under black light.

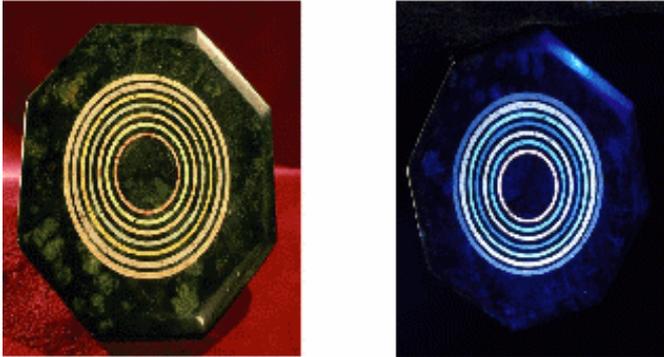
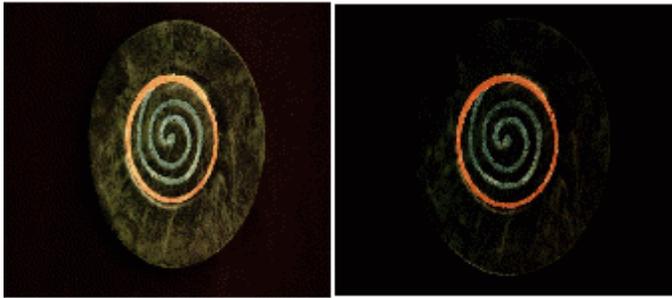


Another object. Here you have a perfect worked dolphin head, and also this artifact is shining under black light.



Here [left] we have one artifact which is very perfectly carved on the back side, so that means it might have been used to put this artifact on the front of your forehead. You can see the two eyes inlaid. And on the

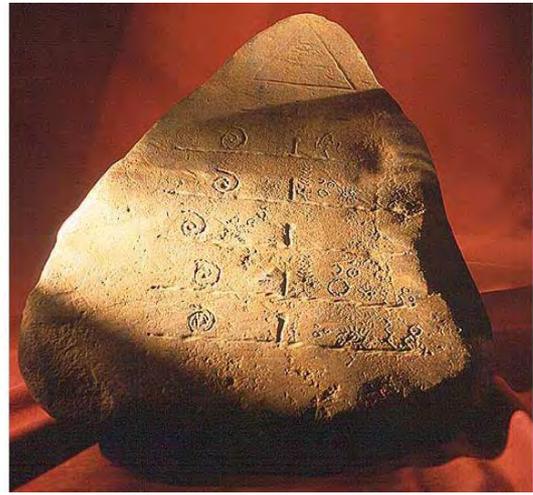
reverse side [right] you have the so-called third eye. Maybe this artifact was used for some ceremonies or for meditation.



Here [left] we have a jade plate with an inlay of a spiral, also shining brightly under black light. Another one [right]. You can see seven rings inlaid in the jade plate, and also shining under black light. Maybe this also could be a representation of the seven chakras.



Here is one of the ceramics found there. It's a great masterpiece and the question is how can you make this artifact out of one piece of ceramic?



Here we have another pyramidal stone found also in Ecuador. On top you see the pyramid with the eye and you have, down, several spirals and symbols. Some of them are very similar to the Churchward Naacal plates, which he found in 1880 in India and the translation was talking about the sunken continent of Mu.

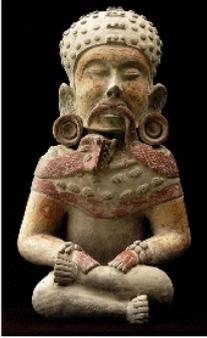


This is a marble with another inlay of a spiral, also shining very brightly under black light.



Another stone [left] in a pyramidal form with an inlay of an eye. Here [right] you can see again the pyramid with the eye and on the bottom you see the Orion star constellation, the three Orion stars, which might focus us to the three pyramids in Egypt.

Bolivia



Here [left] you have a ceramic statue. You can see the style of sitting is not real pre-Columbian style. It looks like the Lotus seat from Asia. On top of this statue you have a hat with some points and it looks quite similar to many of the Buddha presentations. He holds a snake in his mouth. The snake is a very, very mystical and very often-presented object, so that means this statue is not from any existing or known pre-Columbian culture.

Even the next one, [right, above] you can see how this statue is sitting. It looks more the direction of Asia. On top of his head, again, a very strange hat. And in the centre you can see like the head of a frog. Also the frog is a very mystical animal in old South American pre-Columbian culture, but also in Africa and also in Asia



Here [left] another ceramic statue holding a kind of plate in his left hand and it looks also not really pre-Columbian culture. This is another very strange artifact [right] holding a stick with a snake. Again we have the snake here, and the question is where and who this statue was done?



