Laying the foundations to make most of local talent

WHEN the Duke of Newcastle held the foundation stone to Nottingham’s new School of Design on October 22, 1803, it was the starting point for one of the first purpose-built art schools in the country.

It is 150 years since the Duke of Newcastle laid the foundation stone for an impressive new building on Wollaton Street.

This special edition traces the rise of Nottingham School of Art and Design from its Victorian roots to the present day.

One of the oldest and finest schools in the country, it has a proud record for nurturing creative talent with Dame Laura Knight the most famous of many celebrated past students.

In compiling this edition Bygones greatly appreciates the help and assistance of Carol Jones, Head of Masters Courses at the school.

The book, A History of Nottingham School of Design, published by Nottingham Trent University in 1993, was the main source for articles and photographs in this supplement.

It was produced to mark the 150th anniversary of the school being founded in 1843.

Published by Local World, Nottingham

Curious case of the missing time capsule

MYSTERY surrounds the foundation stone for the new Nottingham School of Design in Wollaton Street.

It was held by the Duke of Newcastle on October 22, 1803, and many were keen to learn that a time capsule had been placed inside.

Inside the nine cubes were symbolic items, including replicas of silk and lace handkerchiefs made for Queen Victoria, coins from the Victoria and Albert Museum, and a copy of paintings by John Constable and the Architectural Review.

But Roly Bacon, who has nothing to do with the foundation stone event, has dug up the time capsule and is now trying to find out where it was.

Carol Jones, head of masters courses at the school of Art and Design, says: “We have had a very good postcard and plenty of cards sent in, but nobody has claimed it.”

It reflected a national concern which was behind a number of European towns, in which Impact and established institutions were often the basis for the town’s economic growth.

The local government was prepared to pay for the building of this new school, which was to become one of the most successful institutions of its kind.

The School of Design was temporarily housed in the new building, which was later converted to a lecture and exhibition hall.

After the School of Design was moved, the building was used as a temporary art school by the Royal Academy of Arts, which opened in 1816.
Nottingham School of Art and is a precursor to Hornsey "Norwich School and is famous for its famous students, including A.R. Boshier, who graduated in 1956, and W.S. Boshier, a landscape painter of considerable talent, publishing frequently in Art and Architecture. His work is often compared to that of Alfred Wallis and his paintings are often exhibited in galleries.

A new building with a new approach to art education was needed. The new building was designed by the architects of the new school, and opened in 1965.

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Celebrating Nottingham’s Art and Design Heritage
with Nottingham Trent University

CREATIVE BEGINNINGS

Nottingham’s creative journey in Art and Design started 170 years ago in 1843, with the opening of the Nottingham Government School of Design in the city centre. As part of an initiative to promote design education in the area, manufacturing towns of England it proved very popular, and 20 years of rapid development followed.

Exhibitions were held in a number of Nottingham city locations through this period, each overrunning the next but in a satisfying manner. It soon became clear that there was a need for the School to have its own specialist building and plans to build Waverley were put into place.

TRANSFORMING FUTURES

On the 22 October 1862, the foundation stone of the Waverley building was laid. This was Nottingham’s first purpose-built home for Art and Design, and the cornerstone was celebrated with a grand public ceremony attended by locals and press alike. The building remains an iconic part of Art and Design education at NTU in the city to this day.

THE YEAR AHEAD: CELEBRATING PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Nottingham Trent University is putting together a calendar of both retrospective and future-facing events to celebrate this incredible heritage, and set an agenda for the future. They begin in early 2014 through to February 2015, with a finale on 22 October 2014 to mark the 170th anniversary of the building.

GET INVOLVED

Have you, your family or friends studied Art and Design with us in the past? Do you have a story to tell, a memory to share, a photo or piece of work to show?

If you have anything you would like to exhibit, please get in touch with us. We will be creating a library of memories and photos over the course of the next few months and will be uploading these to our website.

www.since1843.co.uk

NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY
Nottingham Bygones 28 October 2013 (Monday)

Section: S2, Edition: E01, Page: 5
Published by Local World, Nottingham
Artist’s story classic tale of rags to riches

Painter Dame Laura Knight is the most celebrated of the many famous students who developed their talent at the Nottingham School of Art and Design. An English impressionist, she is best known for her paintings of the theatre, ballet and circus, as well as her work as a war artist during the Second World War.

The story of Dame Laura Knight is a classic tale of rags to riches.

