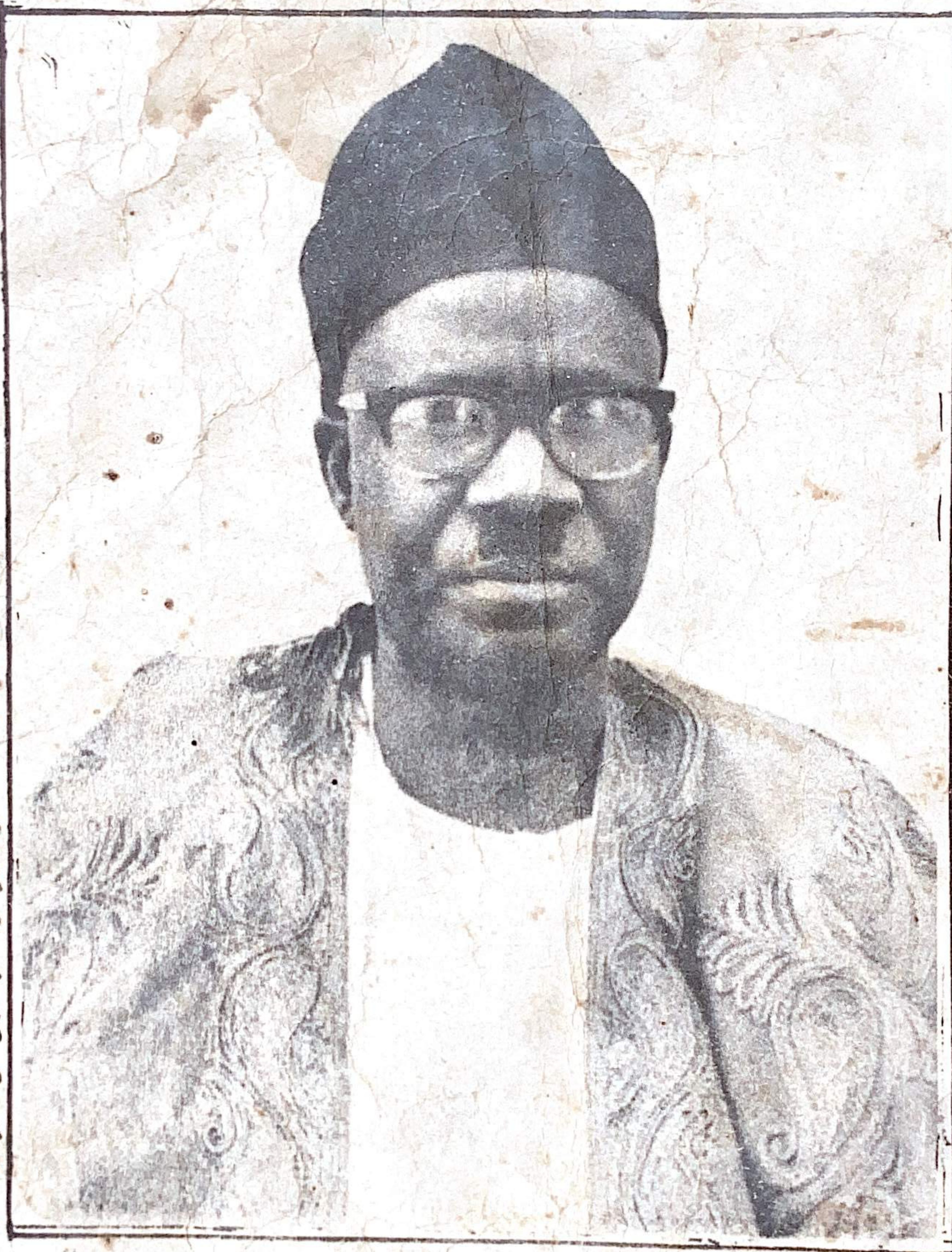


PROGRAMME
FOR THE BURIAL OF LATE TOR TIV III
HIS HIGHNESS ORCHIVIRIGH DR. JAMES
AKPERAN ORSHI, OON



18TH OCT. — 3RD NOV. 1990

**PROGRAMME FOR THE BURIAL OF
LATE TOR TIV III
HIS HIGHNESS ORCHIVIRIGH
*DR. JAMES AKPERAN ORSHI, OON.***



LT. COL. FIDELIS ATTAHIRU MAKKA *fss,psc*
Military Governor of Benue State



MR. ASON BUR
Deputy Governor of Benue State



LATE TOR TIV III
ORCHIVIRIGH AKPERAN ORSHI
1979 — 1990



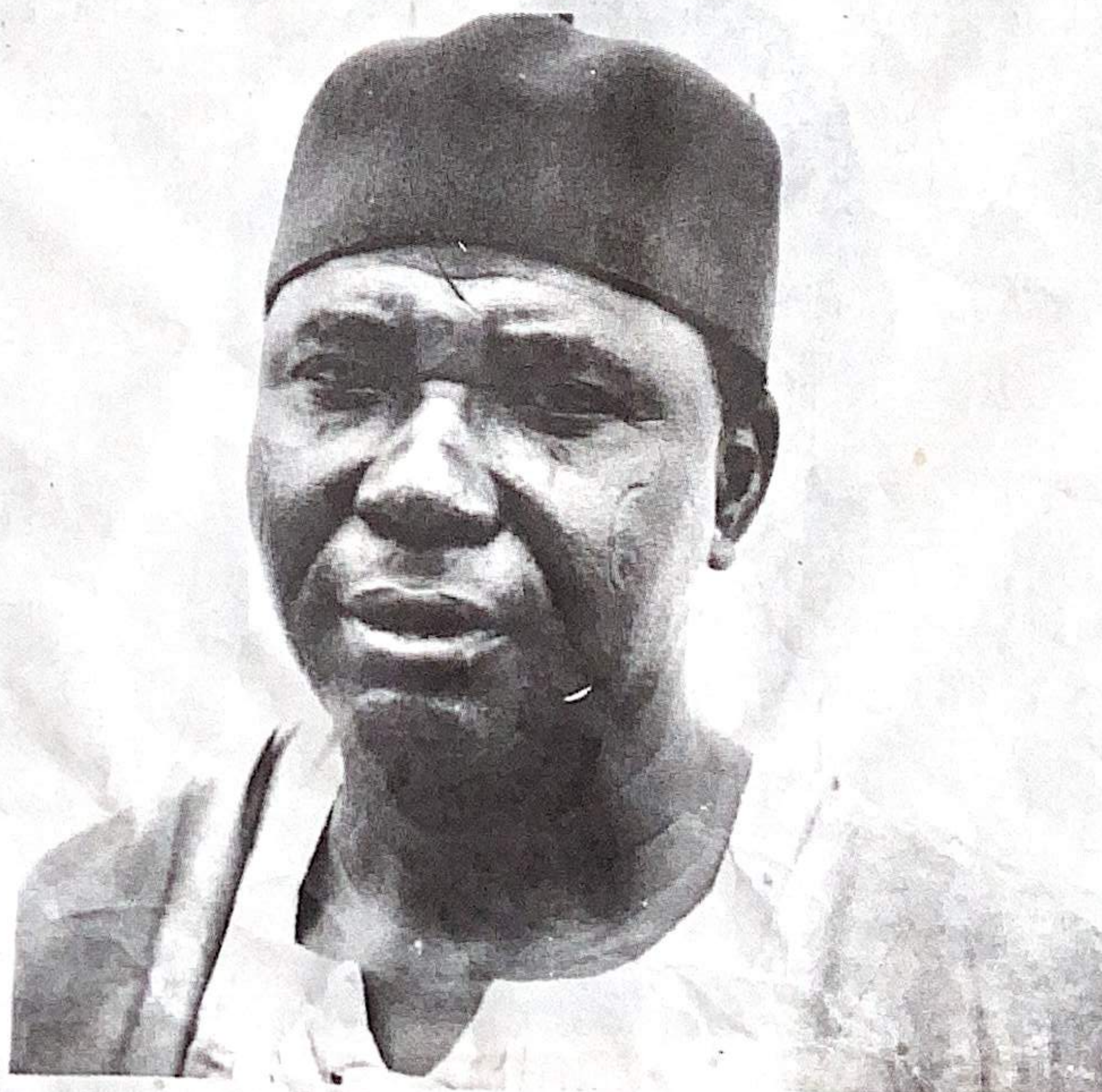
LATE TOR TIV II
ORCHIVIRIGH GONDO ALUOR
1956 — 1978



LATE TOR TIV I
ORCHIVIRIGH MAKIR DZAKPE
1946 — 1956



TYOOR AKAAHAR ADI
Ter Jemgbagh



TYOOR IVOKOR UNONGO
Ter Chongo (Makurdi) (Guma)



TYOOR ULANVE MARUH
Ter Sankera



TYOOR JAM GBENDE
Ter Jechira



TYOOR GENDAGA DAMNA
Ter Chongo (Gwer)



TYOOR GOM GIRE
Ter Kwande



MR. TYOKASE TOR
Secretary
Tiv Traditional Council



SHAGBAOR TILLEY GYADO
Chairman
Tiv Traditional Council Central Working Committee for the Funeral Celemony of
Late Tor Tiv III

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE TIV PEOPLE

The Tiv people who today number about 4 million souls or more and are perhaps the 5th or 6th largest ethnic group in Nigeria are the most predominant and homogenous cultural group occupying the Benue State. They have a very interesting history. Traditions have it that the founder of the Tiv race, Tiv, and his two sons, Ichongo and Ipusu and their descendants first became aware of their Tivness and as a distinct cultural group at a place known as Swem, which is today located in the Republic of Cameroun. This took place probably about three hundred or more years ago. It was at Swem that the struggle of the Tiv people to assert their independence, maintain and preserve their basic social and political institutions, but at the same time maintain peaceful co-existence with the Ato-atiev (non-Tiv speaking people) began. Owing to the rapid increase in their population and the socio-economic and religious problems which led to the violation of ilyum altar and the subsequent beheading of a Tiv person call 'Karagbe' together with several wars fought against their neighbours, particularly the Bafum and other groups, the Tiv people had to migrate from Swem northwards across the Cameroun mountains on the plains known today as the Middle Benue Region. Their sojourn across the Cameroun mountains involved incredible hardships, because of the difficult terrains they had to overcome, as well as fighting against their enemies in the course of their movement northwards, though they did make friends with certain groups of Ato-atiev in the process, for example, the Fulani. ON reaching the plains they first settled in the area which is today occupied by Clans known as Turan, Ikyurav-Ya, Mbaikyaa, Ikov, Usaa, Nanav and Shangev-Ya. That may help to explain why certain hills in this area, particularly Ibinda, Itiough-Ikegh, Barakuv and others feature so prominently in Tiv Traditional history.

