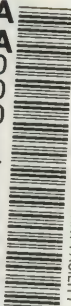


See Java

Garden of the East

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Dancing Girl (Preanger).

Photo by Tosari Studio



Wayang with Orchestra.

Photo by Tosari Studio

See Java

The Garden of the East

A short Guide for Tourists
compiled and presented by

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PREFACE.

The following few pages give a short description of the places passed by the Tourist on his Motor Car trip through the island of Java from Sourabaya to Batavia.

This description does by no means claim to be exhaustive, it is merely intended to give the Tourist a general idea of what he may expect to see. The route traversed leads through intensely cultivated districts with an abundance of charming views. The nights are generally spent in the towns mentioned in these pages where there are good hotels with all modern conveniences.

As it is not customary in Java to dress for dinner evening dress need not be brought along by the Tourist and, as a motor car can only carry a limited amount of luggage, Tourists are, in their own interest, requested to travel as lightly as possible. One suit case of moderate dimensions for each passenger affords ample space for everything that is required on an overland trip, as there are opportunities to have linen washed en route.

Soap should be brought along by the Tourist as none of the Hotels in the island provides this necessary commodity.

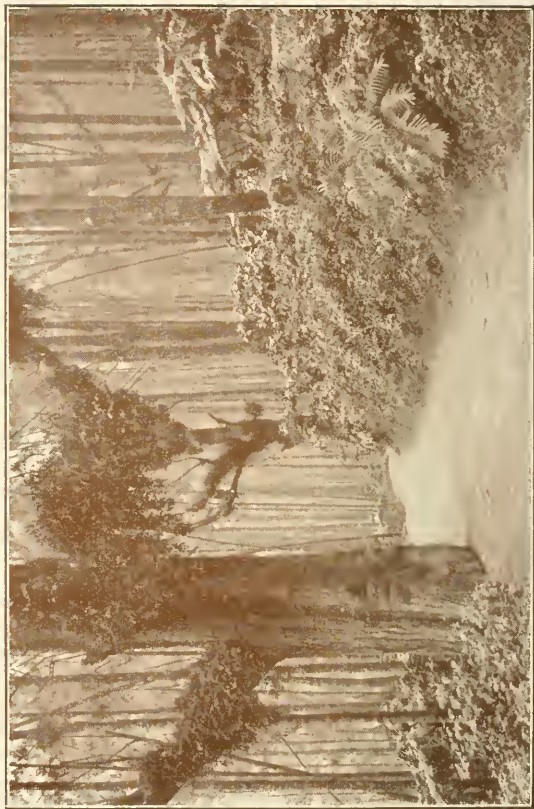
Sourabaya is the leading commercial and industrial city of the Dutch East Indies with a population of about 250,000, of which about 25,000 are Europeans. It possesses the most up to date harbour in the whole of the archipelago. This harbour, called Tandjong Perak, is about 7 miles distant from the upper, or new, town and is easily reached by motor car, the road leading to it being laid with asphalt cement. A modern Electric Tram Service, running from the Willemplein (William's Square) near the Red Bridge, also connects the port with the town. In the lower town a vast volume of business is being transacted, Sourabaya being the centre of the Sugar, Coffee, Rubber and Tobacco trade. Conspicuous is the large number of Chinese here as everywhere else in the island. The Retail Trade is almost entirely in their hands while they have also large interests in the Sugar, Rubber, Coffee and Timber business. Some of the handsomest houses in the residential quarters are owned by Chinese. As regards amusements Sourabaya enjoys the reputation of being the gayest city in the Dutch East Indies. There are two Night Clubs (Dance Clubs), two large Social Clubs, a Cabaret, an Ice Cream Palace and a number of Cinema Theatres. Sourabaya is a more modern city than Batavia and as such cannot boast of the same number of sights as the latter but for all that no Sourabayan will ever willingly exchange this town with any other right through the archipelago.

Tosari, frequently called the Darjeeling of the DEI is some 75 miles distant from Sourabaya and lies at an elevation of 6000 feet on the higher slopes of the Tengger Range. It is the starting point for the famous **Bromo Crater** and the **Sand Sea**. Average temperature at Tosari is 65° Fahr. There were



Sand Sea with Batok and Bromo.

Photo by Tosari Studio



On the Road to the Bromo.

Photo by Tosari Studio

formerly three Hindoo villages near Tosari but since Hindooism has been driven out by Mohammedanism and the typical temples with their sculptured idols have disappeared these three villages offer now nothing at all of interest to the Tourist.

The trip to the **Bromo Crater** and the **Sand Sea** is rather strenuous. One must get up at 2.30 a.m. and start at 3 a.m. accompanied by lamp bearers. It can be done either on horse back or in sedan chairs, but the former mode of locomotion is preferred by most people as being quicker and less exhausting. One should carry a warm wrap as the early morning hours at that altitude are decidedly chilly. Breakfast is usually partaken of at the foot of the stairs leading to the Crater rim. A beautiful sunrise, the rule and not the exception, viewed from the top of the Moengal Pass, a full 1000 feet above the **Sand Sea**, compensates very largely for the early hour of rising. The arrival back at the Hotel is usually between 10.30 and 11 a.m.

On the road from Tosari to Songgoriti one passes, just before reaching Malang, the village of **Singosari**, where there are still some large **Buddha Statues**, half buried in the soil and rather badly damaged. This part of the country formed part of the once mighty Hindoo Empire of **Modjopahit** and numbers of idols and ruined temples dot the country side. A little bit further along the road one turns to the left down a well shaded avenue and then to the right again for a hundred yards or so to reach Lake **Wendit** where there is a **Monkey Colony**. The animals are wild but, owing to the shelter they receive here and the food that is being given them by visitors,

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243
110
they have lost all signs of shyness and approach visitors in troops to demand their „ toll”.

Songgoriti lying in an old Crater bed on the slopes of the Kawi mountains is a favorite summer resort of the Sourabayans. Its altitude is 3200 feet and having a mineral spring rising right in the Hotel grounds enjoys a reputation as a health giving watering place.

Poedjon, at the top of the pass between the Ardjoeno and Kawi mountains, offers beautiful scenery and lovely walks to the visitor. Being 4200 feet high the climate is delightful.

