

AAFIN OBA AKARIGBO OF REMOLAND: AN EXEMPLAR OF IMPROVED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND EMBELLISHMENT IN RECONSTRUCTION

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Abstract

Aafin Oba, also known as the royal Palace, across Yorubaland, Southwest Nigeria, and several ancient and traditional architectural sites are disappearing due to various factors. While modern buildings are replacing some of this conventional architecture, others have become extinct. An example of traditional architecture that has been replaced by modern architecture was the old Palace of the *Akarigbo* of Remoland, which was destroyed by irate youths who set it ablaze in 2003. The Palace has been rebuilt with an improved architectural design that aligns with the Yoruba age-long adage, "*Ile Oba to jo, Ewa lo busi*," meaning that an *Oba's* Palace, razed by fire, will eventually regain its beauty. This paper took into account the components of the old Palace based on an oral account. It documented and analysed the components of the new *Akarigbo's* palace architectural design in Sagamu, the socio-cultural and political headquarters of Remoland. The paper examined the paradigm shift in the architectural design of the Palace. The paper concluded that art and architecture are like conjoined twins. The paper recommended an urgent need to document other existing traditional and historical architecture for record-keeping purposes and to educate future generations.

Keywords: *Aafin, Akarigbo*, Royal Palace, Architecture, Decoration, Yorubaland

Introduction

Aafin in Yorubaland refers to the official residence of the monarch (*Oba*), also known as the Royal Palace. The community typically constructs it to accommodate the *Oba* and his immediate family, as well as some palace staff. However, in communities where they do not have a community palace, the *Oba's* private home or family house is also regarded as *Aafin*. Thus, in this paper, '*Aafin*' and 'Royal Palace' will be used interchangeably.

Several ancient or traditional architectural sites, particularly *Aafin Oba*, across Yorubaland in Southwest Nigeria, are disappearing due to various factors, including destruction caused by both natural and artificial occurrences. Although modern buildings are replacing some, others have gone into permanent extinction. One typical example of traditional architecture being replaced by modern architecture is the old Palace of the *Akarigbo* of Remoland, a subgroup of the Yoruba people.

Adekoya (2024) observed that modern palace architecture is rapidly becoming a tradition or common practice among various towns and communities, both small and large, in Yorubaland, with each constructing a befitting residence for their monarch. Adekoya noted further that shortly after the Yoruba had contact with the Western world through the returnee enslaved people from Brazil, British colonialism and its antecedent's civilization, education and modernization, the Yoruba royal palaces began to experience various kinds of changes and transformations which affected almost every aspect of their architecture – sizes, designs and materials. Consequently, some have been demolished and rebuilt, while others have been relocated or renovated with modern materials. This is the situation with some palaces in Ogun State, Southwest Nigeria, where an *Oba's* Palace had been demolished by irate youth but has been rebuilt by the community. Some have been relocated due to inadequate space in their former location and/or expansion. In contrast, others have maintained the trends of their palace architecture, ensuring that all the structures built since inception have remained intact to this day. They did this for the education of the people and their yet-unborn generations.

Brief History of Remo/Sagamu

Remo is the smallest that make up Ogun State. Remoland is situated in the Southwestern part of Nigeria. It has three out of the Twenty Local Governments in Ogun State, namely, Sagamu Local Government, Ikenne Local Government and Remo North Local Government. It is bounded in the North by Obafemi-Owode Local Government of Ogun State, with Owode-Egba and Obafemi villages, and in the Northeast by Ijebu North Local Government of Ogun State and Ago-Iwoye villages. It also has a boundary with Ikorodu Local Government in the South-East with Agbowa-Ikosi towns and Ikorodu villages and is bounded in the East by Odogbolu Local Government of Ogun State with towns like Ijesa-Ijebu, Okun Owa, Odogbolu and Aiyeye as boundary mates and also has a boundary in the Southwest with Ifo Local Government with Isheri town and villages.

