

FACTS ABOUT IFE-OLUKOTUN

First Printed November, 2010



DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the memory of my late father, Oloye Yusuf Ajibola (*Ajagbona of Ere, Ife Olukotun*), who died on November 12, 2000.

'Facts about Ife-Olukotun'
November, 2010

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Facts about

Ife-Olukotun

by ISIAQ AJIBOLA

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i. Ibrahim Hassan Taiwo was born in Ife-Olukotun, and is a graduate of History from the University of Ilorin. He worked briefly with Julius Berger Nigeria Plc, and presently works with Supercor Aluminium Company Limited in Bauchi, Bauchi State, Nigeria. Taiwo sourced materials for the historical background. He is married with Children.

ii. Tunde Usman was born in Ife-Olukotun, and is a graduate of Statistics from the Federal Polytechnic Idah, Kogi State, Nigeria. Tunde worked as Political Assistant to Hon. T.J. Faniyi in the National Assembly between 2003 and 2007. He did the chronology of 'Important Dates and Events' using materials that were available.

FORWARD

Ife-Olukotun (formerly Ife-Yagba) has always been a unique town with progressive and patriotic citizens. The uniqueness of the town derives principally from her rich history, the exploits of her past rulers and her strategic position in Okun Land and Kogi State of Nigeria.

The rich history of Ife-Olukotun had always been begging for compilation into one volume. 'Facts about Ife-Olukotun' is therefore a pioneer and noble effort in this direction. The efforts of the author and the other contributors towards this compendium of facts on Ife-Olukotun, are very commendable.

I am therefore delighted to write the forward to this well-written book, it is highly readable and packed with facts about this historical town.

I recommend the book to all and sundry.

**Professor Olufemi K. Sunmonu,
Faculty of Science,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.**

AUTHOR'S NOTE

Every book is a collaborative effort much so that this is a compilation of historical facts about Ife-Olukotun, whose story is legendary in South-East Yagba of Kogi State, Nigeria. Indeed, this is a compendium of facts on Ife-Olukotun which is an easy reference for sons and daughters of the town who may want to know the origin, growth and possibilities of their town.

At first, I was reluctant to write on Ife-Olukotun out of many other communities in South-East Yagba that also have peculiar histories and rich cultures. However, I finally made up my mind when I remember how our children are fast losing touch with their roots.

Also, what motivated me was the fact that political considerations have robbed communities of their rightful place in history in the past. It is also true that the history of a people has been considered in the location of amenities in their towns. Therefore, the history of a community must be properly documented for generations yet unborn.

During the few years I engaged in the search for historical facts on Ife-Olukotun, which included sending researchers to archives and libraries in Nigeria, I came across valuable information that are worth publishing. Hence I involved Ibrahim Hassan Taiwo, a graduate of History, University of Ilorin and Tunde Usman a graduate of Statistics, Federal Polytechnic, Idah, on fact-finding missions and urged them to put their findings together. These findings form a part of this book which I simply call 'Facts About Ife-Olukotun'.

The information contained in this book therefore is not entirely new. The documents were found in homes of many indigenes. What may be new, however, is piecing the materials together as a reference book as we have done here.

The story of Ife-Olukotun as illustrated here is unique and the town can be aptly described as being at the center of Yagba land. It is a story of the source, tribulation, courage, commitment and peaceful co-existence of the people of Ife-Olukotun.

I therefore recommend this book to every indigene. I also call for the embracement of this initiative and hope that additional information will be provided to pave way for a richer edition in the future.

Chief J. I. Ipinyemi, (*Oluere of Ere*), one of the intellectually honest individuals I have met, deserves special mention here. He actually told me that he had wanted to write a book on Ife-Olukotun but has not been able to accomplish the project. Therefore, when Iaiwo went to meet him at Ilorin, he volunteered lots of material that gave insight into the history of the town.

Alhaji Isa Adeboye, the current Chairman, Kogi State Community and Social Development Agency and who was also the National Secretary of Ife-Olukotun Descendants Union (I.O.D.U) for about 12 years, in his impeccable and charismatic manner, volunteered valuable information on dates, events and progress of the town from his rich library.

Hon. Chief M.O Aliyu (*Obaro of Okefe*) who was in the Kogi State House of Assembly (1999-2003) sent in documents that were handy in the compilation of the political development of the town.

Chief A. O. Salami (Former Chairman, Kwara State Investment Corporation) and at various times National Secretary and National President of I. O. D. U presented the story of the union with lucidity and relentless logic.

Femi Ibrahim, a Linguistic Specialist, who is currently undertaking research in Ethnography, Languages and Linguistics of Okun land allowed us to have a peep into his rich material on Ife-Olukotun.

Professor Femi Sunmonu of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria who is the first indigene of Ife-Olukotun to become a Professor wrote the foreword to this book. He is a great motivator for positive change in Ife-Olukotun. He has regularly advised I. O. D. U on the way forward.

I salute the courage and commitment of every other person, be it fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, students, colleagues, etc who have struggled for the development of Ife-Olukotun from time immemorial. Space will not allow me to mention their names here.

My immediate family encouraged the idea and stayed married to the project, while my secretary, Hope Ugo typed the manuscript. Rasheed Yusuf coordinated the production.

To everyone, I say thank you.

Isiaq Ajibola

Abuja, November, 2010.

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 Corporation) and Virginia Smith National Secretary and National
 Director of O.D.U. presented the story of modern
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HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT IFE-OLUKOTUN (1897 TO DATE)

PREAMBLE

The story of Ife-Olukotun which has been in existence for many years cannot be over emphasized. The community has grown to prominence from the pre-colonial period up till the present time. This inspired a historical research into its political relevance before the 1930s till date.

Expectedly, a historical publication of this nature, possibly the first of its kind on Ife-Olukotun, must be based on existing facts and certified true copies of documents from libraries and archives. Thus fact-finding missions were made to libraries in Kaduna and Ilorin to lend credibility to available materials that were in possession of many indigenes of the town.

GEOGRAPHY

Ife-Olukotun is located in South-East Yagba Local Government of Kogi State. It is a tropical town within the latitude of 7°N and 8°N of the Greenwich Meridian. It is on the Iyamoye- Igbagun- Alu- Oranre- Ife-Olukotun- Ponyan- Jege- Ejuku- Isanlu road.

ORIGIN

The origin of Ife-Olukotun has been traced to Ile-Ife, Oyo State, Nigeria, a place that is regarded as the cradle of Yoruba-land. In this regard, two versions of the origin have been documented. The first one is that, Ife-Olukotun was founded by a man who came from Ile-Ife. The man journeyed through many towns and villages before he finally settled at a place called Awoyo in Ife-Olukotun. He then got a wife called *Iyewoyo*, (Meaning Mother of Awoyo).

They had three sons who were later asked by their parents to settle at different places around Yagba one of which is Ife-Olukotun.

The above tradition of origin was buttressed by P.T. Davies, a Divisioner Officer (DO) for Kabba Division in 1957, who wrote in his unpublished but popular work "Notes on Kabba Division (1959)" and I quote: "The original Yagba settlement is said to have been at Awoyo, situated between Ife-Olukotun

and Ejuku. Due to arguments over the water supply, the people split up and formed villages of Ife..." Also a Yoruba historical research book titled "AGBONIREGUN" written and published by E. A. Alade Momi Kenyo in 1968, corroborated the fact that the founder and first settler of Ife-Olukotun, took the traditional title of Ajalorun. The book stated that*'Ajalorun kini ni anpe ni Olofin Ogbolu Ajalorun. Lehin ijadelo re kuro ni Ile-Ife, Olo te ilu re kini tia mo gege bi Ife-Yagba ti ofi di ola'*. Meaning that; the first Ajalorun was the one called Olofin Ogbolu Ajalorun. When he left Ile-Ife, he went and started a new life in Ife-Yagba till tomorrow.

Therefore, Ajalorun was the first ruler of Ife-Olukotun before it was changed to Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun. According to oral evidence, the reasons why the title was changed included the difficulty in meeting the traditional requirements of the Ajalorun title. These included 200 bags of each food item, 200 heads of all domestic animals etc. It was said that the sacrifices that were involved and the short life span of any one that became Ajalorun, called for the change to Olukotun of Ife during that period.

Further reference to this was an incisive article titled 'Ile-Ife and Yoruba Race', written by an Economist, the *Balogun of Ile-Ife*, Chief Bisi Omidira and published in the *Guardian* newspapers of Tuesday, June 1, 2004 which further quoted the book written by Dr. Toso Eluyemi, titled "*Oba Adesoji Oluremi*" as follows: 'For the avoidance of doubts, it should be stated that some towns were founded by Ife people who

were either princes, hunters, or warriors from Ile-Ife. Some of these towns are: (1) Ife-Ijebu in Ogun State; (2) Ife-Odan in Oyo State; (3) Ife-Olukotun in Kogi State and (4) Ifewara in Osun state.

On the other hand, late Ade Obayemi, a Professor of Archeology, University, of Ilorin, who at one time relocated to Ife-Olukotun to do his research and was nick named *alapande*; which literarily means *the one who picks broken pots*, linked Ife-Olukotun people with the people of Igala in Kogi State rather than Ile-Ife; he wrote in one of his works "The Yoruba-speaking people, especially the Ikiri, Abinu, Oworo, Ijumu and Owe, and East-Yagba are geographically closer to the Igala and also preserve living culture traits and orally transmitted traditions which vividly demonstrate closer ties which, though of imprecise, are definitely more recent than that suggested from an Oyo based linguistic comparism".

However, the above account that linked Ife-Olukotun and the North-East Yorubas with Igalas has not received popular support from any renowned historian apart from the late Professor.

