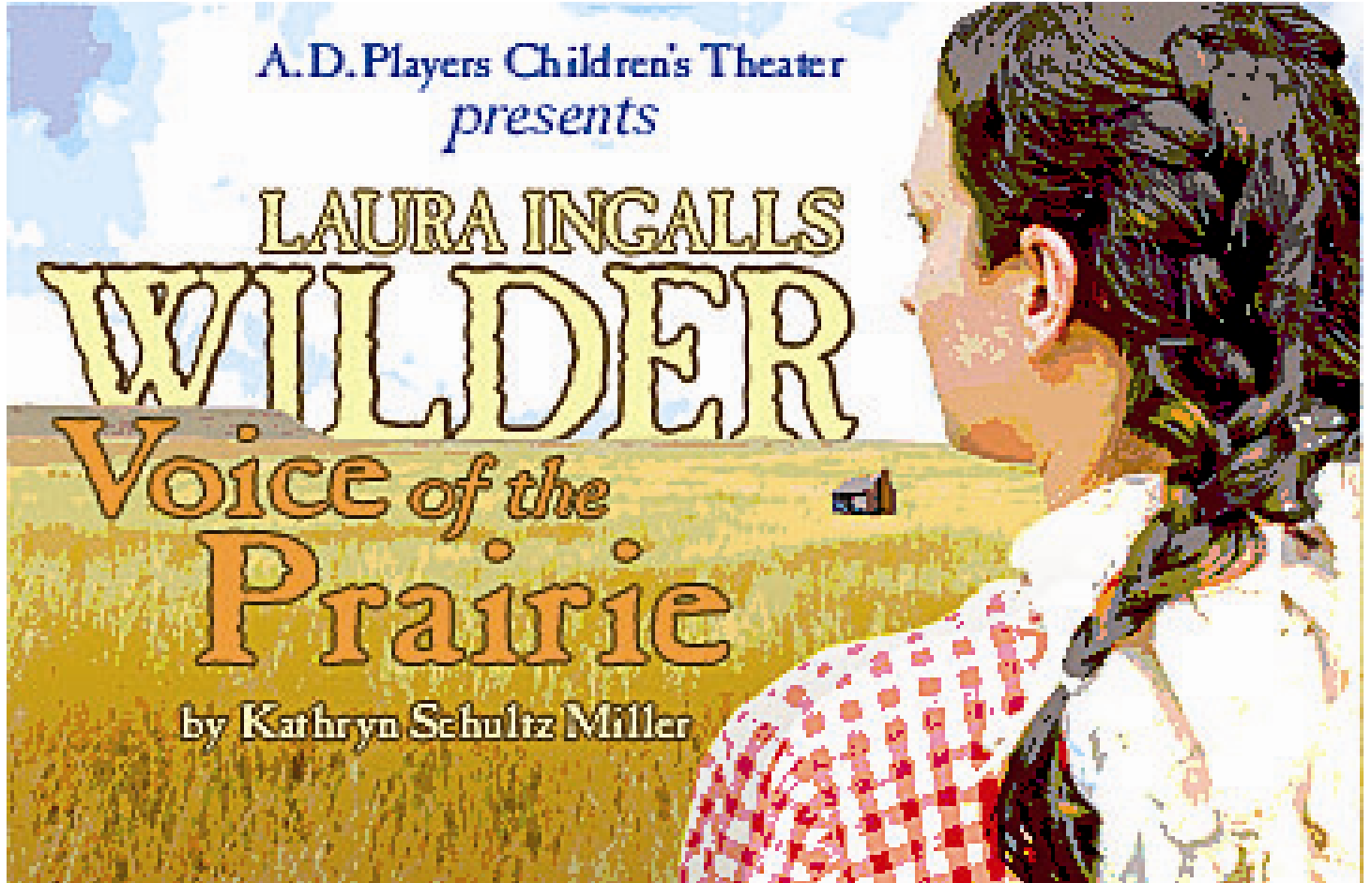




ETC... GUIDE

Excellence in Theatre for Children



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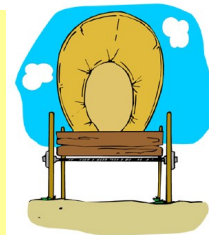
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The ETC Guide is an enrichment guide to be utilized before, during, and after an A. D. Players Children's Theater performance. The ETC Guide is designed to extend the theatre going experience with activities, exercises, and information spanning a variety of subject areas to help educators reach the objectives and goals for their curriculum. Additional ETC Guides may be downloaded from our website at www.adplayers.org. For information about our ETC Workshops call 713-526-2721.

Playwright Kathryn Schultz Miller has this to say about the script *Laura Ingalls Wilder: Voice of the Prairie* and of Laura Ingalls Wilder herself.

During the time of homesteading, Laura Ingalls and her family attempted to settle into farming, and met with many difficulties. Grasshoppers ate the wheat crop one year, leaving the family with no money. Laura's father had to leave home in search of work. Her baby brother died, her older sister was blinded after a bout of scarlet fever. The family moved more than a dozen times in search of a good place to farm. They settled in South Dakota, then called Dakota Territory. Winters there were long and often brought dangerous blizzards, cutting the family off from sources of food and fuel.



The "Little House" stories do not dwell on the great sadnesses of Laura's childhood, but instead on its small joys: wading in a creek, taking a trip into town, the delightful experience of eating a rare orange, and listening to "Pa", Charles Ingalls, play the fiddle and sing late into the night.

