

**Chapter 1 : Top shelves for Across the Far Mountain (The Wilderness of Four, #1)**

*Across the Far Mountain began well, with a main character who seemed to have the potential to become something interesting. Borim, a bear cub approaching maturity, grows restless in the safe woods where his sow (mother) raised him.*

Etymology[ edit ] The name of the mountains is a translation of an Amerindian name that is closely related to Algonquian ; the Cree name as-sin-wati is given as, "When seen from across the prairies, they looked like a rocky mass". The first mention of their present name by a European was in the journal of Jacques Legardeur de Saint-Pierre in , where they were called "Montagnes de Roche". The Rocky Mountains are notable for containing the highest peaks in central North America. The Great Basin and Columbia River Plateau separate these subranges from distinct ranges further to the west. In Canada, the western edge of the Rockies is formed by the huge Rocky Mountain Trench , which runs the length of British Columbia from its beginnings in the middle Flathead River valley in western Montana to the south bank of the Liard River. Other mountain ranges continue beyond the Liard River, including the Selwyn Mountains in Yukon , the Brooks Range in Alaska , but those are not part of the Rockies, though they are part of the American Cordillera. The Continental Divide of the Americas is located in the Rocky Mountains and designates the line at which waters flow either to the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans. Farther north in Alberta, the Athabasca and other rivers feed the basin of the Mackenzie River , which has its outlet on the Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean. Human population is not very dense in the Rocky Mountains, with an average of four people per square kilometer and few cities with over 50, people. However, the human population grew rapidly in the Rocky Mountain states between and The populations of several mountain towns and communities have doubled in the last forty years. Geology of the Rocky Mountains The rocks in the Rocky Mountains were formed before the mountains were raised by tectonic forces. The oldest rock is Precambrian metamorphic rock that forms the core of the North American continent. There is also Precambrian sedimentary argillite , dating back to 1. During the Paleozoic , western North America lay underneath a shallow sea, which deposited many kilometers of limestone and dolomite. This mountain-building produced the Ancestral Rocky Mountains. They consisted largely of Precambrian metamorphic rock forced upward through layers of the limestone laid down in the shallow sea. Terranes began colliding with the western edge of North America in the Mississippian approximately million years ago , causing the Antler orogeny. In Canada, the terranes and subduction are the foot pushing the rug, the ancestral rocks are the rug, and the Canadian Shield in the middle of the continent is the hardwood floor. Scientists hypothesize that the shallow angle of the subducting plate increased the friction and other interactions with the thick continental mass above it. Tremendous thrusts piled sheets of crust on top of each other, building the broad, high Rocky Mountain range. Just after the Laramide orogeny, the Rockies were like Tibet: In the last sixty million years, erosion stripped away the high rocks, revealing the ancestral rocks beneath, and forming the current landscape of the Rockies. Periods of glaciation occurred from the Pleistocene Epoch 1. These ice ages left their mark on the Rockies, forming extensive glacial landforms, such as U-shaped valleys and cirques. Recent glacial episodes included the Bull Lake Glaciation , which began about , years ago, and the Pinedale Glaciation , which perhaps remained at full glaciation until 15,â€”20, years ago. For example, volcanic rock from the Paleogene and Neogene periods 66 million â€” 2. Millennia of severe erosion in the Wyoming Basin transformed intermountain basins into a relatively flat terrain. The Tetons and other north-central ranges contain folded and faulted rocks of Paleozoic and Mesozoic age draped above cores of Proterozoic and Archean igneous and metamorphic rocks ranging in age from 1. Ecology of the Rocky Mountains There are a wide range of environmental factors in the Rocky Mountains. Tundra in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado Instead, ecologists divide the Rocky Mountain into a number of biotic zones. Each zone is defined by whether it can support trees and the presence of one or more indicator species. Two zones that do not support trees are the Plains and the Alpine tundra. Near treeline, zones can consist of white pines such as whitebark pine or bristlecone pine ; or a mixture of white pine, fir, and spruce that appear as shrub-like krummholz. Finally, rivers and canyons can create a unique forest zone in more arid parts of the mountain

