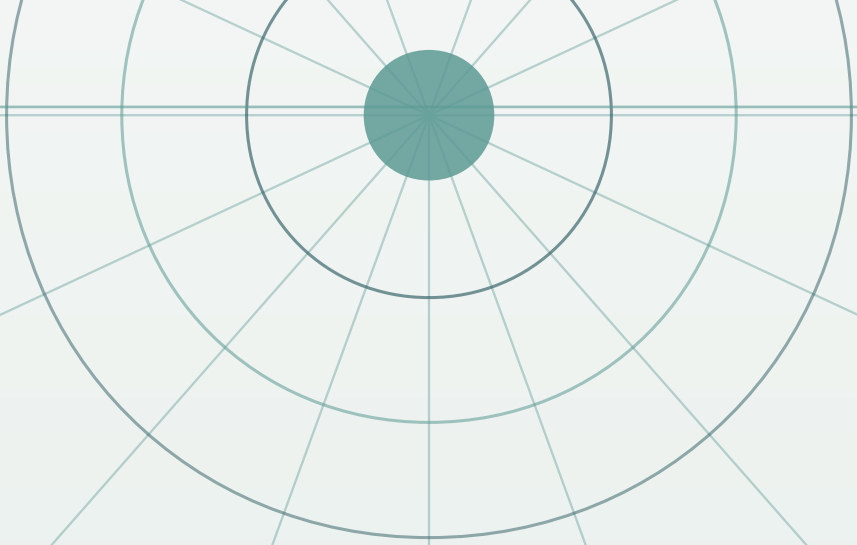




SATELLITE 12

GROS MORNE

Where the Mantle Breaks the Surface

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR · CANADA
THE TABLELANDS
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE



THE INVITATION

Come Stand on the Earth's Own Mantle

Nothing else in this whole field of twelve offers quite this: ground you can walk on that came, physically, from the Earth's mantle — not a metaphor, not a teaching, but rust-orange rock pushed up from far below the crust that holds every other Satellite in this collection.

The Tablelands rise blackish-green where freshly exposed, then oxidize to a barren, otherworldly orange-brown the moment air and water reach them — a landscape so unlike anything around it that it looks, from a distance, like a mistake in the map.

This is the last of the twelve, and in some ways the plainest: named in the primary source and confirmed by Peter's working diagram, without further independent corroboration yet found — but carrying, in its own bare rock, the most literal possible answer to the question of what lies beneath the ground.

Ocean Crust and Mantle, Exposed

Gros Morne National Park, on the west coast of Newfoundland, was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, recognized specifically for the international geological importance of its landscape. At its heart lie the Tablelands: an outcrop of peridotite, an iron-rich rock originating deep in the Earth's mantle, which turns blackish-green when freshly broken and oxidizes to rust-orange on exposure to air and water.

This rock reached the surface when two continents collided more than 460 million years ago, thrusting a slice of ancient ocean crust and mantle upward as the Appalachian Mountains — and the supercontinent Pangaea — began to form. The Tablelands are considered one of the few places on Earth where a complete cross-section of oceanic crust and mantle rock is exposed, accessible, and protected within a national park, rather than buried miles beneath every ocean floor on the planet.

Almost nothing grows on the exposed peridotite itself — its chemistry is inhospitable to most plant life — leaving a barren plateau under open sky, entirely unlike the forested fjord country surrounding it on every side.

THE ORIENTATION

A Line Back to the Source

From the Sun Disc's ground in Arkansas, this Satellite sits to the northeast, on the west coast of Newfoundland — the twelfth and final point in this field.



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. Its own geology, however, needs no additional confirmation to be extraordinary.

WHAT THIS GROUND OFFERS

Beginning With What a Body Needs

WATER & BREATH

Fjords and glacial lakes along the coast, and clean maritime air off the North Atlantic.

GROUND & SHELTER

The most literal “ground” of any Satellite in this field — actual mantle rock lying exposed at the surface.

FOOD & PROVISION

The barren Tablelands themselves offer almost nothing; the surrounding coast and fjord communities have long depended instead on fishing.

WORK & CRAFT

A traditional fishing and boat-building heritage carried by the small outport communities along this coast.

WHAT THIS GROUND OFFERS

Rising Toward What a Community Needs

KINSHIP & BELONGING

Small, resilient coastal outport communities, shaped for generations by the sea and the mountains together.

CHILDREN & LEARNING

The single clearest hands-on lesson in plate tectonics found anywhere on the planet — you can simply walk out onto the mantle.

CULTURE & CEREMONY

A coastal fishing heritage stretching back through Mi'kmaq and later settler communities alike.

REST & RENEWAL

Fjord stillness and open Atlantic sky, a landscape scoured clean by ice, wind, and time.

VISION & CALLING

A barren orange plateau under open sky — ground that looks, and is, unlike anywhere else in this entire field of twelve.

The Deepest Ground in the Whole Field

Where other Satellites in this collection speak of aquifers running beneath the surface, or crystal fields formed on an ancient seafloor, Gros Morne offers something more literal still: rock from the Earth's own mantle, lying exposed and walkable at the surface. If the wider teaching behind this whole field speaks of the ground beneath the ground, this Satellite is where that phrase stops being a figure of speech.

Its place in the primary source material rests, like several others in this field, on naming and Peter's own working diagram alone — stated honestly, without further corroboration yet found. What the mantle rock itself offers needs no further confirmation to be real.



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 — rock that came from far beneath the Earth's own crust, the small fishing communities who have kept this coast for generations, or simply the plain honesty of a Satellite still being confirmed — the invitation is the same one this whole field of Satellites extends, and with it, the twelfth and final point in this circle around the Sun Disc.

*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 12 of the Arkansas Sun Disc · Gros Morne National Park, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.

THE TABLELANDS — GROS MORNE

49.69° N, 57.74° W

Exposed peridotite (mantle rock), thrust to the surface during a continental collision approx. 460 million years ago; UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987.

SOURCE STRENGTH

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

REGIONAL ACCESS

West coast of Newfoundland, Canada, near the towns of Woody Point and Rocky Harbour; Gros Morne National Park.

RELATION TO THE SUN DISC

Bearing 48.9° from Pinnacle Mountain, Arkansas · 2,026 miles (3,260 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 Tablelands formation, not a specific parcel boundary.

Physical sources consulted: National Parks Traveler; NASA Earth Observatory; UNESCO World Heritage Centre; The Maritime Explorer; Turnstone.ca.

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