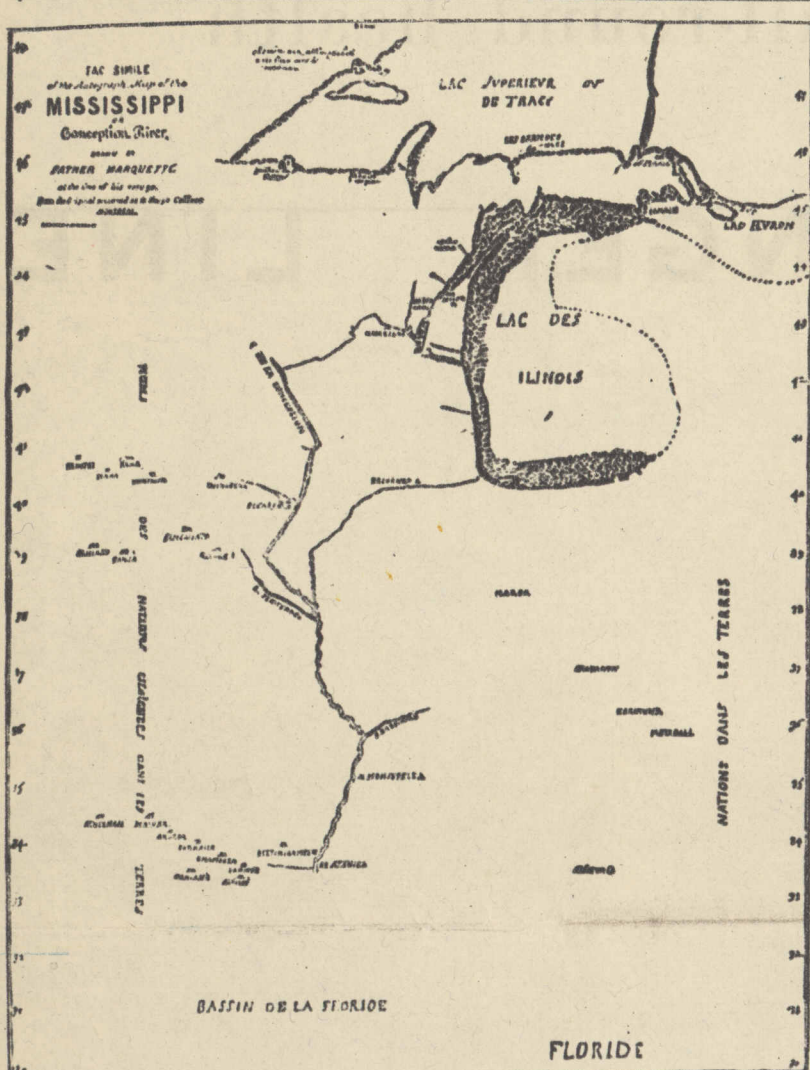
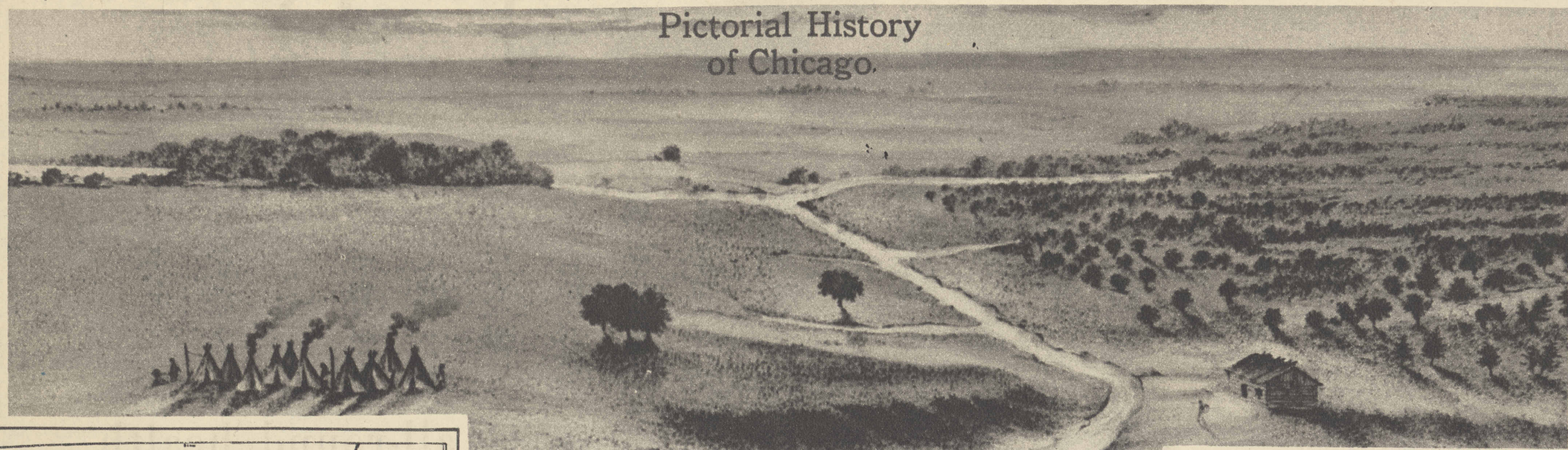