The people lived for a considerable period in this region and maintained peaceful social and economic intercourse with their neighbours- the Ugenyi or Chamba people who occupied the Western bank of River Katsina-Ala right to the upper reaches of Amire Tamen in the East and the Udam and Bafum in the South and South-West. The cordial relationship which existed between the Tiv and Chamba was soon ruptured probably because of economic interest and the Chamba attempted to oust the Tiv people from the area. The most decisive battle between the Chamba and Tiv took place at the foot of Ushongo hills. The Chamba were completely annihilated and the Tiv emerged as the most dominant power in the area. The battle against the Chamba marked a turning point in the history of the Tiv people.

The wars fought against the Chamba, Udam and other Ato-atiev had tremendous effects on the society in several ways. Most importantly, it brought about a change in the politico-religious organisation of the people, for example in matters of warfare and military leadership. The use of certain terms known to be peculiar to Ato-atiev came to be commonly used in the Tiv society in describing similar leaders among the Tiv in addition to or in place of the indigenous names. Thus, a military leader, Orhemen itiaiv came to be referred to as Kur. Also those who

acquired new magical powers and performed certain rituals and ceremonies demanding of them from Ato-atiev in addition to their traditional religious cults, Akombo and other practices were referred to as the Tor Agbande (Drum-Chief). As a number of these people (drum-chiefs) were both religious and political leaders in their communities, they played the most leading and decisive role in the colonisation of lands in the late 18th and 19th centuries. The colonisation of lands was carried out successfully partly because of the fighting prowess of the people and partly because of the social, economic and political organisation of the people. The pattern of the social and political organisation of the people made it possible for all political groups to assemble together whenever the need arose or whenever there was a serious problem confronting them. The basic social and political units are Ya, Angor, Ityo and Tar in that order. They are the basic forces for the unity and strength of the people. Each social and political unit has its own limit of jurisdiction and authority and anything beyond it passed to the next superior unit.

The economic activities followed the pattern of the social and political organisation of the people and this made Tiv society almost self-sufficient. The main economic pursuits of the people for example farming, seems to have dictated the political decision to acquire more lands. The people are basically farmers. They normally require plenty of land to till and grow different crops namely: Yams, cassava, guinea-corn, millet, maize, potatoes and so on. Other aspects of economic activities, include hunting raising of livestock, and production from the home industries such as pottery-making, smithing, weaving, carpentry, leather-work, and beer-making. These economic necessities in addition to the ever increasing population made the colonisation of lands the most pressing demand of the Tiv people in the 19th Century.

There was apparently no group capable of threatening their existence as a group or halting their colonisation of more lands. Colonisation for instance was carefully and systematically planned and brilliantly executed. By the beginning of the 19th Century, the Tiv had almost completely established their present frontiers. Their enemies were either compelled to withdraw peacefully and quietly or were defeated on the battle field before making retreat. It was in the course of this colonisation that one section of Tiv, the Ugondo, was almost exterminated by the Chamba to revenge their defeat at the Ushongo hills. A green snake known as Ikarem miraculously saved the Ugondo at the banks of River Donga. The colonisation of land by the Tiv was halted at the establishment of British rule in early 20th Century. The British established sovereign over the Tiv people through military conquest. At the beginning of the British rule about 1906, the people were divided into three parts and ruled by different authorities from Wukari, Ogoja and Nassarawa respectively. The Tiv people protested but their protests were ignored until 1933 when they were brought together under one single administration for the first time.

The establishment of the British rule had serious impact on the social, economic and political structure of the people. The main effects which it is not possible to describe in this paper include the abolition of KWASE MUSAN (marriage exchange system), using force to interfere into the religious beliefs of the

people (Haa-akaa or Namakaa), conscription of people into forced labour for the construction of the railway line from Makurdi to Kafanchan (1923-1926), including the working on the Tin Mines in (1942—1945) on the Plateau where about 500 persons died of pneumonia, conscription into the Army—The West African Frontier Force (W.A.F.F) to fight in India in the Second World War (1945) and the introduction of Western education, together with other economic pursuits as the British liked.

These changes were designed to reshape the social, economic and political institutions of the people for the purpose of establishing an effective government. Among other things they led to the establishment of Clan Chiefs which subsequently led to the creation of the Office of Paramount Chief in the appointment of the first Tor Tiv in 1946. The dislocation of the people's basic social and political institutions by the British to facilitate indirect rule created serious consequences for the people. These problems became exacerbated in the 1950s at the introductions of the British form of politics into Nigeria.

