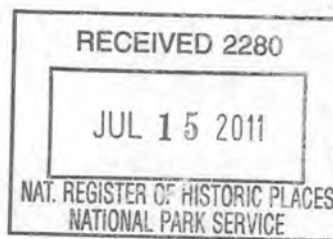


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



603

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name The Kegs Drive-In
other names/site number The Barrel Root Beer Stand; SITS 32GF160

2. Location

street & number 901 North 5th Street ☐ not for publication
city or town Grand Forks ☐ vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 58203

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Merlan E. Paavemud Jr. 7-11-11
Signature of certifying official/Title Merlan E. Paavemud Jr Date

North Dakota State Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8-24-11
Date of Action

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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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
8	0	objects
10	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Programmatic Architecture

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete slab

walls: Wood

roof: Steel and Asphalt

other: Bamboo, Wooden Poles,

Stucco and Vinyl

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Kegs Drive-In is made up of two barrel-shaped round structures, built of wood; in an eclectic style of roadside buildings that fits within a category called "programmatic architecture." The two-story-tall barrels are connected by a rectangular, two-story, wood-frame building that contains a carhop station and a front counter. The twin barrels are covered with vertical cedar-wood slats; and the central connecting building has vinyl siding on the front and stucco-covered walls on the backside. Each barrel has a round, steel, corn-crib-style roof with a cupola. The central portion of The Kegs has a combination metal and asphalt roof. The entire building has a concrete slab foundation at a ground-level grade. The interior, which is a non-contributing resource, is that of a functioning restaurant, containing cook stoves, deep-fat fryers, refrigerators, a front counter, shelving and food-storage spaces. The asphalt-paved parking lot (a contributing structure) has eight Servus-Fone electronic ordering devices (contributing objects) that divide the parking lot into sixteen spaces for customers' automobiles. The business fronts on both 9th Avenue North and North 5th Street in the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, on a corner lot which is about one-sixth of an acre in size. The restaurant is situated six blocks north of the downtown business section of Grand Forks, located on the borderline between a residential neighborhood and the commercial/industrial area and railroad tracks to the west. The building has served as a seasonal root beer stand and restaurant (opening in April and closing in late September) continuously from 1935 to the present time. Today the two barrels have cedar wood siding over the original fir wood. The property is in good condition and has had few alterations since established at its current location at 901 North 5th Street.

Narrative Description

The Kegs Drive-In restaurant is located six blocks north of the downtown area of Grand Forks, North Dakota. The front of the building faces southeast onto 9th Avenue North. The property consists of two city residential lots, making up about one-sixth of an acre of land (50 feet wide by 140 feet long), and the asphalt-paved parking lot consumes almost all of the space surrounding the restaurant building. On the east corner of the parking lot, the owners have placed a large sign (circa 1980s) that reads: "THE KEGS", accompanied by a Coca-Cola sign underneath it, and a neon arrow sign that points to the parking lot. Cars access the parking lot from 9th Avenue North and the alley. Fences block access from the northeast and northwest. The boundary of the northwest side of the property is marked by a steel-guardrail fence, mounted on wooden posts, built between the restaurant and a residence next door.

The most distinctive features of The Kegs Drive-In are the two barrel-shaped structures, located on the northeast and southwest ends of the building. Each barrel is sixteen feet tall (two stories) and each has a diameter of fourteen feet at its base. The cone shaped roofs bring the height of each barrel to approximately twenty feet. The connecting structure built between the two barrels is rectangular in its floor plan and is also two stories tall. Altogether, the building is fifty feet long, from northeast end to southwest end. The two barrels are examples of programmatic architecture, in which a roadside business building is shaped like the product that is sold inside the building, so that motorists driving by would stop in at The Kegs to get a root beer from two large root beer barrels. The Kegs and other outlandish roadside buildings, such as a giant coffee pot, ice-cream cone or milk bottle, are examples of novelty architecture with a purpose, or a program, hence programmatic, because each of these big buildings was designed to attract attention to its large size and to its shape. These architectural novelties differed drastically from the usual humdrum structures along the highways. The building itself acted as a billboard, showing by its shape what was for sale within the building.

The exterior of the twin barrels consists of vertical cedar slats with a sealed, clear-coat finish. A small portion on the rear of the northeastern barrel has a stucco coating, painted brown. The entire building sits on a concrete slab foundation, at a ground-level grade. The southwestern barrel has four trees growing around its base, providing shade from the afternoon sun, but obscuring a view of the barrel from the west and southwest. Two stumps at the base of the northeastern barrel reveal that trees once grew there, but were removed. The northeastern barrel has two small windows, both facing North 5th Street. One window is located five feet from the base of the barrel and the other is located just one foot below the roofline. All windows are in the original openings.

The roofs of the two barrels were originally flat, but, in 1962, the owners covered the top of each barrel with shallow-pitched cone-shaped steel roofing, of the type used for a metal corn crib on a farm, in order to protect the original flat roof from the elements. Each barrel's steel roof has a steel cupola with air vents.

The central building that connects the two barrels has a front wall once faced with bricks, but now covered with vinyl siding from the ground level up to two-and-one-half feet high. Above the siding are three large plate-glass windows with metal window frames which date to the 1950s. The main central building has two doors, one on the northeast side and one on the southwest side, that open to a carhop station and a front counter where customers may walk in and order

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food inside the building. The cash register is located at the front counter.

The central connecting building has a combination metal and asphalt roof. The owners placed a large sign above the front façade of the central building in 2009, that reads: "The Fabulous Kegs Drive-In: Sloppy Joes, [Onion] Rings, Root Beer" with illustrations that show a young couple dressed in the fashions of the 1950s along with a classic car from that decade and an artist's colored drawing of a hamburger and an order of French fries. The sign is mounted on a metal frame which is fastened to the roof.

The rear of the main central building has wooden walls covered with stucco, painted brown. The rear has one entrance door and three small windows, all in the original openings. The non-centered wood-framed door is flanked by small, rectangular, single-paned windows and topped by a small security light. A third window, in the southwest corner, second floor, has eleven panes of glass; with a triple-paned wood-framed storm window covering it.

In the recess between the main building and the northeastern barrel, nineteen wooden poles (each eight feet tall) and eight bamboo stakes (ranging from 12 to 18 feet in length) are connected to a metal pole in order to protect a metal exhaust pipe from being damaged by autos that pass near the barrel wall. There is a narrow, single-lane driveway on the northwest side of the building that allows cars to exit from the parking lot by driving around the building.

Eight original speaker-phone ordering units, each marked with the words "Servus-Fone," are also contributing features of The Kegs property. Purchased in 1957, the units each have a double-sided menu board, protected by a glass window front, and two speaker phone/receivers, each attached to fold-out trays that swing outward from the unit toward the customer's car-window. The trays conveniently hold the food ordered by each patron. Each unit can provide service for two vehicles. The Servus-Fones are fully operational, but excessive static interferes with the transmission of the conversations, so a customer will push a button that indicates that he or she is ready to place an order, and the carhop will approach the car both to take an order and to deliver the food to the swing-out tray, and then to pick up the tray after the car leaves the premises.

In 1935, a businessman named William Harry Muzzy (1883-1948) built a two-story tall wooden building shaped like a barrel, near U.S. Highway 2 at a North 5th Street location. He moved it three blocks southward, to 901 North 5th Street in 1940. In 1946, Mr. Muzzy moved a second large barrel-shaped building onto the 901 North 5th Street location. He added a connecting building, one-story in height, between the two barrels in 1947, according to records in the City Engineer's Office. The second barrel had been built by Mr. Muzzy in Wadena, Minnesota, in 1935. In 1957, a second story was added to the central building to accommodate an office.

In 1962, after the period of significance, the wooden barrels were covered with stucco and a woven bamboo thatching (later painted orange) was attached. This same year, a steel roof (a circular corn-crib roof also covered with thatch) was added to each barrel of The Kegs, as the Grand Forks customers dubbed the twin barrels. The Kegs were said to have "gone Hawaiian" at that time.

