



764

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Flaming Arrow Lodge

other name/site number: 24GA

2. Location

street & number: 15521 Bridger Canyon Road

not for publication: n/a
vicinity: X

city/town: Bozeman

state: Montana

code: MT

county: Gallatin code: 031

zip code: 59715

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Maude Shoff MT SHPO 6-20-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official 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

 see continuation sheet

 removed from the National Register

 see continuation sheet

 other (explain): _____

Entered in the

National Register

Date of Action

for Signature of the Keeper 7/29/94
Gregory S. Sawyer

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private	Number of Resources within Property	
	Contributing	Noncontributing
Category of Property: Building	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> building(s)
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a	<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
RECREATION AND CULTURE

Current Functions:
RECREATION AND CULTURE
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
Other: Rustic

Materials:
foundation: concrete, stone
walls: log
roof: metal
other: n/a

Narrative Description

The Flaming Arrow Lodge is located on a west facing hillside, overlooking valley timber and mountain meadows along the Bridger Creek drainage in southwestern Montana; a drainage that is flanked by the crags of the majestic Bridger mountains that erupt upward from the timber across the creek to the west of the lodge to form the skyline of one of America's premier mountain views.

The low profile one-story lodge is a large linear rectangular structure with the long axis of the structure oriented perpendicular to the rounded hillside that continues on down to an open meadow surrounding the twinkling headwaters of the stream, approximately 250 yards to the west. The visionary owner, supervisor/builder, and his log craftsmen limited their palette of exterior materials to log, subtly divided glass lights, and simply applied roofing materials with native stone appointments at selected locations.

The east and west ends of the lodge roof are articulated with cross-gables that are infilled at each exterior re-entrant corner with lower sloped hipped corners to project over the lodge walls below, and continue the eave line of the central gable roof that shelters the lodge. The easternmost cross-gable features a reduced height gable that faces the east end of the lodge; and the west-facing dormer of the western cross-gable has been omitted so that a large stone chimney can be accommodated. The roofline at the west end of the lodge projects over a large open-sided veranda that wraps around the western end of the lodge to provide a place for viewing the mountains and stream below. Two small eave dormers articulate the roof line of the west elevation, and larger single wall dormers are centered on the north and south elevations of the lodge between the cross-gable ends to visually emphasize the central kitchen and dining functions of the floor plan and to provide separate entries into those spaces.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C	Areas of Significance: Architecture Entertainment/Recreation
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a	Period(s) of Significance: 1934-40
Significant Person(s): n/a	Significant Dates: 1934, 1935
Cultural Affiliation: n/a	Architect/Builder: Diteman, Wallace R. (builder) McKinney, Arthur L. (architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Flaming Arrow Lodge is significant under Criterion C because of its stylistic design features, method of construction, and association with a distinct and specific architectural expression as it evolved in the West during the period of 1910-1940. It is an excellent example of the Western Rustic style, a romanticized and embellished, later version of the building technology used by the pioneering forefathers as they settled in the West. During the opening years of the twentieth century, log construction was refined and exaggerated as it was applied to dude ranches, summer camps and recreational facilities, designed to lure tourists to the state. The Lodge, once centerpiece of the Flaming Arrow Ranch, serves as a visual reminder of the dream of the Arthur L. McKinney family to create a boys' "vocational/educational" camp, a summer theatre, and schools of art and drama in the inspirational Bridger Mountains. Though the dream was not to become a reality, the Flaming Arrow Ranch ultimately established Bridger Canyon as a major outdoor recreation area (Criterion A) and introduced recreationists, "dudes," and Boy Scouts to rustic camp living for many years. The Flaming Arrow Lodge and the McKinneys residence (now under separate ownership) are all that remain of the ranch.

History of the Flaming Arrow Ranch

The year 1934 was a time of expansion and expression in America; citizens had more time for recreation, they had the increasing freedom of the automobile, the country worked toward economic recovery, and rugged sites in the West became more enticing to both visitors and developers. The Arthur McKinney family chose to respond to the opportunities by setting the wheels in motion to create a recreational camp in the remote, but increasingly accessible mountains of Montana.