Akarigbo is the title of the *Oba* of Ofin Sagamu. He is also the Paramount ruler, the sacred and spiritual head of the thirty-three (33) traditional towns that make up Remoland. According to Chief Abdulrasak Adeyemi Salami, the *Lisa Akarigbo* of Remoland, Sagamu, is a conglomeration of thirteen quarters or settlements founded in 1865, with each quarter or settlement having its separate and autonomous *Oba*. Corroborating Chief Adeyemi's opinions above, Ayodele (2008) posited that these quarters decided to merge and form an indivisible entity as a result of incessant attacks by their Egba neighbour during the intertribal Yoruba war. The thirteen quarters, mainly located in the southern part of Remo, are Ofin, which produces the *Akarigbo*, Epe, Makun Ibido, Sonyindo, Batoro, Oko, Ijoku, Ado, Latawa, Ijagba, Ipoji, and Igbepa. Other Remo towns that occupied the central division (Ikenne, Ilisan, Irolu, Iperu, and Ogere) and those in the northern part (Ipara, Isara, Ode, Akaka, and Ilara) have remained in their original locations to date.

Historical Purview of the Trends in the Palace of *Akarigbo* of Remoland

Akarigbo Palace is situated in the town of *Ita'Oba*, Sagamu. The Palace formerly shared a parcel of land adjacent to the Ogun State University Teaching Hospital (OSUTH) in Sagamu with the Ibadan Electricity Distribution Company (IBEC) and the Sagamu Local Government Secretariat. However, the palace grounds now extend to the section formerly occupied by the Sagamu Local Government Secretariat, which has been relocated to its permanent site along Sagamu/Aiyepe Road, Sagamu. The new *Akarigbo* Palace can be described with the popular Yoruba age-long adage that says, "*Ile Oba to jo, Ewa lo busi*" (literally meaning) an *Oba's* palace razed by fire will eventually gain beauty".

The reason, according to *Omoba* Biola Ogundeko, is that the Palace, which was recently rebuilt, is larger/bigger and spacious and looks more beautiful, modern and befitting than the old and former Palace that was razed to ashes by angry youth in 2003 during the reign of *Akarigbo*, *Oba* Michael Adeniyi Sonariwo, *Erinjugbo* II. Interestingly, the new Palace is built on the same parcel of land but not on the exact spot where the former structure was demolished. The former location is now being used as an open courtyard in the palace premises.

According to an oral account from the Palace of *Akarigbo*, the old *Akarigbo* Palace was built over a century ago, specifically in 1920, by the Ijebu Native Administration during the reign of *Akarigbo* W.C. Adedoyin, who was installed in 1916 and reigned until 1952, when he passed away. There was a constant renovation of the old Palace, which was also used by the succeeding *Akarigbo* who reigned from 1952. For instance, *Akarigbo* Moses Sowemimo Awolesi, who reigned from 1952 to 1988 and *Akarigbo* Michael Adeniyi Sonariwo, who was installed in 1990 and reigned till July 16, 2016, used the old Palace. It was during the reign of *Akarigbo* Michael Adeniyi Sonariwo, *Erinjugbo* II, precisely in 2003, that irate youths razed down the sacred Palace of the *Akarigbo*. Information from the Palace indicated that all archival materials, records, pictures, and other cultural items in the Palace, which would have been of immense assistance and contribution to research on the Palace, culture, customs, and traditions of the Remo people, were burnt or destroyed alongside the razed Palace.

In 2004, the launch of the new *Akarigbo* palace was held. Interestingly, the new Palace is built on the same site where the old one was demolished, albeit with an extension. The new Palace now occupies the space where the Sagamu Local Government was formerly located before it moved to its new location on Sagamu/Aiyepe Road. The Palace is built in two (2) phases: the administrative blocks and the *Oba's* residence. The people built the administrative blocks, while the *Oba's* residence, according to *Omoba* Abiola Ogundeko, was built by Chief Kesington Adebukonla Adebutu.

