

THE HISTORICAL ORIGIN OF OBA RIVER AND LOCATIONAL FOUNDATION OF OGBURO TOWN

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The **Oba River** (Yoruba: **Odo Oba**) is a river in Oyo and Osun States in Nigeria. It is the main tributary of the Osun River. The landscape varies from wooded savanna in the north to rain forest in the south. The river is heavily polluted. Most of the people who live along its length practice farming and fishing.

1.1 How Oba River Derived its Name:

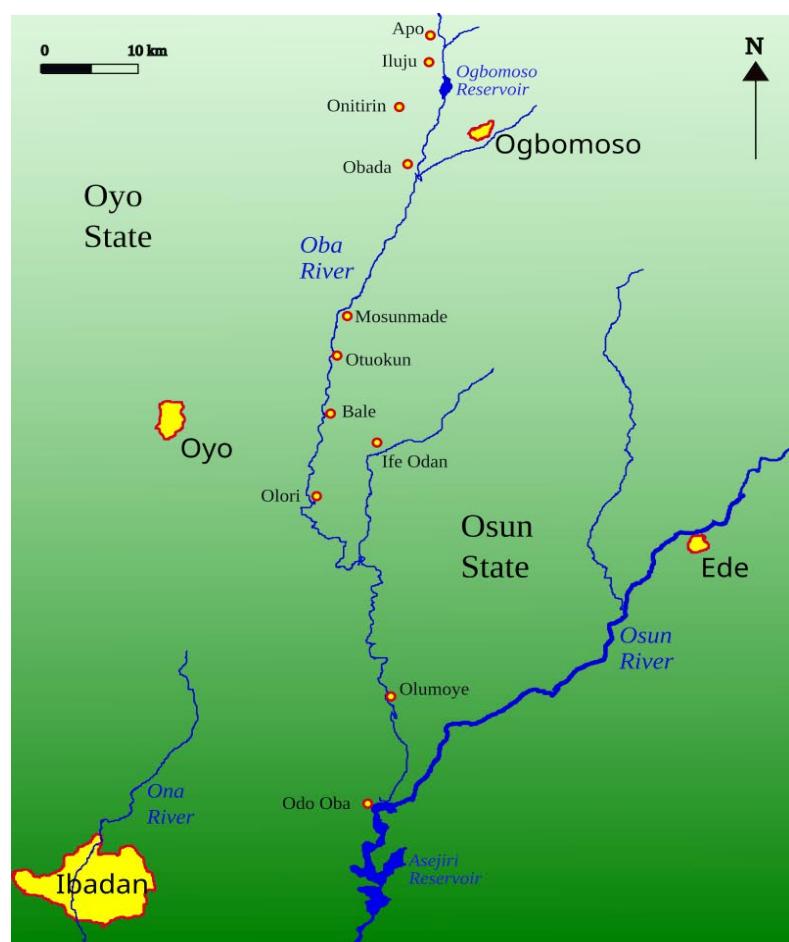
The Oba River is named for the goddess Oba, one of the wives of Shango, the Yoruba god of thunder. His other wives were Oshun and Oya. According to legend, Oshun tricked Oba into cutting off her ear and adding it to Shango's food, saying it would please him. When Shango found out what Oba had done he, furious, screamed and Osun and Oba fled frightened, turning into the two rivers. That is why the meeting point of the Osun and Oba rivers is so rushing.

1.2 The Course of Oba River:

The Oba River is the main tributary of the Osun River. It rises about 15 kilometres (9 mi) north of Ogbomosho in Oyo State. The river flows past Ogbomosho, where it is dammed. The Ogbomoso Reservoir on the Oba River was completed in 1964, covers an area of 137.6 hectares (340 acres) and has a storage capacity of 3,520 megacuries (124×106 cu ft). The dam is fed by the Idekun, Eeguno, Akanbi Kemolowo, Omoogun and Yàkù streams, and has a catchment area of 321 square kilometres (124 sq mi).

The Oba continues south from the dam until it joins the Oshun River just above the settlement of Odo Oba. Settlements along its course from north to south include **Apo, Iluju, Obada, Mosunmade, Otuokun, Bale, Olori and Olumoye**. The river receives a left tributary just downstream from Obada and another left tributary to the south of Olori. The second tributary flows past Ife Odan. The Oba River joins the Oshun River in a series of rapids. The two rivers meet at the northern end of the *Asejire Reservoir at Odo-Ona town within Lalupon area. Baale Odo-Ona is under the jurisdiction of authority of Olubadan of Ibadnaland along with Onilalupon of Lalupon, a coronet wearing Oba.*

1.3 Map of Odo-Oba as Tributary of Osun River



1.4 Environment of Oba River Basin:

The climate in the upper part of the river around Ogbomoso has consistently high temperatures, with moderate to heavy rainfall in March–July. Annual rainfall averages 1,247 millimetres (49.1 in). The vegetation is derived savanna, between the northern savanna zone and the Ibadan region rain forests. A study published in 2014 found that the fish in the Ogbomoso Reservoir were infected with parasites that could cause a risk to human consumers. The Oba River is heavily polluted, at class V on the Prati scale. There is little or no dissolved oxygen in the water. Sources of pollution include sewage and domestic and market waste, and includes much inert matter that is not readily biodegradable.

1.5 Economic Development of Oba River Basin:

The people along the whole length of the Oba River are mostly engaged in farming and fishing. In 1977 the land use around the Ogbomoso Reservoir was 71.9% forest, 4.9% arable and 23.2% fallow. By 1992 land use was 23.5% forest, 60.5% arable and 16.0% fallow. The main crops were maize and vegetables, particularly okra. Farmers were making heavy use of nitrogenous fertilizer. *In 2014 farm workers from northern Nigeria had started to practice irrigation farming in the Oba River basin at Ikose, Ogbomoso North Local Government and Iluju, Ikoyi-Ile, Orire Local Government in Oyo State. They were using pumps to take water from the Oba River, often piping it a kilometre or more to their farmland.* Crops include vegetables, okra, maize, garden eggs and water melon. The farmers were finding a ready market with buyers from Osun, Ondo and Oyo states. Irrigation farming is unusual in the region since rainfall is fairly plentiful, but is common in the northern states where the farmers originate.

