



Source: MGTO



President's Report

I hope this newsletter finds you all well. We are almost approaching the half way mark for 2018, it is amazing how time flies. The

Committee have been busy attending our monthly meetings at the MCC and planning our social events.

On behalf of the Committee, I would like to advise that all correspondence is to be sent to our Secretary, **Mary Rigby** via email (Mary Rigby: rigbyfamily@ozemail.com.au) and not through the Facebook page or any other apps. Facebook is **not an official** part of Casa de Macau Australia Inc. It was set up purely for social interaction in a closed Facebook page for willing members.

We've had a few functions already starting with Yum Cha in Sydney which was held on Sunday 4th March 2018 at Crown Dragon – St George Leagues Club. Thank you to all that attended and continue to support our social events. It was a pleasure to also welcome our visitors from Macau who are from Conselheiros para as Comunidades Portuguesas (Council of the Portuguese community in China/Macau/Hong Kong). In attendance was President – **Rita Botelho dos Santos, Jose Coutinho, Armando de Jesus, Lidia Lourenco, Gilberto Camacho**. Along with three of our Committee members, we also welcomed them to our Macanese Cultural Centre (MCC) along with **Miguel Varinhos** – President of the Sydney Portugal Community Club on Tuesday 6th March 2018.



A Youth lunch was held on Sunday 18th March 2018, "Minchi @ the MCC". We had a lovely afternoon with many laughs and a perfect opportunity to discuss ideas for involving our Youth members in future Youth events. So proud of our amazing Youth members, such a lovely group.

Thank you for those who attended and loved the enthusiasm you all have for our Macanese Culture.



Photos of the Youth Lunch on Sunday 18 March

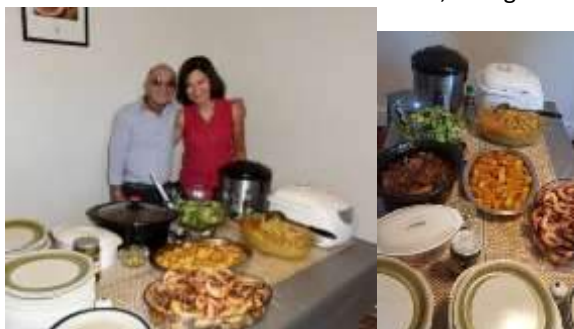
Dia de Sao Joao Function

Our next event is quickly approaching, the annual Dia de Sao Joao Luncheon. In Sydney, it will be held on Sunday 24th June 2018 at **Club Central Hurstville** at 11.30am for 12pm start, we hope to see you there. The Committee have organised a delicious buffet, trivia fun and lucky door prizes. There is a flyer attached with this newsletter. We hope you can attend and try out a different venue this year. Interstate Representatives are also arranging Dia de Sao Joao Lunches, we wish you all a great time.

Sunday Lunches at MCC

Sunday 23rd April 2018

We have had a great start to our 2018 Sunday lunches at the MCC. Our first luncheon was held on Sunday 23rd April 2018 and our volunteer chefs were **Antonia** and **Robert Olaes**. A huge thank you for the delicious lunch served. We had a glorious afternoon filled with fun and laughter. The menu consisted of: Macau styled prawns, pot roast beef, turmeric braised chicken, sautéed turmeric potatoes, bok choy and dessert consisted of fresh fruit and ice-cream, orange cake.



Sunday 20th May 2018

Our volunteer cooks were **Brenda** and **Maureen**. My sincerest apologies for not being able to attend this lunch due to a family event but the feedback was wonderful. They prepared a delicious lunch and everyone had a lovely afternoon, as you can see in the photos below. Thanks to **Antonia Olaes** for taking the photos at the luncheon.

The menu consisted of: Entrée - chillicotte, cheese toast; main-tacho, curry beef and potatoes, combination stir fry vegetables with prawns; dessert- Portuguese tarts, bajee and bola de aroz pulu (gummy gummy).



UPCOMING EVENTS

Please find below dates for upcoming events and note date change for August Sunday lunch at MCC.

We hope you enjoy the newsletter. Hope to see you all soon at Dia Sao Joao on 24th June 2018.

Viva Macaenses!

Best Wishes
Antonieta Manolakis
President, Casa de Macau Inc

Date	Event	Where
Sunday 24/6/18	Dia de Sao Joao Lunch	Club Central Hurstville
Sunday 29/7/17	Christmas in July Sunday Lunch	MCC
Sunday 26/8/17	Sunday Lunch	MCC – To be confirmed

How many people?

