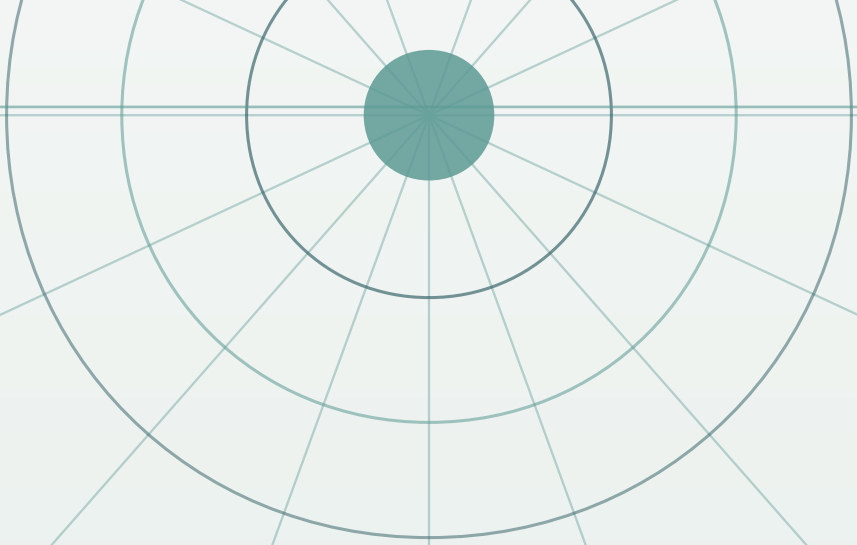




SATELLITE 03

LAKE O'HARA

Water Held in Ancient Stone

YOHO NATIONAL PARK · BRITISH COLUMBIA
ON THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
CANADA



THE INVITATION

Come Stand at the Divide

At just over two thousand metres, a lake the color of poured turquoise sits ringed by a wall of peaks so complete it feels less like a valley and more like a room. You reach it by an eleven-kilometre trail or a tightly rationed shuttle — Parks Canada limits how many people may be here on any given day — and that limit is, itself, part of what the place offers.

The mountains standing guard around the water are built from Cambrian shale and limestone: five hundred million years of what was once an ocean floor, folded upward and left standing in the cold, clean air of the Canadian Rockies. Stand at the lake's edge and you are, in a very literal sense, standing inside a seabed that has been tipped on end.

This Satellite carries a plainer evidentiary record than some of the others in this field, and that is stated here without embarrassment: named in the primary source material and confirmed on Peter's own working diagram, without yet an independent corroborating reference found elsewhere. What it offers the body and the eye needs no further confirmation to be real.

A Seafloor Tipped on End

Lake O'Hara sits at 2,020 metres (6,630 feet) in the alpine zone of Yoho National Park, on the western side of the Great Divide — the spine of the continent that sends water either toward the Pacific or, on the Alberta side, eventually toward Hudson Bay and the Atlantic. Banff National Park lies just over the ridge to the east.

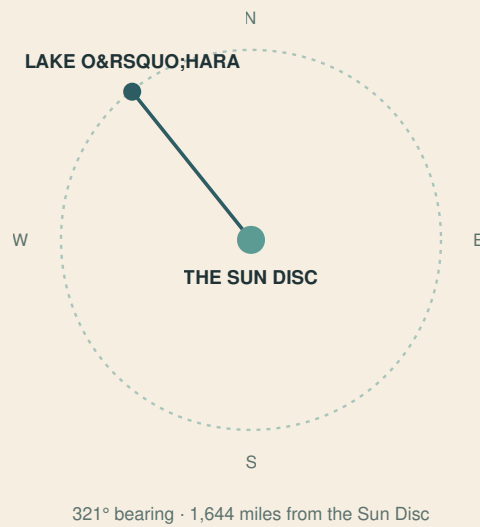
The peaks ringing the lake — Odaray Mountain, Cathedral Mountain, and their neighbors — are built from Cambrian-aged shale and limestone, sedimentary rock laid down in a deep marine basin roughly half a billion years ago, then folded upward as the Rocky Mountains formed. It is the same deep-time story the Sun Disc's own ground tells in Arkansas, on a different continent, at a different scale, in a different range.

The valley carries the name of Colonel Robert O'Hara, an Irishman from County Galway who first heard of the lake from government surveyor J.J. McArthur. Paleoclimate studies of the surrounding area have traced treeline elevations shifting by close to a hundred metres over thousands of years — the mountain keeping its own long, slow record of a changing climate, written in where the trees could and could not grow.

