Commented bibliography on play, games and toys

SAHARAN AND NORTH AFRICAN TOY AND PLAY CULTURES

Jean-Pierre Rossie

Stockholm International Toy Research Centre
To the Saharan and North African children
To my children Tania, Ben, Ruben and Pia
To my grandchildren Linde, Camille, Ilona, Thilda, Oona and Alvin
Commented bibliography on play, games and toys

Saharan and North African Toy and Play Cultures

Jean-Pierre Rossi

2011
The volumes of the collection:

*Saharan and North African Toy and Play Cultures*

- Children’s dolls and doll play, 2005, 328 p., 163 ill.
- The animal world in play, games and toys, 2005, 219 p., 107 ill.
- Domestic life in play, games and toys, 2008, 438 p., 410 ill.
- Commented bibliography on play, games and toys, 2011, 72 p.

The volumes of the collection:

*Cultures Ludiques Sahariennes et Nord-Africaines*

- Poupées d’enfants et jeux de poupées, 2005, 344 p., 163 ill.
- L’animal dans les jeux et jouets, 2005, 229 p., 107 ill.
Jean-Pierre Rossie was born in Gent (Ghent), Belgium, in 1940. After studies in social work and later on in African ethnology at the State University of Ghent, he became a doctor in African history and philology at the same university in 1973. His thesis in Dutch covered the theme of “Child and Society. The Process of Socialization in Patrilineal Central Africa”.

Following fieldwork among the semi-nomadic Ghrib of the Tunisian Sahara, he devoted himself, since 1975, to research on Saharan and North African play, games and toys.

In 1967, he was proclaimed prizewinner of the Belgian Foundation for Vocations, Brussels. From 1968 to 1978, he was a researcher of the Belgian National Foundation for Scientific Research, Brussels, which supported his research and publications till 1992.

Between 1980 and 1990 he worked as social worker and sociocultural anthropologist in the social services for, especially Turkish and North African, migrants of the city of Ghent.

A first research trip to Southern Morocco, in February 1992, followed by yearly sojourms in this country give him the opportunity to supplement, verify and actualize the information on Moroccan children's play, games and toys.

In 1993 he was one of the founding members of the International Toy Research Association (ITRA), from 1997 till 2001 he was a member of the Nordic Center for Research on Toys and Educational Media (NCFL), and since its creation in March 2002 he is a member of the Stockholm International Toy Research Centre (SITREC).

On October 29th, 2004 the Lennart Ivarsson Scholarship Foundation awarded him the BRIO Prize 2004.

In July 2005 he became an associated researcher of the Musée du Jouet, Moirans-en-Montagne, France.

In April 2007 he was nominated “Member of the Advisory Board of the UNESCO/Felissimo Social Design Network”.

In July 2008 he was elected as a member of the executive board of the International Toy Research Association (ITRA).
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The collection:
Saharan and North African Toy and Play Cultures

Engaged since 1975 in research on games and toys and later on in experiments in the field of intercultural education based on this research, the idea slowly matured to create a collection called Saharan and North African Toy and Play Cultures. A toy and play culture that rightly should be part of the cultural heritage of mankind, just as the masterpieces of art and architecture.

A first attempt to create such a collection for the International Council for Children's Play was supported by André Michelet, director of the Centre d'Etudes Roland Houdon at Saran, France, with the publication by this Center of my book Jeux et jouets sahariens et nord-africains: poupées - jeux de poupées in 1993. As the Centre d'Etudes Roland Houdon stopped its publishing activities soon afterwards, this attempt was prematurely broken off.

In 1999 the Nordic Center for Research on Toys and Educational Media published on its website the first English and French HTML versions of Children's dolls and doll play, and of the Commented bibliography on play, games and toys. A final version of these books and of The animal world in play, games and toys was published by the Stockholm International Toy Research Center in 2005. These volumes are available on the CD included in Toys, Play, Culture and Society. An anthropological approach with reference to North Africa and the Sahara (Rossie, 2005).

The fourth volume in the collection Saharan and North African Toy and Play Cultures. Domestic life in play, games and toys has been published in the beginning of 2008. Two more books Technical activities in play, games and toys, and Games of skill and chance are planned.

In order to make the information on Saharan and North African games and toys available to people reading English as well as to those reading French, to stimulate the exchange of information and the reciprocal enrichment of ideas and actions between the French-speaking and the English-speaking world, who otherwise remain too often separated by a
linguistic cleavage, the studies are to be published in English and in French.

