

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SEP - 6 2005

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Keystone Mineral Springs

other names/site number Key-Stone Mineral Springs

2. Location

street & number Keystone Road N/A not for publication

city or town Poland N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Androscoggin code 001 zip code 04274

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 8/30/05
Signature of certifying official/Title

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 10/19/05
Edson W. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NONE

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

/Extractive Facility (Mineral Spring House)

/Manufacturing Facility (Bottling House)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

LATE VICTORIAN / ITALIANATE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

CONCRETE

walls WOOD

SHINGLE

roof METAL / STEEL

ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY _____

HEALTH / MEDICINE _____

Period of Significance

1885 - 1955 _____

Significant Dates

c. 1885 _____

1929 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	3 9 3 9 4 0	4 8 8 1 2 7 6
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	19		

3	19		
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	19		

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 12 April 2005

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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KEYSTONE MINERAL SPRINGS

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DESCRIPTION

The facility known as Keystone Mineral Springs sold mineral water for over 100 years, and consists of a small Spring House and Bottling House. These two buildings are located on Keystone Road, at the eastern edge of a residential farm property in East Poland, Maine. Although owned until recently by generations of the Pratt family, whose farm was adjacent to the parcel on which the buildings and spring are located, this nomination to the National Register is concerned only with the water recovery and bottling facility.

The Pratt farmhouse is located near the crest of a low hill (330 feet above sea level), and historically the farm spanned both east and west sides of Empire Road. The Pratt farmhouse and barn (c. 1850) are situated on the east side of the road on approximately three-quarters of an acre of relatively flat land. Just to the north, east, and south of this, the land drops off moderately for a short distance before leveling somewhat at 300 to 310 feet above sea level. About 800 feet to the north of the farmhouse Hardscrabble Road enters Empire Road from the east, and about 400 feet from this intersection Keystone Road enters Hardscrabble Road from the south. Keystone Road, of grass and dirt and roughly paralleling Empire Road, trends southerly near the base of the farmhouse hill for about 1700 feet, where it then turns west for 300 feet to connect with Empire Road.

The Spring House and the Bottling House are accessed from Keystone Road. The Bottling House, constructed in 1929, is located 450 southeasterly of the farmhouse on the east side of Keystone Road at about 290 feet above sea level. The Spring House is located 300 feet southwest of the Bottling House on the west side of the road at about 305 feet above sea level. A grass and dirt farm roads runs up through the fields from just north of the Spring House to connect Keystone Road to the farm buildings near the top of the hill. A buried pipeline passes from the Spring House to the Bottling House, and a small stream from the spring overflow exits through the Spring House foundation, moves through a culvert under Keystone Road, and then flows freely to the north in a natural drainage way behind the Bottling House. The environment immediately surrounding the two buildings is predominantly of mature deciduous trees, with scattered evergreens. The watershed that supplies the spring may include as much as 16 acres of mostly forested land.

SPRING HOUSE, c. 1885. Contributing

The Spring House at Keystone Mineral Springs is a forty by twenty foot gable-roofed frame building constructed in approximately 1885. The one-story building is oriented east to west and is located on the west side of Keystone Road, with its gable elevation to the road, and its façade fronting the dirt track on the north. This essentially vernacular structure is clad with six inch wide, white painted planks, except on the west side which is covered with painted shingles. The red asphalt roof overhangs the eaves and gable end walls by half a foot and it is edged with a simple, moulded cornice trim. Along the ridge, one-third of the length of the building from the west, a hole in the roof indicates the location of the recently removed brick chimney. The foundation of the Spring House is of fieldstones topped with, or sporadically augmented with, poured concrete.

