ly the power of the Goths was broken. Still many of them preferred independence under severe privations amidst the wild rocks of the Asturias, to abundance and plenty on the fertile plains of Murcia. At the head of those who sought a refuge in this mountain sanctuary was Pelayo, a prince of royal Gothic blood, and who is recognised by Spanish historians as having acceded to the throne in 718; Theo domir, the legitimate monarch, having ingloriously submitted to the yoke of the infidel. Numbers of his countrymen flocked to his standard, and his force became at length so formidable as to create alarm in the Saracens. A large army was despatched to the Asturias to crush the rising insurrection ; but in attempting to gain the position where Pelayo and his resolute followers were strongly posted, the Moors were repulsed with a slaughter so terrible, that for some years they showed no inclination to assail their for midable neighbours. Various successes followed, and the Asturias, now left in the undisturbed possession of Pelayo and his band, became the asylum of the liberty and the re ligion of the Christians in Spain. It formed the nucleus of a kingdom, which was destined slowly but surely to increase in size from century to century, until the invaders were finally expelled from the Peninsula. Little more is known of Pelayo, than that he gained repeated victories over the Moors, and died in peace in 737. He was succeeded by his son Favila, whose reign was brief and his end tragical, he having been killed by a wild boar in 739. The subsequent history of Spain is rendered so confused by the numerous kingdoms established by Christians and Moors, that some chronological guide is necessary to render it intelligible. We shall therefore present a chronological list of the various sovereigns who reigned over dif­ferent parts of the country, which had been erected into distinct and independent sovereignties. The dates given mark the years in which the sovereigns acceded to the throne ; the intervening periods, of course, indicate the du ration of their respective reigns. We shall commence with the Mahommedan succession, as during the earlier centu ries the greater part of Spain was subject to the Moors.

MAHOMMEDAN RULERS OF SPAIN.—CORDOVA.

1. *Emirs.—*Tarik ben Zeyad and Musa ben Nozeir, 711. Abdelasis ben Musa, 714. Ayub ben Habib and Alhaur ben Abderahman, 715. Alsama ben Melic, 721. Abder ahman ben Abdalla, 722. Ambisa ben Sohim, 724. Ho deira ben Abdalla and Yahia ben Zulema, 726. Othman ben Abi Neza, Hodeira ben A1haus, and Alhaitam ben Obeid, 727. Mohammed ben Abdalla, 728. Abderahman ben Abdalla (second time), 729. Abdelmelic ben Cotan, 733, Ocba ben Albegag, 736. Abdelmelic ben Cotan again, 741. Baleg ben Bakir, and Thalaba ben Sulema, 742. Husam ben Dhizar, 743. Thueba el Ameli, 744. Yussuf el Fehri, 746.

2. *Kings.—*Abderahman I. ben Moawia, 755. Hixem I. Abderahman, 787. Alhakem ben Hixem, 796. Abderahman II. ben Alhakem, 821. Mohammed I. ben Abderahman, 852. Almonahir ben Mohammed, 886. Abdalla, brother of the former, 888. Abderahman III. grandson of Abdalla, 912. Alhakem, II. son of Abderahman III. 961. Hixem II. ben Alhakem II., dethroned to make way for his cousin Mohammed, but restored in 1010; in 1012 finally removed, 976. Suleyman, 1012. Ali ben Hamud, 1015. Abderahman IV. 1017. Alcassim ben Hamud, brother of Ali, 1018. Abderahman V., and Mohammed II. cousin of Hixem IL, 1023. Hixem III. brother of Abderahman IV. 1026. Gewahr ben Mohammed, 1031. Mohammed ben Gewahr, 1044. Mohammed Almoateded, 1060. Moham med Almosstadir, 1099. *Dynasty of the Almoravides.—*Yussef ben Taxfin, 1094. Ali ben Yussef, 1107. Taxfin ben Ali, 1144. *Dynasty of the Almohades* Abdelmumen, 1147.

