

Laura Ingalls Wilder

Laura Elizabeth Ingalls Wilder (February 7, 1867 – February 10, 1957) was an American writer, teacher, and journalist. She is best known as the author of the children's book series *Little House on the Prairie*, published between 1932 and 1943, which was based on her childhood in a settler and pioneer family.^[1]

Birth and ancestry

Laura Elizabeth Ingalls was born to Charles Phillip and Caroline Lake (née Quiner) Ingalls on February 7, 1867. At the time of her birth, the family lived 7 miles (11 km) north of the village of Pepin, Wisconsin, in the Big Woods region of Wisconsin. Ingalls' home in Pepin became the setting for her first book, *Little House in the Big Woods* (1932).^[2] She was the second of five children, following her older sister, Mary Amelia.^{[3][4]} Three more children would follow: Caroline Celestia (Carrie); Charles Frederick, who died in infancy; and Grace Pearl. Wilder's birth site is commemorated by a replica log cabin at the Little House Wayside in Pepin.^[5]

Ingalls was a descendant of the Delano family, the ancestral family of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.^{[6][7]} One paternal ancestor, Edmund Ingalls, from Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, England, emigrated to America, settling in Lynn, Massachusetts.^[6] In addition, Laura was the 7th great-granddaughter of the Mayflower passenger Richard Warren, and a third cousin once removed of the U.S. President and Civil War General Ulysses S. Grant.^{[8][9]} The Ingalls family lived near the Quiner family; three of the Ingalls married Quiners.^[10]

Early life

When she was two years old, Laura moved with her family from Wisconsin (in 1869). After stopping in Rothville, Missouri, they settled in the Indian country

Laura Ingalls Wilder



Laura Ingalls Wilder, circa 1885

Born	Laura Elizabeth Ingalls <div>February 7, 1867</div> Pepin County, Wisconsin, U.S.
Died	February 10, 1957 (aged 90) <div></div> Mansfield, Missouri, U.S.
Resting place	Mansfield Cemetery, <div></div> Mansfield, Missouri, U.S.
Occupation	Writer · teacher · journalist · family farmer
Period	1911–1957 (as a writer)
Genre	Diaries, essays, <u>family saga</u> (<u>children's historical novels</u>)
Subject	<u>Midwestern</u> and <u>Western</u>
Notable works	<i><u>Little House on the Prairie</u></i> <div></div> <u>Little House series</u>
Notable awards	<u>Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal</u> <div></div> est. 1954
Spouse	<u>Almanzo Wilder</u> <div></div> (<u>m.</u> 1885; died 1949)
Children	2, including <u>Rose Wilder Lane</u>

of Kansas, near modern-day Independence, Kansas. Her younger sister, Carrie, was born in Independence in August 1870, not long before they moved again. According to Wilder, her father Charles Ingalls had been told that the location would be open to white settlers, but when they arrived this was not the case. The Ingalls family had no legal right to occupy their homestead because it was on the Osage Indian reservation. They had just begun to farm when they heard rumors that settlers would be evicted, so they left in the spring of 1871. Despite the fact that Little House on the Prairie and Pioneer Girl portrayed their departure as being prompted by rumors of eviction, she also noted that her parents needed to recover their Wisconsin land because the buyer had not paid the mortgage.^[11]

The Ingalls family went back to Wisconsin, where they lived for the next three years. Those experiences formed the basis for Wilder's first two novels, Little House in the Big Woods (1932) and the beginning of Little House on the Prairie (1935).

In the book On the Banks of Plum Creek (published in 1939), the third volume of her fictionalized history which takes place around 1874, the Ingalls family moves from Kansas to an area near Walnut Grove, Minnesota, settling in a dugout on the banks of Plum Creek.^[12]

They moved there from Wisconsin when Ingalls was about seven years old, after briefly living with the family of her uncle, Peter Ingalls, first in Wisconsin and then on rented land near Lake City, Minnesota. 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. On the way, they stayed again with Charles Ingalls' brother, Peter Ingalls, this time on his farm near South Troy, Minnesota. Her brother, Charles Frederick Ingalls ("Freddie"), was born there on November 1, 1875, dying nine months later in August 1876. In Burr Oak, Iowa, the family helped run a hotel. The youngest of the Ingalls children, Grace, was born there on May 23, 1877. The family moved from Burr Oak back to Walnut Grove, where Charles Ingalls served as the town butcher and justice of the peace. He accepted a railroad job in the spring of 1879, which took him to eastern Dakota Territory, where they joined him that fall. In writing On the Banks of Plum Creek, Wilder omitted the period between 1876 and 1877 when they lived near Burr Oak, skipping directly to the Dakota Territory, featured in By the Shores of Silver Lake (1939).

Parents

Charles Ingalls

Caroline Lake Quiner

Relatives

Mary Ingalls (sister)

Caroline "Carrie" Ingalls Swanzey (sister)

Charles Frederick "Freddie" Ingalls (brother)

Grace Ingalls Dow (sister)

Signature

Laura Ingalls Wilder



Caroline and Charles Ingalls



Laura Ingalls Wilder dugout location

Over the winter of 1879–1880, Charles Ingalls filed for a formal homestead in De Smet, South Dakota.^[13] The family spent that mild winter in the surveyor's house. However, the following winter, known as the Hard Winter of 1880–81, was one of the most severe on record in the Dakotas, an ordeal described by Wilder in her novel *The Long Winter* (1940). Once the family was settled in De Smet, Laura attended school, worked several part-time jobs, and made friends. Among them was bachelor homesteader Almanzo Wilder. This time in her life is documented in the books *Little Town on the Prairie* (1941) and *These Happy Golden Years* (1943). Charles and Caroline Ingalls, along with Mary Ingalls, remained in De Smet for the rest of their lives.



Surveyor's House, the first home in Dakota Territory of the Charles Ingalls family – De Smet, South Dakota

Young teacher

On December 10, 1882, two months before her 16th birthday, Ingalls accepted her first teaching position.^[14] She taught three terms in one-room schools when she was not attending school in De Smet. (In *Little Town on the Prairie* she receives her first teaching certificate on December 24, 1882, but that was an enhancement for dramatic effect.) Her original "Third Grade" teaching certificate can be seen on page 25 of William Anderson's book *Laura's Album* (1998).^[15] She later admitted she did not particularly enjoy it, but felt a responsibility from a young age to help her family financially, and wage-earning opportunities for women were limited. Between 1883 and 1885, she taught three terms of school, worked for the local dressmaker, and attended high school, although she did not graduate. (According to the books, this was due to her third and final teaching job starting before her schooling finished.)