Structural Components of the Newly Built *Akarigbo's* Palace

Ile Oba to jo, Ewa lo bu si is a Yoruba parlance that is used to describe the beauty/aesthetics of something (animate or inanimate objects; man or woman, vehicle, house) that is newly acquired, produced, purchased, or rebuilt after the old one was destroyed either by man or consequence of natural disaster. However, the parlance in the context of this paper is used to describe the beauty, aesthetics, and adornment that enveloped *Akarigbo's* Palace, which was newly rebuilt following its destruction by irate youths who set the *Aafin* ablaze in 2003.

The need to document the existing structural components of the newly rebuilt *Akarigbo's* Palace arises from the fact that the old Palace, which was razed by irate youth in 2003, was not photographically documented. This made it extremely difficult to have any tangible information about the old Palace. Egunjobi, Adeniji, and Adisa (2023) observed that numerous architectural edifices exist across Nigeria, although modern buildings are replacing some, resulting in their disappearance. This, therefore, calls for an urgent need to document the existing building about its future. Egunjobi et al. (2023) also cited Omole and Ogundiran (2011), who observed that the phenomenon of conservation is virtually new in the developing world but has been given wide attention in the developed world. Egunjobi et al. (2023) affirmed that in almost every settlement in Nigeria, buildings of historical importance are under threat of either destruction or replacement with imported Western technology and culture.

Omale and Ogunmakinde (2018), as cited in Egunjobi et al. (2023), posited that one of the qualities of good architecture is its visual appeal. Thus, architecture relies on visual arts as the primary faculty for its aesthetic communication. Egunjobi et al. (2023) asserted that the relationship between art and architecture is an age-long phenomenon. They cited Adegoke (2015), who stressed the importance of ornamentation as an embellishment of daily living and claimed that ornamentation could be iconographical, referring to the application of ornaments on objects and people, or it could be applied to achieve an overall beautiful outlook.

There are nine (9) structural components in the new *Akarigbo* Palace architectural design located at *Ita'Oba* in Sagamu. The primary structures include the Gatehouse, the Generator house, the Royal Initiative for the Development of Sagamu Community (RIDSCO) building, the Main Office Building/Administrative or Office Complex, *Oba's* primary residence, Lawn Tennis Court, *Akarigbo* Entourage Staff Quarters, Security post, *Akarigbo* Palace Hall, Ogun State Council of *Baales* Building, and an Open Courtyard. Virtually all the structural components of the palace architecture were newly rebuilt, except the building occupied by the RIDSCO, which was the only building that was not touched by the irate youths among the old palace buildings and the Cenotaph. However, it is worth noting that there are other components within these structures components. For example, the Main Office Building houses the *Akarigbo's* Office, Administrative Office, Remo Royal Traditional Hall, *Akarigbo*-in-Council Hall 1 and Hall 2 and the Museum/Library. Similarly, the *Akarigbo's* primary residence houses other components, including the *Oba* and his immediate family's apartment, the Banquet hall, the Presidential Lodge, and the V.I.P. Lodge.

The *Akarigbo* Palace Fence and the Gate House

In the ancient period, the fencing of the Palace was part of the traditional Yoruba architectural design. In the ancient Yoruba period, the fence was called *Odi*. Dmochowski (1990), as cited in Adekoya, Bada, and Adenle (2014), described the walls of the ancient Yoruba palace as having an average thickness of 0.6 to 1.0 meters (approximately 2-3 feet) and a height of about 2.7 to 4.4 meters. Dmochowski (1990) noted that they were built in layers and had thick walls and courtyard corridors that were decorated with relief carvings and carved posts. The *Akarigbo* palace is fenced around, with three of its sides (right, left and back) walled with concrete blocks. The fence is approximately 10 feet high to shield the activities in the Palace from public view. At the same time, the whole length of the front wall is done with fabricated iron bars. The iron bars are arranged vertically with a space of about four (4) inches in between them (Figure 1).