2.0 OBA LAJUMU WAS THE ANCESTRAL FOUNDER OF OGBURO TOWN

2.1 Background History of Ogburo Town

About the sixteenth century, Prince Lajumu (Olajumu) from Olofunmakin Royal Family Compound at Ile-Ife, left Ile-Ife because of chieftaincy disputes with the people at Ile-Ife and went to Oyo Igboho, where four Alaafins resided then and ruled. According to Chief M.A. Ogunmola (the Otun of Oyo, in the “A New Perspective to Oyo Empire History – 1530 – 1944,” (1997) Alaafin Egungunju, Ofinran’s son, transferred the seat of government from Kusu in Ibariba area to Saki owing to quarrels with his host. He later transferred the seat of government to Igboho about 1534.

Lajumu, after leaving Oyo-Igboho, founded Ogburo at Igbo (Orisa) jungle near **Ogunjana old site**. Three Obas were installed and crowned with their beaded crown by Alaafin of Oyo. They were as follow: (Annex I):

- (i) Oba Lajumu the founder of Ogburo
- (ii) Oba Lagewu Lajumu II
- (iii) Oba Lajomo Lajumu III

Oba Kajumu (or Lajomole) was on the throne when Yoruba civil wars started in **1793** which also **destroyed the first Ogburo near Ogunjana**. After consultation with Ifa Oracle by both Ologburo and Oluwo Parin, the frist Oluwo had already settled on the other bank of Odo-Oba on the eastern part of present Ogburo where parrots (Odidiere or Aiyekoto) birds were living on the trees.

- (1) In the East by Odo-Oba towards Osun and Oba convents;
- (2) North by Ejigbo city at Odo-Aaro (Aaro River)
- (3) By the present by Oyo from Idi-Araba Idi-Aaka to Apata Akaa near Ikeredu
- (4) With two right from Apataka towards Okoseru Stream towards Osun and Oba rivers convent.

2.2 Destruction of first Ogburo

After the destruction of the first Ogburo, Prince Lakaiye Lajumu with Oba Adeoye the then Aagberi of Aagberi went to Ibadan and discussed how to resettle them back to Ogburo with Chiefs and warriors of Ibadan. The present Ogburo was then resettled followed by the installation of Oba Lakaiye Lajumu while Ibadan potentiate appointed Ajele (A.D.O) by name Akindele Fasola for Ogburo.

The present Ogburo was settled at Obalufon Jungle where Lagelu Local Government built a maternity for Ogburo town people around 1966 (known as Ibadan East District Council by then).

On the second Ogburo settlement, Sanusi (the son of Balogun Okunmade Alli-Iwo offended Kabiyesi Oba Memudu Lamuye I, the 7th Oluwo of Iwo who drove Sanusi out of Iwo while his father was fighting along Ibadan army at Kutuje war (not Eleduwe was as claimed by Ologburo) in 1862.

2.3 Destruction of Second Ogburo in 1862:

Sanusi came to stay with Ologburo, Baale Oyeke pending the time Balogun Alli-Iwo would return from war front. The Oluwo got annoyed and sent his people to destroy Ogburo and many houses were burnt down while many people were killed. This made Ologburo Oyeke to run to Ibadan for protection by Ogunmola, the Otun Balogun and Chief Akere I who was then the Osi Balogun during the reign of Baale Oyesile Olugbode (1851-1864).

Later, when Ogunmola was installed Basorun of Ibadanland. Akere became his Balogun (1865-1867), Ogburo was resettled and Ibadan rulers appointed Ajele (A.D.O) to supervise Ogburo. The name of the Ajele was Fadeke. Then a new Baale was installed at Ogburo by name, Baale Oyelusi by Basorun Ogunmola.

According to Chief Prince Muili Oyemori Aderibigbe, the Ologburo of Ogburo in his memorandum, right from the settlement of Ogburo on Ibadanland, *Odo-Oba (river Oba) had been the natural boundary between Ibadan and Osun area.*

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2.4 OGBURO AND THE NEIGHBOURING TOWNS ALONG OBA RIVER:

Fapo (1.8km west) // Laketu (1.9km south) // Oguro (2.6km south east) // Oloba (2.6km south east) // Alagbon (2.6km north west) // Lamuyan (2.6km south west) // Aromona (3.7km south) // Adegbite (3.7km west) // Akintonwa (3.7km west) // Olowode (3.7km west) // Onisa (4.1km north west) // Ajipa (4.1km south west) // Anarun (4.1km north west) // Alape (5.2km south west) // Abata (5.5km west) // Elero (5.5km west) // Eleyoka (5.5km west) // Aje (5.6km north) // Balogun (5.9km south) // Ojo Agba (5.8km west) // Alugbin (5.8km west) // Kufi (5.8km west) // Iyalode (5.9km north) // Omodun (6.6km south west) // Aba Osa (6.6km north west) // Awofeke (6.7km north west) // Adegbodu (6.7km north west) // Olupona (7.3km east) // Ogunremi (7.3km west) // [all distances 'as the bird flies' and approximate].

Note:

- (1) Nineteen (19) towns are on the western and South Western side of Oba River (Odo Oba) and within Ibadan East District Council and by extension Lagelu Local Government.**
- (2) Nine (9) towns in the northern and north western side within Iwo Local Government District namely:**

ON IWOLAND:

- 1) Alagbo:** 2.6km north west of Odo-Oba
- 2) Onisa:** 4.1km north west of Odo-Oba
- 3) Anarun:** 4.1km north west of Odo-Oba
- 4) Aje:** 5.6km north west of Odo-Oba
- 5) Iyalode:** 5.9km north west of Odo-Oba
- 6) Aba Osa:** 6.6km north west of Odo-Oba
- 7) Awofele:** 6.7km north west of Odo-Oba
- 8) Adegbodu:** 6.7km north west of Odo-Oba

9) **Olupona:** 7.1km north west of Odo-Oba

3.0 TRANSFORMING OBGURO TO AN ATTRACTIVE CITY FOR INVESTMENT TRADE AND SERVICES

Cities are places where most of the population find satisfaction of basic needs and essential public goods. It provides contentment and happiness and increasing the prospects of individual and collective wellbeing.

