

RULERS OF SIDENRENG

Sidenreng's rulers are outlined in yellow.

Source: Caldwell (1988) Druce (2009)

La Bangénggé	oral tradition	<i>tomanurung ri Bacukiki</i> x Wé Tépulingé, Datu Suppaq, <i>tomanurung ri La Waramparang</i> . Both are sources of regalia. Children: La Teddullopo, Wé Pawawoi, La Botillangiq
x Wé Pawawoi	c.1520	Arung Bacukiki x Sukumpulaweng son of <i>tomanurung of Buluq Loa Contemp.</i> La Teddullopo, Datu Suppaq; La Botillangiq, Arung Tanétélangiq; Wé Patuli/Patoli, Arung Cémpa Child: La Batara
La Batara	c.1540	x Wé Cina/Cinadio, Arung Buluq Cénrana <i>Contemp.</i> La Putébulu, Datu Suppaq, Wé Poncing, Arung Parangki; La Bula, Arung Bojo; La Timo/Tima/Tua, Arung Palanro; La Bongo, Arung Népo; Wé Suma, Arung Bacukiki; 1540 La Palétéang, ?half-brother of Makkarié (GSaw), an 'indeterminate figure' (Druce 2009;172); 1550 Makkarié, Datu Suppaq (half-brother of La Pateddungi) Children: La Pasampoi, Wé Abéng, La Mariaseq
La Pasampoi	c.1560	x Wé Tappatana, Arung Marioriawo (paternal aunt; former wife of La Putébulu) <i>Contemp.</i> Wé Abéng (opened Massépé); La Mariaseq, Arung Bulucénrana; La Pakolongi, Arung Rappang; Wé Gémpo, La Cellamata, Addatuang Sawitto (eaten by war dogs of Tunipalangngna d.1565); Wé Lampéqwéluaq, Datu Suppaq Child: La Pateddungi
La Pateddungi	c.1580	x Da Mbala, Arung Rappang <i>Contemp.</i> La Pancaiq, Datu Suppaq, Addatuang Sawitto (killed by <i>amok</i>); Wé Cellaq, Arung Alitta; Wé Renrittana, Arung Rappang (sister of Da Mbala); Wé Gimpo Addatuang Sawitto (GSaw claims wife of La Pateddungi) Child La Patiroi
La Patiroi	c.1600	First Muslim ruler <i>Contemp.</i> Wé Passulé, Datu Suppaq, Addatuang Sawitto; Massoraé, Arung Alitta

This chronology is based on the genealogies of Sidenreng, Sawitto and Suppaq. Claims that the rulers of Sawitto were the rulers of Suppaq are ignored, following Druce (2009:169-72). Dating the initial rule dates of individuals is problematic and not all genealogical claims can be taken at face value. However, there is an notable consistency to the traditions of Ajattappareng's rulers which, as Druce (2009:168) observes, gives the impression of a single ruling family that claimed its authority from Suppaq, an important, early port-kingdom.

The central problem is generational "slippage" between the line of Sidenreng's rulers and those of the rulers of Suppa and Sawitto: there are 6 generations of Sidenreng's rulers and 7 generations of Suppa's and Sawitto's rulers. This slippage is complicated by the marriage of La Pasampoi, Addatuang Sidenreng, to his maternal aunt, Wé Tappatana; the claim that Makkarawi, Datu Suppaq, was the half-brother of La Pawawoi by an earlier marriage of Wé Tappatana to La Putébulu; and the claim that La Palétéang, Addatuang Sawitto (who was just possibly, but by no means certainly, a son of La Putébulu) was the half-brother of Makkarawi.

Two events help us sort out these problems. La Putébulu, 'white beard', is probably the ruler whom Paiva met in 1542: 'a mighty and warlike ruler, very much dreaded in the surrounding area [. . .] a man of about 70 years old' (Jacobs 1966:258). As he is unlikely to have survived beyond the age of 80, I have placed his heir, Makkarawi, at c.1550. The second event is the death of La Cellammata, who was killed by the war dogs of Tunipalanga, ruler of Gowa, who died c.1565. This suggests that his father, La Palétéang, should be placed at c.1540.

These dates are approximate and are provided only to avoid major chronological errors of interpretation. Rulers should always be referred to as early, mid- and late century.

There is an **older tradition** of Sidenreng's rulers that draws their authority from the Toraja region. See Druce (2009:172-80) for discussion.

Chronicle of Sidenreng (Caldwell 1988)

La Maddarameng	oral tradition	Son of Arung Sangallaq <i>oral tradition</i>
Datu Pantilang	oral tradition	x Wé Bolopatina <i>oral tradition</i>
La Malibureng	oral tradition	son La Patiroi, the first Muslim ruler

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