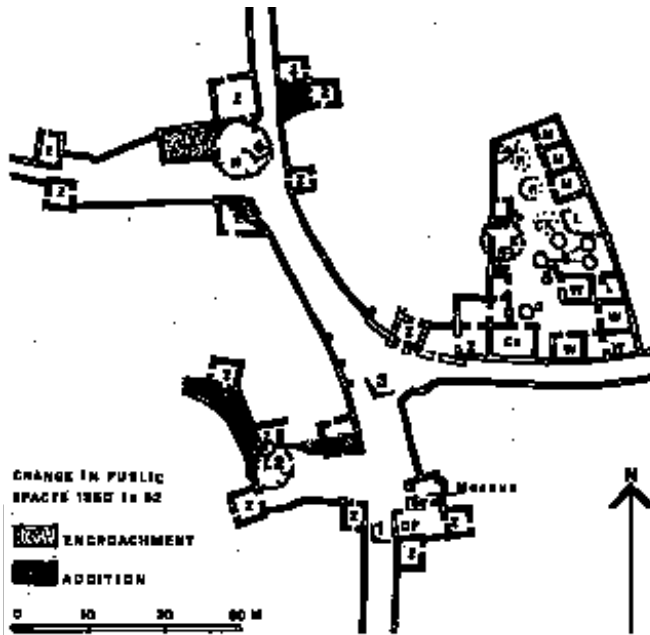




9.27



9.29



9.28

again is the quarter close to the market. This is the home of the wealthy merchant families. Here land is at a premium and densities are higher. Competition for space led to two-storey development with little room within plots for the ubiquitous Hausa courtyard (Figures 9.24 and 9.28). Further investigation reveals wards for butchers, builders and weavers. Each quarter has its own identity: it has a centre and a clear boundary, sometimes marked by open *fadama*, agricultural land, or more usually edged by compound walls which define the main paths through the city.

In the Hausa city there is a hierarchy of place or 'node', using Lynch's term. At the very local level, a number of family compounds open onto a public place; the second type is the centre of the ward or quarter where the home of the ward head is located. Finally, at the top of the hierarchy are twin focal points of the city, the *dendal* and the main market. It is at these nodes, or places of heightened activity, that most decoration is located. In the case of the local area, the node is marked by a group of highly decorative doorways, an outdoor praying area and a shaded place to sit and gossip (Figures 9.29 and 9.30). If the place is more important it may

Figure 9.27 Mallawa house, Zaria

Figure 9.28 Home of a prosperous trader, Zaria

Figure 9.29 Daura, butchers' ward



Figure 9.30 Daura, butchers' ward