Arthur L. McKinney came from a family with a multi-generation history in the mercantile business in Indiana. In addition to his own mercantile interests, McKinney devoted as much leisure as possible to the study of music. While he specialized in playing both piano and trombone, he also "found an outlet" in writing music, which was "well received in musical circles," particularly his "When The Wheat to Gold" and "I Told Her So Long Years Ago." His wife (Lena) was a former teacher who shared her husband's interests in education, entertainment, the arts and music.

The couple's son, Duane, "active on the legitimate stage since the age of ten," sampled the educational offerings of numerous schools, including Shortridge, the Culver Military Academy, Harrisburg Academy, the John Heron Art Institute of Indiana, Art Institute of Chicago and the Goodman Memorial School of the Spoken Drama, where in 1934 (at age 20), he was a member of the faculty. The young McKinney was also a stage and scenic designer for the Drama department of DePaul University in Chicago.

It is conceivable, given the time period and his association with the Culver Military Academy, that Duane McKinney may have attended (or at least had knowledge of) the Skyland Camp on Bowman Lake in Glacier National Park, which functioned as an extension of the Culver Military Academy in Indiana. The Rainbow Lodge, which is all that remains today of the Skyland camp, is built of tamarack logs with a native stone fireplace. It parallels the Flaming Arrow Lodge in many ways, including use of native building materials, construction and historical function.

The desire for a "family" summer business and residence in beautiful Montana, utilizing their collective vocations and avocations, culminated in the McKinneys initial purchase of one-half section of land in Bridger Canyon. The land, located

Flaming Arrow Lodge
Name of Property

Gallatin County, Montana
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

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 - Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: approximately 4 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
	A 12	509000	5072670

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): SW ¼, SE ¼, NW ¼ of Section 29, T1N, R7E.

Verbal Boundary Description

The Flaming Arrow Lodge lies in Subdivision Tract 18 of COS #95B in Section 29 of Township 1 North, Range 7 East, County of Gallatin.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Flaming Arrow Lodge do not encompass all of the lands historically associated with the ranch during the period of significance due to the later subdivision of the property. They do, however, comfortably encompass the architecturally significant Lodge and convey the history, appearance and atmosphere of the Lodge during the historic period.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ken and Ellen Sievert
organization: Sievert & Sievert date: January 1994
street & number: 1602 3rd West Hill Drive telephone: 406/761-6955
city or town: Great Falls state: MT zip code: 59404

Property Owner

name/title: Patrick J. Stranahan
street & number: 615 South Black Avenue telephone:
city or town: Bozeman state: MT zip code: 59715

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The low profile of the lodge is accentuated by a large overhang from the roof, the fascia is a 1x6 installed in the plumb position, and the soffit has been omitted to reveal the exposed rustic ends of the log rafters and the wood sheathing above. The original roof surfacing was roll roofing; current roofing is of forest green standing seam metal.

The plan is arranged into three basic areas as described in 1934 by the words of Arthur L. McKinney, creator of the lodge:

The main lodge 65 by 110 feet in size will be ultra modern in every detail. It will consist of two large screened "front view" porches, extending around both sides and in front of the main lodge with doors leading out onto a spacious flag-stone terrace 35 feet wide and with 120 feet frontage. From these porches you enter the main lodge room, reading rooms, library, and visiting room (west end of the lodge). The next adjoining room is a spacious dining room with a seating capacity of 200 boys. Out from each side of this dining room to the south and to the north are two special dining rooms under french glass, with seating capacity of 50 persons each. These special dining rooms are used exclusively for visiting parents to the boy troopers, for special guests, and for instructors and head troopers in charge of instruction and sports (central area).

The next room adjoining is the main kitchen and chef's quarters, modern pantries. The latest cooking and kitchen equipment of every kind and description is to be used in the preparing of foods for any large number of troopers and guests (east end of the lodge). The basement of the main lodge houses the meat cooler room, vegetable rooms, grocery and supply rooms, boiler and fuel rooms. Another room, 50 by 60 feet, in the basement is to be the game room for the troopers for evenings and rainy days. The room will contain practically every small game imaginable, from table tennis and shuffle board to checkers and chess. Two other large ell-shaped rooms in the semi-basement front--one on the north side of the building and one on the south will provide the housing and sleeping quarters for the help in connection with the main lodge.