Early marriage years



Laura and Almanzo Wilder, circa 1885

Ingalls' teaching career and studies ended when she married Almanzo Wilder on August 25, 1885, in De Smet, South Dakota.^{[16][17]} From the beginning of their relationship, the pair had nicknames for each other: she called him "Manly" and he called her "Bess", from her middle name Elizabeth, to avoid confusion with his sister, who was also named Laura.^[17]

Almanzo had achieved a degree of prosperity on his homestead claim;^[18] the newly married couple started their life together in a new home, north of De Smet.^[19]



Rose Wilder Lane birthplace roadside marker – De Smet

On December 5, 1886, Wilder gave birth to her daughter, Rose. In 1889, she gave birth to a son who died at 12 days of age before being named. He was buried at De Smet, Kingsbury County, South Dakota.^{[20][21]} On the grave marker, he is remembered as "Baby Son of A. J. Wilder".^[22]

Their first few years of marriage were difficult. Complications from a life-threatening bout of diphtheria in 1888 left Almanzo partially paralyzed. Although 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,^[23] the total loss of their home from a fire accidentally set by Rose,^[24] and several years of severe drought that left them in debt, physically ill, and unable to earn a living from their 320 acres (129.5 hectares) of prairie land. These trials were documented in Wilder's book *The First Four Years* (published in 1971). Around 1890, they left De Smet and spent about a year resting at the home of Almanzo's parents on their Spring Valley, Minnesota farm before moving briefly to Westville, Florida, in search of a climate to improve Almanzo's health. 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 1892, where they purchased a small home.^{[25][26]}



Location of Wilder homestead where both of Wilder's children were born – De Smet

In November of 1893, Laura Ingalls Wilder petitioned to join the local Order of the Eastern Star Chapter, Bethlehem #13.^[27]

Move to Mansfield, Missouri

In 1894, the Wilders moved to Mansfield, Missouri, and used their savings to make the down payment on an undeveloped parcel of land just outside town. They named the place Rocky Ridge Farm^[28] and moved into a ramshackle log cabin. At first, they earned income only from wagon loads of firewood they would sell in town for 50 cents. Financial security came slowly. Apple trees they planted did not bear fruit for seven years. Almanzo's parents visited around that time and gave them the deed to the house they had been renting in Mansfield, which was the economic boost Wilder's family needed. They then added to the property outside town, and eventually accrued nearly 200 acres (80.9 hectares). Around 1910, they sold the house in town, moved back to the farm, and completed the farmhouse with the proceeds. What began as about 40 acres (16.2 hectares) of thickly wooded, stone-covered hillside with a windowless log cabin became in 20 years a relatively prosperous poultry, dairy, and fruit farm, and a 10-room farmhouse.^[29]



Rocky Ridge Farm, Mansfield, Missouri

The Wilders had learned from cultivating wheat as their sole crop in De Smet. 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. In 1897, she joined Mansfield Chapter #76, Order of the Eastern Star. In 1902, she served as the Worthy Matron of the chapter.^[27]

She was recognized as an authority in poultry farming and rural living, which led to invitations to speak to groups around the region.^[30]

Writing career

An invitation to submit an article to the *Missouri Ruralist* in 1911 led to Wilder's permanent position as a columnist and editor with that publication, which she held until the mid-1920s. She also took a paid position with the local Farm Loan Association, dispensing small loans to local farmers.

Wilder's column in the *Ruralist*, "As a Farm Woman Thinks", introduced her to a loyal audience of rural Ozarkians, who enjoyed her regular columns. Her topics ranged from home and family, including her 1915 trip to San Francisco, California to visit her now-married daughter, Rose Wilder Lane, and see the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition; to World War I and other world events; to Lane's fascinating world travels; and to her own thoughts on the increasing options offered to women during this era. While the couple were never wealthy until the "Little House" books began to achieve popularity, the farming operation, Wilder's income from writing and the Farm Loan Association provided them with a stable living.

"[By] 1924", according to the Professor John E. 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."

Around this time her daughter, Lane, began encouraging Wilder to improve her writing skills with a view toward greater success as a writer than Lane had already achieved.^[31] The Wilders, according to Miller, had come to "[depend] on annual income subsidies from their increasingly famous and successful daughter." They both had concluded that the solution for improving their retirement income was for Wilder to become a successful writer herself. As a start, Lane helped Wilder publish two articles describing the interior of the farmhouse, in *Country Gentleman* magazine.^[32] However, the "project never proceeded very far."^[33]

In 1928, Lane hired out the construction of an English-style stone cottage for her parents on property adjacent to the farmhouse they had personally built and still inhabited. She remodeled and took it over.^[34]

The Stock Market Crash of 1929 wiped the Wilders out; Lane's investments were devastated as well. They still owned the 200-acre (81-hectare) farm, but they had invested most of their savings with Lane's broker.

In 1930, Wilder requested Lane's opinion about an autobiographical manuscript she had written about her pioneering childhood. The Great Depression, coupled with the deaths of Wilder's mother in 1924 and her older sister in 1928, seem to have prompted her to preserve her memories in a life story called *Pioneer Girl*. She also hoped that her writing would generate some additional income.

The original title of the first of the books was *When Grandma Was a Little Girl*.^[35] On the advice of Lane's publisher, she greatly expanded the story. As a result of Lane's publishing connections as a successful writer and after editing by her, Harper & Brothers published Wilder's book in 1932 as *Little*

House in the Big Woods. After its success, she continued writing. The close and often rocky collaboration between her and Lane continued, in person until 1935, when Lane permanently left Rocky Ridge Farm, and afterward by correspondence.

The collaboration worked both ways: two of Lane's most successful novels, *Let the Hurricane Roar* (1932) and *Free Land* (1938), were written at the same time as the "Little House" series and basically retold Ingalls and Wilder family tales in an adult format.^[36]

Authorship

Some, including Lane's biographer William Holtz, have alleged that Wilder's daughter was her ghostwriter.^[37] Existing evidence including ongoing correspondence between the women about the books' development, Lane's extensive diaries, and Wilder's handwritten manuscripts with edit notations shows an ongoing collaboration between the two women.^[19]

Miller, using this record, describes varying levels of involvement by Lane. *Little House in the Big Woods* (1932) and *These Happy Golden Years* (1943), he notes, received the least editing. "The first pages...and other large sections of [*Big Woods*]," he observes, "stand largely intact, indicating...from the start... [Laura's] talent for narrative description."^[38] Some volumes saw heavier participation by Lane,^[39] while *The First Four Years* (1971) appears to be exclusively a Wilder work.^[40] Miller concludes that, "[i]n the end, the lasting literary legacy remains that of the mother more than that of the daughter... Lane possessed style; Wilder had substance."^[36]

The controversy over authorship is often tied to the movement to read the Little House series through an ideological lens. Lane emerged in the 1930s as an avowed conservative polemicist and critic of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration and his New Deal programs. According to a 2012 article in the *New Yorker*, "When Roosevelt was elected, she noted in her diary, 'America has a dictator.' She prayed for his assassination, and considered doing the job herself."^[41] Whatever Lane's politics, "attacks on [Wilder's] authorship seem aimed at infusing her books with ideological passions they just don't have."^[42]

On the topic of historical fiction and its influence on modern views of race relations, literary scholar Rachelle Kuehl notes that Wilder's *Little House* series has received backlash for her problematic portrayal of Native Americans.^[43]

Enduring appeal

The original Little House books, written for elementary school-age children, became an enduring, eight-volume record of pioneering life late in the 19th century based on the Ingalls family's experiences on the American frontier. Irene Smith said shortly after "These Happy Golden Years (1943) was published that Wilder began "with a style appealing to the eight-year-olds and continuing in volumes of increasing length and difficulty. This graduation is a distinguishing feature of the Little House books."^[44] *The First Four Years*, about the early days of the Wilder marriage, was discovered by her literary executor Roger MacBride after Lane's 1968 death and published in 1971, unedited by Lane or MacBride. It is now marketed as the ninth volume.^[40]

Since the publication of *Little House in the Big Woods* (1932), the books have been continuously in print and have been translated into 40 other languages. Wilder's first—and smallest—royalty check from Harper, in 1932, was for \$500, equivalent to \$11,800 in 2025. By the mid-1930s 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,^[45] huge amounts of fan mail,^[46] and other accolades were bestowed on Wilder.