range. The Rocky Mountains are an important habitat for a great deal of well-known wildlife, such as elk , moose , mule and white-tailed deer , pronghorn , mountain goats , bighorn sheep , badgers , black bears , grizzly bears , coyotes , lynxes , and wolverines. The status of most species in the Rocky Mountains is unknown, due to incomplete information. European-American settlement of the mountains has adversely impacted native species. Examples of some species that have declined include western toads , greenback cutthroat trout , white sturgeon , white-tailed ptarmigan , trumpeter swan , and bighorn sheep. In the United States portion of the mountain range, apex predators such as grizzly bears and gray wolves had been extirpated from their original ranges, but have partially recovered due to conservation measures and reintroduction. Other recovering species include the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon. Like the modern tribes that followed them, Paleo-Indians probably migrated to the plains in fall and winter for bison and to the mountains in spring and summer for fish, deer, elk, roots, and berries. In Colorado, along with the crest of the Continental Divide, rock walls that Native Americans built for driving game date back 5,000 years. A growing body of scientific evidence indicates that indigenous people had significant effects on mammal populations by hunting and on vegetation patterns through deliberate burning. Native American populations were extirpated from most of their historical ranges by disease, warfare, habitat loss eradication of the bison , and continued assaults on their culture. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was the first scientific reconnaissance of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition was said to have paved the way to and through the Rocky Mountains for European-Americans from the East, although Lewis and Clark met at least 11 European-American mountain men during their travels. Among the most notable are the expeditions of David Thompson explorer , who followed the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. Resolution of the territorial and treaty issues, the Oregon dispute , was deferred until a later time. In 1819, Spain ceded their rights north of the 42nd Parallel to the United States, though these rights did not include possession and also included obligations to Britain and Russia concerning their claims in the same region. Settlement After 1819, American fur traders and explorers ushered in the first widespread Caucasian presence in the Rockies south of the 49th parallel. Negotiations between the United Kingdom and the United States over the next few decades failed to settle upon a compromise boundary and the Oregon Dispute became important in geopolitical diplomacy between the British Empire and the new American Republic. Despite such efforts, in 1846, Britain ceded all claim to Columbia District lands south of the 49th parallel to the United States; as resolution to the Oregon boundary dispute by the Oregon Treaty. The Idaho gold rush alone produced more gold than the California and Alaska gold rushes combined and was important in the financing of the Union Army during the American Civil War. Though political complications pushed its completion to 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway eventually followed the Kicking Horse and Rogers Passes to the Pacific Ocean. President Harrison established several forest reserves in the Rocky Mountains in 1891. Economic development began to center on mining , forestry , agriculture , and recreation , as well as on the service industries that support them. Tents and camps became ranches and farms, forts and train stations became towns, and some towns became cities. Minerals found in the Rocky Mountains include significant deposits of copper , gold, lead , molybdenum , silver , tungsten , and zinc. The Wyoming Basin and several smaller areas contain significant reserves of coal , natural gas , oil shale , and petroleum. For example, the Climax mine, located near Leadville , Colorado, was the largest producer of molybdenum in the world. Molybdenum is used in heat-resistant steel in such things as cars and planes. The Climax mine employed over 3,000 workers. In one major example, eighty years of zinc mining profoundly polluted the river and bank near Eagle River in north-central Colorado. High concentrations of the metal carried by spring runoff harmed algae , moss , and trout populations. An economic analysis of mining effects at this site revealed declining property values, degraded water quality, and the loss of recreational opportunities. The Rocky Mountains contain several sedimentary basins that are rich in coalbed methane. Coalbed methane is natural gas that arises from coal, either through bacterial action or through exposure to high temperature. Coalbed methane supplies 7 percent of the natural gas used in the United States. These two basins are estimated to contain 38 trillion cubic feet of gas. Coalbed methane can be recovered by dewatering the coal bed, and separating the gas from the water; or injecting water to fracture the coal to release the gas so-called hydraulic fracturing. Agriculture includes dryland and irrigated farming and livestock grazing. Livestock are frequently moved between

high-elevation summer pastures and low-elevation winter pastures, a practice known as transhumance.

