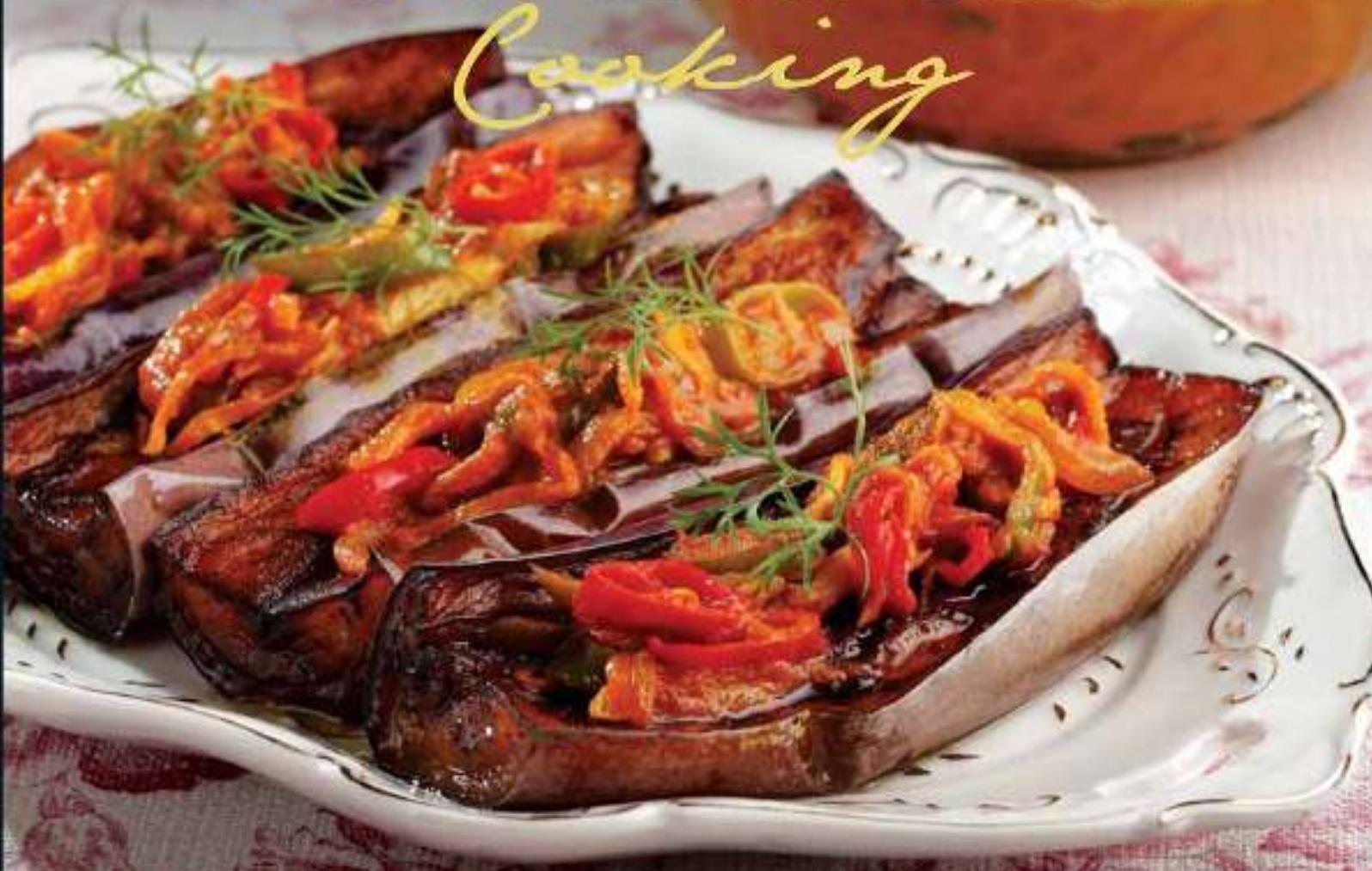


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