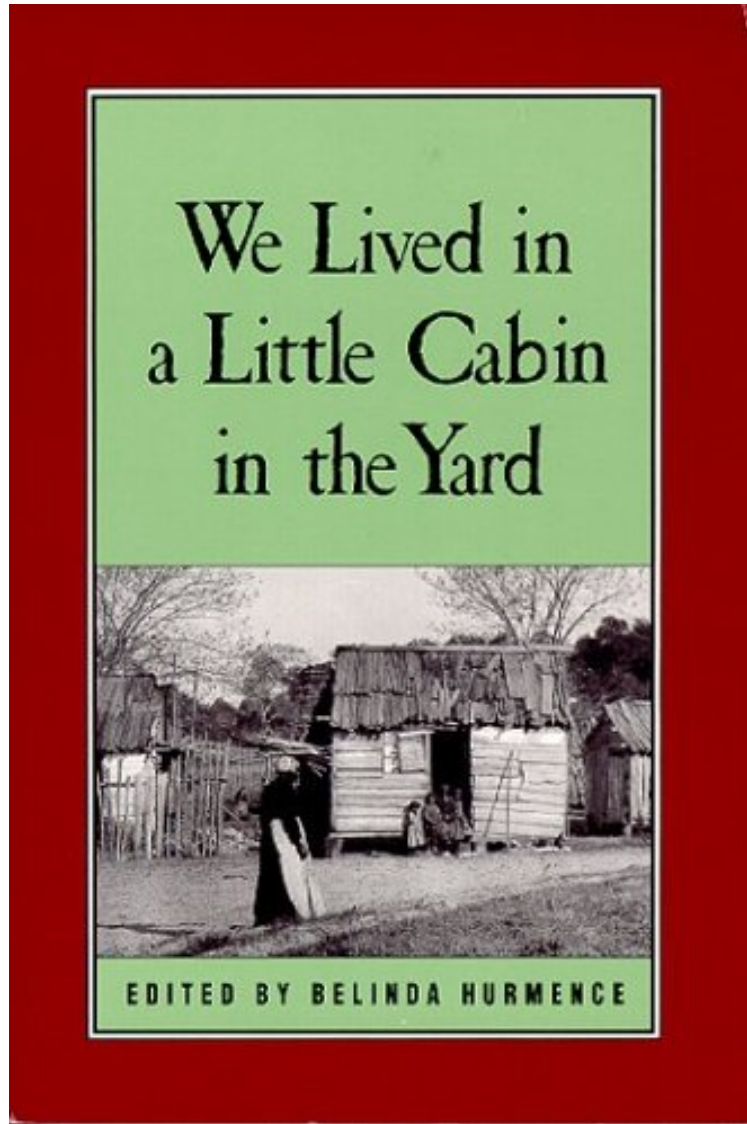


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## We Lived in a Little Cabin in the Yard

*Belinda Hurmence*

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**Belinda Hurmence : We Lived in a Little Cabin in the Yard** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised We Lived in a Little Cabin in the Yard:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. I want to read ths again!By M Z SmithStories from actual enslaved persons. These are circa 1937-40 or so. They were taped in locations from Texas Louisiana, Kentucky, Virginia, etc. ---- all over the South. The people were in their 90's and above, and these are their actual memories. It is like looking into a history capsule. Fascinating! Some owners were good, some were very bad, but a well rounded group of

interviews.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. "Twelve Years a Slave" confirmedBy GopalAn interesting read of interviews with ex-slaves done around 1930. It is not as illuminating as "12 Years a Slave" or "Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl" but has its place. I was surprised that most of the interviewees remembered their days as a slave with fondness. My theory is the slaves who suffered the abuse had already died, that bad memories tend to fade, and a hesitance to speak ill of the white man. The punch of some accounts is missing but "We Lived in a Cabin" is thought provoking in its own way. Recommended.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. What was it like, the truthBy Peggy F.This book has selections from the slave interviews, as written down by an interviewer. These are heartbreaking stories, but I'm glad to know the truth of it. I think its important to understand that it was not as portrayed in Gone With the Wind.

The idea of interviewing slaves about their experiences dates to the 1760s, when abolitionists first began to publish slave narratives as a way to educate the public to the horrors of slavery. From 1929 to 1932, the social sciences department at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, sponsored a project to gather more interviews. In 1934, one of the Fisk project workers suggested the federal government hire unemployed white-collar blacks to undertake similar projects in Indiana and Kentucky. Two years later, the Works Progress Administration directed the Federal Writers' Project teams in four more states to begin interviewing former slaves living in their states. The project soon expanded to cover fourteen states. By the time the WPA project ended in 1938, some 2,000 interviews, representing about two percent of the ex-slave population in the United States at the time had been completed and transcribed.The editors of the volumes listed on this page combed through the transcriptions to find the most interesting of the narratives from each particular state.