

EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

Little
House
on the
Prairie
The Musical

Stitched artwork by Margaret Cusack

Little House on the Prairie, the Musical

Introduction

Welcome to the world of *Little House on the Prairie, the Musical*. *Little House on the Prairie* has remained one of the most popular and beloved celebrations of pioneering America since Laura Ingalls Wilder published the first book of her classic series 75 years ago. Now the inspirational stories cross into yet another frontier in an uplifting new musical. Recommended for the whole family, *Little House on the Prairie, the Musical* brings the joys and sorrows of family life during the settlement of the prairie to contemporary America.

We want to ensure the experience of going to a production begins before you walk into the theater door and lasts well after the final curtain. This Guide will hopefully spark new ideas on ways you can expand your journey with *Little House on the Prairie, the Musical*.

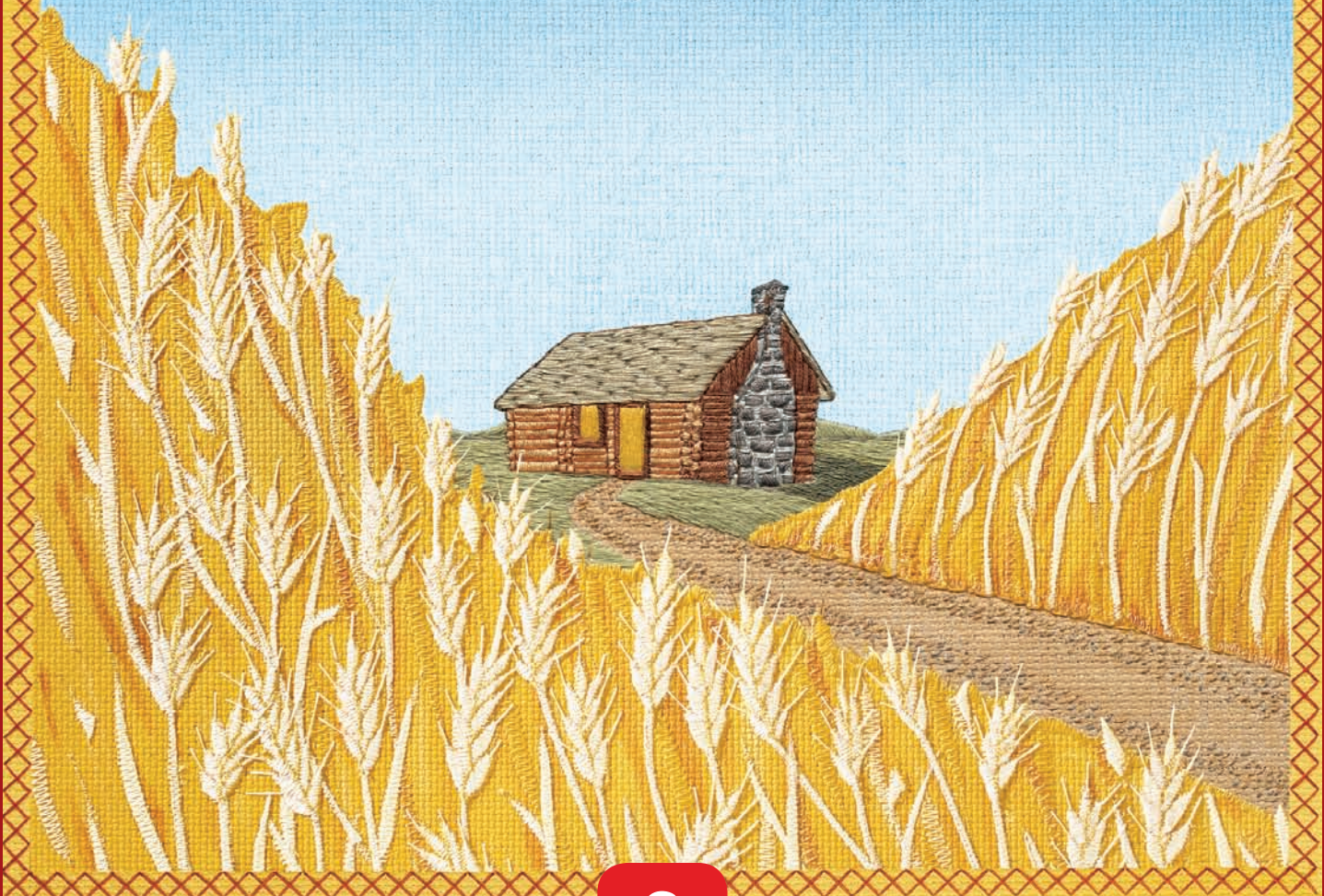
The materials in this Guide are broken into two sections: an Educator's Section and a FOR KIDS section. The Educator's Section provides teachers or parents with all the tools necessary to turn an afternoon at the theatre into an interactive, educational experience. It is rich in material that includes Language Arts, Social Studies, Performing Arts and other skills that follow the National Standards for Education. The student pages of this Guide (FOR KIDS pages 22 to 35) can be copied separately for children. The pages contain additional information written especially for young people about the show. There are also activities designed to encourage the use of their imagination, to reinforce the themes of the show, introduce them to exciting new vocabulary words and asks questions that illustrate how a young person staying true to their hopes, dreams and values is as relevant and vital today as it was over 100 years ago.