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The principal façade is the north elevation and is so designated because of its proximity adjacent to the track that connects Keystone Road with the farm. Three bays wide, the façade contains a single two-over-two wooden window (currently covered by a one-piece wood shutter) in the east, a blocked former exterior doorway on the west (now filled in with vertical board siding), and a wide entrance fitted with a sliding door at the center. This doorway contains a Victorian era six panel door (three long panels over three short panels). The east side of the building features a matching sliding door and one window (again covered) on the first floor, and a second window tucked under the attic gable. Three irregularly spaced windows parade across the south exterior wall, while a single window is located in the west gable side. All of the windows are two-over-two lights fitted on the interior with six-over-six storm windows. While these are trimmed with unmoulded stock, they are set beneath projecting molded hoods, one of the elements that suggest a dressed-down Italianate influence.

While the exterior shell of the building is in good condition the interior has suffered from extended neglect and portions of the floor and floor framing in the eastern room have collapsed into the low cellar through which the overflow from the spring is channeled. Historically the interior of the Spring House was divided into two spaces. The eastern two-thirds functioned as a work, storage, and loading room, and contains a hand crank wheel hoist adjacent to the east entry. Only the north wall is finished, (with vertical tongue and groove boarding), while the exposed joists, wall framing, and rough wood floor in the remainder of the room belies its work space function. Originally a board partition wall separated the two rooms; this has also been dismantled due to the collapsing floor. The western room contains a wood-covered granite basin set in a concrete floor about four feet below grade. The spring, which bubbles up into the basin, is caught in a pipe and gravity fed to the Bottling House.

BOTTLING HOUSE, 1929. Contributing.

According to the History of Poland, in 1928 the original bottling house was destroyed by fire and rebuilt on the same foundation the next year. This vernacular structure stretches along Keystone Road in a north to south direction. As with the earlier Spring House, the bottling facility is a plain and functional building, one story high and set on a low granite foundation. Indeed, in scale, proportion, and interior division of space the buildings are very similar. However, the Bottling House is clad entirely in painted shingles, and the roof was recently replaced with a red, standing-seam roof, through which the chimney still protrudes at the ridge. The façade is on the west side of the building and contains an interior sliding door at its center flanked by a pair of evenly spaced windows covered with vertical board shutters. Three window bays are evenly distributed along the east wall (the southernmost of which is a blind window), while a single bay is centered at each of the gable ends. Another window is placed at attic level in the southern gable. All of the windows contain two-over-two wooden sash. The exterior door is ornamented with diagonal tongue and groove boarding. This, the narrow corner boards, and the plain window trim provide the only additional exterior elements.

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As with the Spring House, the Bottling House devotes two-thirds of its space to processing the water and one-third to collecting the resource. The south end of the building is entered via a door in a board partition wall. This room has a concrete floor, one-and-one-half inch wide, match-board walls and ceilings, and contains the chimney stack. A 900-gallon holding tank dominates the southwest corner of the room. The tank is built of hammered granite slabs, six inches thick, four feet high and eight feet long. The water inside is protected by a wooden cover. Immediately adjacent to the tank is an eighteen-inch deep overflow catch basin sunk into the floor. A set of spigots, valves and petcocks in the basin are connected to a pumping unit that directs the water into a two-bay wooden filling trough located against the eastern wall. Tucked up against the partition wall are stacks of wooden crates filled with plastic carboys, while plastic milk crates next to the tank hold bottles waiting to be filled. According to the present owner, bottles were returned by the customers and both washed and refilled in the trough.