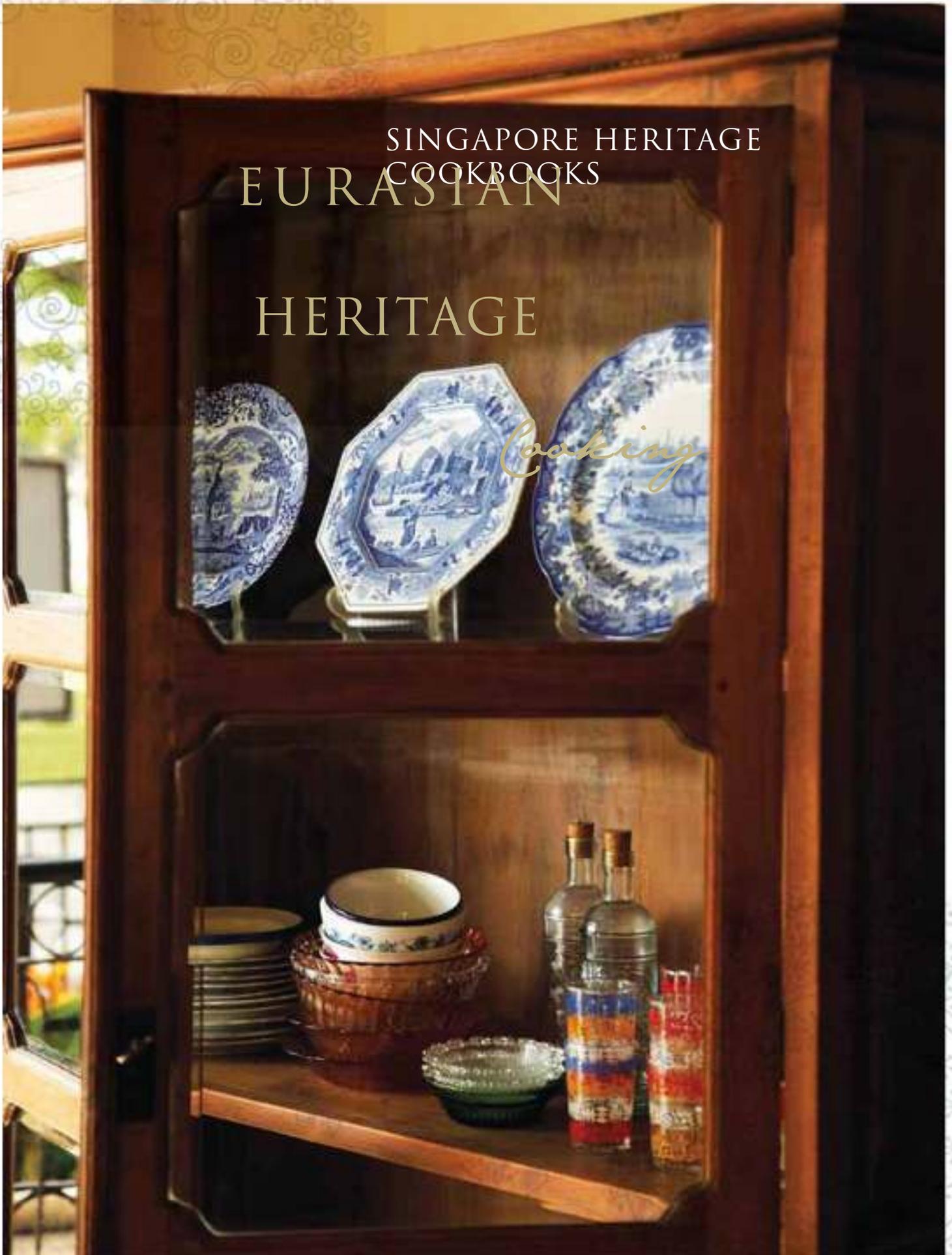


