

Chapter 1 : Francis Parkman | Boston Athenæum

*Letters From Francis Parkman to E. G. Squier [Francis Parkman] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

Francis Parkman, born Sept. Parkman was the son of Francis Parkman, a leading Unitarian minister of Boston. At Harvard, Parkman, a talented linguist, read almost as many books in foreign languages as in English, including the original texts of great historians of antiquity. He also devoured the major works of French literature and history. In serious archival studies he was encouraged by his teacher, the renowned historian Jared Sparks. Sparks, a man drawn to adventure and exploration, exerted an enormous influence on Parkman. During his college years he exhausted friends who struggled to keep pace with him on woodland expeditions through New England and southeastern Canada. Yet he did not neglect to participate in whiskey punch and Indian war cries that sometimes followed dormitory suppers. His particular interest in the Roman Catholic church prompted him to observe it at close range, even living for a short time in a monastery in Rome. In the following year, he toured historic sites in the northwest of America and, to please his father, completed requirements for a law degree at Harvard. In the summer of he embarked on a journey to the Great Plains in which he traveled a portion of the Oregon Trail to Fort Laramie. Despite temporary illness and partial loss of sight, he managed to write a series of Oregon Trail recollections for the Knickerbocker Magazine. The book, in later editions called *The Oregon Trail; Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life*, became one of the best-selling personal narratives of the 19th century. The Oregon Trail served notice that a new writer, at home on the frontier as well as in staid, provincial Boston, had appeared. His complaints of heart trouble, insomnia, painful headaches, semiblindness, water on the knee, and finally arthritis and rheumatism, which fill his correspondence, were probably the result of an underlying neurosis. In the 27 years following the Civil War, Parkman who had to content himself with writing militant, patriotic letters to the press during the conflict completed his elaborate series by writing six more historical works in addition to the *Pioneers*. *The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century* is a powerful narrative of the tragedy of the Jesuit missionaries whose missions among the Hurons were destroyed by persistent Iroquois attacks, and his *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West*, first published in as *The Discovery of the Great West* but later revised after French documents were made available, is in many respects one of the best one-volume biographies in the English language. Yet it was in *Montcalm and Wolfe* — a true biography of the French general Marquis de Montcalm and the English general James Wolfe , both of whom died at the Battle of Quebec in — that Parkman not only reached his highest achievement in character portrayal but also showed how great biography can be used to penetrate the spirit of an age. This final link in his history *France and England in North America* is a fascinating but complex account of events leading up to the French and Indian War. Legacy Parkman portrayed the Anglo-French and Indian wars as part of a struggle between contesting civilizations, in which the interior wilderness acted as a modifying force on rival colonial cultures.