The results of these rapid and un-natural changes led to the political upheavals which engulfed Tiv land in early 1960s taking expression in the words '**Nande Nande**' and '**Atem itioh**' respectively. The political upheavals of late 1950s and the early 1960s brought further disunity and distrust and misunderstandings among some families making them split into several factions. However, the sudden seizure of power by the military from the civilian authority in 1966 and the Civil War that eventually followed it had profound effects on the minds of the Tiv people. They had to come together as they were not prepared to do anything that might cause the destruction of their people. This understanding prevailed throughout the period of the military rule until the re-introduction of the presidential system of politics in the 1980s. The re-introduction of the politics once again brought new political dissensions and sharpened political passions. The old wounds were re-opened and society became completely disorganised. It appeared that the Tiv people like their fellow Nigerians had learned nothing and had forgotten nothing. But once again the Military struck. Then as in the 1960s and 1970s, the Tiv people came to realise that they had to pull together in order to survive as a group under the present uncertainty of things. The pulling or coming together of the people took expression in the founding of '**Mdzough u Tiv**' whose principal objectives are to foster unity, peace, love and understanding among the Tiv people in particular and Nigerians in general. The establishment of the **Mdzough u Tiv** has brought about the emergence of the Tiv Festival Day commonly referred to as the Tiv Day. Its origins and significance in the History of the Tiv are explained below.

In the mid 19th Century the Tiv people had established themselves as the most populous group and predominant force occupying the Middle Benue Region prior to the advent of the British rule. It was indeed the establishment of the British

Authority that halted their expansionism. But the British failed to recognise and respect the cultural homogeneity and political distinctiveness of the Tiv people. The latter were split up and annexed with other non-Tiv speaking peoples contrary to what existed elsewhere in Nigeria at that time. This happened for about thirty-three years before the Tiv people regained their freedom to live and work together with their Sisters and Brothers as one cultural and political identity. How this happened is the subject of the next few paragraphs.

When a protectorate was declared over Northern Nigeria on 1st January 1900 by Lord Lugard the Tiv and all other Atoa-atiev in the Benue valley from Mozun to the Camerouns border including Muri, Bauchi and Adamawa emirates were placed under one Administrative Unit. In August of the same year (1900), the Lower Benue which "consisted mainly the Tiv Districts North and South of Benue Rivers, Westward from Katsina-Ala together with that portion of Zaria country lying south of latitude 9 °" was placed under Major Burdem as resident with Administrative Headquarters at Akwanaja in Nassarawa District 60 miles east of Loko. In 1901 there was again another administrative change. Some parts of Tiv land were transferred from the Lower Benue Province to the newly created Muri Province with its Headquarters at Muri. The remaining parts of the Lower Benue valley included other Tiv groups were re-named Nassarawa Province and had its Headquarters at Nassarawa. In 1904, the administration "took a dramatic decision by closing the Tiv, Idoma and Igala districts to Europeans under the unsettled districts" ordinance of 1902. This happened because the Niger Company's Agent at Abinsi, Mr D.A. Fraser had alleged that the Tiv were planning to attack the Station. Mr. Fraser's allegations were soon found to be false and Lord Lugard lost his temper and ordered the withdrawal of a small British Garrison which had been stationed at Abinsi since 1885 for the protection of the Niger Company Officers.

The problems of the Tiv were compounded by the circumstances and manner in which they were conquered. Thus the Southern Tiv comprising mainly of the present Jechira groups, Shangev-Tiev, Gaav, and Kunav were administered from the South with Headquarters at Obudu and Ogoja (Ukpo) until 1914. The manner in which Tiv people were split up and annexed with other non-Tiv did not augur well for the political, economic and social development of the land. In fact, few colonial officers saw danger in it and cautioned against it but their advice was ignored by their superiors. Captain Gordon, for example, pointed out clearly in 1907 that "*the Tiv tribe should not be divided by administrative limits*". He also counselled against the British reliance on the Jukun to help them (British) rule the Tiv. Gordon pointed out clearly that, "*there is a little chance of the Jukun Kingdom being of much use in the administration of the Tiv country*". He pointed out that "*it might be possible if the Sarkin Wukari were supported by force to persuade the 'Munshi' to obey him, but it could be a very long work and could have many set-back*". But Gordon's superiors for example, Freemantle thought he knew better and continued to administer the Tiv by having them split up into different groups.

In 1914 the Southern Tiv were returned under the control of the Northern Nigeria Government, but still under Muri Province. In 1918 the British carried out another administrative change by uniting the Tiv with other Atoa-tiev South of the Benue namely; Bassa, Igala and Jukun Districts to form 'Munshi' Province. In 1926 'Munshi' division was created and it included, the non-Tiv speaking people in the Southern Districts of the emirate of Lafia. In the same year 1926 there was another administrative change in which eleven Ityar (Ikurav-Tiev, Ikurav-Ya, Turan, Mbagen, (Kusuv, Shorov) Tongov, Shitire North and South (Gambe-Ya, Kpav and Gambe-Tiev) Ugondo, Ukum, Etulo, and the people of Katsina-Ala villages) were brought under the jurisdiction of Aku of Wukari. This action was vehemently resented by the prominent Sons of the Tiv people for example, Agahiande of Ikurav-Tiev, Chief Uza of Ukum and Agera of Ute in Kunav. The annexation of the eleven Ityar to Jukun territory was a dismal fiasco. They Tiv did not acknowledge the Aku of Wukari as their Leader and continued to treat him and his officials very contemptuously.