Laura Ingalls Wilder was one of the first authors to show us that pioneer women were smart, skillful people who contributed as much to the welfare of their families as did men. She was a talented woman who did well at anything she attempted. She made enough money teaching school to send her sister to a special college for the blind. At one time, she got a job making buttonholes for a seamstress. Wilder sewed those buttonholes so well and so fast that she was rewarded with a huge salary—one dollar a day!—enough to pay for herself, her husband and daughter to move to Missouri. Later on she became a journalist, once even working as poultry editor for the St. Louis Star. At 63, when people think of retiring, she wrote "*Little House in the Big Woods*." With the help of her daughter, Rose Wilder Lane, it was published and soon became a great success.

Laura's heroism lies in the strength and courage with which she met every challenge, and in the lively, open way she shared her life with us. Her books make much of the fact that she was not a perfect angel. She made mistakes, she got angry, and she got in trouble. But her honesty only endears her to readers. Few of us can read the "Little House" books without suspecting that Laura Ingalls Wilder is not only someone we like, but someone who is like us.



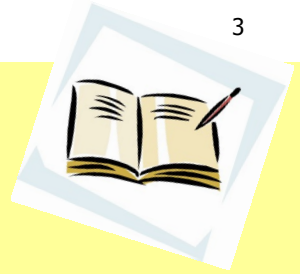
Laura age 17

Laura Ingalls Wilder was a pioneer girl who grew up to be one of the most popular writers of the 20th century. She offered readers a glimpse of American life in the late 1800s.

In Laura's early childhood, her father settled on land not yet open for homesteading in what was then Indian Territory. This experience formed the basis for the novel *Little House on the Prairie*. Within a few years, her father's restless spirit (the wanderin' itch) led them on various moves. They lived with relative nearby Walnut Grove, MN, then helped to run a hotel in Burr Oak, IA. After moving back to Walnut Grove, where Pa served as the town butcher and Justice of the Peace, he accepted a railroad job in the eastern Dakota Territory. His family later joined him in De Smet, SD where he lived the rest of his life. During the winter of 1879 in a surveyor's house, the Ingalls family watched the town of De Smet rise up from the prairie (*Little Town on the Prairie*). The following winter (*The Long Winter*) of 1880–1881 was one of the most severe winters recorded in the Dakotas. Laura and Mary attended school in De Smet and made many friends. Laura later met homesteader Almanzo Wilder when he offered to drive Laura home each weekend to her parents house while she was teaching.

After three years, Laura and Almanzo got married. The next year, Laura gave birth to Rose Wilder Lane. She also had a son, but he died shortly after birth before he had a name. The first few years of their marriage were difficult. Almanzo became ill and was partially paralyzed. They decided to move to Spring Valley, MN with Almanzo's family and then a brief stay in Westville, FL to help Almanzo's health. They then moved to Mansfield, MO where they purchased Rocky Ridge Ranch. They completed the house in two years and grew the 20 acre plot into a 200 acre dairy and orchard farm. Laura became active in various clubs and was an advocate for several regional farm associations. Laura was soon invited to talk with various groups around the region as an authority in poultry farming and rural living. With encouragement from her daughter, Rose, Laura began writing articles for the *Ruralist*, but it wasn't until Laura published her books that the family was able to gain any financial stability.

Laura had a full and active life with good times and hard times. For further information on her life you can look on the internet for links and other resources. Just type "Laura Ingalls Wilder" on your web search engine.



Pa's making up stories that haven't happened yet.
—Mary Ingalls

Making up a Story—

Discuss in class the difference between making up stories that happened in the past vs. making up stories that haven't happened yet.

Either as a short presentation for your class or as a writing assignment, make up a story that happened in the past and a story that hasn't happened yet.

As a presentation, limit your time to 2 minutes for each type. If you are writing the stories, write 1/2 page for each version.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| Colander | Prairie |
| Parlor | Slough |
| Pioneer | Wanderin' itch |

Rose Wilder Lane—

As the daughter of Laura Ingalls Wilder, Rose also made a name for herself in the literary world. Did you know she was one of the highest paid writers in the US when she was a journalist, war correspondent and novelist?

As an author, she wrote biographies on Herbert Hoover (*The Making of Herbert Hoover, 1920*), and Henry Ford (*Henry Ford's Own Story, 1917*). Her fiction novel, *Free Land, 1938* (now published as *Young Pioneers*), was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

Rose was an influence and encouragement to her mother to write her books. Though it is still unclear, Rose has been said to have helped as a silent collaborator on the Little House series.

The Art of Writing—

In the play Mary and Laura have this short dialogue with one another after Mary went blind:

Laura: The sky is streaked with orange and pink light. At the horizon is a fringe of lavender. The swallows are cascading in the clouds.

Mary: You will be a great painter someday! You'll be an artist ...because you paint everything... with words. It's like you're seeing it out loud.

Go outside with a note pad and pencil at sunset and describe, in writing, what you see. Spend 15—20 minutes watching the sky, the colors changing, things that may float or fly by in the sky, and any other observations in the surrounding area. At first, just jot down what you see.

