

Chapter 1 : Looking at a far mountain : a study of kendo kata (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

'Looking at a far Mountain', or 'Enzan No metsuke' Is the first book in English to study the aspects of Kata in depth. I first discovered it back in at its first publication. I found it to be extremely informative historically and clear in the technical explanation.

The area was lifted from an ancient sea, and worn down by erosion for millions of years. The Little River , in Little River Canyon on the mountain, is the only river that begins and ends entirely on top of a mountain. The Noccalula Falls Park , featuring a pioneer village showcasing several nineteenth-century homes, is located at the southern terminus of Lookout Mountain, near Gadsden, Alabama. Seven states[edit] The marker at the summit of Lookout Mountain claims you can see seven states from the site. From the "Rock City" point, a marker claims that seven U. The claim is repeated on numerous barn roofs in the surrounding area. No scientific investigation has upheld this claim. Sunset Rock is mainly sandstone; making for easier routing and climbing. Route development continued through the s and s. In the s, routers pushed the grades ever higher. Climbing here is especially popular in the autumn months due to cooler weather. Confederate Generals Braxton Bragg and James Longstreet [10] used Sunset Rock as a lookout in where they were able to track the movement of the Union troops as they entered Lookout Valley. It is claimed that unknown to Longstreet, the Union troops could see him on Sunset Rock from the valley, where they were able to decipher the Confederate code, giving them the ability to anticipate the next moves of the Confederates. The attempt was unsuccessful; with the consequence that the Union forces were able to lay siege to Chattanooga. The Chickamauga called the mountain Chat-a-nu-ga; hence the name of the city. Research suggests the mountain was inhabited, although no physical evidence has been found. On top of the mountain, the pattern of boulders suggest lanes or walls were once there. Archaeologist and ethno-historian, Raymond Evans, has asserted that such a battle could not have taken place. It was reported that on August 28, , Daniel S. This method of distributing land caused much of Lookout Mountain to be owned by a few wealthy Chattanooga families. Whiteside, a native of Danville, Kentucky , owned a summer home which he converted into a hotel with several cottages. Naturalists who came to the area and visited the summit, such as Bradford Torrey , thought the cottages spoiled the environment and made it look like a cheap resort. Cravens was also instrumental in developing the area, and moved into the house he built the Cravens House in Within a few years, about 25 families regularly summered on the mountain. He built a small shack there and named it "Gallery Point Lookout". They became very successful with these pictures. Such an event took place the day of the battle and is the reason for its romanticized name, the " Battle Above the Clouds. In , the death of two individuals from the disease encouraged a widespread panic, causing an estimated 12, individuals to leave the city. A large percentage of this group went up the mountain, believing the climate would offer some protection against the disease. After the epidemic passed, many people complained about the inconvenient and complicated travel up the mountain, and the St. Elmo Turnpike Ochs Highway was created to help with access to the mountain. Twentieth century tourist boom[edit] s postcard for Fairyland Caverns, a cave which displays fairy-tale creatures and a castle Entrepreneurs began marketing their own attractions in the s and s. Instead of serving just as a resort area for the wealthy, rich businessmen settled permanently on the mountain. Garnet Carter , J. Andrews, and Leo Lambert were a few of the more successful entrepreneurs who created their own attractions. Today, tourist attractions include: Battles for Chattanooga Museum â€” The Museum offers insight of the Battle of Lookout Mountain through soldier figurines and topographical maps. Ruby Falls â€” view the waterfall from inside the mountain and Lookout Mountain Cave.

Chapter 2 : Download looking at a far mountain - TraDL

Looking at a Far Mountain is a remarkable comprehensive survey of the core of kendo, an internationally practiced martial sport derived from the ancient Japanese warrior art of the sword and heavily influenced by the tenets of Shinto, Confucianism, and, particularly, Zen Buddhism.