*Letters from Francis Parkman to E. G. Squier: with biographical notes and a bibliography of E. G. Squier [Francis Parkman] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Francis Parkman Francis Parkman , American historian, brilliantly narrated the Anglo-French conflict for control of North America in a great multivolume work. Francis Parkman was born to wealth in Boston, Mass. As an undergraduate at Harvard, he had the advantage of study with the historian Jared Sparks , who gave Parkman his first reading list on the "Old French War. An older contemporary historian, George Bancroft , who had gone over some of the ground later traversed by Parkman, provided a framework for his more gifted successor. An accolade from qualified judges would still the doubts of his father and win the applause of Englishmen who derided American cultural achievements. Firsthand Research For Parkman, books, teachers, and archives were not enough. His untiring zeal for perfection demanded onsite inspection of the contested region in America. In the summer of , on a trip westward, he gathered information from old settlers, talked with Indians, and studied the topography of the region near Detroit. The next year Parkman went farther west to see Indians in their native state, unchanged by contact with white civilization. This, he said, was a necessary part of training for his lifework. His experiences in the wilderness gave Parkman color and texture for much of his subsequent writing. The immediate result was his classic, *The Oregon Trail* Partial blindness and severe headaches almost made an invalid of him. To aid his writing he used a frame constructed like a gridiron, and with it he composed *The Conspiracy of Pontiac* At first he could manage only six lines a day. With improved health he worked faster. Aid was offered by Catherine S. Bigelow, whom he married in and who acted as his amanuensis. Parkman was forever battling illness, terming it the "Enemy. Despite chronic illness he conveyed the impression of a strong, big-boned Yankee. He had, however, already written large parts of other volumes in his projected series. The Jesuits in North America paid tribute to the courage and martyrdom of the Catholic missionaries. In *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West* ; revised the French explorer is the heroic figure, caught in tragic circumstances yet facing frightening odds with immense courage. Parkman, like other historians of the romantic school, was less interested in the slow process of establishing a civilization than in its unusual, colorful incidents. In this volume, however, he came close to later social historians with such chapters as "Marriage and Population" and "Trade and Industry, " which were skillfully interwoven with his narrative. With this judgment the author himself agreed. He was unsure of how to fill the chronological gap between Frontenac and Montcalm and Wolfe, but he managed to do so with *A Half Century of Conflict* The absence of a central character around whom to spin his narrative deprived this final volume in the series of the dramatic interest that enlivened its predecessors. He preferred a conservative republic, with restricted suffrage, where, he said, "intelligence and character and not numbers hold the reins of power. Historians have charged him with neglect of social forces which they felt were as important as dominant leaders in directing the course of history. He also failed to consider the role of sea power in the conflict between England and France. However, unstinted admiration is given to his brilliant artistry in maintaining the pace of his narrative. What historian Henry Adams wrote to Parkman when *Montcalm and Wolfe* was published has remained the verdict of admiring readers: With your previous books, said Adams, it "puts you in the front rank of living English historians. Representative Selections, edited by Wilbur L. Parkman is discussed in a study of the revolution in ideals and outlooks brought about by the Civil War: Fredrickson, *The Inner Civil War: Northern Intellectuals and the Crisis of the Union* Harvard University Press, , University of Texas Press,

Letters of Francis Parkman by Francis Parkman, , University of Oklahoma Press edition, in English - [1st ed.].

He is best known for his seven-volume history *France and England in North America*. In recognition of his talent and accomplishments, the Society for American Historians annually awards the Francis Parkman Prize for the best book on American history. In the final months of the war, Parkman played a crucial role in procuring for the library books, newspapers, and pamphlets printed in the Confederate States of America during its four-year existence. The son of a Unitarian minister, Parkman was born in Boston in 1823. During his boyhood at the family farm in Medford, Parkman spent countless hours exploring the nearby expanse of forest now known as the Middlesex Fells Reservation. As a sophomore at Harvard College studying American history under Jared Sparks, Parkman conceived of one day authoring a comprehensive history of the Anglo-French struggle for control of North America. He graduated in 1845, and went on to complete a law degree at Harvard in 1847. Having little interest in the legal career his father had insisted upon, Parkman chose to embark on a westward journey with his cousin Quincy Adams Shaw. He took bareback riding lessons from a troupe of local circus artists in preparation for the adventure. The firsthand accounts Parkman gathered from settlers and his observations of life among the Sioux tribe formed the basis for his first published work, *The Oregon Trail*. An avid outdoorsman, Parkman nonetheless struggled with bouts of ill health and failing eyesight. By his eyes were so sensitive to light he confined himself to darkened rooms, relying on his sisters or friends to read his notes and take dictation. He preferred writing in red pencil on orange paper, finding that combination the least stressful to his sensitive eyes. Parkman married Catherine Scollay Bigelow in 1848, and in 1850 purchased a summer home in Jamaica Plain where he built an expansive garden. Parkman specialized in roses and lilies, cultivating hybrids of those flowers which still bear his name. The Parkmans had two daughters, Grace, and Katharine, and a son, Francis, who died of scarlet fever at age three. He regularly exhibited his hybrids at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which lauded him with over three hundred prizes over his lifetime. Poole and fellow trustees Donald McKay Frost and Raymond Sanger Wilkins, saw the importance of securing, for the benefit of future historians, newspapers, broadsides, books, and pamphlets printed in the Confederate States of America. These fugitive publications had a peculiar historical interest; and unless secured promptly, before they were destroyed, or had fallen in the hands of collectors, they would be forever beyond our reach. He stayed only a few days, long enough to procure a complete file of the *Richmond Daily Examiner*, a newspaper which covered the events of the Civil War from the perspective of the Confederate capital. Poole remained in Richmond for several months. *Pioneers of France in the New World*, published in 1845, was the first of seven volumes to comprise *France and England in North America*, subsequent volumes being published every few years, concluding with the publication of *A Half Century of Conflict*. Still struggling with almost crippling disability, Parkman nonetheless traveled abroad during this period to consult primary sources in France and Canada. The preeminent American historian of his generation, Parkman died in 1893 at his home in Jamaica Plain. He is buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery. Modern critics have faulted Parkman for crossing the line demarcating known facts from historical fiction, with some detecting a persistent anti-Catholic and anti-French bias. With his work so steeped in the prejudices of his time and place, and written from a decidedly privileged outlook, academics now are more likely to read Parkman as a document of intellectual life in 19th-century Boston than for a reliable account of the events he chronicled. Yet his books are continually reprinted, with paperback editions readily available at mainstream bookstores, suggesting an appeal that goes beyond academic interest. These are the qualities readers continue to enjoy, even as scholars continue to chip away at the veracity of his accounts. He eschewed secondary sources as unreliable, but nonetheless adorned his narratives with the trappings of historical fiction. He was an outdoorsman who championed the grandeur of the American forest, but spent much of his life in darkened rooms struggling with near blindness and chronic pain. And while his monumental histories of the colonial era are his most obvious legacy, his foresight in gathering contemporary documents at the close of the Civil War is arguably the greater achievement. *France and England in North America*. *Literary Classics of the United States*, Cutter

