Welcome to eHRAF World Cultures. If you are reading this tutorial for the first time, we suggest reading it in its entirety.

To review particular sections see the Table of Contents on the next slide.

I’m Carol Ember, the Executive Director of HRAF. First, let me tell you a little about HRAF and eHRAF World Cultures.
Table of Contents for Tutorial

- Introduction
- Browse Cultures
- Browse Subjects
- Search Overview, Basic Search and Search Results
- Lookup Search
- Advanced Search
The name HRAF or Human Relations Area Files came from the Institute of Human Relations.

An interdisciplinary program at Yale in the 1930s and 40s.

The belief was that to understand human behavior, we need to study humans in all their variety.

HRAF founded in 1949 as a not-for-profit membership corporation of universities and libraries.
About the HRAF Collections

- In-depth coverage of a sample of the world’s cultures

- The original “Files” were in paper, then microfiche. Since 1993 we have been gradually converting and updating the files into digital format.
About eHRAF World Cultures

- Focuses on anthropological descriptions of cultural and social life
- Organized by culture
- Every paragraph of every document is subject-indexed.
Subject-Indexing System

• Classification system—the Outline of Cultural Materials (OCM)
• Over 700 subjects indexed
• Representing all aspects of social and cultural life
• Every paragraph indexed
The active, growing baby forges ahead, refuses to be hand-fed, but instead insists on taking its lumps of taro in its own hands, is active every single moment that it is awake, and is terrifically fิงing to care for. Where the fretful, passive baby demands to be carried most of the time, the active happy baby will also prefer human arms and attention to sitting on the floor or playing by itself. Twenty-five years ago, babies were left more to themselves, laid on mats on the floor, while their mothers did elaborate hand work of beads or string. But today, the mothers do no hand work, most of the year they do not even have to go for water, and ...
Combination of these features facilitates cross-cultural comparison by allowing you to find information on similar topics for each culture (such as diet, beliefs about illness, infant care).

Now, let’s look at eHRAF World Cultures
The two main choices in eHRAF World Cultures are:

**Search** &  **Browse**

**eHRAF World Cultures** is a cross-cultural database that contains information on all aspects of cultural and social life. The annually-growing eHRAF database is unique in that the information is organized into cultures and ethnic groups and the full-text sources are subject-indexed at the paragraph level.

eHRAF is produced by the Human Relations Area Files, Inc. (HRAF) at Yale University. The mission of HRAF, a non-profit consortium of universities and colleges, is to encourage and facilitate worldwide and other comparative studies of human behavior, society, and culture.

Select a tab from above to begin using eHRAF. Scroll down for more information. Enjoy your visit!

**Attention member institutions!** The name of eHRAF World Cultures replaces the former name eHRAF Collection of Ethnography. Our new URL is http://ehrafWorldCultures.yale.edu. Please update your library website.
Browse allows you to view the cultures in eHRAF or the subjects we use in eHRAF.

Click on the Browse tab to get into the Browse mode.
To search for a word and/or subject within a particular culture, region, or across all cultures, use Search.

Click on the Search tab to get into the Search mode.
With Browse Cultures you can see which cultures are included currently in eHRAF World Cultures.
You have two main choices in Browse—

**Browse Cultures** or **Browse Subjects**.

The tan highlight shows which you are in. Browse Cultures is usually the one you will be in first.

**Hint:** If you are not in Browse Cultures click on Cultures in the second row.
In the third row are your choices for Browse Cultures—by A-Z, by Regions, or by Countries. Click on the one you want.

To get a brief profile of a particular culture, click on one of the culture names listed. Let’s choose the first culture on the A-Z list. Abagusii is an alternative name for Gusii, the culture name we use in eHRAF. The A-Z list gives alternative names as well as the one we use here. Click on Gusii, which is hyperlinked to the culture profile.
The Culture Profile has three parts:

1. Collection Description
2. Culture Summary
3. Collection Documents

**Culture Summary**

- **Culture**: Gusii
- **Region**: Africa -- Eastern Africa
- **Countries**: Kenya
- **OWC Code**: FL08

**Description**:

Specific data on the Gusii (Gizii, Kisii, Kosova), plus the related Kuyia (Bakulia, Bullia, Kuria, Tende) and Suba or Soba (with the Simbiti and Sweta).