We hope you find this material useful and that you will continue to bring the Arts into your daily life in the classroom, your living room, your homestead, or any other place you just might happen to visit.

Enjoy the show!

Little House on the Prairie, the Musical

Educator's Section



Biography of Laura Ingalls Wilder

Laura's life began in the Big Woods of Wisconsin on February 7, 1867. Her parents, Charles "Pa" and Caroline "Ma" Ingalls, had married seven years earlier, and already had one daughter, Mary. When Laura was one and a half, the family traveled by covered wagon to Indian Territory (modern-day Kansas) where Pa built a house for his family, and where Laura's sister Carrie was born in 1870.

The family was forced to leave their little house on the prairie and return to Wisconsin when their land was returned to the Osage Indians by the US Government. The family then moved to a farm on the banks of Plum Creek near the town of Walnut Grove, Minnesota. In 1875, Ma gave birth to Laura's brother, Charles Frederick, or "Freddie," who died in infancy. After two years struggling to make ends meet, the Ingalls family moved on again, this time to Burr Oak, Iowa. They stayed in Burr Oak for two years, managing the town's hotel, and eventually welcomed the youngest Ingalls sister, Grace, into the world. In 1878, the family returned to Walnut Grove.

Freddie's death and their ongoing financial problems were not the only tragedies for the Ingalls family. In 1879, Mary be-

came very sick, suffered a stroke, and went blind. Pa instructed Laura to be "eyes" for Mary; many believe this was a key moment in Laura's development as a storyteller. Pa continued to struggle financially, until he learned of a position with the new railroad in Dakota Territory. Pa moved ahead to the unsettled country, while the rest of the family

waited for Mary to regain her strength. Ma, Mary, Laura, Carrie, and Grace later rode a train west to meet him.

The Ingalls family spent their first months in Dakota at a railroad camp near Silver Lake. In the spring of 1880, homesteaders flooded the area, and constructed the town of De Smet. The Ingalls family built a rental building in De Smet, and claimed a homestead nearby.

The winter of 1880-81 nearly wiped out the

little town. The first blizzard hit in October, and it snowed almost without stopping until May. To stave off starvation, the townspeople ground wheat into flour in coffee mills for their daily bread, and two of the town's settlers, Almanzo Wilder and Oscar Edmund "Cap" Garland, risked their lives to find more wheat on the snowbound prairie.

In 1883, two months before her sixteenth birthday, Laura obtained her teaching certificate, and began teaching in one-room



Laura Ingalls Wilder
Photo Courtesy of
The Guthrie Theater

schoolhouses near De Smet. Mary left Dakota Territory to attend a college for the blind in Vinton, Iowa, where she studied for eight years. Soon, Almanzo Wilder was courting Laura. They married in 1885.