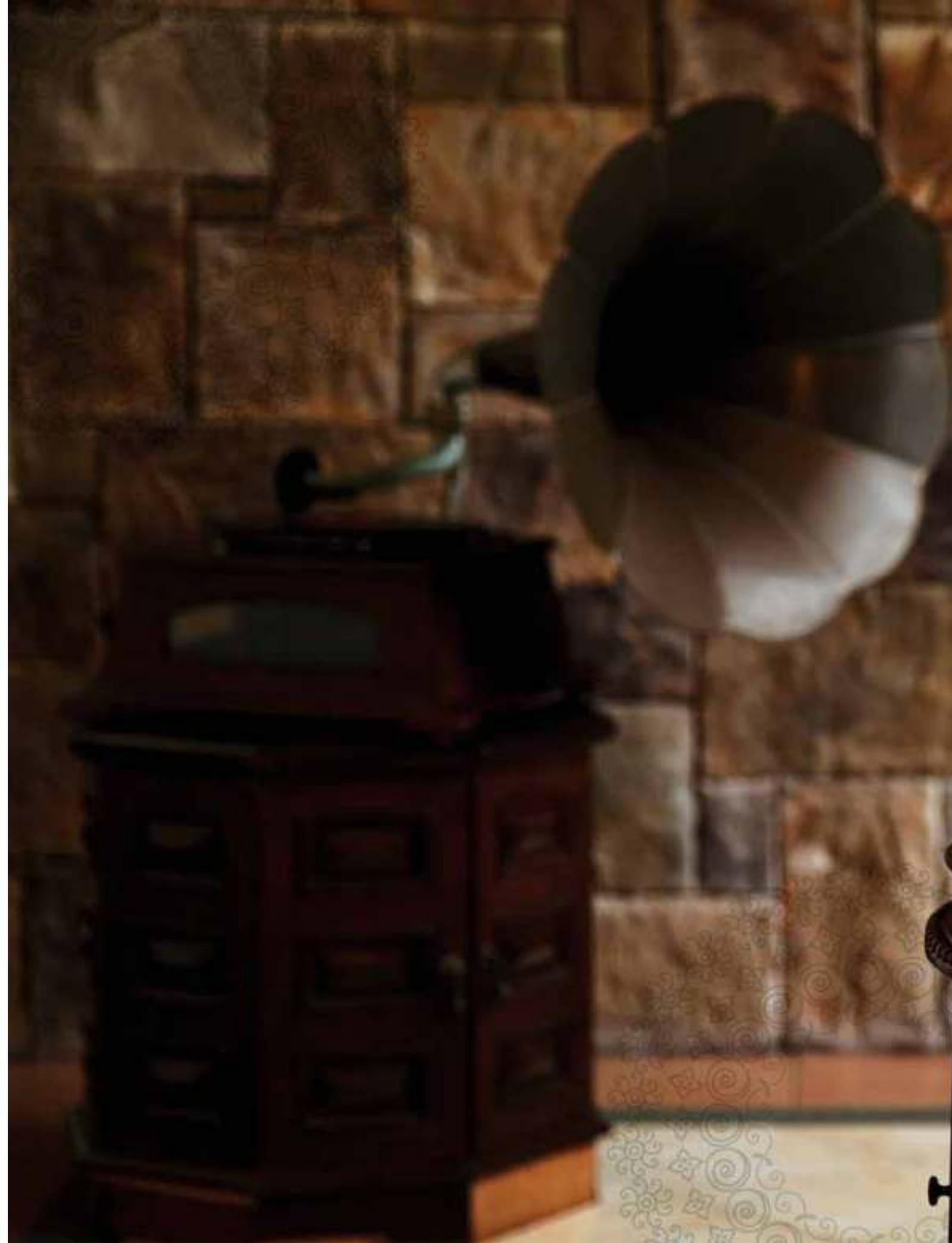
QUENTIN PEREIRA
Foreword by MICHAEL PALMER

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QUENTIN PEREIRA
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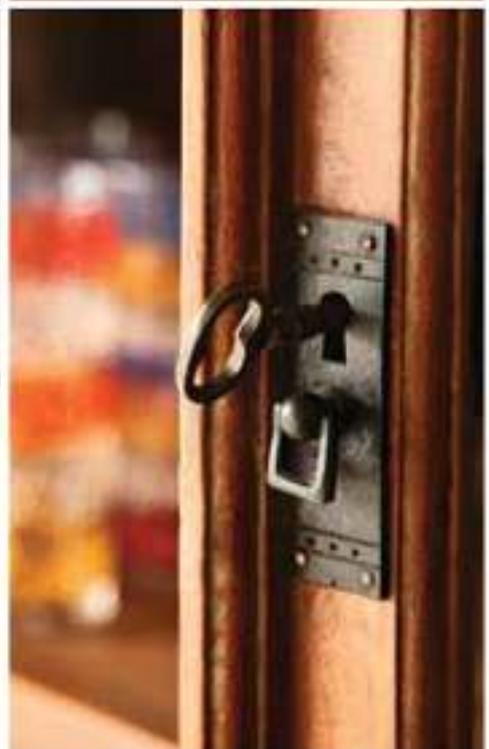
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DEDICATION

To my mum Freda Pereira and my dad Robin Pereira for their guidance, patience, understanding and support these past years. Their teachings, influence and mass experience have made me who I am today.

To my beloved wife Kristine and son Khaell, for their immense support, and for always being there for me.

