

HILLSDALE COLLEGE Campus Map



*Please note that these building numbers do not correspond with emergency services.

Statues of the Liberty Walk

- 1 Margaret Thatcher
- 2 Ronald Reagan
- 3 Winston Churchill
- 4 George Washington
- 5 Victory Bell
- 6 Abraham Lincoln
- 7 Frederick Douglass
- 8 Civil War Memorial
- 9 Thomas Jefferson
- 10 Socrates
- 11 James Madison
- 12 Hillsdale Eagle

Buildings

- 12 **Searle Center**, with its spacious banquet hall and Plaster Auditorium, is the primary location for the College's seminars and numerous campus events. *Dedicated 2015.*
- 13 **Dow Hotel and Conference Center** serves the hospitality needs of the College and community. The facility contains 36 guest rooms and nine conference rooms.
- 14 **Christ Chapel** is the magnificent, 27,000-square-foot center of campus spiritual life and the site of worship services, concerts, and College Convocations. *Dedicated 2019.*

- 15 **Grewcock Student Union** serves as the central gathering place for students. It includes the Knorr Family Dining Room and A.J.'s Café 1844, the campus bookstore, and the student mail center. *Dedicated 2008.*
- 16 **Knorr Memorial Student Center** houses Career Services and the Douglas H. Hawkins Center for Academic Services. *Dedicated 1965.*
- 17 **Dow Science Building** holds classrooms, laboratories, research areas, and computer resources for the departments of Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics, as well as faculty offices. *Dedicated 1996.*
- 18 **Moss Hall** houses administrative offices, including the President's Office. It sits on the former location of Knowlton Hall. *Dedicated 2000.*
- 19 **Strosacker Science Center and Moss Family Laboratory Wing** features classrooms, laboratories, research areas, and computer resources for the Biology, Chemistry, and Physics Departments. It also features the Daniel M. Fisk Museum of Natural History, restored from the original museum that was destroyed in the fire of 1874.

- 20 **Central Hall** towers above the campus and surrounding area as the enduring symbol of the College. It holds many administrative offices, including the Deans' Offices and the Admissions Office. *Cornerstone laid 1874.*
- 21 **Mossey Library** contains nearly 300,000 volumes, in addition to rare and special collections. Hillsdale College students can study in the presence of historic books in both the Ludwig von Mises Room, which houses the Austrian economist's personal library, and in the Richardson Heritage Room, which houses the library's rare books. *Dedicated 1971.*
- 22 **Delp Hall** houses faculty offices in the English, Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, and Religion Departments. It sits on the former location of the Old Fine Arts Hall. *Dedicated 2000.*
- 23 **Kendall Hall** houses classrooms and faculty offices for the Classics, Politics, Rhetoric, and Psychology Departments. *Dedicated 2005.*
- 24 **Lane Hall** The sister building to Kendall Hall holds classroom and faculty offices for the Economics, Business, Accounting, and Education Departments, among others. It also houses the Jitters Coffee Cart on the first floor. *Dedicated 2005.*

- 25 **Alumni Walk** consists of engraved bricks featuring names of alumni and friends of the College. Purchase of the bricks supports the Alumni Legacy Scholarship program, which grants financial aid to children and grandchildren of Hillsdale College alumni.
- 26 **Mary Randall Preschool** is a private school that has been in operation since 1929. Members of Hillsdale College's Education Department teach local children.
- 27 **Children's Garden** includes a potting shed, a pond, a Blue Ribbon Fair Garden, and an herb garden.
- 28 **Slayton Arboretum** was established in 1922 to display and preserve living plant collections and native plant communities, and to study and disseminate knowledge about plants through teaching, research, education, publications, and public outreach programs.
- 29 **Biermann Athletic Center** accommodates intramural sports and provides expanded athletic facilities. It includes a track, indoor tennis courts, and a large main floor for student activities and large campus events such as Commencement. *Dedicated 2013.*
- 30 **The Fine Arts Building** houses the Art and Theatre Departments. It contains classrooms, faculty offices, design labs, studios, dressing rooms, and Markel Auditorium, which seats 353. The Daughtrey Gallery hosts numerous exhibits by professional artists, Hillsdale faculty, and students. *Dedicated 1992.*