February
March 15-
The road from Songgoriti via Poedjon to **Kediri** leads through one of the prettiest part of East Java. First the straw-berry beds at Lebaksari are passed, then the pretty swimming pool just alongside the road, then an interesting waterfall partly covered by creepers. Further on one drives for a good distance along the bank of the rushing mountain stream the **Konto** which is in process of being harnessed for hydro-electric power, it being a stream that never, even in the driest season, runs dry. Between Ngandjoek and Madioen one passes through large tracts of **Teak Wood** reserves. These are Government reserves as a teak tree takes fully 75 years to mature and become of commercial value, a period which is beyond the span of time usually allotted to private commercial undertakings.

Solo is reached from Poedjon via Madioen. It is the seat of the semi-independent Sultan (Soesoehoenan) of Soerakarta and has a population of about 90,000 of which there are about 2,000 Europeans. The



Bromo Panorama.

Photo by Tosari Studio



Tjandi Sewo (Prambanan)

Photo by Tosari Studio

Craton, or Sultan's Palace, can only be viewed after permission has been asked from the Resident. The usual day for a visit is Wednesday.

Beyond Solo one meets again with large tracts of **Teak** Reservations. But, except the **Prambanan Temples**, 10 miles outside of **Djocja**, the road from Solo to Djocja offers little of interest to the ordinary sightseer. It is the country par excellence for Tobacco growing and one sees a large number of huge drying and curing sheds on this part of the road.

Prambanan Temples. This Temple City is situated 10 miles from Djocja on the road from Solo. The walled in square contains six temples of which the most important and best preserved are the Ciwa (in the centre) the Wishnu (on the right) and the Brahma temple (on the left). Opposite the Ciwa Temple stands the temple of the Sacred Bull. Around the six temples, surrounded by a ring wall, were built the dwellings of the priests in charge. The whole is a Hindoo temple city, alas badly destroyed by earthquakes.

Djocja is the capital of the semi-independent sultanate of Djocjakarta with a population of about 98,000 of which about 5,000 are Europeans. The town of Djocja encloses the walled city, roughly 1 mile square and inhabited by about 17,000 people. Inside this walled city is the Sultan's Palace, commonly called the "Craton". Within its walls the Sultan has absolute jurisdiction over life and death. The walled city also contains the so called "**Water Castle**", built in 1758 by Portuguese architects on an artificial island for the first Sultan of Djocja. It has since been

destroyed by earthquakes and is now no more than a picturesque ruin. Djocja is the most interesting of all the Javanese cities because of its having preserved best of all native arts and crafts, customs and habits. It is the centre of the Batik, Leather and Brass industry.

Soerakarta (or Solo) and Djocjakarta (or Djocja) are the only two principalities with native rulers left of all the native states of Java. Both the Soesoehoenan of Solo and the Sultan of Djocja are more or less figure heads, the actual ruler being the Resident, except in the walled-in city, the Craton, where they enjoy autocratic powers. On all state occasions the Resident (the Big Brother as he is called) is placed on the left of the Prince under the same golden state umbrella.

In rank the Soesoehoenan is the higher of the two, as he is also regarded by the Javanese Mahomedans as their spiritual leader.

As both Princes are given to pomp and extravagance like all Eastern Potentates taxation rests very heavily on their subjects.

Politically these Princes play no roll whatever.

Borobudur and Mendoet Temples. Famous Buddhist monuments dating back to about 750 A.D. The Borobudur is said to contain a portion of the ashes of Buddha. This edifice consists of 9 terraces, the lower 6 being square and the upper 3 round. The 4 galleries contain 1300 sculptures while the 432 niches hold statues of Dhyani Buddhas.

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Water Castle, Djocja.

Photo by Tosari Studio

When the Buddhists were driven out of Mid Java the priests in charge covered the whole building with soil, nature doing the rest, and it was left to Raffles in 1814 to rediscover its site and to give the initiative to have it laid free again. Not until 1907 did the Dutch East Indian Government begin with the systematic restoration which was finished in 1911. The Mendoet, about 2 miles distant from the Borobudur, belongs to the same period and forms part of the ancient priests' settlement. The building is in a fairly good state of preservation and contains an 18 feet high granite statue of Buddha, the actual size of Buddha as the natives firmly believe.

The road leading from the **Borobudur** to **Wonosobo** is one of the most interesting in the whole of Java. To **Salaman**, a village about 5 miles distant from the Temple, there leads an avenue of Almond Trees of imposing size, truly a fitting approach to the magnificent edifice. All the way to **Wonosobo** the scenic beauty is such that the traveller is held entranced. At Loano the road branches sharply off to the right and the ascent begins. It runs along a razor back, so to speak, now on the land side of it, now facing the sea. Beautiful wild rubber trees are met with as well as tree ferns and sugar palms. Occasionally one catches a glimpse of the Indian Ocean, then again one has a view of the rugged sky line of the hills surrounding the valley in which the **Borobudur** is situated. Nearing **Wonosobo** one passes a Tea Estate and Factory, thus giving the traveller his first view of tea gardens in Java.

Wonosobo. 2800 feet high on the slopes of the twin volcanoes Sindoro and Soembing has a beautiful

cool climate. Badly ravaged by an earthquake in November 1924 it has since been entirely rebuilt. Wonosobo is the starting point of excursions to the **Dieng** Plateau, 6800 feet high, containing the ruins of an old Hindoo temple city.

To make an excursion to the **Dieng Plateau** visitors should set at least three days aside. It means roughing it on the plateau, horseback riding and spending 2 nights at Government Resthouses. Warm clothing is decidedly required as the altitude of the plateau is 6800 feet and a piercing wind is more often than not experienced.

When we have said that the approach to **Wonosobo** is beautiful, then this must also be claimed for the road from **Wonosobo** to Banjoemas on the way to Cheribon. It runs as far as Banjoemas down the valley of the Serajoe river with hills on both sides of the road covered with terraced fields. Thick bamboo clusters hide the villages and bamboo bridges span the river. Nearing Banjoemas we pass along sugar cane fields and sugar mills. The broad tree shaded avenues of the town of Banjoemas lend this place a very pleasing aspect. From here to Poerwokerto is but a short run through sugar cane fields, but after Poerwokerto the road once more leads through hilly country until it reaches the low lying land along the North Coast of Java. Before reaching the main North Road one runs for about 18 miles along the **Pemali Canal**, an irrigation canal of some 25 miles length irrigating the entire plain east of the **Losari River** as far as **Tegal**. This canal is a master piece of water architecture, it is laid bodily across the river bed and contains a number of locks.

