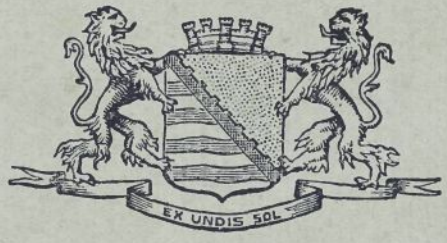
DUPLICAAT



BANDOENG

The Mountain City of Netherlands India

Compiled by
S. A. REITSMA

Published by
G. KOLFF & Co., Weltevreden — Batavia (Java)

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ISN=186257

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A bird's eye view of Bandoeng (Courtesy Military Photo Technical Service).

HISTORY, POPULATION, ETC.

Bandoeng, the capital of Mid=Preanger is a new city. That it is the third largest city of Netherlands India, as far as population is concerned, and that it possesses great possibilities for the future is due to the fact that it is centrally situated which brings it within a few hours of Batavia and that it possesses a delightfully cool, healthy, malaria=free climate and splendid environs.

A hunderd years ago Bandoeng consisted of only a few huts occu= pied by Sundanese farmers. The place only began to attain importance when the Governor General, Marshall Daendels transferred the seat of the regency from Dajeuhkolot on the Tjitaroem to the place where the Great Post Road, his creation, crossed the river Tjikapoendoeng. This was on the 25th. of May 1810. That the new settlement did not grow rapidly appears from the fact that in 1846 only 9 Europeans, 14 Chinese, 30 Arabs and about 13,000 natives lived in West Bandoeng and only 21 Europeans, 15 Chinese, 17 Arabs and about 18,000 natives in East Bandoeng; these figures also included the inhabitants of the surround= ing villages. It was only in 1862 when Bandoeng became the capital of the Preanger Regencies instead of Tjiandjoer, and the resident had a couple of administrative officials attached to him, that the town became more important.

It was however not so very important then. How could it have been? It took three days to reach Bandoeng from Batavia via Buitenzorg along the Great Post Road. Travellers from Batavia who made the journey by post coach drawn by four or six horses usually stayed the night at Bui= tenzorg, continuing their journey the following day, the team being rein= forced by oxen, over the Poentjak Pass to Tjiandjoer where the second halt was made. On the third day the Tjisokkan had to be forded and the Tjitaroem crossed on a raft, after which Bandoeng was finally reached along an undulating road.

The transport of all kinds of import articles experienced great dif= ficulties owing to the bad state of the roads and it will be realised how difficult it was to transport coffee and tea when it is mentioned that owing to the lack of draught animals, consignments were sometimes ten months on the road from the Bandoeng and Garoet districts to Batavia. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the European and native cultiva= tions could not develop and that Bandoeng grew but slowly.

How different was the situation when in 1884 the Government Rail= way from Buitenzorg over Soekaboemi and Tjiandjoer reached Bandoeng and the railway workshops and the seat of the exploitation of the West= ern Lines were established in the town. It was then possible to reach Batavia in one day and the transport of goods up and down the line could be accomplished quickly and safely. The number of inhabitants increa= sed by leaps and bounds and good schools and hotels sprang up, whilst





Sundanese Beauties

a population of 47, 194 of which 2199 were Europeans, 3704 Chinese, 41,493 natives and numerous Arabs and other foreign orientals. In 1920 we see that these figures had increased to 9372 Europeans, 7702 Chinese and 73,199 natives, a total of 90,273 souls.

At the present day, in the middle of 1926, there are 16057 Europeans, 11,000 Chinese and 150,000 natives, a total of 177,057 souls.

In the surrounding country, where the Regent of Bandoeng had shortly before organized his famous deer hunts, the wilderness was brought under cultivation.

In order to give an idea of the growth of the town it may be mentioned that the population of the town itself hardly reached the figure of 30,000 in 1896. In 1906 the town was promoted to a municipality and had then

peans, 12901 Chinese and 141,540 natives registered, not including the domestic servants and the troops in garrison. If these are also included the total number of inhabitants is not far short of 200,000.

The native population of Bandoeng is, as in all the large towns, a mixture of all the native races. The Sundanese are however in the majority and Bandoeng is therefore regarded as the capital of the Pasoendan (The Sundanese countries).

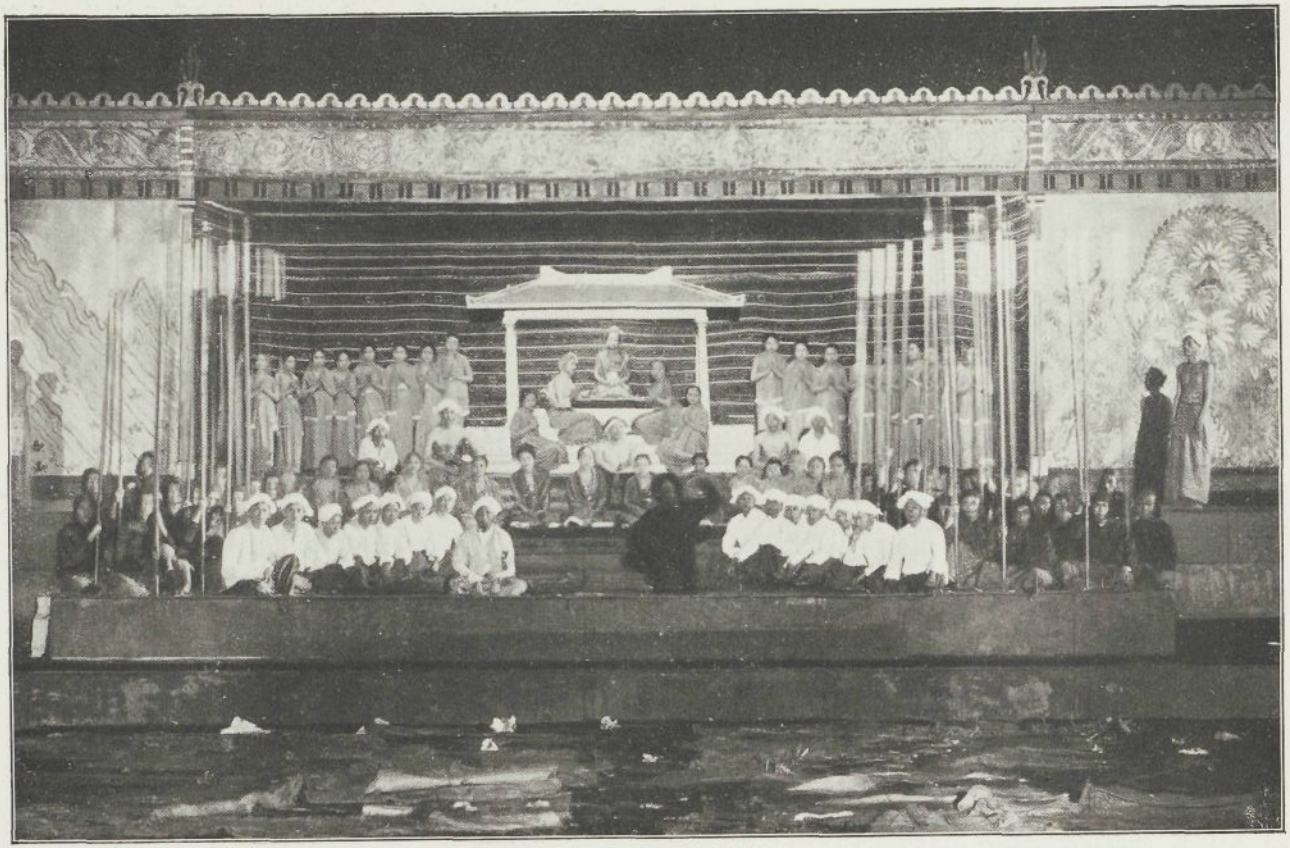
A great improvement in the communication with the coast took place in 1906 when the shorter route from Batavia via Tjikampek, Poerwakarta and Padalarang to Bandoeng was completed and it was possible to journey to Batavia for business and to return the same day. The great disadvantage of the long distance then disappeared and the advantages of the climate were able to make themselves felt.



The "Klenteng", Chinese temple.

These advantages are not to be underestimated. Situated on the Northern edge of the tremendous fertile plateau, on an average more than 2100 feet above sea level, which is watered by the Tjitaroem, the town is absolutely free from malaria, whilst the average temperature is seven degrees Fahrenheit lower than that of the coastal towns. Whilst in the coast towns one has to endure the full force of the tropical heat, Bandoeng possesses a climate which borders on the sub-tropical — cold nights, cool mornings and evenings and a midday temperature which is never oppressive. The rainy season in the mountains lasts longer than on the plains, although there is little difference in the total rainfall, with the result that the climate on the plateau is more uniform and one experiences less discomfort from the dust in the dry season.

It was for this reason that Bandoeng, once it was within a few hours journey from the coast, soon became a health resort and the doctors sent their patients in the coast towns there to recuperate whilst pensioned

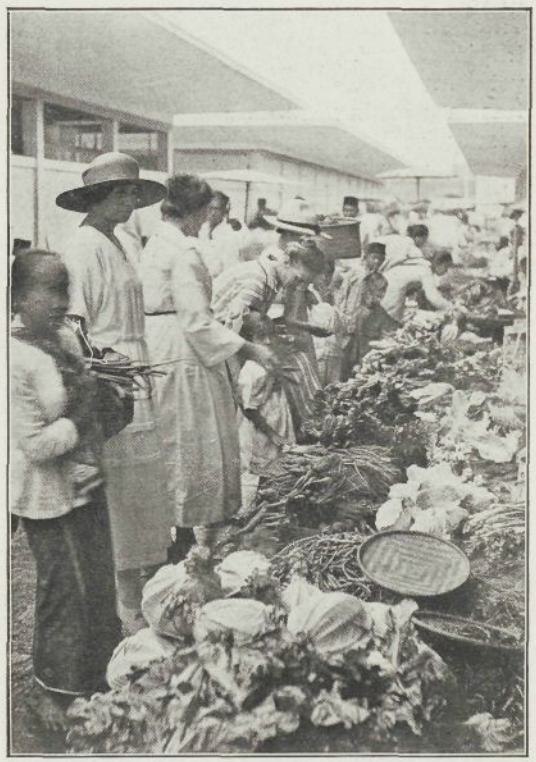


A scene from the Sundanese open-air theatrical performance, Loetoeng Kasaroeng, the wandering ape.

officials were not long in coming to the conclusion that it was an excellent place to retire to.

It was however a long time before prejudice was overwon and Bandoeng became to be regarded as the most suitable place for the establishment of Governments offices and for intermediate and high school institutions. People were so accustomed to the coast that it was not an easy matter to break the historic line. But once the War Department was transferred in 1916 from Batavia to Bandoeng, the largest department of general administration i.e. The Department of Government Industries, which includes the State Rail- and Tramways, the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Service and the Mine Service, followed suit in 1921. The Water Power and Electricity Services had been already previously transferred. The Indische Centrale Aanschaffingsdienst (Indian Central Purchase Dept.) which places yearly orders amounting to more than *f* 14, 000,000 on behalf of the various Government Services, was also established in Bandoeng.

At one time it appeared as though the other departments would soon follow the good example but the depression which set in after the war was responsible for a reaction in the growth of the town.



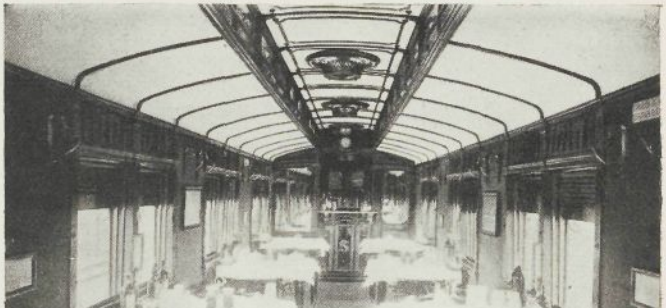
Passar Baroe, the busy native market in the early morning.

