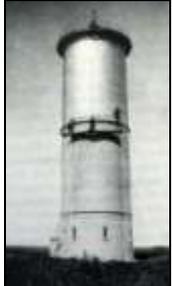


Municipal Water Towers in Saskatchewan

Designed by Chipman and Power

Engineers

Toronto, Ontario

 <p>Prince Albert 1907</p>	 <p>Saskatoon Nutana - 1907</p>	 <p>North Battleford - 1909</p>	 <p>Weyburn - 1909</p>
 <p>Saskatoon, Mayfair - 1912</p>	 <p>Drawing Details</p>	 <p>Drawing Details</p>	 <p>Watrous - 1913</p>
 <p>Kerrobert - 1914</p>	 <p>Humboldt - 1914-15</p>	 <p>Canora - 1914-15</p>	 <p>Kamsack - 1915</p>

Frank Korvemaker

Revised: January 9, 2018

Municipal Water Towers by Chipman and Power, Toronto Engineering firm

See also: Canadian Water Towers website:
<http://www.eureka4you.com/watertowers/index.htm>



Willis Chipman (1855-1929)



Manhole cover at Saskatoon Forestry Farm Zoo

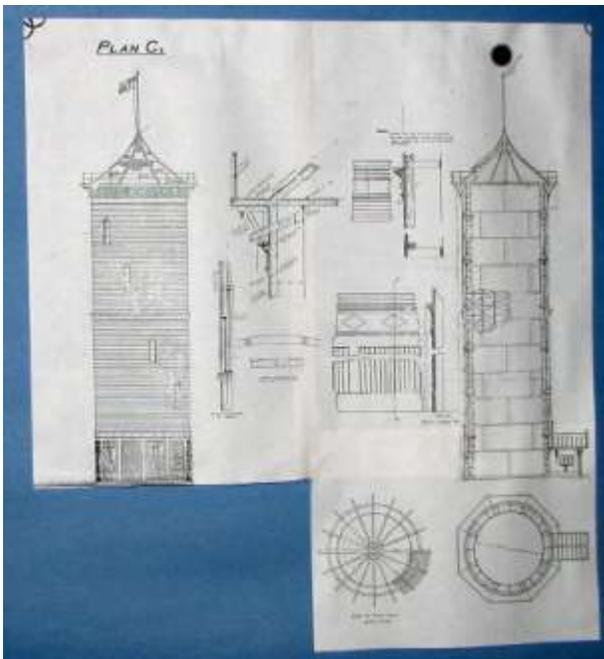


Cover at Kerrobert Water Tower - 156,000 gallons capacity



Cover at Humboldt Water Tower - 156,000 gallons capacity

Engineering firm of Chipman and Power : 1 April 1910 – 1 Oct. 1924 – projects across Canada
Chipman biographical source: <http://www.aols.org/sites/default/files/Chipman-W.pdf>



Standard Design for Chipman and Power's water towers in Saskatchewan – from display at Humboldt Water Tower – no others like this known to have been built elsewhere in Canada.

- Capacity / Volume of water the tower / standpipe / reservoir contains: 156,000-160,000 gallons

Locations where Chipman and Power water towers were erected in Saskatchewan

- Prince Albert 1907 - (demolished)
- Saskatoon (Nutana) 1907 - (demolished)
- North Battleford 1909 - (demolished)
- [Weyburn](#) 1909 - [Municipal Heritage Property – 23 June 1987](#)
- Saskatoon (Mayfair) 1912 - (demolished)
- Watrous 1913 - (demolished)
- [Kerrobert](#) 1914 - [Municipal Heritage Property – 14 October 1981](#)
- [Humboldt](#) 1914-15 [Municipal Heritage Property – 26 March 2006](#)
- Canora 1914-15 - (demolished)
- [Kamsack](#) 1915 - [Municipal Heritage Property – 7 June 1982](#)

Compiled by:

Updated to: 9 January 2018

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and

Hon. Corporate Archivist for the Saskatchewan Association of Architects

For information on the Association: <http://saskarchitects.com/>

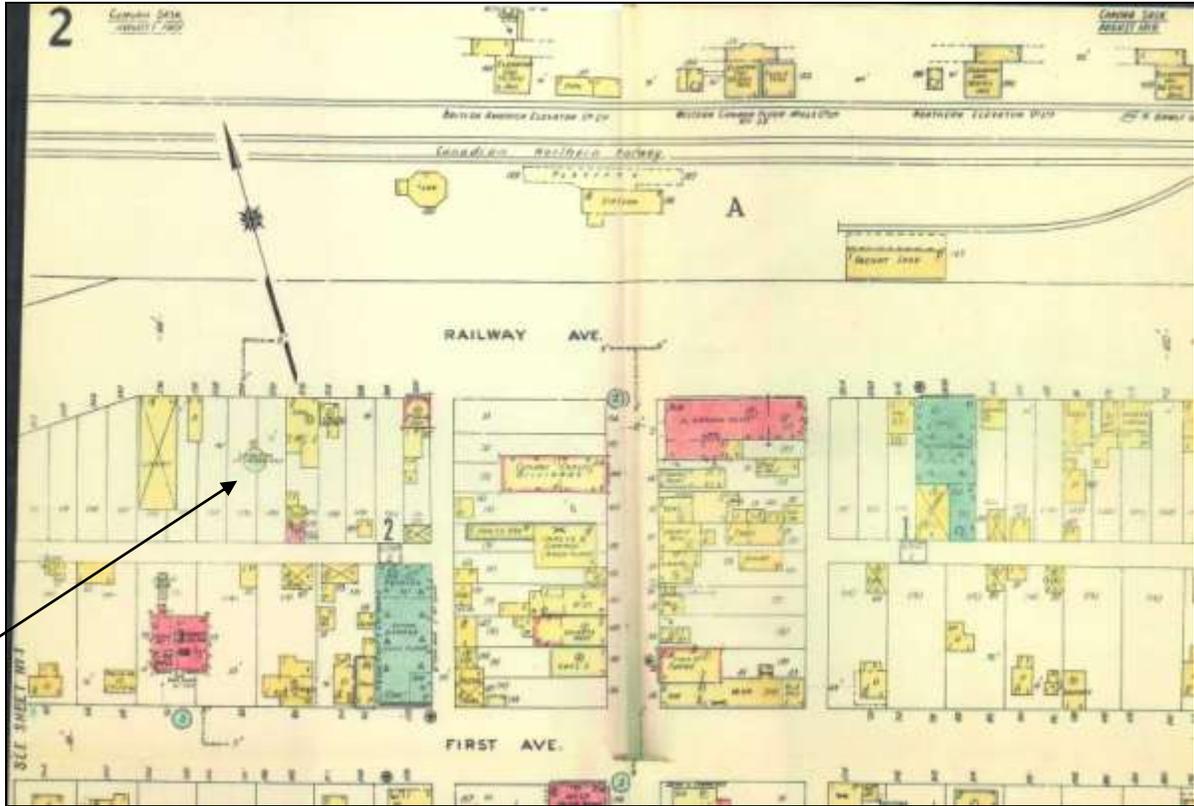
And from information provided by:

Bob Burke

Heritage Branch

Sask. Culture and Youth

Canora



1919 Fire Insurance Plan showing location of the water tower in Canora: Lots 25 & 26, Block 2; located NE of the Town Hall / Fire Hall / Power Station.



(L) Source: *A History of Canora & District*, 1960 - p. 102 - by J.F. Paul Barschel; Photo dates to 1929, facing southeast.

(R) Canora Water Tower, facing west, 1924: Library and Archives Canada: PA-19835

John Oystryk: letter dated 9 September 2015. **Town Council minutes:**

- March 29, 1911 – allocate \$12,000 to develop a water works system
- Feb. 26, 1913 – looking to divert water from Crystal Lake to the town
- Oct. 15, 1913 – report from George H. Power on Crystal Lake Project
- March 30, 1914 – Chipman and Power to check on water springs north of town
- July 23, 1914 – advertise for tenders for water and sewer construction
- May 22, 1915 – contract with CNR to provide water to railway
- Nov. 20, 1915 – advise G. Power that water from springs is unsatisfactory
- Dec. 16, 1915 – Pay Northern Ltd. \$825.80 for Water Tower casing
- May 13, 1916 – instruct Wm. Newman Co. to complete painting water tower
- Feb. 13, 1918 – Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works offer to take down the Water Tower owned by the town. (value of steel in tank: \$550.)

NOTE: 1919 Fire Insurance plans and 1929 town photo both show the water tower still in existence. John thinks that the water tower was no longer needed after the reservoir was built to service the town.

