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PREFACE

Assalamu 'alaikum wr. wb and may peace be with us. We praise God for his ultimate guidance that **Journal Walennae Vol. 18 No. 2, 2020** is here again, at the hands our dear readers. Journal Walennae, issued by Archeological Center of South Sulawesi, is a medium to publish archeological studies contributing new data, being reference for researchers, students, and general public. First issued in 1998, this biannual journal has brought out numerous articles containing findings, concepts and theoretical analyses related to archaeology and culture on a bigger scale.

Journal Walennae Vol. 18 No. 2, 2020 comes up with 6 fascinating articles. The first article, written by **Alifah**, her article on prehistoric archeology is entitled **THE CONTRIBUTION OF RECENT DATA FROM ISLANDS IN THE NORTH JAVA SEA ON INDONESIAN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY**. The study seeks to present recently concluded investigations on Kangean Island and some small islands to the north of Java in the context of prehistory Indonesian. The recovered human remains at Arca Kangean site is chronologically and technologically in the pre-Neolithic culture, and so are the other findings in Madura Island and Bawean Island.

Muhammad Alnoza's coming second, offers the application of feminism approach in archeological department under the title **MAHENDRADATTĀ: HER ROLES BASED ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSCRIPTIONS VIEWED FROM FEMINISM APPROACH**. It is an epigraphy-based analysis, focusing to interpret inscribed texts left behind by Mahendradattā, a female ruler living during Isana Dynasty of East Java. The study indicates the roles of a female ruler in the form of Mahendradattā in maintaining political ties between Java and Bali, based on the analyses on these inscribe texts: Sanskrit Pucangan (Javanese), Buahan A, Serai A II, Batur Abang A, Sading A, and Bebetin A2.

The third article is about cultural heritage object preservation, turned in by **Lenrawati** under the title **CASTING: A METHOD OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECORDING IN SAVING THE NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE HISTORY VALUES**. The writer explains the casting procedures of cultural heritage objects in detail, along with their advantages and disadvantages in the attempt to preserve national cultural values.

Being a joint work as well, the article by **M. Irfan Mahmud, Nur Ihsan, Fardi Ali Syahdar, Nasihin, Budianto Hakim, Syahrudin Mansyur, Andi Muhammad Saiful, and Ade Sahroni** is presented with the title: **A LANDSCAPE BIOGRAPHY OF THE WATAMPONE CITY**. The study is a publication of a research on spatial setting of Watampone, employing landscape biography. The study indicates 9 vertical layers, Bola Soba being closely related to communal memory. Four layers of civilization biography relate to the legacy of big-name individuals: Kawerang (Manurunge site), Macege, and Tanah Bangkala as well as Taman Arung Palakka (without a palace). The landscape depends a lot on the where the recent palace resides. A landscape does not simply demonstrate a spatial setting, but on top of it, it symbolizes a legacy of an individual.

The fifth article on Islamic archeology is jointly-authored by **Muhammad Nur, Yusriana, Akin Duli, Khadijah Thahir Muda, Rosmawati, Andi Muhammad Akhmar, Syahrudin Mansyur, Chalid AS, and Asmunandar** with the title **THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOPPENG WITH OTHER REGIONS BETWEEN 17TH AND 19TH CENTURIES BASED ON GRAVE DATA AT JERA LOMPOE**. The investigations focus on cultural networks or ties based on grave data recovered at Jera Lompoe, the gravestones being the main points. The study suggests 5 crucial lines of data on: (a) Aceh type K, (b) *keris* hilt and crown type, (c) sword-type gravestone, (d) the tomb of Sidenreng's ambassador and Pajung Luwu,

and (e) We Adang's tomb, the wife of a Bone King. The far-ranging influence of Soppeng reflects Soppeng's role in regional and national context.