In 1927 the first Tiv Central Council (an offshoot of the present Ijir-Tamen) was inaugurated but it excluded the Utor from the eleven Clans under the jurisdiction of Aku of Wukari. Also the Chairman of Tiv Central Council was not a Tiv. He was Audu Dan Afoda (the Sarkin-Makurdi a Nupe man). The annexation of eleven Tiv Clans to Jukun territory and the appointment of a non-Tiv, Audu Dan Afoda as the Chairman of Tiv Central Council fanned Tiv nationalism and the persistent complaints of the traditional rulers caused the eleven Ityar under the Jukun rule to be withdrawn in 1933. This brought together for the first time all the Tiv people under one authority. The District Officer who was responsible for this feat was Embertom. The dehumanization and the treatment of our people as second class citizens was ended. The first liberation gave the Tiv leaders strength and power to put more pressure on the colonial administration for the appointment of a paramount Chief to rule the Tiv as was the case elsewhere in Nigeria. The British capitulated to the demands of the people and so on 19th September, 1946 the first Tor Tiv, a son of the soil, Makir Dzakpe was officially chosen. His inauguration took place in 1947.

The uniting of all the Tiv people in the Middle Benue Region together as one cultural and political entity in 1933 and the appointment of a paramount Chief from among them in 1947 constitute two major historical events they will never forget in their life hence the emergence of the Tiv Day. The latter is designated to make all the Tiv people to take stock of their past and think of the sufferings, endurance and struggles which our forefathers experienced to preserve and protect the continuous existence of the Tiv race. It is also an occasion for the Tiv people to rejoice and celebrate the legacy their fore-fathers have bequeathed to them by making it possible for them to be recognised as a power to be reckoned with in the Middle Benue Region of Nigeria. Thus the date for the celebration of Tiv Day has been chosen to coincide with the period in which the first Paramount Chief, Sergeant Makir Dzakpe

was officially selected to rule the Tiv people in 1947. Tiv Day is therefore, an occasion to be remembered every year by Sons and Daughters of the Tiv people. The actual date is Saturday of the third week of September, of every year.

(Courtesy of Dr. T. Makar)

BIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE TOR TIV III HIS HIGHNESS DR. JAMES AKPERAN ORSHI 12TH MARCH, 1925 — 16TH OCTOBER, 1990.

His Highness Orchivirigh Dr. James Aperan Orshi was born on the 12th March, 1925 at Tse-Kur in Mbatie District of Gboko Local Government. He had his early education at Gboko Elementary School, 1934 — 1938. Between 1939 — 1943, he attended Katsina-Ala Middle School. Thereafter he studied at the Elementary Training Centre Bauchi from 1943 — 1946, and the Higher Teachers' Training College Katsina, 1950 — 1952.

His Highness later attended the Institute of Education, University of London, from 1956 and 1957. He later took a Legal Course at the Institute of Education Zaria in 1959. He also studied at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London 1960; Gibson College of Law, London, the Council for Legal Education and (Middle Temple Inns of Courts) from 1960 to 1963. He was called to the English Bar on the 1st day of May, 1963, and was finally called to the Nigerian Bar on the 11th day of July, 1963.

He started his career as an Elementary School Teacher from 1946 to 1948. Between 1949 and 1952, he was an Elementary School Headmaster; a Senior Primary School Headmaster from 1953 to 1957 and a visiting teacher from 1958 to 1960.

After reading Law, he was appointed an Associate Magistrate in 1963. He was subsequently promoted to Magistrate Grade I, Senior Magistrate, and Acting Chief Magistrate. In the year 1969 he left the Judiciary to become an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. But in 1971, he was recalled to the Judiciary and appointed to the post of Chief Registrar and Commissioner for Area Courts. A year later he was promoted to the post of Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, the post which he held until he became the Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice of Benue Plateau State on the 11th day of June, 1974. After the Military change of Government he was re-appointed to the same post in 1975.

In recognition of his devotion to duty, exemplary leadership and administrative ability, he was appointed Secretary to the Benue State Military Government shortly after the creation of that State in 1976, a post he held until his voluntary retirement from the Service in the same year. Soon after his retirement, His Highness was appointed the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nigeria Airways Limited. In 1978, he was honoured with the National Award of the Officer of the Order of the Niger (O.O.N). He resigned his Chairmanship of the Nigeria Airways Limited just after the award.