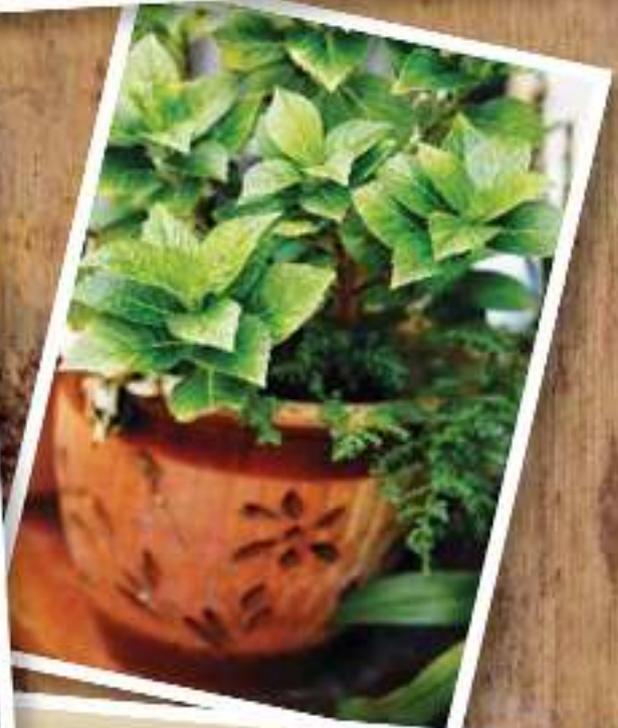
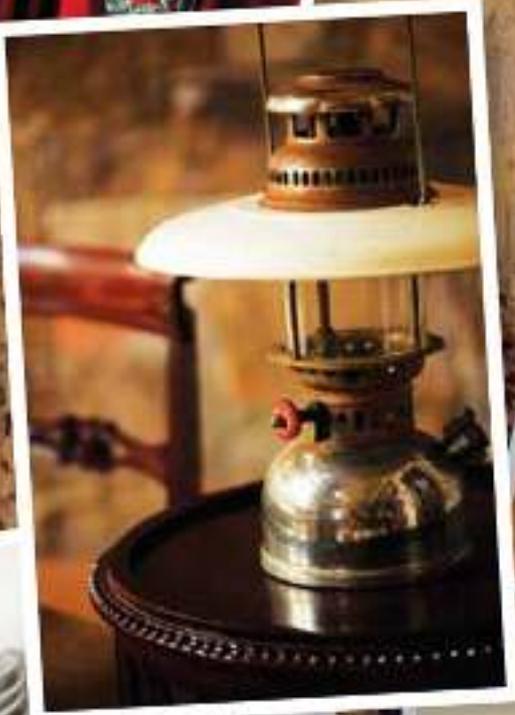
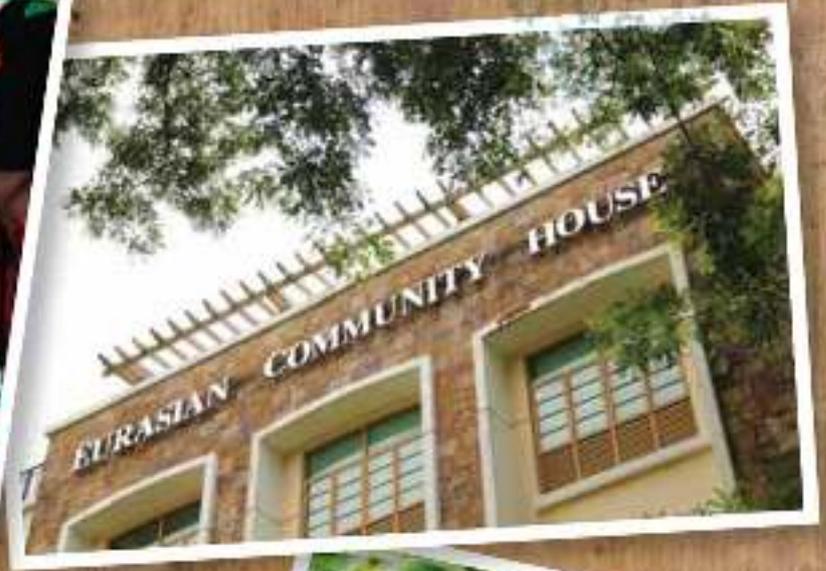


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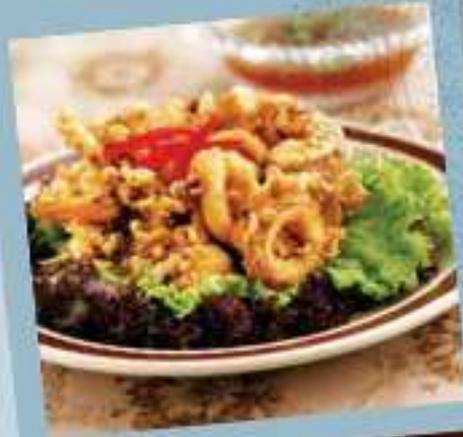
Quentin
Pereira