An article submitted by **Moh. Ali Fadillah, M. Irfan Mahmud, and Budianto Hakim** entitled **THE CORE OF WAJO CONFEDERATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN TOSORA, CINNOTABI AND LAMASEWANUA** concludes this edition. The study aims to determine the location and toponym of the central part pre-Islam Wajo. The study indicates that the assumed location resides in around Wajo-wajo, Boli, Leppadeppa, Attunuang, and other sides, based on archeological findings such as menhirs, burnt bone fragments, earthenware shreds, ceramics and other artefacts. Investigations carried out on the Chinese, Thailand and Vietnamese yield dates between fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. In light of artefact concentration, and drawn relations between sites, the writer proposes that Tosora was the last capital of sixteenth pre-Islam Wajo until the introduction of Islam in the next century, while the capital of early-day Wajo from the early fifteenth century to sixteenth century was assigned on the confluence of Wajo-wajoe river streaming down to Latamperu and Penrange lakes, emptying to *Salo Cellue* finally entering into the mainstream Cenrana.

That is the outline of the latest edition, **Journal Walennae Vol. 18 No. 2, 2020**. On behalf of the Editorial Board, we thank everybody to have helped nurture this edition to fruition. Nobody can afford something to perfection on his own; suggestion and criticism of any sort toward a better form of our journal is charmingly welcomed. We promise to continue improving the quality of this Journal. Lastly, we are hopeful that this edition will be of some value to you all faithful readers.

Makassar, November 2020

Editorial Board

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Lembar abstrak ini boleh disalin tanpa izin dan biaya

