



Cherokee, North Carolina - Renovations Underway!

Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians

By Alen Baker

DRAFT

Fly Fishing is considered by most anglers to be the highest level of fishing in pursuit of the gamefish. Many experienced anglers consider casting a dry fly to a trout as the most relaxing, most challenging, most rewarding and even the most difficult method of fishing. For those that have only attempted or never tried fly fishing, they see a mystical fantasy of catching the big

one on a pristine, very remote and highly secret trout stream. This method of fishing is both primitive by the actual fly fishing tools utilized, yet a tremendous amount of high technology is being developed daily for the sport.

Once considered an elitist's endeavor only for the wealthy, fly fishing today is one of the hottest trends in outdoor activities. Women are finding that fly fishing is an outdoor sport they can pursue. Organizations like Project Healing Waters for recovering veterans Casting for Hope for ovarian cancer patients and Casting for Recovery for breast cancer patients are using fly fishing as their primary tool. Youth camps now offer fly fishing. There are Fly Fishing Camps for kids throughout the country and the Boy Scouts of America now have a fly fishing merit badge.

Yet in the Southern Appalachians there are both rich and poor legends in fly fishing. Only a few are well known to the general public. Often the expensive fly fishing tools that could only be obtained via mail order were crafted by hand locally and without hesitation. Fancy was not necessary to enjoy fly fishing. Fly tying can be traced back to Europe yet the Cherokee may have been tying deer hair and Yellarhammer feathers on bone and shell hooks long before their encounter with the white man.

Just as many countries in Eurasia, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the Americas has a rich history of fly fishing. The Northeast, Northwest, West and Mid-West are all regions that have a wealth of Fly fishing history. In the Southeast, we have a wealth of fly fishing history in the Ozarks and the Southern Appalachians south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

There are a number of fly fishing museums in the Northeast. The American Fly Fishing Museum in Manchester, Vermont rooted by the Battenkill and Charles Orvis encompasses world-wide fly fishing. The Catskill Fly Fishing Museum near Roscoe, New York (Trout Town, USA) rooted by the Beaverkill and Theodore Gordon also encompasses world-wide fly fishing. There are other more localized fly fishing museums in New England, New York and Pennsylvania areas.

The International Federation of Fly Fishing has their own fly fishing museum in Livingston, Montana which also encompasses work-wide fly fishing. In addition, there are several Atlantic Salmon museums in Canada that are heavily oriented toward fly fishing, one in New Brunswick and another on the Margaree River, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The very inspiration for the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians is the Margaree Atlantic Salmon Museum, a regional museum in scope.

Why this Museum?

Many of the anglers that pursue trout and smallmouth bass in the Southern Appalachians grew up hearing the stories about Mark Cathy fly fishing in the Smokies or William Murray fly fishing the Shenandoahs. The Cherokee used the Yellarhammer (Flicker Woodpecker) feather on a hook to attract fish. Did this occur thousands of years ago even prior to the Cherokee when only shell or bone hooks were utilized? Did the Cherokee trade for metal hooks with the DeSoto expedition in 1540, or the Pardo expedition in 1566, their first somewhat cruel encounters with the white man or later with the greedy English traders who took residence within Cherokee villages in the late-1600s? The answers may never be known for sure, but it is part of the history of fly fishing in the Southern Appalachians.

At one time many of the fishing reels made in the USA were manufactured in Kentucky. Many of the private fly fishing clubs that were established after the Great Depression are still in operation in the Southeast. Recently, DNA analysis has proven that there is actually a Southern strain or sub-species of brook trout uniquely different from the Northern brook trout which has been stocked in the southeast for years. One of the prized trout streams of the Cherokee and the settlers is now mostly hidden by Lake Jocassee and Lake Keowee.

The Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians is positioned to research, document and make public all the precious heritage of fly fishing in the region. The museum will reach out to the public as a primary aquarium attraction and point of interest for tourists that travel to the

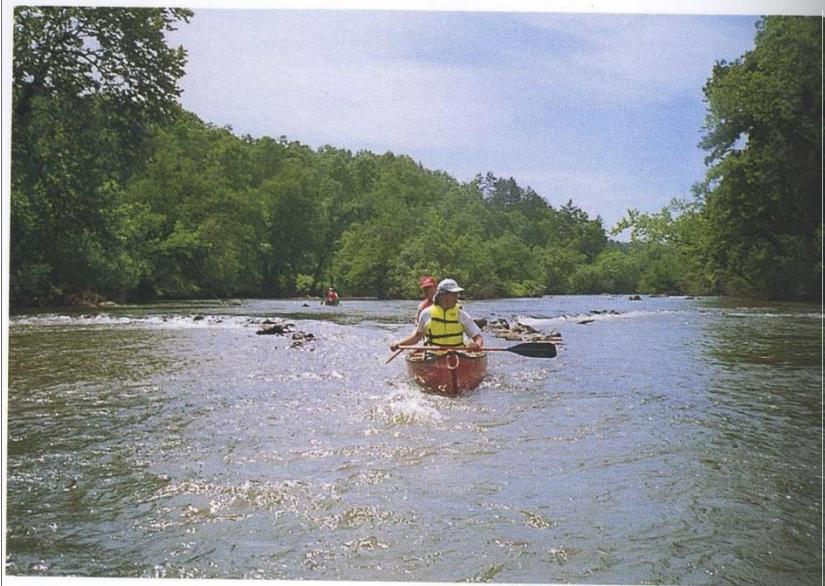
Southern Appalachian mountains, to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, to Qualla lands to learn about the Cherokee, to the *Unto These Hills* outdoor drama about the Cherokee “Trail of Tears”, to the regional fly fishing competitions, trout derbies and simply to the outdoors.

The scope of the museum will be the Southern Appalachians geographically and primarily focus on fly fishing and fishing methods that pre-date and run parallel to fly fishing. Everything about fly fishing such as the rod builders, fly tyers, the resource managers, the volunteer organizations, the private clubs, the gamefish, the relevant flora and fauna will be a part of the museum exhibits. Fly fishing in the Ozarks is under future consideration for special exhibits as the Trail of Tears connects the areas together.

What Purpose does the Museum Serve?

The Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians provides a center for learning both the history of fly fishing as well as the arts, the sciences, the crafts and the skills of fly fishing. It is the purpose of the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians to capture and preserve the history of fly fishing in the region, as it is being lost daily as our “ole timers” pass and as modern methods and new generations of anglers move fly fishing forward in the twenty-first century.

The museum will conduct Hatchery Tours of the Cherokee Fish Hatchery where visitors will learn about rearing trout and other fish species from eggs to fries (baby fish) to fingerlings (juvenile fish) to full adult gamefish for stream stocking and reproduction of future generation of fish. The tour will include witnessing first-hand how field work, research and DNA science has allowed the hatcheries to improve fish genetics and protect the Southern Appalachian Brook Trout.



Canoeists navigate through an ancient V-shaped stone fish weir on the Little Tennessee River near the Cowee Village site. (Photograph by Burt Kornegay)

Another tour will take visitors to an ancient fish weir permanently embedded in the Little Tennessee River at Cowee, site of an ancient Cherokee Indian village just north of Franklin. This is but one of the many methods of fishing used by Native Americans and part of our fly fishing heritage. The tour will link the ancient, the primitive, the classic and the modern methods of fishing in the Southern Appalachians.

Workshops will be scheduled seasonally to attract both beginner and experienced anglers. Fly Tying, Fly Casting, Rod Building, Angling Photography, Outdoor Skills related to Fly Fishing, Fisheries Conservation, Where-To How-To programs are but some of the many workshops that both promote the fly fishing industry as well as convey an appreciation for the heritage of fly fishing.

The museum will celebrate Moments in Fly Fishing with various themes including but not limited to Storyteller of the Month, Angler of the Month, Conservationist of the Month, Rod Builder Spotlight, Fly Tyer Spotlight, Artist Spotlight, Featured Agency, Featured Organization and Featured Club. Each of these major arenas of history will come into focus over time to tell a complete story of fly fishing and all the arts, sciences, technology and people that surrounds it.

The museum will conduct ongoing research into the history of fly fishing and the Southern Appalachian geographical regions in Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia. Parallel timeline/periods of fly fishing will be developed for the Blue Ridge Parkway, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Shenandoah National Park, Doughton and other National Park fly fishing history and (SA) Southern Appalachians State by State trout/bass/other fly fishing history as well as the Smoky Mountains of North Carolina fly fishing history, the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina fly fishing history, South Mountains of North Carolina fly fishing history, Pisgah Mountains of North Carolina fly fishing history, Eastern Tennessee fly fishing history, Southwestern Tennessee fly fishing history, Smoky Mountains of Tennessee fly fishing history, Northern Georgia fly fishing history, South Carolina Mountains fly fishing history, Southwestern Virginia fly fishing history, Shenandoah fly fishing history, West Virginia fly fishing history, Kentucky fly fishing history and Maryland fly fishing history. As for Alabama fly fishing history? (depends on defining Southern Appalachian scope and historical merits – the intent is to be inclusive).

Some discussions have centered around the Ozarks (Missouri and Arkansas which do not have geographical Southern Appalachian mountains), the Trail of Tears connections and the connections to the Southern Appalachian trout fishing influences in the Southeast (Southeast also includes Delaware, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana but these states have no geographical Southern Appalachian mountains). Dave Whitlock becomes a major angler of consideration and may have an interest if such an Ozark scope is considered.

The museum will serve other organizations as a meeting place, a fly fishing library for anglers and historians, a social gathering location and yet another tourist attraction in Cherokee, North Carolina.

The museum will be a place of education for interns doing research elements for credit at their respective institution of higher learning. The museum will partner with local as well as other

institutes, colleges and universities that have degrees in the related subjects of natural resource management, entomology, biology and other life sciences as well as archeology and history. A primary product of research will be the information content within exhibits utilizing tools such as “Question with the Hidden Answer” mechanisms (Q&A Boxes), display panels, kiosks and Quick Stories (Story Boxes).

How will the Museum Function?

The museum will be operated jointly (gift shop, tours, etc.) with the Cherokee Chamber of Commerce Staff and with a large cadre of volunteers, mostly anglers or retirees. There are many local chapters of Trout Unlimited near Cherokee, North Carolina. The Eukana Chapter, the Tuckasegee Chapter, the Chataloochee Chapter, the Pisgah Chapter and The Land O’Sky Chapter in North Carolina; the Appalachian Chapter, Hiwassee Chapter and Little River Chapter in Tennessee; the Rabun Chapter, Blue Ridge Chapter and Chattahoochee Nantahala Chapter in Georgia; and, the Mountain Bridge Chapter and Chattooga Chapter in South Carolina. Both the International Federation of Fly Fishing (FFF) and Trout Unlimited (TU) support the museum as well as their coordinating organizations such as the Southeastern Council of FFF, the North Carolina Council of Trout Unlimited (NCTU), and many others.

Two unique entities will provide a volunteer backbone of support:

Museum Ambassadors (volunteer staff):

Individuals that provide museum hosting hours, conduct fly tying or other fly fishing related workshops, travel and present a program about the museum, etc.

Museum Agents (volunteer partners):

Fly shops and their guides have the potential to promote and advertise the museum to all their fly fishing clients and customers. A select few fly shop may be licensed/certified/enlisted to be an agent of the museum as well (based on geographical coverage of the Southeast. The ability to collect fly fishing artifacts via donation or loan locally to each shop will greatly enhance the ability of an individual to give or loan to the museum. The fly shop (agent) would follow the processes put in place to complete the paperwork for a loaned item or provide a receipt for a donated item on the spot. The fly shop (agent) would log the item and arrange for delivery to the museum in the near future depending on the display priority place on the item.

How will Fly Fishing History be Unveiled?

Like any business, the challenge for the museum is to inventory enough products initially to be able to open the doors for business. This is very true for the gift shop, but the products in the actual museum are the exhibits. For the first year of operation it will be a challenge to bring up a dozen great exhibits that catches the attention of visitors and promotes good reason to return for a future visit. The first dozen exhibits will be hand selected for attention getting content as well as reasonable availability. We may be able to acquire part yet not all that we would prefer in a given exhibit. However, over time some exhibits will be works in progress that improve and mature into a full exhibit with all the desired elements. For example, we may begin with cases containing old reels, old rods and old equipment that were used during each time period that can be acquired readily. As these exhibit mature over time, the full diversity of old reels, old rods and old equipment would be expected within an expanded set of cases. Likewise, the stories and related information to the old reels, old rods and old equipment will improve over time as the research is completed on each item acquired.

The museum goal is to begin the first year with a dozen or more high interest, readily available exhibits (partially populated with contents). Then, each year following, both improve on

existing exhibits while additional (half-dozen or so) new exhibits are added. As exhibits are added, the timeline integration will be updated.

Fly fishing in the Southern Appalachians may be divided into at least seven unique time periods in history. Overview Panels will be utilized to depict historical timeline/periods including documents and photos reproductions, period descriptions and related stories, etc. The periods in history are:

Native American only (BC to 1500's) - Native American pre-history

Early Explorers and Traders (early-1500's to 1700's – De Soto and Pardo to Daniel Boone

Early settlements (late-1700's)

Pre-logging (early-1800's)

Logging (1880's to early-1930's)

Post-logging restorations (late-1930's to 1970's)

Modern (1980's forward).

Note: First cut, history may prove to require a different or more divisions.

Parallel timeline/periods for modern Native American (EBCI) for Cherokee area 1500 forward) - EBCI fly fishing history (there are other tribal nations such as the Seneca and Delaware tribes included in West Virginia and Virginia areas).

A future expansion includes a community room available for planning meetings (both across the table and electronic), fly tying classes, conservation organization meetings and museum workshops. Learning stations, feature movie(s), timeline trail, etc. are future considerations.

How will the Museum be Funded and Raise Funds?

Either a donation will be encouraged from each visitor or a low-price ticket will be issued for general operating expenses. The number of exhibits established in the first year of operation may only warrant a donation rather than a ticket price regardless.

The museum will develop subject grant requests as appropriate and submit each request according to the subject Foundation guidelines.

The museum will have an ongoing letter campaign to donors and potential donors. Fund Raising events will be scheduled and promoted to create public awareness of the museum and its mission. These events and other special events will recognize those supporting the museum through donations of services (skills, time and talents) as well as the donations of funds and artifacts.

An annual fund raiser in a banquet format will be conducted as a one night event prior to the next budget year to provide base funding. The first event was scheduled on November 1, 2014 at Harrah's. Proceeds collectively came from the sale of individual and family dinner tickets, sale of tables (group sponsorship), cash bar, bucket raffles, a silent auction, a verbal auction, several games and direct donations during the first open house preview of the museum prior to the grand opening. The grand opening is schedule for Spring 2015 (tentatively May 1, 2015) subject to sufficient funding and exhibits being in place.

Donor Recognition:

A certificate of recognition will be issued to each Founder and Charter Member once the museum opens. A plaque will be placed in a prominent place for viewing in the museum in perpetuity.

Founder (founding donors):

Individual supporters that give an initial donation of \$500 or more up to and including the day of the grand opening. (list of Founders will be recognized by a common plaque and individual letter of appreciation and as part of the museum's historical information)

Charter Members (all other initial donors):

Individuals and businesses that give an initial donation of at least \$100 up to and including the day of the grand opening will be recognized as Charter Members. (the list of Charter Members will be recognized as part of the museum's historical information)

Annual Donation recognition tier:

A certificate or other form of recognition will be issued by level to each donor. The list of donors will be recognized by distributed publication or by a display (1st quarter following the calendar year of the donation) at the museum.

(higher levels to be defined as needed for recognition)

Sponsor: \$1,000 and above (amount equivalent to the cost of part or all of an exhibit)

Historian: \$500-\$999

Preservationist: \$250-\$499

Supporter: \$100-\$249

Contributor: up to \$99

Business Sponsor: \$200 or equivalent value from items donated for fund raising (this may also be logo reciprocation)

Notes: The amounts as well as the names and numbers of tiers or recognized categories of donors are open for discussions and creativity at this point.