Laura called the early years of her marriage “days of sunshine and shadow.” The Wilders’ daughter, Rose, was born in December 1886. Soon after, their house burned down, and both Laura and Almanzo contracted diphtheria. In 1889, the Wilders’ son died before they even named him. Difficult farming conditions and poor health led the Wilders to briefly move to Florida, before returning to De Smet. In 1894, they left the prairie for good, travelling by wagon to Mansfield, Missouri.

Laura named their new home Rocky Ridge. Laura and Almanzo’s years of relentless work and careful saving enabled them to slowly build Rocky Ridge into a prosperous farm. During the early years of the twentieth century, Laura wrote a column for an area farm newspaper. The Wilders were well-known, respected members of Mansfield society, and active in a variety of clubs and organizations.

While Laura and Almanzo were building up Rocky Ridge, Rose lived an adventurous, extraordinary life. After leaving home as a teenager, she lived around the world, becoming a telegraph operator, a real estate saleswoman, and a very successful freelance writer. By the 1920s, Rose Wilder Lane was a highly-paid, globe-trotting journalist and best-selling novelist.

By the early 1930s, Laura was living in a world that little resembled the frontier of her youth. Electricity and telephones made their way into even the smallest towns. Cars replaced horse-drawn wagons. Airplanes zoomed across the sky. Pa, Ma, and Mary had died. Laura felt they should be remembered.

To commemorate her family and their many adventures, Laura wrote an autobiography titled *Pioneer Girl*. When she and Rose

failed to find a publisher, Laura reworked the early parts of *Pioneer Girl* into *Little House in the Big Woods*, which was published in 1932.

A steady stream of Little House books followed. With Rose’s help and expertise, Laura published *Farmer Boy* in 1933; *Little House on the Prairie* in 1935; *On the Banks of Plum Creek* in 1937; *By the Shores of Silver Lake* in 1939; *The Long Winter* in 1940; *Little Town on the Prairie* in 1941, and *These Happy Golden Years* in 1943. Laura was 76 years old when her last book was published.

The *Little House* books made Laura famous and wealthy. Letters, gifts, and cards from around the world flooded her mailbox. Cities named libraries and schools for her. Her books won awards, critical praise, and literary honors. In 1949, Almanzo died at the age of 90, leaving her alone at Rocky Ridge.

Laura spent her last years reading, answering letters from fans, and visiting with friends. In the 1950s, she wrote a letter to her readers, explaining, “The Little House books are stories of long ago. Today our way of living and our schools are much different; so many things have made living and learning easier. But the real things haven’t changed. It is still best to be honest and truthful; to make the most of what we have; to be happy with simple pleasures, and to be cheerful and have courage when things go wrong.”

On February 10, 1957, three days after her 90th birthday, Laura Ingalls Wilder died at Rocky Ridge. Pa, Ma, Mary, Carrie, and Grace would never be forgotten. . . and the success and popularity of *Little House* had just begun. Years later, a television series loosely based on her books became one of the most popular family dramas of all time. Through scores of books, television movies, plays, museums, and now, a musical, Laura Ingalls Wilder has arguably become *the* most beloved figure of America’s pioneering past. ♦

The Homestead Act and the Ingalls Family

“Uncle Sam is Rich Enough to Give Us All a Farm!”

“On every side now the prairie stretched away empty to far, clear skyline. The wind never stopped blowing, waving the tall prairie grasses that had turned brown in the sun. And all afternoon, while Pa kept driving onward, he was merrily whistling or singing. The song he sang oftenest was:

*‘Oh come to this country,
And don’t you feel alarm,
For Uncle Sam is rich enough
To give us all a farm!’”*

— *Laura Ingalls Wilder, By the Shores of Silver Lake*

The Ingalls family’s pioneering way of life—in real life, in the *Little House* books, and in *Little House on the Prairie, the Musical*—was created by the United States government.

On May 20, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed a new law called the Homestead Act, which declared that any citizen of the United States could “claim” 160 acres of surveyed government land and set up a farm, or “homestead.” The land was often advertised as “free for the taking.” Many of the 270 million acres of land made available through the Homestead Act lay west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, and included the present-day states of Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas.