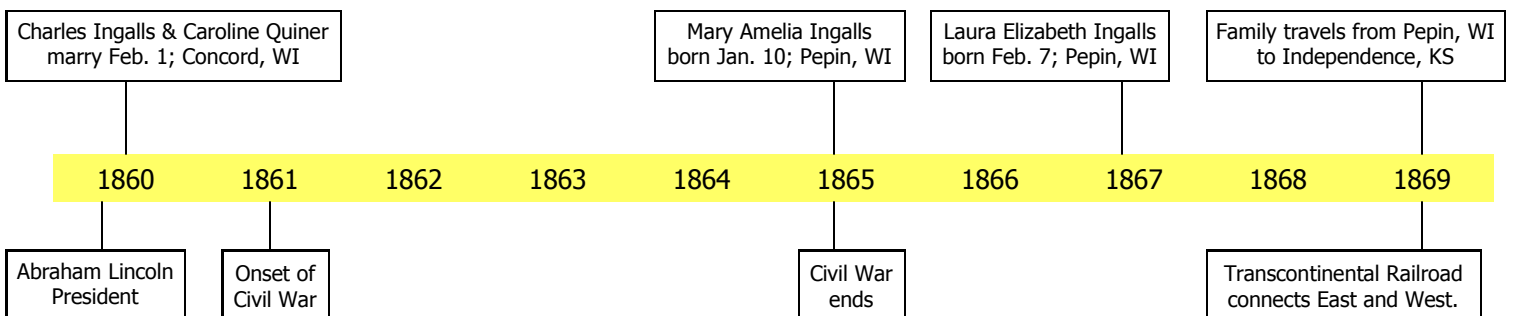
When you come back inside, write a more descriptive draft of the sunset. As you write, consider 'how' things looked or moved. You may want to have a Thesaurus close by to help you with descriptive words. As an example, Laura used words like *streaked*, *fringe*, and *cascading*. Words like these gave action to her descriptions, and these action words help paint a picture for the listener to see exactly what you saw. If you're an early riser, you can also do the exercise in the morning with sunrise.

Keep it Simple—

One of the reasons the Little House Books became popular was because Laura wanted us to understand, "it is the sweet, simple things that are the real ones..." And so she told the story of her life and her family.

Write a 2-3 page chapter about the simple things in your life. You may also choose to write, like Laura did, of how your family responded to the hardships that accompany life. Be sure to include some dialogue from each of the characters you include in the chapter.

*Extended Vocabulary—*Choose any one of the Little House books and read any chapter. As you read, write down 10-15 words you are unfamiliar with. Turn the list in to your teacher for a grand master list of words to study.



Listed below are descriptions of some of the illnesses the Ingalls and Wilder families experienced. Remember, during the early part of Laura's life, many doctors were still trying to discover cures for many diseases for which we now have treatable cures.



Scarlet fever was once a very serious childhood disease, but is now easily treatable. It is caused by the streptococcal bacteria, the same bacteria that causes strep throat. The bacteria produces a toxin that leads to the red rash distinguishing the illness. The illness usually begins 1 or 2 days after infection with a fever (101° or higher) and a sore throat. In addition, the tongue becomes bright red, like a strawberry, and the rash (tiny red bumps) on the chest and stomach appears. The rash can spread over the body and looks like a sunburn and feels like rough sandpaper. The rash lasts between 2 - 7 days.

Stroke is the rapidly developing loss of brain function(s) due to a disturbance in the blood supply to the brain. This results in the inability of the brain to function. Stroke symptoms typically start suddenly, from a few seconds to a few minutes. The symptoms depend on the area of the brain affected. The larger the area of brain affected, the more functions of the body are lost.

Here are some major signs to look for when a person is having a stroke:

1. the inability to move one or more limbs on one side of the body
2. the inability to understand or formulate speech
3. the inability to see one side of the visual field
4. ask the person to raise both arms, if one arm drifts down. This is called *the arm drift*.

While these findings are not perfect for diagnosing stroke, the fact that they can be evaluated relatively rapidly and easily make them very valuable in the acute setting. Here's a helpful hint to remember what to look for: FAST (face, arm, speech, and time).

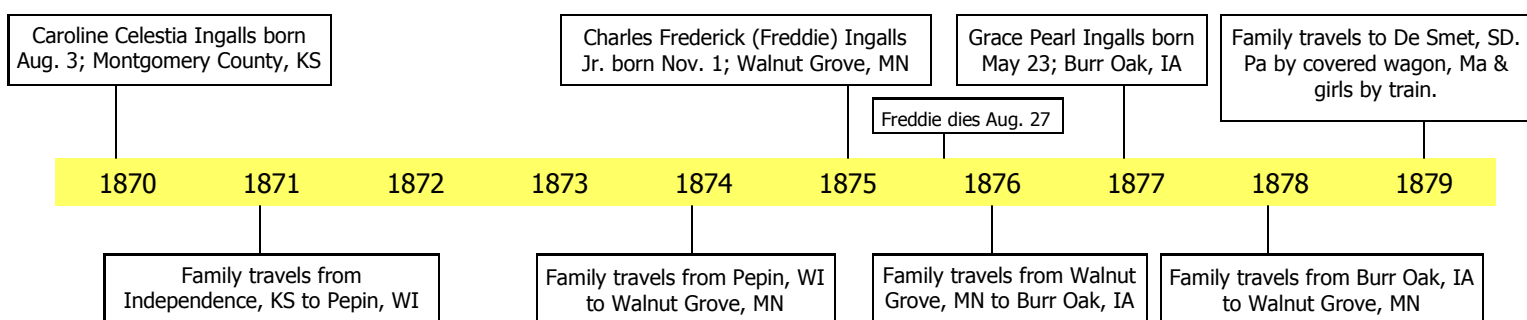
A stroke is a medical emergency and can cause permanent neurological damage, complications, and death. Seek help immediately.

Diphtheria is an upper respiratory tract illness characterized by sore throat, low fever, and a sticky membrane on the tonsils, pharynx, and/or nasal cavity. This illness has a 2 - 5 day time period of onset after infection. The person will experience fatigue, fever, a mild sore throat, and problems swallowing. If it is a child, then nausea, vomiting, chills, and a high fever may result.

