

Analysis of Victor Pereira Of Goa and the Article on Douglas Noel Pereira (Bulto)

GOA Was a Portuguese Enclave in India, and was so until 1960 when it was annexed to India.

Sri Lanka History bears the facts that the entire Western and Northern coastal regions of Sri Lanka was under Portuguese rule from around 1505 to 1658- 153 years of Portuguese rule. Their main function besides taking Spices and Gems out of the Country was to convert by offer of the “ carrot “ the population into Roman Catholics. Goa remained a centre of this campaign even after the Dutch took over Ceylon.

Arrival date in Ceylon. Early British period settles in Kandy Marries daughter of Ensign Smith. Kandy Diocesan Office Records; 1833 -1855 (Ref Corrine King) **No year of marriage furnished**
Has two Children, One boy and One Girl.(.NO DATES OF BIRTH FURNISHED)

Provincial Directory of the Anglican Church in Ceylon (Wikipedia Ref) Anglican Church of Ceylon. Until 1970, the Anglican Church of Ceylon was under the Metropolitan of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon. The first Anglican service was held in Colombo in 1796, and Missionaries were sent out to the country side, in 1818, after the Kandyan Rebellion of 1815

COLOMBO was the oldest Diocese been formed in 1845, under the first Bishop of Colombo Rt Revd James Chapman the founder of St Thomas' College.

Kurunegala Diocese was formed in 1950 and its first Bishop was Rt Revd Laxdasa De Mel, and both these Dioceses, came under the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon. There was no Anglican Diocese of Kandy. The Anglican Bishop of Colombo was the only Bishop of the Anglican Church in Ceylon, and he was under the Metropolitan of the Church of Indian, Burma and Ceylon. The first Bishop of Colombo was Rt. Rev'd James Chapmen. (Refm. Wikipedia) There was however a diocese of Kandy for the Roman Catholic Church. (Ref Wikipedia)

Church of Ceylon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



The Church of Ceylon, which is the [Anglican Church](#) in [Sri Lanka](#), was established with the appointment of its first Bishop, [Rt Rev James Chapman](#) in 1845 as the [Bishop of Colombo](#). Until 1950 it consisted only of the Diocese of Colombo but a second diocese was established at [Kurunegala](#) in that year.. So there is no Anglican Diocese of Kandy in 1831 – 1855.. Therefore it is an incorrect statement, as historically it has been shown that a Anglican Diocese did not exist at the period stated in the article. **OF COURSE THE WRITER IS AT LIBERTY TO FURNISH THE WRITTEN PROOF**< and prove history wrong.!!!!

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Kandy was formed in 1836 and the first Bishop was Right Revd Clementa Pragnani.

St Anthony's College a Catholic Educational Institution in Kandy was established in 1854.(Refer Wikipedia St Anthony's College)

Trinity College Kandy was established in 1874. Please note date for future reference in this Analysis

There was a Regiment called the 95th Regiment of Foot(Derbyshire) resident in Kandy , **The 95th Regiment of Foot (Derbyshire) was stationed in Kandy from 1838-1847** during the period mentioned, but left for Hong Kong, and was decimated by Cholera./ (Ref Wikipedia). There was a 2nd Lieutenant W.J.C. Smith named as an Ensign. (History of the 95th Regiment of Foot. Wikipedia), and the marriage to Miss Smith is possible, but the need to clarify the Register of marriage is pertinent to the statement. **As the marriage could have only taken place during the period the 95th Regiment was stationed in Kandy**

.Having searched the Plantation Records through the Ferguson Directory. Cho icy Estate, could not be found earlier than 1864. But at the time Victor Pereira was said to have been (employed as an Highly positioned Planter, Coffee was the Crop been planted, and all those pioneers lived in very rough conditions.

George Bird; Father of the Ceylon Planting Industry opened up the first coffee plantation in SINNAPITTIYA Gampola in 1824.