The first floor plan and use of the lodge remain essentially the same as conceived in 1934 - the west end is used for socialization, relaxation, and group activities; the center continues to accommodate the functions of dining and food preparation; the service and chef's quarters at the eastern end of the lodge have been minimally altered to provide space for the similar functions of three guest rooms for visitors. The plan use is expressed to the exterior of the building by the placement and size of windows and entrances within the residential-story-height log walls.

All walls, gable ends, and exposed beams, rafters, and columns of the exterior fenestration are of naturally rounded log. The corners of the log construction are deeply saddle notched with the cope always in the lower half of the log to shed water. The logs at the primary corners of the lodge, at the veranda to the west, and at intersections of primary interior cross-walls (reflecting the three functional areas described above) originally projected beyond the building line with substantial "wings;" corner crossing of the logs at other locations is simple and modest. The large "wings" were v-wings - with the top and bottom logs projecting the width of the roof overhang and intermediate logs cut progressively shorter as they approached the mid-height of the wall. End cuts of the v-wings were all sloped cuts along the line of the "v" making water entrance into the end grain of the lower logs particularly easy; as a result the lower half of some of the wing walls were not salvageable during the initial phase of preservation of the lodge. The logs have been recently resurfaced and the cementitious chinking has been replaced with contemporary resilient chinking that matches the appearance of the historic treatment. Jambs, heads, and sills of window and door frames in the log walls were all hand hewn from log and remain in their original condition.

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The windows, framed by the hand-hewn logs, are typically very large hinged units with numerous divided lights. Four-pane x three-pane units (deployed horizontally) are the most common size and are often ranked in pairs; the central dining area includes some 8-pane x 3-pane units--all set into the wall to engage the natural views as well as to reflect the public functions contained within. Smaller 3 light x 2 light windows serve the lower basement level on the west end of the lodge; and 2 x 3 casement windows are selectively placed on the east end of the lodge that was designed for residential purposes. All original doors are of wooden bead-pattern board assembled vertically and feature decorative hammered steel hardware. Selected doors are stiffened with a single diagonal cross brace on the exterior.

The log walls are supported by a concrete foundation; the foundation is faced with random lay native stone around the west end of the structure where the natural contour exposes a visible amount of lower wall. A large stone chimney of the same material penetrates the roof above the center of the west wall and a smaller stone chimney extends above the east end of the building near the south wall (this chimney has been altered with brick adjacent to the cap).

The form and materials expressed on the exterior of the structure continue into the interior of the lodge. Knotty pine ceilings are vaulted to follow the slope of the roof and are articulated by log king - post trusses and log collar ties across the large clear-span spaces; interior bearing walls between the three main divisions of the plan are of log and are a continuation of the architectural roof and wall treatments expressed on the exterior. Interior walls of the living quarters at the east end that are visible from the open living/dining spaces are surfaced with finished wood boards that match the color and finish on the log work; partitions within the living quarters have been resurfaced with gypsum wallboard.

Interior appointments utilize the same natural materials established by the construction of the lodge - there are log furnishings, log chandeliers, hammered steel chandeliers and hardware, and rustic stone fireplaces - all expressing the hand craftsmanship of the artisans that executed the dreams of Arthur McKinney as directed by the sensitive eye of Wally Diteman. Floors are of light colored tongue and groove hardwood; accented with regional western area rugs. The interior of the windows are not concealed or draped and the delicate muntin/mullion pattern serves as contrapunture to the massiveness of the logs. Interior casework and millwork are of flat pine; finished naturally and mellowed by time.

The overall effect of this structure as a representative of stylistic rustic log architecture applied to public recreational use is memorable--its low profile and large roof overhang impart a sense of shelter and the large carefully placed openings are inviting. The structure respectfully grows out of the hillside with grace, and the use of wood and stone of the forest and peaks nearby naturally integrates the lodge with its surroundings. A gentle balance has been established between the formality of symmetry of form and the informality of setting and material.

