



A painting of the first Fort Dearborn.



Great Britain presented Ottawa Chief Blackbird with this silver loyalty medal in 1815 for leading the attack on Fort Dearborn during the War of 1812. The front of the medal (pictured) features a portrait of King George III.



The British traded silver jewelry (like these earrings, c. 1800) with Native Americans in exchange for animal pelts.



Iron safe used by the American Fur Company, c. 1825.



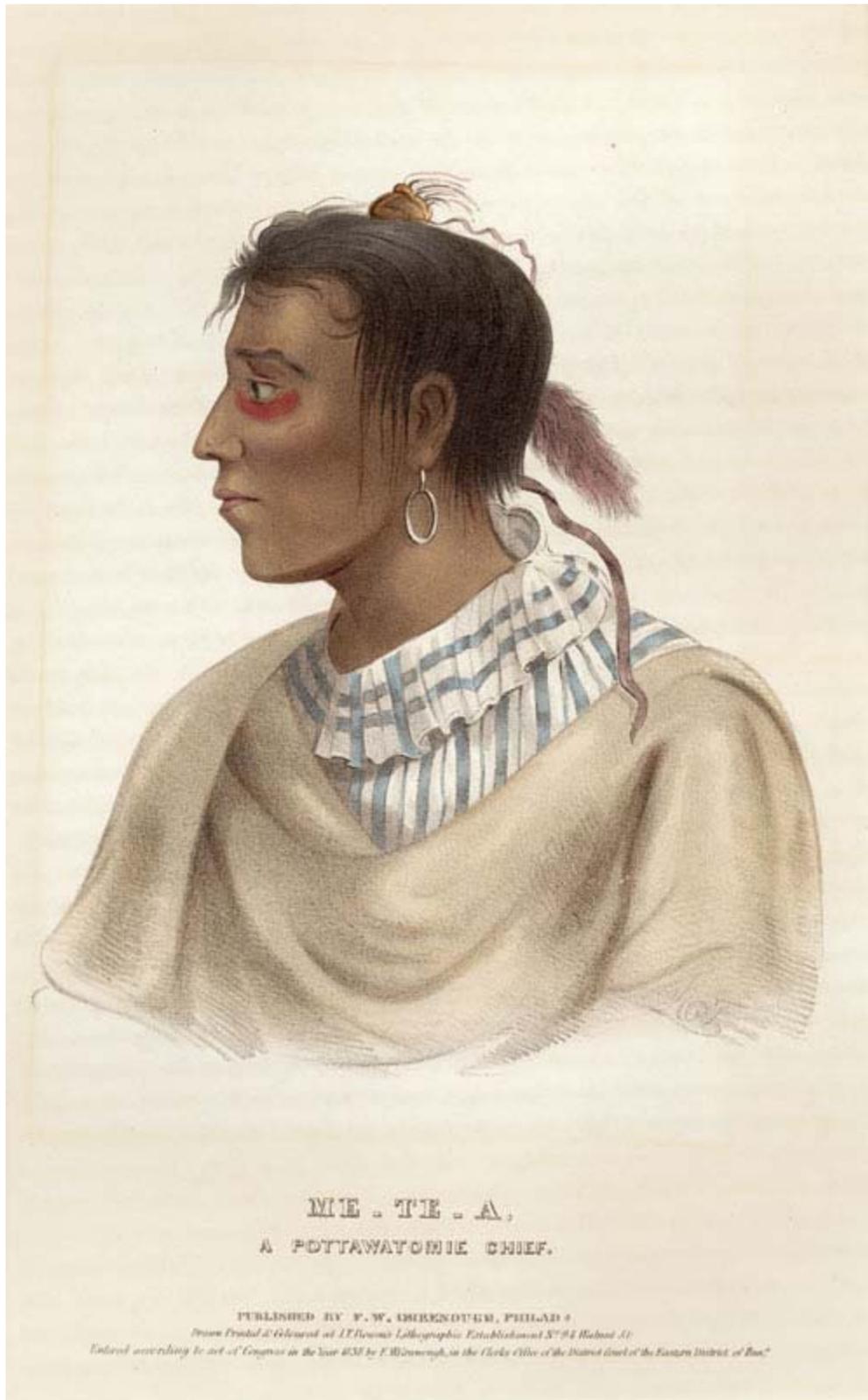
17th-century iron tomahawk head made in France.



The British traded glass beads (like these, c. 1750) with Native Americans in exchange for animal pelts.



Michigan Avenue from Balbo Drive to Van Buren Street, c. 1900.



Portrait of Me-Te-A, a Potawatomie Chief, c. 1830.



Jean Baptiste Point DuSable, Chicago's first permanent settler, arrived in Chicago around 1785 and lived here until 1800. This imaginary portrayal of DuSable was made c. 1920; however, no actual portraits of DuSable are known to exist.



This c. 1900 painting by an unknown artist shows early Chicago. Standing on opposite banks of the Chicago River, Fort Dearborn (left) and the home of fur trader John Kinzie (right) were important buildings in the frontier community. John Kinzie's home was originally built by Chicago's first permanent settler, John Baptiste Point DuSable, around 1785.