Investments in public transport infrastructure; and related reforms including finance and regulations, deliver major economic benefits, contributing to poverty alleviation and improving quality of life.

A mixed land use development is expected for Ogburo town located within Lagelu Local Government Area of Ibadan, Oyo State. The population of Ogburo town in **1952** was 550 and **3,993** in **1963**. The upgrading of Ogburo satellite town is expected to accommodate more than 20,000 **residents** on land for housing properties in **2025**

ACTION PLAN

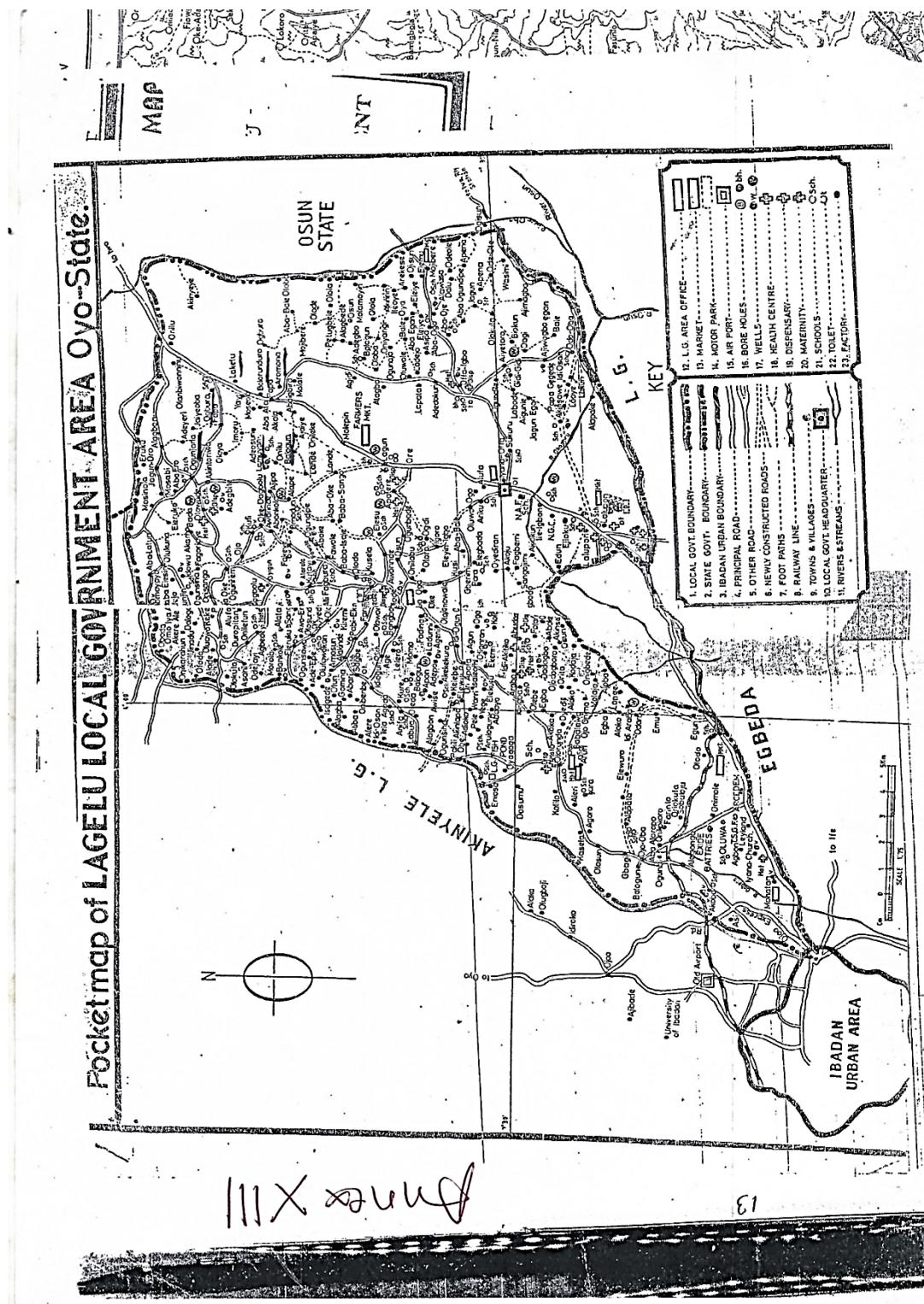
1. To develop retail and commercial centres.
2. Build schools (primary & technical Institutions)
3. Build Primary Health Centre
4. State must improve security network as no economic and social programme can succeed in Ogburo town without adequate security
5. Improve transportation network connecting **Lagun, Ore, Apatere, Oyedeji, Ogunjana, and Ogburo** to link the main road from Ibadan to Odo-Oba (Oba River) to facilitate rural development in Lagelu North LCDA.
6. The Status of Ogburo Town should be ungraded by “the **Olubadan-in-Council** to have Coronet wearing Baale as **Oba Ologburo** just like **Onilalupon** of Lalupon, **Olofa** of Ofa-Igbo, **Olugbon** of Ile-Igbon and **Onilagun** of Lagun.

This is Important if Ogburo Town is to become a real engine of economic and social growth and effective nodes of human development as a gateway to Osun State.

OGBURO GOOGLE EARTH MAP



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4.0 THE HISTORIC THIRD EMERGENCE OF OGBURO TOWN

4.1 Background History of Ogburo Town

About the thirteenth century, Prince Lajuma (Olajumu) from Olofunmakin Royal Family Compound at Ile-Ife, left Ile-Ife because of chieftaincy disputes with the people at Ile-Ife and went to Oyo Igboho, where four Alafins resided then and ruled. According to Chief M.A. Ogunmola (the Otun of Oyo, in the "A New Perspective to Oyo Empire History-1530-1944," (1985), Alafin Egungunju, Ofinran's son, transferred the seat of government from Kusu in Ibariba area to Saki owing to quarrels with his host. He later transferred the seat of government to Igboho about 1534.

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4.2 Destruction of the First Ogburo in the 19th Century

Oba Lajomo (or Lajomole) was on the throne when Yoruba civil wars started in 1793 which also destroyed the first Ogburo near Ogunjana. After consultation with Ifa Oracle by both Ologburo and Oluwo Parin, Ifa directed Oluwo to settle on the other bank of Odo-Oba on the eastern part of present Ogburo where parrots (Odidere or Aiye-koto) birds were living on the trees.

