

Remember Those From Whom You Came

Newsletter Of The Clan MacAlpine Society

The Worldwide Organization For MacAlpines

1st Quarter 2022 ~ Volume 55



Kenneth
McAlpine



William
McAlpin



Michael
McAlpin



Finn
Alpin



Mark S.C.
McAlpin



Earl
McAlpine



Bruce
McAlpine

Commander's News

It was an honor representing the broader family at Kenneth George MacAlpine's services. We are all saddened by his loss.

The Lord Lyon has issued revised guidance regarding the succession of Chiefs of Clans and Families. I would encourage all to read the guidance, particularly paragraphs 16 thru 20 as those are pertinent to our circumstance. Note that my Commission as Commander is for ten years, granted April 19th, 2017.

This is a long process, and should be so, in the interim, we will continue our efforts to have a Chief of the Name and Arms of MacAlpin/e at the appropriate time.

I would encourage those interested to take a look at the website, www.macalpeincom. There is a treasure trove of articles from over twenty years describing where we are from, how we lived, and why we left.

I look forward to seeing more of the family at the upcoming games now that many are returning.

Le gach deagh dhùrachd,
With every good wish,

Michael T McAlpin
Commander, Name of MacAlpine



Commander: Michael T. McAlpin
Society Officers:

President: Earl Dale McAlpine

Vice President: Mark McAlpin

Treasurer: Janet McAlpine

Secretary: Sue Potter

Member at Large: Finn Stavsno Alpin

Newsletter Editor: Janet McAlpine

President's News

Greetings Family and Friends!

I can't believe we are three months into the new year already. We had high hopes of holding the 2022 Annual General Meeting at the Florida Central Highland Games, but because I was ill we just were not able to make that happen. For those who had planned to attend, please accept my apologies for the late cancellation. I am on the mend but still have some improvement to make on my speech, but I am thankful to be alive.



I was up and moving forward in time to attend the Robert Burns Dinner hosted by the St. Andrews Society of Atlanta at the replica Robert Burns home, located in Atlanta. We were guests of Mike and Carolyn, who were unfortunately sick and not able to attend. We had a wonderful evening, with traditional Burns readings, including the "Ode to the Haggis", but we did miss the McAlpins.



Our year is jam packed with travel in the RV as well as in Europe. Unfortunately, no Scotland this year. It feels as if it has been ages since we have been there. It looks like the pandemic is coming to an end with loosening of travel restrictions and such, so maybe we can go back soon. I especially look forward to the next time we can gather as a clan and rejoice in our heritage together. I really do miss those gatherings. In the meantime, please stay healthy.

In kinship,
Dale

The Arms of William Alexander McAlpin

Submitted by Robin McAlpine

This is the fifth in a series of articles relating to the MacAlpine arms.

William Alexander McAlpin

1780 – 1866

William Alexander McAlpin, the fourth child of Alexander and Mary Moore Haggard McAlpin, was born about 1780 in Abbeville, South Carolina.

Information on the internet about him is very sparse.

I was able to gather some facts about his marriages and children, but very little about his personal life.

He married first Nancy Bays in 1800 unknown location.

He married second unknown in Georgia.

About 1823, he married Manah Matilda about 1823, with whom he had six children; Sarah Ann McAlpine Hall, John FM McAlpin, Mary McAlpin, Nancy McAlpin Champion, William Alexander McAlpin Jr., Thomas Jefferson McAlpin Sr.

William died about 1866 in Haralson County, Georgia.

He was living in Walton, Georgia, in 1820, DeKalb, Georgia in 1840, Caroll Georgia in 1850, and Haralson, Georgia in 1860.

William died about 1866 in Haralson County, Georgia, and is buried in Pleasant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery in Tallapoosa, Haralson, Georgia, United States.



The Highland Clearances

Submitted by Mark S.C. McAlpin , Sennachie elect

If you wander through the Kilmartin Glen, you will see majestic scenery, beautiful lochs, graveyards, and abandoned villages. According to census records, the population of Kilmartin and North Knapdale Parishes dropped 70% from 4,058 in 1831 to 1,238 in 1911. While it is difficult to pinpoint the exact reason each individual left Kilmartin, various causes can be attributed to the steady population decline.



