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 DeLancey Mark Dike <1973->

Titolo Conquest and construction: palace architecture in northern Cameroon

// by Mark Dike DeLancey

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Sommario/riassunto In Conquest and Construction Mark Dike DeLancey investigates the

palace architecture of northern Cameroon, a region that was conquered in the early nineteenth century by primarily semi-nomadic, pastoralist, Muslim, Fule forces and incorporated as the largest emirate of the

Sokoto Caliphate. Palace architecture is considered first and foremost as political in nature, and therefore as responding not only to the needs and expectations of the conquerors, but also to those of the largely sedentary, agricultural, non-Muslim conquered peoples who constituted the majority population. In the process of reconciling the cultures of these various constituents, new architectural forms and local identities were constructed.