John Oystryk, Canora: phone call - 7 Aug. 2015:

- The railway water tower (different from the municipal water tower designed by Chipman and Power) was being dismantled by Alec Pozium in 1979-80 when a strong wind blew it down.



Canora's CNR Water Tower at right.

Humboldt

- Date of Construction: 1914
- Name of Engineering Firm that designed the structure: Chipman and Powers
- Capacity / Volume of water the tower / standpipe / reservoir contains: 156,000-160,000 gallons
- Whether or not the structure is still in use: NO



Sponsor

Standpipe Restoration

Repairs to the exterior of the tower are carried out to prevent further deterioration of the structure.

Standpipe Information

Consulting engineers: Chipman and Power.

Built: 1914/15. *Decommissioned:* 1977?

Height: 28.96 m. with a diameter of 7.62 m.

Capacity: 681,913 litres

Inner steel tank size: 24.4 m. high with a diameter of 6.1 m.

Water source: Stoney Lake

The Humboldt Water Tower is one of only four, with a similar lighthouse-like construction, left in Saskatchewan. The others are in Weyburn, Kamsack, and Kerrobert.

Source: <http://www.eureka4you.com/wtower-sk-h/Humboldt.htm>

Kamsack

- Date of Construction: 1915
- Name of Engineering Firm that designed the structure: Chipman and Power
- Capacity / Volume of water the tower / standpipe / reservoir contains: _____ gallons
- Whether or not the structure is still in use: YES



Sponsor

Standpipe Message: Kamsack (neon sign)

Standpipe Location: Queen Elizabeth and East Avenue

Photo Credit: Brian Bolduc

Standpipe Information: (01-05)

Built: 1915. *Decommissioned:* 1978

Height: 24.38 m. *Diameter:* 6.1 m.

Capacity: 727,374 liters

Water source:

The Kamsack Water Tower is one of only four, with a similar lighthouse-like construction, left in Saskatchewan. The others are in Weyburn, Kerrobert and Humboldt.

Area Information: The tower used to have a peak roof like the others but it disappeared when the great cyclone hit Kamsack in 1944. It then received a flat roof and the neon Kamsack sign. This sign was turned back on in November of 2004 as a Saskatchewan Centennial project.

Source: <http://www.eureka4you.com/wtower-sk-k/Kamsack1.htm>



Source: Frank Korvemaker, 1989
Heritage Branch, Sask, Culture and Youth

Kerrobot

- Date of Construction: c1914
- Name of Engineering Firm that designed the structure: Chipman and Power
- Capacity / Volume of water the tower /tank/ reservoir contains: _____ gallons
- Whether or not the structure is still in use: YES



Sponsor:

Photo Credits: [Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation](#)

Standpipe Location:

Standpipe Information (07-05)

Built: 1911. The Kerrobot water tower is one of only four, with a similar lighthouse-like construction, left in Saskatchewan. The others are in Weyburn, Kamsack, and Humboldt.

Height:

Capacity:

Source: <http://www.eureka4you.com/wtower-sk-k/Kerrobot.htm>

North Battleford



Water Tower

North Battleford, Saskatchewan
First City Water Tower, built in 1909
and located at Henry Street (105th
Street) and 2nd Avenue (12th
Avenue)

Source: http://www.cityofnb.ca/city_government/archive_photos.html?pn=3



Water Towers

Old meets new in this photo, as the old
water tower looks very small in
comparison to the new tower, built to
accommodate a growing city. The old
tower was torn down in 1960.

Source: http://www.cityofnb.ca/city_government/archive_photos.html?pn=2

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THE BATTLEFORDS
News-Optimist

Water tower to be inspected

Jayne Foster Staff Reporter / Battlefords News-Optimist

January 11, 2016 01:09 PM



North Battleford's first and second water tower stood together for about 11 years when the original tower was torn down. There was some trouble with the deconstruction when a crane crashed. Photo courtesy of the North Battleford City Archives

North Battleford city council has approved 2016's budget and among the items to look for this year is a study on the condition of the city's 66-year-old water tower.

Director of Operations Stewart Schafer said during budget deliberations the conditional study has been pushed back so many years that "it's time."

"We have to do that water tower," he said. "We don't know what the structural condition is like."