Integrity Statement

The Flaming Arrow Lodge continues to maintain a high level of architectural integrity when compared to the original design and construction that was executed 60 years ago. The basic form and massing of the lodge is unaltered, it exhibits the original rustic style of decorative logwork, and it conveys the associations of feeling, site, and setting that characterized its initial conception.

With the exception of the roof covering, exterior materials are essentially original and changes to them have been minimal. The green mineral surfaced rolled roofing has been replaced with a standing seam forest green metal roof (reversible); the original cementitious log chinking has been supplemented with contemporary resilient chinking that is compatible in terms of color, texture, and scale with the historic material; and windows replacements (where required) have been executed to reflect the same divided-light pattern as the original design. During recent restoration efforts the bottom "flare" of the "v-

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wing" log corners had to be removed because of the deterioration of those elements, as well as the concern of the deterioration advancing into the basic wall structure of the lodge; the upper portion of the exaggerated corners remains in its original configuration, is intact, and is less vulnerable to decay because of the backslope cuts on the logwork. In the interior of the lodge, the social and dining areas of the floor plan are unchanged. The kitchen area is currently being restored with compatible cabinetry and materials, and the living quarters have been adapted to guest facilities to reflect the change from day use to overnight use by visitors. Many furnishings are original; and the ambiance of the interior is complemented by both contemporary and collector furnishings, art, and appointments with identifiable western, rustic, and craft influences.

Currently, the Flaming Arrow Lodge is being rehabilitated under the auspices of the National Register Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program, and the changes in materials described have been executed for the necessary long-term preservation of this recreational facility.

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on "old Arrows Point," was said to be the sight of a great Sioux-Nez Perce battle which, according to legend, ended in a truce symbolized by a flaming arrow ceremony.

Inspired by the legend and their own varied interests, the McKinneys designed a "vocational-educational Ranch for Fine Boys," joining the growing "dude ranch" business in Montana, but with notable planned additions. The Flaming Arrow Ranch was also to include the Silver Forest Playhouse, a summer theatre (designed to seat 1000), schools of art and drama, and a summer artists colony.

Some of the inspiration for the Flaming Arrow Ranch likely came from the McKinney's visits to the 7-Up Guest Ranch near Lincoln, Montana and it was there that they met Wallace R. Diteman.

"Wally" Diteman arrived in Montana from Washington State in 1929. Late in the same year he went to work at the Bowers 7-Up Ranch, first doing farm work and later building the log cabins and lodge for the facility's evolution to "guest" ranch. He was "wrangling dudes" when the McKinneys stayed at the 7-Up in 1933, and in the spring of 1934, he moved to Bozeman to supervise the construction of the Flaming Arrow Ranch.

J.A. Stafford, of Bozeman, handled many of the local business matters for the McKinney family and Arthur McKinney directed the building project from his Indianapolis home. Stafford advertised widely in the state for "expert log construction men" and when respondents "proved their ability," they were sent to the camp, where construction started in September of 1934.

The professional services of an architect were not retained for the design of the Flaming Arrow. The ideas and sketches of the McKinney family were communicated by mail to construction supervisor and builder, Wally Diteman, who translated, enhanced and executed those ideas. The capabilities of Diteman and the high level of skill of the log craftsmen employed on the work were significant factors in the success of the project.

Through the winter of 1934, with the Depression still a major factor, the work force of up to 75 men creating a complex of thirteen major buildings drew considerable attention. The McKinneys were secretive regarding the planned use of the complex (even the workers were not told) and rumors were rampant in Bozeman about the "mystery of Bridger Canyon," which the Chronicle called "the scene of the most elaborate, costly and artistic recreation plant ever constructed in this part of the country." Speculation about a potential nudist colony, school with anti-Hitler teachings for Jewish youth, moving picture camp, playground for the idle rich, military academy, among others, was laid to rest in December of 1934 when the McKinneys visited Bozeman and unveiled their plans for the Flaming Arrow Ranch.

Arthur McKinney expected daily progress reports and photos from the Flaming Arrow project. From his Indianapolis headquarters he shipped materials, supplies and equipment. He launched a national and international promotional campaign for the ranch and created liaisons with both the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee railroads. He lobbied the Gallatin County Commissioners to gravel the Bridger Canyon road, and later the Montana Highway Commission for a state highway to service the area.