Sumatra

From the little town of Tandjong the road runs due west to Cheribon along the North Coast, approaching the Java Sea at some parts of the way within about 100 yards.

Cheribon is the capital of the Residency of Cheribon with a population of about 23000 of which about 1000 are Europeans. It is one of the four principal ports along Java's North Coast for the shipment of Sugar and Tea. The town contains the palaces of the two remaining descendents of the former Sultans of Cheribon who were dethroned owing to intrigues against the Dutch Government. Otherwise there is nothing of interest here.

From Cheribon two roads lead to **Bandoeng**. One is by way of the **Soemedang Valley**, picturesque and interesting enough, and the shorter one, but the other one, by way of **Koeningan, Tjigoegoer** and Lake **Pendjaloe**, is really the show road of Java as regards scenic beauty and road engineering feats. One gets the most glorious views over valleys, hills and undulating country, showing the intense cultivation of Java in such variety and fulness as nowhere else. We advise, therefore, all travellers to take this route instead of the easier and slightly shorter one by way of the **Soemedang Pass**.

Tjigoegoer on the road from Cheribon via Koeningan to Garoet is a Sacred Fish Pond of Hindoo origin much visited by the native populace. In a very picturesque setting the pond contains a great number of large sized fish which come in shoals to the bank in order to be fed.

The Lake of **Pendjaloe**, further along the road to Tasikmalaja and Garoet, the sacred lake,

holds in its midst an island with the graves of three former princes of Pendjaloe as well as that of an Assistant Resident of Koeningan who expressed a wish to be buried on the spot he liked best. His coffin containing the corpse was carried by his faithful servants all the way from Koeningan and interred on the island amidst the sorrowing of the natives who revered in him a just and benevolent master. The trees on the island are inhabited by large numbers of flying foxes.

Garoet, 2500 feet high, is considered the beauty spot of Java, lying in one of the most beautiful settings of the Preanger Regencies. Five volcanoes enclose the plain in which the town of Garoet is situated, the **Tjikoerai**, the **Papandajan**, the **Goentoer**, the **Haroeman** and the **Galoenggoeng**. The plain further holds the pretty lakes of Bagendit and Leles while the hot springs of **Tjipan**as are situated at the foot of the Goentoer. These springs are sulphurous and enjoy a great reputation as beneficial among the natives and Chinese. The temperature of the spring water is 100° Fahr. and that of the swimming pool 86°.

A visit to the **Papandajan Crater** is, while the road leading to it remains in its present state, very strenuous, much more so than to the Bromo Crater. One views there boiling mud holes and solfataras, but whether these are of sufficient inducement to the visitor to make him get up at 5 a.m., motor 14 miles to the small hotel Villa Pauline at Tjisoeroepan whence the actual ascent on horseback or in sedan chairs is made, and then cover over a mile on foot over a most atrocious path strewn with big boulders



Papandajan from Garoet.

Photo by Tosari Studio



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and sharp rocks, is left entirely to the discretion of the visitor.

Bandoeng is the most modern town in Java. It is, in fact, little more than 20 years old. The population numbers about 200,000 of which about 15,000 are Europeans without counting the military element. Most of the Government Offices have been transferred here from the hot and enervating climate of Batavia. It has beautiful roads and buildings, first class hotels and excellent shops. Bandoeng is the capital of the Preanger Regencies, the largest and most fertile of all the provinces of Java. Close to the town are the Malabar Radio Station and the Hydro-Electric Works, while the Government Quinine factory is in the town itself and the Government card board factory a few miles out. The Malabar Range is the centre of Tea and Chinchona bark growing, no less than 50,000 acres being under tea, while the intense cultivation of Rice in the Plain of Bandoeng has earned this province the sobriquet of the "Granary of Java". The Hill Station of Lembang, 1800 feet above Bandoeng, thus 4200 feet high, has some very good hotels and boasts of an up to date Observatory, the munificent gift of Mr. K. Bosscha, a highly esteemed resident and Director of many public companies.

Soekaboemi is a prettily situated town, 2400 feet high, on the slopes of the Gedeh mountain, surrounded by Tea and Chinchona plantations. The climate, being somewhat milder than that of Bandoeng, causes many retired officials to spend the evening of their lives here.

Buitenzorg, meaning "care free", best known by the Botanical Gardens and as the residence of

the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, is 800 feet higher than Weltevreden and appreciably cooler. The world famous **Botanical Gardens** were established in 1817 by Dr. C. G. L. Reinwardt. When he retired in 1822 there were already 900 thriving plants in the Gardens. The greatest development, however, took place under the regime of Professor Melchior Treub, who not only enlarged them considerably but added also a number of experimental plots. Several laboratories were called into being, where seeds, soil and fertilizers are tested and analysed. Professor Treub took charge of the Gardens in 1880 until his final retirement in 1909. The Botanical Gardens of Buitenzorg enjoy among scientists the reputation of being the finest in the world. The collection of orchids is remarkable, there being several hundred varieties present in the open as well as under cover. The Governor General's palace abuts the Gardens and appears to be an integral part of it, which is, however, not the case. This official residence of the Governors General of the Dutch East Indies dates from the year 1745 when the then Governor General van Imhoff was granted a part of the Kampong Baroe, called by him Buitenzorg, on condition that this should remain the official residence of the Governors General in perpetuity.

Weltevreden is, in fact, a suburb of Batavia and merges imperceptibly into the town of Batavia proper. The population of greater Batavia is about 350,000 of which 30,000 are Europeans. It is now the principal residential and shopping district. The river Tjiliwoeng flows right through Weltevreden and is used by the natives for every conceivable



Governor General's Palace, Buitenzorg.

Photo by Tosari Studio



Flying Restaurant.

