

Chapter 1 : Borders Heritage Festival

The Season Reward Loading Screen Border is League of Legends is awarded to LoL Players based on the highest Elo/Ranking you've achieved at the end of the season.

William Quantrill â€” Renegade Leader of the Missouri Border War In this carefully orchestrated early morning raid, he and his band, in four terrible hours, turned the town into a bloody and blazing inferno unparalleled in its brutality. Quantrill and his bushwhacker mob of raiders began their reign of terror at 5: By the time it was over, they had killed approximately men and boys, and left Lawrence nothing more than smoldering ruins. Lawrence, Kansas Raid The Lawrence Massacre led to swift retribution, as Union troops forced the residents of four Missouri border counties onto the open prairie by issuing General Order 11 on August 25, Having been pushed back, Quantrill moved his men to Texas. Quantrill and his men were ordered to help round up the increasing number of deserters and conscription-dodgers in North Texas. The band captured a few but killed even more, whereupon McCulloch pulled them off this duty. The General then sent them to track down retreating Comanches from a recent raid on the northwest frontier, which they did without success. With two such groups in the area, Texas residents became targets for raids and so many acts of violence that regular Confederate forces had to be assigned to protect residents from the activities of the irregular Confederate forces. However, Quantrill escaped returning to his camp near Sherman, Texas, pursued by over state and Confederate troops. His band then crossed the Red River into Indian Territory, where they re-supplied from Confederate stores and started the long journey back to Missouri. Some dressed in captured Union uniforms, the ruffians showed no mercy to the Centralia residents as they systematically raided homes and stores. The soldiers were taken from the train, and ordered to disrobe. After isolating one soldier, Sergeant Tom Goodman, the other 22 soldiers were shot and killed as the horrified Centralia residents and train passengers looked on. Sergeant Goodman, who was taken hostage by the Anderson guerrillas, lived to write of the whole affair after the Civil War. In their final act of wanton destruction, the guerrillas set fire to the Centralia Depot, sacked and set fire to the train and then sent it on its way, west, with no crew aboard, to later crash and be destroyed. Anderson would be killed in battle near Orrick, Missouri a month later. Meanwhile, in an attempt to regain his prestige, Quantrill concocted a plan to lead a company of men to Washington and assassinate President Abraham Lincoln. He assembled a group of raiders in Lafayette County, Missouri, in November and December with the idea of completing this task. However, the strength of Union troops east of the Mississippi River convinced him that his plan could not succeed. Quantrill turned back and resumed his normal pattern of raiding. With a group of thirty-three men, he entered Kentucky early in In May a Unionist irregular force surprised his group near Taylorsville, Kentucky, and in the ensuing battle William Quantrill was shot through the spine. He died at the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky, on June 6,

Chapter 2 : BBC - Legacies - Myths and Legends - Scotland - Borders - The Border Reivers

*Legends of the Borders [Wendy Wood] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