Autobiography: *Pioneer Girl*

In 1929–1930, in her early 60s, Wilder began writing her autobiography, titled *Pioneer Girl*. It was rejected by publishers. At Lane's urging, she rewrote most of her stories for children. The result was the *Little House* series of books. In 2014, the South Dakota State Historical Society published an annotated version of Wilder's autobiography, titled *Pioneer Girl: The Annotated Autobiography*.^{[47][48]}

Pioneer Girl includes stories that Wilder felt were inappropriate for children: e.g., a man accidentally immolating himself while drunk, and an incident of extreme violence of a local shopkeeper against his wife, which ended with his setting their house on fire. She also describes previously unknown facets of her father's character. According to its publisher, "Wilder's fiction, her autobiography, and her real childhood are all distinct things, but they are closely intertwined." The book's aim was to explore the differences, including incidents with conflicting or non-existing accounts in one or another of the sources.^[49]

Later life and death

Upon Lane's departure from Rocky Ridge Farm, Laura and Almanzo moved back into the farmhouse they had built, which had most recently been occupied by friends.^[34] From 1935 on, they were alone at Rocky Ridge Farm. 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 the "Laura" of the *Little House* books.

The Wilders lived independently and without financial worries until Almanzo's death at the farm in 1949. Laura 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.

In the fall of 1956, 89-year-old Wilder became severely ill from undiagnosed diabetes and cardiac issues. She was hospitalized by Lane, who had arrived for Thanksgiving. She was able to return home the day after Christmas. Despite this, her health began to decline after her release from the hospital, and she died at home in her sleep on February 10, 1957, three days after turning 90. She was buried beside Almanzo at Mansfield Cemetery in Mansfield.^[50] Lane was buried next to them on her death in 1968.^[51]

Estate

Following Wilder's death, possession of Rocky Ridge Farm passed to the farmer who had earlier bought the property under a life lease arrangement.^{[52][53]} The local population put together a non-profit corporation to purchase the house and its grounds for use as a museum.^[54] 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. She donated the money needed to purchase the house and make it a museum, agreed to make significant contributions each year for its upkeep, and donated many of her parents' belongings.^[55]

In compliance with Wilder's will, Lane inherited ownership of the Little House literary estate, with the stipulation that it be for only her lifetime, with all rights reverting to the Mansfield library after her death. Following her death in 1968, however, her chosen heir as well as her business agent and lawyer, Roger MacBride, gained control of the books' copyrights.^[56] The copyrights to each of Wilder's "Little House" books, as well as those of Lane's own literary works, were renewed in his name after the original copyright had expired.^{[57][58]}



Gravesite of Laura Ingalls Wilder and husband Almanzo Wilder at Mansfield Cemetery, Mansfield, Missouri. Buried next to them is daughter Rose Wilder Lane.

Controversy arose following MacBride's death in 1995, when the Laura Ingalls Wilder Branch of the Wright County Library in Mansfield—the library founded in part by Wilder—tried to recover the rights to the series. The ensuing court case was settled in an undisclosed manner, with MacBride's heirs retaining the rights to Wilder's books. From the settlement, the library received enough to start work on a new building.^[59]

The popularity of the Little House books has grown over the years following Wilder's death, spawning a multimillion-dollar franchise of mass merchandising under MacBride's impetus.^[60] Results of the franchise have included additional spinoff book series—some written by MacBride and his daughter, Abigail—and the long-running television series, starring Melissa Gilbert as Wilder and Michael Landon as her father.^[61]

Political views

Wilder has been referred to by some as one of America's first libertarians.^[62] She was a long-time Democrat, but became dismayed with Roosevelt's New Deal and what she and her daughter, Rose Wilder Lane, saw as Americans' increasing dependence on the federal government. Wilder grew disenchanted with her party and resented government agents who came to farms like hers and grilled farmers about the number of acres they were planting.^[63] Her daughter was similarly a strong libertarian.^{[64][65]}

Wilder supported women's rights (though she worried that women would vote according to what their husbands wanted, and not as they wanted) and education reform. She also became infamous for a short period for shaking the hand of an African-American man in segregated Missouri. Indeed, part of the plot of *Little House on the Prairie* involves an African-American doctor saving the Ingalls family's lives.^{[66][67]}

Works

Because she died in 1957, Wilder's works are now public domain in countries where the term of copyright lasts 50 years after the author's death, or less; generally this does not include works first published posthumously. Works first published before 1929 or where copyright was not renewed, primarily her newspaper columns, are also public domain in the United States.^[68]

Little House books

The eight "original" Little House books were published by Harper & Brothers with illustrations by Helen Sewell (the first three) or by Sewell and Mildred Boyle.

- *Little House in the Big Woods* (1932) – named to the inaugural Lewis Carroll Shelf Award list in 1958
- *Farmer Boy* (1933) – about Almanzo Wilder growing up in New York
- *Little House on the Prairie* (1935)
- *On the Banks of Plum Creek* (1937)^[a]
- *By the Shores of Silver Lake* (1939)^[a]
- *The Long Winter* (1940)^[a]
- *Little Town on the Prairie* (1941)^[a]
- *These Happy Golden Years* (1943)^[a]

Other works

- *On the Way Home* (1962, published posthumously) – diary of the Wilders' move from De Smet, South Dakota, to Mansfield, Missouri, edited and supplemented by Rose Wilder Lane^[69]
- *The First Four Years* (1971, published posthumously by Harper & Row), illustrated by Garth Williams – commonly considered the ninth Little House book
- *West from Home* (1974, published posthumously), ed. Roger Lea MacBride – Wilder's letters to Almanzo while visiting her daughter Rose Wilder-Lane in 1915 in San Francisco^[70]
- *Little House in the Ozarks: The Rediscovered Writings* (1991)^[71] LCCN 91-10820 (<https://www.loc.gov/item/91010820>) – collection of pre-1932 articles^[72]
- *The Road Back Home*, part three (the only part previously unpublished) of *A Little House Traveler: Writings from Laura Ingalls Wilder's Journeys Across America* (2006, Harper) LCCN 2005-14975 (<https://www.loc.gov/item/2005014975>) – Wilder's record of a 1931 trip with Almanzo to De Smet, South Dakota, and the Black Hills
- *A Little House Sampler* (1988 or 1989, U. of Nebraska), with Rose Wilder Lane, ed. William Anderson, OCLC 16578355 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/16578355>)^[73]
- *Writings to Young Women* – Volume One: *On Wisdom and Virtues*, Volume Two: *On Life as a Pioneer Woman*, Volume Three: *As Told by Her Family, Friends, and Neighbors*^[74]
- *A Little House Reader: A Collection of Writings* (1998, Harper), ed. William Anderson^[73]
- *Laura Ingalls Wilder & Rose Wilder Lane, 1937–1939* (1992, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library), ed. Timothy Walch – selections from letters exchanged by Wilder and Lane, with family photographs, OCLC 31440538 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/31440538>)

- *Laura's Album: A Remembrance Scrapbook of Laura Ingalls Wilder* (1998, Harper), ed. William Anderson, OCLC 865396917 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/865396917>)
- *Pioneer Girl: The Annotated Autobiography* (South Dakota Historical Society Press, 2014)^[47]
- *Before the Prairie Books: The Writings of Laura Ingalls Wilder 1911–1916: The Small Farm*
- *Before the Prairie Books: The Writings of Laura Ingalls Wilder 1917–1918: The War Years*
- *Before the Prairie Books: The Writings of Laura Ingalls Wilder 1919–1920: The Farm Home*
- *Before the Prairie Books: The Writings of Laura Ingalls Wilder 1921–1924: A Farm Woman*
- *Laura Ingalls Wilder's Most Inspiring Writings*^{[75][76]}
- *Laura Ingalls Wilder: A Pioneer Girl's World View: Selected Newspaper Columns* (Little House Prairie Series)
- *The Selected Letters of Laura Ingalls Wilder*, edited by William Anderson^[77]
- *Laura Ingalls Wilder Farm Journalist: Writings from the Ozarks*, edited by Stephen W. Hines^[78]
- *Laura Ingalls Wilder's Fairy Poems*, Introduced and compiled by Stephen W. Hines^[79]

Legacy

Documentaries

Little House on the Prairie: The Legacy of Laura Ingalls Wilder (February 2015) is a one-hour documentary film that looks at the life of Wilder. Wilder's story as a writer, wife, and mother is explored through interviews with scholars and historians, archival photography, paintings by frontier artists, and dramatic re-enactments.