James Taylor; In 1866, planted the first acreage of Tea on Looconoora Estate Kotamale, thus leading to the Development of Ceylon Tea.

Quote from The Planters Association 1854 to 1954. Book in my possession.

The Ferguson Directory of the period. (Web site; Tea Plantations and then Ferguson Directory), does unfortunately not show any records of His name in any article or listing of names of Planters of that period, though others are mentioned. Except for the following found in The Ferguson Directory of 1893.page 904.Ferguson Directory is available on website. History of Ceylon Tea,-PAGES- go to Ferguson Directory click on view more and search 1893.go to pages1127-1129, and look for Ramboda . (No earlier mention CHOICY ESTATE, although the area around Choicy was planted in Coffee and later into Tea.)

Choicy Estate consisted of Three Divisions, Choicy, Rockside and Rolestone **Tamil name KARANGOLLY TOTEM.** From 1845 until 1929, there were over 29 Planting Districts in the upcountry area alone. **After 1930 it was reduced to 15, and Ramboda came under Pundaloya. Hence my earlier observation that Choicy estate was in Pundal Oya.**

Owners were A.C. Dunlop and J.T. Marcel.

Agent; J.C. Dunbar

Superintendent; W.P. Metcalfe

Asst Superintendent R. Fonseka and a Field Conductor

Total Extent of Estate 803 Acres Crop grown Tea 608 Acres, Chincona 5Acres, Grass 5 Acres, Uncultivated 185 acres in Forest land.

Grass was grown to feed the Bulls and Horses that were used for transport.

James Taylor on Loolconoora Estate Galaha, in the Kandy District, a recently arrived Scots was selected to sow Tea Seed in 19acres of land in 1867, and this was the start of Tea industry. (Ref Wikipedia- The Story of Ceylon Tea. Also Tea Centenary Book Sri Lanka. In my possession)

However a further search in the Ferguson Directory of 1898/99, I found a estate named **El Choicy in Ramboda, tamil name (periya Ramboda) page 1154.**

Superintendent R.G. Stone. Assistant W.T. Pereira .If he was the Pereira at El Choicy.

Taking into account the departure date of the 95th regiment, been 1847, The marriage would have been much earlier, and Victor Pereira could have been in the prime of his life.?) The only Victor Pereira that appears in the Ferguson Directory of this period is one Victor Pereira, a Commission Agent in Pettah Colombo.

The Singhalese villagers lands were all vested in the British crown and then vested under a Crown Lands act, and the land sold to British and other buyers. The Kandyan Kingdom was a feudal state and the King owned the Land, He granted it to his subjects as gifts by word of mouth. , so as there were no written deeds the lands become the Land of Queen Victoria and was sold by her to the British Companies and others under

the Waste Lands act). The Sinhalese Villager refused to work on the land that had belonged to them hence the British Government indentured Indian Labour from South India to the Plantations.(Ref/ Sri Lankan History – Fifty years of the Ceylon Planters Society. In my possession)

As no dates of marriage, birth, etc have been given, the article could well be oral knowledge of the family Pereira. The Date of arrival of Victor Pereira in Ceylon and to Kandy is unknown, but the fact that there is a record of a marriage register available (Questionable on the Church, as its denomination has to be cleared), but the presence of a 95th Regiment with an Ensign by the name of Smith could be accepted, that the facts of the marriage are correct.

BUT the Marriage Register covers a period of almost 23 years. And any children born to the couple during this period would not be factually merge able to the other events such as their education and procreation of further children of the stated dates in the article. The actual period of marriage is between 1838-1847. I am not disputing the statement that Victor Pereira was a “Highly positioned Planter”, but without some dates the facts can not be clarified, as a any personnel article should be published with care, and credibility, and could be assumed to be wrong if other historical facts are distorted., as has been shown up to now in this analysis. The article itself is very good and has a touch of personnel appeal, but when quoting historical facts there has to be some connection to dates and events, as Ceylon as well as after the country changed its name to Sri Lanka still maintain accurate records, and family histories can be checked on Wikipedia now...

