

***Conduct Historical Research about the Accomplishments in Argentina of Winona State University's Early Graduates for the 2008 Sesquicentennial Anniversary Celebrations.***

The main focus of this research was to demonstrate that almost from the very beginning of Winona's *Normal School*, this institution was already a "community of learners dedicated to improving our world." A pioneering group of early Winona education graduates and some staff educators traveled to Argentina in the late 1800's to establish a completely new educational system and to direct a number of normal schools in that country. Total control and authority was given to these educators to implement and organize the new schools that were inaugurated in several cities in Argentina: Paraná, 1871; Tucumán, 1872; Mendoza, 1876; Catamarca, 1878; San Juan, 1879; Rosario, 1879; Corrientes, 1883; Esquina, 1883; Concepción del Uruguay, 1883; Kindergarten en Paraná, 1883; Jujuy, 1884; Goya, 1887; La Plata, 1887; San Nicolás, 1887; Mercedes, 1888 and Kindergarten en Buenos Aires, 1888. (Biral, 181-2)

Their contribution to Argentina's education system was so significant that even today they are remembered with pride and admiration.

Until now, the university did not have tangible evidence of the fame of these innovators of the Argentinean education system; especially of Mary O. Graham, class of 1868, who is considered a true leader of this country's education system. The Alumni Office is utilizing the story,

documents, photographs, and memorabilia of Mary O. Graham to use in an issue of *Currents* promoting, and continuing, the theme of ***exemplary alumni at Winona State University since 1858***.

It is important to say that another important component of this research was to tie these findings with Winona State University's sesquicentennial anniversary ceremonies by exploring these possibilities:

- Promote Winona State University as a true community of learners dedicated to improving our world.
- Develop a Travel Study Program for students in Education & Spanish Teaching majors that will include the theme of "*The Return of the American Teachers*." This would be a one-time only trip especially developed for the sesquicentennial anniversary.
- Explore educational partnership with Argentinean educators to establish bilateral working relationships with WSU personnel for future programs such as Study Abroad, Travel Study, International Student recruitment, and an Exchange Student Program to the benefit of Winona State University's present students.

## Procedure

I was able to accomplish all eight objectives in 14 working days. I worked 5 days in Mendoza (May 7-11), 5 days in San Juan (May 14-18), and 4 days in Buenos Aires (May 21-24). After these intense but exciting days of numerous meetings and interviews, extensive hours in libraries, long waiting, two official ceremonies, and even a TV appearance; and not to mention the exhausting fights with traffic, metro strike, demonstrations and protests, I was able to collect most of the information I needed to complete this project.

## Objective Completion

***Objective 1 -Write a report documenting the role of early WSU graduates in Argentina, complemented by documents and other artifacts that I will collect as part of this research project.***

It is truly an honor to bring back to the University the story of 15 graduates and educators of Winona State University who truly “improved our world”; one of the first “community of learners **dedicated** to improving our world.” This is exactly what these early teachers did in the late 1800’s in Argentina.

It all started with the dream of an extraordinary individual who wanted free education for all, Domingo F. Sarmiento. Sarmiento was born in San Juan, Argentina in 1811 and became the president of his

country in 1868. While president, he took very seriously the education of all his people. In that time only the rich and privileged had access to schools. It was Sarmiento who introduced the idea of popular education believing that the state had an obligation to its citizens to provide free education for its citizens. In order for Sarmiento to fulfill his vision, he needed first to create the institutions that would educate the future Argentinean teachers.

After traveling in Europe, Africa, and America, he found that best education practices were here, in the United States, and he adopted the Normal Schools system as an innovative and successful education method to implement in Argentina.

He became a very good friend of Horace Mann, and after his death, Sarmiento found a mentor and a friend in Mrs. Mary Mann, his wife. She saw Sarmiento's true passion for establishing a new education system in his country and decided to help him. It was Mrs. Mann who assisted Sarmiento to find and recruit the best teachers in the United States. In exchange, the Argentinean Government offered excellent salaries and brand new schools to organize and direct to any American teacher who wanted to work in Argentina. It is also important to mention that William Phelps, Winona Normal School's Principal, also assisted Sarmiento in recruiting teachers to work in Argentina. In total, 65 American teachers from Minnesota, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Colorado, Vermont, Virginia, Ohio and