Laura Ingalls Wilder: Prairie to Page (2020) is an 83-minutes documentary covering the life of Wilder, the authorship of the *Little House* books, the making of the television series, and her legacy.^[80]

Historic sites and museums

- [Laura Ingalls Wilder House and Museum, Mansfield, Missouri](#)
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum, Pepin, Wisconsin](#)^{[81][82]}
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum, Walnut Grove, Minnesota](#)^[83]
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society museum and historic homes, De Smet, South Dakota](#); annual pageant performed here^{[84][85][86]}
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder Park and Museum, Burr Oak, Iowa](#)^[87]
- [Little House on the Prairie Museum, Independence, Kansas](#)^[88]
- [Wilder Homestead, Malone, NY](#)^[89]
- [De Smet Cemetery](#) in Kingsbury County, South Dakota, where many *Little House* Ingalls family members are buried



Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society – De Smet, SD

Portrayals on screen and stage

Multiple adaptations of Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* book series have been produced for screen and stage. In them, the following actresses have portrayed Wilder:

- Melissa Gilbert in the television series *Little House on the Prairie* and its movie sequels (1974–1984)
- Kazuko Sugiyama (voice) in the Japanese anime series *Laura, The Prairie Girl* (1975–1976)
- Meredith Monroe, Tess Harper (elder version), Alandra Bingham (younger version, part 1), Michelle Bevan (younger version, part 2) in part 1 and part 2 of the *Beyond the Prairie: The True Story of Laura Ingalls Wilder* television films (2000 and 2002)
- Kyle Chavarria in the TV miniseries *Little House on the Prairie* (2005)
- Kara Lindsay in the *Little House on the Prairie* book musical (2008–2010)
- Alice Halsey in the Netflix TV series *Little House on the Prairie* (2026-)



Wilder Medal

Wilder was five times a runner-up for the annual Newbery Medal, the premier American Library Association (ALA) book award for children's literature.^[a] In 1954, the ALA inaugurated a lifetime achievement award for children's writers and illustrators, named for Wilder, of which she was the first recipient. The Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal recognizes a living author or illustrator whose books, published in the United States, have made "a substantial and lasting contribution to literature for children". As of 2013, it has been conferred nineteen times, biennially starting in 2001.^[91] In 2018, the award was renamed the Children's Literature Legacy Award in light of language in Wilder's works which the Association perceived as biased against Native Americans and African Americans.^[92]

Other

- Google Doodle commemorated her 148th birthday in 2015.^[93]
- Hall of Famous Missourians at the Missouri State Capitol – a bronze bust depicting Wilder is on permanent display in the rotunda. She was inducted in 1993.
- Missouri Walk of Fame – Wilder was honored on the Walk in 2006.^[94]
- Wilder crater on the planet Venus was named after Wilder.
- *The Wilder Life: My Adventures in the Lost World of 'Little House on the Prairie'*, 2011 book by Wendy McClure

See also

-  Children's literature portal
-  Biography portal

References

Notes

- a. Five times from 1938 to 1944 Wilder was one of the runners-up for the American Library Association Newbery Medal, recognizing the previous year's "most distinguished contribution to American literature for children". The honored works were the last five of eight books in the Little House series that were published in her lifetime.^[90]

Citations

1. "Laura Ingalls Wilder | Biography, Books, & Facts" (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Laura-Ingalls-Wilder>). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211026073348/https://www.britannica.com/biography/Laura-Ingalls-Wilder>) from the original on October 26, 2021. Retrieved February 4, 2020.
2. "Laura Ingalls Wilder" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070210135806/http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/topics/wilder/index.asp>). *wisconsinhistory.org*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Archived from the original (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/topics/wilder/index.asp>) on February 10, 2007.
3. Bengé, Janet and Geoff (2005). *Laura Ingalls Wilder: A Storybook Life* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hbdPbFVxE7oC>). YWAM Publishing. p. 180. ISBN 1-932096-32-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200804064928/https://books.google.com/books?id=hbdPbFVxE7oC>) from the original on August 4, 2020. Retrieved June 4, 2020.
4. "What Really Caused Mary Ingalls to Go Blind?" (<http://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/Pages/What-Really-Caused-Mary-Ingalls-to-Go-Blind.aspx>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190809034139/http://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/aap-press-room/Pages/What-Really-Caused-Mary-Ingalls-to-Go-Blind.aspx>) August 9, 2019, at the Wayback Machine. February 4, 2013. *American Academy of Pediatrics*. Press release announcing Alexan, et al.:
 - Alexan, Sarah S.; Byington, Carrie L.; Finkelstein, Jerome I.; Tarini, Beth A. (March 1, 2013). "Blindness in Walnut Grove: How Did Mary Ingalls Lose Her Sight?" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4074664>). *Pediatrics*. **131** (3): 404–06. doi:10.1542/peds.2012-1438 (<https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2012-1438>). PMC 4074664 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4074664>). PMID 23382439 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23382439>).
5. "Laura.pdf" (<http://visitpepincounty.com/Laura.pdf>) (PDF). Little House Wayside; Pepin, Wisconsin (visitpepincounty.com). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170929232253/http://visitpepincounty.com/Laura.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on September 29, 2017. Retrieved February 8, 2015.
6. Gormley, Myra Vanderpool; Rhonda R. McClure. "A Genealogical Look at Laura Ingalls Wilder" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141025221922/http://www.genealogymagazine.com/ingalls.html>). *GenealogyMagazine.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.genealogymagazine.com/ingalls.html>) on October 25, 2014. Retrieved October 25, 2014.
7. "Eunice Sleeman" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100226044712/http://www.edmund-rice.org/era5gens/p34.htm#i1065>). Edmund Rice (1638) Association ([edmund-rice.org](http://www.edmund-rice.org)). 2002. Archived from the original (<http://www.edmund-rice.org/era5gens/p34.htm#i1065>) on February 26, 2010. Retrieved April 20, 2010. "Eunice Sleeman was the mother of Eunice Blood (1782–1862), the wife of Nathan Colby (born 1778), who were the parents of Laura Louise Colby Ingalls (1810–1883), Ingalls' paternal grandmother"