On the 3rd of March, 1979, His Highness Orchivirigh Dr. James Akperan Orshi was appointed Tor Tiv III and was officially installed on the 30th June, 1979, when he received his Staff of Office as 1st Class Chief. He was the Chairman, Benue State Council of Chiefs. On 1st April, 1981, His Highness was appointed Chancellor of the Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port-Harcourt; and was rightly awarded the Honorary Doctor of Laws of the same University in 1983

The Tor Tiv III, Orchivirigh Dr. James Akperan Orshi will go down in Tiv History as the Unity Chief. Realising that the great destruction of property in 1960 (nande, nande), the political killings (Atemityo) in 1964 and the political violence of 1983 will not promote the much-needed unity, peace and progress of his chieftdom, the Tor Tiv III at Iche Kur Baka in Mbatie District of Gboko Local Government Area on April 6, 1985 on the occasion of the celebration of his 60th birthday anniversary appealed and got the co-operation of his people to organise a Tiv national forum to galvanize their unity, peace and progress within the context of Benue State and within the context of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He pursued this course with much vigour and dedication. Thus several sessions of Ijirtamen were held which gave birth to Mdzough U Tiv (MUT) on the following dates:

1. April 27, 1985
2. June 1, 1985
3. June 29, 1985
4. July 27, 1985 and
5. August 10, 1985.

The fifth Ijirtamen met to complete the work. Thereafter, the Organisation Mdzough U Tiv was handed over to the elected officials. Until his death he was the main inspiration of the Organisation, one of his many legacies he bequeathed to the Tiv people

His Highness Orchivirigh Dr. James Akperan Orshi died in his Palace on 16th October, 1990 after a brief illness.

He is survived by his wives and children.



LATE-DR ORSHI

*As a young School Teacher with his
Pupils & Village Community.*



LATE DR. JAMES AKPERAN ORSHI
*As Attorney-General & Commissioner for
Justice, Benue Plateau State.*



LATE DR. JAMES AKPERAN ORSHI
Receiving National Award in 1978



LATE DR. ORSHI
*Receiving the Staff of Office as Tor Tiv
III from the then Military Admini-
strator of Benue State Group Cpt. Bayo
Lawal*



LATE DR. ORSHI
*As a Chancellor, University of Science &
Technology Port Harcourt*

**STATE GOVERNMENT HIGH-POWERED COMMITTEE FOR THE
BURIAL OF HIS HIGHNESS, LATE DR. JAMES AKPERAN ORSHI, OON,
TOR TIV III**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (i) Mr A.K. Shuluwa,
Hon. Commissioner, Ministry of Information & Culture | <i>Chairman</i> |
| (ii) Mr. I.D. Agogo,
Hon. Commissioner of Special Duties | <i>Member</i> |
| (iii) Mr. S.S. Odoma,
Hon. Commissioner of Commerce & Industries | <i>Member</i> |
| (iv) Mr. S.N. Torsabo,
Hon. Commissioner of Works | <i>Member</i> |
| (v) All Chairmen of Caretaker Committees in the Tiv
Speaking Area of the State | <i>Members</i> |
| (vi) Representative of Commissioner of Police | <i>Member</i> |
| (vii) Director of Protocol | <i>Member</i> |
| Director-General (LG) | <i>Member/Secretary</i> |

MEMBERS OF THE TIV TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

1. Chairman, Gboko Local Government caretaker Committee- **Mr. C.I. Hua**
2. Chairman, Guma L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mr. Audu Ikye**
3. Chairman, Gwer L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mr. J.I. Udegba**
4. Chairman, K/Ala L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mr. A.S. Ikper**
5. Chairman, Konshisha L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mr. Samuel Gbinde**
6. Chairman, Ushongo L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mrs. L.A. Utoo**
7. Chairman, Makurdi L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mrs Lucy Ato**
8. Chairman, Kwande L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mr. Haruna Banke**
9. Chairman, Vandeikya L.G. Caretaker Committee — **Mr. J.I. Biam**
10. Tyoor Atim Dzungwe, District Head Mbatia
11. Tyoor Amaa Bai, District Head, Yandev
12. Tyoor Hundu Shamange, District Head, Mbagen
13. Tyoor Mgbami Takema, District Head, Ipav
14. Tyoor Ijer Boagundu, District Head, Mbatie
15. Tyoor Allagh Lyienegh, District Head, Mbakor
16. Tyoor Ityuyo Ayaka, District Head, Mbatierov
17. Tyoor Abaahar Adi, District Head, Mbayion
18. Tyoor Jingali Ashwa, District Head, Mbalagh
19. Tyoor Tavershima Mbambe, District Head, Kusuv
20. Tyoor Ugye Idoko, District Head, Etulo
21. Tyoor Akpehe Gbande. District Head, Shorov
22. Tyoor Orayev Akodi, District Head, Mbabai
23. Tyoor Akuva Dzer, District Head, Nyiev
24. Tyoor Ivokor Unongo, District Head, Mbagwen
25. Tyoor Ndzorov — Vacant (Dead)
26. Tyoor Uwouku Abanka, District Head, Saghev
27. Tyoor Umande Kadza, District Head, Kaambe
28. Chief Clement Abayilo, Chief of Abinsi
29. Tyoor Ityohemba Iba, District Head, Mbawa
30. Tyoor Mbasaan — Vacant (dead)
31. Tyoor Gendaga Damna, District Head, Raav
32. Tyoor Njinia Avar Yande, District Head, Ingyohov
33. Tyoor Aernyi Kungur, District Head, Injiriv
34. Tyoor Akutsa Agbadu, District Head, Mbakpa
35. Tyoor Akuva Yough, District Head, Yonov
36. Tyoor Ulanve Maruh, District Head, Torov
37. Tyoor Mswan Amih, District Head, Ngenov
38. Tyoor Under Dzer, District Head, Kpav
39. Tyoor Aule Gber, District Head, Ikurav-tiev
40. Tyoor Gaambe-ya — vacant
41. Tyoor Dooga Goji, District Head, Ugondo
42. Tyoor Ikungwa Ithough, District Head, Gaambe-tiev
43. Tyoor Ikyegh Aliutsa, District Head, Mbaterem