When a monster steps out, a hunter often has no time to count antler points, much less compute scores. Will you know a world-class trophy if you see one? Counting Points—Most mature bull elk are 6x6s. Instantly identifying a six-point bull is not difficult. The fourth point, sometimes called the dagger point, is normally the longest point and most distinctive feature of an elk rack. A perfect, typical trophy rack has a combination of long points, long beams, good mass and a wide spread. However, some of these criteria are more important than others. Beam Length—Most great elk have long main beams. In the all-time records book, the average beam length of the top 10 typical heads is over 58 inches. No need to spend much more time considering beam length. Inside Spread—Boone and Crockett records show a wide variation on spreads of trophy elk. Again, not a significant difference. In the field, simply look for a spread that stretches well outside the ears. Mass—Most really big elk have heavy antlers that carry good mass through the length of the main beam. However, mass is very hard to judge. When hunting, quickly look for antlers that are visibly as large or larger in circumference than the ear bases, which are about 9 inches around. More importantly, the antlers should maintain that thickness to at least the fifth point. Tine Length—If you have time to study a bull, really look at the tines. Length of the points is the single most important trophy criteria. The good news is that point length is one of the easiest things to judge because there is a yardstick. A curved brow tine that appears to reach the end of the nose will be about 18 inches long. The next two points are usually shorter, but they still need to approach the burr-to-nose yardstick. Now comes the truth-teller, the dagger point. The dagger point is usually the longest point, and on a monster bull it will be half-again longer than the burr-to-nose yardstick, or even almost double that measurement. On a 6x6, the last point matters a lot. It has to be strong, at least 8 or 10 inches. This is less important if the bull is a 7x7, but you still need some inches in the top of the rack. For a typical American elk, Boone and Crockett requires a minimum of points to enter the Awards Book, and points for entry into the All-time Records Book. For most bulls, inside spread is only percent of its score. Mass is usually less than 20 percent. Beam length is worth close to 25 percent. This math means tine length accounts for about 40 percent of the score, sometimes more but rarely less. Get your notebook out. The bull seems to have really long beams, almost scratching his rump. Estimate 55 inches on each side: Spread is fairly wide but not noticeably splayed out. Figure 45 inches of inside spread: It starts at a normally heavy 9 inches and keeps it pretty well, maybe 30 inches of circumference on each antler: So far, the bull is totaling The brow tines curve nicely and seem to pass the tip of the nose, about 18 inches each: The next two points are about 16 inches each on both sides: The daggers are quite good, about half again longer than the burr-to-nose yardstick. The back fork is also pretty good, about 8 inches on each side: About the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation: Founded over 30 years ago, fueled by hunters and a membership of more than , strong, RMEF has conserved more than 6. If you have questions about the RMEF or are interested in receiving background materials or arranging interviews please contact:

Chapter 3 : Chattanooga's Best Attractions | Visit Chattanooga | Lookout Mountain

Looking at a Far Mountain is a remarkable comprehensive survey of the core of kendo, an internationally practiced martial sport derived from the ancient Japanese warrior art of the sword and heavily influenced by the tenets of Shinto, Confucianism, and, particularly, Zen Buddhism. This is the first study outside of Japan and the first in.

If I am fighting an opponent and I focus too keenly on their sword, or the movements of their body only, then I am likely to miss movement elsewhere, the way they breathe, the way they distribute their weight, or lose the insight I would gain by observing that movement as part of the whole. An opponent who focuses too keenly on one particular area is easily distracted and hence defeated. This is, in effect, exploratory testing. As rapidly as possible, you must determine what the appropriate action is. Knowing one thousand tests does not make you a good tester, or even a tester at all. Anyone can learn to perform tests robotically. Likewise, a kendoka may strike an opponent, he may be victorious, but if he does not understand why his cut was successful, then he has improved neither his kendo nor himself. Initially this might simply be to use the product as it was intended, ensuring that the response is within acceptable parameters. You probably have a range of go-to tests – the usual suspects when testing certain types of things. In Japanese these are called your *toku-ii waza* your best techniques. You take all the potentially vulnerable areas you suspect and go to work on them with your *toku-ii waza*. Either way, this is more information to go on with. If your *toku-ii waza* do not bear fruit, you might try instead to disguise your intent. Make one attack appear like another. The testing equivalent might be something as simple as renaming the extension of one file to another and opening it, or uploading it. It might be using regular expressions or executable script in the url or input form of an online form. If you abstract the concept, there are any number of ways one test can be made to appear as another. Again, each response to each test you conduct tells you something more about the code under test. You must have enough focus that you are able to observe and take in the information you see, but enough detachment that you can correctly interpret it in a way that allows you to learn more. What I have described above is but one of many possible paths you might choose. The importance is the consciousness of that choice being appropriate to the information that precedes it.

Chapter 4 : Looking at a far mountain : a study of kendo kata = [Enzan no metsuke] (Book,) [calendrierdel

Looking at a Far Mountain Edition by Paul Budden and Publisher Tuttle Publishing. Save up to 80% by choosing the eTextbook option for ISBN: , The print version of this textbook is ISBN: ,

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"Looking at a Far Mountain is a survey of the core of kendo, an internationally practiced martial sport derived from the ancient Japanese warrior art of the sword and heavily influenced by the tenets of Shinto, Confucianism, and, particularly, Zen Buddhism.

Chapter 7 : Looking at a Far Mountain: A Study of Kendo Kata - Paul Budden - Google Books

The Martial Arts Supermarket Martial Arts Supplies Academy Of Karate - Martial Arts Supply Inc. The Martial Arts Supermarket.

Chapter 8 : Lookout Mountain - Wikipedia

An oft touted phrase by martial artists is 'enzan no metsuke', which translates roughly as 'looking at the far mountain' - essentially the gaze you would use to view something very distant.

Chapter 9 : Enzan no metsuke “ looking at the far mountain ” testjutsu

Del Weston's World Of Martial Arts - Episodes 1 - 5 () - Grandmaster James Ibrao, Master Frank Trejo Urguidez (Documentary, Martial Arts, Instructional).