For financial reasons the volumes of the collection *Saharan and North African Toy and Play Cultures* and of the collection *Cultures Ludiques Sahariennes et Nord-Africaines* are published on CD (see www.sanatoyplay.org). In January 2009 I decided to make a regularly updated version of the commented bibliography available on the website sanatoyplay (www.sanatoyplay.org).

The volumes of the collection:

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- Children’s dolls and doll play, 2005, 328 p., 163 ill.
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Introduction

In the following pages I list and comment on those publications that contain information on play activities, games and toys in North Africa and the Sahara. Some of these books and articles deal entirely with these topics, however in most of them one has to scrutinize the text to find the information. In order to make this unnecessary I have noted the pages where the information can be found. Some documents figure in the bibliography because they describe the reality of which the games and toys show an interpretation or because they describe childhood in these regions. A few contain general information on play activities, games and toys. As there exists no commented bibliography on childhood and youth in Morocco, as far as I know, I try to find during my sojourns in this country the new publications on these topics in order to integrate them into this bibliography and thus make it easier to analyze the Moroccan games and toys within the broader theme of childhood and youth in this country.

The bibliography is quite complete and great effort has been put into giving the correct references. Yet, I would greatly welcome information on additional documents.

In my published articles and books and in a series of publications on dolls and doll play, on the animal world, on domestic life, on the skills, and on traditional and modern techniques in North African and Saharan children's play activities, games and toys extensive use is or will be made of the data found in the documents mentioned in this bibliography.

Most documents can be consulted in the library of the Musée de l’Homme or in the Bibliothèque Nationale, both in Paris. If this is not the case, the location where I found the document is mentioned. These libraries are:

- Bibliothèque de l'IREMAM, Institut de Recherche et d'Etudes sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman, Université de Provence, 29 avenue Robert Schuman, 13621 Aix-en-Provence cedex 1, France (http://occebase.mmsh.univ-aix.fr/cgi/index.pl).
• Faculty of Arts Library, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Blijde-Inkomststraat 21, PB 3304, 3000 Leuven (http://www.arts.kuleuven.be/bibliotheek/eng/index.cfm?)
• Library of Congress Online Catalog (http://catalog.loc.gov).
• Library of the Emory University, 1380 Oxford Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30322, U.S.A. (http://web.library.emory.edu).
• Library of the State University of Ghent, Rozier, 9000 Ghent, Belgium (http://www.lib.ugent.be).
• Médiathèque of the Musée du Quai Branly, 37, quai Branly 75007 Paris, France (http://www.quaibranly.fr/fr/documentation/le-catalogue-de-la-mediathque/index.html) - This Médiathèque has integrated the library of the Musée de l’Homme.
• Studiecentrum voor Speelgoed en Volkskunde, Toy Museum, Nekkerspoel 21, 2800 Mechelen, Belgium (http://www.speelgoedmuseum.be).
• The British Library, St Pancras, 96 Euston Road, London, NW1 2DB, U.K. (http://www.bl.uk).

My complete visual and written documentation on Saharan and North African children’s play, games and toys is being transferred to the Musée du Jouet, Moirans-en-Montagne, France (http://www.musee-du-jouet.fr). Those interested to have access to this documentation can contact this museum or myself.

The geographic and ethnic terms given in the text have been indicated on two maps, a map of North Africa and the Sahara and a map of Morocco.
Commented Bibliography


Akkari-Weriemmi, Jenina (1990). Jeux traditionnels de Jerba (Tunisie). *IBLA, 166, 2*, Revue de l’Institut des Belles Lettres Arabes, Tunis, 297-320 - Detailed analysis with designs of knucklebones (p. 297-305), a game using a board designed in the sand but without pieces (p. 305-309) and the game of sig, a game of strategy using social, folklore and religious symbols played with a board designed in the sand, pawns and four identical sticks, each stick having two different sides. These sticks are thrown up and the way they fall on the ground determines the number of points a player gets for moving his pawns. (p. 309-320), Tunisia.


Arripe, H. J. (1911). *Essai sur le folklore de la Commune Mixte de l’Aurès.* *Revue Africaine,* Alger, 450-470. - Brief notes on games of action and dexterity (p. 466-469) and on a girl’s doll used to implore rain (p. 461), Amazighs (Berbers), Algeria.