Photo by Tosari Studio

purpose. Every day of the week one can see the "Brookside Laundry" busy at work. Weltevreden contains many shady walks and open spaces, the largest and best known being the Koningsplein (King's Square), nearly a mile square. Within this space are found the Race Course, several Tennis and Hockey clubs, Football fields, a native place of entertainment with open air cinemas, the Hotel Koningsplein, the new Telephone Exchange, the Deca Park as well as the site of the annual Fair for the exhibition of native arts and crafts, native amusements etc. Near the Koningsplein is the old Fort "Prins Hendrik", now disused and surrounded by a pretty park called the Wilhelmina Park. The R. K. Cathedral on the Waterloo Plein, another large square, is conspicuous by its twin steeples of wrought steel. The Waterloo Plein is flanked by Government Offices and serves as a parade ground for the troops garrisoned at Weltevreden. The Museum, situated on the West Side of the Koningsplein, is of great interest to all visitors. It contains a superb collection of Crown and State Jewels of many of the native states since embodied in the Dutch East Indian Government, a unique collection of ethnographical objects from practically the whole of the DEI and many specimens of Hindoo and Buddhist sculpture found in Java and elsewhere in the archipelago. There are also a number of mediaeval guns dating from the early occupation of Java by the various nations of Europe. In front of the building stands a lifelike bronze statue of an elephant, a present of the late King Chulalongkorn of Siam, flanked by a pair of beautifully chiselled bronze muzzle loading canons. The Governor General's Town Palace also faces the Square, while the Club "Harmonie", of which the story goes that its doors are never closed, is close by.

In the old town of **Batavia** is situated the Aquarium, though small a highly interesting place, containing specimens of practically all the coral fish found in the Java Sea. It is in the oldest part of Batavia, the Fish Market. This is the original site of the first settlement of the Dutch in the island of Java. The Penang Gate and the Sacred Canon are on the road leading to the Fish Market. Of the Sacred Canon there is a fellow gun lying near Serang in Bantam and the belief is current among the natives that when these two canons get together by their own volition the rule of the Dutch in the East Indies will be over. They further believe that this canon possesses the gift of conferring motherhood. The old Portuguese Church, dating from the 16th Century, contains a beautifully carved and gilded organ and pulpit. The Church is now converted to the use of the Dutch Reformed Service. The churchyard contains the grave of the former Governor General van Zwaardecroon who discovered the plot for the overthrow of the Dutch engineered by Pieter Erberfeldt in 1722 and had Erberfeldt arrested and executed. On the spot of the execution is a memorial tablet surmounted by a skull pierced by a spear and containing an inscription stating that the traitor Erberfeldt was executed for his heinous offence here and that as a memento no building of any sort should ever be erected on this spot.

The port of Batavia, called Tandjong Priok, is 12 miles distant from Weltevreden. A beautifully asphalted road connects Batavia, Weltevreden and Tandjong Priok. Here at T. Priok are also the new Assembling Works of the General Motors Corporation, where everything is done by electricity.

The pivot of Java is the Sugar industry, there being now 204 Sugar Mills in operation producing annually over 2 million tons of sugar. Next to sugar the Rubber, Coffee, Tea and Tobacco production play an important role, while Rice as the staple food of the natives ranks easily first in a domestic sense. Only the intensest cultivation, coupled with a wonderful system of irrigation, can support the dense population of Java. Take an island of roughly 50,000 square miles with a population of well over 40 millions it stands to reason that every square inch of ground must be pressed into service. Luckily for this island epidemics are scarcely known and with a beautiful climate it is no wonder that the Javanese strike every traveller as a happy and prosperous people.

Specimen Itinerary of a 4 days Motor
Car Tour through Java from Sourabaya
to Batavia.

1st day. Arrival at Sourabaya. Leave by car via
Modjokerto and Kertosono for Madioen
for lunch. After lunch via Solo and the
Prambanan Temples to Djocja. Stay
overnight at the Grand Hotel de Djocja.

2nd day. Visit after breakfast the Water Castle and
the Brass and Batik factories. Lunch at
the Grand Hotel de Djocja. After lunch
via the Mendoet and Borobudur Temples
to Wonosobo. Overnight at the Hotel
Dieng, Wonosobo (2800 feet).

3rd day. Make an early start via Serajoe Valley,
Banjoemas, Poerwokerto, Boemiajoe and
the Pemali Canal to Cheribon for lunch.
After lunch via Soemedang Valley to
Bandoeng. Overnight at Grand Hotel
Preanger, Bandoeng (2500 feet).

4th day. After breakfast via Tjiandjoer and Soeka-
boemi to Buitenzorg. Visit the Zoologi-
cal Museum and the Botanical Gardens
and proceed to Weltevreden for lunch.
After lunch to Tandjong Priok to join the
steamer.

Specimen Itinerary of a 6 days Motor
Car Tour through Java from Sourabaya
to Batavia.

1st day. Arrival at Sourabaya. Sight seeing and
banking. Lunch at the Oranje Hotel. After

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BUITENZORG Opposite famous Botanical Gardens-Zoological Museum-Splendid view of Mount Salak.

Grand Hotel Ngamplang

GAROET - Altitude 3.100 feet - Fully equipped golf course - Tennis court - Swimming Pool, Famous panorama.

Grand Hotel Tjisoeroepan

GAROET - Altitude 4.200 feet - Trips to active volcanoes Papandajan, Kawah Manoeck, Kawah Kamodjan and the South-coast

Grand Hotel de Djokja and Hotel Toegoe

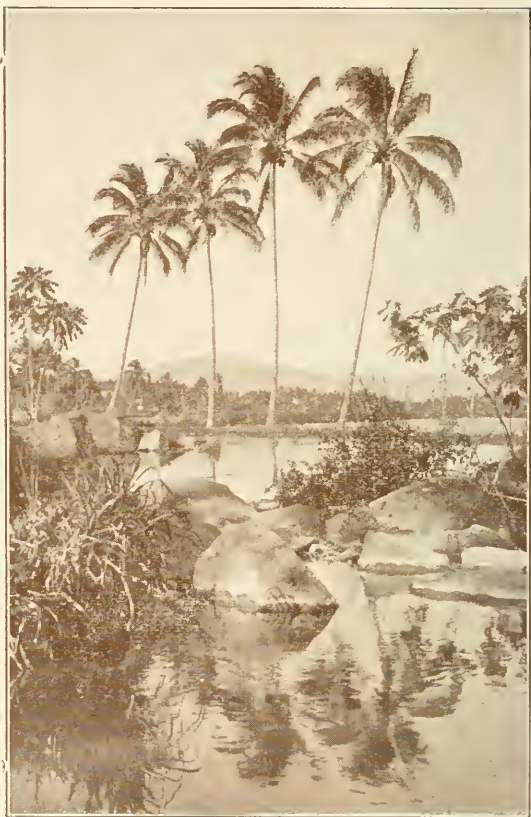
DJOKJA - Borobudur, famous Hindoo monument.