Ogburo which had existed about two centuries before Iwo settled at the present site was bounded by:

- 1) In the east by Odo-Oba towards Osun and Oba covet;
- 2) North by Ejigbo city at Odo-Aaro (Aaro River)
- 3) By the present Oyo from Idi-Araba-Idi-Aaka to Apata Akaa near Ikerekuru

- 4) With Iwo right from Apataka toward Okoseru Stream towards Osun and Oba Rivers covet.

4.3 Establishment of Second Ogburo in the 19th Century

After the destruction of the first Ogburo, Prince Lakaiye Lajumu with Oba Adeoye the then Aagberi of Aagberi went to Ibadan and discussed how to resettle them back at Ogburo with Chiefs and warriors of Ibadan. The present Ogburo was then resettled followed by the installation of Oba Lakaiye Lajuma while Ibadan potentate appointed Ajele (A.D.O) by name Akindele Fasola for Ogburo.

The present Ogburo was settled at Obalufon Jungle where Lagelu Local Government built a maternity for Ogburo town people around 1966 (known as Ibadan East District Council by then).

4.4 Destruction of Second Ogburo by Oluwo, Oba Memudu Lamuye I.

On the second Ogburo settlement: Sanusi (the son of Balogun Okumade Alli-Iwo) offended Kabiyesi Oba Memudu Lamuye I, the 7th Oluwo of Iwo who drove Sanusi out of Iwo while his father was fighting along Ibadan army at Kutuje war (not Eleduwe was as claimed by Ologburo) in 1862.

Sanusi came to stay with Ologburo, Baale Oyeke pending the time Balogun Ali-Iwo would return from war front. The Oluwo got annoyed and sent his people to destroy Ogburo and many houses were burnt down while many people were killed. This made Ologburo Oyeke to run to Ibadan for protection by Ogunmola, the Otun Balogun and Chief Akere I who was then the Osi Balogun during the reign of Baale Oyesile Olugbode (1851-1864).

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According to Chief Prince Muili Oyemori Aderibigbe, the Ologburo of Ogburo in his memorandum, right from the settlement of Ogburo on Ibadanland, ***Odo-Oba (river Oba) had been the natural boundary between Ibadan and Osun area.***

He went further, in the year 1933 at the opening ceremony of Odo-Oba bridge, Oluwo-Oba Amida Lamuye was at Iwo side in the middle of the bridge near the tape and Olubadan (then Baale) Okunola Abasi stood at Ibadan side with the Resident for Yorubaland (Ward Price) cut the tape while Olubadan and Oluwo happily embraced themselves with joy and Olubadan said 'this is our boundary.

The history of the founding of Ogburo undoubtedly confirmed the movement of seat of power and communities as a result of wars and civil disorder in both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was rampant. Owu was displaced from the north (perhaps from the vicinity of Ogboro in Saki East LGA) to Owu Ipole near Ife. The Owu around Ibadan in the nineteenth century was Owu Ogbere (M.O. Ogunmola, 1985). (Alaafin Lamidi Alaafin III).

Similarly, Ogbomoso hosted Olugbon and Aresa communities during the Fulani wars. The present Oyo town was established in 1837 by enlarging the existing Oja village by Alaafin Atiba after the Old Oyo capital had been destroyed during the Fulani wars. The Egbas were forced out of Ibadan to found Abeokuta in 1830 joined by the Owus from Owu Ogbere in Ibadan in 1833 after the Gbanamu war. ***The change in all the towns was about the same period in the nineteenth century Yoruba Civil Wars as a result of unhealthy competition and desire to establish Empires or dominance over weaker towns.***

4.5 The Baales of the Third Ogburo Town from 1864

In this new Ogburo, the following Ologburos were installed by Ibadan Baale in Council:

- 1) Oba Lakaiye Lajumu IV,
- 2) Baale Payileku
- 3) Baale Oyerinle,
- 4) Oba Oluwonran Lajumu
- 5) Baale Oyeke
- 6) Baale Oyelusi (1865)
- 7) Baale Oyegbile Aranfesu
- 8) Baale Adelowo Pelujo Oluwonean II,
- 9) Baale Oke Bangbola
- 10) Baale Lawal Adio Bankole I

Following the death of Oba Lawal Adio Bankole II, Prince Akibu Oyeniran Oluwonran III was installed by the Olubadan of Ibadan, **Oba Gbadamosi Adebimpe 1** through the approval of Lagelu Local Government.

Following the death of Oba Oyeniran Oluwonran III. Prince Alhaji Surau Alagbe Bankole II was installed as Ologburo by the Olubadan of Ibadan, **Oba Yusuf Oloyede Ashanike 1**.

5.0 THE FOUNDING AND LOCATIONS OF IWO AND IBADAN:

Prince Adekola Telu was the son of the 18th Ooni, a Female Ooni of Ife by name Luwo Gbagida. His father was Chief Obaloran of Obaloran compound in Ilode quarter of Ile-Ife. (IFE: The Genesis of Yoruba Race by Chief (Dr.) M.A. Fabunmi pgs 35-37). The same parents gave birth to Lagelu's mother who married at Degelu compound, Oke-Eso in Ile-Ife to the son of Orunto, or Obalufe.

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Adekola Telu left Ile-Ife about the same time with Lagelu, Ile-Ife to settle at Igbo-Orita near Ilesa. Lagelu moved westward to settle at Igbo-Ipara (part of Egba Gbagura Forest). At Igbo-Orita, three descendants of Adekola Telu ruled after him before Parin moved out to settle in Iwo because of hostility of Ijesas (Annex II A and B).

Due to hostility of the Ijeshas, Olumade Parin, the son of Jikanmu who was the fourth ruler at Igbo-Orita, migrated to found the present Iwo on the eastern part of Oba River early in the sixteenth century. According to Akinyele, Jikanmu was buried in Iwo.

Lagelu on the other hand, after the destruction of the first settlement, migrated southward to establish the second Ibadan at Ori-yangi late in the 18th century. Ori-yangi initially became Labosinde market and later Iba market in honour of Basorun Oluyole (1835-1849).