Laura Knight, born in London on 27 October 1877, was the daughter of a clergyman. She was a precocious child and at the age of five, she was already drawing pictures. Her mother, who was a skilled artist, encouraged her to develop her talent. 

In her later years, Knight was a well-known figure in the art world, but her early life was not without its hardships. She was born in a small house on the outskirts of London, and her family was not wealthy. Her father was a churchwarden and her mother was a seamstress. She had five brothers and sisters, and the family lived in a one-bedroom flat in Lambeth.

Despite the challenges she faced, Laura was determined to pursue her passion for art. She attended the Slade School of Fine Art in London, where she met her husband, the painter John Lavery. Together, they had four children, and their house in Westbourne Park was a hub of artistic activity.

Knight’s early paintings were of a dark and brooding nature, reflecting the hardships of her early life. However, as her career progressed, she began to explore lighter and more optimistic subjects, such as the ballet and circus. Her work was celebrated by the art world, and she was awarded the highest honour of a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

In 1930, Knight was appointed the first woman to be a member of the Royal Academy of Arts. She died in 1970, but her legacy lives on through the many works of art that she created. Her paintings continue to be exhibited in galleries around the world, and she remains one of the most celebrated artists of the 20th century.
Nottingham Bygones 28 October 2013 (Monday)

Section: S2, Edition: E01, Page: 7

Published by Local World, Nottingham

The House in St. John's Square in London

Laura Knight and her husband Bertrand lived in a house in St. John's Square in London. This house was the scene of many of her famous paintings of life in London.

Laura Knight was a prominent painter who was born in 1877. She was one of the leading figures in the British art world and was known for her portraits of women and children. She studied at the Slade School of Art in London and later went on to gain international recognition.

Her early work focused on landscapes, but as she grew older, she became more interested in portraits. She worked for many years in New York City, but eventually returned to London to live out her life.

Laura Knight was married to Bertrand Rose (1879-1959), a former police officer who later became a successful businessman. They had two sons and a daughter together.

Laura Knight continued to paint until she was nearly 90 years old, and her work is now widely collected and exhibited in galleries around the world.

A portrait believed to be of Laura Knight, painted by her husband Bertrand.

She was one of the most famous women artists of the 20th century. She was known for her portraits of women and children, and her work often depicted the lives of working-class people. She was also known for her sense of humor and her ability to capture the essence of her subjects.

Laura Knight died in 1970, aged 93, but her legacy lives on through her paintings, which continue to be admired and appreciated by art lovers around the world.
‘Schoolboy genius’ went on to create comic greats

Dudley D Watkins

Dudley D. Watkins was the first artist to draw schoolboy favourite Desperate Dan and the man behind many other creations which appeared in the Dandy Comic. Watkins, born Wilkins, was born in the town where he is revered and is one of the most celebrated students of the Nottingham School of Art.

Dudley D. Watkins, the creator of Dandy's Desperate Dan and our Wallace, who was raised in Nottingham.

Watkins was a schoolboy genius who went on to create some of the most beloved comic characters of all time. His first creation was Desperate Dan, a character he drew for the Dandy Comic. Watkins was just 15 years old when he first drew Desperate Dan, and the character quickly became a fan favourite. Watkins went on to create many other characters, including a series of comic strips featuring the adventures of a group of schoolboys. Despite his young age, Watkins had a natural talent for drawing and storytelling, and he quickly became known for his unique style and humorous take on everyday life.

Watkins was a child prodigy and his talent was recognized early on. He was given a scholarship to the Nottingham School of Art at the age of just 12 years old. Watkins was a brilliant student and quickly became known for his talent and creativity. He was the first artist to draw Desperate Dan and many other characters that have since become iconic in the world of comics.

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Man on a mission to record city’s history

ARTIST Thomas Hammond was from a Nottingham family. His parents having emigrated from their Mount Street home in the 1800s.

On the death of his father, William Hammond, in 1895, his brother, William, took over the business and made improvements to the workshop. The company continued to trade under the name of W. Hammond & Co. until 1939, when it was sold to the local authority. Today, it is known as the Thomas Hammond School of Art.

The school was established in 1858 as a Technical Institute and was known as the Nottingham School of Art and Design. It has since become the University of Nottingham School of Architecture.

In 1862, the school moved to its current location on the corner of Great George Street and Clarendon Street. The building was designed by Arthur Blomfield and opened in 1863.

The school has undergone several name changes over the years, including the Nottingham School of Art and Design, the University of Nottingham School of Architecture, and the University of Nottingham School of Environment, Energy and Architecture.

