

Chapter 1 : The Little House Book of Wisdom by Laura Ingalls Wilder

The name Laura Ingalls Wilder is nearly synonymous with her famous Little House book series. Nearly 60 years have passed since Laura finished her final Little House book, but time has not diminished the love for her and her stories. Before writing her Little House series, Laura Ingalls Wilder wrote.

Little House replica at the Little House Wayside , The story of the first book in the series, Little House in the Big Woods, revolves around the life of the Ingalls family in their small home near Pepin, Wisconsin. Little House in the Big Woods describes the homesteading skills Laura observed and began to practice during her fifth year. The cousins come for Christmas that year, and Laura receives a doll, which she names Charlotte. The family and neighbors harvest sap and make maple syrup. The Ingalls family returns home with buckets of syrup, enough to last the year. Laura remembered that sugaring off, and the dance that followed, for the rest of her life. The book also describes other farm work duties and events, such as the birth of a calf, and the availability of milk , butter and cheese , gardening, field work, and hunting and gathering. Everyday housework is described in detail. When Pa goes into the woods to hunt, he usually comes home with a deer and smokes the meat for the coming winter. One day he notices a bee tree and returns from hunting early to get the wash tub and milk pail to collect the honey. When Pa returns in the winter evenings, Laura and Mary beg him to play his fiddle , as he is too tired from farm work to play during the summertime. It is the sole book that does not focus on the childhood of Laura Ingalls. It takes place before Laura was born. Notably, the ages of the Wilder children do not appear to be accurate to their real ages in comparison to Almanzo. Royal is stated to be thirteen, and Eliza Jane and Alice twelve and ten respectively, at the time when Almanzo is just prior to nine years old. In reality, when Almanzo turned nine, Royal would have been nineteen, old enough to leave home, and Eliza Jane and Alice would have been sixteen and twelve years old. This makes it likely that parts of the storyline based around the three older children was fabricated, at least in terms of what Almanzo himself could remember. Almanzo had a third sister, Laura " , who at the time and events in the novel was already about twenty-two and had presumably moved out. He later had a brother, Perley " , who was not yet born at the time Farmer Boy is set. Little House on the Prairie[edit] Main article: Little House on the Prairie novel Little House on the Prairie, published in , is the third of the series of books known as the Little House series, but only the second book to focus on the life of the Ingalls family. The book takes place from " The book tells about the months the Ingalls family spent on the prairie of Kansas, around the town of Independence, Kansas. At the beginning of this story, Pa Ingalls decides to sell the house in the Big Woods of Wisconsin , and move the family, via covered wagon to the Indian Territory near Independence, Kansas, as there were widely circulating stories that the land technically still under Osage ownership would be opened to settlement by homesteaders. Edwards, who is extremely polite to Ma, but tells Laura and Mary that he is "a wildcat from Tennessee. Edwards is an excellent neighbor, and helps the Ingalls family in every way he can, beginning with helping Pa build their house. Pa builds a roof and a floor for the house and digs a well with assistance from another neighbour, Mr. Scott, and the family is finally settled. Unlike during their time in the Big Woods, the family meets difficulty and danger on the prairie. Laura comments on the varied ways they believe to have acquired it, with "Ma" asserting that it came from eating bad watermelon. Tan, an African American doctor, takes care of the family while they are sick. Around this time, Mr. Edwards brings Laura and Mary their Christmas presents from Independence, and in the spring, the Ingallses plant the beginnings of a small farm. At the end of this book, the family is told that the land must be vacated by settlers as it is not legally open to settlement yet, and in Pa elects to leave the land and move before the Army forcibly requires him to abandon the land. Many of the incidents in the book are actual situations that happened to the Ingalls family. In fact the actual years the events took place were in to , So Laura was actually two to three years old while the Ingalls lived in Indian Territory during " , and she did not remember the incidents herself, she did more historical research on this novel than on any other novel she wrote in an attempt to have all details as accurate as possible. On the Banks of Plum Creek[edit] Main article: During the course of the story, Laura is between the ages of seven and nine years old, but in her real age would have been four or five. Pa trades his

horses Pet and Patty to the property owner a man named Hanson for the land and crops, but later gets two new horses as Christmas presents for the family, which Laura and her sister Mary name "Sam" and "David". Pa soon builds an above-ground, wooden house for the family. They also meet Nellie Oleson, who makes fun of Laura and Mary for being "country girls. Laura and Mary invite all the girls including Nellie to a party at their house to reciprocate. The family soon goes through hard times when a plague of Rocky Mountain Locust, or grasshoppers, devastates their crops. For the family to survive, Pa has to go east alone to get a job to make money to get them through the year. The whole family is very excited when he returns from this job. The book ends with Pa returning safely to the house after being unaccounted for during a severe four-day blizzard.

