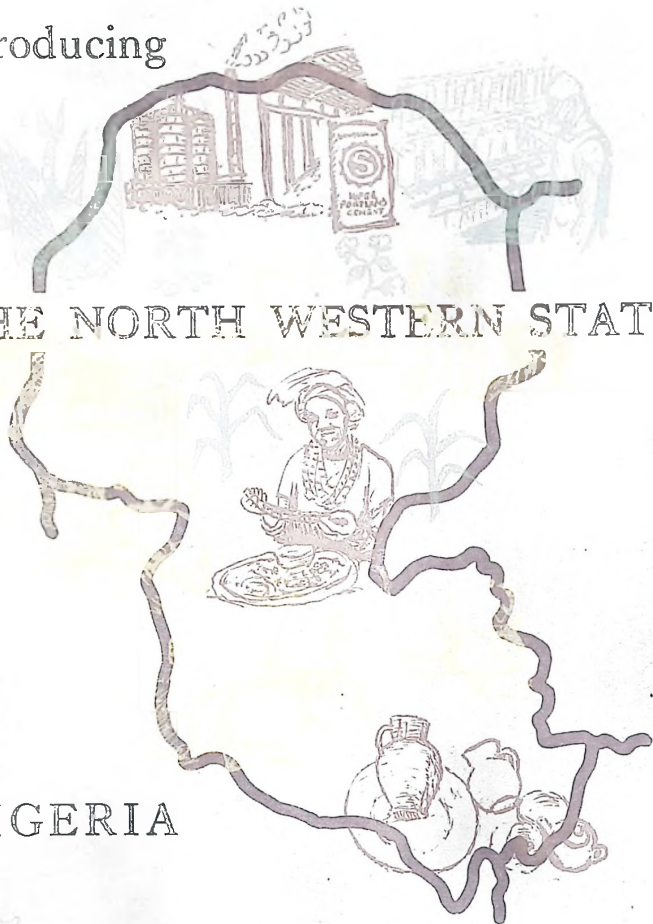


Introducing

THE NORTH WESTERN STATE

of

NIGERIA



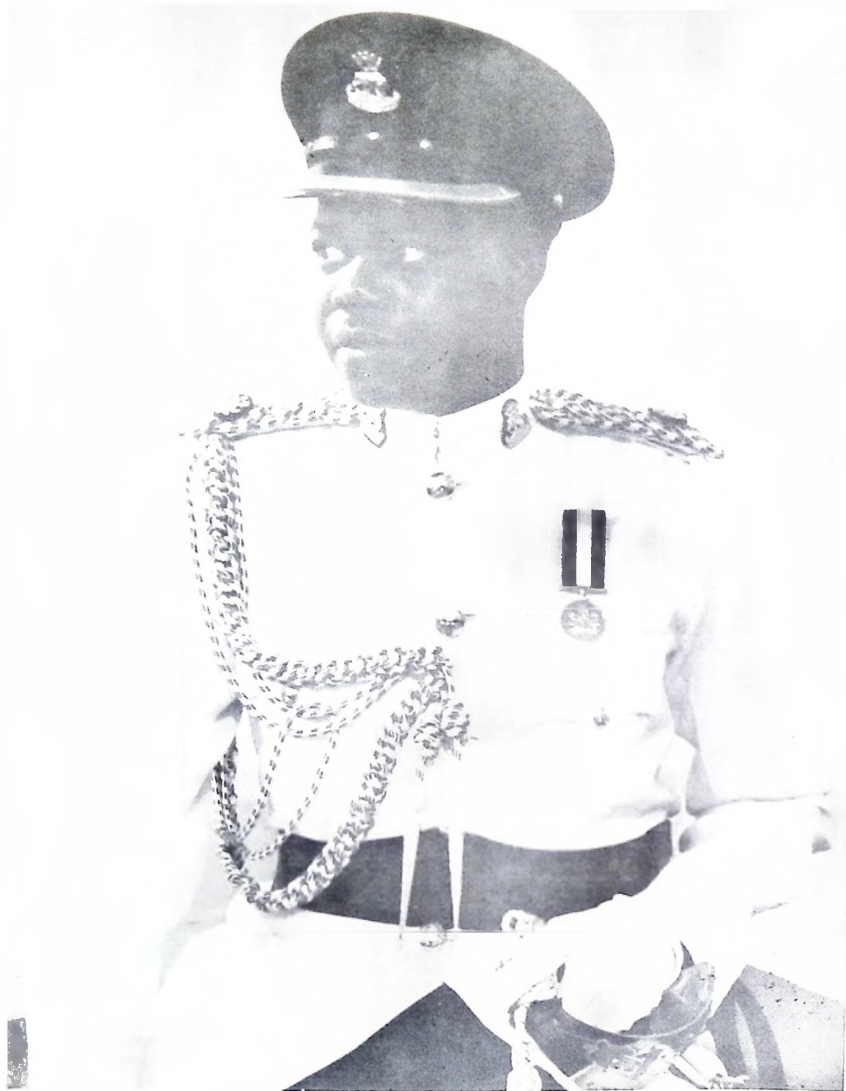
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Introducing

THE NORTH WESTERN STATE

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NIGERIA



*His Excellency the Military Governor of the North-Western State of Nigeria,
Superintendent Usman Faruk.*

FOREWORD

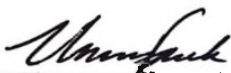
The creation of twelve autonomous States in the Federation of Nigeria has raised enthusiasm in the minds of people—enthusiasm which negative actions could never have inspired. In this State we are indeed fortunate to have been blessed with natural resources, mainly agriculture, which is the mainstay of our economy. The farmers of this State have, for a very long time now, been instrumental in producing enough cash and food crops and, it is my belief that they are prepared to double their efforts in order to meet the challenge of time. This is of vital importance if we are to hold our own among our sister States.

My government will spare no effort in harnessing the vast human resources at our disposal and in making them more capable of facing up to the challenge of time through bold and imaginative educational and public enlightenment programme. We will strive to exploit all the mineral and agricultural potentials in the State. To this end, I should like to emphasize that there will be no room for apathy, indifference or downright laziness within the concept of the emergent Nigeria.

In the field of commerce, there is a bright future for this State. Businessmen and traders have become increasingly conscious of the need to pull together and contribute more effectively to the economy of the State. The efficient and speedy way in which businessmen in the State reacted to fill the vacuum created by the exodus of some traders from the northern States not long ago has been most impressive and comforting.

Geographically, this State is placed at a big advantage by having Rivers Niger and Rima running hundreds of miles through it. Historically, the various peoples inhabiting the two provinces which make up the State—Sokoto and Niger—have ancestral links and strong social, economic and cultural ties borne out of centuries of association. This you will come across in this booklet. I should like to mention in passing, the noble part played by that famous religious figure and architect of this State, SHEHU USMAN DAN FODIO whose noble activities in spreading Islamic education before the advent of the British stretched far beyond the horizon of this State. May his soul rest in peace.

My government will do all it can to uphold and improve the level and standard of education in the State, encourage the farmers and improve agriculture, promote trade, tap the natural resources, intensify medical and health facilities and thereby create an atmosphere capable of bringing about peace, prosperity and social security for the masses. I recommend this booklet, INTRODUCING THE NORTH-WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA to the people of the Federation of Nigeria. We hope the booklet, and others to come after it will help our brothers and sisters know us better. The progressive forces are let loose. We have reached the point of no return in our march towards a more united, stable and prosperous nation of which we are an integral part.


SUPERINTENDENT USMAN FARUK,
*Military Governor,
North-Western State*

Governor's Office,
Sokoto,
26th March, 1968

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INTRODUCING THE NORTH-WESTERN STATE

GENERAL

Since the attainment of independence by the Federation of Nigeria in 1960, the country has passed through various stages of constitutional development. Perhaps, the most outstanding and indeed revolutionary of these has been the division of the country which had hitherto comprised only four 'REGIONS' into twelve STATES. This was done on the 27th of May, 1967 by the historic Decree No. 14 promulgated on that day by the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, Major-General Yakubu Gowon.

The Decree created six new states out of the former Northern Nigeria, and one of these is the NORTH-WESTERN state comprising the two Provinces of Sokoto and Niger. There are six administrative divisions in the State. These are, in alphabetical order: Argungu, Bida, Gwandu, Kontagora, Minna and Sokoto. Bida Division consists of Bida, Agaie and Lapai emirates. Gwandu division comprises Gwandu and Yauri Native Authorities, Kontagora division is made up of Kontagora, Wushishi Native Authorities and Zuru Federation Native Authority; while Minna consists of Minna and Kagara Federated Native Authorities, and Abuja emirate. The remaining two divisions—Argungu and Sokoto—contain only one emirate each. The area of the State is 65,004 square miles and its population is 5,733,296.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

As denoted by its name, the North-Western State is situated on the north-western corner of Nigeria. It lies between latitude 8.9° South and 14° North, and longitude 3.8° West to 7° East. It is bounded by Niger Republic on the North; by North-Central and Benue-Plateau States on the East and South-East respectively; and on the South by the River Niger which separates it from Kwara State. On the West the State shares the same boundary with Dahomey Republic.

The northern part of the State is savannah and plain with rivers and marshy grounds around Sokoto, Argungu, and Birnin Kebbi. Most of the rivers there and in Zamfara Valley dry up in the dry season. Being near the Sahara desert, this area is drier, hotter and colder for some part of the year with thick harmattan in the dry season. There are outcropping of granite rocks around Kotorkoshi and Chafe, east of Sokoto and near the border of North-Central State. Plateau hills and ranges run down south and south-west into Niger Province. Parts of Kontagora, Minna area and eastern part of Bida division are lined with picturesque rocks and hills with flat tops, and most of the rivers in Niger Province rise from the plateau watersheds. The areas along the Kaduna and Gbako river basins are humid and less than one thousand feet above sea level, whereas areas around Abuja, parts of Minna and Lapai have high altitude and thus much cooler with more rainfalls.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The history of this State forms part of the general history of the former Northern Nigeria. Before the coming of the Fulani (a Hamitic people) there were seven Hausa States and seven non-Hausa ones. The seven Hausa states were those whose original language was Hausa while the seven non-Hausa States were those where Hausa, was spoken but was not their original language. The seven Hausa States of Daura, Kano, Zaria, Gobir, Katsina, Rano and Garun Gabas were founded by the sons of Bayajidda of Daura. Bayajidda

is said to have come from Bagdad in Iraq, through Egypt and stayed for a while at a place called Garun Gabas in Hadejia emirate before moving into Daura. He married Queen Daurama of Daura after successfully killing a snake—*Sarki*—which dwelled in the famous Kusugu well (the only source of water for the people of the area at the time) and thus prevented the people from getting water except, curiously enough, on Fridays.