Iwo was a nodal town and the route for the Ijesha, Ilorin, Osogbo, Ibadan and Oyo traders and the Ibadan army during the Fulani wars. Balogun Alli Okunmade's mother was the daughter of Olumade Parin, the first Oluwo of Iwo, while the father, Makudunmi Adegoroku was the son of Oba Jogioro, the second Soun of Ogbomoso who reigned between 1714-1770. Incidentally, Ogunmola, was also from Ile-Alawe in Feesu near Iwo. He came to Ibadan as Babalawo (Herbalist) before he joined Oluyole army in Ibadan.

During the reign of Oba Memmudu Lamuye I, the 12th Oluwo of Iwo and the 8th in the present Iwo, Otun Balogun of Ibadan by name Chief Ogunmola, invited Balogun Alli Okunmade, also the first Balogun of Iwo to join Ibadan army at Kutuje war in 1862.

Ibadan army went to Iperu to defend the town against the Egbas who supported Ijaye during the war between Ijaiye and Ibadan between known as Batedo war.

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While Balogun Alli Okunmade was at the war front civil disorder broke out between his son, Sanusi and the supporters of Oba Lamuye, the Oluwo of Iwo. The Oluwo pleaded with chief Ogunmola not to allow Balogun Alli-Iwo to return to Iwo. That was how Balogun Alli Okunmade's family came to settle in Lagunmesin the base of Balogun Alli Okunmade where he used to change when he was going to war. The place is now Lagun town and the Alli-Iwo family constitutes the sole ruling hose with Olubadan of Ibadan as the consenting authority of the Bale of Lagun in the North Eastern part of Lagelu Local Government. Balogun Alli-Iwo himself later settled near Idi-Ogungun, Agodi, Ibadan till today.

These are the rulers of Iwo by I.B. Akinyele: (1911):

At Igbo Orita

1. Adekola Telu (the founding father)
2. Romu
3. Oganfenumodi
4. Jikanmu father of Pari Olumade

At the Present Iwo Site

5. Parin Olumade First Oluwo
6. Lailu
7. Oluogba
8. Adegunodo
9. Gbase
10. Alahusa I
11. Arude
12. Mahammadu Lamuye I (died in 1906)
13. Oluwo Osunwo (for 3 years)
14. Mohammadu Sanni Lamuye (installed on 5/3/1909)

After Balogun Okunmade had been forced by Oluwo Lamuye I to settle in

Ibadan, he appointed another Balogun by name Omosumare, who also plotted against Oluwo Lamuye and he was banished to Osogbo while all his supporters were killed. Since then, there had never been another Balogun of Iwo. (Annex II)

6.0 GENESIS OF CRISIS BETWEEN IWO AND OGBURO

Historically, Parin Olumade, According to I.B. Akinyele in *Iwe Itan Ibadan* (1911) was the fifth Oluwo who funded the present Iwo and not Adekola Telu, his great ground father who founded Igbo-Orita near Ilesha as claimed by Prince Akinyemi Balogun from Oluwonran Royal Family of Ogburo during cross examination by the committee and the memorandum submitted as - Annex III.

When Parin Olumade came via Ogundigboro (his mother's home place), he went to Elerunmu of Erunmu who along with the reigning Olugburo advised Parin to settle on the eastern side of Oba River, because Ogburo had been existing on the western side of Oba River. Parin's father, Jikanmu, the last Oluwo at Igbo orita was buried in Iwo, according to I.B. Akinyele in *Iwe Itan Ibadan*, Page 293.

Ologburo's land extends from river Oba to Ofa-Igboland beyond Papa Market, Bada, and beyond Agberire. *Papa market was established by both Ogburo cocoa traders and their counterparts across Aromana and Tifede villages near Papa*

During the contemporary reigns of Ologburo Oyeke and Oluwo, Oba Memmudu, Lamuye I, Sanusi, the son of Balogun Alli-Iwo, Okunmade by name, led a rebellion against Oluwo and was expelled from Iwo where he ran to Ologburo Oyeke who happened to be a close friend to his (Sanusi's) father. This was during Kutuje war of 1863.

Instead of Oluwo Memmudu Lamaye I, heeding to the pleading of Ologburo Oyeke's pleading for patience until Balogun Okunmade Alli-Iwo returned from battle front, Oluwo Lamaye I organized for a total sacking of Ogburo by night.

Consequently, Otun Balogun Ogunmola was persuaded by Oluwo Lamuye I not to allow Balogun Okunmade Alli-Iwo return to Iwo. That was how the family of

Alli-Iwo migrated to settle in Ibadan and Lagun formerly known as Lagunmate (Iwe Itan Ibadan by L.B. Akinyele, Pages 295-296 Annex II).

Ogburo was reestablished after a disastrous disorganization through the help of Balogun Akere and Basorun Ogunmola from Ibadan between 1864 and 1867 when Ogunmola became the Basorun of Ibadan and Akere I became his Balogun.

