

My promises and I thank
You for all the courtesies
You have shown Alfred
and me in our feeble en-
deavors to be of scientific use.

Most sincerely yours

H. M. Miller

June 13th 1899.

CHESTNUT HILL

To Mr. Miller
weekly

My dear Mrs. Sturgeson

I am very sorry I was
unable to see you before leaving,
chiefly to apologize for not
sending you the information
you wanted concerning the
Collection - I was away at
my home for a week and
since then I have been so
rushed that I feared I could
not get packed in time to go.

I called at the Museum
Yesterday on the chance of
finding you there - and if
so, to say "good bye" but
I was too late -

As to the matter of the Cheque
will you please to send it
out to my brother,

Chas. Miller, Kahoka,
Missouri
and he will receipt to you -

If you have any special
Commissions in India
which I can attend to
be sure and command me -
or if there is anything con-
cerning the collection you
wish to know you can
find us E. Houghton and
Shanghai Bank
Calcutta India.
I am dreadfully sorry I have
not been able to keep all

Harrison - Heller

Left Singapore Sept 27. 1897 for
Sketch Borneo ~~land~~ on the
29 reached the mouth of the
Kapuas River - The banks were
covered with Nipa palms 30
feet high, mangroves, cocoanut
palms of every kind covered
with orchids & creepers. -
Filled with birds of gay plumage.
Pontianak was the first town
reached where they hired 2 Malay
servants & went 4 or 5 miles on
a "Jukung" a barge 70 feet long
up to Pintaing where they hired
a house for 50 cents a day
& started down to collect -
Buy specimens & observe
the customs of the Dyaks etc
etc. Men about 5 feet 6 high

Deposited by Harrison & Heller

Light in color, ears perforated
at lobes & plugged with circular
pieces of wood, profusely
tattooed, long black hair
They were very curious about us
thought we had come to
open Bazaar & wanted to
buy ^{our} guns especially -

Here we received a visit from
the Raja. The village here on
long houses built sometimes
1 1/2 miles long elevated on poles
two feet high - a long corridor
with doors opening into rooms
in each of which one family
lives. Raising of rice is the
chief occupation & their method
of pounding husks from rice
is novel. A large heavy black

of wood scooped out in the
 middle is placed on the
 floor, the unhusked rice
 placed in it. Then 4 or 5
 women with long poles stand
 round it pounding & keeping
 time with their feet until all the
 husks are pounded from
 the grain. He made a fine
 collection of long nosed
 monkeys, fifteen in all, from
 the cubys to the old one.
 The boys play foot ball with
 a ball made of an frame work
 of latan. Some keep score
 game never seems to end.
 Men are paid 25 cents a day
 for hard labor by us.

The Khyans the next tribe we
 met amongst were tall and
 muscular cut their hair in

Short bangs pull into eye brows
 & lashes & all hair are gone.
 This tribe uses the blow pipe
 in warfare a long perforated
 hollow pole through which they
 blow little sticks with poison
 on the points. They are great
 believers in the "omen birds"
 which they consult on every
 occasion, never planting a
 field, undertaking a journey
 without consulting them.
 The women of this tribe wear
 a short skirt & a band on side
 necklace & bracelets of beads.
 arms & legs tattooed and their
 ears so mutilated with heavy
 brass & copper rings that in
 old age they reach their
 shoulders. They were very kind

I met baskets from yellow
ornament every thing with fine
lead work. Our trip from
Putus Sibau to Sarawak was
the most interesting part of the
5 months spent in Borneo
for it took us through a part
of Borneo where no white men
had ever been. Great diffi-
culty in getting permission
to go. A young chief "Tegau"
offered to escort us and
had five canoes with 30
of his men. calculated that
it would take us 3 weeks.
6 days in canoes, 4 days
walking across mountains,
5 days had to build new
canoes & 3 days to descend

to Fort Kapit. The greatest
danger was from shooting
the rapids. natives always
~~quite~~ peaceable. Successful in
photographs. ~~then~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ having
secured types of different
tribes alone besides Khyans
— Tamans. Sailed from
Rajang to Kuching Feb 20
1898 fully satisfied with
success of first trip.

Bornes photos.