Balout, Lionel, Bovis, Marcel & Gast, Marceau (1959). *Collections Ethnographiques. Planches. Album n° 1. Touareg Ahaggar*. Paris: Arts et Métiers Graphiques, LXXVI planches. - Shows several objects imitated in toys made by Tuareg children but also some toys such as horses, dromedaries, bullocks, a male doll, female dolls, a woman’s dromedary saddle and a car, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.

Béart, Charles (1955). *Jeux et jouets de l'Ouest Africain*. Dakar: Mémoires de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, volume 42, 2 tomes, 888. - Unique analysis of the games and toys of West Africa. As a geographic or population index is lacking, a close scrutiny of the text revealed information on North Africa and the Sahara: board games of sig or sik (p. 428-430, 433, 484), other games (p. 217, 423); Tuareg: toy animals (p. 140-142), board games (p. 473), musical toys (p. 685), other games (p. 221, 227, 251, 259, 276, 287, 292, 302, 312, 356, 415, 422); Mauritania: dolls and dollhouses (p. 94-98, 836, 840), toy animals (p. 96-97, 145, 597-598), playing household (p. 145-148), board games and games of draughts (p. 461-462, 464, 466-469, 484, 512-514, 714, 717-718, 842), sig board games (p. 428-430), knucklebones (p. 350-351), other games (p. 77, 156, 212, 214, 222, 227, 245-247, 250, 256, 272,
287-288, 302-303, 354, 361, 375-376, 404, 419, 484, 636, 650, 706-707, 712-714), lullabies (p. 63-64); Teda: playing household (p. 126, 129), hide and seek (p. 225), Sahara, Algeria, Mauritania, Chad.


Bellin, Paul (1960). *Ethnographie saharienne. Le damier d'Abdallah*. *Trésor de jeux d'enfants sahariens: arabes, souâfa et cha'mba, noirs, Kel Djanet, Touareg Ajjer et Hoggar*. Privas: Imprimerie Lucien Volle, 47, ill. - The author has re-used the whole text in his publication "L'enfant saharien à travers ses jeux" of 1963, except two pages with photos. The first page shows three dromedaries of stone, a dromedary of jawbone with a saddle on top, and another dromedary made of dromedary dung and thorns. The second page shows a dromedary made with sticks and rags (see 1963, game 71), Tuareg Kel Ahaggar, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.


Benhazera, Maurice (1908). *Six mois chez les Touareg du Ahaggar*. Alger: Typographie Adolphe Jourdan, IX + 233, ill. - Mentions a few games e.g. the making of dolls and toy animals and a ball game, illustrated with four photographs (p. 19-21), Tuareg, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.

Benhimouda, Abdelaziz (1993). *L’approche sémiotique des jeux et jouets dans la région d’Ouled Dlim*. Mémoire, Département de Langue et de Littérature Françaises, Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Université Cadi Ayyad, Marrakech, 110 p., ill. - Licentiate dissertation in which the author discusses twenty-two games and toys, e.g. dolls and doll play (p. 52-54), making of toy cars (p. 84-86) and several action games of the Oulad Dlim in Morocco (location: the mentioned Département de Langue et de Littérature Françaises).


Bennani-Chraibi, Mounia (1994). *Soumis et Rebelles. Les Jeunes au Maroc*. Casablanca: Editions Le Fennec, Paris: CNRS Editions, 373 - Detailed analysis of changes in Moroccan society based on the lives of school going youngsters who are a dynamic and important part of the population as about 70% of the population in Morocco is younger than thirty (location: J-P. Rossie).

Bernus, Edmond (1975). *Jeu et élevage. Vocabulaire d'élevage utilisé dans un jeu de quadrillage par les Touareg (Iullemmeden Kel Dinnik)*. *Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale et de Botanique Appliquée*, Paris, tome XXII, 4-5-6, 167-176, ill. - Detailed description with photographs and designs of a game of draughts related to cattle breeding among the Tuareg. Illustration 4 shows a little boy with a self-made toy dromedary, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Mali.


Biarnay, S. (1924). Notes d’ethnographie et de linguistique nord-africaines. publiées par L. Brunot et E. Laoust, édition Ernest Leroux, Paris IV + 272. - Under the heading “festivities and games” in Morocco the author notes briefly the game of the dinner party using toy dishes (p. 79), an ṣaḥûra festivity with some playful activities (p. 84) and the kura ball game (p. 91).


Bissuel, H. (1888). Les Touaregs de l’Ouest. Alger: Adolphe Jourdan éditeur, XIX+210, ill. - Speaks of the traditional ball game of the youngsters and the game of draughts of the adults (p. 100), Tuareg, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.