8. Famous Kin: <https://famouskin.com/famous-kin-chart.php?name=9317+richard+warren&kin=12145+laura+ingalls+wilder> Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220223151500/https://famouskin.com/famous-kin-chart.php?name=9317+richard+warren&kin=12145+laura+ingalls+wilder>) February 23, 2022, at the [Wayback Machine](https://www.waybackmachine.org/)
9. "Famous Descendants" (<http://mayflowerhistory.com/famous-descendants/>). *MayflowerHistory.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161019051635/http://mayflowerhistory.com/famous-descendants/>) from the original on October 19, 2016. Retrieved December 28, 2018.
10. Demuth, Patricia Brennan (2013). *Who Was Laura Ingalls Wilder?*. New York: Penguin. p. 7. ISBN 9780448467061.
11. Kaye, Frances W. (2000). "Little Squatter on the Osage Diminished Reserve: Reading Laura Ingalls Wilder's Kansas Indians" (<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1022&context=greatplainsquarterly>). *Great Plains Quarterly*. **20** (2): 123–140. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130306045544/http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1022&context=greatplainsquarterly>) from the original on March 6, 2013. Retrieved June 3, 2013.
12. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Timeline" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141025222424/http://www.hoover.archives.gov/LIW/timeline/timeline.html>). *Laura Ingalls Wilder*. The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum; National Archives and Records Administration ([hoover.archives.gov](https://www.hoover.archives.gov/)). Archived from the original (<https://www.hoover.archives.gov/LIW/timeline/timeline.html>) on October 25, 2014. Retrieved October 25, 2014.
13. "Land Records: Ingalls Homestead File" (<https://www.archives.gov/research/land/ingalls>). *National Archives*. August 15, 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200211184247/https://www.archives.gov/research/land/ingalls>) from the original on February 11, 2020. Retrieved June 13, 2019.
14. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Timeline" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20030814222121/http://hoover.archives.gov/LIW/timeline/timeline.html>). *Herbert Hoover Presidential Library & Museum*. Archived from the original (<https://hoover.archives.gov/LIW/timeline/timeline.html>) on August 14, 2003. Retrieved January 27, 2017.
15. Anderson, William (1998). *Laura's Album*. Harper Collins.
16. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Historical Timeline" (<http://littlehouseontheprairie.com/history-timeline-of-laura-ingalls-wilder/>). December 28, 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200719091159/http://littlehouseontheprairie.com/history-timeline-of-laura-ingalls-wilder/>) from the original on July 19, 2020. Retrieved June 20, 2020.
17. Wilder, Laura Ingalls; Wilder, Almanzo (1974). *West from Home: Letters of Laura Ingalls Wilder, San Francisco, 1915*. HarperCollins. p. xvii.
18. Ketcham, Sallie (2014). *Laura Ingalls Wilder: American Writer on the Prairie* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=-mteBAAAQBAJ&q=Almanzo+Wilder+prosperous&pg=PT99>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1136725739. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220223165514/https://books.google.com/books?id=-mteBAAAQBAJ&q=Almanzo+Wilder+prosperous&pg=PT99>) from the original on February 23, 2022. Retrieved October 26, 2020.
19. Thurman, Judith. "Wilder Women" (<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2009/08/10/wilder-women>). *The New Yorker*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190802170821/https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2009/08/10/wilder-women>) from the original on August 2, 2019. Retrieved February 4, 2020.
20. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Timeline" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160525034756/http://www.hoover.archives.gov/LIW/timeline/timeline.html>). *hoover.archives.gov*. West Branch, IA, US: The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum. Archived from the original (<https://www.hoover.archives.gov/LIW/timeline/timeline.html>) on May 25, 2016. Retrieved June 8, 2016.
21. "De Smet Info" (<http://www.ingallshomestead.com/de-smet-info/>). *ingallshomestead.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160628223704/http://www.ingallshomestead.com/de-smet-info/>) from the original on June 28, 2016. Retrieved June 8, 2016.

22. "Christian Living: A Magazine for Home and Community" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JGjYAAAAMAAJ&q=%22Baby+Son+of+A.+J.+Wilder%22>). Mennonite Publishing House. March 3, 1963. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220223233405/https://books.google.com/books?id=JGjYAAAAMAAJ&q=%22Baby+Son+of+A.+J.+Wilder%22>) from the original on February 23, 2022. Retrieved June 4, 2020 – via Google Books.
23. Miller 1998, p. 80.
24. Miller 1998, p. 84.
25. Goetz, Kathryn R. (August 19, 2014). "The story behind the stories: Laura Ingalls Wilder's life in Minnesota and beyond" (<https://www.minnpost.com/mnopedia/2014/08/story-behind-stories-laura-ingalls-wilders-life-minnesota-and-beyond/>). *MinnPost*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200204170222/https://www.minnpost.com/mnopedia/2014/08/story-behind-stories-laura-ingalls-wilders-life-minnesota-and-beyond/>) from the original on February 4, 2020. Retrieved February 4, 2020.
26. Messud, Claire (April 19, 2018). "Wilder and Wilder" (<https://www.nybooks.com/articles/2018/04/19/laura-ingalls-wilder-and-wilder/>). *New York Review of Books*. ISSN 0028-7504 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0028-7504>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200526032110/https://www.nybooks.com/articles/2018/04/19/laura-ingalls-wilder-and-wilder/>) from the original on May 26, 2020. Retrieved February 4, 2020.
27. Lynn, Teresa (2014). *Little Lodges on the Prairie: Freemasonry & Laura Ingalls Wilder*. Austin, Texas: Tranquility Press. pp. 212–213, 218. ISBN 978-0-9904977-0-7.
28. "Laura's Life on Rocky Ridge Farm" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170210171838/http://www.lauraingallswilderhome.com/?page_id=452). *Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Home & Museum*. November 5, 2012. Archived from the original (http://www.lauraingallswilderhome.com/?page_id=452) on February 10, 2017. Retrieved December 24, 2016.
29. Danilov, Victor J. (2013). *Famous Americans: A Directory of Museums, Historic Sites, and Memorials* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kWsrAQAAQBAJ&q=laura%20ingalls%20wilder%20missouri%2010%20room%20farmhouse&pg=PA69>). Scarecrow Press. ISBN 978-0-8108-9186-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220223205550/https://books.google.com/books?id=kWsrAQAAQBAJ&q=laura%20ingalls%20wilder%20missouri%2010%20room%20farmhouse&pg=PA69>) from the original on February 23, 2022. Retrieved October 26, 2020.
30. Wilder, Laura Ingalls (2007). Hines, Stephen W. (ed.). *Laura Ingalls Wilder, farm journalist : writings from the Ozarks*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press. ISBN 978-0826266156. OCLC 427509646 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/427509646>).
31. Miller 1998, p. 162.
32. Miller 1998, p. 161.
33. Miller 2008, p. 24.
34. Miller 1998, p. 177.
35. Hines-Dochterman, Meredith (September 30, 2005). "Students visiting Wilder's prairie". *St. Joseph News-Press*.
36. Miller 2008, p. 40.
37. Holtz 1993.
38. Miller 1998, pp. 6, 190.
39. Miller 2008, pp. 37 et seq.
40. Thurman, Judith (August 10, 2009). "Wilder Women: The mother and daughter behind the Little House stories" (http://www.newyorker.com/arts/critics/atlarge/2009/08/10/090810crat_atlarge_thurman?currentPage=paragraph-29). *The New Yorker*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140328234345/http://www.newyorker.com/arts/critics/atlarge/2009/08/10/090810crat_atlarge_thurman?currentPage=paragraph-29) from the original on March 28, 2014. Retrieved February 8, 2015.

