

1920 — 1921

# Come to Java

---

## INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS

With two maps

---

Trips in the isle of Java, with notes on the  
climate, Railways, Steamer Services, Hotels  
• • • Places of interest for tourists, etc. • • •

The prices, times and regulations mentioned in this booklet  
• • are subject to change without notice • •

---

ISSUED BY THE  
**OFFICIAL TOURIST BUREAU**  
RIJSWIJK No. 18 — WELTEVREDEN

1. The Greater Sunda Islands comprising Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes and the smaller islands around them.
2. The lesser Sunda Islands, to wit the long stretch of islands to the East of Java consisting of Bali, Lombok, Soembawa, Soemba, Selor Islands, Wetar and Timor.
3. The Molucca's by which is meant all the smaller islands to the East of Celebes.
4. New Guinea, being that part of New Guinea which belongs to the Netherlands.

#### INHABITANTS.

The inhabitants of the Netherlands East are a mixture of different peoples; they may be divided in natives and foreigners. Amongst the latter ones the principal are: Europeans, Chinese, Arabs and other Asiatics.

The principal native races are: Malays in Sumatra and all the parts of the other islands, Sundanese in the West part of Java, Javanese in Central, North and part of East Java. Madoceres in East Java and Madoera, Boeginese in Celebes, Alfoers in the Northern part of Celebes and the Molucca's; Dayak's in Borneo, Bataks

in Sumatra, West of Deli, Achen Northern part of Sumatra, Papua Guinea.

#### FAUNA AND FLORA.

The fauna of the Dutch East may be in two classes, the one typical to the continent and the one having the type of the Australian continent. As already said the latter are supposed to have once formed part of two continents and the divisional line probably ran through Celebes as there is a fauna, characteristic in both continents.

The largest animals are found in the latter belonging to Asia and amongst the largest are: Tigers, panthers, elephants, buffalo (rhinoceros, tapir and deer). The Australian type is for the greater part represented by species of marsupials.

The flora of the Dutch East is very various. Species of shrubs may be counted by the sands, whilst different trees are found in the higher regions. Palms in various forms and we name amongst the species of tropical vegetation the Nipah, Aren and oil palms.

**Falls of the Tjibeureum.** The road passes through Tjibodas and for about an hour through a hilly country with a thick growth of luxuriant trees. Then one comes to an open hollow place full of rocks. The falls descend from the rocks opposite this hollow and consist of three streams. The largest one is in the centre. It has a drop of 450' and is commonly called the falls of Tjibeureum. The left one called Tjibodas (White Water) is also fairly large but the one to the right, called Tjikoendoel is much smaller and is partly hidden. In the vicinity of this cataract is a small grotto in which many bats house.

**Mount Gedeh** (9689 feet) and Mount Pangerango (9905) are twin mountains. To do the trip to the former in one day is rather strenuous and therefor the visitor is advised to leave Sindanglaya in the afternoon and stay overnight at Kandang Badak, (Badak means „Rhinoceros" and Kandang „kraal") situated at an altitude of about 7874 feet where a mountain hut is found. An early start must be made next morning so as not to miss the beautiful spectacle of sunrise.

From Sindanglaya to Tjibeureum one may go on horseback or by sedan chair, but from Tji-

beureum one must walk. On the way dang Badak at an elevation of 6562 feet a spring is met with. The water is very as the surrounding air is much cooler, the rising from it, are clearly shown.

Near Kandang Badak the road branches into two, the right one leading to Pangera and the left one to Mounth Gedeh. One must go to the left one to reach the small mountain Kandang Badak. It is a small place with accommodation for three and is built of wood and roofed with atap (made from Alang-Alang).

The key to this resthouse may be found from the surveyor of the Mountain Gedeh Tjibodas. For this Fl 1.— is due. Blank provisions must be carried from hotel Sindanglaya.

The following morning after about two hours walk one reaches the crater of the Gedeh volcano which was quiescent from 1761 to 1800; during the following twenty years, from 1800 to 1852 it had seven eruptions, the one being the most violent one.

The last eruption occurred in 1899 when weighing over 300 lbs were hurled a distance of half a mile.