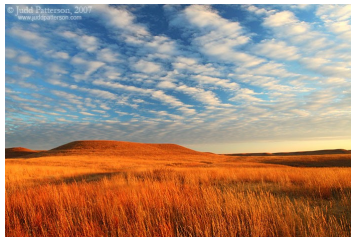


First Aid Activity—

It's always good to learn about first aid and how you could help someone if they need medical attention. You never know when it will come in handy. The American Red Cross offers a variety of classes for students and adults. They offer training for those as young as 8 years old. For further information on these classes, contact Gideet Swift at the American Red Cross. She may be contacted at 713-313-1606 or gswift@ghac.org.



Indians and Prairies, ETC...



Konza Prairie, Kansas by Judd Patterson

Prairies are considered part of the temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands based on similar temperate climates, moderate rainfall and grasses, herbs, and shrubs (rather than trees) as the dominant vegetation type.

Prairies in North America includes the following states: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Prairies can also be found in sizeable parts of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Minnesota. The Central Valley of California is also prairie land.

The Plains Indians—At one time, the Plains Indians occupied the Great Plains of the United States, but the Indian Removal Act of 1830 relocated many Indian tribes to an area called **Indian Territory** (much of what is now Oklahoma). Laura and her family encountered many different Plains Indian tribes including: the *Arikara, Hidatsa, Iowa, Kaw (or Kansa), Kitsai, Mandan, Missouria, Omaha, Osage, Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Quapaw, Santee, Wichita, and Yankton*. This group of Plains Indians (sometimes referred to as Prairie Indians) were the semi-sedentary tribes who, in addition to hunting buffalo, lived in villages and raised crops.



The Covered Wagon—also known as a *prairie schooner*, is a symbol of the American Old West and could be seen crossing the great plains to Oregon and California like ships on the sea in the mid-nineteenth century. More often, though, they were used for shorter moves.

Covered wagons were everyday farm wagons fitted with five or six wooden bows that arched from side to side across the wagon bed. Canvas or other sturdy cloth was then stretched over these bows, creating the cylindrical cover. One wagon generally represented a family of five people. The wagon was driven by a team of two or more pairs of oxen, depending on the load weight and distance traveled. One person, called a **drover**, walked on the left side of the team and directed the oxen with verbal commands and whipcracks to keep them moving in the right direction.

Unlike transportation today, these wagons had no suspension and the roads were rough. Travel was slow and uncomfortable. Many people preferred to walk, unless they had horses to ride. Those that rode in the wagon were often the elderly and children.

Though people no longer travel by covered wagon, the Recreational Vehicle (RV), "U-Hauls," and moving trailers may be the equivalent form of moving a family for today.

The Texas Coastal Prairie—At one time over 9 million acres of prairie existed as a grassland paradise for Native Americans and early settlers in Texas and Louisiana. Today less than 1% remains.

The Houston Zoo, the Katy Prairie Conservancy, and the Coastal Prairie Partnership are trying to restore some of those lands to create a better habitat for birds, butterflies, rabbits, and other park wildlife. Some of the wildlife that live in these prairies are in danger of becoming extinct—like the Prairie Chicken Laura mentions in *Little House on the Prairie*.

How much is an acre? An acre is about 10 yards short of a football field. Can you imagine 9 million football fields put together?

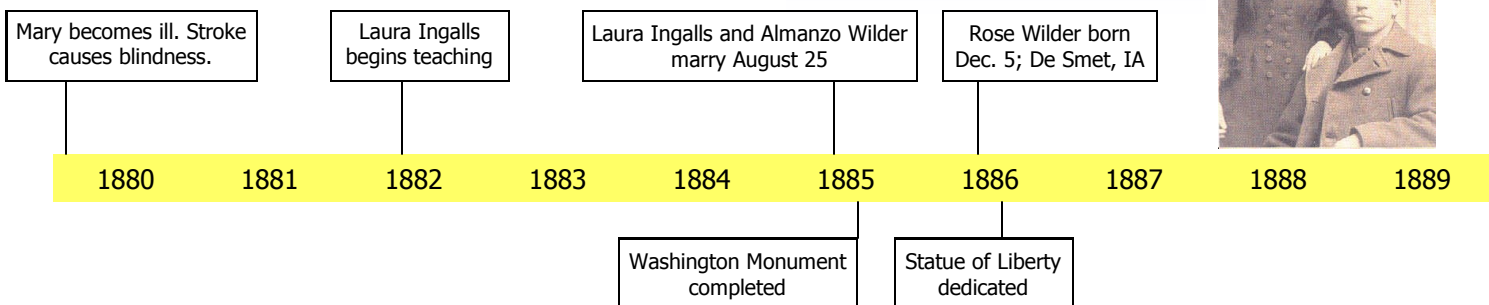
What was lost? Place 100 M&Ms or Skittles on a table in front of you. Then give your friend all but one piece. The one piece you have left is like the remaining prairie lands in Texas.

See the resource page on how you can help.

Laura and Almanzo



"Stick close to home. Take care of those who need you." — Pa Ingalls



Calculations—

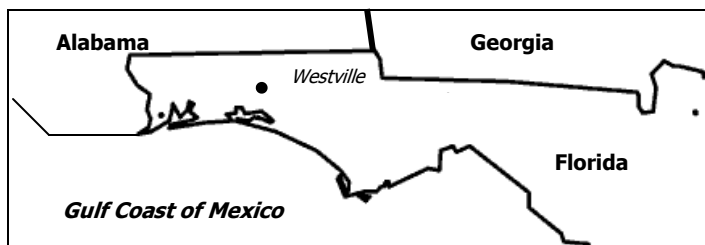
On a separate sheet of paper calculate the following problems using the distances traveled below.