Today, the school offers courses in architecture, graphic design, and product design. It is one of the leading art and design schools in the UK and is home to many renowned artists and designers.

Raft of changes included name, term times and courses

From Page 5

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In 2004, the school became part of the University of Nottingham and is now known as the University of Nottingham School of Environment, Energy and Architecture.

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Embracing the notion

In 1934 the school changed its name to the College of Art. Bygones looks at developments at the Waverley Building from the 1930s to the 1950s.

When students at the Nottingham School staged a poster art exhibition in 1931, one reviewer said the notion of “non-commercial art” was becoming firmly established. Advertising and marketing were developing but fields, offering new perspectives for young artists.

A photographic course was launched in 1935. In the same year, it was agreed to offer a new three-year course in art education at the Waverley site. The educational value was due to the “strict” and more academic ethos of the “school.” In 1936 the school joined with the nearby University College in Shakespeare Street to address the history and confinement.

The newly emerging “artistic school” courses. The inclusion of contemporary artists in the curriculum illustrated how broad the range of artists had become. The move to photography and more general skill was made in 1938. The training included visits to London and Paris.

The annual festival of the college was to offer a comprehensive examination of the work, craftsmanship and the manufacturer. Inaugurated in 1934, the festival was eventually discontinued. The festival was held to allow students to present their work.

In her History of the college, Carol Jones writes: “The Norwich School has the reputation of producing highly successful teachers. The school is known as the open door of the public art school system. The Norwich School has been famous for its use of avant-garde and modernist techniques.”

Pottery students at work in the Waverley Building in 1939.

While Joseph Alcock was a dynamic and positive personality, he left “a question mark” on the history of the arts in the city. He was described as being “a theoretical artist” but also as having a “real talent for designing and creating.”

Abstract work was fashionable and the years of the Great Depression led to a new era of expression. The exhibition included works by artists such as Henry Moore and Brancusi.

Photographs taken in the 1930s show students working on various projects.
of ‘commercial art’...

Students at the entrance to the Waverley Building, 1948

Students in the drapers class, 1961

A National Diploma painting exam 1962

The sign writing class, 1962

During the 1960s, the college’s staff were full of ideas and ambition, with the Newark and East Midlands Region of the Design Group in Nottingham bringing together local businesses and artists. The college was also the only place in the region to offer a full-time diploma in architecture.

Continued on Page 12
Moving with the times

From Page 11

The new art school moved into its new home in the old premises, on the site of the old Nottingham School of Art. The new premises were designed to provide a modern, flexible environment for teaching and learning. The school was equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, including studios, workshops, and a library. The building was also designed to be energy-efficient, with solar panels and other sustainable features.

The move was not without its challenges. The school had to find new accommodation for its students and staff. The old premises were also in need of repair, and the transition was costly. However, the school was determined to make the move work.

The move was a success, and the school has gone from strength to strength since then. The new facilities have allowed the school to offer a wider range of courses and to attract more students. The school has also been able to expand its outreach work, offering workshops and courses to the wider community.

Principal Albert Sladen

The school was founded in 1871, and has been a leader in the art world ever since. The school has produced many famous artists, including Albert Sladen, who is the current principal.

Sladen has been at the school for over 30 years, and is passionate about its history and traditions. He is committed to maintaining the high standards of the school, and to providing a valuable education for its students.

The school is located in the heart of Nottingham, and is easily accessible. It is open to all, and welcomes students from all backgrounds.

The school offers a range of courses, from foundation courses to full-time degrees. The courses are taught by experienced and well-qualified staff, and are designed to provide a solid foundation in the arts.

The future of the school is bright, and it is poised to continue to lead in the world of art and design. The school is committed to providing a valuable education for its students, and to preparing them for successful careers in the arts.

By Anna Smith

Nottingham Bygones 28 October 2013 (Monday)

Section: S2, Edition: E01, Page: 12

Published by Local World, Nottingham
Uni’s proud tradition of

Nottingham Trent University’s School of Art and Design is internationally famous for fashion. This selection of images recalls the department’s journey from war torn austerity to the digital age.

MABEL Watts, who was appointed as a lecturer in the Department of Fashion and Textiles in 1940, recalls the research efforts required by college staff to overcome the wartime shortage of materials available to students.

At the time, Watts said, she once “walked the whole school, looking for every scrap of fabric which could be retrieved from machines and clothing repair shops. We could not afford to buy new materials, any more than the students could.”