There are six (6) gates strategically positioned around the fence. Two of the gates are positioned on the front wall (Figures 2 and 3) and are designated for the inward and outward movement of people and vehicles. The front gates are also fabricated in the same manner as the front fence. There are two other gates on the left side, one of which opens to the courtyard behind the Administrative Building, and the second one opens to the *Oba's* primary residence. The fifth gate is on the right-hand side of the fence along *Ita'Oba/Olabisi Onabanjo* State University Teaching Hospital (OOSUTH) road that opens to the parcel of land where the Sagamu Local Government Secretariat was formerly located, but now being occupied by the *Akarigbo's* palace hall and the Ogun State Council of *Baales* building, while the sixth gate is on the fence that separates the Administrative/Office building from the *Akarigbo* primary residence and links the open courtyard to the *Akarigbo* main residence. These last three gates are fabricated with iron metal sheets, solidly integrated with the fence itself, also to conceal the Palace.

There is only one gatehouse at *Akarigbo* Palace, even though there are six gates positioned around the Palace. The gatehouse (Figure 4) is a minimal structure attached to the front fence, very close to the Exit gate (Figure 2). It is located on the right-hand side when exiting the Palace. The gatehouse houses the security personnel who coordinate the inward and outward movement of people and vehicles to and from the Palace. It is constructed in a way that provides convenience, allowing security personnel on duty to quickly use the restroom and return to their duties without delay.



Figure 1:
The front Fence at *Akarigbo's* Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya (2022)



Figure 2:
The Exit Gate at *Akarigbo's* Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 3:
The Entrance Gate at *Akarigbo's* Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya (2022)



Figure 4:
The Gate House at Akarigbo's Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

The Generator House

The Generator House (Figure 5) is a very small, simple, and rectangular structure built very close to the gatehouse and the RIDSCO building. It is an enclosed structure with three sides built up with perforated blocks, presumably created to allow the escape of flame emanating from the generating set. The fourth side has a small iron gate centrally fixed to it for in and out movement.

The Royal Initiative for the Development of Sagamu Community (RIDSCO)

The Royal Initiative for the Development of Sagamu Community (RIDSCO) building (Figure 6) is a simple structure modelled after a school classroom block. According to Omoba Abiola Ogundeko and Mr Lukman Banjoko, the RIDSCO building is the only structure among the old Akarigbo palace structures that was not touched by the irate youth who burnt down the Old Palace. Mr. Lukman Banjoko maintains that RIDSCO was established in February 1998 by the Late Akarigbo and Paramount Ruler of Remoland, His Royal Majesty, Alaiyeluwa Oba Dr. Michael Adeniyi Sonariwo, FCA, CON, KJV, Erinjugbo II, to harness the support of the then West African Portland Cement Company (WAPCO) for sustainable development projects for Sagamu Local Government Area.



Figure 5:
The Generator house at Akarigbo's Place
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 6:

The Royal Initiative for the Development of Sagamu Community (RIDSCO)
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

The Main Office Building/Administrative or Office Complex

The Main Office Building/Administrative Office Complex (Figures 7 and 8) is situated on the same row as the RIDSCO building, forming a large courtyard at its rear. One of the entrances to the courtyard is created with a round Iron pipe under the Porch (Figure 9) of the Main Office Building/Administrative or Office Complex. The office complex is a two-storey building constructed in two rows, with a small courtyard situated between them. The total imagery of the structure could be likened to the capital letter "H" in the alphabet. The ground floor of the left-hand row contains the Secretary's Office, the Chief of Staff's Office (CoS), the Personal Assistant to the *Akarigbo's* (PA) Office, and the *Akarigbo's* Office. There is a passage that links the Secretary's Office with that of the *Akarigbo*. The ground floor of the right-hand side row is a big hall where the *Akarigbo*-in-Council hall (Figures 11 and 12) is located. There is a Staircase (Figure 13) that links the ground floor with the upper floor.



Figure 7:

The Front view of the *Akarigbo* Palace Main Office Building/Administrative or Office Complex
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 8:
The Right side view of the *Akarigbo* Palace Office Building/Administrative or Office,
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 9:
The entrance to the Courtyard behind the Main Entrance to the Office Complex
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 10:
Secretary/Administrative Office
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

Akarigbo-in-Council Hall

Akarigbo-in-Council Hall is a large hall on the ground floor of the right-hand side row. The hall is where the chiefs meet regularly to deliberate or discuss issues relating to the growth, Development and peaceful coexistence of all the various groups of people living in the town. It also doubles as the courtroom where conflicts are settled among the warring members of the community. According to Chief Abdulrasak Adeyemi Salami, the *Lisa Akarigbo* of Remoland, three people control the affairs of Ofin: the *Akarigbo*, ably assisted by the *Lisa* as the second-in-command, and the *Losi*.