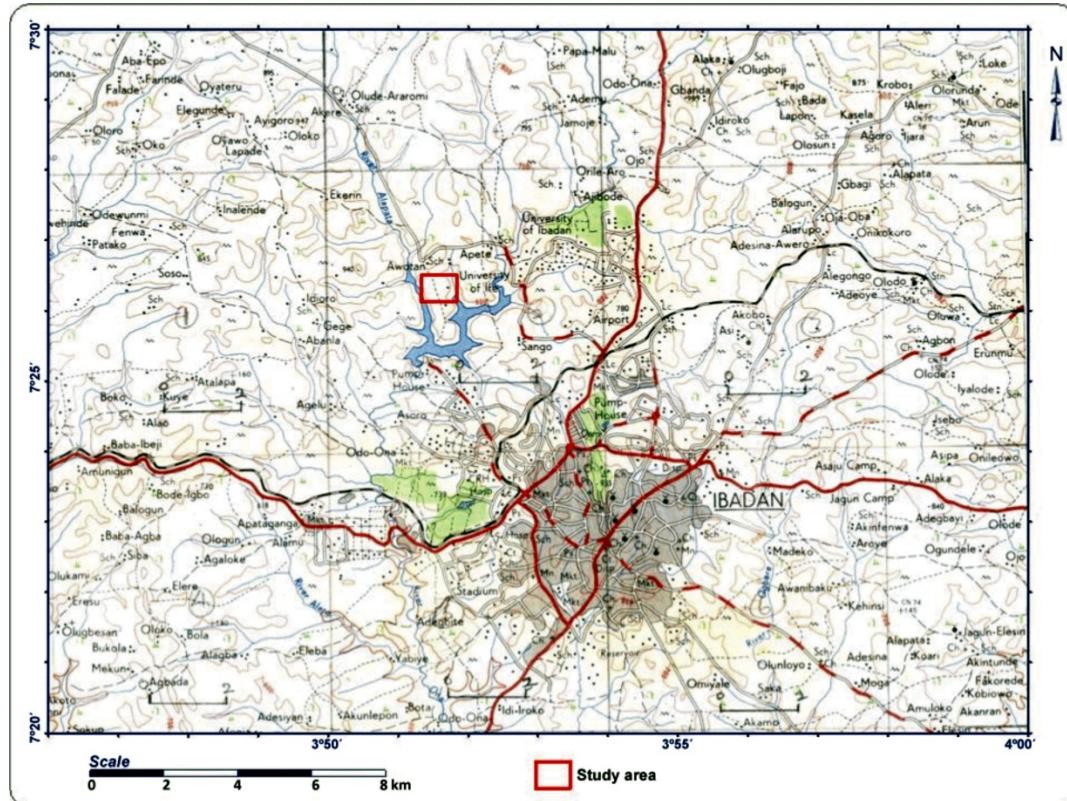
6.1 Boundary Between Iwo and Ibadan

The land boundary, according to the memorandum submitted from the Palace of Olugboro of Ogburo, dated 28th August, 2012 was resolved in 1878, the historic year when River Oba was declared as the permanent boundary between Ibadan and Osun Division with reference to page 45 of 'Yoruba warfare in the Eighteenth and the Nineteenth centuries by J.F. Ajayi and Smith. This was at the battle of Ikorun in 1878 during the Ekiti-Parapo War. The objective of the broad coalition was defined as "*freeing of towns between Ikorun and Iwo in order to confine the Ibadan to boundary along the river Oba*". (Annex IV)

Professor (late) J.F. Ajayi and R.S. Smith described river Oba as flowing southward from the area of Ogbomoso to join the Osun river about five miles east of Lalupon.

At page 678 of "IBADAN: Foundation, Growth and Change 1830-1960" by Professor Toyin Falola (2012), the author wrote as follow: "In 1936, a boundary adjustment was concluded between Ibadan and Oyo to reconcile the rival claims over Ife-Odan and some villages east of River Oba, which now transferred to Ibadan Division".

This was as a result of crisis between Oyo and Ibadan created by Capt. Ross when he was Resident of Oyo Province (see fig 1).



6.2 Land Dispute Between Iwo and Ologburo and Others

The Assistant District Officer, Mr. D.O. Conor's Report dated June, 1922 stated that Oluwo of Iwo should be told that he had no control over the land across the river Oba which by and large was and still is the natural boundary between Ibadan and Iwo. That report stated that the Iwo people living across the River Oba in Offa-Igbo and Ogburo should not be forced to pay Ishakole or any traditional gift to either the Baale of Offa-Igbo or Ogburo since they are already paying tribute to the Baale of Ibadan. This was during the reign of Baale Sittu (Omo Are) when the case came up between Oluwo of Iwo and Olofa (1922) (Annex II).

In 1936 after the judgment was delivered in favour of Ologburo Pelujo Alabi (appointed by Baale of Ibadan) against Olofa Ogundiran in (1940) and in the Land Court, held at Oke-Are on Tuesday the 7th of May, 1940 in Suit No. 78/38. Ologburo

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had to stop collecting Ishakole from the various Iwo Settlers across Ogbuoland on the Western side of River Oba. At The Residents Appeal Court Oyo Province in (1943), it was held among others that "Oba River is the recognized boundary between Ibadan and Iwo" (Annex II).

ii. Oloba Ogundiran should confine himself to the land he now occupies (his own village) and should make no further grants of land in the disputed area which belongs to Ologburo. Judgment was delivered by H.F.M. White Resident 28/06/1943. (Annex II)

In 1938 when Oluwo of Iwo was fighting for Independence from Ibadan Divisional Authority, which was granted autonomy in 1934, he refused to recognize Olubadan, Oba Alesinloye's suzerainty over Iwo. The Ooni of Ife, Oba Sir Adesoji Aderemi, who hosted the Oba's Conference, asserted that Arugbajo of Igbajo and Olotan of Otan who were superior to Oluwo were still subject to the control of Ibadan despite their beaded crowns (see Olofa of Offa-Igbo Vs. Kasunmu) where the Resident of Oyo Province told Oluwo to abide by the decision of the court and page 680 of Ibadan Foundation, Growth and Change, 1830-1960 by Professor Toyin, Falola (2012).

In the protracted case of Kelani vs. Makinde and Ogunjana which started in 1940, went as far as the District Officer's Appeal Court in Ibadan Division on 26th January, 1943. A.N. Cohen the Assistant District Officer gave judgment as follow (Appendix VI):

- a) That the land in dispute belonged originally to the Ologburo of Oguro, and that evidence of Saliu Lemomu of Oguro, who says that the Ologburo granted it to Makinde many years ago, should be accepted by this court.
- b) That Mr. Cordele's report was in the nature of a purely administrative settlement which can have no legal effect as against the judgment of the Olubadan's Judicial Court of Appeal

- c) On the evidence before that Court, the Judge confirmed the judgment of the Olubadan's Court, and the present appeal must be dismissed.

The provocative parallel installation of a rival Ologburo of Ogburo (Alhaji Aasimi Sadiku) in 2006 by the Oluwo of Iwo, Oba Olatunbosun Tadese I. despite the legitimate installation of Ologburo Muili Oyemori Aderibigbe by late Olubadan Ogundipe Arapasowu I, in 2005.

The controversial gazetting of Ogburo community in Osun State by Governor Oyinlola Administration on account of the dubious and obsolete Adegboyega Odunsi Report of Enquiry of 1969 on the disputed Ogburo Area, upon which the Old Western State Government that set up the enquiry never issued any White Paper Approval. This case was instituted in the High Court of Oyo State. Court II, Ring Road, Ibadan in 2009.