C. V. Pereira

The date of birth of C.V. Pereira is not mentioned, so it could be presumed to be anytime between 1838 and 1855 (Ref; Corrine King), as per marriage register entry quoted 1832-1855.) a period coving a span of 23 years, and as it is confirmed that there were two children by the writer, for Victor and Harriet.Pereira.

Educated at Trinity College Kandy which was founded in 1872, (REF WIKIPEIDIYA). Is there a possibility that C.V.P could have attended Trinity College having been presumably born prior to the founding of Trinity? Or are the dates wrong? Taking a birth year as 1855, C.V.Pereira it would be 17years old prior to founding of Trinity.), but 1855 is the last known date of the Register of the Diocese of Kandy. And the Smith (Army) family would have left for Hong Kong four years earlier, so the marriage could not have taken place later than the departure date of the Regiment.

C.V. Pereira the Son of Victor and Harriet could not have gone to Trinity College, if C.V. P was born within the time frame of the marriage Register, or the period during which the 95th Regiment was stationed in Kandy as he would have been over age, since Trinity was established only in 1872, but in most probability, would have gone to St Anthony’s College. Or in the alternative had Private Tuition, given to him, by Classic Scholars. St. Anthony College Kandy, a Catholic School opened in 1854. If C.V. Pereira was born after 1855, which is a possibility, then when he joined the staff of St Thomas College in Mutuwal, how old would he have been.?

,Researching further I found an entry in the History of the St Thomas” College Old Boys Association, a snippet which said that the old boys in 1932, presented a purse, (Financial Gift) to C.V. Pereira for 35 years service to college.(HOORAY Now we seem to be getting a clearer picture coming up). **THUS IF C.V. PEREIRA HAD DONE 35 YEARS SERVICE AS A TEACHER TO STC. St Thomas’ College been established on 2nd February 1854, going back 35 years from 1932 would have CVP’s joining the staff of STC in the year 1897. Thus if he was born within the period of the marriage register dates,(1837-1855) he would be aged 42 years of age, when he joined the staff of S.T.C., in 1897.(This is taking his birth year to be 1855.) If he was born in the first year of the marriage of Victor and Harriet he would still not have been able to attend Trinity as it was only established in 1872.)**

C.V. P is at the moment ageless, and therefore must have been well over 70 years old in 1932, when he was awarded the gift of a purse, when taking into account the dates given for the marriage of Victor and Harriet, his Father and Mother, if he joined the staff of S.T.C. in 1897. There are still a few old Thomians alive today who

remember him from the days that one branch of college that used Girls High School, Hotel Road Mount Lavinia in the afternoons for classes, under the Headmastership of Rev S.D. Barnabus, and I was one of them

C.V. P reached his fifty years at College in 1947, if he had already given 35 years in 1932, Professor C.C.de Silva writing in the Centenary Edition of the Old Boys Association Book on page 89 says as follows. *“Of all my teachers my favourite was “SOAPA” the late C.V. Pereira. He used to soap the ends of his military looking moustache so that they stuck out like horizontal bars. He made every lesson in Latin and Greek come alive, and would prance about reciting and scanning Latin and Greek verse and at the end of the 2nd or 3rd lines, some poor wretch in the front row would get a thundering slap on his cheek, jus to emphasize his point and not any sin of commission or omission on the pupils part. It was all great fun, and no one minded it at all, although the slaps made a great noise they hardly ever hurt. “*

Otherwise he has been born much later in the married life of Victor P and his wife or there has to be a second marriage, in Victor Pereira's life..

