**Mysteries Unraveled: The Fabulous Discovery of Eldorado, the Lost City of the Amazon**

*Traces of this legendary city of gold that housed the Amazonian empire, and which was also known as Ratanabá, are being discovered by the historians of Dakila Research*

In 1925, British archaeologist Percy Fawcett came to Brazil to explore the jungle and find a lost city, which he nicknamed "Z" – the cradle of all civilization. After three months of preparation, on April 20, 1925, Fawcett, his son Jack, and a friend left Cuiabá, never to be located again. Some say that the trio would have found the passage to other dimensions; others claim that the three were devoured by local Indians. It was even considered that Fawcett had lived for more than three decades in an underground city, hidden under the Serra do Roncador.

The point is that not only he, but a huge wave of Spanish conquistadors ventured into the rainforest in search of fortune, followed over the centuries by others convinced that they would find there a lost civilization to rival the Aztecs and Incas. Some explorers called the site the City of Z, following the nickname given by Fawcett. But others sought a place known as Eldorado, a city in the heart of the Amazon rainforest, inhabited by the Manoa Indians, who bathed in gold dust on the shores of Lake Parima (or Lake Douro) and lived in houses adorned with the most glittering gold extracted in abundance from the forest.

Unfortunately, before they could prove such discoveries, the pathfinders ended up being swallowed up by the dangers of the forest, and nothing was proven, leading the rest of the world to think that it was a myth. The Amazon was too inhospitable to allow for large human settlements, classical academics said.

Now, however, the doomed dreamers have been rewarded: there was, indeed, a great civilization in the Amazon. New satellite images and flights carried out on the border between Brazil and Bolivia have revealed more than 200 geometric embankments embedded near the headwaters of the Amazon. This discovery was only possible because of the hard and persevering work carried out by the scholars of the Dakila Research Institute; an institution that has been dedicated to investigating the hidden secrets of the immense Amazon Rainforest for almost 30 years.

The embankments found by Dakila extend over 250 km and show uniform geometric shapes that point to the existence of a network of avenues, moats, and enclosures built long before the navigator Christopher Columbus set foot in the so-called New World. The Dakila scientists responsible for this mapping believe that there must be numerous other structures within the forest, vestiges of ancient societies. These populations built embankments of incredible geometric precision connected by right-angled roads.

This route of underground tunnels stretches throughout South America and in the past was linked to the city known as Ratanabá, a place where the Muril lived, an extremely developed civilization full of wealth. Ratanabá is a word from the Irdin language that means "from the kingdoms to the world". The city represented the central empire of this important civilization.

The Muril have accumulated great knowledge and advanced technologies in cutting and stone construction. Most of the stone constructions of antiquity were made by the Muril, but they were eventually credited to later civilizations. The Muril civilization was the first to arrive on Earth 600 million years ago. They stayed here until just before the rise of the Andes, around 450 million years ago. They settled throughout 150 million years mapping and demarcating our planet.

To unite the continents, the Muril built the “Caminho do Peabiru”, a road network formed by galleries that connect Ratanabá to all continents. Peabiru could also be seen from above, and its main function was to move workers on foot.

Fragments of the history of the Muril can be found in the Sumerian tablets, in some Dead Sea scrolls, and in the Book of Enoch. In addition, Pedra do Ingá in Paraíba tells part of this story, especially the one that explains about the creation of Man. In Nova Brasilândia, in Rondônia, there is a stone that also brings the record of the entire history of humanity and the mechanism of the universe.

Even today it is possible to find tribes descended from these peoples in the Amazon. The tribe of bat Indians, for example, is a descendant of the Muril's helper workers. The albino Indians of the southern Amazon, on the other hand, are direct descendants of the Muril, and keep their genetics almost intact. They still speak Irdin, they are tall, they are endowed with enormous wisdom and vast knowledge about plants, and they stand out for their high life expectancy.

"The finding of a mother civilization, the Muril, raises intriguing questions about how this ancient society developed its advanced technologies and how this may have influenced the course of human history. This study will undoubtedly significantly expand our understanding of the beginnings of humanity and our connection to our past," explains the founder of the Dakila Institute, researcher Urandir Fernandes.

The recent finds are vindicating Percy Fawcett, the explorer who partially inspired Conan Doyle's book "The Lost World." Now, with the discoveries, it is certain that the conquerors who spoke of the "shining cities" were telling the truth. According to Urandir Fernandes, these discoveries are beginning to echo around the world, although many still try to ignore the enormity of the facts. "They did everything they could to stifle the truth, but there was no way. The evidence is eye-catching. Ratanabá is a heritage of all Brazilians. It is on every continent. And our research is the legacy we will leave for future civilizations," says Urandir.

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