This is a photo of the Altiplano in Bolivia. Archaeologists and researchers found out that at least before 4,000 years there was happened a very big impact in Argentina and the shockwave of this big impact destroyed many stone buildings in the Altiplano of Bolivia.



You have here a picture of Puma Punku, a very strange place close to Tiahuanaco in Bolivia, and you see tons of stone plates with perfect work on it, destroyed. Maybe this was the reaction to the big impact in Argentina.



Here [left] you have my friend Giancarlo Bonfanti, Italian researcher, in the centre of the so-called Sun Gate in Tiwanaku in Bolivia. Some researchers write that the figurines on top of this side of the Sun Gate [right] are showing the Venus calendar.



Here you have one of the big stone plates from Puma Punku and you can see how perfect this stonework was done. The question is, could you do such perfect work with simple tools?



Close to this area they found skeletons with a size of 2.6 metres. The picture on the top [left] shows you the skull of one of these skeletons and it looks like it is deformed. But definitely these skulls are not deformed, they are naturally styled like an egg.

In this photo [top right] you see how strong the jaw of those skulls were. This is the front view. [bottom right]



And the most interesting photo is this one because you can see that the top of the skull does not have the three plates which we have as *Homo sapiens*. That shows us that these skeletons are not *Homo sapiens*. What we might be able to do is doing a DNA check and an age dating on these skeletons because we are very much wondering what kind of humans did exist long time ago, and how long ago.



In the next pictures I'll show you some artifacts found close by the *real giants*. When I first time got this mask [left] in my hands, I tried to look through the two eyes. At that time I didn't know that they were belonging to 2.6-metre skeletons, I was just wondering why did they make masks where you can only look out from one eye? But after knowing that those people were over 2.5 metres, I could imagine that their skull was of course bigger than our skull and that's why these masks were, for us, oversized.



This is a very heavy stone figurine, and again here you can see on the top a head of a snake going down on this backside.



This is the reverse side. You can see again the snake, so that means the snake must have been a very, very important animal in the past of our history



That's another mask from Bolivia [right]. Another one [center] with very wonderful encaving, many spirals and many symbols, which we also found in many other cultures.



Here you can see a stone flute. The strange thing is that the vibration of the sound of these stone flutes is exactly the same as our brainwaves. So that means maybe those flutes were used for meditation or for healing purposes. And each two holes are connected perfectly with each other. That means you *can* make

perfect holes into this very, very hard stone, but how you connect, with simple tools, the two holes on the bottom? This would be even in our days a very difficult work to do.

BR: Because it's in the shape of a "U" and it curves round inside the stone?

KD: That's right, and with simple tools you are definitely not able to do such a work; and even the holes are *very* precise.



This [left] is the form of a boat and you have three flute pipes at the end. Here [right] you can see how perfectly they were made.



This is another flute, very small. You can use it only with very soft blowing and the sound is like the sound of the dolphins.



This is an artifact where we do not have any idea for what purpose it was used.

Colombia

Now we are in Colombia. On the next few photos, I show you very strange artifacts from Colombia in South America.

The most famous industrial designer and architect in Colombia, Professor Jaime Gutierrez, is collecting strange artifacts from his country already since centuries.

His most important piece is the so-called Genetic Disc. Here you can see a disc made out of lydite, a very hard stone. It's nearly the same hardness as granite, but the structure of lydite is like leaves, so it would be quite impossible to make the same disc in our days out of the same material.

The diameter of this disc - we call it the Genetic Disc - is about 27 centimetres. On this disc you have several

things presented which usually you can only see with a microscope.



For example, on the left side around 11 o'clock you can see one egg, human egg without and another with *spermia*. On the right side at approximately one o'clock you can see some *spermias*. And then you have several very strange presentations which we could not explain.



But here, on the left side, you have a microscopic photo from the inside of a lady done by a Swedish photographer and you can see that the egg without and with *spermia* looks exactly like the presentation on this Genetic Disc.



On the reverse side you have, on top, several presentations of *foetus* in different size, different age, ending up with... looks like a little child. You see also, at the end of the plate at around six o'clock, female and male. And also on the right side around nine o'clock you can see the presentation of man, woman, and child. But the strange thing is how they present those human-like heads.



This is an instrument. It might have been used for helping the child coming out, leaving the mother, when there were some complications. It is also made out of the same material, lydite.

You have here [center] the vagina and the child's head coming out. And on the reverse side [right], you can put only your thumb inside. That means you can only use this instrument with your fingers – meaning you cannot use power. So that means it might be safer helping the child leaving the mother than our instruments we are using in our days because sometimes the modern instruments, while being used, can damage the child's head.