Up to the present time, there are arguments about the story that link Yagba people with Ile-Ife. In a recent *Google* search on Ife-Olukotun on the internet, there was a debate between three people; Segun, Ekundayo and Thomson, whom from their contributions, suggested that they are from Okun land. Their debate goes as follows:

Segun: "We never migrated from Ile-Ife, I have no doubt in my mind that we share a great deal of relationship with other Yoruba ethnic groups and we might have migrated from the same place (which predate Ile-Ife) we indeed belong to the family group of other Yoruba speaking people since our culture, food, occupation, traditions etc are the same".

Ekundayo: "Your article that Okun people never migrated from Ile-Ife cannot be true for the simple reason that Yagba as the name depicts, was an elderly woman who left Ile-Ife years back to settle in the present Yagbaland. Yagba was coined from 'Iya Agba' meaning an elderly mother".

Thomson: The first settlers in Yagba left Ife-Olukotun quarters in the present Ile-Ife many centuries ago and first settled at Ife-Olukotun. We have Olukotun's quarters in Ile-Ife till today. The debate concluded.

From the above contributions, it can be inferred that more people seem to believe that the people of Ife-Olukotun migrated from Ile-Ife.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

For the purpose of this book, we will look at the political development and history of Ife-Olukotun from two different periods i.e, the period before 1930s; and the period after the 1930s till date.

THE PERIOD BEFORE THE 1930s

The period before 1930 relies only on documents that have been found in archives and not based on oral tradition per se.

In order to understand the linkage between the communities in Yagba land in the 1930s, it is pertinent to quote a memorandum that was written by the District Officer (DO) on the visit of the Resident of Kabba Province to Yagba District on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of April 1934 where it is written thus: "Both at Egbe and at Kabba, the Yagbas had told His Honor that prior to British rule, they had no District Head; each village had been independent". That means each community had its own oba and chiefs that attended to customary and traditional matters during the period.

No wonder, that Nupe forces over-ran the whole of North-East Yoruba or Okun land between 1840s -1859.

P. T. Davies in his unpublished but popular work on 'Notes on Kabba Division (1959)' supported the above assertion that Okun land was not unified enough as at then when he

wrote; "Between 1840 and 1859 occurred the first series of Bida wars..." Usman Zaki seems first to have attacked Ejuku ... other towns received similar treatment. By 1859-1873 most of Okun land had been subjugated. Fulani camps were present around Ejuku, and Kabba, and the people settled into a state of regular attacks".

The above description of their bitter experiences raised the consciousness of the Yagba people and made it imperative for them to build strong and effective armies around their various towns. According to oral tradition, our fore fathers did many rituals in their traditional belief that it could ward off such external attacks.

TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There was already in existence, traditional system of government when the colonial masters came. The colonial masters did not have many problems in organizing the people. For example, at the end of the Nupe wars in 1890 and following the amalgamation of Southern and Northern protectorates of 1914 by General Lord Lugard, the then Governor General of Nigeria, "Indirect Rule" was introduced without hitches.

Indirect rule was used for the administration of Nigeria whereby the people were governed through Emirs in the North, Obas in the Southwest, and the Obis in the Eastern part of Nigeria respectively. By implication, therefore, this system cascaded down to Yagba land and subsequently to Ife-Olukotun. Some of the reasons, as people have argued, for the introduction of indirect rule are; (a) lack of sufficient funds to run the cost of administration, (b) lack of efficient and capable personnel, (c) that similar system had been introduced in Gambia, one of the West African countries before Nigeria.

In 1897, during this period of indirect rule, the Olukotun of Ife, Oba Ajibola Asejogba (I) was among the traditional rulers who Sir George Goldie of the Royal Niger Company assembled in Kabba to inform them that the Nupe wars have ended. Subsequently, the first Local Government Reform was introduced in 1905 and four major districts were created with their respective district heads. The Native Authority

(Protectorate) cap. 73 Page 318 is quoted as stating: "The first local government reform in Kabba took place in 1905. As a result of the reform, the Obaro of Kabba became the paramount chief of the then Kabba Division which extended to the present Ebira land, parts of the present Ondo and Edo States.

For Okun land, four groups emerged. These were Bunu, Gbedde, Owe and Yagba group. For each group, a head was appointed. Thus, Olukiri was for Bunu, Ileta was for Gbedde group, Balogun for Owe group, and Olukotun of Ife was appointed for Yagba group'.

In 1908, further local government reforms took place. According to P.T. Davies, the transfer of headquarters of Kabba province to Kabba was done. In the reform, each division was split into districts. For example, Kabba Division was split into four districts, and each of the districts coincided with the former groups as follows:

- i. Bunu District
- ii. Gbedde District
- iii. Kabba District
- iv. Yagba District

By 1912, it was documented that a village head was appointed for each district thus, the Olukiri for Bunu, Olu Otun Gbedde for Gbedde, Balogun for Kabba and Olukotun for Ife. All the chiefs were confirmed as heads of their respective districts.

Again, in 1918, local government administrative reforms took a step forward. There were four groups in Yagba district as at then namely; Ife, Ejuku, Isanlu and Mopa. The Olukotun of Ife was appointed the district head and paramount chief in Yagba district.

Going further in 1918, the first step towards the grading of Chiefs or Obas was introduced by Lord Lugard through his Divisional Officer in Kabba at the time by name Mr. D. Cartor. This was in line with Lugard's 'dual mandate' and 'indirect rule' policy. Cartor's job was to administer Kabba province along with other areas through their respective paramount chiefs. This was the first known attempt of grading traditional rulers in the former Kabba Division. Thus, the following Obas were graded and given 'Staffs of office' as their insignia of authority and 'parchment scrolls' written in both English and vernacular.

KABBA DIVISION

DIVISIONAL OFFICER:

MR. D.C. CARTOR

PARAMOUNT CHIEF:

OBARO OF KABBA DISTRICTS

KABBA DISTRICT:

BALOGUN KABBA (3RD CLASS)

YAGBA:

OLUKOTUN OF IFE (3RD CLASS)

BUNU:

OLU OF KIRI (3RD CLASS)

GBEDDE:

OLU OTUN OF GBEDDE (3RD CLASS)

By 1922, all the district heads were made to serve both as paramount chiefs and district heads of their respective areas. Hence, the Obaro of Kabba became the Obaro of Kabba alone. The Olukotun of Ife, Oba Ajibola Asejogba was both third class paramount ruler and the district head of Yagba. In the Kabba Province Annual Report for 1922, Olukotun of Ife was qualified as follows: "The chief is a middled age man, of intelligence and is popular among the tribe. They obey and trust him".

In 1924, Oba Ajibola Asejogba was appointed the President of Grade 'C' Court with native Warrant by John Camelon, Resident of Kabba Province as at then. His jurisdiction covered all criminal cases in Yagba land.

On 20th November 1925, a memorandum signed by Assistant District Officer in charge of Kabba Division on salaries paid to traditional rulers where Oba Asejogba was placed second to Obaro of Kabba in the district, revealed as follows:

1. Obaro of Kabba £180 per annum
2. Oba Olukotun of Ife £100 ""

Oba Asejogba later died on October, 14, 1928. His death was reported by HS Bridel to the colonial government.

THE PERIOD 1930 TILL DATE

The period above was the period the colonial masters had fully established an effective administrative system of government.

After the death of Oba Ajibola Asejogba (I), the vacant stool went to Asejogba's junior brother, Olukotun Aso (nicknamed, Omo Erin) he served as district head and chief of Ife alone. This was because, after the death of Oba Asejogba, the colonial masters transferred the position of paramount chief to Mopa in 1929. Aso Omo Erin ruled for a period of 16 years and died in 1945, towards the end of the Second World War.

In choosing a new Olukotun of Ife in 1946 to succeed Omo Erin, Oba Usman Atobatele emerged as the Olukotun of Ife after a democratic contest between him and Chief Salami Ajibola who later succeeded Usman in November 1980. Through the eight-man committee which could be referred to as the king makers, there was a free and peaceful contest and Oba Usman won by 142 votes over his opponent. It is important to note here that, there was maturity and tolerance during and after the contest that led to the installation of Oba Usman Atobatele by the leaders of the community.

Subsequently, Oba Usman reigned for thirty-four years, (1946-1980). Again, oral tradition told us that, he was a cool-headed man, and his reign witnessed peace and unity, among the people of Ife-Olukotun. Festivities were celebrated at

his house during the religious celebrations by Muslims and Christians as a sign of cooperation among his subjects. He was recognized as a third-class chief by the then Kwara State Government.

In 1980, a new Olukotun, Oba Salami Ajibola Asejogba II emerged after the death of Oba Usman Atobatele. It is important to note here that Oba Salami was the defeated Obaship candidate in the May, 1946 contest where his predecessor emerged. He accepted the defeat and warmed himself into the position of Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun in 1980.

On 5th September 1997, Oba Alhaji AbdulSalam Ajibola Asejogba (II) also died at the University Teaching Hospital Ibadan. After his death, there was a long running contest between the current Olukotun, HRH Oba Shuaibu Aiyegbajeje Mohammed and Alh. Isa Adeboye for the same position. This protracted legal battle dragged on for about 6 years after which the matter finally ended in favour of Oba Shuiabu Mohammed in 2009 when his appointment of 2003 as Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun was ratified by the court.

AGITATIONS

The agitation for amenities and recognition in Ife-Olukotun dated back to the colonial period. For example, in 1938, the Olukotun made a proposal for the grading and final construction of Ife-Olukotun-Omuo Oke road in the memo of Yagba District council of 20th December 1938 which described a conversation between Olukotun and Mr. G. Larimar (D. O). as follows:

Olukotun: 'I am reminding you about Ife-Omuo Oke Road.'