The population of Macau since 1557

Stuart Braga

For more than three hundred years no-one gave much thought as to how many people lived on the tiny peninsula of Macau. In recent times, vital statistics have been carefully gathered, as they are essential for good administration and planning. Compiled by professional demographers, these numbers are unquestionably accurate.¹ At the end of 2017, the population of Macau was 653,000. This figure has been carefully analysed, and shows that more than 95% are ethnic Chinese, speaking a variety of languages, mainly Cantonese.

The remaining Portuguese population, including Macanese, is 1.4%, of whom only 0.6% speak Portuguese at home. Thus, Macau has become an almost fully Chinese city, surrounded by the vast conurbations of the Pearl River Delta including Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Hong Kong, Foshan, and Zhuhai with a combined population of 120 million. Compared with these Macau's population is still tiny, but all these people are crowded into an area that is still small, despite massive reclamation that has given them 28.2 km² to live on. That means 26,400 people per km².

This massive development is comparatively recent, for Macau has a long history and had a tiny population for more than three centuries. At the beginning, in 1557, the Portuguese population was estimated as 400. In the next 75 years of prosperity, it grew, according to Fr Manuel Teixeira, to perhaps 10,000, including Chinese.² Teixeira used a variety of sources to compile his list. No records were extant in Macau, so all his sources were travellers to Macau, hazarding a rough guess at the population. They included the Dutch voyager J.P. Cohen (1621), and the Jesuit fathers Cardim (1644) and P.F. Sousa (1700). These priests were mainly concerned to record numbers of baptised Christians (*Cristãos*), whether Portuguese, mestiços, or Chinese Christians. The clerics referred to any others, if at all, as gentiles (*gentios*). Thus, it is difficult to determine whether those counted as Portuguese include Chinese Christians as well. Slaves were sometimes mentioned, but seldom counted. It appears that the government of Macau had only a vague notion of the size of the Chinese population and did not concern itself with them.

After its successful early years, Macau went into a long and steep decline after 1640. The Portuguese population of Macau hung on grimly, generally declining during the seventeenth

century but recovering during the eighteenth century. Relatively stable numbers in the nineteenth century suggest successive waves of emigration as people sought a better life in Hong Kong and Shanghai. Unlike the Macanese, few of the Chinese then regarded Macau as their *heung ha*, their home. The Chinese population came and went as opportunity offered. A few sources indicate the non-Portuguese European population. These are shown as 'others'. They are only significant in the 1830s as British and other traders arrived and later between 1942 and 1945 during World War II.

J.M. Braga, who studied the history of Macau intensively, wrote an essay of thirteen quarto pages in typescript on the population of Macau.³ It discussed the ethnic origin of the Macanese people, but did not include any statistics. This suggests that he regarded it as an impossible task. Therefore, the following figures can at best provide only a rough idea.

Fr. Teixeira gave a population of 700 to 800 Portuguese and 10,000 Chinese in 1621. Then more than a century passed until a Franciscan friar, José de Jesus Maria, compiled figures from parish registers examined during a sojourn in Macau from 1742 to 1745 and included them in a manuscript entitled *Azia Sinica e Japonica*.⁴ He arrived at a figure of 5,212 Portuguese and vaguely guessed at 8,000 Chinese. During this long period, 1662 was considered Macau's worst year. An anti-Qing uprising in Guangdong (Kwangtung) province led to an order that the coastline be evacuated. The Chinese population of Macau fled in a body, and the border was closed for three months. Many people starved to death, but figures are unknown.⁵

Another seventy-five years passed until José de Aquino Guimarães e Freitas published his memoirs, *Memoria sobre Macáo*, on his return from a posting in Macau.⁶ An artillery officer and therefore precise in his calculations, Guimarães e Freitas provided a population table, describing it as *Capitulo XI*, Chapter XI, reproduced here. The figures evidently came from the registers of the three parishes, Sé (the cathedral), S. Lourenço and S. António. He gave the figures for the *Cristão* population, i.e., baptised Catholics. This necessarily includes Chinese Christians and excludes Protestants, then numbering about forty. Chinese Christians would have been few.

Freguesia.	Homens de 14 annos para cima.	Mulheres.	Recruzos.	Somma.
Sé	289	251	1342	2482
S. Lourenço	256	170	1058	1484
S. Antonio	59	52	301	412

Macáo em Abril de 1822.

Capitulo XI
Populacao portugueza

¹ By the Statistics and Census Service of the Macao SAR Government.

² M. Teixeira, *Os Macaenses*, Centro de Informação e Turismo, Macau, 1965, pp. 34–39..

³ J.M. Braga Papers, MS 4300/7.3/6.

⁴ This was seen by C.R. Boxer and quoted in *Fidalgos in the Far East*, p. 256.