Bourilly, Joseph (1932). Eléments d’ethnographie marocaine. Publié par Laoust E., Paris: Librairie Coloniale et Orientaliste Larose, 296 - Describes the old wooden plough and yoke which also exist as toys (p. 142-143), Morocco.


Cómo juegan los niños morroquíes (1939). Ceuta: Alta Comissaría de España en Marruecos, Delegacion de Asuntos Indígenas, Imp. Imperio, 93 p., 72 ill. - Unique book on children’s play in several regions of the former Spanish colony in Northern Morocco, written by twelve Spanish male primary school teachers from schools for Moroccan children. More or less detailed description of 97 games of skill, mostly games of dexterity and other physical skills, together with a few games of intellectual skill or chance. These games are boys’ games possibly also played by girls. Arab-Berbers, Amazighs (Berbers), Ghomara, Rif (location: Biblioteca Nacional de España).


Delphin, G. (1891). *Recueil de textes pour l’étude de l’arabe parlé.* Paris-Alger: E. Leroux-A. Jourdan éds. - Text in Arabic with notes in French. Detailed description of many games of young people and adults, mostly games of action or dexterity, sometimes also played by children (p. 66-88). Delphin who was professor of Arabic at the University of Oran in Algeria does not clearly specify the origin of his information. He only mentions that the texts are in the language of the “Arabes bédouins” (p. II) and that he systematically excluded what did not belonged to the rural area and came from the cities where it might have been borrowed from the Europeans (p. V), Algeria.


Denis (1952). *A propos des pièces en T et en Y.* *Bulletin de Liaison Saharienne,* 8, Alger, 27-37, ill. - Description of how Tuareg children make and play with toy dromedaries of stone and a photograph of a boy cutting one such toy and playing with several others, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.


Doutté, Edmond (1908). *Magie et Religion dans l’Afrique du Nord*. Alger: Typographie Adolphe Jourdan, 617. - Description of the ʿashūra festivities (p. 525-534) and the use of musical toys for it (p. 534), the kura ball game (p. 554) and ritual fighting (p. 556), North Africa.

Durand, A. (1904). Notes sur les Touareg et sur les populations agrégées, alliées ou voisines, d’après des légendes et des renseignements recueillis dans le Tidikelt. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie d'Alger*, IX, 686-713 – The author mentions (p. 691) the ball game played with sticks 'takikra' (el kura in Arabic) and the 'tiddas' game (a kind of board game), Tuareg, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.


El Andaloussi, Brigitte (2001). *Punitions et violences à l'école.* Alliance de Travail dans la Formation et l'Action pour l'Enfance, Rabat: Unicef, 42. - One of the very few studies of violence against pupils in the preschool and primary school in Morocco (location: J-P. Rossie).


Fima, Mohamed (1983). Quelques jeux en Tamasheq. In Enseignement et mathématiques en langues africaines. Paris, 181, 146-154. – Three games with text in Tuareg language and in French. The games are knucklebones ('cisawaten' or 'iswan', a board game 'izgag' and a game of mathematical problem solving 'bararan win karad'. After the description of the games, possibilities for their pedagogical use are mentioned.


Foley, H. (1930). Mœurs et médecine des Touareg de l’Ahaggar. Alger: Imprimerie La Typo-Litho, 123, ill. - Next to its short description of the making of dolls or toy animals by Tuareg boys and girls (p. 47, ill. XXX p. 46). - This book shows in text and photographs the material and social reality of which several toys and play activities are an imitation, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.
Folklore touareg. Fêtes et ludisme (s.d.). In Etudes et Documents Berbères, 1, Paris: La Boîte à Documents, 86-99, ill. - Notes on the ahâl meeting, on the ball game and other games of action or dexterity (p. 95-96), Tuareg, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara (location: library of the IREMAM).


Gabus, Jean (1958). Au Sahara. Arts et Symboles. Neuchâtel: Editions de la Braconnière, 408, ill. - Important overview with designs of several Saharan dolls (p. 133-136), toy animals (p. 164, 168), toy utensils (p. 164, 168) and doll’s houses (p. 163-167); also shown are a nicely worked sac (p. 208), Tuareg saddle (p. 226-227) and shield (p. 233-234) of which toy versions exist.