The breakdown of the clan social structure, the loss of leadership, the campaign against highland culture were all contributing factors, as were economics, and opportunity. At the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the few successful industries of the Highlands went into decline: cattle prices fell, and the kelp industry virtually disappeared over a few years.



From 1815 to 1900, qualified emigrants received passage money or land grants in the destination country as an alternative to receiving poor relief. Many Scots from the Highlands emigrated to Canada in this manner. After 1840, New Zealand and Australia offered money for land grants to skilled workers to encourage immigrants.

When potato blight arrived in Scotland in 1846, serious famine resulted. The blight lasted for about 10 years. Landowners were now without rent from their destitute tenants and were expected by the government to provide famine relief to them. Given the length of the famine, and with suggestions that the government might codify an "able-bodied" Poor Law, formalizing the cost of famine relief for landowners, a long-term solution was needed.

It became cheaper for a landlord to pay the fare for a tenant to emigrate than have an open-ended commitment to provide food. Some villages, Arichonan for example were forcibly cleared, others were abandoned. Roofs were torn off after abandonment to make them uninhabitable, and therefore not subject to tax.

Almost 11,000 highlanders were provided with assisted passages by their landlords between 1846 and 1856, with the greatest number travelling in 1851. A further 5,000 emigrated to Australia, through the Highland and Island Emigration Society. To this should be added an unknown, but significant number, who paid their own fares to emigrate, and a further unknown number assisted by the Colonial Land and Emigration.

Even with the growth of industry there were not enough good jobs and as a result, from 1841 to 1931, about two million Scots emigrated to North America and Australia, and another 750,000 Scots relocated to England

However, what about the people who stayed or were left behind? What were the implications of such a reduced population? Logically, it follows that there is an overall decrease in services. Those who stayed may have had to travel further to reach the facilities and services they wanted or needed. Was there a local medical facility or did one have to travel to a larger town.

In 1834, there were 4 private schools in Kilmartin Parish. With a smaller population less children are being born, would the population in 1911 be enough to support even one school? The tax base to support infrastructure such as roads and utilities begins to crumble, as well as there are being less workers to provide the necessary labor. There is less turnover for shopkeepers or businesses, thus there is less money or bartered services in circulation.

Despite these potential drawbacks of the reduced population in some part due to the rich historical nature of Kilmartin, the area continues to survive.

280 HIGHLAND CLEARANCES.

	1831	1841	1851	1881	1911
Kilmartin	1475	1213	1144	811	582
Kilmodan	648	578	500	323	264
Kilmore and Kilbride	2836	4327	3131	5142	7154
Kilninian and Kilmore	4830	4322	3954	2540	1811
Kilniver and Kilmelford	1072	970	714	405	392
Knapdale, North	2583	2170	1666	927	656
Knapdale, South	2137	1537	2178	2536	2100
Lismore and Appin	4365	4193	4097	3433	3279
Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich ...	1196	1100	834	870	1023
Morvern	2036	1781	1547	828	635
Saddell and Skipness	2152	1798	1504	1163	964
Small Isles	1015	993	916	550	396
Southend	2120	1598	1406	955	767
Strachur and Stralachan.....	1083	1086	915	932	700
Tiree and Coll	5769	6096	4818	3376	2214
Torosay.....	1889	1616	1361	1102	959

Flowers of the Forest

Kenneth George McAlpine

Kenneth was born in Detroit, one of ten children, the 4th son. Kenneth was a student at Northwestern High School, went on to a short Navy stint and then pursued his education at Wayne State University, obtaining his master's degree as a young husband and father. He worked at Edison and Stroh's while pursuing his degrees in education and becoming an elementary school teacher.