Grand Hotel Tosari

TOSARI (near Pasoeroean) - Altitude 6 000 feet - Bromo.

Hotel Nongkodjadjar

Near LAWANG - Altitude 4.200 feet - Excellent climate



Tjipanas near Garoet.

Photo by Tosari Studio

lunch via Sidhoardjo, Porrong, Lawang, Singosari (Hindoo Relics), Wendit (Monkey Colony) and Malang to Songgoriti (Hot Mineral Springs). Overnight at Bath Hotel Songgoriti (3200 feet) or Poedjon Hotel Huize Justina (4200 feet).

2nd day. Make an early start via Lebaksari, Ngantang, Paree, Kediri and Madioen to Solo for lunch. After lunch drive through Solo and proceed via Prambanan Temples to Djocja. Overnight at Grand Hotel de Djocja.

3rd day. After breakfast visit Water Castle, Brass and Batik factories. Lunch at the Grand Hotel de Djocja. After lunch proceed via Mendoet and Borobudur Temples to Wonosobo. Overnight at Hotel Dieng, Wonosobo (2800 feet).

4th day. Make an early start via Serajoe Valley, Banjoemas, Poerwokerto, Boemiajoe and Pemali Canal to Cheribon for lunch. After lunch via Koeningan, Tjigoegoer (Sacred Fish Pond), Lake Pendjaloe. (Sacred Lake) and Tasikmalaja to Garoet. Overnight at one of the Hotels at Garoet (2500 feet).

5th day. After breakfast via Tjipanas Hot Springs, Lakes Bagendit and Leles to Bandoeng. Lunch at Bandoeng. Afternoon drive to Lembang (4200 feet) with Observatory. Overnight at the Grand Hotel Preanger, Bandoeng (2500 feet).

6th day. After breakfast via Tjiandjoer and Soeka-boemi to Buitenzorg. Visit Zoological Museum and Botanical Gardens. Proceed to Weltevreden for lunch. After lunch proceed to Tandjong Priok to join the steamer.

Specimen Itinerary of a 12 days Motor Car Tour through Java from Sourabaya to Batavia.

1st day. Arrival at Sourabaya. Transfer to Oranje Hotel. Sight seeing, shopping and banking. Lunch at the Oranje Hotel. Evening drive through the residential quarters. Overnight at Oranje Hotel, Sourabaya.

2nd day. After breakfast via Sidhoardjo, Porrong, Bangil, Pasoeroean and Poespo to Tosari. Lunch at Tosari. Afternoon free. Overnight at one of the Hotels at Tosari.

3rd day. Early morning excursion on horseback or in sedan chairs to the Sand Sea and the Bromo Crater. Lunch at the Hotel, Tosari. After lunch via Poespo, Lawang, Singosari (Hindoo Relics), Wendit (Monkey Colony) and Malang to Songgoriti or Poedjon. Overnight at Bath Hotel Songgoriti (3200 feet) or Hotel Huize Justina, Poedjon (4200 feet).

4th day. Make an early start via Lebaksari, Ngantang, Paree, Kediri and Madioen for Solo for lunch. After lunch drive through Solo and proceed via Prambanan Temples to Djocja. Overnight at Grand Hotel de Djocja.



Mount Ardjoeno 11000 ft.

Photo by Tosari Studio



Gateway Borobudur.

Photo by Tosari Studio

- 5th day. After breakfast visit Water Castle, Brass and Batik factories. Lunch at Grand Hotel. Afternoon drive through residential quarters. Overnight at Grand Hotel de Djocja.
- 6th day. Leave after breakfast via Mendoet and Borobudur Temples for Wonosobo. Lunch at Wonosobo. Afternoon rest. Overnight at Hotel Dieng, Wonosobo (2800 feet).
- 7th day. Make an early start via Serajoe Valley, Banjoemas, Poerwokerto, Boemiajoe and the Pemali Canal to Cheribon for lunch. After lunch via Koeningan, Tjigoegoer (Sacred Fish Pond), Lake Pendjaloe (Sacred Lake) and Tasikmalaja to Garoet. Overnight at one of the Hotels at Garoet (2500 feet).
- 8th day. Morning drive round Garoet, visit native market and pawn shop. Lunch at Garoet. In the afternoon drive to the Hot Springs of Tjipanas, the Lakes of Bagendit and Leles and visit on the way Cocoa plantation and Citronella grass cultivations. Overnight at Garoet.
- 9th day. Leave after breakfast for Bandoeng via Nagreg Pass and Tjitjalengka. Lunch at Bandoeng. After tea drive to Lembang (Hill Station 4200 feet) and the Observatory there. Overnight at the Grand Hotel Preanger, Bandoeng (2500 feet).
- 10th day. Early morning drive to the Malabar Tea Estates and a Tea factory. Lunch at Bandoeng. Afternoon free. Overnight at the Grand Hotel Preanger, Bandoeng.

11th day Start after breakfast via Tjiandjoer and Soekaboemi for Buitenzorg. Visit Zoological Museum and the Botanical Gardens and proceed to Weltevreden for lunch. In the afternoon drive round the residential quarters and the shopping quarters. Overnight at Hotel des Indes, Weltevreden.

12th day Visit the Aquarium, Penang Gate, the Sacred Canon and the old Portuguese Church in Batavia. Return to Weltevreden to visit the Museum. Lunch at Weltevreden. After lunch proceed to Tandjong Priok to join the steamer.

