

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names  
Domestic Names Committee**

Seven Hundred and Sixth Meeting  
ESRI-Federal User Conference

Walter E. Washington Convention Center, Washington, D.C., Room 208AB  
February 20, 2009 – 2:30 p.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Mark DeMulder	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey) (Chairman; not voting)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Charles Hickman, U.S. Geological Survey/Ohio Geospatial Liaison  
Richard Randall, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 2:30 p.m. The Executive Secretary thanked everyone for attending the meeting at its rescheduled time and location. He also introduced Andrew Flora of the Bureau of the Census as a new deputy member for the Department of Commerce, and welcomed Dr. Richard Randall, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, and Charles Hickman, U.S. Geological Survey/Ohio Geospatial Liaison. The members, deputy members, and staff introduced themselves.

2. Minutes of the 705<sup>th</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the 705<sup>th</sup> meeting, held January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2009, were approved as submitted.

### 3. Communications and Reports

#### 3.1 Chairman's Report (Kanalley)

Kanalley noted that the Tiger Team's report on the possible formation of a Senior Steering Group to review the procedures of the Foreign Names Committee (FNC) has still not been released so she does not anticipate another full BGN meeting prior to the regularly scheduled time, which is Tuesday, April 21<sup>st</sup>.

Regarding the BGN's presence at this ESRI Conference, Kanalley thanked those members and staff who had staffed the BGN booth and reported that they had made several new contacts. The BGN panel was reasonably well attended and as always raised awareness of the BGN and its responsibilities. During the conference, she had an opportunity to meet the chair of the newly-established Indiana Geographic Names Committee; although the committee has not held its first meeting, they look forward to becoming a part of the toponymic community. Kanalley invited Indiana to send a representative to this year's Council of Geographic Names Authorities conference.

Rick Pearsall, formerly of the USGS and now at NGA, has requested an opportunity to make a presentation on Country codes at the next full BGN meeting.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost continues to participate in discussions with representatives of the Foreign Names Committee (FNC), the Federal Geographic Data Committee, and the State of Montana regarding the Web Feature Service-Gazetteer (WFS-G).

Randall Flynn, Executive Secretary for Foreign Names, recently participated in a session of the UN Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers at the EuroGeoNames Conference in Germany.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) will meet May 5-12, 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya. Yost, Leo Dillon, FNC Chairman, and FNC staff members are expected to participate.

The BGN's Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) extends its appreciation to the BGN for its recent e-mail vote to approve two new names in Antarctica.

Yost invited Dr. Richard Randall, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, to speak to the Committee regarding the BGN's involvement in the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH). Randall reported that the PAIGH's annual geographic names training course began in 1987 and continues today, with the 2009 course scheduled to take place this summer in Spain. DeMulder noted that as the president of the U.S. national section of PAIGH, he also appreciates the importance of cooperation and global toponymic standardization. Randall noted that the International Cartographic Association is scheduled to meet this November in Chile.

### 3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Committee met February 2<sup>nd</sup> at NOAA in Silver Spring, primarily to review the BGN's presence at the ESRI Federal User Conference. Westington reiterated Kanalley's comments regarding the success of the conference and thanked everyone for their assistance and participation.

The Committee decided to forego its planned participation at this year's Association of American Geographers (AAG) meeting, due to schedule conflicts and other commitments. The AAG will be meeting in Washington DC in 2010, which will provide a better opportunity for BGN involvement, and should also allow for participation by the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) and possibly the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC).

During the first week of March, Westington and Yost will attend and present a poster at NOAA's Coastal Geotools Conference in Myrtle Beach.

Kanalley reported that the BGN will have a presence at this year's Forest Service-Bureau of Land Management Geospatial '09 Conference, to be held at the Snowbird Resort in Utah April 27<sup>th</sup> - May 1<sup>st</sup>. There will be a geographic names presentation, at which Fournier, Kanalley, and Runyon, and possibly one of the Forest Service geographic names liaisons will discuss BGN roles and responsibilities and GNIS maintenance.