Museum Gift Shop

Museum merchandise, fly pins, museum logo pins, patches, etc. provide marketing, promotion and member association to the museum. Maps and books about the Southern Appalachian history, geographical areas and Native Americans, souvenir flies, realistic flies (not designed for fly fishing purposes but rather for display), rod building, fly fishing and fly tying books, fishing related artwork, fishing related quilts and other soft items, caddis jewelry, fishing related toys and many other items will be available for purchase in the Museum Gift Shop with a good portion of the proceeds going directly to the museum and some (determined by operating agreement) to the chamber to defray some of the costs of staffing for the museum as well as operating the facilities.

One or more commissioned oil paintings or other forms of art (e.g. insects mounted in clear resin, sculptures, carvings, photographs, etc.) will be undertaken by the museum with the artist proofs and subsequent prints or replicas made available through the museum gift shop. These items will uniquely represent the museum and the history of fly fishing in the Southern Appalachians. *Already under commission is an oil painting of Roger Lowe's 101 Smoky Mountain Flies. Also under discussion is an oil painting of Captain Gary Taylor in the first Makenzie drift boat in action on a southeastern river.*

Care will be taken to not sell items that are considered to be direct competition with our local and regional fly shops. Rather, the museum gift shop will send business to the fly shops and it is our hope that all fly shops will send visitors to the museum.

Marketing Opportunities and Media

**FLY FISHING
FESTIVAL**
*Presented by the SE
Council of the SEFF*

**FRI. & SAT.
MAY 16 & 17**

RAMSEY CENTER
Western Carolina University
Cullowhee, NC

VISIT US AT WWW.SOUTHEASTFFF.ORG
FOR MORE DETAILS!

**Don't Miss This
Event!**
Casting
Tying
Vendors
& More!

**Have a Question? Want to Be Part of the Show?
Email Us at festival@southeastfff.org**

SEFFF Festival at WNC in Cullowhee, NC – May 2014 (completed with success)

Trout Derby in Cherokee – Summer 2014

National Fly Fishing Competition events in Cherokee – Summer 2014

WNC Fly Fishing Show in Asheville – Nov 2014 (completed with success)

Fishing & Tackle Show in Pigeon Forge, TN – Jan 2015 (Alen Baker will be a presenter)

SE Fly Fishing Show in Winston-Salem – Feb 2015

Logo/brand placed on supporting businesses and vice versa

Logo/brand placed on future Chamber materials

Logo/brand placed on future EBCI materials

Advertising, billboards, membership brochures in fly shops, etc.

Vimeo productions

Short film videos which may be used for promotion or within the museum as rotating exhibits

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and other social media
Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians website

How will the Museum Process Artifacts?

Each display case would have: donor or loanee, description and use of item, historical timeframe, interesting or humor related story, etc.

Processes:

When an artifact of fly fishing is offered by someone or discovered in some manner, consideration will be given to conduct video interviews with those in the know about the artifact. In this manner, any documents may be collected to accompany the artifact, the video footage will serve as documentation and will capture the stories associated with the artifact.

Donation:

Items donated to museum (a non-profit entity) with donor info retained with each item as space permits – physically tagged and inventories in an administrative database/list. Items may be collected directly at the museum once in operation or at designated agent locations (most likely fly shops). Donor will receive a receipt and a follow-up letter of recognition.

Loan:

Items loaned to museum with loanee info retained with each item as space permits – physically tagged and inventories in an administrative database/list. Items may be collected directly at the museum once in operation or at designated agent locations (most likely fly shops). Loanee will sign an agreement; receive a receipt and a follow-up letter of recognition.

Preservation:

Items preserved according to museum prescription for perpetuity. For example, paper documents and photos subject to deterioration may be copied for museum presentation and stored in a protective environment

Interviews:

Fly fishing legends (anglers, tyers, leaders, guides, etc.) will be interviewed if available and able. If not, a family member or close friend will be interviewed. A representative biography and episodic stories will be drafted and edited via guidelines for relative consistency. Photos will be preserved or copied and returned if requested.

Timelines:

All timelines will be footed by the same historical periods used in the overview established by the museum.

Expansion of more acrylic (which maximizes viewing as well as preservation) display cases and more panels with ongoing addition of old books, richer representation of each period, etc., addition of overview SA map with significant streams, landmarks, points in time, etc., addition of Guide section, photos, stories and history of guiding, etc., addition of creative trout flies beyond SA flies (submitted by tyers word-wide) and addition of more modern rods, reels and gear.

Additional ongoing expansion of the museum will include:

Overflow portable system exhibit rotated to various locations possibly around the southeast in the future.

Ongoing addition of creative flies beyond traditional SA flies (submitted by tyers)

Ongoing addition of more modern rods, reels and gear.

Adding of learning stations, feature short-film movie(s), timeline trail, etc.

Addition of museum merchandise, fly pins, museum pins, patches, etc.

Partitioning the Room and Phasing in the Content of the Museum

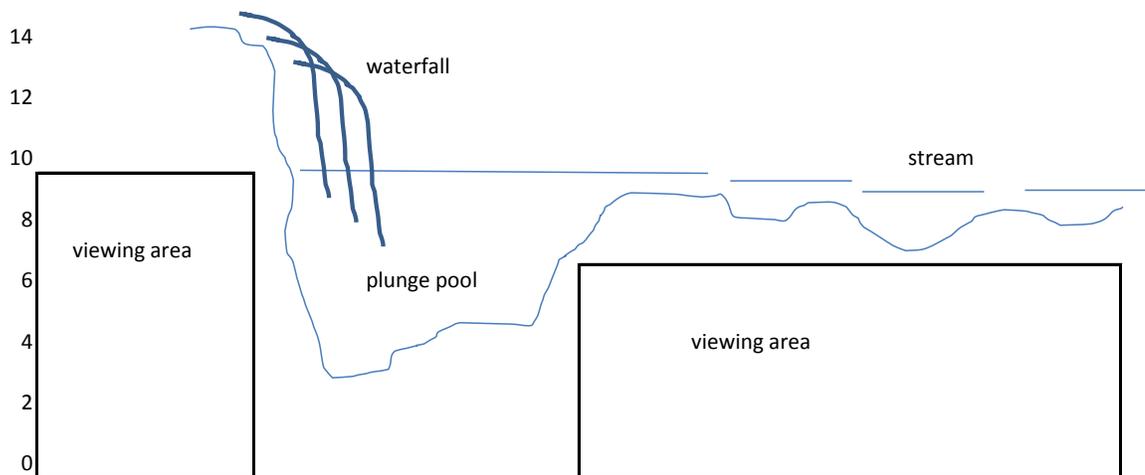
The initial museum area should look filled with enough exhibits to hold a visitor's interest for several hours, yet the viewing should also be one of "work in progress". A partition may be used to separate the active museum space from the rest of the room. A second partition may be used such that the "work in progress" area allows volunteers and curators to process new artifacts, documents, photos, etc. in full view of visitors. A volunteer can be available at specific times to answer questions and explain the "work in progress" and create excitement about upcoming additional exhibits or changes to current exhibits. The rest of the room can be used initially to store and stage exhibits to be added. Assembling the history from the North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky and Maryland will be an endeavor that will require many years of effort.

Disclaimer: The following proposed and potential exhibits are initially described to retain all the ideas that have been put forward as the essential elements of content for the museum. The order is a starting sequence of pursuit and implementation. However, new ideas are expected to surface continually and both the description of a given exhibit as well as the position in the sequence will be subject to ongoing reviews and reconsideration.

Proposed and Potential Exhibits

1. Live Trout Exhibit

Waterfall, plunge pool and stream (several riffle-run-pools) - Waterfall would originate from a recycling water source at raised ceiling height (in renovated kitchen section where we can take advantage of the mechanicals area with a raised roof with skylight. Riparian display surrounding the water would represent realistic flora and fauna of a typical headwaters stream. A community of wild Southern strain brook trout would be maintained. Viewing of the fish would primarily be from behind the falls and from the underside of the stream. **Sponsorship: TBD.** This is a very unique exhibit designed to attract and amaze visitors of all ages and backgrounds.



Live Native Brook Trout Aquarium Exhibit

To enhance the public draw and create more educational opportunities, the museum will have a live aquarium exhibit. The preliminary vision is a large waterfall and plunge pool that will create the realistic habitat of our native brook trout. The sights, sounds and the smell of the aquarium exhibit will be a one-of-a-kind, realistic mountain stream environment. Viewing position may be best if behind the waterfall and beside/under the meandering stream. For consideration is the potential for a brief meandering stream beyond the plunge pool with a number of holding position to allow the fish to distribute

much like in a real stream. This exhibit may be complemented and surrounded by interactive learning features.

One unique possibility is to display the wildflowers found along the stream along with their period of blooming and the corresponding insect hatches that occur during the same period. This will link fly fishing to the insects to the seasons to the trout. The concept will be based on the book *Trout Flies and Flowers* by Ivan Mahoney published in 1998.

Initially, this exhibit may be established quickly as a series of large and small aquarium tanks with a large capacity cooling and filtering system serving clusters of tanks or the entire set of tanks. Each tank will contain a different species or a group of compatible species of fish including: rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, smallmouth bass, rock bass, various sunfish and various forage fish (e.g. minnows, dace, shiners, chubs, madtoms, sculpin, etc.). The front of the group of low-cost tanks will have an economical facade and display panels to be more appealing to the visitor beyond simply viewing various species of fish.

Regardless, of how elaborate and attention-getting the aquariums and encompassing displays become, the museum will conduct fish species tours and workshops for both visitors and students on field trips. A grant will be sought to maintain the aquarium environment perpetually for both visitor entertainment and student education.

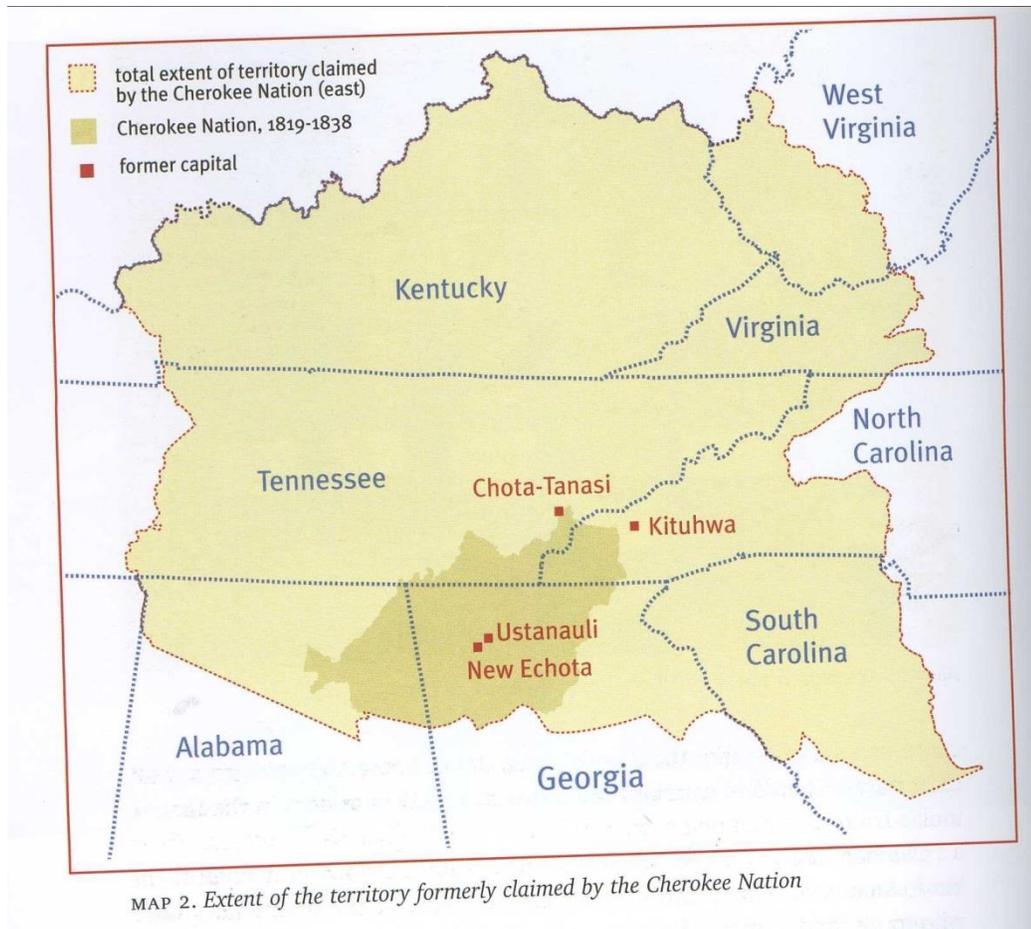
Note: The potential to have time period live trout exhibits have also been considered depending on sponsorships. Live trout, smallmouth and other live flora and fauna within the museum would increase the level of attractiveness to the typical visitors of Cherokee and the park.

2. Ancient Cherokee Fishing and (linkage to) Modern Fly Fishing (example exhibit)

Exhibit should begin with Native American (inclusive of other tribes beyond the Cherokee Nation) fish traps in the stream, spear fishing and bone or shell hooks dating back to 1500-3000 BC.

“They fished the trout streams of the mountains with baskets and trot lines, nets, spears, traps, and bare hands, and even used a concoction of the medicine men, an herbal sedative, to throw in the river pools to stun the fish.” Miles Tager, *Grandfather Mountain: A Profile*, 1999.

It is believed that bow fishing and the use of the Yellarhammer feather and deer hair became tools for fishing during the late-Woodland period. Perishable tools including use of a bone point with a bone barb fitted and lashed onto the point were developed as a means of retaining a fish once “speared or arrowed.” At some point possibly the Spanish explorers DeSoto in 1540 or Juan Pardo in 1567 may have made a trade and introduced the Cherokee to metal hooks. We believe that the French or English frontiersmen or traders of the 1600-1700s introduced metal hooks through trading for certain, possibly preceding the “French and Indian Wars”. Primitive fly fishing may have actually occurred in the 1800s soon after the “Trail of Tears” as the original Native American Indian Deer Hair fly is documented in a letter to Charles F. Orvis, dated July 19, 1845. In more recent times, a number of known Native Americans (especially the Cherokee) were fly tyers, rod builders, guides and anglers. Modern times include management of the Enterprise Waters by the Cherokee Nation and various events for trout fishing and fly fishing.



The exhibit may be a background model depicting the earliest activities, ancient Cherokee towns (no one to date has been able to correlate the rivers, ancient towns and the actual Spanish routes of the 1500s) and include cases with artifacts, panels with narrative descriptions and labeling and eventually a kiosk with the timeline presented in story form. Initial exhibit would consist of the elements that can be completed for Phase 1 and may cover more or less of the above vision. **Sponsorship: EBCI and the Cherokee Museum.** This is the “in the beginning” history lesson for visitors.

3. Map(s) of the Southern Appalachians

Exhibit should be map based (eventually with multiple layers of maps) depicting the Appalachian mountain chain, state boundaries, park boundaries and Qualla boundaries. For each geo-boundary, a summary of trout stream mileage, smallmouth stream

mileage, fish species, seasons and regulations denoted by highlighted streams, year resource management began, agency involved, photos, experimental programs noted, management challenges described, dollar impact of trout fishing and fly fishing, statistics (stocking, licenses, creel data), use of triploids and other sterile exotics species, etc.

The exhibit should evolve to have more, well organized facts and narrative descriptions of the contrasts among streams. Eventually a kiosk should be incorporated for an interactive capability for visitors to learn about and pursue a deeper understanding of our precious mountain streams and reservoir resources. Initial exhibit would consist of the elements that can be completed for Phase 1 and may cover more or less of the above vision. **Sponsorship: Wildlife or Fishery Agencies as a joint effort.** This exhibit provides a graphic view of the scope of the museum to all visitors and the stream maps will attract all anglers.