Michigan (Biral, 181) eventually made their way to Argentina over a period of years. The 15-member Winona, Minnesota group continues to be the most recognized for their legacy today. Alejandra Biral says in her article *“El ideario educativo Sarmientino que impulsó la llegada de las maestras estadounidenses a nuestro país”*, that Mary E. Gorman, from Madison, Wisconsin, was one of the first American teachers that arrived to Argentina. She was supposed to be the first Directress of the Normal School of San Juan and inaugurate the brand new school, but she never made it to her destination. She was discouraged and also scared of the political insecurities in Argentinean’s provinces and stayed in Buenos Aires until her death in 1924. Sarmiento was very disappointed with this first group that arrived to the country. His main ambition was to educate the interior of the country. In 1877, Winona’s graduate, Mary O. Graham, arrived and gladly traveled to San Juan to take charge of the Normal School. Sarmiento wrote to Mrs. Mary Mann: “it was worthy to wait for Mary O. Graham; with her arrival, I have cancelled all my debt with San Juan.”

It was not an easy journey. It took seventy five days to travel from the northern hemisphere to the southern hemisphere; they had to learn Spanish very quickly, having only 5 months to learn it well. It is worth mentioning that all literature that I read about them learning Spanish says that it was remarkable how quickly they learned it and how well they mastered the language by the end of their 3 year contracts.

Religion was another big obstacle for them. Nearly 100% of the Argentinean population was Catholic at that time and Protestantism was practically seen as “evil”. In some provinces, the Catholic authority stated that any parent who sent their children to a school where an American Teacher was teaching could not enter the “Kingdom of God.” Parents were scared, and in some instances, teachers didn’t have anyone to teach. Gladly the government reassured that the schools were free of any religious instruction and this measurement was quickly respected by the church.

They also dealt with the conflict of the acceptance of women working. Such a conservative society could not easily accept the fact that women deserve the right to work just like men. But this point was exactly what Sarmiento admired about the American society: women can also contribute to society and he wanted this for his country as well.

Differences in food and lifestyle were challenging also. Argentina did not offer some of the comforts these Americans were accustomed to such as running water, and modern sanitation systems, and familiar housing styles.

Sarmiento believed that the greatest need for the new Normal Schools existed in the rural areas, out in the provinces. After arriving in Buenos Aires, the American teachers were often warned about political instability in these areas. Many of them therefore did not venture beyond Buenos Aires. A few brave individuals such as Winona’s Mary O.

Graham took the challenge and entered the provinces. Mary arrived in San Juan and took up her assignment as sub-director of a normal school. In 1883 she was promoted to Directress of the Normal School in San Juan until 1887. Mary also taught physical education, drawing, and English, but her biggest contribution was her knowledge of teaching methodology. She taught her students to become teachers, and promoted new teaching methods modeled on the American system. Though the local population was concerned about Mary's Protestant background, her insistence on Morning Prayer in the school eased their fears and earned their trust. Once accepted, she became a strong influence in creating new educators and in promoting educational reform.

She left San Juan in 1887 at Sarmiento's request to inaugurate a brand new school in La Plata, the capital area of Buenos Aires province at that time. La Plata was a new city within the larger city, which attracted intellectuals and skilled workers. Mary Graham's excellent reputation as the best of the American reform teachers made her the natural choice to take this duty. The school's first day of operation was timed for Mary's birthday on August 13, 1888. In 1926, the La Plata school was renamed in honor of Mary O. Graham. Today the school is called, Normal N°1 "Mary O. Graham."

Though not as famous in Argentina today, some information is available about the lives of the other 14 Winona educators. The majority of the information is from Alice Houston Luiggi's book *Sesenta y Cinco*

Valientes, or in English, the *Sixty-Five Valiant Ones*. This book, published in 1959, is no longer in print in Argentina, but a copy of the text was given to me by the Casa Natal de Sarmiento, the museum dedicated to Domingo F. Sarmiento in San Juan. I list them below:

**John William Stearns** was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts in 1839. He was one of the first teachers that taught at the Winona Normal School back in 1861. In 1874, he arrived to Argentina to direct the Normal School in Tucumán. He returned right away to the United States after his contract expired in 1877. He wrote: "the Argentinean experience was very helpful to me. It has helped me to reflect like never I did before about teaching methods and learning styles." In 1885, he became the Director of the Education Department at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

**Susan Wade**, class of 1868, was born in Belleville, Illinois in 1851. She was one of the first Winona State graduates to arrive to Argentina in 1874. She taught in the city of Paraná, Argentina for three years in the Primary Model School. When it was time to leave, and due to her excellent performance there, the Paraná School asked Susan Wade to recommend her successor. She suggested Franc Allyn, also a Winona graduate, to be the next Directress of the Paraná Primary School.