The Committee continues its preparation of a new brochure, which should provide the BGN will another useful communication tool. The members welcome comments on the latest draft.

### 3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The DNC staff has completed its preparation of an up-to-date file of Tribal contacts, which will be used to notify each Tribal authority of the availability of the online Quarterly Review List. The DNC was given the opportunity via e-mail to review the letter that will be sent to the Tribes and several edits were incorporated. Yost asked the Committee to review the latest version, with particular attention to the additional sentence that outlines the procedure whereby the BGN will treat proposals for features located on present-day Tribal lands. Fagan reviewed the BGN's requirements as set forth in the Executive Order requiring Tribal consultation, but suggested further review is needed before the letter can be sent. The issue was deferred for further discussion at the March meeting.

Yost and Dwight Hughes of the USGS Geographic Names Office met recently with a Department of Homeland Security lexicographer to discuss the standardization of geospatial terms. Yost will provide a list of GNIS terms to DHS for its review.

Yost will attend the Mid-Year Conference of the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC), scheduled for February 23<sup>rd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> in Annapolis. This conference provides an excellent opportunity to meet with USGS geospatial liaisons and other members of the Federal and State geospatial community.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon thanked Hickman for attending this meeting. Hickman has been an active participant in the geographic names program for many years and has long served as a valuable link between the USGS, the Ohio State Names Authority, and the local community.

In recent weeks, there has been increased media coverage of the effort to change the name of Mount McKinley in Alaska to Denali. Although representatives of the State of Ohio have reintroduced legislation to retain the name Mount McKinley for Federal use, a contingent from Alaska has indicated it will also be proceeding with legislation to have the name changed to Denali. In responding to inquiries, staff reiterates the BGN's policy that if an issue is pending before Congress the BGN will not address it.

There have also been reports in the media that the South Dakota State Legislature is moving toward reestablishing a State Names Authority, primarily to address the remaining "Squaw" and "Negro" names in that State. Although the BGN has considered many of the proposals that it has received, and all the "Squaw" changes have thus far been approved, some of the "Negro" changes have been rejected.

### 3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The USGS Geographic Names Office continues to work toward establishing stewardship grants with the States of Kansas, Texas, and Arizona.

There has been some recent criticism of the precision of GNIS geographic coordinates but Yost continues to remind those who ask that the initial tolerance of five seconds of accuracy was considered acceptable for gazetteer and discovery system, and that GNIS was never intended to serve as a source for automated name placement when it was created in the mid-1970s. However, as more accurate data are made available and as more agencies and partners participate in the data collection process, the GNIS will continue to improve. It is still the only official source for such data.

## 4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly-assigned GNIS Feature ID (FID) has been noted following the name.

### **I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

Change application of Gates Mountain (FID 1665353), California (Shasta-Trinity National Forest) (Review List 394)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this application change.

Vote: 11 in favor  
0 against

0 abstentions

Change Punta (FID 1661263) to La Conchita, California (Review List 395)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

Change Little Rainbow Bridge (FID 1429787) to Corona Arch, Utah (Review List 399)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name change.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Cook Mountain, Utah (Cache National Forest) (Review List 398)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of association between the intended honorees and the geographic feature, and in agreement with the findings and negative recommendations of the Utah State Names Committee and the U.S. Forest Service.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

## III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Thornton Creek, Georgia (Review List 393) (FID 2542427)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

## IV. Revised Decisions --- none

**V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties**

**Emerald Run**, Ohio (Review List 399)

At the request of the staff, a decision on this proposal was deferred. Staff learned just prior to this meeting that the government of Green Township had requested additional time to conduct research.