**Chapter 2 : Across the Miles Thanksgiving eCards | Blue Mountain**

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Caucasus Mountains in Georgia The Caucasus Mountains like the Ural Mountains to the northeast are usually considered the dividing line between Asia and Europe, with the northern region of the Caucasus in Europe; and the southern Trans-Caucasus in Asia--so technically you can consider the mountains themselves as either part of Asia or part of Europe. Three territories in the region claim independence but are not generally recognized: The mountains formed over twenty million years when the Arabian tectonic plate collided with the Eurasian plate. I found it interesting that the Caucasus Mountains are technically considered to be a continuation of the Himalayas. The entire Caucasus region is prone to strong earthquakes. The highest peak is Mount Elbrus 18, ft. The climate of the Caucasus varies according to elevation and latitude location. For example, average temperature decreases as elevation rises. The same thing with precipitation, which increases with elevation. There is also more precipitation, including snowfall, on the western slopes of the mountains from the influence of the Black Sea. Elbrus, highest point in the Caucasus, is a long-dormant volcano. Russians were aware of the Caucasus as early as the reign of Ivan IV in the sixteenth century, but only under Catherine the Great was a calculated move into the region made under the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grigorii Potemkin. Shortly thereafter, Georgia predominantly Christian requested protection from Muslims to the south, and it was annexed into the Russian Empire in It took Russia into the s to finally subdue resistance from the guerrillas. In the last twenty years, there has been a renewed outbreak of hostilities in different regions of the Caucasus. Some background reasons for those hostilities: The tradition of mountaineer independence dating back to the resistance against Imperial Russia--some of that resistance continued against the Soviet regime. The fact that the Caucasus is one of the most linguistically, ethnically, religiously and culturally diverse regions on earth--all those different people do not always all get along well together. That meant that there was going to be trouble. The Soviet leadership took advantage of the deportations to redefine borders in the Northern Caucasus. Although some of these changes were later re-corrected, these border changes also served as a pretext for ethnic unrest. These are some of the recent problems: A secessionist movement of the Abkhaz ethnic minority declared their independence from George in That lead to war, but Georgia lost Russia helped the Abkhaz. The Georgian defeat lead to a mass exodus and ethnic cleansing of the Georgian population in Abkhazia. Now it is mostly controlled by an independent "South Ossetian Republic" that is not recognized by any other country. Another part of South Ossetia is still controlled by Georgia. Nagorno-Karabakh is an "independent" republic located in the South Caucasus within the borders of Azerbaijan, near the border with Armenia. There was a war, and today Nagorno-Karabakh is an "independent" state, tied to Armenia but not legally a part of Armenia. Chechnya is located in the North Caucasus. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Ingush people wanted to remain with Russia, while the Chechens wanted independence--the Chechens had revolted against the Soviet Union in the s and been deported. They had returned to their homeland after During the First Chechen War, , the Russian army attempted to prevent Chechnya from seceding from Russia, but was unable to completely control the area. In Boris Eltsyn declared a cease fire and signed a peace treaty. The war had been barbaric on both sides. A Second Chechen War broke out in when Shamil Basayev began widespread guerrilla activity in neighboring Dagestan and then undertook a series of spectacular terrorist acts. This time Russian forces were much more successful in restoring order and establishing control in Chechnya. A pro-Russian regime was installed there. Evans For information contact cevans nvcc.

**Chapter 3 : Inside the Mountain - God of War () Wiki Guide - IGN**

*This is a wonderful book about a little bear who must come of age and eventually lead a group to victory against the bad guy. This is the first book in a series of four books which are all equally as wonderfully.*