While most scholars are quick to admit that all nation-states are artificial, in the sense that they are created by humans, Iraq, it would seem, is more artificial than most. The story invariably begins with the post-World War I peace settlements, during which the borders of Iraq, along with those of the other Arab Mashriq states, were purportedly created, more or less out of thin air, by Europeans. It was an era in which Middle Eastern countries and frontiers were fabricated in Europe. Iraq and what we now call Jordan, for example, were British inventions, lines drawn on an empty map by British politicians after the First World War, while the boundaries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq were established by a British civil servant in I have repeated it myself on a number of occasions. The dominant response, even among staunch opponents of IS, seemed to be that the group was indeed undoing the infamous Sykes-Picot Agreement between Britain and France divvying up the Arab lands of the Ottoman Empire, and that this was the logical demise of artificial borders created by the colonial powers a hundred years ago. But, the Sykes-Picot agreement was just an imperial imposition that has no legitimacy; there is no reason for any of these bordersâ€”except the interests of the imperial powers. In short, despite the regional pandemonium, Sykes-Picot seems to be alive and well. Indeed, few even bothered questioning the claim that the border IS was challenging had in fact been created by the Sykes-Picot Agreement. That the Sykes-Picot map does not look very much like the present-day map of the region rarely seemed to warrant explanation. In fact, it can be argued fairly easily that the boundaries of the region IS currently controls look more like Sykes-Picot than does the internationally recognized border between Iraq and Syria. I will return to this point. It suggests that the artificial state narrative may never be very troubled by historians duly correcting the historical record. Rather, the narrative itself may need more rigorous examination. Where does it come from, what is its history, and how does it relate to the history of colonialism, nationalism, war, and occupation in Iraq over the past century? What kind of work has this narrative done historically, and what does it do today? It was originally a colonial narrative, invoked to argue that Iraq was not yet coherent enough to govern itself, contrary to the claims of Iraqi nationalists, and that it must therefore be governed by Britain. That it later also became a nationalist narrativeâ€”especially an Arab nationalist narrativeâ€”may help to explain its persistence. In the wake of the US invasions of and , it was dusted off and trotted out in particularly virulent ways by the pro-war camp and their later apologists. After all, what harm had been done in destroying a country that had never authentically existed in the first place? These arguments are suggestive of how the recent proliferation of Sykes-Picot maps might bear some relation not only to the advance of IS but also to a revived sense of imperial power at this particular juncture. That is, we might read the maps less as historical explanations than as invitations, imagination-sparking supplements to the equally rapid proliferation of proposed re-mappings. There are numerous versions of it, some considerably more misleading than others, especially with their creative use of colors and patterns to make the thing look as much as possible like the current map of the region. The red-shaded area in the lower right of the map was to be under direct British rule. It included most of the Ottoman provinces of Basra and Baghdad but not the Ottoman province of Mosul or the desert region now called Anbar in western Iraq. In Sykes-Picot, it also included a significant area not in present-day Iraq, a long slice of the eastern Arabian Peninsula encompassing present-day Kuwait and the coast of present-day Saudi Arabia down to Qatar not fully displayed on the map. The area under direct French control in the Sykes-Picot plan, displayed in solid blue shading, consisted of a large part of southern Anatolia in present-day Turkey plus the Mediterranean coast down to Palestine. Nobody knows what to call this entity, since it is hard to match up with the map of any state today or any notion of a geographical region in The simplest solution, and the one adopted by most commentaries on Sykes-Picot, is to ignore it. But the agreement left open the possibility that they could be two independent Arab states. In important ways, then, the area currently under IS control looks more like the Sykes-Picot vision than does the map of Iraq and Syria. Over the years, scholars have been less likely than journalists and political commentators to make patently false Sykes-Picot assertions. Or maybe it was the San Remo Agreement of Or