**Franc Allyn**, class of 1874, was born in Rochester, Minnesota in 1851. She followed Susan Wade's steps and became the new Directress of the primary school in Paraná. A former student of hers, Rita Latallada de



Victoria remembered Franc at the Sunday morning meetings. In these meetings, students presented problems that they were not able to discuss during the week, and under her leadership, these were discussed and criticized freely. She also mentioned that Franc was the most beautiful and nicest teacher in Paraná.” She returned to the city of Winona when her contract expired in 1881. She continued to teach in Winona, married a prosperous jewelry man, Mr. Morgan, and died in 1933.

**Clara Allyn**, class of 1877. She was born in Rochester, Minnesota in 1859 and died in Buenos Aires in 1930. She was Franc Allyn’s sister. When Franc was offered an assistant to help her with the growth of the school, she called her sister to this duty. Clara instead married an American from California who was exploring new fortune in South America. Clara and her husband resided in Argentina and established a ranch in Rosario where they lived up to their death.

**Katherine Grant Hope** was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1851. She was a *teacher* at the Winona Normal school when she was selected to go to Argentina in 1879. Franc Allyn was the main influence for Katherine to travel to Argentina. She accepted a contract to go to Mendoza as vice-Directress of the Normal School there. She also had the responsibility to teach Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry. Luigi’s book also mentions that Katherine, in January of 1884, invited all the Winona teachers to

spend their first summer vacation with her in Mendoza. They all loved the experience there.

**Clara Jeanette Armstrong** was born in West Alden, New York in 1847. She was also a *teacher* of the Winona Normal school who arrived to Argentina in 1877. Prior to teaching in Winona, she was an elementary teacher in Fredonia, New York and Haddonfield, New Jersey; assistant principal in Buffalo, New York; and, Directress of the Normal School of Indianapolis, Indiana. It is important to note that Clara Armstrong was the first woman selected as Directress of a Normal School in South America, and this fact that made her very proud. Later in 1890, Clara became the Directress of the Normal School in San Juan, and in 1893, she took the direction of the Normal School in La Plata when Mary O. Graham had to leave temporarily to come to the United States. Today, in Catamarca there is a school that bears her name: *Instituto de Estudios Superiores Clara J. Armstrong*.

**Frances Armstrong**, class of 1878. She was born in Elma, New York in 1862. She worked with Clara in Catamarca for 6 years. Then, Frances arrived in Córdoba to revive the old methods of teaching of the Normal School of Córdoba. She soon discovered the difficulties of being in a city where conservatism and Catholicism were prominent. Córdoba was well known for being more Catholic than the Vatican. In 1888, after struggles of religion discrimination, the Argentinean Government gave Frances Armstrong the option to choose between 5 other schools to relocate. She

opted for the Normal School in San Nicolás, a few hours from Buenos Aires. Frances gave Argentina 37 years of service! 26 years as Directress of the Normal School in San Nicolás, 6 years in Catamarca, and 5 years in Córdoba. She was an excellent administrator, with candid feelings towards his students. In 1891, she was asked to take another school in Azul, but students and parents begged the Minister of Public Instruction not to transfer Ms. Frances Armstrong. The government was forced to cancel the appointment. My research indicated that when Frances, in her older years, became ill and needed care, a former student came to her and took care of her. She died in Buenos Aires in 1928.

In 1883, the Argentinean Government approached Franc Allyn, who lived in Winona at this time, to see if she could recommend other teachers from the Winona Normal School to work in Argentina. Franc was able to persuade graduates Bernice Avery, Sarah Strong, and Mary Youmans, and teachers Alcinda Morrow, Antoinette Choate, Myra Kimball, Annette Haven, Sarah Chamberlain Eccleston, who at the time was the Directress of the Winona Normal School Kindergarten, to continue this education effort in Argentina.

***Objective 2 -Obtain copies of relevant documents and archive photographs of the fifteen teachers for an issue of Currents in collaboration with the Public Communications and the Alumni Offices.***

These materials are already in the Alumni Office. Information will be compiled to write this article. This office is also looking for other ways to promote this interesting part of WSU history, such as including it in the local TV show *The Spirit of Winona*.