Through the winter of 1934, workers and men transporting materials fought the primitive road to the building site. Methods of construction were limited to what could be done by hand, with minimal assistance from teams of horses to move the materials and to provide the power for a "gin-pole" hoist, since mechanization had not yet reached the Bridger Canyon.

By spring, "340,000 board feet of Bridger lumber" had been put into ten double cabins, the large recreation/dining lodge, a theatre and an "elaborate" home for the McKinney family.

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With advance reservations pouring in for the 1935 (July and August) season for both the camp and theatre, and a special Northern Pacific "Flaming Arrow" pullman car ready to transport New York and Chicago boys to the camp, Arthur McKinney died in Indiana, in May, at the age of 49.

Construction was halted on the camp and the workers were released. The planned 1935 season was cancelled and reservations returned. Although announcing plans to open for the 1936 season, the remaining McKinneys decided instead to sell the Flaming Arrow Ranch.

Wally Diteman remained as foreman/caretaker of the facility for the McKinneys and in 1935 opened the facility for winter sports. The Lodge provided (and continues to provide) a comfortable gathering place for recreational participants and observers. The Ditemans supplied a team and sled to transport groups of skiers to the Ranch, which was not easily accessible during the winter. The Flaming Arrow Lodge additionally offered indoor sports, games, and dancing for the less adventurous.

On Thanksgiving day 1935, the large Silver Forest Theatre was "opened up" to provide spectators an indoor ski jumping exhibition, where special participants skied to, through, and out the other side of the unfinished building. The required modifications to the building for this event could explain the theater's deteriorated condition, when Eva and Erwin Lachenmaier purchased the Flaming Arrow Ranch in 1946. The theatre was later dismantled for lumber.

The Lachenmaiers adapted the interior of the eastern end of the Flaming Arrow Lodge for family living quarters and readied the cabins for guests. Among their earliest customers were state highway workers, building the road promised to Arthur McKinney over twelve years earlier. Linemen bringing the Canyon's first electricity were also guests, along with a growing number of summer "dudes" and winter recreationists.

In 1956, the Lachenmaiers sold the ranch to the Yellowstone Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America and for about twenty summers, Arthur McKinney's dream of a "vocational/educational camp for fine boys," though modified, became something of a reality.

When the Boy Scouts sold the ranch in the mid 1970s the cabins were either razed or moved off the property and the land sub-divided. Only the Flaming Arrow Lodge and the residence intended for the McKinneys (now the Silver Forest Inn and under separate ownership) remain.

Patrick J. Stranahan, the current owner, is in the process of restoring the Flaming Arrow Lodge with the guidance of the Montana State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service, as a Tax Act project.

Architectural Significance

The Flaming Arrow Lodge exhibits and emphasizes the characteristics of the Rustic architectural style in many ways, including the romantic, natural setting with dramatic views to and from the lodge, the use of a limited palette of natural materials which integrate the building with the site, and the refined and exaggerated use of log in the construction.

The public perception of log construction of the era was summed up by the editors of the "Sunset Cabin Plan Book" published in 1938:

Mention of a "cabin in the woods" brings a vision to the average man of one thing--a LOG cabin. And although few people will ever build a real log cabin, most of us have inherited from our pioneer ancestors a romantic attachment to the sturdily constructed homes of our early settlers. The pioneers built of logs

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primarily because they had no other materials and also because they needed a shelter that would be a protection against Indians, wild animals, and rough weather.

The McKinney family obviously studied many examples of the style so popular in resort lodges in the West, before selecting the site and designing the Flaming Arrow Ranch. Drawing from Indian legends and frontier themes which were promoted to the public largely by Hollywood movies, they joined the growing number of Montana guest ranches that deliberately played to the public thirst for the adventure of the "Old West."

The Flaming Arrow Lodge also significantly reflects the able craftsmanship of those who were required to "prove their ability" in traditional log building prior to working on the impressive undertaking.