Yussef Abu Yacub, son of Abdelmumen, 1163. Yacub ben Yussef, 1178. Mohammed, son of Yacub, 1199. Abu Yacub, 1213. Abulmelic, and Abdelwahid son of Yacub, 1223. Almamon and Abu Alt, 1225.

KINGDOM OF GRANADA.

Mohammed I. Aben Alhamar, founder of the kingdom, 1238. Mohammed II. ben Mohammed, 1273. Moham­med III. Abu Abdalla, 1302. Nassir Abul Giux, brother of the preceding, 1309. Ismail ben Ferag, nephew of Nas sir, 1313. Mohammed IV. ben Ismail, 1325. Yussef Abul Hagiag, brother of the former, 1333. Mohammed V. ben Yussef, 1354. Ismail II. brother of Mohammed, 1359. Abu Said, brotherinlaw of Ismail II. 1360. Yussef II. Abu Abdalla, son of Mohammed V. 1391. Mohammed VI. son of Yussef II. 1396. Yussef, brother of Moham med VI. 1408. Muley Mohammed VII. son of Yussef

III. 1423. Mohammed VIII. cousin of Muley Moham med VII. 1427. Mohammed VII. restored, 1429. Yussef

IV. Aben Alhamar. Mohammed VII. restored a second time, 1432. Mohammed IX. Aben Osmin (nephew of Mohammed VII.), 1445. Mohammed X. nephew of Mohammed VII. 1454. Muley Ali Abul Hassan, son of Mohammed X. 1403. Abu Abdalla, son of Abul Hassan, 1483. Abdalla el Zagal, brother of Abul Hassan, 1484. Both princes survived the fall of Granada, which took place in 1491.

KINGDOM OF THE ASTURIAS AND LEON.

Pelayo, 718. Favila, son of Pelayo, 737. Alfonso, son inlaw of Pelayo, 739. Fruela I. son of Alfonso, 757. Aurelio, nephew of Alfonso, 768. Mauregato, bastard of Alfonso, 774. Bermudo I. nephew of Alfonso, 788. Alfonso II. son of Fruela, 791. Ramiro I. son of Bermudo, 842. Ordofio I. son of Ramiro, 850. Alfonso III. son of Ordoiio, 866. Garcia, son of Alfonso III. 910. Ordoño II. brother of Garcia, 914. Fruela II. son of Alfonso III. 923. Alfonso IV. son of Ordoño II. 925. Ramiro II. brother of the same Alfonso, 930. Ordoño III. son of Ramiro II. 950. Sancho I. brother of the same Ordoño, 955. Ramiro III. son of Sancho I. 967. Bermuda II. grandson of Fruela II. 982. Alfonso V. son of Bermudo II. 999. Bermudo III. son of Alfonso V. 1027. With this sovereign the male line of the house of Leon terminated. Leon and Castille now formed separate kingdoms, the contemporaneous sovereigns of which were :—

Leon.

1037. Fernando I. king of Cas­tille ; king of Leon in right of his wife.

1065. Alfonso VI. son of Ferdinando I.

1126. Alfonso VIII. (tbe empe­ror), son of Urraca.

1157. Fernando II. son of Alfonso the emperor.

1168. Alfonso IX. son of Ferdinanda II.

1230. Ferdinando III. son of Alfonso IX. (also king of Castille).

Castille.

1026. Sancho el Mayor, king of Navarre; first king of Castille in right of his wife.

1035. Fernando 1. son of Sancho.

1065. Sancho IL son of Ferdinando I.

1072. Alfonso I. son of Ferdi nando 1. (also VI. of Leon).

1109. Urraca, daughter of Ferdi­nande I., and Alfonso VII. (also sovereign of Leon).

1126. Alfonso II. (the emperor), son of Urraca.

1157. Sancho III. son of Alfonso

the emperor.

1158. Alfonso III. son of Sancho

III.

1214. Enrique I. «on of Alfonso III.

1217. Fernando III. son of Al­fonso IX. of Leon (afterwards king of Leon).