44. Tyoor Bagidi Ligom, District Head, Tongov
45. Tyoor Jam Gbinde, District Head, Mbavaa
46. Tyoor Unaha Koko, District Head, Shangev-tiev
47. Tyoor Kuma Cheren, District Head, Iwarev
48. Tyoor Gom Gire, District Head, Shangev-ya
49. Tyoor Mbanyiman Dzoho, District Head, Turan
50. Tyoor Undo Gunduor, District Head, Ikurav-ya
51. Tyoor Ashakena Adugu, District Head, Nanev
52. Tyoor Ayolave Yande, District Head, Moon
53. Tyoor Iorheen Agerzua, District Head, Utange
54. Tyoor Ahemba Ihindan, District Head, Ikov
55. Tyoor Wajir Gbuuga, District Head, Mbagwa
56. Tyoor Kuhwa Ingbianjov, District Head, Mbagba
57. Tyoor Koranyin Anyamhul, District Head, Mbaikyaa
58. Tyoor Mashinja Akura, District Head, Ningev
59. Tyoor Uganden Akaazua, District Head, Mbakaange
60. Tyoor Emmanuel Bulya, District Head, Tsambe
61. Tyoor Atsor Nyamor, District Head, Mbaduku
62. Tyoor Adaaku Tsua, District Head, Mbagbera
63. Tyoor John Igbanongo, District Head, Mbara
64. Tyoor Anza Torkeyo, District Head, Ute
65. Tyoor Gaadi Amogo, District Head, Mbayongo
66. Mr. Ityokase Tor — Secretary to the Council

TIV TRADITIONAL COUNCIL CENTRAL WORKING COMMITTEE FOR THE FUNERAL CELEMONY OF LATE TOR TIV III

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Mr. Tilley Gyado | Chairman |
| (2) Mr. Denen Tofi | Deputy Chairman |
| (3) Engineer Aloysius Ahile Yaji | Secretary |
| (4) Brig. Atom Kpera (Rtd) | Member |
| (5) Hon. Paul Unongu | Member |
| (6) Hon. Akai Chaha | Member |
| (7) Mr. Angwe Asen (Rtd) | Member |
| (8) Mr. E.A. Atongo | Member |
| (9) Brig. S.G. Ikya | Member |
| (10) Col. John Inienger | Member |
| (11) Engineer Barnabas Gemade | Member |
| (12) Col. Richard Asom (Rtd) | Member |
| (13) Mr. Ambrose Feese | Member |
| (14) Mr. David Amo | Member |
| (15) Mr. Akuha Gbande | Member |
| (16) Mrs. Lucy Katsina Alu | Member |
| (17) Mr. Gbihi Vembe | Member |

(18) Engineer Tachia Jooji	Member
(19) Dr. Aker Gajir	Member
(20) Mrs E. Igino	Member
(21) Mr. G. Korgba	Member
(22) Mr. L.H.V. Tsumbu	Member
(23) Hon. P. Awunah	Member
(24) Mr. Wuese Jov	Member
(25) Hon. I. Nomhwange	Member
(26) Mr. Philip Iyorter	Member
(27) Mr. Peter Jootar	Member
(28) Mr. Atsaga Anemba	Member
(29) Prof. D. Saor	Member
(30) Mr. S.J.I. Akure	Member
(31) Bar Edward Ashiekaa	Member
(32) Mr. J.I. Ichaver	Member
(33) Eng. R.I. Igbetar	Member
(34) Mr. J.V. Ayaka	Member
(35) Mrs. V. Igino	Member
(36) Mr. Dickson A. Adzaugba	Member
(37) Mr. C.I. Hua	Member
(38) Mr. Audu Ikye	Member
(39) Mr. J.I. Udeghe	Member
(40) Mr. A.S. Ikper	Member
(41) Mr. Samuel Gbinde	Member
(42) Mrs. L. A. Utoo	Member
(43) Mrs. Lucy Ato	Member
(44) Mr. Haruna Banke	Member
(45) Mr. J.I. Biam	Member
(46) Tyoor Akaahar Adi	Member
(47) Tyoor Jam Gbinde	Member
(48) Tyoor Ulanve Maruh	Member
(49) Tyoor Gom Gire	Member
(50) Tyoor Ivokor Unongo	Member
(51) Tyoor Gendaga Damna	Member
(52) Hon. J.U. Uye	Member
(53) Mr. James Adzakpe	Member
(54) Hon. Dr. Orban Nyiekura	Member
(55) Mr. P. Vande Acka	Member
(56) Hon. Unongo Tor Ngibo	Member
(57) Hon. Jerome Hwande	Member
(58) Mr. Amachigh Korgba	Member
(59) Mr. Paul Ukaa Kuma Gar	Member
(60) Mr. Aloysius Ayongur	Member
(61) Hon. Chia Surma	Member
(62) Arch. John Uan	Member