there is always that London civil servant in But most of these accounts end up in the same place, i. An obvious example of an artificially created state, Iraq came into existence at the end of World War I at the behest of the British. They drew the new lines at the conference in Cairo in that created the country of Iraq out of the former Ottoman provinces of Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul. As it is, we can always imagine that there is some map, somewhere, that says what we are all saying it says. A likely reason the Sykes-Picot narrative continues to be more popular than these others, despite its obvious visual drawbacks, is that it assigns the most agency to Europeans in the process of Iraqi nation-formation. A Possible Objection To anticipate a possible objection: But they might respond that this is missing the point. I have two responses. Here is an example of this familiar argument, from a widely used textbook on the history of the modern Middle East by Malcolm Yapp: It is even more anachronistic to write of the history of Iraq in the nineteenth century than to write of that of Syria. Why would it be anachronistic to speak of something in the nineteenth century that, as Yapp himself tells us, was spoken of in the nineteenth century? After all, what historians are usually interested in is how things change from time A to time B. Usually we do not simply dismiss historical change as some kind of normative failure of something to stay the same. Image via Wikipedia Commons. This is the same region, we might recall, that we identified as Iraq on the Sykes-Picot map. Indeed, the earliest Sykes-Picot boundaries were drawn on English versions of the Ottoman map, displaying many of the geographical labels not even as English translations but rather as direct transliterations of the Ottoman terms. As they conquered each region, the occupation forces retained much of the Ottoman bureaucratic structure—including many of its administrative borders and geographical nomenclature—for the purpose of governing and taxing the people of the occupied territories. So why is it, it seems fair to ask, that a non-correspondence of borders from one time period to the next is sufficient reason for cutting off Ottoman Iraq from the later history of Iraq, while the very same non-correspondence is not a sufficient reason to cut off Sykes-Picot from that history? It was only ever represented. The narrative criticizes the maps, but leaves the real world out there—rather murky perhaps, but whole and unto itself, chugging along in some non-map-affected time of its own. Lawrence as in Lawrence of Arabia in Lawrence groups together the people in present-day Syria, Jordan and parts of Saudi Arabia into another state based on tribal patterns and commercial routes. Of course, anybody even vaguely paying attention to recent events should have some sense of this by now, too. What these recent events should be teaching us is that following the artificial state narrative to its logical conclusion leads to one place, and that place is not peace in the Middle East but rather the violence of ethnosectarian cleansing. When Iraq was created after World War I, the notion that states should strive for ethnic homogeneity was a new one and far from universally accepted. The results were not homogeneous states that seems to have been impossible everywhere but rather states with clearly dominant ethnosectarian majorities. It hardly needs stating that, whatever else might be said of this outcome, it did not tend to improve the position of the remaining minorities. British political actors involved in Middle East questions indeed loved drawing lines on maps; for some, such line drawing was a veritable pastime, if not obsession. But the maps they used were never empty, which after all would have made it a rather boring exercise. They took many things into account: Thus, from to there were many different and competing maps of Iraq drawn in Europe—to say nothing of those drawn in Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Hijaz, Najd, Kuwait, and Iran. At the time, it was understood by all concerned that these maps were simply proposals and counter-proposals. Only in December , after the latest border treaty between Iraq and Najd had been signed, did the lines being drawn in most of those places with the significant exception of Turkey start to look something like the outline of present-day Iraq. This was the result not of the whims of a civil servant in London but rather of the slow and arduous process of resolving competing claims to territory, often through war and always through the use of power. The inclusion of the Ottoman province of Mosul within Iraq, and thus the fixing of the Iraq-Turkey border, was not determined until It took another six years for Iraq and Syria to agree on their northern border. No Iraqi government recognized any border with Kuwait until , when it was forced to do so after the US bombing. A lot of work and a lot of violence went into their construction, and a lot of work and a lot of violence would go into their re-construction. Columbia University Press, , Longmann Group, , University of California Press, , Oxford University Press,

Chapter 3 : Redcap - Wikipedia

*North and South of Tweed; stories and legends of the Borders [Jean Lang] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a pre historical reproduction that was curated for quality.*

They are available only when the legend is nested within an overlay-type layout: To accommodate the legend, the size of the plot wall is adjusted so that the legend s can be displayed. Sometimes with large legends, this size adjustment causes problems. The following example positions the legend in the outside center-right location. Nine inside positions are possible. The following example positions the legend in the inside bottom-right location. The list contains one or more of the following keywords: This is a "smart" option that automatically selects a position where there is no or minimal collision with plot components. Color style reference is the default. This minimizes the potential for the legend to obscure the markers, lines, fills, and labels in the plot area. This enables the legend background color to appear. Typically, the default legend background color is the same as the plot wall background color. The next graph illustrates how the graph looks when the default opacity is reversed. With reverse opacity, the default background color of an inside legend is the same as the fill color of the plot wall that is behind it. Color for both the inside and outside opaque legends. Other style references you could use include `GraphHeaderBackground`: The following example modifies the legend border so that it is thicker than the title border: By default, the text properties come from the current style. For visual consistency in the graph, the `GraphLabelText` style element is also used for axis labels, and the `GraphValueText` style element is also used for axis tick values. In general, style elements are used as needed in a graph to maintain visual consistency. The following example sets all legend text to gray.

Chapter 4 : Legends - Shake Loose the Border

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.