***Objective 3 -Collect photos and memorabilia of the schools that bear Mary O. Graham's name.***

I visited two schools that bear **Mary O. Graham's** name, one in San Juan and one in La Plata, Buenos Aires. There are more **Mary O. Graham** schools around the country. I am still working on getting a definite number of schools that bear our alum's name; lack of time prevented me from finding this information when I was there, but I have family members who are continuing to work on this for me. I learned of an interesting fact that there are also streets bearing these teachers' names. However, due to time restraints, I was not able to bring pictures of them. I am currently trying to gather concrete evidence. My cousin in San Juan is continuing to research this question.

Here are three pictures of the schools mentioned above.

- The first two are found in San Juan, Argentina.
- The third one is found in La Plata, Argentina





This school was inaugurated on August 13, 1888. Mary O. Graham was the first Directress of the school. She was school administrator and also taught until death in 1902. She died in Buenos Aires and her body was brought back to the United States for burial.



This bust of Mary O. Graham is found at the entrance of the school. It was ordered by the “Mary O. Graham Foundation” and it says: “**Vivió Educando**” which means “**She lived educating.**”



***Objective 4 –Establish contacts to present a plaque, on behalf of the Alumni Office, to the school(s) named after Mary O. Graham.***

Two plaques were provided by the Alumni Office to present to “Casa Natal de Sarmiento-Museum & Library” in San Juan and to *Mary O. Graham School*, La Plata, in Buenos Aires. Both places felt honored and extremely happy that Winona State University visited them and offered them these plaques. In San Juan, an official ceremony was conducted for the WSU plaque presentation. I have submitted photos and video of this event to the Alumni and Publication Offices.

***Objective 5 -Arrange a possible visit from the Director of Escuela Normal Superior ° 1 Mary O. Graham as part of the Sesquicentennial Ceremonies.***

The idea was very much welcomed and Ms. Nilda Massi, current director of the school would love to attend. Monetary restrictions may not allow her to attend, however. The sesquicentennial is evaluating this possibility.

***Objective 6 -Establish contacts with officials and educators in Argentina’s education system that may lead to working relationships with WSU personnel.***

Argentina welcomes Winona State! Here is a list by city.



## SAN JUAN

- Universidad Nacional de San Juan, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras
  1. Prof. Dr. Eduardo Brizuela, Doctor in Historia
  2. Prof. Rosa del Valle Ferrer –Exchange program
  3. Prof. Dr. Juan Mariel Erostarbe, Historia, Literatura
  4. Lic. Nestor E. Wiedmann, Director of the Dept. of Geology
  5. Lic. Norma Rosa, Vice President, International Relations
- Casa Natal de Sarmiento, Museum y Library
  1. Lic. Beatriz Oviedo de Coria
  2. Margarita Ferrá de Bartole, Minister of Education, San Juan

## MENDOZA

- Universidad Nacional de Cuyo –Mendoza, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras
  1. Prof. Néstor Chiapetta, Secretario de Asuntos Estudiantiles y Acción Social
  2. Lic. Alejandrina Alba, Institutional Relations
- Junta de Estudios Históricos de Mendoza
  1. Director Martha Páramu de Isleño
  2. Lic. Ramona del Valle Herrera

## BUENOS AIRES

- Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires
  1. Lic. Mercedes Cravedo
- Kennedy University
  2. Prof. Viviana Gimenez
- Museo Histórico de la Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos

***Objective 7 -Investigate options for a possible travel study program for WSU's Education majors during our sesquicentennial year and beyond.***

*The Return of the American Teachers to Argentina* organized by the Spanish & Education Departments. An academic and service learning travel study proposal is being evaluated by both departments as a commemoration of WSU sesquicentennial anniversary.

***Objective 8 -Establish contacts to possibly recruit students from Argentina in collaboration with the International Students Office.***

Several International Students applications were distributed in Mendoza, San Juan, and Buenos Aires.

- Mendoza, AMICANA, María Iglesias, Asesoría Estudiantil.
- Buenos Aires, ICANA, Shanna Palmer, Asesoría Estudiantil
- San Juan, Saint Paul, bilingual school of San Juan, Cecilia de Valentino

Pictures



This picture is found in archives of the Normal School in San Juan



This picture is found in archives of the Normal School in San Juan



Normal School of San Juan inaugurated in 1879.