The north end of the bottling house contains another work space, this time devoted to capping, labeling and packing the bottled water for distribution. This room is unfinished on the interior and the stud wall construction is exposed, as are the ceiling joists. The floor is of wide pine. While the room is itself generally unremarkable, the early 20th century equipment sheltered therein is worth noting. Among the items are five vintage electric dispensers or chillers, a hand operated corking press, a bottle capper, crate stencils and the cast iron form for casting glass bottles in house. The room is also filled with crates of glass bottles and glass and plastic carboys, as well as boxes of labels and caps. In the center of the room is a two sided rack with inclined shelves on which cases of bottles were loaded and marked for delivery. Along the partition wall is a fifty gallon oil drum rigged to supply fuel for a long-gone heater in the adjacent room.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Keystone Mineral Spring water facilities in East Poland Maine are rare surviving examples of the 19th and early 20th century water bottling industry in Maine. With the exception of the famous and ornate Spring House and Bottling Plant at the nearby Poland Spring facility, the two buildings that comprise Keystone are the only known examples of period water extraction facilities in Maine. Although the Spring House is suffering some interior structural deterioration, the complex retains a high degree of integrity of workmanship, materials, design, location, setting, feeling and association. Keystone Springs water was drawn and distributed almost continually from 1885 to the mid 1990s utilizing the original Spring House (c.1885) and the Bottling House which was rebuilt after a fire in 1928. Adding to the significance of this cultural and industrial resource is the large stock of bottling supplies, (including original glass bottles and carboys), and packaging and distribution equipment dating to the early 20th century. Taken together, the Keystone Mineral Springs provide an unparalleled access to the early years of an important state wide industry. The Keystone Mineral Springs are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criterion A, as a rare example of a 19th and early 20th century commercial water extraction and processing facility.

The site on which Keystone Mineral Springs is part of the home farm of E. Greenleaf Woodman, a farmer in East Poland, who resided on the property through at least 1880. By 1884 the property was in the possession of Seriah Pratt, who recognized the potential in the spring water that emerged from a rock in his back yard. The following passage from A History of Poland neatly summarizes the activities and ownership chronology of the Keystone Mineral Springs.

In 1884, Seriah M. Pratt found that the water from the Spring (which came out of a rock) was comparable to that of the Poland Spring water and started selling it in 1884. Needing help he persuaded his nephew, Edward H. Pratt who had been working in a shoeshop (sic) in Auburn, to help him. This was in 1885. This relationship apparently continued until 1892 when Edward Pratt and his brother-in-law, Abe J. Anderson bought the property. From then until 1896 the Keystone Spring was operated by Pratt and Anderson. It was called Key Stone during that period.

In 1896 Edward Pratt bought out Anderson, who returned to his native New Jersey. During that period and several years following, the water was sold extensively in Lewiston and Auburn and surrounding areas. Even shipped to Portland and New Jersey.

In 1928, probably Jan. or Feb. the bottling house was destroyed by fire. At this time, Mr. Pratt, being 66 and his son Hartwell away at college, he decided to lease the business to Harold (Red) Lothrop. The bottling house was rebuilt on the same site and the same size, being completed in the spring of 1929. In 1930 Robert Kilgore bought out Harold Lothrop. In 1938 the spring was leased to Wilfred Gary and then in 1942 to Willard Greene. In 1943 Willard was drafted into the service. That same summer, 1943, the water from the

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spring was piped to the residence of Mrs. Edward (Grace) Pratt. Previously all spring water had to be hauled in carboys for home use. No water was had from the spring again until 1947, when J. Hartwell Pratt, a son returned and took up residence on the home place.

Upon urgent request, the water was delivered to Mechanic Falls for a year, then in 1948 Roland Downing started delivering water and built up the route again. He continued until 1962. Landon Hall then took over and delivered water until August of 1965 when after a number of unusually dry seasons the spring went dry. In October 1965 the water came again and has been returning to normal with the increased rainfall. While the spring was dry, Hall took a steady job with Harrison and Sylvester Inc. He still sells some water weekends and supplies the needs of Mechanic Falls. (Bennett, p. 64-65).

Upon the death of E.H. Pratt's wife Grace in 1952 the property was bequeathed to their son Hartwell Pratt, who in turn left the property to Landon Hall in 1995. As noted above, Mr. Hall had worked the Spring for several decades, and he continued to bottle and sell the water sporadically before abandoning the pursuit. The present owners purchased the property in 2004, and after numerous appeals from local residents, are planning to repair the facility and resume distribution of the Keystone Mineral Spring water.