Figure 11:

The *Akarigbo's* Throne in the *Akarigbo-in- Council Hall*
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 12:

The *Akarigbo-in-Council Hall*
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

The Remo Royal Council of *Obas* Hall

The Remo Royal Council of *Oba's* hall (Figure 14) is a large hall located on the upper floor of the first row on top of the Secretary/*Oba's* main Office. The hall is where all thirty-three conventional rulers of the cities that make up Remoland meet periodically to discuss and deliberate on issues related to the Development of their multiple towns, cities, and the entire Remoland at large. The seats are arranged in a boardroom arrangement.



Figure 13:

The Staircase that leads to the Upper floor of the *Akarigbo* Palace Main Office Building/Administrative or Office Complex
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 14:

The Remo Royal Council of *Obas* hall
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

The Museum/Library

The Museum/Library is a moderate-sized hall on the upper floor opposite the Remo Council of *Obas* Hall. The hall is divided into two sections: the Museum section (Figure 15) and the Library section (Figure 16). The Museum and Library sections were newly created after the transition of *Akarigbo*, *Oba* Michael Adeniyi Sonariwo, and *Erinjugbo* II, following the destruction of the former Palace by irate youth in 2003. Thus, the Museum only contains pictures, paintings, and items such as Staff of Office, Seat (throne), horsetail, and walking stick used by the immediate past *Akarigbo* *Oba* Michael Adeniyi Sonariwo, *Erinjugbo* II and the books in the Library section are also the materials acquired during and after the reign of *Oba* Michael Adeniyi Sonariwo, *Erinjugbo* II, and those probably published or acquired during the incumbent *Akarigbo* reign.



Figure 15:

A section of the Museum inside *Akarigbo* Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya (2022)



Figure 16:
The Library section inside the Museum
Source: Omoba Abiola Ogundeko (2021)

The *Oba's* primary residence

The *Oba's* primary residence is demarcated from the Administrative apartment with a fence of about 6ft high, painted with dark grey, as shown in Figure 17. There is a gangway (Figure 18) that links the administrative building with the *Oba's* primary residence. The *Akarigbo* main residence is a massive compound-like structure comprising four two-storey buildings, each linked together by a common courtyard (see Figures 19, 20, 21, and 22). The structure, according to *Omoba* Biola Ogundeko, houses the *Oba* and his immediate family's apartment, the Banquette Hall, the Presidential Lodge, and the V.I.P. Lodge. The structure and administrative office complex, as well as the *Akarigbo's* Palace Hall, are characterised by an arch, a feature common to ancient traditional Yoruba palaces. In front of the *Oba* and his immediate family's primary residence is a large Porch, as shown in (Figures 19 and 20). The researcher did not have access to the structure to ascertain its components, except for the exterior. The windows are made of cream-coloured aluminium frames and tinted glass, while the doors are made of iron and painted a grey colour. The entire building is painted in two colours: cream and grey. *Omoba* Biola Ogundeko maintains that the Banquette Hall is used to host very important Guests and dignitaries, such as the President, Governors, ministers, and other highly placed Government functionaries, for dinners, awards, and the conferment of chieftaincy titles. He also notes that the V.I.P. Lodge provides accommodations for the aforementioned guests and dignitaries. Other structures in the premises of the *Akarigbo's* principal residence are the Security post (Figure 23) and the *Akarigbo's* Entourage Quarters (Figure 24). Both are painted with a dark grey colour.