The non-Hausa States were: Kebbi, Zamfara, Nupe, Gwari, Yauri, Yoruba and Korarafa. In his book entitled *Infaq-al-Maisuri*, Sultan Bello of Sokoto placed Gwari among the Hausa States and substituted it with Borgu in the second list. Some scholars have found support for the fact that Gwari was in the first list because of the similarity between the Daura and Gwari facial markings. Thus, of these ancient States, six—Gobir, Kebbi (Argungu), Nupe, Yawuri, Gwari and Abuja—are in the North-Western State. Of course, the ancient States have changed considerably from what they used to be since the Fulani conquests and in their places we now have administrative areas each of which is hereunder discussed briefly:

Sokoto Emirate.—This is the heart of the historic Fulani Empire which was founded by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, the great Muslim religious leader, and which extended, at one time, to the borders of Bornu in the north-east of Nigeria and beyond Ilorin in the south. That empire included what is now Kano, Bauchi and Adamawa. Its western border was finally consolidated along approximately the State boundaries between Kwara and the Western States. To this day, the Sultan of Sokoto exercises great spiritual influence far beyond the confines of his emirate and every year pilgrims in great numbers from as far afield as Adamawa and Ilorin visit the tomb of the Shehu Dan Fodio (Hubare) and other holy shrines in Sokoto town.

Sokoto town was founded by Sultan Bello, the son and successor of Usman Dan Fodio in 1809 and it is today the headquarters of the emirate. The first Europeans to visit Sokoto were Captain Hugh Clapperton and Henry Barth. Captain Clapperton reached Sokoto in 1824 and died there on his second visit in 1827. He was buried at Jøngebe, a village to the east of the town. His grave has never been found. Henry Barth travelled extensively in Sokoto Province during 1853 and 1854; his accurate observations remain of great value today.

The emirate is in an undulating area of dying rivers which are now probably causing a rising water table. It is certainly the best watered land immediately south of the Sahara, and the contrasts in scenery between the arid uplands of windblown sand and eroding laterite with the rich flat marshes, lakes, and streams create a romantic charm, particularly in the far North.

Gwandu Emirate.—At the same time as Sokoto was founded, the town of Gwandu came into importance, for it was there that Sultan Bello's uncle, M. Abdullahi, set up his Capital. When the Fulani Empire was divided into Eastern and Western portions, the Eastern portion which extended from Sokoto to Adamawa was based in Sokoto and the Western portion from Gwandu to Ilorin in Gwandu. To this day, the Emir of Gwandu is reckoned second in rank among the Hausa Emirs. In the year 1853 when Halilu was Emir of Gwandu, Dr Barth visited Gwandu. It was there that Dr Barth discovered the manuscript "*Tarikh-el-Sudan*", a document of monumental importance to the study of the history of Western Sudan. He was allowed to copy it,



Main Entrance to Sokoto Palace, the official residence of the Sultan of Sokoto.

Argungu Emirate.—In between Sokoto and Gwandu emirates lies Argungu. This Emirate was founded by Kanta, one of the great generals of the Army of Askia-El-Haji Muhammed, the King of Songhay. It was during the conquest of Hausa States by the Askia of Songhay, 1512-1517, that Kanta revolted and fought his King's Army. After winning the battle he set himself up as an independent chief in the large territory between the rivers Niger and Zamfara. Although Kanta built many towns like Birnin Kebbi, Gungu, and Leka his, name is associated only with Surame. The ruins of Surame can still be seen in the bush ten miles north-east of Gungu. An interesting collection of bronze and copper vassals was unearthed in 1920 near Surame at Tumuni and sent to the British Museum. These relics are now in the Nigerian Museum in Lagos having been returned.

Argungu emirate was one of the three pockets of resistance to Fulani rule. The other two were Abuja and Daura. Argungu was never successfully conquered by either Sokoto or Gwandu during Fulani wars. The present Emir, Alhaji Muhammadu Mera, is a direct descendant of the great Kebbi leader, Kanta who died about 1550. Argungu is now the headquarters of the emirate. This is the place where the colourful and famous fishing festivals is held annually between February and March.

Yawuri Emirate.—To the south-west of Gwandu is the emirate of Yawuri. The climate here is kinder and less challenging. Here the beauty of the Niger river surpasses that of anywhere else throughout its Nigerian reaches. A traveller in the south of Yawuri emirate may be surprised to find that he is nearer Lagos than the northern part of Sokoto boundary.

This is the emirate where the famous Scottish explorer, Mungo Park met his death. An account of what happened stated that during his second expedition, Mungo Park and three of his men stopped at Yawuri. He sent presents to the King of Yawuri but the presents did not reach the King. Horsemen were sent by the King of Yawuri to stop Mungo Park and collect custom dues. On seeing the horsemen, Mungo Park and his men took up their position on an island which commanded the channel. Mungo Park opened fire and Yawuri men replied with arrows. Mungo Parks' boat later capsized through confusion and all its occupants were swamped away and drowned. The Emir of Yawuri's staff of office is made up of Mungo Park's silver-mounted walking stick which was recovered from the river.

When the British took over the administration of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria, Yawuri was in 1902 placed under the old Kontagora Province but in 1925 it was brought under Sokoto Province where it remains to this day.

Zuru Native Administration.—Zuru Native Administration area is the northern most part of Niger Province. It is due south of Sokoto emirate and North-East of Yawuri. It is a Federated Native Authority of five independent districts, namely: Dabai, Danko, Fakai, Sakaba and Wasagu.

Prior to the Fulani invasion, more especially with reference to Nagwamatse of Kontagora, the record of the settlement of what may be termed loosely as the Dakarkari tribe is necessarily vague. However, it is generally acknowledged that the earliest settlement in the area, was founded in the present site of Karissan (Karisha) by one of Kisra's brothers. The brothers of Kisra were also the ancestors of the people of Borgu emirate in Ilorin Province and Illo in Sokoto Province. According to the history of Borgu, Kisara and his people came from the East and separated on the way. This old settlement of Karsissan is in Sakaba district,

In the Northern part of Zuru Native Authority area, the oldest and most important district is that of Dabai, which is inhabited by Dakarkari. Dakarkari are the descendants of the Achipawa. One of their former chiefs migrated with a few of his people across the river Ka and founded Zugu. Years later the Chief who was then ruling returned to Dabai where he died, but his heirs continued to follow Sarkin Zugu until about 1901.

The Bangawa tribe of Danko district came originally from Katsina and settled at Zamfara. It was said that they quarrelled among themselves over the question of 'sarauta' (chieftancy) and some of them crossed south of the river Ka and settled at Danko. Wasagu and Bena are also inhabited by the Katsinawa who apparently settled there at about the beginning of the last century. After the founding of Kontagora by Umaru Nagwamatse in 1864, the lot of the tribes to the south and the west of Dabai became a very unhappy one.

With the conquest of Kontagora by the British, an organised administration was set up. Sarkin Sakaba was consequently appointed a permanent chief with headquarters at Sakaba. When this administration proved a failure, Sarkin Sakaba resigned in 1913. The five districts were then made independent of one another with common headquarters at Zuru. The Chief of Dabai is the president of the Federated Native Authority.

The Dakarkari tribes are the most numerous in Zuru Federation. In recent times the Dakarkari have established a tradition of associating themselves with the army. Their strength and skill with the hoe in peace time is matched in war by their prowess with matchet, bayonet and rifle. Many are the tales of brave deeds still recounted in the twinkling light of evening fires of those who won fame in the 1914-1918 war in the Cameroons and East Africa, and again in Burma in the 1939-45. The sons and grandsons of these warriors continue up to date to serve in large numbers in the Nigeria Army.

Kontagora Emirate.—The emirate of Kontagora which lies south of Zuru was founded late during the Fulani wars in what was strictly speaking, a pagan area by Umaru Nagwamatse, a slave raiding-adventurer-son of a Sultan of Sokoto. Umaru who was nicknamed Nagwamatse, was the first ruler of this area. His descendants are still emirs of Kontagora and the family name Nagwamatse is a very famous one in Hausaland.

Before founding Kontagora in 1864, Umaru set up a war camp at Wushishi and from there he raided Gwari and Kamuku areas. He then left his son, Modibo in charge of Wushishi and moved north-ward into Kambari land and continued to raid Kambari, Dakarkari and Yawuri territories. The origin of the name Kontagora is said to be from '*Kwanta gora*' (lay down your gourd). This expression was used by Nagwamatse when his men had finished building their new town. He wanted to tell them that they could put aside their water bottles, but instead of saying "*Ajiye gora*" (put down your gourd) he said, "*Kwanta gora*", lay down your gourd.

It was about this time that the Sultan of Sokoto conferred the title of 'Sarkin Sudan' (King of the Blacks) on Umaru Nagwamatse who died in 1876.

It was during the reign of Umaru's son, Ibrahim, the third Emir of Kontagora, that the British conquered Kontagora. Ibrahim was arrested and exiled first to Lokoja and then to Yola but he was reinstated in 1903. Ibrahim had shown a remarkable ability to move with the time. After a chequered career at the turn of the century he was recognised as a first class Emir in 1906 and in 1929 he was awarded King's medal for African Chiefs.

Wushishi which was founded as a war camp by Umaru Nagwamatse in about 1809, was developed into an independent district of Kontagora. The Chief of Wushishi is still very close to the Emir of Kontagora both of them being descendants of Nagwamatse.

