

Figure 1: The northern Mandara Mountains of NE Nigeria and N Cameroon



Figure 2: Distribution of ethnic groups in the northern Mandara Mountains

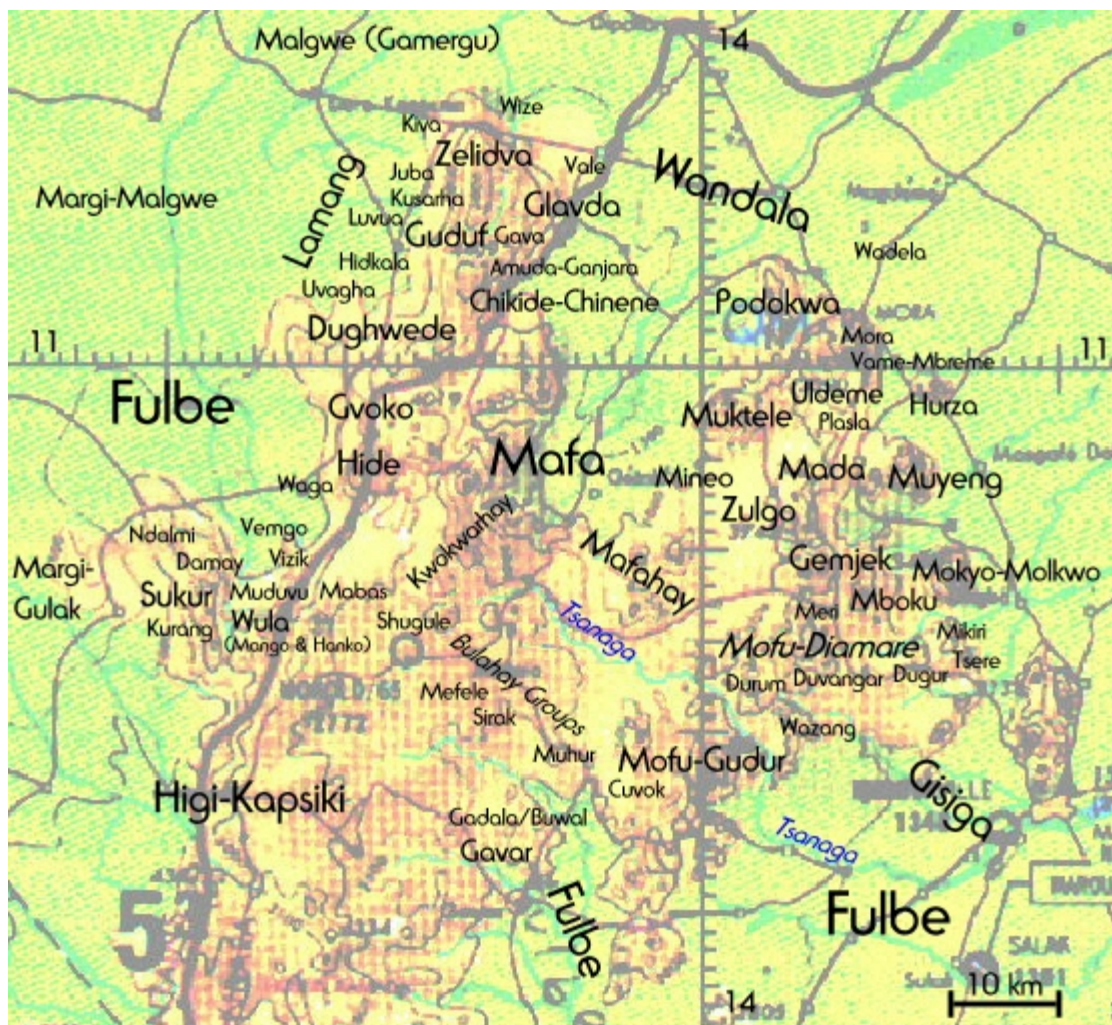


Figure 3: Geographical location of the study area