Figure 17:
The *Oba's* primary residence is separated by a fence from the Administrative apartment
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 18:

The gangway that links the administrative Office with the *Oba's* residence
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 19:

The front view of the *Oba's* residence
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 20:

The *Akarigbo* primary residence
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 21:
The Left side view of the *Akarigbo* Main Residence
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 22:
The Back view of the *Akarigbo* Main Residence
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 23:
The *Akarigbo's* Entourage Staff Quarters,
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 24:
The Security Post at the *Akarigbo's* Main Residence
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

The Car Park at the *Akarigbo* Main Residence

Observably, the Car Park (Figure 25) is a small, open, and makeshift structure that accommodates only two cars at a time. It is constructed with a galvanized round pipe and a synthetic canopy. It is located very close to the *Akarigbo* and family apartment.

The Lawn Tennis Court and Table Tennis at the *Akarigbo* Palace

Among the structures in *Akarigbo's* Palace is a standard Lawn Tennis Court enclosed with wire gauze (Figure 26). It has a gallery where spectators can sit to watch the game. There is also a table tennis table arranged in the lobby under the two-storey building beside the *Akarigbo* and his family's apartment.



Figure 25:
The Car Park at the *Akarigbo* Main Residence
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 26:
The Lawn Tennis Court at the *Akarigbo's* Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

Akarigbo's Palace Hall

One of the striking features of the *Akarigbo's* Palace architectural design is the one thousand (1000) sitters' capacity of the Akarigbo's Palace Hall (Figure 27), located beside the Ogun State Council of *Baales* Building (Figure 28). It is one of the structures characterised by an arch among the structural components of the Palace. It is a vast structure painted in dark grey and cream colours. The windows are made with cream colour aluminium frames and tinted glass. According to Mr Bosun Soneye, the hall can accommodate one thousand guests at a time. The Ogun State Council of *Baales'* Building is a two-storey building where the *Baales* of various communities meet regularly to discuss the growth and development of their respective communities.



Figure 27:

The Right view of the 1000 sitters *Akarigbo's* Palace Hall
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 28:

The Ogun State Council of *Baales* Building at *Akarigbo* Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 29:
The Open Courtyard in front of the Administrative Building, the spot where the Old Palace was demolished,
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya (2022).



Figure 30:
The Open Courtyard in front of the Administrative Building when in use,
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya (2022)

The Bust of the *Akarigbo Oba* Victor Babatunde Ajayi and the Cenotaph

The Bust of the *Akarigbo, Oba* Victor Babatunde Ajayi (Figure 31) and the Cenotaph (Figure 32) are erected in the open courtyard on the right-hand side immediately after one enters the palace ground.



Figure 31:
The Bust of the *Akarigbo* at the back of the Cenotaph
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)



Figure 32:
The Cenotaph at the *Akarigbo's* Palace
Source: Samson Kehinde Adekoya, (2022)

Significance of the Palace to the people of Remoland

Chief Abdulrasak Adeyemi Salami, the *Lisa Akarigbo* of Remoland, maintained that the Palace plays a very significant role in the lives of the people of Sagamu and the entire Remoland at large. The Palace provides a venue for the thirty-three Remo traditional *Obas* to meet regularly and discuss the Development and growth of the various communities that make up Remoland. The Palace also hosts

various cultural activities and events, such as the conferment of chieftaincy titles and other traditional festivals, including the Egungun festival, name a few.

Conclusion

The paper has examined, documented, and analysed all the existing structural components, both old and new, in the premises of the *Akarigbo* Palace in Sagamu, Ogun State, Southwest Nigeria. The paper found that all the structures are newly built with modern materials and technology, except for the RIDSCO building (Figure 6) and the Cenotaph (Figure 32), which are part of the Palace's older structures. From oral accounts, the paper also discovered that none of the old structures were storey buildings, unlike the new *Akarigbo's* palace Administrative building (Figures 7, 8, and 9) and the primary residence (Figures 19, 20, 21, and 22). The inclusion of modern sporting facilities, security post, entourage staff quarters and multipurpose hall is all modern or contemporary conceptions that added value and beauty to the newly built *Akarigbo's* palace architecture that made it align with the Yoruba parlance that says, "*Ile Oba to jo, Ewa lo bu si*".

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