

These are working genealogies – untidy with notes. They are the result of many years of research and are aimed at providing standardized chronologies of the major ruling families of South Sulawesi. Although it is possible to develop specific reign years for the rulers of Wajoq and Boné, it is better to refer to each ruler as early, mid- or late century.

Thus Bataraguru of Luwuq (1450-75) is mid-fifteenth century, La Obi Settiriwareq of Wajoq (1488-93) is late fifteenth century, and Mapajunggé of Bone (1512-39) is early sixteenth century. Problematic individuals, such as Dewaraja of Luwuq (1525-50), who on the evidence of other sources should probably be placed 10 or 15 years earlier, may be described as ‘early to mid-sixteenth century’.

Ian Caldwell

		Luwuq all sources
Simpurusia	<i>archetypal</i>	
Anakaji	<i>archetypal</i>	
Wé Matengngaémpong	<i>archetypal</i>	
Tampabalusu	before 1400	
Tanrabalusu	before 1400	
		Development of writing
To Apanangi/?Datu Apira	1425	
Bataraguru	1450	Agreement between Bone and Bataraguru
To Sangkawana	1475	
La Malalagé /?La Busatana	1500	La Obi / Settiriwareq / Arung Matoa Wajoq II La Tadampareq / Matoa Wajoq IV, 1498-1528 Bone annexes Mampu on the south bank of the Cenrana river.
Déwaraja, ?To Sangerréng	1525 – 10?	La Tadampareq / Matoa Wajoq IV, 1498-1528 1512-39 La Tenrisuki / Mappajunggé / Arung Bone
To Apanangi ?Datu ri saoleqbiq	1550	Bone seizes Cenrana c.1570: see ‘three years in Wajoq’ during Wajoq ruler To Nampé’s reign
Maningo ri Bajo	1575	
Matinroé ri Wareq	1600	

Note: To Apanangi and Datu ri saoleqbiq are structurally interchangeable in versions of the RGL and are possibly the same person. This and the alternative 30-year reign length for La Mungkacaq in Noorduyn 1955 strongly suggest that Déwaraja’s reign be placed in the early C16.

Wajoq: Abdurrazak 1983 (1964)

Puangngé ri Lampulung *legendary*

Puangngé ri Timpéngeng *legendary*

Cinnottabiq

1325-50 [La Paukkeq](#), son of Datu Cina. Married grand-daughter of Arung Mampu in Bone. Daughter married brother of Datu Luwu La Malalaé (*archetypal*)

1350-75 d.[Wé Panangngareng](#)

1375-1400 d.[Wé Tenrisui](#) x La Rajallangiq son of Datu Babauaé in Bone. Sons: La Patiroi, La Pawawoi and La Patongai

Development of writing

1400-40 [La Patiroi](#) [LSW, LWHAS r.40y]

c.1440-55 [La Tenribali](#) & La Tenritippeq, Batara Wajo I

1455-80 s. [La Mataesso](#) Batara Wajo II

c.1480-82 s. [La Pateddungi](#) To Samallangi, Batara Wajoq III. Killed by La Tadamparaq, posth: 'La Pabbessi'.

Abidin (1985:535) d. c.1474-81	1482-88	La Paléwo To Palipung 1 st Arung Matoa
	1488-93	La Obi Settiriwareq r.5y g/son DLuwu
	1493-98	La Tenritumpu/Pateddungi To [Samal]langiq, younger brother of O.S. r.5y
contemporary La Busatana (=?La Malalaé) & Déwaraja	1498-1528	La Tadamparaq, Puang ri Maggalatung r.30 y
Abidin 1985:535 La Tadamparaq r.1491-21	1523-1526	Ashes of La Tadamparaq
Wajoq attacked by Bone, Gowa and Luwu	1526-37	To Nampé. Resigned after 11 years
	1537-40	La Temmassongé. Resigned after 3 years
Wajoq becomes a slave of Gowa	1540-45	La Warani To Temmagiang r.5y Son [grandson?] of Obi Settiriwaraq
Utting fights with Sidenreng 1 year after <i>pelantikan</i>	1545-45	La Mallagenni Resigned after 2 months Throne empty 2y
Fighting in Wajoq spreads: conflict between E & W	1547-64	La Mappapolé To Appamadeng Massaollocié r.17y
Wajoq begins to recover its freedom	1564-67	La Pakkoko To Pabbélé r.3y Son of Puang ri Maggalatu
Contemporary Tunipalanga	1567-1607	La Mungkaceq To Udama r.40y d.1607
Tellumpoccoé 1582	1607-1611	La Sangkuru Patau Sultan Abdul Rahman
Islam 1610		

Wajoq: Noorduyn 1955

La Matatikkaq

Wé Tenrisui

La Patiroi

La Tenriba

La Mataesso

La Pateqdungu To Langi

[La Tanampareq Puang Maqqalatung](#)