41. Thurman, Judith (August 16, 2012). "A Libertarian House on the Prairie" (<http://www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/a-libertarian-house-on-the-prairie>). *The New Yorker*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150208015431/http://www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/a-libertarian-house-on-the-prairie>) from the original on February 8, 2015. Retrieved February 8, 2015.
42. Fraser, Caroline (October 10, 2012). "'Little House on the Prairie': Tea Party manifesto" (http://www.salon.com/2012/10/10/little_house_on_the_prairie_tea_party_manifesto/). *Los Angeles Review of Books*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150208014326/http://www.salon.com/2012/10/10/little_house_on_the_prairie_tea_party_manifesto/) from the original on February 8, 2015. Retrieved February 8, 2015 – via *Salon* (salon.com).
43. Kuehl, Rachele (January 2022). "Through Lines: Exploring Past/Present Connections in Middle Grade Novels" (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/trtr.2041>). *The Reading Teacher*. **75** (4): 441–451. doi:10.1002/trtr.2041 (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Ftrtr.2041>). ISSN 0034-0561 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0034-0561>). S2CID 237650427 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:237650427>).
44. Irene Smith, "Laura Ingalls Wilder and The Little House Books", in William Anderson, ed. *The Horn Book's Laura Ingalls Wilder*, The Horn Book, n.p., 1987, p. 12.
45. "Laura Ingalls Wilder" (<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS557>). *Wisconsin Historical Society*. August 3, 2012. Retrieved October 25, 2024.
46. "Laura Ingalls Wilder's Letter to Fans" (<https://laurasprairiehouse.com/research/laura-ingalls-wilders-letter-to-fans/>). *Laura Ingalls Wilder Little House on the Prairie Definitive Guide*. Retrieved October 25, 2024.
47. "Pioneer Girl is out!" (<http://pioneerproject.org/2014/11/21/pioneer-girl-is-out>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141204103814/http://pioneerproject.org/2014/11/21/pioneer-girl-is-out/>) December 4, 2014, at the Wayback Machine. November 21, 2014. Pioneer Girl Project (pioneerproject.org). South Dakota Historical Society Press. Retrieved October 15, 2015.
48. Higgins, Jim (December 5, 2014). "Laura Ingalls Wilder's annotated autobiography, 'Pioneer Girl,' shows writer's world, growth" (<http://www.jsonline.com/entertainment/books/laura-ingalls-wilders-annotated-autobiography-pioneer-girl-shows-writers-world-growth-b99399147z1-284813631.html>). *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141209165713/http://www.jsonline.com/entertainment/books/laura-ingalls-wilders-annotated-autobiography-pioneer-girl-shows-writers-world-growth-b99399147z1-284813631.html>) from the original on December 9, 2014. Retrieved December 23, 2014.
49. Flood, Alison (August 25, 2014). "Laura Ingalls Wilder memoir reveals truth behind Little House on the Prairie" (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2014/aug/25/laura-ingalls-wilder-memoir-little-house-prairie>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140825184005/http://www.theguardian.com/books/2014/aug/25/laura-ingalls-wilder-memoir-little-house-prairie>) from the original on August 25, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
50. "Laura I. Wilder, Author, Dies at 90. Writer of the 'Little House' Series for Children Was an Ex-Newspaper Editor. Wrote First Book at 65" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1957/02/12/archives/laura-i-wilder-author-dies-at-90-writer-of-the-little-house-series.html>). *The New York Times*. Associated Press. February 12, 1957. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170814145127/http://www.nytimes.com/1957/02/12/archives/laura-i-wilder-author-dies-at-90-writer-of-the-little-house-series.html>) from the original on August 14, 2017. Retrieved October 24, 2012. "Mrs. Laura Ingalls Wilder, author of the 'Little House' series of children's books, died yesterday at her farm near here after a long illness. Her age was 90." Article preview. Article available only by subscription or purchase. (subscription required)

51. Wilson, Scott (2016). *Resting Places: The Burial Sites of More Than 14,000 Famous Persons, 3d ed* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7-DgDAAAQBAJ&q=almanzo+wilder+cemetery&pg=PA809>). McFarland. ISBN 978-0786479924. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220223224446/https://books.google.com/books?id=7-DgDAAAQBAJ&q=almanzo+wilder+cemetery&pg=PA809>) from the original on February 23, 2022. Retrieved October 26, 2020 – via Google Books.
52. McHugh, Catherine (June 11, 2020). "5 Facts About Laura Ingalls Wilder" (<https://www.biography.com/news/laura-ingalls-wilder-biography-facts>). *Biography*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210227224405/https://www.biography.com/news/laura-ingalls-wilder-biography-facts>) from the original on February 27, 2021. Retrieved January 15, 2021.
53. Holtz 1995, pp. 334, 338.
54. "Mansfield Plans Wilder Museum". *Springfield News & Leader*. February 24, 1957.
55. Holtz 1995, p. 340.
56. See Carolyn Fraser, *Prairie Fires: The American Dreams of Laura Ingalls Wilder*. Henry Holt and Co., 2017. Also see William Holtz, *The Ghost in the Little House: A Life of Rose Wilder Lane*. University of Missouri Press, 1995.
57. Richardson, Lynda (November 23, 1999). "Little Library On the Offensive" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1999/11/23/arts/little-library-on-the-offensive.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200204171642/https://www.nytimes.com/1999/11/23/arts/little-library-on-the-offensive.html>) from the original on February 4, 2020. Retrieved February 4, 2020.
58. See Carolyn Fraser, *Prairie Fires: The American Dreams of Laura Ingalls Wilder*. Henry Holt and Co., 2017.
59. Strait, Jefferson (April 28, 2001). "Wilder library on verge of settlement". *Springfield News-Leader*.
60. Tharp, Julie; Kleiman, Jeff (2000). "'Little House on the Prairie' and the Myth of Self-Reliance". *Transformations: The Journal of Inclusive Scholarship and Pedagogy*. **11** (1): 55–64. ISSN 1052-5017 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1052-5017>). JSTOR 43587224 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/43587224>).
61. "The Rose Wilder Lane Series" (<https://littlehouseontheprairie.com/rose-wilder-books/>). *Little House on the Prairie*. December 9, 2021. Retrieved July 18, 2023.
62. Boaz, David (May 9, 2015). "The Legacy of Laura Ingalls Wilder, One of America's First Libertarians" (<https://time.com/3848967/laura-ingalls-wilder-is-back/>). *Time*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190512100516/http://time.com/3848967/laura-ingalls-wilder-is-back/>) from the original on May 12, 2019. Retrieved June 11, 2019.
63. Klein, Christopher (February 7, 2014). "Little Libertarians on the Prairie: The Hidden Politics Behind a Children's Classic" (<https://www.history.com/news/little-libertarians-on-the-prairie-the-hidden-politics-behind-a-childrens-classic>). *History.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190610000047/http://www.history.com/news/little-libertarians-on-the-prairie-the-hidden-politics-behind-a-childrens-classic>) from the original on June 10, 2019. Retrieved June 11, 2019.
64. Blakemore, Erin (April 8, 2016). "Politics on the Prairie: Laura Ingalls Wilder and Rose Wilder Lane" (<https://daily.jstor.org/laura-ingalls-wilder-rose-wilder-lane/>). *Daily Jstor*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190426201105/https://daily.jstor.org/laura-ingalls-wilder-rose-wilder-lane/>) from the original on April 26, 2019. Retrieved June 11, 2019.
65. McElroy, Wendy (April 2, 2019). "The Little House on the Prairie of Laura Ingalls Wilder" (https://www.lewrockwell.com/2019/04/no_author/the-little-house-on-the-prairie-of-laura-ingalls-wilder/). *LewRockwell.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20190618171809/https://www.lewrockwell.com/2019/04/no_author/the-little-house-on-the-prairie-of-laura-ingalls-wilder/) from the original on June 18, 2019. Retrieved June 11, 2019.
66. Wilder, L. I., & In Anderson, W. (2017). *The selected letters of Laura Ingalls Wilder*.