Game of great variety, including elephants and lions roam the thick and unpopulated savannah south of Kontagora, and a family of roan antelopes or waterbucks is not an uncommon sight on the great North road.

Kagara Native Authority Area.—East of Kontagora emirate is the Kagara Native Authority area. Historically the area would seem to be influenced by Zaria more than any other of the neighbouring districts. But even this connection was not close until the native Zeggi-Zeggi were ousted from the rule of Zaria. The chiefs of Kongoma (now at Pandogari) and Tegina both of which are Kagara's neighbours are almost entirely of Zeggi-Zeggi stock. There is also a large Zeggi-Zeggi element in Kusharki though the Sarki of Kusharki himself came from Katsina.

The principal tribes of Kagara are the Kamuku and the Bauchi. The Kamuku includes the Makangara with the possible exception of Aspinchi speaking Makangara. The Bauchi stock includes or is collateral with the Bassa, Ura, Ugwoi and Pangu tribes. This group of tribes presents considerable interest. There seems to be some grounds for the claim of the Bauchis to be the senior stock, but it is equally possible that they are all collateral tribes with a common ancestry. Their languages all differ, though not to such an extent as to render one unintelligible to another. The difference apparently are those of dialect rather than of language. The Ugwoi and Pangu dialects are practically identical.

Kamuku, like Gwaris, suffered the same fate in the hands of Nagwamatse and his successors of continuous slave raiding. Nagwamatse founded Kagara, the present capital of Kagara Native Authority as a war camp. From there he raided Kamuku, Birnin Gwari and parts of Gwari districts of Minna.

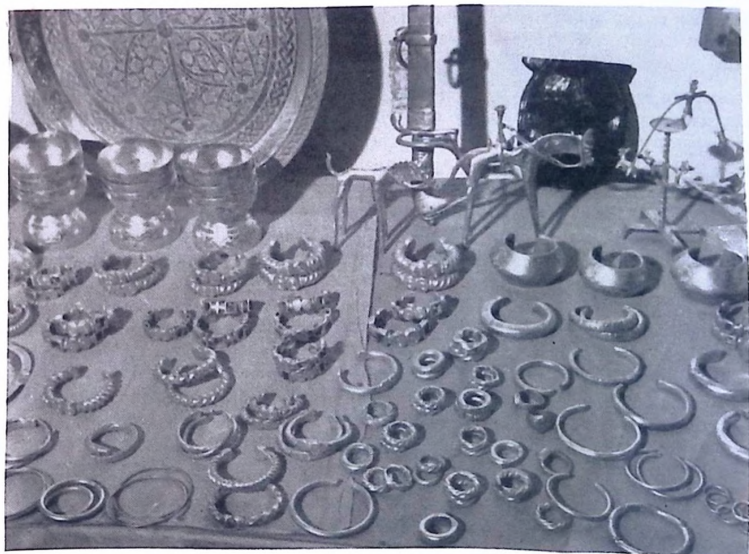
When the British conquered Kontagora, the area regained its independence. Like Minna Native Authority, Kagara underwent many changes and re-groupings. The present organisation was only settled in 1937 when it was made into a Federated Native Authority with headquarters at Kagara. There is a well-furnished non-catering Rest House there. The President of the Native Authority Federation is the Chief of Tegina.

Minna Native Authority.—East of Kagara Native Authority area is Minna Native Authority area. Prior to the advent of the Fulani, the district and towns forming the present Minna Native Authority were part of the Habe Kingdom of Zazzau. The most important of them was Kuta, which dominated the eastern part of the area south of Kaduna; the western half being part of the Bassa state of Gunna which extended south of the Kaduna to the Nupeland boundary, and west as far as the Akarre river.

When the Zeggi-Zeggi dynasty was driven away from Zaria by the Fulanis it established itself at Abuja. Their vassals south of the Kaduna river continued to give them allegiance. But Galadima Kogo and states north of Zaria were compelled to acknowledge the new ruler of Zaria.



A brass worker in Bida.



Some of the products of Bida's brass, aluminium and silver works.

Under the Abuja regime, various Gwari towns enjoyed some degree of independence, though acknowledging the suzerainty of Abuja exercised chiefly through Kuta and, to a lesser extent, in the south of the district, through Izom on the east bank of the Gurara river.

Meantime, Umaru Nagwamatse of Kontagora had appeared on the scene and Paiko, Fuka and Maikunkele immediately acknowledged his authority without much resistance, largely on account of the exactions and depredations of Kuta. After conquering and receiving the submission of some Nupe villages and Gwaris west of Maikunkele, Nagwamatse attacked Shatta, which he took and sacked on the second attempt. On his return to Kontagora he left his son Modibo there. Shortly afterwards, the Gwari combined and drove Modibo from Shatta, pursuing him as far as Lemu in Bida Emirate. Nagwamatse then returned from Kontagora and established a permanent war camp at Wushishi, which is the origin of the present town. From Wushishi, Nagwamatse and his successors continued to raid Gwari, Bassa and Kamuku towns until the coming of the British and the fall of Wushishi in 1901.

After the fall of Wushishi, the Gwaris regained their complete independence. These Gwari districts underwent various grouping and reorganisations and the present boundaries were settled in 1937. The present Federal system of administration has recently been reorganised giving the area a Standing Council. The Chief of Kuta who is also the chief of Minna is now the President of the Federation Council whose headquarters are at Minna. Minna is also the provincial headquarters for Niger Province as well as divisional headquarters of Minna division.

Abuja Emirate.—South-East of Minna Native Authority area is Abuja Emirate. In older times, this was the south-western part of the Kingdom of Zazzau. It was the southern most of the seven Hausa States.

When the Fulani, in their Holy War drove the original Habe King of Zazzau, Muhammadu Makau from Zaria, he made himself a new kingdom out of these Abuja lands. It was his successor ABUJA (Abu, the red) who built the town of Abuja in 1828 and so the emirate was named after him. Established here, Abuja and his successors beat off every attempt of the Fulani led by Mallam Musa (the last in 1897) to reduce their stronghold. Hence Abuja remains, to this day, a classic model of a genuine and largely unadulterated Habe Emirate. The Emir of Abuja, Alhaji Suleiman Barau is a direct descendant of the original line of Habe Kings of Zaria who ruled it before the Fulani war. He still holds the swords of Zazzau which is the symbol of unity of the people. No other member of the royal family of Abuja is allowed to see it.

Bida Emirate.—Bida emirate is the largest in the division. The emir whose title is "Etsu Nupe" is a descendant of Mallam Dendo, a Sokoto man who founded the emirate. Before the Fulani conquest, the area was inhabited by the Nupes who had brought Tsoede, an Igalá Prince and founder of their clan, from danger at Idah to set up their kingdom on the banks of the River Niger. To this day, it is strongly believed that at a point in the river Niger, on certain nights, the moonlight glitters from the bronze bows of the sunken war canoe of this Tsoede.

Bida emirate is an area of skill with both the hands and the eyes, and in these arts history is mingled. No one, for example, knows for certain how the technique of glass manufacturing was brought to Bida. The cottage industries of the emirate are famous all over Nigeria. They include glass beads and bangles, hat and mat-making, brasswork, rope-making, embroidery and dyeing and beads-polishing.

The emirs of Bida, having the largest and most powerful emirate during the Fulani rule bordering the river Niger, had more dealings with the Royal Niger Company than any other ruler in the former Northern Nigeria. During the exploration of the river Niger some of the explorers visited the emirs of Bida at Raba (Raba was once the headquarters of the Emirate) and later, when the Royal Niger Company started trading on the Niger, more visitors—British, French and Germans also paid visits to the Court of the Etsu Nupe at Bida. Masaba, the second Emir of Bida was kind to the Niger Company. The Emir of Bida is a first class Chief. He is one of the fourteen flag bearers who were given their flags of office by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio.

Bida is the capital of the emirate.

Agaié Emirate.—Agaié emirate is east of Bida. Before the coming of the Fulani to this emirate, the country was in the hands of Gana-Gana. The Nupes called them Dibo or Zhitako. Before Gana-Gana, it was said that the area was occupied by another tribe called Mama. These were later ousted by the Gana-Gana. Etsu Majiya I (c.1770) of Bida pre-Fulani dynasty, was said to be the overlord of the Gana-Gana.

The founder of the Fulani emirate of Agaié was M. Babba, the son of Mallam Attahiru of Yantumaki in Katsina emirate. He was one of the companions of M. Dendo, the Fulani founder of Bida emirate. M. Babba was with M. Dendo at Raba. They fled to Ilorin together when Etsu Majiya II drove the Fulanis out of Nupeland. After the defeat of the Nupes by the combined forces of Fulani at Ilorin, M. Babba left Raba, travelled to Agaié and conquered the surrounding country. He carved out a territory for himself. His territory extended southward to the river Niger. M. Babba died in 1848. The present Emir of Agaié, Alhaji Muhammadu Bello is his direct descendant.

When the British Government took over the area, the Agaié and Lapai division area was formed with the headquarters at Badeggi-Lapai which is the present town of Lapai. When construction of Baro to Minna Railway line began in 1907, the headquarters of the division was transferred to Baro. In 1921, the headquarters was again transferred to Agaié. In 1933, the division was broken up and Agaié was joined to Bida and Lapai to Abuja.

Lapai Emirate.—East of Agaié and west of Abuja is Lapai emirate. The country is rocky and hilly—iron stone and granite—but in the valleys the soil is very fertile. There is a great dearth of water in central Lapai especially in the old capital, Lapai. The water supply in the old capital was so bad in the dry season and caused such diseases as guinea-worm, etc., to people and among horses. This is the reason why the capital was transferred from Lapai to Badeggi-Lapai in 1936 where it remains to this day. The country is mostly populated by Nupes and their off-shoots: the Bata, Dibo, Gana-Gana and Gupa. Other tribes are the Gbira, Bassa Gwari, Kakanda, Yoruba, Fulani and Hausawa.