In his book *"West of the Pacific"*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1925, Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, Research Associate in Geography at Yale University, writes the following words which are really worthy of consideration:

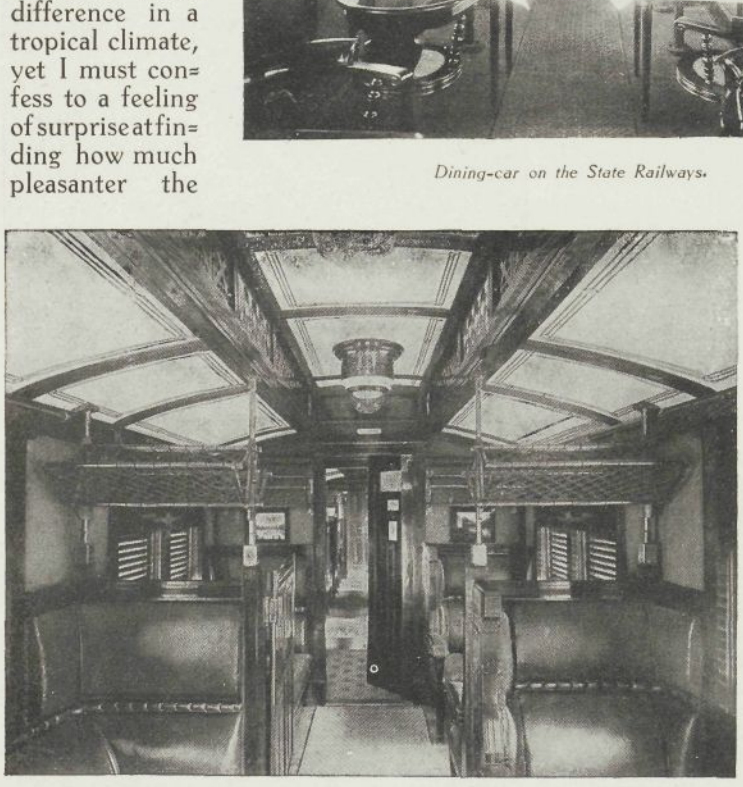
"In the highlands the Dutch get along much better than in the lowlands, both in health and character. In fact, it seems probable that a considerable share of the reduction in drinking and other vices is due to the more healthful life now possible because of the steady although all too

leisurely tendency of the Dutch to move away from the unhealty lowlands into the relatively bracing highlands.

"I have always known that a slight altitude made a great difference in a tropical climate, yet I must confess to a feeling of surprise at finding how much pleasanter the temperature feels at Bandoeng, 2300 feet above the sea, than at Batavia and Soerabaya on the sea coast. Bandoeng is a partial capital, one of three. Most of the Government offices are at Batavia, but the Governor General lives at Buitenzorg, 40 miles away and 800 feet higher, while the departments of War and Public Works have been moved to Bandoeng. In time it is to be hoped that practically the whole government will be moved



Dining-car on the State Railways.

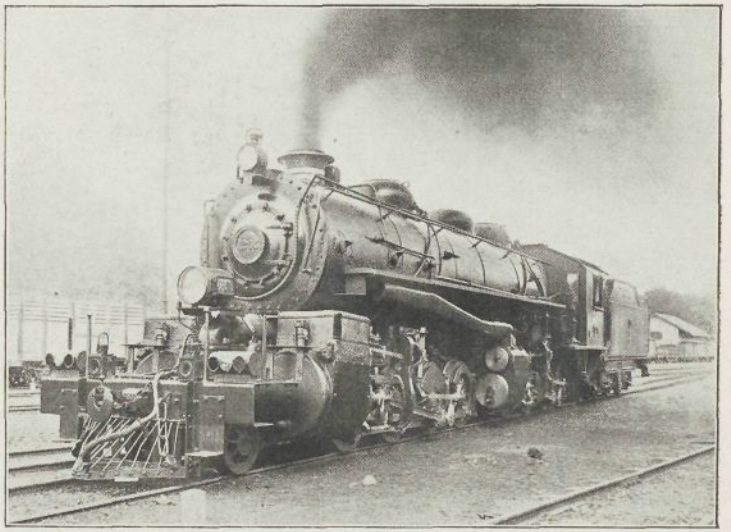


First class compartment on the State Railways.

to that place or to still higher altitudes near by. Such a course would certainly pay in dollars and cents. I was astonished to find that among people so sensible as the Dutch so little is being done to prevent the greatest of all drains upon the government namely, ill-health and especially the inefficiency which comes from the tropical climate and from the frequent necessity of sending away good men well trained for their work."

The learned writer also illustrated his point of view with a few examples.

It was just the same with the educational institutions as with the government offices. In 1921 the Technical High School was opened, where youths are trained for civil engineers, a training which is in no way inferior to that given in Europe. The results were excellent. Professors and students were able to work much better in the cool climate, but notwithstanding this, preference was given to Batavia when the Juridical School was opened in 1925. Parallel to this case we see that the seat of the government of West Java, which was inaugurated in 1926, was established at Batavia notwithstanding the express wish of the representative body, the People's Council, that same should have its seat in Bandoeng.



One of the powerful mountain locomotives, American Mallettype.

But the reaction is only temporary and every cloud has a silver lining; shortly, when improved financial conditions arrive, it is certain that the movement commenced by the Governors General Idenburg and Count van Limburg Stirum to make Bandoeng the seat of government and the centre of advanced education, will be continued, so that this young city will in the future harbour all offices, institutions and educational establishments which do not necessarily have to be situated on the coast.

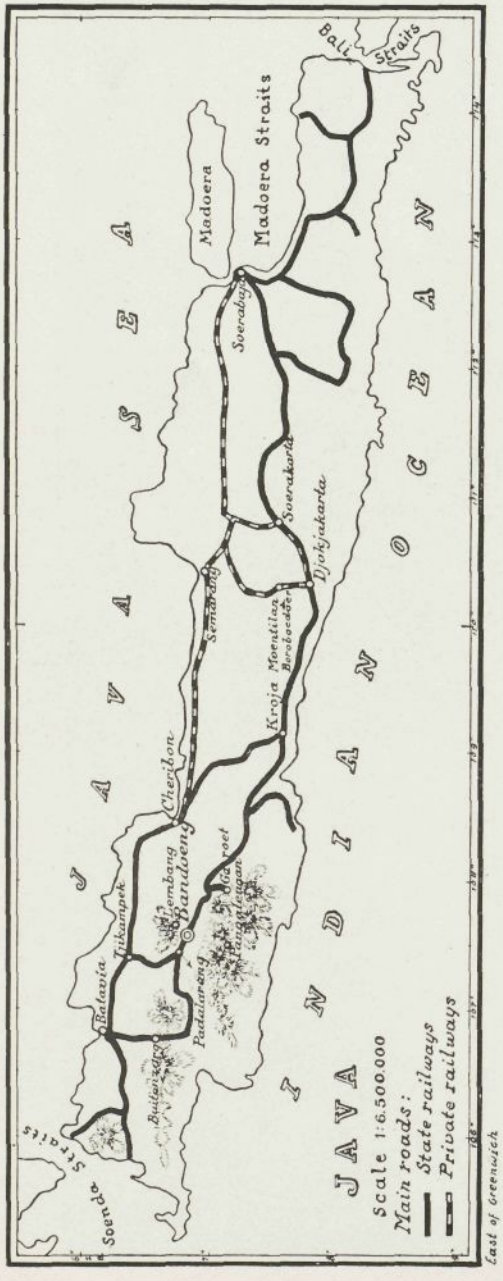
There is a wonderful future in store for Bandoeng which fifty years ago was an unknown insignificant place.



The horse-shoe bend on the State Railways in the Preanger. (*By courtesy of the Military Photo Technical Service.*)



Railway bridge Tjimeta near Sasaksaät.



HOW TO REACH BANDOENG.

From the East, Bandoeng can be reached from Sourabaya and Samarang and thus also from Djokja and Solo in one day by express train, with comfortable carriages and a dining car. One arrives then at 7.45 p.m. on the station at Bandoeng. The distance from Sourabaya to Bandoeng is 698 K.M., from Samarang 557, from Solo 448 and from Djokja 388 K.M.

If the journey has been made by boat to Tandjong Priok and from there either by electric train or motor car to Weltevreden, it is possible to find excellent accomodation in one of the many hotels: Hotel des Indes, Hotel Koningsplein, Java Hotel or Hotel der Nederlanden.

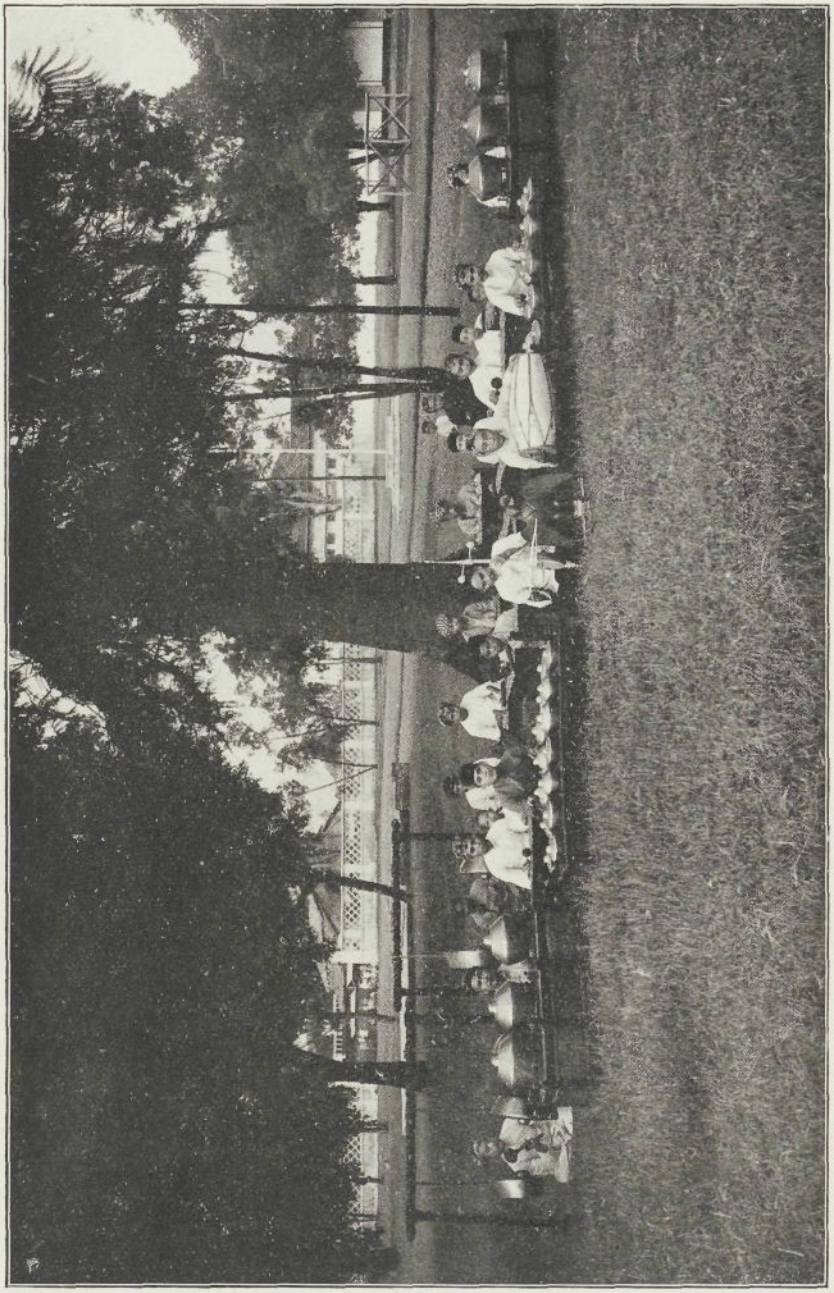
If the journey is to be continued after a short stay there are two different routes to choose from. In the first place the trip can be made via Buitenzorg, the residence of the Governor General and the seat of the world-famous Botanical Gardens, and then along the beautiful road by motor car or by State Railway to Bandoeng, a total distance of 206 K.M. On the other hand the shorter way may be chosen by motor car or State Railway via Tjikampek, Poerwakarta and Padalarang a distance of 170 K.M. A fast train leaves Weltevreden twice daily on this route both of which are provided with dining cars. The morning train leaves at 8.5 from the Koningsplein Station

and arrives at its destination at 12.45 p.m. and the afternoon train — from Poerwakarta till Padalarang drawn by a powerful mountain locomotive — leaves the Koningsplein Station of Batavia at 2 p.m. and arrives at Bandoeng at 6.45 p.m. The part of the line from Maswati until the 1000 yards long tunnel of Sasaksaät is reached by the bridge over the Tjisomang. The views of the mountain landscapes to be seen from the comfort of the up-to-date carriages provided with electric fans and light are without comparison especially the windings through the mountains immediately after the tunnel is passed, whilst one cannot help admiring the splendid work accomplished by the Dutch engineers to overcome the natural difficulties.



Front of the Preanger Hotel.

It is with regret that one passes the large paper factory at Padalarang, the military garrison at Tjimahi, and enters the plateau of Bandoeng leaving the beautiful mountain behind. Happily the journey is nearly terminated and a comfortable hotel awaits the tired passenger.



The native orchestra (gamelan) of the Regent of Bandoeng.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF BANDOENG.

Motor buses from the two largest hotels are always in attendance at the station on the arrival of the train, i.e. one from the Grand Hotel Preanger and one from the Grand Hotel Homann. Both of these hotels are first class and are provided with large and airy rooms, excellent bathrooms, good food, and pleasant surroundings; music brightens up the meal times and dancing can also be indulged in. English, French and German are spoken in both of these hotels; carriages and motor cars can be hired for sightseeing in the town and for trips in the vicinity; the prices of the rooms are moderate varying from *f* 9.— to *f* 15.— per day including breakfast, lunch and dinner.