After paying an inexpensive fee and filing a claim at a US Land Office, homesteaders were required to “improve” their land by living on

it, building a home, and planting crops. Other settlers took land where the government required them to grow and cultivate trees on the empty prairies. If the homesteader fulfilled the government’s requirements and occupied the homestead for five years, the land became the homesteader’s.

160 acres of valuable farm land? For free? And all you had to do is live on it for five years? Sounds easy, right?

Not really.

The Act’s requirements proved to be absolutely impossible for many settlers. Many homesteaders had little or no farming experience, and growing crops in the West was a difficult task for even the most experienced farmers. Many homesteads in the dry plains were too small to produce profitable crops, and the cost of irrigation far exceeded the land’s value.

There were many other obstacles. Horrifying environmental conditions—including tornadoes, dust storms, hail storms, prairie fires, and deadly blizzards—threatened homes and families. Weeks—and sometimes months—of total isolation from other people caused depression. Medical care was often poor or non-existent. Keeping a farm operating and a family clothed, fed, and sheltered often required money that homesteaders simply didn't have.

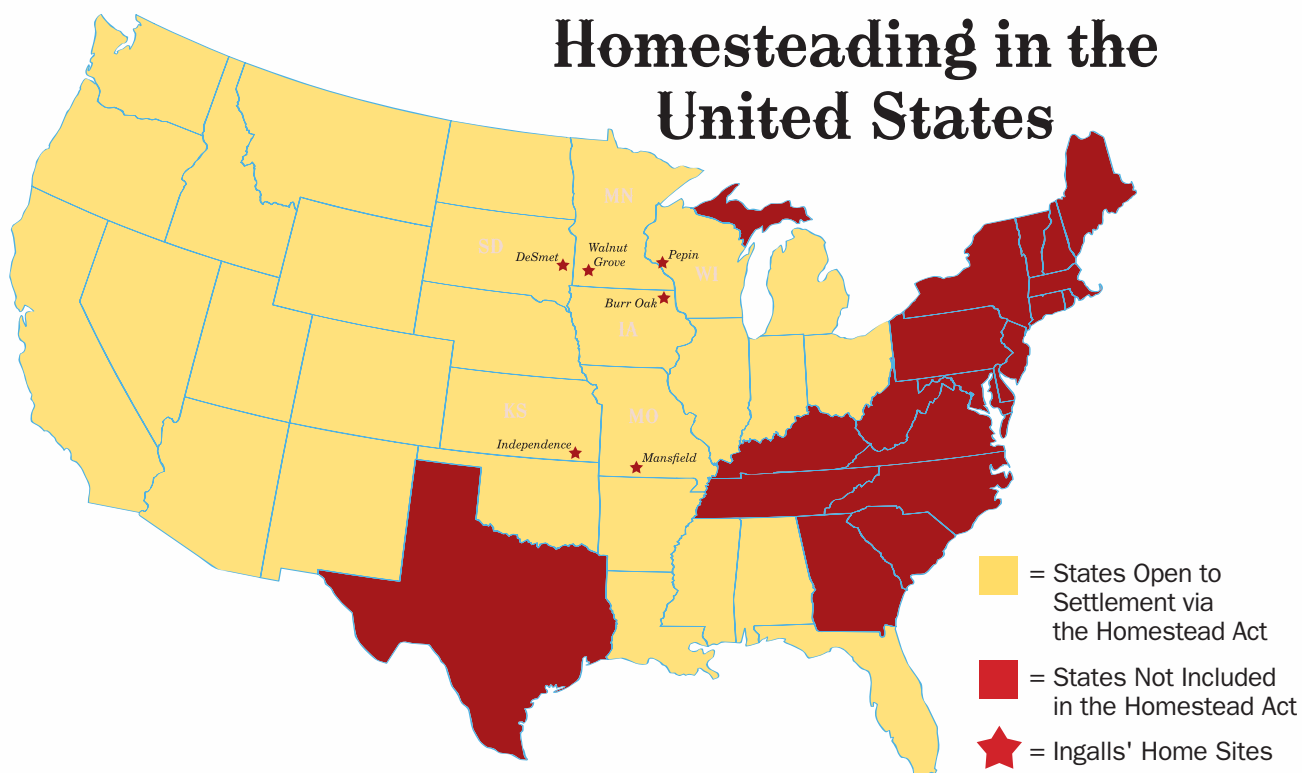
Despite the odds, thousands of settlers from all walks of life—including recently freed slaves and immigrants from across Europe and around the world—went to the frontier to meet the challenge of “proving up” a claim. Single women and African American citizens were also permitted to file homestead claims, and thousands did. Between 1862 and 1986, when homesteading ended, more than 2 million people made a “bet with Uncle Sam” and filed claims. Only 783,000 ultimately obtained the deeds for land.