Parks and Forests - In the future the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, the Shenandoah National Park, the Blue Ridge Parkway, other local, state, national parks with fishable waters, State and National Forests, Wildlife Areas, etc. will have timelines and history to present.

Note: The central map(s) to depict the Southern Appalachians may be a multi-colored boundaries map, a topographic map or possibly a topographic relief map.

4. Trout and other fish species - Gamefish and Streams

Brook, rainbow and brown trout, smallmouth bass, sunfish and other Southern Appalachian native gamefish species in a cases, species info, stocking and management history – federal, state, EBCI, private, habitat, etc. Maps and photos provide an understanding of prominent freestone and seasonal streams for each species and their unique habits. Introduced species and strains of trout may be included as well.

Exhibit may be a combination of art and taxidermy initially. Each native and introduced species can be presented with facts such as origin, range (maps), normal sizes or weights based on age (tables), etc. This exhibit is a great candidate for an interactive question/hidden then reveal answer devices.

The exhibit should evolve to have more, well organized facts, graphics and live video footage of each species. Eventually a kiosk should be incorporated for an interactive capability for visitors to learn about and pursue a deeper understanding of our precious mountain species. Initial exhibit would consist of the elements that can be completed for Phase 1 and may cover more or less of the above vision. Sponsorship: **EBCI Hatchery, an agency hatchery, and/or comparable organization(s) e.g. Chattanooga Aquarium.** This exhibit provides a pictorial view of our trout and other mountain fish species. Forage species may also be included in a future spin-off version of the exhibit.

5. Drift Boating in the Southern Appalachians

At present, we believe the first McKenzie-style drift boat utilized to guide customers in the Southern Appalachians occurred in the mid-1980s on the Hiwassee River, owned and operated by Gary and Wanda Taylor who live in Dalton, Georgia. Rather than ordering a boat from Oregon at that time, the wooden McKenzie-style was hand made by Gary in his cabinet shop.



Captain Gary Taylor and the first McKenzie-style drift boat used in the Southeast

Next on the timeline came Theo and Haden Copeland in the late-1980s on the Watauga River. Next on the timeline came Kevin Howell in the early-1990s on the French Broad River. Many more followed and today drift boating to fly fish in the Southern Appalachians is a huge business and brings anglers world-wide to the area.

Jon boats and V-hull boats were used for drifting down rivers in the Southern Appalachians as far back as the 1960s, however, the McKenzie-style drift boat revolutionized boat-handling on choppy, free flowing rivers using oars and a rear anchor system.

The exhibit will be an attention getting drift boat and a number of early or entertaining stories. Interviews with Gary and Wanda Taylor, Theo and Haden Copeland, Kevin Howell and possibly their first customers would provide excellent story content for the exhibit.

Note: Captain Gary Taylor donated a float trip in his drift boat for the Inaugural Fund Raiser. He is generously supporting the museum and is recognized as a Founder. Also

under discussion is an oil painting of Captain Gary Taylor in the first Makenzie drift boat in action on a southeastern river.

6. An initial Collection of Flies

Original Southern Appalachian fly patterns highlighted in display cases. Flies of influence and additional fly patterns found successful in the region for any and all gamefish also displayed. An open process to supporting and visiting fly tyers allows for submission of additional and new fly patterns for continued expansion of the vast array of flies available to the fly fisherman. The actual fly, the recipe, the tier's name and the back story about the fly is collected for each fly pattern submitted to the museum. *Examples of current local tyers that could enhance the collection include: Rex Wilson, Mickey Reavis, Tom Adams, Bill Everhardt, James Conner, John Eller and the Hilltop Tyers of Hendersonville.*



Museum Classifications for Southern Appalachian (SA) Flies:

SA Original: The fly pattern is proven, well documented or is well known to be an original Southern Appalachian fly pattern. In most cases the creator/designer of the fly pattern will be known as well as the story of the first use, **how it was derived by influence of earlier fly patterns** and how it was named. Example: Yellarhammer

SA Derivation: The fly pattern is proven, well documented or is well known to be a uniquely Southern Appalachian version or variation of another fly pattern from outside the region with a unique name as well. In most cases the creator/designer of the fly pattern will be known as well as the story of the first use, **how it was derived from the fly patterns of which it is based on or influenced by** and how it was named. Example: Cash's Caddis (Bo Cash's improved Elk Hair Caddis with a shuck tail, double the amount of elk hair for improved floating and an indicator a-top).

SA Version: The fly pattern is proven, well documented or is well known to be a Southern Appalachian very similar version or variation of another fly pattern from outside the region and with the same name. In most cases the creator/designer of the fly pattern will be known as well as the story of the first use, **how it differs from the fly pattern with the same name** and how it was named. Example: Yellow Adams

SA Used: The fly pattern is well known among anglers, very popular and highly used in the Southern Appalachians yet the fly pattern originated outside the region. Example: Royal Wulff

SA Tied: The fly pattern was tied by a tyer in the Southern Appalachians.

Already under commission is an oil painting of Roger Lowe's 101 Smoky Mountain Flies. The collection of flies would be rendered to canvas, and then photographed for 1000

limited edition prints. A shadow box of the collection would be a part of the exhibit. Alternatively under consideration is commissioning two oil paintings of a smaller size, one with the dry flies and one with the wet flies, nymphs and streamers. Both series would be rendered to canvas, and then photographed for 1000 limited edition prints.

The poster printed by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission of twelve Southern Appalachian fly patterns will be part of the exhibit. Under consideration is having the twelve flies rendered to oil paintings individually, and then photographed for the production of note cards.

Other pieces of art depicting a scene or fish species may have a tied fly in a matt-box within the frame. The fly would be displayed to enhance the value of the art.

Exhibit may initially be shadow box collections from fly tyers and artwork. Eventually a kiosk should be incorporated for an interactive capability for visitors to be able to lookup any fly pattern and even add their own fly pattern creation. Other shadow box displays of fly pattern collections include but are not limited to flies tied by Capp Weise (NC), Newland Sanders (NC), Cato Hollar (NC), Don Howell (NC), Dwight Howell (NC), Kevin Howell (NC), Bill Everhart (NC), Paul Hughes (NC), Fred Hall (NC), Allene Hall (NC), Joe Messinger, Sr. (WV), Joe Messinger, Jr. (WV), Harry Murray (VA), Thaddeus Norris (VA), Joe Brook (MD), Lefty Kreh (MD) as well as legendary fly tyers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina.



Female Adams Created by Fred and Allene Hall, Bryson City, North Carolina

Sponsorship: Museum. This exhibit would primarily require temporary or permanent access to specific tyer's collections. Artwork may be used to create a larger view of well-known fly patterns. Any and all flies may be tied by recipe for display. Description of its history, use and variations would enhance the presentation of selected flies.

Rods, Reels and Fly Fishing Equipment

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and local rod builders provide the foundation of the art and craft of rod building including both from scratch wood, metal and bamboo rod makers to skilled custom rod builders utilizing more modern bamboo, fiberglass and graphite blanks. Rods and reels, associated gear and gadgets, documents, photos, etc. in display cases provide a vision of past to modern fly fishing equipment. *Example of an antique wooden fly rod is owned by Brodrick Crawford. Example of an antique metal fly rod is owned by Mike Castlering. Potential current bamboo rod builders include Richard Teeter (Concord), Tim Wilhelm (Charlotte) and Eddy Pinkston (Asheville).*



Note: The long-term potential to assemble the rod, reel and gear used in specific timeframes or geographical areas may lead to developing a number of combination exhibits in addition to the collection exhibits that follow:

7. An initial Collection of Rods

Exhibit would initially be a case of early fishing rods and primarily the fly rods used over the last 150-200 years. One or more 10-16 foot (e.g. 24”w x 6”d x 8’) acrylic cases with spaced rod holder mounts will be required initially. Some rods will have matched reels, others not. Longer rods may be displayed as multiple sections. All rods will be numbered and associated to a kiosk legend.



Sponsorship: Museum. This exhibit would grow as more gaps and variety of rods are acquired. Bo Cash is one potential pro bona dealer. Wayne Miller is one potential contractor that specializes in building uniquely sized cabinetry and cases.

8. An Initial Collection of Reels

Exhibit would initially be a case of early fishing reels and primarily the fly reels used over the last 150-200 years. One or more 4 foot (e.g. 24" w x 6" d x 4') acrylic cases with group dividers will be required initially. All reels will be numbered and associated to a kiosk legend.

Sponsorship: Museum. This exhibit would grow as more gaps and variety of reels are acquired. Bo Cash is one potential pro bona dealer.

9. An Initial Collection of Fishing and Fly Fishing Gear

Exhibit would initially be a case of early fishing gear and primarily the fly fishing gear used over the last 150-200 years. One or more 6 foot (e.g. 24" w x 24" d x 42" h) acrylic cases with adjustable, moveable shelving will be required initially. All reels will be numbered and associated to a kiosk legend. *Chris Hollar has a complete assembly of the gear Cato Hollar used while fly fishing. Carol Bracewell may have the same for Phil Bracewell.*

Sponsorship: Museum. This exhibit would grow as more gaps and variety of fishing and fly fishing gear is acquired.

10. An Initial Collection of Fly Tying Tools

The exhibit would include the variety of designs of each tool as well as primitive hand-made versions that were often improvised in the Southern Appalachians. Bobbins, bodkins, finishers and other tools were often scarce and hard to acquire in the early years of fly fishing in the southeast. The exhibit will reflect a tying stand much like was used on the lap of a tyer while creating each masterpiece that would soon be used on a cascading Southern Appalachian stream.

11. Up to Four (4) 5-10 minute video stories

A number of video stories should be produced on any and all subjects readily available. Topic include but are not limited to: The Cherokee Connection (other Native American tribes also), The Oconoluftee River (other rivers and streams in the Southeast), The Art of Fly Casting, The Craft of Fly Tying, The Next Steps for the Museum, How the Museum Researches and Processes Artifacts, Upcoming Museum and Chamber Events, Featured Stories about Anglers, Fly Tyers, Rod Builders, Artists, etc.

Up to four (4) viewing stations (flat screen with 6-8 places to sit and watch the story). In the future, space may require that the number of viewing stations be reduced. However, the video stories may be rotated and placed on kiosks at their related exhibit.

Fly fishing related **photography, taxidermy and art** by regional artists placed throughout the museum.

12. Featured Artwork

A wall of Art (drawings, paintings and photography) and the Featured Artists Biography presented. Some art may become permanent fixtures of the museum. Overall, Art may be used to keep the museum fresh and ever changing for the visitors that return.

Art may include by not limited to fish, fly fishing scenes, waterfalls, historical depictions, aquatic insects and other fish prey.

Note: Initial cast of wildlife/outdoor/fishing artists include Broderick Crawford and Laura Waterfield Callison.

13. Featured Taxidermy

A wall of Mounts and the Featured Taxidermy Biography presented. Some mounts may become permanent fixtures of the museum. Overall, Taxidermy may be used to keep the museum fresh and ever changing for the visitors that return.

We are aware of at least one mounted Flicker Woodpecker. A permit to use for educational purposes is required to display this magnificent “Yellowhammer” and the stories behind the highly productive and uniquely original Southern Appalachian fly patterns. The crow is another bird with feathers prized for old Southern Appalachian fly patterns.

Other mounts will appropriately display the fur and feathered creatures that have been utilized to make Southern Appalachian flies. These mounts include but are not limited to various dry hackle colored roosters, soft hackle hens, ring-neck pheasant, golden pheasant, Amherst pheasant, peacock, guinea, mallard wood duck, whitetail deer, bear, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel, beaver, muskrat, otter and many more.

Of particular interest, part of an exhibit will include patches of polar bear (legally taken prior to 1972 and well documented by Cato Hollar) which were dyed various colors for use to create better floating versions of various fly patterns.

Mounts of species of fish such as the various trout, bass, sunfish and other species include but are not limited to brook trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, tiger trout, Palomino trout, Donaldson trout, smallmouth bass, red breast sunfish, rock bass and even red horse sucker. Group mounts of forage for fish species include but are not limited to the various dace, minnows, shiners and madtoms (grouped) as well as the smaller crayfish, hellgrammite, mayfly nymphs and adults, caddis fly larva, pupa and adults, stonefly nymphs and adults, damsel nymphs and adults, dragonfly nymphs and adults and even midges (some of these mounts may require magnifications on the displays).

Note: Initial cast of wildlife taxidermists include Norton's Taxidermy Studio (Jim and Pam Norton) and Wilderness Taxidermy.

14. Coming Soon (labels to promote upcoming exhibits)

Place holders of "signage and curtain" announcing a future exhibit. Word of mouth from visitors being aware of upcoming exhibits is a powerful marketing tool for the museum.

Note: The exhibits presented so far are most likely the candidates for implementation in the first year of operation. Or, these exhibits represented

roughly the numbers and types of exhibits to be pursued for the first year of operation. Each subsequent year would have a plan for the addition of approximately 6 new exhibits (a range of 4-8 exhibit additions).

Secondary live exhibits: Aquariums and graphics that anchor the major periods of fly fishing history.



15. Secondary live exhibit (Native American's living off the land and waters (BCE to 1700s))

Native American's living off the land and waters (BCE to 1700s) – pre-fly fishing

Fish Traps, druging/poisoning the fish, spears, bow and arrows, gigs, snares, bone hooks, shell hooks, Spanish explorer encounter and trading for metal fish hooks

De Soto explored the Southern Appalachians in the 1540s and established several short-lived colonies which failed (one confirmed location is on Upper Creek near Morganton, North Carolina). Juan Pardo followed in 1567 to do much of the same.

Smallmouth bass, several species of suckers and catfish, representing larger, low altitude streams

16. Realistic Flies of the Southern Appalachians

A unique exhibit consisting of a collection of realistic flies tied by Southern Appalachian fly tyers. Realist flies look like the real “bug” being imitated and are typically mounted on an abbreviated wood/rock scene, much like would be seen first-hand in the wild. *The tyer-artist (eg. Leonard Harwood, Jim Childers, etc.) that create these masterpieces may well have items for sale in the Museum Gift Shop as well.*

17. Trout in the Classroom (example exhibit)

Trout Unlimited has a very successful education program based on a middle school to high school level curriculum. The program begins with trout eggs supplied by a hatchery, the students care for and raise the fry as part of learning the science of water quality. The finale of each school year cycle is the release of the fry to a nearby stream. The exhibit will serve to replicate a typical school setup as well as promote the program.



18. Working Model of the Shay Locomotive and Logging Train

The exhibit would be a scene where the logging train is on the side of a logged, stumpy mountain side (stripped and devoid of trees), carrying several cars loaded with logs. Models of a “Skidder” and a “Loader” would present the other major tools utilized.

19. Hatcheries and how they support the resources (linkage with hatchery tours)

Stories and photos of regional and local hatcheries both agencies operated and private. The history of supplementing our streams by stocking, etc. with maps and photos highlighting the machinery behind fishing licenses and keeping up with the demand for fishing.

20. Library (expanded for full use):

Books, CDs, DVDs, Photography and Art - A small library of fly fishing related books provides a managed access for research.



21. Overview Panels – historical timeline/periods including documents and photo reproductions, period descriptions and related stories.

Native American only (BCE to 1700s)

Early Settlements (late-1700s)

Pre-Logging (early-1800s)

Logging (1880s to early 1930s)

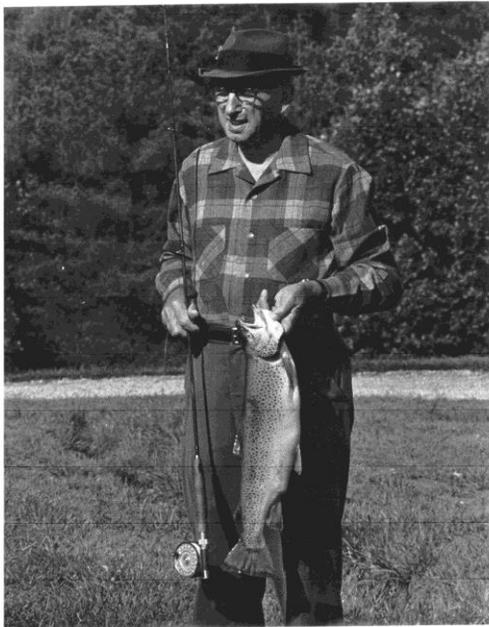
Post-Logging restorations (late-1930s to 1970s)

Modern (1980s forward)

22. One (or more) Featured Fly Fishing Legend(s) - Fly Fishermen (Anglers)

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and local anglers provide the rich heritage past down to our generation and beyond. Featured Southern Appalachian streams on panels with maps and photos highlight some of the most noteworthy fly fisherman and where they are generally known to fish or have fished.