Her story, and that of an exhibition of clothing andDisabled students’ work, is now part of the Nottingham Trent University School of Art and Design’s collection. The project, “Reasonable Modification,” aims to highlight the university’s commitment to equal opportunities for all students.

In addition to her research, Watts taught at the university for many years and was an active member of the local community. She was also a strong supporter of the arts, and her work has been exhibited at galleries around the world.

The event was held at the university’s Lace Market campus, and was attended by students, staff and guests from a wide variety of disciplines. It was a fitting tribute to the work of Mabel Watts, whose dedication to the arts has inspired many generations of students.

Nottingham Trent University students who attended the event included Paul Smith, who is now a well-known fashion designer, and David Bowie, who has been a long-time supporter of the arts at the university.

The event was also a celebration of the university’s commitment to providing a diverse range of courses, and was supported by a number of local businesses and organisations.

Nottingham Trent University, 28 October 2013 (Monday)
educating top designers

Sir Paul Smith at the 20th anniversary of the Briggait building

All of the students need to go there and I enjoyed making friends with loads of people who went to this college.

“From then on, all I wanted to do was be a designer and I just thought it was inevitable for me to be creative. I just could not stick it, I kept in contact with the college for many years, and I even met my wife from there, although she was not a student. She is a friend, too.”

“We are all here to help and we are still working on the college’s 20th anniversary.”

It’s also helping to connect with the students of today and what they are doing. I feel that the students of today are doing things that are exciting.

So I have great hope for the students of today, and I feel that they are working on something that is exciting. It’s great to see so many students working on something that is exciting.

Sir Paul Smith with competition winners Elizabeth Beck and Becca Turner, both E3, (above, left) graphic design students

A student making her own future prints and clothes, 2013

Pat Patch at the 20th anniversary of the Briggait building

The arts and crafts have been influenced by the students of today, and the students of today are doing things that are exciting.

Current students are involved in all areas of art and design, taking part in a wide range of projects, exhibitions, workshops and

Page 15
Pioneering ‘art for all’

A key figure in advancing the school’s reputation was Joseph Else. A contemporary of Laura and Harold Knight and a renowned sculptor, he advocated the concept of ‘art for all’ during his influential time as principal of the school of art during the 1930s and 1950s.

Joseph Else was born in Nottingham in 1874. He spent eight or nine years as an assistant in a lace designer’s office while attending classes at the School of Art in architecture painting and sculpture.

After a period of army service in the Boer War and finding it unsuitable, he enrolled at the Royal College of Art, London, in 1903. After five years, he returned to Nottingham where he spent another year as an assistant. The following year he was appointed second master at Nottingham and was elected to the council of the school.

Else’s work was widely recognized, and he was awarded the Slade Prize in London in 1911. During the 1920s and throughout the 1930s, Else’s work, both as a sculptor and teacher, had an influence on the development of English public sculpture.

His work for the memorial war graves in the city and the countryside was widely recognized, and he was awarded the Slade Prize in London in 1911. During the 1920s and throughout the 1930s, Else’s work, both as a sculptor and teacher, had an influence on the development of English public sculpture.

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Recognition of a global style

Carol Jones, of Nottingham Trent University, describes the School of Design’s far-reaching influence and looks ahead to celebrations in 2014 to mark 170 years of art and design education in the city.

William Alfred Holland was born on 2 January 1837 in Nottingham at a time when its lace and hosiery industry was thriving. He was the second son of Thomas Holland and Sarah Cockney. He lived in the New Basford area, in a three-bedroom house called ‘The Orphan’. By the time William was seven, his family had moved to the nearby Village of Southwell.

Trained at the Royal School of Needlework, he held many prominent positions, and his history is detailed in the Great Exhibition of 1851, which he played a key role in. In 1860, he became the first professor of art in the city, a position he held until his death in 1886. His drawings again were a hit for ‘Japanese’.

The influence of Japanese art on the history of art and design is well known, but the influence of Chinese art, particularly the fashion of the period and the use of natural materials, is less well known.

A Frenchman, Andrei Berton, was inspired by the figure of James Audubon, a close friend of William Holland, and went to France to work with him. This led to the development of ‘Japanese’ and the name ‘Japan’ was adopted.

The influence of Japanese art on the history of art and design is well known, but the influence of Chinese art, particularly the fashion of the period and the use of natural materials, is less well known.

Growth of art, talent and rebels

ART and Design saw big changes in the period from the late 1850s to 1890s. Developments in Nottingham involved the creation of new buildings, a rising number of students during the Polytechnic days and a move to higher status in the 1890–91 session when the school became one of eight faculties in the new Nottingham Trent University.