The first records of the Fulani settlement in Lapai date from the arrival of one Dampami, a cow-Fulani, from Yantumaki in Katsina emirate. He was appointed Sarkin Fulani by Isaku, the Habe King of Zaria, at the end of eighteenth century. At that time, the Gwari tribe of Lapai known as Payi, were ruled by Habe vassal chiefs of Zazzau.

There are two stories on the founding of Fulani rule in Lapai. One story says that the grandson of this Dampami called Daudu Maza travelled to Sokoto from Lapai and obtained a flag from Shehu Abdullahi, Emir of Gwandu, and was entrusted with the conquest of the country around Lapai. Another story is that Daudu Maza was the war general or '*Mai Yaki*' of Mallam Babba, founder of Agaic. When he was sent to Lapai to conquer the country for his King, he decided to break away and set himself up as an independent chief.

Makau, the ousted Habe King of Zaria whom the Fulani had driven south of Abuja, tried to overpower Daudu Maza but was not successful and, as a result, he himself was killed in the battle.

After establishing himself firmly at Lapai, Daudu Maza asked the then Etsu Nupe to be his overlord. The Etsu reported this request to his liege, the Emir of Gwandu, who was suzerain of the Western States of the Fulani Empire, and when the Emir of Gwandu consented, Daudu Maza was recognized as Emir of Lapai.

Among the successors of Daudu Maza one Jantabu is the greatest figure in Lapai Fulani history. He reigned for thirty-six years. He was a strong and able leader. It was this Jantabu who extended the borders of Lapai down to the River Niger.

In 1953, Gawun Village area was transferred from Lapai emirate to Minna division on ethnic grounds. In 1956 the emirate was brought under Bida division from Abuja division. The present Emir of Lapai, Alhaji Mahammadu Kobo, is a direct descendant of Daudu Maza.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE STATE

Visitors to the State either on business or pleasure trip are assured of good travelling facilities. They can travel by train, road, air or even by boats on the Niger and other navigable rivers. Even though these facilities may not all be available everywhere in the State, it is true to say that at last one of them is available at any given place as shown below:

Railways.—Trains coming from Lagos enter the State at Jebba, after crossing the main bridge on the Niger. From there right through Mokwa, Zungeru, Minna to Sarkin Pawa station the rail line is within the State. The same line goes to Kaduna and elsewhere in the North and to parts of the Eastern States. From Zaria there is a train service to Gusau and Kaura-Namoda in the north-east corner of the State. Also, there is another train service from Minna to Baro on the bank of the river Niger.

Road Transport.—The great north road from Lagos to Kano and Maiduguri passes through this State. Like the rail line, you enter the State immediately you pass the bridge on the River Niger at Jebba from the South. The road, a very good one by any standard—straight, wide and tarred—goes through Mokwa and either Kontagora or Bida to Kaduna, Zaria. It enters the State again after Funtua in the North-Central State to Gusau and Sokoto or through Gusau and Kaura Namoda and on to Niger Republic through Jibiya.

From Mokwa, there is another very good road to Kainji dam. There is an all season road from Bida, through Agaie, Lapai, Abuja to Keffi, Jos or Makurdi in Benue-Plateau State. Another goes from Abuja to Koton-Karfe in Kwara State. Also from Bida there is tarred road to Zungeru, Tegina and Kaduna. From Minna there is an all season road to Kuta and Shiroro where there is a beautiful natural waterfall which has been earmarked for damming after Kainji and Jebba. From Zungeru there is a tarred road to Minna.

At Kontagora there are two all season roads to the northern parts of the State. One goes to Yawuri, Jega and to Sokoto. From Jega there is another road leading to Birnin Kebbi, Argungu and to Sokoto.

This other road is all tarred. Another road from Kontagora goes north to Rijau, Zuru and beautiful Zamfara Valley to Gumi and then either to Main-Inchi to join Gusau-Sokoto road or to Jega to join Jega-Sokoto road. From Sokoto there is a road to Niger Republic. Places like Wurno and Gwadabawa are on this route. There is another road to the Republic of Niger from Birnin Kebbi through Kamba.

River Transport.—Boats and canoes ply the Niger from Burutu, through Onitsha, Lokoja to Baro and to Jebba. The main ports of call on this route, which are in or near this State, are Koton-Karfe, Dere, Baro, Katcha, Merugi and Raba.

Dere is the first port of call in this State. It is on the confluence of river Gurara and the Niger. Canoes and some of the smaller boats go up the river Gurara to Girinya and Yewuni to carry export produce from southern parts of Abuja and Lapai emirates.

Up river from Onitsha, Baro is the main port of call on the River Niger in this State. It is also a train terminal from Minna. Some export crops are brought here by train from the far north for shipment to Burutu in boats belonging to commercial interests.

There is considerable river transport up and down River Kaduna which enters the Niger at Muregi, headquarters of Kede district in Bida emirate. The town is facing Pategi which is on the opposite side of the Niger in Kwara State. This is where the famous colourful regatta is held jointly by Nupes living and working along the Niger in the two States—North-Western and Kwara.

Up the river from Muregi towards Jebba is Raba which is another port of call. There is a motor road from Raba to Mokwa. After Jebba there is also river transport mostly by canoe, (because of rapids), to Yelwa in Yawuri emirate and further north to Illo in Gwardu emirate and then to Gaya in Niger Republic. It is hoped that the construction of Kainji Dam will, when completed, facilitate a more flourishing inland water transport service as the River Niger will then be more navigable and capable of supporting bigger boats.

Air Transport.—There were air services between Kaduna, Kano, Gusau and Sokoto operated by the Nigeria Airways Corporation. These services have been suspended since the beginning of the Nigerian crisis. It is hoped that they will be resumed after the crisis. There are also air strips at Bida, Minna, Kontagora, Zuru, Yawuri and Birnin Kebbi.



One of the many mixed farmers in the State. Agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

(i) *Agricultural Resources.*—Agriculture is the main revenue earner of the North-Western State. It is therefore not surprising that about 80 per cent of the active adult population in the State are engaged in farming of one kind or another. Indeed, any future planned development of the State will depend for a large part of its success on increased agricultural production.

The main export crops of the State are groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, soya-beans, sheanuts, palm-oil and palm-kernel. Also, the State is self-sufficient in all the essential local foodstuff, large quantities of which are even exported annually to the other parts of the Federation. Among the various foodstuff produced in the State are rice, guinea-corn, millet, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, cow-peas, yams and coco-yams, onions and fruits such as banana, mango and pawpaw. Wheat is also produced in Sokoto Province of the State.

All agricultural projects which were initiated by the government of the former Northern Nigeria in this State will be pursued with vigour. One of these is the Sokoto-Rima Valley scheme which is a joint venture between the government and the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.

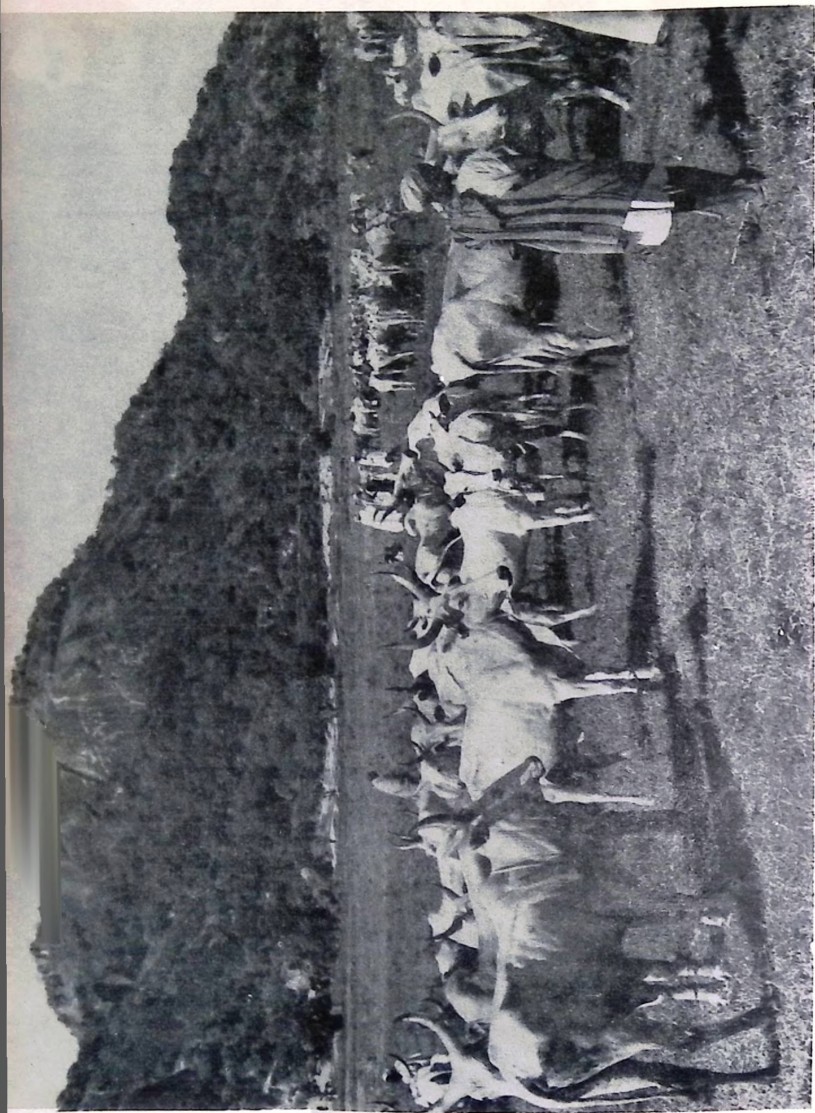
The Sokoto-Rima valley survey which began in 1962 substantially reached the end of its first phase with the withdrawal of the main survey team to Rome at the close of December 1967. This team is now preparing the final feasibility reports on the soils hydrology and engineering aspects of the investigations. These investigations have covered dam sites at some nine locations in Sokoto and Rima valleys and also include upland areas as well as semi-detailed soil surveys of the valley lands.

