

G. KITAB: YAT

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Ibadan University Kitaplar,
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ابادان، مرکز ایالت غربی جمهوری فدرال نیجریه، واقع در ۱۶۰ کیلومتری شمال شرقی لاگوس، پایتخت این جمهوری با ۱۰۶۰۰۰۰ نفر جمعیت (سرشماری ۱۹۸۳ م) («کتاب سال بریتانیکا»، ۱۹۷۹) ۷° و ۱۷° عرض شمالی و ۳° و ۳۰° طول شرقی و ۲۰۰ متر ارتفاع تقریبی از سطح دریا (بریتانیکا، ذیل نیجریه^۲). نام آن به صورتهای ابادان (دایرة المعارف فارسی؛ دانشنامه؛ کورنون، ۷۷)، ابدان (احمد، ۱۳۱۹)، ایبادان (پوتخین، ۱۸۷؛ جهان معاصر، ۳۵۸؛ تیریزی، ۱۳۲)، ایبادن (دیویدسن، ۴۰۹)، ایدان (تقویم البلدان الاسلامیة، ۲۴۵)، ایبادانا (دخانیاتی، ۱۵۸) ثبت شده و به احتمال قوی تلفظ درست همان «ابادان» است.

ابادان مرکز قبیله بزرگ یوروبای^۳ است و در زبان یوروبایی به صورت ابأدان^۴ به معنای «نزدیک ساوانا» (ساوانا کلمه‌ای اسپانیایی به معنای علفزارها با درختان و بوته‌های پراکنده) تلفظ می‌شود که خود مبین موقعیت جغرافیایی آن است. شهر در حد فاصل بین جنگلهای استوایی و جلگه‌های سبز و عاری از درخت نواحی پست ساحلی واقع شده و دارای موقعیت ممتازی است که برای آن اهمیت اقتصادی و ارتباطی ویژه به وجود آورده است. آب و هوای آن گرم و مرطوب از نوع استوایی است که گرمای متوسط روزانه آن از ۳۰° سانتی‌گراد بیشتر و اختلاف گرمای شب و روز آن کم است و از ۱۱° تجاوز

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ready to extend a concept beyond the limits of its applicability. Critics, with due regard for evidence, expose the error, but, overdoing skepticism, often fail to discern the real grain of truth in the original material. In the long run, progress is achieved by dint of a succession of nearer approximations. At any time, the way new data are handled depends markedly on the state of science at that time.

Full understanding of hypnosis depends on the state of psychological and psychiatric science. There can be no separate science of hypnosis. More particularly, when there are improved techniques of describing and quantifying mental states and subjective experiences, and greater knowledge of the physiology underlying attention and reality-testing, then a more adequate explanatory account of hypnosis will become possible. However, progress in hypnotic research will not await those achievements, but rather will contribute to them, just as hypnotic studies have already contributed insights about unconscious mental processes, about psychological influences in somatic illnesses, and about the powerful effects of expectations on behaviour.

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(M.T.O./A.G.H.)

Ibadan

Ibadan, the capital of Western State, Nigeria, is a city conscious of its past. A traditional Yoruba town whose origins are rooted in legend, its importance was well established before the arrival of colonial powers. Because of its location near the boundary between rain forest and savanna, the original town was ideally situated as a trade centre. The importance of the site is reflected in its Yoruba name, Eba Odan, which literally means "near the savanna." The city's commercial development gathered momentum with the arrival of the railway from the Atlantic coast in 1901. Ibadan—now the largest sub-Saharan city ever to have been a colonial administrative centre—has a metropolitan population of about 1,500,000. Virtually without industry, it has retained its rural character. The University of Ibadan, however, has contributed a modern flavour to the city's life style. As the capital of the Western State of Nigeria, Ibadan houses the state government administrative agencies, as well as several branches of Nigeria's federal ministries, including the army, police, and the Central Bank. The Ibadan City Council consists of 66 members, four of whom are nominated female members. The majority are elected from the city's 46 wards.

History. Ibadan's beginnings are shrouded in mystery; they were recorded only in oral tradition. It is said that the earliest group of settlers at Ibadan were fugitives from justice who were expelled from nearby villages. This small group later swelled with the arrival of immigrants from all over Yorubaland (now western Nigeria).