Front view of Grand Hotel Homann.

In addition to these two first class hotels there are also several cheaper hotels and very good boarding houses in the town. A list of same will be found at the back of this booklet, or reference may be made to the telephone directory.

Both the "Preanger Hotel" and the "Grand Hotel Homann" are situated in the centre of the town close to the Bragaweg. The Post and Telegraph office is close by from where it is also possible to commiunicate by wireless with any station in the world.

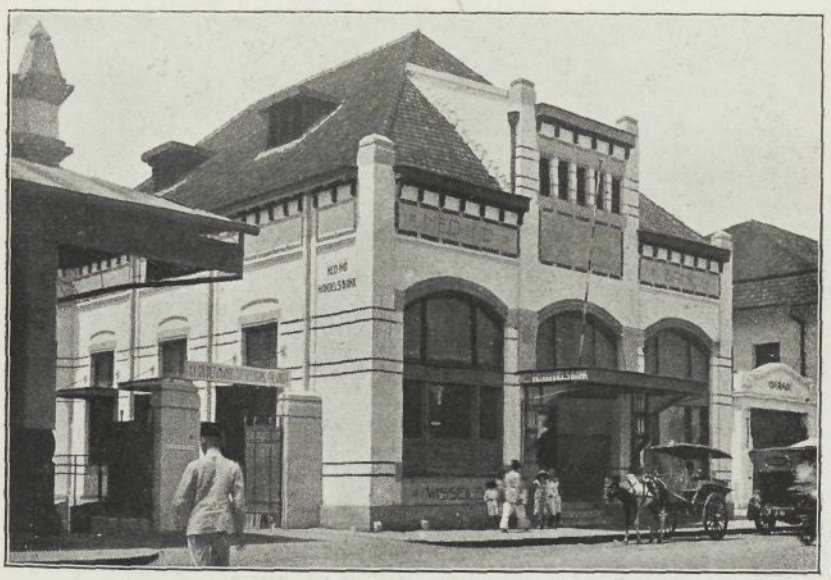
Amusements are also to be found in the immediate vicinity such as the Concordia Club, for which an introduction can be obtained, with its spacious theatre and ball room, where concerts are given every Thursday evening, and its well stocked reading room. Next door is the Concordia Cinema and a little further at the beginning of the Naripanweg is the club "Ons Genoegen"; in the Bragaweg are the restaurants „De Gouden Lepel" and "Maison Bogerijen", the latter a first class establishment.



One of Bandoeng's splendid buildings. — The Java Bank.



Factory-building with view on the Groote Postweg.



The office of the Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank



The Department of Government Industries. (*By courtesy of the Military Photo Technical Service*).

Close to the Post and Telegraph Office on the Groote Postweg (Great Post Road) and near the aloon=aloon (the square near the mesdjid) one finds a very good Chinese restaurant and the Elita Cinema. In addition to these two cinemas the Orion Cinema at Kebon Djati and the Empress Cinema at Soeniaradja are open in the evening.

On the aloon=aloon one's attention is attracted by the ,,kaboepaten" i.e. the official residence of the Regent (Head of the native population and president of the Regency Council) and the mesdjid, the Mohammedan house of prayer, the tower of which may be visited except on Fridays. The visitor must remove his shoes before entering but this inconvenience is amply rewarded by the beautiful view of the town and the surrounding mountains. Between the Concordia Club and the Post Office in the Groote Postweg three banks have established their offices i.e. the Factory of the Nederlandsche Handel Mij (Netherlands Trading Society), the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank (Netherlands Indian Commercial Bank) and the Nederlandsch Indische Escompto Mij. (Netherlands Indian Discount Bank). The splendid building of the Java Bank will be noticed at the end of the Bragaweg close to the the railway crossing. In this neighbourhood i.e. the vicinity of the small but quiet and pretty Pieters Park are also a Protestant and Roman Catholic Church (1), the Head Offices of the Government Railways, The Court building, the Catholic Girl's High School "Sint Angela", the old training school for native teachers, the residence of the Assistant Resident in which the municipal offices are to be established, and a little further to the North the building of the Masonic Lodge.



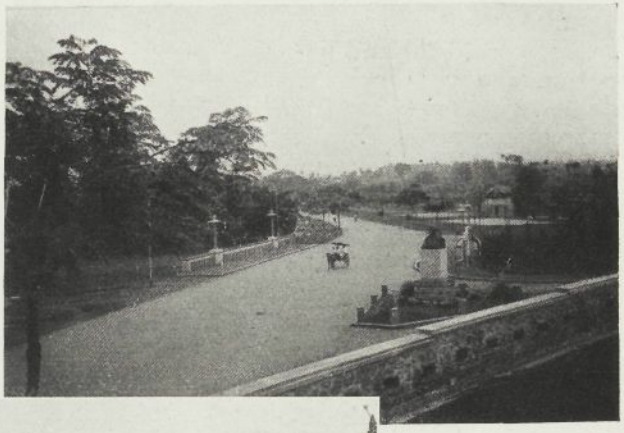
The Municipal Hospital

A visit in the morning hours to one of the three municipal markets is extremely interesting. Passer Baroe, the largest and busiest always attracts numerous visitors and not without reason, for it is here in this

(1) The Chinese Temple, the ,,Klenteng" is situated in West Bandoeng.

The Department of Government Industries. (By courtesy of the Military Photo Technical Service).

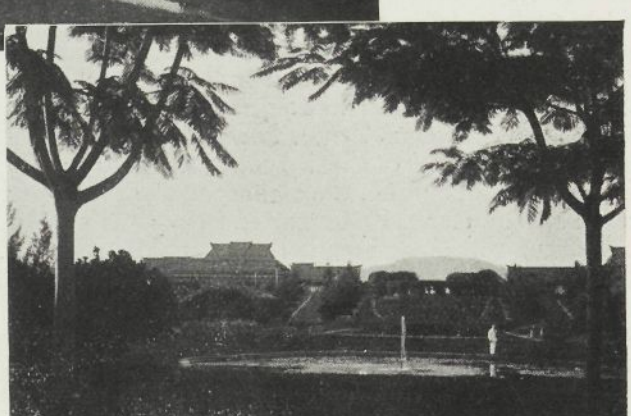










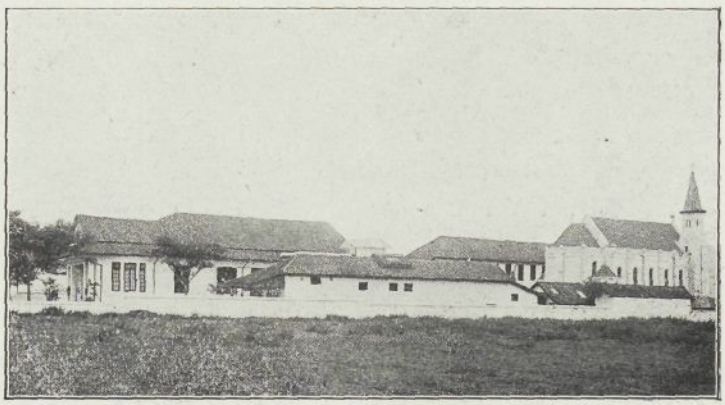


Views in the Garden of Bandoeng.

1. *Engelbert van Bevervoorde Road with the statue of the unfortunate airman*; 2. *The Orange-Park*; 3. *The Technical High School with IJzerman-Park in the foreground and the Tangkoeban Prahoe in the distance.*

spotlessly clean market that an interesting part of the native population congregates. Thousands of purchasers swarm here pushing and crowding before the stalls and shops with eatables, fruits, basket work and articles of clothing. Especially at the point where fresh water fish and salt water fish, brought from the coast by railway, are sold, it is always extremely busy.

It is always a pleasure to walk round here in the cool early morning hours and after crossing the railway at Passar Baroe, one sees the official residence of the Resident of Mid-Preanger, situated in picturesque surroundings. To the West are the godowns and workshops of the Government Railways, which may be viewed under expert guidance on application; 1200 people are busy here the whole day long building railway coaches and fitting and repairing locomotives.

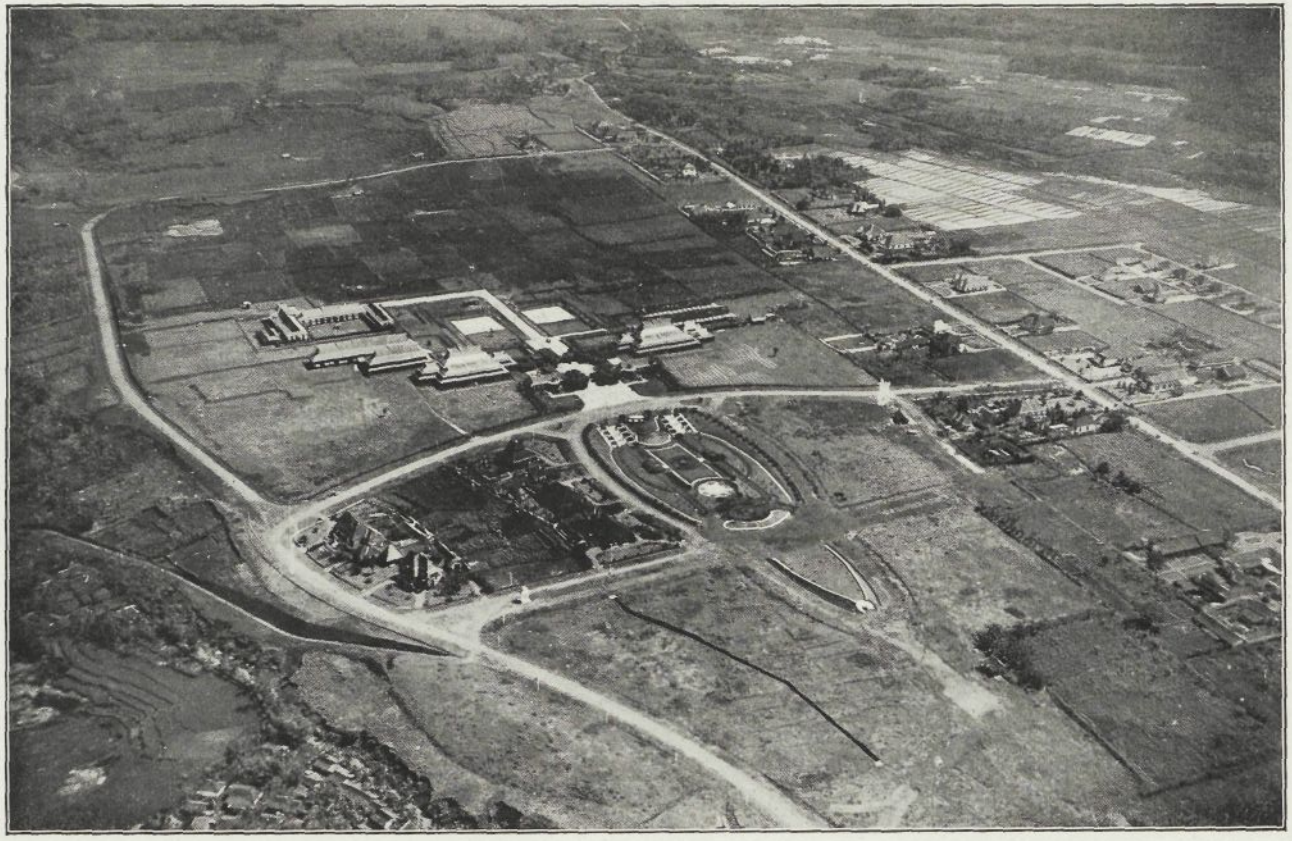


St. Borromeus hospital with Roman Catholic church.

Walking along past the Resident's house one passes the Koningin Wilhelmina Hospital for Eye Diseases, and the Bandoeng Quinine Factory which latter institution however may not be viewed. Close by is the European Cemetry and the Blind Institute; the latter may be visited on application.

The Lembangweg is now reached.

To the West are extensive building plots on which several schools are already rising as well as large buildings to house the Government Vaccination Institution and the Pasteur Institute; bordering on these buildings is the Municipal Hopital, a modern and splendidly equipped institution. This Government Vaccination Institution is of comparatively recent date and at the same time one of the largest in the world. This will be realized when it is mentioned that whereas in Holland ten vaccination institutions have to furnish vaccine for 250,000 vaccinations, and in Germany twenty institutions supply sufficient vaccine for approximately 4,000,000 people, the Netherlands Indian institution has during the last ten years supplied vaccine for an average of 9.000,000 vacci-



The Technical High School as seen from the air. (*By courtesy of the Military Photo Technical Service*).

nations, whilst in 1925 this figure had increased to 12,000,000. Of no less importance is the hydrophobia vaccine and serum department. The Municipal Hospital, which became a necessity owing to the large number of patients from the hotter districts and even from the Straits Settlements, who preferred to be operated upon and nursed in a cool climate, has, like the none the less excellent Roman Catholic Hospital of St. Borromeus on the Dagoweg, the advantage of a quiet position. The patients can choose their own doctor and the charges including food are for the former institution, from *f* 12.50 to *f* 15.— for the 1st. class and *f* 10.— for the 2nd. class per day, whilst for St. Borromeus the charges are *f* 12.50 in the 1st class and *f* 10.— in the 2nd class.