By the Shores of Silver Lake [edit] Main article: The story begins when the family is about to leave Plum Creek, shortly after the family has recovered from the scarlet fever which caused Mary to become blind. The family welcomes a visit from Aunt Docia, whom they had not seen for several years. Ma and Pa agree, since it will allow Pa to look for a homestead while he works. The family has endured many hardships on Plum Creek and Pa especially is anxious for a new start. After selling his land and farm to neighbors, Pa goes ahead with the wagon and team. Mary is still too weak to travel so the rest of the family follows later by train. The day Pa leaves, however, their beloved bulldog Jack is found dead, which saddens Laura greatly. In actuality, the dog upon whom Jack was based was no longer with the family at this point, but the author inserted his death here to serve as a transition between her childhood and her adolescence. Mary is strong and willing to learn. When the family reunites at the railroad camp, Laura meets her cousin Lena and the two become good friends. As winter approaches and the railroad workers head back East, the Ingallses wonder where they might stay for the winter. As luck would have it, the county surveyor needs a house-sitter while he is East for the winter, and Pa signs up. It is a winter of luxury for the Ingalls family as they are given all the provisions they need in the large, comfortable house. They spend a cozy winter with their new friends, Mr. Boast, and both families look forward to starting their new claims in the spring. The "Spring Rush" comes early. The girls are left alone and spend their days and nights boarding and feeding all the pioneers passing through. They charge 25 cents for dinner and boarding, starting a savings account toward sending Mary to the School for the Blind in Vinton, Iowa, which Mary begins to attend later in the series. With the aid of his old friend Mr. Edwards, Pa successfully files his claim. As the spring flowers bloom and the prairie comes alive with new settlers, the Ingalls family moves to their new piece of land and begins building what will become their permanent home.

The Long Winter [edit] Main article: The Long Winter novel The sixth book in the series take place mostly over the winter of 1880, one of the most notably severe winters in history, also known as "The Snow Winter". Pa tells Laura that he knows the winter is going to be hard because muskrats always build a house with thick walls before a hard winter, and this year, they have built the thickest walls he has ever seen. In mid-October, the Ingalls wake with an unusually early blizzard howling around their poorly insulated claim shanty. Soon afterward, Pa receives another warning from an unexpected source: Pa decides to move the family into town for the winter. Laura attends school with her younger sister, Carrie, until the weather becomes too severe to permit them to walk to and from the school building. Blizzard after blizzard sweeps through the town over the next few months. The frequent blizzards prevent supply trains from getting to De Smet and food and fuel become scarce and expensive. Eventually, the railroad company suspends all efforts to dig out the trains, leaving the town stranded. For weeks, the Ingalls subsist on potatoes and coarse brown bread, using twisted hay for fuel. As predicted, the blizzards continue for seven months. Finally, the trains begin running again, bringing the Ingalls a Christmas barrel full of good things including a turkey. In the last chapter, they sit down to enjoy their Christmas dinner in May. Much is made of the fact that he is 19 pretending to be 21 in order to obtain a homestead claim from the US government. In reality, Wilder was ten years older than Laura. In , his true age would have been Scholar Ann Romines has suggested that Laura made Almanzo younger because it was felt that more modern audiences would be scandalized by the great difference in their ages in light of their young marriage.

Little Town on the Prairie [edit] Main article: Little Town on the Prairie The seventh book begins in , just after the long winter, and is largely set in the town of De Smet, South Dakota. The story begins as Laura accepts her first job performing sewing work in order to earn money for Mary to go to a college for the blind in Iowa. After the crops are destroyed by blackbirds, Pa sells a calf to earn the

balance of the money needed. They have several problems, but the house is sparkling when they are done. Ma and Pa come home and are truly surprised. In the fall, the Ingalls prepare for a move to town for the winter. There is a new schoolteacher for the winter term: Nellie turns the teacher against Laura and Miss Wilder loses control of the school for a time. This is because to begin with, Miss Wilder is not very strict and wants to be friends with all the children. Therefore, the children realize that they can get away with acting up most of the time. When Miss Wilder realizes she no longer has control, she begins to use steadily crueller and unneeded punishments, including humiliating Carrie in front of the entire school and striking her hands. A visit by the school board restores order; however, Miss Wilder leaves at the end of the fall term, and is eventually replaced by Mr.