⁵ D.F. Lach and E.J. Van Kley, *Asia in the making of Europe: a century of advance: East Asia*, p. 1697.

⁶ José de Aquino Guimarães e Freitas, *Memoria sobre Macáo*, Real Imprensa da Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, 1828.

The three parishes were within the city walls; the Chinese settlements were outside.

By the 1830s, Western traders with their lists and ledgers had arrived in some numbers. In 1830 there were 86. At the same time there were 4,628 Portuguese, though this figure included 800 or 900 slaves and 300 soldiers. Both groups were Africans.⁷ Four years later the Westerners, known as red-headed

barbarians to the mandarins, numbered 145, rising to 350 in 1839 just before the Opium War, when they all fled. The British were evacuated from Macau on 26 August 1839. According to Robin Hutcheon, 2,000 lived for several months on British vessels moored in Hong Kong harbour, though this figure seems greatly exaggerated.⁸

A report published more than forty years later gave precise figures of Macau's population in 1834. It includes an extraordinary statement about the control the government had over its people. "From a tabular statement by the curates of the three parish churches of Macao, the population was: Whites 3,893; Black slaves 1,300; Chinese about 30,000. Among this number only some 77 were born in Portugal and in its dominions. Neither they nor any other vassals are allowed to quit Macao but by a previous consent of Government. The military force amounted to 240 men, with corresponding officers, with 130 guns mounted on the fortifications."⁹

During the rest of the nineteenth century, the Portuguese and Macanese population remained fairly stable at about 3,000 to 4,000, though the number of Chinese grew from 20,000 in 1835 to 79,000 in 1897.¹⁰ The apparent contradiction is readily explained. Even though economic conditions in Macau were bleak, it was at least safe, whereas China was racked by a brutal civil war. This was the Taiping Rebellion during which up to 20 million people died between 1850 and 1864. On the other hand, many Portuguese left Macau, finding better opportunities in Hong Kong and Shanghai. The panic following the murder at Macau of Governor Amaral in 1849 led to the flight of some hundreds of people to Hong Kong.¹¹ Macanese sources are silent about this exodus. Besides this, two major disasters afflicted Macau. The first was a smallpox epidemic which killed about 1,000 Macanese and many more Chinese in the early 1840s.

The second was the Great Typhoon in 1874. The Great Typhoon killed some 5,000 people, mainly Chinese fisher-folk.

⁷ *Chinese Repository*, vol. 3, no. 7, November 1834, pp. 292, 303.

⁸ R. Hutcheon, *Chinnery, the man and the legend*, p. 118,

⁹ *Chinese Recorder*, 1888, p. 35, cited by J.M. Braga, notes in MS 4300/5.2.

¹⁰ J.D. Ball, *Macao, the Holy City*.

¹¹ Sir George Bonham, Governor of Hong Kong, to Earl Grey, Colonial Secretary in London, R.L. Jarman, *Hong Kong Annual Administration Reports, 1841–1941*, vol. 1, pp. 95, 121, 148.

While it did not kill many Macanese, several hundred people left Macau rather than remain to deal with the utter devastation it had caused. The Catholic population of Hong Kong increased from 4,520 to 5,250 between 1872 and 1875. Much of this increase, 730 people or 15%, was the result of an influx of people from Macau after the 1874 typhoon.



Thomas Allom, Macao, from the Forts of Heang-shan, 1843

This well-known view of Macau actually shows a Chinese funeral, with mourners gathered around several coffins. The deceased are likely to have been victims of the smallpox epidemic in 1843 which killed at least 5,000 people.

Much the same demographic pattern existed during the twentieth century. The Portuguese and Macanese population remained static, while the Chinese population increased rapidly. By 1937 it was 150,000, and after World War II grew more slowly, reflecting the limited economic opportunities offered by Macau compared with Hong Kong and Singapore. In 1960, it was 186,000. However, the war years saw astonishing if temporary growth as refugees flooded in. In 1937, Shanghai fell to the Japanese followed in 1938 by Canton. On Christmas Day 1941, Hong Kong too surrendered.

Macau's population increased from 150,000 people between 1937 and early 1942 to 450,000, soon after the first months of the war (February and March 1942) and later reached approximately 500,000.¹² According to R. Pinto, 20,000 people crossed the border into Macau on a single day soon after the fall of Canton to the Japanese on 22 October 1938.¹³

The figure of 500,000 includes 10,000 'others', broadly the number of people fleeing Macau with Portuguese papers, then claiming British nationality in order to receive a small allowance from the British Consul in Macau.¹⁴ When the war

¹² Beatriz Basto da Silva, *Cronologia da História de Macau*, vol. 4, p. 323; M. Teixeira, 'Macau Durante a Guerra', *Boletim do Instituto Luis de Camoes*, nos 1 and 2, pp. 33–49.

