

Tâioânjī pán
=bô liânjīhû (hyphen) ê Pêhōejī

Lēnggōa, i tiāⁿtiāⁿ inūi chiàukò
hoānchiá, soah bē kítit chiáhpng áh sī
hiohkhùn. Liân i ūsin ah, mā koh beh ùi
Tâilâm khì Lóngbè(Lombay, chitmá hōchò
Sióliúkiú, sī chít ê tósū, tī Tâioân selâm
pêng)kā hoānchiá khòⁿpēⁿ. 1893 nī lāk
goéh, i khòⁿchín kiatsok bô gōa kú, siōng
tōahàn ê chabó kiáⁿ sūi tī Sióliúkiú ê kàuhōe
lāi chhutsì. Ūi tiòh beh kiliām chit chân
tékpiát ê kenggiām, i koattēng beh kā gíná
hōchò: Héjōh Lóngbè (Hazel Lombay
Ferguson).

Koh kòe chít tang, i tē jī ê hāuseⁿ mā
chhutsì. I iúgoân bô siáⁿ hiohkhùn, tòh koh
sūi trngkhì kèsiók iliâu sūkang, chiàukò hūjîn
lâng kah gín'á.

In addition, she frequently forgot to
eat or sleep when looking after her
patients. Even when she was very
pregnant, she still travelled from Tainan
to Lombay (Now Sió-liú-khiú, a remote
island in the southwest of Taiwan). In
June of 1893, after seeing some
patients, Dr Christie gave birth to her
first daughter. She named her Hazel
Lombay Ferguson to remember where
her baby girl was born.

A year later, Dr Christie gave birth
to her second child. Soon after that, she
returned to help other women and
children.