Chapter 2 : Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Home & Museum | "Where the Little House Books Were Written"

Laura Ingalls Wilder's Prairie Wisdom is a must for anyone who grew up reading the Little House series but is also for anyone searching for inspiration from a woman who knew a few things about the importance of family, friends, and values.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. After stopping in Rothville, Missouri , they went on to settle in the Indian country of Kansas , near what is now Independence, Kansas. Her younger sister Carrie was born there in August , not long before they moved again. They had just begun to farm when they heard rumors that the settlers would be evicted, and they left preemptively in the spring of . Although she portrayed the departure and that of other settlers as prompted by rumors of eviction in both her novel and in her Pioneer Girl memoirs, she also noted that her parents needed to recover their Wisconsin land because the buyer had not totally paid the mortgage. The fictional chronology of her books in this regard, however, does not match fact: According to a letter from her daughter, Rose Wilder Lane , to biographer William Anderson, the publisher had her change her age in the second book because it seemed unrealistic for a three-year-old to have memories so specific about her story of life in Kansas. In Walnut Grove, the family first lived in a dugout sod house on a preemption claim; after wintering in it, they moved into a new house built on the same land. Two summers of ruined crops led them to move to Iowa. Her brother, Charles Frederick Ingalls "Freddie" , was born there on November 1, , dying nine months later in August . In Burr Oak, Iowa , the family helped run a hotel. The youngest of the Ingalls children, Grace , was born there on May 23, . He accepted a railroad job in the spring of , one of which took him to eastern Dakota Territory , where they joined him that fall. She did not write about the period in " " when they lived near Burr Oak, but skipped directly to Dakota Territory, portrayed in *By the Shores of Silver Lake* . The following winter, " " , one of the most severe on record in the Dakotas, was later described by Ingalls Wilder in her novel, *The Long Winter* . Once the family was settled in De Smet, Ingalls attended school, worked several part-time jobs, and made friends. Among them was bachelor homesteader Almanzo Wilder. Young teacher[edit] On December 10, , two months before her 16th birthday, Ingalls accepted her first teaching position. In Little Town on the Prairie she receives her first teaching certificate on December 24, , but that was an enhancement for dramatic effect. Between and , she taught three terms of school, worked for the local dressmaker, and attended high school, although she did not graduate. From the beginning of their relationship, the pair had nicknames for each other: Complications from a life-threatening bout of diphtheria left Almanzo partially paralyzed. While he eventually regained nearly full use of his legs, he needed a cane to walk for the remainder of his life. This setback, among many others, began a series of unfortunate events that included the death of their newborn son; the destruction of their barn along with its hay and grain by a mysterious fire; [18] the total loss of their home from a fire accidentally set by Rose; [19] and several years of severe drought that left them in debt, physically ill, and unable to earn a living from their acres . They found, however, that the dry plains they were used to were very different from the humidity they encountered in Westville. The weather, along with feeling out of place among the locals, encouraged their return to De Smet in , where they purchased a small home. They named the place Rocky Ridge Farm [20] and moved into a ramshackle log cabin. At first, they earned income only from wagon loads of fire wood they would sell in town for 50 cents. Financial security came slowly. Apple trees they planted did not bear fruit for seven years. They then added to the property outside town, and eventually accrued nearly acres . Around , they sold the house in town, moved back to the farm, and completed the farmhouse with the proceeds. What began as about 40 acres . They diversified Rocky Ridge Farm with poultry, a dairy farm, and a large apple orchard. Wilder became active in various clubs and was an advocate for several regional farm associations. She was recognized as an authority in poultry farming and rural living, which led to invitations to speak to groups around the region. She also took a paid position with the local Farm Loan Association , dispensing small loans to local farmers. Her topics ranged from home and family, including her trip to San Francisco, California , to visit Rose Lane and the Pan-Pacific exhibition, to World War I and other world events, and to the fascinating world travels of Lane as well as her own thoughts on the increasing options offered to women during this era.

