**The Walking Tour**

The large, brown brick building in the center of the Parade Ground, Chilkat Center for the Arts. Built in 1989 as a community and cultural center, it was moved to its present site in 1993 and was converted into the Fort’s education and renovation hall. It was renovated in 1995, upgraded to house the community’s 200-seat theater for movies, concerts, and other functions.

As you continue up the hill, you pass a replica of a Chilkat Tribal House, and a cannon on the other. Now a totem pole, which represents the Totem Pole, is a replica of a Chilkat Tribal House, and a cannon on the other. Now a totem pole, which represents the eagle, spirit figure and bear. Another building, now housing the Chilkat Center for the Arts, was designed to use shell casings and to incorporate Indian art. It was built in 1952, and is one of the world’s first indigenous-owned buildings.

When you reach the top, you will find artifacts and mementos from the Fort. There are also Indian arts at this point.

The community of Haines is proud of its past, and you can see it in the buildings and structures that have been restored. The Fort’s history is a story of resilience, and the people who lived here are a testament to their hard work and dedication.

**Looking at the top of the Hill.**

- **Officers’ Row.** Here the Fort’s captains and lieutenants lived. The building on the left, the military headquarters building, was moved to its present site in 1919 from its original location on the Parade Grounds.
- **Bachelor Officers’ Quarters.** The central hotel building, the Gold Rush and the flag. Second floor buildings stand on the Parade Ground, including a replica of a Chilkat Tribal House, and a cannon on the other.

As you turn and walk downhill, you will see the fort itself. This building housed a hotel, soda fountain, store and bowling alley. It was a mixed-use building, housing a hotel, soda fountain, store and bowling alley.

This concludes your walking tour of the Fort William H. Seward Historic District. The community of Haines is proud of its past and you can see it in the buildings and structures that have been restored. The Fort’s history is a story of resilience, and the people who lived here are a testament to their hard work and dedication.
The Klondike

Haines was founded in 1881 by William H. Seward, the U.S. Secretary of State, who arranged the purchase of Alaska from Russia, Fort Seward.

Two infantry platoons of U.S. Army troops were posted at Fort Seward. The soldiers were often 20-year-old men, some of whom were the first to see Alaska's wilderness area.

A good part of the year's work at Fort Seward involved coping with cold weather and snow. In the early years before snow plows, a big horse or mule-drawn snow plow was used to push back the visibility. The men shoveled snow to keep the Parade Ground sidewalk and the main road clear. When the church's Home Mission arrived, it transformed the local Tlingit Indians.

The military presence at the missionary settlement of Haines was established in 1901. That year marked the beginning of the Army's role in Alaska. The Army's mission was to protect the border.

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