

RULERS OF WEST SOPPENG Royal Genealogy of Soppeng (Caldwell 1988)

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| La Temmamala | <i>legendary / mythical</i> Tomanurung of Sékanyili x Wé Mappupu at Suppa |
| La Marancinna | early C15 x Suppa development of writing |
| La Bang | early C15 x Balusu. His brother La Bombang 'returned' as ruler of Suppa |
| Wé Tékéwanua | mid-C15 Datu Soppeng ri Aja x La Temmapéo at Léworeng. Expanded agriculture. 7 children |
| La Makkanengnga | mid-C15 x Bulumatanre |
| La Karella | late C15 x Bila |
| La Pawiséang | late C15 x Pising. Contemp. Puang ri Maggalatung / Déwaraja / La Tenrisukki (Abidin 1985:241) |
| La Pasampoi <i>Sonrompalié</i> | early C16 x Baringeng |
| La Manussa <i>Baso Soppeng</i> | early C16 Studied in Luwu with To Maccaé. Appointed <i>To Luwuq</i> by Déwaraja (CWajo) |
| La Dé | mid-C16 x Marioriawa |
| La Sékati <i>brother of La Dé</i> | mid-C16 x Lompengeng |
| La Mataesso <i>Puang Lipué</i> | mid-late C16 x Ganra Founded Soppeng. Seized East Soppeng and Cina's lands in the Walennae Valley |
| La Mappaleppeq | late C16 x Pattojo |
| Béoé | c.1600 <i>died childless</i> First Muslim ruler of Soppeng |

Wé Tékéwanua is a foundational figure in the history of West Soppeng. Tradition links her reign to an era of prosperity and economic expansion in the mid-fifteenth century.

Wé Tékéwanua was Datu of West Soppeng. She ruled at Suppa. She broke the broad and split the long. She planted sugarcane and ants swarmed. She looked down at the lake: she summoned the people of Sidenreng. She looked down at the lake: she summoned the people of Nepo to come like the turtle doves. She looked down at the lake: she summoned the people of Marioriawa. She looked down at the lake, and they settled together with the people of Nepo. Wé Tékéwanua was young. She was Datu of Suppaq. Wé Tékéwanua married at Leworeng with La Temmapéaq. They had seven children, among them La Wadeng, who ruled Bila; he was the first Mangépa of Soppeng. The younger brother of La Wadeng, called La Makkanengnga, was Datu of West Soppeng. Their other children were La Dumola, La Tubé, Wé Baku and Wé Tenritabbireng. Wé Tenritabbireng married at Baringeng with La Panyorongi (Datu Baringeng and son of the ruler of Cina]. Their children were La Tenrilélé, La Térénga, La Ténripallaq La Karekkeng, Wé Lirojaji and La Temmata (Caldwell 1988: 122-23).

Druce (2001) has dealt with the question of the relationship between Suppa and Soppeng. The most notable ruler apart from Wé Tékéwanua is La Mataesso, who created Soppeng by seizing Cina's lands in the Walennae Valley, and East Soppeng from his cousin (Caldwell and Wellen 2017).

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