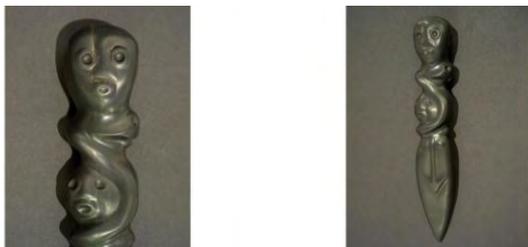


Here you can see a knife done by the same material, lydite. On top of the knife on the handle, you have mother's head, beyond you have the child's head, and the umbilical cord is going around the neck of the child. So that means this knife would have been used to cut the umbilical cord, saving the child's life.



This we think is a medical instrument [left]. It is also lydite, and it's a perfect form.

Another one, and these are other ones [center]. They are very much smaller than shown on this photo. When we did the material check in Vienna, the most-expert worldwide checked those pieces. First of all the material: each one is done with lydite.



This is a close-up: mother, child, and umbilical cord

And the form itself, he checked them and finally he said: *I cannot tell you how they were done, who did they make. But the only thing I can definitely tell you... from the same material in our days, we cannot make the same instruments.*



This, in joking, I call it The Dentist's Chair... perfectly done, but again same material: lydite. And the strange question is why, if they could make such perfect figurines out of this very difficult material, why did they show the human face always with big round eyes and a little nose and a big mouth? There's no real explanation possible.



This stone figurine was found in Colombia. It looks exactly like the Moai statues from Easter Island, but is only about 30 centimetres in size.



This face [left] looks a little bit like the Moai, the big stone statues from Easter Island. Here [right] you have a close-up.



This is another masterpiece of stonework. You have on both sides presented one bird, but if you look at the front side [left] you can see that the two birds presenting a face. And on the left side [right], between the bird's head and the wings, you see again his unknown writing which we've found on stones from all over the world.



This is the mother holding a child, very strange face, and it's a kind of jade material.



This is again one piece from Colombia, lydite. On the front side you see the mother holding the baby, and on the backside you see the man with armours, most probably for hunting.



This is another stone from Colombia showing an armadillo. On top of the armadillo, you can see a strange face with long ears and two horns on top.



On this artifact you can see a smiling face on top. You have two triangles on this side [left] and on the other side, on the right side, [right] you have a face. Again the animal face on the right side and some unknown symbols.



And on the bottom of this object you see an animal... looks like a crocodile.

Guinea, West Africa

Now we are moving to Guinea, West Africa, very close to the border with Mali.



They found on a huge granite mountain, the half-portrait of a lady done in granite stone. The size of this statue from top of the head until the middle of the torso is exactly 150 metres. So this is a real big question: Who might have been able to do such a huge granite half-portrait in a mountain at least 10- to- 12,000 years ago?

The Italian geologist, Professor Pitoni, was on the spot. He did these photos. He checked the earth on the bottom of this mountain and his calculation was that this stone monument must have been done at least 10- to- 12,000 years ago. But then we have the real big question: Who could have been able to do such a big stone monument? Even in our days it would be impossible, or it would cost so much money that it would never be able to do.

And if you look at the close-up of the face, some experts told me that this face definitely is not European, but also

of course not black African. It must be either South American or Asian culture. But then again, we are at the point 10- to- 12,000 years ago. It might be the civilisation, the lost civilisation, from Atlantis.

Close to this area in Sierra Leone, Professor Pitoni was in charge of diamond excavations. And as he heard, in this area a legend about Allah was angry with some angels and he put them into stone and throw them to the Earth. He put the sky... also made it into stone and threw it to the Earth. And he put the stars and threw them to the Earth.



The legend says that the sky, you can see in this stone – they call them Sky Stones, sky-blue stones found in this area under the earth. We did research in Vienna... this is definitely artificial stone, it's not a natural stone, and other material could be found. But the only thing they could not inform us is what kind of colour did they use to get this real sky-blue colour.



The stone figurines found from 20 metres down to even 50 metres. Professor Pitoni always took some organic material from the finding place and the age-dating of those stone artifacts are from 2,500 years up to the oldest one, 17,000 years. Here [bottom right] you have a granite stone, so-called Nomoli, with very nice encarving.



There you have a man sitting on an elephant, as there are also the legends of giants all over Africa. You know how big is an elephant! It's a wonderful stonework; it's very hard and very heavy.



There are also some artifacts showing half-human, or human, with the head of a reptile holding a kind of pot in their hand and they could put something inside this pot. And also on top of several Nomolis there is a hole for putting something inside, and most probably they were used for ceremonies.