As the history cited above notes, the Pratts frequently leased the springs to individuals who actually processed and delivered the water.¹ With the exception of a short period during which the water was sold in in New Jersey, the enterprise served local markets in Lewiston, Auburn, Minot, Mechanic Falls and other nearby communities. Initially, testimonials given by scientists and medical workers spread the word of the water's quality and purity. In 1893 several of these testimonials were grouped into an advertising pamphlet which both attested to the mineral composition of the water and its medicinal qualities. As the water was said to be very similar to the famous waters of Poland Spring, establishing the composition of Keystone Mineral Water was an important selling point.

To S.M. Pratt, Esq.:

Dear Sir. – I have to-day completed a chemical examination of the sample of Spring Water left with me by you to determine its composition and its quality for drinking purposes and for household use. I find that it contains about three grains of solid matter to the gallon, made up of Iron, Magnesia, Carbonates of Soda and Potash, Silica and Alumina. It is free from injurious matter, a remarkably pure, soft, *wholesome* water, and I confidently and cordially recommend it as such. The Iron and Magnesia in it give it medicinal character. It is as good a sample of water as I have ever examined.

Richard C. Stanley

Professor Chemistry, Bates College.

¹No records of incorporation could be located among the archived records of Corporations (Department of the Secretary of State), Augusta, Maine. Similarly, as a small scale facility in continuous use, the springs may have been grandfathered and not actively licensed or monitored by the State.

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According to Andrew Tolman formerly with the Maine Geological Survey, "mineral springs were often viewed as healing potions. Spas were built in places like Saratoga Springs, New York and people would journey for miles to "take the waters" for their health...Even at the time, most health professionals were skeptical of claims that mineral or other waters would cure various illnesses, although there was general agreement that pure spring water had a "buoyant effect" on the general health." (Tolman, 1999). Indeed, among the fans of the Keystone water were testimonials to the beneficial effects of the water on dyspepsia and kidney complaints (from Leeds Point, N.J.), and rheumatism (Auburn, Maine) or for "all pharmaceutical purposes requiring pure water," from a Lewiston druggist. The medicinal attributes of the water were also noted in a report on '*Mineral Springs in Maine*' printed in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistic, 1903

The town of Poland is noted for its mineral and medicinal springs. In addition to the world-renowned spring belonging to Hiram Ricker & Sons of South Poland, described elsewhere in this article, there are the Polsko spring, the Highland spring, the White Oak Hill spring, and the Keystone spring. These are all situated on high elevations and the waters of all of them are recommended for diseases of the kidneys and associated derangements. (Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics, p. 98).

Indeed, Keystone Springs was one of five active mineral springs in Poland. Mineral Spring water was 'taken' either by drinking or submersion. At some facilities the natural mineral springs formed the basis for resort developments complete with baths, spas, hotels and recreation activities. In Maine, the Underwood Springs in Falmouth was situated in a public park, while the Bluehill Mineral Co.'s facility featured accommodations for tourists and visitors at the spring. The most well known example in the state is the Poland Springs. Owned and developed by the Ricker Family, this world famous hotel and resort was located near the water source. While the Ricker family had offered accommodations at their home since the early 19th century, after 1845 when the curative powers of the water first became well known, the enterprise grew. In 1876 the family built a hotel that eventually contained hundreds of rooms and a reputation that matched that of their water.

By the beginning of the 20th century the Bureau of Labor Statistics enumerated 81 mineral springs that claimed medicinal qualities, and a 1906 census conducted by the United State Geological Survey indicated that there were 44 commercial springs in southern Maine alone. (Tolman, 1999). The economic potential for developing these resources was a key component of the Bureau's report as shown by the following paragraph:

There are employed in the bottling houses and in driving teams to convey the water to stations, from 150 to 200 men at good wages. The sale of Maine mineral and medicinal waters is increasing rapidly, and can even now be classed among our important industries. The sales will

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continue to increase as the purity and the curative properties of the water from our springs become better known by means of advertising, the best advertisement being the testimony of persons who have been benefitted by the use of the water. (Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics, p. 103).