In April of 2007, owner Richard Hanson was forced to remove the bamboo and stucco materials because of rotting. The Hanson familyⁱ and their contractor, Frank Heydⁱⁱ, took note of the condition of the uncovered barrels. The original boards were revealed to be damaged but sufficiently sound to provide a basis for a new wood covering. The original construction method was simple butt joinery, with boards tapered at the top and bottom to fit tightly together. Vertical gaps between boards were filled with smaller pieces of lumber. Some one-by-six boards extended from the top of the barrel all the way to the bottom; many others were pieced together to form the full length. The boards were screwed to a framework in order to keep the barrel shape. The awning-style window openings remained but were nailed shut and two decorative metal bands circumscribed the barrels just above the window openings and at a level equidistant from the top of the barrels. This original material has been encased with cedar siding that resembles the original fir lumber. The building operates today in its original function as a root-beer stand and drive-in restaurant. The exterior look of the two barrels strongly resembles the original appearance of the two large wooden barrels as built in the 1930s. The building's interior has been modified as materials and equipment have worn out and been replaced by more-modern ones.

The exterior has experienced some changes, largely prompted by extremes of climate, with the harsh winters and hot summers typical of the northern tier of the United States. The owners of The Kegs Drive-In have preserved the historical appearance of the Kegs while making cosmetic changes that protect historic materials. Flat roofs are poorly suited to withstand deterioration from ice, snow, rainfall and other forms of precipitation. The conical roofs and the vertical cedar siding better protect the barrels from the weather. The flat roof of each barrel is intact under the steel roofing. Similarly, the vertical cedar-wood siding applied to each of the barrels protects the original fir wood underneath the siding and retains the original form of the Barrel from the decade of the 1930s.

The preservation of the drive-in, which has been in continuous operation since 1935, has required that owners

ⁱ Laura and Richard Hanson interview.

ⁱⁱ Heyd interview.

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make practical and pragmatic decisions concerning its upkeep. Despite cosmetic changes, the preeminent design elements – two two-story barrels – retain their dominant mass and scale and their roadside location on Business Highways 2 and 81. The surrounding neighborhood retains its historic business/residential mixed-use with housing stock dating to the historic period. And driving onto the Kegs parking lot and interacting with the carhops is clearly evocative of a time and culture lost elsewhere. The Kegs continues to reflect all the best elements of Programmatic architecture. The Kegs Drive-In is eligible for the National Register because its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association is excellent, and integrity of workmanship and materials is good.

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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.

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 grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1935 - 1957

Significant Dates

1935 - Constructed

1940 - Keg #1 moved to current site

1946 - Keg #2 moved to current site

1957 - Servus-Fones added

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Harry Muzzy

Ford Dickerson

Period of Significance (justification)

The Kegs Drive-In restaurant began in 1935, as a single Barrel Root Beer Stand and restaurant and has been in continuous operation as a commercial enterprise from 1935, to the present. The period of significance begins in 1935, and ends in 1957, when the owners installed a set of eight Servus-Fone ordering devices. The Kegs has always been a seasonal business, operating from mid-April through the month of September; closing for winter. The Kegs brought curbside service to Grand Forks in 1935, and was one of the first drive-in restaurants in the Red River Valley, which is located along the North Dakota and Minnesota border. The Kegs is the only remaining drive-in restaurant featuring carhop waiters and waitresses in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The original, Grand Forks Barrel was moved from its initial 1935 location to a corner lot three blocks south, at 901 North 5th Street, in 1940. A second Barrel, built in Wadena, MN, was moved to Grand Forks and co-located at 901 North 5th Street in 1946. Both moves occurred within the period of significance and more than fifty years ago.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Kegs Drive-In is significant in the history of business and commerce in Grand Forks as a surviving example of distinctive roadside architecture, specifically, as an example of programmatic architecture. It is significant within the context of the "automobile age," a time in the 1920s and 1930s when automobile ownership increased in North Dakota and when the state constructed its federal highway system. The Kegs began its commercial history in 1935, when it first served customers who traveled on the improved highway system, and it took a prominent place as a restaurant among a whole host of roadside service businesses—including motels, campgrounds, and gasoline stations. The distinctive shape of The Kegs building, being constructed to look like two large root beer barrels, marks it as belonging to a unique class of roadside attractions called programmatic architecture, in which the building was shaped like the product that it sold. The Kegs restaurant is a rare surviving example of a drive-in root beer stand and eatery in North Dakota. Built to serve travelers on U.S. Highways 2 and 81, the Kegs Drive-In restaurant is a significant link to the early days of commerce and travel on North Dakota's first federal highways and a continuing legacy of the impact of the automobile in American commerce and life.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The city of Grand Forks has traditionally been a meeting place throughout its history. Located at the junction of the Red River of the North and the Red Lake River, the community first grew as a river town with trade facilitated by steamboats in the 1870s. In the 1880s, Grand Forks prospered as a regional trade center due to the traffic created by the Great Northern Railway, which reached the city in 1880, and the Northern Pacific Railway, which connected to the city in 1882. At the turn of the century, 1900, leading citizens of Grand Forks, such as physician Henry Wheeler, brought automobiles into the city's transportation scene.

The Good Roads Movement, spurred on by bicyclists and automobilists, brought the advent of hard-surfaced streets and highways to North Dakota in the decade after 1910. The federal government funded new national highways by means of the Federal Road Act of 1916 and the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1921, and brought forth a new era in the transportation history of North Dakota, in general, and in Grand Forks, in particular.ⁱⁱⁱ

Grand Forks' role as a transportation hub was reinforced when U.S. Highway 2 became a reality in the 1920s. Originally known as the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, it was the farthest north transcontinental highway, reaching from Maine to Washington state. The Meridian Highway, now known as Highway 81, also passed through Grand Forks on its route from Canada to the Mexican border. These two major highways both followed North 5th Street through Grand Forks.^{iv}

As automobiles captured the fancy of Americans after 1900, merchants learned to entice automobile drivers into their places of business along the roadways. Signs and billboards pointed out services and products geared to motorists. By the 1920s, with ever-faster and more dependable cars, entrepreneurs merged their buildings with billboards. The result was that some businesses took the shape of the products sold within their roadside stores. New forms arose across the U.S.A. as some business owners sold milk from a giant milk-bottle-shaped building; a tea shop in the form of a huge teapot brought in esteemed auto-owning customers; a massive ice-cream freezer-shaped building, complete with a large

ⁱⁱⁱ "A Chronology of Dates Significant in the Background, History and Development of the Department of Transportation," U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of the Historian, <http://dotlibrary.dot.gov/Historian/chronology.htm>, p. 2, accessed on August 24, 2010.

^{iv} "U.S. 2: Houlton, Maine, to Everett, Washington," *Highway History*, U.S. Department of Transportation: Federal Highway Administration, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/us2cfm>, p. 3, accessed on August 24, 2010; "Much Highway Work Planned For Next Year," *Bismarck Tribune*, October 4, 1926, p. 1; "NDDOT History, 1921-1940," North Dakota Department of Transportation, <http://www.dot.nd.gov/public/history/history-1921-1940.htm?print=y>, p. 3, accessed on August 24, 2010.