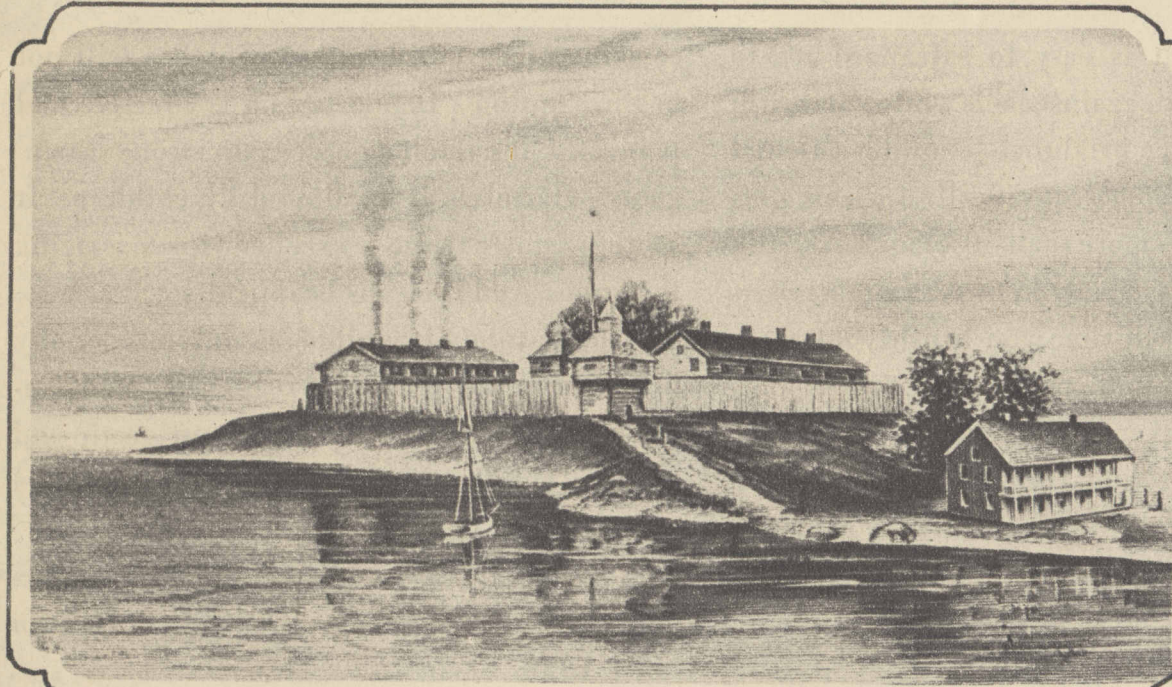
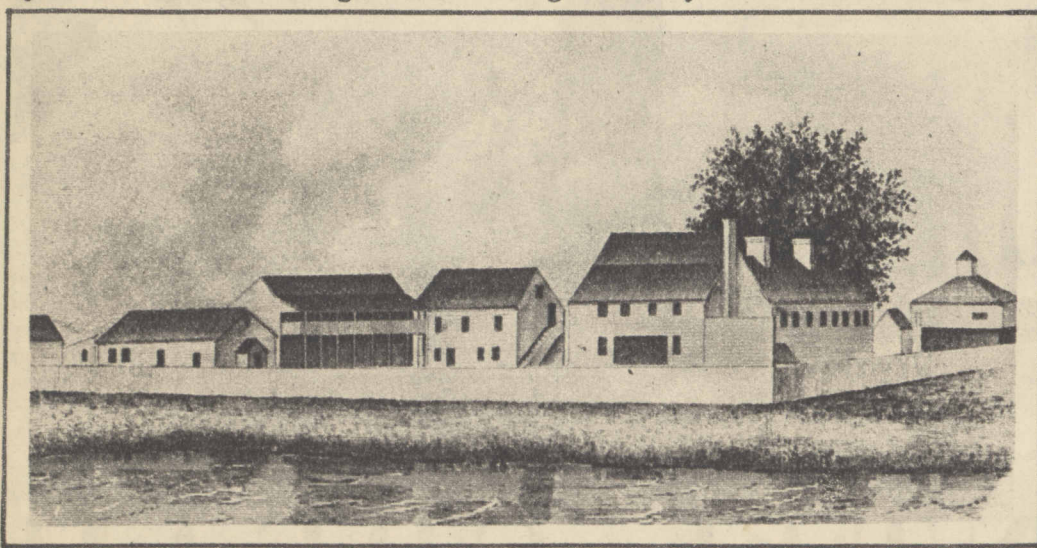