Baale Lagun, Alhaji Kareem Akinbola II informed the Committee at its sitting on Friday, 12th September, 2014, that until recent time there had never been two Baales in Ogburo for the past 84 years and that Oba River was the boundary between Ibadan and Iwo. He said that there used to be a landmark symbol on Ibadan side of the Old Bridge on Oba River which was commissioned in 1933 by the Resident of Oyo Province with Oluwo Amoda Lamuye and Baale (later Olubadan) Abass Alesinloye in attendance. The ceremony was peaceful.

7.0 ACCREDITED PRESCRIBED AUTHORITY OF OLOGBUTO CHIEFTAINCY TITLE

Before the advent of Colonial Administration, the Ologburo Lakaiye Lajumi was installed by Ibadan Authority and an Ajele (A.D.O) by name Akindele Fasola was appointed for Ogburo.

After Iwo had sacked the second settlement of Ogburo, Basorun Ogunmola and Balogun Akere I (1865-1867) resettled Ogburo and Ibadan Authority appointed an Ajele (A.D.O) to supervise Ogburo by name Fadele. Thereafter a new Baale Oyelusi was installed at Ogburo by Basorun Ogunmola.

Lola Tomori

Other Baales of Ogburo installed by Ibadan potentate were: Baale Oyegbile Aranfesu; Baale Adelowo Peloju Oluwonran II; (see the case of Olubadan Appointed Ologburo Apeloju vs. Oloba of Oba in 1940s). Baale Oke Bangbola and Baale Adio Bankole I.

After the death of Oba Lawal Adio Bankole I, Prince Akibu Oyeniran Oluwonran III was installed by the Olubadan of Ibadanland, Oba Gbadamosi Adebimpe I, through the approval of Lagelu Local Government (1976/77)

Following the death of Oba Oyeniran Oluworan III, Prince Alhaji Surau Alagbe Bankole III was installed as Ologburo by the Olubadan of Ibadanland, Oba Yusuf Oloyede Ashanike (1983-1993).

The 86 towns under Ibadan Province was gazetted in 1904 (Annex VIII) and according to Professor Toyin Falola (2012) page 371 "IBADAN: Foundation, Growth and Change, 1830-1960;

"The comments of the Council were sought mostly on boundary and chieftaincy conflicts. Notable cases included the conflict between Ife and Modakeke; the succession crisis in Osogbo in 1902, resolved after a delegation of the Resident and the Council visited the town to find out facts; and the Ijaiye-Iware and Aresa-Ogbomoso boundary disputes also in 1902."

With the location of Ogburo on the Western side of Odo-Oba, it has been put under Ibadan Administration through various instruments of government and Gazette Publications including Population Census Commission Publications, particularly 1952 and 1963 census in Nigeria.

7.1 WESTERN REGION LOCAL GOVERNMENT & CHIEFTAINCY LAWS:

Ibadan Province became a Division when Oyo Province was created in January, 1914 while the capital was transferred from Ibadan to Oyo. However, in 1934, Oyo Province was broken and five independent Native Authorities of Oyo, Ibadan, Ife, Ilesa and Ilorin emerged with Alaafin, Baale of Ibadan, Oni of Ife, Owa of Ilesa and Orangun of Ilorin became the prescribed Authority of their respective Independent Native Authorities.

From this period, Ibadan Native Authority Council was constituted for Ibadan District while the central body took the name of Ibadan Divisional Native Authority governing body for subordinate Native Authorities under Ibadan Division including Iwo, Ejigbo, Ikorun, Ogbomoso, Ikire, Gbongan, Eruwa-Lanlate, Igboora, Okuku, Osogbo, and Ede Native Authorities.

The first Western Region Local Government Law was passed in 1952 but was formally promulgated on the 26th February 1953. Under the new Law, one of the first Council to come into being was the IBADAN DISTRICT COUNCIL which was established by an instrument dated 20th November 1953 but came into effect on 1st April, 1954. Ibadan East consisted of Erunmu, Olowode, Ogburo, Lalupon, Ogunjana, Ayede, Offa-Igbo, Lagun and several other villages (See W.R.L.N, 223 of 1958, the Local Government Law, 1957 No. 12 of 1957 dated 21st June, 1958 Annex IX).

The Western Regional Government via W.R.L 335 of 1958, section 22(3) under subsidiary legislation Serial No. 52 Vol. 7 of 21st August, 1958 Part B - THE CHIEFS LAW of 1957 made Olubadan of Ibadanland the Prescribed Authority over Baales in Ibadan Districts namely: Seriki, Iyalode, Onijaiye of Ijaiye, Baale of Erunmu, Baale of Ogburo, Onikereku of Ikereku, Baale Lalupon, Baale of Lagun, the Olofa of Offa-Igbo, Oniroko of Iroko among others (Annexes VIII and IX).

Lola Tomori

Whereas, by virtue of the instrument, W.R.L.N. 335 of Serial No. 72 dated 21st August, 1958 the Oluwo of Iwo was made the Prescribed Authority of Baale's of Ile-Igbo, Ogbagba, Oluponna, Kuta, Ijonifaand Telemu and Iwo District Council.

7.2 DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES FOR ELECTIONS FROM 1954

In 1954 Ogburo was listed as a ward in Ibadan East District Constituencies in which Western Region was divided into Electoral District for the Federal Election of November 11, 1954 and Ibadan District Council election of 18th March, 1954 as published in the Federal Gazette of 1954 Volume 41, Section B, p 586. See also the proclamation under the Nigeria (constitution orders in council, 1954 – 1960 W.R.L.N. 226 of 1960 (Annex XIII)

Under the delimitation of Federal Constituencies for the 1979 Federal Election, Lagelu was divided into two Federal Constituencies namely: Lagelu South and Lagelu North; *Ogburo was listed among the towns and villages under Lagelu Federal Constituency as FC 368/OY of 1979 (Annex XIV)*

Ogburo was equally listed in the State Constituency of Lagelu North II group of towns and villages. In both cases (ii and iii), Ogburo was not listed in Iwo Federal and State Constituencies. (Annex XV).