Above specimen itineraries are merely suggestions. Tourists can have their trips planned according to their own wishes.



Tilling Rice Fields.

Photo by Tosari Studio



Kawah Kamodjan.

Photo by Tosari Studio

VOCABULARY ENGLISH-MALAY

Alphabetically Arranged

a as in father		oe as u in full
e as in neck		u as in rug
ee as a in hazy		g as in hungry
i as ee in feel		au } as in how
o as in shop		ou }
oo as o in open		j as y in year
ei as i in nine	tj as ch	ie as ee in knee

Afternoon—Soré

A little—Sedikit

All right—Soeda

Apollinaris—Ajer blanda

At what time is dinner? — Poekoel brapa makan?

Barber—Toekang tjoekoer

Bath—Mandi

Bed—Tempat tidoer

Be off—Pigi

Bioscope—Gambar hidoep

Boat—Sampan, tambangan

Book—Boekoe

Boot—Spatoe

Boy—Djongos, spada

Bread—Rotti

Breakfast—Makan pagi

Bring—Bawa

Call—Pangil

Carriage—Kareta

Cigar—Roko

Cigarette—Sigaret

Claret—Angor mera

Clean—Bersih

Cleaning—Bikin bersih

Cold—Dingin

Collar—Kraag

Comb—Sisir

Cushion—Bantal

Day after to-morrow—Hari loesa

Day before yesterday—Kemaren doeloe

Diningroom—Kamar makan

Dinner—Makan malem

Dog—Andjing

Don't forget—Djangan loepa

Don't want it—Tida maoe

Drawer—Latjie

Driver—Koesir

Dry—Kring

Eggs—Telor

Eggs boiled—Telor mateng

Eggs halfboiled—Telor stengah mateng

Eggs fried—Mata sapi

Electric tram—tram listrik

Eleven—Sabelas

Enough—Sampe

Every day—Saben hari

Everything—Semoea

Eye—Mata

Fire—Api

First class—Klas satoe

Fish—Ikan

Flower—Kembang

Fork—Garpoe

Four—Ampat

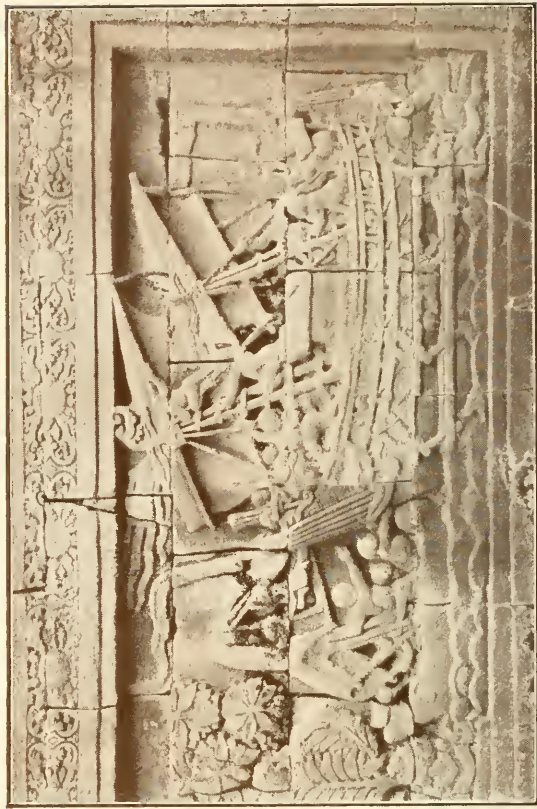
Friday—Hari Djoemahat

Fruit—Boewa-boewa



Papandayan Crater.

Photo by Tosari Studio



Relief, Borobudur.

Photo by Tosari Studio

French—Pransman
Five—Lima

Garden—Kebon
Girl—Nona
Go back—Balik
Go home—Poelang
Go on—Madjoe
Gold—Mas
Good day—Tabé
Green—Idjoe

Half—Stenga
Half past two—Stenga tiga
 (half three)
Ham and eggs—Mata sapi sama ham
Hand—Tangan
Handkerchief—Setangan
Hat—Topi
Head—Kapala
Hill—Boekit
Hot—Panas
Hotel—Roema makan
House—Roema
How much?—Berapa?
Hundred—Seratoes

I come—Saja datang
I give—Saja kasi
I leave—Saja pigi
I pay—Saja bayar
I want—Saja minta
I won't—Tida maoe
Ice—Ajer batoe, ijs
Icewater—Ajer ijs
In two days—didalem (dina) doewa hari
Inside, in—Didalam

Key—Koentji
Knife—Peso
Knock—Poekoel
Know—Tahoe

Lake—Telage
Large—Besar
Last night—Kemaren soré
Last week—Minggoe doeloe
Last month—Boelan doeloe
Laundryman—Penatoe
Leave—Pigi
Letter—Soerat
Little bit—Sedikit
Long—Pandjang
Look—Lihat
Luggage—Barang

Match—Korek api
Meat—Daging
Menu—Soerat makan
Milk—Soesoe
Minute—Minuut
Monday—Hari senen
Money—Wang
More—Lagi
Morning—Pagi
Mosquito—Njamok
Mosquito net—Klamboe
Mountain—Goenoeng

Night—Malam
Never mind—Soeda
Nine—Sembilan
Nineteen—Sembilan belas
Ninety—Sembilan poeloe