Pictorial History
of Chicago.

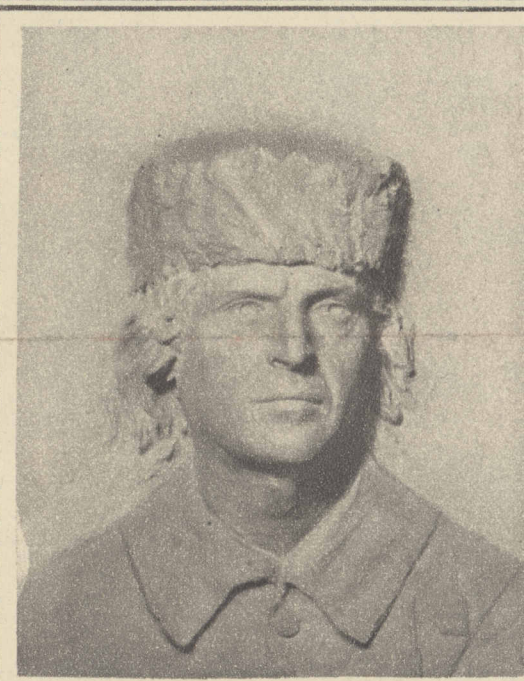
MARQUETTE'S MAP—A facsimile of Father Marquette's autographed map of the Mississippi and "Lac des Illinois," now Lake Michigan. Made at the time of his voyage, it is still preserved at St. Mary's college, in Montreal.



FORT DEARBORN IN 1803—In July of that year a company of soldiers under the command of Capt. John Whistler arrived at the mouth of the Chicago river and proceeded to build the first Fort Dearborn, named in honor of Gen. Henry Dearborn, then secretary of war. The fort stood on the right bank of the river, where the stream then turned to enter Lake Michigan, and just south of the Michigan avenue bridge of today.



THE SECOND FORT DEARBORN—Following the massacre, in which the first post was burned to the ground, a bigger and better Fort Dearborn was erected. The reconstruction was accomplished in 1816; this was the result.



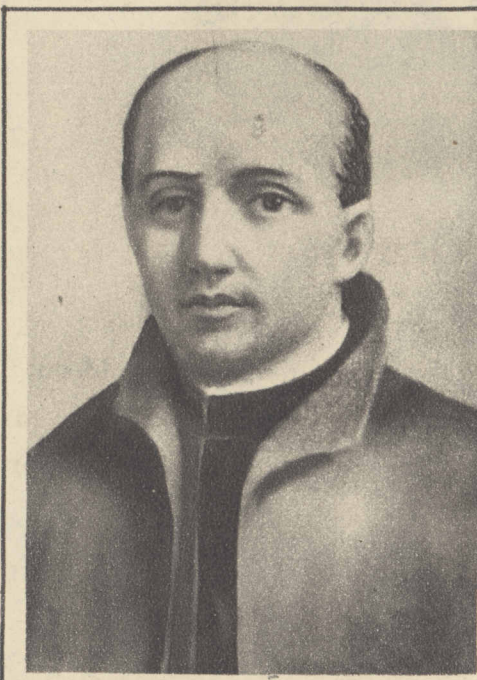
LOUIS JOLIET, who, with Father Marquette, first brought to the world's attention the possibilities of what some day was to become Chicagoland. He was the leader of the expedition that coursed the streams of the inland empire and crossed the portages that were destined to become celebrated.

(Photograph from plaque of Chicago Historical society.)



CHICAGO'S CAREER had its beginning a century and a half ago. The settlement was called Eschikagou then, and this is an old-time artist's imaginary view of how it looked in 1779.

(All illustrations except those from Chicago Historical society are from "History of Chicago," by A. T. Andreas.)



FATHER MARQUETTE, the Jesuit priest who accompanied the fur trader, Joliet, to the country of the Illini in 1673 and who passed the winter of 1674-75 at Checagou. His was the first sojourn of a white man at this place.

(Illustration from Chicago Historical society.)