- 31 **Howard Music Building** houses the Music Department. It contains the McNamara Rehearsal Hall, Conrad Recital Hall, faculty offices, practice rooms, jazz and percussion studios, and a classroom. *Dedicated 2003.*
- 32 **Broadlawn** The home of the president of Hillsdale College was built originally for President Willfred Otto Mauck in 1935. This Georgian-styled house replaced Sunnycrest, which now serves as the home of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.
- 33 **Ambler Health and Wellness Center** offers consultation and treatment services to students. A registered nurse maintains regular hours, and other health care professionals—including counselors—are available throughout the week.
- 34 **Roche Sports Complex** includes the 60,000-square-foot Dawn Tibbetts Potter Arena with a fitness center and a basketball and volleyball arena, Muddy Waters Football Field, and the Herrick Track. In addition, the building houses the John "Jack" McAvoy Natatorium, racquetball courts, locker room facilities, a weight room, and coaching and administrative offices. *Dedicated 1988.*
- 35 **The Stanton Foundation Center for American Classical Education** houses College staff, including the K-12 American Classical Education Department. *Dedicated 2023.*

- 36 **Hillsdale Academy** was founded in 1990 and offers a K-12 curriculum based on the foundational tenets of the Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman tradition. *Dedicated 1998.*
- 37 **Hayden Park** provides 190 acres for general recreation and intramural and club sports. Features include a driving range, sand volleyball courts, mountain bike trails, and a soccer field. *Dedicated 2011.*

Residence Halls

- 38 **Simpson Residence**
- 39 **Galloway Residence**
- 40 **Waterman Residence**
- 41 **McIntyre Residence**
- 42 **Olds Residence**
- 43 **Mauck Residence**
- 44 **Benzing Residence**
- 45 **The Suites**
- 46 **New Dorm Residence**
- 47 **Marilyn J. Sohn Residence**
- 48 **Koon Residence**
- 49 **Whitley Residence**
- 50 **Niedfeldt Residence**
- 51 **Paul House**

History & Mission

Hillsdale College was founded as Michigan Central College in Spring Arbor, Michigan, in 1844. Nine years later it moved to Hillsdale and assumed its current name. As stated in its Articles of Association, the College undertakes its work "grateful to God for the inestimable blessings resulting from the prevalence of civil and religious liberty and intelligent piety in the land, and believing that the diffusion of sound learning is essential to the perpetuity of these blessings."

Though established by Freewill Baptists, Hillsdale has been officially non-denominational since its inception. It was the first American college to prohibit in its charter any discrimination based on race, religion, or sex, and became an early force for the abolition of slavery. It was also only the second college in the nation to grant four-year liberal arts degrees to women.

Professor and preacher Ransom Dunn, who would serve Hillsdale College for half a century, raised money to construct the new hilltop campus in the early 1850s by riding 6,000 miles on horseback on the Wisconsin and Minnesota frontier. It was largely through Dunn's efforts that Hillsdale would survive while over 80 percent of colleges founded before the Civil War would not.

A higher percentage of Hillsdale students enlisted during the Civil War than from any other western college. Of the more than 400 who fought for the Union, three won the Congressional Medal of Honor, three became generals, and many more served as regimental commanders. Sixty gave their lives.

Because of the College's anti-slavery reputation and its role in founding the new Republican party (College President Edmund Fairfield was a leader at the first convention), many notable speakers visited its campus during the Civil War era, including Frederick Douglass and Edward Everett, who preceded Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Hillsdale's modern rise to prominence occurred in the 1970s. On the pretext that some of its students were receiving federal loans, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare attempted to interfere with the College's internal affairs, including a demand that Hillsdale begin counting its students by race. Hillsdale's trustees responded with two toughly worded resolutions: One, the College would continue its policy of non-discrimination. Two, "with the help of God," it would "resist, by all legal means, any encroachments on its independence."

Following almost a decade of litigation, the U.S. Supreme Court decided against Hillsdale in 1984. By this time, the College had announced that rather than complying with unconstitutional federal regulation, it would instruct its students that they could no longer bring federal taxpayer money to Hillsdale. Instead, the College would replace that aid with private contributions.