- ◆ How many total miles did Laura and her family travel? (both with Ma and Pa, then with Almanzo) Remember, the family traveled back to the same location on a couple of trips.
- ◆ A covered wagon could travel 18 miles in one day. How many days would it take the family to travel to each location? How many miles can they travel in one hour.
- ◆ If the Ingalls family could travel by car, how many hours would it take to arrive at each destination if they traveled 60 miles per hour?
- ◆ It is approximately 240 miles from Houston to Dallas. If you had to travel by covered wagon, how long would it take?
- ◆ Ma and the girls traveled to De Smet, IA by train while Pa traveled by covered wagon. The train can travel at 60 miles per hour. If they both left Walnut Grove, MN at the same time how much longer would Pa have to travel before meeting with Ma and the girls?



*Distances Traveled—*Listed below are distances between each of the cities Laura traveled with her family.

Pepin, WI	620 miles	Independence, KS
Pepin, WI	205 miles	Walnut Grove, MN
Walnut Grove, MN	240 miles	Burr Oak, IA
Walnut Grove, MN	110 miles	De Smet, SD
De Smet, SD	320 miles	Spring Valley, MN
Spring Valley, MN	1,135 miles	Westville, FL
Westville, FL	695 miles	Mansfield, MO



Map Quest—

Using the Distances Traveled guide on the left, the map above, and the time line at the bottom of each page, draw out the routes Laura traveled with colored pencils. Use one color for the Ingalls Family and a second color for the Wilder Family.

Wilder family moves from De Smet, IA to Spring Valley, MN

Wilder's move to Wright County, MO in covered wagon. Buys Rocky Ridge Farm.

1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899

Wilder's move from Spring Valley, MN to Westville, FL

Prairie and Farm Life, ETC...

Living the Prairie and Farm Life—

Life on the prairie and as a farmer was hard work and, at times, uncertain. One of the reasons why Pa kept moving the family was to 'find the right land'. But even with the right land, nature had its way of bringing on some hard times.

The play mentions two events from nature that nearly ruined the Ingalls family, leaving them with no money to live on or to ensure a crop will grow for the next year.

One of these disasters was the hordes of grasshoppers that consumed virtually everything edible on the homesteads of farmers. Laura gives an excellent account of what happens in, *On the Banks of Plum Creek*. Although they are referred to as grasshoppers, they are actually Rocky Mountain Locusts. These locusts would fly in such numbers they appeared to be a cloud that blocked the sun.



The second disaster was the hail that destroyed the crops by flattening it to the ground. Hail can bring total destruction to crops on the Great Plains where hailstorms are frequent. Animals and humans alike can be severely injured, even die, if they are caught in a heavy bombardment of large hail. Hailstones can range in scale from the size of a pea to that of a grapefruit. The largest hailstone ever measured fell at Coffeyville, Kansas, on September 3, 1970. It had a circumference of 17.5 inches and weighed 1.671 pounds. Look on a map to see how far Coffeyville is from Independence, Kansas.

Many farmers experienced draught in the late 1800s and crops such as cotton and wheat, which were once the bulwark of agriculture, were selling at prices so low that it was nearly impossible for farmers to make a profit. The years of drought in the midwest and the downward spiral of business in general during the 1890s devastated many of the farmers.

Yet even in these disastrous times Laura and her family found a way to survive. They never gave up.



The Ingalls Family
Sitting: (L to R) Ma, Pa, Mary
Standing: (L to R) Carrie, Laura, Grace

Instructional Writing—

In the book, *The Long Winter*, Laura gives very detailed instructions on how she and Pa were able to twist the hay into logs for fuel. You can read it in the chapter titled "Where There's a Will".

Think of a simple and short activity, for example: tying your shoe, braiding your hair, or giving directions to a specific location at your school. Once you have your activity, write it down on a sheet of paper and give it to someone else to follow.

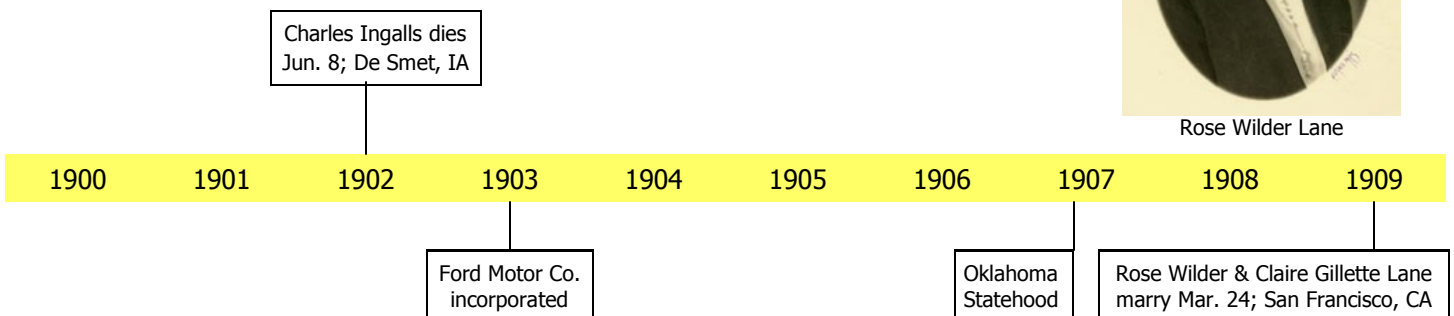
The person receiving the instructions must then complete the activity just as described and instructed on the paper. The end results will determine how precise you were in your instructions.

You may also try this activity by giving the instructions aloud to the person as they perform the activity. The key is not to show them how, but to use only your words.