**Derby Creek**, Washington (Review List 399) (FID 2542428)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 12 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**5. Location and Time of Next Meeting**

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2009, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED  
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

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Curtis Loy, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
February 2009

**I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

Change application of Gates Mountain (FID 1665353), California  
(Shasta-Trinity National Forest)  
(Review List 394)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=40.65565&p\\_longi=-123.35693](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=40.65565&p_longi=-123.35693)

This proposal is to change officially the application of the name Gates Mountain, as applied to a summit in Trinity County. Although the name has appeared on USGS maps at its current position since 1982, the proponent states this location is incorrect. He believes the name should be moved to another summit 2.6 km (1.6 mi) further to the northeast, which has an elevation of 1,259 m (4,130 ft). The proponent serves as the director of Camp Trinity, located on the historic Bar 717 Ranch, and he reports that the summit in question has long been the focal point of the camp. The surrounding land was homesteaded by the Gates family in 1890, and in 1930, Grover and Erma Gates founded Camp Trinity. The proponent reports that the 4,130 ft summit has been referred to as Gates Mountain by camp staff and visitors and the Gates family ever since. He adds, “[The] Mountain peak [is] directly north of the Bar 717 Ranch. [The] Peak has [an] old dozer built fireline and heliport from 1964 and 1987 fires. Firelines are now used as a trail by campers from the Bar 717 Ranch/Camp Trinity when hiking to summit.” The stream that flows to the east and south of the proposed location is named Gates Creek.

The Trinity County Board of Supervisors has no objection to the proposed application change, while the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval. A copy of the proposal was sent to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, the Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of the Cloverdale Rancheria, the Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Band Rancheria, the Hoopa Valley Tribe, the Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, the Klamath Tribes, the Manchester-Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians, the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Pinoleville Pomo Nation, the Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians, the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, the Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians, and the Winnemem Wintu Organization. One other Tribe, the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California, responded that it had no objection.

Change Punta (FID 1661263) to La Conchita, California  
(Review List 395)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=34.3624961&p\\_longi=-119.4467857&fid=1661263](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=34.3624961&p_longi=-119.4467857&fid=1661263)

This proposal is to change officially the name of the community of Punta to La Conchita. The small unincorporated community is located along the coast of Ventura County, approximately 16 km (10 mi) northwest of the city of Ventura. USGS topographic maps published between 1904 and 1948 labeled the community Punta Gorda, while maps from 1950 to the present show simply Punta. Office of Coast Survey charts published between 1940 and 1960 labeled the community Conchita del Mar; others from the mid-1960's do not show any name; and charts from approximately 1974 onward apply the name Punta (there is no evidence the BGN was involved in any of these changes).

However, the proponent reports that the proposed name, La Conchita, has been used by residents of the community for at least 60 years. A search of the Internet has yielded numerous references to that name, primarily because the community has been the site of two devastating mudslides in recent years, one in 1995 in which there was considerable property damage, and another in January 2005 in which ten people were killed. Online references to the incident all refer to the community as La Conchita, ranging from geological reports published by the USGS and the University of California, Santa Barbara's Ocean Physics Laboratory, to local and national media coverage. According to Wikipedia's entry for La Conchita, "*La Conchita*, Spanish for little shell, was first used as the name of a spur on the Southern Pacific railroad line in the 1880s and it was a name generally used to describe a broader area than the present day village. During this time until 1923, the small beach settlement was named *Punta*." The article states further, "The coastal area was named Punta Gorda, Spanish for massive point, [which] referred to the outstanding feature of this coastal area, a large rock promontory." A post office operated in Punta Gorda from 1880 to 1916 (*U.S. Postal Guides*), but sometime during the 1920's the community became known as La Conchita, due primarily to efforts by early developers to sell seaside lots at "La Conchita del Mar."

California Assemblyman Pedro Nava is in support of this proposal, as is the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names also recommends approval of the name change.