This page contains information on the fifth step of your Journey - Inside the Mountain - which will include paths to take, enemies to fight, and any collectibles you might find along the way. This guide will refrain from story spoilers whenever possible, but may indicate possible spoilers in boss fights or other encounters - proceed at your own risk. Part Seventeen With the Black Breath dispelled, the way forward will be made clear. However, it will still require a bit of work to get up. Jump across the gap to the wall of the mountain and follow the yellow etching up the side of the mountain. Use the Bifrost to dispel more of the black breath until the cave entrance is revealed. Head through the giant door and enter the mountain. Inside is a large chamber with an ominous statue at the other end of a gap. On your side, you can find a sandbowl with a riddle. Shooting the only crystal here will reveal half of the puzzle if you pull the lever, so we need to find the other crystal in this area. Let them make the first move and counter to keep them pinned or otherwise stunned. Since the end of the hall leads to a wall of red sap, grab the blue crystal and place it back in the receptacle. Pull back the lever once both blue crystals are active and have Atreus read the puzzle solution. Edit Traverse the Dark Caves With only your Bifrost to light the way, enter the new cave and look for smaller blue crystals that serve as torches. Once you drop into the pit, take a right and crawl through the passage until you can spot a larger cavern with Draugr patrolling the bridge above. There are some stairs hiding up to the left, take them up to find yourself at the other end of the pit you dropped down, and look for a Coffin next to a crystal torch that holds the Scaled Bracers of Focus. Return to the main path and lift a boulder out of the way to make it to the underside of the bridge - where a Revenant will appear and spawn several Fire Nightmares. You might hear the spectral chirping of a raven nearby - cross the bridge you are on under the bridge above you, and turn back to look down the hole on the side of the bridge to spot the spectral green raven hopping about on a wooden plank. Ignore the rune seal for a moment, and break some crates to the right of the ledge going up to find a side path ending in a gap towards a coffin on another island. Return and jump up the ledge to take out some Draugr, and look for your vantage point back down to spot a blue crystal under the gap to form a bridge to the coffin, which will net you a Solid Svartalfheim Steel. The upper area with the Draugr is pretty open, so be sure inspect it thoroughly. Many inactive Draugr litter the area, as do blue crystals. Head along the right path to find a crystal torch and illuminate it to notice a wooden door to the right. Break through it into a small chamber with a dead body hiding behind a table that holds one of the Bottoms Up Artifacts, a two-headed cup. Horn of Blood Mead Location: Try the left path this time to find a blue crystal stashed around some rocks below another rune seal. Across the high bridge from the Nornir Chest is a small room with an unpowered Lore Marker. Two ranged Draugr will appear behind you to try and ambush you - take them out and head back down the light ramp to find the stashed crystal, and bring it back to the chamber to reveal the Lore Marker: Take the zipline down from the Lore Marker and move along the right path, taking out any meddling Draugr before you crawl through a long tunnel full of bodies. This will empty out behind the statue you saw earlier, so be sure to loot the Hacksilver Chest. Have Atreus read the runes behind the statue to unveil the meaning behind the Rune Reads and the name of the statue: You can also break through the nearby wooden wall to find a Lore Scroll: The Serpent, and a stone to replenish health, rage, or grant XP. Enter the doorway next to the crystal torch to come face to face with a Draugr armed with a fiery sword. Wait for his strike and dodge to the side, then beat him into the wall until he dies. However, you can make out a coffin behind the scaffold wall. Look for a small opening to the right to crawl through to get behind the Coffin and loot it for a Solid Svartalfheim Steel. Atreus will translate it as Hraezlyr - the Mountain Terror. Jump down after climbing up the rock wall and look to the right for a chain you can knock down the scaffolding for an easy way back. Up ahead, look along the left behind some debris for another chain you can knock down to find a Hacksilver Chest. Head to the end of the hall and open the door to enter the Heart of the Mountain proper.

Chapter 4 : The Mountain Between Us () - IMDb

*Across the Far Mountain (The Wilderness of Four, Book 1) by Hancock, Niel. Fawcett Popular Library. MASS MARKET PAPERBACK. Name on Inside Cover Good.*

The changes that occur en route are fascinating to observe. A drive that may begin in montane forests of aspen and ponderosa pine soon enters thick subalpine forests of fir and spruce. At treeline, the last stunted, wind-battered trees yield to the alpine tundra. Up on that windswept alpine world, conditions resemble those found in the Canadian or Alaskan Arctic. The sun beats down with high- ultraviolet intensity. The vistas, best enjoyed from one of several marked road pullovers, are extravagant, sweeping north to Wyoming, east across the Front Range cities and Great Plains, south and west into the heart of the Rockies. But for all its harshness, the Trail Ridge tundra is a place of vibrant life and vivid colors. Pikas, marmots, ptarmigans and bighorn sheep are commonly seen. About species of tiny alpine plants hug the ground. Despite a growing season that may last just 40 days, many bloom exuberantly, adorning the green summer tundra with swatches of yellow, red, pink, blue, purple and white. Most Trail Ridge Road travelers drive to treeline with a certain amount of urgency. They are advised not to ignore all that awaits in the verdant country below the alpine tundra. Forested moraines, great heaps of earth and rock debris left behind by melting Ice Age glaciers, rise above lush mountain meadows. The Continental Divide, where streamflows are separated east from west, is crossed at Milner Pass, located at a surprisingly low 10, feet elevation. Moose munch greenery in the upper reaches of the Colorado River, which flows through the scenic Kawuneeche Valley. Grazing elk greet sunrise and sunset in many of the forest-rimmed meadows found around the park. At all elevations, the drive on Trail Ridge Road is a memorable adventure. Put aside at least a half day for the trip. The experience, as Horace Albright suggested more than a half century ago, is hard to describe. Like to see as many byways as you can? To learn more about other Colorado Scenic Byways [click here](#).