However, he may be driven away by repeating words of Scripture or holding up the cross. He will then utter a dismal yell and vanish in flames, leaving behind him a large tooth on the spot where he was last seen. Like the redcap he inhabits old Border forts, castles and peel towers , but their main activity is to make a noise like the beating of flax or the grinding of barley in a hollow stone quern. If this sound goes on longer or louder than usual then it is considered an omen of death or misfortune. Popular tradition states that these Border castles were built by the Picts who bathed the foundation stones in human blood which often resulted in such hauntings. He bestows good fortune on those who see or hear him. A description of the tower and ghost was given by William Scott Irving in the poem "Fair Helen" in which the "ghastly phantom" holds a bloody dagger beneath a red eastern moon. For example, in the village of Zennor in Cornwall fairies were often referred to as "red-caps" including the more benevolent trooping fairies because of their fondness for wearing green clothing and scarlet caps. Ultimately, William was according to legend taken to the Ninestane Rig , a stone circle near the castle, then wrapped in lead and boiled to death. Sir Walter Scott in *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* records a ballad written by John Leyden entitled "Lord Soulis" in which Redcap has granted his master safety against weapons and lives in a chest secured by three strong padlocks. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Rowling as goblin-like creatures that lurk in places where blood has been shed. Imprisoned in modern-day Wychwood Forest , elves and humans fight headhunting redcaps. Redcap is a mob genus found within the Dark Age of Camelot realm of Midgard. In the TV series *Supernatural* , an unnamed fairy chases down Dean Winchester while sporting a red cap. In the *Merry Gentry* novels by Laurell K. Hamilton , Merry creates an alliance with the Redcaps by bringing them back to their full original power. In the roleplaying game *Changeling: The Dreaming* published by White Wolf Publishing , Redcaps are one of the kiths of Changelings that inhabit the bodies of humans in the modern World of Darkness. The whole *Saga of the First King* by R. A. Redcap is featured as a card for Magic:

Chapter 5 : General Legend Features

The Legend of the Ugly King is the winner of the Best Historical Documentary award from the Beyond the Borders film festival.

Since then we have had several players leave the El Paso area. Greg Reid was born in Southern California, and has been playing and writing music since His blend of music consists of Folk, Blues, Rock and Christian. Greg is an accomplished musician who has written over songs and has also written 12 books. Greg sang at a wedding back some time ago with Keith Green a very prominent Christian singer. Greg has been with Route 66 for the past 9 years. Guitarist Dan Swanberg plays the guitar as well as keyboards and a little bit of Violin. He is the newest member of Route 66, but has played in various bands since the early 80s. He has also been playing worship music at Del Sol church for the past two decades. Matt plays the Alto Sax and has been playing since Matt also sings back up and some lead with the band. Matt got into music mainly as therapy while going thru a very trying time during his divorce. Matt has dedicated his life and musical talents to the Lord who has opened the door to multiply his many talents. Matt has been with the band for the past 1. Alex Estrada has been playing with Route 66 for the past 9 years and is also a very accomplished musician. Alex plays Bass with the band and is always very willing and able to handle whatever challenging new songs may arise. He met the love of his life, Joanie, who was born and raised in El Paso and decided not to go back to Jersey. Angelo has been playing drums since he was 14 years old and played in many bands back in Jersey. One of the bands he was in was called The Statics Revue. That had to be at the top of one of the most exciting things to ever happen in my life besides meeting my wife for the first time.

Chapter 6 : r - plot legends without border and with white background - Stack Overflow

Discover Scottish Borders is a website and social media stream to showcase the intrepid explorers of the Scottish Borders and the borderland between Scotland and England. We cover the Myths and legends as well as strange places - We also have a love for the wildlife that frequents this area!