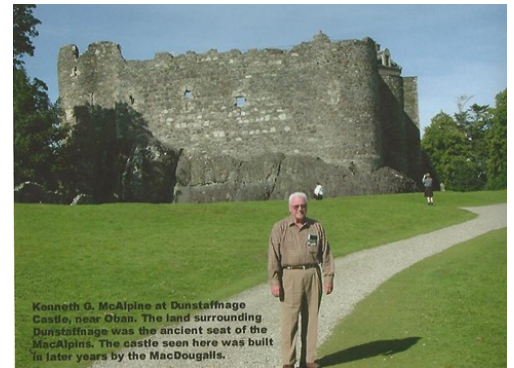
He continued teaching, being vice principal, principal at various schools and working at the school center building for Detroit Public Schools until he retired in 1985 to begin a full time second career with U.S. Immigration. Ken was an instructor at FLETC in Brunswick, GA and finished his career at the Toronto Airport as a supervisor.

Ken was known throughout the community for his time as a coach for little league football, for being a referee and umpire throughout Detroit as well as heading up St. Eugene's Good Old Days events which started in the parking lot of St. Eugene's and eventually became a fun-filled day at Edgewater Park on 7 Mile Rd. Ken also loved to bowl and golf and did so as often as time allowed. He was involved in the Men's Club at St. Eugene's and was also a member of Knights of Columbus until his death.

Countless stories can be heard from former students and young athletes to the affect Ken McAlpine had on their lives, but his greatest effect was on his family. Ken married his beloved Donna Jean Dyer in 1950. They had met while young teenagers at a local party store where Donna worked. Ken said Donna was kind of sly as she asked him one day to help her with a map of the world knowing the facts herself. So began a life-long love. Ken and Donna both loved theater and live music and would take the streetcar to the Masonic Temple or other performing theater to see a performance now and then. Ken said they both felt very grown up and sophisticated as they were still in high school at the time. After marrying Donna, Ken continued to pursue his education while Donna raised children. A tough task! Ken and Donna had 10 children and lost one son in infancy and delivered another in the car!

Later in life Ken and Donna retired to Lakes of the North, in Elmira Michigan. They enjoyed many activities together. Ken loved to golf and also enjoyed becoming part of the Harmonie Meisters Chorus, singing barbershop music. Even in his last days he would often break into a song, right on key! Ken was a tough cribbage player and an accomplished bridge player, just ½ point away from becoming a Grand Master in Bridge. Ken lived a busy and active life for 87 years until he had a bad fall which made the last 4 years difficult for him.

Ken is survived by his wife Mary Jo and his beloved children: John, Nancy (Jim), Laura, Matt, Christine (Wayne), Donald, Andy (Karen), Mary (Mike) and Kate (Bill), . He was predeceased in death by his beloved wife Donna of 53 years, infant son Peter, infant grandchild Dana Jane and a host of siblings and friends who went on before him.



Kenneth G. McAlpine at Dunstaffnage Castle, near Oban. The land surrounding Dunstaffnage was the ancient seat of the MacAlpins. The castle seen here was built in later years by the MacDougalls.

Kenneth was an active member of the Clan MacAlpine Society. Ken and Donna represented Clan MacAlpine at the Alma Highland Festival for several years.



After Donna's passing, Ken continued to mentor and support those who subsequently assumed tent duties at various Scottish festivals. His intelligence, knowledge of Scottish history, wit, charm, and generosity set him apart and made him an invaluable resource. While manning the MacAlpine tent he could often be heard calling out to passersby: "Kenneth MacAlpin, the first king of Scotland!" A prouder Scot and McAlpine could not be found. He will be forever missed.

Flowers of the Forest

Our condolences to Clan MacBain



It is with sadness that we share the news of the passing of James McBain of McBain, who died peacefully on March 7th in Tucson, Arizona, USA, in his 94th year. He had led the Clan MacBain with great dedication and distinction for 45 years since the death in 1977 of his father Hughston McBain of McBain, 21st Chief. Our deep and sincere condolences Lady Peggy, to his son Richard, and his daughters Christina and Jacquelyn, and all of their extended family, who we hold in our thoughts and prayers. May James rest in peace, after so many years of great and loyal service as Clan Chief. James McBain of McBain, 22nd Chief of Clan MacBain, at the McBain Memorial Park above Loch Ness and Kinchyle, the ancient home of the MacBains.