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FOREWORD

I am honoured to have been invited to provide this foreword. I was invited by Quentin several months ago to provide a foreword for a collection of recipes that he was putting together for a cookbook. To facilitate my work, Quentin was kind enough to provide me with a sneak peek of this book, *Eurasian Cooking*. Contained in these pages is one of the most exciting collections of delectable Eurasian cooking that one can find. I have had the pleasure of tasting Quentin's cooking on more than one occasion and I am sure that the recipes will provide a good sampling of the talent and skill of Quentin's The Eurasian Restaurant one of the best restaurants for Eurasian food in Singapore. What I found particularly refreshing about this book is the representation of Eurasian culture. The cuisine of a people often manifests the culture of that people, and in representing the culture of Eurasian people in his recipes, Quentin has taken care in the introduction of the book to explain the origin of that culture and its genesis. 2011 marked the 500th year of Eurasians in the Asian region. It is important for us to look ahead to our future, we should not underestimate the history and the significant impact that it has had in the region. In a globalised world, the Eurasian culture and people stand out as global citizens. The origins of which started 500 years ago. A part of that culture is represented in the pages of this book.

Bon Apétit! Bom Apetite! Smakelijk Eten! Enjoy!

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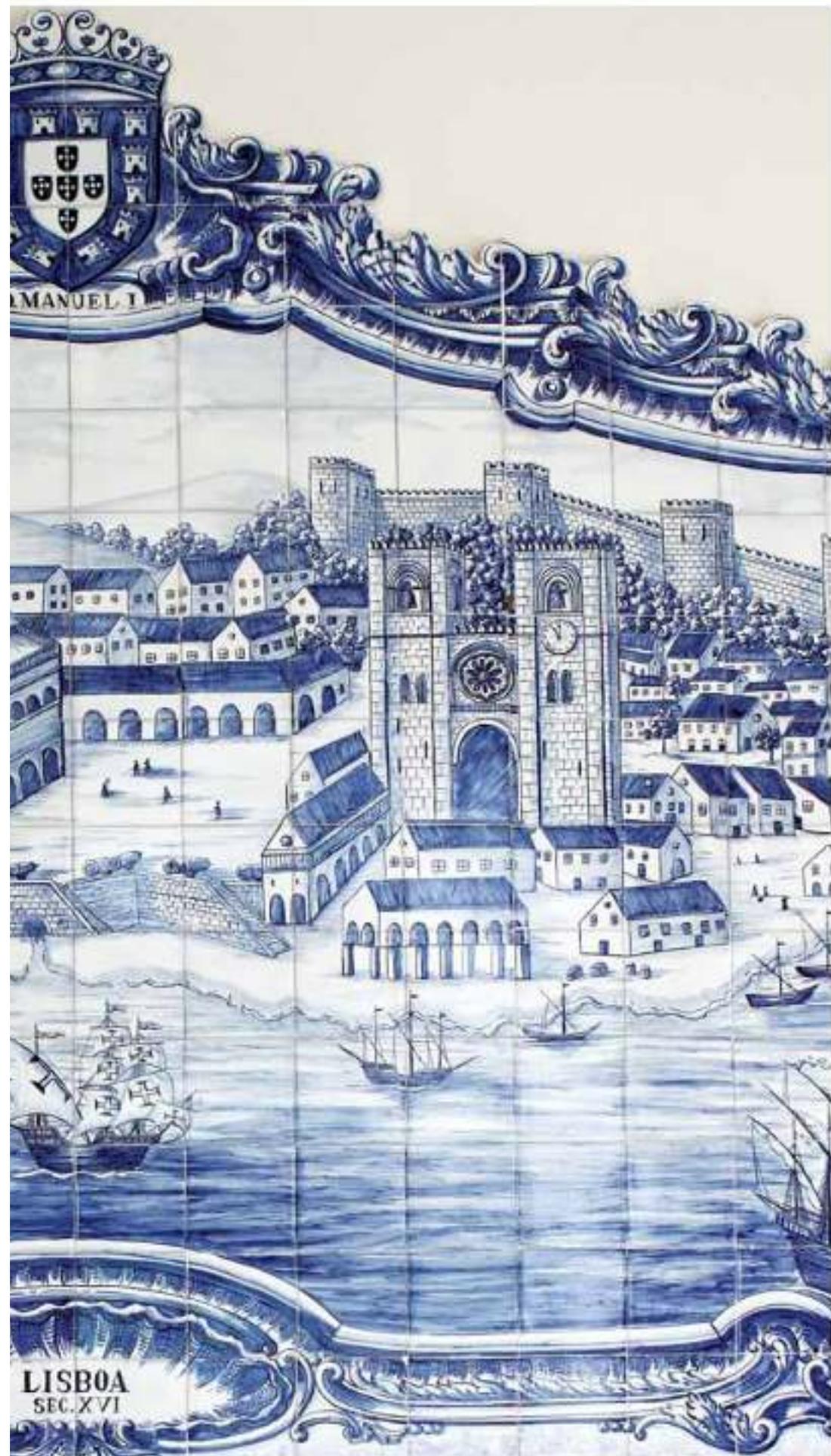