Two development areas have been identified at Talata Mafara and Sinkafi. Of these Talata Mafara has been given full detailed survey as the first priority development and arising from this survey it has been proposed that the area should be developed with a two stage dam at Bakalori on the Sokoto river; this would involve a total height of 135 feet with a first stage of 100 feet. From the dam, land would be developed for irrigation in four stages up to a total of 70,000 acres. At a later stage in the survey, an additional study was made of the possibility of a smaller pilot stage of 3,000 acres within the area not using the water of the Sokoto river but of a tributary—the River Boko which flows through Talata Mafara.

Already, irrigation is being used to a great advantage in Sokoto emirate. A total of about 1,000 acres of land around Wurno, Tungan Tudu, etc., are being irrigated for wheat and rice.

(ii) *Animal Resources.*—The animal resources of the State consist in the main of cattle, sheep and goats. It will not be out of place to state here that it is largely from the goats in Sokoto area that the world-famous 'Morocco' leather is obtained. The State is also rich in such domestic animals as horses, donkeys, chicken, ducks, guinea-fowls and, in some places, ostriches. Camels are also found in the Northern parts of the State.

(iii) *Mineral Resources.*—The State is blessed with gold deposits. These are located in various place in the State. They are at places like Maru and Anka in Sokoto Province and areas around Tungan Kaura (Captain Tailor), Beni and Erena in Minna division of Niger Province. Taku Shara and Burum in Abuja division are well known for their tin and columbite. And recently a sizeable deposit of marble has been discovered there. Deposits of lime stone are



A herd of Fulani cattle grazing at the foot of a range of hills—a familiar sight in the State.

also found there as well as at Doko in Bida Emirate. The lime stone gypsum deposits in Sokoto which feed the Kalambaina Cement Factory at Sokoto are among the largest in the Federation.

LAW AND ORDER

The Judicial System.—When Nigeria became independent on the 1st of October, 1960, the then Northern Nigeria including, the North-Western State, inherited two systems of courts. One system was based on English court arrangements with Magistrates and High Courts administering, in the main, the statute laws of the Region. The other was the Native Court system. Of course, the appellate division of the High Court sat over appeals from the Native Courts which, in those days, administered largely Islamic and/or customary laws.

After independence, the two systems were retained although the distinct character of each was made less clear since both types of courts were given a wider and wider group of written laws to administer jointly. The different criminal laws which had existed until that time were abolished and replaced by a single Penal Code which all courts now apply. A further development was also introduced in all the Native Courts system of the then Northern Nigeria, in 1960. This was the establishment of the Provincial Courts. Later in 1963 and 1965, the second of that Government Native Court system was started. These are the Area Courts.

With the division of Northern Nigeria into six States in 1967, the North-Western State, in turn, took over the existing judicial systems. A High Court of the State with a permanent High Court Judge based at Sokoto has been established. There are two magistrate courts with resident magistrates based at Minna and Gusau for Niger and Sokoto Provinces respectively. There are also two provincial courts and many Area courts of grades 1, 2, and 3.

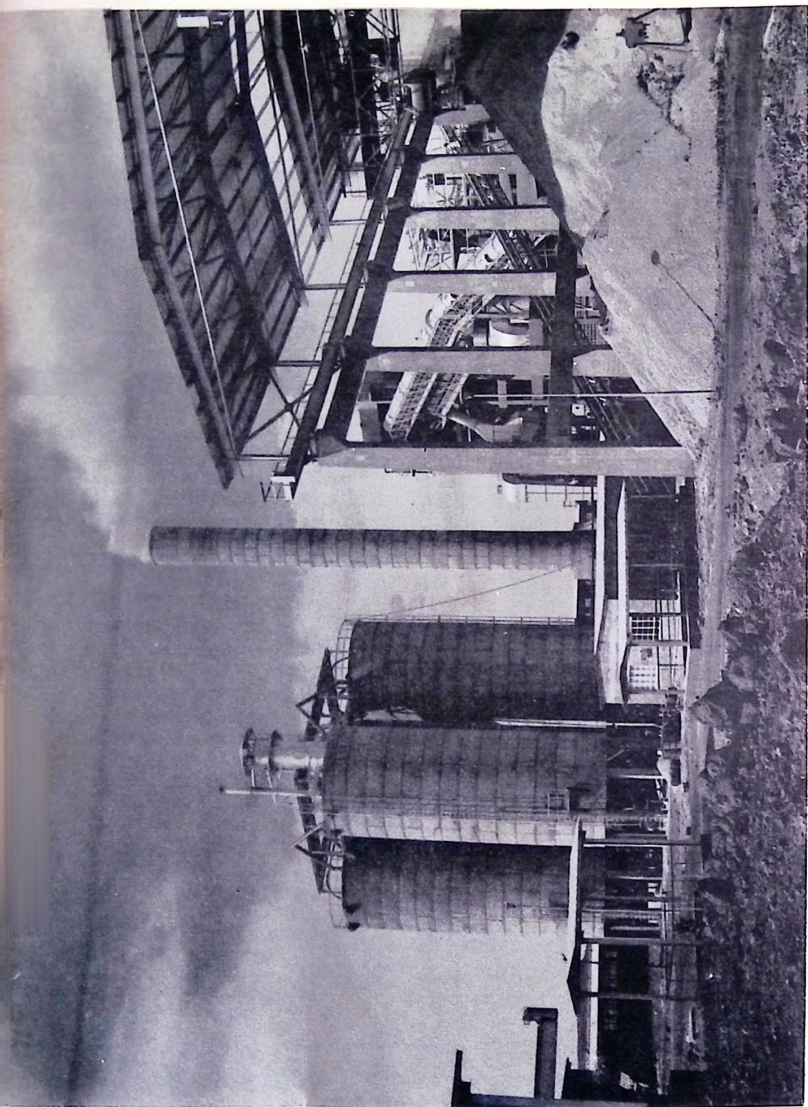
As in all other States in the former Northern Nigeria, more than 90 per cent of all the cases tried in the State are handled by Area Courts, formerly called Native Courts. These courts are under the expert supervision of government appointed Area Court Inspectors. There are two of these inspectors in the State.

Police and Prison.—There are two types of police forces in the State. They are the Nigeria Police Force and the Native Authority Police Force. The former is under the Federal Government while the other belongs to the various Native Authorities in the State. There are two main Nigeria Police detachments in the State stationed at Sokoto and Minna respectively. A small detachment is stationed in each divisional headquarters in the State. The Native Authority Police Force are now under the operational control of the Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police.

Each divisional headquarters in the State has a well organised prison yard.

INDUSTRIES AND LOCAL CRAFTS

Sokoto Cement Factory.—This factory is sited at Kalambaina, about five miles west of Sokoto town. It is a joint venture between the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation and the West German Company of Ferrostaal A.G. of Essen with an authorised capital of £1,600,000.



Soboto Cement Factory.

The construction of the factory was completed in 1965 and after many trials on local materials, production was started. There are about 216 Nigerians and 14 expatriates employed there. The factory produces about 500 tons of cement a month at this initial period.

Zamfara Textile Industries Limited.—The project is also a joint venture between Northern Nigeria Development Corporation, Northern Nigeria Investments Limited, Nigeria Industrial Development Bank and Marina Investments Limited with initial capital of £1,025,000. The Company was formed in 1963 and its factory was officially opened for production in June, 1965. The factory produced grey baft among other things. Over 6,500,000 yards of cloth is produced there annually.

Minna Piggery Farm Limited.—This business is a joint project between the United African Company and the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation with an authorised capital of £50,000.

The business of the company is the rearing and selling of pigs in Nigeria and the farm has a stock of 6,000 pigs.

Northern Garage (Gusau) Limited.—This company is situated at Gusau and has an authorised capital of £20,000 plus a loan capital of £35,000. The main business of this company is the general repairs and servicing of all popular vehicles which are used in or around Gusau in Sokoto Province.

The company also sells spare parts and intends to take over sub-agency of several makes of vehicles.

LOCAL CRAFTS

This State is world famous for its beautiful handicrafts and arts. These range from locally woven cloths of different patterns from which gowns and other clothing are made, to the unique Nupe glass works as well as silver, copper, brass and aluminium works. All these are produced by patient craftsmen manually. The products of these craftsmen consist of richly decorated trays, spoons, knives, ash-trays, and bowls. They make horse bridles and stirrups. Also, miniature animals and birds made from solid copper, brass or aluminium as well as doll dancers are produced by them. All these articles could be easily purchased at reasonable prices in the market, co-operative stores or directly from the makers at Bida.

(i) *Glass Work.*—The glass workers at Bida who are said to have migrated from Egypt over two centuries ago, claim that the only one area in the whole of West Africa at which their art could be carried out is at Bida town. They believe that this particular industry cannot be undertaken any where else even by they themselves.

They produce richly coloured glass bangles and miniature glass snakes of different colours. They also make necklaces from broken glasses.

Mats and Hats.—Sokoto is famous for the best native hats (*Malfa*) in the State. These are made from the leaves of date palms. Mats, straw-plates are also made from the same materials. Horse saddles and their bands fittings are being made in Sokoto and Bida for centuries.



Mallama Ladi Kwali, the celebrated Abuja potter.

As far back as 1925, a craftsman from Bida by name Mallam Ndagi Kutigi was sent to the British Empire Arts Exhibition in London to demonstrate African arts and culture and his entries in the exhibitions won Bida 1st class certificate and medals.

Leather Works and Tannery.—For centuries, the people of this State have been engaged in all classes of leather works. These include supplying water containers and water buckets made of sheep and goat skins for carrying and drawing water. They also make horse harnesses from the same material. In olden days shields were made from thick skins of cows, buffaloes and camels. Satchels and wallets are made of light skins. Today there is a big tannery and leather works, factory in Sokoto town.

Mud buildings.—Travellers throughout this State would see very conspicuously, remains of ancient mosques and dwelling houses built by the local builders in the Eastern pattern, with clay, lime and mud mixed together to ensure durability. Nupe builders of this type come so famous once that they were invited to various places to construct important buildings.

