

THE  
**INDIA DIRECTORY,**  
OR,  
DIRECTIONS FOR SAILING  
TO AND FROM THE  
**EAST INDIES,**  
CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE INTERJACENT PORTS  
OF  
**AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA:**

ORIGINALLY COMPILED FROM  
JOURNALS OF THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S SHIPS,  
AND FROM  
OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS,  
RESULTING FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS IN THE NAVIGATION OF THOSE SEAS.

BY  
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"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."  
PSALM cvii. 23, 24.

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When coming from the eastward, Bollong Head seems to be surrounded by low land, and is a notable mark for ships bound to Tjilatjap.

**Schildpadden, or Turtle Bay**, is the long bight between Kambangan Island and Bollong Head. The only good anchorage in the whole of Schildpadden Bay is behind the eastern end of Kambangan Island. Schildpadden,  
or Turtle Bay.

**Kambangan Island** is separated from Java by a very narrow channel; and it occupies the whole space between the bays of Schildpadden and Penanjong. At each end of the island there is a harbour, Tjilatjap and Tjitando. The latter, to the eastward, is a place of considerable resort for vessels of all sizes; and on the right bank of the river, which empties itself into the former, stands the establishment of Kalie Poetjang. Kambangan  
Island.

To the northward the channel expands into Anakan Sea, which is fully 4 miles square, but from its extensive mud-banks it is navigable by proas and small vessels only. Kambangan is throughout its whole length high and rocky, but covered with large trees, and stretches from W.N.W. to E.S.E., its extreme length being 15, and its breadth about 4 miles.

**Tjilatjap**, at the eastern end of Kambangan, has of late years increased remarkably in importance, the excellence of its harbour making it the market for all the products of the adjacent country. Tjilatjap.

The South point of Tjilatjap lies in  $7^{\circ} 44' 40''$  S., and  $109^{\circ} 5' 30''$  E.; and the flag-staff on Bollong Head is in  $7^{\circ} 45' 12''$  S., and lon.  $109^{\circ} 7'$  E.

Vessels bound to Tjilatjap ought to steer for the eastern end of Kambangan, which island from the southward is very conspicuous, the East part being high, and terminating in the bluff head of Bollong. In clear weather, and when the mountains are not hidden by clouds, the conical peak of Tegal will be an excellent mark, by bringing its summit N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., when Bollong Head will be seen on the same bearing; but if the peak should be made on the bearing of North, then the head will rise in the N.W., about 20 miles distant. When approaching to within 5 or 6 miles to the eastward of Kambangan, some hills will be discerned, which are situated to the eastward of the rivers Serayoe and Adirejo, and near the shore, and have the appearance of an island. In coming from the eastward, and getting near the island, the rock of Bollong will be perceived, lying 87 yards from the N.E. point of Kambangan Island; this rock, at which the channel begins, is very small, covered with some trees, and hollow underneath.

Lieut. Rietveld says:—"When Bollong Rock bears West 2 miles, good anchorage will be found; when the S.E. point of Noesa Kambangan bears S.S.W., 12 or 13 fathoms sandy bottom; the East point approached within  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile, 8 fathoms, same bottom; the East point bearing South, 5 or 6 fathoms sand; and N.E. of Bollong Rock, or of the flagstaff, at low water, 4 fathoms. Inside, or to the westward of Bollong Rock, there are again 6 and 8 fathoms, and throughout the whole channel good anchorage-ground will be found."

The flagstaff is erected on a brick pyramid of about 20 feet in height, which, to render it still more conspicuous, is white; when a vessel approaches, the Dutch colours are displayed.

A Government native pilot proceeds instantly on board of any vessel on her making the signal for a pilot, which should be accompanied by a gun. Pilot.

While waiting outside, keep Bollong Head to the W. of S.W., as the outer or sea-bank stretches from the point N.E. of the Harde-zand Bank, opposite Kambangan. On the edge of this sea-bank there are three stakes or beacons, on each of which there is a piece of wood in the form of a cross, and over it a bamboo basket; the outermost is in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  and the two others 2 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water. Beacons  
outside the  
Channel.

Tjilatjap  
Channel.

The channel up to Tjilatjap is very narrow from abreast of Bollong Rock, where it makes a curve towards the S.W.; and between the end of the Harde-zand and Kambangan it is not 220 yards wide, but on both sides steep to. On both sides, however, there are beacons which stand in about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water.\* In the middle of the channel there are from 4 to 9 fathoms, with a few spots which carry only 20 feet; and it is intended to erect some large beacons on the Kambangan shore, to serve as leading marks through the channel, so that the frail beacons which at present stand on the edges of the rocks, and which are often washed away, may be spared.

Beacons.

Brambang  
Rock.

To avoid a rock which bears North of Mount Brambang, or S.S.E. from the South point of Tjilatjap, and which carries only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms at low water, keep the point of Sodon in sight, well outside of Agong Point.

Tides.

The velocity of the tidal streams is variable— $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  knots, and the ebb even 5 and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the rainy season. The time of high and low water is, at full and change—low water, 2h. 35m.; and high water, 8h. 45m.; the length of the flood being about 6h.; and the mean rise and fall about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Winds.

In 1839 the S.E. and easterly winds set in at Tjilatjap, about the middle of April, and blew without interruption till the middle of November, when the westerly winds began, although S., S.E., and E.S.E. winds, with rain, prevailed at noon until December. In the morning, before 8 or 9 o'clock, there is usually a gentle land breeze from the W. or W.N.W., which enables vessels to go out in the eastern monsoon. Then, in both monsoons it is calm till 11 o'clock, which allows ships to warp or tow in, during the western monsoon. From the middle of July, however, till the beginning of October, there are continued easterly winds, without the least interruption; and in August and September, they are accompanied by heavy rains, and sometimes storms, with no westerly or land breeze at all.