¹³ R. Pinto, 'War in peace', *Macau*, no. 96, p. 76. J. Reeves, *The lone flag*, p. 121.

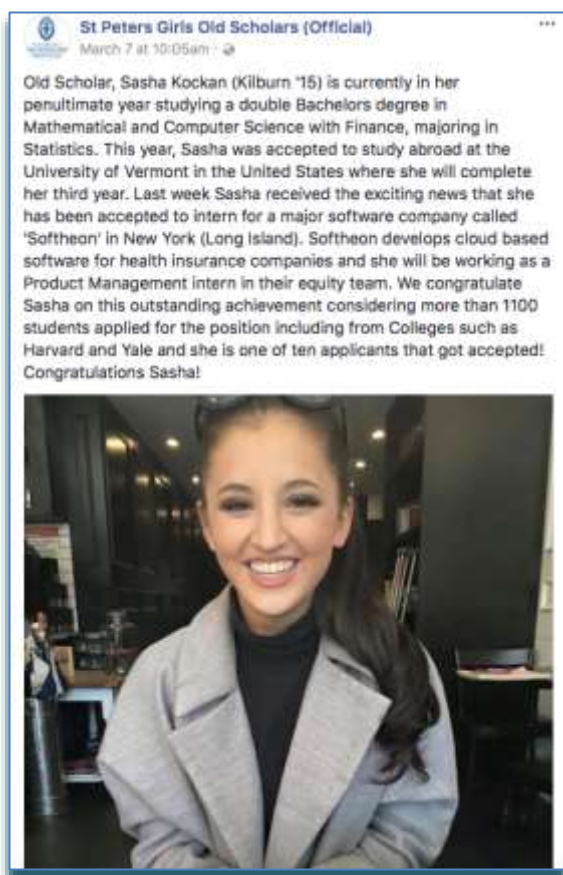
¹⁴ J. P. Reeves, *The lone flag: memoir of the British Consul in Macao during World War II*, p. 121.

ended, the population quickly went back to its 1937 level for many years. Jack Braga wrote in March 1946 that 'things get quieter and quieter in Macao, with so many less people living here.'¹⁵

What of recent years? In 1983, the population of Macau was 269,000, less than double what it had been fifty years earlier. In 2013, forty years later, it had more than doubled to 608,000.¹⁶ And that is before the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, due to open later in 2018, radically alters the way people move and live throughout the Pearl River Delta.



Congratulations Sasha



Thanks to **Carmen O'Brien** for this item on Sasha This article was published by her old school, St Peter's Girls College in Adelaide. Sasha is the daughter of **Carmen** and **John Kockan** and her grandparents are **Peter** and **Yolanda Guterrews**.



First Lisbon to Macau flight in 1924. Club Lusitano's historic propeller

Thanks to **Ed Rozario** for bringing this item to my attention and to **David Bellis** for granting permission to publish his item from *Gwulo.com* and the Hong Kong Historical Aircraft Association as the source:

When **Ian D. Johnson** heard I was giving a talk at the Club Lusitano, he tipped me off that they had a valuable piece of Hong Kong's history I should look out for: "Ask to see the old propeller".

So last Wednesday evening I was led to the 26th floor, and shown this propeller on their restaurant's wall:



The Club's staff mentioned it was from the 1950s, but Ian's research shows it is much older, dating back to 1924 and the earliest days of flying in Hong Kong.

The propeller has an inscribed metal plate fixed to it, but it's hard to read after years of polishing:



Fortunately, the arrival of the propeller (and the plane it was attached to!) was widely reported in the newspapers of the time. Captains **Peires** and **Pais** had intended to make the first flight from Lisbon to Macau, Portugal's most distant territory. But bad weather meant they had to carry on past Macau, ending their journey when they made a forced landing near Shum Chun (today's Shenzhen) on Friday, 20 June 1924. The rough landing explains the damaged appearance of the propeller.

The next day's edition of the SCMP reported the aviators' unexpected arrival in Hong Kong.

¹⁵ Jack Braga to Olive Braga, 29 March 1946.

¹⁶ Wikipedia article, Demographics of Macau, accessed 27 March 2018.

The Portuguese aviators have arrived. They came by train!

Bruised, wet and tired, they made a dramatic entry into Kowloon last night, strange to the place, only a Police Inspector and some railway officials knowing of their arrival. Literally, they "asked a policeman."

