(covering California and “transforming the peninsula into an island”) results from the fact that these lands had belonged to the Russian Horde and remained closed for the Western European cartographers of the XVII-XVIII century, up until the defeat of “Pougachev”.

We witness the same to be the case with the next map of the American Northwest in the atlas ([1116]). This map dates from 1680, qv in fig. 12.50. It also falsely depicts California as an island. The Bering Strait is absent; the Western and Central part of North America are covered by a gigantic blank spot that extends deep into the ocean. The northern coastline is absent as well.

The next map dates from 1692 (see fig. 12.51). Same old story – the erroneous drawing of California as an island. European cartographers of the XVII century haven’t got a clue about the geography of the American Northwest. The coastline is absent; the alleged coast of Japan is drawn right next to California, which is perfectly incorrect.

The next map that depicts California has no exact
dating in the atlas ([1116]), and is presumed to date from the epoch of 1698 and later (see fig. 12.52). California is still an island. The American Northwest remains blank, which indicates that Europeans had no access to these parts.

The next map with California present upon it dates from 1710 ([1116], see fig. 12.53). California is still misrepresented as an island; we see the legend “Parts Unknown” written over the blank spot. No coastline as to yet.

Next we have the map of 1720 ([1116], see fig. 12.54). The geography of California remains unaltered, and the blank spot is still there, despite the fact that the East Coast of North America, likewise the