Divisional Officer: 'I hope Assistant District Officer is coming to stay in Yagba, but he is now sick He will see to your roads when he comes'.

Similarly, Yagba-East Native Court was proposed to be sited in Ife-Olukotun as well as a Native Administrative Office by the Olukotun as at that time.

Due to further agitations for the town to be given its rightful place, the state government on 1st September 1993, gave Oba Salami Ajibola the 2nd class staff of office and he became the most senior Oba in South-East Yagba and the Chairman of the South-East Yagba traditional council.

In 2000, there was renewed agitation to remind government about Ife-Olukotun. The agitation for more local governments was rife in the country after the transition from military to

civilian rule in 1999. With this development, communities in South-East Yagba, with their spirit of understanding and brotherhood met at Oranre on the 13th of February 2002 to demand the creation of a new local government with 12 new districts and headquarters in Ife-Olukotun. Thus the agreement was reached and a report was signed by the communities' representatives and, political leaders that South-East Yagba Local Government should be created with headquarters at Ife-Olukotun. The meeting was held under the auspices of "South-East Yagba Development Association" led by a respected community leader and businessman, Chief Asani Sunmonu, the *Asiwaju of Oranre*.

To this effect, the then chairman of the local government, Honourable Ekundayo Balogun, the present vice chairman of the local government Chief J. S. Adeyemi and all Councilors of Yagba - East Local Government led by Hon. Sunday Ipinyemi, endorsed the document that formed the basis in preparing the proposal for new local government submitted to the 'Committee for the creation of New Districts and Local Government Areas in Kogi State' which was set up by the state government under the leadership of Prince Abubakar Audu, the then Governor of the state.

Hitherto, in 1970, there was the creation of 74 district councils in the old Kwara State where Ife-Olukotun. In its edition of 6th August, 1970, *New Nigerian* newspaper reported as follows: "The Kwara state government has established 74 district councils and one town council in the state. In a

statement in Ilorin on Monday, the state's local government commissioner Mr J. A. Ogbaha said that the establishment of new councils was to ensure viable, stable and progressive districts administration and of giving greater measures of executive and financial responsibilities to district councils in the state. Consequently upon local government reforms, the commissioner said the state government has approved a new pattern of district administration in the state according to the willingness of the communities to work together in view of their historical and cultural homogeneity, geographical locations and economic stability.....”.

The newspaper continued: “The Kabba district area council in Kabba remains unchanged but the former East Yagba district has been broken into two: North-East Yagba and South-East Yagba districts with headquarters at Isanlu and Ife-Olukotun respectively”.

The committee that worked on the Oranre Consensus meeting relied on these antecedents and subsequently wrote a proposal to government which is hereby extensively quoted as follows:

“We the undersigned, acting on behalf of ourselves and as the nominated representatives of the entire people of communities of South-East Yagba of Kogi State, do hereby **PRESENT** to your august Committee our collective request for the Creation of **YAGBA SOUTH-EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** with the head quarters at **IFE-OLUKOTUN** and creation of

TWELVE (12) NEW DISTRICT COUNCILS (as enumerated on page 14 of this document) out of the present Yagba-East Local Government Area of Kogi State”. Another part of the report states:

“It goes without saying that this present request for the creation of “Yagba South-East Local Government Area” with twelve (12) Districts is NOT the first of its kind. In fact, over the years, there have been many other similar requests from our people starting right from the days of our existence under the old Kwara State, down to the creation of Kogi State in 1991”.

In 2002, the dream of the people came true when Prince Abubakar Audu, the Governor of Kogi State, signed into law on 21st February 2002, an Act, that created 25 additional local governments in Kogi State with Ife-Olukotun as the headquarters of South-East Yagba local government. Engr Olatunji Osanisi, from Takete became, the first Caretaker Chairman of the local government.

In its edition of March 8, 2002 the *Kogi News*, a community newspaper based in Lokoja described the mood of the town when it reported as follows: The people, who trooped out in their thousands and danced through major roads in the area, expressed gratitude to the administration of Prince Abubakar Audu for placing their destiny in their own hands”.

The newspaper continued; “The State Commissioner for Commerce and Industry Hon. Mike Adeleye, while addressing

the crowd disclosed that the local government took 21 years of struggle to materialize from the old Kwara State”.

It is instructive to note here that late Hon Mike Adeleye, was an illustrious son of Ife-Olukotun who served as commissioner under the government of Prince Abubakar Audu at the time.

Regrettably however, the joy of the people was short-lived when the new civilian government led by Alh Ibrahim Idris that was sworn in on May 29, 2003, suspended the 25 newly created local governments due primarily to lack of funds to administer them. Thus, the much desired local government creation has been put on hold since then.

Generally Speaking, the major obstacle to the development of South-East Yagba as a whole had been lack of accessible road from its existence. In *ThisDay* and *Daily Trust* newspapers of Monday, June 25th, 2007, there was a syndicated features article titled “South-East Yagba; One Hundred Years of Neglect” that lamented the plight of South-East Yagba people on the bad condition of their road. The road was indeed so bad that people wondered if communities in the district had done something wrong to deserve such an unfortunate neglect from State and Federal Governments.

Before the newspaper publications, there had been several calls from the ‘South East Yagba Traditional Council’ and from Individuals, Associations and Politicians who wanted the construction of the road.

In 2009, a sign of relief came to the district when the contract for the construction of Iyamoye-Igbagun- Alu-Oranre-Ife Olukotun-Ponyan-Jege-Ogbom road was awarded by Alhaji Ibrahim Idris, current Governor of Kogi State. The construction of the road which is expected to be completed in one and a half year was awarded to Horizon Nigeria Ltd. When completed, the road will link the various communities in the district and allow for the establishment of small scale industries thus ending the era of isolation which has plagued the area in the past.

However, the quality of the road must be very good before it can serve its useful purpose. It is therefore, the hope of communities on this road that a second asphalt that will upgrade the quality, will be added through a revised contract by the State Government in order to achieve this aspiration.



Community work on South East Yagba Road, June 2007.

EDUCATION

Growing up in Ife Olukotun was very fulfilling. For those who schooled in the local primary education board 'Lelere' was as a story of slow transformation. In 1970 for example, pupils walked to primary school bare-foot on a road that was not only bumpy but very scary. The tiny path which served as the road then was created through community effort. It ran through bushes and tales abound of forest spirits that were on the road especially at the 'corner' commonly believed to harbor them but which now houses modern buildings erected by notable indigenes.

Majority of the school pupils of the time had wounds on their legs, caused by bushy thorns and farming. The determination of their future was uncertain especially for the girl-child who was largely denied the opportunity of going to school.

It took the courage of few parents to allow their children to acquire education at the expense of going to farm. Majority of the parents were poor anyway, and could not sponsor their children beyond the primary school level. Those pupils, who eventually graduated, did so through self help and laborious processes.

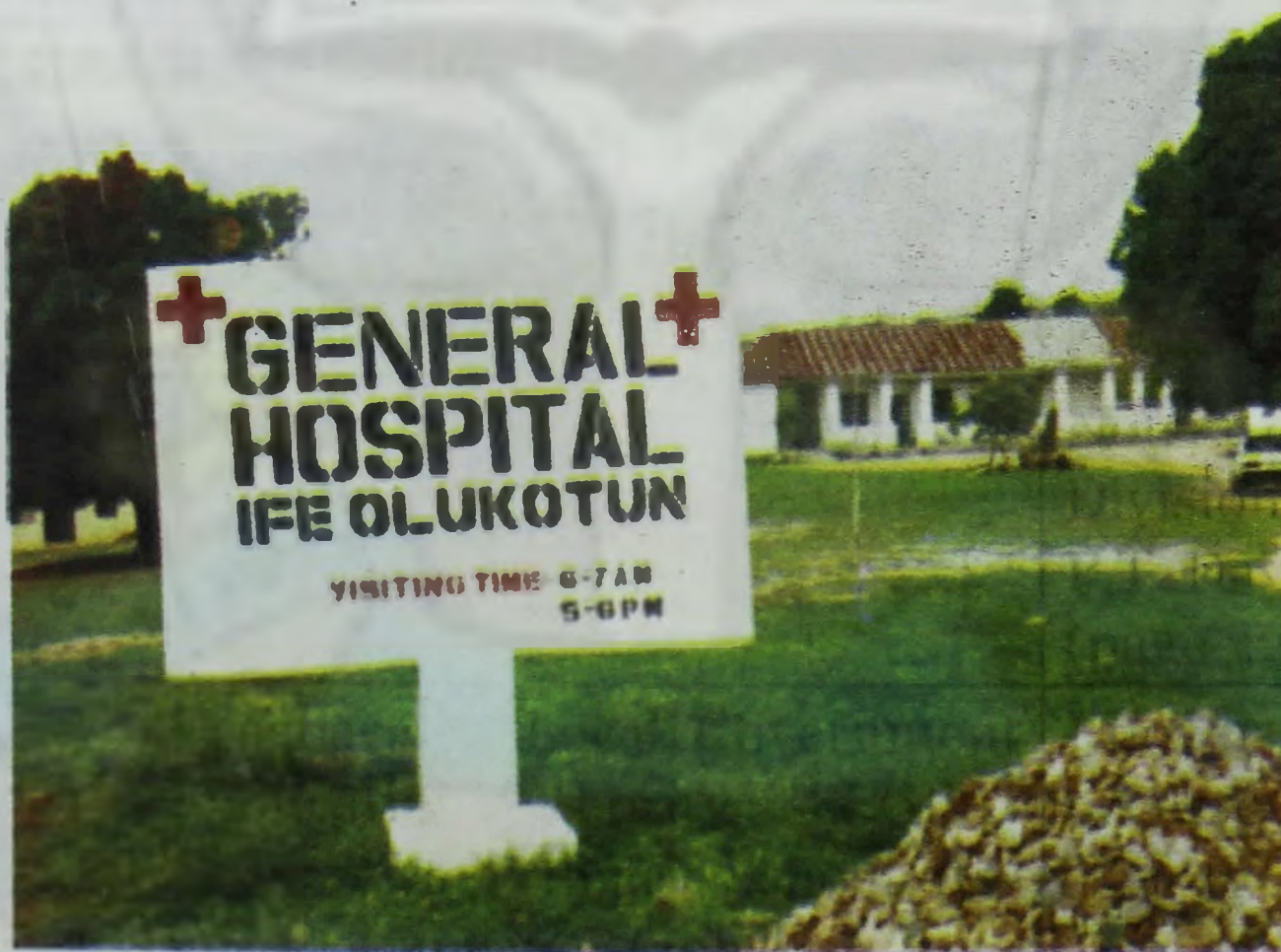
One of the reasons why successive governments, especially the military, neglected the town was its remoteness from the seat of government. The State Capital, Ilorin, was about 260km away until in 1991 when Kogi State was created out

of the former Kwara and Benue States, with headquarters in Lokoja.