Mr **G.A. Walker** of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was the first in Hong Kong to hear of their coming. He had a telephone message from his staff at Shum Chun. The aviators had arrived there afoot and were even on their way to Hong Kong by the 7.19 train! Mr Walker was away from his office at the moment, and the train was hurrying in. With little time to do anything, he would have liked to acquaint the Portuguese Consul. He did the best thing under the circumstances: he rang up the Water Police station. Accordingly, **Inspector Angus** was awaiting the visitors when they reached Kowloon.

Efforts were made to communicate with the Club Lusitano, but only a boy answered and no satisfaction was derived. The Inspector bethought him of the Club de Recreio, and there he later ushered his charges in, unheralded among the club members, even then sitting and chatting and wondering when the Portuguese aviators would arrive! As soon as the identity of the unknown guest was announced, a shout went up, and a rousing welcome was accorded to the plucky fliers.

Champagne was broached and headed by the Portuguese consul, **Mr Albuquerque**, the Club members toasted the aviators, compensating in full measure for the bleakness of their unexpected arrival.

BAD WEATHER

To drop the facetious tone, it is to be recorded that the Portuguese flying men have exhibited their pluck and spirit right to the end of their adventurous voyage. Their finish was by no means inglorious rather it was typical of the dangers of the undertaking and of the courage which has made it successful. **Capt. Brito Paes** and **Capt. de Beires** are to be congratulated. As is known the aviators have been held up for some days by bad weather. They were expected at the beginning of the week, the plan being that they would land at Macao, the end of their flight, where a great welcome had been prepared for them. Then they were to come on to Hong Kong. A telegraphic message from Macao yesterday stated they had to make a forced landing at Sontay, north-west of Hanoi, owing to engine trouble. It added that the flight would not be resumed for ten days. Accordingly, Macao and Hong Kong sat down to wait patiently for further news.

The Macao message proved incorrect. The aviators waited at Hanoi for some days because of bad weather, but yesterday better condition promised, and taking advantage of a bright spell, they decided to hop off on the last stage of their journey. [...]

Though they weren't able to visit the Club Lusitano when they arrived in Hong Kong on Friday, that was put right on the following Tuesday evening.

RECEPTION AT THE CLUB LUSITANO

[...] In the evening an informal reception was held by the members of Club Lusitano to which the aviators made their first visit. Besides **Majors Brito Paes** and Sarmiento de Beires, the airman's mechanic **Lieut. Gouvela**, was also present. As soon as the airmen reached the Club premises they were received with loud cheers from the members, whilst the Committee of the Club was in waiting to receive the distinguished guests. After formal introductions to the members of the Club, a group photograph was taken on the steps of the main entrance. The party then adjourned to the Hall Luiz du Camoens, where the President (Mr **A.F. B. Silva Netto**) proposed the health of the aviators. *Hong Kong Telegraph, Wednesday 25 June 1924.*

The next day the men sailed to Macau on the gunboat *Patria*.

MACAO'S WELCOME

[...] When the aviators stepped ashore the jetty was invaded by the crowds, so much so that the police were helpless in their efforts to keep a clear. Young ladies showered flowers as they landed.

His Excellency the Governor being the first to greet the aviators. Then amidst the cheers of the onlookers, the party moved to the Town Hall, flowers being thrown out of the windows all along the route. [...] *Hong Kong Telegraph, 27 June 1924.*

After two weeks' hospitality and celebrations in Macau, the men were back in Hong Kong to start their journey home to Portugal. This time it was a slower, but much more comfortable journey, sailing via America. Before they left Hong Kong, there were more parties to attend, and the propeller shown above made its first appearance in its new home.

PORTUGUESE FLIERS FETED IN HONG KONG

Reception at Club Lusitano

Practically all the Portuguese community of the Colony, some forty representatives from Macao, and a number of well-known Europeans gathered at the Club Lusitano last evening, when a reception was given in honour of Major Brito Paes, Major Sarmiento Beires, and Lieut. Manoel Gouvela, the daring Portuguese aviators. The function was arranged to mark the Portuguese community's gratification of the accomplishing by their compatriots of the first aerial flight from Lisbon to the Far East, thus worthily following in the trail laid by famous Portuguese navigators' centuries ago.

[...] The excellent decorations of the Club building, the great hall and the facade was in the capable hands of **Mr M.F. Baptista** and **Mr F.A.V. Ribeiro**. The transparency showing an aeroplane in full flight exhibited over the Club's main entrance was a striking feature of the decorations. **On the landing of the staircase a broken propeller of the Patria plane occupied a prominent position.** Below on the pedestal the national

colours of Portugal were displayed. A cleverly executed plan of the aerial route was shown across the wall facing the entrance to the Hall Luiz Camoes. *Hong Kong Telegraph*, 11 July 1924.