<p>DDC : 930.1 Alifah <i>Kontribusi Data Baru Pulau-pulau di Perairan Utara Jawa dalam Arkeologi Prasejarah Indonesia</i> <i>Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Hal. 65-72</i> Sejauh ini penelitian arkeologi prasejarah di pulau kecil banyak dilakukan di wilayah Wallacea. Penelitian tersebut menghasilkan banyak pengetahuan yang berkaitan dengan tema migrasi dan perkembangan budaya. Sementara penelitian sejenis di wilayah lain seperti pulau-pulau kecil di utara Jawa belum banyak dilakukan. Secara geokronologis pulau-pulau di perairan utara Jawa telah terpisah dengan Jawa setidaknya sejak awal Holosen dan secara budaya memiliki keragaman yang berbeda pula. Tulisan ini berupaya menyajikan hasil penelitian terbaru di Pulau Madura, Bawean dan Kangean serta berupaya untuk menempatkan data tersebut dalam konteks arkeologi prasejarah di Indonesia. Data yang digunakan dalam tulisan ini berasal dari hasil penelitian terbaru yang dilakukan tahun 2018 dan 2019 (data primer) dan studi pustaka (data sekunder) untuk memperoleh gambaran arkeologi prasejarah Indonesia di pulau tersebut. Temuan sisa manusia dan budayanya di Pulau Kangean secara kronologis dan teknologis dapat dimasukkan dalam konteks budaya preneolitik. Demikian juga temuan budaya lainnya di Pulau Madura dan Bawean. Informasi ini membuka perspektif baru mengenai sebaran tinggalan bukti kehidupan masa prasejarah di perairan utara Jawa baik sebagai tempat transit maupun sebagai lokasi tujuan utama dalam proses migrasi Kata Kunci: Madura, Bawean, Kangean, Perairan Jawa, Prasejarah.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1 Muhammad Alnoza <i>Mahendradattā: Peran-Nya dalam Sudut Pandang Arkeologi Feminisme berdasarkan Prasasti</i> <i>Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Hal. 73-82</i> Prasasti merupakan sumber tulisan yang sering dimanfaatkan oleh arkeolog untuk merekonstruksi kebudayaan masa lampau. Kajian mengenai prasasti disebut sebagai kajian epigrafi. Periode Hindu-Buddha merupakan salah satu periode yang menjadi kajian epigrafi. Salah satu pada masa Hindu-Buddha yang menjadi objek kajian epigrafi dan arkeologi adalah masa Kerajaan Isana di Jawa Timur. Kerajaan tersebut pada abad ke-10 dan ke-11, telah membangun hubungan diplomatik terhadap berbagai kerajaan lain, salah satunya adalah Bali. Mahendradattā sebagai perempuan berkuasa yang hidup dalam pusaran politik Kerajaan Isana (Jawa) merupakan tokoh yang turut membina hubungan diplomatik tersebut melalui pernikahannya dengan Raja Udayana. Prasasti yang ditinggalkan Mahendradattā sebagai seorang penguasa perempuan memunculkan pertanyaan mengenai apa perannya dalam kekuasaan politik antara Jawa dan Bali berdasarkan data prasasti? Metode yang digunakan adalah metode arkeologi. Metode tersebut terdiri dari beberapa tahapan antara lain tahap pengumpulan data, analisis dan interpretasi. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa prasasti, diantaranya Prasasti Pucangan Sansekerta (Jawa), Bwahan A, Batur Pura Abang A, Sading A dan Bebetin A2. Kesemuanya kemudian di analisis melalui deskripsi isi prasasti. Isi prasasti kemudian diinterpretasi dengan landasan teori arkeologi feminisme. Variabel yang digunakan dalam menginterpretasi hasil analisis prasasti adalah identitas gender dan etnisitas dari Mahendradattā. Kata Kunci: bali; feminisme; jawa; mahendradattā; prasasti.</p>
<p>DDC : 930.1 Lenrawati <i>Casting: Suatu Teknik Perekaman Data Arkeologi dalam Menyelamatkan Nilai Sejarah Warisan Budaya Bangsa</i> <i>Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Hal. 83-94</i> Casting sebutan lain dari penggunaan dalam dunia arkeologi. Casting diartikan sebagai upaya untuk merekam data yang ada pada suatu benda arkeologi secara akurat dalam bentuk tiga dimensi sehingga seluruh ukuran dan permukaan akan sama dengan benda aslinya. Pembuatan casting ini, dilakukan secara manual dengan melalui tiga tahapan. Tahapan pertama dilakukan pembuatan cetakan pola negatif, tahapan kedua dilakukan pembuatan cetakan positif, dan tahapan ketiga pendinginan serta pewarnaan. Berbicara mengenai casting, maka akan berfikir bagaimana teknik casting pada benda cagar budaya yang berukuran 0-7 cm dan berukuran kurang lebih 1 meter. Pembuatan casting benda-benda arkeologi bertujuan untuk kepentingan ilmu pengetahuan, tindakan penyelamatan, bahan pameran atau sebagai alat peraga pendidikan. Metode yang dilakukan di antaranya, pengumpulan data, pengelompokan data dan bereksperimen terhadap benda yang akan di casting. Pembuatan casting benda cagar budaya memiliki tahapan yang berbeda, tergantung tingkat kesulitan benda tersebut. Pembuatan casting termasuk upaya pendokumentasian dalam pekerjaan penyelamatan terhadap benda meskipun fisik bendanya sudah mulai rapuh atau rusak. Kata Kunci: Casting, Dokumentasi, Arkeologi, Karet Silikon, Resin.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1 M. Irfan Mahmud, Nur Ihsan Djindar, Fardi Ali Syahdar, Nasihin, Budianto Hakim, Syahrudin Mansyur, Andi Muhammad Saiful, Ade Sahroni <i>Biografi Lanskap Kota Watampone</i> <i>Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Hal. 95-118</i> Watampone merupakan situs pusat Kerajaan Bone yang memiliki biografi lanskap dinamis, dari unit-unit kampung kecil tradisional (abad ke-14 M) hingga mencapai bentuk kota kolonial pada awal abad ke-20. Dalam periode yang panjang dan dinamis, narasi perkembangan kota Watampone sudah sepantasnya dikaji tidak saja dalam bingkai simpul-simpul peristiwa besar atau historiografi arus-utama, tetapi juga menyertakan narasi memori warga kota. Masalah penelitian ini berfokus bagaimana biografi lanskap Kota Watampone? Tujuannya ialah merekonstruksi perkembangan lanskap kota Watampone secara diakronis berdasarkan ketersediaan data (penanda) arkeologis dan historis serta memori kolektif warga. Untuk itu, pendekatan biografi lanskap digunakan dengan metode melalui tahapan: (1) survei untuk rekonstruksi sejarah dan arkeologi; (2) dokumentasi ingatan kolektif dengan wawancara dan FGD; dan (3) Interpretasi narasi biografi lanskap. Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi sembilan lapisan biografis sepanjang lima abad kisah Kota Watampone. Dari jumlah lapisan biografis tersebut, memori kolektif warga kota hanya terkait Bola Soba sebagai ikon arsitektur serta 4 lapisan biografi peradaban terkait legacy tokoh, yaitu Kawerang (situs Manurunge), Macege, serta Tanah Bangkala dan Taman Arung Palakka (periode lanskap tanpa istana). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ternyata tidak semua era pemerintahan menyimpan jejak fitur pada lanskap sebagai 'legacy', sekaligus atribut kuat identitas eksistensi lapisan biografi kota. Kata Kunci: Watampone, biografi, lanskap, fitur.</p>