Important study of the tlaghnja (talghenja) doll used for the ritual to obtain rain in North Africa based on a comparative analysis (1903-) and research conducted by the author in the regions of the Tafilalt and the Haut-Atlas in Morocco (2003-2004). Information on the ball game takurt (kura in Arabic).

Genevois, Henri (1962). *Education familiale en Kabylie. Principes et cas d'application recueillis en majorité dans le secteur de Ouaghzen et Taourirt (At-Mengellat).* Fichier de Documentation Berbère, Fort-National, n° 89, III + 75. - Study based on proverbs and observations of the traditional upbringing of children but no information on their games and toys, text in Kabyle with French translation, Algeria.


Mozabites.

Göncü, Artin (Ed.) (1999). *Children’s Engagement in the World: Sociocultural Perspectives.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, X + 269. - Stimulating description of Western and non-Western children’s development, play activities and toys in their cultural and social context. This book gives an interesting theoretical as well as illustrative analysis of the recent cultural psychology approach called ‘activity setting method’. From this angle children are not seen as isolated individuals but as active members of a family and a community in which they socialize and participate through their activities (location: The British Library).


first part of this book discusses play activities as a human activity, traditional and popular games as an important aspect of culture and the role of games in the primary school (p. 15-21). In this chapter some aspects of research among Amazigh (Berber) children coming from the Rif region in northern Morocco and studying at secondary schools in Melilla and in Morocco, are also analyzed. All the Moroccan secondary schools are located near Melilla except one situated in the Tafilalelt region at 30 km from Erfoud (p. 22-36). The second part of the book describes 58 games in more or less detail. These games are illustrated with designs (p. 39-96). They are divided into competition games (1-42), games with songs (43-51), cooperative games (52-56), solitary games (57) and other games (58). In most cases these games are games of physical skill, Amazighs (Berbers) (location: J-P. Rossie).


Guichard (1921). Joujoux Marrakchis. France-Maroc, 5e année, n° 58, 162-164. - Very useful description of several wooden or tin toys formerly sold during festivities in the city of Marrakech, Morocco.


Herber, J. (1918). Poupées marocaines. Tiré à part des Archives Berbères (volume 3, 1, 65-82), Publication du Comité d’études Berbères de Rabat, Paris: Editions Ernest Leroux, 18 - Description of several dolls some of them used by Amazigh (Berber) girls (p. 66-72) and an illustration with three female dolls (planche I, p. 67), Morocco.

Histoire du Pays du bon Dieu. Film of a young Tunisian filmmaker, shown on the French television channel A2 on March 3, 1977 at 22 h. - Contains a scene of children making with wet sand some anthropomorphic figures at the Tunisian seaside.


*Jeux traditionnels marocains. Espaces et jeux* (s.d., s.l.). 51 p. - Research among Moroccans living in France using a questionnaire. Probably this is a report written at the end of the 1990s at the Université de Paris Nord, Département des Sciences du Jeu.

Jouin, Jeanne (1950). *Chants et Jeux maternels à Rabat*. *Hespéris, XXXVII*, Paris, 137-156. - Refers to little games for bodily development and learning to walk (p. 149), for getting to know the parts of the body and the fingers (p. 152-153), Morocco.


Kronenberg, A. (1958). *Die Teda von Tibest*. Wiener Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Linguistik, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Völkerkunde der Universität Wien, Band XII, Horn/Wien: Verlag Ferdinand Berger. - Six games of draughts played by adult men (p. 142-145), and a photograph of dancing women in the local dress (ill. 15) and of a Teda woman wearing a nasal ring just as the girls’ dolls sometimes do (ill. 19), Sahara, Chad.


Laoust, E. (1920). *Mots et choses berbères. Notes de linguistique et d’ethnographie. Dialectes du Maroc*. Paris: Auguste Challamel éditeur, XX + 531, ill. - Notes on ritual games such as the kura ball game and rope-pulling (p. 242-244), the rain bringing dolls (p. 224-228) and the sig board game (p. 252); designs of the different ploughs (p. 278-287) and a hand operated beam well (p. 437) that are imitated by some toys, Morocco.


(p. 169), and also several games of skill of girls and boys (p. 169-175), Kabyles, Amazighs (Berbers), Algeria.


Lebeuf, Jean-Paul (1962). Art ancien du Tchad. Bronzes et céramiques. Ministère d’Etat des Affaires Culturelles, Exposition au Grand Palais, Paris, 18 mars - 21 mai 1962. - Jean-Paul Lebeuf e.a. have published a series of documents on archeological research on the Sao culture. The excavations showed a lot of toy animals, dolls and toy utensils, mostly in clay. This book is an early study on the Sao art in Chad, for some toys see p. XIV and XVIII.


