PEDIGREE OF THE VEDDA CHIEF

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Introduction

The existence of the Veddas in Sri Lanka was first reported by Knox in 1681. They were originally living in three main locations namely Thamankaduwa, Uva-Bintenne and Wellassa.

In 1958 some Uva-Bintenne Veddas were colonized at Kandeganvila. The Veddas of Dambana led by the late Vedda Chief Uruwarige Thissahamy resisted colonization and continued to stay in Dambana. In 1980 the Veddas in Kandeganvila were relocated in Hennanigala South of the Mahaweli System 'C'. Again the Veddas of Dambana resisted even though their hunting grounds traditional Maduruoya were declared a National park in 1982. At present the Veddas of Dambana are led by Uruwarige Wanniyaletto, Tissahamy's son.

Veddas have been living in close proximity to the Sinhalese villages and an admixture with the Sinhalese has been observed. Their hunter gatherer life styles have been gradually of agriculture changing to that especially chena cultivation. Veddas represent one of the primitive communities in the world who are imminent threat of faced with extinction due to their changes in life style and close contact with the more advanced communities.

The proper identification of the Veddas was a long-felt need. As such it was apparent that the only way in establishing and maintaining their identity is by the compilation of the family pedigrees. During the period from 1993-1996 an attempt was made to compile the pedigree of Vedda families living in Dambana and Hennanigala which was not completed.

Therefore the main objective of the present study was to compile the pedigree of the family of late Vedda Chief Uruwarige Tissahamy followed by the compilation of pedigrees of all Vedda families. The final attempt is to publish a monograph with all family pedigrees. This paper deals with the family pedigree of Uruwarige Tissahamy the late Vedda Chief.

Methodology

Five visits were made to Dambana during the period from March to August 2009 in an attempt to complete the pedigrees that were compiled partly during the 1993-1996 study. With the help of the Vedda Chief UW Wanniyaletto identification of the Veddas were carried out. already recorded in the 1993-1996 study were individually identified when ever possible and their relationships with the late Vedda Chief UW Tissahamy were established. New individuals entering the study were then identified, their clan names, given

names, age and sex recorded in the pedigrees.

Results

The detailed family pedigree of the late UW Tissahamy was drawn as far as possible upto seven generations. This included UW Tissahamy's great grand parents (generation II), grand parents (generation III), parents (generation III), children (generation V), grand children (generation VI) and great grand children (generation VII). The pedigree is given in Figure 1.

shows the Table 1 process Sinhalisation from generation I to VII giving some of the names of members in each generation. In this, generation the siblings of UW IV gives Tissahamy, generation V gives the siblings of UW Wanniyaletto the present Vedda Chief, generation VI gives the children of UW Wanniyaletto and generation VIII gives the names of some of the grand children of UW Wannivaletto.

Discussion

In addition to the identification of Veddas and compilation of the pedigrees, some important facts have been observed during the analysis.

The family size of Veddas has continued to be large in the fifth and sixth generations. This ranged from 7-13. Although obtaining detailed

information regarding the family size in the first to fourth generations was difficult, there is some evidence of having large families. This has gradually reduced to an average of 3-4 in each family in the seventh generation.

Due to the admixture with the Sinhalese a gradual inclusion of Sinhalese given names have been observed in the sixth and seventh generations and the non use of the clan names (Wariges) have been observed. Another important observation is the increasing trend in the Vedda – Sinhala matings in the sixth generation.

A continuation of the compilation of pedigrees of Vedda families at Dambana and Hennanigala is in progress to finally compile a monograph.

Conclusion

The reduction in the family size, the process of Sinhalisation as observed in the Sinhalese given names, the non use of clan (Warige) names and the Vedda – Sinhalese matings clearly show the gradual extinction of the Vedda community.

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Table 1. Sinhalisation of the Dambana Vedda

Generation Name යු ඩනි හොම්ඞ්යවන්ඩ්යා ටී ඩනි කිරී/මුතු Generation I Generation II ය ඩම් කාන්ගරිවන්නියා වී ඩම් කිටී/මුතු ය ඩම් අප්පුවා ටී ඩම් යෝමර් Generation III යු ඩම් තිසාහාමි එම් ඩම් බංඩ්/යු ඩම් හිනි Generation IV යු ඩබ් කුම් යු ඩබ් ගුනබංඩියලැත්තෝ යු ඩම් හුදී යූ ඩම් බුරුන්දලැන්තෝ (නිසා) එම් ඩබ් සුදු බන්ඩියා යු ඩබ් රණි Generation V යු ඩබ් තීනී ඩී එම් මුතු බංඩා යු බබ් හුදී ඩී එම් වන්නකු යු බබ් සුදු බන්ඩියා යු බබ් හුදි යු ඩඞ් වන්නියලැත්තෝ යු ඩඞ් තීන්මැණිකා යු ඩම් කෙන්දා යු ඩම් මැද්දී යු ඩබ් ගුනඩංඩියා එව් එම් සුදු කුමා යු ඩඞ් කල යු ඩබ් මුතු යු ඩබ් සීතාචන්නියා යු ඩබ් ගෝමට් යු ඩබ් රන්දනු වන්නියා යු ඩනි ගුනබංඩියා ඩි එම් වීමලාවතී Generation VI යු ඩබ් සෝමාවති ඊ ඔබ් සුනිල් යු ඩැව් ලොකු බංඩියා ඩී එම් රං මැණිකා යු ඩබ් මුතු බංඩා යු ඩබ් නිල්මිණි ය ඩම් නීන් බංඩා ය ඩම් කසුමාවතී යු ඩබ් පුංචි ඔංඩා යු ජි ඩබ් නිලන්ති යු ඩම් හුදු බංඩියා යු පී ඩම් ව්නෝ යු ඩම් කල ඔංඩ්යා Generation VII යු ඩබ් සුමනාවති ඊ ඩඞ් ඉරේෂා ඊ ඩනි කමල් යු ඩම් තිරුණි යු ඩබ් අරුණි යූ ඩබ් උදානි සසුන් බන්ඩාර ශානුක සත්සර සංජීව සම්පත්

TW - Thala Warige

MW - Morana Warige

UPW - Unapana Warige

DM - Dissanayake Mudiyanselage

HM - Herath Mudiyanselage

EW - Ilangan Weerasinghe

Uru Warige

UW

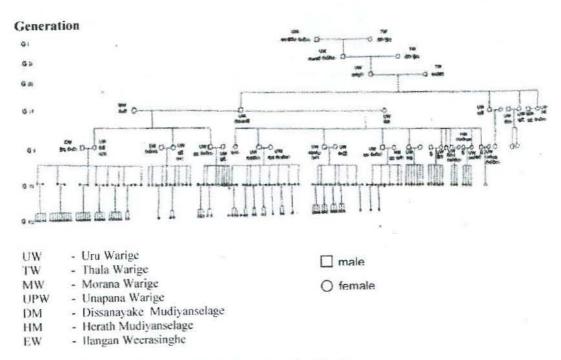


Figure 1: Pedigree of the late Vedda chief- Uruwarige Tissahamy