Yoruba History and Historians

A Festschrift for
Professor Gabriel Olorundare Oguntomisin

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IBADAN
CHAPTER FOUR

British Annexation of Epe and Ikorodu, 1892-1894: A Historical Survey

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the nature and character of British colonial acquisition in Ijebuland at the end of the nineteenth century. The defeat of the Ijebu Kingdom in 1892 by the British weakened the central authority of the state in the face of the development of fissiparous tendencies encouraged by the British for their political and economic interests. In the event, the Ijebu state not only lost its sovereignty, it was broken into three divisions under British colonial administration. One of these, encompassing the lagoon portions of Ijebu territory, was ceded to the British crown by two separate treaty agreements. The first was in 1892 incorporating Epe and its environs, while the second was in 1894 covering Ikorodu and surrounding area. These events were to have enduring legacies, for the territorial cessions were to establish the eastern boundaries of what became Lagos State in post-independence Nigeria. Of even greater significance is that, over half a century of separate administrative experience by these Ijebu communities from the rest of their historical kin has developed in them a distinct identity closely
bound with the interests and existence of Lagos State. Thus present-day clamour and movement for the creation of Ijebu State in the country advisedly exclude the Ijebu-speaking population of Lagos State.

INTRODUCTION

One of the problems that the British authorities in Lagos experienced after Lagos become a British colony in 1861 was the restrictive commercial policy of the Ijebu. Located to the northeast of Lagos, the Ijebu refused direct commercial contact between Lagos and the Yoruba states in the interior, as they adopted a middleman role on the routes that traversed their country. To the British authorities in Lagos, the restrictive policy of the Ijebu constituted an impediment to the commercial prosperity of Lagos, for the two shortest routes linking Lagos with the hinterland ran through Ijebu territory. In the end, the British had to resort to force. On 12 May, 1892, an expeditionary force left Lagos, which on the nineteenth defeated the Ijebu army after a sanguinary engagement at the town of Imagbon, a few kilometres southeast of Ijebu Ode, the Ijebu capital. The next day (20 May), the force entered Ijebu Ode without further opposition.¹

II

Our areas of interest in this article are the two Ijebu towns of Epe and Ikorodu, both of which are situated on the Lagos lagoon. Ikorodu is located in the western portion of the Ijebu country, a general area locally referred to as Remo. Ikorodu was the southern end of one the two Ijebu routes that linked Lagos and the hinterland. The southern end of the other route branched into the towns of Itoikin, Ejinrin, and Epe. The indigenous inhabitants of Epe are a mixed population of Ijebu and Lagos

elements, respectively referred to as Ijebu-Epe and Eko-Epe. The Eko-Epe were originally Lagos immigrants who accompanied Kosoko to Epe when he was ejected from the Lagos throne by the British in December 1851. After 1862, when Kosoko was allowed to return to Lagos by the British authorities, the Eko-Epe came under the protection of the Lagos government and acting as some form of fifth columnists in the Ijebu state. Indeed, Eko-Epe leaders, notably Brimoh Edu, provided logistic support for the British expeditionary force en route the Ijebu campaign of May 1892.

On the eve of the conquest, Governor Carter of Lagos had requested permission from the colonial office to annex Ijebuland to the British Crown once the kingdom was subjugated. According to him, the Ijebu were “a most depraved society in dire need of the enlightenment of western civilisation”. But Carter’s request was rejected by the home government on the grounds that annexation might arouse the suspicion and hostility of neighbouring states to the Lagos government. Consequently, after the conquest, Carter was only permitted to station a garrison at Ijebu Ode for peacekeeping operations on the routes. Nevertheless, the idea of territorial annexation remained dear to the governor’s heart, and he soon found a pretext for action.

One of the immediate effects of the defeat of the Ijebu in 1892 was the weakening of the central authority. Taking advantage of the situation, the Eko-Epe became a law to themselves, causing considerable disturbances on the Lagos Lagoon. Their activities also affected trade in the Ejinrin market which was the largest market on the lagoon. This provided Governor Carter with the pretext to bring Epe and its environs under the Lagos administration. But knowing full well the attitude of the colonial office to territorial acquisitions, he contrived a fait accompli.