Successful homesteading required determination, perseverance, resourcefulness, care-

ful planning, years of backbreaking work, and good luck. Several of the characters in Laura Ingalls Wilder's books and in *Little House on the Prairie*, *the Musical*, including Pa Ingalls, Almanzo Wilder, Eliza Jane Wilder, and even Carrie Ingalls (as an adult) filed and held down homestead claims.

Though many homesteaders failed, the Homestead Act had an incredible and lasting impact on American life. The Act literally turned the United States into a “land of opportunity,” where almost anyone had the chance to own their home and land. The land improvement completed through the Homestead Act enabled the United States to become an agricultural superpower. The Homestead Act gave the United States its heritage of determined pioneers, scraping a life out of untamed lands, and building up farms, towns, and railroads. The Homestead Act gave Laura Ingalls Wilder and her family opportunity, and a reason to keep moving West. The Homestead Act gave us the *Little House* books, the beloved television series, and now, the musical. ♦

Homesteading in the United States



Little House on the Prairie, the Musical

Plot Synopsis

ACT ONE

It is the 1880s, and the US government is opening new land for settlers in Dakota Territory. The whole country is on the move. Young LAURA INGALLS longs to move west (*Thunder*). Her father, CHARLES ("PA"), has to convince her mother, CAROLINE ("MA"), that moving west would present new opportunities. Ma is unsure about moving again and is worried about the hardships the family will undoubtedly face in settling untamed land, but she ultimately agrees to follow her and Pa's shared dream of making a better life for their family, and the Ingalls family heads west (*Up Ahead*). Pa decides to settle near the new town of De Smet, though Laura wishes to keep on journeying (*The Prairie Moves*). When Pa travels to the Land Office to file his homestead claim, he meets a young homesteader, ALMANZO WILDER, who has decided to settle on his own (*Old Enough*). Pa returns to his family, and over several months, they build a little house on the prairie (*Make It Home*).

Laura, MARY, and CARRIE start school in De Smet, where they meet snobbish NELLIE OLESON, who looks down at Laura's rough-and-tumble ways (*Country Girls*). Laura has a

hard time adjusting to school, and causes a major disruption in the classroom (*Rock*). All three Ingalls sisters are sent home, as Laura and her mother consider how different Laura is from Mary (*How Can You Be So Good?*).

A winter of dangerous blizzards closes in and supply trains stop running. The people of De Smet are running out of food (*Uncle Sam, Where are You?*). Almanzo Wilder and CAP GARLAND set out to find wheat to save the town (*Blizzard*). Mary, Carrie and Ma become very sick, and Pa blames himself for the risk he took in leading his family out west into such peril and hardship (*Tin Cup*). Almanzo and Cap find the wheat, but Mary grows weak and her vision begins to fail. Laura reassures her sister and vows to help her (*I'll Be Your Eyes*).

The long winter ends. Pa and Ma hope for a good crop (*Almost Wheat*).

At a Fourth of July celebration, the Ingalls sisters watch Almanzo compete in a horse race (*Go Like The Wind*). Almanzo asks Laura to go buggy riding, but when a prairie fire destroys the wheat crop, the Ingalls family is penniless. Sacrificing her own personal freedom, Laura agrees to teach at a school twelve miles away to help pay Mary's tuition at a college for the blind (*I'll Be Your Eyes Reprise*).