A sum of \$125,000 is included in this year's budget to begin looking into the structural integrity of the tower, what repairs are needed and what its remaining useful life might be. It will be a two-year study, Schafer told councillors.

The proposal for the study includes using a remote ultrasound device to check along the storage tank wall metre by metre to test its thickness.

The study will also see if there is any cathodic protection still in place, which is a way of electromagnetically protecting against corrosion.

"We are not sure," he said. "There used to be an electric cathodic protection. It was removed, nobody knows why. One consultant believes that it was because they did a coating on the inside."

But they have no idea the condition of the coating, said Schafer, which is where the ultrasound inspection comes in.

The water tower serves not only as storage, it is also integral to the regulation of water pressure in the city.

"If we lose it, it will be an extreme expense," said Schafer. "The City of Meadow Lake lost their water tower and are now spending quite a bit of money building a reservoir and pumps."

Councillor Greg Lightfoot said, "It's not just an iconic piece of history, it's actually an integral part of our water system that we need to maintain."

He added, "I can't imagine what it would cost to replace."

It would cost about \$2.50 per gallon to recreate the storage the North Battleford water tower provides, said Schafer.

"With 750,000 gallons on that water tower, it gives you an idea of what you are looking at."

That's without the pumps, said Schafer.

Up to \$2 million would be needed just for the storage tank.

According to a document prepared in 2013 as the terms of reference for an inspection of the water tower, a visual review of the exterior of the structure was last conducted in 2010. A metallurgical inspection and testing program was conducted and the reservoir was cleaned in 2002.

The document also stated, "Leaks have historically been observed and continue to be of concern. The latest leak was observed in late fall 2012 and was subsequently repaired."

The water tower was originally constructed in 1949 and has become an iconic part of the city's landscape. Every evening at dusk, the tower lights up, turning off again at 9 o'clock the next morning.

The lights were lit up for the first time in 1988 during the 75th anniversary of North Battleford. They were replaced in 2009 with LED lights after an aggressive fundraising campaign led by dedicated citizens of the Battlefords.

It's not the city's first water tower, however. The first water tower was built in 1909 and the old and new tower stood together for 11 years until April 19, 1960 when the old tower was torn down.

According to Tammy Donahue Buziak, archivist for the City of North Battleford, "There was a big problem when they were taking the old tower down – the crane broke and came crashing down."

The City, in its policies for the official community plan, has said its water distribution master plan must consider the heritage value of the existing water tower, as well as its efficacy for continued water storage.

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Source: <https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/227642956135300878/>

Prince Albert

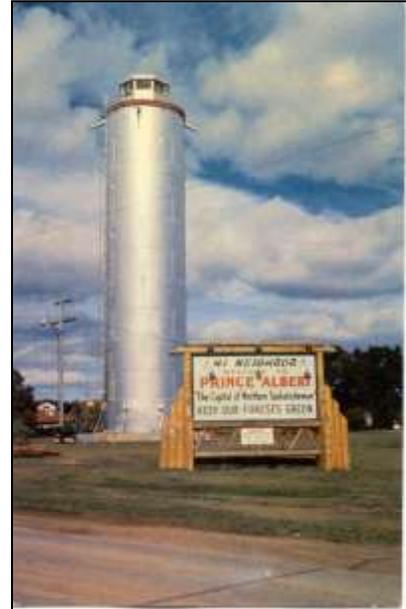
Location: 22 Street and 2nd Avenue West – erected in 1907; exterior shell burned in 1953; demolished in 1962.