Teachers always encouraged me in composition.
—Laura Ingalls

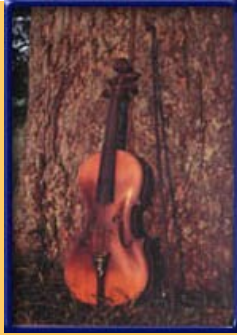


Rose Wilder Lane



Music—

The Ingalls family often enjoyed the music of Pa's fiddle. Listed below are some of the songs he loved to play. Circle the songs you remember hearing in the play.



- Auld Land Syne
- The Battle Cry for Freedom
- Buffalo Gals
- Danny Boy
- Dixie Land
- Green Grows the Laurel
- Happy Land
- I Need Thee Every Hour
- In the Sweet By and By
- The Monkey's Wedding
- O, California! (O, Susanna!)
- Old Dan Tucker
- What a Friend We Have in Jesus

You can also purchase music paying tribute to Laura Ingalls Wilder and the music Pa may have played long into the night. Available CDs are:

*Happy Land:
A Musical Tribute to
Laura Ingalls Wilder*

*Arkansas Traveler:
Music From Little House
on the Prairie*

You can listen to samples of the music by going to amazon.com and type in the name of the album.

Pantomime—

An important tool an actor uses is **pantomime**, the ability to use gestures and expressions without using real props or objects. Actors pretend the objects are really there. There are 5 key steps or elements to pantomime:

1. **See** the object
2. **Reach for** the object
3. **Grasp** the object
4. **Use** the object
5. **Discard or Return** the object

You must also remember as you begin these steps, you must ask yourself the following questions using your five senses:

- How large or small is the object?
- How heavy or light is the object?
- What is the texture of the object? Is it rough, smooth, prickly, sticky, hot, cold, slimy...?
- How fragile or expensive is the object? (for example, is it a crystal glass or a plastic glass?)
- Does the object have an odor?
- Is there a sound to the object? (example, a door bell)
- Does the object have a taste?

At your desk practice with the following objects:

- Pick up and write with a pencil.
- Drink a cup of hot chocolate.
- Pick up a large brick and move it to the desk in front of you.
- Place your mom's best china on the table.
- Taste a food you've never tried.
- Now, you think of some more objects to pantomime.

Mary—Oh, Laura, what do you want most in all the world.

Laura—A ladder tall enough to reach the North Star... Let me close my eyes and we will see the same thing! What do you see?

Mary—Not the North Star... but a smaller one, the sparkle is weaker...

Laura—But it's a star... A star just the same!That's you Mary. A spark of light! Living in the darkness.

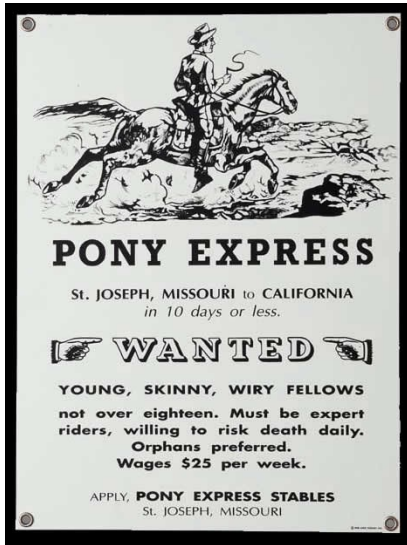
Carrie Ingalls moves to Keystone, SD.
Works for *Keystone Recorder*.

1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919

Carrie Ingalls & David Swanzey
marry in Keystone, SD

Promotions of the Past—

Here is an actual add that appeared back when the Pony Express was in its glory. Would you apply for such a position? Why?



Activities for those who Want to Know More—

- ◆ What was the process a state had to follow to become part of the United States of America?
- ◆ Choose one of the Presidents during Laura’s lifetime (beginning with Andrew Johnson) and write a paragraph that includes when they were President, their home state, and one or two pieces of information describing how their contributions shaped or changed America.
- ◆ This ETC Guide has included a timeline beginning with the marriage of Laura’s Ma and Pa through Laura’s death. A Timeline often creates a visual display putting a series of events into perspective.

In groups of 4-6 create a timeline over a two to five year period. Divide each year by month. You can choose which years you’d like to explore. Choose a specific topic of study (a current topic of study in your class, the Civil War, the Revolution, your favorite music group, a musical composer, a favorite author, etc...), then using news articles, history books, encyclopedias, or the internet, research 12-15 events that occurred during that time period. Keep the notation of the event short and place it in the appropriate month and year of your timeline. You may want to connect two or three pieces of paper together (lengthwise) to create the timeline. You may also include an appropriate picture or two.

More with Math—

When Laura and Almanzo traveled to their new home in Mansfield, MO, they had \$100 to their name. Calculate how much money that would be in today’s dollars.

To calculate any year, go to the web site listed below for the conversion factors put together by Oregon State University. Just look up the date you would like to convert the money from, then divide the dollars of that date and it will give you today’s dollar amount. If you look under the year 1885 (the year Laura and Almanzo were married, you will see .048. Thus:

$$100 / .048 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

This is Laura and Almanzo’s life savings at the time.

