Aspects of Mossi History: A Bibliography

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Abstract
This bibliography provides the basis for a research survey on the political, ideological, economic, and cultural aspects of the Mossi states. As such, it focuses on historical writings pertaining to the « precolonial » history of the Mossi states, particularly those of Ouagadougou, Tenkodogo and Yatenga, as well as their satellite states. I have included a number of references that pertain to the history of Mamprusi, Dagomba states, and the so-called « stateless societies », in so far as they inform an understanding of historical processes that marked the institutional development of the Mossi states.

The first section covers text publications on Mossi history, social organization and society, the second is on arts and literature, the third on Moore language and linguistics, and the fourth is a short list of important sound and video recordings.

Keywords
Mossi, Moore, bibliography

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Mossi ETHNONYMS: "Moose" is the currently favored form according to the nationally adopted orthography. It is traditionally written "Mossi"; "Moshi" formerly appeared frequently in British and Ghanaian writing. "Mosi" also occurs. The Mossi were organized into three kingdoms, Tenkodogo, Wagadugu, and Yatenga, along with a number of buffer states around their edges. All of them are sometimes described as "the Mossi empire," but there has never been a time when all the Mossi were unified under one ruler. Each kingdom was ruled by a king, with a court of officials responsible for various functions, such as defense, and who governed different areas of the kingdom. This bibliography provides the basis for a research survey on the political, ideological, economic, and cultural aspects of the Mossi states. As such, it focuses on historical writings pertaining to the « precolonial » history of the Mossi states, particularly those of Ouagadougou, dogo and Yatenga, as well as their satellite states. I have included a number of references that pertain to the history of Mamprusi, Dagomba states, and the so-called « stateless societies », in so far as they inform an understanding of historical processes that marked the institutional development of the Mossi states. Archival History Section of the Society of American Archivists: Bibliography of American Archival History. October 2016. © This is a select edition of a bibliography first released online in March 2015, and revised in May 2015, August 2015, and August 2016. The version was a group effort of the Society of American Archivists' Archival History Roundtable (now Section), which included steering committee members: Alison Clemens, Lorraine Madway, Nimer, Krista Oldham, Kelly Kolar, Robert Riter, and Eric Stoykovich. "The White Man's Paper Burden: Aspects of Records Keeping in the Department of Indian Affairs, 1860-1914." Canadian Archival Studies and the Rediscovery of Provenance. Ed. Bibliography is a specialized aspect of library science (or library and information science, LIS) and documentation science. Fundamentally, cataloging is concerned with objective, physical analysis and history of a book while descriptive bibliography employs all data that analytical bibliography furnishes and then codifies it with a view to identifying the ideal copy or form of a book that most nearly represents the printer's initial conception and intention in printing. A bibliography of the finds in the desert of Judah 1970-95. Leiden: Brill. [R 016.296155 GAR]. [R 220.3 ANC & TEOL R 220.3 ANC; in departmental library – Authoritative articles on all aspects of the Bible and its world, also some excellent articles on the ancient world in general]. Klauck, H-J. et al. (eds.) 2009-. Encyclopedia of the Bible and its reception [EBR].