Hillsdale continues to carry out its original mission today, both in the classroom and nationwide, through its many outreach programs, including its monthly speech digest *Imprimis*. A prayer written in the Bible that was placed inside the 1853 cornerstone of the original campus building reflects its continuing commitment: "May earth be better and heaven be richer because of the life and labor of Hillsdale College."

Statues of the Liberty Walk

Margaret Thatcher 1925—2013

Bruce Wolfe's statue of Margaret Thatcher is the first and only statue of the former British prime minister in North America. Lady Thatcher visited Hillsdale on November 10, 1994, and delivered a speech titled "The Moral Foundations of Society."
Dedicated May 9, 2008.



Civil War Monument

This statue of a Union soldier sculpted by Lorado Taft was commissioned by Hillsdale's Alpha Kappa Phi Literary Society to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. It bears the names of Hillsdale Alpha Kappa Phi students who gave their lives for their country during that conflict.
Dedicated June 20, 1895.



Victory Bell

First hung in 1875, this bell replaced Hillsdale's original bell, which melted in a devastating fire in 1874. The Octavious Jones & Company Troy Bell Foundry of Troy, New York, which had manufactured cannons for the Union artillery in the Civil War, cast the bell from Civil War bullets. It hung in Central Hall until 1956, when the bell was removed due to the structural damage its weight had caused in the main tower.



James Madison 1751—1836

Standing in front of Delp Hall along the Alumni Walk, this statue was sculpted by Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis. Madison holds a quill and ink, a nod to his contributions in writing *The Federalist Papers* and U.S. Constitution.
Dedicated September 22, 2020.



George Washington 1732—1799

Sculpted by Hillsdale College Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis, this is the first statue created for the Liberty Walk. In his first annual message to Congress, Washington stated the common view of the Founders: "Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness."
Dedicated May 9, 2003.



Hillsdale Eagle

Sculpted by Sandy Scott, this half-ton bronze eagle is the largest of several eagles on campus. The statue marks the beginning of the Alumni Walk, where bricks inscribed with messages from friends and alumni of the College line the path to Central Hall.
Dedicated May 14, 1994.



Winston Churchill 1874—1965

Residing in the main lobby of the Grewcock Student Union, this statue was sculpted by Hillsdale alumna Heather Tritchka, '98. Churchill stands at a mahogany standing desk given to him by his children.
Dedicated January 2008.



Frederick Douglass 1818—1895

More than 150 years after Frederick Douglass delivered the address "Popular Error and Unpopular Truth" at Hillsdale College in 1863, a statue of the famed abolitionist by Bruce Wolfe was dedicated on campus. The statue depicts Douglass as a scholar carrying a book under his arm. He is intentionally placed near the Abraham Lincoln statue and the Civil War monument.
Dedicated May 12, 2017.



Abraham Lincoln 1809—1865

This sculpture by Hillsdale College Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis depicts a serene Lincoln in the midst of war. Hillsdale men were instrumental in the founding of the Republican Party in 1854, and two Civil War veterans from Hillsdale College helped carry Lincoln's casket to the slain president's final resting place in Springfield, Illinois.
Dedicated May 8, 2009.



Thomas Jefferson 1743—1826

Sculpted by Hillsdale Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis, Jefferson is seated near the cornerstone of Central Hall, which also contains the cornerstone of the College's first building, dedicated on July 4, 1853. Edmund Fairfield, the College's second president, gave a speech titled "The College and the Republic."
Dedicated April 16, 2009.



Ronald Reagan 1911—2004

In 2011, to mark the centennial of Ronald Reagan's birthday, Hillsdale College dedicated this statue of Reagan by Hillsdale Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis. In November 1977, after serving as governor of California and before becoming the 40th President of the United States, Reagan gave a speech titled "Whatever Happened to Free Enterprise?" at Hillsdale College.
Dedicated October 7, 2011.



Socrates c. 470-399 B.C.

Located on the main level of Mossey Library, this 42-inch bronze sculpture of the ancient Greek philosopher was sculpted by Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis. Hillsdale College faculty and staff gave this statue to the library in 1995.



MIDWEST REGIONAL MAP

HILLSDALE IS: 70 miles northwest of Toledo
100 miles west of Detroit
200 miles east of Chicago.



JOHN ANTHONY HALTER SHOOTING SPORTS EDUCATION CENTER 4390 BANKERS ROAD