The beautiful Pieters Park.

Continuing along the Northern edge of the town one has an uninterrupted view of the mountain ranges which enclose the plateau to the North and above which the tops of the Boerangrang, the active volcano Tangkoeban Prahoe, the Boekit Toenggoel and the Poeloesari are silhouetted against the skyline; crossing the concrete bridge over the Tjikapoendoeng, past the statue of the aviator Capt. Engelbert van Bevervoorde who was killed in a flying accident, the park district is reached. Here one sees the buildings of the Technical High School, built in Menangkabou style, outlined against the sky behind the pretty Yzerman Park with its splashing fountains. Every year twenty to thirty European, Native and Chinese civil engineers leave this Government Institution which was established in 1920 by private enterprise, but which has since been taken over by the Government.

Continuing, the aforementioned Roman Catholic Hospital is to be seen, bituated on the front of the Hoogeschoolweg and in the Dagoweg, whilst sehind it are the massive buildings of the Department of Government

The Technical High School as seen from the air. (By courtesy of the Military Photo Technical Service).



Palace of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army *War Department* *Insulinde Park in the morni*

Industries in which are housed, in addition to the departmental staff, the Post-, Telegraph- and Telephone Service, the Mine Service, the Salt Monopoly and the Inspection Service of the Rail- and Tramways in Netherlands India.

A special permit is required to climb the tower but if this has been obtained a wonderful view of the fertile plains with their villages and rice fields, with the extensive, spaciously built town steeped in sunshine, presents itself to the eye. To the North one sees the proud sentinel of Bandoeng, the Tangkoeban Prahoe, with the white dome of the Bosscha astronomical observatory on the ranges close to Lembang. To the East the horizon is shut out by the mighty Goentoer and the Papandajan whilst the graceful cone of the Tjikoray can be seen in the distance. To the South the Rakoetak, the Malabar and the Tiloe shut out the further view; the radio station Malabar can clearly be seen in the saddle between these two latter mountains, over which the road to Pengalengan runs. Further to the West lie the Djampang Mountains with the Patoeha volcano and the valley, closed by the Boerangrang, through which the Tjitaroem breaks in mighty waterfalls and through which the railway to Buitenzorg and Batavia winds and bends.

Now and then military aeroplanes ascend from the direction of Tjimahi. They circle over the town and return to the flying ground at



Government High School *Officers' dwellings*

nsulinde Park in the morning.

Andir or descend in the East to the flying ground at Soeka Miskin; sometimes they disappear between the Goentoer and Poeloesari where the railway to Sourabaya runs near the Nagreg Pass over the low dividing range.

From the tower of the Department, — which government office it may be mentioned is also provided with an excellent technical and economical library, open to the public —, the churches, the hotels and, to the South East, the extensive Artillery Construction Establishment, the camps, training grounds and sport grounds can be seen.

Here at the Department, one is on the border of the villa garden city with its new streets, and new houses nestled amid an abundance of flowers, and the numerous public building.

In the first place the building and grounds of the Jaarbeurs (Annual Fair) attract the attention of the visitor; these may be viewed upon application in the main building. During the greater part of the year the buildings are not in use but in the two weeks between the end of June and the middle of July they are transformed into a busy scene. The Jaarbeurs and Jaarmarkt are then open, and the exhibitions, congresses and amusements draw crowds of visitors. As will be seen from the following table the number of visitors who pay for admission to the Fair is steadily increasing.



The Main Building of the Jaarbeurs (Annual Fair).

1st.	Fair.	1920	23	days.	Total	58,220	persons.	Av. p. day	2591
2nd.	,,	1921	23	,,	,,	75,743	,,	,, ,, ,,	3293
3rd.	,,	1922	23	,,	,,	95,024	,,	,, ,, ,,	4131
4th.	,,	1923	16	,,	,,	78,843	,,	,, ,, ,,	4928
5th.	,,	1924	16	,,	,,	124,269	,,	,, ,, ,,	7767
6th.	,,	1925	16	,,	,,	146,348	,,	,, ,, ,,	9147

Merchants, who desire to introduce a new product into the market or who desire to make their business better known, will find in the Jaarbeurs an excellent opportunity; the permanent secretarial offices in the Menado Street will be only too pleased to furnish any information either in writing or verbally.



The library of the War Department in the Molukken Park.

Close to the Jaarbeurs are also excellent sport grounds and near the Molukken Park— in which is the statue of Father Verbraak, the soldier's friend in the war days in Acheen — and Insulinde Park are, among others, the Government High School with five year courses, the Department of War and the beautiful palace of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Numerous officers' houses have been built in these beautiful surroundings and one can see that Bandoeng owes its importance in no small way to the garrison quartered here, in Tjimahi and Batoe Djadjar. In Bandoeng itself are stationed the 15th. Batt. of Infantry, the 1st. Depot Batt. of Infantry, the Training Cadre, the Motor Artillery, the Cavalry Depot, a platoon of orderlies, the Air Service, the Military Sport School the Pyrotechnical Workshops, the Artillery Construction Shops and the Projectile Factory. The immense war stores are also situated here.

Close to the Insulinde Park is also the Head Office of the Water Power and Electricity Service whilst on the way back to the hotels one

The Main Building of the Jaarbeurs (Annual Fair).



Rice fields near Bandoeng with the Tangkoeban Prahoe in the background.

passes the van Deventer School, a boarding school for Sundanese girls, mostly daughters of priajis — native chiefs. If the return journey is made along another road the headquarters of the Salvation Army, which has also chosen the healthiest place in Netherlands India for its headquarters, are passed.

During the above mentioned trip through the town, which can be extended to Passer Kosambi along the Riouwstreet, the new districts of the town, in which the Europeans live, have been visited. A separate trip to South Bandoeng with its dominating native population is also of considerable interest. It is here that one meets with the real Sundanese life, happy and elated — for the Sundanese has a sunny nature and is always ready for a joke or pleasure — and the women in theirbrightly coloured clothes are a veritable delight to the eye. Traversing good roads one arrives at Tegallega a large race course, which dates back to the time when the Resident, the Regent and the lower chiefs possessed large racing stables. The Sundanese is still mad on racing and the yearly races always draw thousands from the neighbourhood to the capital of Priangan. Without his beloved race horse life would not be worth living for the Sundanese. He willingly walks days through the mountains in order to be able to enjoy the thrill of the races and all that connected with it. And many an European coming down from the estates in his motorcar to the races passes the long line of pedestrains, bent under their burdens, who are on their way in search of the excitement of the races.



A typical European dwelling house.

During the race days at the end of June and especially at the beginning of August, Bandoeng is a city of pleasure; the totalisator, opera, comedy and music draw visitors from all parts of Java, the hotels and boarding

Rice fields near Bandoeng with the Tangkoeban Prahoe in the background.

The Kawah Ratoe, one of the twin craters of the Tangkoeban Prahoe.

houses are then crowded and the sounds of music and the popping of corks is to be heard in the clubs. At Tegallega an enthusiastic motley crowd anxiously follows the results of the races. However when there are no races it is quiet and peaceful in the vicinity of Tegallega and of the Training School for Native Officials, which is nearly as old as Bandoeng itself. This school is situated close by on the South side of the extensive field and on the road to Bandjaran, Pengalengan and Tjiwidej, which crosses the river Tjitaroem near Dajeuhkolot.

When making short trips from Bandoeng one should not omit to visit the bathing place at Tjihampelas on the Dagoweg, which is practically still under the smoke of Bandoeng. This bathing place, where the crystal water flows into the basin out of the rocks, is close to the Javasche Conservenfabriek where tinned foods are prepared and also where the vegetable fat "Dulcine" is manufactured. A dip in the cold water of Tjihampelas is a real pleasure and extremely refreshing.



The twin crater of the Tangkoeban Prahoe (By courtesy of the Military Photo Technical Service)

Another pretty trip is to the "Tea House" at Dago on the Dagoweg. From the terrace a wonderful view of the Bandoeng plateau, surrounded by the mighty mountains, can be obtained. Especially in the evening this country resort, which can be reached in a quarter of an hour by motor car, is well worth a visit. An exceptionally fine view of the splendid sunset can be obtained from here and then after a few minutes thousands of lights below in the town spring into being.

The Kawah Ratoe, one of the twin craters of the Tangkoeban Prahoe.

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INTERS

on all subjects
all languages

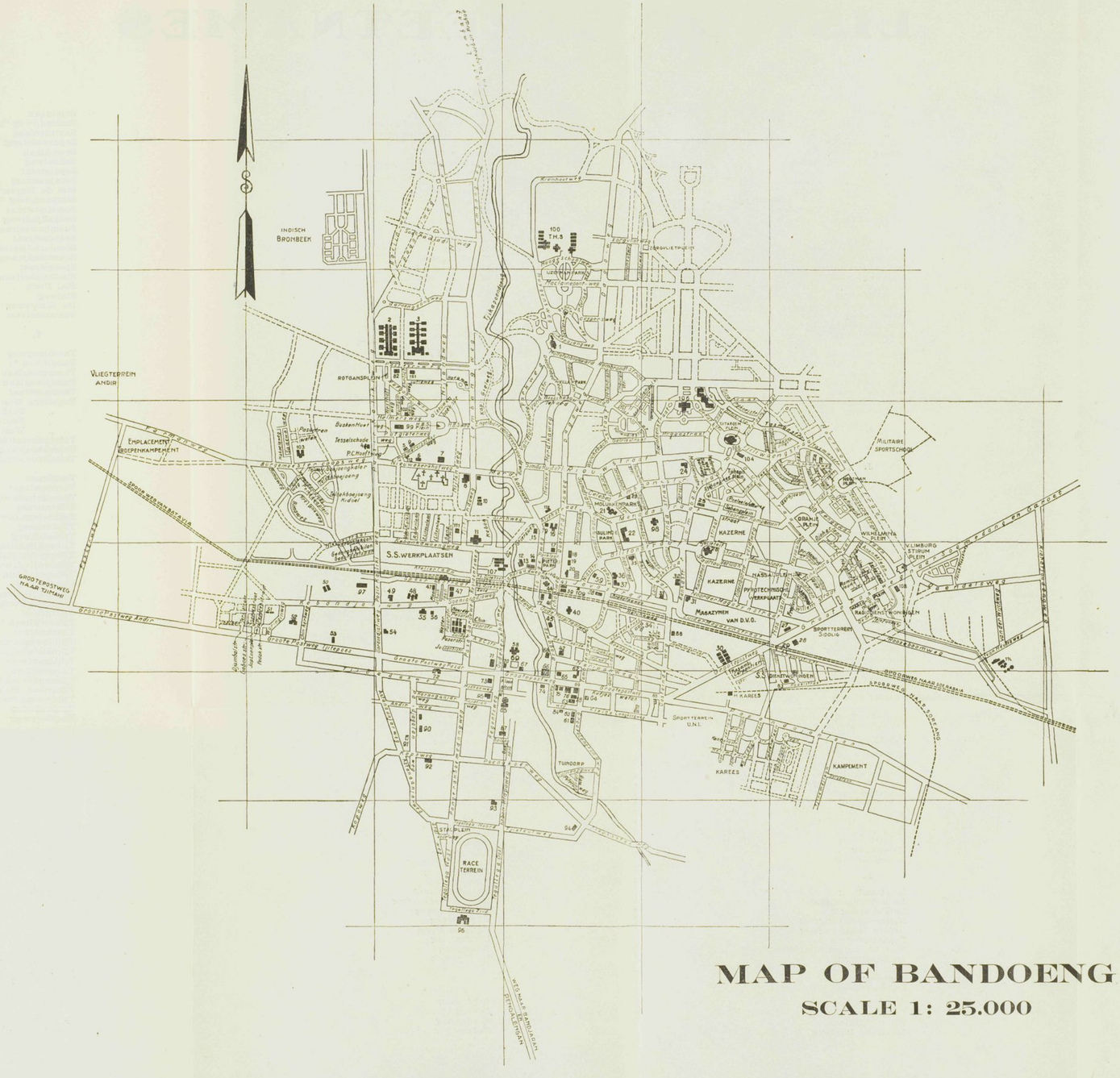
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Weltevreden