Good enough, the late Premier of Northern Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello, established policies that affected the educational development of Ife-Olukotun. For example, improvements on infrastructure in primary schools, in public health and in civil service led to the recruitment of many indigenes. They settled in Kaduna, Kano and other parts of Northern Nigeria and mostly worked as teachers. Majority also enlisted in the Nigerian Army, the Police and other paramilitary establishments. Only few ventured into the private sector and government remained the largest employer of labour. Those employed rivaled their peers in all spheres of human endeavour.



(YELGEA) PRIMARY SCHOOL 'LELERE'
FIRST BUILT IN 1939



GENERAL HOSPITAL, FIRST BUILT IN
1949 FOR £350



LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SECRETARIAT, BUILT IN 2002



ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION (2009)

I. O. D. U

The leading light in the struggle for the development of the town has been Ife-Olukotun Descendants' Union (IODU). The IODU had organized and mobilized indigenes towards development of the town at different times. The Union had called for meetings; organized festivals, social events and made the annual meetings in the month of December a rallying point for discussions and rejuvenation of ideas.

The history of Ife-Olukotun Descendants' Union could be said to have started at about 1950 when Ife sons and daughters then residing in and around Ibadan in the present Oyo State of Nigeria gathered to encourage unity and greater understanding among themselves. But more importantly, they were concerned about the total lack of socio-economic activities in Ife-Olukotun, their hometown. They formed a non-political organization called Ife-Olukotun Progressive Association. Their first major achievement was the establishment of the then Ife - Yagba Postal Agency in 1951. They were responsible for the building, training of the first Postal Agent and the purchase of a bicycle, for the Mail Runner.

This Progressive Association continued to show keen interest in all aspects of the socio-economic life of Ife-Olukotun Community at home and abroad. This shining example gave rise to a few similarly development-oriented organizations in other parts of the country, all working separately in their various locations until about 1956 when they united to form

a single all - embracing Union named "IFE-OLUKOTUN DESCENDANTS' UNION" (I. O. D. U) with its headquarter in Kaduna.

After a few years, I. O. D. U decided to elect its officers for the first time in the year 1962. Since then, the following officers have served the community as National Presidents and National Secretaries respectively.

NATIONAL PRESIDENTS

1. Late Chief P.B. Adeyemi (1962- Dec 80)
2. Late Alh. Yusuf Olaogun (1980- Dec 81)
3. Late Chief A. O. Othman (1981- Dec 82)
4. HRH. Oba S. A. Mohammed (1982-Dec 90)
5. Late Idris Shaibu (DSP) (1990- Dec 91)
6. Mal. Kashim Salau (acting) (1991- Dec 93)
7. Alh. S. O. Saliu (1993- Dec 2000)
8. Chief A. O. Salami (2001- Dec 2008)
9. Mr. J. F. Tehinse (2008- till date)

NATIONAL SECRETARIES

1. Chief A. O. Salami (1962- Dec 75)
2. Chief P. K. Aiyedona (1974 -Dec 78)
3. Chief L.O. Mamudu (1978- Dec 80)
4. Alh. Isa Adeboye (1980- Dec 93)
5. Late (Hon) M.E. Adeleye (1993- Dec 99)
6. Alh. S.O. Ibrahim (1999-Dec 2000)
7. Mr. E.O. Onibiyo (in acting capacity)
8. Mr. Albert Joseph (2001–Dec 2008)
9. Chief Femi Musa (2008 - till date)

Presently, sons and daughters of the town have grown in number and are excelling in their various professional callings. Ife-Olukotun can now boast of distinguished accountants, academicians, lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects,

bankers, administrators, media professionals etc. They have become the vanguard of development of the town and more are becoming conscious of the need to come and help develop the town. Some have indeed started to come home more regularly and there seems to be light at the end of the tunnel.

PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE

At present, the town has the following infrastructural facilities:

- * A Police Station with Barracks
- * A Chief Magistrate Court
- * Electricity connected to the national grid
- * A big Dam which can supply the town at all seasons
- * Two Public Secondary schools
- * Six primary schools.
- * Four Private Nursery Schools
- * An Area Court
- * One General Hospital
- * A Maternity Centre
- * Post Office
- * Media and Entertainment Centre
- * Saw Mill and Small Scale Industries
- * Road under construction

PROSPECTS

The socio-economic potentials of Ife-Olukotun, like any rural community in Nigeria, are quite enormous and have remained untapped for a very long time. Specifically, rural agricultural programmes that could make positive impact on the lives of the people have been largely abandoned or poorly implemented by government in recent time.

Hitherto, agriculture was the main source of revenue in Nigeria before the discovery of oil. Even now, agriculture is still playing a pivotal role in the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at a level that is unimaginable by many. According to the "Pocket World in Figures" 2010 edition, published by 'The Economist', an Internationally renowned magazine, Nigeria ranked 17th in the world among the 'Most Economically Dependent On Agriculture' in 2007. Also in its contribution to the National Income, 32.7% of the GDP was derived from agriculture. Furthermore, Nigeria was ranked 9th in the same year among the countries listed as the 'Highest Growth in Agriculture' in that year.

What the above statistics reveal is that agriculture is seriously being underrated by the majority in our national life thereby losing the advantage of what can be derived from it.

There is no gainsaying the fact that South- East Yagba district, specifically Ife-Olukotun, has fertile lands that are very suitable for the production of Cassava, Yam, Maize and

Cash Crops like Orange, Cashew, Guava, Mango, Cocoa and Coffee for both local consumption and export. I remember vividly good old days when farmers in Ife-Olukotun used to organize themselves into groups called 'Aasu' meaning farmers' *joint labour organized for one person at a time* in their individual ambition to own bigger farmlands. Thus, an average farmer, who could only cultivate about 500 heaps of land in a day, would invite 10 other farmers that collectively cultivated 5000 heaps in a day for him, this way they move from farm to farm.

By so doing, farm products were harvested in larger quantities and part of them were taken to Ikare, Akure, Ibadan, and Lagos for sale. The same thing was done in the production and distribution of Cocoa and Coffee, which, up till now, are still regarded as prime agricultural products that yields high financial rewards in the Nigeria agricultural export list.

Previously, there was more commitment from government in large scale farming in rural areas. In the mid 1970s for example, there was a big farm, under the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) owned by the state government at a place called 'Agbala' in Ife-Olukotun. Government took over the land and planted maize on the expansive land using tractors and other modern agricultural equipment. Government also cultivated 'Demonstration Farms' along farm paths in order to show to the farmers how fertilizer, available at subsidized rates, could enhance the growth of crops. This involvement by government yielded positive results that increased agricultural

outputs for the town in those days.

Pitifully however, efforts by government and individuals alike have been discontinued, leaving a big gap in the utilization of potentials in Ife- Olukotun in particular and South-East Yagba in general.

To illustrate the tremendous potentials of agriculture for the future of our people is a story of a pineapple farm I read about in Northern Accra, Ghana. The farmer, who started with only one hectare of land about 9 years ago, grows only pineapple and today his farm covers about 200 hectares, almost the size of 200 football fields. This farmer is a graduate of Accounting who had previously worked in a University in Accra. He is now a major supplier and exporter of pineapple to Europe and America. Before exporting, he packages those using wooden crates in his local processing section. Altogether, he has employed about 200 workers in the farm. He didn't have money to do mechanized farming, until an International Donor Agency (IDA) noticed his effort and assisted him with a 'Tissue Culture' laboratory. They also assisted him with farm equipment that enabled him to expand his farm rapidly. In terms of income, the farmer has become one of the richest in Ghana today and has also become a role model to many youths of the country.

Another great area of opportunity is the cottage industries which used to thrive in Ife-Olukotun. Skills like weaving,

dyeing etc were highly practiced. More recently, the only known surviving craft of processing cassava to gari and other staple foods seems to have been abandoned. These local industries, if revived can go a long way in boosting revenue generation for the whole state.

Closely related to the potentials highlighted above is the fine weather of Ife-Olukotun and indeed the whole of South-East Yagba district which is a major attraction to them. Unlike in the cities where congestion, mosquitoes, pollution are present, Ife-Olukotun is serene, green and clean. The top of the hill where the colonial masters built their home popularly called '*Ile Oyinbo Bareke*' meaning; *house of the white man* overlook the undulating landscape from the top. The highest point, which is a plateau, is naturally cooler and offers an excellent site for building of schools, Libraries, or even a tourist centre in the near future.