Exhibit may be a combination of art, documents, photos and actual artifacts used by the legend(s). Priority candidates include “Uncle” Mark Cathy, Samuel Hunnicutt, Capp Weise, A. J. Johnson, Cato Holler, Phil Bracewell, Ray Mortensen, Eddy George, Joe Manley, Don and Dwight Howell, Joe Messinger, Sr., William Murray and others. Oldest legends are the most desirable for the initial opening of the museum. Selection will be based on the immediate availability of information, documentation, photos and artifacts.



The exhibit should evolve to have more, well organized facts, graphics, stories and live video footage of interviews covering the legend(s). Eventually a kiosk should be incorporated for an interactive capability for visitors to be able to lookup any anglers and even add their own biographies and photos. Initial exhibit would consist of the elements that can be completed for Phase 1 and may cover more or less of the above

vision. Sponsorship: **Families of the Legend(s) or those associated.** This exhibit provides the human elements of the museum. Future spin-off exhibits would include fly tyers, rod builders, scientists and others of accomplishment.

Note: Some of the established exhibits will be upgraded, refined, expanded depending on opportunities. The term legend may be replaced with a more specific but less familiar term such as “stream-blazers” or “fly fishing masters”.

23. Women on the Fly exhibit

There is a unique history of the women that fly fish in the Southern Appalachians. Women anglers that guide, tie flies, run fly shops, form fly fishing clubs and overall contribute equally and in their own way to the sport of fly fishing.

24. Secondary live exhibit (Early settlements (late-1700s to early-1800s))

Early settlements (late-1700s to early-1800s) – first possible use of artificial lures or flies
Native American and waves of settler both tying flies made of deer hair and the Yellarhammer feather

Forage fish, dace, madtom, shiners, chubs, etc. and brook trout

25. Bugs in the Classroom (example exhibit)

Trout Unlimited has a new, experimental education program based on a middle school to high school level curriculum. The program begins with insect larva supplied by a lab or collected streamside, the students care for and raise the insects into adults as part of learning the science of water quality. The finale of each school semester cycle is the release of the adults to a nearby stream. The exhibit will serve to replicate a typical school setup as well as promote the program.

Note: Kathy Stout (www.wildscapes.com) has perfected raising cased caddis in a laboratory in aerated, cooled and filtered aquarium tanks. She will be a source of “caddis

jewelry” for the museum gift shop as well as an advisor/sponsor of the exhibit and student education program.

26. Forage Foods and Habitats

Aquatic Insects, Terrestrials, Crustacean and small bait fish all contribute to the nutrition of our mountain gamefish. Actual samples, life cycle pictorials, photos provide an understanding of the variety of foods in their own habitats.

27. Parallel timeline/periods for modern Native American (EBCI) for Cherokee area 1700 forward – EBCI fly fishing history (may be other tribal nations included in West Virginia and Virginia areas, etc.)

28. Casting for Recovery

An exhibit reflecting the Southern Appalachian history, operation and promotion of the program designed to help women who have fought the difficult fight against breast cancer. Casting for Recovery uses fly casting as a means of re-activating and strengthening arm movement as well as providing a social event for the whole person recovery.

29. Casting for Hope

An exhibit reflecting the Southern Appalachian history, operation and promotion of the program designed to help women who have fought the difficult fight against ovarian cancer. Casting for Recovery uses fly casting as a means of providing a social event for the whole person recovery.

30. Project Healing Waters

An exhibit reflecting the Southern Appalachian history, operation and promotion of the program designed to veterans who have served our country. Project Healing Waters introduces fly fishing as a social event for the whole person recovery.

31. One (or more) Featured Fly Tyer Legend(s)

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and local fly tyers provide the creativity and beauty of the art and production of both local original fly patterns as well as fly patterns from other places in the world that have been adopted for use in Southern Appalachia.



Note: The term legend may be replaced with a more specific but less familiar term such a “fly tying masters”.

32. One (or more) Featured Rod Builder Legend(s)

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and local rod builders display the complexity that draws craftsmen to the both the recreation and the hobby of fly fishing with your own custom made rod. Featured rods of fiberglass, metal, graphite and bamboo in various stages of development and the tools involved.

Note: The term legend may be replaced with a more specific but less familiar term such a “rod building masters”.

33. Tenkara in the Southern Appalachians

For the last 400 years or longer, Japanese commercial fishers that catch and sell fish from their mountain streams use the Tenkara method of fly fishing. In 2009, the Tenkara method using high-tech graphic telescoping rods for fly fishing was introduced in the United States and the Southern Appalachians. The approach is simply using a rod, a line and a fly as was used by those that fly fished long before fly reels were readily available to purchase in the Southern Appalachians.

The exhibit will present a modern assembly of Tenkara equipment and a number of Kebari (fly) patterns being used successfully in the Southern Appalachians. Future improvements to the exhibit will include as a contrast pseudo-ancient Tenkara equipment including rod, horse hair furled line, net, and Kebari used hundreds of years ago in Japan.

34. Secondary live exhibit (Logging to Post-Logging (1880s to late-1930s))

Logging to Post-Logging (1880s to late-1930s) – restocking the damaged streams

Men restocking with buckets

All three species of trout (maintain small sizes and large numbers)

35. Fly Fishing Clubs and Entrepreneurial Endeavors

Stories and photos of local clubs and entrepreneurial endeavors that offer alternative approaches to the sport of fly fishing.

36. Boy Scouts of America Fly Fishing and Fishing Merit Badge

The exhibit will reflect the requirements of both merit badges and serve as a centerpiece to encourage girl scouting and boy scouting. The museum will sponsor an annual event such that the merit badge may be earned.

37. Parallel Timeline/periods for GSMNP fly fishing history and Southern Appalachians State by State trout/bass/other gamefish fly fishing history

38. One (or more) Featured Mountain Region Scientists

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and conservation organization amateur scientists, institutional scientists and agency scientists provide a social, political and scientific view of how the aquatic food chain and gamefish species have endured for many, many decades of both care and abuse. The full history from documenting fish for taxonomic identity to the use of DNA for genetic studies of fish populations gives a perspective of the evolution of our scientific methods.

39. One (or more) Featured Conservation Leaders

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and conservation organization leaders, instructors and agency administrators provide a social, political and scientific view of how our streams have endured for many, many decades of both care and abuse. The history from foraging fish for food to regulations for sport tells the full story of the evolution of the sport of fly fishing.

40. One (or more) Featured Authors and Writers

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and local article writers, book authors, editors and publishers are indexed with their books available for sitting area research.

Note: Some of the established exhibits will be upgraded, refined, expanded depending on opportunities.

41. Secondary live exhibit (Post-Logging (late-1930s to 1970s))

Post-Logging (late-1930s to 1970s) – early anglers and fly tyers

Cane poles, casting rods, metal rods, glass rods, bamboo rods and primitive fly reels, crude fly tying tools

All three species of trout (maintain large sizes and few numbers)

42. Secondary live exhibit (Modern Fly Fishing (1970s to present))

Modern Fly Fishing (1970s to present) – diversity of anglers with high tech gear and methods

Spin fishing; fly fishing; Tenkara, etc.

Futuristic robo-flies, nano-flies, side-sonar fish locators for streams, smart reels that record catches, etc.

All three species of trout and smallmouth (variety of sizes)

43. One (or more) Featured Guides (professionals) or Mentors (non-professionals)

Biographies, stories and photos of legendary regional and local guides provide the experiences of fellow fly fishermen that teach others streamside, often as part of making a living in Southern Appalachia. The history of sporting stores, mail-order suppliers, local tackle shops, local fly shops, etc. with maps and photos highlighting the diversity of opportunities for beginners, visitors and those expanding their experiences.

44. One (or more) Featured Founders of the Museum

Biographies, stories and photos of the founders, founding members and charter members that had the foresight to establish the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians.

45. One (or more) Featured Artists

Biographies, stories, photos and their work as a gallery to the public.

46. One (or more) Featured Taxidermists

Biographies, stories, photos and their work as a gallery to the public.

47. Poachers exhibit

The exhibit will provide a perspective of the illegal activities that harm the fish and stream.

48. Logging exhibit

The exhibit will provide a historical perspective of the disastrous and beneficial effects of logging and how it impacted the fish and streams.

49. Riparian Zone exhibit

The exhibit will define and present the Riparian Zone of a stream and the dependency of the aquatic life and fish.

50. Acid Rain exhibit

The exhibit will define and present Acid Rain and the impact on the fish and streams.

51. Anakesta exhibit

The exhibit will define and present Anakesta and how man has exposed the fish and streams to the “poisoning” from these rock formations.

52. Trout Unlimited exhibit

The exhibit will present the organization's efforts to protect the fish and streams.

53. International Federation of Fly Fishing exhibit

The exhibit will present the organization's efforts to protect the fish and streams.

54. Nature Conservancy exhibit

The exhibit will present the organization's efforts to protect the fish and streams.

55. Wildlife Federation exhibit

The exhibit will present the organization's efforts to protect the fish and streams.

56. Blue Ridge Parkway exhibit

The exhibit will present the national parkway's fish, streams and fly fishing opportunities.

57. Great Smoky Mountains National Park exhibit

The exhibit will present the national park's fish, streams and fly fishing opportunities.

58. Shenandoah National Park exhibit

The exhibit will present the national park's fish, streams and fly fishing opportunities.

59. Doughton National Park exhibit

The exhibit will present the national park's fish, streams and fly fishing opportunities, Basin Creek and Cove Creek.

60. Insect Collection exhibit

The exhibit will present the aquatic, semi-aquatic and terrestrial insects that are important to fly fishing.

61. Entomology exhibit

The exhibit will present the tools and methods utilized in the science of entomology.

62. Brook Trout Research exhibit

The exhibit will present the phenomenal story of how the southern strain of our native brooks trout was laboriously and scientifically proven.

63. Upcoming exhibits. More are being considered and planned.

Special Exhibits (related exhibits of special interest – seasonal, rotated, etc.)

These exhibits will be placed in the museum for a fixed period of time only. In this manner, the museum will be able to present topics beyond the Southern Appalachians that will be of interest to visitors without scope creep. Most of these exhibits will be geographically southeastern related.



64. Early Explorers and Scientists

The exhibit will provide a historical perspective of the exciting side of life in the Southern Appalachians and how it impacted the fish and streams.

65. Taking Sides during Wars: French and Indian, the Revolution up to the Civil War

The exhibit will provide a historical perspective of the necessity of Native Americans to take sides as the white man continued to push and settle in the Southern Appalachians and how it impacted the fish and streams.

66. Supporting Wars: Spanish American, World Wars up to Afghanistan

The exhibit will provide a historical perspective of the necessity of Native Americans stepped up to support each war and how it impacted the fish and streams.

67. The Pioneer, the Hillbilly and the Vacationer

The exhibit will focus on the historical dependency of these intruders on the fish and streams.

68. Gold, Moonshine and Ginseng

The exhibit will provide a historical perspective of the exciting side of life in the Southern Appalachians and how it impacted the fish and streams.

69. The Evolution of Fishing Regulations

The exhibit will focus on the establishment and historical changes to fishing regulations and the good or bad results each change brought to the fish and streams.

70. Stream Conservation

The exhibit will focus on the historical methods of stream conservation utilized as man has tried to fix the side-effects of over-utilizing mountain resources.

71. From Subsistence Food to Popular Sport

From take enough to make it through the winter to Catch-and-Release, the exhibit will present the historical changes to how man approaches our fish and streams.

72. Tailrace Fly Fishing

The exhibit will focus of the top tailraces in the southeast (many are located outside the mountain region).

73. Spring Creek Fly Fishing

The exhibit will focus on the unique habitat a high pH spring creek provides for cold water fish (some of the most famous spring creeks are in the Rocky Mountains and in

Pennsylvania which is outside the Southern Appalachian region. However, there are a number of spring creeks in the Southern Appalachians as well.

74. Stillwater Fly Fishing

The exhibit will focus on mountain ponds, lakes and reservoirs. Fly Fishing is but one method of angling in these waters. The approach is very different that of moving waters in our streams, spring creeks and tailraces.

75. Ozarks Fly Fishing

Some of the most productive fly fishing in the southeast is far from the Southern Appalachians, the Ozarks. However, there is a connection both via the "Trail of Tears" history as well as famous anglers such as Dave Whitlock who made fly fishing in the southeast rank high among world destinations.

76. European Fly Fishing

The exhibit will focus on Czech Nymphing along with the variations of Spain, France, Poland and other European Countries.

77. Freshwater Fly Fishing

The exhibit will focus on non-mountain species of fish and the fly fishing techniques utilized for the pursuit in the southeast.

78. Saltwater Fly Fishing

The exhibit will focus on saltwater species of fish and the fly fishing techniques utilized for the pursuit in the southeast.

79. Big Game Saltwater Fly Fishing

The exhibit will focus on large saltwater species of fish in the gulf stream and/or the Gulf of Mexico and the fly fishing techniques utilized for the pursuit in the southeast.

80. Destination Fly Fishing Exhibits

The exhibits will involve topics beyond the southeast, yet of interest to angler's families that visit the museum.

Patagonia

Kamchatka

Japan

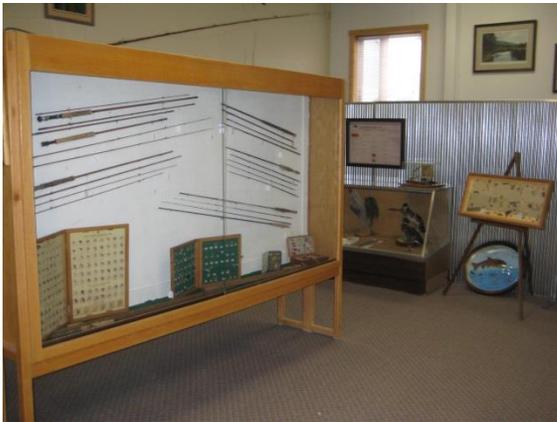
Mongolia

New Zealand

Etc.

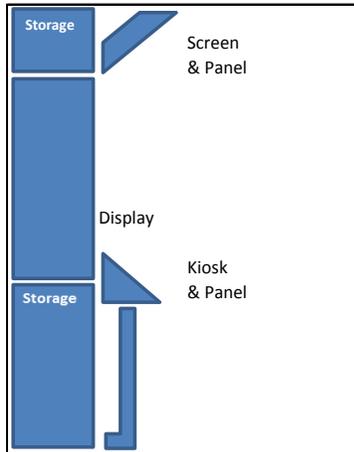
Note: Established exhibits will be upgraded, refined, expanded depending on opportunities.