The craftsmen apparently translated rather sketchy plans into a readily identifiable, early twentieth century style with simple, direct methods of construction. A high degree of artistry is visible in the saddle notching, hand-hewn door and window frames, and close-fitting beams, rafters and columns.

Nearly sixty years after its construction, the well-preserved Flaming Arrow Lodge remains a testament to fulfilled and unfulfilled dreams. Its presence speaks eloquently about the design and construction of early twentieth century log architecture and the development of recreation in Montana.

Recreational Significance

Wally Diteman, building supervisor turned caretaker, introduced an unplanned use of the Flaming Arrow Ranch in the winter of 1935 when he opened the Lodge to serve winter sports enthusiasts.

Snow conditions on the eastern side of the Bridger Mountains proved ideal for sleds, toboggans and skis and eventually led to the establishment of the Bridger Ski Area.

When the Lachenmaiers purchased the Flaming Arrow, they expanded the sport considerably when they provided a small Sweden Speed Ski Tow and advertised regular Sunday afternoon skiing. The Lodge continued to offer a warm respite to the skiers. As the use increased, plans were slowly made to further develop the area and a State Park was created, carrying with it the promise of a ski area. Today the Flaming Arrow Lodge overlooks "one of the finest deep-powder areas in the Northwest."

Since 1935, the Flaming Arrow Lodge has played a major role in the development of recreation in the Bozeman area. Thousands of Boy Scouts, "dudes," summer and winter sports enthusiasts have taken advantage of the natural resources of the area from this proud centerpiece of the Flaming Arrow Ranch.

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Dillon, Ralph P., editor, Sunset Cabin Plan Book, Lane Publishing Co.; San Francisco, California, 1938.

Griffin, Harvey, "One Man's Dream Partially Fulfilled" article, Billings Gazette, Jan. 16, 1969.

Jay, Milton T., editor, History of Jay County, Historical Publishing Co. Indianapolis, Ind., 1922.

Ober, Michael J., "Glacier's Skyland Camps," Montana The Magazine of Western History, Summer 1973, Vol. XXIII, Number 3, pp. 30-39.

Peavy, Linda Sellars, author of historical narrative, Canyon Cookery; a Gathering of Recipes and Recollections from Montana's Scenic Bridger Canyon, c. 1978, Bridger Canyon Women's Club, Bozeman, MT.

"Your Guess is Good," editorial, Bozeman Chronicle, Nov. 17, 1934, pp. 2.

Bozeman Chronicle articles:

- "McKinney Deed Now on Record," Nov. 21, 1934, pp.6;
- "Will Explain Mystery Camp," Dec. 2, 1934, pp.2;
- "McKinney Explains Bridger Canyon Plans," Dec. 5, 1934, pp.1;
- "To Tell Story of Playhouse," April 20, 1935, pp. 6;
- "A.L. M'kinney Dies in East," May 9, 1935, pp.3;
- "Ranch Project Off For Year," May 24, 1935, pp. 5;
- "Winter Sports Resorts Starts," Nov. 24, 1935, pp. 4;
- "Flaming Arrow Winter Sports," Nov. 27, 1935, pp.6.