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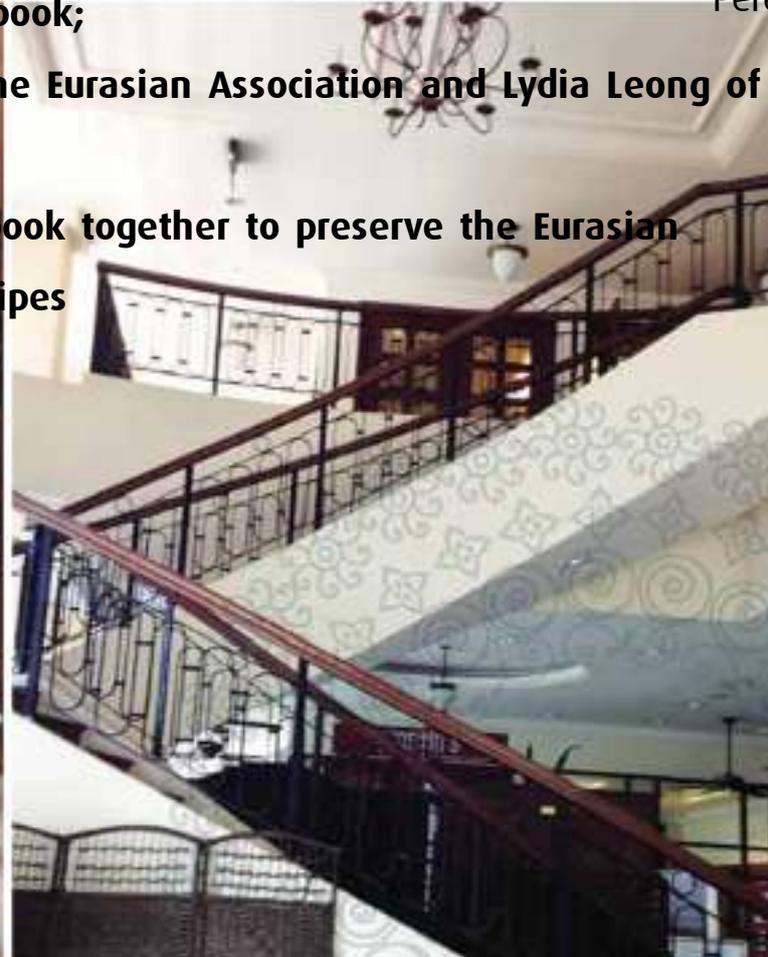
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INTRODUCTION

The term Eurasian has been in use since the mid 19th century, during the British colonial rule in India. The British coined the term to define a person born of a European father and an Indian mother, and it was officially used in the Straits Settlements records in 1849. Today, the term is used to refer to a person who has both European and Asian parentage. The Eurasians in Singapore trace their origins to various trading ports in the region where Europeans first settled, including Malacca, Penang, Bencoolen, Goa, Ceylon and Macau.

Of Portuguese Heritage

In the 14th century, Goa served as the seat of the Portuguese administration in India and from there, a sizeable Portuguese settlement developed. In 1511, Portugal's Viceroy of India, Afonso de Albuquerque, conquered Malacca, securing Portugal control of the main Asiatic trade routes, and Malacca remained under Portuguese control until the Dutch conquest in 1641.

On 20 December 1999, Portugal gave up its last colony in Asia, Macau, its overseas empire, when Macau, reverted to China rule after 442 years.

Over the centuries, they left their architecture, culture, Catholic faith and traditions.

During the four centuries of Portuguese rule, the tiny colony of Macau saw marriages between the Portuguese and the local people.

Macau served as an important link between India, China and Japan, and played a key role in the spread of Christianity in Asia.

Easy movement and migration between Macau and other Portuguese colonies in the region added to the diverse ethnic mix.