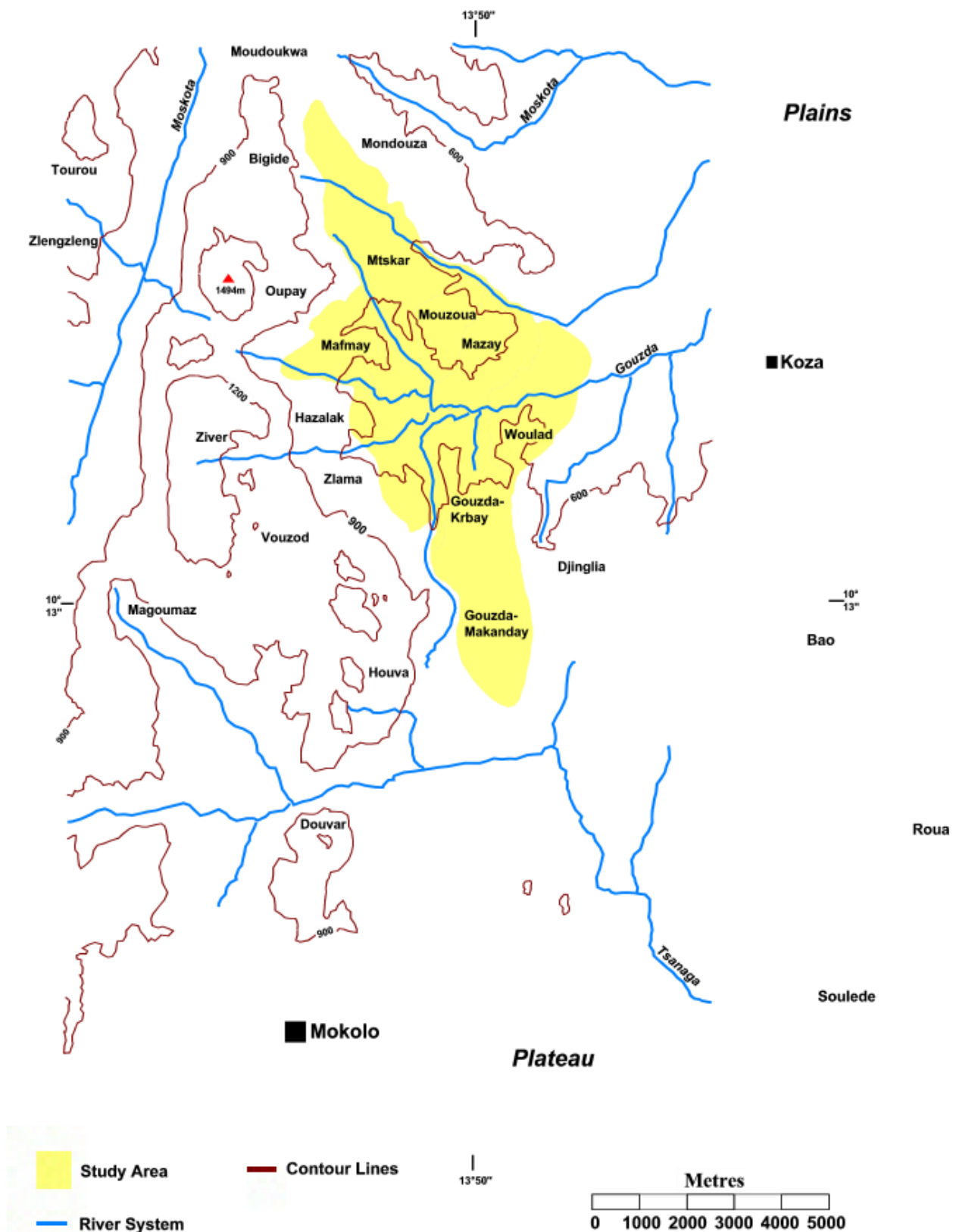
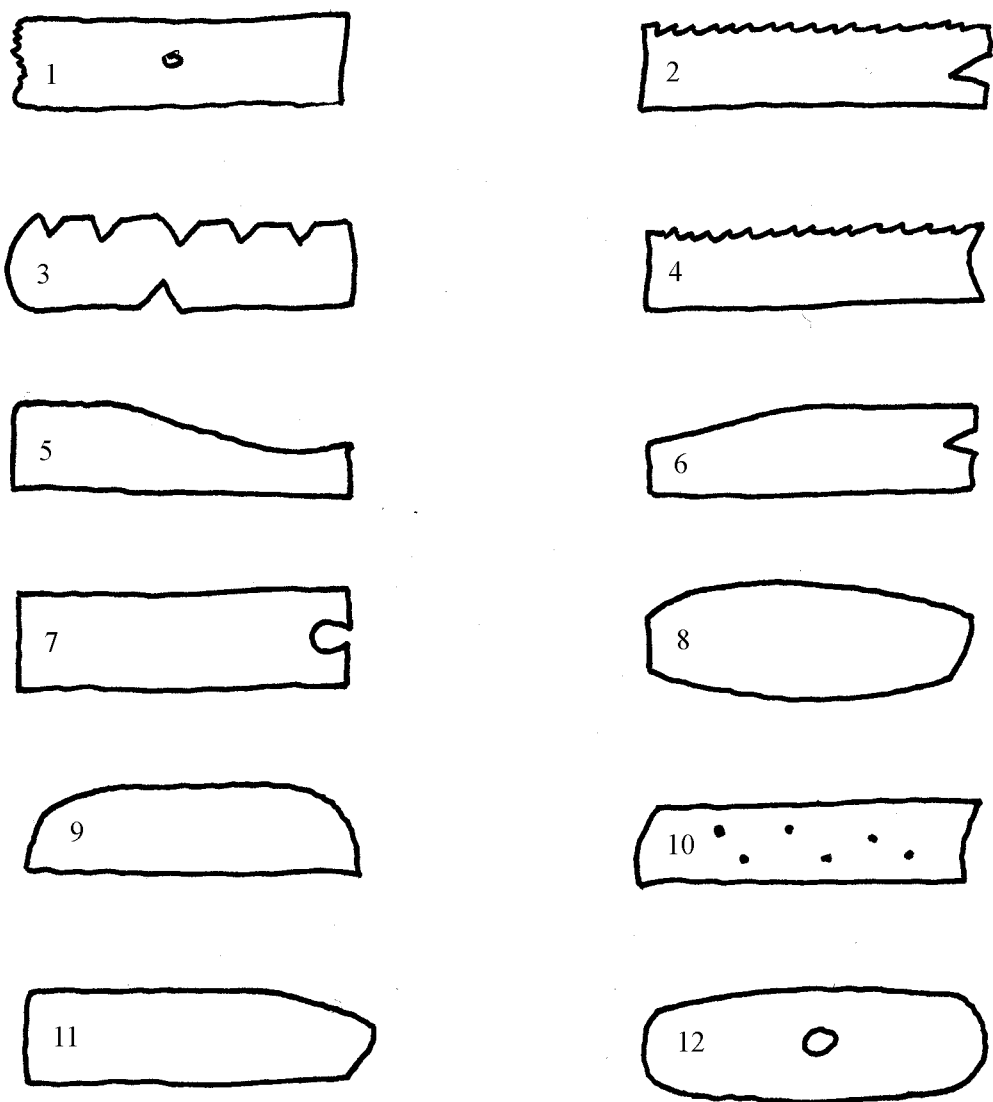
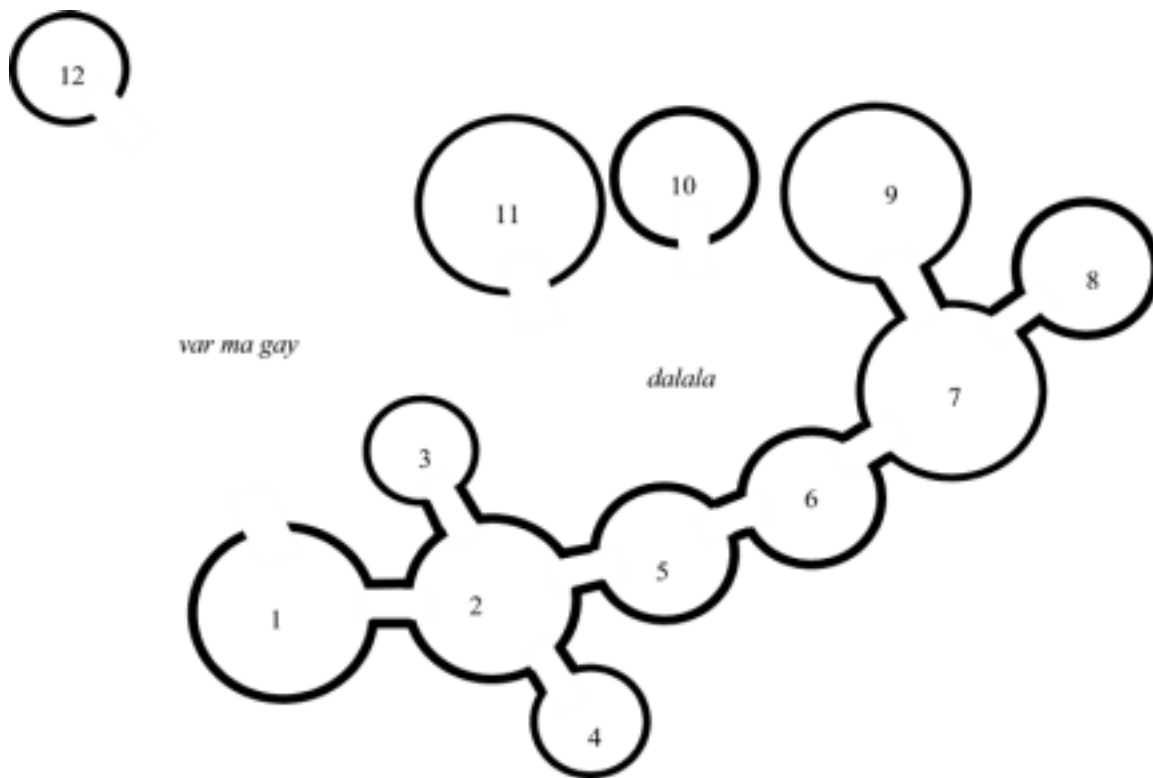