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hand crank, increased sales for an ice-cream store; and hot dogs sold like hot cakes when served from within the confines of a two-story dog-shaped business-place.^v

In the 1920s, the consumer economy boomed. California, which led the nation in defining and refining car culture and roadside architecture, brought forth a proliferation of franchised businesses, including A & W Root Beer Stands. The combination of enough automobiles and enough good roads led to a group of customers ready to be served. A & W started up in California in 1923, and by 1933, the franchise had a chain of 171 A & Ws, mainly located in the Midwest. Some of the franchisees constructed root beer stands in the shape of a gigantic two-story root beer barrel. This design exemplified programmatic architecture, in which a building acts as a roadside sign, informing the motoring public what was for sale inside. Such outsized images along the nation's new highways lent a sense of "playfulness and joy" that typified the spirit of the Roaring Twenties, according to architectural historian David Gebhard. Outlandish buildings seemed to represent a grass-roots movement against sophisticated forms of modern architecture such as Art Deco and Streamline Moderne of the 1920s-1930s that bespoke the wonders of the machine age. The idea that "form follows function" served as the motto of the modernists. Programmatic buildings countered this notion and raised the idea that "form follows fantasy." The Kegs Drive-In was modeled on the A & W barrels located in the Upper Midwest. In the 1920s, the national franchises had arrived in the Midwest, notably, in 1926, White Castle hamburger stands had reached Minneapolis.^{vi}

William Harry Muzzy, known as Harry Muzzy (1883-1948), became involved in a roadside business in 1929, when he built a two-story root beer barrel in Great Falls, Montana. Born in Iowa in 1883, he moved with his family to Minot, ND, at an early age. There he later found employment with the Great Northern Railway, working as an engineer until 1920. He moved to Crookston, MN, and in 1922, opened the Crookston Cigar Store. He also dabbled in coin-operated player pianos and vending machines, and in this sideline he met James F. Clifford of Great Falls, who shared his interest in pianos. In 1928, Mr. Clifford suggested that Muzzy join him as a partner in a Great Falls root beer business, signing on as franchisees of the Texas-based Triple XXX Root Beer Company.^{vii}

Harry Muzzy and James Clifford built a two-story barrel-shaped root beer stand on the eastern outskirts of Great Falls in 1929, Clifford providing the investment for half of the net profit. Muzzy and his wife Martha (Krogman) Muzzy (1897-1999), whom he had married in Crookston in 1927, supplied the labor for the other half. They sold root beer at ten cents a mug until the Stock Market Crash of October, and then reduced prices to five cents a serving for an adult (children got a smaller mug for free with another purchase) in 1930. Even with the onset of the Great Depression, the Barrel, as it was called, was still profitable, selling soft drinks, ham sandwiches, and hot dogs with sauerkraut. The Barrel soon became a curiosity, so that car owners just had to "come by at once and see what it was about," according to Ford Dickerson (1916-1994), Martha Muzzy's son who became the stepson of Harry Muzzy, and who lived in a tent in the back yard of the Barrel. Harry and Martha Muzzy lived in the top story of the Barrel.^{viii}

Inspired by their success, Mr. and Mrs. Muzzy ended their partnership with James Clifford and, in 1931, opened a new drive-in root beer barrel stand in Minot, North Dakota, located along U.S. Highway 2. Harry Muzzy directed construction of the new Barrel himself, using blueprints and plans supplied by the Triple XXX Company. He had attempted to obtain a bank loan to build; when refused, he simply built anyway. According to Ford Dickerson, the novelty of the Triple XXX logo attracted patrons at first, then peppy curbside service and quality food, such as sauerkraut and wieners, kept them coming back.^{ix}

^v Chester Liebs, Main Street to Miracle Mile: Roadside Architecture (Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1985), 48, 49.

^{vi} Alan Hess, "The Origins of McDonald's Golden Arches," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians 45 (March 1986): 61; Liebs, Main Street, 207-209; "75 years of Food Services History," Restaurant Business 75 (May 1976): 91-100; Philip Langdon, Orange Roofs, Golden Arches: The Architecture of American Chain Restaurants (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), 29, 30, 33, 43, 61, 64; Mary Cable, American Manners & Morals: A Picture History of How We Behaved and Misbehaved (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1969), 348-351; Gebhard quoted in J.J.C. Andrews, The Well-Built Elephant and Other Roadside Attractions: A Tribute to American Eccentricity (New York: Congdon & Weed, 1984), vii, ix-xii.

^{vii} "Former Crookston Businessman Dies," Grand Forks Herald, March 21, 1948, p. 28; "Businessman Here Succumbs; Rites Set For Tuesday," Crookston Daily Times, March 20, 1948, p. 2. Martha Muzzy and Ford Dickerson, tape-recorded interview with Steve Hoffbeck, Crookston, MN, October 31, 1990; Lloyd Eagan [nephew of Harry Muzzy], tape-recorded interview with Steve Hoffbeck, Sioux Falls, SD, July 18, 1991, tapes and transcripts in the possession of Steve Hoffbeck.

^{viii} Great Falls City Directory, 1929-1930, 127; Muzzy-Dickerson interview, 2, 8, 10, 44; "Ford Dickerson" obituary, Grand Forks Herald, September 17, 1994, p. 2B.

^{ix} Muzzy-Dickerson interview, 4-7.

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Harry and Martha Muzzy, wishing to return to Crookston, built their next root beer Barrel there in 1932. Muzzy built this Barrel adjacent to U.S. Highway 2, just as in Minot. After opening the Minot Barrel, Muzzy dropped the Triple XXX brand, when he got a better price on concentrate from the Liquid Carbonic Company of Chicago.

In 1935, Harry Muzzy built his fourth Barrel, as each drive-in was called, in Grand Forks. This one, according to records in the city engineer's office, cost approximately \$350 to build. The original location of the first Grand Forks Barrel was on North 5th Street, about three blocks north of its current location. North 5th Street was the combined route of Highways 2 and 81 through Grand Forks and, therefore, an excellent site for a drive-in restaurant. As he did in the other locations where he built his Barrel Root Beer Stands, Harry Muzzy hired local laborers to help. Building such a large barrel involved considerable woodworking skill. Most men in construction and woodworking had little knowledge of barrel-making, though they knew plenty about building houses. Lumberyard workers, glad for the business in the depression days, had to learn to shape and bevel the wood so that it would fit into the top and bottom hoops. It took about 117 pieces of one-by-six-inch fir lumber, each board sixteen feet in length, to form the outer shell.^x

The Barrel in Grand Forks became noted for bringing curbside service featuring carhop waitresses to the Red River Valley. There were other curbside food stands in the city. Building permits indicate that Martin Erickson had built a "hot dog stand" in 1932, at an estimated cost of \$100; similarly, Jack Law constructed a "hamburger stand" near Highway 81 in block 6 of the Skidmore Addition in 1932, for an estimated cost of \$49. They were likely not of very substantial construction, being labeled as "stands," and had little longevity.^{xi}

Harry Muzzy followed his successes in building, opening and operating his first four Barrels by constructing four more. In 1935, he built his fifth Barrel in Wadena, Minnesota, local sources say, beside U.S. Highway 10 just east of the Wadena County Fairgrounds. Then, in a yearly succession after 1935, Muzzy built Barrels in Detroit Lakes and Dilworth, in Minnesota, and in Devils Lake, North Dakota. The Dilworth and Detroit Lakes Barrels were located along the roadway of U.S. Highway 10. The Devils Lake location was adjacent to U.S. Highway 2.^{xii}

The Muzzys personally operated the Crookston Barrel and they hired trustworthy managers to operate the other Barrels. Harry Muzzy gave control of each establishment either to two women or to a married couple familiar with the business, allowing them a percentage of the net profits. The managers typically lived in the upper story of the Barrel. In 1936 waitresses were paid \$1.25 per day plus tips and free food. Mr. and Mrs. Muzzy visited each location at least once a month to make sure everything went well within their chain of restaurants.^{xiii}

Even in the dark days of the Great Depression, the Barrels proved to be successful. Harry Muzzy understood well the basic maxim that the Magazine of Wall Street applied to the 120 million Americans of 1931: "Depression or no depression, every one of them eats." A well-conceived and well-supervised eatery could "do well despite [the] Depression." Extensive advertising proved unnecessary for the Barrels, since the shape of the business indicated what was sold within. Some small signs posted along the highways steered motorists to the root beer Barrels.^{xiv}

In 1940, Harry Muzzy sought a new location for the Barrel Root Beer Stand in Grand Forks because the parking lot was too small to accommodate an increasing flow of cars and customers. Muzzy purchased two city residential lots at 901 North 5th Street and then moved the Barrel to the new location with a larger parking lot.^{xv}

When Harry Muzzy opened the Barrel Root Beer Stand in Grand Forks, the exterior of the large barrel had a shiny varnished surface. However, the varnish quickly deteriorated due to the effects of the hot sun of summer and the weathering from rain and snow and frost. By the early 1940s, photographs of the Barrel show that the varnished surface had been replaced by a coating of white paint. Six dark-colored painted stripes, each about five inches wide, were added to the exterior to resemble the metal hoops of a barrel.