Many Portuguese Eurasian families in Singapore with roots originally in Malacca and Macau include those with surnames such as Cardoza, Pereira, Silva, Pinto, Albuquerque, D'Almeida, Lopez and Noronha.

Of Dutch Heritage

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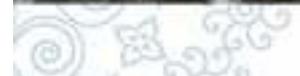
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Unveiling the statue of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles which was relocated to the Victoria Memorial Hall during Singapore's Centenary Celebrations on 6 February 1919. Raffles founded Singapore when he purchased the land for the British East India Company in 1819.

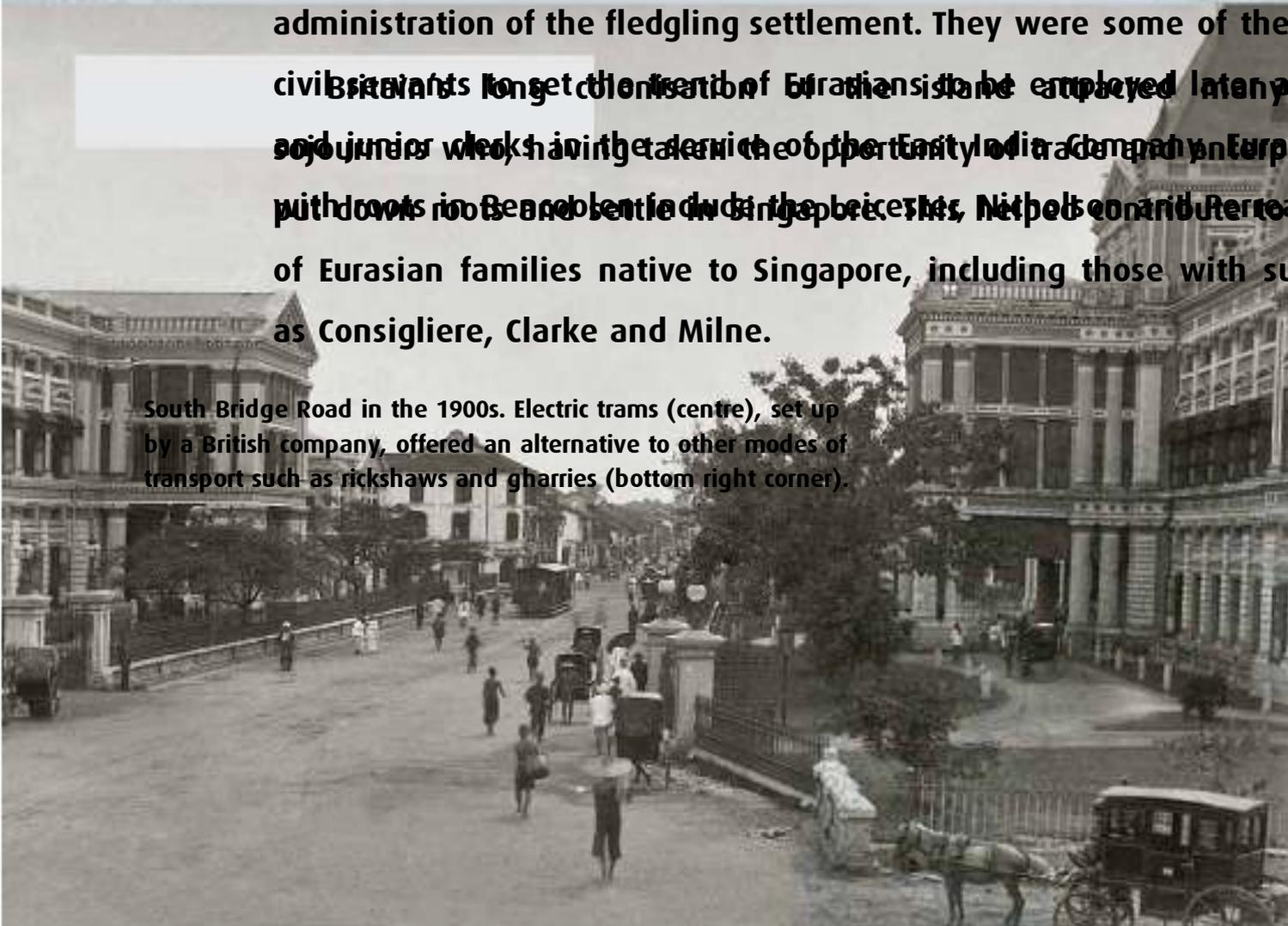


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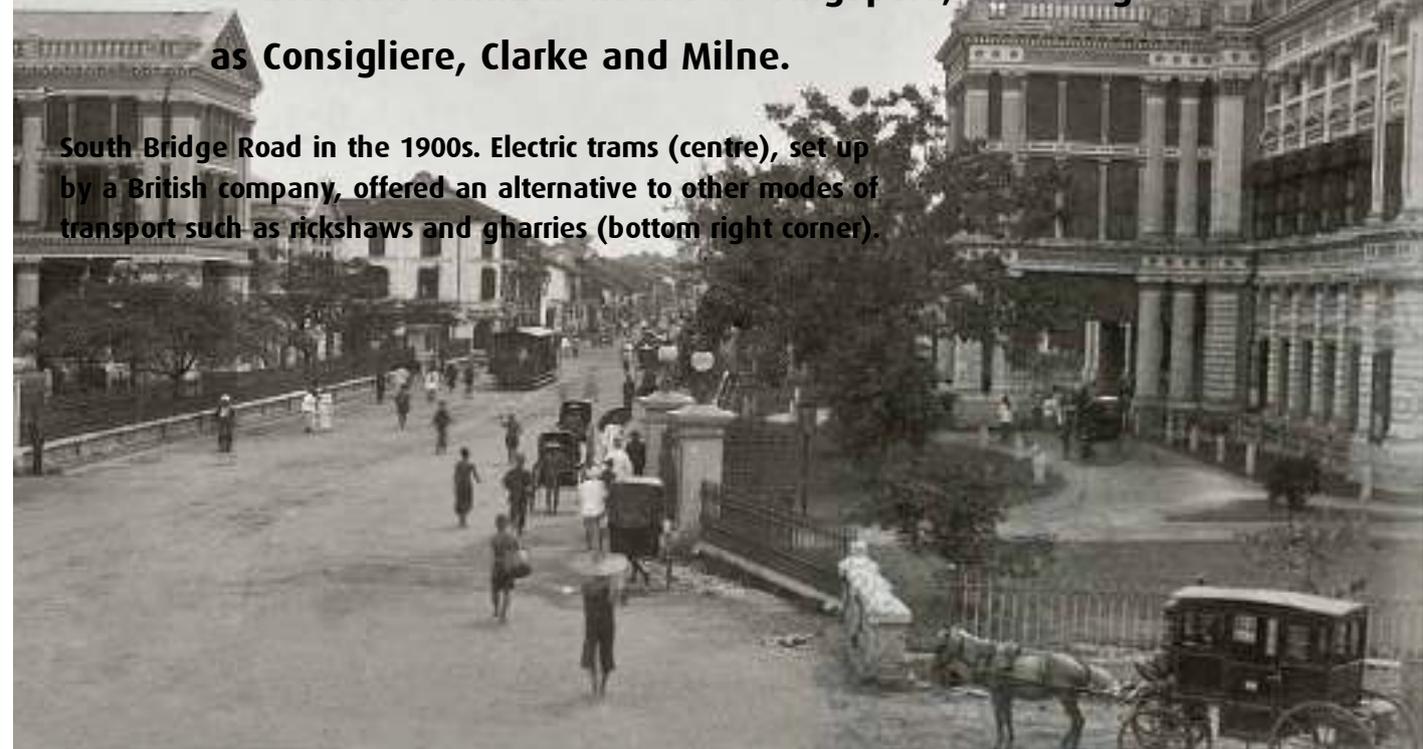
final handover to British rule in 1824. The East India Company's influence was solidified with the founding of their factory at Bencoolen in 1685 and the construction of Fort Malborough in Sumatra. Since they were only a minority on the island, they had to rely on local-born men who were English-educated and experienced in trade. These men, often junior administrators, served as factors, writers and merchants. After the founding of Singapore in 1819, Eurasians (mainly of British descent) were transferred under the aegis of the East India Company to assist in the administration of the fledgling settlement. They were some of the first British officials to set the precedent of Eurasians to be employed in any capacity. Many sojourners who had taken the opportunity of the East India Company's expansion put down roots and settled in Singapore. Notable contributors to the formation of Eurasian families native to Singapore, including those with surnames such as Consigliere, Clarke and Milne.

South Bridge Road in the 1900s. Electric trams (centre), set up by a British company, offered an alternative to other modes of transport such as rickshaws and gharries (bottom right corner).



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South Bridge Road in the 1900s. Electric trams (centre), set up by a British company, offered an alternative to other modes of transport such as rickshaws and gharries (bottom right corner).



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