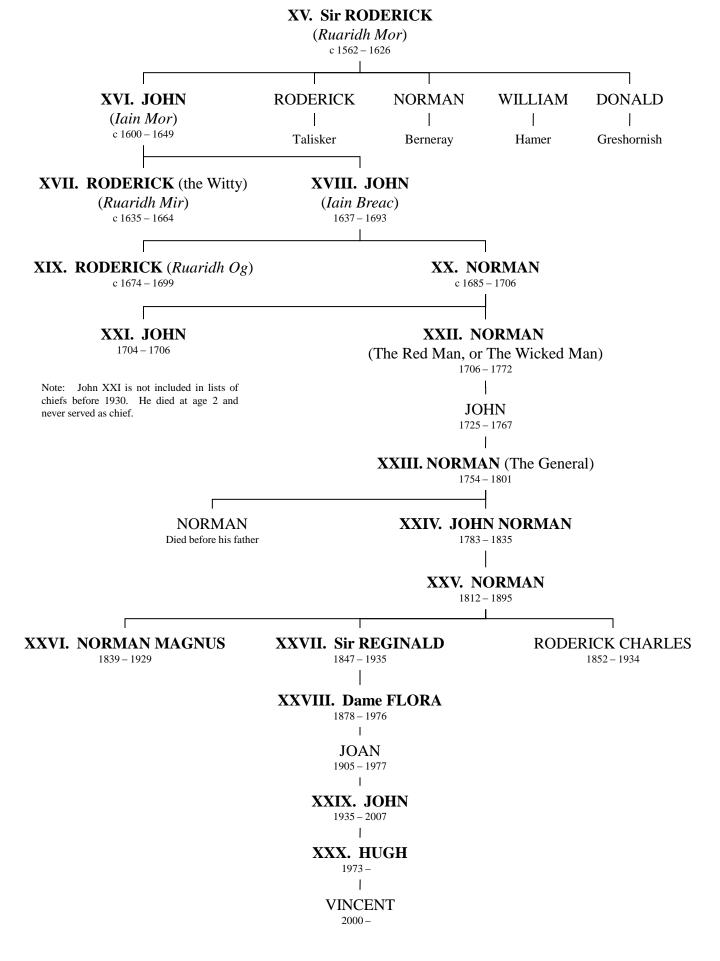
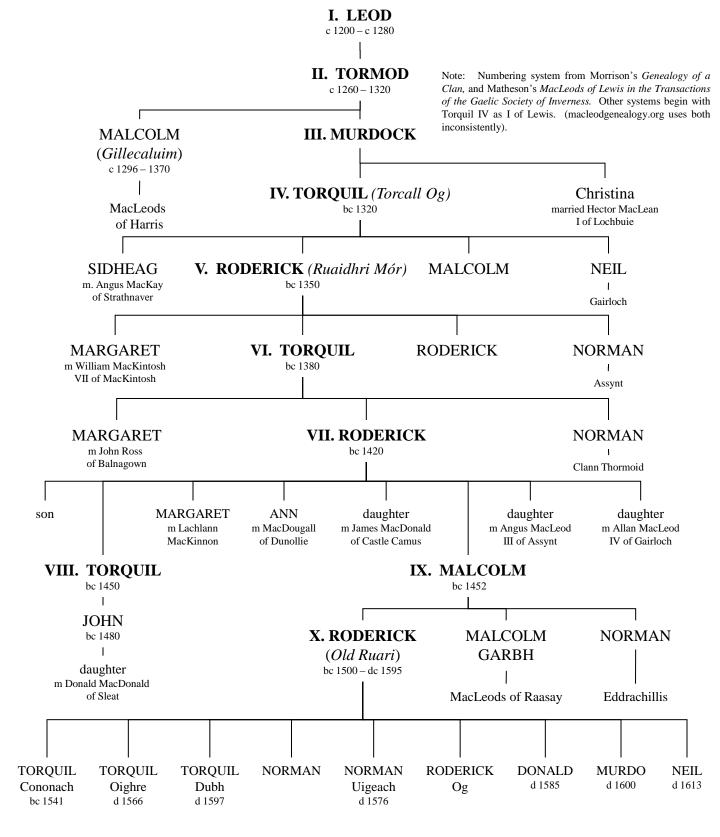