Steve Blanchard as Charles "Pa" Ingalls and Melissa Gilbert as Caroline "Ma" Ingalls

Kara Lindsay as Laura Ingalls, Kevin Massey as Almanzo Wilder and the Company of *Little House on The Prairie, The Musical*.



ACT TWO

Ma and Pa prepare to send Laura and Mary from home, in two different directions (*The Prairie Moves Reprise*). Laura starts teaching at the Brewster School, while Mary heads to college in Vinton, Iowa (*Prairie Strong*). A beleaguered MRS. BREWSTER resents having Laura stay with her, and makes life miserable. In De Smet, Nellie Oleson laments over missing Laura (*Without An Enemy*).

Laura struggles to manage her classroom, and Mary adjusts to life away from home (*How Can You Be So Good Reprise*). Almanzo surprises Laura by coming in his sleigh to take her home for weekends (*Faster*).

As weeks go by, Laura begins to make progress with her teaching, but Mrs. Brewster grows more openly despondent over her feelings of being trapped in the untamed and empty land as she must “obey” her husband (*Teach The Wind*). Fearful she may be journeying down a similar path, Laura tells a startled Almanzo she’s not interested in anything more than free rides (*Leaving*).

Laura successfully finishes the term while Mary thrives in college (*Make It Home Reprise*). When Laura returns to De Smet, she discovers that Mary has found her own way to pay for college and Almanzo is riding with Nellie Oleson. Laura doesn’t know what will make her life meaningful and happy anymore (*My Restless Heart*).

Time passes, and De Smet continues to grow and thrive (*Prairie Strong Reprise*). Laura, in spite of her fears, continues to be drawn to Almanzo while at the same time remains unhappy with her life and unsure of her future. She struggles to be the responsible grown woman she envisions she must be. Ma advises Laura to always keep her wild spirit (*Wild Child*) and Laura is finally set free. When Almanzo proposes, Laura agrees to marry him, as long as she will not have to obey him (*Faster/The Prairie Moves Reprise*).

Laura and Almanzo marry, and the Ingalls family and the people of De Smet look forward to a bright and happy future (*Go Like The Wind/Finale*). ♦

Little House on the Prairie, the Musical

Cast of Characters

(In order of appearance)



Kara Lindsay as Laura Ingalls



Steve Blanchard as Charles "Pa" Ingalls and Melissa Gilbert as Caroline "Ma" Ingalls



Kevin Massey as Almanzo Wilder

Laura Ingalls: Headstrong, feisty, and independent, Laura Ingalls shares her father's sense of adventure and love for life.

In real life: Laura Elizabeth Ingalls Wilder (1867-1957) became one of the most beloved children's authors of all time when, in her sixties and seventies, she wrote the *Little House* series of novels. The novels were the inspiration for a long-running television series, as well as *Little House on the Prairie, the Musical*.

Charles "Pa" Ingalls: Laura's father. A hunter, trapper, carpenter, and adventurer, Pa is constantly seeking a better life for his family.

In real life: Charles Philip Ingalls (1836-1902) was born in New York State. Charles Ingalls spent much of his life moving around the American frontier looking for new opportunities and security for his family. He served as a Justice of the Peace in De Smet, and was respected as one of the town's founding citizens.

Caroline "Ma" Ingalls: Laura's mother. Gentle and caring, but strong and determined, Ma wants her daughters to have an education and lead civilized lives.

In real life: Caroline Lake Quiner Ingalls (1839-1924) was born in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin area. After working as a teacher, she married Charles Ingalls. She lived in De

Smet, South Dakota from 1880 until her death in 1924.

Mary Ingalls: Laura's oldest sister; sweet, patient, and well-behaved with a passion for learning, Mary goes blind after a bout of scarlet fever.

In real life: Mary Amelia Ingalls (1865-1928) went blind at age 14 in 1879 after an illness and stroke. She attended the Iowa College for the Blind, graduating in 1889. After college, she returned to De Smet, and later moved to Carrie's home in Keystone, South Dakota, where she died in 1928.

Carrie Ingalls: Laura's younger sister, who looks up to and admires Laura and Mary.