CONCLUSION

The story of Ife-Olukotun and indeed the whole of South-East Yagba is no doubt very rich. It has largely bordered on tribulations and lack of development of the area. Nonetheless, Ife-Olukotun and those communities that boarder it have stood the test of time and have brighter hope in the future.



A Pineapple Farm in Accra - Ghana

IMPORTANT DATES & EVENTS IN IFE-OLUKOTUN

| DATE | EVENT | REFERENCE |
|------|--|---|
| 1897 | The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun, Oba Ajibola Asejogba was among the traditional rulers that Sir Goerge Goldie of the Royal Niger Company assembled in Kabba to inform them that the Nupe wars have ended. | Notes on Kabba Division by P.T. Davies (1959). |
| 1905 | The first local government reform in Kabba Division took place. As a result of the reform, the Obaro of Kabba became the paramount Chief of the Kabba Division which extended to the present Ebira land, part of the present Ondo and Edo States. For Okun land, four (4) groups emerged. These were the Bunu, Gbedde, Owe and Yagba groups. Group Heads were appointed. Thus, Olukoro was appointed for Bunu group, Balogun Kabba for Owe group, Ifeta for Gbedde group and the Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun was appointed for Yagba group. | Native Authority (Protectorate) page 318, Cap 7; National Archives, Kaduna. |

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1908 | Kabba Division was created with four (4) Districts; each District became autonomous with its former group. Therefore, Bunu, Gbedde, Kabba and Yagba groups became Districts. | Note on Kabba Division (1959) By P.T. Davies. |
| 1918 | The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun Oba Ajibola Asejogba I was appointed the District Head and Paramount Chief in Yagba District. There were four (4) groups in Yagba District at this time; Ife, Ejuku, Isanlu and Mopa | Notes on Kabba Division (1959) Page67, By P.T. Davies. |
| 1918 | The stool of Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun was first graded 3rd class | Notes on Kabba Division (1959) page 67, By P.T. Davies |
| 1924 | The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun Oba Ajibola Asejogba I was appointed by John Camelo, Resident of Kabba province as the president of Grade "C" Court with a Native warrant. His jurisdiction covered all criminal and civil cases in Yagba land. | Native Court Warrant page 33a National Archive, Kaduna |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| <p>20th Nov. 1925</p> | <p>A memorandum was signed by Assistant District Officer in charge of Kabba Division on Salaries of Village Heads where Oba Ajibola Asejogba was placed on £100 per annum second to Obaro of Kabba who was placed on £180 per annum.</p> | <p>A memorandum No. 196/1919/5 signed by the A.D.O Kabba District (National Archive, Kaduna)</p> |
| <p>1928</p> | | |
| | <p>The Olukokun of Ife-Olukotun Oba Ajibola Asejogba I died at an old age. His death was reported by H.S. Bridel to the colonial government</p> | <p>A memorandum dated 15th Oct., 1928 from the Divisional officer and signed by H.S. Bridel (A.D.O) (National Archive)</p> |
| <p>21st June, 1922</p> | <p>The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun was presented with 3rd grade staff by (sgd) H.S. Bridel, Assistant District Officer. It is worthy of note that the stool was graded in 1918 but the staff of office was presented in 1928.</p> | <p>A memorandum from the Divisional officer i.c Kabba Division to Resident, Kabba Province, Lokoja (National Archive, Kaduna)</p> |
| <p>1928</p> | <p>Kabba province Annual Report written by Captains F.F.W. BYNE-HALL Showered encomium on Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun Oba Ajibola Asejogba I for his wisdom, intelligence and widespread acceptability.</p> | <p>Page 7 of Kabba province Annual Report of 1922 (National Archive)</p> |

Facts about Ife-Olukotun

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1929 | The Oba, Olukotun Aso (Omo Erin) Succeeded Asejogba I | Known occurrence |
| 1939 | Yagba-East Local Government Education Authority (YELGEA) Primary school, Ife-Olukotun was established | Known Occurrence |
| 1940-49 | Ife-Yagba, Ponyan – Ejuku road was opened and completed in April 1949 | Notes on Kabba Division (1959) by P.T. Davies. (page 39) |
| 1945 | Oba Olukotun, Aso Omo Erin died | Known occurrence |
| 1946 | Oba Usman Atobatele succeeded Oba Olukotun Aso Omo Erin | Known occurrence |
| 1949 | Ife Yagba Native Authority (N.A) dispensary was built for £350 | Notes on Kabba Division (1959) by P.T. Davies (page 31) |
| 1951 | Ife-Olukotun Post Office was established | Known Occurrence |
| 1958 | Maternity Clinic was opened at Ife-Olukotun | Notes on Kabba Division (1959) by P.T. Davies (page 32) |
| 1967 | Yagba-East Local Government Education Authority (YELGEA) Islamiyya Primary School Ife-Olukotun was established. | Known occurrence |

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1970 | The request to have Yagba South-East District from two (2) Administrative units of Ife-Olukotun and Ejuku was granted. | Known occurrence |
| 1970 | Seventy four (74) districts were created in the then Kwara State, Among these were, North-East Yagba District with headquarters at Isanlu and South –East Yagba District with Ife-Olukotun as the Headquarter. | Memorandum by the entire communities of South-East Yagba. |
| 1975 | The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun was recognized as the paramount Chief and District Head of South-East Yagba | A Memorandum from South – East District Councilor’s forum. |
| 1975 | Ife-Olukotun Rural Electrification Board was commissioned | Known Occurrence |
| 1976 | Ife-Olukotun Rural Electrification Board was connected with the National grid National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). | Known occurrence |
| 1980 | Oba Usman Atobatele died, Oba Salami Ajibola Asejogba II succeeded him same year. | Known occurrence |
| 1980 | Wesley High School Ife-Olukotun was founded | Known occurrence |
| 1980 | Jamaat Nasril Islam Comprehensive High School was founded. | Known occurrence |

Facts about Ife-Olukotun

| | | |
|------------------|--|--|
| 1986 | The new police station with barracks was established | Known occurrence |
| 1987 | A cottage Hospital was established in Ife-Olukotun | Known occurrence |
| 1991 | The stool of Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun was classified 3rd class. | Known occurrence |
| 1988 | First Area court was established | Known occurrence |
| 1992 | Chief magistrate court was established | Known occurrence |
| 1993 | The stool of Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun was upgraded to 2nd class as the Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun | Memorandum by South-East District Councilor's Forum. |
| 1993 | The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun became a member of Kogi State Council of Chiefs. | Known occurrence |
| 1st Sept 1993 | Oba Salami Ajibola was installed as the 2nd class Oba and became the chairman of South-East Traditional Council being the most senior in the district. | Known Occurrence |

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| 1994 | A Memorandum from South-East Yagba people calling for the creation of south-East Yagba L.G.A was presented to the chairman committee on creation of states and L.G.A's, National Constitution conference | Known occurrence |
| 5th Sept, 1997 | The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun, Alhaji Abdulsalami Ajibola Asejogba II died at the University Teaching Hospital, Ibadan. | Known occurrence |
| 1995 | The first Ife-Olukotun Day Celebration (Ife-day) | Known occurrence |
| 2000 | Request for the creation of Yagba South-East Local Government Area of Kogi State by South-East Yagba communities. | Known occurrence |
| 13th Feb. 2000 | An Agreement was reached by majority decision at a general meeting held at Oranre by the people of South-East Yagba to cite the proposed Yagba South-East Local Government Area Headquarter at Ife-Olukotun. | Memorandum by the entire communities in Yagba South – East Area. |

Facts about Ife-Olukotun

| | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|
| 21/2/2002 | Governor Abubakar Audu signed into law an Act creating 25 additional local governments in Kogi State. Ife –Olukotun became the headquarter of South-East Yagba local government. | Known occurrence |
| 23rd May, 2003 | The Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun, Oba Shuaibu Aiyegbajeje Muhammed was appointed the Olukotun of Ife-Olukotun | Known occurrence |
| 2009 | The constructing of Iyamoye Igbagun-Alu-Oranre-Ife-Olukotun, Ponyan-Jege Road was awarded by the Governor of Kogi State, Alh. Ibrahim Idris | Known Occurrence |

Appendix

Native Court Warrent Appointment, 1924

33a
 (copy)
 L. H. P. D.
 54/1924
NATIVE COURT WARRANT.
 (TO BE SENT IN DUPLICATE).

WARRANT ESTABLISHING The قربان صاحب المحكمة
 Native Court of Yagba

In the Province of Kabba بي افليم

1. I. John Carmelo Camilo Pio Sciortino الرزذنت انا

Resident of the Province of Kabba بي افليم

under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by "The Native Courts Ordinance, 1914," and subject to the approval of the Governor, do hereby نصبت المحكمة
 establish The Native Court

of Yagba

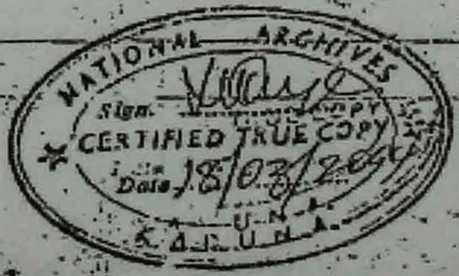
2. The said Court shall be a Court of هذه المحكمة درجاتها
 the Grade and اسماء افرادها هي المصنفة بهذا
 shall consist of the members whose names القربان مع الذين يختارهم الرزذنت
 are contained in the list annexed to this كل حين
 warrant, and such other persons as the Resident shall from time to time appoint.