In 1932 Laura received \$500 for her first royalty check for writing *Little House in the Big Woods*. How much money would she receive today? By the way, this was the smallest amount she ever received for her books. (use .068 as the CPI factor)

<http://oregonstate.edu/cla/polisci/faculty-research/sahr/cv2006.pdf>

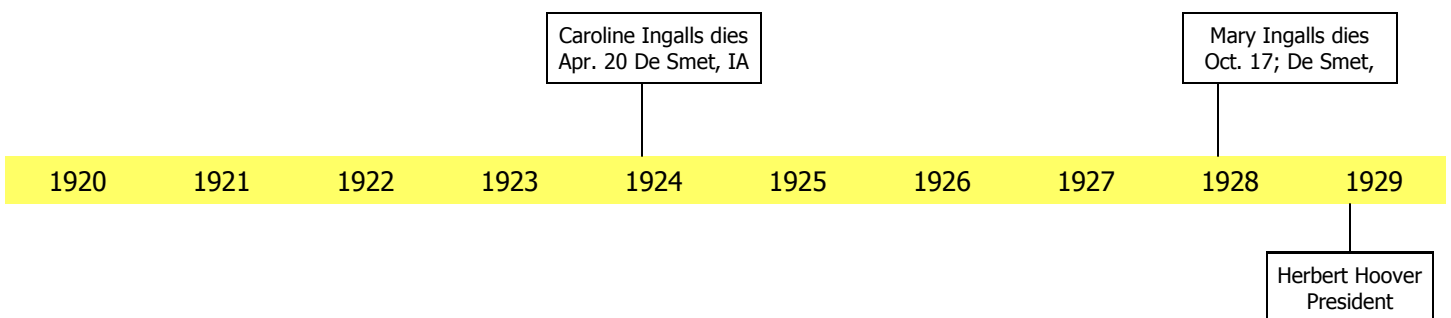
“For what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh” —Ma Ingalls

Drawing to Scale—

The Washington Monument is 585 feet tall and about 55 square feet at its base. Theatre Designers, Architects, and Movie Makers will often draw or create a scaled down model. Theatre Designers will draw their set at quarter scale (1’ actual to 1/4” drawn).

Calculate the size of the monument if it were to be drawn at 1/4 scale. Is this possible to draw on a single sheet of paper? If not, how many pieces of paper (8 1/2 x 11) would you need?

Convert your measurements in fractions and decimals using the symbols for feet and inches.



People, Projects, Inventions ETC...



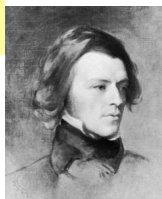
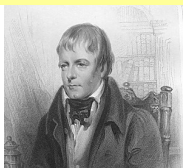
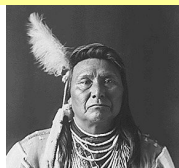
Interesting People—

The names listed below are people who made significant contributions or whose actions helped shape or change society:

- Susan B. Anthony
- Andrew Carnegie
- Jesse James (the train robber)
- Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce
- Sir Walter Scott
- Lord Tennyson

Break up into small groups of 2-3 and research one of the names above for a short report to be presented to the class.

Your report could include information such as: the date and place of birth, date and place of death, a short paragraph or two on their life in general, and then a paragraph or two on what significance he or she had to shape or change America. You may also include information you found interesting or unique. You might want to include a picture of the person you chose. Be sure to use two or more resources for your information.



Inventions—

Listed below are just a few of the inventions that helped not only America but eventually all of the world:

- The Bicycle
- Steamboats
- The First Telephones
- Sears and Roebuck Catalogue

In small groups of 2 or 3, provide a short informational piece to share with your class. In 2-3 paragraphs include information on how these inventions benefited the people (what it allowed us to do) and it's significance at the time of its creation. How does this invention still effect us today? What might our society be like if it were never created? Be sure to note your sources of information.

Completion of Major National Projects—

The following projects mentioned in the play mark great significance to America:

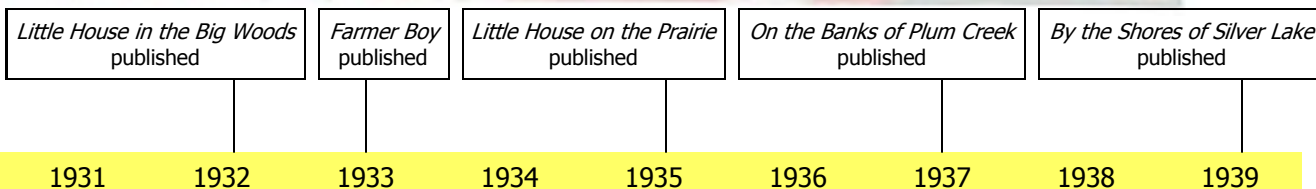
- The Statue of Liberty
- Trans-Continental Railroad
- Washington Monument

In groups of 3-4 create a 2-3 page report on the project. Include the purpose of its construction, when it was constructed, when it was completed, any obstacles it may have encountered, the person(s) responsible for it's design, any 'firsts' for its time, and any other interesting or unique information you'd like to share about the project.