In real life: Caroline Celestia "Carrie" Ingalls (1870-1946) grew up to be a newspaper editor in Keystone, South Dakota, the town at the base of Mount Rushmore.

Mr. Boast: a friend of Pa's in De Smet, who is also filing a homestead claim near De Smet.

In real life: Robert Boast and his wife Ella were close friends of the Ingalls family. The Boasts were the second family to permanently live in what became the town of De Smet.

Almanzo Wilder: a young homesteader in De Smet, who eventually marries Laura Ingalls.

In real life: Almanzo James Wilder (1857-1949) grew up in New York State before moving west to Minnesota and South Dakota. In 1885, he married Laura Ingalls. In 1894, Laura and Almanzo moved to Mansfield, Missouri, where they lived at Rocky Ridge Farm.

A master woodworker, Almanzo carved many pieces of furniture at Rocky Ridge. His name was actually pronounced AI-MAN-zo.

Mr. Oleson: the owner of the General Store in De Smet.

In real life: William Owens and his wife Margaret ran a store in the town of Walnut Grove, Minnesota, when the Ingalls family lived there. In her books, Laura changed their last name to "Oleson."

Miss Wilder: Laura, Mary, and Carrie's schoolteacher in De Smet; Almanzo Wilder's sister.

In real life: Eliza Jane Wilder was Almanzo's bossy older sister and Laura's teacher in De Smet. She appears in Laura's books *Farmer Boy* and *Little Town on the Prairie*. Called "E.J." by her family and friends, she eventually moved to Louisiana, and became a key figure in Rose Wilder's life.

Willie Oleson: a schoolmate of the Ingalls girls; the younger brother of Nellie Oleson.

In real life: Willie Owens was Nellie Owen's younger brother. He later went blind in an accident with firecrackers; he went to a college for the blind as well.

Cap Garland: a schoolmate of the Ingalls girls and a friend of Almanzo Wilder; he and Almanzo go find wheat on the prairie during the hard winter.

In real life: Oscar Edmund Garland, known as "Cap," was one of Laura's schoolmates in De Smet. Before Almanzo began courting her, Laura had a bit of a crush on Cap. Cap Garland died in 1891 near De Smet in a farm machinery explosion.

Nellie Oleson: Laura's arch-enemy; the snooty, haughty, and manipulative daughter of a town storekeeper.

In real life: The character of Nellie Oleson is based on three of Laura's childhood classmates: Nellie Owens, Genevieve Masters, and Stella Gilbert. Nellie Owens was the daughter of a storekeeper in Walnut Grove. Genny Masters knew Laura in both Walnut Grove and De Smet, and served as the basis for Nellie in *Little Town on the Prairie* and *These Happy Golden Years*. Stella Gilbert was briefly interested in Almanzo, before Laura and Almanzo began courting.

Mary Power: one of Nellie Oleson's best friends.

In real life: Mary Power was one of Laura's best friends during her teenage years in De Smet. She married a banker, and lived across the street from Ma and Pa Ingalls for many years.

Ida: another of Nellie Oleson's best friends.

In real life: Ida Brown's real name was Ida B. Wright, and she was the adopted daughter of De Smet's Reverend Brown. Ida Brown and her beau Elmer McConnell were the witnesses at Laura and Almanzo's wedding.

Dr. Tann: a doctor who cares for Mary when she is going blind.

In real life: Dr. Tann appears in Laura's novel *Little House on the Prairie*. George A. Tann was an African American doctor who cared for the Ingalls family when they contracted malaria in Kansas.

Mrs. Loftus: a townswoman of De Smet.

In real life: Daniel Loftus was a storekeeper in De Smet. When Almanzo and Cap Garland brought the much-needed wheat to town in the long winter, Mr. Loftus paid for it... then tried to make a handsome profit! Daniel Loftus and his wife are buried in the De Smet Cemetery.

Mr. Brewster: a homesteader who hires Laura for her first teaching position.

In real life: The unpleasant "Brewster" family in *These Happy Golden Years* is based on the Bouchie family that lived twelve miles south of De Smet. Mr. Brewster was a cousin of Robert Boast.