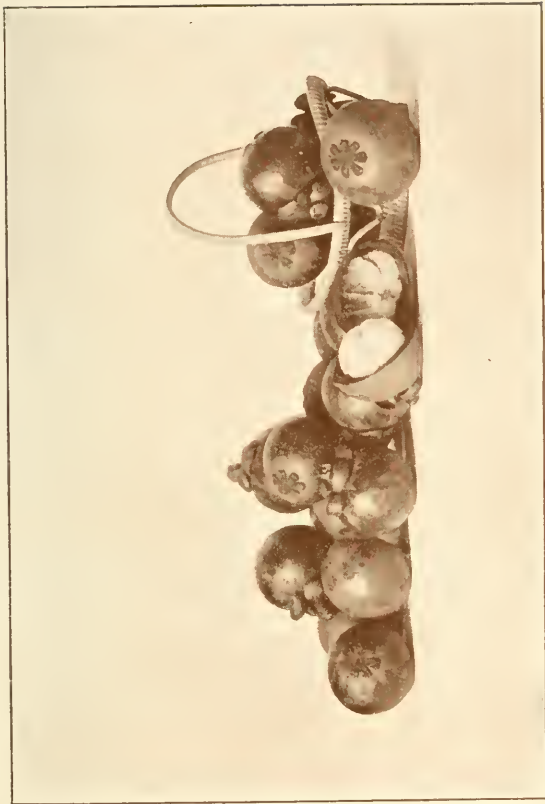
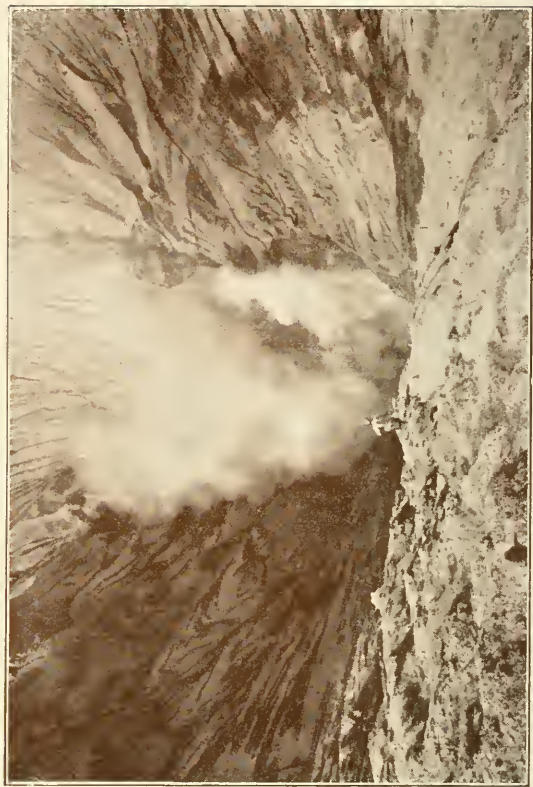


Photo by Tosari Studio

Mangosteens.



Bromo Crater.

Photo by Tosari Studio

No more—Tida lagi
Nothing—Tida apa-apa

Office—Kantor
Open—Boeka
Orange—Djeroek
One—Satoe

Paper—Kertas
Path—Djalan
Pay—Bajar
Pen—Penna
Pencil—Potlood
Pepper—Maritja
Photograph—Gambar
Piece—Pottong
Pitcher—Karap
Plate—Piring
Policeman—Oppas
Police station—Kantor Policie
Post office—Kantor pos
Postage stamps—Kapala Radja

Railway—Kareta api
Rain—Oedjan
Rice—Nassi
River—Kali
Room—Kammar
Road—Djalan

Salt—Garem
Saturday—Hari Saptoe
Scissors—Goenting
Screen—Sampiran
Seven—Toedjoe
Seventeen—Toedjoe belas

Seventy—Toedjoe poeloe
Shirt—Kemedja
Shoe—Sepatoe
Shop—Toko
Six—Anam
Slippers—Slop
Small—Ketjil
Soap—Saboen
Soup—Sop
Spectacles—Katja mata
Spirits—Sopi
Spoon—Sendok
Stamp—Kepala Radja
Station—Stasjon
Steamship—Kapal api
Stockings—Kaoes
Stop—Brenti
Sugar—Goela
Sunday—Hari minggoe

Table—Medja
Take care—Djaga
Teacup—Mangkok
Telegram—Kawat
Telegraph office—Kantor Kawat
Ten—Sepoeloe
That's enough—Soeda sampe
Theater—Roema komedie
Three—Tiga
Thursday—Hari kemis
Ticket—Kartjes
Time table—Soerat kareta api
Toast—Rotti panggang
To-morrow—Besok
Tooth brush—Sikat gigi



Mount Smeroe 13200 ft.

Photo by Tosari Studio



Durian.

Photo by Tosari Studio

Tooth powder—Obat gigi
Towel—Handdoek
Town—Kotta
Train—Kareta api
Tram—Trem
Tree—Pohon
Trousers—Tjelana
Tuesday—Hari Selasa
Trunk—Kopper
Twelve—Doewa belas
Twenty five cents—Setali
Two—Doewa

Umbrella—Pajong

Vegetables—Sajoran
Vinegar—Tjoeka

Wait—Toengoe
Watch—Djaga
Watch—Horlodji
Water—Ajer
W. C.—Kamar ketjil

AT THE RAILWAY STATION

Here, coolie, take my
luggage

Two men only

Yes, Sir

Here is the receipt of my
luggage, you take care
of it, pay the coolies for
me and bring it to the
Hotel.

Here is f 0.25 to pay the
coolies

Where is your bus (wag-
gon)?

Everything allright?

Go on, then

IN THE EVENING

At what time is dinner,
boy?

Wake me up to-morrow
at 6 o'clock

Can I have some break-
fast before I leave?

Shall I order a carriage for
you to bring you to the
station and a luggage-
car for your luggage?

Yes, I want a carriage and
a luggage-car

AT DINNER

Boy, I want some bread

Let me have the **wine**list

Bring me a bottle of Claret

Give me some ice

Have you a match for me?

Give me some fruit

DI STATION SPOOR

Sini koeli angkat barang

Doewa orang sadja

Saja Toean

Ini soerat bagasie, kwe
djaga, bajar koeli dan
bawa di Hotel.

Ini stali (f 0.25) boewat
bajar koeli

Mana omnibus (Kareta)?

Soedah klar?

Madjoe

SORE

Poekoel brapa makan
djongos?

Kasi bangoen bessok pagi
poekoel anam betoel

Bisa dapet makan doe-
loean?

Apa saja misti pesen
karetta boewat pigi di
spoor dan karetta бага-
si djoega?

Ja, saja minta karetta dan
karetta bagasi

MAKAN MALEM

Jongos minta rotti

Bawa soerat anggoer

Kassi satoe bottol anggoer
merah

Minta ijs

Kwe ada korrek api?

Minta boea



Sand Sea.