In July 1892, Carter sent his principal judicial officer, George Ställard, to Ijebu Ode to obtain from the Awujale, the ruler of the Ijebu Kingdom, an agreement to cede locations on the north bank of the Lagos Lagoon

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3. Carter to Knutsford, 5 May 1892, CSO 1/1, vol.13, National Archives, Ibadan (herein after NAI).
to the British Crown. The area requested stretched from Itoikin in the west to the Osun River in the east, thus incorporating Ejirin and Epe. Carter anticipated no difficulty. After the conquest in May, the Ijebu authorities had virtually become like wax in his hands. He boasted: I have led the Awujale to understand that he is only allowed by courtesy to exercise any jurisdiction in his country, and that he is to be responsible to the officer in charge at Jebu Ode for the present.4 Not surprisingly then, Stallard obtained all he requested from the Awujale even beyond the instructions in his brief, for he secured additional territorial cession farther west to Bayeku in the neighbourhood of Ikorodu.5

These activities earned Carter a stern reprimand from the colonial office. His actions were described as unilateral, and he was advised to always obtain approval before making any attempt at territorial acquisition. However, as he seemed to have shown that all the negotiations had gone well, the cession proposed was ratified. Consequently, at an official ceremony at Epe on 4 November, Carter formally proclaimed British annexation over a territorial strip on the north bank of the Lagos Lagoon running from Bayeku in the west to the Osun River in the east. It was established as a new administrative district in the Lagos Colony, with Epe as the headquarters.6

III

In the course of the next two years, Carter increasingly became convinced of the need to also acquire Ikorodu, as it was the only remaining important location on the north bank of the lagoon yet to be ceded. Carter attained his goal in the end. In 1893, the Remo area was politically detached from the rest of the Ijebu Kingdom by Carter's administration. This was sequel to a controversy in which the Akarigbo of Sagamu, traditionally ranked as primus inter pares among the rulers in Remo, was adjudged by the Lagos government to have successfully contested the Awujale's paramountcy over Remo. In February 1894, Carter placed a military garrison in Sagamu on the grounds that law and order had broken

4. Carter to Knutsford, 15 July, 1892, CSO, 1/3 vol. 2, NAI.
5. Ibid. See appendices I and II.
down in Remo. In June, events in Ikorodu gave him the pretext for further action.

On 2 June 1894, the Oloja (i.e. ruler) of Ikorodu, Aina Odubote, arrived in Lagos to appeal for Carter’s support to prop up his authority, which he claimed was undermined by Jaiyesimi, the Balogun (i.e. the most senior military chief). The Balogun, it needs to be pointed out, had over the years emerged as the most influential figure in the town. Governor Carter was himself not unaware of the Balogun’s importance. During his first visit to Ikorodu in August 1892 Carter was so impressed by the amount of authority wielded by the Balogun that he noted of him afterwards: “He is the absolute master in Ikorodu and nobody dares to dispute his will”. At the end of his deliberations with the Oloja, Carter secured from him an offer to cede Ikorodu to the British Crown to enable the governor be in a position to assist him strengthen his authority.

Carter returned to Ikorodu with the Oloja on the seventh. He met the Balogun and informed him of the Oloja’s offer to cede Ikorodu to the British government. The Balogun stated that he was not averse to the idea, but pointed out that the Oloja had no authority to unilaterally make the offer of cession.

If Carter had expected the Balogun to be intractable, he was pleasantly disappointed. He also seemed to have discerned that the cession of Ikorodu was likely to be carried through without complications if the support of the all-powerful Balogun was enlisted rather than endeavour to shore up the authority of the weak Oloja. Carter changed sides on the spot. To the dismay of the Oloja, Carter supported the Balogun’s contention that the Oloja could not make a unilateral offer of cession; and to make the Balogun even more agreeable, Carter promised him an annual stipend should Ikorodu come under British jurisdiction. With the scales now tilting in his favour, the Balogun promised to bring the matter before the town’s chiefs.

A meeting of the chiefs was held the next day (8 June), where it was resolved to cede Ikorodu to the British government. And in order to humiliate the Oloja, the chiefs also expressed the wish that he should not be made a signatory to the document of cession. There could be little doubt of the Balogun’s influence on the meeting’s resolutions.