Oil Processing.—For centuries oils from local oil-yielding fruits like palm kernels and shea-nuts are being processed by the people in simple way of boiling the nuts, crushing them and filtering the soils out. Groundnut oil is also locally processed in this State.

Wood Work.—From local woods, wood workers of this State make canoes, doors, mortar pestles, eating bowls and stools.

In some parts of the State where there are pockets of forests, good timbers are produced like Iroko and Pladaci and several white woods for supplying planks for roofing and house hold furniture. Some of the doors, doorposts, stools and mortars produced carry interesting and artistic designs and patterns.

Pottery Training Centre, Abuja.—The centre was opened in 1951 by the then department of Commerce and Industries. It is now under the department of Trade and Industry.

Situated in Niger Province, Abuja was chosen for this pioneer pottery after intensive research throughout Northern Nigeria by Mr Michael Cardew, an English potter who was then employed as a Senior Pottery Officer. He chose Abuja for many reasons. Apart from the town's age long traditional association with pottery, potter's clay existed in the area and minerals for glazing were within reach. There was abundant water all the year round, and, there was an almost unlimited supply of firewood for kiln fuel in the neighbourhood.

The chief products are: glazed stoneware—teapots, coffee pots, cups and saucers (three sizes), plates (three sizes), bowls, beer mugs (two types), jugs of various sizes, tumblers or beakers, oil jars with screw stoppers, cruets and sugar casters with screw caps, casseroles, ashtrays, flower vessels and traditional water jars. Unglazed terracotta-water coolers, large water coolers with tap and screw stopper, prayer bottles, ink pots for use in koranic schools, flower pots and poultry fountains.

Pottery made at Abuja has been exhibited in London (Berkley Galleries) in 1958, 1959 and 1962; in Paris (Glerie La Borne) in 1962 and in New York (Harmon Foundation Permanent collection). The following museums have examples of the work—London: Victoria and Albert Museum; Rotterdam: Boyans Museum; York: The Milner White collection; Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Six pieces of Abuja pottery were presented by Nigeria in 1963 to the headquarters building of the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva, Switzerland.

Malama Ladi Kwali, M.B.E., M.F.R., who is the pottery instructress at the centre has demonstrated traditional Nigerian methods and designs in Britain (1962) and in Germany (1963). Before enrolling at the centre in 1954, she was a traditional potter in her native village about fifty miles from Abuja. Now her work is well known throughout the world.

From time to time short courses have been organised for teachers, covering a limited range of pottery making. Occasionally, students from abroad join the centre for periods of up to one year. Students have come from far afield as New Zealand, Britain, Uganda and Ghana.

Tobacco Leaf Production Scheme.—The Nigeria Tobacco Company has established a very extensive tobacco leaf production in this State since 1949. After several years of trials on different localities throughout the whole State, the Company has finally settled down for large scale tobacco production on the fadama Valleys of the Rima River and its tributaries and Sinkafi area where the soil is more fertile than in the upland areas.

Sokoto Province alone produces about 70 per cent of the total annual crop yield of tobacco leaf. In 1965, the crop was over 11,000,000 lbs. far more than the annual requirements of the manufacturers and a good quantity had to be saved and stored.

To avoid over supply, the annual requirements have been regulated to allow for the use of the stored surplus. This arrangement will continue up to 1970 when production might be stepped up depending, of course, on the rise in the consumption of the manufactured products. At present there is no outside market for the Nigeria tobacco leaf as the quality could not complete with the present world standard. In the primary stage, seeds and seedlings were supplied to the farmers but after a period of training, the farmers raise their own seeds and seedlings. All attempts to raise tobacco leaf in large quantities in Niger Province has met with initial failure. It is only at few areas around Abuja and Minna that some production is now going on.

With the co-operation of the Co-operatives and Master Farmers, the Nigerian Tobacco Company is now relieved of the burden of direct buying from the farmers. It is noticeable that this tobacco leaf industry has gone a long way to improving the earning capacities of the producers and of the general economy of the whole State.

It is hoped that a sub-manufactory would be established within the State to give employment to the sons of the producers.

SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) EDUCATION

Primary Education.—In 1967, primary education in the State was provided in 349 Local Education Authorities and seven Voluntary Agency Schools. The total enrolment was 51,377.

This level of education is run by six single Education Authorities and two joint Local Education Authorities as well as one Native Authority and two Voluntary Agencies. The six single Local Education Authorities are Sokoto, Yawuri, Argungu, Gwandu, Kontagora and Abuja. The two joint Education Authorities are (1) Bida/Agai/Lapai and (2) Minna/Kagara. The Native Authority is Zuru and the two Voluntary Agencies are Roman Catholic Mission and United Missionary Society who are both in Zuru Native Authority Areas, which is in the process of establishing Local Education Authority. Local Education Authorities have taken over Voluntary Agency Schools in their respective areas.

Each Local Education Authority has an Education Committee which includes representatives of Native Authorities, Voluntary Agencies and Teachers' Organisation and which virtually performs the business of the Authority as laid down in the 1962 Education Law of the former Northern Nigeria which is still in force in this State.

Primary schools are financed from Native Authority and Voluntary Agency funds, school fees and grants awarded by the government. Grants from the government are of two kinds. One is capital grant for school buildings. This grant includes cost of new buildings, furniture and equipment.

The second type of grant is for recurrent expenditure for teachers' salaries in grant aided schools. Schools qualify for this grant if they meet the minimum requirements of the education law with regards to staffing, enrolment, building and equipment and also after inspection and approval by the Provincial Inspector of Education.

In areas of Local Education Authority recurrent grant towards primary education is paid for the schools that qualify for it in the form of a capitation grant based upon pupils enrolment.

Teacher Training Centres.—Teacher Training Colleges are run by government, Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies. There are ten Teacher Training Colleges in this State. Six for government, three Voluntary Agencies and one Native Authority. With the exception of the one for Native Authority which at present trains teachers up to grade three level, all the other colleges now train grade two teachers only. Entry to these colleges are from Primary class seven for five-years course and West African School Certificate for two-years duration. One Government College in Minna trains Grades I rural science teachers. This is a two-year course for teachers who already possess grade two certificates. Teachers wishing to take courses leading to Nigeria Certificate in Education go to Zaria or Kano Advanced Teachers' College.

Secondary Education.—Secondary Grammar Schools are run by the government, Voluntary Agencies and the Community. There are eleven secondary schools offering West African School Certificate and Higher School Certificate in this State.

Technical and Commercial Education.—There are two craft schools offering pre-vocational courses and preparing students for entry to courses leading to City and Guilds certificates in Technical Training Schools in other Northern States. There is no technical school in the State.

Community Education.—Community Schools are not new in this State. There are a number of primary schools built by the community, but the most spectacular development in recent years took place in Sokoto Province. There, thousands of pounds have been collected



A typical scene at an Argungu Fishing Festival—an annual event.



The biggest catch at 1968 Argungu Fishing Festival (weighing 115 lbs) being presented to Brigadier David Ejnor, second from right, by the Emir of Argungu, Alhaji Muhammadu Mera (third from left).

for developing both primary and secondary education. Last year a College was opened in Sokoto in January with two classes of thirty-six pupils each. This college is running a secondary grammar and commercial courses. It is called Ahmadu Bello Academy.

Adult Education.—Native Authorities organise adult classes in the districts and villages through Adult Literacy Organisers. Instructions are given by part-time instructors and grants from government are awarded for both staff and classes.

Medical and Health.—There are ten hospitals in the State. Seven of these are government hospitals and three are owned by Voluntary Agencies. The seven government hospitals are at: Sokoto, with 203 beds, Birnin Kebbi 106 beds, Gusau 120 beds, Gumi 60 beds (a new hospital which has recently been completed), Bida 126 beds, Minna 108 beds and Abuja 60 beds (another new hospital which has recently been completed). The three Voluntary Agency hospitals are: Tungan Magajiyia United Missionary Society hospital with 88 beds, Kontagora Baptist Hospital, 100 beds and one at Yelwa.

There are a number of dispensaries, maternity centres and Rural Health centres run by Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies. There is a dental centre in Sokoto, a government Rural Health centre in Argungu and a Flying Doctor Service is based in Gusau.

The World Health Organisation Malaria Control Eradication centre continues to use the campaign for training techniques. Huts are sprayed with insecticides at an interval of six months. The whole operation and campaign is receiving the co-operation of Gwandu, Argungu and Sokoto Native Authorities in whose areas the campaign is being concentrated.

Simulium Control Unit.—This is mainly confined to Abuja emirate and a survey shows a great reduction over the previous years in fly density.

A Sleeping Sickness service unit is stationed in Minna and the Unit is sparing no effort at completely eradicating tsetse fly.

There are now five medical areas for the administration of medical and health services in the State. These are at Gusau, Sokoto, Birnin Kebbi, Bida and Minna.

Social Welfare.—In the field of Social Welfare, this State has achieved a lot as a result of joint efforts by the Native Authorities on the one hand and the former Northern Nigeria Government on the other. There are now at least three remand homes in the State: one is at Bida, two in Sokoto and there is also a reformatory school at Bungudu in Sokoto Province. The latter caters for the rehabilitation and education of delinquent juveniles. It provides useful training in woodwork, building, tailoring and farming to the inmates. Almost every year, young boys who were once bad are turned out as good citizens. They consequently take to various jobs and settle down to useful life. Children and young persons from all parts of the Northern States were admitted into the school.

There are two stadiums in the State. There is one at Minna and another, Giginya Memorial Stadium, in Sokoto.

Youth work has been one of the most important aspects of social work in the State so far. There are many youth clubs in the State. The club activities consist, mainly, of the games of football, hockey, polo and fives.

For the care of lunatics, the State has two mental asylums at Sokoto and Bida.

Young farmers Club are formed everywhere in this State. Graduates of the Farm Institutes in the State have been enthusiastically helping in the formation of such clubs in the western and eastern parts of Sokoto Province.