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TEVREDEN

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1 Secretary, Municipal Council
2 Municipal Hospitaal
3 Pasteur Institute
4 Missionary Training School
5 Roemer Visscher Association
6 Government School for Natives
7 Blind Institute
8 Quinine Factory
9 Government European 3rd. School
10 Kon. Wilhelmina Ophthalmic Hospital
11 Resident's House
12 Local Court
13 Protestant Church
14 Government European 2nd. School
15 St. Jan Lodge
16 Assistant Resident's House
17 Government Girls' School
18 School of the Sisters Ursulinen
19 Govenment Dutch-Native School
20 Training School for Native Teachers
21 Palace Commander — in. Chief of the Army
22 War Department
23 Bandoeng Tennis Club
24 Private Elementary School
25 Bandoeng Boarding School
26 Military Canteen
27 Office, Corps of Military Engineers.
28 Government Pawn Shop
29 Stopping Place Tjikoedapateuh
30 Pasar Kosambi
31 Main Military Guard
32 Office of the Topographical Service.
33 Army Commissariat Office
34 van Deventer School
35 High School
36 Government Europeaan 1st. School A.
37 M. U. L. O. School
38 Salvation Army
39 Parsonage
40 Telephone Office
41 Government European 1st. School B.
42 „Ons Genoegen" Club.
43 Roman Catholic Church
44 Java Bank
45 Maison Bogeryen
46 Station Government Railways
47 Offices, Government Railways
48 Bos Institute
49 Missionary Church
50 Government Coffee Factory. (former).
51 Pasar Andir
52 Chinese temple
53 Christian Dutch-Chinese School
54 Hotel Tiang Hoa
55 Chinese School Tiong Hoa
56 Hotel Semarang
57 Pasar Baroe



MAP OF BANDOENG

SCALE 1: 25.000

58 Prison
59 Offices, Water Power & Electricity Service
60 Offices, Provincial Works
61 Government Railway Ticket Printing Office
62 Hotel Preanger
63 Offices, I. C. A.
64 Controller's House
65 Hotel Wilhelmina
66 Concordia Club and Cinema
67 Factory. (Netherlands Trading Society)
68
69 NILLMIJ
70 Escompto. (Netherlands India Discount Bank)
71 Post & Telegraph Office
72 Government Pawn shop
73 Mesjid
74 Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
75 Hotel Homann
76 Residency Office
77 Cadastre Office
78 B. O. W. Office (Public Works)
79 Irrigation Offices
80
81 Government School for natives
82 Public Works Office
83 Survey Office, Government Railways.
84 Cadastral Courses
85 Regent's House (Kaboepaten)
86 District Bank
87 Governm. Dutch-Chinese School
88 Blacksmith Courses
89 Government Receiver
90 Christian Dutch-Native School
91 Governement School for Natives
92 Government School for Natives
93 Government Dutch-Native School
94 Government School for Natives
95 Police Station & Court
96 Training School for Native Officials
97 Goods Yards, Government Railways
98 Annual Fair (Jaarbeurs)
99 Second High School
100 Technical High School
101 Second M. U. L. O. School
102 Christian European School
103 Native Trade School
104 Technical School
105 Sub Post Office
106 Department of Government Industries
107 Head Office, Government Railways.
108 Tjihapit Power Station
109 Roman Catholic Boy's School
110 Gas Works
111 Police Headquarters
112 Second Christian Dutch-Native School

LIST OF STREETNAMES

A.

A. B. C. Straat
Afandi gang
Alexanderlaan
Aloon-aloon Oost *)
„ West *)
„ Zuid *)
Altman gang
Ambonstraat
Ananaslaan
Andirweg
Antennestraat *)
Ardjoenaweg
Asmisteeg *)
Astanaanjarweg
Atelierlaan
Atjehstraat

B.

Baladewaweg *)
Balistraat
Balonggedeweg
Bandastraat
Bandjaranweg
Bankastraat
Barendtsstraat
De Bazelweg
Bengawanlaan
Berlageweg
Bilderdijkstraat
Bilitonstraat
Bimaweg
Nieuwe Binnenweg *)
Blimbinglaan
Boeahbatoeweg
Boengsoeweg
Borneostraat
Borromeusweg
Bosschaboulevard
Bothstraat
Bragaweg
Brantasstraat
Burgemeester Coopsweg
Busken Huetweg

C.

Carpentierstraat
Celebesstraat
Ceramstraat
Chin. Voorstraat
Chin. Kerkweg
Coenstraat
Coorde gang
Curieweg
Cuypersweg

D.

Dacostaboulevard
Daendelsweg
Dagoweg
Van Deventerweg
Van Diemenstraat
Djambalstraat
Djeroeklaan *)
Djoharlaan
Doekoelaan

E.

Ehrlichweg
Embonggang
Emmalaan
Engelbert v. Bevervoordeweg

F.

Farmanweg
Floresstraat
Fokkerweg
Frederikslaan
Frisiastraat

G.

Gaboesstraat
Galoenggoenglaan
Gardoedjatiweg
Garoenggangweg
Gedongdelapan
Gedongsembilan
Gelriastraat
Gempol
„ koelon
„ wetan
Goentoerlaan
Groote Postweg
„ Postweg Andir
„ „ Katja² Wetan
„ „ Kosambi
„ „ Pasar
„ „ naar Soemedang
„ „ Tjitepoes
De Groostraat

H.

Halimoenlaan
Halmaherastraat
Hataweg
H. B. S.-weg
H. B. S.-plein
Heemskerkstraat
Helmersweg
Van Heutszweg
Hollandiastraat
P. C. Hooftweg
Hoogeschoolweg
Oude Hospitaalweg
Houtstraat
Van Houtenweg
Houtman Plein
Houtmanstraat
Huygensweg

I.

Insulinde Park

J.

Jacob Mosselweg
Jap Loen Plein
Jap Loen straat
Javastraat
Jo Soen Bi straat
Joen Liong straat
Julianalaan

K.

Kadjaksanweg
Kampementstraat
Noorder Kampementstraat
Kanarielaan
Kantoorweg
Kapatianweg
Kapt. Gielweg
Karanganjarweg
Karangtengah
Karapitanweg *)
Kartiniweg
De Katstraat
Kebondjatiweg
„ djoekoet Noord
„ djoekoet Zuid
„ kawoengweg
„ klapaweg
„ sirihweg
Kentjanastraat
Kerklaan
Nieuwe Kerkhofweg
Oude Kerkhofweg
Kiaratjondongweg
Kihioerstraat
De Klerkweg
Van der Kolklaan
Kopoweg
Krakatauweg
Kresnaweg
Kromhoutweg

L.

Landraadweg
Leeuwenhoekstraat
Lembangweg
Kleine Lengkongweg
Groote Lengkongweg
Limburgiastraat
Van Limburgstirumplein
1e Litsonlaan
2e „
Logeweg
Lombokstraat

M.

Maarschalklaan
Maclaine Pontweg
Madoerastraat
Noorder Magazijnstraat
Zuider Magazijnstraat
Malabarlaan
Manggalaan
Manglitlaan
Marconi Plein
„ straat
Mataramweg
Mauritslaan
Menadostraat
Merdikaliweg
Nieuwe Merdikaweg
Oude Merdikaweg
Meijllweg
Molukkenpark
Moskeeweg
Multatuliboulevard

N.

Nakoelaweg
Nangkalaan
Naripanweg
Nassaulaan
„ Plein
Natunaweg
Niasstraat
Nieuwe straat
Nijlandweg

O.

Van Oldenbarneveldtweg
Oosteindebinnen
„ weg
Oranjeplein

P.

Padjagalanweg
Paledangweg *)
Pangeran Soemedangweg
Papandajanlaan
Parklaan
Parkweg
Pasanglaan
Pasantrenwetan
Pasarbaroeweg
Achter Pasarstraat *)
Noorder Pasarstraat
Wester Pasarstraat
Zuider Pasarstraat
Pasirkalikiweg
Pasteurweg
Patoehalaan
Pedakstraat
Pendawa Plein
Pandawaweg
Pepetekstraat
Petersweg
Pietersparkt
Poeloelaoetweg
Poengkoerweg
Potgieterweg
Prins Hendrikstraat
Progostraat

R.

Radiostraat *)
Radiumweg
Ramboetanlaan
Rasamalaweg
Ravijnweg
Reaelstraat
Regentsweg
Rembrandtstraat
Residentsweg
Riouwstraat
Roelofsenstraat
Roemervisscherweg
Rooseboomweg
Röntgenweg
Rotgans Plein
Rotgansweg
Rozenlaan
De Rypwyk

S.

Saäd gang
Sabang Plein
Sabangweg
Sadawaweg
Salaklaan
Samiadjiweg *)
Sanintenlaan
Saparoeastraat
Sawahlaan
Schoolweg
Sepatstraat
Serajoestraat
Sim de Ruyterlaan
Simpangsteeg *)
Societeitstraat
Soekadjadiweg
Soembawastraat
Soendastraat
Soeniaradjasteeg *)
Soeniaradjaweg
Spoorstraat
Stadhouderlaan
Stal Plein
Stalweg
De Stuursweg
Sumatrastraat

T.

Tamblongweg
Tamimweg *)
Tampomaslaan
Tandjoenglaan
Tasmanstraat
Tegallega Oost
„ Zuid
„ Noord
„ West
Telefunkenstraat
Teloekboejoengweg
Teloekboejoengkaler
„ kidoel
Teristraat
Ternatestraat
Tesselschadeweg
Timorstraat
Tjakranegaraweg
Tjiateulweg
Tjibadakweg
Tjibeunjingstraat
Tjibeunjingplantsoen Noord
Tjibeunjingplantsoen Zuid
Tjihapit Plein
Tjihapitweg
Tjikapajangweg
Tjikapoendoengsteeg *)
Tjikiniweg
Tjikoerajlaan *)
Tjilakistraat
Tjiliwoengstraat
Tjimanoekstraat
Tjipagantiweg
Tjiremajlaan
Tjisangkoejstraat
Tjitaroem Plein
Tjitaroemstraat
Tjitjendoweg
Tuindorpweg

V.

Verkerkweg
Vondelstraat

W.

Waringinweg
Wenckebachstraat
Westhoffweg
Wilhelmina Plein
Wilhelminastraat
Willemstraat
Windoestraat
Van der Wijckweg

Y.

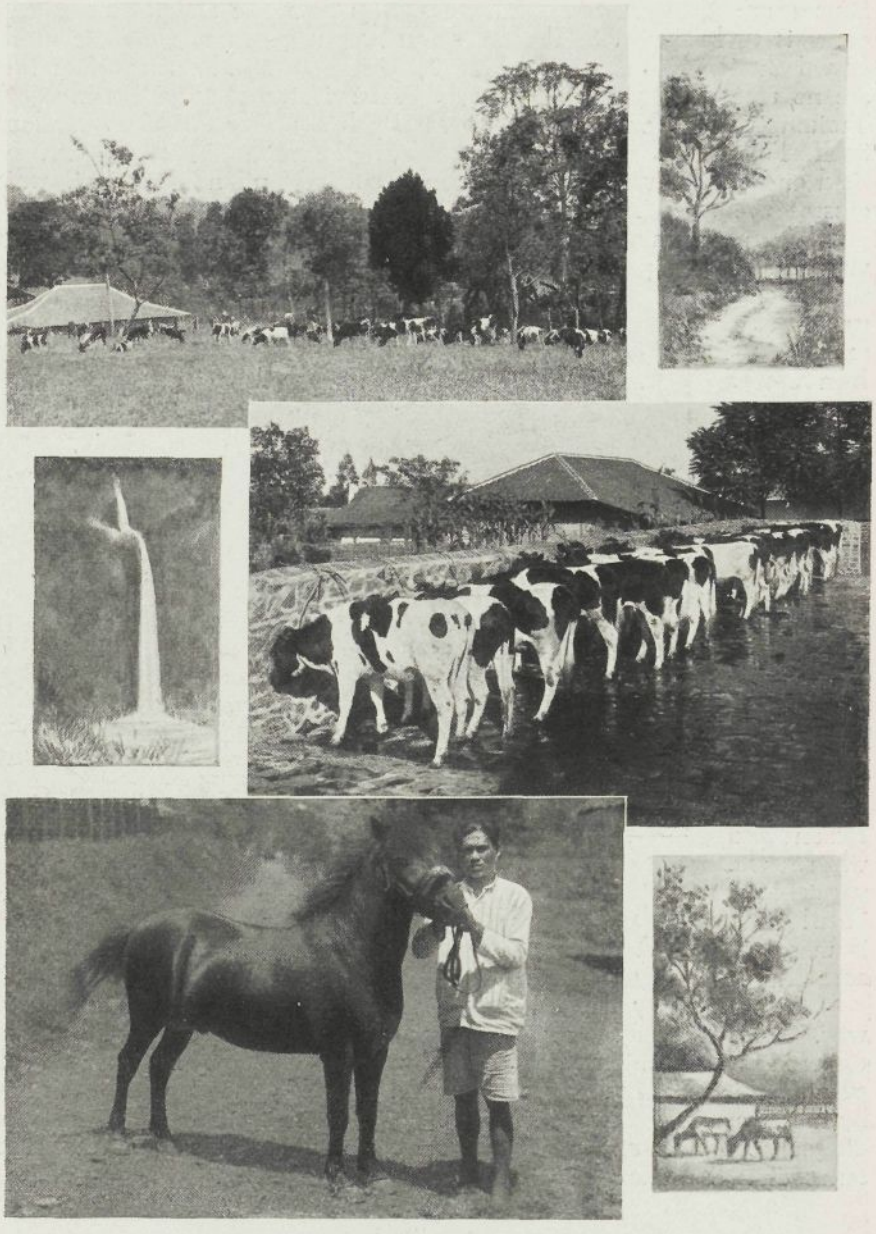
Yzerman Park

Z.