Culloden



Family tradition says that many MacAlpines were killed at Culloden, April 16th, 1746.

In fact there were few MacAlpines that were caught up in the '45.

Patrick M'Alpin is listed in the "Roll of Prisoners of 45". He was an ensign. He was released after taking the following oath: "I do swear, as I shall answer to God at the great day of Judgement, I have not, nor shall have in my possession any gun, sword, pistol or arm whatsoever, and never use tartan, plaid or any part of the Highland garb, and if I do so, may I be cursed in my undertakings, family and property, may I be killed in battle as a coward, and be without burial in a strange land, far from the graves of my forefathers and kindred, may all this come across me if I break my oath."

Also listed in the "Roll of Prisoners of 45" was Donald McAlpin, in the second line of the Duke of Perth's Regiment at Culloden. He was taken prisoner and was kept at Inverness until taken aboard the Wallsgrave in June 1746 and transported from

Inverness to Tilbury Fort in Essex, on the Thames River east of London to await trial. The prisoners arrived in batches throughout the summer after Culloden, being carried south in a variety of warships and other boats. No numbers are recorded for those in the Fort and crowded on the hulks alongside, but it is believed that of these latter, even worse off than those ashore, an excess of 400 died. Donald is presumed to be one of the many who died at Tilbury, as no court record of his trial exists.



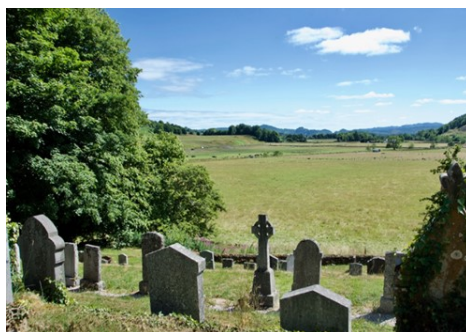
John, James and Archibald M'Alpin were not at the Battle of Culloden. They had enlisted under their mother's maiden name McAlister. John became secretary to Lord George Murray, the general commander of the Jacobite army. The two younger brothers joined just before the Battle of Falkirk Jan. 15, 1746. Following the battle, John and his two brothers returned home.

Lord George wrote to his wife on January 31st "John MacAlaster is not only a thief, but has run off. My Secretary is a little picaro (rogue), at least I believe so."



of

Cholera Hits the Kilmartin Glen



If you wander about some of the cemeteries in the Glen, Kilmory, Kilmichael, Kilmartin, Carsaig near Tayvallich, you may notice an unusual number of tombstones erected in 1854.

In the mid 19th century, Cholera struck much of the UK. Glasgow and London were particularly hard hit, but it spread into the highlands also. In a letter to his brother in America written in 1854 George Campbell of Ardifuar tells him that “Colin Achayerran’s wife was seized with cholera, but recovered.” This outbreak of cholera killed many in the Kilmartin Glen.

For much of the century, most physicians believed in the “miasmatic” theory, that cholera originated from ‘bad air’: air infected with rotting organic matter such as sewage. Often those inflicted died within a day or two of first symptoms.

They also believed that it was not contagious, based on the observation that a doctor could have daily contact with cholera patients without falling ill, and therefore cholera was not spread person to person.

In 1855, it was demonstrated that cholera was usually transmitted through contaminated drinking water, leading to many improvements in sanitation. However the severe epidemic which had mortality rates up to 60%, was yet another contributing factor to the continuing emigration from the Glen.