Change Little Rainbow Bridge (FID 1429787) to Corona Arch, Utah  
(Review List 399)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=38.579943&p\\_longi=-109.619887&fid=1429787](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.579943&p_longi=-109.619887&fid=1429787)

This proposal is to change the name of Little Rainbow Bridge to Corona Arch. This partly freestanding sandstone natural arch spans 140 feet and is 105 feet high; it is located along the west side of Bootlegger Canyon at the end of the Corona Arch Trail in Grand County. The land surrounding the Section in which the arch is located is administered by the Bureau of Land Management, but the Section itself is managed by the State Trust Lands Department, which supports the proposal, stating it is the name they have always used to refer to the feature. The proponent, who serves as Vice President of the Natural Arch and Bridge Society, states, “[The] proposed name “Corona Arch” is in common use locally, throughout the state of Utah, and even internationally. [The] Federal agency responsible for managing this land, BLM, uses “Corona Arch” in signage and interpretive materials. Virtually no one refers to this natural arch by its current official name “Little Rainbow Bridge”. In addition, this natural arch is not a natural bridge. Thus, the official name is misleading. Although the arch has some physical resemblance to Rainbow Bridge, it is not a natural bridge.”

USGS field research conducted in 1975 determined that there had been some controversy concerning the name, with one reliable authority on local arches confirming it should be Corona Arch. The Utah Geographic Names Committee and a member of the Arches National Park interpretive staff both agreed with this individual's recommendation and an application to change the name to Corona Arch was completed. However, the form was never submitted to the BGN. Citing the controversy, the arch was left unnamed on the next USGS topographic map. A search of the Internet shows that both names are applied to the feature, but most indicate that Corona Arch is the preferred name in local usage.

The Grand County Council, the Utah Geographic Names Committee, and the Bureau of Land Management all responded that they support the name change, all claiming that Corona Arch is already the name in widespread use. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, all of which are Federally-recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

## II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Cook Mountain, Utah  
(Cache National Forest)  
(Review List 398)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=41.464277&p\\_longi=-111.500759](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.464277&p_longi=-111.500759)

The new name Cook Mountain is proposed for a 2,746 m (9,010 ft) summit in the Monte Cristo Range, 1.4 km (0.9 mi) north of Mount McKinnon. The summit also lies within Cache National Forest and along the boundary between Cache County and Rich County. The proponent, a resident of Sandy, is proposing the name in honor of her ancestors, William Francis Cook (1836-1914) and his wife Jane Booth Cook (1844-1928), Mormon

pioneers who traveled from England and settled in the Fountain Green area of Sanpete County in the early 1860s. William Cook served in the Blackhawk War, worked on the construction of the Manti Temple, and served as a counselor in the Mormon bishopric from 1901 until his death. He also served on the town board and was a member of the first board of directors of the Co-op Mercantile Establishment. According to the proponent, "he was described by his peers as humble, industrious, and virtuous." The Cooks' six children and their descendants, many of whom still live in the Fountain Green area, continued to farm and raise livestock on the family property. In the 1920s the family established a wool growers' partnership in the Logan area and ran their sheep in the mountains of the Cache Valley. The Cook sons helped build the first Ward Meeting House in Logan, and one son David (1878-1963) served as bishop. Another son built a cabin in the Monte Cristo Range.

The Cache County Corporation and the Rich County Board of Commissioners both recommend approval of this proposal, as does the Cache Valley Historical Society. A petition signed by approximately 40 friends and family members was included with the application.

However, neither the Utah Geographic Names Committee nor the U.S. Forest Service are in support of the proposal, citing an apparent lack of a direct association between the Cook family and this particular summit, nor any evidence of significant contributions by the family to the immediate area. The community of Fountain Green, where the Cook family settled, is approximately 125 miles from the summit in question, while Logan is approximately 25 miles away. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

### **III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties**

#### **Thornton Creek, Georgia** (Review List 393)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.56067&p\\_longi=-84.42923](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.56067&p_longi=-84.42923)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.56361&p\\_longi=-84.43833](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.56361&p_longi=-84.43833)

The new name Thornton Creek is proposed for a 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long tributary of Camp Creek in western Clayton County. It was submitted by a representative of the Clayton County Water Authority (CCWA) on behalf of the members of the Bethsaida Woods Homeowners' Association, who had nominated the name in a stream-naming contest. The CCWA had asked for suggested names in an effort to encourage awareness and protection of several local waterways. The name Thornton Creek would honor Wilma Thornton (1921-2001), who was a longtime area resident and local schoolteacher for almost 30 years. Mrs. Thornton was also heavily involved in her community, and in retirement was a charter member of the Riverdale chapter of AARP, receiving its first National Community Service Award. She was a charter member of the Judicial Review Board for Foster Children; a founder of the local garden club; a volunteer on the county's emergency preparedness team; and an active member of the homeowners' association. She also was recognized for her contributions to the alumni association of what would later become the State University of West Georgia.