Scottish Myths and Legends Background Scotland has a rich going back over 2, years, at a time when superstition was rife and where unusual events were "explained" by stories and inventions which were then passed on by word of mouth. It is therefore not surprising that Scotland has an extensive heritage of myths and legends. There is an introduction to and. Finally, the contains quotations from many of the historic and legendary events and people. Spirits and Goblins is a huge Web site covering many of the myths and legends around the world. With a bit of digging, the specifically Scottish elements within the section can be uncovered: The younger version of the "Girl Guides" in Britain at least, are called "Brownies" for that very reason! The name comes from cloot, meaning one division of a cleft hoof. First seen by St Columba in a. Selkie - a marine creature in the shape of a seal. He is covered with shells, which rattle when he moves. Legend tells us that a Scottish queen was given a ring by her husband. But she gave it to a handsome soldier and the king found out. He came across the soldier asleep by a river bank, took the ring, threw it in the water and challenged his wife to produce the ring. The arms of the City of Glasgow now include a salmon with a ring in its mouth see graphic at the top of the page! Foretelling the Future There is a long tradition of claims to be able to foretell the future and having the ability to have Second Sight. The most famous of these, was Coinneach Odhar, better known as the , some of whose visions for the future are said to have come to pass. He is said to have foretold the site of the Battle of Culloden, the construction of the Caledonian Canal and the doom of the clan Mackenzies of Seaforth while the "black rain" on Aberdeen is said by some to be the coming of the oil industry But his fame rests on a best-selling book by Alexander Mackenzie published in and there is little historical evidence for the seer or his prophecies! Thomas of Ercildoune lived in the Scottish Borders years ago. He lived near the Eildon Hills - where Michael Scot the Wizard instructed three imps to split the single hill into three it is actually one hill with three peaks. Thomas is supposed to have met the Fairy Queen in the Eildon Hills and she made him to go to Fairyland for three years. On his return he had the gift of poetry and prophecy and usually made his prophecies in rhymes, similar to the more well known Nostradamus. He thus became more popularly known as. He is credited with predicting the Union of the Crowns which came to pass in The Haigs did indeed last at Bemersyde in the Borders for many centuries but the line died out in the 19th Century. It looked as though the prophecy had failed - until a grateful nation bought Bemersyde for the World War I leader, - a distant relation. Castles with Ghosts Buildings with long histories tend to collect legends and stories like the moss on their stonework. There have usually been some dire deeds carried out within their walls which give rise to tales of ghosts and tortured spirits still, occasionally, to be seen walking or floating around. Scottish castles are no exception. A sighting of her was reported in Her blood on the stairs could not be removed. Cawdor Castle, Invernesshire - the ghost of a lady in a blue velvet dress has been sighted and so has John Campbell, 1st Lord Cawdor. Another ghost seen here include a young woman dressed in a ball gown. Eilean Donan Castle, Wester Ross - A Spanish soldier, killed in the castle or in a nearby battle is said to haunt the castle. And one of the bedrooms is haunted by a Lady Mary. A ghost of a young girl used to haunt old castle. Bones were later found in the castle walls and once they had been buried, the hauntings were never seen again. There is also a "Green Lady" who appears as an omen of bad news green is an unlucky colour in Celtic mythology. Mythical Objects Many objects, other than castles, have accumulated their share of myths and legends. Some like the and have been around for a long time - well over 2, years. In particular, is an excellent collection of photographs of standing stones and megalithic remains, emphasising the mystical aspects of these reminders of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland. The associated with is said to be a scrap of cloth torn from the dress of a fairy who had married a chieftain of the MacLeods but had to leave mortal life after twenty years of marriage. According to the guide book for the castle, the present chief achieved this - in under two minutes! It was used by the kings of Dalriada at their coronations and was taken to Scone around

AD. It was returned to Edinburgh Castle in The "Curse of Scotland" is the name given to a playing card, the nine of diamonds. The Duke of Cumberland is said to have scribbled the order to give "no quarter" on such a card before the Battle of Culloden. Others say that the derivation is from the coat of arms of John Dalrymple, 1st Earl of Stair who signed the order for the. Perhaps this is due to the greater number of people looking out for the monster or perhaps it is due to the growth in the Scottish tourist industry? But Nessie is now so up to date that she now has her own! Where else would you like to go in Scotland?

Chapter 7 : Scottish Myths and Legends

A man searches for the legendary site of the Battle of Degaстан in the Scottish Borders, with some dramatic results.

In these two states, the war was fought with the special ferocity that comes when kinsmen and close neighbors fall out. While Missouri was officially a Union state, never declaring to join the Confederacy, the majority of its population was pro-slavery. This resulted in a state of war within its own borders between the U. Army and Missouri citizens. Because of this, the State of Missouri never officially joined the Civil War due to its own internal struggles. Unwilling to fight old friends, neighbors, and families, both states refused, with Arkansas seceding May 6, Attempts by Missourians to get the government to control the destruction went unheeded and many Missourians joined Partisan Groups, secretly pledging their loyalty to the Confederacy, but retaining their civilian status. They aided the Confederacy in supplying them with food, shelter, clothing and revealing troop movements. The joining of the Partisan group was not always with the intent to support the southern cause but, rather, in retaliation against the crimes that had been committed against them by the Federals. He ordered the State Guard to meet at Camp Jackson, planning to then march on the arsenal. Camp Jackson Massacre Lyon demanded unconditional surrender, which he received. His force, numbering 7, men, marched its prisoners through the city while hostile crowds gathered to shout insults and throw rocks. The troops fired several volleys into the crowd, whose members then drew their own weapons and returned the fire. When it was said and done twenty-eight lay dead or wounded in the streets. In the melee, a baby, two innocent men and many other innocent bystanders were wounded. For the next month, St. Louis continued to be subject to chaos and sporadic violent outbreaks. In a short fight, Lyon dispersed the Confederates, and occupied Boonville. First, Osceola was stripped of all of its valuable goods which were loaded into wagons taken from the townspeople. Then, nine citizens were given a farcical trial and shot. His raids gained the attention of other desperados. His brutal tactics were condemned by many military men on both sides, and one Confederate general even threatened to arrest him and all of his men.