Recorded history begins in 1829, after the region had been convulsed by extended intertribal wars. In that year, the victorious armies of the Ife, Ijebu, and Oyo kingdoms camped at Ibadan and formed the nucleus of the modern city. Its population was drawn from every part of Yorubaland. Ibadan consequently evolved a social system and government in which title and rank depended upon a man's strength or wealth rather than on heredity. The city never had a crowned head or hereditary chief, nor a formal palace. By 1851 the city had evolved a dual system of government. Military authority was divided between the Balogun, or general of the army, and the Seriki, leader of the young soldiers. The civilian jurisdiction was represented by a male and a female head.

The British colonial government assumed control of the city in 1893, administering it in consultation with the council of traditional chiefs. After the railway arrived from Lagos (1901), the line was extended northward to Kano (1912), thus ensuring the city's continuing economic importance.

Physical character. Ibadan is located almost directly north of Lagos, about 100 miles (160 kilometres) inland from the coast at a general elevation of 700 feet (200 metres) above sea level. It is a city of hills and valleys interspersed by gently rolling plains. A central ridge running north to south roughly bisects the city and constitutes its most prominent feature. Numerous streams flow through the city; among these, the Ogunpa and the Kudeti dominate the drainage, uniting at Ibadan's southern limit. Flooding and erosion occur during the rainy season.

Ibadan covers about 50 square miles (130 square kilometres) of built up area within the municipality. The metropolitan area, however, extends much farther to include rapidly developing residential suburbs, such as Akpata to the southwest. Development to the north of the city is attracted by the University of Ibadan and by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

Environment. *Climate.* The climate is hot and humid. It is characterized by a wet season occurring from mid-March to October, and by a dry season that lasts from November to late March. The annual average rainfall is about 45 inches (115 centimetres), over 90 percent of which falls during the rainy season. The mean daily temperature is generally over 85° F (30° C), while the daily range is about 20° F (11° C). Extreme day temperatures of over 95° F (35° C) are often recorded in the dry season months, the hottest period being from February to April. The relative humidity varies from about 65 percent in the dry season to well over 90 percent in the rainy season.

Vegetation. The original vegetation was tropical low rain forest, merging into wooded grassland toward the north. Along the river courses relatively thicker gallery forests existed, while most of the hilltops were very thickly forested. Today, however, the vegetation cover has been reduced to bush and grassland. Some of the hilltops and slopes on the outskirts have been established as teak forest reserves.

Pollution. Air pollution is as yet not a cause for concern because of low industrial development. Water shortage and water pollution are more acute problems. Because of the rate of population increase the demand for water is outstripping the supply; during the dry season some sections may receive no water for weeks at a time. Poor sewage and refuse disposal methods have resulted in badly polluted streams that are generally infested with bilharzia, a tropical parasitic worm harmful to man.

The city plan. Old Ibadan forms the approximate geographical centre of the city. At its centre stand Iba Market and Mapo Hall (housing the local administration offices), which are surrounded by residential slums that constitute about 60 percent of the city's residential area and contain over 70 percent of its population.

The functional centre of the new city is Gbagi, the central business district, which developed after the rail link to Lagos was built. Covering about 350 acres, the area consists of leasehold plots allocated by the Ibadan City Council. In recent years, because of the great demand for land in the area, multistory commercial build-

The town's origins

The new city

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○ IBĀD [see NAṢĀRĀ].

IBADAN, town in the Western Region of Nigeria, originated during the 1820's on the site of an Egba village as a war encampment set up by groups of wandering Yoruba soldiers from the old Oyo Empire, Ile Ife and Ijebu. Those were times of great upheavals in Yorubaland. The Oyo Empire had been rapidly disintegrating as a result of serious internal cleavages and mounting external pressure. The Fulani had been pushing southward, using Ilorin as a base, and eventually in 1837 they forced the evacuation of old Oyo, whose inhabitants fled southward. Some of the refugees built up the new city of Oyo, about 100 miles to the south, while others settled in Ibadan. In southern Yorubaland a fierce strife went on among the Yoruba states over the capture of slaves and the control of trade routes to the coast.

Ibadan grew rapidly, as more and more refugees from both the north and the south of Yorubaland sought the protection of its hills and the military might of its soldiers. By the middle of the 19th century its population was estimated at between 60,000 and 100,000. In the 1911 census the population reached 175,000 and in that of 1952 459,196. To-day Ibadan is the largest city in tropical Africa. Except for a relatively small number of migrants from other ethnic groups (only about 5% in 1952) all of its population are Yoruba [q.v.], hailing from different sections of Yorubaland. Ibadan has often been described as a "city-village" because a large proportion of its population live from farming in the surrounding countryside.