THE ORIENTATION

A Line Back to the Source

From the Sun Disc's ground in Arkansas, this Satellite sits to the northwest, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies.



As with several of the twelve, this site is named in the primary Tyberonn/Metatron source material and confirmed by Peter's own working diagram; no further independent corroboration has yet been located. It is presented here on that basis, honestly stated.

WHAT THIS GROUND OFFERS

Beginning With What a Body Needs

WATER & BREATH

A glacier-fed alpine lake and some of the cleanest high-mountain air on the continent.

GROUND & SHELTER

Solid Cambrian limestone and shale, five hundred million years settled and folded into permanence.

FOOD & PROVISION

The high alpine zone itself is sparse; provision here comes from the valley communities below rather than the lakeshore itself — stated plainly rather than oversold.

WORK & CRAFT

A long history of mountaineering, guiding, and trail-building craft, still actively maintained by Parks Canada.

WHAT THIS GROUND OFFERS

Rising Toward What a Community Needs

KINSHIP & BELONGING

A deliberately rationed number of visitors each day creates an unusual intimacy — you are rarely here with a crowd.

CHILDREN & LEARNING

A five-hundred-million-year-old seafloor, standing on end and walkable in an afternoon — deep time made physically legible.

CULTURE & CEREMONY

The Continental Divide itself as a literal threshold: water falling on one side of the ridge reaches a different ocean than water falling on the other.

REST & RENEWAL

A turquoise stillness held inside a ring of peaks — weather and noise from outside the bowl rarely reach the water.

VISION & CALLING

A full circle of summits visible from the shore in every direction — nowhere to look that isn't mountain.

Standing on a Folded Sea

The teaching that names this Satellite offers little further elaboration for this particular site beyond its place in the primary source material — and this document follows that lead rather than inventing beyond it. What can be said plainly is the resonance in the geology itself: an ancient seafloor, folded upward into mountains, echoing the very same deep-time story told at the Sun Disc's own ground in the Ouachitas, half a continent away.

The Continental Divide running past this lake is, in its own right, one of the planet's clearest physical thresholds — a single ridge deciding which ocean a raindrop will eventually reach. Whatever else this ground carries, it already carries that.



A RECEIVING POINT, NOT A DESTINATION

None of this replaces standing on the ground itself. A Satellite is not a monument and not a holiday stop — it is a place already at work, quietly, carrying what the Sun Disc radiates outward into the land and the people around it.

Whatever draws you here — the turquoise stillness, the folded ocean floor underfoot, or simply the rare privilege of a quota kept small — the invitation is the same one this whole field of Satellites extends.

*Come see if it calls to you
the way it has called to everyone
who has ever stood here and felt something larger listening back.*

FIELD NOTES

Specifications & Coordinates

Satellite 03 of the Arkansas Sun Disc · Yoho National Park, British Columbia, Canada.

THE LAKE — LAKE O'HARA

51.36° N, 116.33° W · Elevation 2,020 m (6,630 ft)

Alpine lake, Yoho National Park, on the western side of the Great Divide; ringed by Cambrian shale and limestone peaks including Odaray and Cathedral Mountains.

SOURCE STRENGTH

Named in the primary source and confirmed by Peter's working diagram; no independent corroboration found elsewhere at this time.

REGIONAL ACCESS

Access via Parks Canada quota system: an 11 km trail (approx. 500 m elevation gain) or a reservation-based shuttle bus from the Trans-Canada Highway.

RELATION TO THE SUN DISC

Bearing 321.3° from Pinnacle Mountain, Arkansas · 1,644 miles (2,646 km)

Great-circle bearing and distance computed from the Sun Disc reference point (34.8414° N, 92.4858° W) to the coordinate given above.

Note: this document offers orientation, not survey. The coordinates above mark the named lake, not a specific parcel boundary.

Physical sources consulted: Wikipedia ("Lake O'Hara," "Odaray Mountain," "Cathedral Mountain (Yoho)"); ScienceDirect (Late Quaternary environmental change, Lake O'Hara region); The Banff Blog.

Ontological framework consulted: Archangel Metatron discourses transmitted via James Tyberonn (Arkansas Crystalline Tours material); Peter's working diagram; NJAS / EGA internal discourses.