

photography by Vivian Johnson



McLoughlin Hall

The Gregory Forum Building is currently in the final stages of construction.

John Inskeep ELC

The Environmental Learning Center was named after an area "pioneer." John Inskeep was the county extension person in Clackamas County. The extension program was supervised by Oregon State University. As a member of the program, Inskeep offered services to area farmers. Known as "Agent Inskeep" to the farming community, Inskeep gave advice on soil cultivation, fertility and erosion.

In honor of Inskeep, the staff at the Environmental Learning Center chose to name the center the John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center.

Eva Dye Learning Resource Center

The Eva Dye Learning Resource Center was named after an

early Oregon pioneer actively involved in education. Dye and her husband Charles arrived in Oregon City in 1890. In 1903, she organized the Oregon City Women's Club. In the 1920's, Dye was the leading force in the establishment of the first public library in Clackamas County. Dye initiated the Chautauqua program, which was celebrated in Gladstone. The program was cultural, educational and entertaining. During the Chautauqua program, Dye taught classes in literature.

In addition to promoting the progress of Oregon City, Dye also published several historical fiction books—including one about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The building, upon completion, will house the library, the audio-visual department and the learning center. Hooley, who was on the committee to name the building along with Instructor Don Epstein and Fred DeWolfe, Social Science department chair, added, "She was very worthy. We wanted to stick to the general theme of Oregon pioneers"



Randall Hall

ralist, David Douglas, who identified the tree in 1825.

**Some information in this article is cited from:*

Barlow Road Bicentennial Edition-JY Hollingsworth Co., 1975.

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The First Twenty Years: Clackamas Community College by Loretta Matulich, 1986.

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Linus Pauling: A Man and His Science by Anthony Serafini-Paragon House, 1989.

Douglas Loop

The Douglas Loop, the road which runs through the CCC campus, also has a historically important name. The loop is named after the Douglas Fir tree, which is the Oregon State tree. The Douglas Fir was named after the English natu-

Naming process evolved over time

by Melissa Freels
Co-Editor-in-Chief

When CCC first opened, the names of the buildings were chosen by the Board of Education.

"With the initial buildings (Clairmont, Barlow, Randall, McLoughlin), I think we had a committee that included the community people," said John Hooley, assistant dean of humanities.

According to Hooley, naming the buildings in CCC's early years was primarily a board function—the faculty was not involved. Hooley described it as a "political" process in which the board tried to name the buildings after Oregon pioneers.

The process, however, changed with time. "When we built Pauling, the faculty was very involved . . .

and that started a different trend," Hooley explained. "I think when you get into something like a specific building of science, then you figure they (the staff) ought to name it."

So the process slowly evolved. Now building names are selected by staff and community members. "The board still confirms the names, but they haven't tried to pick them. They've asked the staff to do that," Hooley said.

"Obviously we haven't been very systematic (in the naming process), but I like the way we've done it," commented Hooley.

What "pioneers" will future CCC buildings be named after?

"There won't be any more buildings for awhile, so we'll see what happens in 2005," said Hooley.



CCC Timeline			
1969-	Clairmont	1981-	Pauling Science Center
1970-	Barlow Hall	1991-	Streeter Hall
1971-	McLoughlin Hall	1992-	Gregory Forum*
1971-	Randall Hall	1992-	Eva Dye Learning Resource Center*
1973-	John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center		

*Currently being built