Zadelweg
Zeelandiastraat
Zorgvliet Plein
Zorgvlietweg

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*) These names do not occur on the plan but have been included here with a view to make the list complete.



Views on the dairy farm of Messrs. Hirschbaum and van Zijl, near Bandoeng.
1. *Cattle grazing;* 2. *Calves, 18 months old;* 3. *Sandalwood stallion.*

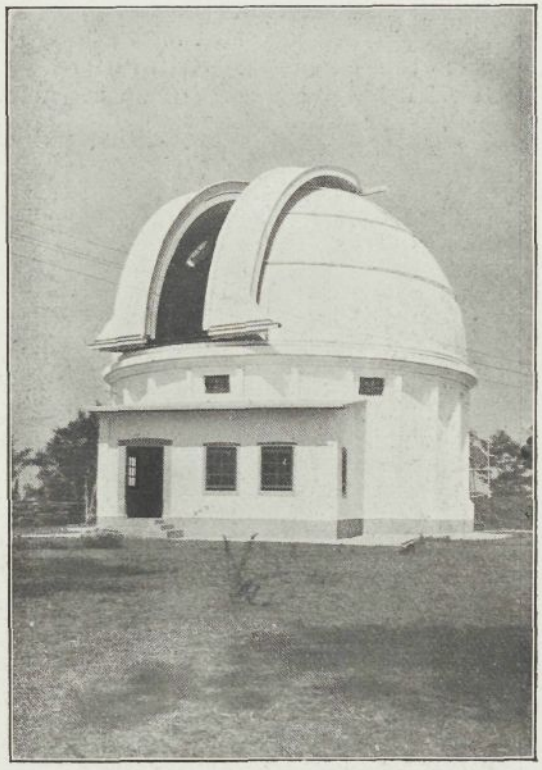
THE ENVIRONS.

Next to the wonderfully cool, malaria=free climate the beautiful en=virons of Bandoeng are the greatest attraction of the town.

The enormous pla=teau, 250 square miles in area, which is ellip=tical in shape and about 35 miles long is crossed in the length by the Tjitaroem, which breaks through the mount=ain range at Radja=mandala. It is extremely fertile and completely covered with prosperous kampongs (native villa=ges) nestled in the middle of rice fields.

Bandoeng lies on the Northern edge of this plateau against the slopes of the Tangkoeban Prahoe so that it is possible to reach the hilly and moun=tainous country with its wonderful natural scenery in a short time.

According to local belief the great plateau which is completely sur=rounded by mountains was once a tremendous lake and the Sundanese legend reads as follows.

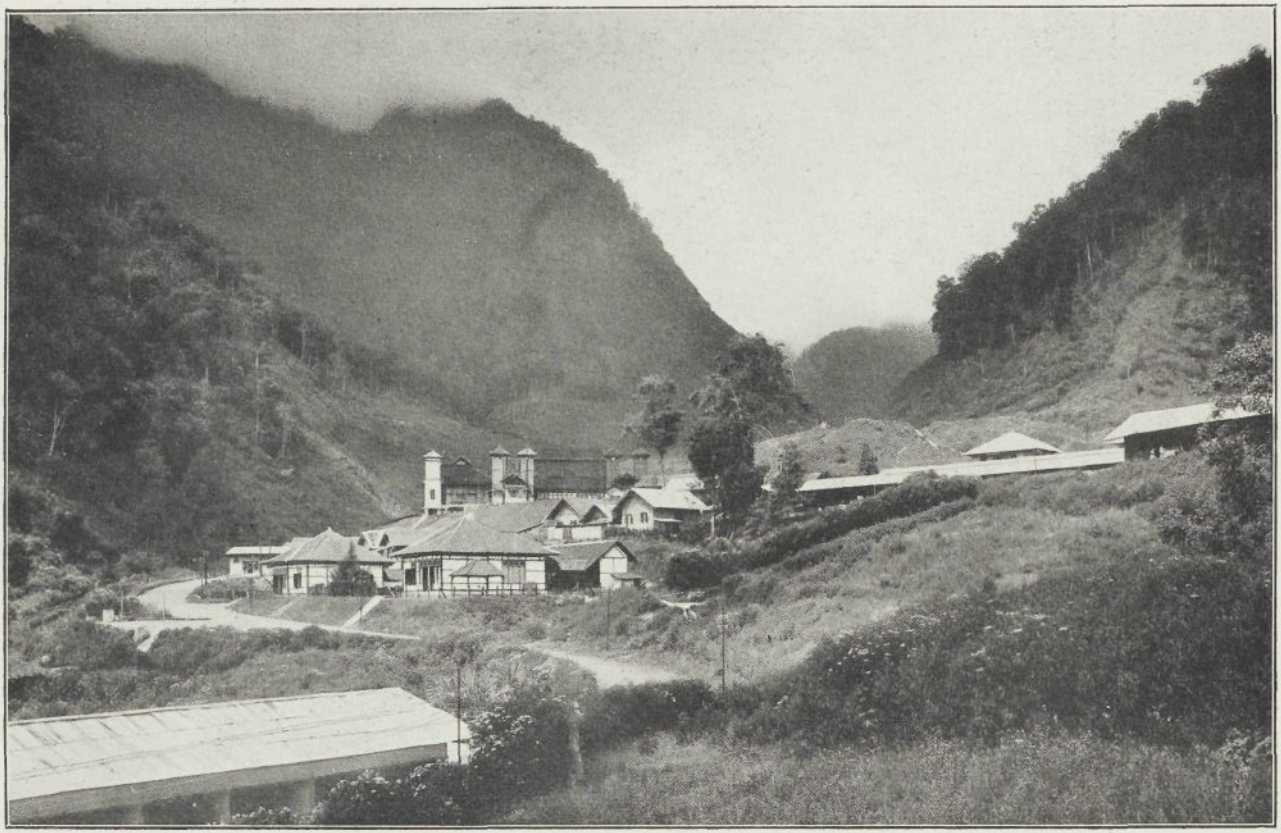


The Bosscha Observatory at Lembang.

The ruler of Galoeh named Sri Pamekas, had a daughter who was called Dajang Soembi or Njai Dajang Soembi. This daughter had a son, Sangkoeriang, who was renowned for his prowess as a hunter.

It happened that one day Sangkoeriang had a fierce argument with his mother whereby the latter wounded her son on the head with a hard object. Angry he left the paternal „kraton" (palace) with a number of slaves and commenced an adventurous life. According to the story he visited the whole of Java and obtained a number of followers.

After a long time he returned to his native district and settled near



The most powerful radio station in the world - Malabar. Note the antenna in the left top corner near the clouds

the mountain Karang Penanten, where he found Dajang Soembi, who had lost favour in the eyes of the ruler of Galoeh and who had fled to the West.

Her beauty had not faded with the years and so it happened that mother and son fell in love with each other, without however knowing of the close relationship in which they stood. A proposal of marriage followed and was accepted by Dajang Soembi.

One day when the young pair were sitting close to each other and Dajang Soembi was petting her lover and at the same time hunting insects on his head, she saw the scar of the old wound. She was greatly shocked for she knew now that she was engaged to her own son.



The picturesque fall of the Tjimahi river near Tjisaroea

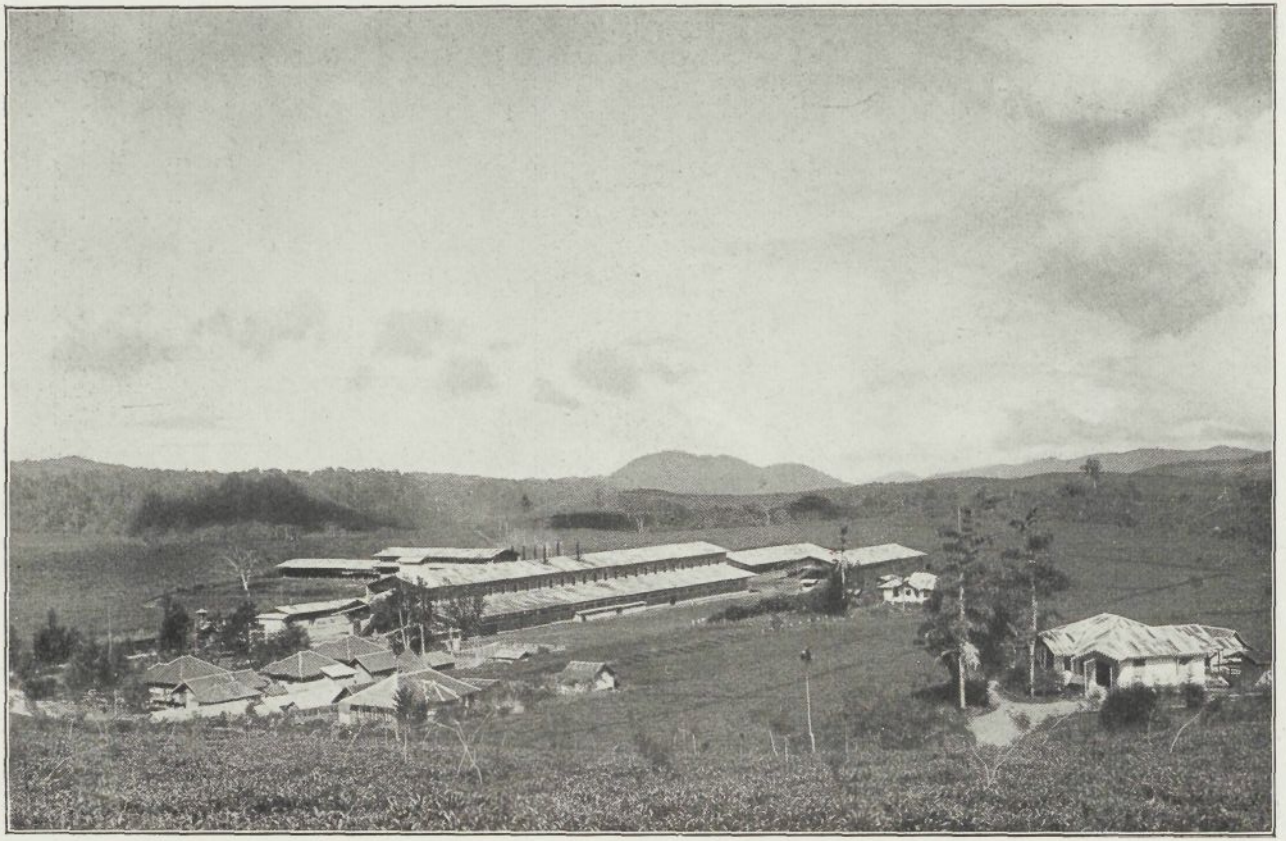
Driven by shame and fear she now tried to prevent the coming marriage and resorted to a trick. She came to her husband-to-be with a demand that she thought he would be unable to fulfil and whereby she thought she would be able to break her promise.

She demanded that Sangkoeriang should make a dam in the river Tjitaroem so that the Bandoeng plateau would be flooded; on this great lake she would sail around in a tremendous proa (native boat), but.... everything had to be completed in one night so that the marriage could take place the following morning on the water.

Sangkoeriang agreed to this almost impossible demand and immediately took measures to carry out the conditions laid down. As he was one of the rulers who could rely on the help of a legion of „dewatas" (helpful spirits) he did not regard his task as exceptionally heavy.

Part of his army was immediately despatched to the cleft of the Tjitaroem and was given orders to build a stone dam at the narrowest point of the cleft. Helped by the legions of "dewatas" work was commenced,

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Tanara Tea Estate, Pengalengan

whereby whole forests had to be felled and hills removed. The rest of the army was sent to a lambitang forest with orders to make a tremendous proa from the wood, large enough to hold the whole of the army. In the meantime the soldiers' wives made all the arrangements for the marriage feast.

The legend states that the work progressed favourably and at midnight the Bandoeng plateau stood under water, whilst Sangkoeriang helped by the bright moonlight made preparations to go and meet his bride.

