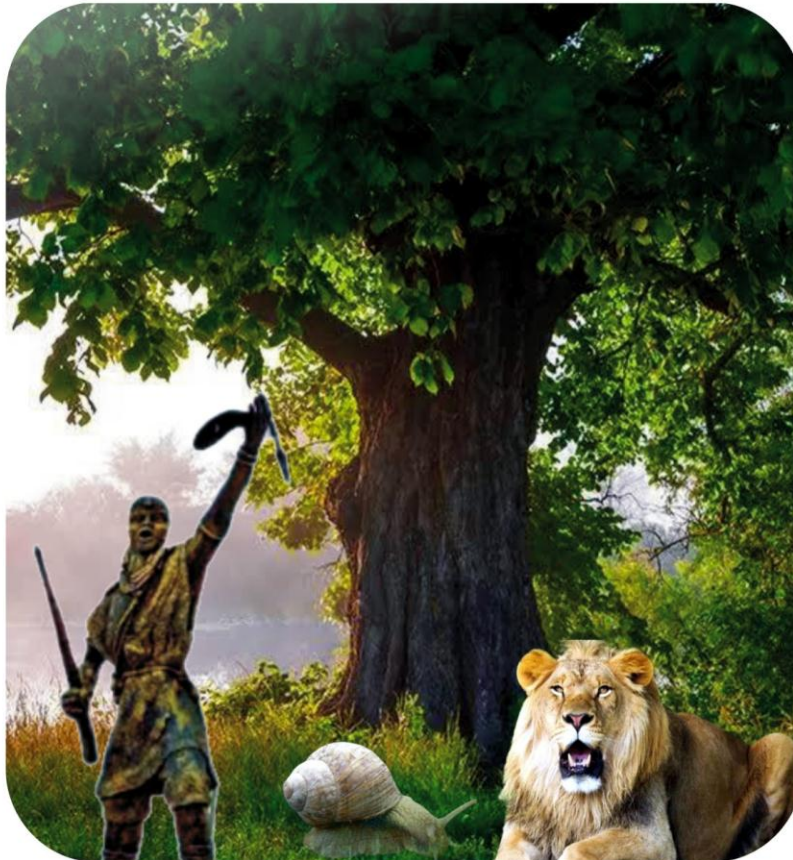


CHRONOLOGY OF IBADAN CULTURAL HISTORY: The Olubadan Kingship Reforms and Challenges



IBADAN
1 Metropolis, 63 Towns, 3089 Villages,
3148.69sq.km, 1 People

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According to Dr. Lasisi Olagunju of the Nigerian Tribune on Monday, 10 July, 2023; “The ascendancy of Ibadan from war camp to city and the distinctiveness of its Olubadan Kingship are products of constant change and reforms. All through its modern history, every major improvement or amendment or adjustment to the Ibadan Chieftaincy law has had streaks of controversy.

S/NO	PERIOD OF REIGN	NAME OF RULER AND TITLE	MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS AND EVENTS
1.	16 TH Century	Lagelu (Founder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Lagelu founded Ibadan probably, during the reign of Alaafin Obalokun between 1580 and 1590 at a time of rebuilding the Old Yoruba Kingdoms and laying foundation of new ones.ii) Ibadan changed locations three times from Eba-Odan to Awotan Hills and Oja’baiii) According to Rev. Samuel Johnson (1911), the destruction of Owu in 1820 A.D. was followed by the destruction of Egba towns giving rise to the rise of anarchy and political displacement Ife soldiers led by Maye Okunade and Oyo refugees joined by friendly Egbas and Ijebus. The war-chiefs found Ibadan alone not destroyed by fire and so hastily occupied it. The war-chiefs taking possession of any compound they chose, and their men with them and thus Ibadan was again re-peopled by not the owners of