**Additional Photographs from the FFF Fly Fishing Museum in Livingston,
Montana:**

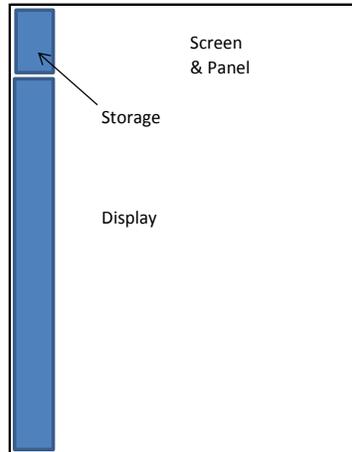


Appendix A. Electronic Media

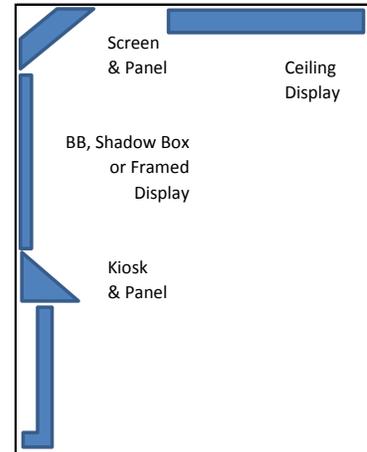
Cases , Displays



Space Savers



Space Savers



Kiosks

To create a dynamic capability of capturing history as it occurs, a database within a kiosk (possible with website access for museum members) will be updated quarterly with new who's who in fly fishing bios (search data plus a narrative or video), stories and photos. In this manner all fly fishers may participate and be a part of the museum. Additional Kiosks may include but are not limited to Fly Fishing Related Books, Fly Patterns and Recipes, Streams, Fly Fishing Methodology, and Entomology.

The kiosks will provide electronic access to all museum information that has been digitized. This can be an opportune place to partner and promote the museum as well as the business sponsors and museum agents involved.

Databases

To maintain an accurate inventory of all artifacts, documents, photos, CDs, DVDs, and the cases, kiosks, panels, lights that support exhibits, one or more databases will be established and

maintained. Having multiple search capabilities to find a given item that has been donated or loaned to the museum is essential to long-term operations.

Databases to collect information such as fly pattern recipes, biographies of anglers, tyers, rod builders, artists, scientists, etc. will be established, maintain and as much as possible made available for public use.

Website

To maintain a constant communication to visitors and potential visitors, donors and loaners as well as the public in general, a dynamic home page of headlines and upcoming events will be maintained.

The structure of the website will be similar to other museum websites.

Logos and links to museum sponsors, Southern Appalachian fly shops, outfitters and guide websites will be maintained.

Online donations and some museum gift shop merchandise may be ordered online.

Appendix B: Board of Directors

Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians Founding Board:

Forrest Parker	forepart@nc-chokeee.com
Lynne Harlan	birdharl@nc-chokeee.com
Skooter McCoy	skoomcco@nc-chokeee.com
Brad Walker	walker28713@gmail.com
Alen Baker	alenandscottie@aol.com
Kevin Howell	kevin@davidsonflyfishing.com
Gene Barrington	gbarrington@bcbarchitects.com
Ron Beane	rcbeane@charter.net

Amy W. Parker
Acting Museum Director,
Executive Director, Cherokee Chamber of Commerce
828.788.0034
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www.cherokeesmokies.com
www.fishcherokee.com

Biographical Descriptions:

Forrest Parker – Forrest is an enrolled member of the EBCI. He serves as the Deputy of Operations for the Tribe, is a member of the Cherokee Chamber Board of Directors, serves on the local Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation Board, and is one of twelve U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Native American Policy Advisors. He has a lifetime of experience with the fishing culture in Cherokee, as well as the entire nation. Forrest plays a key role in Public Relations, Business Management, and Marketing. With a B.S. Degree in Natural resources Management, he is also equipped to oversee technical details and functions of the initiative.

Alen Baker – Alen lives in Huntersville, NC and is a 1973 graduate of NC State with a major in Computer Science. He retired as a Duke Energy IT executive after 34 years and has been an avid fly fisherman for over 30 years. He authored and published his first book, *The First Twenty Five Years*, which details the history of the Rocky River Chapter of Trout Unlimited (RRTU). RRTU was awarded National Gold Chapter in 1986 when Alen was President (top chapter out of 350 chapters that year). Alen has served as a conservation leader for over 30 years as President of RRTU, as SE TU Regional Vice President as National TU Vice President, and as Chairman of NC Wildlife Federation (NCWF). He was instrumental in restructuring National TU in the mid-1990s and recently the restructuring NCWF. Both restructurings resulted in moving the organization forward from a multi-year deficit position to a viable, solvent and highly successful present day organization. Trout Unlimited is now considered a top ten non-profit conservation organization. NCWF was awarded National Affiliate of the Year in 2010 when Alen was Chairman. Alen has been instrumental and the volunteer leader of the group seeking to establish this museum.

Lynne Harlan - Lynne is an enrolled member of the EBCI, an expert on Cherokee History, and is currently the tribe's Public Relations Coordinator. Harlan holds a Bachelor of Arts in History from the University of North Carolina at Asheville. She is the co-author of *The Cherokee* and a contributing author to *Mending the Circle: A Native American Guide to Repatriation*. Harlan served as the Curator of Exhibitions at the Institute of American Indian Arts Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico and as the Collections Manager at the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution, New York, New York. Harlan serves on the External Advisory Board for Native American Graduate Education at Purdue University and as a member of the Cherokee Chamber of Commerce Board. Harlan currently resides in the Big Y community of the Qualla Boundary, Cherokee, North Carolina. .

Amy Parker – Amy is a native of The Qualla Community, and is presently the Executive Director of The Cherokee Chamber of Commerce. She graduated from WCU with a BSBA/Business Law degree in 1996, and has since built her career on the Cherokee Indian Reservation. She worked for United Community Bank, Cherokee, serving as Branch Manager for many years, and is extremely capable of managing not only the financial planning and budgetary requirements of this project, but overseeing staff and employees as well.

Kevin Howell – Kevin lives in Pisgah Forest, NC and is an avid angler, fly fisherman and owner of Davidson River Outfitters in Brevard, NC. He is the son of the legendary Don Howell and nephew of the legendary Dwight Howell. He has developed a number of the more recent Southern Appalachian fly patterns and authored several books on fly fishing.

Ron Beane – Ron lives in Granite Fall, NC and has been an avid fly fisherman for over 50 years. He is a retired educator (teacher and high school Principal) and retired County Commissioner. His current project is to gather biographies, stories and photos of all the legendary fly fishermen of Caldwell County. Ron's effort is our model for developing the history for the museum.

Gene Barrington – Gene lives in Cumming, Georgia and has been an avid fly fisherman for over 50 years. He is an architect and has served various local, state, regional and national leadership positions in both Trout Unlimited and Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF).

Skooter McCoy - Skooter is the Destination Marketing Manager for the Tribe. He has a BS in Marketing from Western Carolina University, and over 15 years professional experience on the Qualla Boundary. He began his career in the Entertainment / Marketing Department of Harrah's Cherokee Casino, and has spent the last three years in the Tribe's Department of Commerce. He works directly for the EBCI Director of Commerce. The Division of Commerce staff is integral in the further development of the partnership between the Chamber and the Tribe.

Brad Walker - Brad has worked as a manager in the hospitality industry for over 40 years. He serves on the boards of the Cherokee Chamber of Commerce, Swain County Tourism, and Smoky Mountain Host . He gives many hours to non-profit ventures, and was also Mayor of Bryson City for one term.

Appendix C: Timeline To-Date for Reference

October 9, 2010

Upon returning from Atlantic Salmon Fly Fishing the Margaree River in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada - Alen Baker and Ron Gmerek first discussed and outlined the vision of a Trout Museum encompassing the Southern Appalachian area. Inspired by the Margaree Atlantic Salmon Museum they visited and their guide John Hall who was the museum President, the need for our own regional museum was more than obvious. Past fly fishing legends like Capp Weise, Mark Cathy, Cato Holler, Frank Young, Eddy George, Bob Burch, Joe Manley as well as modern day legends like Harry Murray and Lefty Kreh have generated a rich heritage that needed to be preserved for future generations. Dating back to the Cherokee Nation using the Yellarhammer feather and strips of deer hair to attract native trout, the history of mountain fly fishing south of the Mason-Dixon Line is being lost every day in the memories of our older anglers that are passing.

December 18, 2012

After almost two years of "off and on" discussions with other anglers, historical organizations, other museums and potential private donors, Jim Casada recommended that Alen Baker contact the Cherokee Nation to determine their interest in having a Trout Museum located in Cherokee, North Carolina. Note the following landmark emails:

On Dec 18, 2012, at 3:31 PM, Alen or Scottie <alenandscottie@aol.com> wrote:

My name is Alen Baker....I have been a life member of and leaders in Trout Unlimited living in Huntersville, NC most my life...I have been approached by some that believe we need to establish a Southern Appalachian Fly Fishing Museum...Jim Casada from Bryson City suggested that the Cherokee, NC and associated with the Cherokee Nation may be the best place to be home for the SAFF Museum. Would there be interest? Whom should I be in contact with to progress on this idea? Would you be able to help me? Alen Baker, Director Rocky River TU

From: Amy Parker [<mailto:amy@cherokeesmokies.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2012 10:46 AM

To: Alen or Scottie **Cc:** Forrest G. Parker

Subject: Re: A question...

Hi Alen, I have copied The Tribe's Director of Natural Resources in my reply. I think that the idea of a museum is wonderful. Forrest, What are your thoughts?

Amy W. Parker

Executive Director, Cherokee Chamber of Commerce 828-497-6700

amy@cherokeesmokies.com

I think it's wonderful, we should discuss in depth....

Forrest Parker

DIRECTOR, NATURAL RESOURCES & CONSTRUCTION

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE NATION 828.538.6529

Spring 2013

A grant request to the Cherokee Preservation Foundation was developed and submitted seeking a \$15,000 in exploration funds to establish a 501c3 museum organization, develop initial marketing materials and develop architectural plans to renovate the Cherokee Chamber of Commerce 1,500 square foot log cabin as a home for the museum.

Summer 2013

An email campaign in a somewhat selective fly fishing circle of interest raised \$10,000 in pledges for the museum.

Fall 2013

The grant request was rejected as submitted. However, a \$50,000 grant was extended for the same purposes but based on the renovation of the 5,000 square foot building beside the Cherokee Visitor Center downtown in the cultural district.

Winter 2014

Museum Board is assembled and approved by the chamber Board.

Spring 2014

The lease was signed by the chamber and EBCI for the chamber and the museum to occupy the facilities. Renovations to the exterior of the building were underway.

May 16-17, 2014

The museum was publically and officially announced at the Southeastern Fly Fishing Festival held in the Ramsey Center on the campus of Western Carolina University. The museum manned a booth for the two day event, signed up a number of new contacts with interest in the museum and developed video footage of number of spontaneous interviews with anglers and vendors at the show. The edited footage serves as promotional materials moving forward. The exterior renovations are 100% complete. Internal electrical and plumbing work is underway.

July 2014

July is the projected timeframe to open the chamber in the renovated facilities. The museum gift shop will also begin operating with a limited stocking that will gradually increase as appropriate merchandise is acquired. The gift shop will sell fly fishing books from regional authors, maps, hatch charts, fly fishing related art, clothing, jewelry and other items deemed appropriate and not in direct competition with local fly shops.

Spring 2015

April-May is the projected timeframe to open the “live trout exhibit” and Phase 1 of the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians. Phase 1 will have a number of exhibits in a broad sense as it will take time for in-depth research. Artwork and short-take videos will be utilized. Pilot workshops will be scheduled and conducted by volunteers. Hatchery tours will begin as an extension of the museum. Current and additional trout fishing and fly fishing events will continue as an integrated part of the museums programming. A major donor campaign will be developed and launched.

Spring 2016

April-May is the projected timeframe to open Phase 2 of the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians.

More exhibits, more depth to established exhibits. A program of rotating specific exhibit elements will begin as part of maintaining a fresh museum for returning visitors. Donor campaign will be ramped up greatly.

Spring 2017

April-May is the projected timeframe to open Phase 3 of the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians.

More exhibits, more depth to established exhibits.

More workshops and more events.

Spring 2018

April-May is the projected timeframe to open Phase 4 of the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians.

More exhibits, more depth to established exhibits. Reprogramming of the most successful workshops and events.

Spring 2019

April-May is the projected timeframe to open Phase 5 of the Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians.

More exhibits, more depth to established exhibits. Outreach programs for working interns, school programs.

Note: Five phases are used to both define a 5-Year plan for the museum as well as a reasonable timeframe for historical research and acquisition of documents, photos, artifacts, etc.

Appendix D. Initial Plan (from the original white paper)

The following is a work in progress outline of the various elements and tasks related to bringing the museum online.

Summary of Museum Assumptions, Ideas and Concepts:

- Sponsored, managed, owned and promoted by Cherokee Chamber of Commerce
- 5,000 sq. ft. facility located in downtown cultural district in Cherokee, NC
- Chamber staff will handle visiting traffic and POS merchandizing
- Chamber is independent and operates primarily from donations and grants
- Chamber will submit grant requests to help fund the museums operation
- Museum will greatly enhance EBCI cultural/educational efforts in the community
- Museum will not use tax dollars and operate separately as a 501 (c) (3)
- Museum will establish tiered donor recognition and membership program
- Museum will schedule fly fishing related workshops utilizing volunteers
- Museum will hold events to connect current fly fishing to our fly fishing heritage
- Museum will have a live Native Brook Trout aquarium exhibit
- Museum will have interactive, learning features
- Expansion may need to be addressed down the road as museum growth occurs
- Across the street from Cherokee Natural History Museum (secondary resource)
- Cherokee's Historical and Archeological capabilities may be leveraged
- Other comparable museums will be leveraged for best practices

Timeline Plan:

Milestone 1: (primarily the activities that will use the initial \$50k planning money we have been granted so far)

- Museum Board formed for 501c3 application
- Most planning completed by mid-2014
- 501c3 by 3Q 2014, most other legal docs ready for use
- Website up and viable to collect data and promote the museum, etc.
- Big presence at the SE FFF Fly Fishing Festival and the Western Fly Fishing Show in fall 2014

Milestone 2:

- Participate in several other SE Fly Fishing Shows (Atlanta, Knoxville, Winston, wherever)
- History collection underway, items being collected and stored, well underway
- Historical documentation, fly fisher bios, etc. well underway
- Renovation to facility exterior completed, interior underway

Milestone 3:

- Interior renovations completed
- Chamber moves into the facility
- Trout exhibit opens with a big event museum fundraiser, media coverage
- Public visitation of the trout exhibit with "opening soon" for the museum
- Tours to supporters and potential museum donors

Milestone 4:

- Initial museum exhibits, etc. completed and ready
- Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians opens with media coverage
(desirably in the Spring 2015 or 2016)
- Workshops scheduled and underway
- Volunteer recruitment and scheduling underway
- Planning for "museum and exhibit refreshing" in place to update the museum

Initial Action Items and Tasks List:

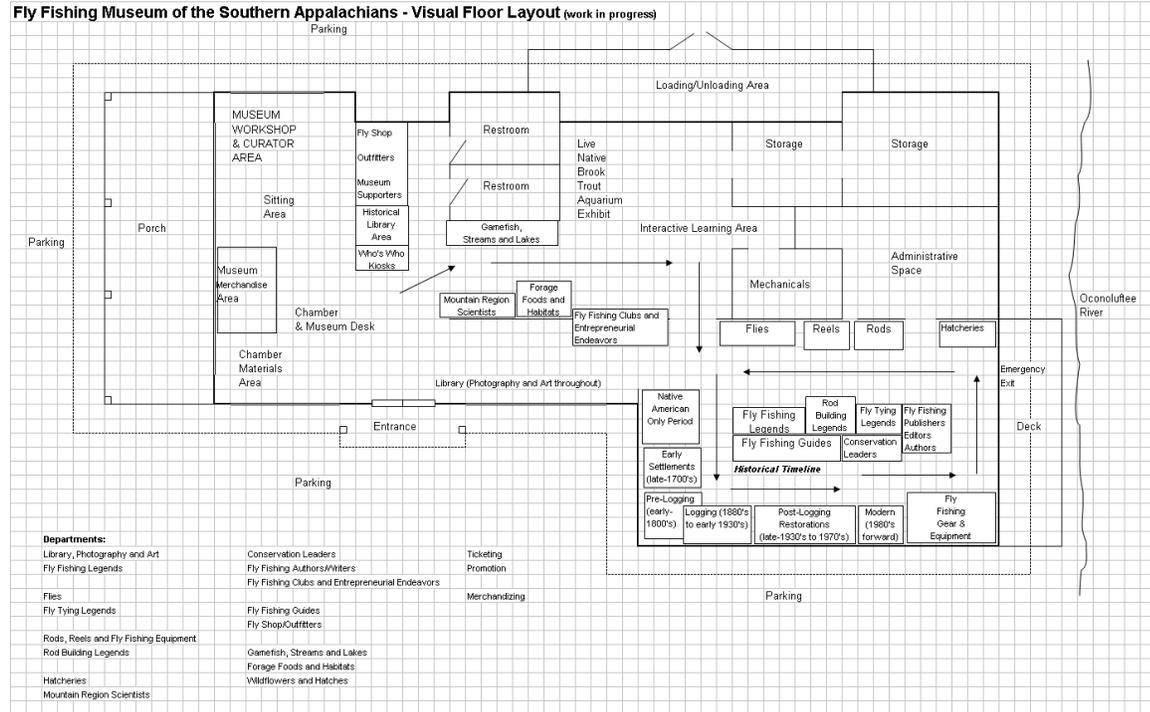
1. Alen to pursue the assistance of John Mackey for conceptualizing and designing the live Native Brook Trout aquarium exhibit – *STATUS: John Mackay, CEO of Discovery Place, is highly knowledgeable and experienced in this area as well as running an interactive museum that must be refreshed and continually draw the public. John has tentatively agreed to advise and be involved in the "live trout exhibit" and the museum at some level. He is available later this month when he will come to Cherokee and be briefed on what we would like to do for the exhibit. He tentatively committed to taking us thru the planning stage. He is the uniquely qualified person we need involved at whatever level that works for him. He is willing to help us as he likes a good, unique challenge. John can come up on October 29th or October 30th...let me know which day is best and I will bring him up for a few hours to walk-thru the facility and talk thru the vision you have and hear his initial views. - COMPLETED*
2. Kevin Howell to ask Gene Barrington to assist in architectural integration of both the live Native Brook Trout aquarium exhibit and the museum elements and departments already planned. - COMPLETED
3. Jim Mabrey to request artifact loan agreement documents from FFF Museum for our adjust and use – *A group of TUEr's from Charlotte including Jim Mabrey recently visited the museum, brought back pictures and answers to many questions as well as the documents – COMPLETED*
4. Develop a museum board candidate list: 2 members from the Chamber Board, 2 members from EBCI and 4 at-large. Kevin Howell and Alen Baker to recommend a list of more than 4 with bios. - Get **paragraph bios** to Amy – COMPLETED
5. Alen to pursue an attorney for filing the 501(c)(3); Forrest and Amy Parker to complete legal work with attorney for name branding, 501(c)(3) environment, other legal documents, agreement with museum agents, artifact loan agreement, etc. - *As for an attorney for the 501c3, NCWF has used 3 different firms of which a member of one firm who recently redid the NCWF by-laws serves on the Board. Tim Gestwicki, NCWF CEO will contact each and help us get the best, quickest and most economical (maybe even pro bona) help. Tim and NCWF is committed to help us launch and promote this museum as well. I understand acquiring 501c3 exemption is pretty much a 6 month process, but we can proceed to get domain names and use the name we have to develop a banner and brochures in time for the February Fly Fishing Show in Winston-Salem. We need to be present at the other SE FF shows. To trademark the name, the attorney can do that as well, or the Chamber attorney could go ahead and do so... we should proceed on securing the entity name via trademark or registration. – COMPLETED*
Charles Brady, a Boone, NC Attorney has agreed to develop the legal foundation (eg. By-Laws, etc.) for the museum
Amy Issacs, The McIntosh Law Firm, Dividson, NC will be retained to submit the 501(c) (3) to the IRS
1. Alen (via Tom Gorrell) will inquire with the Catskill Museum (or the others) and see if they will share their By-Laws and Operating Policies. This would also make things easier and quicker. Even Discovery Place is a useful source for this type of starter info. – UNDERWAY
2. Alen to re-work the conceptual diagram of the facility for the architects to work with and to help orient John Mackay. - UNDERWAY
3. Leader circle to expand Ron Beane's questionnaire for general use and begin the collection of bios, stories and photos.- *Available for use - COMPLETED*
4. Jim Casada to draft biographical outline to be used by all to complete narratives

Note: An alternative is to video a live interview using the questionnaire as a guide. - TO DO

5. **Leader Circle** (those gathering content and supporting the museum in each state):
 - Ron Beane working of the fly fishers of Caldwell county
 - Jim Casada (Bryson City vicinity)
 - Don Kirk (GSMNP Tennessee and Alabama/George vicinity)
 - Kevin Howell (Brevard to Asheville vicinity)
 - Roger Lowe GSMNP NC and Waynesville to Cashiers vicinity)
 - Richard Mode (McDowell/Burke/Catawba counties)
 - Joe Street (Yancey/Mitchell counties)
 - Chris Hollar (Marion vicinity)
 - Gene Barrington (Georgia)
 - Dave Armstrong (South Carolina)
 - Malcolm Leaphart (South Carolina)
 - Harry Murray (Virginia)
 - Frank Deviney (Virginia)
 - Tom Gorrell (West Virginia)
 - Lefty Kreh (Gail Hall and Ed Jones) (Maryland)
 - Kirt Otey (North Carolina)
 - Alen Baker (at-large list) to develop a list of fly fishing and fly tying legends *Note: drafted vicinities, initial overlapping may occur and are welcomed - UNDERWAY*
6. Alen Baker to share interview lists to resolve overlaps and divide among all – *TO DO*
7. Continue to recruit leaders for each geographical area for comprehensive coverage of the Southern Appalachians....examples...
 - Bobby Kilby (has fished 2200 streams in the Southern Appalachians) - *RECRUITED*
 - Frank Smith (owner of Hunter-Banks and the WNC Fly Fishing Show) - *RECRUITED UNDERWAY*
8. Rough out a timeline of tasks, activities and events leading up to a grand opening by expanding the milestones – *UNDERWAY*
9. Collection agents setup collection procedures
 - a. Loan agreement forms with receipt
 - b. Donation acknowledgement process with receipt – *TO DO*
10. Develop materials and setup collection agents (most likely fly shops) to process donated and loaned items to the museum - *May only have a few fly shops like that helping us geographically to collect history and items...may want bonding in addition to a contract agreement. But we certainly need every fly shop recruited to be a business sponsor at some level and carry a poster in the window, etc. – TO DO*
11. Develop marketing brochures, posters and other materials to announce and promote the museum grand opening; need a large banner for the FF show. – *TO DO*

Appendix E. Example Floor Layout

(actual layout will depend on space needs for each section, then best fit positioning)



Appendix F. Potential Museum Advisory Leaders:

Jim Casada
Jim Dean
Roger Lowe
Don Kirk
Frank Smith
Squeak Smith
Richard Mode
Joe Street
Dave Armstrong
Harry Murray
Tom Gorrell
Beau Beasley
Broderick Crawford
Mike Arnold
Scott Haire

Represent other state TU chapters/councils

Represent Anglers, Guides and Shop Owners (Sportsmen)

Represent Conservationists, Scientists and Agencies (Professionals)

Represent Commercial Interests (Marketing, PR, Tourism, Hatcheries, etc.)

Appendix G. Museum Planners and Advisors Mailing List

Leader/Steering list:

forrpark@nc-chokeee.com, alenandscottie@aol.com, amy@cherokeesmokies.com,
rbeane@charter.net, kevin@davidsonflyfishing.com, gbarrington@bcbarchitects.com, skoomcco@nc-chokeee.com, birdharl@nc-chokeee.com, walker28713@gmail.com, info@cherokeesmokies.com,
amy@mcintoshlawfirm.com, cbrady@clementlawoffice.com, marvin.cash@mac.com,
rholidaycpa@gmail.com, josh@joshneelands.com,

piscator2@earthlink.net, dhyatt@ju.edu, cbracewell@wilkes.net, gmortensen@peoplepc.com,
info@murraysflyshop.com, captgary@windstream.net, wanda.taylor@windstream.net,
daniel@tenkarausa.com, alex@abfish.org, bobbykilby1941@yahoo.com, bstuartmof@aol.com,
scott.haire@eyeconic.tv,

don@southerntrout.com, jimcasada@comporium.net, fishutopia@comcast.net,
info@brookingsonline.com, matthewlcanter@hotmail.com, deanral@aol.com,
grmode@earthlink.net, franksmith@charter.net, squeaksmith@earthlink.net,
edmclean@gmail.com, rwteeter@carolina.rr.com, johnr@greathornowl.com, info@wildsape.com,
rickymccarver@bellsouth.net, mgasior@simileimaging.com, chamber@greatsmokies.com,
paul.j.duffy@us.pwc.com, wayne093@centurytel.net, rongaddy@cbvnol.com,
sharongaddy@cbvnol.com, lkennery@engconcepts.com, cdhershey@bellsouth.net,
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alf@tnaqua.org,

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wvangler1@yahoo.com, tom.gorrell@nm.com, tgorrell@gmail.com,

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rabuntuchapter@gmail.com, gawomenflyfishing@gmail.com,

High interest list:

bilkayhart@charter.net, f64rrtu@gmail.com, bocash3@yahoo.com, rtg2721@aol.com, rrr5@aol.com,
fishonjmb@aol.com, fred@ncwf.org, tim@ncwf.org, tomearnhardt@nc.rr.com, sbryan@fs.fed.us,
robert.curry@ncwildlife.org, doug.besler@ncwildlife.org, buzzbryson@pgnmail.com,
allen.rogers@ncdenr.gov, summerandco@aol.com, jishepspie@yahoo.com, jmcneary@gmail.com,
taobilly@yahoo.com, butch@houckdesigners.com, backpacker6794@yahoo.com,
richardgriggs448@gmail.com, whitlock@davewhitlock.com, daniel@tenkarausa.com,
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admpepper@aol.com, bthomas999@gmail.com, billstrong45@aol.com,
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dale.klug76@gmail.com, dan.phillips@duke-energy.com, dryfly@triad.rr.com, dhenry1025@gmail.com,
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johnm@discoveryplace.org, ozarkam@juno.com, ponswop@yahoo.com, jim_rice@ncsu.edu,
rcfullerton@hotmail.com, rdbjheald@bellsouth.net, tbatcbe@aol.com, twilhelm@carolina.rr.com,
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pidandyle65@mc.com, jf3028@hotmail.com, cgnelson329@gmail.com, jayaustin@charter.net,
patjif@msn.com, alanmed1@comcast.net, c.s.naugle@comcast.net, bobnedohon@gmail.com,
sharongaddy@cbvnol.com, jlynnlewis@live.com, hed1@bellsouth.net, anthony.hipps@syngenta.com,
patrick@brevardangler.com, gale.dills@gmail.com, design9443@gmail.com, tnt60@juno.com,
adams.beach@yahoo.com, taterhillbilly@gmail.com, mrvol73@dnet.net, drhjreiff@yahoo.com,

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adavis@blueridgeair.com, gayle.tyree@gmail.com, josh@joshneelands.com,
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eunicelovell@yahoo.com, marwhite@gmail.com, greenmw@appstate.edu,
anewland@haywoodbuilders.com, foreverflyfishing@yahoo.com, tartan70@yahoo.com,
staff@hunterbanks.com, endrivad@cs.com, fymdiesel@aol.com, trey@vinsonenterprises.com,
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jlerras@yahoo.com, stevecraig@yahoo.com, foreverflyfishing@yahoo.com,
outpostmountainoutfitters@frontier.com, endrivad@cs.com, hookersflyshop@yahoo.com,
eunicelovell@yahoo.com, sharris@elliottdavis.com, enickens@nc.rr.com, frank@braggfinancial.com,
fymdiesel@aol.com, ozarkam@juno.com, fotshb@bellsouth.net, hollyd@friendsofthesmokies.org

Bad email addresses to fix....

alanmed1@comcast.net
taterhillbilly@gmail.com
mark.roberts99@comcast.net
martaefan3@verizon.net
johnm@discoveryplace.org
davishouse@mchsi.com
staff@hunterbanks.com
pjdandyle65@mc.com
patjif@msn.com
alf@tnaqua.org
wadiii@prodigy.net
jayloving@c21nm.com

info@cherokeesmokies.com seen as spam
stevecraig@yahoo.com seen as spam
jlerras@yahoo.com seen as spam
johnr@greathornowl.com seen as spam
info@wildscape.com seen as spam
david@armstrongfirm.com seen as spam
rickymccarver@bellsouth.net seen as spam
rwteeter@carolina.rr.com seen as spam
leftfish@comcast.net seen as spam
sharris@elliottdavis.com seen as spam

Alen, didn't forget about this. Hope these folks can help you out. Please keep me in the loop and let me know if I can help...thanks, Kirk Judd taobilly@yahoo.com

Tom Gorrell - avid fly fisherman from Clarksburg, WV - <http://www.tomgorrell.com>

Dr. Dave Samuel - outdoor writer Morgantown newspaper - www.knowhunting.com/contact.html

Elk Springs (fly fishing) Resort on the Elk River <https://sites.google.com/site/elkspringsresortwv/>

Joe's flies - fly shop in Nutter Fort, WV - <http://www.joesflies.com/shop/home.php>

Phillip Smith - Chair, WVTVU council Spencer, WV - wvangler1@yahoo.com

Alen & Scottie, I trust you are well and progress is moving along at an acceptable pace for the museum. I am copying you on recent emails with a dear friend in Florida who has some experience in fishing museums. He is more than willing to help in our project and brings a lot to the table. I strongly recommend you contact him at your earliest convenience.

----- Original Message ----- Re: Question? Mon, 16 Sep 2013 11:40:12 -0400 (EDT)

Bstuartmof@aol.com

I have a few thoughts to share with them, who or whom ever "them" is regarding the painting of the ceiling and the layout of the room and what they are considering in terms of security. I also have a collection of a man from the NC/SC area, Jerry Neal, that they may want to house at some point. I also have a thought which I think is worth sharing from the very outset regarding the documenting of loaned and donated items to the museum. Bill Stuart, The Museum of Fishing PO Box 1378 Bartow, FL 33831 863-533-7358 In a message dated 9/16/2013 11:19:46 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time, don@southerntrout.com writes: Bill, Good to hear from you. I hope you are well. I inquired about the museum last week. I was told that they have applied for grant money and are looking for corporate sponsors. It is my understanding that with, or without these, the project is committed to by tribal elders in Cherokee, NC where it will be located. As soon as there is a solid story I will run it in **Southern Trout**. FYI, **Southern Trout** is about to hit the one million mark. We are sponsors of the FFF Southern Conclave in Mountain Home, AR next month. Next year the Wilderness Wildlife Week in Pigeon Forge, TN is co-hosting the first "Southern Trout Fly Fishing Fair" on February 1st. The magazine is moving along nicely, but is still bi-monthly and will another year or so. We plan to launch a sister publication, **Southern Fly Fishing** before the 2014 ICAST Show. Also a bi-monthly, it will cover warm water species and saltwater fly fishing. Again, it was good to hear from you. You are one of my "role models." Take care. Cheers, Don Kirk, Publisher don@southerntrout.com 205-665-2658

Appendix V: Example List of Southern Appalachian Flies (original and adopted)

<u>Original</u>	<u>Adopted</u>
Dry...	Dry...
Early Nelson Yellow Fly	
Female Adams	Adams
Mr. Rapidan	Light Cahill
Wet....	Wet...
California Hackle Ruben Wood Gray Hackle Yellow Body	
	March Brown Royal Coachman

Appendix W. Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians (unprocessed content)

Hello Alen,

I can think of a number of names just off the top of my head. Have you made contact with the current TU leadership in VA? They're going to have more recent knowledge than I do. Is there a Facebook page yet? There are a bunch of other folks who have done scientific work in VA mountain streams, by the way. Restoration projects: Mossy Creek, USFS liming projects. USFS stream structure projects. TU St. Mary's River angler survey. Major fisheries of historical significance: Shenandoah National Park. The Rapidan within SHEN. Smith River. Jackson River (and its controversy). Whitetop Laurel. Others? Hope that helps, Frank Deviney

Looking good. A thought:

In the early days of trout fishing in the Southern Appalachians, there were only Native Brook Trout. The various state wildlife divisions working with locals developed a stocking program for Rainbows and Browns. It was these more hearty species that expanded trout fishing in the mountains. Work in the 30's by the CCC, WPA and TVA did a lot of good for the economy but the logging, dams and other construction added silt to the waters which had a negative effect on the native brook trout and drove them to the more remote areas. The state's archives have records, names and photographs of these early efforts. This era is a part of trout fishing as we know it today and should be considered as part of the history display. Personally, I think we need to include these efforts in a positive light. I had the privilege of knowing one of these early state workers in Georgia, Walt Sutton. He has long since passed but as we became friends, he told stories of state wardens hauling 5 gallon buckets of fingerlings miles into the woods and mountains to stock trout in an effort to create a reproducing population. He directed me to several of these unknown streams in the Georgia mountains. Many are on private property and are not accessible anymore. It's a rich part of the history.

