

Rulers of Bone (Macknight and Muhlis, in press)

Figures in **RED** are estimates.

Mata Sellompoqé tomanurrung

mythical

development of writing c.1400

La Umasaq, To Mulaié Panreng, Panré Bessié

25 years

1423-1447 early to mid- C15

La Saliu, Kerrampélua ArumPoné

55 years

1447-1502 mid- to late C14
72 years minus 17 years as a child

Wé Benrigauq,
Makkalempié, Daéng Maroa, Mallajangné ri Cina

5 years

1502-1507 early C16

La Tenrisukki, Mappajungné

27 years

1507-1534 early C16

La Ulio, Boté'é, Matinroé ri Itterreng

25 years

1534-1559 mid-C16

La Tenriawé, Bongkangngné

30 d. 1584

1554-1584 late C16 [MS. Berlin 383 f.2 states 30](#)

La Icceq

11

1584-1595 late C16

La Pattaweq

7

1595-1602 c. 1600

I Tenritappu

9

1602-1611 early C17

If one excludes the *tomanurung* Mata Sellompoqé (the eye of the plain), the tradition of kingship in Bone is no older than the early fifteenth century. La Umasaq, the first plausibly historical ruler of Bone cannot be placed earlier than 1400 even if one allows 25 years (instead of 5 years) for the reign of Wé Benrigauq, plus 30 years for Bongkangngné and 25 years for La Umasa himself.

A central figure in the chronology, La Ulio, Bongkangngné, was a contemporary of the Luwu ruler Sangkaria (possibly Datu ri Saolebbi), the Wajo ruler To Udama (La Mungkaceq) and a ruler of Soppeng, Polipué (presumably La Mataesso, or Mappaleppeq).

Revised 21 August 2019