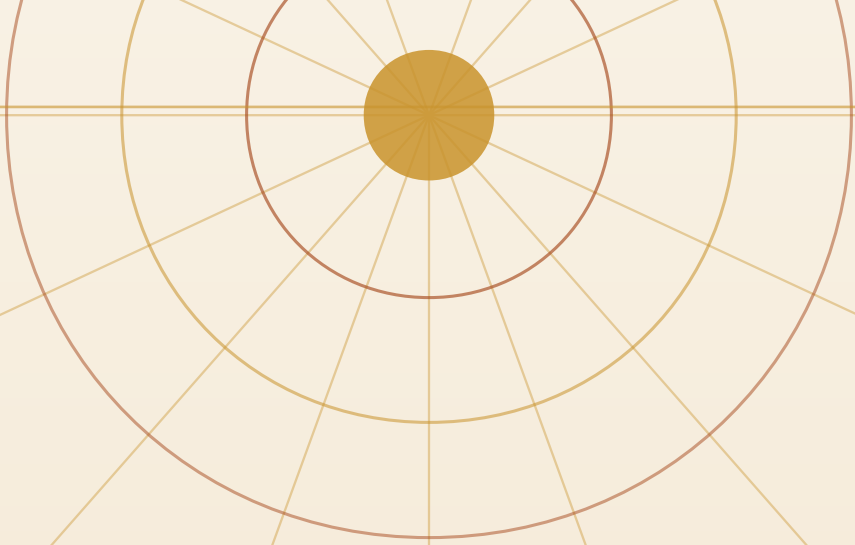




SUN DISC VII · XINJIANG, CHINA

THE TARIM BASIN

A Desert That Keeps What It Is Given

TARIM BASIN · XINJIANG
NORTHWESTERN CHINA



THE INVITATION

Come Stand in a Basin the Size of a Sea

Ring a desert with some of the highest mountains on Earth — the Tian Shan to the north, the Kunlun to the south, the Pamirs closing the western end — and what collects inside is the Tarim Basin: a sealed, landlocked expanse in China's far-western Xinjiang region, larger than most countries, holding at its center the shifting dunes of the Taklamakan, one of the driest and most unforgiving deserts anywhere on the planet.

This is offered here, in the tradition this document draws on, as a confirmed Sun Disc site — corrected from an earlier working identification of Xi'an, in China's Shaanxi Province, some eighteen hundred kilometres to the east. Xi'an remains a genuinely significant site in its own right, home to the Terracotta Army and the still-sealed tomb of China's first emperor; it simply is not this Sanctuary. This Sanctuary is the Tarim Basin itself.

It is a basin that has, again and again, proven itself extraordinary at keeping what is placed within it: the driest heart of the Taklamakan has yielded some of the best-preserved human remains found anywhere on Earth, and the oasis towns strung along its edges carried the Silk Road's trade, and everything the Silk Road ever touched, for well over a thousand years.

THE LAND ITSELF

What the Sand Has Kept

The Tarim Basin spans roughly 400,000 square kilometres of northwestern China, almost entirely enclosed by mountain ranges — the Tian Shan along its northern edge, the Kunlun and Altun ranges to the south, the Pamir Plateau closing it off to the west. At its center lies the Taklamakan Desert, one of the largest sand deserts on Earth, its dunes among the tallest anywhere, its climate among the driest.

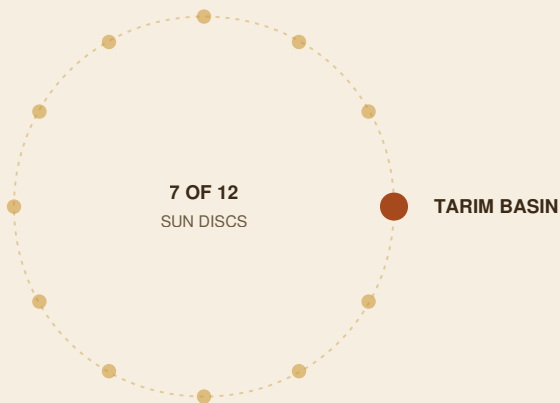
That extreme aridity, paradoxically, is what has made this basin one of the most important archaeological regions on the planet: the Tarim mummies, naturally desiccated by the desert's own dryness rather than deliberately embalmed, include remains dating back roughly four thousand years, remarkably preserved down to woven textiles, hairstyles, and facial features — a find that has occupied geneticists and archaeologists for decades and continues to reshape understanding of ancient migration across Central Asia.

For well over a millennium, oasis cities ringing the basin's edge — Kashgar, Khotan, Turpan, and the now-vanished kingdom of Loulan near the dried bed of Lop Nur — served as essential waypoints on the Silk Road, the network of trade routes that carried goods, languages, and ideas between China and the Mediterranean world. The basin's harshness was never a barrier to that exchange; if anything, it made the oases that survived it indispensable.