Editor's note: Ian D. Johnson has published several books about the history of aviation in Hong Kong and the Far East. You may be interested in his book "The Vital Link": <http://www.chingchic.com/the-vital-link---hong-kongs-first-airline-imperial-airways-far-east-ltd-1935-1940-bi-lingual-offer-by-ian-d-johnson.html>



Happy 60th birthday to **Filomena da Costa**, who sent us the following: It was about forty-three years ago when I arrived in Melbourne aged 16. Coming from Macau, where I was born...raised

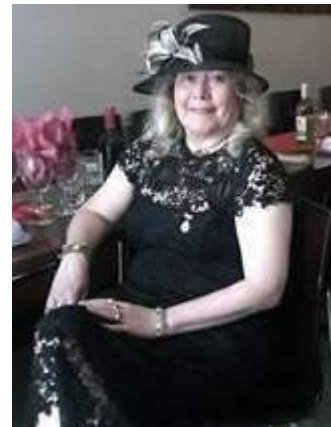
and educated...where my whole family were, where tradition, culture, fun and gastronomy were the tall order of the day...arriving over here was a wee different. It was a sunny hot day...the sky was blue without a tinge of cloud...(Macau was really wintry, rainy and cold, and so was HK then)...for us it was really a most warming reception meeting with also a few of the friends that previously were in Macau.

For those beautiful years...starting a new life in one new country, where everything is soooooo strange and soooooo different was I believe no easy job...the food in essentially was the most morbid one...but the times, too.. after five o'clock all was closed...Saturdays, half days...for shopping sprees...was another dim revelation...but I loved going into the city's Coles Supermarket...sitting over there over a cool sundae or spiders with hamburgers and the ladies serving us all dressed in their 50's outfits...then there were other places that we would go visiting...Melbourne, is indeed a huge place, with lots of entertainment/events and clubs socializing where I frequented Greek Club, the Russian Club, the South American Club, Hungarian Club being our Tae Kwon Do now Hanchi **Jack Rozinski**...training me at the Swinburne University. but returning to Macau and catching up with my old friends...travelling around and visiting Elvis place when he died...courtesy of my parents 20th birthday present.

At the age of 30, I was a mother of three-year old daughter. I married a HK movie star who grew up with me since childhood and we used to have both water bungalows in the outer harbour, his was public and ours were private. Wasn't long I turned 40, then a 50 year old damsel but not in distress...now yours truly has turned the big 60...as the sign says...SIXTY AND

SENSATIONAL .. and I wish to continue to be like that...oh still married to **Manuel da Costa** who at the moment resides in Toronto.

Today I am as usual a most happy chirpy lady who is blessed and even happier for having with me God's gifts...my two older fabulous brothers **Noel** and **Henrique**, my sweet and beautiful daughter, my fantastic son in law in Andrew and super blessed with my little grandson .. my (Pichinho) and also happy for my own Macau's Club in Melbourne, Australia, and love, love our own Macau's Casa.



MACAO UNVEILS NEW TOURISM MASCOT

MEET Mak Mak . . . the new loveable face of Macao. A black-faced spoonbill with hues of red, yellow and blue, Mak Mak

has been officially crowned mascot of Macao Tourism after winning a contest involving more than 110 entries.

Its main role will be to promote Macao worldwide, and to encourage visitors to explore and experience "a city woven with Chinese and European cultures and traditions".

Mak Mak, designed by **Tou Chon Wai**, was selected in an eagerly contested competition organised by the Macao Government Tourism Office in conjunction with the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Cultural Industry Fund.

The aim was to find a design that was uniquely Macao. The design of the winning entry was inspired by the city's historic whitewashed Guia Lighthouse, the variety of colours suggestive of a European feel.

The first-prize winning Macao Tourism mascot will be used for destination promotions, its image to be produced on various promotional material. Mak Mak will make special appearances at different tourism-related events and overseas tourism promotions, including events held in both the Australian and New Zealand markets.

MGTO Director **Helena Maria de Senna Fernandes** said that throughout the contest MGTO had sought to attract outstanding entries highlighting the unique, fascinating dimensions of Macao as a travel destination.

Loveable Mak Mak was able to fit the bill.



MACAO TOOK ITS CUISINE TO THE STREETS OF SYDNEY



THE mouth-watering scent of freshly-prepared Macanese cuisine filled the air around the streets and squares of Sydney in April, enticing locals to sample a Taste of Macao.

It was all part of a year-long campaign by the Macao Government Tourism Office (MGTO) to promote and celebrate Macao 2018 Year of Gastronomy.