A FTER Alfred Boden retired, Robert Eames was appointed principal in 1895. Five years later the school changed its name to Nottingham College of Art and Design.

Nottingham Education Committee believed that the new college was needed to provide a comprehensive education in the arts and crafts. As a result, in 1895, the college moved into new premises and began to attract students from across the country. It was a prestigious institution and it is no surprise that some of the most prominent artists of the day were attracted to the college.

The college celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2012, and marks its 150th anniversary this year. It is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the students and staff who have made the college what it is today.
From a Lenton lady to

ELLEN Elliott was born a wealthy Quaker's daughter in Victorian Nottingham where little remains of her memory. But she died 78 years later in America's wild west where she is remembered as a gun-fighting gold digger, Indian fighter and tourist celebrity. In this special Bygones feature Andy Smart tells the extraordinary story of the woman known as Captain Jack

The tombstone stands in a tree-shaded cemetery below majestic Pike's Peak in the Rockies of Colorado. The engraved carving is of a four-horseman and a flag under the words: "To the memory of Ellen Elliott, born in Lenton, 1805, died 1893. May she rest in peace."

Ellen, the Seventh Heaven Buckskin Queen. The name was said to have been given to her by a Native American chief who was so impressed with her skills with a musket that he declared she would rule the Seventh Heaven. The name stuck and was soon adopted by Ellen herself.

Ellen was born in 1805 in Lenton, near Nottingham, the daughter of wealthy Quaker parents. She was educated at a local school and later continued her studies in London. She returned to Nottingham and married William Elliott, a wealthy businessman.

Walter, her father, was a Quaker and a member of the influential Elliott family. He was a philanthropist and a supporter of the arts. Ellen's wealth was inherited from her father, and she used it to support various charitable causes.

Ellen was a strong woman and a skilled marksman, and she used her abilities to defend herself against Native American warriors. She was known to be brave and fearless, and her courage earned her the nickname "Captain Jack." She was also a skilled planter and an expert with a musket.

Ellen's adventurous life took her to the Wild West, where she became a legend. She was known for her skills with a musket and her courage in the face of danger. She was a skilled planter and an expert with a musket.

Ellen was buried in a small cemetery near Pike's Peak, Colorado. Her tombstone is simple, but it is a reminder of the remarkable life she led. She was a woman ahead of her time, and her legacy lives on in the stories and legends of the Wild West.

Rising from cellars to 1st class

In the period 1930s, the school offered 17 full-time places at both forms and the school levied 25, 1946, the proportion of higher education level places had been raised to 40.

In 1946, the school was closed due to the Second World War. However, the school reopened in 1947 and the new building was officially opened by the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

The school continued to grow and expand, and it now has over 1,000 students. The school has a strong focus on the arts, and it offers a wide range of courses and activities to its students. It is a thriving community, and it is proud of its history and its traditions.

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pioneer of Wild West

Ellen Elliott, Jack, pictured to the artist of the pioneer era

took most of her children back to Stow Longborough.

But Ellen preferred to stay with her step-

son Harry Long, who lived in a house near

the railroad station. She worked in a nearby

factory and lived a normal life.

When the railroad came through, it

was said that Ellen Elliott had a
cabin that she used as a headquarters.

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How tragedy stalked a

AFTER her brush with death at the hands of a jealous lover, Lestrington-born Ellen Elliott heads for new adventures in America, but tragedy follows in her wake.

In the 1850s, crossing the Atlantic to America was not a safe, sea-going journey so familiar to 21st century travellers.

Ellen, or Elly, as she was known, had arrived in New York on the steamer Wiltshire in September 1858, discouraged by grief and a love that had died. Over the coming months, she attempted to shake off the memory of her beloved John Gourley, an American she had met on her journey from Liverpool, and start a new life in the bustling metropolis.

Ellen was just 19 when she arrived in New York. She had left her home in Lestrington, in Warwickshire, for Liverpool, where she was engaged to be married to John. However, the marriage never took place when Ellen fell in love with a young Englishman named William. Things took a turn for the worse when William's family discovered Ellen's pregnancy and forced her to leave him.

Ellen was determined to make a new life for herself in America. She arrived in New York on the Wiltshire, a steamer that had just arrived from Liverpool, and immediately began searching for work. She soon found employment as a dressmaker, and was soon able to support herself.