Miller, "[a]fter more than a decade of writing for farm papers, Wilder had become a disciplined writer, able to produce thoughtful, readable prose for a general audience. However, the "project never proceeded very far. She remodeled and took it over. She also hoped that her writing would generate some additional income. After its success, she continued writing. The close and often rocky collaboration between her and Lane continued, in person until when Lane permanently left Rocky Ridge Farm, and afterward by correspondence. The collaboration worked both ways: Miller, using this record, describes varying levels of involvement by Lane. Lane possessed style; Wilder had substance. Lane emerged in the s as an avowed conservative polemicist and critic of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration and his New Deal programs. It is now marketed as the ninth volume. By the mids the royalties from the Little House books brought a steady and increasingly substantial income to the Wilders for the first time in their 50 years of marriage. The collaboration also brought the two writers at Rocky Ridge Farm the money they needed to recoup the loss of their investments in the stock market. Various honors, huge amounts of fan mail, and other accolades were bestowed on Wilder. Pioneer Girl[edit] In "€", already in her early 60s, Wilder began writing her autobiography, titled Pioneer Girl. At the time, it was rejected by publishers and was never released. The result was the Little House series of books. Most of the surrounding area including the property with the stone cottage Lane had built for them was sold, but they still kept some farm animals, and tended their flower beds and vegetable gardens. Almost daily, carloads of fans stopped by, eager to meet "Laura" of the Little House books. Wilder remained on the farm. For the next eight years, she lived alone, looked after by a circle of neighbors and friends. She continued an active correspondence with her editors, fans, and friends during these years. Buried next to them is daughter Rose Wilder Lane. In autumn , year-old Wilder was severely ill from undiagnosed diabetes and cardiac issues. She was hospitalized by Lane, who had arrived for Thanksgiving. She was able to return home on the day after Christmas. However, her health declined after her release from the hospital, and she died in her sleep, at home, on February 10, , three days after her 90th birthday. Lane was buried next to them upon her death in After some wariness at the notion of seeing the house rather than the books be a shrine to Wilder, Lane came to believe that making a museum of it would draw long-lasting attention to the books. He was like an informally adopted son or grandson to her one of several younger men with whom she had such a relationship , [38] as well as her business agent and lawyer. His commercialization of the books is also widely considered to have cheapened their literary merit. From the settlement, the library received enough to start work on a new building. Works first published before or where copyright was not renewed, primarily her newspaper columns, are also public domain in the United States.

Chapter 3 : Laura Ingalls Wilder's Prairie Wisdom by Yvonne Pope

"Laura Ingalls Wilder's Prairie Wisdom", p, Andrews McMeel Publishing 65 Copy quote It is the sweet, simple things of life which are the real ones after all.

Read more details on this here. When she passed in , just four days after her 90th birthday, her humble roots and written accounts of childhood and coming of age during the settling of the West, had catapulted her to world-wide fame as an icon of traditional American values and imagery. Wilder and her character has been called into question. This does not bode well for all writers of the past—their written accounts of life, living, and worldview in historical narratives drawn from the experience of their time. The threat that such may be divested of their veracity and precision as historical narratives to placate contemporary political correctness is abominable. This extends to modern authors of historical fiction, too, who may feel they are forced to present an historical time period and the worldviews of historical characters through a manipulated 21st century PC lens. Authors and artists must be judged by their whole body of work. As Christian writers today, we have stories to tell and a message to convey that may not be popular in a worldly sense. We may find ourselves judged harshly for simply telling the truth. How would you respond if such a thing happened to you? In wondering how Laura Ingalls Wilder might respond were she here to defend herself and her writing, she might take her own advice from this gem of a quote: Be honest and truthful—Write accurate details when sharing your own story, no matter how messy or unpopular. Historical fiction must ring true to the time and setting, too. Make the most of what you have—Mrs. Wilder never envisioned herself as a great writer. The Little House books started as a memoir she wrote in her 60s in longhand on lined paper. Her daughter Rose, a gifted author and journalist, acted as a gatekeeper into the publishing world and collaborator on the books typing them up and helping in the editing process. Be happy with simple pleasures—Living and working through the day to day chores on her beloved farm with her husband, Almanzo, enjoying friends and family, and supporting the Methodist church life where she worshipped made up the lion share of Mrs. Simple pleasures are a tonic to worldly cares. Even so, the character of the American pioneer instilled itself deep within her makeup from childhood. Resilience, courage, and perseverance led the way. So, too, as she continued to write her story through the World War II years in the s, her books reminded America of their liberties and pride in their country and a history worthy to defend and protect in dangerous times. Are you bold enough to write from a foundation of accurate truth in its historical setting even though it may be perceived as unacceptable for one reason or another in the current time? How can you steel yourself to be a bold, fearless writer of truth, making the most of what you have with a happy heart undergirded with courage? She writes and publishes homeschool enrichment and Christian living books for home, church, and school. In addition, she shepherds writers through the steps book development and production. Her passion to equip women and families in developing a Family Literacy Lifestyle, produces readers and thinkers who can engage the world from a biblical worldview. She blogs and podcasts at TheWritersReverie. Connect with Miss Kathy on Facebook.

Laura Ingalls Wilder's beloved Little House series captured her childhood adventures growing up on the American frontier. This illustrated collection of thoughtful words and wisdom showcases her poignant wit and enduring spirit and is the perfect gift for any Little House fan.