Here you have a kind of animal... it looks like a dinosaur. When Professor Pitoni found this statue, it was making a strange noise, so he opened the statue and they found inside a small black ball. You can see on the bottom of the statue [above right] and this was iron material.

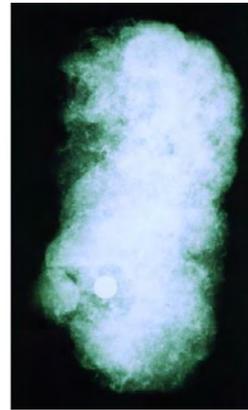


When we did the research on this artifact and especially on this metal ball, next morning the Professor called me and told me that somebody must have done a bad joke to me. I asked: *Why?* Because the result of the research

was this metal material is chrome steel and chrome steel was found first time at the beginning of the 20th century in Austria. That means it was impossible inside a statue with the age of approximately 17,000 years!

But when I called immediately Professor Pitoni he was laughing and he said: *I am a geologist. If a statue is making a strange sound, I do not open it just right away but I did several X-rays.*

You can see here on the right picture [above] one of the X-ray photos and you see that inside the closed statue already the round ball, the chrome steel ball was existing.



In this X-ray photo you can see exactly. And also Professor Pitoni saw that this stone statue, in former days, already was opened, but perfectly closed again. He called a specialist who opened it exactly concerning this photo, the small stone ball which was closing the hole inside, and you can see that the metal ball was already existing.

Giants

Some of you might have watched several pictures, photos, on the internet of giants, giant skeletons found in [the] desert in India, in China and other places. Most of those photos were competition photos to present Photoshop... perfectly done. I also was quite impressed when I received first time one of those photos...



But these photos I'm showing you now, they are definitely *not* coming out from a Photoshop competition. These photos are real skulls and skeletons.

This skull was found into a tunnel system underground in Colombia. The skull is dated up to 11,000 years. The skull is bigger than a normal skull and the front teeth of the jaw are lined up in a different way than our teeth.

BR: Something that occurs to me here is that there's a very strong pronounced jaw. It's a very prominent jaw-line, a very prominent chin.



And here you see a photograph that was shown to us by a Project Camelot insider. Now, this isn't a real photograph; this is a scene from the old Arnold Schwarzenegger movie, *Conan the Barbarian*. What you're seeing here is a special effect on the actor James Earl Jones. The critical thing here is the shape of the jaw-line.

Our witness, who had spent time with the Annunaki in real time in the present day, said that one of the things that characterises them besides their size – which he says was eight or nine feet tall. He said they're very large and they're very strong and they look larger than that. But that's round about their height, which matches exactly the 2.6 metres that Klaus has been talking about. He said there was a very prominent strong jaw-line, and this is what strikes me about these skeletons, these skulls here that we're looking at right now.

KD: I didn't know that...

BR: No, you need to know this!... Back to Klaus...



KD: So once again, here you have a very old photo done in a museum in La Valletta in Malta. It shows several long skulls and the explanation is "deformed skulls", but they are very long going to the back.



This is one of several very, very strange skulls.



They are presented in a small museum in Ica in Peru. Ica is located close to the famous Nazca Lines and the museum is called Museo Maria Reiche, the German lady who was researching her whole life about the Nazca Lines. And in this museum you can see the most strange skulls I ever saw, all found in this area close to the Nazca Lines. So the question is: What kind of humans were living there and how did they get those skull forms?



And especially this one. Definitely several doctors and experts told me it would not be possible to create such a kind of deformation, because through deformation you do not get the double bone material on the skull. And on this skull, even you have particles of the skin and hairs, and I think it would not be difficult to do an ageing, and especially a DNA analysis, of this skull.



In this picture I show you some legendary skeleton forms of giants. In the year of 1964, in the south of Ecuador, in the province Loja, there broke down a part of a mountain platform and Father Carlos Vaca, who was working as a priest in hospitals, he was called to this place and he found the broken bones of a giant.

BR: Good! Well, Klaus, I asked if you would take us on a journey, and for the last nearly an hour, I think it is, you've taken us on a fascinating journey, not only round the world but through time back as long ago as 17,000 years!

It's a real reminder of how little we know about what our history really is. These are important pieces of an important puzzle and you're doing an enormous amount to raise peoples' awareness of what it is that we're not shown in many museums, what it is that we don't read in anthropological textbooks, and what it is that many university professors still refuse to recognise.

Thank you so much for your part in helping to raise our own understanding of our history on planet Earth. Klaus, thank you.

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