Ashes of La Tanampareq

To Nampeq [La Tenripakkado] r.11y

La Temmasongeq r.3y

La Warani To Temmagiang

Omits La Mallagenni r.2m

Massaolocié[[La Mappapolé](#)] r.17y

To Paqbéleq La Pakoko r.3y

To Uqda[ma] [[La Mungkaceq](#)] r.30y

Sangkuru

Datu Sangaria ri Luwuq [?To Apanangi/?Datu ri Saoleqbiq] 3y in Wajoq

Wajoq: Abidin 1985

Datu Luwuq mpukkeqi wanua ri Cenrana

Cenrana sampai Bola = Wéwanriuw daerah taklukan Luwuq

Origins of Cinnottabiq

development of writing

Puangngé ri Lampulung *legendary*

Puangngé ri Timpengngeng *legendary*

La Paukkeq

Wé Panangngareng

Wé Tenrisui x La Rajallangiq

La Patiroi

La Tenribali & La Tenritippeq

La Mataesso

La Pateqdungu To Samallangi

La Paléwo To Palipuw Arung Matoa I r.7y

La Oqbiq Settiriwareq

La Tenritumpuw To Langiq r.5y

La Tadamparaq, Puang ri Maggalatung

Wajoq: all sources

La Paukkeq	15	1351-69	mid C14	
Wé Panangngarang	15	1369-84	late C14	
Wé Tenrisui	15	1384-99	late C14	
La Patiroi	40	1399-1439	early C15	development of writing
La Tenribali	15	1439-54	mid C15	
La Mataesso	15	1454-58	mid-C15	
La Pateddungi	5 est	1468-73	mid-C15	
La Palewo	15	1473-88	late C15	
La Obi Settiriwareq	5	1488-93	late C15	
La Tenritumpu	5	1493-98	late C15	
La Tadampareq	30	1498-1528	early C16	
To Nampe	11	1528-39	early C16	Datu Sangaria ri Luwuq [?To Apanangi/?Datu ri Saolebbiq] 3y in Wajoq
La Temmassongé	3	1539-42	mid C16	
La Warani	5	1542-47	mid C16	
La Mappapole	17	1547-64	mid C16	
La Pakkoko	3	1564-67	mid C16	
La Mungkaca	40	1567-1607	late C16	
La Sangkuru	11	1607	early C17	

Note: If we accept Noordyun's 30-year reign for La Mungkacaq, all earlier reigns are ten years too early. For consistency across other genealogies 40 years is better. As the Matoaship is elective not inherited, unknown reign lengths (blue) are 15 years not 25.

Rulers of Cina

La Sengeng	1325	<i>legendary</i>
La Patau	1350	
La Pasangkadi	1375	
Wé Materreq	1400	development of writing
La Panyorongi	1425	married at Baringeng with Wé Tenritabireng
La Paléléang <i>var.</i>	1450	
La Weqdolimpona	1475	
La Kompéng	1500	
La Makkarangeng	1525	
Wé Tenrisiqa	1550	
La Sangaji Aji Pammana	1575	

Wé Tenrilallo Arung Lui	1600	
La Tenripatang	1625	
La Mappapuli Topassajo	1650	

Here a standard 25-year reign length aligns Wé Materraq with the start of substantive genealogical information.

Rulers of Soppeng

La Temmamala	<i>archetype</i>	
La Marancina	c.1360	
La Bang	c.1380	
Wé Tékéwanua	c.1400	development of writing
Wé Tenritaqbireng	c.1420	married La Panyorongi at Baringeng
La Karella	c.1440	
La Pawiséang	c.1460	
La Pasampoi	c.1480	
La Mannussa	c.1500	
La Dé	c.1520	
La Sékati bro. of La Dé	c.1540	
La Mataesso	c.1560	
La Mappaleppe	c.1580	
Béoé	c. 1600	
La Mapaé	early C17	
To Ipa	early C17	
La Maqdaremmeng	1640-72	

Here a 20-year reign length aligns Wé Tékéwanua, the first individual for whom we have detailed information, with the development of writing, and aligns the marriage of La Panyorongi and La Tentitabireng with the same marriage in the Royal Genealogy of Cina.

Rulers of Bone

La Pattanra Wanua, Tomanurung ri Matajam	8 years	1403-11	early C15
La Umasaq, ToMulaié Panreng, Panré Bessié	25 years	1411-36	early C15
Kerrampélua, ArumPoné	72 years	1436-1508	mid- and late C15
Makkalempié, Wé Benrigauq, Daéng Maroa Mallaqjanggné ri Cina	4 years?	1508-12	early C16
Mappajunggé	27 years	1512-39	early C16
Bottoé, Matinroé ri Itterreng	25 years	1539-64	mid-C16

Bottoé was a contemporary of Sangkaria aka Soreang Daeng [?Datu ri Saoleqbi 1550-75], To Udama [=La Mungkaceq 1567-1607] and Polipué [?La Mappaleppeq, 1561-84]

La Tenriawé, Bongkanggné Matinroé ri Guccié	20? d. 1584	1564-84	late C16
La Icceq	11	1584-95	late C16
La Pattaweq	7	1595-1602	c. 1600
I Tenritappu	9	1602-11	early C17

Note: Bottoé (contemporary of Sangkaria) and preceding rulers are probably placed a little early.