During the **National Election of 1999 and 2004**, Ogburo remained one of the wards in Lagelu Local Government where Hon. Olaitan from Ogburo/Ogunjana ward was elected as a Counselor for Lagelu Local Government between 1999 and 2002. Ogburo is currently ward No. 11 Lagelu Local Government Area with 14 wards.

Also, in the year 2004 Local Government elections, the Councilor-elected from Ogburo/Ogunjana ward No 11, was Hon. David Oyewole from Ogburo Town.

Ogburo and surrounding villages were listed in the 1963 population census results as contained in the data released by the Federal Office of Statistics and the body in charge of Census then. But the National Population Commission did not mention Ogburo but simply applied the term 'and others' to some of the surrounding villages. The legal parlance that what is not express or mentioned is otherwise excluded does not and cannot apply because each area contained many towns and villages, many of which could not be listed because of space or size of the settlement.



OYO STATE



LGA: LAGELU Code: 20

RA: Lalupon III Code: 09

PU Name [NOTE: The old name/location of relocated PUs appear in parenthesis]	CODE
ILE OLORI, LALUPON	001
ILE IMAM, LALUPON	002
ILE ERIN-INGBORO, LALUPON	003
OKE AGO, LALUPON	004
OTUN BALOGUN	005
IDI - OSAN LALUPON	006
ST. JAMES PRIMARY SCHOOL, EDUN	007
SOBALOJU VILLAGE	008
TOTAL PUs:	8

RA: Ofa-Igbo Code: 10

PU Name [NOTE: The old name/location of relocated PUs appear in parenthesis]	CODE
ST. PETER'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, OFA-IGBO	001
COURT HALL, OFFA-IGBO	002
ST. JOHN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, ABA-OJE	003
CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL, JAGUN	004
ISLAMIC PRIMARY SCHOOL, ADEDOKUN	005
ST. AUGUSTINE PRIMARY SCHOOL, AKINSAWE	006
I.D.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL, BALOGUN	007
ARIKU OKO	008
AYETORO VILLAGE	009
TOTAL PUs:	9

RA: Ogunjana/Olowode/Ogburo Code: 11

PU Name [NOTE: The old name/location of relocated PUs appear in parenthesis]	CODE
C.A.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL, OLOWODE	001
ST. BANABAS PRIMARY SCHOOL, OGUNJANA	002
BAPTIST DAY SCHOOL, OGBURO	003
ELELUKO NLA VILLAGE	004
BOLORUNDURO VILLAGE	005
TOTAL PUs:	5

8.0 DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECT OF OGBURO TOWN

There are 49 villages listed in the memorandum of Ogburo Royal Family in Annex I signed by Ologburo Muili Oyemeri Aderibigbe many of which were physically and geographically located on the Utility Map of Ibadan and Environment prepared by the Survey Department (Fig I) below are the villages on Ogburo Land in Lagelu Local Government Area (Annex I).

Table 1: Villages on Ogburo Land in Lagelu Local Government Area, Ibadan.

1. Ogunjana	16. Agbamu	33. Mosinola
2. Onikoko	17. Molafe	34. Arowona
3. Akifenwa	18. Anarun	35. Olowode
4. Alagbon	19. Oyediran	36. Adegbite
5. Yonu	21. Emulu	37. Mosabe
6. Arerinola	22. Aro-Ese-Oba	38. Abata
7. Ajipa	23. Amodo	39. Ilero
8. Elesu	24. Labisemu	40. Akintomiwa
9. Agidi-Omo	25. Olowola	41. Oloba
10. Onilu I	26. Igbo-Orisa	42. Onilu II
11. Aoyeremi	27. Masabi	43. Akala
12. Masinku	28. Laketu II	44. Laketu I
13. Lamuyan	29. Fapo	45. Balogun
14. Yayu	30. Oke	46. Ladipo
15. Oloya	31. Ologun	47. Popoola
16. Adeyeri	32. Bolorunduro	48. Alagbede

Note: Villages identified on the map and settlements confirmed during 1952 census, some were grouped under Offa-Igbo

Majority of these villages were enumerated in the 1952 census exercise for the first time and confirmed to be in Ibadan Division on the Western side of Oba River (see the Table 2 below). This information also confirmed further that Oba River was the boundary between Iwo Local Government Area, by extension between Iwo and Ibadan

The population statistics of Ogburo and the surrounding settlements in Ibadan Division in 1952, 1963 and 1961 were obtained from every inhabitant of the areas. It is therefore a sort of social photograph of the condition of the settlements at a point

time under reference. Although, the first attempt to estimate Nigeria's population was in 1866, it was only in 1952/53 that the first modern census was conducted (see Annex XVI)

The demographic data from 1952, 1963 census figure showed that settlements on the western side of River Oba were part of Lagelu Local Government as shown in the table below:

Table 2: Towns and Villages on Ogburo Land (1952 & 1963)

Towns/Villages	Census		Towns/Villages	Census	
	1952	1963		1952	1963
Akogun	118	-	Bolorunduro	-	640
Aromona	168	-	Igbosa/Lateru	-	972
Fagoroye	216	-	Yonu/Omoha	-	413
Mosinola/Balogun	-	2090	Elesu	156	302
Lamuijan	224	684	Akintonwa/Adegbite	102	418
Mosabi	108	-	Oloba & Others	-	1,448
Fasasi	190	-	Ilero	158	-
Ogunjana	313	588	Ajipa Kekere	141	553
Ogburo	550	3,993	Onikoko	247	
Olowode	240	768			
Onilu	106	-			
Other Villages (27)	1,167	-			

Settlements between Lagelu LGA and Odo-Oba Boundary of Iwo

Part of the area in dispute constitute the North East of Lagelu Local Government Area of Ibadan with the following settlements; Offa Igbo, Ode-Ote, Lagun, Papa, Ogburo/Ogunjana, Elekuro Egan, Olowode village, Lamugu and Ogburo town up to Oba River and many other . These settlements were all listed in the 1963 population census report in favour of Ibadan East District council and Fig 1 Utility map of Ibadan and Environ": sheets 262 N.W. of Apomu on scale 1:50,000 FIRST EDITION published by Federal Survey Nigeria, 1965 and sheet 242 showing Iwo and part of North East of Ibadan merged with map of Ibadan on scale 1:100,000 1975 to produce the map. Annexes XI and XII.