Two Teda games are explained in detail. The first one is a little game to amuse children on rainy days. Small holes made in the sand represent different personages (ostrich, dog, man). The pyramid-like design is then used to tell a stereotyped story of the one chasing the other (p. 189-193). The second game is a girl’s teasing game (p. 193-194), Sahara, Chad.

Some references on action games of young Teda children (p. 110, 152-153) and description of the female dress reproduced on the dolls (p. 72-73, ill. VII-2, XIII-1, XVI), Sahara, Chad.

A few less important notes on card playing (p. 139-140), knucklebones (p. 141) and games of draughts (p. 140-142), Morocco.

General information on populations living in the Sahel and the Sahara, Chad.

Guide for introducing physical activities in the preschool used for in-service training, Morocco (location: J-P. Rossie).

Bibliography on the Tuareg populations, Amazighs (Berbers).

A photograph shows a little Tuareg girl sitting in front of several warrior dolls and a toy dromedary (p. 112, planche VIII), good description of the male and female dress which are imitated on the dolls (p. 264-269) and
of the ahâl musical and poetical meetings sometimes enacted in doll play
(p. 288-289), Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.

Françaises, 413, ill. - No information on children’s toys but the index
explains some words referring to Tuareg toys, Amazighs (Berbers),
Sahara, Algeria.

Lhote, Henri (1947). *Comment campent les Touaregs*. Collection Les
peuples campeurs, Paris: J. Susse, 163, ill. - General information on the
Tuareg, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.

245, ill. - A study of Tuareg hunting practices, Amazighs (Berbers),
Sahara, Algeria.

Société Préhistorique de France*, Paris, tome XLIX, 5-6, 278-282. -
Detailed analysis, with designs, of toys in stone representing
dromedaries, Tuareg, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.

Société Préhistorique de France*, Paris, tome XLIX, 7, 349-351. -
Additional information on toys in stone of the Tuareg children and
criticism of the article of Denis, 1952, on the same subject, Amazighs
(Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.

Flat stones painted in an anthropomorphic way by Tuareg children
influenced by European painters reproducing rock paintings. Contains
information on the traditional dolls and toy animals of the Tuareg
children, Amazighs (Berbers), Sahara, Algeria.

Internationale des Sciences Pré- et Protohistoriques, Union
Internationale des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques,
Laboratoire d’Anthropologie et de Préhistoire des Pays de la
Méditerranée Occidentale, Aix-en-Provence: Edisud, 59-61. - Mentions
some small animals hunted by Tuareg children, Amazighs (Berbers),
Sahara.

d’intégration dans les séances d’enseignement de l’éducation physique.*
Mémoire, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Département de l’Education
Physique, 46. - Dissertation on the possible use of traditional games of action in the lessons of physical education, with a description of six games of action or dexterity of the Amazigh (Berber) children of the city of Goulmima, Morocco (location: J-P. Rossie).


Malkin, Michael R. (1977). *Traditional Puppets of the World*. A. S. Barnes & Co. Inc. - Information and illustrations on shadow puppets of Greece, Turkey, the Middle East and North Africa (p. 49-63) and on puppets in Sub-Saharan Africa (p. 64-71).


Marçais, W. (1911). *Textes arabes de Tanger. Transcription, traduction annotée, glossaire*. Bibliothèque de l’École des Langues Orientales Vivantes, Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, Editions Ernest Leroux, XVII + 505. - Three texts among these Arabic texts of Tangiers in Morocco speak of the swing (p. 167-176), the spinning top (p. 177-183) and the traditional ball game (p. 184-189); another text mentions the giving of toy utensils used for playing dinner (p. 205).


Mauchamp, Emile (s.d.). *La sorcellerie au Maroc*. Paris: Dorbon-Aimé, 314. - Some lines on the interdiction of playing inside at knucklebones or at making string figures (p. 144), Morocco.

two thousand year old toy animals (p. 60-61, 214, 219-221, 237-241, figure 36).


Université Mohamed V, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Rabat, 52. - End of studies dissertation containing, in contrast to the title, no information on games and toys but only general information on childhood in Morocco (location: Centre National de Documentation).

analyzing children's play and toys in the République Démocratique du Congo (location: J-P. Rossie).