The Gusii collection was published in 2007 in Installment E54. The collection includes 32 documents 7246 pages. The time coverage is from 1900 to 2001. See the abstracts in the citations for more information.
The Collection Description includes:

- the culture name we use in eHRAF (in this case Gusii)
- the region of the world in which the culture is located
- the country or countries in which the culture is located
- (continued on next slide)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Description</th>
<th>Culture Summary</th>
<th>Collection Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Culture:</strong> Gusii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region:</strong> Africa -- Eastern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Countries:</strong> Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWC Code:</strong> FL08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Specific data on the Gusii (Gizii, Kisii, Kosova), plus the related Kulya (Bakulia, Bulia, Kuria, Tende) and Suba or Soba (with the Simbiti and Sweta). The Gusii collection was published in 2007 in Installment E54. The collection includes 32 documents 7246 pages. The time coverage is from 1900 to 2001. See the abstracts in the citations for more information.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Collection Description (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Description</th>
<th>Culture Summary</th>
<th>Collection Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culture: <strong>Gusii</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region: Africa --Eastern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries: Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWC Code: FL08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Specific data on the Gusii (Gizii, Kisii, Kosova), plus the related Kulya (Bakulia, Bulia, Kuria, Tende) and Suba or Soba (with the Simbiti and Sweta).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Gusii collection was published in 2007 in Installment E54. The collection includes 32 documents 7246 pages. The time coverage is from 1900 to 2001. See the abstracts in the citations for more information.

- The Outline of World Cultures or OWC alphanumeric, which is HRAF’s classification system for cultures
- and a brief description and history of the culture collection
The Culture Summary gives a longer description or overview of the culture.

Notice that the culture summary, like all other documents in eHRAF has subjects marked for each paragraph (see the right side of the text that the arrow points to).
The Collection Documents

Click on the Collection Documents tab for a list of all the collection documents included in eHRAF for this culture.

If you want to browse a particular document, click on it.

### eHRAF World Cultures documents for Gusii

- Håkansson, Thomas: Culture summary: Gusii
- Håkansson, Thomas: The appropriation of fertility: descent and sex among the Gusii
- Håkansson, Thomas: Bridewealth, women, and land: social change among the Gusii of Kenya
- Håkansson, Thomas: Grain, cattle, and power: the social processes of intensive cultivation and exchange in precolonial western Kenya
- Håkansson, Thomas: Detachability of women: gender and kinship in processes of socioeconomic change among the Gusii of Kenya
- Håkansson, Thomas: Socioeconomic stratification and marriage payments: elite marriage and bridewealth among the Gusii of Kenya
- Håkansson, Thomas: Gender and life-course strategies among the Gusii
- LeVine, Robert Alan, 1932-: Witchcraft and sorcery in a Gusii community
- LeVine, Robert Alan, 1932-: Adulthood among the Gusii of Kenya
Browse Subjects lets you explore HRAF’s subject classification system.

Click on the Browse tab at the top of your screen.
To get to **Browse Subjects**, click on **Browse**, then on **Subjects**.

The tan highlight shows which you are in.
In the third row you will see three choices—

**A-Z** which contains words that may be pointers to the subject categories

**Major Subjects**

**OCM Code** which stands for *Outline of Cultural Materials*, HRAF’s classification system.
1. Click on Major Subjects

2. Browse the 18 major subjects here or scroll down

3. The most specific subjects are on the right.
Click on Body Alterations (narrow subject) which is a subset of Adornment (broader subject and the Arts (major subject)).
The **Subject Profile** has two parts:

- **Subject Description**
- **Related Documents**

### Subject Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Body alterations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCM Code</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Scarification and tattooing; cranial deformations; tooth filing and removal; piercing of ears, nose, and lips; genital mutilation (e.g., castration, circumcision, clitoridectomy); age, gender, and status differences; special techniques and apparatus; associated beliefs; etc. The term was changed from &quot;Mutilation&quot; to &quot;Body Alterations&quot; in 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broader Subject</td>
<td>Adornment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Subjects</td>
<td>Personality disorders, Population policy, Decorative art, Visual arts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject Description

The subject description includes:

- The subject
- The OCM code (number 304)
- The description of the type of information included in that subject
- Broader and Related terms (can be clicked on to see if relevant to you)
1. Click on Related Documents

This is a list of documents that have a substantial amount of information about this subject for the cultures in eHRAF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbeville, Claude d', père, d. 1632</td>
<td>History of the mission of the Capuchin Fathers on the Isle of Maragnan and the surrounding lands</td>
<td>Tupinamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, R. G.</td>
<td>Some tribal customs in their relation to medicine and morals of the Nyam-nyam and Gour people inhabiting the eastern Bahr-El-Ghazal</td>
<td>Azande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohannan, Paul</td>
<td>Circumcision among the Tiv</td>
<td>Tiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brock, R. G. C.</td>
<td>Some notes on the Zande tribe as found in the Meridi District (Bahr El Ghazal Province)</td>
<td>Azande</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. You can browse a particular document by clicking on it. However, if you are interested in a particular custom, such as tattooing, it would be more effective to search for the subject Body Alterations in conjunction with the word tattoo (see Search tutorials).
This section of the tutorial presents an overview of Search in eHRAF. To Search, click on the Search tab.
Using Subjects in eHRAF

- Remember that every paragraph of every document is subject-indexed with HRAF’s subject categories.

- Using subjects is a powerful way of retrieving information, particularly when a subject (such as illness) is likely to be described with many different words. For example, someone could say a person is sick, has a cold, is in poor health, feels ill, etc.

- Subjects may be broader than you want, but can be narrowed with words.
When to Search With Words

• If a particular word or word stem is almost always used to describe a particular subject, action or thing (e.g., irrigat* for irrigation or irrigate, tattoo* or tatoo*, “evil eye”), a word or phrase may be a good search.

• Keep in mind that some documents in eHRAF were written many years ago and some expressions used now (e.g., globalization, postpartum depression) were not used in the past.
There are four searches to choose from corresponding to Basic, Intermediate (Lookup), Advanced, and Bibliography. Click on Search.
After you click on Search, you will see the four types of search. When you start a new session, Basic Search will come up first.
Basic Search--1

Basic Search has a box into which you can type a word, a culture, region, or an OCM number—see the examples.

1) Let’s type the words **sun moon** into the box.
2) After you type in **sun moon**, click eHRAF Search.
Basic Search--2

**eHRAF World Cultures**

- Home
- Search
- Browse
- Help

**Basic**
- Lookup
- Advanced
- Bibliography

**Basic Search**

**Examples:** tattoo
- diet in "North America"
- "evil eye"

773 [Note: OCM # for Mythology]  more...

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eHRAF Search tries to help you find subjects and/or cultures from the words you type in. We will look at Word Search later.

Press eHRAF Search.
Basic Search—3. Results per Culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Paragraphs</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akan (FE12)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhar (MP05)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azande (FO07)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogon (FA16)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganda (FK07)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hausa (MS12)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igbo (FF26)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanuri (MS14)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libyan Bedouin(MT09)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lozi (FQ09)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbuti (FO04)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuer (FJ22)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovimbundu (FP13)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San (FX10)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali (MO04)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiv (FF57)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zulu (FX20)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click on San in Africa.

Notice there are 17 matches in 3 documents.
1. Scroll down to the first result.
2. Notice that the Basic eHRAF Search found a subject—Ethnometeorology.
3. The search also found the words sun and moon (highlighted in red).
If you want to read the full paragraph, you have two choices:

• Click on **Show full paragraph**
• Click on **Go to Paragraph in Page**
The relevant paragraph is highlighted. Notice the paragraph is subject-indexed for 5 subjects.