When she was young, Laura was the tomboy of the Ingalls daughters; preferring to go fishing or play baseball instead of doing more ladylike activities. After moving to Walnut Grove , Laura soon met Nellie Oleson and the two became rivals throughout most of their childhoods, although they did make amends when the two were older. Laura was a big fan of animals and had many pets. One of her first pets was her dog, Jack , who was her companion for many years. She also had a horse, Bunny , who she sold to the Olesons in order to buy Caroline a stove for Christmas. Ultimately, Pa had to shoot Bunny to put her out of pain. Her next dog was Bandit who she had throughout the remainder of her teen years. The two did many things together including caring for a mother wolf and her babies and solving a series of burglaries in Walnut Grove. When the Ingalls moved to Winoka for a short time, they met Albert , an orphan who they would later adopt. Andrew and Laura were also good friends with Albert. Not long after returning to Walnut Grove, Laura met her future husband, Almanzo Wilder , who was the brother of the new schoolteacher, Eliza Jane , who later helped Laura with her teaching exams. Laura holding a toy horse Childhood Laura was born in the thick pine woods along the eastern edge of the Mississippi River Valley near Pepin, Wisconsin , often referred to by Laura and her family as "The Big Woods". However, when living conditions began to worsen in the area, Charles and Caroline made the decision to move to Kansas, where they planned to settle on a farm on the open prairie. During their treacherous journey, the Ingalls were crossing a stream and did not put Jack in the wagon. Laura mentioned this to Pa when they were crossing, but he said it was too late to go back. Jack later got washed downstream. While Caroline and the girls set up camp Charles went to look for Jack, but to no avail. Their prayers were answered though when one evening Laura heard a noise from a nearby grassy area and a furry wet head popped up and it was Jack. Eventually the Ingalls settled in the open prairies of Kansas, and one day Charles brought Mr. Edwards with him to help him build their home. Edwards would become a lifelong friend of Laura. After building a home and turning over a new leaf in Kansas, The Ingalls, along with all the other white settlers who had moved to the area, were ordered to leave by the government because they were on the "wrong side" of a boundary separating Native American lands from lands open to settlement, as Charles said. Edwards said a tearful goodbye to each other, but they would soon meet again. The Ingalls family then traveled back north and settled on another farm near Walnut Grove , Minnesota. Laura also got her love of Lemon Verbena perfume from Miss Beadle. Once, when Laura was ill, Charles found Mr. Edwards drunk in a saloon, and offered him to come back to Walnut Grove so he could be rehabilitated, unbeknown to Laura who thought he was just on a visit. Edwards also took a liking or "took a shine" in prairie talk, to Grace Snider , a widow who worked in the post office. Laura and Grace were also good friends, as was the rest of the Ingalls family with her. Not long after, Laura had a crush on an older student, Johnny Johnson ; who was interested in Mary. Laura later made a new friend named Olga Nordstrom , at a party held by Nellie Oleson. Laura told Pa about this, and later he got an idea to build a special shoe for Olga, so that both of her legs could be even. The Ingalls family then threw a party at their house , and Olga showed her father that she could play as the rest of the children. Laura and Jasper One day when Laura was playing outside with her glass doll, it accidentally got broke when she set it down to play catch with Mary. When Mary was out with Jack , they found a raccoon, and Mary brought it home to cheer Laura up. Laura named him Jasper , and prided herself on teaching him tricks. When Laura brought Jasper to school , and because of food aggression and the many children at the school, Jasper bit Laura on her finger and also bites Jack, and then ran away into the woods. Laura makes Mary promise to keep it a secret. After a raccoon who the Ingalls think is Jasper, kills some of their chickens, Charles fears that Jack might have rabies and keeps him in the barn. Mary must then break the news to Pa that Jasper had already bitten Laura, but had promised not to tell. Charles planned to shoot Jack, but before he does a raccoon shows up who is the real Jasper, and the Ingalls find out it was another raccoon who killed the

Chapter 7 : List of Little House on the Prairie books - Wikipedia

Laura Ingalls Wilder's Prairie Wisdom - Ebook written by Yvonne Pope. Read this book using Google Play Books app on your PC, android, iOS devices. Download for offline reading, highlight, bookmark or take notes while you read Laura Ingalls Wilder's Prairie Wisdom.

Chapter 8 : Laura Ingalls Wilder's Prairie Wisdom | eBay

A short collection of wise words from Laura Ingalls Wilder's Little House on the Prairie series. A brief biography of her life is also included.

Chapter 9 : NPR Choice page

Laura Ingalls Wilder's Prairie Wisdom by Yvonne Pope A copy that has been read, but remains in clean condition. All pages are intact, and the cover is intact. The spine may show signs of wear.