67. Wilder, L. I. (1932). *Little house in the big woods: Little house on the prairie*. New York: Harper & Row.
68. Hall, Alison (January 8, 2024). "Lifecycle of Copyright: 1928 Works in the Public Domain | Copyright" (<https://blogs.loc.gov/copyright/2024/01/lifecycle-of-copyright-1928-works-in-the-public-domain/>). *The Library of Congress*. Retrieved February 12, 2025.
69. "On the Way Home: The Diary Of A Trip From South Dakota To Mansfield, Missouri, In 1894" (<https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/laura-ingalls-wilder/on-the-way-home-3>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151017050833/https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/laura-ingalls-wilder/on-the-way-home-3/>) October 17, 2015, at the [Wayback Machine](#). *Kirkus Reviews*. November 1, 1962. Retrieved October 2, 2015.
70. "West From Home: Letters Of Laura Ingalls Wilder, San Francisco, 1915" (<https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/laura-ingalls-wilder/west-from-home>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151017050833/https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/laura-ingalls-wilder/west-from-home/>) October 17, 2015, at the [Wayback Machine](#). *Kirkus Reviews*. March 1, 1974. Retrieved October 2, 2015.
71. Wilder, Laura (1991). Hines, Stephen W. (ed.). *Little House in the Ozarks: The Rediscovered Writings*. Nashville: T. Nelson. ISBN 0883659689.
72. "Little House in the Ozarks" (<https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/laura-ingalls-wilder/little-house-in-the-ozarks>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151017050833/https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/laura-ingalls-wilder/little-house-in-the-ozarks/>) October 17, 2015, at the [Wayback Machine](#). *Kirkus Reviews*. July 15, 1991. Retrieved October 2, 2015. "Wilder was an experienced journalist; many of her articles, often written for a publication called Farmer's Week, described her life on the farm where she and Almanzo had finally settled".
73. "A Little House Reader: A Collection of Writings by Laura Ingalls Wilder" (<https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/william-anderson/a-little-house-reader>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151017050833/https://www.kirkusreviews.com/book-reviews/william-anderson/a-little-house-reader/>) October 17, 2015, at the [Wayback Machine](#). *Kirkus Reviews*. December 15, 1997. Retrieved October 2, 2015.
74. Wilder, Laura Ingalls (2006). Hines, Stephen W. (ed.). *Writings to young women from Laura Ingalls Wilder*. Nashville, TN: Tommy Nelson. ISBN 1400307848. OCLC 62341531 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/62341531>).
75. Wilder, Laura Ingalls; White, Dan (2010). *Laura Ingalls Wilder's Most Inspiring Writings* (https://openlibrary.org/books/OL54219413M/Laura_Ingalls_Wilder's_Most_Inspiring_Writings). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. OL 54219413M (<https://openlibrary.org/books/OL54219413M>).
76. Wilder, Laura Ingalls; White, Dan L. (2015). *Laura Ingalls Wilder's most inspiring writings: covering the years 1911 through 1924* (<https://more.bibliocommons.com/v2/record/S164C2499019>). Hartville, MO: Ashley Preston Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4564-6746-3.
77. "The Selected Letters Of Laura Ingalls Wilder" (<http://www.ingallshomestead.com/shop/the-selected-letters-of-laura-ingalls-wilder>). *ingallshomestead.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161018215330/http://www.ingallshomestead.com/shop/the-selected-letters-of-laura-ingalls-wilder>) from the original on October 18, 2016. Retrieved December 24, 2016.
78. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Farm Journalist" (<http://www.ingallshomestead.com/shop/laura-ingalls-wilder-farm-journalist>). *ingallshomestead.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161018233157/http://www.ingallshomestead.com/shop/laura-ingalls-wilder-farm-journalist>) from the original on October 18, 2016. Retrieved December 24, 2016.
79. Wilder, Laura (1998). Hines, Stephen W (ed.). *Laura Ingalls Wilder's fairy poems*. New York: Bantam Doubleday Dell Pub. Group. ISBN 978-0385325332. OCLC 37361669 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/37361669>).
80. "Laura Ingalls Wilder: Prairie to Page" (<https://www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/laura-ingalls-wilder-documentary/16920/>). PBS. February 8, 2021. Retrieved September 18, 2023.

81. "Home" (<http://lauraingallspepin.com/>). Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum (lauraingallspepin.com). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150207140552/http://lauraingallspepin.com/>) from the original on February 7, 2015. Retrieved February 8, 2015.
82. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum – Visit Pepin" (<https://www.visitpepin.com/directory/laura-ingalls-wilder-museum/>). June 21, 2022.
83. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum" (<http://www.walnutgrove.org/museum.htm>). Walnut Grove, MN ([walnutgrove.org](http://www.walnutgrove.org)). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180703180355/http://walnutgrove.org/museum.htm>) from the original on July 3, 2018. Retrieved February 8, 2015.
84. "Ingalls Homestead" (<https://www.ingallshomestead.com/>). *Ingalls Homestead*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180625185850/https://www.ingallshomestead.com/>) from the original on June 25, 2018. Retrieved June 25, 2018.
85. Ingalls, Discover Laura. "Tour the original homes of the Ingalls family" (<https://discoverlaura.org/>). *Laura Ingalls Wilder Historic Homes*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200303222659/https://discoverlaura.org/>) from the original on March 3, 2020. Retrieved March 3, 2020.
86. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Pageant" (<http://www.desmetpageant.org/>). *Laura Ingalls Wilder Pageant*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180625185450/http://www.desmetpageant.org/>) from the original on June 25, 2018. Retrieved June 25, 2018.
87. "Home" (<http://www.lauraingallswilder.us/>). Laura Ingalls Wilder Park and Museum ([lauraingallswilder.us](http://www.lauraingallswilder.us)). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210228192245/http://www.lauraingallswilder.us/>) from the original on February 28, 2021. Retrieved February 24, 2008.
88. "Home" (<http://www.littlehouseontheprairiemuseum.com/>). Little House on the Prairie Museum ([littlehouseontheprairiemuseum.com](http://www.littlehouseontheprairiemuseum.com)). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150211034143/http://www.littlehouseontheprairiemuseum.com/>) from the original on February 11, 2015. Retrieved February 8, 2015.
89. "Wilder Homestead, Boyhood Home of Almanzo" (<https://www.almanzowilderfarm.com/>). *almanzowilderfarm.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050129145437/http://almanzowilderfarm.com/>) from the original on January 29, 2005. Retrieved December 24, 2016.
90. "Newbery Medal and Honor Books, 1922–Present" (<http://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/newberymedal/newberyhonors/newberymedal>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111024135429/http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/newberymedal/newberyhonors/newberymedal.cfm>) October 24, 2011, at the [Wayback Machine](#). ALSC. ALA.
"The John Newbery Medal" (<https://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/newberymedal/aboutnewbery/aboutnewbery>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190516062700/http://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/newberymedal/newberyhonors/newberymedal>) May 16, 2019, at the [Wayback Machine](#). ALSC. ALA. Retrieved 2013-03-08.
91. "Laura Ingalls Wilder Award, Past winners" (<http://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/wildermedal/wilderpast>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160422233715/http://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/wildermedal/wilderpast>) April 22, 2016, at the [Wayback Machine](#). Association for Library Service to Children (**ALSC**). American Library Association (**ALA**).
"About the Laura Ingalls Wilder Award" (<http://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/wildermedal/wilderabout>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160421125422/http://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/wildermedal/wilderabout>) April 21, 2016, at the [Wayback Machine](#). ALSC. ALA. Retrieved 2013-03-08.
92. "Association removes Laura Ingalls Wilder's name from award" (<https://apnews.com/19112531f7a24c9c8ab43b7968c96a1d>). *AP News*. Associated Press. June 24, 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200819205456/https://apnews.com/19112531f7a24c9c8ab43b7968c96a1d>) from the original on August 19, 2020. Retrieved June 25, 2018.