DDC : 930.1

Muhammad Nur, Yusriana, Akin Duli, Khadijah Tahir Muda, Rosmawati, Andi Muhammad Akhmar, Syahrudin Mansyur, Chalid AS, Asmunandar

Hubungan Kerajaan Soppeng dengan Wilayah Lain pada Abad ke-17 hingga ke-19 Berdasarkan Data Kubur Jera Lompoe
Vol. 18 No. 1, Juni 2020, Hal. 119-130

Hubungan Kerajaan Soppeng pra-Islam dengan wilayah lain telah dibahas oleh beberapa peneliti sehingga kita memiliki gambaran yang luas tentang periode tersebut. Pada periode Islam, pemahaman kita tentang hubungan budaya Kerajaan Soppeng masih terbatas, terutama dalam perspektif arkeologi. Artikel ini akan fokus pada diskusi tentang hubungan budaya Kerajaan Soppeng berdasarkan data kubur Jera Lompoe, dengan titik analisis pada nisan kubur. Metode yang digunakan adalah survei dan analisis tipe nisan. Data sekunder berupa hasil kajian sejarah akan menguatkan hasil analisis arkeologi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada lima informasi tentang hubungan budaya Kerajaan Soppeng abad ke-17 hingga abad ke-19 berdasarkan data kubur, yaitu: (a) nisan Aceh tipe K, (b) nisan tipe hulu keris dan mahkota, (c) nisan tipe pedang, (d) makam duta Kerajaan Sidenreng dan Pajung Luwu, dan (e) makam We Adang, istri salah seorang Raja Bone. Luasnya hubungan budaya Kerajaan Soppeng pada abad ke-17 hingga ke-19 menjadi petunjuk tentang peran pentingnya dalam historiografi Sulawesi Selatan dan keikutsertaannya dalam kecenderungan penggunaan nisan kubur se-Nusantara.

Kata Kunci: Jera Lompoe, Soppeng, nisan, tipe Aceh, tipe hulu keris.

DDC : 930.1

Moh. Ali Fadillah, M. Irfan Mahmud, Budianto Hakim

Inti Konfederasi Wajo: Survey Arkeologi di Tosora, Cinnotabi dan Lamasewanua

Vol. 18 No. 1, Juni 2020, Hal. 131-148

Awal berdirinya Wajo dimulai dengan migrasi orang dari berbagai tempat untuk membuka sawah dan membangun pemukiman di sebelah timur Danau Tempe. Pemukiman tersebut kemudian menjadi unit politik yang berbentuk 'negara' di bawah pemerintahan seorang bangsawan yang berbasis di Cinnotabi. Beberapa kesepakatan politik mendasari pembentukan konfederasi tiga domain. Perubahan rezim mengakibatkan pergeseran pusat pemerintahan. Lontara Wajo dan tradisi lisan menyebutkan beberapa toponim tetapi tidak menjelaskan secara detail di mana letak inti dari konfederasi Wajo. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan lokasi dan karakter toponim dengan melakukan survei lapangan di tempat-tempat yang diduga terkait dengan keberadaan ibu kota pra-Islam Wajo. Menggunakan pendekatan arkeologi dan didukung informasi dari sumber tekstual. Survei di Desa Tosora, Cinnongtabi dan Tajo di Kabupaten Majauleng telah mengidentifikasi keberadaan ibu kota lama di sekitar Wajo-wajo, Boli, Leppadeppa, Attunuang, dan situs lain berdasarkan jejak arkeologi seperti menhir, pecahan tulang yang terbakar, pecahan gerabah dan keramik serta artefak lainnya. Identifikasi fragmen keramik impor dari China, Thailand, Vietnam, situs-situs ini mungkin bertanggal antara abad XIV dan XVII. Dengan memperhatikan konsentrasi artefak dan relasi antar situs, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa Tosora adalah ibu kota dari akhir abad XVI dan hingga datangnya Islam pada awal abad XVII, sedangkan ibu kota periode awal Wajo secara hipotetis berlangsung antara awal abad XV dan akhir abad XVI berada di sekitar pertemuan sungai Wajo-wajoe yang mengalir ke danau Latamperu dan Penrange yang kemudian bermuara di Salo Cellue sebelum berakhir di arus utama Cenrana.