			the town around 1825 A.D. led by Maye and his deputy Labosinde, both from Ile-Ife while Lakanle was the Oyo leader. According to Prof. Akinjogbin, Owu wars which started in 1814 and ended 1825.
2.	1825 – 1833	Baale Maye Okunade	The military leaders abolished Yoruba monarchical hereditary. System of Lagelu dynasty and the title of Olubadan and Aboke. The Egbas were also expelled from Ibadan War Camp to found Abeokuta in 1830 . The Ife group were also expelled from Ibadan camp during the Gbanamu war of 1833.
3.	1833 – 1835	Aare Oluyedun (Omo Afonja)	He started militocracy and led the Gbanamu war
4.	1835 – 1836	Lakanle	He was overthrown in a palace coup and civil disorder and committed suicide.
5.	1836 – 1849	Basorun Iyanda Oluyole	He improved on Militocracy system of Government and appoint Balogun Bankole Alaesinloye and later Balogun Odeyinka Oderinlo while he assumed the position of Baale. Alaafin of Oyo, Oba _____ conferred on him the Basorun of Oyo and later organized the war which was led by Balogun Oderinlo in 1840 to stop the invasion of Yorubaland by the Ilorin Jihadist He was born in Oyo-Ile His father was Olukoye Ajala, a grandson of Basorun Yamba. His mother was Agboin, the daughter of Oba Abiodun Adegolu. The transition from a war camp situation by Oyo, Ife, Owu, Egba, Ijebu etc to a city with an organized and stable constitution in 1840 was effective by him. He died at the end of Sagan war after a brief illness. His administration introduced militocracy which terminated hereditary kingship system.
6.	1849 - 1850	Balogun Oderinlo Odeyinka	His father, Tampe, was born in Iragberi. When Elepo usurped his position, Oluyole resolved the issue by sending Elepo away from Ibadan. As Balogun under Oluyole, he crushed the Fulani army in Osogbo war of 1840, supported by Chief Lateju who was executed, Ajikobi was sent to the Alaafin Atiba for capital punishment while Jimba was chivalrously

			released. The son of Balogun Ali, the Hausa Balogun of Ilorin was released. Balogun Oderinlo's contemporaries were Sunmola Laamo from Ikoyi who was Otun Baale Olugbode 1851; Ogunmola and Dada Opadare, a relation of Balogun Oderinlo.
7.	1850-1851	Baale Opeagbe Omololu	This Baale fought in Batedo war 1844, Osogbo war 1840 and Sagaun war. He helped to build the Central Mosque at Oja Iba by allocating Land to the community after the first one was destroyed at Labosinde and later Oja'ba market during the reign of Basorun Oluyole.
8.	1851 – 1864	Baale Olugbode Oyesile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Passed a law and designed measures to increase healthy environment against rearing of pigs in the streets of Ibadan in 1855 as advised by Aboke Okewale, the Chief Priest of Oke'badan ii. Initiated "Alabaja" Peace Conference in 1854 attended by Yoruba Obas in Ibadan. iii. Mediated in the crisis between Ife and Modakeke in 1854 and negotiated the return of Ife people from Oke-Igbo back to Ife where they have been since 1849 when Modakeke sacked Ife town. iv. Iyayiye was destroy in 1862 and brought under the control of Ibadan Authority. The war-heroes were Balogun Ibikunle and Otun Balogun Ogunmola
9.	1864 – 1865	Balogun Ibikunle	Ayeye
10.	1865 – 1867	Basorun Ogunmola	Bere/Mapo
11.	1867 – 1869	Balogun Akere	Ibadan subjugated Ilesa for the first time in history.
12.	1869 – 1871	Baale Orowusi	Balogun Ajobo who succeeded Balogun Akere was expelled from Ibadan while Aiyejenku Foko committed suicide
13.	1871 – 1885	Are Latosa	He came from Ilora and trained under Oluyole. he easied out Oyo Aburu-Maku of Ogbomosho to assume his Kakanfo office. This was the case with Ogunmola, who seized the Basorun Office from the old Gbena of Oyo.