7. Carter to Knutsford, 17 August 1892, CSO 1/1, vol. 13, NAI.
Carter's desire to annex Ikorodu was, however, momentarily stalled by one Ademuyiwa Haastrup, a Lagos auctioneer of Remo descent, who wrote a petition to the colonial office condemning Carter's activities in Ikorodu as expansionist. Haastrup also pointed out that the offer of cession by the authorities of Ikorodu was ultra vires. He contended that Remo was under the political headship of the Akarigbo, and that it was he alone who could offer any part of that area for cession should he be so inclined.8

As Carter himself had in previous correspondence to the colonial office declared that Remo was the Akarigbo's domain, Haastrup's claim that Ikorodu could not be ceded without recourse to the Akarigbo was considered proper. Carter's request to annex Ikorodu was, consequently, rejected. The colonial office however, suggested a way out for Carter. He was advised to legalise the presence of the garrison stationed in Sagamu by concluding an agreement with the Akarigbo establishing a British protectorate over Remo. In this way, it was argued, the annexation of Ikorodu would be unnecessary since the town would form a part of the proposed protectorate.

But Carter would not be pleased with any arrangement short of outright annexation. He was exasperated by the fact that the colonial office did not recognise that as the man on the spot, he was better placed to appreciate and assess the dynamics of events. British annexation of Ikorodu, he envisaged, would further advance British commercial interests as all the main locations and markets on the Lagos Lagoon would thus have come under the jurisdiction of the Lagos administration. However, like he did with regard to the territorial annexation of 1892, Carter decided to force the hands of the colonial office by presenting it with a fait accompli.

On 3 August 1894, Carter arrived at Sagamu with a view to obtaining the Akarigbo's consent for the establishment of a British protectorate over Remo. The next day, he presented the Akarigbo and his chiefs with two documents for their signatures. The first document stipulated the establishment of a British protectorate over Remo;9 while the second was a document of cession in which the Akarigbo, as "King of the Ijebu-

8. Ademuyiwa to Ripon, 13 July, 1894, CSO 1/2, vol. 38, NAI.
9. Appendix III.
Remo Country”, consented to the desire of the “Authorities of the town of Ikorodu” to yield up their town to the British Crown.10

In securing the Akarigbo’s consent, Carter sought to remove colonial office constraints in granting the request for the annexation of Ikorodu. However, since he knew that he had not strictly complied with colonial office instructions, he dispatched the documents with strong representations that the cession of Ikorodu be accepted. Carter pointed out that Ikorodu being one of the important market towns on the lagoon was crucial to the economic development of Lagos and that the Akarigbo, in a bid to increase his source of revenue, might claim the market and impose duties on English goods. “I need hardly point out how undesirable such a proceeding would be”, Carter lamented, adding that “as all the other salient points on the lagoon have been secured to the Colony, it seems a most unwise policy to neglect the opportunity of acquiring it now that it is within our grasp”.11 He assured that all issues concerning the cession had been resolved to the satisfaction of the major parties. In this connection, Carter remarked: “The ruling spirit of Ikorodu is undoubtedly Jasimi (Jaiyesimi) the Balogun, and I have provided a stipend of £100 a year for him”.12

In the document of cession presented to the Ikorodu authorities and in which the Oloja was a signatory, a provision of an annual stipend of £50 (fifty pounds) was made for him. But in the document sent to the colonial office, and which Carter acted upon, the Oloja’s signature and the clause on his stipend were omitted. Carter seemed to have reasoned that with an allocation of a hundred pounds to the Balogun who in any case was the de facto ruler of Ikorodu, a further grant to the Oloja would amount to an unnecessary financial burden on the Lagos government, more so, as the Ikorodu chiefs had earlier indicated the wish to have the Oloja sidelined in the cession papers. However, probably conscious that the omission of the Oloja’s signature in the agreement might be considered unsatisfactory by the colonial office, Carter fervently assured that the Oloja was of little significance in the system of governance at Ikorodu. According to him:

10. Appendix IVA.
11. Carter to Ripon, 6 August 1894, CSO 1/3, NAI.
12. Ibid.
I have ascertained that the Oloja... was appointed by the Akarigbo upon the recommendation of the Ikorodu representative personages and was placed in the position he occupies mainly because he was poor and obscure, and could be ruled by the Elders. I gather that he was advised to assert himself at the instigation of certain missionaries who assured him of support from Lagos. It is clear, however, that he has incurred the hostility of the Akarigbo, and of the ruling section in Ikorodu, and he has been refused recognition on all sides. Unquestionably, but for the Lagos Government, he would be “put to sleep” (i.e. asked to commit suicide).\(^{13}\)

Carter's assurances that the acquisition of Ikorodu was economically and politically expedient were favourably considered by the colonial office; and since the approval of the “Akarigbo of Jebu Remo” had been obtained, Carter received the authority to declare Ikorodu a British colony.

On 9 November, 1894, Carter arrived in Ikorodu for the ceremony formally annexing the town to the British Crown.\(^{14}\) Happy with his territorial gains of the past two years, on the fourteenth, Carter issued a statement announcing the eastern boundaries of the Lagos Colony. It was a delimitation exercise according to which the governor proclaimed full sovereignty over all that territory in the Jebu country lying between a point on the right bank of the Osun River extending westward in such a direction that the line shall bisect the road leading from the town of Epe to Jebu Ode at a distance of half a mile to the north of the village of Majoda, from thence proceeding in a direction as far as the westward boundary of the Jebu Remo country, ultimately extending to the village of Orichi on the left bank of the Ogun River.\(^{15}\)

In other words, all Ijebu territories east of the Osun River and south of lat 6°15' N had become the possession of the British Crown to be administered under the Lagos Colony.

IV

The British annexation of Epe and Ikorodu in 1892 and 1894 respectively has since been of great administrative significance in the history of

\(^{13}\) Ibid.
\(^{14}\) Colony of Lagos (Extraordinary) Government Gazette, Friday 7th December 1894.
\(^{15}\) Laws of the Colony of Lagos, vol. II, 1901, 1111.
modern Nigeria. The delimitation exercise announced in 1894 marked the eastern boundaries of present-day Lagos State. When in 1914 the Protectorates of Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria were amalgamated by the British, an administrative distinction was made between the Colony and Protectorate. The Colony areas were coastal settlements comprising Lagos and neighbouring communities which had by previous treaty agreements been ceded to the British Crown. The first was Lagos Island in 1861, and which was subsequently extended to its immediate mainland. The second was Badagry and its environs in 1863. The territorial acquisitions in Ijebu in 1892 and 1894 formed the third group of British Crown land. During the 1920s, Ijebu authorities in present-day Ogun State clamoured in vain for the administrative and political union of Epe and Ikorodu districts with the rest of Ijebu. But this request was repeatedly rejected on the grounds that Epe and Ikorodu districts were crown territories. Colony status was abrogated in the 1930s, but the colonial government consolidated all the erstwhile colony districts into an administrative unit called the Colony Province. With a territorial area of some 3,000 sq. km., the Colony Province was considered too small in size to be reduced any further. In the state creation exercise of 1967, the Colony Province was converted into Lagos State.

For political and economic reasons, the Ijebu in Lagos State have so far shown little inclination to be excised from it. As they have over the years experienced no feeling of political marginalisation in the state they have developed a sense of belonging and loyalty to it. As a corollary, there is much economic benefit to be derived in being part of a political and administrative structure which includes the Lagos metropolis, the commercial capital of the country. Furthermore, as the Ijebu constitute

16. See for example, Awujale and Council to Sir Hugh Clifford, 14 February 1921, Ihe Prof. 1, file no. C. 5/1921, NAI; Address of Welcome by His Highness Adenuga, the Awujale of Ijebuland and the Council of Chiefs to His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, 8th January 1926, CSO 26/2, file no. 15940, NAI; Address of Welcome by His Alaiyeluwa Adenuga I, the Awujale and Council Chiefs to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, Nigerian Advocate, Saturday June 30, 1928.