Chapter 8 : Border Legends of El Paso

In short, Iraq's borders were formed in much the same way that nation-state borders everywhere have been formed. A lot of work and a lot of violence went into their construction, and a lot of work and a lot of violence would go into their re-construction.

Friday, 22 January Legend of the Witches A Border Films Production By the end of the s the Age of Aquarius, once filled with the optimism of a hundred thousand hippies, was going sour. The Manson murders, the Altamont Rolling Stones debacle not forgetting Sympathy for the Devil and the rise of Anton LaVey as a celebrity Satanist, hanging out with rock stars and Hollywood A-listers, put the Devil at the forefront of alternative culture. By the early s, if movies and The News of the World were to be believed, the only people getting any sex were wife-swappers and devil worshippers. Alexander Sanders and his young wife Maxine Into this rather heady atmosphere, in a typically seedy British manner, stepped Alexander Sanders, who dubbed himself "King of the Witches". He was a Wiccan high priest and talented self-promoter and soon found himself a minor celebrity in the UK. He became a Wiccan in the s, which was well timed for the upsurge in popularity of anything to do with witches and Satanism a few years later. The film, shot in black and white, begins with the night-time initiation rituals of a group of witches. They are all naked with the exception of the priest who wears robes, and they dance in circles around a fire. They also place a blindfold on one man and lead him through the forest, stumbling and falling until he arrives back in the circle. A voiceover, which sounds a bit like Valentine Dyll but most likely is not sadly there is no credit to suggest who it was , intones throughout the meaning of the rituals whilst also explaining the history of witchcraft, with its pre-christian origins. The film is an odd mix of naked witches performing rites, including Alexander and his beautiful blonde wife Maxine, alongside images of old English churches and countryside. It is artfully shot for the most part, which may explain how the film got past the BBFC despite the copious full-frontal nudity from both sexes. This would have been one of the last films to be viewed by John Trevelyan, coming in just at the point when the X certificate was changed to mean suitable for over-eighteens only. The BBFC were always more lenient on films which they felt had artistic merit, although it does appear that some cuts were made at the time. Despite the nudity the film is not leering or exploitative, which is possibly surprising given its origins as a Border film. Olive Negus-Fancey is credited as producer, with Malcolm Fancey as an assistant director and his half-sister Judith Smith as editor. One can only imagine how well this film would have been received by punters at the time. Whilst it could have been viewed in all seriousness as an in-depth documentary on a fascinating subject, it was most likely viewed by men in raincoats in basement cinemas around Soho. These posters I have found online would suggest as much. The film can now be found in its entirety on YouTube, although rumours persist that there is a much longer cut of the film somewhere. The longest commercially available version is seventy-two minutes, which is the same as this one. The s was a time in British cinema history when a documentary about naked witches could be found in cinemas around the country, and audiences were willing to sit through the boring bits in order to get to the naked bits. Renown Films appear to have inherited the back catalogue and original elements to many Fancey-produced movies. I am still hoping to be able to visit and take a look in those vaults some time. In the meantime my research into the Fancey family continues. I have finally made contact with a member of the family who may be willing to talk about the business with me. I am optimistic that he will.

Chapter 9 : Bleeding Kansas & the Missouri Border War “ Page 4 “ Legends of America

The Border Reivers: From the 13th Century through to the beginning of the 17th, the border lands between England and Scotland were home to the Reivers, lawless gangs who survived by plundering.