In the course of the 19th century Ibadan developed an elaborate political constitution which was geared to war and defence and which differed markedly from that of the typical traditional Yoruba kingdom. By its military prowess and strong defences Ibadan succeeded in halting the Fulani onslaught and in repulsing all pressure on it from the southern Yoruba states and eventually became a great power in its own right with many vassal states around it.

That period of continual warfare came to an end when the British extended their control northwards from the coast and finally, in 1893, imposed a treaty on Ibadan. Peace and British power undermined the authority of the city's chiefs. But with the development of Indirect Rule, the British placed Ibadan under the legal and spiritual authority of the Alafin of Oyo who, in collaboration with the British Resident, controlled the appointment of the chiefs. However, this subservience of Ibadan to a small and weak Oyo could not last for long, and in 1936 Ibadan became finally independent of Oyo and the Bale assumed the new title of 'Olubadan'. In 1952 Ibadan became the capital of the Western Region of the Federation of Nigeria.

Islam penetrated into Ibadan from the north early in its history through the activities of Muslim traders and itinerant *malams*. During the 19th century its military chiefs appointed Muslim *imāms* so that these would use their magic, prayers, charms, and blessing to secure victory in war. But the massive conversion to Islam in the city began only when the

British came; it has since been progressing rapidly and peacefully, often at the expense of better organized and more adequately financed Christian churches and missions.

Apart from a relatively small number of people who are affiliated to the *Aḥmadiyya* sect, all the Muslims of the city are *Sunnis* who follow the *Māliki* school. Some of these Muslims have adopted the *Ḳādiriyya* order but many more have joined the *Tidjāniyya* order [q.v.]. There are in the city several formally organized Islamic associations, most of which are mainly concerned with the development of Islamic schools and the establishment and maintenance of mosques. There are also some Islamic missionary organizations. A council of '*ulamā*' supervises and administers the affairs of the city's Central Mosque and selects the Chief *Imām* and his two assistants, though the formal appointment of the Chief *Imām* is officially made by the *Olubadan* in a special ceremony.

The Friday mid-day prayer at the Central Mosque is regularly attended by many thousands of men. Between 1942 and 1952 a series of bitter disputes arose between the city's *Imāmate* and the migrant Hausa community, when the latter decided to secede from the predominantly Yoruba Central Mosque and to hold the Friday prayer in a special mosque within their Quarter, which is locally known as 'Sabo'. Despite sustained opposition by the *Olubadan* and by the British officials, the Hausa have continued to hold a separate Friday prayer. A few other Muslim groupings have since done the same. To-day the only occasion on which all the Muslims of the city gather together is the massive, colourful, but brief ceremony held in the open just outside the city on the morning of the first day of each of the two Muslim feasts. This division of the Friday ritual congregation, which is unknown in the Islamic cities of northern Nigeria, is symbolic of the fact that Islam in Ibadan is not formally associated with political authority.

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شارك الرسول ﷺ في هذا اليوم وكان فتى حديث السن، فكان يناول أعمامه النبل، وفي اليوم الخامس، وهو يوم الحريرة تأرت قيس عيلان لهزيمتها في يوم عكاظ.

إحسان النص

شَمَطَة، وكان كذلك لقيس على كنانة، واليوم الثالث يوم العبلاء، وانتصرت فيه قيس عيلان كذلك، واليوم الرابع يوم عكاظ. وكان القتال فيه عنيفاً وأسفر عن هزيمة قيس عيلان، وقد

وأيام الفجار الثاني خمسة وكان القتال فيها أشد من أيام الفجار الأول، وأيام الخمسة هي: يوم نخلة، وكان النصر فيه لقيس عيلان على كنانة وقريش، واليوم الثاني يوم

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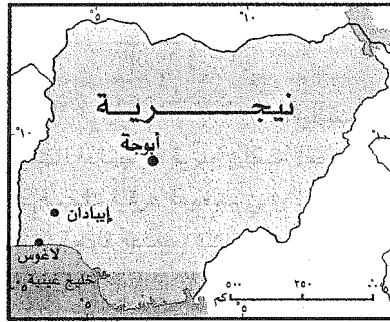
إبيادان - Ibadan

تستفيد من أخشاب الغابة الاستوائية المحلية، وصناعات هندسية وتعدينية. ومن الصناعات الأخرى المهمة الصناعات الغذائية، وصناعة اللدائن الكيماوية والإطارات، وصناعة الصابون والأدوية والعلطور، حيث تتوفر المواد الأولية اللازمة، ثم صناعة الإسمت والسجائر. ومن الصناعات الشهيرة الصناعات اليدوية والنسيجية والصباغة ودباغة الجلود.