Lola Tomori

14.	1885 – 1893	Balogun Ajayi Osungbekun (Omo Orowusi)	Kobomoje
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Lola Tomori

15.	1893 – 1895	Baale Fijabi (Omo Babalola)	Ibadan came under British rule after signing an Agreement with the British Government in August, 1893. He was succeeded for the first time by Otun Baale Osuntoki (1895-1897) when Balogun Akintola declined the offer of becoming the Baale.
16.	1895 – 1897	Baale Osuntoki Olosun	Agbeni
17.	1897 – 1902	Basorun Fajimi (Omo Yerombi)	Oranyan
18.	1902 – 1904	Baale Mosaderin	Oranyan
19.	1904 – 1907	Baale Dada Opadare	Under this Baale, the service in homage to Oyo from the Ijebu, Egba, Ijaiye Ojoo, Moniya, Iroko and other towns were lost. He located the people to police and prevents the flow of the service to the Alaafin. He allocated land for the building of Mapo Church and school
20.	1907 – 1910	Basorun Apampa (Omo Osundina)	He was the last Baale of Ibadan to hold the title of Basorun M.K.O Abiola and Kola Daisi held the honorary Basorun title. During his reign, the Oyo people at Modakeke were resettled at Ode Omu following an agreement signed in June 1909. By this agreement, Modakeke was evacuated and resettled at the present site of Ode-Omu. The agreement was signed by the Baale of Ibadan, Basorun Sunmonu Apampa; His Royal Majesty (HRM), Oba Aelekan Olubuse I, the Ooni of Ife; and the Ogunsua of Modakeke and other chiefs (Prince Adelegan Adegbola 2009 pg. 524). Alayegun of Ode Omu is the title of their Oba who was crowned Oba (HRM) Lamidi Olayiwola Adeyemi III, the Alaafin of Oyo in recent time.
21.	1910 – 1912	Baale Akintayo (Awaninaku Elempe)	Bere/Aboke
22.	1912 – 1914	Baale Irefin (Omo Ogundeyi)	Oke-Ofa Babasale
23.	1914 – 1925	Baale Shittu (Omo Are)	Oke-Are
24.	1925 – 1930	Bale Oyewole Aiyejenku (Omo Foko)	Oke-Foko

Lola Tomori

25.	1930 – 1946	Olubadan Okunola Abass Alesinloye (Omo Bankole)	Ibadan changed its title from Baale to Olubadan in 1936 after becoming an Independent Native Authority in 1934 freed from the grip of Alaafin of Oyo.
26.	1946	Olubadan Fagbunrin Akere II	Oritamerin
27.	1946	Olubadan Oyetunde I	Eleta
28.	1946 – 1947	Olubadan Akintunde Bioku	Oke-Bioku
29.	1948 – 1952	Olubadan Fijabi II	Oritamerin
30.	1952	Olubadan Memudu Alli- Iwo	Gbenla
31.	1952 – 1955	Olubadan Igbintade Apete	Oke-Mapo
32.	1955 – 1964	Olubadan Isaac Babalola Akinyele	There was registered and gazette Olubadan Declaration formalizing the rotation of Obaship between Otun Olubadan and Balogun while there was decentralization of Ibadan District Council when it was split into Ibadan City Council and six less Ibadan District Council.
33.	1964	Olubadan Yesufu Kobiowu	Oranyan
34.	1965 – 1971	Olubadan Salawu Akanbi Aminu	Adeoyo
35.	1972 – 1976	Olubadan Shittu Akinola Oyetunde II	Eleta
36.	1977 – 1982	Olubadan Gbadamosi Akanbi Adebimpe (Crowned)	Olubadan Gbadamosi Adebimpe was the first Oba to be crowned in Ibadan with the approval of Oyo State Council of Obas and chiefs under the chairmanship of Oba Adesoji Aderemi, the Ooni of Ife. The hereditary monarchical system was rejected by the allied army of Ijebu, Ife, Oyo and Egba who took over from Lagelu dynasty in 1825A.D.
37.	1977 – 1982	Olubadan Daniel Tayo Akinbiyi (Crowned)	Elekuro