(I am not presuming here just deducing it from the dates mention in the article.) **Refer the link below for further Pereira family history**
[http:// www.wesleycollege..org/daneil.htm](http://www.wesleycollege..org/daneil.htm)

I found an paragraph in an article in the Jubilee edition of the college magazine that C. V. P was in charge of the Book Shop at the time college moved to Mount, and the site was near the old fives court. This would have definitely shown him that “Thalassa and Bertram House” both at the end of the Big Club grounds towards, College Avenue, were up stair houses. And he would have most certainly been aware that his house built in Wattarapola road was not the second up stair house in Mount Lavinia, besides the one built by the Governor Maitland on the Beech at the end of Hotel Road and not on the MOUND as mentioned in the article. Also since it was mentioned in the article that Warden Stone and C. V. Pereira were good friends and spent holidays together in Nuwara Eliya, he (CVP) would have visited the Warden at Bertram House and been aware that it was an up stair house. Thus this assertion is incorrect and misleading, and contradicts a Historical fact recorded at St Thomas; College (**Ref attachments 2,3,&4 of this email), and in the annuals of the History of Sri Lanka**

Refer Wikipediya for ref on Grand Hotel Mount Lavinia. The House built by Governor Maitland was on the promontory of the mount on the Beach, at Galkissa, he named the area Mount Lavinia, in honour of his Mistress who was a dancer of the Sinhala gipsy caste cum Portugusese mixed, beauty named Lavinia Aponsoage, who family was living close to the mound. (**Refer Wikipediya GRAND HOTEL Mount Lavinia Ceylon, or the History of The Grand Hotel Mount Lavinia available at the Hotel or Lake House Book Shop Colombo**) The story goes on to mention an abandoned well through which a tunnel was cut to the hotel so that the lovers could meet in secrecy. The well exists to date at “ Ivanhoe” a Up stair house suppose to have been built by Governor Maitland for her. My family lived a stones through from Ivanhoe and we have seen the well. Our house No 69, Hotel Road Mount Lavinia; in which we lived from 1946 and is still owned by our family, but now is leased out as a Restaurant by my younger sister, was one before the last house on the left hand side, at the intersection, of Lillian Avenue and Hotel Road, going towards the hotel, and like many generations of Thomians, and others, who passed daily on their way to the station or to the beach , will no doubt wonder how the Hotel came to be on the mound. The writer of the article lived at New Haven “ Wattarapola Road, which was about two miles from the Hotel, and I am sure that as a young girl or teenager, she would have walked to the beach and had a look at this stupendous building of our young days, or at least attended the Annual Two Mile swim, that started at Kinross Avenue Bambalapitiya and ended at The Bay, in front of the swimming Pavilion of the Grand Hotel Mount Lavinia.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke was the third Governor General of Ceylon. The first was Sir Henry Monk Mason Moore, the second Lord Soulbury, and third, the first Ceylonese G. G. Sir Oliver followed by William Gopallawa. Oliver Goonetilleke, who was a Wesley old boy was teaching, at Wesley for a short while and the twain may have met, and hence could have had a long standing friendship..(**Sir Oliver Goonetilleke Wikipedia**), (ref **Encyclopaedia of Sri Lanka C.A. Gunawardene**) & **Sri Lankan History**.

Dudley Shelton Senanayake; { I read her article as follows “D.S. Senanayake the first Prime Minister of Ceylon sent his son Dudley..... If D.S. Sent his son Dudley to her grandfathers house for tuition, it was in 1927 /28, and D.S. Was, in the Legislative council of Ceylon., the statement is misleading and incorrect, and Dudley had left college as per records., and D.S. Senanayake became the First Prime Minister of Ceylon On 4th February 1948.