Dr. Joseph J. Morrow, Q.C.
Lord Lyon King of Arms

Russell G. Hunter, Esq.
Lyon Clerk
and Keeper of the Records



THE COURT OF THE LORD LYON
H.M. NEW REGISTER HOUSE
EDINBURGH
EH1 3YT
Telephone: 0131 556 7255
Email: lyonoffice@gov.scot

**GUIDANCE NOTE
CHIEFS OF CLANS AND FAMILIES
SUCCESSION OF CHIEFS
FAMILY CONVENTIONS
NOMINATION OF HEIR**

Background

1. For a significant part of its long history large parts of Scotland have been organised in clans and families. These clans and families centred upon kindred groups but their power extended further, particularly in the cases of clans, to encompass all those living in the geographical areas they dominated which altered over time.
2. These clans and families were led by chiefs, their power sustained by their own personal authority and the support of great magnates and landed gentry all coming to be recognised by the ordinary people. As chiefs came to be granted land by charters from the Crown their power and prestige increased and their position came to be universally recognised.
3. Clans and families became a building block of Scottish society encompassing blood, social, marital, martial, commercial, legal, cultural and emotional ties. Over time and at different times in different parts of Scotland economic, industrial, social and political change weakened some of those ties – for example the martial, commercial and legal ties – until the clans and families became principally organisations bound by kindred, social, cultural and emotional ties.
4. Scottish clans and families are organic groupings inextricably connected to Scotland, its culture, law, history and society. Many have a chief. Some, at present, do not because the genealogical connection to past chiefs has been lost and await the day a chief is identified or selected.
5. While a clan or family association, society or other corporate body may be created that body is created only in support of a clan or family. That body is not itself the clan or family. That is an important distinction. The chiefship of a clan or family is regulated by the Lord Lyon King of Arms by regulation of arms. The Lord Lyon does not regulate the leadership of associations, societies or other corporate bodies created in support of a clan or family. That is an internal matter for the association, society or corporate body itself. Any chief recognised by the Lord Lyon as chief of a clan or family is chief of all who bear the name of the clan or family and not only those belonging to a particular body.

Succession

6. The *ad hoc derbhfine* was an ancient process for choosing a successor to the late head of a royal house or great family. This process was adopted within the Scottish clan system for the purpose of selecting a chief involving selection by the great and the good of the clan of an individual from a group falling within the chiefly bloodline. That group essentially comprised all members of the clan, male or female, who could trace their ancestry to the most recent great grandfather in the chiefly line. With social and economic change this process fell into disuse in or around the 13th and 14th Centuries.

7. Since at least the 16th Century to be recognised as chief of a clan or family has required an individual to be entitled to bear the undifferenced arms of the clan or family (i.e. the principal arms of the clan or family that descend from one chief to the next in undifferenced form through the generations) and so be “Chief of the Name and Arms” of the clan or family. It is for the Lord Lyon to determine who has legally succeeded and is entitled to bear the undifferenced arms of a clan or family.

8. To be recognised as entitled to bear the undifferenced arms an individual must establish the right by descent from the original grantee or in some cases from an ancient user of the arms and fall within the destination of the original grant of arms (*Maclean of Ardgour v Maclean* 1941 SC 613). To do that an individual requires to satisfy the Lord Lyon, on the balance of probabilities, by evidence (commonly, birth, marriage and death certificates, entries from Parish Registers and the like) that the individual descends through each generation from the grantee or ancient user of the arms. The individual must also bear (whether historically or by formal change of name) as sole surname the name of the clan or family.

9. Where the undifferenced arms have descended through the same family for many generations it may be relatively straightforward to prove entitlement to bear the undifferenced arms. For example, where a chief has matriculated the undifferenced arms in the *Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland* it may be that the heir need prove only descent from the late chief to prove entitlement to the arms and so to the chiefship.

10. The task is more difficult where the chief of a clan or family has been unknown for some time, perhaps decades or centuries. In such circumstances an individual need prove not only that person’s own descent from the original grantee or ancient user through each and every generation but also that any and all superior lines of descent have been extinguished in accordance with the law applicable to establishing such extinctions.

11. For example, where in one generation there were six brothers and the person making the claim is descended from the sixth and youngest brother, that person would require to satisfy the Lord Lyon not only of that person’s own descent but also that all lines descending from the five older brothers – each of whom would have a senior and so superior claim to the undifferenced arms – has been extinguished. This task must be carried out through all the relevant previous generations.