Ellen's life in America was not without its challenges. She struggled to make ends meet, and often found herself in difficult situations. However, she was determined to succeed and make a better life for herself.

One day, while walking in the streets of New York, Ellen was approached by a man named Charles. He was a wealthy businessman, and was drawn to Ellen's beauty and grace. Charles offered Ellen a job as his private secretary, and soon the two began a close relationship.

However, their love was not to last. One night, while Ellen was out with Charles, she was attacked by a group of men who tried to rob her. Ellen fought back, and the attackers fled. However, Ellen was left with serious injuries and was rushed to a hospital.

Ellen's injuries were severe, and she spent several weeks in hospital. During this time, she received letters from John, expressing his love and concern for her. However, John was unable to come to America, and Ellen was forced to make the difficult decision to remain there.

Ellen was determined to succeed in America, even if it meant sacrificing her happiness. She continued to work and save money, and eventually was able to purchase a small property in New York. With the help of Charles, Ellen was able to expand her business and become a successful entrepreneur.

Ellen's story is one of determination and resilience. Despite the challenges she faced, she was able to make a new life for herself in America. Her story is a testament to the power of love and determination, and a reminder that even in the darkest of times, hope can be found.
fresh start in America

The death of New Orleans where Captain Charles Jackson was killed in 1862.

The wild west town of Goldfield, Colorado, in 1886.
Frontier survival and

Quaker's daughter Ellen Elliott Jack has left her only surviving daughter behind to forge a new life in the wild west of Colorado's frontier towns where life seemed anything but pleasant.

It’s the dusty main street of Florence, Colorado, and the men stand face to face. Six guns in their hands, and menace in their eyes, their hands are poised, ready to draw.

The killer in the white hat and Longshoreman’s duster around when Ellen Elliott Jack had been in the back yard of her house failed to notice her daughter’s presence. As he passed her, she had felt a chill down her spine. She knew he was after her daughter.

The confrontation drew a crowd. Ellen watched as what was happening. "Those guys push their guns and hands Newton to draw at the same time. Death may be on the way for them."

It was then when a small woman with red hair stepped forward. "Don’t draw guns, they won’t kill me."

The bodies of the men fell to the ground. Ellen Elliott Jack had saved her daughter.

In The West

The Winter's Daughter from Lassie had left her home to marry an American cowboy. But her home is a peaceful place.

Ellen Elliott Jack had been raised in the small Nebraska town of Florence. She had been married to Robert Jack, a local farmer, and had two children: Ellen and Newton.

Ellen had left her husband for a man named John Newton. John was a drifter, but Ellen had fallen in love with him.

Ellen Elliott Jack had been shot and killed. She had been buried in the town cemetery.

Private Colorado Springs, arriving in the midst of the outlaw when Lassie was on a mission to rescue Ellen Elliott Jack alone to expand her (and days)

Wild West

Ellen Elliott Jack had a passion for horses and outdoor activities. "I love nature, I love living a life," she would say. "I love the freedom it gives me."

Ellen Elliott Jack was a skilled marksman, and she had a quick mind. She was able to think on her feet and make quick decisions.

Ellen Elliott Jack had a sense of humor, and she loved to laugh. "I love hearing people laugh," she would say. "It makes me happy."

Ellen Elliott Jack had a strong will, and she was able to overcome any obstacle. "Nothing can stand in my way," she would say. "I will do whatever it takes to get what I want."

Ellen Elliott Jack was a true frontier woman, and she lived a life of adventure. "I love the thrill of the unknown," she would say. "I love the excitement of the unknown."

Ellen Elliott Jack was a true Quaker, and she lived her life according to the Quaker principles. "I believe in peace, love, and justice," she would say. "I believe in helping others."

Ellen Elliott Jack was a true woman of the West, and she lived a life of courage and strength.

End of the Line

Ellen Elliott Jack had been shot and killed. She had been buried in the town cemetery.

Ellen Elliott Jack was remembered as a true frontier woman, and she will be remembered forever.

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Poisoned Tomahawks!

Wild West woman

Monday October 28, 2013
Bynges

Poisoned Tomahawks!

A group of Tomahawks:

But what happened to her when she
decided to leave? Are there any
descendants of Ellen Elliott who
may still be living? If so, I'd
love to hear from them. If
not, how does the story of
Captive Jack, who was sold to
heretics in the 1840s, affect
the story of Ellen Elliott?

A Rootin', Tootin', Shootin' Kind of Gal

A Yonderline Epigraph fancifully telling the story of Nottingham-born Ellen Elliott Jack