During World War II, Harry Muzzy hired Monica Sheehan Grinde, a local woman, to manage the Barrel in Grand Forks. A menu board sign on the Barrel Drive-In property showed that the restaurant offered the following items for sale:

^x Building Permits: City of Grand Forks, N.D., 1935-1948, #5607, April 23, 1935, Block E, Alexander & Ives Addition, Grand Forks City Engineer's Office; Muzzy-Dickerson interview, 37.

^{xi} Building Permits: City of Grand Forks, #5347, Martin Erickson, hot dog stand, May 25, 1932, p. 236, 5th St. South, Lot 1, Block 1, Trails Addition, \$100; #5358, Jack Law, hamburger stand, June 25, 1932, location: Highway 81, Block 6, Skidmore Addition, p. 227, estimated cost \$49.

^{xii} Muzzy-Dickerson interview, 12; "A Barrel of Fun," [in Wadena, MN], Lake Country Journal [Brainerd, MN], July/August 2004, p. 26-27.

^{xiii} Muzzy-Dickerson interview, 12; Lillian Imes Bruhn, waitress at Detroit Lakes Barrel, letter to the author, August 5, 1991, p. 1.

^{xiv} J.C. Clifford, "The Investor Views the Chain Restaurant," Magazine of Wall Street, October 17, 1931, p. 848.

^{xv} Muzzy-Dickerson interview, 11.

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"Hamburger, Baked Ham, Peanut Butter [sandwiches], Cheese, Panama, Root Beer, Black Cow [root beer float], Coffee, Milk, Candy, Ice Cream, Cigars." Manager Grinde, in charge of the Barrel for two years, had to adjust to shortages of rationed goods in overseeing the operation of the drive-in restaurant. Sugar, a principal ingredient in root beer, became rationed by the federal government. Sugar was essential to the war effort because it was used to produce industrial alcohol, which in turn was used in the production of smokeless gunpowder. Commercial users of sugar were allotted eighty percent of the amount of sugar used prior to the onset of the war. Gasoline rationing reduced traffic to the restaurant and more customers walked to the Barrel or rode bicycles. Monica Sheehan Grinde noted that Saturdays and Sundays continued to be the busiest days and that servicemen and women home on leave were often noticeably present at the Barrel.^{xvi}

The Barrel Drive-In restaurant in Grand Forks changed after World War II ended. Ford Dickerson, son of Harry and Martha Muzzy, served in World War II, and upon his return, worked for his parents. One of the projects that he completed was the removal of the Barrel building in Wadena, Minnesota, to Grand Forks. The property owner in Wadena terminated the lease for the Barrel in Wadena so that he could build a gasoline station on his lot, located at 302 Ash Avenue NW, believing that it would be more profitable to operate a gas station year-round rather than leasing the property to Mr. Muzzy. In 1946, Martha Muzzy later told the Grand Forks Herald, her son, Ford Dickerson, "just cut it up like an orange [into slices] and put it on a trailer and built it up again in Grand Forks."^{xvii} Mr. Dickerson said that he sawed the Wadena Barrel into eight sections, loaded it on a trailer, and that it took him forty-eight hours to drive from Wadena to Crookston and thence to Grand Forks, moving at just ten miles an hour the whole way. Dickerson re-assembled the Wadena Barrel at 901 N. 5th Street, locating it to the southwest of the Grand Forks Barrel. The addition of the Wadena Barrel to the Grand Forks location provided more space for cooking and preparing the food (all the other Barrel root beer stands eventually had additions of a porch or another room for seating, as in the Minot and Devils Lake locations). According to the Grand Forks city engineer's office records, the Muzzys added a one-story building to connect the two Barrels on the site. Local people began calling the twin-Barrel drive-in "The Kegs," which soon became its official name.^{xviii}

In the spring of 1947, the Muzzys hired Stewart R. Pettersen to manage The Kegs. Pettersen had been cooking in Crookston restaurants and came to Mr. and Mrs. Muzzy looking for a job. They sent him to Grand Forks, where Pettersen lived in an aluminum trailer, provided by Ford Dickerson, parked behind the restaurant. Pettersen liked to cook, and liked to cook chicken, especially, and so The Kegs branched off from hamburgers, cheeseburgers and sloppy-joe barbecues for a time, with a new focus on chicken and soft-serve ice cream made in a Whirl-A-Whip machine.

Harry Muzzy's health began to fail in the 1940s, and he died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1948, at the age of 64. In nineteen years, since 1929, he had established and tended a chain of eight Barrels; to expand to any greater extent would have involved selling franchises. Muzzy never entered this realm, which became the common route for food-merchandising success after his death. Business associates believe he had done "very well" financially and apparently lived quite contentedly with his modest domain. Over the next decade, Martha Muzzy sold most of the Barrels to their local managers. She kept ownership of The Kegs Drive-In until 1969, and continued to manage the Crookston Barrel herself.^{xix}

Over time, the structure evolved to better serve its business needs. One change involved adding a second story to the connecting building between the two barrels in 1957 to accommodate an office. At this time, or shortly thereafter, Ford Dickerson and Martha Muzzy installed a neon sign in front of the middle building, directly over the main entrance, that read "Sandwiches, Chicken, Root Beer." The period of significance begins in 1935, with the construction of the first Barrel, and extends to 1957, when Servus-Fones were added and some remodeling was completed to include a second story addition to the middle connecting building.

The Kegs had brought curbside drive-in service with carhops to Grand Forks in the 1930s and, in circa 1957. The Kegs introduced electronic ordering to the city. Manager Floyd Pettersen, and his wife, Alice, who worked at the Kegs as a waitress, accompanied Martha Muzzy to Minneapolis in that year to purchase eight Servus-Fones for the Grand Forks restaurant, and for the Crookston, MN drive-in, as well. Customers spoke their orders into the microphone on the ordering

^{xvi} Monica Sheehan Grinde, interview with Steve Hoffbeck, Grand Forks, ND, January 26, 1991, notes in the possession of Steve Hoffbeck; "Ask Hoarders," Grand Forks Herald, February 20, 1942, 1; "Added Cut in Sugar Ration Due," Grand Forks Herald, January 27, 1942, 2; "War to Leave Nation Short on Candy," Grand Forks Herald, January 29, 1942, 1.

^{xvii} Marilyn Hagerty, "History of Kegs goes back to '29, string of Barrels," Grand Forks Herald, June 27, 1990, p. 2E.

^{xviii} Here and below, Muzzy-Dickerson interview, 13; "The Kegs: A Grand Forks Tradition Complete With Carhops," Grand Forks Herald, August 28, 1991, p. 1B. "Computer Print-out, 901 N. 5th St., Grand Forks," City Engineer's Office, City of Grand Forks, ND, p. 1.

^{xix} Crookston Daily Times, March 20, 1948, p. 2; Grand Forks Herald, March 21, 1948, p. 28; Grinde interview; Minneapolis Tribune, November 27, 1960, p. 7F; The Forum [Fargo, ND], August 28, 1991, p. 1B.