Co-operatives.—There are at least five Co-operative Unions which are of economic significance to the farmers in the State. Three of them are in Niger Province based at Abuja, Bida and Kontagora. The one at Abuja has forty-seven primary societies affiliated to it. It operates marketing shops and timber. The one at Bida has 112 primary societies affiliated to it, and the one in Kontagora is affiliated to by forty primary societies.

In Sokoto Province, there are two Co-operative Unions with a total of 272 affiliated primary societies and total membership of 20,000. One serves Zamfara area and the other serves western Sokoto, Argungu, Gwandu and Yawuri Native Authorities areas. Both unions serve as licenced buying agents for groundnuts and cotton for Northern States Marketing Company. In 1966 they purchased cotton and groundnut worth £13,000. Apart from these products, they also supplied tobacco leaf to the Nigeria Tobacco Company worth £108,919. Experiment is underway in the marketing of foodstuffs—millet and guinea-corn—on a very small scale and it is hoped that with success in this direction, expansion will gradually follow.

Community Development.—With the establishment of the Ministry of Community Development in 1964 by the former Government of Northern Nigeria, the spirit of communal efforts has been very much encouraged. It tremendously helped in meeting the development needs of the community both in Sokoto and Niger Provinces. Self-help activities have been cleverly encouraged by the former government by organising an annual competition between the 13 provinces of the former Northern Nigeria. In this competition records of projects carried out by communal efforts over a year in each of the provinces are compared and marks awarded. In last year's competition, Sokoto province achieved second position behind Ilorin province, but this year Sokoto province came first. Herewith below are some details of the achievement of Sokoto province in this field:

Realising that it is lagging behind other provinces in the field of education, Sokoto province embarked on a gigantic scheme, in order to improve the education standard of the people and also to meet its manpower needs. This was started in December, 1965, and up to September, 1967, a total of £150,704 was collected through self-help activities throughout the province. It is too early to elaborate on this scheme, but so far out of this programme, Ahmadu Bello Academy has been opened with students from all over the province.

Sokoto emirate has a record of having built 52 Islamiya primary schools at a total cost of £77,562; 168 Arabic classes at £33,600; over 1,400 miles of roads in rural areas; eighty mosques, ten dams; twenty village markets; seventeen Rural Guest Houses and over 106,000 trees were planted. Estimated total cost of these projects carried out through communal efforts was well over £210,000

Gwandu Division's achievement is equally remarkable. It has built 38 Islamiya primary schools at a total cost of £4,560; two Native Court Chambers at £400; 18 Arabic classes for £1,800; 240 Community centres for £22,050; a total of 285 miles of roads, including 85 miles



Gurara falls near Abuja.

all season roads constructed at £16,250 provides communication facilities to the southern part of the emirate. A permanent class-room was also constructed in Koko district at a cost of £576-7s-6d.

Argungu division too has covered a significant ground in self-help. Three dispensaries and leprosy clinics have been constructed, costing £1,150. Road construction for £6,350 and drainage in Argungu town worth £1,200 were also made. Adult education and Community Centres, market stalls worth £3,190 have been built. In all, projects worth £15,740 have been completed.

Yauri Emirate has also undertaken a number of self-help projects ranging from the construction of dams, adult education classes and roads to clinics all worth £3,860.

In Niger Province, the people are also keen on community development. They built schools, dispensaries, mosques and roads.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE STATE

There are things of varying interests to see in this State. They range from historic places and ruins of ancient cities, sites of famous battle grounds to archeological finds and museums. Below are lists of the things from area to area:

Sokoto town and around.—The tomb of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio (Hubare), the great Religious reformer of the nineteenth century and founder of the Fulani Empire.

Shehu Usman's mosque and that of his son and successor, Sultan Bello are also in Sokoto.

There is a museum kept by the Native Authority in which historic objects are kept.

A library named after Shehu Abdullahi, a great scholar and brother of Shehu Dan Fodio and situated in Sokoto bears testimony to his sense of history and literary ability. The library stocks books written by him as well as other interesting books.

Sultan Bello, son of Shehu Usman's tomb is at Wurno, 30 miles North East of Sokoto.

Raba, the home town of the late Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto and former Premier of the former Northern Nigeria is 20 miles North-West of Sokoto town.

Near Gwadabawa on the Sokoto-Niger Republic road is Degel, the home of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio's father. Shehu Dan Fodio moved to this place in 1801 when Nafata, King of Gobir made it difficult for him to spread Islam.

Gudu is north-west of Sokoto near Tangaza. This is the place where Shehu made his famous Hijjira flight when Yunfa tried to kill him at Degel. It was there also that Shehu was proclaimed 'Amir Al-Mumini' Commander of the faithful, "*Sarkin Musulmi*"—(a title which has been retained by all Sultan's of Sokoto to this date) by his followers.

Tapkin Kwato.—This is about 20 miles North of Gwadabawa. It was there that the Fulani under Shehu Usman Dan Fodio fought a decisive battle against Yunfa, King of Gobir in which Yunfa suffered heavy losses. It was after this battle that Shehu gave flags to 14 of his generals to go out and spread Islam in all parts of Nigeria.

Surame.—This is the town built by Kanta, founder of Argungu Emirate in the sixteenth century. The ruins can still be seen.

Gungu is another town built by Kanta for his wife. It is south-east of Surame. The ruins of this ancient town can also be seen.

Argungu and surrounding country.—Annual Fishing Festival: This is held yearly between February and March. Fishermen with their gourds and nets display their skill in a most fascinating way and fish of all sizes and types are caught. The festival attracts a large gathering from far and wide. This year's festival which was held on February 24, 1968 was watched among many other distinguished visitors, by five State Governors—Superintendent Usman Faruk, North-Western; Lieutenant-Commander Dietti-Spiff, Rivers; Deputy Commissioner Audu Bako, Kano; Colonel Musa Usman, North-Eastern; and Lieutenant-Colonel David Bamigboye, Kwara. Also present at the ceremony was Brigadier David Ejoor, Director of the Military Trainings who was presented with the biggest catch which weighed 115 lbs.

There is also a museum which belongs to the Argungu Native Authority. Here ancient treasures of the town are kept.

Bird enthusiasts can visit Argungu between December and January and from May to June as birds of all types abound Argungu marshes around these periods just before the rains.

Gusau and surrounding country.—Yandoto Daji is about nineteen miles from Gusau on Gusau-Funtua road. This place is of historic significance. Yandoto whose ruins are still visible, was not only the name of a town but also the title of the ruler of Chafe-Kotorkoshi-Kogo region, now the district head of Chafe. It is claimed that it was there that eastern-scholars used to go for further education from all over the western Sudan during the pre-Fulani days. It was also from Yandoto that one Korau went to Katsina and killed Sanau, King of Katsina, in wrestling contest and established a new dynasty.

Gwandu Emirate.—At Kalgo, ten miles on Birnin-Kebbi-Jega road there are dye pits and Kalgo is reputed to have the best indigo in the province. At Bakura, there is the biggest inland lake in the State—an ideal place for picnic and fishing.

Kontagora Area.—Between Kontagora and Mokwa, some eighty miles of savannah and sparsely populated area, roam the biggest games in the country. These range from elephants to lions, bush cows, antelopes, etc. Hunting is allowed in the area.

Karissa in Suru Area.—Karissa in Sakaba district of Zuru area is the oldest Dakarkari settlement. Its ruins can still be seen and the sword of Kisra (founder of the area) is still being kept by the people who are ready to show it to visitors.

Yawuri Emirate.—The ruins of the old town of Birnin Yawuri which is about five miles in circumference with its huge walls can be seen.

Jebba Island.—The chain and the bronze statue which were brought there by Tsoede, the founder of pre-Fulani Nupe dynasty, are still being kept there. Also there is the Mungo Park Memorial.

Bida Town.—Here visitors can see the glass workers; wood carvers; silver, brass and solid copper and aluminium workers at work. Rafia workers who made beautiful mats and hats can also be seen. There are many souvenir shops around and prices are reasonable.

Minna Area.—About fifty miles north of Minna on Kuta road is Shiroro gorge and water falls.

Abuja and surrounding country.—Twenty-two miles from Abuja on Abuja-Minna road is Gurara falls and eight miles north of Abuja is Tafa falls. Mayanka falls is inside Abuja town itself. Also, five miles from Abuja on Abuja-Keffi road is a huge granite rock which looks like a kneeling elephant. There is also the Dawaki rock with a swimming pool. In Abuja there is a souvenir shop for pottery.

LODGING FACILITIES IN OUR STATE

Below are details of Catering rest houses in this State. Catering Rest Houses are often fully booked, thus intending visitors to where the facility is provided are advised to make advance bookings. At least two weeks' notice will suffice. Application for accommodation should be made to: the Supervisor, Catering Rest House, followed by the name of the town. The telegraphic address is 'RESTOTEL' followed by the name of the town, with the exception of ABUJA, ACCOMMODATION AND RESTAURANT which is a private Hotel and where application should be made to the Manager.

Details of 'BUSH' rest houses are also given with the list of Native Authority district. Touring equipment is necessary for staying at a Bush Rest House. Application should be made to the District Officer of the Division. Charges are nominal.

CATERING REST HOUSES

<i>Province</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>No. of Rooms or Chalets</i>	<i>Notes on Reservation</i>
NIGER	The Abuja Accommodation Restaurant and Bar	—	3 Double 2 Single	Manager
	Bida	Bida 25	4 Double 2 Single	Supervisor
	Kontagora	Kontagora 7	8 Double 8 Single	Supervisor
	Minna	Minna 346	8 Double 4 Single	Supervisor
SOKOTO	Gusau	Gusau 226	6 Double 6 Single	Supervisor
	Sokoto	Sokoto 31	6 Double 4 Single	Supervisor

PRESENT CHARGES

<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Abuja</i>	<i>Bida</i>	<i>Kontagora</i>	<i>Minna</i>	<i>Gusau</i>	<i>Sokoto</i>
	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
Single ...	30 0	38 6	38 6	38 6	38 6	38 6
Double ...	45 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0	77 0
Breakfast ...	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
Lunch ...	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
Dinner ...	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6

*Tea and other charges not included.