17. For example, Sir Michael Otedola who was the Governor of the state during the short-lived Third Republic (1992-1993) was Ijebu from Epe Local Government area.
a distinct sub ethnic group in Lagos State, Ijebu traditional and community rulers have had greater opportunities for socio-political elevation and official recognition. Such opportunities are more likely to be reduced were they to join their kith and kin in Ogun State, more so as their pre-colonial predecessors were generally of subordinate status in the Ijebu Kingdom. The more important rulers were to be found among the Ijebu in the area of present-day Ogun State. For example, the Ayangburen, as the ruler of Ikorodu is now titled, is the highest ranked Ijebu ruler in Lagos State and is quite eligible for the chairmanship position of the Lagos Council of Chiefs.\(^{18}\) This position would be difficult to attain within mainstream Ijebu with many more rulers of superior traditional status. Given these relatively favourable circumstances, the Ijebu of Ogun State are conscious of the reluctance of the Ijebu-speaking population of Lagos State to be severed from the state, and have therefore usually excluded them from recent clamours for the creation of an Ijebu State.\(^{19}\)


\(^{19}\) Cf. Request for the Creation of Ijebu/Remo State from the Existing Ogun State: (1) Professor Adebayo Adedeji to President Ibrahim Babangida, March, 1992; (2) Chief Olayide Odusanya to Chairman Committee on States and Local Government Creation, Constitutional Conference, Abuja, 1994.
APPENDIX I

Deed of Cession by the Awujale of Jebu, Dated the 6th Day of July 1892, of the Strip of Territory Including Epe

WHEREAS the people of Epe are desirous of transferring their allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and have signified their desire to His Excellency the Governor of Lagos, and whereas it is expedient for the better government of Jebu, the protection of the people, the advancement of commerce and civilisation, and for the advantage of the people of Epe that their desire should be complied with, now therefore, I, Aboki, the Awujale of Jebu Ode do with the consent of my Chiefs and People give and transfer and by these presents cede, grant and confirm absolutely unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Heirs and Successors forever, all that land and territory now forming part of my kingdom of Jebu, bounded on the East by the river Oshun, on the West by the Itoh Ike creek, on the South by the Lagoon, and on the North by a line following the parallel of latitude crossing the northern toll gate of the town or village of Itoh Ike, and running eastward to the same latitude on the river Oshun, also inclusive of both banks of the Oshun river and of the Itoh Ike creek and of the towns or villages of Epe, Ejirin, Odeketu and Itoh Ike and all other towns or villages included within the said limits, together with all rights and the full and absolute sovereignty thereover freely and fully entirely and absolutely.

(Signed) Aboki, Awujale of Jebu. His X mark
(Legal seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered)
by Aboki, Awujale of Jebu) (Signed) Geo. Stallard, Queen's advocate
Jebu Ode, this 6th day of)
July, 1892, in our presence) (Signed) F. Colley Green.

I hereby declare that this writing was truly and faithfully translated into Yoruba, and explained to the Awujale by me before he made his mark thereto, and that he fully understood and assented to it.

(Signed) F. Colley Green.

Source: Enclosure 1 in Carter to Knutsford, 15 July, 1892, CSO, 1/3 vol. 2, NAI.
APPENDIX II

Agreement by Awujale and Elders, Dated the 6th Day of July 1892 to Cede Territory From Itoh Ike on East to Bayeku on West, to Include the Market of Ikosi and Town of Agbowa

I, Aboki, the Awujale of Jebu, being desirous in the interests of peace and order that Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland should assume the Protectorate over the market of Ikosi and the town of Agbowa, pray that Her Majesty will assume the Protectorate of the said market and town, and annex the same to the Colony of Lagos. I am willing to cede to Her Majesty such territory as lies between Itoh Ike on the East and Bayeku on the West as may be considered necessary by His Excellency the Governor of Lagos for the purpose of securing peace and good order at and around the said market and town and peaceful traffic upon the Lagoon. Bayeku is in Jebu Remo and it belongs to me.

I have spoken to my elders who are present and they assent to the cession of the territory named in this declaration and in that described in the Treaty of cession I have this day signed.

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Signed, by making their marks, by the Awujale and above named Elders and authorities of Jebu Ode at Jebu Ode this 6th day of July in our presence.