93. "Laura Ingalls Wilder's 148th Birthday" (<https://doodles.google/doodle/laura-ingalls-wilders-148th-birthday/?hl=en-GB>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150924132147/http://www.google.com/doodles/laura-ingalls-wilders-148th-birthday?hl=en-GB>) from the original on September 24, 2015. Retrieved June 10, 2015.
94. "2006" (<http://www.cherryblossomfest.com/pages/2006.html>). www.cherryblossomfest.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190517215419/http://www.cherryblossomfest.com/pages/2006.html>) from the original on May 17, 2019. Retrieved May 14, 2019.

Works cited

- Holtz, William (1993). *The Ghost in the Little House: A Life of Rose Wilder Lane* (https://archive.org/details/ghostinlittlehou00holt_0). University of Missouri Press. ISBN 0-8262-0887-8.
- Holtz, William (1995). *The Ghost in the Little House: A Life of Rose Wilder Lane*. University of Missouri Press. ISBN 0-8262-1015-5. – Edition: illustrated, reprint, revised; 427 pp.; selections and bibliographic data (<https://books.google.com/books?id=inodj1jyRtkC>) retrieved from Google Books 2015-10-15.
- Miller, John E. (1998). *Becoming Laura Ingalls Wilder: The Woman Behind the Legend* (<https://archive.org/details/becominglauraing0000mill>). University of Missouri Press. ISBN 0-8262-1167-4.
- Miller, John E. (2008). *Laura Ingalls Wilder and Rose Wilder Lane: Authorship, Place, Time, and Culture* (<https://archive.org/details/lauraingallswild00mill>). University of Missouri Press. ISBN 978-0-8262-1823-0.

Further reading

- Campbell, Donna (2003). "Written with a Hard and Ruthless Purpose': Rose Wilder Lane, Edna Ferber, and Middlebrow Regional Fiction". In Botshon, Lisa; Goldsmith, Meredith (eds.). *Middlebrow Moderns: Popular American Women Writers of the 1920s*. Northeastern University Press. pp. 25–. hdl:2376/5707 (<https://hdl.handle.net/2376%2F5707>). ISBN 978-1-55553-556-8.
- Cochran-Smith, Marilyn (2016). "Color Blindness and Basket Making Are Not the Answers: Confronting the Dilemmas of Race, Culture, and Language Diversity in Teacher Education". *American Educational Research Journal*. **32** (3): 493–522. doi:10.3102/00028312032003493 (<https://doi.org/10.3102%2F00028312032003493>). S2CID 146270683 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:146270683>).
- Fatzinger, Amy S. (2008). *"Indians in the House": Revisiting American Indians in Laura Ingalls Wilder's Little House Books* (PhD Thesis). University of Arizona. hdl:10150/195771 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10150%2F195771>).
- Fraser, Caroline (2017). *Prairie Fires: The American Dreams of Laura Ingalls Wilder*. New York: Metropolitan Books.
- Heldrich, Philip (2000). "'Going to Indian Territory': Attitudes Toward Native Americans in *Little House on the Prairie*". *Great Plains Quarterly*. **20** (2): 99–109. JSTOR 23532729 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23532729>).
- Limerick, Patricia Nelson (November 20, 2017). "'Little House on the Prairie' and the Truth About the American West" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/20/books/review/prairie-fires-laura-ingalls-wilder-biography-caroline-fraser.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210425211543/https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/20/books/review/prairie-fires-laura-ingalls-wilder-biography-caroline-fraser.html>) from the original on April 25, 2021. Retrieved December 1, 2017.

- Sickels, Amy (2007). *Laura Ingalls Wilder* (<https://archive.org/details/lauraingallswild0000sick>). Facts On File. ISBN 9781438123783.
- Smulders, Sharon (2002). "'The Only Good Indian': History, Race, and Representation in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie*". *Children's Literature Association Quarterly*. **27** (4): 191–201. doi:10.1353/chq.0.1688 (<https://doi.org/10.1353%2Fchq.0.1688>). S2CID 144737877 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:144737877>).
- Singer, Amy (2015). "Little Girls on the Prairie and the Possibility of Subversive Reading". *Girlhood Studies*. **8** (2): 4–20. doi:10.3167/ghs.2015.080202 (<https://doi.org/10.3167%2Fghs.2015.080202>).
- Stewart, Michelle Pagni (2013). "'Counting Coup' on Children's Literature about American Indians: Louise Erdrich's Historical Fiction". *Children's Literature Association Quarterly*. **38** (2): 215–35. doi:10.1353/chq.2013.0019 (<https://doi.org/10.1353%2Fchq.2013.0019>). S2CID 146631551 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:146631551>).

External links

- [Laura Ingalls Wilder in MNopedia, the Minnesota Encyclopedia](https://www.mnopedia.org/person/wilder-laura-ingalls-1867-1957) (<https://www.mnopedia.org/person/wilder-laura-ingalls-1867-1957>)
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder](https://lccn.loc.gov/n79095251) (<https://lccn.loc.gov/n79095251>) at the [Library of Congress](#), with 144 library catalog records
- [Beyond Little House](http://beyondlittlehouse.com) (<http://beyondlittlehouse.com>) – Laura Ingalls Wilder Legacy and Research Association
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder, Frontier Girl](http://www.liwfrontiergirl.com) (<http://www.liwfrontiergirl.com>)
- [Travel map of Laura Ingalls Wilder](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NuIpb5j22Ec4WXRoyPp7MK4nxiiyZ-pT&u) (<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NuIpb5j22Ec4WXRoyPp7MK4nxiiyZ-pT&u>) – A map showing Laura Ingalls Wilder's travels from her birth in 1867 to 1894.
- [About the Ingalls Family](https://littlehouseontheprairie.com/about-the-ingalls-family/) (Sarah S. Uthoff) (<https://littlehouseontheprairie.com/about-the-ingalls-family/>)
- [Western American Literature Research: Laura Ingalls Wilder](https://westernamericanliterature.com/laura-ingalls-wilder-and-rose-wilder-lane/) (<https://westernamericanliterature.com/laura-ingalls-wilder-and-rose-wilder-lane/>)
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder: An American Fixture](https://littlehouseontheprairie.com/laura-ingalls-wilder-an-american-fixture/) (Pamela Smith Hill) (<https://littlehouseontheprairie.com/laura-ingalls-wilder-an-american-fixture/>)

Museums

- [Laura Ingalls Wilder Museum](http://walnutgrove.org/) (<http://walnutgrove.org/>), Walnut Grove, Minnesota:
- [Laura Ingalls Wilder Park & Museum](http://www.lauraingallswilder.us/) (<http://www.lauraingallswilder.us/>), Burr Oak, Iowa

Electronic editions

- [Works by Laura Ingalls Wilder](https://fadedpage.com/csearch.php?author=Wilder%2C%20Laura%20Ingalls) (<https://fadedpage.com/csearch.php?author=Wilder%2C%20Laura%20Ingalls>) at [Faded Page](#) (Canada)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Laura_Ingalls_Wilder&oldid=1347136024"