Mrs. Lib Brewster: Mr. Brewster's unhappy wife; she is having a lot of difficulty adjusting to life on the prairie.

In real life: The unhappy Mrs. Brewster in *These Happy Golden Years* is based on Olive Bouchie. Many women on the frontier experienced severe depression from the harsh living conditions.

Blanche: Mary's good friend at college.

In real life: Mary's College for the Blind still exists and provides services to blind and visually impaired students. It is now called the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, and it is still located in Vinton, Iowa.

Clarence, Ruby, Tommy, Martha: Laura's students at the Brewster school.

In real life: Isaac, Clarence, and Fanny Ruth Bouchie were students of Laura's at the Bouchie School south of De Smet. ♦

Little House on the Prairie, the Musical

From Life to Page to Stage

“All I have told is true, but it is not the whole truth.”

— Laura Ingalls Wilder, 1937

When Laura Ingalls Wilder sat down in the 1930s and 1940s to write the *Little House* books, she faced the daunting task of turning the life she had lived into a series of exciting and dramatic stories. She couldn't possibly include all of her adventures and experiences in the books. With her daughter Rose's guidance and advice, Laura rearranged the order of some events from her life, deleted others, and invented some characters, situations, and episodes to tell an engaging story. Through careful writing, editing, and revising, Laura created a version of her life that was based on actual events, but it is not the entire truth. Therefore, the *Little House* books are not true autobiographies, but novels based on actual people, places and events.

Readers of the books may be interested in some of the elements from her life Laura changed or omitted. These include:

- Laura was too little to remember much about living in Indian Territory, where *Little House on the Prairie* is set. She was only one and a half when the family moved to Kansas, and she was just over four when they returned to Wisconsin. Much of the novel was undoubtedly based on stories she heard from Ma, Pa, and Mary.
- Laura couldn't remember where the family got their drinking water in Walnut Grove. She

suspected they drank straight from the creek, but she didn't want them to seem “dirty,” so she invented a spring.

- Laura never wrote about the two years she spent in Burr Oak, Iowa, a time of extreme sadness for the Ingalls family, which included the illness and death of her baby brother.
- Though Laura's novel *The Long Winter* is about the Ingalls family battling ferocious winter storms in almost total isolation, a married couple named George and Maggie Masters actually lived with the family throughout the “hard winter.”
- Mary Ingalls received significant financial aid from the government to attend college.
- A roller skating rink opened in De Smet in 1884, and not only did Laura enjoy roller-skating, she once skipped school to go!

“Of course, what one remembers most from the books is the individual stories—and, of course, one can't fit all of these into a musical (however much I may have erred on the side of trying to)!”

—Rachel Sheinkin,
Book Writer, *Little House on the Prairie, the Musical*



Company of *Little House on The Prairie, The Musical*

When the creators of *Little House on the Prairie, the Musical* decided to create a stage musical based on the *Little House* books, they had to figure out a way to share Laura's life. Like Laura, they rearranged the order of some events, deleted others, and invented other events in order to tell an entertaining story.

Little House on the Prairie, the Musical, roughly covers the events of four books from the latter part of the series, from the beginning of *By the Shores of Silver Lake* to the end of *These Happy Golden Years*. Readers of the *Little House* books will notice many characters, plot developments, and dialogue taken directly from Laura's words. They will also notice some changes. These include:

- Grace Ingalls, Laura's youngest sister, does not appear in the musical.
- Much of the Ingalls family's first year in Dakota Territory, when they lived in the house belonging to the surveyors who were building the railroad, is not presented in the musical.
- In the books, Laura meets Nellie Oleson for the first time as a very little girl in Minnesota. In the musical, she meets Nellie Oleson in De Smet as a young teenager.
- In the books and in real life, Mary went blind before the long winter in De Smet. In the musical, Mary doesn't go blind until the long winter sets in. ◆

"It takes many people, a lot of time and dedication, hard work, trial and error in workshops and readings, and a bit of luck to create a new musical, many of the same qualities it took Laura Ingalls Wilder and her community to create a new life in Dakota Territory in the 1880s."

—Francesca Zambello, Director,
Little House on the Prairie, the Musical