(Signed) Geo. Stallard. Queen's Advocate.
(Signed) E. Stanley, Major
(Signed) F. Colley Green.

I declare that I faithfully and truly interpreted this document into the Yoruba language in the presence and hearing of the above named signatories and that they fully understood the same, and assented to it before they made their marks there to.

(Signed) F. Colley Green.

Source: Enclosure 2 in Carter to Knutsford, 15 July, 1892, CSO, 1/3 vol. 2, NAI.
APPENDIX III

Agreement Entered Into Between the King, Chiefs, Elders and People of the Jebu Remo Country, and His Excellency Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Lagos on Behalf of Her Majesty The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India

We the King, Chiefs, Elders, and People of the Kingdom of Jebu Remo, hereby offer ourselves and our territory to be included within the Protectorate of Her Majesty’s Government of Lagos.

2. We engage to enter into no dispute or warfare with any neighbouring tribe, but to refer such matters to the Government of Lagos; any encroachments or violation of our rights or territory we agree to refer in the same manner.

3. We engage not to enter into any negotiations with any Foreign State without the express permission of Her Majesty’s Government.

4. We further declare that subjects of Her Majesty the Queen may always trade freely with the people of Jebu Remo in every article they may wish to buy or sell within the Jebu Remo Country, that they may acquire property and carry on any trade or manufacture without molestation.

5. We encourage and still desire to encourage the presence of Missionaries in the country, and we engage to afford them every help and protection.

6. Should the Government of Lagos desire to construct a Railway in any part of the Jebu Remo country we desire to encourage the said Railway and agree to give all waste and unappropriated lands which may be required for the purpose.

7. We agree to receive and countenance any Resident which may be sent to Shagamu, or any other portion of the Jebu Remo Country, by the Governor of Lagos, and to accept his advice and assistance in the management of the affairs of the Country, subject to the approval of the said Governor of Lagos whose decision in all cases of disputes with neighbouring tribes or matters in connection with trade, shall be final.

8. We have already abolished the practice of human sacrifices and of slave-dealing and we desire formally to renounce these practices and agree to their abolition.

9. In consideration of the foregoing, the Governor of Lagos on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen aforesaid, agrees to take the Kingdom of Jebu Remo into the British Protectorate and to pay to the King of Jebu Remo the sum of One Hundred Pounds annually.
DONE at Shagamu this Fourth day of August One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four

(Sgd) G.T. Carter, GOVERNOR OF LAGOS

Oyebajo
Akarigbo of Jebu Remo
Fademowa The Lisa
Kajero The Odogun
Tubajo The Oluwo
Osimi The Alase
Odujo The Ogbeni Odi
Lufadi The Ologben
Dele The Adesuwasi
Sole The Balogun
Solu The Seriki

His
X
Mark
Their

Signed in the presence of:
(Sgd) R. Moir .Byres,
Asst. Inspector,
Officer Commanding, Shagamu.

(Sgd) Perry G. McReddie,
Asst. Col. Surgeon.
(Sgd) J.A. Rowse,

We, the undersigned do swear that we have truly and honestly interpreted the terms of the foregoing Treaty to the contracting Parties in the Yoruba language.

(Sgd) F. Colley Green,
1st. Asst. Supdt., L.C.
(Sgd) C.J.P. Boyle,
Clerk & Interpreter.

Witness to Signatures:
(Sgd) H. Alfred Willoughby,
Asst. Superintendent, L.C.

Source: CSO, 5/2/8, NAI.
APPENDIX IVA

Treaty for the Cession of Certain Territory in the
Jebu Remo Country to Great Britain

WHEREAS the recognised Authorities of the town of Ikorodu have expressed their desire to cede and transfer the said town with its outlying boundaries to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, through Her Majesty’s representative His Excellency Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, and

WHEREAS I, OYEBADO the Akarigbo or King of the Jebu Remo Country, approve of the said cession of the Territory in question which is subject to my rule, and cannot be alienated without my sanction.