NATIVE AUTHORITY DISTRICTS

BUSH REST HOUSES

<i>Province</i>						<i>Native Authorities</i>				<i>Location</i>
NIGER	...	...	...	...	...	Abuja	...	...	...	Abuja
										Kwali
						Agaie	...	...	...	Agaie
										Baro
						Bida	...	...	...	Bida Town
										Jima Doko
										Katcha
										Kutigi
										Lemu
										Mokwa
										Muregi
						Gwari	...	...	...	Kuta
										Gawun
									Minna	
					Kamuku	...	...	...	Kagara	
									Tegina	
					Kontagora	...	...	...	Auna	
									Kontagora	
									Rijau	
									Dukku	
									Ibeto	
									Kakihun	
					Lapai	...	...	...	Lapai	
									Ebbo	
SOKOTO	...	...	...	...	...	Argungu	...	...	...	Argungu
										Augi
										Gulma
										Bui Lama
										Yeldu
										Kangiwa
						Gwandu	...	...	...	Aliero
										Bagado
										Besse
										B/Jebbu
										Bunza
										Dakin Gari
										Giro
										Gwandu
										Illo
									Jega	
									Kalgo	
									Ka'oje	

NATIVE AUTHORITY DISTRICTS

BUSH REST HOUSES

<i>Province</i>	<i>Native Authorities</i>	<i>Location</i>
SOKOTO— <i>continued</i>	... .. Gwandu	Koko Zagga Suru
	Sokoto	Anka Bakura Binji Bodinga Bukkuyum Bungudu Dingyadi Dange Dogon Daji Gada Goronyo Gummi Gusau Isa Jabo K/Namoda Kebbe Kotorkoshi Kware Maradun Maru Moriki Raba Sabon Birni Silame

POSTAL FACILITIES AND TELECOMMUNICATION OF THE STATE

(a) *Postal Facilities*.—There are post offices in the following towns in the North-Western State: Sokoto, Gusau, Kaura Namoda, Birnin-Kebbi, Yelwa, Kontagora, Zuru, Bida, Zungeru, Baro, Abuja and Minna.

There also postal agencies scattered all over the State.

(b) *Telecommunication*.—Telephone service is available for local and truck calls in these towns: Minna, Abuja, Bida, Zungeru, Kontagora, Yelwa, Sokoto, Gusau, Talata Mafara, Birnin Kebbi, Argungu and Kaura Namoda.

(c) *Banking Facilities*.—Banking facilities are available in the following towns: Sokoto, Gusau, Minna, Kontagora, Bida and Birnin Kebbi.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION RETURNS, 1966-67

<i>Province</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Camels</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
NIGER	160,772	61,655	93,277	39	10,323
SOKOTO	618,430	341,322	1,114,711	3,754	—
TOTAL	779,202	402,977	1,207,988	3,793	10,323

NORTH-WESTERN STATE: EXPORT CROPS (IN TONS)

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	<i>Remarks</i>
GROUNDNUT ...	104,499	93,966	93,467	114,007	135,304	—
COTTON	41,867	33,200	28,779	37,125	33,718	—
PALM PRODUCE ...	—	477	385	323	47	—
GRAND TOTAL	146,366	127,643	119,631	151,455	169,069	—

PRESENT LAND USE, RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

<i>Crop Groups</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Total Production in Tons</i>	<i>Local Consumption and Waste</i>	<i>Surplus (Tons)</i>	<i>Value of Surplus £</i>
GRAINS	4,631	1,432,000	1,365,000	58,000	1,805,000
ROOTS	386	862,000	829,000	3,300	1,132,000
OIL SEEDS ...	605	192,000	72,000	120,000	4,920,000
FIARES	289	49,000	9,000	40,000	1,680,000
LEGUMES	1,553	157,000	146,000	11,000	505,000
OTHERS	123	—	—	—	236,000
	7,567	Net Surplus			10,278,000

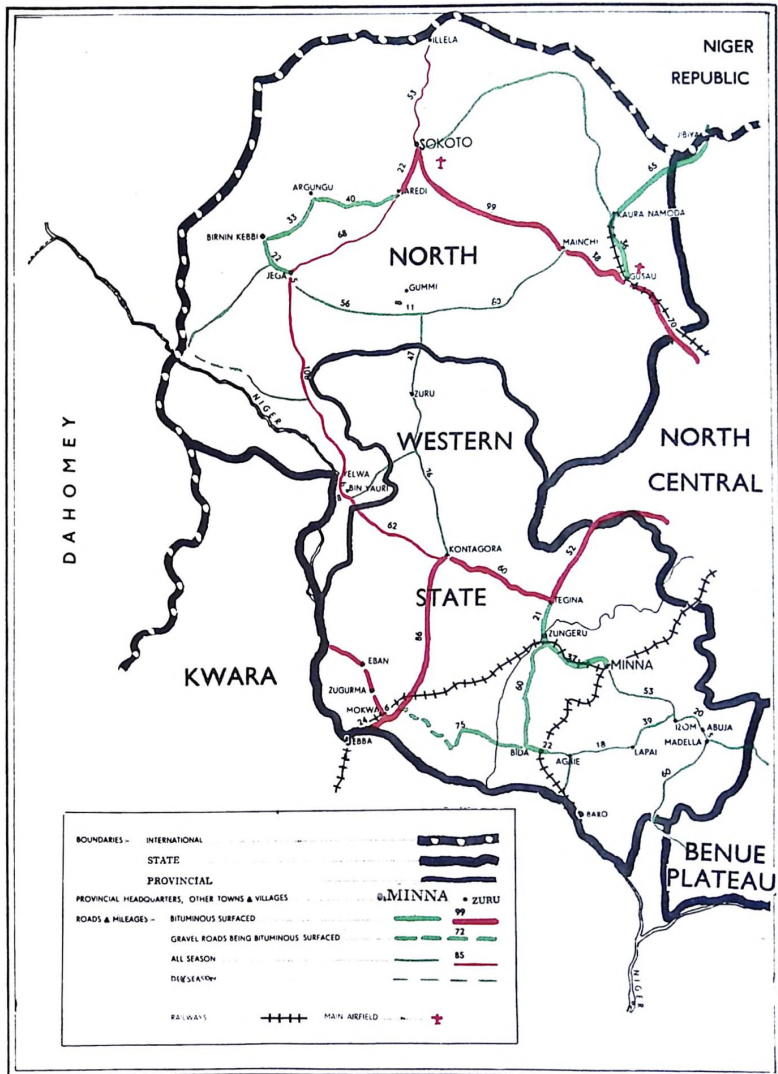
VALUES OF TOBACCO PURCHASES—SOKOTO PROVINCE

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Eastern Sokoto	£ 172,000	£ 314,000	£ 161,881	£ 168,698
Western Sokoto	113,000	300,000	181,609	59,178
Total, Sokoto Province	285,000	614,000	343,490	227,876

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLMENT, 1967

<i>Type of School and Province</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	356	36,190	15,187	51,377
Secondary	10	1,560	222	1,782
Teachers' Colleges	8	1,979	103	2,082
Craft School	2	334	—	334
Private/Comm.	2	102	—	102
Grand Totals	368	40,165	15,512	55,677

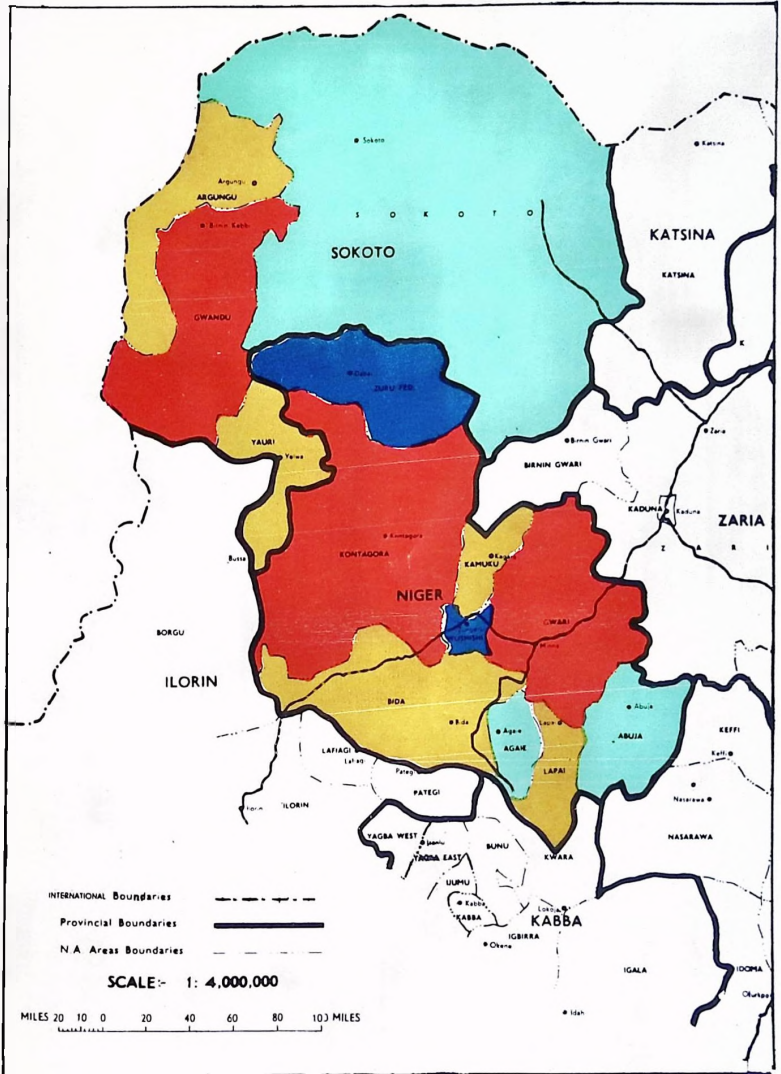
NORTH WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA COMMUNICATIONS



SCALE 1 : 4 000 000 OR 1 INCH TO 63.13 MILES

MILES 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

NORTH WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA NATIVE AUTHORITY AREAS



PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, KADUNA

1968