- (63) Mrs. Elizabeth Ivase
- (64) Mr. Tor Bossua
- (65) Mr. Thomas Degarr
- (66) Col. J. Joradam (Rtd)
- (67) Dr. J.A. Adagba
- (68) Hon. Isaac Shaahu

Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member

**PROGRAMME FOR THE BURIAL OF LATE TOR TIV III
HIS HIGHNESS ORCHIVIRIGH DR. JAMES AKPERAN ORSHI, OON**

<i>DATE</i>	<i>EVENT</i>	<i>TIME</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
18-10-90	(a) Emergency meeting of the Tiv Traditional Council	10.00 a.m.	
	(b) Formal announcement of the transition of His Highness Tor Tiv III		Acting Ter Jemgbagh
19-10-90	(a) Wake keeping by the NKST Churches in Gboko		
20-10-90	(b) Wearing of mourning signs on self and vehicles throughout Tivland till after burial		
	(c) Condolence visit by the Military Governor and members of the Benue State Executive Council	1.00 p.m.	
	(d) Wake-keeping		
21-10-90	Wake-keeping by NKST Church, Bristow and Traditional Dancing Groups		
22-10-90	Wake-keeping by Protestant and Catholic Churches		
27-10-90	Wake keeping by Kwande Local Government		
28-10-90	Wake-keeping by Konshisha Local Government		
29-10-90	Wake-keeping by Protestant and Catholic Churches as well as Traditional Dancing Groups from Gboko		
29-10-90	Wake keeping by Ushongo Local Government		

DATE	EVENT	TIME	REMARKS
30-10-90	(a) Work-free day in the nine Local Government Areas in Tivland (b) Christian wake-keeping continues Wake-keeping by Guma Makurdi Local Govts.		
31-10-90	Wake-keeping by Vandeikya Local Government		
1-11-90	Wake-keeping by Gwer/Katsina-Aja Local Governments		
1-11-90	(a) Arrival of all Traditional Rulers accompanied by dancing groups from all over Tivland (b) Indyer is sounded (c) Alakita and Ukakaki are sounded (d) 57 Gun booms (e) Casket leaves the Palace for the Tiv Traditional Council Chambers preceded and accompanied by the Ajo dance groups (f) High Court Session in Tiv Traditional Council Chambers (g) Lying-in-State at Tiv Traditional Council Chambers (h) General Procession (i) Wake keeping	10.00 a.m.	
2-11-90	(a) Work-free day in Benue State (b) Lying-in-State (c) Cultural Displays (d) Wake keeping		
3-11-90	(a) Tiv Traditional Council memorial session (Traditional Inquest) (b) Guests Assemble at J.S. Tarka Stadium	10.30 a.m. 10-11 a.m.	

DATE	EVENTS	TIME	REMARKS
	(c) Arrival of the Deputy Governor	11.15 a.m.	
	(d) Arrival of the Military Governor	11.30 a.m.	
	(e) Aliwee u Tor round the Town to the J.S. Tarka Stadium	11.30-12.30 p.m.	
	(f) Paying of last respects by the Nigerian Bar Association	12.0 p.m.	
	(g) Introduction of some dignatories	12.50 p.m.	Chairman Gboko Local Governmen Caretaker Committee
	(h) Welcome Address by the Chairman of Government High-Powered Committee for the Burial of Tor Tiv III and introduction of Committees members	1.00 p.m.	
	(i) Funeral Orations		
	(i) Representative of Tiv Traditional Council		
	(ii) Representative of Katsina Ala Old Boys Association (KAOBA)		
	(iii) Representative of Benue State Council of Chiefs		
	(iv) Leader of Federal Military Government Delegation	2.00-2.15 p.m.	
	(v) A brief remark by the Military Governor of Benue State	2.15-2.20 p.m.	
	(j) Vote of thanks by Tiv Traditional Council	2.20-2.30 p.m.	
	(k) Interdenominational Service	2.30-3.30 p.m.	
	(l) Departure to the Royal Cemetery:	3.30 p.m.	
	(i) Members of Tiv Traditional Council		
	(ii) Casket		

DATE

EVENTS

Time

REMARKS

(iii) Immediate Family Members

Departure to the Royal Cemetery led by Members of Tiv Traditional Council and followed by Immediate family members of late Tor Tiv III accompanied by traditional dancers.

Guests depart for lunch to various reception venues to be indicated by the Entertainment Committee after a session of cultural dances.

(m) Final Interment

4.30 p.m.

END OF THE PROGRAMME



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