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Pris: kr. HÅftad, Skickas inom vardagar. KÅp Letters From Francis Parkman to E. G. Squier av Francis Parkman pÅ racedaydvl.com

To catalog the letter, I had to identify its writer, recipient, date, and subject. Fortunately, researching the people and the stories behind our manuscripts is all part of the fun. The letter itself is fairly mundane. Coolidge Among my cousin, Mr. The spurs I found among Mr. It is of course only a guess, but certainly F. Parkman and Miss Lizzie might have given them to Mr. Hall as a keep-sake. If they were his, possibly your son Jack would like them. If not, you can of course do as you please with them. Hoping that all goes well with your scattered children and grand-children, believe me, Very sincerely yrs. She was easy enough to find. And Francis Parkman is definitely a known quantity here at the MHSâ€”not only do we hold books by and about Parkman, we also have collections of his papers here , here , and here and photographs. Our cast of characters also includes Mr. Coolidge the recipient , Mr. My first step was to put together a family tree to trace the connections between the Wares, Halls, Parkmans, and Coolidges. The spurs had somehow made their way from Francis Parkman to Mr. Hall to Mary Lee Ware. Who was this mysterious Mr. Hall that connected Parkman and Ware? So Henry, Francis, and Mary were all first cousins. So who was Mr. Coolidge, the Parkman family member to whom Ware sent the letter and the spurs? That question was a lot easier to answer. Coffin, or else Ware might have sent the spurs to one of them. Catherine died in , Charles in , and Grace in Mary Lee Ware herself died in So the letter was apparently written sometime between and The style of stationery and writing seem to correspond to that time. I can only guess at the story behind the spurs. Hall is Henry Ware Hall, they may have been found among his things long after his death in the Civil War.

Chapter 5 : Letters of Francis Parkman Forest Oregon Trail Historian OU Press 1st Ed Slipcas | eBay

By this time, Parkman had well underway the historical work that would occupy him during the rest of his life, an account of the French and English in North America, the first installment of which was his History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac and the War of the North American Tribes against the English Colonies, published in