I'll start there with the Georgia State archives. Let me know when you need me up there. Gene Barrington

FFF Museum...have photos

From Bill Childers:

Alen, Life in Colorado is but a dream and I'm always worried I am going to wake up someday! Until then I fish, hunt, ride bikes, hike and remain in awe of the fabulous country that surrounds me. We live on the western slope and a three hour drive across the Rockies to Denver which is a rare event for us. Linda and I are fortunate to be healthy enough to enjoy the maximum benefits of living in this wonderful place. Not to say we didn't thoroughly enjoy our lives in North Carolina. After bike riding the Creeper Trail in Virginia many, many times along the White Top occasionally flipping a fly in a few honey holes. I worked with Caldwell County to begin development of bike trails in and around Lenoir. I was appointed by the county to serve on the Catawba River Task Force. A committee with a member from each county in North and South Carolina that bordered the Catawba River. I supported my good friend Commissioner Ron Beane in helping to preserve Wilson Creek as a Wild and Scenic River. I was fortunate to have been adopted by the Edgemont Ltd. Club Members and was treated in many ways as a fellow member. Working regularly with the caretaker, Joe McDade who I recommended they hire who I enjoyed working with to develop and protect the fantastic fishery that we all enjoyed. Joe had exceptional natural knowledge about trout and the habitat they required to flourish and grow. I also belonged to the Toe River Club for a number of years and later created my own club called Paradise on the upper Yadkin River, Richlands area. I was fortunate to have been able to fish the fabulous Holston and Watauga Rivers many times, none better and that includes Colorado. After what felt like stepping on every stone on every stream in the Daniel Boone Wildlife Refuge as well as surrounding miles I ventured into the Smoky Mountains. My favorite streams were Deep Creek and Cataloochee and as a member of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation I supported the placement of elk in the Cataloochee area. However this created a lot of traffic once they were introduced and I was no longer able to acquire a campsite in the camp grounds during the Green Drake Hatch! Besides White Top I had rarely fished in Virginia until my friend Randy Benfield bought property in Ashe County on the North Fork of the New River. Sadly mine and Randy's good friend Joe McDade had passed away before being able to enjoy catching those smallmouth on the New River. It wasn't long before fishing from pontoon boats became a regular occurrence on weekends. A nearby trout stream was Big Horse Creek which we also visited frequently. Bob Rollins of the Edgemont Club invited me to join a hunting group with leased land on the New River in Ashe County. It was on the South Fork but only about five miles from Randy's North Fork home. I believe we had it for one year and I hunted during bow season. I had purchased a town home in New Castle Colorado near the Colorado River about nine miles from the town of Glenwood Springs a year or two earlier. Since we didn't rent it out we would make several trips out each year when we had the urge, usually with friends. Only four hours from the fantastic Green River below the Flaming Gorge Reservoir a spectacular fishery until Denny Breer's death! Denny was the President of the Green River Guide's Association and he forged a powerful group of politicians and others who supported his efforts to maintain and protect the river. After his death and although the river is still fantastic it has fallen well off from what it was. Here in Colorado, the Field and Stream Magazine's 2012 or 2013 January issue had a feature article describing the 20 mile stretch from Glenwood Springs to Rifle the best trout fishing in the state. Living in New Castle I live in the middle of that stretch of water and it is great but I wouldn't classify it as the best in the state. The Blue River that runs out of Lake Dillon! The White River that runs out of the Flat Tops! The Salmon Fly Hatch in the lower canyon on the Gunny! The entire forty plus miles of the Roaring Fork River which runs from Aspen into the Colorado in Glenwood! The Frying Pan River that runs from Reudi Reservoir emptying into the Roaring Fork at Basalt. The upper Colorado, Eagle and countless mountain streams that empty into all these waters full of cuts, browns, bows, and brooks. Just take your pick but to say that any section of them is the best would take a lot more explaining of what best really is! I prefer a stream I call ten mile because it's ten miles from my home. After four years we finally moved to Colorado where we have now lived in our town home for about eight years. The small stream I call ten mile is actually Main Elk Creek and is about the size of Wilson Creek in Edgemont. Very similar actually and like Edgemont more flat than climbing. Since the trail only goes about two miles then ends requiring creek wading for the next twenty miles into the Colorado Flat Tops. I haven't been able to reach the climbing waters yet! Usually where ever you begin fishing it doesn't take much distance to receive your fishing fix on browns, bows and cuts. A few brook maybe but usually you have to go in a little further to catch more brook trout. I simply take a little box or royal wulffs and catch all the fish I want to catch. I think it is because I have fished this fly long enough to know it's wind tolerance and action produced by the fly rod giving me more accurate and subtle casting results.

Linda and I love hiking and it is usually up to a high mountain lake on a 3 to 4 mile trail once even 6 miles in and out the same day. I always have a pack rod and jerk a few jaws if possible on an educational mission to teach the cuts, bows and brook trout not to bite just anything! We ride the bus to Aspen that will carry our bikes and jump on the Rio Grande Trail that runs 40 miles back along side the Roaring Fork River to Glenwood Springs. I've actually ridden it both ways in one day, - one time- and although it looks flat believe me riding to Aspen against the current feels like it's against the current. It took me twice as long!

Aside from everything else Linda and I enjoying being members of the Athletic Club at the Glenwood Hot Springs. It is the largest Hot Springs Pool in the World a hundred feet wide and four hundred five feet long just one hundred and five feet longer than a football field. With over 3.5 million gallons of pure hot spring mineral waters flowing through it daily it was no wonder Teddy Roosevelt loved soaking his bones in it. Of course it has all the weight rooms, steam rooms, Jacuzzis, and the Spa of the Rockies. The only thing you need is a bed when you walk out the door!

I hope that answers your question about life in Colorado! As far as the Gramper goes, here's the best I can do on that!

Hellgrammite would be the correct name but it was always a gramper to me! I learned the name as a youngster when we would seine for them in the river. I recall running into several snakes doing that. Once on the Yadkin I was wearing those old thick rubber foot waders holding the seine standing on a rock bar with a copperhead banging my boot. I didn't notice it at first but naturally I made a winning college leap out into the stream when I did. Another on Johns River I caught several large water snakes in the seine. After the initial alert I just let them slide out and on their way. It was no problem to catch all the gramper you wanted. It's skin was tuff and it was and still is one of the best live baits you can use, especially great for catfish!

I may or may not have invented the name I'm not sure of that! However there are a lot of folks that have designed a fly to imitate the hellgrammite. Some have even designed something to imitate the Dobson fly which is what the hellgrammite eventually turns into. The majority of their life is however spent in the stream or river. I have made a few designs in an attempt to resemble the actually insect as well as it's actual metamorphous into an adult Dobson fly and put it on driftwood. I believe my friend Ron Beane took one of these up to the Wilson Creek Welcome Center for display! I have a bad habit of tying things that couldn't catch a fish if it had to!

I tried to tie the gramper to resemble the exact insect. The first ones I tied looked fine and caught some fish, but it had no life like movement of it's own. The goose biots worked great as the legs but they had no movement. I decided to use wool to wrap the body then pluck out a few fibers along the body. It still held the natural ridged design of the body but added a slight film of movement around the body. I found this to work much better.

As many fishermen who loved to nymph fish, weighted flies were useless and gave no attraction to the fly as far as motion with currents. Split shot was the answer at least one to two feet above the fly. This worked well for many but I still liked weighting my flies so I always wrapped a little lead wire on the hook. Today we have weighted materials we can use that will not put lead in the stream. I sometimes wrapped extra wire around the head and front back area. Then mashed it flat with a few taps of the needle nose pliers. It widened this area and covered by the wool and crow wing seem to work well for the heavier gramper. The gramper recipe in the Fly Pattern Encyclopedia doesn't mention anything about lead wire or weighting the fly. This fly was not weighted and was intended to be used with split shot to allow more water current action.

Photo and recipe from FFF Encyclopedia attached along with a mixture of artistic flies!

So far the rivers, streams in the West I have discovered do not have Hellgrammites. Many in the fly shops do not even know what one looks like or even that they become Dobson flies! I haven't tried them but I believe they would no doubt catch fish even in these waters. I might tie up one just to see! Of course the old North Carolina reliable Sheep Fly or Muskrat I always called it catches just about everything. I was looking at something on youtube the other day and pulled up an interview with Lefty and Bob Clouser at the Denver fishing show from a few years ago. The interviewer was asking them about all the flies being tied and invented today. Bob and Lefty agreed that they

didn't know what was going to happen with all these flies! Lefty told him that at most all you would ever need was no more than a dozen. Then he said it was fly placement and knowing how to fish the fly you were using for the most part. Then Lefty mentioned he fished with a bunch of those rednecks in North Carolina that used a fly called the Sheep Fly and that was all they used. They could catch anything with it because they knew how to fish it! I laughed when I seen that because I knew all about the Sheep Fly! Newland Saunders who invented it was a friend and a rascal of a man! Cap Weise made his fly famous for him and old Newland who died a few years back seem to always resent him for it. Because a lot of folks thought Cap invented it. I had a friend Don Howell who lived in Brevard who has passed away was a unique fellow and a super nice person. He once held the NC State Brown Trout Record for a short time. The real story is that when he got the record he actually broke his brother Dwight's NC State Brown Trout Record. Both had caught the browns from the Davidson River. I never mentioned this to Don's son Kevin who currently owns the Davidson River Outfitters in Brevard. But it would be a shocker to find that Don may have caught the same fish only a few years older and slightly bigger. Something to think about!! Just before I moved to Colorado Kevin asked me to set up a meeting with Newland Saunders to interview him about the Sheep Fly. Kevin was working as one of the advisors for an outdoor show. So I set up the meet and here come Kevin and the movie camera crew. Kevin and I laughed almost all the way through the interview. Newland who always expressed himself using colorful language talked about the Sheep Fly with a few mentions about Cap using the fly but then he got off on fishing streams that were catch and release or limiting the catch to four etc.. He expressed with colorful language his disagreement with the idea you couldn't keep fish. He was from the old school and always kept a limit of fish in most cases. The 30 minute interview ended up being a cut here and a cut there leaving a 4 to 5 minute segment and I don't know how they got that much out of it!

I hope you can find enough to give some kind of presentation. If you ever need a good tale I got a few I can give you! About Lefty Kreh, Tom Morgan and for sure the Barrier Pool Rainbow! It's good to hear from North Carolina and tell Bob Rollins I said hi when you see him!

Jim

Re: Museum... From Bstuartmof Bstuartmof@aol.comhide details....To alenandscottie alenandscottie@aol.com...Alen and Scottie,

Thanks for your note. When I came up with the idea of having a museum of fishing I made a trip around the country I sat the Karl White Museum in Oklahoma, Arlan Carter's Museum in Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Museum (which at the time had on loan a major exhibit provided by the Fly fishing Museum in the same town where Orvis is headquartered). The Heddon Museum, after I opened in 1989 as it opened a little after I did, the Museum in the area of the Heddon Museum which I think was a state museum, the fly fishing museum in New York state, and the Museum in Boone, NC which I think is associated with the university there.

My purpose in stating that is to just to say that I came away from those visits with a list of things NOT TO DO when I put my museum together. One other thing I had learned years before from a restaurant in downtown Pullman, Washington was to paint the ceiling black. Sounds strange, but it makes a world of difference.

You are likely to start getting loans or donations early on so I suggest that you make up a form that describes what to are recording as a loan or a donation, all about the person(s) that loaned or donated the items to you, and a color photo of what you have described. Be sure that the form you design clearly states in writing that those items listed are either loans or donations. Everyone has a short memory. I made a xerox copy (B&W) of the form and sent it to the person who loaned or donated the item. I kept the color or original of the photo. Now I realize that with digital cameras, etc. that may be able to be done with your computer, etc. In fact with digital camera it may be just as easy to give those involved a color picture as a black & white. You may have to buy a few things, I'm talking about Museum items, and you might want to do them the same way.

After my Museum was closed in 1999 while the stuff was in storage about 90% was destroyed by fire. I was smart in having not just my original receipt but I also has a copy, but I was dumb to keep them both in the same place, because they burned too. With the exception of one of the four inventory books. What was so strange about the one that survived was That I wrote or called each person to tell them of the fire and to get their opinion on value as I was going through the insurance phase in the aftermath. I first sent first class letters to all the people and about 80% of them were returned. Keep in mind that this is not about 17 years at the outside from when they made the loan or donation. I then called friend in the towns and still when I had made all the contacts I could, I still only had about 25% out of that book.

I was astonished that so many could not be found, but that is what happened. It was perhaps the age of these people when I borrowed the stuff or was given the stuff that was the main reason as many had obviously died and others had moved to be with children and I could not find out how to get to them.

Three other very important items I want to mention at this time. Don had sent me a drawing or floor plan of a building you were considering a good while ago and I had asked him for some measurements which I never received, but that is besides the point. First of the two points is security for the museum and the items it contains. Someone will always have to guard the entry and it should also be the exit. No one will try to smuggle something into the museum, it is those who are departing you have to worry about. I would expect that you would have a charge for visitors so whomever guards the portal also guards the money box.

So, when you decide on a building if you would send me a floor plan with measurements it would help me help you.

Secondly, a good rule of thumb is that you will need the same amount of storage and work area as there is display area.

Thirdly, you should try to maintain the display and storage areas at the same temperature year round.

One last thing I would note is that fluorescent lighting will probably be the best but you should always use UV protectors on the bulbs both in the display and storage areas.

Did not mean to bombard with so much at the outset, but some of this stuff needs to be done ahead of everything else.

My church denomination had a benefactor that gave them a building for our headquarters in Greenville, SC. He was smart in that he gave them a 2 story building, it could just as well have been a one story, that allowed the other space to be leased and the lessor to position their reception desk to be their gate keeper. By using the income from the lessor that could give you a steady cash flow to keep your doors open and the lights and temperature controls turned on. I did not have that kind of arrangement, but I did have a company which let me use the receptionist as the gate keeper. Maybe the university would give you a triple net lease for the other space and a 10 year commitment. Might work, might not. Nothing ventured, nothing gained!

In 10 years, being open Monday - Friday, we averaged 3 people per week. That is not many, and we could have probably upped that by getting the schools to include us in field trips and scout troops to visit, but we did not. We might have even given coupons to the school kids and the scouts to get their moms or dads in for 1/2 price with the coupon.

Forgive my running on, but one other thought crossed my mind that I think now is the time to share. When I first decided to have a museum I said to myself that it had to be one of three types of museums or it would not qualify in my book. The first would be a study museum, such as the Smithsonian where a scholar can come in, have access to certain collections, and have a small apartment in which to live while he is there.