THE ORIENTATION

Its Place Among the Twelve

Among the Twelve, this Sanctuary is confirmed at the Tarim Basin, Xinjiang — the correction offered here replaces an earlier working identification of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, a separate and genuinely significant site roughly eighteen hundred kilometres to the east that is not itself one of the Twelve.



The Tarim Basin's exact center point is offered here as an approximate location drawn from working source material rather than a single surveyed coordinate — honestly stated, in a basin large enough that precision matters less than the region itself.

WHAT THIS GROUND OFFERS

Beginning With What a Body Needs

WATER & BREATH

Snowmelt rivers — the Tarim River foremost among them — feeding a chain of desert oases across one of the driest air masses on Earth.

GROUND & SHELTER

Some of the tallest and most mobile sand dunes on the planet, ringed by mountain walls on nearly every side.

FOOD & PROVISION

Oasis agriculture — grapes, melons, and grain — sustained for millennia by irrigation drawn from the surrounding mountains' meltwater.

WORK & CRAFT

A Silk Road trading economy that moved silk, jade, and ideas across this basin for well over a thousand years, leaving oasis cities that still stand.

WHAT THIS GROUND OFFERS

Rising Toward What a Community Needs

KINSHIP & BELONGING

The Tarim mummies themselves — individuals whose woven cloth, hairstyles, and faces survived four thousand years, a strange and intimate form of kinship across an immense span of time.

CHILDREN & LEARNING

An active, ongoing field of genetic and archaeological research, still revising what is understood about how ancient Central Asia's peoples moved and mixed.

CULTURE & CEREMONY

Silk Road oasis cities — Kashgar, Khotan, Turpan — that absorbed and carried forward Buddhist, Persian, and Chinese influence alike.

REST & RENEWAL

A silence at the heart of the Taklamakan found in very few other places — an aridity so complete that almost nothing disturbs it.

VISION & CALLING

Held, in the framework offered here, as this Sanctuary's confirmed ground — a basin that has spent millennia keeping what it is given.

A Correction, Stated Plainly

This document corrects an earlier working identification of this Sanctuary's location, previously drafted at Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. That correction came directly from Peter's own source material — a working slide deck naming the Tarim Basin, Xinjiang, specifically and by name, among a wider mapping of Sun Disc and pyramid-of-light sites across the globe. Xi'an is not erased from that wider body of material; it is simply catalogued there under a different heading, a separate point in a related but distinct list.

This document treats the correction the same way it treats every other claim in this field: stated plainly, sourced honestly, and held apart from the basin's own independently remarkable and thoroughly documented archaeology — the Tarim mummies and the Silk Road oases stand on their own regardless of which esoteric framework, if any, a reader brings to them.



AN INVITATION, NOT A DEED

None of this replaces standing on the ground itself. A Sun Disc is not a monument and not a holiday stop — it is a place already at work, quietly, radiating outward into the land, the Satellites that will one day surround it, and the people who come looking.

Whatever draws you here — a desert that has kept four-thousand-year-old faces intact, or the oasis cities that once carried the Silk Road across it — the invitation is the same one this whole field of Sun Discs 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

Sun Disc VII of the Twelve · the Tarim Basin, Xinjiang, northwestern China.

THE BASIN

Approx. 40.5° N, 84.0° E (central basin, between Aksu and Korla) · Area approx. 400,000 km²

A landlocked basin in Xinjiang, northwestern China, enclosed by the Tian Shan, Kunlun, Altun, and Pamir ranges; the Taklamakan Desert occupies its center.

LOCATION CORRECTION

This Sanctuary was previously drafted at Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, and is now corrected to the Tarim Basin, Xinjiang, per source material naming it specifically and distinctly from Xi'an.

REGIONAL ACCESS

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China; principal gateway cities include Kashgar, Korla, and Urumqi (the regional capital, north of the basin proper).

SPONSOR & RESONANCE

Sanctuary 7 of Twelve · Majestic Vista

Cancer · Concentration by Consecration

Note: this document offers orientation, not survey. The coordinate above is approximate, drawn from working source material rather than a single surveyed point.

Physical sources consulted: Wikipedia ("Tarim Basin", "Tarim mummies", "Taklamakan Desert"); published genetic and archaeological studies of the Tarim mummies.

Ontological framework consulted: Peter's own working source material (Grid Activation slide deck, 8 April 2024), naming the Tarim Basin among the Planetary Reshel Sun Discs; the Divine Plan mapping of the Twelve Sun Discs (Narayana Joy Akasha Sanctuaries); NJAS / EGA internal discourses.