

The tradition that the childless Datu Cina XX La Sangaji Pammana requested on his deathbed that Cina be re-named Pammana is well established in Bugis historical sources. There seems little doubt that the regional alliance headed by Wawolonrong (with its palace site at Sarapao) was replaced by Pammana, which took over the ‘mantle’ of Cina.

The central question is when this occurred. If we follow the Royal Genealogy of Cina (Caldwell 1988, Caldwell and Wellen 2017) La Sangaji Pammana can be dated to the late sixteenth century. The names of the ‘traditional’ king list of Cina run throughout this composite genealogy.

There is a second, apparently related, set of traditions found in the Chronicles of Wajoq (Abidin 1979, 1985) and Salombe (1979). The Wajoq chronicle tradition states that La Sangajai Pammana’s successor was Wé Tenrilallo, the Queen of Liu. It produces the following genealogy:

Wé Tenrilallo	Datu Pammana I
La Tenripatang, To Kellinggé	Datu Pammana II contemporary of
La Mappapuli To Passajo	Datu Pammana III

In the Wajoq tradition, Wé Tenrilallo was contemporary with La Obbi, Sétiriwareq, Arung Matoa Wajo II and La Tenritumpu, Arung Matoa Wajo III (both late C15).

La Tenripatang was contemporary with La Tadamparaq, Arung Matoa Wajo IV of Wajo (late C15 – early C16).

On the basis of the Wajo tradition, the change of Cina’s name to Pammana would have taken place in the late fifteenth century.

There are three stories in Salombe (1978) that describe how Pammana became a servant of Wajo. The rulers of Pammana in these stories are La Tenrijello (Salombe corrects to Wé Tenrilallo), La Tenripatang, and La Mappapuli. The events described refer to the expansion of Wajo in the early sixteenth century under La Taddamparaq, Arung Matoa Wajo IV.

My conclusion is that Cina changed its name to Pammana *before* its annexation by Wajo in the early sixteenth century and that 1490 is an approximate date for this event.

To accommodate this, the chronology of the Royal Genealogy of Cina’s rulers must be revised as below to replace that of Caldwell 1988.

Royal Genealogy of Cina

Simpurusia arch. Cina
Wé Jangkeqwanua
La Malaláé arch. Luwu

1280 La Sengeng var. legends
La Patau father of 3 bros

1300 La Pottoangi
1320 Wé Materra
1340 La Panyorongi
1360 La Mallélé
1380 La Weddolimpona
1400 La Kompé
1420 La Makkarangeng
1440 Wé Tenrisidda
1460 Karaeng Loé

King List of Cina

Simpurusia
Wé Jangkeqwanua
La Malaláé
La Wéwanriwu
Wé Ampélangi
La Balaonyi (var. Balotengngi)
La Mula Datu
La Sengeng
La Patau

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La Pasangkadi
Wé Materra aka Da Sau
La Mappaleppeq (-X- late C16, Soppeng)
La Paléléang
La Weddolompona
La Kompé
La Makkarangeng
Wé Tenrisidda
La Sangaji
1490 Wé Tenrilaloq Datu Pammana I