In response to Macao's recognition by UNESCO as a Creative City - Gastronomy, a colourfully-decorated Eat Art Truck took to the streets, its chefs – led by local award-winning Julian Cincotta - preparing a trio of FREE world-renowned dishes for hungry Sydneysiders. Diners were encouraged to take a selfie of themselves and the dishes to be posted on social media.

It was appropriate that African Chicken, the tasty pork chop bun and the Macanese version of the Portuguese egg tart were served as these dishes are popular in Macao and have played key roles in the evolution of what is one of the world's earliest forms of fusion cuisine.

The initial two days of the Taste of Macao Eat Art Truck promotion were spent serving the dishes free to the public in First Fleet Park, Circular Quay.

MGTO Director **Maria Helena de Senna Fernandes**, who led a delegation in Australia to meet travel industry executives at a series of presentations and workshops, was present for the unveiling of the Taste of Macao Eat Art Truck.

After two days at Circular Quay, the truck moved to Sydney's Central Station before heading to suburban Chatswood and harbourside at Manly Wharf.

Helen Wong, general manager of MGTO (Australia and NZ), said the Sydney public warmly welcomed the mouth-watering promotion.

"It provided us (MGTO) with a great opportunity to showcase to Australians what to expect when dining in Macao – Macanese style," she said. "Not only does Macao have an impressive list of Michelin-star restaurants. The Asian centre is renowned for its street food, and this will be a perfect way for Sydneysiders to sample such cuisine. "Besides, the truck was the only Macanese restaurant in Australia, and it was mobile."

Julian Concotta is well known in Sydney restaurant rounds having worked under chef Neil Perry at Rockpool as well as honing his international expertise working at top restaurants in the USA. In 2015 Julian won the prestigious Josephine Pignolet Young Chef of the Year award in the Sydney Morning Herald Good Food Guide 2015.

Today, he is a co-owner of a number of trendy Sydney restaurants, including The Thievery in Glebe and Butter in Surry Hills.

Editor's Note: the good news is that we should see the food truck around Sydney later in the year! For updates go to

Macao Government Tourism Office, go to www.visitmacao.com.au (Australia)



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As postal and printing costs increase please let us know that you are happy to receive your newsletter and other information by E-mail. Please send your details to Mary Rigby:
rigbyfamily@ozemail.com.au



CASA KITCHEN

From **Antonia** and **Robert Olaes** their amazing pot roast beef recipe from the April Sunday lunch – for a large group of course!



Photo source:

www.theroastedroot.net/ginger-turmeric-braised-chicken/

Vaca Estufada (pot roast beef)

- Beef 4 kilos (shin is good for the yummy tendons, but it's a personal choice)
- Dark and light soy 4 tablespoons each
- Sweet soy 2 tablespoons
- Salt/pepper about a teaspoon each
- Sugar 2 teaspoon
- Tomato paste 4 tablespoons
- Chilli paste 4 tablespoons (more or less as preferred)
- White wine 750 ml
- Vinegar 8 teaspoons
- 8 bay Leaves
- 4 cinnamon sticks
- 12 cloves
- 24 cloves of garlic
- 4 sprigs shallots
- 8 eshallots (sweet onions)
- 1 can tomatoes
- mix together and dip finger to taste if more salt/pepper is needed
- Marinate meat with the mixture for at least two hours before pot roasting it. A pressure cooker only takes about 90 minutes for this amount of beef.
 - Half or quarter quantity accordingly for two or 1 kg beef.



Turmeric braised chicken

- Chicken thigh fillets 4 kilos
- 2 large onions, sliced
- 4 eshallot onions, sliced
- 2 large pieces of Ginger, smashed
- 10 cloves of Garlic, sliced
- 1.5 teaspoons pepper and salt each rub over chicken
- White wine 1.5 cups
- White wine vinegar 150 ml mix with 4 tablespoons of Turmeric plus 1 tablespoon curry powder
- Sauté garlic, ginger and onions. Stir in the turmeric paste, then stir in the chicken.
- Add 3 cups of water, cover and cook about 40 minutes, stir and lower heat for another 20 minutes.



RECIPES



Please send us your family favourite Macanese recipes. Remember to keep them short (just like

these from Antonia and include a photo of the dish or even better, a photo of your family enjoying it!



MACAO WORLD LEADER FOR LUXURY HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Macao sits on a pedestal, surpassing Paris and nearby Hong Kong for having the world's largest number of five-star hotels and restaurants respectively.

This year's edition of Forbes Travel Guide officially named Macao as a world leader in the luxury hotel category with as many as 12, beating the French capital, its nearest rival, by two.