وترتبط إبيادان بشبكة مواصلات متقدمة، يمر عبرها خط حديدي عريض قادم من لاغوس ويتابع طريقه حتى مدينة نغورو Nguru في الشمال، ويصلها أيضاً بالعاصمة القديمة لاغوس طريق سيارات دولي مزدوج يتفرع منها باتجاه مدن الغرب والشمال، وقد بني بالقرب منها مطار دولي حديث.

والمدينة مزودة بشبكة كهرباء متقدمة. وإذا كانت إبيادان مهمة اقتصادياً في نيجيرية فإنها تعد العاصمة الثقافية لغربي إفريقية أيضاً، إذ تحوي جامعتين وثلاثة معاهد عليا ومستشفى جامعياً، وقد تأسست جامعة إبيادان في عام ١٩٦١ وفيها مكتبة كبيرة. وفي الخمسينات من القرن العشرين بني المعهد النيجيري للدراسات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، والمركز الاتحادي للغابات. وفيها معهد دولي خاص لدراسة المحاصيل الاستوائية، كما تم فيها بناء معهد وطني للبستنة.

إبراهيم سعيد



الشعبية واضحة. أما القسم الثاني، فعصري حديث، يتصف بمبانيه العالية والجميلة التي تتخللها المساحات الخضراء الواسعة، وتتوافر فيه الخدمات المتطورة من النمط الأوربي وهي تضاهي العاصمة القديمة والمدن النيجيرية الأخرى. وتنمو المدينة بطريقتين؛ الأولى فوضوية، إذ يفد إليها مهاجرون جدد باستمرار ويستقرون في أطرافها، أما الثانية فتتم وفق مخطط تنظيمي مسبق.

وإبيادان مدينة متعددة الوظائف، فظهرها مركز زراعي مهم لإنتاج الكاكاو والكوالا ونخيل الزيت، لأن هذه المحاصيل تحتاج إلى عناية كبيرة فقد سكن معظم الزراعيين المدينة. وعملياً تعمل النساء في القطاع الزراعي، أما الرجال فيعملون في الصناعة والقطاعات الأخرى. وقد ساعدت شجرة الكاكاو على ارتفاع مستوى المعيشة في المدينة وضواحيها. وفي إبيادان صناعة خشبية متطورة

إبيادان Ibadan مدينة في نيجيرية [ر] تقع عند تقاطع خط العرض ٧ درجات و٢٣ دقيقة شمالاً مع خط الطول ٣ درجات و٥٦ دقيقة شرقاً، إلى الشمال الشرقي من العاصمة القديمة لاغوس [ر] على مسافة ١١٢ كم، في منطقة سهلية هضبية يراوح ارتفاعها بين ٤٠٠ - ٦٠٠ متراً فوق سطح البحر، وتتوسط الإقليم الغربي من البلاد، وتعد عاصمة له. ويتمتع هذا الإقليم بمناخ استوائي، تراوح حرارته السنوية بين ٢٠ - ٢٥ درجة مئوية، وأمطاره استوائية تتجاوز ٣٠٠٠ مم سنوياً، وتغطي الإقليم غابات استوائية كثيفة.

كانت إبيادان قديماً قرية محصنة نمت وتطورت إبان الاستعمار الإنكليزي وخاصة في القرن التاسع عشر، حتى غدت في بداية القرن العشرين أهم مدينة نيجيرية وأكبر مدينة داخلية في إفريقية المدارية. ويقدر عدد سكان المدينة بـ ١,٣٦٥,٠٠٠ نسمة (١٩٩٥) يتألف معظمهم من أفراد قبائل اليوروبا وتفرعاتها، كما يقطن المدينة أفراد من المجموعات القبلية التي يزيد عددها في نيجيرية على المئتين. وتأتي إبيادان في المرتبة الثانية بعد العاصمة القديمة لاغوس من حيث الأهمية والسكان، وتبلغ نسبة الزيادة السكانية السنوية فيها نحو ٥,٥%. تقسم إبيادان إلى قسمين أساسيين مختلفين كل الاختلاف. الأول ويغلب عليه الطابع القديم إذ المباني صغيرة متلاصقة، والازدحام شديد والمظاهر الإفريقية

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الموضوعات ذات الصلة:

- إفريقية - لاغوس - نيجيرية.