The symbolism of heat and coolness and the operations that transform one into another appear over and over in individual, social and supernatural contexts. Arrow poison that has become weak with age is called =a’, cold. If hunters eat certain food they should avoid, the poison on an arrow in an animal would ‘get cold’ and fail to kill the animal. A man’s sexual potency is da’a, fire. The hot sun is considered to be male, whereas ‘night is female because it is cold’, as //Xukxa N!a’an said. The moon is also cold (=a’y) and female in most contexts. The sun and moon married each other at some time in the past, some informants say. Coolness is the desired state of well-being, being neither hot nor cold. When a dance is going well and is thought to be a good dance, it is described as khui, hot.

Those describing a dance this way take pleasure and joy in its...
Basic Search—7. Full Context

There are many options for moving through the document:

- Click on first page, previous page, next page, or last page—\(^1\)
- Click on next hit—\(^2\)
Another way of moving through the document is to click on the down arrow at the right side of the current page box and move to (by clicking on) whatever page you want.
Basic Search—9. What’s behind Basic Search?

To learn what’s behind Basic Search, type in *sun moon* again and press **eHRAF Search**.

Then press **Modify Search** as soon as possible (see next slide).
Basic Search—10. What’s behind Basic Search?

Clicking on Modify Search will show you what Basic Search is doing.
Basic Search—11. What’s behind Basic Search?

When you typed in **sun moon**, the eHRAF Basic Search formulated a query which tried to find cultures, subjects, and text to match your search. It found no cultures to match **sun moon** (see cultures box below), but it found 3 subjects (see subjects box below)—Ethnometeorology was one of them. The search also looked for the words sun and moon in the text. The default basic search looks for any culture, any subject AND one or more of the words you type in. This form is the same one that appears in Lookup Search. We will learn more about how to modify a search in the Lookup Search tutorial.
1. Go back to Basic Search by clicking on Search and make sure you are in Basic. Enter sun moon again if the words are not there.

2. Execute Word Search this time by pressing Word Search.

3. When you look at your results, notice that there are no subjects highlighted—the search just looked for the word sun and moon in the same paragraph (AND is the default in Basic Search). See next slide.
Notice that Word Search only looked for the entered words in the same paragraph; it did not try to find subjects or cultures.
Basic Search—14. Compared to Lookup Search

• For more control over your search, we recommend Lookup Search.

• However, you can change your Search Preferences on the Basic Search screen.

• Or, you can modify Basic Search by clicking on Modify Search (the Modify screen is very close to the Lookup screen).
Lookup Search in eHRAF is an intermediate search.

Click on Search, then on Lookup.
Lookup Search—1. Getting There

1. Click on Search
2. Click on Lookup
3. Notice a box on the top to type into.
1. Let’s make the sun moon search a little more complicated by adding a culture name. Let’s add San to the Lookup box. Put in sun moon if it is not already there.

2. Press Lookup to the right.
1. When you press Lookup, just as in eHRAF Basic Search, we try to find relevant cultures and subjects for your search query.

2. The word San found two cultures—San and Western Apache because Western Apache has an alternative name of San Carlos Apache.

3. Three subjects were also found.

4. Notice that, in contrast to Basic Search, no words were checked for a text search. If you want to search for a word in the text, you will need to check the box to the left of the word.
There are two main ways to deselect suggested cultures and subjects:

• Click on the “x” to the left of the culture or subject.

• Click on Add/Remove in the Culture box or the Subjects box. A pop-up box should open. Instructions on Pop-up boxes appear on the next slide. (Hint: if nothing happens make sure that your browser allows pop-ups for this site.)

• Or, if you don’t like any of the suggestions, click Remove All.
1. Click Add/Remove to open a pop-up box for Cultures (see next slide).

2. If we just want the San in Africa, we can click on the “x” to the left of Western Apache and it will disappear.
Pop-up Boxes

1. Clicking on the “+” opens the tree (see #1).

2. See the opened up North America tree below (see #2). If the circle is partially filled in with color it means that at least one culture or subject is selected. Fully-filled in and checked means that it is completely selected.

