

RULERS OF PALAKKA

Source: Royal Asiatic Society MS. Bugis 1

La Tenritompoq	oral tradition	<i>manurung ri Matangi</i> x I Dinrulino <i>tottompoq ri Ceppalagi</i> Children: I Batara, I Patola <i>padawarana ri patadanggé</i> , who had no family
I Batara	oral tradition	x La Palipu, Arung Balubu. 5 children: Wé Tenriolo, who married at Baringeng; I Malagenni, who married La Palipuri, Arung Pajoreng; Pua La Takka; Pessilai; who died at Lanro; and Wé Tenripetta, who was ruler at Palakka
Wé Tenripetta	oral tradition	x <i>manurung</i> of Ara at Tellaleppima Tua. Children: La Wajollangi, 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.1400	x I Pupuparung at Caobulu 2 children: La Tenriwasu, who married [Wé] Tenripaloso, and La Tenroaji, who was ruler at Palakka
La Tenroaji	c.1420	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.1440	x Liuwanako at Caobulu Children: I La Pattikeng, who married [Wé] Pattanrawanua, the daughter of the <i>manurung</i> [i.e. ruler] of Matajang; and La Saliwu Kerrampélua (b.1430 d.1500), who married [Wé] Tenrirompona and co-ruled Palakka with La Tenribakkerreng; La Mapumpa, Batara Dau; and [by another wife?] I Tenrikoko[na], who married La Tenriangka, Arung Kaju
I Tenrikokona	c.1460	Child: Wé Tenriésa
Wé Tenriésa	c.1480	x La Panangi 6 children: La Pélellu; La Alaniu; La Pabata; Da Élinru; Da Ésagala; and La Pawatung who was ruler at Palakka

La Pawatung	c.1500	3 children: Tenripariola; Tenritupu; and [Wé] Tenripaté, who was ruler at Palakka
Wé Tenripaté	c.1520	x La Paréngké 6 children: Pebbiwalio; Lebbiloloé; La Paséréá; Mapé; and I Tenrilippa, who ruled at Palakka (5 children listed)
Wé Tenrilippa	c.1540	x <i>anak manurung ri</i> Boné [i.e. married into the ruling family of Bone]

At first sight, the Genealogy of the rulers of Palakka gives the impression of great time depth. However, using La Saliu, Kerrampélua as a fixed point, it conforms to the general pattern of three or so rulers recalled from oral tradition, and a somewhat more reliable series of names and relationships after the development of writing in the early fifteenth century. We know from the Chronicle of Bone that La Saliu, Kerrampélua would have been born around 1430, thus his father La Tenribakkereng is unlikely to have been Arung Palakka much before 1440. This hypothesis is based on a series of assumptions: that Kerrampélua was La Tenribakkereng's second child; that La Tenribakkereng was aged around 20 at the time of La Saliu's birth; and that 20-year-olds were not normally appointed as rulers. Each of these assumptions is speculative and there is little chance that all three are correct.

Whatever the truth, the development of writing after c.1400 places a lower limit on reliable information and confines at least the first three of Palakka's rulers to oral tradition. Oral tradition consists of names, relationships and personal histories recalled no earlier than the development of writing *but likely much later*. 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. Thus the scribe setting down the tradition of Palakka's rulers, either from an oral or a written source or a combination of both, was working *four hundred years after the earliest likely historical individual named in the tradition*.

Nevertheless, the tradition is 'persistent' in that it conforms to the general pattern of Bugis genealogies – i.e. reflecting a shift from oral tradition to oral history (Vansina 1985) after c.1400, and a series of rulers, their titles, spouses, children, and associated events that can be cross-referenced with other Bugis genealogies. The Chronicle of Palakka cross-references nicely with the Chronicle of Bone around the reign of La Saliu, each source confirming and adding to information contained in the other. There seems little doubt that from the early fifteenth century onwards the genealogy records the historical rulers of Palakka and their relationships to their predecessors.

Initial version 30 August 2019