Photo by Tosari Studio



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Cameras, Cine-Cameras &
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We develop and print your films in one day.
Quick and efficient service. Moderate prices.

AT BREAKFAST

I want some half boiled
eggs
Let me have a couple of
fried eggs, ham and eggs
I want some tea

AT LUNCH

Where is the menu?
Bring me some soup first
I don't want any rice
Let me have some rice but
none of the hot dishes
I want only chicken, eggs
and fish
Let me have some beef-
steak and salad

IN A CARRIAGE

To the left
To the right
To the British Consul

To the American Consul

To the French Consul

To the German Consul

You know where it is?
Go back
Go home
Go on
Stop

MAKAN PAGI

Minta telur stenga mateng

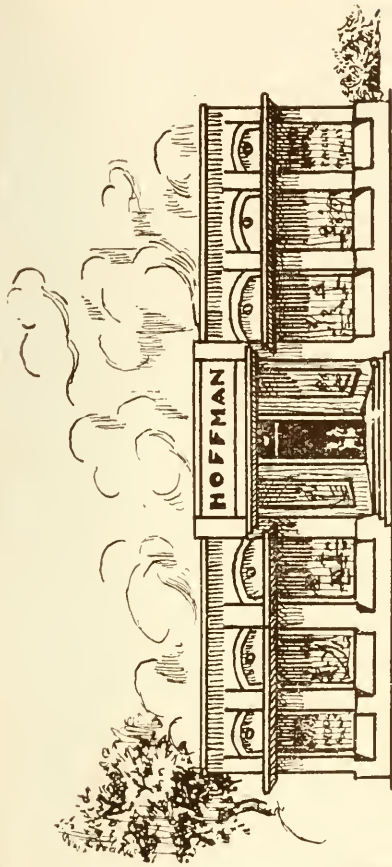
Kasi doewa mata sapi,
mata sapi dan ham
Minta té

MAKAN SIANG

Mana soerat makan
Bawa sop doeloe
Tida makan nassi
Minta nassi tapi tida maoe
sambal
Minta ayam, telur dan
ikan sadja
Minta biefstuk sama sala-
da

DI KARETA

Kiri
Kanan
Pigi di kantor konsul
Inggris
Pigi di kantor konsul
America
Pigi di kantor konsul
Prasman
Pigi di kantor konsul
Djerman
Kwe taoe dimana?
Balik
Poelang
Madjoe
Brenti



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Sourabaya,

Ladie's and Gentlemen's
Outfitters, Travellers' re-
quisites always in stock.
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Built on the Bungalow system which assures absolute privacy.

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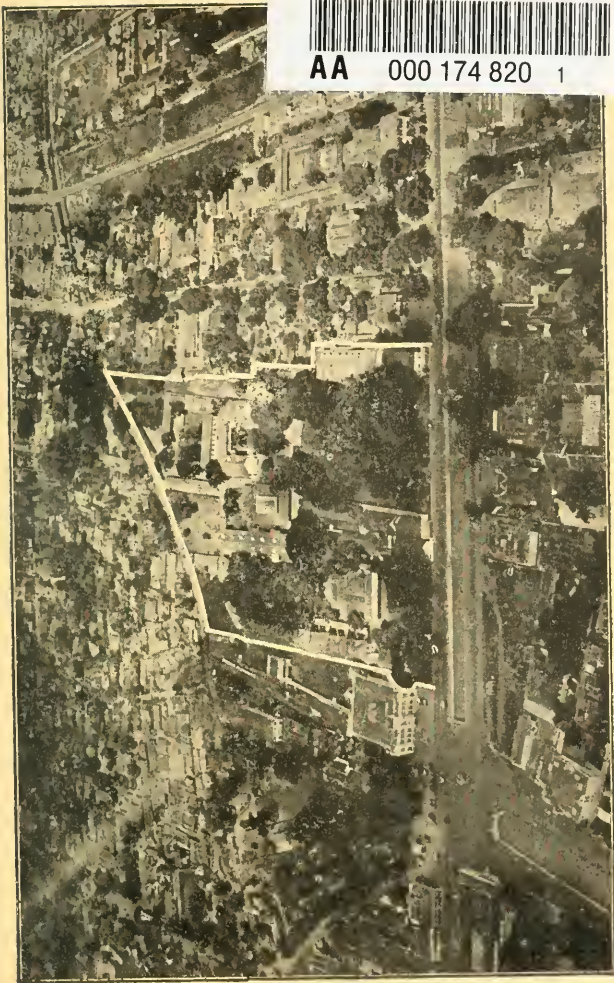
Radio's and Cables:

„INDES” - WELTEVREDEN

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

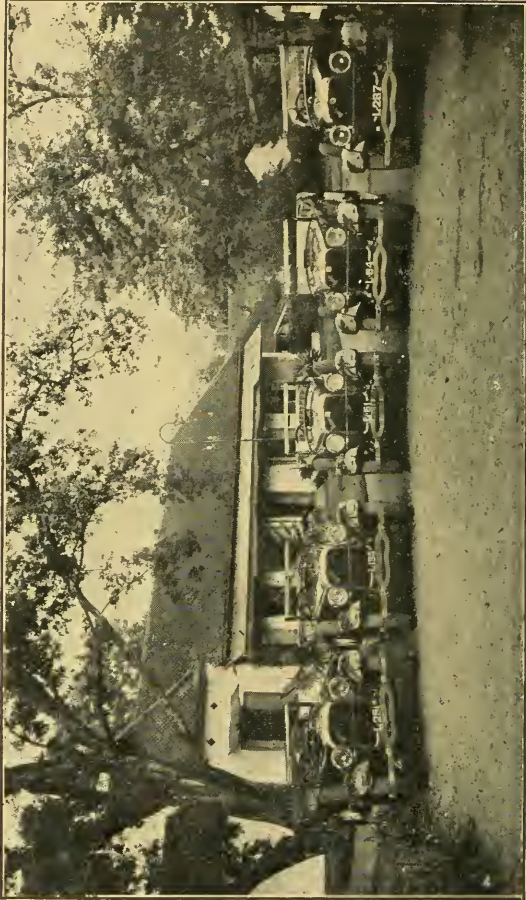


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