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station and a waitress wrote down their orders while listening to a speaker device inside the building. Carhops then brought the food on plastic portable trays to the adjustable-arm trays on the ordering stations and the carhops later removed the portable tray and waste wrappers and glass mugs when the customer left.^{xx}

In 1958, Ford Dickerson received the inspiration for better protection of The Kegs. Working for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Dickerson put in many miles on the highways. As he looked at round steel corncribs and grain bins, he imagined the steel tops as a new hat for the barrels. The steel roofs that were added to the barrels in (circa) 1962 proved to be strong, fireproof, and windproof. The new red-painted steel roofs offset the white barrels. Dickerson conceived the idea for using woven bamboo on the exterior of The Kegs from a visit to Glendale, California, on a winter vacation. Dickerson worked with a California bamboo distributor and arranged for bamboo "hula skirts" to cover the sides of The Kegs in 1962 (according to information he provided in an oral history interview). Dickerson used a concrete-mix plaster on the outside of the two barrels and painted them white, and then fastened the woven bamboo onto the plaster. The thatching on the two steel roofs was attached to chicken wire to hold it in place. The local fire chief objected to the obviously-flammable bamboo covering and the tropically thatched roof. The materials had, however, all been dipped in a fireproofing solution, so Dickerson provided a demonstration of their worthiness to the fire chief. A torch burned a hole in the bamboo but the material would not catch fire. The Hawaiian look was allowed to remain.^{xxi}

In the 1950s and extending into the 1960s, The Kegs Drive-In became more and more the domain of teen-aged youths of the "Baby Boomer" generation. The drive-in became a social center, where young people would visit from car window to car window. The Kegs responded to the new youth-centered culture as The Kegs look became more modern due to the bamboo thatching. Teenagers had more cars and more money in the 1960s and The Kegs became a preferred meeting place for a massive number of area young people. Police and city officials in Grand Forks had to wrangle with nightly traffic congestion in and around the popular drive-in. Two-way traffic slowed to a virtual halt near The Kegs because teens would stop and chat from car to car as they were circling around the block that contained The Kegs, "cruising" as it was called. Exasperated city officials tried everything from more-frequent police patrols to one-way street designations in an effort to keep automobiles from cruising and then stopping in the street. The police chief decided he was going to solve the traffic problem and news spread that the chief was going to close The Kegs entirely and that the city was going to re-zone the area to exclude the drive-in. School children from the neighborhood came crying to The Kegs, wishing for it to remain open. At that time, Ford Dickerson hired a lawyer and they both attended a city council meeting, according to the recollections of Dickerson. At the meeting, Dickerson recalled that a city council member said: "I wish I had to have police control the traffic around *my* business." The lawyer examined the zoning districts and argued that The Kegs was already adjacent to an industrial and commercial zone near the railway tracks and should be allowed to function. The city then backed away from the controversy, allowing The Kegs to remain open.^{xxii}

As the decade of the 1960s proceeded, some teenagers engaged in harmless nonsense and cruising the city in autos, and some engaged in more rowdy hooliganism and late-night noisemaking. In 1968, Stewart Pettersen decided not to come back to manage The Kegs, possibly because of the rougher edges of some customers or, according to Ford Dickerson, because he got tired of the workload in operating a seasonal business. Ford Dickerson and his wife managed The Kegs for a short time, buffing up the appearance of the drive-in, commuting from Crookston all the while. At that point, in 1968, Martha Muzzy sold The Kegs to Kenneth Amiot, a Crookston restaurateur, who also assumed ownership of Martha Muzzy's "Your Host" restaurant, a butterfly-roofed successor to the Barrel in Crookston.^{xxiii}

Kenneth Amiot continued to operate The Kegs through the decades of the 1970s, the 1980s, and the 1990s. Amiot kept the basic Hawaiian look of the restaurant with its bamboo-thatched walls covering the historic Barrels underneath the bamboo and the stucco plaster. Eventually, he painted the woven bamboo orange with brown trim and then re-painted it red. The roof thatching deteriorated and blew away, leaving the steel corncrib roofs on each Barrel unadorned.^{xxiv}

The menu of The Kegs came to feature onion rings, along with sloppy-joe barbecue sandwiches, and, of course, the traditional hamburgers, cheeseburgers, root beer and French fries. Amiot installed a sign on the street corner that read "The Kegs," with a Coca-Cola sign below it.

^{xx} Muzzy-Dickerson interview, p. 25.

^{xxi} Muzzy-Dickerson interview, p. 20, 21. "Computer Print-out, 901 N. 5th St., Grand Forks," City Engineer's Office, City of Grand Forks, ND, p. 1.

^{xxii} Muzzy-Dickerson interview, p. 25-26.

^{xxiii} "The Kegs: A Grand Forks Tradition Complete With Carhops," Grand Forks Herald, August 28, 1991, p. 1B; Muzzy-Dickerson interview, p. 25-26.

^{xxiv} "Onion rings and nostalgia draw people back to The Kegs," Grand Forks Herald, June 27, 1990, p. E1.

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Especially in the 1960s and 1970s, and thereafter, franchised chains of fast-food restaurants came to Grand Forks, including McDonald's, Hardees, Burger King, Wendy's, Taco Bell, and a host of other restaurants. The Kegs had long competed for business with the local A & W franchised drive-in located in Grand Forks on nearby Gateway Drive (Highway 2) from 1957 to 1988 and the Dairy Queen, on North 5th Street near Gateway Drive. The first national fast food restaurants initially stimulated customer traffic in the city; however, the continued introduction of fast food restaurants eventually eroded the customer base for local drive-in restaurants. Remarkably, The Kegs has always kept a loyal local customer base, allowing the restaurant to weather the glut of fast food places. Customer loyalty is attributed to friendly service and good food, with a little bit of nostalgia thrown into the mix. Customers could become introduced to carhop service, or reacquainted with carhop service at The Kegs. The outsized nature of the twin Barrels, even covered with thatching as they were, invited curiosity from the consuming public.^{xxv}

Kenneth Amiot owned and operated The Kegs, along with cafes at the American Crystal Sugar plants in Crookston and Grand Forks, until he sold The Kegs restaurant in 2002. Amiot sold the business to Richard D. Hanson of Grand Forks and his two sisters, Laura Hanson and Rebecca Hanson. The Hansons were involved in the ownership and operation of another restaurant in Grand Forks, Del's Coffee Shop.^{xxvi}

By 2006, portions of the woven bamboo exterior of the two Barrels that made up The Kegs were getting moldy and rotting from exposure to moisture and the elements. In April of 2007, Richard Hanson had to remove the bamboo and the layer of concrete stucco that encased the original wooden barrels. Hanson found that the wooden barrels had been well-preserved with the white paint still intact. Hanson and his sisters photographed the original barrels and then encased them again with cedar siding that refurbished the barrels and restored them more to the look of the barrels in the 1930s, before the barrels had been painted white to cover the original varnish, which had deteriorated due to weathering.^{xxvii}

The owners put the neon sign in storage in 2007, for it had been damaged by young people throwing stones at it. The neon sign would erupt in fiery bursts like fireworks when hit by a stone and the sign was expensive to repair. They replaced it with a plastic-covered canvas sign designed and painted by high school students at Grand Forks Central High School, located nearby.^{xxviii}

The Hansons continue to operate The Kegs Drive-In restaurant in its original purpose as a drive-in root beer stand and restaurant, featuring carhop waitresses and waiters who take the orders from the customers and deliver the food to extendible-armed trays on food stations next to customers' cars. In the summer of 2010, The Kegs celebrated its 75th anniversary as a drive-in restaurant, dating from the initial construction of the Barrel in Grand Forks in 1935. The Kegs is the only one of Harry Muzzy's original Barrel Root Beer Stands surviving and in use today.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

The Kegs Drive-In restaurant has contributed to the history of roadside architecture in North Dakota ever since its establishment in Grand Forks in 1935. As automobile ownership increased in the state and as North Dakota constructed its federal highway system in the 1920s, businesses developed alongside the highways in order to cater to potential customers who traveled on the improved road system. A whole host of roadside service businesses arose in the decades following 1920, including motels, campgrounds, gasoline stations, and restaurants.