Mokhtar Ould Hamidoun (1952). *Précis sur la Mauritanie.* Etudes Mauritanienes, 4, Saint-Louis, Sénégal: Centre Ifan-Mauritanie, 69, ill. - Analyses briefly fifteen games, e.g. games of action and different types of draughts (p. 64-69), Sahara, Mauritania.


Naseh, Abdelhalek (1993). *Jeux et jouets à Oulad Ben Shaa. Approche sémiotique.* Mémoire de licence, Département de Langue et de Littérature Françaises, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Université Cadi Ayyad, Marrakech, 68, ill. - Dissertation on several children’s games of a village in the Marrakech region in Morocco, e.g. doll play (p. 30-32) and games related to animal life (p. 43-45) (location: library of the above mentioned Département).


the way a pair of slippers thrown into the air fall down (p. 86), of wrestling, of a game of dexterity and of drawing lots (p. 88-89) played by Amazigh (Berber) children and adults of the region of Azrou in the Moyen Atlas mountains of Morocco.


Oubahammou, Lahcen (1987). *Ethnographie des jeux traditionnels chez les Aït Ouirra du Maroc: description et classification*. Thèse, Ecole des Gradués, Département de l'Education, Faculté des Sciences de l'Education, Université Laval, 147, ill.- Important and unique study by a Moroccan scholar analyzing, sometimes in detail and sometimes briefly, 100 play activities of the Aït Ouirra of the Moyen Atlas in Morocco based on the information on their childhood given by adults of thirty years and more; mentions also six dissertations on games and sports written by Moroccan students of physical education, Morocco (location: J-P. Rossie).


Pinto Cebrián, Fernando (1999). *Juegos Saharauis para Jugar en la Arena. Juegos y Jugueteres Tradicionales del Sáhara*. Madrid: Miraguano S.A. Ediciones, 119, 171 ill. - After a short introduction on the origin of the games of the people living in the Western Sahara and in Mauritania, and on the different age categories, the major part of this book describes in
detail different games played on a diagram designed in the sand or on a board, and comparable to games of draughts (p. 17-83). Several other games, described in detail or in more general terms, belong to the action, throwing and skill games played by teams (p. 85-99). A paragraph gives some indications on the influence of imported games and toys (p. 99). Finally, a few toys are described such as toy tents and toy utensils, toy dromedaries and toy saddles, doll’s houses from Oualata and traditional dolls (p. 103-116), Sahrawi (location: J-P. Rossie).


Rahmani, Slimane (1939). *Coutumes kabyles du Cap Aokas. La grossesse, la naissance et la vie de l’enfant jusqu’à la circoncision*. Société Historique Algérienne, Alger, 118, ill. - Important study of childhood in Algeria with several lullabies for girls and boys (p. 100-116) but no information on play, games and toys.


Ringa, Rachid (1998). *Regards sociologiques sur la délinquance juvenile au Maroc*. Mohammedia, Maroc: Imprimerie de Fédala, 327. - Analysis and discussion based on questionnaires, interviews with privileged witnesses and talks with three juvenile delinquents from the Centre de Temara near Rabat. This doctoral thesis seems to be the first to discuss
this topic as the bibliography does not mention another publication on juvenile delinquency in Morocco (location: J-P. Rossie).


Créativité et reproduction socioculturelle. Réflexions interculturelles et socio-pédagogiques. L’Éducation par le Jeu et l’Environnement,
Association Française pour l’Éducation par le Jeu, Saran (France):
Poupées - Jeux de poupées. Préface de Dominique Champault,
Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation, 256, 193-201 (Greek text with the illustrations, 57-69) - Available on the Internet: www.sanatoyplay.org, section publications.
Groupe ATFALE, Faculté des Sciences de l’Education, Université.


Culture and Society (Rossie, 2005). See the 2008 version of this bibliography.


National Railway Station Park, Nauplie, Grèce, 5-8 juillet 2008, 6, 8 ill.

The three PowerPoint presentations, mentioned hereafter, have been used for this children’s workshop. Available on the Internet: www.sanatoyplay.org, section publications.


Rossie, Jean-Pierre & Daoumani, Boubaker (2003). Protocol of Video 4: Doll Play and Construction Play in Lagzira (Sidi Ifni), Morocco, 4.3.2002. Filmed by Jean-Pierre Rossie, Stockholm International Toy Research Centre, Stockholm: Royal Institute of Technology, 6. - Detailed description of 43 minutes doll play and construction of dollhouses by a 6-year-old girl and her 9-year-old brother with dolls represented by shells. The dolls represent a bride or a bridegroom when they are wrapped up in a piece of white, if not they represent family members and visitors. Boubaker Daoumani’s interview with the father has been recorded on audiocassette. Available on the Internet: www.sanatoyplay.org, section publications.