There are no known documents that describe either Seriah or E.H. Pratt's motivation for bottling and selling water from their spring. It is likely however, that they were aware of the economic success of the nearby Poland Springs facilities. Keystone Mineral Springs water became well known in Central Maine, however it remained a small operation when compared to the Poland Spring, or to the Highland Mineral Spring, which maintained offices in New York City, or the Mt. Hartford Mineral Springs in Hartford, Maine, which had agents in Philadelphia, or the Ishka Mineral Springs in Hancock, that sold water in Cuba. While Keystone Springs made deliveries throughout the area in its 1910 Buick truck (still owned by a neighbor in Poland), its facility was neither as extensive nor as geared towards tourists as were many of its competitors.

The Spring House and Bottling House at Keystone Springs are functional, vernacular buildings, with a minimum of stylistic references. No other facilities from the same period, and of a similar scale are known to be extant in Maine. The Poland Spring Bottling Plant and Spring House, (NR: 84001354), designed by Harry C. Wilkinson in 1907, are highly ornate Italian Renaissance style structures built to complement the resort atmosphere garnered at the Poland Spring House. On the interior, this facility is equally ornate and lined with marble. At the time of its opening in 1907 the Industrial Journal remarked on the advanced systems that had been installed to facilitate the operations:

Every mechanical device to save handling, such as automatic multiple-feeding filling machines, endless belts to carry bottles from one machine or department to another, etc., and every machine used for fill, cooking or aerating the Poland water and for cleaning and sterilizing Poland water bottles is the best it is possible to procure - and in every instance expressly made for Hiram Ricker & Sons. (*Industrial Journal*, October 1907).

Other early spring houses exist outside of Maine. In North Conway, New Hampshire, the spring house for the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company, 1882, exists on a site adjacent to the High School. Determined to be eligible for the National Register, this Spring House is a wood framed, six-sided pavilion with a bell cast pyramidal roof and six-sided cut granite basin. Queen Anne in style, it is sheathed with wide, match stick paneling and sawtooth and fish scale shingles. Another extant example, in Middletown Springs Vermont, is the Montvert Hotel Mineral Springs House from 1871 (NR 85003239), which is a replica of the original spring house built on the original 1871 marble floor. Historic photographs were used to guide the reconstruction of this small, open-sided, canopy topped structure. As with the Poland Spring facilities, the examples from Vermont and New Hampshire were both associated with large resort-type hotels who built their reputations on the purity and healthful aspects of their spring water.

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In recent years there has been an increasing interest in the consumption and distribution of spring water, and currently there are at least 14 companies processing this resource in Maine. Of these, only four commercial operations other than Poland Springs appear to be the direct descendants of the 81 mineral springs identified in 1903: the Crystal Mineral Springs in Auburn, Oak Grove Spring Water Company in Brewer, Summit Springs in Harrison and Glen Rock Springs in Greene. Both the Crystal Springs and Summit Springs feature spring houses from the 1930s, while in Brewer and Auburn the original facilities no longer exist. As with Poland Springs, Summit Springs was associated with a 55 room hotel (built in 1888), and the 1936 spring house is a domestic scale structure built of rounded cobblestones which surrounds the granite spring basin. None of these facilities, however, retains the historic integrity and simple mechanisms associated with the early mineral water industry to the extent that is found at the Keystone Spring in East Poland.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is fully described by the Town of Poland, Maine property tax map number 8, lot 19.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated boundaries represent the present limits of the legal parcel upon which the Keystone Mineral Spring buildings are located.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
30 March 2005
Spring House, north facade; facing southwest.

Photograph 2 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
30 March 2005
Spring House, east and north elevations; facing northwest.

Photograph 3 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
30 March 2005
Bottling House: granite holding tank, facing northwest.

Photograph 4 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
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Bottling House: capping room with original capping and bottling equipment, facing east.