Dajang Soembi, who had seen everything from a neighbouring mountain top, was however frightened and prayed to the gods for help and especially to the mighty Bramah.

The latter sent a doekoen (witch doctor) who gave her leaves from the Soerjadja tree. These leaves possessed secret) powers and Dajang Soembi threw them in the water in front of the dam, with the result that the magic water undermined the dam and with a giant force was pressed under it, whereby the Sanghiang Tjikoro was formed.



The Kawah Wayang near Pengalengan

Sangkoeriang who was already on the way to Dajang Soembi, was overtaken by the subsiding waters, the proa capsized and he and his army were drowned.

The overturned proa turned into the mountain Tangkoeban Prahoe, which actually means "overturned proa" (in Sundanese "tangkoep" means overturned). Dajang Soembi, who had seen the disaster and who was terribly grieved that she had sacrificed so many lives, jumped from the bottom of the proa — which was now the top of the mountain — and was united in death with her child Sangkoeriang; at this spot the well-known crater Kawah Ratoe sprang up.

The fires of the marriage feast however continued to burn and that



The Dago waterfall

they are still unextinguished is borne out by the various active sulphur springs on the edge of the crater.

According to the legend the proa, which is supposed to have formed the Tangkoeban Prahoe, was cut out of one tree trunk, the stump of which remains to this day and which is know as Boekit Toenggoel and the crown and branches of the tree are now the Goenoeng Boerangrang. The great grindstone, which the dewatas used, dissolved in the water and formed a river which empties its waters into the Tjitaroem under the name of Tjikapoendoeng.

The various articles which were to have been used at the marriage feast also turned into mountains and in this way the following mountains were formed. The Boekit Tjagak or beam mountain, the Koekoesan or rice sheath, the Tjientaleig or falling love tears, the Roedjang or jack knife, the Goenoeng Wangi or perfumed mountain and the Tjipengasahan or grindstone water. The earth heaps of the dam turned into the hills Pasir Ajam, Goenoeng Tjanoeng and Goenoeng Sinang. Numerous names could be mentioned of mountains in the neighbourhood which have derived their names from the part they played in the above legend.



The Dompong Falls in the River Tjitaroem.

Many other Sundanese legends have their origin in the Preanger, and these are sometimes acted in an extremely artistic manner on a open air stage before thousands of spectators. One of the best stories is that of Loetoeng Kasaroeng, the wandering ape. An illustration of a theatrical performance by young Sundanese has been inserted in this booklet.



The Government Cinchona Estate of Tjinjiroean, Pengalengan.

TO LEMBANG AND THE TANGKOEBAN PRAHOE.

One of the prettiest excursions from Bandoeng is certainly to Lembang and the Tangkoeban Prahoe. The road to the Lembang highland plateau is in excellent condition and can be covered in a good motor car in less than half an hour; on the way beautiful views of the plateau can be obtained.

On arrival at Lembang, which is situated 4200' above sea level, one alights either at the Hotel Beau Sejour or the Grand Hotel Lembang, both of which are very good hotels. The Tangkoeban Prahoe can be climbed either on foot or on horseback. The road first runs for about 100 yards past the grave of the great naturalist, Dr. Franz Junghuhn, who was the founder of the cinchona cultivation in the Preanger. A simple monumental column marks the resting place of his earthly remains. The path then continues through land which has been cleared until the jungle is reached where it winds and climbs steeply to a height of about 6000'. Suddenly, after a short descent, one stands on the edge of the tremendous twin crater. Since the last eruption in 1910 the vulcanic action is confined to a number of sulphur springs in the Kawah Oepas, the Western crater, in which a sulphur lake, in all colours from green to ultramarine, sparkles in the sunshine. In the Eastern crater, the Kawah Ratoe, a number of boiling streams are to be seen. A sharp backbone divides the two craters. It is possible to descend from here, but this is rather dangerous owing to the fact that poisonous gases are generated at various, ever-changing points, which now and again claim their victims. If the visitor has plenty of time at his disposal and he is not afraid of becoming fatigued, he can walk along the edge of the Kawah Ratoe or along the sharp back right through the crater to a third crater, the Kawah Domas, which as a rule shows great activity. From here there is a path leading through the cinchona gardens of the Pamanoekan &Tjiasemlanden (Anglo Dutch Plantations) to Wates on the road from Lembang over the saddle to the North Coast. One can let the horses or the motor car wait at Wates in order to return to Lembang. Strangers are advised to obtain information regarding guides and prices at one of the hotels in Lembang before undertaking this trip.

The tourist who has not much time at his disposal would do better to be content with the climb to the top of the Tangkoeban Prahoe either from Lembang or from Wates, which can also be reached by motor car. The climb from the latter place is very easy and takes about two hours, there and back. He has then a splendid view of the mountain landscapes and, to the North, of the rich coastal districts and the Java Sea.

Leaving Bandoeng at 6.30 a.m. one can be back from the top of the volcano in the hotel at Lembang at 1.30 p.m. or in the hotel at Bandoeng at 2 p.m. for lunch.

Sights of interest in Lembang are the Bosscha Astronomical Observatory which may be viewed on Saturday evenings between 6 and 9



In the jungle of Pengalengan (Fall of the Tjibeureum.)

p.m. and on Sunday mornings: in special cases permission can also be obtained from the Director to view same at other times.

The principal instrument is a double refractor with two objectives 24 inches (60 cM.) in diameter, one of which is for photographic and the other for visual work. The instrument was manufactured by the Zeiss factory at Jena and is mounted in the dome illustrated; in order to make observations easier the floor is moveable. In addition, the Observatory also possesses an excellent refractor with an opening of 7" (19 cM.) which is connected with two cameras with 15 and 12 cM. opening, and a refractor of 6" (16 cM.) connected with a photoheliograph. There is further a transitinstrument and a number of smaller instruments.

Lembang is also noted for the large farm belonging to Mr. Ursone which boasts of 400 head of cattle and for the attractive walks (Tjipanas, the waterfall of Tjikawari etc.) so that a somewhat longer stay in one of the hotels can be recommended.

TO TJISAROEA.

An especially interesting trip is over Tjimahi — where one should not omit to drive through the military camp — to Tjisaroea which lies at an altitude of more than 4000' on the slopes of the Boerangrang. It is possible to reach the General de Wet farm belonging to Messrs Hirschland and van Zyl by motor car. This model farm has about 500 head of cattle, including splendid Frisian thoroughbred steers, whilst horses are also bred here.

Ten minutes further by motor car the Tjisaroea waterfall will be found where the Tjimahi river crashes over the rocky wall. A descent on foot along a fairly good path takes, including the return climb, about an hour.

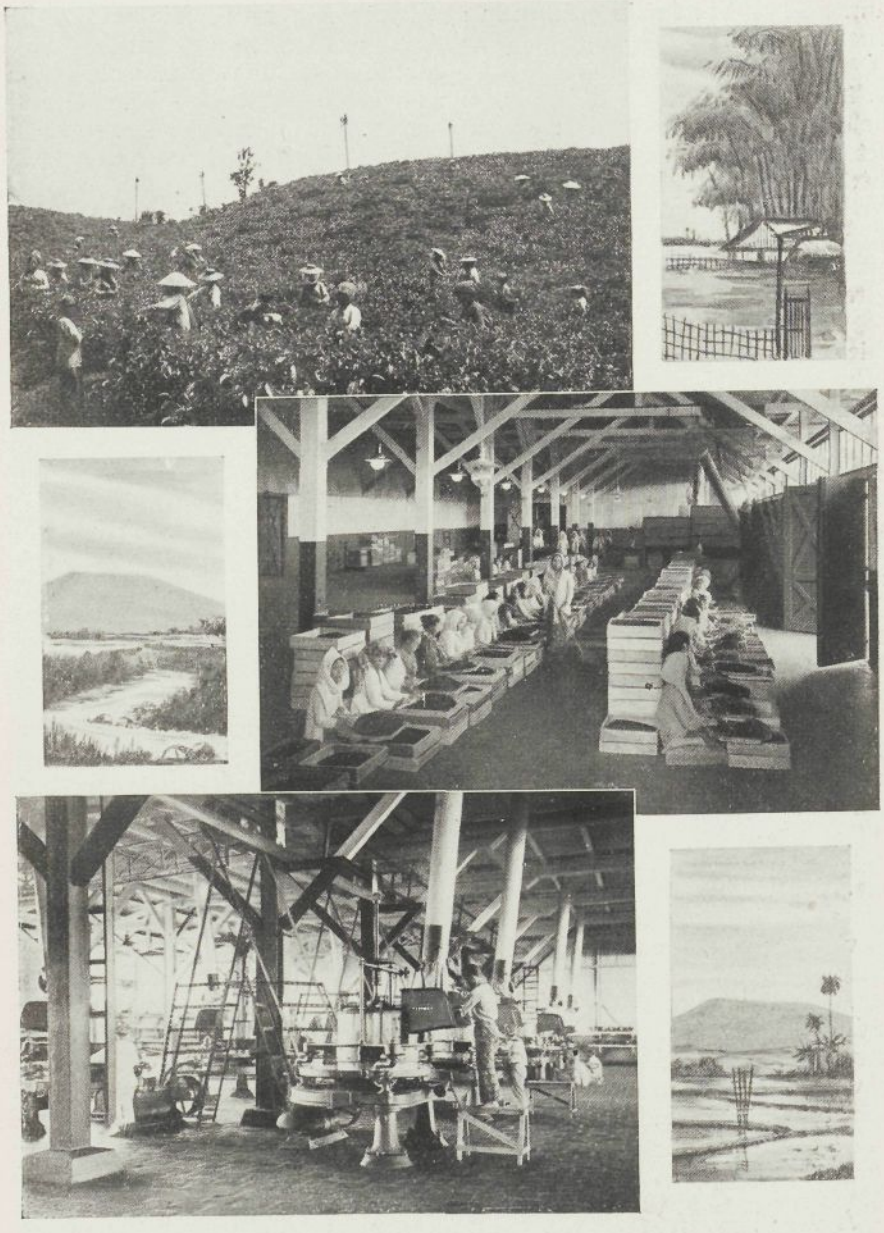
TO THE DAGO WATERFALL.

A quarter of an hour's drive by motor car past the Tea House (see page 31) brings one to the end of the Dagoweg. Any of the native boys in the vicinity will, for a twenty five cent piece, point out the way to the pretty Dago waterfall. This trip is not in the least tiring.

A walk along the reservoir of the power station „Bengkok" and along the Tjikapoendoeng to the so-called second waterfall is also exceedingly interesting. Sign boards of the „Bandoeng Vooruit" Association point out the way, but it is advisable to take guides on this trip, which takes about three hours, there and back.

TO THE WATERFALL OF THE TJITARIK.

A very beautiful waterfall which can be reached entirely by motor car is that of the Tjitarik. This is reached by driving to Tjitjalengka for which one hour is necessary. On arriving at the aloon-aloon one turns



Preparation of tea on an estate in Pengalengan.
1. Sundanese women picking the leaves. 2. Sorting the leaves. 3. Tea rollers.

to the left after which the road climbs steadily until the tea estate "Sindangwangi" is reached. After having driven for half an hour and before reaching this estate, a shelter is to be seen from where a beautiful view of the waterfall can be obtained. It is here also possible to descend to the foot of the fall.

TO SOEMEDANG.

A pretty drive is by motor car past the tea estate "Djatinangor" to Soemedang, close to milestone 24. The road was partly hewn out of the rock in the year 1821 and offers wonderful landscape scenery. For the trip over the Tjadas Pangeran to the quiet little village of Soemedang, where an imposing monument was erected a few years ago in memory of the late Regent, it is necessary to reserve a whole morning.

TO THE CAVES OF THE GOENOENG PAWON.

An interesting trip, which can be made in the morning, is to the caves of the Goenoeng Pawon, which can be reached by motor car via Tjimahi and Padalarang. Shortly after leaving the latter town a sign post points out the path to the caves in the chalk mountains. These caves are very interesting and can be reached on foot. If the stay is short it is advisable to combine this trip with the one to the Tjoeroeg Djompong, which will be described later in this booklet.

TO PENGALENGAN.

Even if the visitor has only a short time at his disposal he should not omit to make an excursion to the Pengalengan plateau. The route leads past the race course to the South and crosses the Tjitaroem near Dajeuhkolot. The tram line to Soreang is then followed as far as Bandjaran where one turns to the left and reaches the village of Pengalengan after an hour's stiff climbing. On the way one passes the road to Radio Station "Malabar" and the two water power works "Plengan" and "Lemadjan".

A visit to the Radio station, for which permission must be obtained in advance in Bandoeng, is extremely interesting. It is the most powerful radio station in the world situated at a height of 4400 feet. The antenna is the highest in the world and is mounted at a height of 880 metres above the bottom of the valley with a length of 2000 metres between the rocks. The tremendous Poulsen arc sender of 2400 kilowatt and the high frequency alternator sender of 800 kilowatt are also very interesting.