Kata Kunci: Sulawesi Selatan, Kerajaan Bugis, Konfederasi Wajo, Tosora, Cinnotabi.

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<p>DDC : 930.1 Alifah The Contribution of Recent Data from Islands in The North Java Sea on Indonesian Prehistoric Archaeology Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Page 65-72 So far prehistoric archeological research on small islands has exclusively been carried out in the Wallacea region. The research yielded a lot of knowledge related migration and cultural development. While similar research in other areas such as small islands in northern Java has not been explored much yet. This is because of the view that the condition of the islands is considered to be the same as that of Java. The islands were geochronologically separated from Java at least since the beginning of the Holocene and culturally different. This paper attempts to present the results of the latest research on Kangean Island as one of the small islands in northern Java and seeks to position the data in the context of prehistoric archaeology in Indonesia. The data used in this paper come from the results of a recent research conducted in 2018 and 2019 (primary data) and literature studies (secondary data) to obtain an archaeological picture of Indonesian prehistory. The chronological and technological findings of human remains and culture at the Kangean Arca Cave site can be included in the pre-Neolithic cultural context, as well as the remains at Madura and Bawean Island. The new information adds to the picture of prehistoric life in Indonesia. Keywords: Madura, Bawean, Kangean, North Java Sea, Prehistory.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1 Muhammad Alnoza Mahendradattā: HER Roles Based on Archeological Inscriptions viewed from Feminism Approach Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Hal. 73-82 Inscription is a source of writing that is often used by archaeologists to reconstruct past cultures. The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy. The Hindu-Buddhist period is one of the periods in which epigraphy is practiced. The current study is focused on the 10th and 11th centuries Isana Kingdom of East Java. In the 10th and 11th centuries, the kingdom had diplomatic relations with several other kingdoms, one of which was with Bali. Mahendradattā as a powerful woman who lived in the political vortex of the Isana Kingdom (Java) was a figure who helped foster diplomatic relations through marriage to King Udayana. The inscription issued by Mahendradattā begs the question of how powerful this woman was in the context of Javanese and Balinese ties. The method used is the archeological observations, including data collection, analysis and interpretation. The data used in this study include Sanskrit Pucangan Inscriptions (Java), Bwahan A, Batur Pura Abang A, Sading A and Bebetin A2. The contents of the inscription were then interpreted based on feminism approach. The variables employed cover gender and ethnicity of Mahendradattā. Keywords: Bali; inscription; feminism; java; mahendradattā.</p>
<p>DDC : 930.1 Lenrawati Casting: A Method of Archaeological Data Recording in Saving the National Cultural Heritage History Values Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Page 83-94 Casting, a method of recreating an archaeological object, is intended to accurately record the existing data on that object from three-dimensional perspective. It allows the exactly same display as that of the original object. Generally speaking, casting consists of three manual stages: negative mold preparation, positive mold making and cooling and coloring. The current study focuses on objects measuring 0-7 cm and less than 1 meter. Making archaeological objects casting aims for the benefit of science, a heritage rescue, exhibition material or as educational aids. The methods employed in this research are data collection, data classification and actual experimenting on casting. The study indicates that casting has a wide range of processes, depending on the level of difficulty. Making casting is also an effort to recording in a work of saving objects even though the object has begun to become fragile or damaged. Keywords: Casting, Documentation, Archaeology. Silicone Rubber, Resin.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1 M. Irfan Mahmud, Nur Ihsan Djindar, Fardi Ali Syahdar, Nasihin, Budianto Hakim, Syahrudin Mansyur, Andi Muhammad Saiful, Ade Sahroni A Landscape Biography of the Watampone City Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Page 95-118 From its smallest traditional units in 14th AD to its colonial morphology in 20th AD, Bone is one of the Buginese kingdom cities with interesting landscape biography. In a long and dynamic period, the narrative of the development of the city of Watampone should be examined, not only in the frame of major historiography, but also to include the residents' collective memory. This research is focused to study the landscape biography of Watampone City? The purpose is to reconstruct the urban landscape development of Watampone diachronically based on the archaeological and historical data and the collective memory of the residents. This study used landscape biographical approach, with these following stages: (1) surveys for historical and archaeological reconstruction; (2) documentation of collective memory by interview and focus group discussion; and (3) Interpretation of landscape biographical narratives. The results of the study identified nine biographical layers along the five centuries of Watampone City. Of those biographic layers, its citizen's collective memory only recalls one architectural icon (Bola Soba), and four other sites that related to a historic figure (Kawerang, Macege, Tanah Bangkala, and Arung Palakka's City Park). This research shows that not all of the government eras have traces of features in the landscape as 'legacy', as well as strong attributes of the existence of urban biographical layers. Keywords: Bone, biography, landscape, feature.</p>