In the 1920s, hamburger stands and hot dog stands were the first rudimentary eateries along North Dakota's main roadways. By the late 1920s and into the 1930s, some roadside entrepreneurs competed to attract customers by building outlandish buildings in order to stand out from ordinary business buildings. These took the form of giant coffee pots, as in the case of the Coffee Pot built circa 1925, in Bradford, PA, or a large milk bottle, as in Spokane, WA, in 1934. The new buildings revealed what was for sale inside the building. Some authors refer to these buildings as examples of Programmatic architecture or distinctive roadside architecture or novelty roadside architecture. These outsized objects

^{xxv} "At the drive-in: The Kegs hops for grand re-opening," Grand Forks Herald, July 22, 2007, p. 3A.

^{xxvi} Warranty deed, #593274, Grand Forks County, ND, grantors Kenneth J. Amiot and Mary Lou Amiot to grantee Richard D. Hanson, filed April 1, 2002, <http://www.co.grand-forks.nd.us/BYDOC02.htm?Document=593274>, accessed on August 12, 2010.

^{xxvii} Interview with Richard D. Hanson, Grand Forks, ND, July 24, 2010, by Steve Hoffbeck; interview with Rebecca Hanson, Grand Forks, ND, July 24, 2010, by Steve Hoffbeck; "75 Years of The Kegs," Grand Forks Herald, July 23, 2010, grandforksherald.com, accessed on August 24, 2010; "At the drive-in: The Kegs hops for grand re-opening," Grand Forks Herald, July 22, 2007, p. 3A.

^{xxviii} "At the drive-in: The Kegs hops for grand re-opening," Grand Forks Herald, July 22, 2007, p. 3A.

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included not only business buildings but also large statues built near highways to attract tourists to a community. In Minnesota, civic leaders in Bemidji constructed large statues of Paul Bunyan and Babe the Blue Ox in 1937 and these statues soon became established icons in the region. In North Dakota, town boosters built a large buffalo near Jamestown and a giant walleye near Garrison.^{xxix} In Grand Forks, a gasoline station owner built a large windmill in the 1920s, oddly enough, the "Dutch windmill" was a widely-copied model for decades.^{xxx}

A subset of the distinctive roadside architecture theme was the fantastic architecture of the White Castle Hamburger Restaurant franchises. Built to resemble the castle-shaped water tower in Chicago, White Castle began in 1921, and its franchises spread into 115 locations within ten years.^{xxxi}

Programmatic architecture is exemplified by the A & W Root Beer Stands. A & W began as a California business in 1923, and the company opened hundreds of drive-ins in the next several decades. Some of the drive-ins were built in the shape of two-story-tall root beer-shaped barrels. A company in Texas copied those A & W barrel-shaped buildings, and established a chain of Triple XXX Root Beer stands, selling root beer brewed by the Southern Beverage Company of Galveston. Triple XXX began its production between 1900, and 1908, and by 1923, the Southern Beverage Company had established about 100 Triple XXX "Thirst Stations" in the South, the Midwest, and in the Western states. This was the company with which Harry Muzzy and James Clifford were associated in 1929, in Great Falls, MT. Triple XXX root beer brand is still being produced and is available in limited areas of the United States as of 2011.^{xxxi}

North Dakota has not yet nominated many buildings associated with roadside architecture or roadside commerce to the National Register of Historical Places. The notable inclusion in this category is the Westland Oil Filling Station in Minot, which was listed on the National Register in 1987. The Westland Oil Filling Station catered to the automobile trade within the city of Minot and was located near U.S. Highway 2. Designed in the Tudor Revival style in the 1920s, it was nominated in the "Commerce/Trade" category, and now serves as a foundational nomination as an example of roadside architecture in North Dakota.^{xxxi}

In Grand Forks, Lyons Garage, dating from 1929, a Tudor Revival style automobile garage, is listed in the National Register for its architecture and as a representation of the growing importance of the automobile in the commerce of Grand Forks during the 1920s.

^{xxix} J.C.C. Andrews, The Well-Built Elephant and Other Roadside Attractions: A Tribute to American Eccentricity (New York: Congdon & Weed, 1984), 50, 103

^{xxx} John A. Jakle & Keith A. Sculle, Fast Food: Roadside Restaurants In The Automobile Age (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), p. 43.

^{xxxi} Liebs, Main Street to Miracle Mile, 206.

^{xxxi} "Our root beer has a history we're proud of," History of Triple XX Root Beer,"

<http://www.triplexxfamilyrestaurant.com/rootbeeer/html>, accessed on August 26, 2010; Liebs, Main Street, 192, 210.

^{xxxi} "Westland Oil Filling Station," North Dakota, Ward County, National Register State Listings,

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/nd/Ward/state/html>, accessed on July 22, 2010.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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"Former Crookston Businessman Dies." March 21, 1948, p. 28.
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Name of Property

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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 # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: U.N.D. Special Collections Library;

Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number: 32GF160

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 646,120 5,310,160
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Kegs Drive-In is located at 901 North 5th Street in Grand Forks, North Dakota. The property is bordered on the northeast by North 5th Street, on the southeast by 9th Avenue North, on the southwest by an alley, and on the northwest by a fence located on the property line separating The Kegs lot from a residential lot to the northwest.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries listed above are the historic boundaries of this property, which consists of two city lots: #29 and #31 on Block 52 of the Alexander and Ives' Addition in the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Steven R. Hoffbeck, Professor of History

organization Minnesota State University Moorhead

date March 17, 2011

street & number 1104 7th Avenue South

telephone 218.477.4041

city or town Moorhead

state Minnesota zip code 56563

e-mail stevehoffbeck@yahoo.com

The Kegs Drive-In

Name of Property

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building front; photographer facing northwest.
1 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building front and southeast side; photographer facing northwest.
2 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building front showing northeast barrel; photographer facing northwest.
3 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building side showing northeast boundary fence and neighboring property; photographer facing west.
4 of 14.

The Kegs Drive-In

Name of Property

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County and State

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building side; photographer facing west.
5 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building side and rear; photographer facing southwest.
6 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Central building rear; photographer facing south.
7 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building rear; photographer facing east.
8 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building showing southwest barrel rear; photographer facing east.
9 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building showing southwest barrel side; photographer facing northwest.
10 of 14.

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Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Building side and rear; photographer facing northeast.
11 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Central building front; photographer facing west.
12 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Servus-Fone showing speaker, tray and menu; photographer facing southwest.
13 of 14.

Name of Property: The Kegs Drive-In
City or Vicinity: Grand Forks
County: Grand Forks State: North Dakota
Photographer: Steve Hoffbeck
Date Photographed: July 23, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Servus-Fone speaker close-up; photographer facing southwest.
14 of 14.

Property Owner:

name Richard D. Hanson
street & number 2803 17th Avenue South, #12 telephone 701.787.5347
city or town Grand Forks state North Dakota zip code 58201