3. AJE OLA OLUKOTUN shall يصير
 be the President of the said Court. رئيسهم

4. The scribe or clerk of the said Court shall, among other things, keep minutes of the proceedings thereof for the information of the Resident. موتق هذه المحكمة بي بقة عمله يكتب خبر ما يقع بيها ليعلم الرزذنت

5. The said Court shall, subject to the limitations imposed by the Native Courts Ordinance, 1914, or hereinafter appearing, have jurisdiction over هذه المحكمة بغير الذي لخص في اعلان عام 1914 بي كلام المحكمة لاهل النجيرة مع شرط الذي كتب ومع شرط الذي يكتب بعد تحكيم
The District of Yagba

(a). All causes of action arising, and all offences committed, within بي كل شكوي شريعة العدل مع كل جرم جعل بي الارض
The District of Yagba



NATIVE COURT WARRANT--continued.

(b). All actions or criminal charges brought against a person ordinarily resident in such district, although the cause of action or any part thereof may have arisen, or the offence may have been committed, outside such district.

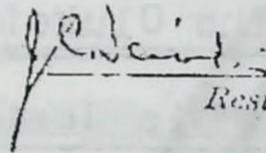
يحكم في كل شكوي مع الاجرام التي وقعت على الذي غالب جلوسه في هذه الارض بسبب الذي او فعه او اجرام التي وقعت في ارض اخرى

6. The fines and fees collected by the said Court shall be disposed of in such a manner as the Governor may from time to time appoint.

الدية والاجرة لتلك المحكمة يعمل بها كما امر وكيل الجلالة سلطان الانكليز كل حين

Given under my hand this 2nd day _____ ادى من يدي هذا

of March 1927 . _____ يوم _____ شهر 122


Resident.

الرز دنت

Approved this _____ day of _____ وضيت هذا اليوم

_____ 19 _____ شهر 122

Governor.

وكيل الجلالة سلطان الانكليز

SALARIES

SCALE OF ~~MEMBERSHIP~~ FEES FOR MEMBERS.

تفديد اثمان الحكام

| ASIBOLA, OLUKOTUN of IFE | President | Salary | £100 per annum |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| ARINGBEMI, S.V.H. of Icanlu | Member | " | £40 " " |
| ALAFU, " " Kopa | " | " | £42 " " |
| DEKUNU V.H. of Ejuku | " | " | £44 " " |
| WALIBI " " Lukakere | " | " | £15 " " |
| ALAFI " " Rondo | " | " | £15 " " |
| FALKE DAUN Court Scribe | | " | £36 " " |



Memo on death of Olukotun of Ife 1928

NO. 27/1928

16

Kabba, 15th October, 1928

From The Divisional Officer i/c Kabba Division

No

The Resident, Kabba Province, Lokoja

Olukotun of Ife.

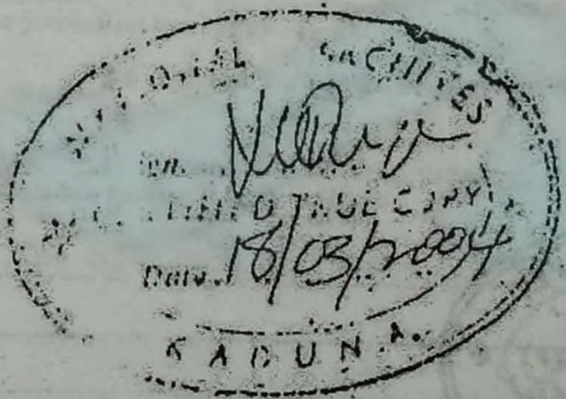


I regret to have to inform you of the death of the
Olukotun of Ife, District Head of Yagba. The Olukotun
was the first Chief of the whole tribe and his death
is a great loss to the District.

2. A Confidential memorandum follows on the subject of
succession.

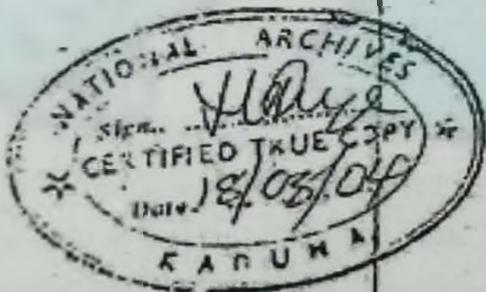
A.S. Brial

Assistant District Officer.



Native Authority Salary Scale, Nov. 1925

| District | Name | Population | Tax £ | Present Salary | | Proposed Salary | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | | Head 3 | Head 4 | Head 3 | Head 4 |
| Kabu | Oba Kabba Com. | 1512 | 2035 | Head 2, | £100 per annum | | |
| | V.H. Ogidi Com. | 1557 | 220 | 12 | | 24 | |
| | V.H. Moro Com. | 1113 | 136 | 12 | | 12 | |
| | V.H. Ogala Com. | 710 | 101 | 12 | | 12 | |
| | V.H. Kpa Com. | 839 | 103 | 1 | | 12 | |
| | V.H. Odolu Com. | 2223 | 322 | 24 | | 24 | |
| | V.H. Okoin Com. | 1032 | 137 | 12 | | 12 | |
| | V.H. Odupe Com. | 826 | 125 | 12 | | 12 | |
| | Christian Member | | | | | | 12 |
| | Mohammedan Member | | | | | 30 | 31 |
| | (Obawilla | | | | 12 | 12) | |
| | V.H. Kaku Villu- | 516 | 75 | 1 | | 6 | |
| | V.H. Eyo (included | 537 | 92 | 1 | | 6 | |
| | V.H. Ide (included | 406 | 49 | 1 | | 6 | |
| V.H. Ota (Included | 477 | 66 | 1 | | 6 | | |
| In Odolu) | | | | | 42 | | |
| | | | | | 150 | | |
| Yaba | Olukotun Exp. Com. | (5030) | 663 | Head 2, | £100 per annum | | |
| | V.H. Ejun (Included | 2215 | 232 | 24 | | 24 | |
| | V.H. Mopa Com. | 3237 | 473 | 24 | | 42 | |
| | V.H. Isanlu Com. | 3030 | 733 | 30 | | 48 | |
| | V.H. Lukokoro (In- | 753 | 112 | 1 | 12 | 12 | |
| | cluded in Mopa) | | | | | | |
| | V.H. Ronda (Inclu- | 505 | 66 | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| | ded in Isanlu) | 620 | 115 | 1 | | 12 | |
| V.H. Bajogin (Inclu- | | | | | 12 | | |
| ded in Mopa) | | | | | 150 | | |
| Ibeade | Let. Ibeade Com. | (3600) | 1079 | Head 2, | £100 per annum | | |
| | V.H. Ogunbedde Com. | 812 | 96 | 12 | | 12 | |
| | V.H. Iya Com. | 857 | 104 | 1 | 24 | 12 | |
| | V.H. Odu (Opa) Com. | 1191 | 141 | 18 | | 18 | |
| | V.H. Okinci (Ade) Com. | 1751 | 222 | 24 | | 24 | |
| | V.H. Araromi (Araromi) | 1374 | 177 | 24 | | 24 | |
| | V.H. Iya (Ade) Com. | 675 | 87 | 1 | | 12 | |
| Bunu | Old Kirri Com. | (3700) | 507 | Head 2, | £43 per annum | | |
| | V.H. Adugbo (Kirri | 926 | 141 | 36 | | 36 | |
| | Group) Com. | 626 | 108 | 1 | 12 | 12 | |
| | V.H. Ollu Com. | 518 | 57 | 1 | 12 | 12 | |
| | V.H. Halle Com. | 409 | 52 | 1 | | 12 | 12 |
| | V.H. Ike Com. | 448 | 62 | 1 | | 12 | 24 |
| | | | | Total all Districts | | 462 | 48 |



"KWARA STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFTAINCY REFORMS"
EFFECTIVE FROM 1ST APRIL, 1976.

NEW DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AREAS OF KWARA STATE
EFFECTIVE FROM 1ST APRIL, 1976

ANKPA DIVISION

| Development Authority | Headquarters |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ankpa | Ankpa |
| 2. Enjema | Enjema (Olugol) |
| 3. Ife | Atapokoto |
| 4. Inani | Inani |
| 5. Ogugu | Ogugu |
| 6. Ojolu | Ojolu |
| 7. Olamobogun | Olofin |

IBOROGU DIVISION

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Bassa Town Council | New-Bassa |
| 2. Agwara | Agwara |
| 3. Babana | Babana |
| 4. Gwanara | Gwanara |
| 5. Ilesha | Ilesha |
| 6. Karanda | Karanda |
| 7. Okuta | Okuta |
| 8. Wawa | Wawa |
| 9. Yashukira | Yashukira |
| 10. Shagunna | Shagunna |

DEKINA DIVISION

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. Dekina | Dekina |
| 2. Bassi Komo | Oguma |
| 3. Bassa Nge | Ciboloko |
| 4. Bradu | Abocho |
| 5. Okuta | Epume |
| 6. Mozum | Mozum |

IGBIRRA DIVISION

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Okene | Okene |
| 2. Adabi | Opanmala |
| 3. Ajaokuta | Ajaokuta |
| 4. Egan | Egan |
| 5. Fika | Fika |
| 6. Ilum | Ilum |

IGERRA DIVISION--continued

| Development Authority | Headquarter |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 7. Okenpwe | Okenpwe |
| 8. Ogori/Magongo | Ogori |

IPAJI DIVISION

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. Ibad | Ibad |
| 2. Iobc | Iobc |
| 3. Gwalayo | Gwalayo |
| 4. Ibaji | Ibaji |
| 5. Adoru | Adoru |
| 6. Iyakamela | Ajaka |
| 7. Iyalogwo | Ajaka |