Two large warping buoys are to be placed in the Bollong Channel, to enable vessels, in the E. monsoon, to haul out and make sail, an operation very dangerous at present from their own anchors, and sometimes impracticable.

Watering-  
place.

The watering-place, on the Kambangan shore, is near the anchorage, and affords good and pure water; a brick aqueduct and reservoir make the process convenient.

Refreshments.

The island of Kambangan is all rock and wood, there is therefore plenty of fuel, and even trees fit for topmasts; there is also a profusion of game, such as deer, wild hogs, tigers, rhinoceroses, &c. Refreshments are to be procured plentifully at Tjilatjap, but few ships' stores at present.

Water.

On the Kambangan, as well as on the adjacent Java shore, there are wells of fresh water; but it is said that this water is not wholesome, and that it is more prudent to obtain the necessary supply from Tjitando River, which is very good when the tide is out, but at some distance from its mouth.

Penanjong  
Bay.

Penanjong Bay, formed between the western end of Kambangan and Cape Mandararie, is about 6 leagues in extent, and is divided into two unequal parts by the peninsula and Cape of Penanjong, the eastern Maurits Bay, and the western Vries Bay.

**EAST PENANJONG BAY**, called Maurice Bay by the Dutch, in about lon.  $108^{\circ} 30' E.$ , is formed by a peninsula on the West side, and on the East side by the island Kambangan, mentioned above, which island extends about 6 leagues from W.N.W. to E.S.E.; the strait that separates it from the main communicates with

\* After passing the Bollong Rock, where the channel takes a curve to the S.W., strict attention should be paid to the beacons, those in the bight not being very conspicuous. By neglecting this, and by steering for the opposite beacons, which are more visible, a ship will necessarily run upon the bank.

a large inland lagoon, called Segara Anakan Bay. Penanjong Bay affords good shelter in the westerly monsoon; also fresh water, easily obtained, and other refreshments may be got, as appears by the journal of the Company's ship *Anna*, bound to Bencoolen, which ship anchored here in 7 fathoms black sand, on the 24th of December, 1703, and moored with the extremes of the land from E.S.E. to S.S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., the latter being the S.W. point of the bay. She struck her topmasts, examined her rigging, wooded and watered, obtained rice, some buffaloes, fruits, and vegetables in this bay, and sailed from hence on the 10th of January, 1704, for Bencoolen.

When entering Penanjong Bay, a rock, perforated like the arch of a bridge, will be discerned, also three rocks in a line, like three sugar-loaves: there is no danger, the soundings decreasing gradually till within a mile of the shore, where a ship may anchor, or nearer if requisite. Fresh water is easily got in a small sandy bay.

**WEST PENANJONG BAY, or CHIKAMBULAN BAY**, called Dirck Vries Bay by the Dutch, situated in about lat.  $7^{\circ} 50'$  S., is separated from the bay last described by a peninsula projecting into the sea. This bay also affords shelter from the westerly monsoon, where refreshments may be got, but not fresh water, without great difficulty.

The *Anna* anchored here in 11 fathoms fine black sand, on the 11th of December, 1703, with the western extreme of the land bearing S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., the eastern extreme E. by N., and a mountain, probably Tegal Hill, N.E. by E., appearing like a sugar-loaf high over the other land. Here she remained till the 24th, and finding the natives friendly, got timber for spars and fuel, plenty of rice, fowls, vegetables, and some buffalo beef. Abundance of fish may be caught in the sandy bays; but she was obliged to proceed for Penanjong Bay to fill up her water.

From Cape Mandararie the coast stretches westward, and then W.N.W. and W. by N., to Cape Anjol, a distance of more than 40 leagues, without meeting between these points anything worth notice.

Cape Mandararie to Cape Anjol.

This part of the South coast of Java seems to be free from dangers, although off most of the points there are reefs, on which the sea usually breaks with violence, and in every bight or curve a heavy surf rolls up the white sandy beach. In general, at 4 miles' distance off shore, 50 to 30 fathoms will be found; and within that distance a 30 to 12 fathoms line will reach the bottom, which is mostly sand, and tolerably good holding-ground, were it not for the very high swell. Vessels beating up along this coast should therefore keep under sail during the night, and not approach too near the shore; but in all cases their ground tackle ought to be kept in readiness for immediate use, if required.

**Wynkoops Bay** is entirely open to W. and S.W. winds. Its entrance-points, Ragat and Tjitrare, bear N.W. by N. and S.E. by S.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from each other; and the whole length of the bay is 10 miles. At the N.E. side of the bay are the Government store-houses for coffee and salt. There are many spots of good anchorage-ground, but a large funnel-shaped space in the middle channel, leading from the entrance to the store, is more than 100 fathoms deep. Two cables' lengths due West from the stores, there are some sunken rocks, with 3 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water. The best roadstead is to the southward of the store-houses, and is called the Palabouan Radja. Regular soundings will be found there and along the coast as far as Gambang Point, with good holding-ground of clay and sand; and vessels may safely anchor there in as far as 8 fathoms, or from half a mile to a mile off shore.

Wynkoops Bay.

In neap tides, the rise and fall near the store-houses is 2 feet 7 inches, and in the springs about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet. At full and change, the time of high water is 5 o'clock, but the

Tides.