In the four years he stayed there, Parkman developed his love of the forests, which would animate his historical research. Indeed, he would later summarize his books as "the history of the American forest. He later even learned to ride bareback, a skill that would come in handy when he found himself living with the Sioux. In , at the age of 20, he traveled to Europe for eight months in the fashion of the Grand Tour. Parkman made expeditions through the Alps and the Apennine mountains , climbed Vesuvius , and lived for a time in Rome, where he befriended Passionist monks who tried, unsuccessfully, to convert him to Catholicism. Upon graduation in , he was persuaded to get a law degree, his father hoping such study would rid Parkman of his desire to write his history of the forests. It did no such thing, and after finishing law school Parkman proceeded to fulfill his great plan. Serious historians would study ancient history, or after the fashion of the time, the Spanish Empire. Theodore Roosevelt dedicated his four-volume history of the frontier, *The Winning of the West* , to Parkman. In , Parkman travelled west on a hunting expedition, where he spent a number of weeks living with the Sioux tribe, at a time when they were struggling with some of the effects of contact with Europeans , such as epidemic disease and alcoholism. This experience led Parkman to write about American Indians with a much different tone from earlier, more sympathetic portrayals represented by the " noble savage " stereotype. Writing in the era of manifest destiny , Parkman believed that the conquest and displacement of American Indians represented progress, a triumph of "civilization" over "savagery", a common view at the time. Poole and fellow trustees Donald McKay Frost and Raymond Sanger Wilkins, saw the importance of securing, for the benefit of future historians, newspapers, broadsides, books, and pamphlets printed in the Confederate States of America. His financial stability was enhanced by his modest lifestyle, and later, by the royalties from his book sales. He was thus able to commit much of his time to research, as well as to travel. He travelled across North America, visiting most of the historical locations he wrote about, and made frequent trips to Europe seeking original documents with which to further his research. He was often unable to walk, and for long periods he was effectively blind, being unable to see but the slightest amount of light. Much of his research involved having people read documents to him, and much of his writing was written in the dark, or dictated to others. A son died in childhood, and shortly afterwards, his wife died. He successfully raised two daughters, introducing them into Boston society and seeing them both wed, with families of their own. Parkman died at age 70 in Jamaica Plain. Botolph Club, a social club which focuses on arts and literature. Legacy[edit] Parkman is one of the most notable nationalist historians. In recognition of his talent and accomplishments, the Society for American Historians annually awards the Francis Parkman Prize for the best book on American history. His work has been praised by historians who have published essays in new editions of his work by such Pulitzer Prize winners as C. Numerous translations have been published worldwide. Vann Woodward wrote that Parkman permitted his bias to control his judgment, employed the trope of "national character" to colour sketches of French and English, and drew a distinction between Indian "savagery" and settler "civilization", for Parkman found the Indian practice of scalping appalling, and made sure to underscore his aversion. The French-trained historian W. The historian Robert S.

Chapter 6 : Letters from Francis Parkman to E.G. Squier (edition) | Open Library

Beginning with letters written when Parkman was an undergraduate at Harvard--which clearly show his gifts for graphic description-- they go on to reveal, at an early date, his preoccupation with his health.

Washington, March 13, Gentlemen, " I am much obliged by the invitation to attend the dinner to be given to the Hon. Carl Schurz on March I regret that I cannot answer definitely that I will be present on the occasion, as it is barely possible that some engagements, personal and professional, already made, may interfere; but I shall expect and hope to be with you at the time named. Whether present or absent, I shall always render willing testimony to the ability and fidelity with which your distinguished guest has performed his arduous duties during the last four years. For your kind association of my labors in the last Cabinet with his, and your more than courteous mention of them, and for the position you assign me among the invited guests, I am more than grateful. Washington, March 15, Gentlemen, " In my note of the 13th inst. I suggested that it was possible that a professional engagement might deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation to the dinner to be given to the Hon. At that time I had a case specially assigned for Wednesday of the present week in the Supreme Court here. The illness of Judge Bradley has compelled that court to adjourn for a week, and the case in question was reassigned by the court for Monday, the 21st inst. It is one which I consented to argue after considerable urgency, and, although private in its character, involves public considerations of great interest in connection with the construction of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. I cannot, therefore, honorably abandon it; although, if I alone were to determine the matter, I should feel that my associate with whom I have prepared the brief could satisfactorily present it to the court without my assistance. I must, under these circumstances, decline the invitation tendered to me; but, in so doing, I beg to render my most cordial tribute to the ability, care, and fidelity with which your guest has performed his important duties as Secretary of the Interior, and the pleasure which I have had in four years of intimate personal and official association with him. With thanks for your courteous invitation, believe me, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Charles Devens. Fremont, Ohio, 14 March, Gentlemen, " I regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation to the dinner to be given to Mr. Schurz in Boston on the 22d. It is a personal gratification to know the appreciation which citizens of Massachusetts entertain for the character and services of Mr. I would be glad to unite with them in doing him honor. Gentlemen, " I have had the honor to receive your kind invitation to attend the dinner to be given in Boston to Mr. Schurz on the 22d inst. I have supposed that it might be in my power, as it certainly is my desire, to take part in this testimony to the public character and services of Mr. Schurz; but the pressure of engagements, in the short interval before I am obliged to sail for Europe, will not permit me to do so. You may be sure that Mr. With my thanks for the attention of your invitation, and my great regret that circumstances preclude my accepting it, I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, Wm. Washington, March 10, Francis Parkman and others, Boston, Mass. Gentlemen, " I should be delighted to accept your invitation to a dinner to be given to the Hon. Carl Schurz on Tuesday, March 22; but my official duties will probably require me to be in the Senate at that time. His wonderful acquirements as a linguist and an orator, and his clear judgment and perception as to the truth of all political questions, made him an admirable Cabinet officer, and secured the discharge of all the duties imposed upon the Interior Department with fidelity and integrity. The citizens of Boston do well to honor General Schurz, and he is deserving of all that you can bestow upon him. Dear Sir, " I am very much honored by the invitation to the dinner to be given to Mr. Schurz, and I regret sincerely that engagements which I cannot disregard nor postpone prevent my acceptance. Schurz has many claims to honorable distinction, but not the least of them is that he brought a firm, efficient, and purifying hand to the administration of a department in which the most intricate and widespread abuses of many kinds had been, at least, suspected; and from the evil system of minor appointment and removal in the Department itself, to the vast public interests involved in its exterior operations, his energy, sagacity, and fidelity have been most beneficially felt. That great public services should be attended by great and unmerited hostility is an incident too familiar to be surprising. But when time has healed the wounds of personal feeling, and the character and results of his political and official action are dispassionately estimated,

