## RULERS OF PALAKKA

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La Tenritompoq	c.1300	manurung ri Matangi x I Dinrulino totompoq ri Ceppalagi children: I Batara; I Patola <i>padawarana ri patadangngé</i> who had no family
I Batara	c.1320	x La Palipu, Arung Balubu. 5 children: Wé Tenriolo, who married at Baringeng; I Malagenni, who married La Palipuri; Arung Pajoreng; Puang La Takka; Pessilai, who died at Lanro; and Wé Tenripetta, who was ruler at Palakka
Wé Tenripetta	c.1340	x manurung ri Ara at Tellaleppima Tua. Children: La Wajolangiq, who went to Buton and never came back; La Sabbamparu, who went to Luwu and died there childless; Wé Temmangéngé, who was childless; Wé Tenriadé, who was also childless; and La Temmatala, who was ruler of Palakka
La Temmatala	c.1360	x I Pupuparung at Caolapuq 2 children: La Tenriwasu, who married [Wé] Tenripaloso; and La Tenroaji, who was ruler at Palakka
La Tenroaji	c.1380	x I Baiti at Bone children: La Buakko; I Tawacawa; I Marakkelli; I Lapada, who married Maporiraja; and La Tenribakkerreng, who was ruler at Palakka
La Tenribakkerreng	c.1400	x Liuwanako at Caolapu children: La Pattikeng; La Mapumpa Batara Dau; (and by later marriage?) I Tenrikokona
La Pattikeng	c.1420	La Pattikeng x Pattanrawanua, daughter of <i>manurung</i> of Matajang child: La Saliwuq Kerrampéluaq x Tenrirompona, daughter of ruler of Paccing SOURCE: The Chronicle of Boné
I Tenrikokona	c.1440	x La Tenriangka, Arung Kaju child: Wé Tenriésaq
Wé Tenriésaq	c.1460	x La Panangi 6 children: La Pélellu; La Alaniu; La Pabata; Daéng Linru; Daeng Sagala;

## and La Pawatung, who was ruler at Palakka

La Pawatung	c.1480	3 children: Tenripariola; Tenritupu; and [Wé] Tenripaté, who was ruler at Palakka
Wé Tenripaté	c.1500	x La Paréngké 6 children: Pebbiwalio; Lebbiloloé; La Paséréang; Mapé; and I Tenrilippang, who ruled at Palakka (5 children listed)
Wé Tenrilippang	c.1520	x anak manurung ri Boné [married into the ruling family of Bone]

The genealogy of the rulers of Palakka exists in a single codex seized from the court of Bone by the British in 1814; the codex bears the date 1800. The scribe setting down the tradition of Palakka's rulers, either from oral or written sources, or a combination of both, was working four hundred years after the earliest likely historical individual named in the tradition.

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