Ca. 1907



1953 Fire



Post Card - showing lookout tower for fires in P.A. region

Saskatoon # 1 – Nutana

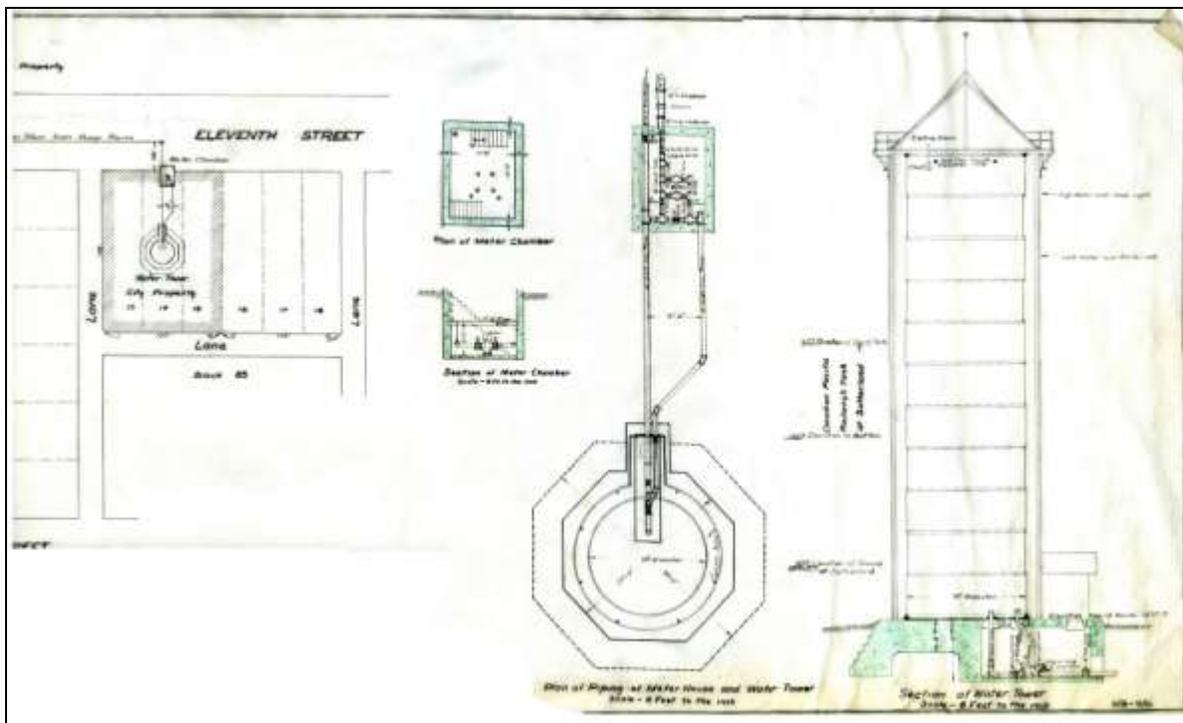
Location: 11th Street – erected in 1907; demolished in 1960, as it could no longer meet demand, and a new reservoir was built on 42nd Street



Under construction c. 1907 and c. 1912

Source: Dorothea Funk, Local History Coordinator, Saskatoon Public Library

Ref: (L) LH-3165; and (R) LH-4609

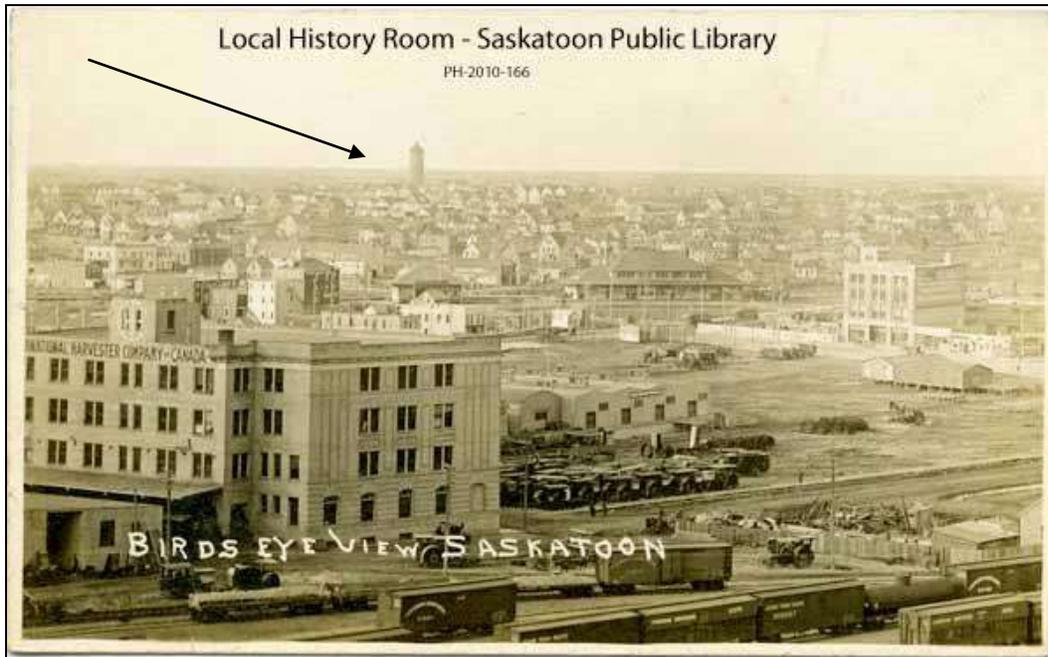


Engineering drawings for the Nutana Water Tower

Source: City of Saskatoon Archives

Saskatoon # 2 – Mayfair / Caswell Hill (?)