Messrs Taverast, Haced -
Fleket St -



Acorn Club

1618 WALNUT STREET
STATION A

Dear Mr. Bancroft,

Will you kindly
allow Mrs. Stevenson
to look over the negatives
of the photographs taken
by my son in Russia,
if you have them —

She wants to select a
few for illustrations
in a article she is
preparing for Science

Kate de P. Harrison
June 30. 1899

Charles Hiller,

Attorney,

Kaboka, = Mo.

Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson,

July 17th. 1899

Philadelphia, Pa.,

Mrs. Stevenson;-

I have your letter of July 12th.

I am indeed sorry that my brother's photograph did not reach you in time to be used.

I prefer that you return me the picture as it is one of the best we have of him and prize it.

Yours respectfully,

Charles Hiller
G.

Exchange Bank,
Kahoka, Mo.

Mrs Cornelius Stevenson.

July 4th 1899

Devon Inn-Devon Pa.

Dear Mrs Stevenson.-At the request of Mrs Kate de F.Harrison I have
mailed to you to day,under seperate cover the most recent photograph we
have of Dr Hiller.

I turst that you will receive this in due time and beg to remain

Very sincerely yours.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dr Hiller", with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish extending to the right.

original &
B/S sent to
H. Bailey Nov. 21, 1901.

Consulate of the United States
of America

Padang 11 October, 1901.

To the Free Museum of Art and Science
Philadelphia

Penn. U. S. A.

Gentlemen:-

At the request of Dr. H. M. Stiller I have
the honor to hand you enclosed Bill of Lading
of 14 cases Curios, shipped per steamer "Lawol"
to Rotterdam, on a through bill of lading to
your city.

These goods are shipped by the firm Gebroeders
Veth of Padang and Amsterdam, and are insured
on their Amsterdam - open - Policy against total
loss for Fl. 2000,-. In case of loss please
apply to this firm in Amsterdam.

Though Dr. Stiller wanted the freight
to be paid at Philadelphia this was not
practicable as the steamer company wanted
it to be prepaid. This will be settled between
Dr. Stiller and the shippers.

Dr. Stiller did not want a consular invoice
to be made out, as he would arrange with you
to have these goods imported free of fiscal duty.

Hoping that these goods will reach you in good order
I am, Gentlemen

your
S. G. With
U. S. Consul agent

Extract from Letter from Alfred C. Harrison, Jr.

Nowgong, Naga Hills, December 31, 1899.

Care of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
Rangoon, Burma.

Since our arrival among the Nagas I have been kept frightfully busy every moment of the time so that I have been in a constant state of bewilderment and half the time hardly know exactly what I am doing. The day is fully occupied with photographing, every spare moment is used in keeping up my rough notes while it is generally after midnight by the time I have finished developing my negatives; so you can easily see how fully my time is occupied

We have gotten into a perfectly fine field for scientific work such as we do, as if we do not bring back a collection that will equal our Borneo one, both in size and interest, it will indeed be strange while I have already made about fifty good photographs, and notes, on these interesting people, having been piled up at Tamlu where the Miri Nagas live, we simply ransacked the village of everything we wanted, photographed the place and its people as ~~thoroughly~~ thoroughly as such work would be possible to do and get as much information as we could about everything from their houses to their gods and demons. I think that you will all be very much surprised at the results of this expedition and I only hope that the University will appreciate what we will have done for, after working so hard and giving us so much of our time practically for that institution, it is indeed a great disappointment to have all this ignored until some influential person, like Father, actually forces the authorities to act in a befitting and an appropriate manner- do you not agree with me in this?

It gives us all the greatest amount of pleasure to hear of the great success that Gulin has had in arranging and displaying our Borneo collection and we are all most anxious to see it in its permanent home.