it will be seen, I think, that, since Albert Gallatin, no American citizen not born upon our soil has performed more honorable public service, or merits public respect more truly, than Carl Schurz. Boston, March 21, Hon. My Dear Sir, " I regret that the state of my health will prevent my attendance at the dinner to Mr. Schurz; and doubly regret it because his high distinction has been earned, not by arts of political management, but by the knowledge and practice of good government. He has been beset with many difficulties. One of the questions with which he has had to deal is complicated to the last degree and full of perplexing alternatives, partly through inherent causes, and partly through the faults of the past. The nation has had much to answer for in its relations with the Indians, and it is a matter of hearty congratulation that some signs of compunction begin at last to appear. Perhaps it is natural for us, under the circumstances, to try to find a scapegoat; but it is hardly fair to choose our best citizens to bear the burden of our iniquities. Justice should be just on both sides. High character and eminent services have their rights; and among them is the right of not being pelted with hard names without convincing proof that they are deserved. We are much too good-natured toward those who deserve ill of the country, and we have fallen into a bad way of condoning vices, both public and private. It will be worse for us still if we learn to ignore the virtues and talents of public men, and suffer the noblest record to pass for nothing. To do so is not only a wrong to one man, but an injury to society itself.

Chapter 7 : Letters of Francis Parkman - Francis Parkman - Google Books

The Francis Parkman () papers contain the personal and professional papers of this historian, famous for his works on the Oregon Trail, Pontiac's Conspiracy, the Jesuits and the Indians of North America, and the history of the struggle between the French and English over the continent, specifically their role in Canada (New France) and.

They depict at close range the life and work of a man who sought not only the materials of history, but also its physical sources in the Far West, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi Valley, and Canada, so that he might reveal it against the magnificent backdrop of the stately forests and waterways of the interior wilderness. Like new hardcover books in very good cloth covered slipcase. OleTooks Books Quality Scale: No signs of wear. Near new, minimal signs of use. Nice clean book, very slight signs of use. Some wear, no serious defects. Average used and worn book, complete. Reading Copy - Acceptable: With library identification marks. If there is any difference in description of condition of book from eBay; please refer to ours. If you are looking to buy a book and have any questions, please ask us. As sellers we aim to please and inform our customers. All items carefully packaged to ensure safe delivery with delivery confirmation. Media Mail normally takes business days, but may occasionally take up to 14 business days to arrive. Standard Expedited orders Priority Mail is available upon request at extra cost and is guaranteed to arrive in business days. All orders are filled and shipped within 2 business days of receipt of payment. OleTooks Books offers discounted combined shipping on multi-item orders. Please request an invoice for total amount before you pay for multi-item orders. Please send e-mail to inquire about shipping costs to locations outside the United States. Also please contact us if you prefer a different form of payment. Shipping and handling The seller has not specified a shipping method to Germany. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request shipping to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Change country: There are 1 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 1. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code. This item does not ship to Germany Handling time Will usually ship within 1 business day of receiving cleared payment - opens in a new window or tab. Taxes Sales tax may apply when shipping to: You are covered by the eBay Money Back Guarantee if you receive an item that is not as described in the listing.

