

At least one Buginese ruler managed to establish a stronger form of monarchy, and this was the warrior Arung Palakka. He was related to the royal houses of the Buginese kingdoms of Bone and Soppeng and was born at a time when these kingdoms were being overwhelmed by the powerful Macassarese kdom of Goa.* In 1660 he led a revolt to throw off Goa's domination, but this attempt was unsuccessful. He and some fellow rebels fled, ultimately winding up in Dutch Batavia, where they built a village (and called it Angkeh). In 1666 their fortunes began to improve when they gained the attention and respect of the Dutch leaders because of their braveness and resourcefulness as mercenary troops. When the Dutch finally decided in late 1666 to take harsher measures against the kdom of Goa for " interfering " in their spice trade monopoly A.P. and his men became a vital part of the Dutch expedition - function was to get the Buginese to rise up against Goa (cf. Lawrence of Arabia's use of Arabs - same fruits for Buginese, too). The Dutch campaign was successful, and finally A.P. attained the throne of Bone (after deposing the previous ruler). During his reign, A.P. was able to impose his will on the Hadat in a way wh. was most unusual. H'ever, this ~~was~~ strong position of his stemmed from 3 factors wh. were quite exceptional: 1). the direct devotion of the people, who were v. impressed w. his feat in liberating them from Goa, and whose favour he made a positive effort to cultivate; 2). the support of his band of Batavian exiles, who had broken away from parochial loyalties to particular wanua communities; and 3). the backing of the Dutch. Subsequent rulers did not enjoy the same special sources of strength and the ~~the~~ Hadat gradually regained its old power.

* Note religious content of Goanese conquest: In the years 1605-1607 Goa had adopted Islam, and from 1608 to 1611 Islamized the principal Buginese states by force, after they had rejected exhortations to adopt Islam voluntarily.