The Clayton County Commissioners were asked on two occasions if they had any objections or further comments regarding the County Water Authority's naming effort, but no response was received. The Georgia State Names Authority is in support of the proposal. A copy was forwarded to the Cherokee Nation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

#### IV. Revised Decisions --- none

#### V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

##### Emerald Run, Ohio

(Review List 399)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.178664&p\\_longi=-84.650667](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.178664&p_longi=-84.650667)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.161529&p\\_longi=-84.644648](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.161529&p_longi=-84.644648)

This proposal, to name an unnamed stream in Green Township Emerald Run, was submitted by an organization called Citizens for the Preservation of a Safe Clean Green Township. The name was suggested by a former resident of the area, who submitted the winning entry in a Name That Stream contest sponsored by the citizens' group. The group has been involved in recent years in efforts to prevent the development of the area surrounding the stream into an upscale shopping center. As part of the development project, the unnamed stream would have been rerouted and much of the adjacent land leveled, so the "Safe, Clean Green" group suggested it should be given an official name. The name Emerald Run was chosen from a list of 31 nominations, and was selected because it reflects the stream's location in Green Township.

Letters of support for this proposal were received from the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners, Rivers Unlimited (which included a photograph and caption for "Emerald Run" in its Fall 2007 newsletter), Friends of The Great Miami, and the Land Conservancy of Hamilton County. A petition with 128 signatures in support of the name was also included with the application. The Ohio State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposal.

In describing the unnamed stream, the proponent referred to two of its major tributaries as "East Fork" and "West Fork," so two additional proposals for those names have been initiated. Further research revealed that six other small tributaries are also unnamed, so new names for those will also be considered at a future date. There are no other streams in Ohio with names containing the word "Emerald."

Derby Creek, Washington  
(Review List 399)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.73540584080&p\\_longi=-122.1472038110](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.73540584080&p_longi=-122.1472038110)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=47.7385448064&p\\_longi=-122.1158749931](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.7385448064&p_longi=-122.1158749931)

The new name Derby Creek is proposed for a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of the Sammamish River in King County. According to the proponent, “Derby” was the first name applied to the area by its early settlers. It continued to be used from 1876 until approximately 1910, when the post office name was changed to Hollywood. A book entitled *Village in the Woods*, published in 1993 by the Woodinville Historical Society, includes references to the name “Derby”, and a 1909 postcard postmarked “Derby” was also provided as historical evidence. The proponent suggests the name Derby Creek would help increase public awareness of the history of the area. An article published in 2000 in *The Seattle Times*, entitled “Name from past might find a home”, stated, “No one knows for sure where the name Derby came from, but locals speculate the community was named after an English family who had a logging operation southeast of Woodinville. What is known, however, is that a wealthy Seattle lumber baron, Frederick Stimson, had the name changed to Hollywood about 1911 after he built a hunting lodge in the area and lined his driveway with holly trees.”

The City of Woodinville’s 2005 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan also mentions “the original wooden one-room Derby Schoolhouse built in 1892.” A search of the Internet shows that the name Derby Creek has come into local use since its approval by the City in 2002 and the State in 2003 (the proposal was not forwarded to the BGN until 2008). The EPA also lists the name in its 2004 stream inventory, and it appears in several Woodinville city documents, including its 2002 Comprehensive Plan and the aforementioned Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.

The Woodinville City Council and the Washington State Board on Geographic Names recommend approval of the proposal, as does a lifelong resident and first mayor of Woodinville, and the President of the Woodinville Historical Society. There is one other geographic feature in Washington named “Derby”; Derby Canyon is located in Chelan County, 74 miles from the stream in question.