I was called away and had to take my camera and go off to the village and the Nagas. For the past ~~few~~ two days we have been working like demons and have worked ~~this~~ ^{as} village ~~so~~ successfully as we did Tamlu, our ethnological collection is growing daily, photographs are also rapidly increasing in numbers and our note books are being filled up ~~at~~ a remarkable rate and, best of all, we are all as well as we possibly could be

We have finished our work in this village and will leave to-morrow morning for the village of Santong, also inhabited by the ~~At~~ Nagas, only eight miles away. The scenery up in these hills is indeed beautiful and recalls to my mind the scenery of the interior of Japan. ~~I am~~

Nowgong is built on the very summit of a prominent hill, as are all Naga villages, and consequently the view is superb. Right below us, some hundred feet down, an enormous jungle covered valley stretches away towards the plains of Assam and I do not think that I have ever seen finer foliage in my life as the jungle is so dense that it is really difficult to pick out individual trees and the valley has the appearance of being covered with a huge, dark green velvet carpet. Beyond, over the crest of a low range of hills, the plains of Assam, yellow with rice fields and dotted with clumps of jungle, extend as far as the eye can reach, while a broad band of dark yellow colour, bordering the horizon, shows the sandy bed of the Bhrama-jutra as it runs, in graceful bends and turns on its way towards the south.

On the three other sides we are completely surrounded by ranges of hills, the valleys and the base of the hills covered with luxuriant

jungle, while the sides are pretty bare, the forests having been cleared away by the Nagas for their rice fields, and, on the summits of most of the highest hills, there can be seen clusters of houses forming the villages of these savage but very interesting people. Towards the Burma side, the hills increase in size and might properly be called mountains, for bold rocky peaks stand boldly forth on the horizon, their summits generally covered with heavy, dark clouds. In general appearance Nagas, speaking of them in a general way, as it would weary you should I attempt to go into detail concerning the differences of the ~~xx~~ various tribes of Nagas who are as numerous as are the tribes of Borneo, do not look unlike some of the Bornean tribes, they are distinctly of the Mongolian type, dress as the Borneans do, namely; the men wear loin cloths and the women very short skirts, wear their ornaments in very much the same manner, are about on an equal in their pursuits, and, in fact, are quite similar in many respects.

The Nagas, however, do not live in long houses but build their villages on the summits of the hills, a method no doubt originally used as a defence, for, like the Borneans, the Nagas are head hunters and, in consequence, one tribe could tell when another tribe would attack them in search of the coveted and highly prized trophy of their warfare, a human head.

A Naga village is really a most picturesque and a very interesting place for the long houses, with slanting roofs of palm thatch and walls of split bamboos, are built very closely together on either side of very narrow, winding streets that, in some instances, consist of nothing but layers of sharp pointed rocks and boulders for, like the wise man in the Bible, the Naga prefers "to build his house upon a rock". On the topmost

points, along the crest of the hill, are used as sites for the "morangs" which are by far the most conspicuous buildings in a Naga village. A "morang" is a house in which all young and old bachelors are compelled to sleep while, like a man's club at home, no female even a child of a year old, could enter one of these places under any consideration.

Another very interesting and peculiar thing in regard to a Naga village is that each village is divided into practically two or three villages, or "khels" and each khel is inhabited by families or clans and each "khel" has its own chief or head man, but the strangest thing of all is that the different "khels" vary to no small extent in their language. Nor is social conditions, between the "khels" particularly pleasant as there is frequently as much enmity and hard feeling between these clans, notwithstanding the fact that they belong to the same tribe and live in the same village, as there is between the different tribes, so you see that, even amongst savages, society has its drawbacks and unpleasantness and. I imagine that, in a Naga village, as much gossip and slandering goes on as in our city of "Brotherly Love."

With the aid of Surma, our Bhramin interpreter, we manage to get along wonderfully well and as yet have not failed to find out and get everything we wanted, for our "worthy friend and philosopher" although he has his faults, is really a very good man for just the sort of work we have to use him, but I never in all my life saw a man with such an appetite and, if you let him alone, he is not still two minutes before he commences to talk about some sort of food while, when entering the various houses in the villages, he immediately starts off on a hunt and has never been

known to leave a house without taking away with him something to eat. I think that this is to be accounted for by the fact that when he is down amongst his ~~xx~~ own people his high caste prevents him from eating flesh of any sort as well as various other things that he is apparently very fond of so, when he gets out of the reach and hearing of his people and is sure that what he does will never reach their ears, he makes up for lost time and keeps himself filled with food from morning until night.