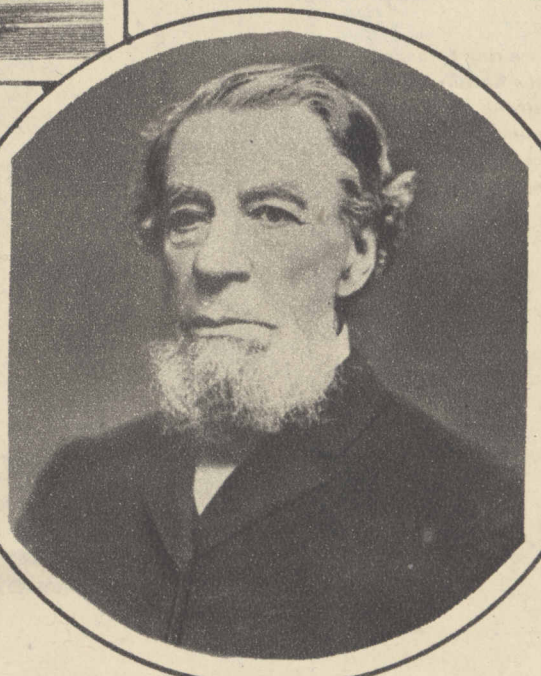


FIRST TO ARRIVE?—Many students of history maintain that, even before Joliet and Marquette visited this region, another illustrious explorer, Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle, passed up the Chicago river and across to the Illinois. He therefore is regarded as the first white man to see the prairie and stream forming the site of the present-day Chicago. The time was 1670.

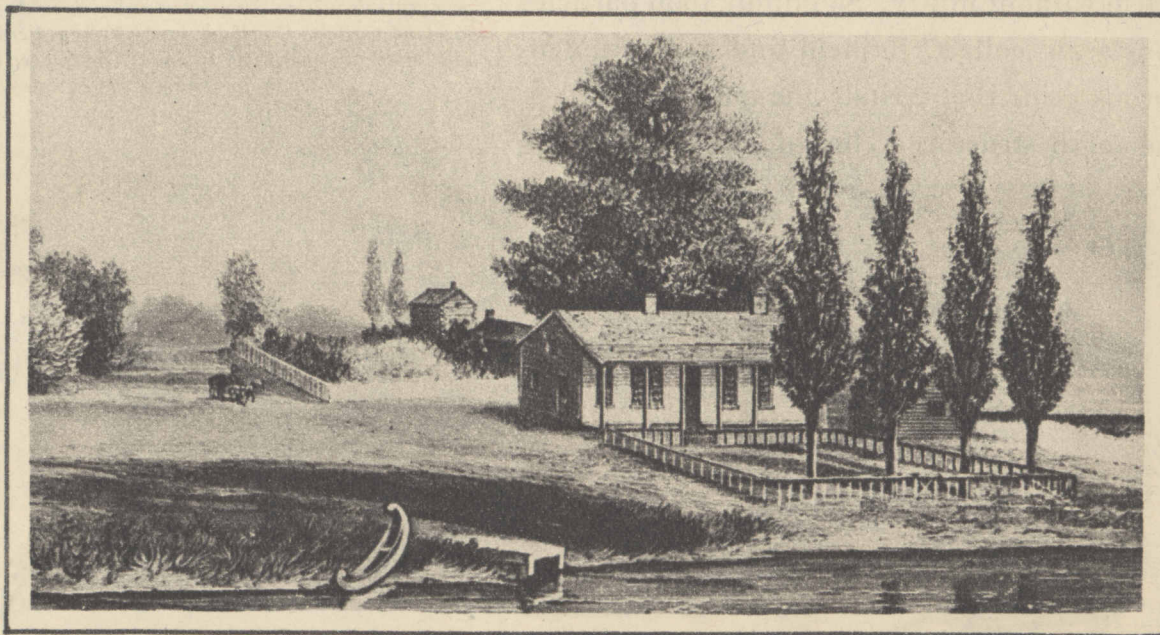
(Illustration from Chicago Historical society.)



STARVED ROCK nowadays is a mecca for week-end vacationists from the central states, but in the Eighteenth century it was not so peaceful. In revenge for the assassination of their idolized leader, Pontiac, in 1769, the Pottawatomies joined other northwestern tribes in exterminating the Illinois, the tribe for which the state was named. Starved Rock was the scene of the battle that annihilated the once-powerful nation of Indians.



BUSINESS PIONEER—Gurdon S. Hubbard reached Chicago in the fall of 1818. In 1834 he built the city's first brick building, known to scoffers of that time as "Hubbard's Folly," and he was the first meat packer. Hubbard Woods was named in his honor.



WHERE THE FIRST WHITE CHILD WAS BORN—For the first few years of its existence, Chicago consisted of only Fort Dearborn and the house and trading establishment of John Kinzie. It was here, in December, 1804, that little Miss Ellen Marion Kinzie made her appearance. The drawing was made in 1832. The cabin was situated north of the river, near the present site of Tribune Tower.