



THE UNIVERSITY EXPANDS

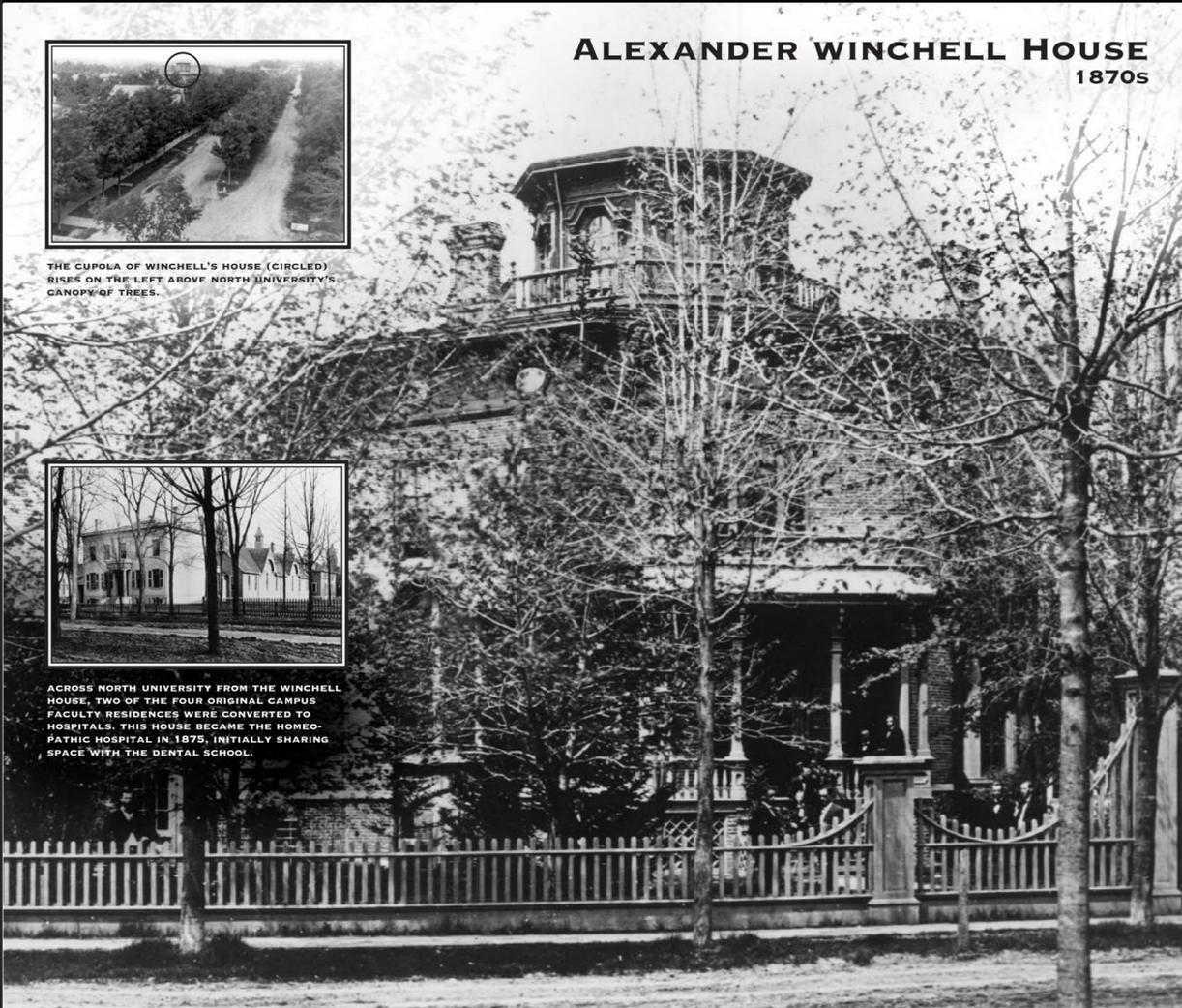
ALEXANDER WINCHELL HOUSE 1870s



THE CUPOLA OF WINCHELL'S HOUSE (CIRCLED) RISES ON THE LEFT ABOVE NORTH UNIVERSITY'S CANOPY OF TREES.



ACROSS NORTH UNIVERSITY FROM THE WINCHELL HOUSE, TWO OF THE FOUR ORIGINAL CAMPUS FACULTY RESIDENCES WERE CONVERTED TO HOSPITALS. THIS HOUSE BECAME THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL IN 1875, INITIALLY SHARING SPACE WITH THE DENTAL SCHOOL.



In 1913 Hill Auditorium replaced science professor Alexander Winchell's 1858 brick octagon house. It was among several large homes on North University, one of four tree-lined boulevards surrounding the original campus. *Harper's Weekly* reported in 1880, "The enormous college piles that almost crowd each other on the forty-acre campus are mainly severely plain, but are all the more impressive in consequence. Facing them around the sides of the campus are many stone and brick fraternity houses, many frame dwellings,

and a block or two of shops." In the twentieth century, Winchell's entire neighborhood was replaced by the university's northward expansion of cultural facilities. Hill Auditorium, donated by Regent Arthur Hill and designed by Albert Kahn, culminated a two-decade effort by the private University Musical Society and UM regents to erect a large hall for musical events. The Frieze Memorial Organ was moved from University Hall to Hill's 4,200-seat auditorium with its renowned

acoustics. Before the end of the century, the carillon of Burton Tower (1936) would ring over the women's Michigan League (1929), Rackham (1938), and Power Center for the Performing Arts (1971), buildings funded largely by private contributions. Gordon Mendelssohn gave the League's theater in honor of his mother, Lydia. The building, with its ballroom, dining room, and meeting rooms, was the result of years of fundraising events - plays, bazaars, flower shows, and rummage sales uniting women students and alumnae.

FEMALE STUDENTS IN UM ANATOMY CLASSES WERE STILL SEGREGATED IN THE 1880s. THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN WAS A MAJOR FACTOR IN UNIVERSITY EXPANSION. REGENTS INITIALLY REJECTED COEDUCATION AS "DANGEROUS," AND MEDICAL FACULTY CALLED IT "AN EXPERIMENT... NOT CALCULATED TO INCREASE THE MODESTY OF WOMEN." UM BECAME THE NATION'S MOST PRESTIGIOUS LARGE INSTITUTION TO ADMIT WOMEN WHEN MADELOU STOCKWELL WAS ALLOWED TO ENTER THE LITERARY COLLEGE IN JANUARY 1870, THAT FALL 33 MORE WOMEN ENROLLED, MAKING UP THREE PERCENT OF THE STUDENT BODY, OVER HALF IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL. THOUGH EARLY COEDS WERE SUBJECT TO CATCALLS FROM MALE STUDENTS AND SHUNNED BY TOWNSPEOPLE, BY 1900 WOMEN WERE 22% OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT.

AFTER 1896 BARBOUR GYMNASIUM PROVIDED WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN ACTIVITY CENTER, AS WELL AS OFFICE SPACE FOR THE NEW DEAN OF WOMEN, DR. ELIZA MOSHER. CONCERNED WITH THE HEALTH OF WOMEN, SHE INSTITUTED A RIGOROUS PROGRAM OF COMPULSORY CALISTHENICS.