Chapter 5 : Rocky Mountains - Wikipedia

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

History[ edit ] South Pass sign The discovery of the pass by European Americans, as a natural crossing point of the Rockies was a significant, but surprisingly difficult achievement in the westward expansion of the United States. Because the Lewis and Clark Expedition was searching for a water route across the Continental Divide, it did not learn of South Pass from any Native Americans in the area. Instead, the expedition followed a northerly route up the Missouri River , crossing the Rockies over difficult passes in the Bitterroot Range in Montana. Many say that in Robert Stuart and six companions from the Pacific Fur Company the Astorians happened to cross the Rockies at this point, while trying to avoid Indians further north, on their return to St. Louis , Missouri from Astoria , Oregon. In Ramsay Crooks, one of the party, wrote a letter describing their journey: In , the overland party of Mr. Pursuing from thence an easterly course, they fell upon the River Platte of the Missouri , where they passed the winter and reached St. Louis in April, The seven persons forming the party were Robert McClelland of Hagerstown, who, with the celebrated Captain Wells, was captain of spies under General Wayne in his famous Indian campaign, Joseph Miller of Baltimore, for several years an officer of the U. For more than a decade, European-American trappers continued to use a longer, more northern route. It included an extra mountain range to be crossed and had a shorter season for crossing. In William Henry Ashley , a St. Louis merchant, led a party up the Sweetwater to its source, rediscovered the pass, and spent the summer in its vicinity trapping. He returned again in , this time going as far as Great Salt Lake and setting up a trading post there, which after three profitable years he sold to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, headed by William Sublette , and David Jackson. Between and , South Pass was the preferred crossing point for emigrants westward, most of whom followed the Sweetwater River across Wyoming to its headwaters, following the Central Route. Before the railroads offered an easier crossing in , perhaps half a million emigrants would trek through South Pass. Gold had been discovered in the gulches near the pass as early as However, it was not until , when an ore sample was transported to Salt Lake City , that an influx of miners descended into the region. The gold rush led to the establishment of booming mining communities, such as South Pass City and Atlantic City. The placer gold in the streams was exhausted quickly, however, and by the miners began leaving the region. In , Emile Granier, a French mining engineer, established a hydraulic drilling operation that allowed gold mining to continue. Gold mining was revived in nearby Rock Creek in the s. Additionally, from through , a U. South Pass was designated a National Historic Landmark in Wagon ruts are still clearly visible at numerous sites within a few miles of the highway.

**Chapter 6 : Trail Ridge Road - Rocky Mountain National Park (U.S. National Park Service)**

*Across the Far Mountains* is book 1 in the four book series *Wilderness of the theinnatdunvilla.com* is a story set in Alanton Earth - a fantasy world location akin to Middle Earth or Narnia. We are introduced to Borim Bruinthor a cub Bear that has been chosen by unknown powers to be the "Guardian of the Light".

