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whereas, the westerly wind does not bring them from the north-east coast of Asia under sour or five days. 4thly, That certain birds come regularly from the east every year in the same months, and, after continuing some months on the coast of Asia, return eastward with a like regularity.

Captain Beerings, and his Lieutenant likewise, took observations, at Kamtschatka, of two eclipses of the moon in the years 1728 and 1729, which helped me to state the longitude of that eastern extremity of Asia, with all the precision which the nature of these observations made by seamen, and with their own instruments, would admit of; but these first determinations have been since confirmed by observations, on Jupiter's satellites, taken in that place with the utmost accuracy by my brother and some Russians, conversant in these kinds of observations, and who were provided with the best of instruments.

After I had, near twenty years ago. got these first informations of the longitude of Kamtschatka, by means of Captain Beerings's map and journal, I made use of them in constructing the map now under view, representing the eastern extremity of Asia, with the opposite coast of North-America, in order to shew at once what still remains for discovery between these two large parts of the world. This map, in 1731, I had the honour of presenting to the Empress Ann and the Senate, in order to animate the Russians to undertake these discoveries, and it took effect; this Princess ordering a second voyage to be made according to the plan which I had drawn up for it.

In this memoir, I pointed out three different courses to be steered, in order to discover what remained unknown. One of these courses was from the south of Kamtschatka, making directly

See the note at the end of this memoir.