



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

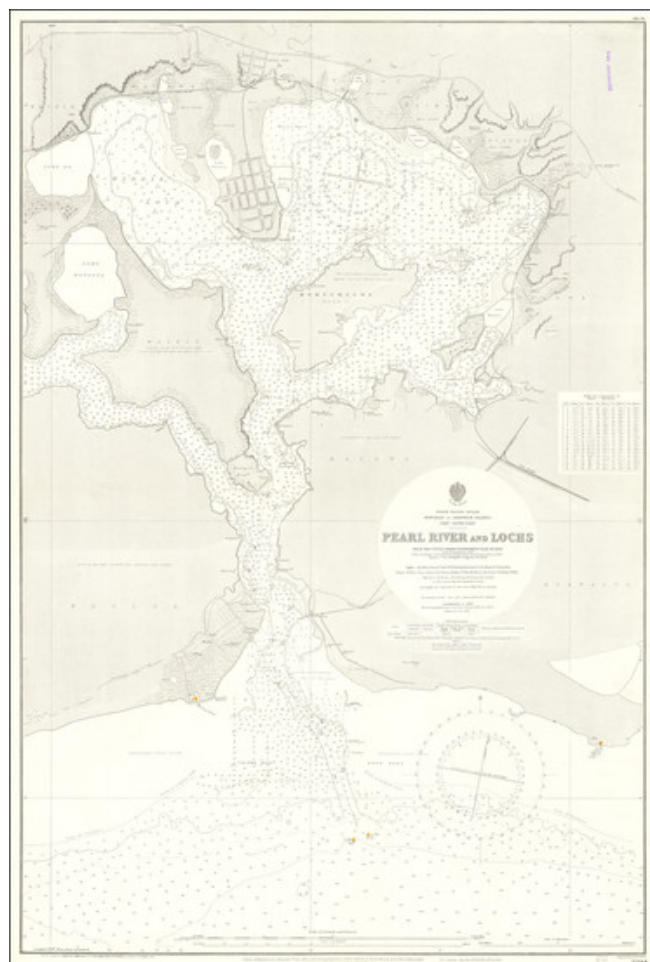
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## [Pearl Harbor] Pearl River and Lochs From The United States Government Plan of 1899

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**Stock#:** 67434  
**Map Maker:** British Admiralty  
**Date:** 1901 (1920)  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 26.5 x 39 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

Finely detailed chart of the Pearl River and "Lochs", illustrating the environs of Pearl Harbor, published by the British Admiralty.

First issued in 1901, this chart includes major revisions to 1920 and smaller revisions to 1931, just 10 years before the Japanese attack on the American military base at Pearl Harbor, which was first built in 1908.

The use of the term "Lochs" in connection with Pearl Harbor is quite unusual, although it also appears on a companion chart of the Hawaiian Islands, published by the Admiralty.



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#### The Lochs of Pearl Harbor

Pearl Harbor was originally an extensive shallow area called Wai Momi (meaning, "Waters of Pearl") or Pu'uloa (meaning, "long hill"). Pu'uloa was regarded as the home of the shark goddess, Ka'ahupahau, and her brother (or son), Kahi'uka, in Hawaiian legends. According to tradition, Keaunui, the head of the powerful Ewa chiefs, is credited with cutting a navigable channel near the present Pu'uloa saltworks, by which he made the estuary, known as "Pearl River," accessible to navigation

During the early nineteenth century, Pearl Harbor was not used for large ships. The interest of United States in the Hawaiian Islands grew as a result of its whaling, shipping and trading activity in the Pacific. As early as 1820, an "Agent of the United States for Commerce and Seamen" was appointed to look after American business in the Port of Honolulu.

From the conclusion of the Civil War, to the purchase of Alaska, to the increased importance of the Pacific states, the projected trade with countries in Asia and the desire for a duty-free market for Hawaiian staples, Hawaiian trade expanded. In 1865, the North Pacific Squadron was formed to embrace the western coast and Hawaii.

When King Lunalilo died in 1873, negotiations were underway for the cession of Pearl Harbor as a port for the duty-free export of sugar to the U.S. With the election of King Kalākaua in March 1874, riots prompted landing of sailors from *USS Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth*. The British warship, *HMS Tenedos*, also landed a token force. During the reign of King Kalākaua, the United States was granted exclusive rights to enter Pearl Harbor and to establish "a coaling and repair station."

Although this treaty continued in force until August 1898, the U.S. did not fortify Pearl Harbor as a naval base. As it had for 60 years, the shallow entrance constituted a formidable barrier against the use of the deep protected waters of the inner harbor.

The lochs (Lakes) of Pearl Harbor were utilized before American colonization. They were utilized by the locals for fishponds and pearl farming.

The first published description of the lagoon was in British Captain Nathaniel Portlock's journal in 1789. Pearl Harbor had been overlooked as the channel was too shallow for Western ships, only navigable by the swift and smaller canoes. It was not until the *HMS Blonde* captained by Lord Byron that a survey of the main channel and the three lochs were done by Lieutenant Charles R. Malden. Robert Dampier was also aboard the ship and completed these drawings of Pearl River. The *HMS Blonde* was returning the bodies of King Kamehameha II and Queen Kamāmalu, who had died from the measles in London.



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The lochs included Loko Hānāloa, Loko Kukona, Loko Eo, Loko Laulaunui, and Loko Weloka.

**Detailed Condition:**