Feb 10, H. Snow rated it liked it I picked up this book with moderately high hopes for the story it might tell. Coming at it from a different viewpoint now, frankly I must declare myself disappointed. *Across the Far Mountain* began well, with a main character who seemed to have the potential to become something interesting. Borim, a bear cub approaching maturity, grows restless in the safe woods where his sow mother raised him. He longs to meet I picked up this book with moderately high hopes for the story it might tell. He longs to meet up with his father Dralin, a figure of adventure and mystery, whom he has met only once in his life. One day, for no reason he can explain, Borim decides that the time has come. He sets out up the mountain in search of his father. So far, so good. Borim persists in denying the evil that Bern does, refusing to listen to every warning that his half-brother is part of a plot against him, even ignoring the warning of his own instincts. At the same time, the author grows increasingly enamored of the idea of cyclical fate, and he lets the technical aspects of telling a story suffer for it in the form of extended vague dialogues that fail to move the plot forward-- or even to clarify the concepts they contain, for that matter. Hancock becomes so consciously mystical that the book becomes nearly incomprehensible at times. I felt as if I were reading notes on the back-story rather than the story itself. Point of view is a little tricky in this book also. The most jarring instance takes place at what was meant to be the climactic scene of the whole novel, where the focus was taken away from the main character altogether at a moment when his viewpoint was the only one that could have lent the scene its greatest emotive force. It had the ingredients of a really solid story. Having read the previous series, I know that the world setting itself is complex enough to support many stories. I do remember liking it at that time. However, it was darned cute. Also, I would DIE to pick up old copies of this edition for nostalgia sake. I have fond memories of all the fantasy and sci fi books I read as a teen and like to collect copies of the editions I read. Currently, I collect any cheap copy of s I read this, and the following two books, back in the 80s whilst I was a teen in my quest to find anything Tolkien-like. Currently, I collect any cheap copy of series or individual books of the editions seen below. Covers of other fond books from my teens that I either have one copy of or plan to get.

### Chapter 7 : How to draw a horizontal mountain range - Fantastic Maps

*Title: Across the Far Mountain You are not logged in. If you create a free account and sign in, you will be able to customize what is displayed.*

This border is also considered a special crossing. Meaning it has extra security needs and as a result a special permit is required, including a guide and pre-arranged transport for both sides of the border. But it is possible! This is my first hand account of travelling the Torugart Pass from China to Kyrgyzstan. Then I meet some other travellers in my hostel in Kashgar who were planning to do the Torugart Pass who I could share the cost with. The Torugart Pass is also the classic Silk Road route across the mountains. Taking this all into consideration my decision was made, the Torugart Pass it was! I was super excited that I would soon be on my way to my next country after 34 days of travelling across China. Not long after leaving Kashgar we were driving across desert and the road slowly climbed higher into the mountains. The adventure had begun. Inside the large building it was empty other than a few X-ray machines and immigration officials. Me and my travel companions passed easily enough but when we joined our car we were made to wait, and wait, and wait. Unfortunately our timing had coincided with three tour buses just arriving at immigration and the Chinese had decided we needed to leave all at the same time! Another stop at another checkpoint before we reached the final Chinese checkpoint yes, three checkpoints on the Chinese side alone! Again our timing was terrible as we reached the last checkpoint at lunchtime and we were made to wait some more. A little more waiting and the gates opened. We walked across into Kyrgyzstan and met our Kyrgyz driver. From here the road descended towards a large lake, Chatryr-Kol. Formalities were pretty straight forward and soon I had a Kyrgyz stamp in my passport yay! As we drove off the landscape opened up with Chatryr-Kol spread out before us and mountains dusted with snow skirted the plain. One final checkpoint and we were finally through. I was in Kyrgyzstan! Kyrgyzstan Mountains Mountains followed the road on each side as we continued driving. Not long after crossing into Kyrgyzstan we took a side road into a stunning valley. I could easily picture how this was another important safe haven on the Silk Road. Tash Rabat in the distance Tash Rabat Tash Rabat Tash Rabat That evening we stayed in yurts, portable homes made of felt perfect for the traditional nomadic lifestyle of the Kyrgyz people. The yurts were grouped in clusters in the valley and as night fell I lay curled up under layers of blankets while piles of dung burned merrily on the stove. I was staying in my first yurt on my first night in Kyrgyzstan. A fitting way to start my visit to this country of nomads.

### Chapter 8 : Far across the sea lyrics

*Across the Far Mountain by Neil Hancock starting at \$ Across the Far Mountain has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris. 10% Off through Friday.*

### Chapter 9 : Title: Across the Far Mountain

*Neil Hancock is the author of 'Across the Far Mountain: Wilderness of Four, No. 1' with ISBN and ISBN*