IGBOMINA EKITI DIVISION

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Igbomina North | Oke Ode |
| 2. Igbaja | Igbaja |
| 3. Igbomina West | Ajase |
| 4. Irepodun | Ekan |
| 5. Igbomina South/Central | Oro |
| 6. Melodun | Osi |
| 7. Igbomina East | Omu-Aran |
| 8. Share Yoruba | State |

ILORIN DIVISION

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Ilorin Town Council | Ilorin |
| 2. Akanbi | Akanbi |
| 3. Epelegari | Epelegari |
| 4. Igponrin | Oke-Oyi |
| 5. Ipaie | Alapa |
| 6. Molete | Molete |
| 7. Lanwa | Jebba |
| 8. Onie | Onie |
| 9. Oloru | Elemere |
| 10. Owode | Balla |
| 11. Afon | Afon |

KABBA DIVISION

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Kabba | Kabba |
| 2. Ijumu | Ijumu |
| 3. Ilorin | Ilorin |
| 4. North-East Yagba | Ilorin |
| 5. South-East Yagba | Ife-Olukotun |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | - | 1926: | C.R. Niven. |
| | | - | 1927: | A.W. Hook. |
| | | - Oct. | 1927: | Captain H.S. Bridel |
| | | - | : | P.G. Harris. |
| FROM | Oct. | 1927 | | |
| PLACE | | 1928 | | |
| DATE | June | 1928? | - June? | 1928: B.L.A. Kenneth??? |
| | Jan. | 1930 | - Jan. | 1930: Captain H.S. Bridel |
| | Feb. | 1930 | - Feb. | 1930: E.V.R. Ras. |
| | June | 1930 | - June | 1930: B.L.A. Kennet. |
| | Sept. | 1930 | - Aug. | 1930: Captain H. Fox. |
| | Jan. | 1932 | - Jan. | 1932: Captain H.S. Bridel |
| | | | - | : Captain E.J. Bouglas |
| | | | ???? | |
| | | ? | July | 1933: Captain J.P. Smith. |
| | July | 1933 | - Dec. | 1933: Captain S.H.V. White. |
| | Dec. | 1933 | - April | 1935: Captain H. Mercer. |
| | April | 1935 | - Dec. | 1935: Captain H. Mercer. |
| | Dec. | 1935 | - Aug. | 1936: Captain E.J. Douglas. |
| | Aug. | 1936 | - Sept. | 1936: A.R. Bailey. |
| | Sept. | 1936 | - Oct. | 1937: Captain J.D. Symas. |
| | Oct. | 1937 | - June | 1938: A.K. Judd |
| | June | 1938 | - Aug. | 1938: G. Larimer. |
| | Aug. | 1938 | - Feb. | 1939: E.H.M. Councell. |
| | Feb. | 1939 | - May | 1939: G. Lorimer. |
| | May | 1939 | - Sept. | 1939: J.G. Lenox-Conyegham. |
| | Sept. | 1939 | - | E.H.M. Councell(8 days) |
| | March | 1940 | - March | 1940: A.J. Phillips. |
| | Dec. | 1940 | - Dec. | 1940: Captain R.C. Abraham. |
| | July | 1941 | - July | 1941: A.K. Judd. |
| | Dec. | 1941 | - Dec. | 1941: B.C. Bourdillon. |
| | July | 1942 | - July | 1942: B.C. Carland. |
| | Oct. | 1943 | - Oct. | 1943: E.H.M. Councell. |
| | Jan. | 1945 | - Jan. | 1945: Captain J.W. Jewell. |
| | Feb. | 1945 | - Feb. | 1945: E.H.M. Councell. |
| | Dec. | 1945 | - Dec. | 1945: H.C. Gill (I.A. Lokota)? |

| | | | |
|------------|---|-------------|---|
| Jan. 1946 | - | June 1947: | T.F.G. Hopkina |
| June 1947 | - | June 1948: | V.L. Carnish |
| June 1948 | - | July 1948: | A.G.F. Ditcham |
| July 1948 | - | Oct. 1948: | L.S. Watt |
| Oct. 1948 | - | Nov. 1948: | A.C.F. Ditcham |
| Nov. 1948 | - | Dec. 1948: | T.F.G. Hopkina (D. O. Igbirra i/c Kabba). |
| Dec. 1948 | - | May 1950: | V.L. Carnish |
| May 1950 | - | June 1950: | M.H. Orde |
| June 1950 | - | Dec. 1950: | H.J. Pedrama |
| Dec. 1950 | - | 195 : | P. M. Lawa |
| | | | : R. C. Adama |
| 1952 | - | Jan. 1953: | K. A. Varley |
| Jan. 1955 | - | Dec. 19 : | P. M. Lawa |
| Dec. 1953 | - | Sept. 1954: | L. C. Gilea |
| Sept. 1954 | - | | E.D. Pearleas(7 days) |
| Oct. 1954 | - | March 1955: | G.W.S. Dudley |
| April 1955 | - | Nov. 1955: | St. E.D. Malson |
| Dec. 1955 | - | Jan. 1956: | J.F.R. Bangard |
| Jan. 1956 | - | April 1957: | G.W.S. Dudley |
| April 1957 | - | May 1957: | P. T. Davies |
| May 1957 | - | Oct. 1957: | J.F.E. Bangard |
| Oct. 1957 | - | Dec. 1958: | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Dec. 1958 | - | Jan. 1960: | B. A. Chapman |
| | | | Balle Squires |
| | | | M. Abubakar |
| June 1961 | - | July 1961: | M. Ibrahim |
| | | 1968: | Umaru Alli |