Family Convention

12. Where a hereditary chief cannot be identified and a clan or family is without a chief there is a process – known as a family convention – by which a commander may be appointed by the Lord Lyon to lead the clan or family. The Lord Lyon may appoint a commander at the request of the clan or family. The purpose of the appointment of a commander is to allow time and space for the clan or family to raise its profile, build itself up, publicise itself and for a potential candidate to be hereditary chief to be identified. One of the principal responsibilities of a commander is to seek to identify any

potential hereditary claimant to the chiefship. If it is not possible to identify a potential claimant who can prove descent from the chiefly line the commander should seek to encourage suitable candidates who may have wide support from the clan or family to come forward as a candidate for the chiefship (see paragraph 18 below).

13. The purpose of a family convention is to allow the clan or family to identify a suitable candidate to be commander. If a family convention is to result in the appointment of a commander by the Lord Lyon the Lord Lyon requires that it must be overseen by a supervising officer (usually one of the Officers of Arms) appointed by the Lord Lyon to chair the family convention and to ensure that it is run efficiently, effectively and fairly.

14. The supervising officer works with the clan or family to make certain that the procedures adopted (for example in giving notice of and advertising the family convention; ensuring participation of people with an interest whether in person or remotely; allowing all participating in the family convention by whatever means to have a say) are understood by all concerned, are transparent and are fair. At the end of the family convention the supervising officer reports to the Lord Lyon.

15. On receipt of the supervising officer's report the Lord Lyon would likely only appoint a commander where the clan or family clearly coalesces around a single candidate. Recognising a commander where a clan or family was divided between two or more candidates would be likely to promote the fracturing of the clan or family rather than its unity. Given the role of a commander and the links of clans and families with Scotland and its people it is generally preferred that a candidate for commander reside within the United Kingdom.

16. A commander is generally appointed for a five year term. The appointment can be renewed at the discretion of the Lord Lyon so long as the commander wishes to continue to serve as commander and can show that the clan or family supports re-appointment. As noted above one of the main functions of a commander is to seek out and encourage to come forward any potential claimant to the hereditary chiefship.

17. If such a candidate comes forward, proves entitlement to bear the undifferenced arms and is recognised as Chief of the Name and Arms of the clan or family by the Lord Lyon then the commandership comes to an end.

18. If no such candidate comes forward there is a mechanism for the Lord Lyon to recognise a person as Chief of the Name and Arms of the clan or family even where that person cannot prove descent from the chiefly line. However, the Lord Lyon is only likely to do so if there has been a commander in position for at least ten years. While a person who served as commander could be recognised as chief in this way with the support of the clan or family there is no expectation that a person who served as commander will be a candidate for the chiefship. Other candidates may have better qualifications or greater support among the clan or family. If, during the period of the commandership no person comes forward to make up title to the undifferenced Arms (i.e. no hereditary chief is identified) it is then possible for the clan or family to seek a further family convention chaired by a supervising officer appointed by the Lord Lyon to nominate a chief for the approval of the Lord Lyon. Once a chief is recognised by the Lord Lyon in this way that chief's heirs constitute the new hereditary line for the chiefship and the commandership comes to an end.

19. Even once a chief is recognised on the basis of the available evidence as being entitled to be Chief of the Name and the Arms of the clan or family or has been recognised by the Lord Lyon as chief there is a 20 year period (the long prescription period) during which that individual's claim to be

chief may be challenged. Once the long prescription period expires the incumbent chief's right to the chiefship is immune from challenge. However, on any chief's death the succession re-opens and a person with a legitimate claim and the evidence to support it may petition the Court of the Lord Lyon to prove entitlement to bear the undifferenced arms. Such a claim must be proved with evidence.

20. Given the resources of the Court of the Lord Lyon the Lord Lyon would be likely to appoint a supervising officer to chair and oversee a family convention only where the clan or family demonstrates that it has fairly wide support and that it has structures in place in different locations. For example, where a clan or family has supportive associations, societies or other bodies in place fostering local or national or international connections.