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation

Page 1

The Kegs Drive-In

Name of Property

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Sketch Map

Map Scale: 1 inch = approximately 40 feet

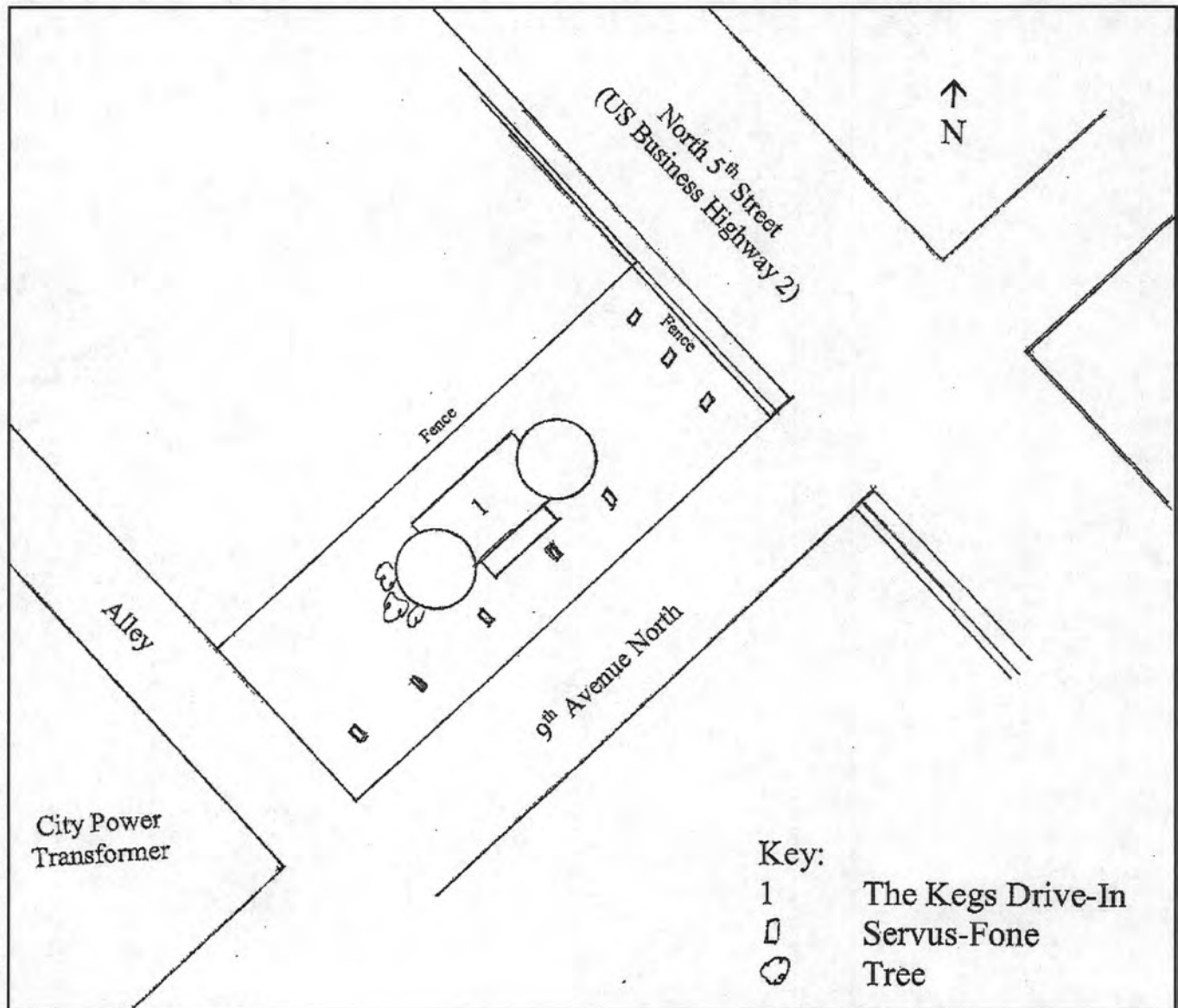


Figure 1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation

Page 2

The Kegs Drive-In

Name of Property

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Sketch Map with Photograph Directions Noted

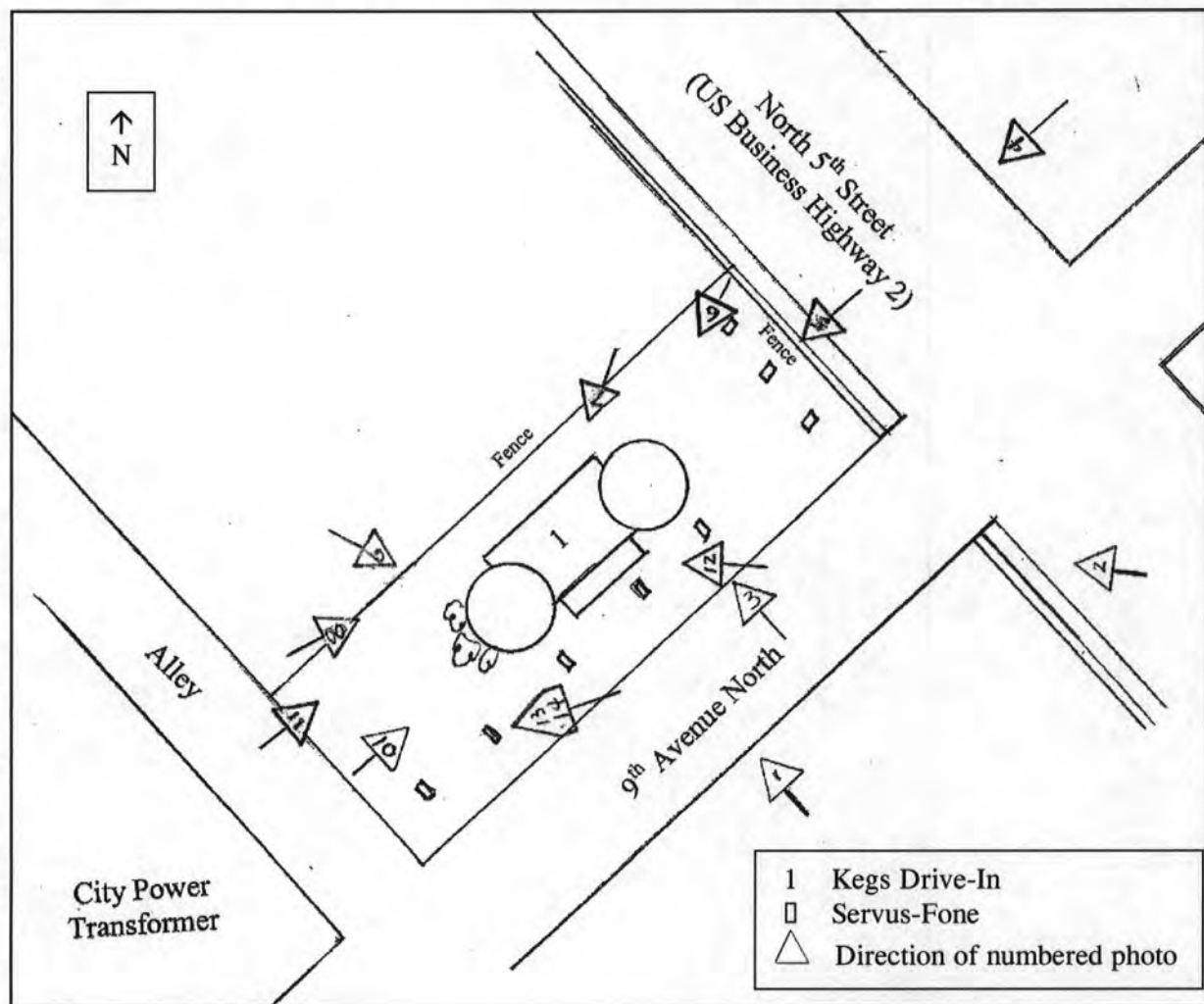


Figure 2

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Additional Documentation

Page 3

The Kegs Drive-In

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Grand Forks County, North Dakota

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Figure 3. Monica (Sheehan) Grinde, manager of the Barrel, Grand Forks, North Dakota, in front of the original Barrel in 1942, at its 901 N. 5th Street location. Grinde managed the Barrel for two years during World War II. The Barrel, when first built, featured varnished wood on the exterior. When sunlight and the effects of the weather wrecked the varnish, the owners of the Barrel painted the exterior white with four black stripes. The caption on the back of the photograph reads: "Me taken by the neighbor's car near the Barrel in '42." (Photograph courtesy of Monica [Sheehan] Grinde)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Additional Documentation

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The Kegs Drive-In

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Grand Forks County, North Dakota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 4. Monica (Sheehan) Grinde, manager of the Barrel, Grand Forks, North Dakota, by the original Barrel in 1942, at its 901 N. 5th Street location. Grinde managed the Barrel for two years during World War II. The menu board in the background listed twelve items sold at the Barrel: "Hamburger, Baked Ham, Peanut Butter [sandwiches], Cheese, Panama, Root Beer, Black Cow [root beer float], Coffee, Milk, Candy, Ice Cream, Cigars." (Photograph courtesy of Monica [Sheehan] Grinde)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Additional Documentation