Blomering Agong,
Sumatra.

October 21st 1901.

My dear Mrs. Stevenson:

A few weeks ago we returned to the coast from our first expedition into the interior of the middle section of the island, where we spent some weeks studying a most interesting people, the Menangk Berbau Malays, who claim to be and undoubtedly are the parent stock from which the Malay race sprung. Our agents in Padang, a firm by the name of Gebrueders Veth, have already shipped to the Museum the Ethnological collection, which we made on this expedition, which is packed in fourteen boxes. The bill of lading as well as information concerning the shipment has also been forwarded to the Museum.

by our agents. I sincerely hope that the boxes will reach you safely and that their contents will prove of interest. You will notice several "papier maché" squeezes of the Hindu inscriptions which we found carved on large rocks and boulders, and, when this writing has been translated, I think that they may be of some importance, and may give some information concerning the times when the Hindus over ran Sumatra. We are at present up in the interior of the extreme south eastern portion of the island amongst a people known as the Lamjung, who have practically been overlooked by Dutch scientists and who are also most interesting. They are however an indolent and lazy lot, and seem to care for nothing else save a house to live in and a sufficient amount of food to eat, and I am consequently afraid that our Ethnologi-

cal collection from these people is not going to be as large a one as we should like it to be, but you may be sure that we will procure a specimen of everything they have. According to our present schedule we thoroughly expect to return to Philadelphia early in January, when I am afraid that our wandering career will be over, unless the Far East discontinues to beckon us towards it. Dr. Heller wishes to join me in sending you our most sincere regards, and

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
Fred C. Harrison, Jr.

To Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank,
Yokohama,
Japan.

Bellevue Penn.

Jan 10th 1902

My dear Mrs. Stevenson

Your note was forwarded to
me at this place and I
am answering at once to as-
sure you I am not un-
mindful of your welcoming
words. I will call on

Mr. Bailey at once upon
my return to Philadelphia.
although I am sure there
ought to be no necessity for

an affidavit despite the
absence of Consular in-
voice. I should think
the Museum bond
would cover it all.

I hope the remaining pack-
ages from Singapore will
soon arrive. What are
you going to do for space?
You must be terribly crowded.
I shall be down in a few
days and we can then
straighten out the delivery
of the Asian and Sumatran specimens.

Didn't you think Alfred was
usually well? and haven't we
the lot having but one attack
of malaria (between the two I was) since that two years.
My brain & eye & ear I think of the work that
confronts us - to make our collection show
to its full value - those awful reports -

Sincerely yours
J. M. Miller.

Mr. Alfred C. Harrison, Dr. W. H. Furness and Dr. Hiller to whose intelligent exertions during a former trip around the world Philadelphia is indebted for the superb collection from Borneo which forms one of the most striking features of the Free Museum of Science and Art have been heard from recently. They were then, Nov. 26th, in India and were about sending home to the Museum a shipment of Ethnographic specimens from the Veddans of Ceylong- a fast disappearing tribe of which it is most important to collect vestiges before they take up their position with the dodo and other extinct beings as things of the past.

In the collection made by these experienced collectors are also ethnographic series from the Hill tribes of Darjeeling and paraphernalia from the Buddhist temple ~~xx~~ of Tibet. Whilst in the north of India the travelers by mere accident, picked up three carved stone fragments which they identified as belonging to the old Buddhist Stupas from the Swat Valley about 200 A. D. and which closely resemble those in the Calcutta Museum. One of them represents Buddha leaving his home on horseback. These valuable pieces belong to the same era and school of art as those exhibited by Mr. D. C. Thomson at the Columbian Exposition which afterwards were transferred to the Free Museum of Philadelphia where they were for a time displayed.

The travelers were, at the time of writing, preparing for an expedition to the Naga Hills on the border land between Upper Assam and Burmah. They had obtained the necessary information as to routes and the most important neighborhood to study from tea planters and others and although the journey probably must be hard and difficult it promises to be a fruitful one.

Although the collections made so far are not as large and exhaustive as the great Borneo collection the material will show greater variety, and no doubt Philadelphia will again have good cause to rejoice that the leisure of these brilliant young men is spent in the service of science and public education.