Lola Tomori

38.	1983 – 1993	Olubadan Yusuf Oloyede Asanike (Crowned)	Idi-Aro
39.	1993 – 1999	Olubadan Emmanuel Adegboyega Adeyemo Operinde I (Crowned)	Ibadan Municipal Government created in 1976 was split into five urban Local Government in August 1991 while Osun State was carved out of Oyo State.
40.	1999 – 2007	Olubadan (Dr) Yinusa Bankole Ogundipe Arapasowu I (Crowned)	Oke-Mato (Oranyan)
41.	2007 – 2016	Olubadan (Dr) Samuel Odulana odugade I (Crowned)	In the Oyo Empire, between 1860 and 1895, Saki, Iseyin, Oyo, Ibadan, Ogbomosho, Iwo, Ede, Osogbo, and Ikirun were firmly Muslim centres. The Ibadan “Ulama” i.e. learned men in 1876 under Alfa Abu Bakr Alaga had the mastery of both Koran and Arabic language to produce poetry. Ibadan was just second to Ilorin in the enterprise of the spread of Ilorin In Lagos in 1896, the Government established government Muslim schools while similar government institutions sprang up at Epe 1898 and Badagry 1899.
42.	2016 – 2022	Oba Saliu Adetunji Aje Ogungunniso I	Pop-Yemoja
43.	2022 – 2024	Oba (Dr.) Lekan Mohood Balogun (Alli Okunmade II)	There was kingship revolution in Ibadan with multi-monarchical system of governance where the Olubadan of Ibadan crowned his Chiefs and Baales during the reign of His Imperial Majesty, Olubadan Mohood Lekan Balogun, Okumade II
44.	2024 – 2025	Olubadan Owolabi Olakulehin Ige I (crowned)	Ita Baale
45.	2025 -	Olubadan Rasheed Adewolu Ladoja (crowned)	

Sources: Iwe Itan Ibadan by I.B. Akinyele, 1911 and the Olubadan-in-Council Palace Secretary

SHORT REIGNS IN THE HISTORY OF RULERSHIP IN IBADAN

- Maye Okunade - 1825 – 1833
- Aare Oluyedun - 1833 – 1835
- Lakanle - 1835 – 1836
- Baale Olugbode - 1851 – 1864
- Balogun Ibikunle - 1864 – 1865
- Basorun Ogunmola - 1865 – 1867

In **1946** four traditional rulers ruled Ibadan.

- Alesinloye - 1930 – 1946
- Fagburin - 1946 – reigned for 5 months
- Oyetunde I - **1946** – reigned for 21 days (shortest reign ever)
- Akere - **1946** – reigned for 34 days

In **1952** four traditional rulers ruled Ibadan.

- Fijabi II - 1948 – 1952
- Alli-Iwo - 1952 reigned for five months
- Igbintade Apete - 1952 – 1954

LONGEST REIGNS

- Basorun Oluyole Iyanda 1836 – 1849
- Olubadan with longest reign, Abasi Alesinloye 1930 – 1946
- Baale Olugbode - 1851 – 1864
- Bales/ Chiefs – Deposed, exiled and/or committed suicide:
- **1877 - Chief Aiyejenku** was deposed and later committed suicide during a Civil Disorder in Ibadan.
- **1907 – Bale Opadare** committed suicide after serious opposition by Ibadans and demonstration by women in kernel sacks for his inability to curb burglary in town.
- **1914 – Baale Irefin Ogundeyi** deposed and exiled after serious disagreement with his chiefs. He died in exile in 1915.
- **1918 – Balogun Ola** (Alias Kobomoje) committed suicide during agitation against taxation.
- **1925 – Bale Shittu** deposed and exiled to Oyo after 11 years reign during a controversy and disagreement with his chiefs. He was later moved to Saki where he died.