One of the first things I was offered for my museum was a collection, supposedly a complete collection, of 2,500 Leonard rods. First of all I have to admit I am not a rod or reel man. I don't really know anything about them (I'm not even sure I want to know anything about them) and even if I had wanted the rods I did not have enough space to care for them. I was offered a number of things that I was not in a position to accept.

The second type of museum was the second type was one where 25% of the displays were changed each quarter of the year. That was what I had originally thought would be my home, but after getting the first round of displays mounted I knew that would never happen.

The third type would be a museum that would publish. That is what ultimately worked for me but not only was that not in my original thinking but I had nothing to write about or publish. One of the things I early on began working on, but not as early as my working through the types was concerned, was to borrow a large collection of Florida Lures for the Museum. It turned out that I could trade and pay for them, the trade being that I would provide the seller the opportunity to write the book on the Florida collection, and the Museum would publish and distribute the books in return. It turned out that the Seller did not do his part and so I started writing the book with two associates. Now, 22 years later and 14 years after the museum closed I am still writing the book - it is one book, but so far we have published 6 vols. and we are working on Vols. 7 & 8, and we still do the books under the auspices of the Museum.

I assume, which is always dangerous, that you will plan to have some fly tyers come in for some demonstrations, or training classes; as well as other are experts for lectures or classes. That will be of big help in that those are what you change out and you can probably do it most of the year. So you can be both a static to a somewhat of a educational museum.

OK, I've talked enough, but I am willing to share my experience with you and help in any way I can. Have a great week! It would be helpful to me to have your home mailing addresses and home and cell phone numbers.

Bill Stuart

The Museum of Fishing

PO Box 1378

Bartow, FL 33831

863-533-7358

863-224-1950

I have a few thoughts to share with them, who or whom ever "them" is regarding the painting of the ceiling and the layout of the room and what they are considering in terms of security. I also have a collection of a man from the NC/SC area, Jerry Neal, that they may want to house at some point. I also have a thought which I think is worth sharing from the very outset regarding the documenting of loaned and donated items to the museum.

Info from West Virginia:

Re: Fly Fishing Museum.... From Philip Smith wvangler1@yahoo.comhide details... To alenandscottie alenandscottie@aol.com..... Cc wildtrout wildtrout@suddenlink.net, IFISHWV IFISHWV@gmail.com

That is an awesome idea Alen. I hope you can get this going. Cherokee would be a great location for it too. I like the idea of including TU region-wide as a component of the museum because TU is certainly a catalyst for fly-fishing in the south perhaps more than any other region. I'm also happy that you have reached out to West Virginia as we feel often a little bit on an island since we believe we are in the southern Appalachian region, but not always considered in that core.

I am just a kid (36 years old) and not entirely accurate or extensive in my knowledge of angling history here in WV. I can try to be an air traffic controller and get you in touch with the right people here where I can. A few names off the top of my head:

Ed Hayne - Creator of the Hot Hayne Parachute (local fly) and knowledgeable angler/historian

Joe Messenger Jr - son of the creator of the Irresistable and the Messenger Frog. Expert WV angler

Jack Bell - outdoor writer and the best fly caster in WV hands down.

Ray Menendez - retired DNR biologist and expert fly tier/angler.

Don Phares - retired DNR Chief of Coldwater Fisheries and knowledgeable about mountain state angling history

Max Robertson - early WVTU Council Chair and respected/knowledgeable angler (cc'd on this email - he will have some of these contacts and maybe some suggestions)

As far as fly rod makers, this is who I know of:

Don Cremeans - a Huntington, WV bamboo rodmaker who has been making rods for a long time

Jerry Andrews - Moundsville, WV bamboo rodmaker (<http://www.andrewscanerods.com/>)

Lee Orr - Charleston, WV bamboo rodmaker (<http://www.304rodcompany.com>)

Me - Spencer, WV bamboo rodmaker (<http://wvangler.wix.com/vandaliarodworks>)

I know there are a few other guys who started making rods relatively recently too. I do not know of any historic fly rod makers that were making rods here

Painters

Chuck Ripper is a native of Pennsylvania but has lived in Huntington, WV since 1953. He illustrations in National Audubon Society and National Geographic Society. He did the 1977 stamp and print for National Wild Turkey Federation. In 1980 he did 81 stamps for the US Postal Service including a book of five fish as well as a book of five fishing flies. He has done over 100 covers for outdoor magazines and catalogs including 19 for L.L. Bean (many were the fly fishing catalog covers).

Historic books on fly fishing in West Virginia

Without question the most famous is "Tale of the Elk" written by W.E.R. Byrne. It is tales of fishing and canoeing and practicing law on the Elk River from Charleston to its headwaters. All stories that happened in the latter 19th century and early 20th century.

Another is the "Blackwater Chronicles" by P. Pendleton Kennedy. Our Morgantown, WV TU Chapter is named the P. Pendleton Kennedy Chapter because of his early influence on fly fishing in the Mountain State.

I know more will occur to me later, but if I can get you in touch with some of these guys they will no doubt have more info than me.

Philip Smith
Chair, WV Trout Unlimited
Sole Proprietor, Vandalia Rodworks

Retained information and comments:

"Uncle" Mark Cathey

Fate Wiggins recalled to folklorist J.S. Hall that he and Mark Cathey once had a daylong match on the head of Forney Creek. They caught 330 fish between them, with Fate catching 150 and Mark 180. Sam Hunnicutt and Cathey engaged in similar duels, but Hunnicutt always acknowledged that Mark was the superior angler.

Granville Colhoun, "Squire of Hazel Creek," and brother-in-law Jud Hall

Trout in the Hazel Creek watershed had never seen a hatchery. They were truly native fish. Granville referred to them as speckled or brook trout, while many old-timers referred to them simply as "specks." Calhoun said that the forebears of these fish were in the Smokies well before the first Indian had ever settled there.

He remembered the average-sized trout back then as being eight to ten inches long, and he stated that he had often caught them up to sixteen inches on Proctor Creek in the summer of 1898. They set a time limit of eleven hours, and on that sunny Saturday Calhoun said that he caught almost fish a minute until "my arm work out and I quit," but he added that Jud continued to fish a few hours longer. Their final total was Jud with 237 trout and Granville, the winner with 239.

From Don Kirk follows...

It looks exciting, ambitious and pretty comprehensive so far. My one comment is that I recommend calling it the Southern Appalachian Museum of Fly Fishing. This is because prior to WWII there was a tremendous overlap of waters occupied by trout and bass. The old time fly fishermen of the region then often carried as many "fly rod baits" as they did what we now regard as traditional trout flies. Much of history associated with fly rod baits in the region and key players such as Ozark Ripley, Louis Rhead, and Ernest Peckinbaugh might otherwise be overlooked. Examples of much of their tackle is available, although in the hands of collectors. Some like Kephart's fly fishing tackle, which contains flies sent to him directly by Louis Rhead, are found at WNC. I have copies of the letters passed between Rhead and Kephart.

My book, *Flies and Fly Patterns of the Great Smoky Mountains* (Stackpole Books this fall), has chapters on "fly tyers gone to heaven" and modern fly tyers awaiting the call to judgement. It also has considerable research on old patterns like the Tellico and Yallarhammar, plus patterns dating back to the 1840s to 1880s. The transition southern fly patterns is a spotty, but there is a some info out there that can be gleaned—more than you might think. Also, there is a slew of gents on the Tennessee side of the mountains that contributed greatly to our

tradition such as Walter Babb, Lou Williams, Bob Burch, Carson Brewer, Ducky Muse, and Kirk Jenkins to just name a few. I am delighted to share what I have for this worthwhile project.

From Jim Casada follows...

I'm not a visitor to the vise, I think I can add a good bit of information. Here are some thoughts going down your list as it appears:

When I was a boy no one called the Royal Wulff by that name. It was called a Hairwing Coachman (which is in essence what it is), and I have every reason to believe that it was being tied in the mountains well before Lee's time.

Fred Hall got many of the ideas for his flies from local fishermen such as Claude Gossett and my father, Commodore Casada. Fred wasn't much of an angler in his own right.

Speaking of Claude Gossett and the Herby-Werby, Claude did not tie so it wasn't his pattern. He may well have suggested it. I've heard one or two old-timers in Tennessee mention it as well.

If you don't have the MarMac Hopper (my choice for a name since it was developed by Marty Maxwell and Mack Bridges of Robbinsville), it needs to be included.

I've got photos of Allene Hall.

I've got photos of Bennie Joe Craig.

Frank Young was an innovative fly tier and his use of possum belly fur in place of kip tail certainly deserves attention.

Adams Variant—The body was sometimes yellow chenille instead of the ostrich herl. I can't prove it but I'm pretty certain Allene actually developed this pattern. I'll tell you why. After Fred was dead I asked her about it directly. She just said: "Some things are better left in secret." To me she answered without answering. All the locals knew she was a much better (and faster) fly tier than her husband.

Deer Hair—One of the four or five most popular dries in my boyhood (1950s); now seldom seen.

Grey Hackle Yellow—There was no read in it as I knew it. The pattern was the ONLY fly Mark Cathey fished.

Herby-Werby—As I previously indicated, while Claude Gossett used it he didn't tie. I suspect he got it from Tennessee. The only person I've ever encountered other than myself who remembered it was Walter Babb. He's a gold mine of information, incidentally.

Jim Charley—There's an orange version as well.

Thunderhead— the Halls also tied a version with a red body (attractor which was really good for specks)

Various Yellarhammer patterns all originally utilized the wing feathers of a yellow flicker (not dyed grouse, quail, or crow feather which are now used as substitutes rather than using the flicker feathers illegally), which mountain folks called a yellarhammer. The substitute materials came about because the flicker was put on the endangered species list.

You definitely need to consult other sources (my book on the Park, and especially its bibliography; L. J. DeCuir's *Southeastern Flies* (lots of information but not always trustworthy; for example he calls Fred Hall Joe Hall); Robert L. Mason's book on *The Lure of the Great Smokies*; Cato Holler's rare little autobiography (*Adventures of a Lifetime*), etc.

Appendix X: Original Plans (revised due to higher interest level by the EBCI)

Original Initial Plan:

1. Forrest Parker to draft Chamber Proposal and Present - completed
Unanimously approved the pursuit of the sponsorship of the museum
*Unanimously approved the name **Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians***
2. Forrest Parker to develop grant request to Cherokee Preservation Foundation for funds and present (Alen Baker and other leaders available to assist if needed)
An initial funding grant request for setup and marketing
Specific projects grant for renovations, lighting and display cases

3. Alen Baker to draft initial plan to be executed (this document - assisted by all)
White Paper shared with leaders circle and many other individuals interested
4. Forrest and Amy Parker to pursue and complete legal work for branding, 501 (c) (3) environment, agreement with museum agents, artifact loan agreement
5. Building renovations and preparation/lighting for museum use
6. Leaders circle to expand Ron Beane's questionnaire for general use and begin the collection of bios, stories and photos.
Completed and available for use
7. Jim Casada to draft biographical outline to be used by all to complete narratives
Note: An alternative is to video a live interview using the questionnaire as a guide
8. Ron Beane working of the fly fishers of Caldwell county
Jim Casada (Bryson City vicinity)
Don Kirk (GSMNP Tennessee and Alabama/George vicinity)
Kevin Howell (Brevard to Marion vicinity)
Roger Lowe GSMNP NC and Waynesville to Cashiers vicinity)
Richard Mode (McDowell/Burke/Catawba counties)
Joe Street (Yancey/Mitchell counties)
Gene Barrington (Georgia)
Dave Armstrong (South Carolina)
Harry Murray (Virginia)
TBD (West Virginia)
Alen Baker (at-large list) to develop a list of fly fishing and fly tying legends *Note: drafted vicinities, initial overlapping may occur and are welcomed*
9. Alen Baker to share interview lists to resolve overlaps and divide among all
10. Continue to recruit leaders for each geographical area for comprehensive coverage of the Southern Appalachians
Bobby Kilby (has fished 2200 streams in the Southern Appalachians)
Frank Smith (owner of Hunter-Banks and the WNC Fly Fishing Show)
11. Rough out a timeline of tasks, activities and events leading up to a grand opening
12. Develop materials and setup collection agents (most likely fly shops) to process donated and loaned items to the museum
13. Develop marketing brochures, posters and other materials to announce and promote the museum grand opening
14. Collection agents setup collection procedures
 - a. Loan agreement forms with receipt
 - b. Donation acknowledgement process with receipt
15. Design museum layout
Note: A local architectural firm in Cherokee is developing(pro bona) a 3-D model of the facility for detail planning.
16. Develop overview timeline panels
17. Design each section of the museum
18. Develop panels for each section of the museum
19. Setup managing/steering board (relationship with Chamber board)
20. Define staffing position(s) both salaried and volunteers
21. Setup budget and strategic plan for the museum
22. Establish the museum operating plan and schedule
- 23.

Original Optimistic timeline (pessimistic timeline 6-12 months later):

Underway – bios, stories and photo collection

Spring 2013 – legal work

Summer 2013 – grant request for fall funding (grant cycle is June and December)

Fall 2013 – leadership meetings/coordination to launch artifact collection effort

Building renovations and display cabinet construction

Promotion and marketing at the Frank Smith's WNC Fly Fishing Show

Winter 2013-14 – narratives and display panels development

Spring 2014 – Grand Opening

Summer 2014 – Initial workshops

Fall 2014 – museum attraction event

Winter 2014-15 ...

Appendix Y. Names to consider (both a scope and a marketing decision):

Southeastern versus **Southern Appalachian** – the group preferred a scope of the mountain region, thus Southern Appalachian

Trout Fishing Museum versus **Fly Fishing Museum** versus **Angler's Museum** – Trout Fishing was a limiting scope and many of the ole time fly fishermen sought smallmouth bass as well. Angler's Museum was too general and lacked marketing appeal – ole timers did not use the term angler as it is a more modern term.

Thus, the group consensus was **Fly Fishing Museum of the Southern Appalachians**.

Appendix Z. Locations considered (for full museum):

Cherokee – market oriented 501 (c)(3) entity with a sponsoring board

- Pros: Permanent location and management structure
Tourist centered in a high access location
Would be sponsored independently by Cherokee Chamber of Commerce (a high tourist area)
Items preserved according to museum prescription for perpetuity (EBCI secondary resource)
More complete history as EBCI history is equally important to present
- Cons: Pseudo-urban
Growth potential uncertain at present
Potential partnering challenges

Old Fort – Gateway Mountain Museum (state owned, easy I-40 access, NC scope)

- Pros: Permanent management structure
Items preserved according to museum prescription for perpetuity.
- Cons: Overall presentation would remain small
No permanent location
NC focused
Mobile location tracking challenges for donors, loanees
No significant impact for SE tourism but rather localized, timeframe tourism
Full Museum (eventually, but no guarantee)

Brevard – NCWRC Education Center (NC scope)

- Pros: Space in an existing building
Permanent management structure
- Cons: Overall presentation would remain small
NC focused
No significant impact for SE tourism but rather localized, timeframe tourism
Education oriented goals would take priority over historical goals

Gatlinburg – advantage of being the highest tourist area – no sponsor found

Asheville, Waynesville, Bryson City, Damascus, other SC, GA, NC, TN, VA locations... - no sponsor found

Note: Recommend considering Asheville first as it sees the highest number of tourist of any part of the region with Brevard and Cherokee probably competing for number 2. But you may be able to tap other existing things like the Jim Bob Tinsley Museum or the Nature Center or the Pisgah Center.. You could look at tapping into new Breweries in the area or TDA monies. etc. You may also get something going with the Park Service and the GSMNP or the Blue Ridge Parkway. The New Gorges state Park facility in Brevard is worth the visit. – Kev

Reminders:

Walter Blanton package

Alan Earnhardt DVD

Chris Cato DVD

Gary and Wanda Taylor Drift Boat

Roger Lowe 101 Smoky Mountain Flies

Broderick Crawford art

Kathy "Caddis Lady" jewelry

Sheila Gaddy quilts