Note: Numbers of chiefs show current thinking. At the death of William IX, his brothers were out of the country and his only child was a minor (and a female one at that). There is controversy on who was actually in charge. Previously used number systems were William IX, Donald X, Tormod XI, William XII, and Ruaridh Mor XIII. In the absence of Donald and Tormod, Iain a` Chui Bhain was *de facto* chief until his death, when his son Iain Dubh, who had murdered Donald, took possession of Dunvegan by force. Tormod XII reasserted his right in 1559 (with extreme prejudice).

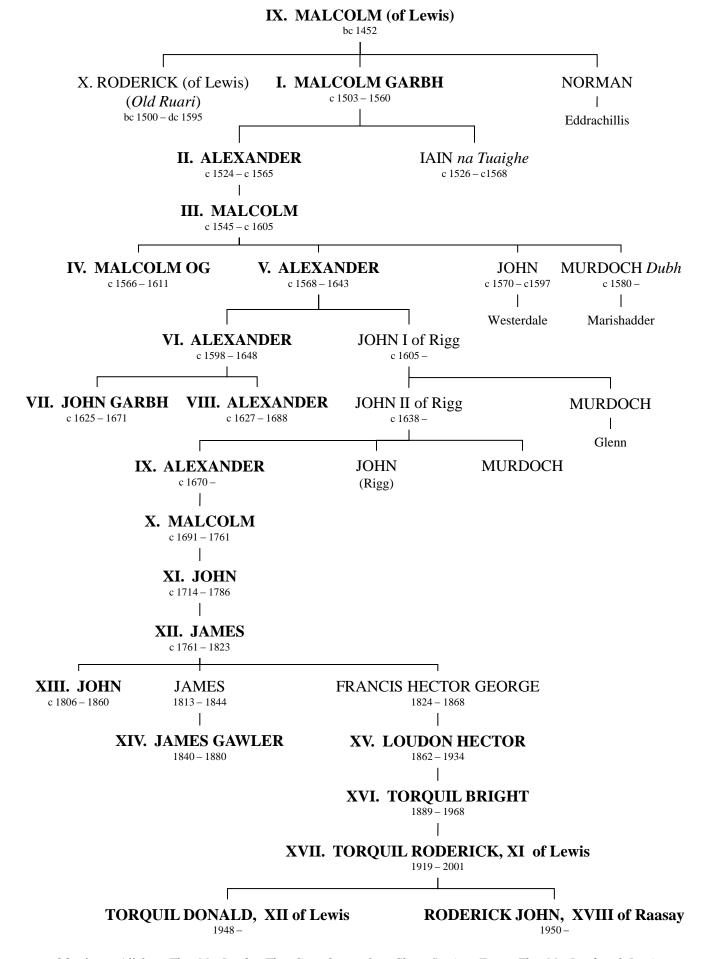
Donald Mackinnon and Alick Morrison, *The MacLeods—The Genealogy of a Clan, Section One: MacLeod Chiefs of Harris and Dunvegan* (Edinburgh, 1967).

Donald Mackinnon and Alick Morrison, *The MacLeods—The Genealogy of a Clan, Section Three: MacLeod Cadet Families Descended From William XIII Chief, Norman XII Chief, Iain Borb VI Chief, William Cleireach V Chief, Malcolm III Chief* (Edinburgh, 1970) pp. 15-19.





Note: All of Roderick X's legitimate sons predeceased him or died without issue. The title lay dormant until Torquil Roderick Macleod, XVII of Raasay, a descendant of Old Ruari's brother, Malcolm Garbh, successfully petitioned the Lord Lyon for the arms in 1988. (See lineage of the MacLeods of Raasay.)



Morrison, Alick, The MacLeods—The Genealogy of a Clan, Section Four: The MacLeods of Lewis, with Several Septs, including The MacLeods of Raasay (Edinburgh, 1990).