Nomination

21. An incumbent chief has the right to vary the original destination of the coat of arms and to nominate as successor any individual who is a direct descendant of the original grantee of the chiefly arms or of an ancient user of the chiefly arms and who falls within the destination of the arms. Such a nomination can only have effect once confirmed by the Lord Lyon.

22. A nomination may have early effect if the incumbent chief also resigns the chiefship and the nominee petitions the Court of the Lord Lyon to matriculate the undifferenced arms at which point the Lord Lyon will proceed to consider and determine the petition. If such a nomination is to have later effect – for example on the death or mental incapacity of the incumbent chief – it is advisable that such a nomination be intimated to the Court of the Lord Lyon for entry in the *Register of Intimations of Succession to Arms*.

23. Where such a nomination is made it can be confirmed or rejected by the Lord Lyon only at the point where the succession opens (such as the resignation of the arms by the incumbent chief or the incumbent chief's mental incapacity or death) and the nominee petitions the Court of the Lord Lyon to succeed to the undifferenced arms. It is only at this point when the petition is advertised and any potential objection is made known or rival claimant comes forward that all of the relevant competing evidence can be placed before the Lord Lyon for the Lord Lyon's determination of the claim.

24. This note is for guidance only. It is not intended to be an exhaustive statement of the law. Its purpose is to address practical matters regularly raised with the Court of the Lord Lyon.

25. If you have any questions about, or arising from, this guidance note you should address them to the Lyon Clerk at lyonoffice@gov.scot.

THE COURT OF THE LORD LYON
16 December 2021

Clan MacAlpine Information



We invite you to learn more about Clan MacAlpine Society by going to our website <https://macailpein.com/> and reviewing the wealth of information found there.

We hope you enjoy receiving your quarterly issues of this newsletter, *Remember Those From Whom You Claim*, that contains articles of interest and activities our members participate in. For those of you on Facebook, check us out. We have many contributors to that site.

On our website you will find the store where you can order the clan items shown on this page, get membership information, find information on the Clan MacAlpine DNA project, and a variety of other sections about MacAlpine history and the history of Clan MacAlpine Society.

Also on the website you have the opportunity to support your Society by checking out the page on "Funding Projects" to discover ways you can make a donation to Clan MacAlpine Society. It is through your donations that we are able to participate in or support heritage activities. You can earmark your donation for:

- ◆ General Society Operations
- ◆ Society Clan Tent Fund
- ◆ Kilmartin Museum Fund
- ◆ Pipe and Drum Band Fund
- ◆ Scottish Dancing Fund

Watch for Highland Games in your locale. Look for a Clan MacAlpine Society tent and celebrate your heritage by meeting fellow MacAlpines.



Clan MacAlpine Challenge Coin



\$20.00 + 4.95 Shipping
Available in store on Society website at www.macailpein.com
Contact drscotmac@yahoo.com for further information

Clan MacAlpine Lapel Pin



\$10.00 + 4.95 Shipping
Available in store on Society website at www.macailpein.com
Contact drscotmac@yahoo.com for further information

Clan MacAlpine Society Kilt Pin



Custom designed by Mark McAlpin, incorporating elements of the boar's head, pine tree, crown, and sword, all of which are linked to the MacAlpines, and appear prominently in MacAlpine Heraldry.

The pins are made of silver weighing approximately 1 ounce - Dimensions are 4"x 1 1/8"

\$75 USD payable by PayPal or check
Please contact

NotCommonKiltPins@outlook.com for questions or purchase

Clan MacAlpine Society Information

Website: <https://macailpein.com/>

Mail: Clan MacAlpine Society
102 Rainbow Drive #48
Livingston, TX 77399-1002 USA

Contributions: On <https://macailpein.com/>
Or a check made payable to:
Clan MacAlpine Society
c/o Janet McAlpine, Treasurer
3530 Parque Verde Lane
Reno, NV 89502 USA