Chapter 8 : Visit of the Hon. Carl Schurz to Boston/Letters - Wikisource, the free online library

Francis Parkman Jr. (September 16, - November 8,) was an American historian, best known as author of The Oregon Trail: Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life and his monumental seven-volume France and England in North America.

P, 1 reel H. His papers include correspondence on his research, his writing, and the publication of his numerous works, as well as research notes and transcriptions of documents and a few original documents needed for his research; and a few manuscripts including Montcalm and Wolf and page proofs of his writings. The papers also include items related to his interest in horticulture and gardening, account books , commonplace-books, and notebooks. His numerous correspondents include historians, publishers, scholars, politicians, and individuals representing various archives in the United States, Canada, and France. Box 5 contains letters, with typewritten transcriptions, from H. Casgrain, as well as letters to and from Pierre Margry. Bartlett, Charles Deane, Lyman C. Ellis, Charles Farnham, James A. Garfield, Gabrielle Gravier, George S. Marshall, Brantz Mayer, Charles E. Shea, Jared Sparks, A. Stevens, Henry Stevens, William L. Charles Whittlesey, and Justin Winsor. Also of note is a series of correspondence between Parkman and his parents, in particular letters from his journeys on the Oregon Trail. This body of papers consists of volumes some in boxes , 6 boxes of loose papers, 3 card-file boxes, 2 cases, 5 folders, and 1 oversize box. The volumes have been placed into two series with separate numeric sequences explained further in the container list. Most of the items have been individually identified in the MHS card catalog, with cards for main entries or writers of manuscripts, and many have been more fully described as to their contents. Volumes remain as individual volumes, while papers in the volumes originally numbered have been removed from the volumes and interfiled with other loose papers in chronological order in boxes The container list for the boxes notes the original volume numbers contained in the individual boxes. The container list follows the placement of the items on the shelves.

Parkman was the son of Francis Parkman, a leading Unitarian minister of Boston. As a boy, he met many of his father's literary friends and read widely in the family library. He was taught Greek, Latin, and mathematics at the Chauncy Place School in Boston.

How much is the 3 cent Francis Parkman stamp worth? This stamp is a common US regular issue stamp. There is a coil that is less common than the sheet variety, but still of minimal value. Mint US stamps are worth their face value to use as postage, so you can use yours that way, if you need postage. Otherwise, your stamp has negligible value less than 25 cents retail, but please do not throw it away! Keep it in your stamp collection for your children or yourself when you have more time. If you have more than one, you may be able to trade it for stamps of similar value. Or give it to a collector friend. Collectors always appreciate the thought even if they do not need the stamp. He also wrote Valerius Terminus: Pioneers of France in the New World The Discovery of the Great West The Old Regime in Canada Montcalm and Wolfe This is a common US regular issue stamp. If you want to buy just one it will probably cost you from 10 to 25 cents at a stamp store for a copy, mint or used. If you want to order it by mail, you would have to pay postage and handling in addition. The money they would charge you for it is mostly for labor. Although I think it is a nice stamp and I will certainly keep a nice copy for my collection if I get any extras, I use the unused ones on letters and give the used ones to kids or anyone else who asks me for one. I would suggest that you do the same. When was the Francis Parkman stamp issued? If the stamp has perforations all around, then it is Scott Catalogue number which was issued on September 16, If it has perforations on two opposite sides of the stamps, then it is Scott Catalogue number which was issued on November 4, The sheet type came out Sept 16, ; the coil type no perfs on the sides on Nov 4, Francis Parkman was born on September 16,