3. If you want to drop Western Apache, you can click inside the circle until it is clear. Or deselect at a higher level (such as North America).

4. To add a culture or subject, just click inside the circle at a high level for regions (e.g., Asia) or a lower level for a specific culture.
1. Returning to our Lookup Search sun moon San, deselect Western Apache in Cultures, deselect Ordering of Time and Preventive Medicine in Subjects and check “sun” and “moon” in the text boxes.

2. See next slide for the resultant query.
1. The query now has one culture (San), one subject (Ethnometerology) and two words checked.

2. Submit the search by pressing the Submit button at the bottom.

3. Notice that the Search executes more quickly and you just get the result for the San.
Lookup Search—9. Making Your Own Choices

It is important to understand that Lookup Search does not require you to put anything into the Lookup box. You can just add cultures and/or subjects from the pop-up boxes (click on Add/Remove) and type in text as you wish.

See the next slide.
1. Click on Add/Remove in the Culture box to choose a particular region, subregion, or particular culture. (The default is all cultures; only choose if you want to narrow the search.)

2. To choose one region, click inside the circle. Choose Africa. (Remember to open the tree click on the “+” sign.)
3. To choose your own subjects click on Add/Remove in the subject box. Suppose we want ideas about celestial objects. We might guess we would find it under “Education and Knowledge.” Open up the category by pressing the “+” sign.

4. Open further by pressing the “+” sign next to “Ideas About Nature and People.” (See next slide.)
5. Notice the subject category “Ethnometeorology.”

6. Click inside the circle to select it as the subject. (Note: we could also have selected subjects using pointers in the A-Z Index—see the tab at the top of the pop-up box.

7. In the next slide we will add words to the text box.
8. Insert the words sun moon in the text box. The box should click itself after you leave it.

9. Check your Boolean operators—between subject and text (we want an AND) for this search and between text words (we also want an AND) for this search.

10. Submit the search.
Advanced Search allows you to add any number of clauses to your search.

Click on Search, then on Advanced.
Take a brief look at the Advanced screen. It mostly resembles Lookup, but there are two main differences:

1) there is no Lookup box

2) there are buttons near the bottom to add clauses or subgroups.
When we read about the concepts of the sun and moon among the San, it seemed as if the sun was thought of as male and the moon female. Is this a widespread notion? To find out, we might want to add an extra clause to our text search. Sun and Moon might be in one clause and words suggestive of masculinity or femininity in another clause.

Why do we need two clauses? Well, we want both sun and moon in the same paragraph, so we would need a Boolean operator AND between sun and moon. But we would want alternative words for masculinity (e.g., male* masculin*) and femininity with an OR between the text words.
Notice that there is no Lookup box to type into. This is because Advanced Search can have many clauses and it is very complicated to have multiple lookup boxes.

So, to select cultures, subjects, and/or text for your query, you will need to press Add/Remove to select from the Pop-up boxes, and you will need to insert your text in the text box. (Remember, you do not have to make selections in every category—the default is all.)

Enter your first clause (see next slide). We will want all cultures (the default), Ethnometeorology as subject, and sun moon in the first clause.
1. Check the Boolean operators pointed to by arrows. We have only one subject, so any Boolean operator will do. We want sun moon in the same paragraph, so we set the Boolean operator to AND.

2. Now press “Create Another Sub-Group with Subjects and/or Text.” See next slide.
3. We still want Ethnometeorology as the Subject, so we need to select it again from the Pop-up box. Press Add/Remove in the 2nd subject box.

4. Add to the text box, male* female* masculin* and feminin*

See next slide.
5. After selecting subject and text for the second clause or sub-group, check 5 Boolean operators. Do not forget the Boolean operator between clauses (see arrow).

6. After checking, submit the search. This search is looking for all paragraphs with the subject Ethnometeorology, the words sun AND Moon, AND one of the words in the text box.