



A TEMPORARILY PEACEFUL FORMOSAN
HEAD-HUNTER

During the Dutch *régime* (1624-1662) these Malays made considerable progress in commerce, learning and western civilisation. Several of their dialects were reduced to writing, schools and churches were established, large numbers learned to read, and, at an early date in the Dutch occupancy, 5,000 had become communicants in the mission churches.

Then came the Chinese invasion. Koxinga, a Chinese pirate chieftain, in the year 1662, crossed to Formosa with a great fleet and army, drove out the Dutch, and established there a kingdom for himself. This was the death-blow to the possibilities of advancement for the Malays. The Dutch missionaries and teachers who failed to escape were either put to death without mercy or held life-long

prisoners by the Chinese. Christianity and the learning connected with it were crushed out. Ever-increasing numbers of Chinese swarmed across from the mainland, and the greater part of the Malays in the fertile plains between the mountains and the sea were dispossessed of their lands by force or by fraud. Some submitted, and their descendants still dwell among their conquerors, speaking the Chinese language and observing Chinese customs. These are known in different places as Pe-po-hoan or Sekhoan, "barbarians of the plain" or "ripe barbarians." Others retired to the forest-covered mountain mass which occupies the whole central and eastern portion of the island, joined their wilder kinsmen who doubtless



TEMPORARILY PEACEFUL, FORMOSAN SAVAGES—
WOMAN AND CHILD