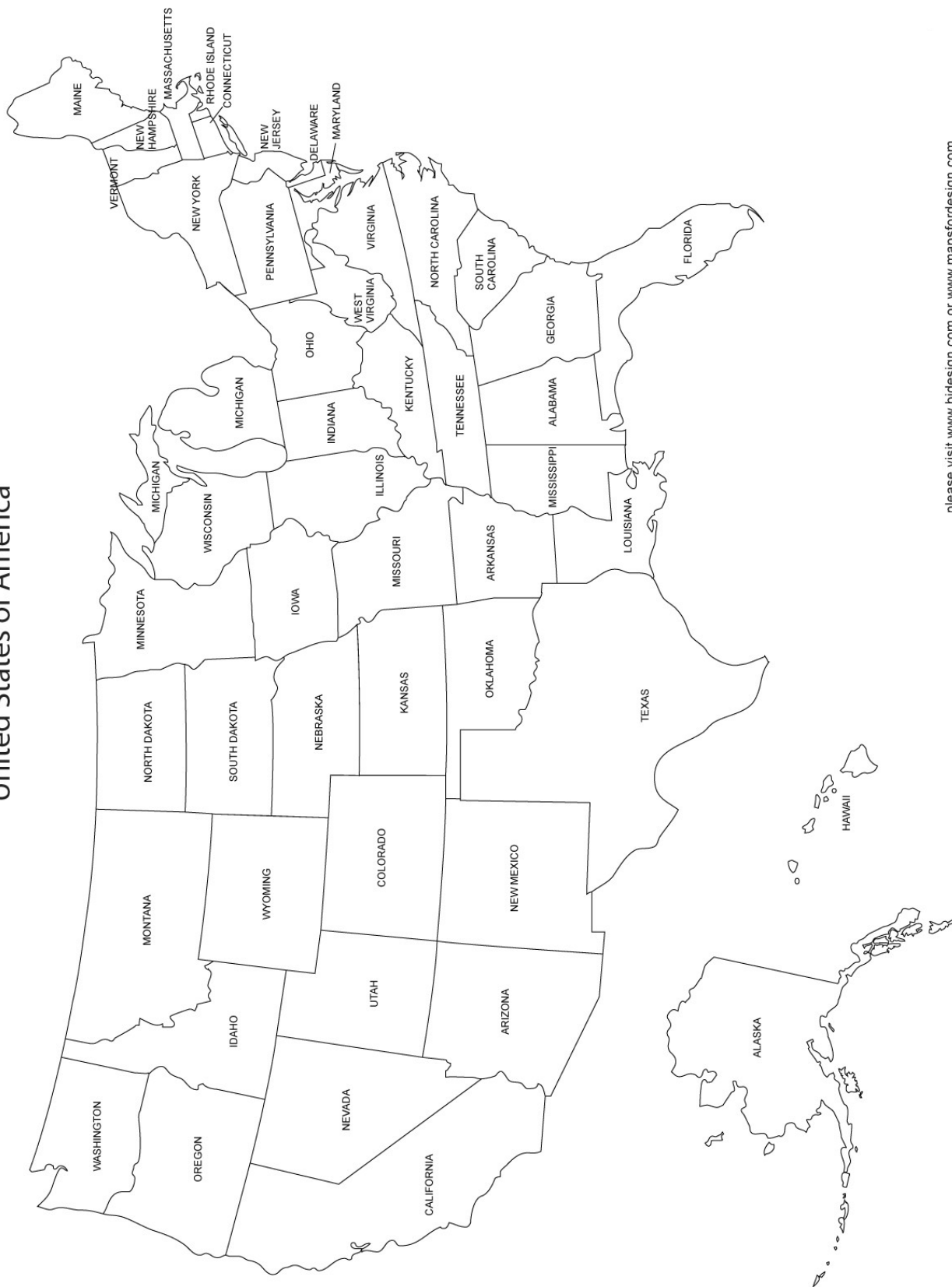
Use at least two sources for reference material.

*Geography—*Complete these exercises for the map of the United States on page 11.

1. Write in the abbreviation for each state name.
2. Using an encyclopedia or the internet, write in the year each state gained statehood.
3. Using two different colored pencils or crayons, color in those states that were considered part of the Union in 1861-1864 with one color. With the other color, color in those states that seceded during the same time. Create a legend indicating Union, Confederate, and Uninvolved states.
4. Determine which states became part of the Union during Laura's lifetime.
5. Arrange the states by one of the following: the date of Statehood, alphabetically, or by region (East, West, Mid-West, South, North, or another method of your choice).



United States of America



please visit www.bjdesign.com or www.mapfordesign.com.
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1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949

The Long Winter published

Little Town on the Prairie published
Grace Ingalls Dow dies Nov. 10 Manchester, SD

These Happy Golden Years published

Carrie Ingalls Swanzey dies Rapid City, SD

Almanzo Wilder dies Oct. 23



The Little House Series—

Listed below are the Little House books. However, they are not in the correct chronological order of Laura's life. Place the books in order by placing a number 1 in the space for the first book, number 2 for the second, and so on. Then, underline the books you have read.

- ___ Farmer Boy
- ___ On the Banks of Plum Creek
- ___ Little House on the Prairie
- ___ These Happy Golden Years
- ___ By the Shores of Silver Lake
- ___ Little Town on the Prairie
- ___ The Long Winter
- ___ Little House in the Big Woods
- ___ The First Four Years

Live like Laura: For an ideal opportunity to see what it was like to live like Laura did, contact Jones Park, here in Houston, and ask about their *Pioneer Day*.

<http://www.hcp4.net/jones/>

More on Laura Ingalls Wilder:

The script company A. D. Players used for this production has some great website links on Laura.

<http://www.childrenstheatreplays.com/liw.htm>

Costal Prairie Land Restoration:

For information about the restoration project and how you can help go to:

<http://www.coastalprairiepartnership.org/>

For an excellent source of literature on the coastal prairies of Louisiana and Texas, download the award winning U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service & U.S. Geological Survey brochure called *Paradise Lost*.

http://library.fws.gov/pubs/paradise_lost.pdf

Plan Your Vacation or Road Trip—

Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Homes

105 Olivet Avenue
De Smet, DS 57321
605-854-3383
www.discoverlaura.org

Laura Ingalls Wilder Park and Museum

3603 - 236th Avenue
Burr Oak, Iowa 52101
563-735-5916
museum@lauraingallswilder.us

Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum

330 8th Street
Walnut Grove, MN 56180
507-859-2358 or 800-528-7280
www.walnutgrove.org

Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum

306 Third Street
Pepin, WI 54759
715-442-2142
www.lauraingallspepin.com

Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum

3068 State Highway A
Mansfield, MO 65704-8104
417-924-3626
www.lauraingallswilderhome.com

Little House On the Prairie

PO Box 110 67301
Independence, KS
800-882-3606

Laura age 70



Laura Ingalls Wilder dies Feb. 10
Rocky Ridge Farm, Mansfield, MO

1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959