At Pengalengan one finds the famous Government cichona estate "Tjinjiroean" and the well known Assam tea estates "Tanara", "Malabar", "Santosa", "Wanasoeka", "Taloen", "Sedep" and the triplex chest factories "Kiara Roa" and "Negla" where the tea chests are manufactured. The cinchona estate "Kertamanah" is also situated in this district as well as the corn fields "Poerbasari" and the grazing fields of "de Friesche Terp".

The beautiful mountain lake Telaga Patenggan.

The water power works of the Water Power & Electricity Service and the tea and cinchona estates may be visited provided permission is asked for beforehand. The hotels are always willing to lend their intermediary in this respect.

From Pengalengan the Lake of Tjileuntjah is easily reached by motor car. A visit to the Kawah Wajang, from which the smoke can be seen ascending above the trees on the slopes, occupies a whole morning but is well worth while; it is necessary to apply to the manager of „Kertamanah" for permission to walk through the cinchona gardens, in which an observation tower will be found.

If one desires to see the many sights of Pengalengan at ease and to climb the 7500' high Mount Malabar from which it is possible to obtain a wonderful view of the Bandoeng and Pengalengan plateaux with their wooded mountain edges, above which the smoke of the Papandajan and of the Kawahs Wajang, Kamodjan and Manoek indicates the place where Vulcan built his forges, a longer stay is of course necessary. A small but good hotel is situated on the Lake of Tjileuntja and rooms can be reserved here by telephone from Bandoeng.

Returning to Bandoeng one should take the road over the tea estate "Santosa" and "Kertasari". The descent at Patjet and the drive through the jungle is indescribably beautiful.

The importance of the Pengalengan plateau appears from the fact that 38 pCt of the total produce of cinchona bark in Netherlands India comes from this district: in 1925 this amounted to 3,762,428 K. G. whilst the tea production in the same year was 3,947,120 K.G. or 8.3 pCt. of the total for Netherlands India.

TELAGA PATENGAN.

No less beautiful than the trip to Pengalengan is a motor drive via Dajeuhkolot, Bandjaran and Soerang to the Kawah Tjiwedej and the Kawah Poetih, an old crater of the Patoeha volcano, with the sulphur exploitation there. Still higher after an hour's steady climbing one reaches the extinct Kawah Kaler on the top of the mountain, with a wonderful view of the surrounding mountains.

The tourist who has only a few days in Bandoeng is however advised, on arrival at the village of Tjiwidej, not to turn to the left as must be done to make the above mentioned trip, but to keep straight on through the jungle along the Northern foot of the Patoeha to the resthouse at Rantjabele, where refreshments can be obtained.

From here one can stroll to the pretty mountain lake Telaga Patengan and through the cinchona gardens to the Kawah Tjiboeni where a small but pretty crater field is to be found in the middle of the jungle. This is known as "The Valley of Thousand Smokes" Sign posts point out the way to "Tjipanas" (Hot springs).

A whole day is necessary for the trip to Tjiwidej or to Rantjabale, if one desires to enjoy the beautiful scenery to the full. It is advisable to take provisions and beverages in the auto.

WATERFALL OF THE TJITAROEM. (Tjoeroeg Djompong).

A beautiful excursion is via Bandjeran to Soreang and from there, turning to the North, to the Tjitaroem. If the river is followed in an Easterly direction the falls (Tjoeroeg Djompong), which are situated at about 100 yards from the road, must be visited on foot. Continuing, a bridge is encountered which leads to the Artillery Camp Batoe Djadjar and to Tjimahi. This excursion only takes about three hours and can easily be combined with the trip to the caves of the Goenoeng Pawon, mentioned above.

The above are not the only excursions to be made in the neighbourhood but a complete list would take up too much space. It may be mentioned that the "Gids voor Bandoeng" gives more detailed information. This guide can be obtained in the well stocked bookstores in Bandoeng where also excellent books and novels can be obtained in English, French and German. Information regarding trips to Garoet, Papandajan, Kawah Manoek, Kawah Kamodjan, the Telaga Bodas, Lake of Pendjaloe, Pameungpeuk on the South Coast, Tjoeroeg Halimoen, Sanghiang Tjikoro etc. will gladly be furnished by the hotels.

PRICES.

The train fares from Weltevreden to Buitenzorg 1st. class is *f* 2.90, 2nd. class *f* 1.90; from Buitenzorg to Bandoeng 1st. class *f* 8.80 and 2nd class *f* 5.90.

The fare from Weltevreden to Bandoeng via Tjikampek is 1st. class *f* 9.60 and 2nd. class *f* 6.40. Each passenger is allowed to take 30 KG. of luggage in the luggage van in addition to hand luggage.

The prices for autos (5 seater) from Batavia to Bandoeng varies from f 75.— to *f* 90.—

As regards the cost of transport for the above mentioned excursions much depends on the way in which the day is divided up. It is advisable to obtain information from the hotels and after a plan has been drawn up the price can be fixed with the motor garage. In order to give some idea of the cost the following prices of one of the principal garages are mentioned below.

	5 Seater car.	*7 Seater car.*	
Touring in the town.	*f* 5.— per hour.	*f* 7.— per hour.	
Each hour longer.	„ 4.—	„ 6.—	
To Lembang and back.	„ 10.—	„ 12.50 ..	(2 hours)
To Tjisaroea and back.	„ 25.—	„ 30.—	(5 hours)

To Tjitarik and back.	*f* 20.—	*f* 25.—	(4 hours)
To Pengalengan via Patjet and back.	„ 40.—	„ 48.—	(8 „)
To Pengalengan and back.	„ 25.—	„ 30.—	(5 „)
To Rantjabale and back.	„ 40.—	„ 48.—	(8 „)
To Tjoeroeg Djompong and back.	„ 20.—	„ 25.—	(4 „)
To Soemedang and back.	„ 28.—	„ 35.—	(6 „)

For every hour waiting, in addition to the time mentioned in brackets, an additional charge is made of *f* 2.— for five seater cars and *f* 2.50 for seven seater cars.

CONCLUSION.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that a visit to Bandoeng may not be omitted, even when the stay in Java is short.

The tourist will enjoy the comfort of the excellent hotels, the wonderful climate and the beautiful surroundings of the town.

If it is in any way possible the traveller cannot do better than to prolong his stay from a few days to a few weeks; the natural beauty of the Preanger Regencies is inexhaustible, and a longer stay will never be regretted.

Bandoeng is an ideal resort for the tourist who wishes to see with his own eyes „the Land of Eternal Summer" and to learn something about its interesting native population.

THE OFFICIAL TOURIST BUREAU.

The Official Tourist Bureau, of Weltevreden, Java, is the only Official Tourist Bureau in the Netherlands Indies. It is a non-profit institution, and has no relations whatever with private concerns.

Established for the promotion of the tourist traffic it renders every possible service to the travelling public by the publishing of time tables, guide books etc. and the supplying of information as regards the best means of travel, points of interest and the preparing of detailed itineraries. As far as possible everything is done absolutely free of any charge. All inquiries will be gladly answered, either verbally of by letter, but attention is drawn to the fact that the Bureau is not a business concern, and therefore cannot undertake the ordering of hotel rooms, the engaging of guides, the forwarding of luggage, exchange of money etc

Head Office of the Official Tourist Bureau:

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For Burma.
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For Ceylon.
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The representative of the Royal Packet Navigation Co., 56 Pitt Street, Sydney.
Major F. H. Wright. Dutch Consul., 21 Queenstreet, Melbourne.
For Europe.
The Official Tourist Bureau of Holland, 30 Hooge Nieuwstraat, The Hague.

From the above named addresses pamphlets and information about the Netherlands East Indies may be obtained and in addition from all the Oriental and Australasian Offices of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the offices of the Japan Tourist Bureau and the Offices of the Travel Department of the American Express Company.

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PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE VISITOR.

Weights and Measures.

In addition to the weights and measures of the Metric System various native measures are in use. The principal weights and measures with their English equivalents are the following:

1 Picul = 61.76 Kilogrammes = 136.23 lbs.
1 katti = 0.01 picul = 0.62 Kilo = grammes = 1.36 lbs.

1 gantang = 0.10 picul = 6.18 Kilogrammes = 13.62 lbs.
Of the principal measures we mention:
1 Meter = 3.281 feet.
1 paal = 1.507 K. M. = 09433 E. miles.
1 Kilometre = 0.5214 E. miles.
1 bouw = 7.096 M^2 = 1.753 acres.

Currency.

The currency and coins in use in the Netherlands East Indies are similar to those in Holland, with the exception of the coins of less value than 50 cents, to wit those of 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ cent, and the banknotes.

Standard coin is the gold coin of Fl. 10.—, which is rarely seen. Further there is a gold coin of Fl. 5.— and silver coins of Fl. 2.50 (rijksdaalder), Fl. 1.— (guilder or florin), Fl. 0.50 (half a guilder), 25 cents (kwartje), 10 cents (dubbeltje), a nickel coin of 5 cents, and copper coins of 2½ cents, 1 cent and half a cent.

The banknotes in circulation are 5.—, 10.—, 20. , 25.—, 30.—, 40.—, 50.—, 100.—, 200.—, 300.—, 500.—, and 1000.— guilders.

There are treasury notes of Fl. 1.— and Fl. 2.50.

Nominal value of Netherlands East Indian money in foreign money.

1 guilder = Fl. 1.—, = $ 0.40 Am. gold = 1/8 Engl. = frcs. 2.— French, Swiss and Belgian = Lire 2.— Italian = Peseta 2.— Spain = mark 1.66 German = $ 0.71½ Singapore = $ 0.38 Mex. = Yen 0.80 Jap = 16½ Annas British India.

Hospitals.
Municipal Hospital,
Pasteurweg 3.
St. Borromeus Hospital
(Roman Catholic) Dagoweg 80
Pasteur Institute and Government Vaccination Establishment. Pasteurweg.
Mission Hospital for Natives, Kopoweg.

Bookstores.
G. C. T. van Dorp, Bragaweg.
Visser & Co. Groote Postweg.
Vorkink & Co. Groote Postweg.

Post & Telegraph Office.
General Post Office, Dept. of Government Industries.
Post & Telegraph Office, Groote Postweg, near the Aloon-aloon.
Post & Telegraph Office, Tjibeuningplantsoen.

State Railways.
Head Office, Landraadweg.

Daily Newspapers.
A. I. D. Preanger Bode, Groote Postweg.
Indische Telegraaf, Landraadweg.
Preanger Post, Groote Postweg.

Hotels.
Hotel Preanger, Groote Postweg.
Grand Hotel Homann, Groote Postweg.
Hotel Wilhelmina, Bragaweg.
Hotel du Pavillon, Naripan.
Hotel Victoria, Residentsweg.
Hotel Beau Sejour, Lembang.
Grand Hotel Lembang, Lembang.

Boarding Houses.
Huize Frisia, Frisiastraat, 20.
Huize Virginia, Oosteinde 31.
Bellevue, Naripan 19.
Vrouwenbond, Oud Merdika 10.
Van Hengel, Schoolweg 4.
Lux Vincit, Riouwstraat 84.
Patria, Naripan 17.
Villa Merdika.
Adele, Nieuw Merdika.
Rustoord, Pengalengan.

Restaurants.
Maison Bogerijen, Bragaweg.
Indisch Restaurant, Groote Postweg.
De Gouden Lepel, Bragaweg.
Elita Restaurant, Aloon=aloon.

Clubs.
Concordia, Bragaweg.
Ons Genoegen, Naripan.

Banking & Exchange.
Java Bank. Pieterspark.
Ned. Ind. Handelsbank, Groote Postweg.
Ned. Handel Mij. Groote Postweg.
Ned. Ind. Escompto Mij. Groote Postweg.

Government Offices.
Department of War, Insulindepark.
Department of Government Industries, de Katstraat.
Indische Centrale Aanschaffingsdienst. (Indian Purchase Office, I. C. A.) Gr. Lengkongweg 10.

Residents Office. Groote Postweg.

Recreations and Amusements.
Concordia Cinema, Bragaweg.
Elita Cinema, Aloon=aloon.
Empress Cinema, Soeniaradja.
Orion Cinema, Kebon Djati.

Motor Garages.
See Telephone directory under „Autoverhuurderijen",

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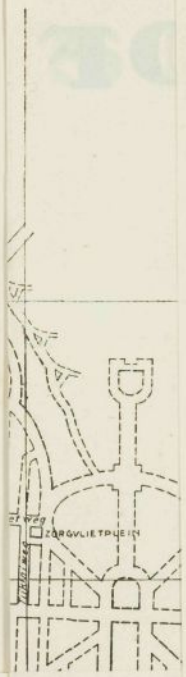
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