| | | | |
|------------|---|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Jan. 1946 | - | June 1947 | T.V.G. Hopkins |
| June 1947 | - | June 1948 | V.L. Carrish |
| June 1948 | - | July 1948 | A.O.F. Ditcher |
| July 1948 | - | Nov. 1948 | L.S. Witt |
| Nov. 1948 | - | Nov. 1948 | A.C.F. Ditcher |
| Nov. 1948 | - | Nov. 1948 | T.F.G. Hopkins (D. O. Tabler & Kappa) |
| Dec. 1948 | - | Dec. 1948 | V.L. Carrish |
| Jan. 1949 | - | Jan. 1949 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1949 | - | Feb. 1949 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1949 | - | Mar. 1949 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1949 | - | Apr. 1949 | H.C. Adams |
| May 1949 | - | May 1949 | A.A. Varley |
| June 1949 | - | June 1949 | P.M. Davis |
| July 1949 | - | July 1949 | L.C. Oliver |
| Aug. 1949 | - | Aug. 1949 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Sept. 1949 | - | Sept. 1949 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1949 | - | Oct. 1949 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1949 | - | Nov. 1949 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1949 | - | Dec. 1949 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1950 | - | Jan. 1950 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1950 | - | Feb. 1950 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1950 | - | Mar. 1950 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1950 | - | Apr. 1950 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1950 | - | May 1950 | M. Linn |
| June 1950 | - | June 1950 | M. Linn |
| July 1950 | - | July 1950 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1950 | - | Aug. 1950 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1950 | - | Sept. 1950 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1950 | - | Oct. 1950 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1950 | - | Nov. 1950 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1950 | - | Dec. 1950 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1951 | - | Jan. 1951 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1951 | - | Feb. 1951 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1951 | - | Mar. 1951 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1951 | - | Apr. 1951 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1951 | - | May 1951 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| June 1951 | - | June 1951 | P.A. Sullivan |
| July 1951 | - | July 1951 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Aug. 1951 | - | Aug. 1951 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Sept. 1951 | - | Sept. 1951 | E.A. Chapman |
| Oct. 1951 | - | Oct. 1951 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Nov. 1951 | - | Nov. 1951 | M. Linn |
| Dec. 1951 | - | Dec. 1951 | M. Linn |
| Jan. 1952 | - | Jan. 1952 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1952 | - | Feb. 1952 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1952 | - | Mar. 1952 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1952 | - | Apr. 1952 | H.C. Adams |
| May 1952 | - | May 1952 | A.A. Varley |
| June 1952 | - | June 1952 | P.M. Davis |
| July 1952 | - | July 1952 | L.C. Oliver |
| Aug. 1952 | - | Aug. 1952 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Sept. 1952 | - | Sept. 1952 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1952 | - | Oct. 1952 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1952 | - | Nov. 1952 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1952 | - | Dec. 1952 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1953 | - | Jan. 1953 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1953 | - | Feb. 1953 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1953 | - | Mar. 1953 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1953 | - | Apr. 1953 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1953 | - | May 1953 | M. Linn |
| June 1953 | - | June 1953 | M. Linn |
| July 1953 | - | July 1953 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1953 | - | Aug. 1953 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1953 | - | Sept. 1953 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1953 | - | Oct. 1953 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1953 | - | Nov. 1953 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1953 | - | Dec. 1953 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1954 | - | Jan. 1954 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1954 | - | Feb. 1954 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1954 | - | Mar. 1954 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1954 | - | Apr. 1954 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1954 | - | May 1954 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| June 1954 | - | June 1954 | P.A. Sullivan |
| July 1954 | - | July 1954 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Aug. 1954 | - | Aug. 1954 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Sept. 1954 | - | Sept. 1954 | E.A. Chapman |
| Oct. 1954 | - | Oct. 1954 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Nov. 1954 | - | Nov. 1954 | M. Linn |
| Dec. 1954 | - | Dec. 1954 | M. Linn |
| Jan. 1955 | - | Jan. 1955 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1955 | - | Feb. 1955 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1955 | - | Mar. 1955 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1955 | - | Apr. 1955 | H.C. Adams |
| May 1955 | - | May 1955 | A.A. Varley |
| June 1955 | - | June 1955 | P.M. Davis |
| July 1955 | - | July 1955 | L.C. Oliver |
| Aug. 1955 | - | Aug. 1955 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Sept. 1955 | - | Sept. 1955 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1955 | - | Oct. 1955 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1955 | - | Nov. 1955 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1955 | - | Dec. 1955 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1956 | - | Jan. 1956 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1956 | - | Feb. 1956 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1956 | - | Mar. 1956 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1956 | - | Apr. 1956 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1956 | - | May 1956 | M. Linn |
| June 1956 | - | June 1956 | M. Linn |
| July 1956 | - | July 1956 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1956 | - | Aug. 1956 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1956 | - | Sept. 1956 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1956 | - | Oct. 1956 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1956 | - | Nov. 1956 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1956 | - | Dec. 1956 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1957 | - | Jan. 1957 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1957 | - | Feb. 1957 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1957 | - | Mar. 1957 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1957 | - | Apr. 1957 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1957 | - | May 1957 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| June 1957 | - | June 1957 | P.A. Sullivan |
| July 1957 | - | July 1957 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Aug. 1957 | - | Aug. 1957 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Sept. 1957 | - | Sept. 1957 | E.A. Chapman |
| Oct. 1957 | - | Oct. 1957 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Nov. 1957 | - | Nov. 1957 | M. Linn |
| Dec. 1957 | - | Dec. 1957 | M. Linn |
| Jan. 1958 | - | Jan. 1958 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1958 | - | Feb. 1958 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1958 | - | Mar. 1958 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1958 | - | Apr. 1958 | H.C. Adams |
| May 1958 | - | May 1958 | A.A. Varley |
| June 1958 | - | June 1958 | P.M. Davis |
| July 1958 | - | July 1958 | L.C. Oliver |
| Aug. 1958 | - | Aug. 1958 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Sept. 1958 | - | Sept. 1958 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1958 | - | Oct. 1958 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1958 | - | Nov. 1958 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1958 | - | Dec. 1958 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1959 | - | Jan. 1959 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1959 | - | Feb. 1959 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1959 | - | Mar. 1959 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1959 | - | Apr. 1959 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1959 | - | May 1959 | M. Linn |
| June 1959 | - | June 1959 | M. Linn |
| July 1959 | - | July 1959 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1959 | - | Aug. 1959 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1959 | - | Sept. 1959 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1959 | - | Oct. 1959 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1959 | - | Nov. 1959 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1959 | - | Dec. 1959 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1960 | - | Jan. 1960 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1960 | - | Feb. 1960 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1960 | - | Mar. 1960 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1960 | - | Apr. 1960 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1960 | - | May 1960 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| June 1960 | - | June 1960 | P.A. Sullivan |
| July 1960 | - | July 1960 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Aug. 1960 | - | Aug. 1960 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Sept. 1960 | - | Sept. 1960 | E.A. Chapman |
| Oct. 1960 | - | Oct. 1960 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Nov. 1960 | - | Nov. 1960 | M. Linn |
| Dec. 1960 | - | Dec. 1960 | M. Linn |
| Jan. 1961 | - | Jan. 1961 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1961 | - | Feb. 1961 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1961 | - | Mar. 1961 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1961 | - | Apr. 1961 | H.C. Adams |
| May 1961 | - | May 1961 | A.A. Varley |
| June 1961 | - | June 1961 | P.M. Davis |
| July 1961 | - | July 1961 | L.C. Oliver |
| Aug. 1961 | - | Aug. 1961 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Sept. 1961 | - | Sept. 1961 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1961 | - | Oct. 1961 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1961 | - | Nov. 1961 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1961 | - | Dec. 1961 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1962 | - | Jan. 1962 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1962 | - | Feb. 1962 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1962 | - | Mar. 1962 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1962 | - | Apr. 1962 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1962 | - | May 1962 | M. Linn |
| June 1962 | - | June 1962 | M. Linn |
| July 1962 | - | July 1962 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1962 | - | Aug. 1962 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1962 | - | Sept. 1962 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1962 | - | Oct. 1962 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1962 | - | Nov. 1962 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1962 | - | Dec. 1962 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1963 | - | Jan. 1963 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1963 | - | Feb. 1963 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1963 | - | Mar. 1963 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1963 | - | Apr. 1963 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1963 | - | May 1963 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| June 1963 | - | June 1963 | P.A. Sullivan |
| July 1963 | - | July 1963 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Aug. 1963 | - | Aug. 1963 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Sept. 1963 | - | Sept. 1963 | E.A. Chapman |
| Oct. 1963 | - | Oct. 1963 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Nov. 1963 | - | Nov. 1963 | M. Linn |
| Dec. 1963 | - | Dec. 1963 | M. Linn |
| Jan. 1964 | - | Jan. 1964 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1964 | - | Feb. 1964 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1964 | - | Mar. 1964 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1964 | - | Apr. 1964 | H.C. Adams |
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| Sept. 1964 | - | Sept. 1964 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1964 | - | Oct. 1964 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1964 | - | Nov. 1964 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1964 | - | Dec. 1964 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1965 | - | Jan. 1965 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1965 | - | Feb. 1965 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1965 | - | Mar. 1965 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1965 | - | Apr. 1965 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1965 | - | May 1965 | M. Linn |
| June 1965 | - | June 1965 | M. Linn |
| July 1965 | - | July 1965 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1965 | - | Aug. 1965 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1965 | - | Sept. 1965 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1965 | - | Oct. 1965 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1965 | - | Nov. 1965 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1965 | - | Dec. 1965 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1966 | - | Jan. 1966 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1966 | - | Feb. 1966 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1966 | - | Mar. 1966 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1966 | - | Apr. 1966 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1966 | - | May 1966 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| June 1966 | - | June 1966 | P.A. Sullivan |
| July 1966 | - | July 1966 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Aug. 1966 | - | Aug. 1966 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Sept. 1966 | - | Sept. 1966 | E.A. Chapman |
| Oct. 1966 | - | Oct. 1966 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Nov. 1966 | - | Nov. 1966 | M. Linn |
| Dec. 1966 | - | Dec. 1966 | M. Linn |
| Jan. 1967 | - | Jan. 1967 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1967 | - | Feb. 1967 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1967 | - | Mar. 1967 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1967 | - | Apr. 1967 | H.C. Adams |
| May 1967 | - | May 1967 | A.A. Varley |
| June 1967 | - | June 1967 | P.M. Davis |
| July 1967 | - | July 1967 | L.C. Oliver |
| Aug. 1967 | - | Aug. 1967 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Sept. 1967 | - | Sept. 1967 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1967 | - | Oct. 1967 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1967 | - | Nov. 1967 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1967 | - | Dec. 1967 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1968 | - | Jan. 1968 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1968 | - | Feb. 1968 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1968 | - | Mar. 1968 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1968 | - | Apr. 1968 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1968 | - | May 1968 | M. Linn |
| June 1968 | - | June 1968 | M. Linn |
| July 1968 | - | July 1968 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1968 | - | Aug. 1968 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1968 | - | Sept. 1968 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1968 | - | Oct. 1968 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1968 | - | Nov. 1968 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1968 | - | Dec. 1968 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1969 | - | Jan. 1969 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1969 | - | Feb. 1969 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1969 | - | Mar. 1969 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1969 | - | Apr. 1969 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1969 | - | May 1969 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| June 1969 | - | June 1969 | P.A. Sullivan |
| July 1969 | - | July 1969 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Aug. 1969 | - | Aug. 1969 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Sept. 1969 | - | Sept. 1969 | E.A. Chapman |
| Oct. 1969 | - | Oct. 1969 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Nov. 1969 | - | Nov. 1969 | M. Linn |
| Dec. 1969 | - | Dec. 1969 | M. Linn |
| Jan. 1970 | - | Jan. 1970 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Feb. 1970 | - | Feb. 1970 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Mar. 1970 | - | Mar. 1970 | B.M. Linn |
| Apr. 1970 | - | Apr. 1970 | H.C. Adams |
| May 1970 | - | May 1970 | A.A. Varley |
| June 1970 | - | June 1970 | P.M. Davis |
| July 1970 | - | July 1970 | L.C. Oliver |
| Aug. 1970 | - | Aug. 1970 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Sept. 1970 | - | Sept. 1970 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Oct. 1970 | - | Oct. 1970 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| Nov. 1970 | - | Nov. 1970 | W.V. S. Bradley |
| Dec. 1970 | - | Dec. 1970 | P.A. Sullivan |
| Jan. 1971 | - | Jan. 1971 | L.P.S. Bannard |
| Feb. 1971 | - | Feb. 1971 | G.A.S. Bradley |
| Mar. 1971 | - | Mar. 1971 | E.A. Chapman |
| Apr. 1971 | - | Apr. 1971 | H.L. Ferrara |
| May 1971 | - | May 1971 | M. Linn |
| June 1971 | - | June 1971 | M. Linn |
| July 1971 | - | July 1971 | M.H. O'Neil |
| Aug. 1971 | - | Aug. 1971 | H.L. Ferrara |
| Sept. 1971 | - | Sept. 1971 | B.M. Linn |
| Oct. 1971 | - | Oct. 1971 | H.C. Adams |
| Nov. 1971 | - | Nov. 1971 | A.A. Varley |
| Dec. 1971 | - | Dec. 1971 | P.M. Davis |
| Jan. 1972 | - | Jan. 1972 | L.C. Oliver |
| Feb. 1972 | - | Feb. 1972 | G.W.S. Dudley |
| Mar. 1972 | - | Mar. 1972 | St. E.B. Malach |
| Apr. 1972 | - | Apr. 1972 | J.E.H. Bannard |
| May 1972 | - | May 1972 | W.V. S. Bradley |





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