

# APPENDIX

We here supplement our remarks made on Page 14 regarding the schooner, "The Lady of St. Kilda," and the speculations as to the source of her name. We add also some additional particulars concerning the family tree of the Dyke-Aclands.

The late J. B. Atlay, scholar of Oriel College, was an intimate friend of the Aclands, and he wrote a memoir of Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, who was regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford. From Mr. Atlay comes the information that in the spring of the year 1834 Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland became the possessor of a beautiful schooner, which had been built at Dartmouth, Devon, for the fruit trade. The schooners engaged in carrying fruit from the Levant for sale in the London markets had to make a quick passage, laden as they were with perishable fruit. When the schooner became Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland's property he christened her "The Lady of St. Kilda" in honor of his wife, "who was almost the first English lady to land on that island—a feat accomplished by her in a small open boat as far back as 1810."

Sir Thomas had the interior of the vessel reconstructed and decorated for the use of Lady Acland, together with her daughters and four of her boys. The details of the alterations were plotted by one Baldwin, who afterwards became a lieutenant in the King's Navy. Baldwin *gives an* amusing description of the difficulties that he encountered in working for so masterful a man as Sir Thomas, who changed his mind and plans almost every day. Sir Thomas cruised the schooner in the Mediterranean and also set his course northward along the coast of Scotland to as far distant an isle as St. Kilda. About July, 1928, an interesting correspondence was published in "The Argus" on the subject of "The Lady of St. Kilda." The writers of the letters sought a complex solution of the origin of the schooner's name when the explanation was simple. One writer suggested that the lady was Lady Grange, mentioned by Boswell in his "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides." The writer "D.B." claimed the lady as an ancestress, and he surmised that "probably Captain Acland knew this lady and called his yacht after her." This excusable conjecture shows only how improbable probabilities are often made to appear by facts.

The Aclands of Columb John in Devon trace their ancestry, in unbroken descent, from the year 1620. Mr. Gladstone described Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland, the seventh baronet, as the "finest gentleman in the West of England." Sir Thomas was born on March 29, 1787, and he succeeded to the baronetcy at the age of seven. By his marriage with the heiress of the Dykes of Tetton he brought the name of Dyke on to the family tree. He died on July 22, 1871. The name of Acland is unlikely to die out. A flourishing branch of the family is settled in New Zealand. A humorous West Country summary is that the world is peopled by "men, women, and Aclands."