Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories in Canada, is a city that has a rich history and cultural heritage. The city's development is closely tied to the mining industry, which has been a backbone of the local economy for many years. The city's name comes from the Yellowknife River, which flows through the area.


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The city's history began with the discovery of gold in the area in the late 19th century. This led to a rush of prospectors, who quickly transformed the region into a bustling hub of commerce and industry. The discovery of gold at the Giant Mine, which was the first NWT gold mine, and the construction of the Fireweed Studio, which was the first NWT gold mine, paved the way for the city's development.

The town continued to grow and develop over the years, with new buildings and businesses being constructed. The HBC Warehouse, which was once used by the Hudson's Bay Company, is now home to a museum that tells the story of the city's history. The firefighters' monument, which is located at the intersection of 50th Avenue and 50th Street, is another important landmark in the city.

Despite the challenges that the city faced, it continued to grow and develop. The city's economy continued to thrive, and new businesses and industries were established. The city's cultural heritage is also an important part of its identity, with many museums and historical sites located throughout the area.

The city is known for its vibrant arts and culture scene, with many galleries and museums located throughout the area. The city is also home to many festivals and events, which attract visitors from all over the world.

In recent years, the city has faced challenges related to climate change and the shrinking of the Arctic. The city's leaders are working to find solutions to these issues, and the city continues to thrive and grow.

In summary, Yellowknife is a city that is rich in history and culture. It has a bright future, and the city's leaders are working to ensure that it continues to thrive and grow for many years to come.
THE MEN BEHIND THE NAMES:

Frame Lake
Bill Frame was an early miner and part owner of the local coal and bus franchise.

Duncan Lake
Named after an RCAN pilot who flew the first mapping surveys of the Yellowknife area.

Jennejohn Lake
Norman Jennejohn was a geologist working in the Yellowknife area in 1933, when first gold was discovered on the west side of the Bay.

Beaulieu River
Francis King Beaulieu was a Metis fur trader who had a trapline in the 1930s.

Baker Creek
Johnny Baker was the prospector who discovered gold at Giant Mine in 1935.

OLD MINE RESCUE STATION
Built in 1947 to rescue trapped miners, the Old Mine Rescue Station can be found on the site.

THE MINERS STARTED A MODERN CITY
The Yellowknife region has been home to many mines. This map does not include all of them.

Heritage Week.

Heritage Committee
The City of Yellowknife Heritage Committee was established in 1985 and is authorized and mandated pursuant to By-laws 4404 and 4540. The committee is comprised of nine volunteers who are appointed by City Council based on an application process. The Committee recommends sites for heritage designation by Council and supports those of other organizations and individuals, such as the NWT Mining Heritage Society and Spirit YK. Committee spearheaded many projects with a small budget, funding proposals and donations. The Committee supports projects ranging from designated site recommendations, historical research, informative publications, installation of plaques, collections of artefacts, and the holding of special events annually as part of Heritage Week.

Committee Mandate
- Recommend sites for heritage designation by Council
- Maintain an inventory of heritage sites and structures
- Promote and promote Yellowknife’s heritage
- Provide advice to Council on development affecting heritage

Committee Mission
To help conserve, protect and celebrate Yellowknife’s heritage – including natural, social, economic and cultural heritages – for the benefit of present and future residents.

For More Information
These are some of the highlights of the Yellowknife history and the Heritage Committee has compiled information reports on the older buildings and a Yellowknife History brochure. These works are available at Yellowknife City Hall. The Committee has information pages, including monthly minutes, posted on the City website at www.yellowknife.ca.

Other Notable Buildings of Yellowknife

Gold Range Hotel
Located on the site.

Jock McInerney’s House
Located on the site.

Old Mine Rescue Station
Located on the site.

Rcmp Station
Located on the site.

Chippy’s Cabin
Located on the site.

THE HERITAGE COMMITTEE
The committee has information pages, including monthly minutes, posted on the City website at www.yellowknife.ca.

1003 Gold Discovery
After a smooth long-term trip to 1933, Johnny Baker and H. Ethelton landed at Copper Lake and discovered the first evidence of gold in the Yellowknife region.

1941-1942 / 1987-1997
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have always had an element of fun in their duties. The RCMP Station in Yellowknife is a great example of early housing in Yellowknife.

1992-1997
The legs from this old mine cabin were cut up the Yellowknife River. In the early years this region was full of good timber, but eventually it was all cut down and logging had to be brought in from the Nares River area.

LUCY ROCK
Truck fire was a major settlement for many decades. It stood at the site of Fort Prince of Wales in the 1850s-1860s. There is now a fishing lodge on the site.

BEAULIEU RIVER
Some families lived on the Beauleau in the region from 1940 to 1970, and is now the home of the Beauleau River Historical Society.

INNOMAPLAUS LAKE
Located on the site.

OLD FORT PROVIDENCE
Located on the site.

GOLD RANGE HOTEL
Located on the site.

JOCK MCINERNEY’S HOUSE
Located on the site.

OLD MINE RESCUE STATION
Located on the site.

RCMP STATION
Located on the site.

CHIPPY’S CABIN
Located on the site.