Location: 29th Street and Avenue F, demolished in 1960, as it could no longer meet demand, and a new reservoir was built on 42nd Street



Mayfair Water Tower, Saskatoon

Source: Dorothea Funk, Local History Coordinator, Saskatoon Public Library
Ref: PH-2010-166



Caswell Hill / Mayfair Water Tower, Saskatoon

Ref :Jeff O'Brien, CoS Archives 2015-350

Watrous

Constructed: 1913

Demolished: 1967



Source: <http://watrousheritage.ca/WatrousPictures.php> (from Jean Sproule)

Source: <http://www.ourroots.ca/e/page.aspx?id=1075397>

Source: <http://www.ourroots.ca/e/page.aspx?id=1075469>

Weyburn

- Date of Construction - 1909
- Name of Engineering Firm that designed the structure: Chipman and Power, Toronto
- Capacity / Volume of water the tower /tank/ reservoir contains: 156,000 gallons
- Whether or not the structure is still in use: no



Sponsor

Standpipe Image: © Don Wilson. www.crowsnest-highway.ca

Thumbnail image: Town of Weyburn

Standpipe Location: 380 10th Ave. SE

Standpipe Information (06-04)

Built: 1909. *Decommissioned:* 1977

Height: 28.96 m. with a diameter of 7.62 m.

Inner steel tank size: 24.4 m. high with a diameter of 6.1 m.

Capacity: 681,913 litres

Area Information: The Weyburn Water Tower is one of only four, with a similar lighthouse-like construction, left in Saskatchewan. The others are in Kerrobert, Kamsack, and Humboldt.

Weyburn was founded in the late 1800s on the shores of the Souris River by railroad workers. The name of the town comes from the Scots phrase "wee burn," meaning "small river," in reference to the Souris River which runs through the city. Weyburn was founded in 1898, officially incorporated as a village in 1902, a town in 1903, and a city in 1913.

Weyburn is the birthplace of acclaimed Canadian writers W. O. Mitchell, Guy Gavriel Kay and Mark Steven Morton, and former National Hockey League player Dave "Tiger" Williams. It was also home to Canadian politician Tommy Douglas who is credited with the establishment of Medicare in Canada.

Source: <http://www.eureka4you.com/wtower-sk-w/Weyburn.htm>

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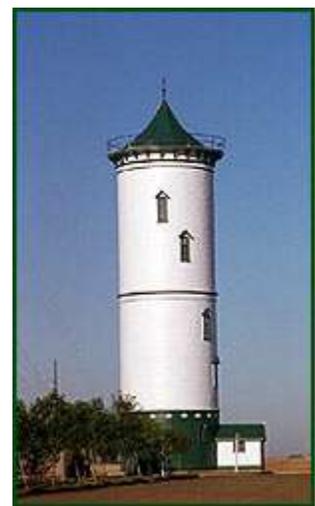
PROFILE

[Profile](#) > [History & Heritage](#) > Water Tower

The Weyburn water tower, technically referred to as the standpipe water reservoir, was constructed in 1909 under the direction of consulting engineers Chipman & Power. The water tower is constructed of an inner steel tank, 20 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, with a capacity of 150,000 imperial gallons. The unique timber housing is 25 feet in diameter and 95 feet high.

Old field book records state the tank was constructed by Canada Foundry Co. for \$6,700.00 and the frame housing was built by F. Rooney at a cost of \$1,800.00. The structure is placed on a massive concrete foundation consisting of 40 yards of rock and 1,466 bags of cement with a 6:1 ratio, at a cost of \$2,500.00.

The Canadian Engineering Heritage Record considered the Weyburn



standpipe water reservoir as a water works landmark monument and in 1974 gave it the identification code 28030208 01.