Figure 4: Pairs of calabash pieces used in Mafa crab divination



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|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Quiver (<i>gwadama</i>) | 2 Triumph or laughter (<i>ɲngwashè</i>) |
| 3 Well-established man (<i>mishél ndo</i>) | 4 Woman (<i>ngwaz</i>) |
| 5 Young man (<i>ɲngura 'a</i>) | 6 Young girl (<i>dəma 'a</i>) |
| 7 Blacksmith (<i>ngwazla</i>) | 8 Road or direction (<i>cived</i>) |
| 9 Small calabash used for beer libation (<i>ndelek zom</i>) | 10 Sorghum (<i>daw</i>) |
| 11 Misfortune caused by sorcery (<i>mide</i>) | 12 Disease caused by incest (<i>ɲngwésèlè</i>) |

Figure 5: Plan of a Mafa house



- 1 *ɲngala* = foyer and communal area (entrance room)
- 2 *dzadzaw* = father's living and sleeping room
- 3 *kalak* = son's room
- 4 *kudam zlé* = cattle shed (*maray* is kept here)
- 5 *hudokw ɲngura* = father's sacrifice and granary room
- 6 *hudokw ngwaz* = first wife's sleeping and granary room
- 7 *huzhé6* = father's main granary room
- 8 *hucéd'* = kitchen
- 9 *zlanglok* = granary room and female sleeping area
- 10 *gurdede & kudam bokw* = store room with goat house
- 11 *zlanggoy* = granary room and female sleeping area
- 12 *kalak* = shed

Figure 6: Traditional villages and wards of the local study area



Figure 7: Clan sections and main pattern of local beer exchange