By boasting 12 five-star restaurants, Macao defeated its nearest rival Hong Kong by three.



Source: www.macaomagazine.net

News of this latest success rating couldn't have been better timed as the Asian centre celebrates **2018 Macao Year of Gastronomy**, further acknowledgment for being designated a UNESCO Creative City for Gastronomy.

"Such high ratings further highlight Macao as a genuine leader for its luxury accommodation and quality cuisine," said Helen Wong, general manager of the Macao Government Tourism Office (Australia and New Zealand).

"For a long time, Macao has been globally recognised for the standard of its hotels and restaurants, and to receive such accolades provides further proof of the former Portuguese enclave's standings," she said.

"With new hotels and resorts opening – or due to open – we can only see another increase in five-star quality establishments."

Here is the Forbes Guide report:

Hotels

After tying on the global ladder in 2017, Macao nudged out Paris in the Forbes 2018 edition in the five-star

category with 12, followed by Paris with 10, London with nine and Hong Kong with eight.

The coveted top award was presented to the following hotels: Altira, Banyan Tree, Conrad, Encore, Four Seasons, Mandarin Oriental, MGM Macau, Nuwa (formerly Crown Towers), Star Tower (Studio City), Wynn Macau, Wynn Palace and The Ritz-Carlton.

Several of these hotels were multiple awardees of the five-star awards, namely Wynn Macau and Mandarin Oriental with six five-star awards each, for the hotel, the spa and four restaurants. While Nuwa received five, for the hotel, the spa and three restaurants, followed by Altira with four awards in the top category.



Guest room in the JW Marriott Macao

In addition, six hotels in Macao received the Forbes four-star award. They were Galaxy, Grand Hyatt, JW Marriott, Okura, St. Regis Cotai Central and The Venetian.

Restaurants

Macao was also the most awarded city in the restaurants category with a total of 12 establishments receiving the five-star accolade, one more compared with last year's figures, while nine restaurants in Hong Kong received the top award.

The list of five-star restaurants awarded in Macao: Aurora (Altira), Belon (Banyan Tree), Golden Flower (Encore), Il Teatro, Mizumi and Wing Lei (Wynn), Jade Dragon (City of Dreams), Shinji by Kanesaka, Sushi Mizumi, The Tasting Room (City of Dreams), Tenmasa and Vida Rica (Mandarin Oriental).

With regards to four-star ratings, the restaurants listed were Andrea, Lai Heen, Mizumi, Wing Lei Palace and SW Steakhouse (Wynn Palace), Pearl Dragon (Studio City), Robuchon au Dôme (Grand Lisboa), Terrazza (Galaxy), Ying (Altira) and Zi Yat Heen (Four Seasons).



Spas

In the spas chapter, Macao was represented with eight of the best spas in the world, found at Wynn Palace, Wynn Macau, Mandarin Oriental, Encore, Nuwa, The Ritz-Carlton, Banyan Tree and Altira.

As a footnote, Forbes listed five reasons to visit Macao in 2018:

- The Galaxy swimming pools complex;
- The emerging restaurant scene;
- Luxury shopping;
- Macau Grand Prix;
- Local culture in Coloane village.

The five-star accolade was given by Forbes in 2018 to a total of 199 hotels, along with 64 restaurants and 60 spas around the world.

Thanks to Mike Smith, Macao Government Tourism Office, www.visitmacao.com.au (Australia)



Source of these photos: <http://www.macao.grandprix.gov.mo>

For the 65th Macau Grand Prix which will be held on November 15-18, 2018.



CASA NEWS AROUND AUSTRALIA

We want to hear more news from all the members of the Casa **across** Australia.

What are your members doing?

Who is celebrating, weddings, babies, birthdays (major ones), remembering favourite festivals and how they were celebrated – then and now.

Stories of their or their family time in Macao, Portugal or Hong Kong.

Please send your stories to your editor casademacaunews@gmail.com or to denice.smith@bigpond.com.au



Dia de São João Celebrations



Date: Sunday 24th June 2018
Venue: Club Central Hurstville
2 Crofts Avenue Hurstville
Time: 11.30am for 12.00pm start
Menu: Buffet
Cost: \$15.00 Members
\$5.00 Children (5-12yrs)
\$60.00 Non-Members
Seniors (70yrs+) and Babies (0-4yrs) – FREE
RSVP: before 13th June 2018
Mary Rigby: 02 4733 3862 E: rigbyfamily@ozemail.com.au
Nina Deacon: 0412 692 252 E: deaconnina@gmail.com

Please join us to catch up with family and friends, a delicious buffet, Trivia fun and lucky door prizes.