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The Kegs Drive-In

Name of Property

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 5. (Left to right) Martha Muzzy, Alice Petterson, Stewart Petterson, Eldage Vaudrin. Stewart Petterson and his wife, Alice Petterson, managed the Kegs in Grand Forks, and Vaudrin operated the Crookston, Minnesota, Barrel in the 1950s. Martha Muzzy was the owner of both drive-ins. Together, the group of four attended a trade show in the Twin Cities in Minnesota to look at modern ordering devices, and they bought Servus-Fones for the Kegs in 1957. (Photograph from the Martha Muzzy Collection, Crookston, Minnesota)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Additional Documentation

Page 6

The Kegs Drive-In

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Figure 6. The Barrel in Wadena, Minnesota, in the later 1930s. Harry Muzzy had built the Barrel in Wadena in 1935. Mr. Muzzy decided to move the Wadena Barrel to Grand Forks in 1946; his stepson, Ford Dickerson, cut the Barrel apart, transported it to Grand Forks, and then put it back together at 901 N. 5th Street, with the original Grand Forks Barrel. The twin Barrels became known as "The Kegs" within a short time. (Photograph from the Martha Muzzy Collection, Crookston, Minnesota)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kegs Drive-In, The

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks

DATE RECEIVED: 7/15/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/30/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000603

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 8-24-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

 **SLOPPY JOES
RINGS
ROOT BEER** 



0-5653355 F-116.6599
16 N18 ©Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #1



SLOPPY JOES
KEGS
RINGS
ROOT BEER

The
"KEGS"
Coca-Cola
SLOPPY JOES

0-5653355 F-IMG-6601
15 N10 ©Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 2



0-5653355 F-116.6669
6 H16 @beret Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #3



0-5653355 F-1NS.6637
7 N18 @Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 4



0-5653355 F-1MG.6635
8 M10 @Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #5



0-5653355 F-IMG_6683
14 N10 ©Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #6



0-5653355 F-IMG.6604
13 N18 ©Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #7



0-5653355 F-116.6687
12 N10 ©Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE, IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA.
PHOTO #8



0-5653355 F-1115 6693
11 N110 ©Dareel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE - IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #9



0-5653355 F-1118.6628
10 N10 @Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #10



THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #11



ROOT BEER

CELEBRATING 75 YEARS
ONE DECADE AT A TIME



THE KEGS
GRAND FORKS
ND.



0-55533355 F-1M6.6650
S M10 ©Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 12

0-5653355 F-IMG.6597
17 N10 ©DareI Paulson 2011

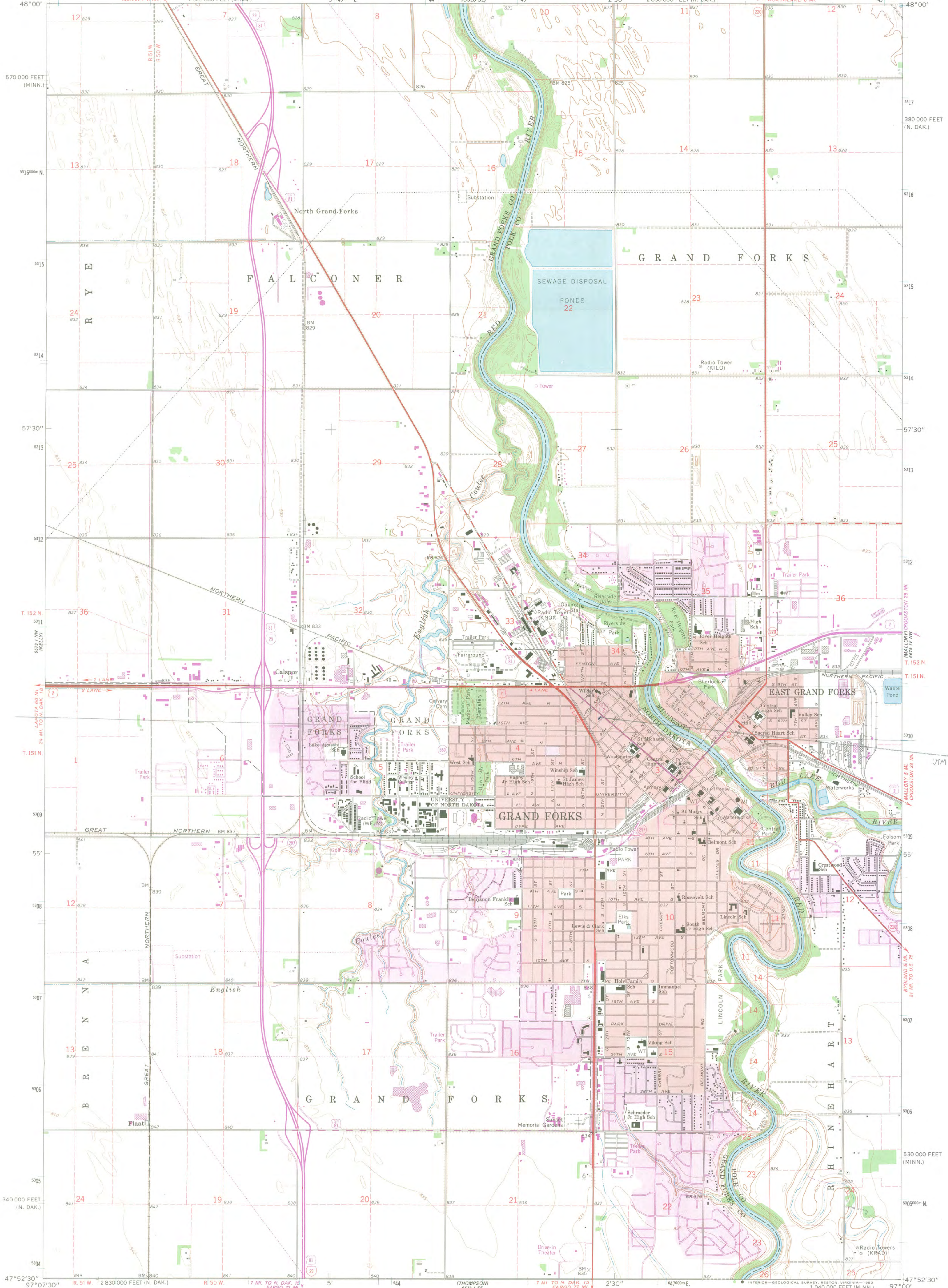
THE KEGS DRIVE IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO #13

PRESS ONCE
TO ORDER

SERVUS-FONE

0-5653355 F-1MG.6596
18 H10 ©Darel Paulson 2011

THE KEGS DRIVE-IN
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO # 14



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1962. Topography by planetable surveys 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on North Dakota coordinate system, north zone
and Minnesota coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 5 meters north and
25 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

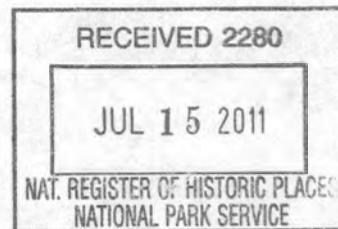
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND STATE WATER COMMISSION, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1978. Map edited 1979
This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.-MINN.
N4752.5—W9700/7.5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 6579 I NE—SERIES V87 I

To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Lorna Meidinger
Date: 11 July 2011
Subject: National Register Nomination



The following materials are submitted on this 11th day of July 2011, for the nomination of The Kegs Drive-In to the National Register of Historic Places.

1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper
 Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper
14 Photographs
1 Original USGS map(s)
6 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
 Pieces of correspondence
1 Other: Photo cd

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
 The enclosed owner objections do do not constitute a majority of
property owners.
 Other: