

Alderete then led the mutineers west across the Llanos of Venezuela into the region of Barquisimeto. There he met up with and joined the expedition of NIKOLAUS FEDERMANN (q.v.) of the Welser company.

Also present during this campaign was PEDRO DE VALDIVIA (q.v.), the future conquistador of Chile. The association between Valdivia and Alderete continued for some years, and in 1540 Alderete accompanied Valdivia on his conquest of Chile.

- Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo Fernandez de, *Historia general y natural de las Indias* (Seville 1535; Salamanca 1547; Madrid 1851-55; trans. by Sterling A. Stoudemire, Chapel Hill, N.C. 1959).

Schuller, Rodolfo R., *The Ordez and Dortal expeditions in search of El Dorado* (Washington 1916).

- See also the bibliography for NIKOLAUS FEDERMANN.

## A50 ALDERSEY, Laurence

1581-1587

EGYPT, GREECE, PALESTINE

(A) 16th-century English merchant adventurer. Nothing is known of Aldersey's life except that he was a merchant of London and was probably related to Thomas Aldersey. According to Hakluyt he made two journeys to the Levant, the first travelling overland across Europe and the second by the sea route. On his first journey in 1581 he left London on 1.4.81, crossed to the Netherlands and continued down the Rhine to Cologne (= Koln), Frankfurt and Augusta (3.5.81), and then by horse to Venice (13.5.-14.7.81). From Venice he sailed through the Mediterranean, passing Candia (= Crete) (23.7.81), calling at Missagh in Cyprus (2.8.81) and landing at Joppa (= Jaffa) (8.8.81). From there he travelled to Rama, Bethlehem and Jerusalem (left 20.8.81), then back to Joppa (22.8.81), Tripolis (26.8.81), Missagh (21-29.9.81), Iстриa and Venice (9.11.81). He returned across Europe by a similar route, passing through Augusta (25.11.81), Nuremberg (29.11-9.12.81), Frankfurt, Cologne, Arnhem, Utrecht, Dort, Antwerp and Flushing, from where he sailed for London, arriving on 6.1.82.

(B) On his second journey in 1586 Aldersey left Bristol on 21.2.86 with THOMAS CORDALL in the ship *Hercules*. The voyage took him to Gibraltar (16.3.86) and Goletta Island (29.3.86), then past Malta (4.4.86) to Zante (in western Greece) (9.4.86). From there he continued to Patras, Zante (again, 15.4.86), Strivalia Island, Candy (= Crete) (31.4.86), Melos (4.5.86), Ditter Island, and Chios (15.5.86) where he stayed for thirty-three days. His company were well received by the local *cadi*, having on board twenty Turks 'redeemed by Sir Francis Drake in the West Indies'. He continued to Singonina Island, Cyprus (24.6.86) and Tripoli in Syria (27.6.86), from where he took a small passage boat to Bichier (near Alexandria) (28.7.86). Aldersey then travelled overland to Alexandria, where he was received and given a conducted tour by THOMAS RICKMAN, master of the ship *Tyger*. He spent two weeks exploring the locality and travelled by boat to Cairo (5.8.86) where he met up with the merchants WILLIAM ALDAY and WILLIAM CAESAR. Aldersey returned to Alexandria (14.8.86) and sailed home by way of Algiers (left 7.1.87), arriving at Dartmouth on 1.2.87.

- Hakluyt, Richard, *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation...* (London 1598-1600).

## A51 ALDWORTH, Thomas

1611

INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA

An English merchant-adventurer who sailed to India by the Cape of Good Hope in 1611 on an English East India Company voyage. He might be the same as the Thomas Aldworth, sherriff of Bristol in 1609, or related to Thomas Aldworth, mayor of Bristol, who was associated with the voyage of Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT (q.v.) in 1583. A Richard Aldworth was one of the backers of Weymouth's voyage to Maine in 1605, while another member of the family, Robert Aldworth, was a merchant and mayor of Bristol. Thomas Aldworth's only real claim to fame is that he appears to have been the first person to suggest the founding of a settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. Writing to Sir Thomas Smythe in 1611, Aldworth said he had never in his life seen a better country, with 'very courteous and tractable folk'. The right place, he considered, to receive a hundred convicts each year, to be allowed to prosper or perish. After due consideration Smythe agreed, but only ten convicts were placed at the Cape, provided with 'half a pecke of turnopp seedes with others & a spade digg the grounde' under the leadership of one JAMES CROSSE, an unsuccessful highwayman. The venture was a failure. The terrified convicts sought shelter from the natives on Robben Island, where they eked out a miserable existence until visiting ships took pity on them. Three made their way back to England, where, directly on landing, they stole a purse and within hours were sent to the gallows. Smythe tried once more, but the second batch of prisoners, once arrived in Table Bay, begged the captain of their ship to hang them then and there, rather than abandoning them to the same fate as their predecessors. Unable to oblige, the captain left them on shore, whence, however, they were rescued only a few days later by another English ship.

Aldworth was for a while company factor at Surat, and in October 1614 by NICHOLAS DOWNTON (q.v.), who had arrived with a fleet of four vessels from England. Aldworth left overland in December 1614 and is known to have accompanied RICHARD STEEL (q.v.) as far as Gujarat.

- Hall, Richard, *Empires of the monsoon: A history of the Indian Ocean and its invaders* (London 1996).

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## A52 ALEMAN, Diego

1564

BOLIVIA

16th-century Spanish army officer and pioneer explorer of Bolivia. In 1564, while stationed as an army captain at La Paz, Aleman was commissioned by the viceroy of Peru, the Conde de Nieva, to undertake a reconnaissance of the Mojos, the lowland region of central and northern Bolivia. Unofficial expeditions under PEDRO DE CANDIA (q.v.) and PEDRO DE ANZURES (q.v.) had penetrated some distance into the region thirty years earlier but had met with disaster (see also the article for the Inca Yuapanqui).

Travelling on foot with a troop of twelve Spanish soldiers, Aleman entered the Mojos through the province of Cochabamba, travelling north over the mountains. After four weeks he arrived at Machari, the first province of the plains. Beyond that, according to hearsay, was the province of Paititi, and beyond that the province of

Peneca, the legendary realm of the Amazons. However, Aleman's expedition was soon discovered and ambushed by the Mojos Indians. Ten Spaniards were killed and Aleman was taken captive. One of the two survivors, FRANCISCO DE ARAYA (called 'El Moreno' or Francisco Moreno) a mestizo, made it back to his home town in Cochabamba where, before his death soon after, he related the fortunes of the expedition. His account eventually reached the ears of the Inca GARCILASO DE LA VEGA (q.v.). According to Garcilaso, Aleman became a chief among his captors and led them in battle against their enemies on the far side of the Rfo Amarumayu (= R. Madre de Dios).

See also JUAN ALVAREZ MALDONADO, and AGUSTIN ZAPATA for the 'discovery' of Paititi.

- Garcilaso de la Vega [junior], *Primera parte de los comentarios reales, que tratan del origen de los Incas, reyes que fueron del Peru...* (Lisbon 1609); *Segunda parte de los comentarios reales de los Incas; Historia general del Peru* (Cordoba 1617; Buenos Aires 1943-44).

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- Block, David, *In search of El Dorado: Spanish entry into Moxos, a tropical frontier, 1550-1767* (Ph.D. dissertation, Austin: Department of History, University of Texas, 1980).

Busto Duthurburu, José Antonio del, *El Conde de Nieva virrey del Peru* (Lima 1963).

'Entrada de la jornada de los Mojos y descubrimiento de la tierra de Los Llanos', in Marcos Jimenez de la Espada, *Relaciones geograficas de Indias: Peru - Biblioteca de Autores Españoles*, vol. 185 (Madrid 1965).

## A53 ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, early Russian voyages

1743-1779

PACIFIC N., ALASKA

Within two years of the voyages of VITUS BERING (q.v.) and ALEKSEI CHIRIKOV (q.v.) in the North Pacific, reports of blue fox, fur seal and sea otter abounding in the islands east of Kamchatka had spread throughout Eastern Siberia. From 1743 a number of exploratory voyages were undertaken towards the Aleutian Islands and other islands of the Bering Sea, unfortunately following the familiar pattern of Siberian expansion – ruthless exploitation of the aboriginal inhabitants and piratical greed.

The first trader who appears to have proceeded in the wake of Bering and Chirikov was YEMELYAN BASOV, a sergeant serving at Nizhne-Kamchatsk. With the vessel *Kapiton*, he sailed in 1743 to Bering Island, wintered there, and returned with a cargo of fox, fur-seal and sea-otter pelts. In 1745, backed by a Moscow merchant, he led an expedition to Copper Island (in the Komandorskiye Ostrova) and

brought back 1600 sea-otter, 2000 fur-seal, and 2000 blue fox skins.

As a result of Basov's success, the commander at Bolshertsk sponsored a drive to search for new islands, led by MIKHAIL NEVODCHIKOV. He set out from the mouth of the Kamchatka River and reached the Near Islands (Attu and Agattu), which were inhabited by Aleuts. He first attempted to land on Agattu but retreated when swarms of natives in kayaks came paddling towards him. On Attu the Russians took too much of an advantage of the cordial welcome they received. Several of the Aleut women were raped, while the men who came to their aid were slaughtered (Nevodchikov was already a convicted sex-offender). However, on his return to Kamchatka, Nevodchikov was empowered to oversee the collection of tributes from the islands. Reports of Basov's voyages and the maps made by Nevodchikov were sent back to St Petersburg, and samples of copper from Copper Island were analysed by the Academy.

A ship *Sv. Vladimir* visited the Aleutian Islands in 1758-60. The ship was outfitted by Simeon Krasilnikoff and Kikiphor Trapesnikoff, and called at Amlak Island in September 1759. A further voyage by the same ship is recorded in 1764-66, and in 1773 when it called at Attu Island.

Between 1746 and 1765 ANDREYAN TOLSTYKH discovered the Andreanof Islands, and GERASIM PRIBYLOV the Pribilof Islands.

The sailor STEPAN GLOTOV (= Glotoff) in the ship *Sv. Iulian* visited the Aleutian Islands in 1758-62. In 1759 he reached the islands of Umnak and Unalaska. He made a second voyage in 1762-66 as captain of the ship *Andrean and Natalia*, visiting the Aleutians, the coast of Alaska and Kodiak Island. It was during a voyage in May 1763 that Glotov salvaged the remains of Bering's ship, the *St Peter*. In September 1763 he disembarked on Kodiak Island and during the following summer (1764) undertook a reconnaissance of the coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

In the winter of 1762 the Aleuts seized and burned three Russian ships on Umnak and Unalaska and killed the crews. In retaliation Russian traders destroyed large numbers of Aleut villages. One of them, IVAN SOLOVYEV, in the ship *Holy Apostles Peter and Paul* sailed to the Aleutian Islands in 1764-66, on a voyage outfitted by the merchant Jacob Ulednikoff of Irkutsk. In 1764 he entertained himself by binding twelve Aleuts together in a row, one behind the other, to see how many a single musket ball would pierce. Apparently the bullet lodged in the tenth man.

NIKOLAI DAURKIN, a Chukchi native, in 1763-65 investigated the Chukchi Peninsula, the northwestern coast of Alaska and possibly the Diomed Islands.

Between 1763 and 1768, IVAN SIND (q.v.) undertook a number of surveys around the coast of Kamchatka and into the Bering Strait. He was followed by MIKHAIL LEVASHEV and PETR KRENTSYN (q.v.).

The ship *Evpl*, under contract to the Company of Moscow merchant Vasilii Serebrennikov, sailed the Aleutians between 1773 and 1779.

In 1779 the Cossack IVAN KOBELEV reached the Diomed Islands.

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