When D.S. Senanayake (Snr) was Prime Minister of Ceylon (1948), Dudley was also in the Cabinet of Ministers as Minister of Agriculture, so it may have been when D.S. Senanayake (SnR) was a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon that Dudley would have come as student to her grand father's house for tuition, as this coincides with the facts available on Dudley in Sri Lankan History, as well as Wikipedia. Dudley played for St Thomas College in 1926 and 27 and captained the side in the 1927 match, as stated in Wikipedia. He then left Ceylon to enter Cambridge University to read for a Tripos in Humanities and immediately after that entered Gray's Inn to qualify as a Barrister at Law.. Here again it is doubtful that Dudley visited C.V. P at his up stairs house in Wattarapola Road , as Dudley had left college in 1927, and departed for England soon after, and the house was built in 1929 as per the article. Here too there is a doubt, as Dudley had left College by the time the house was built, and even if he did arrive in a chauffeur driven car it would not have been a Government car, as in those days The Legislative Councillors had no official vehicles, but owned their own, if affluent as the Senanayake's were. They were Land Owners and owned the Katagasdidiya, plumbago mines too, and in 1929, there were every few motor cars in Ceylon.

D.N. Pereira was the Master in Charge of the College Magazine for just two years (ref attachment). His father did it for many years. College History distorted again.

“Sinhala Only “came into effect or was introduced by the S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike Government on 1st January 1961, and not in 1972 as implied by the writer. 12 years is a long omission in a country's history, and a fact that cannot be ignored. The” White Australia Policy” applied to all those who could claim 75% European Blood in their veins, and in view of the fact that Sri Lanka had, been occupied by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British, there was no dearth of applicants, and many eminent people left the country of their birth for the future of their children, and some for a better life... The British coined the term” Burghers” for a mixed group of people.(Ref Dutch Burgher Union) As with the surrender of the Portuguese to the Dutch, the Dutch allowed the women and Children who wished to return, to Portugal safe voyage back to their native land, and the option if they wanted to remain to marry The Dutch Company employees, some married the Dutch employees who consisted of many European races, others married Sinhalese, the British did the same with the Dutch and so almost all have nearly 75 % European Blood. (Check Records of Genealogy of Families)

D.N.Pereira who was born in 1915, would have been around 17years of age when his father C.V. P, was gifted with a “ purse “ by the Old Boys of that time., and it would have been family knowledge or would it have “slipped “ the memory of the writer.. The article in itself is a very personnel and touching one, but some of the historical facts have been distorted, and need to be corrected for the better of the Old Boys Association and also for the Family in general. The term “Master of the Cane”, is a beautiful description of an Expert of a craft or deed, but it implies that D.N.P. was so masterly with the cane, that he was in fact well practiced to mete out discipline, in a manner that can be described as sadistic and cruel, and with the exuberance of the idea of publishing, the Legendary Story of her Father, has publicly shown to the many outsiders who have access to the website and the Dance Souvenir , the other side of the legend. Some of his past student belay the story that he ever used the cane, except on one occasion and that was when the Culprits of mischief did not own up, he caned

the whole class!! In today's context of things of this nature the new generation who have read this article could well wonder , at the inhumanity of it all!

Please bear in mind that I am only working on the dates given and checked for correctness of historical data available, from Wikipedia and Jubilee Edition of the Thomian Magazine, and Encyclopaedia of Sri Lanka . C. A Gunawardene, and other Plantation details from The Planters Association of Ceylon. , Hundred years of Tea. And members of the Planting Profession who still live and own property in The Tea areas, and passed students of the period of C.V.P and D.N. P.'s tenure in college. It must be clearly understood in the minds of the reader of this analysis, that I have no ill feelings , or any kind of animosity against the writer of the article on her father and the family history, but I am only drawing the readers attention to certain data which is incorrect and the Historical backgrounds to the country and its history is misinterpreted by , either ignorance of the facts or just plain and simple misquotes which need to be corrected or brought to the notice of the writer through some medium of expression.

Please note that this analysis is only for private circulation, and among friends to whom I have forwarded it, which includes the Ex Co of the S.T.C. OBA Australia. If you wish to have the analysis published you will need to have my prior approval. Please also see the other attachments ,as they are pertinent to the analysis.

Happy reading.

Peter Weerakoon.