<p>DDC : 930.1 Muhammad Nur, Yusriana, Akin Duli, Khadijah Tahir Muda, Rosmawati, Andi Muhammad Akhmar, Syahrudin Mansyur, Chalid AS, Asmunandar The Relationship of Soppeng with Other Regions Between 17th and 19th Centuries Based on Grave Data at Jera Lompoe Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Page 119-130 The relationship of the pre-Islamic Soppeng Kingdom with other regions has been discussed by several researchers, adding new data to this period. In the Islamic period, the observations of the cultural relations Soppeng had previously had were highly limited, especially from an archaeological perspective. This article presents conclusion drawn from grave data analysis of Jera Lompoe, gravestone being the core of analyses. Primary data were gathered through gravestone surveys; while secondary data were taken from related studies. The study indicates 5 findings: (a) Aceh type K, (b) keris hilt and crown type, (c) sword-type, (d) the tomb of the ambassadors of the Kingdom of Sidenreng and Pajung Luwu, and (e) the grave of We Adang, the wife of one of the Kings of Bone. The influential roles of Soppeng were apparent in the 17th and 19th centuries. Keywords: Jera Lompoe, Soppeng, gravestone, Aceh type, keris hilt type.</p>	<p>DDC : 930.1 Moh. Ali Fadillah, M. Irfan Mahmud, Budianto Hakim The Core of Wajo Confederation: Archaeological Survey in Tosora, Cinnotabi and Lamasewanua Vol. 18 No. 2, November 2020, Page 131-148 The beginning of Wajo's establishment began with the migration of people from various places to open rice fields and build settlements to the east of Lake Tempe. The settlements were then transformed into political units which formed a 'state' under the rule of a nobleman based in Cinnotabi. Several political agreements underlie the formation of a confederation of three domains. Regime change resulted in the transfer of the center of government. Lontara Wajo and the oral tradition mention some toponyms but do not explain in detail where the core of the Wajo confederation lies. This research is aimed at determining the location and character of the toponym by conducting field surveys in places that are suspected of being associated with the existence of the pre-Islamic capital of Wajo. Using an archaeological approach and supported by information from textual sources. Surveys in the villages of Tosora, Cinnongtabi and Tajo in Majauleng District have identified the existence of the old capitals around Wajo-wajo, Boli, Leppadeppa, Attunuang, and other sites based on archeological traces such as menhirs, burned bone fragments, pottery and ceramics shards and other artifacts. Identification of imported ceramic fragments from China, Thailand, Vietnam, these sites might be dated between the 14th and 17th centuries. Taking into account the concentration of artefacts and relations between sites, it can be concluded that Tosora was the capital from the end of the 16th century and until the arrival of Islam at the beginning of the 17th century, while the capital of the early period of Wajo hypothetically was dated between the beginning of the 15th century and the end of the 16th century was around the confluence of Wajo-wajoe river which flows into Latamperu and Penrange lake which then empties into Cellue river before ending at the Cenrana mainstream. Keywords: Sulawesi Selatan, Kingdom of Bugis, Wajo Confederation, Tosora, Cinnotabi</p>
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