Hillsdale College
Campus Map

**Statues of the Liberty Walk**
- Margaret Thatcher
- Abraham Lincoln
- Ronald Reagan
- Winston Churchill
- George Washington
- Thomas Jefferson
- James Madison
- Victory Bell
- Hillsdale Eagle

**Buildings**
- Searle Center, with its spacious banquet hall and Potter Auditorium, is the primary location for the College’s seminars and numerous campus events. Dedicated 2015.
- Dow Hotel and Conference Center serves the hospitality needs of the College and community. The facility contains 50 guest rooms and nine conference rooms.
- Christ Chapel is the magnificent, 27,000-square-foot center of campus spiritual life and the site of worship services, concerts, and College Conversations. Dedicated 2009.
- Grewcock Student Union serves as the central gathering place for students. It includes the Kerer Family Dining Room and A.J. Carl Library, the campus bookstore, and the student union center. Dedicated 2018.
- 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 1986.
- Moss Hall houses administrative offices, including the President’s Office. It sits on the former location of Knorr Hall. Dedicated 2010.
- Stromacker Science Center and Moss Family Laboratory Wing contains classrooms, laboratories, research areas, and computer resources for the Biology, Chemistry, and Physics Departments. It also features the Daniel M. Fox Museum of Natural History, restored from the original museum that was destroyed in the fire of 1904.
- Central Hall towers above the campus and surrounding area as the enduring symbol of the College. It holds many administrative offices, including the Dean’s offices and the Admissions Office. Courthouse said 1874.
- Moesey Library contains nearly 100,000 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 1997.
- Kendall Hall houses classrooms and faculty offices for the Classics, Politics, and Psychology Departments, as well as the Career Center. Dedicated 2005.
- Lane Hall: The sister building to Kendall Hall holds classrooms 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.
- 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.
- Mary Randall Preschool is a private school that has been in operation since 1939. Members of Hillsdale College’s Education Department teach local children.
- Children’s Garden includes a potting shed, a panel, and a Blue Ribbon Fair Garden, and an herb garden.
- Slayton Arboretum was established in 1972 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. Dedicated 1972.
- Biermann Athletic Center accommodates intramural sports and provides expanded athletic facilities. It includes a track, indoor tennis courts, and a large multipurpose space for student activities and large campus events such as Commencement. Dedicated 2013.
- The Fine Arts Building houses the Art, Rhetoric, and Theatre Departments. It contains classrooms, faculty offices, design labs, studios, dressing rooms, and Harter Auditorium, which seats 533. The Daughtrey Gallery hosts numerous exhibits by professional artists, Hillsdale faculty, and students. Dedicated 2002.
- Breadbowl is the home of the president of Hillsdale College. Dedicated 2008.
- Hayden Park provides 180 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 2010.

**Residence Halls**
- The Suites
- The Suits
- New Dorm Residence
- Koon Residence
- Whitely Residence
- Niedfeldt Residence
- Paul House

**Residence Halls**
- Simpson Residence
- Robinson Residence
- Waterman Residence
- McIntyre Residence
- Olds Residence
- Mauck Residence

**Hillsdale Academy**
- 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 1996.

**Roche Sports Complex**
- Roche Sports Complex includes the 64,000-square-foot Dow Tibbets Potter Arena with a fitness center and a basketball and volleyball arena, Moody Waters Football Field, and the Herrell Track. In addition, the building houses the John “Jack” McKay Natatorium, racquetball courts, locker room facilities, a weight room, and coaching and administrative offices. Dedicated 2008.

**The Stanton Foundation Center for American Classical Education**
- The Stanton Foundation Center for American Classical Education houses College staff, including the K-12 American Classical Education Department.
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 in 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 Freedmen 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 one of the second college in the nation to grant four-year liberal arts degrees to women.

Professor and preacher Russell Dorr, 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 Dorr’s efforts that Hillsdale would survive while 60 percent of colleges founded before the Civil War did 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, more than 50 percent lost 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 1950s. On the protest 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 making a demand that Hillsdale begin counting its students by race. Hillsdale’s trustees responded with two opinions, rather than complying with unconstitutional federal regulation, it would sue against Hillsdale in 1984. By this time, the College had announced that 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. A prayer written in the Bible that was placed inside the 1853 cornerstone of the original campus is counted in its monthly speech digest. The Octavous J. & Company Troy Bell was cast from Civil War bullets. It hung in Central Hall until 1966, when the bell was removed due to the structural damage it weight had caused in the main tower.

Hillsdale is non-denominational since its inception. It was the first American college to undertake 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.”

Statues of the Liberty Walk

Margaret Thatcher
1925—2013
California artist 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 15, 1994, and delivered a speech titled “The Moral Foundations of Society.”

Dedicated May 9, 2008.

George Washington
1732—1799
This statue, sculpted by Hillsdale College Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis, is the first statue created for the Liberty Walk. In his first annual message to Congress, Washington stated the commons view of the founders: “Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness.”

Dedicated May 9, 2003.

Abraham Lincoln
1809—1865
This statue, sculpted by Hillsdale College Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis, depicts a pensive 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.


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 150th 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.

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.


Thomas Jefferson
1743—1826
This statue, sculpted by Hillsdale College Associate Professor of Art Anthony Frudakis, commemorates the first statue of the former US president to be dedicated at a college in this country. The statue depicts Jefferson standing at a mahogany standing desk given to him by his children.

Dedicated January 2008.

Ronald Reagan
1911—2004
In 2011, to mark the centennial of Ronald Reagan’s birthday, Hillsdale College dedicated this statue of Reagan by Hillsdale College’s second president, given a speech titled “The College and the Republic.”

Dedicated April 26, 2009.

Robert J. Dole
1923—
Dedicated January 2012.

James Madison
1751—1836
Standing in front of Dey 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.


Frederick Douglass
1818—1895
More than 150 years after Frederick Douglass delivered the address “Popular Error and Unpopular Truth” at Hillsdale College in 1845, a statue of his famed oration by California artist 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.