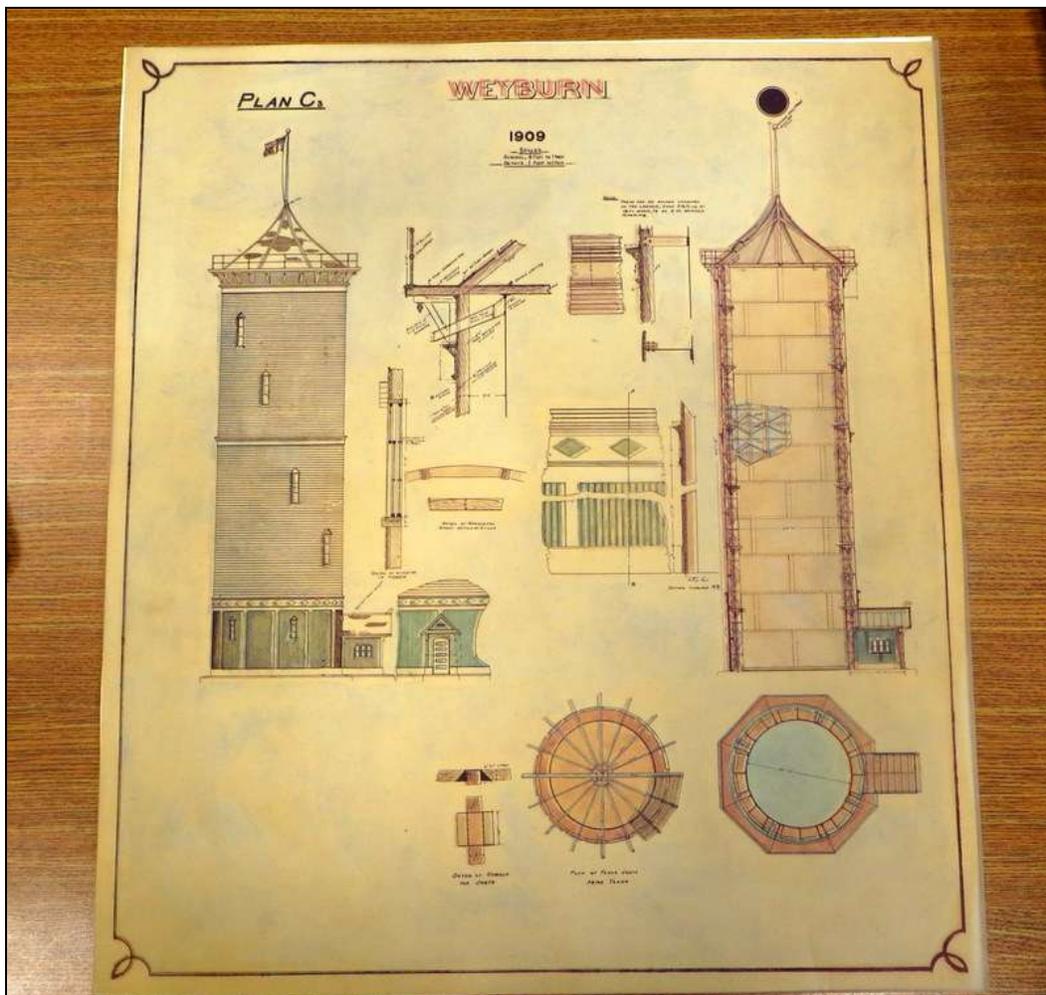
The entrance to the tower was demolished by a windstorm in 1976 and was reconstructed to its original design in 1982. In 1977 the water tower was taken out of service. An engineering investigation was completed in October of 1977 confirming its structural stability. It was declared a Municipal Heritage Property on June 23, 1987.

The Weyburn water tower is one of only four remaining in the Province at this time and the only one to date with heritage designation, as well as qualifying for Heritage funding.

Situated on a hill on the south side of Weyburn and visible for miles in any direction, the water tower acts as a sentinel to those traveling to and from the City. Ground lighting at night creates a lighthouse beacon on the sea-like prairie. This distinctive structure is commemorated on the Weyburn flag and Coat of Arms. It has been represented on City pins and on the cover of numerous brochures and publications. The water tower is a true symbol of Weyburn and one that must be preserved.

Sponsored by the City of Weyburn & The Heritage Advisory Committee.

Source: <http://www.weyburn.ca/modules.php?name=Sections&op=viewarticle&artid=160>



Source: Engineering Department, City of Weyburn