Personal Communication with Ken and Ellen Sievert

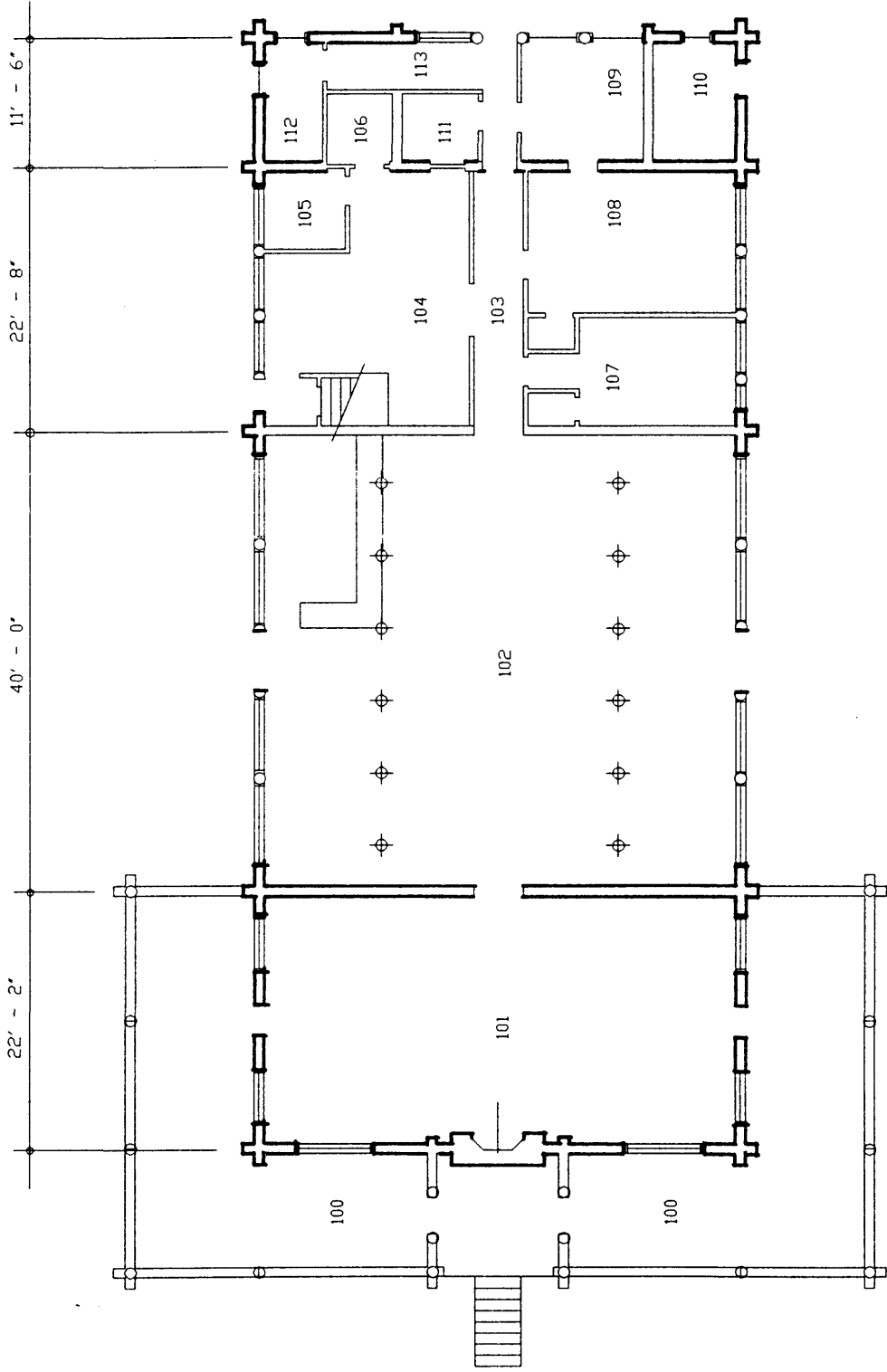
Personal history of Irl O. Sievert, one of the broadaxe craftsman who worked on the Flaming Arrow Lodge in 1934-35, as recounted to his son Kenneth R. Sievert.

Interview with Wallace E. Diteman, son of Wallace R. Diteman, on Dec. 5, 1993.

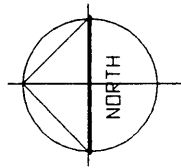
Telephone interview with Sonya Lachenmaier Berg on Jan. 16, 1994.

Primary Location of Additional Data:

Wally E. Diteman, Bozeman, Mt. Personal correspondence from the McKinney family to Wallace R. Diteman, drawings, construction documents, invoices, payroll records, original promotional brochure.



ROOM NO.	DESCRIPTION
100	PORCH / VERANDA
101	FIREPLACE ROOM
102	LODGE / DINING
103	HALLWAY
104	KITCHEN
105	SHOWER ROOM
106	PANTRY
107	GUEST ROOM
108	GUEST ROOM
109	GUEST ROOM
110	OUTDOOR STORAGE
111	WOMEN
112	MEN
113	HALLWAY



42'-0" O.A. DIM

FLAMING ARROW LODGE - BRIDGER CANYON, MONTANA