

WEST-JAVA
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR

BATAVIA

AND FROM

BATAVIA TO THE PREANGER RE-
GENCIES AND TJILATJAP.

(With 9 Sketches).

BY

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BATAVIA,
Visser & Co.
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Kolot (6 miles) bathing place *Tjihampas*; — the little lake „*Patengoeng*” on the slope of the Goenong Patoewa (30 miles).

The little lake *Tji-Beuning* on the plateau of Pengalangan on the west side of the Goenong Wayang.

Rawa-Moendjoel (snipe shooting).

Hindu antiquities and ruins at Lewigadja (Tjimahi), Loembong, Tjililia, Gadja, Landojan, Rantja-Manjar (Bandjaran), Sapan (Tjiparai), Tjipanas (Madjalayah), Tjipeundjen (Goenong-Malabar).

Hunting on wild bulls, rhinoceros and tigers on the mountains. When wishing to visit the crater of the *Tangkoeban Praoe* one has to start early in the morning via Lembang (one hour and a half) with a cart or carriage (*f* 4 à *f* 7). The mandor or waiter of the pasangrahan at Lembang sees to the transport of the food, clothes etc. to the crater. A riding pony *f* 3.50;— a coolie *f* 0.50; a guide *f* 0.75 and a djoelic (Tandoe = sedan-chair) *f* 1 plus the wages of the coolies. At Lembang are splendid kina-plantations. On a little hill is the grave of Dr. F. Junghuhn, born in 1810 and who died in 1864, a renowned geologist and botanist.

Near the pasangrahan lies the dwelling of the late Dr. Junghuhn, now the residence of the adjunct-inspector of the government kina — plantations.

Some time ago a Mr. Saportas was the owner and tenant of this house and it was therein that the poisoning drama took place, which occasioned such a sensation at that time.

The way to the crater or „kawa” goes through kina-gardens and offers several fine prospects of the Bandoeng-valley. The double crater lies at 2071 M. above the sea and is a very difficult and dangerous descension.

Usually the Natives cross the Strait on „saskaks” or rafts of bamboe, the shallowness of some places forbidding the use of vessels or even small boats.

In 1721 the Dutch East-Indian Company tried pearl fishing or diving, but without success.

According to a legend the island was formerly populous but the fear of pirates and tigers caused them to remove to Java!

Noesa Kembangan is now scantily inhabited. In the ten hamlets scarcely two hundred souls are met with. Formerly the inhabitants cleared a way in the forests in order to get fields for their plantations, but the Government forbade this because the existance of crops which might feed an hostile fleet or invading force, was contrary to the interests of the defence of Tjilatjap. For this reason the Government resolved to depopulate the island as much as possible. Only a few houses remain standing below on the shore opposite Tjilatjap. The highroad, long 9 hours, made in 1829 from Karang-Bolang to Banteng-Mati is now in a bad condition.

Although the Natives pretend that the last rhinoceros on the island, which was considered holy and called „Karta-Dipo,” died seventy years ago already, it appears now that those beasts still exist there. From time to time rhinoceros-horns are offered for sale and as they procure, when pulverised an efficient medicine against the bite of serpents they fetch high prices.

The most remarkable grotto of dropstone in the island is found on the north-side near kampong *Manondjaja*; it is nearly 30 M. deep and 15 M. broad and is called *Massijit-Selah* (stone temple). A holy tomb of a mystic person (a stranger) is shown there. Near Taudjoeng Peningoan, (opposite to the mouth of the Tjitandoewi), the north-west cape of the island, in the vicinity of which stands the dangerous cliff *Batoe Gem-bajjok*, is the post *Banteng Mati* (dead woodbull), nearly 60 M. above the sea, on a rock in a romantic site. Close