Servier, Jean (1962). *Les portes de l’année. Rites et symboles. L’Algérie dans la tradition méditerranéenne*. Paris: Robert Laffont, 428, ill. - In his book on the agricultural traditions of the Amazighs (Berbers) of Kabylie in Algeria, the author gives brief but interesting information on children’s and adult’s play (p. 59, 63-64, 67-68, 210-211, 234, 265-266, 277-280, 289, 293-294, 340-341) but also a more detailed analysis of the kura ball games (p. 196-202) and the stone throwing games (p. 88-89). Two photographs, one on a boy with a self-made car and the other with two boys playing at marbles with cupules, have been inserted in this book.


Steinilber-Oberlin, E. (1934). *Au cœur du Hoggar mystérieux. Les Touareg tel que je les ai vus.* Paris: Editions Pierre Roger, 267, ill. - Contains some pages on the birth of a Kel Rela child (p. 78-80), on childhood (p. 82-85) and puberty (p. 93-95). In the chapter on childhood one finds a description of the ball game played with sticks (p. 83), on dolls, and on toy animals in clay (p. 84), Tuareg, Amazighs (Berbers), Ahaggar, Algeria.

Sutton-Smith, Brian (1986). *Toys as Culture.* New York, London: Gardner Press Inc., XII + 292 - This book and the following one offer an excellent introduction to the socio-cultural study of toys and play (Faculty of Arts Library, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven).


Tubiana, Marie-José (1964). *Survivances préislamiques en pays Zaghawa.* Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 229 - Contains a few notes on a game with pebbles played by Zaghawa girls, Chad. (p. 165).


Tubiana, Marie-José & Tubiana, Joseph (1977). *The Zaghawa from an Ecological Perspective. Foodgathering, the Pastoral System, Tradition and Development of the Zaghawa of the Sudan and the Chad.* Rotterdam: A.A. Balkema, XII + 199 - Offers a design and a description of the hand-operated beam well also found as a toy (p. 89).


Vaughien, Jean (1951). *Evolution d'une tribu berbère du Maroc Central: les Aït Ouirra*. 18 photos, Gauthier Langlois. - Dissertation written by the author between July 1950 and January 1951, and made available by his grandson as a Word document in the beginning of 2000. This book contains a chapter of three pages on intellectual development and the school problem, Amazighs (Berbers), Morocco (location of this chapter: J-P. Rossie, for the complete text contact Gauthier Langlois, e-mail: gauthier.langlois@laposte.net).

*La Vie du Sahara* (1960). Catalogue d’exposition. Paris: Musée de l’Homme, XXV + 85, ill. - Brief analysis of Saharan dolls, toy animals and other toys preserved at the Musée de l’Homme (p. 72-74). Shows also a photograph of a female doll from Mauritania (ill. 27) and a mounted toy dromedary from the Tuareg (ill. 28). Useful to compare toys or details of them with the real objects they imitate.


Voinot, L. (1912). *Oudjda et l’Amalat (Maroc)*. Publications de la Société de Géographie et d’Archéologie de la Province d’Oran, Oran: Imprimerie Typographique et Lithographique L. Fouque, 585 - Mentions the kura ball game, the sig board game and two games of draughts of children from the city of Oujda in Morocco (p. 59-60).


Geographic and Ethnic Index

The references of the geographic and ethnic index can be found by using the search function.

Agadez  Mali
Ahaggar  Marazig
Aït Ouirra Marrakech
Algeria  Mateur
Amazigh  Mauritania
Anti-Atlas  Melilla
Aurès  Moors
Azrou  Morocco
Belbala  Moyen Atlas (Middle Atlas)
Berber, see Amazigh  Mozabites, Mzab
Chaamba  Niger
Chad  Nigeria
Chaouia  North Africa
Dra Valley  Oualata
Fès  Ouargla
Gabes  Oujda
Ghrib  Oulad ben Sbaa
Ghomara (Rhomara)  Ouled Dlim
Goulmima  Sahara
Jews of Southern Morocco  Sahrawi
Kabyles, Kabylie  Settat
Kélibia  Sidi Ifni
Souf
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