NOW I, OYEBADO with the advice and consent of the undersigned Authorities of the town of Ikorodu do hereby agree to cede and transfer to Her Majesty the Queen aforesaid, Her heirs and Successors for ever, all that land in the Jebu Remo Country extending eastward from the latitude of Orichi on the left bank of the River Ogun as far as the boundary of the territory under the rule of Awujale or King of Jebu Ode, and extending southward to the Lagoon, including the town of Ikorodu and its outlying boundaries, with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging.

In consideration of the said cession, I the said Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen aforesaid do agree to pay to Jasimi, the Balogun of Ikorodu, the sum of One Hundred Pounds per annum.

This Treaty shall come into force from the date of Her Majesty signifying her approval and acceptance of the said cession, and of the arrangement made on Her behalf by the said Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter.

Done at SHAGAMU this fourth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(Sgd) G.T. Carter Oyebajo
Governor of Lagos AKARIGBO OF JEBU REMOMark

His
X

JASIMI

His
X
Balogun of Ikorodu  

Mark

KASIMAWO The Apena  
AINA The Mosene  
ODUSIKON The Oluwo  
ADEBIYE The Jagun  
AMOYEWA The Lemo  
ODUJENO an Elder

Their  
X  
X  
X  
X

SIGNED in the Presence of
(Sgd) P. Moir Byres, Ass. Inspr.
Lagos Constabulary
Commdg. Detcht.
Remo Kingdom

We, the undersigned do swear that we have truly and honestly interpreted the terms of the foregoing Treaty to the contracting parties in the Yoruba language.

(Sgd) F. Colley Green,
1st. Asst. Supt, L.C.
(Sgd) Fredk. C. Ladega,
Wes. Miss. Agent.

Witness to signatures:
(Sgd) I. Chas. Ijaoye Foxe,
Agent L.C. Mission.

Source: Enclosure in Carter to Ripon, 6 August, 1894, CSO. 1/3, NAI.
APPENDIX IVB

Treaty for the Cession of Certain Territory in the Jebu Remo Country to Great Britain

WHEREAS the recognised Authorities of the town of Ikorodu have expressed their desire to cede and transfer the said town with its outlying boundaries to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, through Her Majesty’s representative His Excellency Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, and

WHEREAS I, OYEBAJO the Akarigbo or King of the Jebu Remo Country, approve of the said cession of the Territory in question which is subject to my rule, and cannot be alienated without my sanction.

NOW I, OYEBAJO with the advice and consent of the undersigned Authorities of the town of Ikorodu do hereby agree to cede and transfer to Her Majesty the Queen aforesaid, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, all that land in the Jebu Remo Country extending eastward from the latitude of Orichi on the left bank of the River Ogun as far as the boundary of the territory under the rule of Awujale or King of Jebu Ode, and extending southward to the Lagoon, including the town of Ikorodu and its outlying boundaries, with all the rights and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging.

In consideration of the said cession, I the said Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen aforesaid do agree to pay to Jasimi, the Balogun of Ikorodu, the sum of One Hundred Pounds per annum, and to Aina Odubote, the Oloja of Ikorodu the sum of Fifty Pounds per annum.

This Treaty shall come into force from the date of Her Majesty signifying her approval and acceptance of the said cession, and of the arrangement made on Her behalf by the said Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter.

Done at Sagamu this fourth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(Sgd) G.T. Carter Oyebajo
Governor of Lagos AKARIGBO OF JEBU REMOMa

His X

His
JASIMI
Balogun of Ikorodu

Aina Odubote
Oloja of Ikorodu

KASIMAWO The Apena
AINA The Mosene
ODUSIKON The Oluwo
ADEBIYE The Jagun
AMOYEWAL The Lemo
ODUJENO an Elder

Signed in the presence of
(Sgd.) P. Moir Byres, Ass. Insp.
Lagos Constabulary
Commdg. Detcht.
Remo Kingdom

We, the undersigned do swear that we have truly and honestly interpreted
the terms of the foregoing Treaty to the contracting parties in the Yoruba
language.

(Sgd) F. Colley Green
1st. Asst. Supt, L.C.
(Sgd) Fredk. C. Ladega,
Wes. Miss. Agent.

Witness to signatures:
(Sgd) I. Chas. Ijaoye Foxe,
Agent L.C. Mission.

Source: CSO. 5/1/21, NAI.