**FERNANDEZ**  
**dación**  
**n**  
 punto de pre-  
 ventura, con lo  
 que todos los  
 derechos de  
 los señores  
 de la falta de  
 el mismo, habi-  
 endo mandado al  
 Tribunal de del  
 y desamparará  
 de la divergen-  
 cia. Mue-  
 de, tiene en sus  
 en, realización  
 el presente de  
 de San Juan  
 en sus con el  
 en la ley de  
 de sus, naci-  
 de la Re-

**bal**  
 de San Juan  
 en sus con el  
 en la ley de  
 de sus, naci-  
 de la Re-

una Normal de Mujeres. En  
 tanto momento, a través de los  
 años, en suspenso, se reinstala  
 por el presidente don Agustín  
 Búa, que regía entonces los  
 destinos de la provincia, y que  
 fue un mandatorio anexo, del  
 programa. Cuanto al actual  
 punto, se refiere para decir  
 que ha tenido satisfactorio  
 éxito, en el medio siglo que  
 cubre, en pocas palabras, como  
 centro auspicio de cultura  
 y de cultura en la provincia.

**JUAN ROMULO FERNANDEZ**

**En aquel tiempo se clasificaba hasta cien**

**EL AÑO PREPARATORIO**

Una distinguida maestra que fue  
 alumna de la Escuela durante los  
 primeros años de su existencia  
 nos hace el siguiente relato:  
 — En aquel entonces, las alum-  
 nas del año Preparatorio recibían  
 clase en un sistema mixto que se  
 llamaba "el salón normal". La pro-  
 fesora, materia que llevaba la  
 dirección, Srta. María Villarino del  
 Carril. La clase de inglés, dictada  
 por Miss Mary O'Grady, y la de  
 dibujo, a cargo de la Srta. Femia  
 del Carril, se daban en el mismo  
 salón. Para las demás materias —  
 historia, geografía, física y quími-  
 ca — las alumnas eran llevadas a  
 salones distintos. De historia  
 era profesora la Srta. Victoria Le-  
 acre; de física y química el señor  
 León Valero.

**SE CLASIFICABA HASTA CIENTO**

**Y PROSIGUE NUESTRO INTERVISTADO**

— El horario era continuo, de  
 9,30 a 16,30 horas. Las alumnas  
 acostumbraban a llevar un almuer-  
 so ligero que servaban, con el  
 buen apetito que es de esperar, en  
 un recreo especial de 10 minutos  
 que daban para sus objetos.

El día sábado no había clases.  
 Los cursos escolares respondían a  
 finalizar en marzo y terminaban  
 en diciembre, época en que se efec-  
 tuaban exámenes escritos y orales,  
 de acordarse a clasificar las  
 niñas. Desde 75 para arriba eran  
 buenas clasificadas; para abajo,  
 significaban apadachimbos.

Las alumnas podían repetir dos y  
 tres veces el curso en caso de salir  
 apadachimbo.

En tiempos de Miss Mary O'Grady,  
 las niñas de disciplina se mar-

**MISS MARY**

Historiana de ella, hija en su  
 oportunidad Narandito: "Ha dado  
 a San Juan todo lo que podía, sus-  
 tituyéndose a Miss Mary O'Grady".  
 Palabras que, dichas por quien las  
 dijo, bastan para asegurar a aque-  
 lla extraordinaria personalidad, que  
 tanto hizo en un corto plazo por la  
 enseñanza normal, aportando el  
 capital insustituible de ciencia y, no-  
 bre todo, de experiencia.

En el ambiente de nuestro pro-  
 vincio, su rápida dimensión ejerció  
 una influencia que ciertamente  
 nunca más allá de las fronteras  
 que cercaba, influyó en el  
 desarrollo de algunas de las niñas  
 que tuvieron la dicha de ser sus  
 discípulas.

Era esbelta — recuerda una de  
 sus antiguas alumnas — distingui-  
 dista; poseía ligera, ágil, con  
 un paso tan leve que nunca lo son-  
 ríamos, hasta que se retiraba de fu-  
 go en la noche. El tiempo,  
 el trabajo, las agitaciones de una  
 vida de lucha, habrán embargado  
 la hermosa cabeza, pero en sus

Miss Strong y Miss Day,  
 inmediatamente de su llegada, en  
 1879, fue destinada en calidad de  
 profesora a la Escuela Normal de  
 la Plata, perfeccionándose durante su  
 estadía allí en castellano, rudimen-  
 tario.

Trasladada al poco tiempo a San  
 Juan, como vice-directora de nues-  
 tra Escuela Normal, fue promovida  
 a directora en 1883.

En 1888, al fundarse la Escuela  
 Normal de La Plata, el Gobierno  
 Nacional le confió su dirección, la  
 que desempeñó hasta su muerte,  
 acaecida el 30 de marzo de 1902.

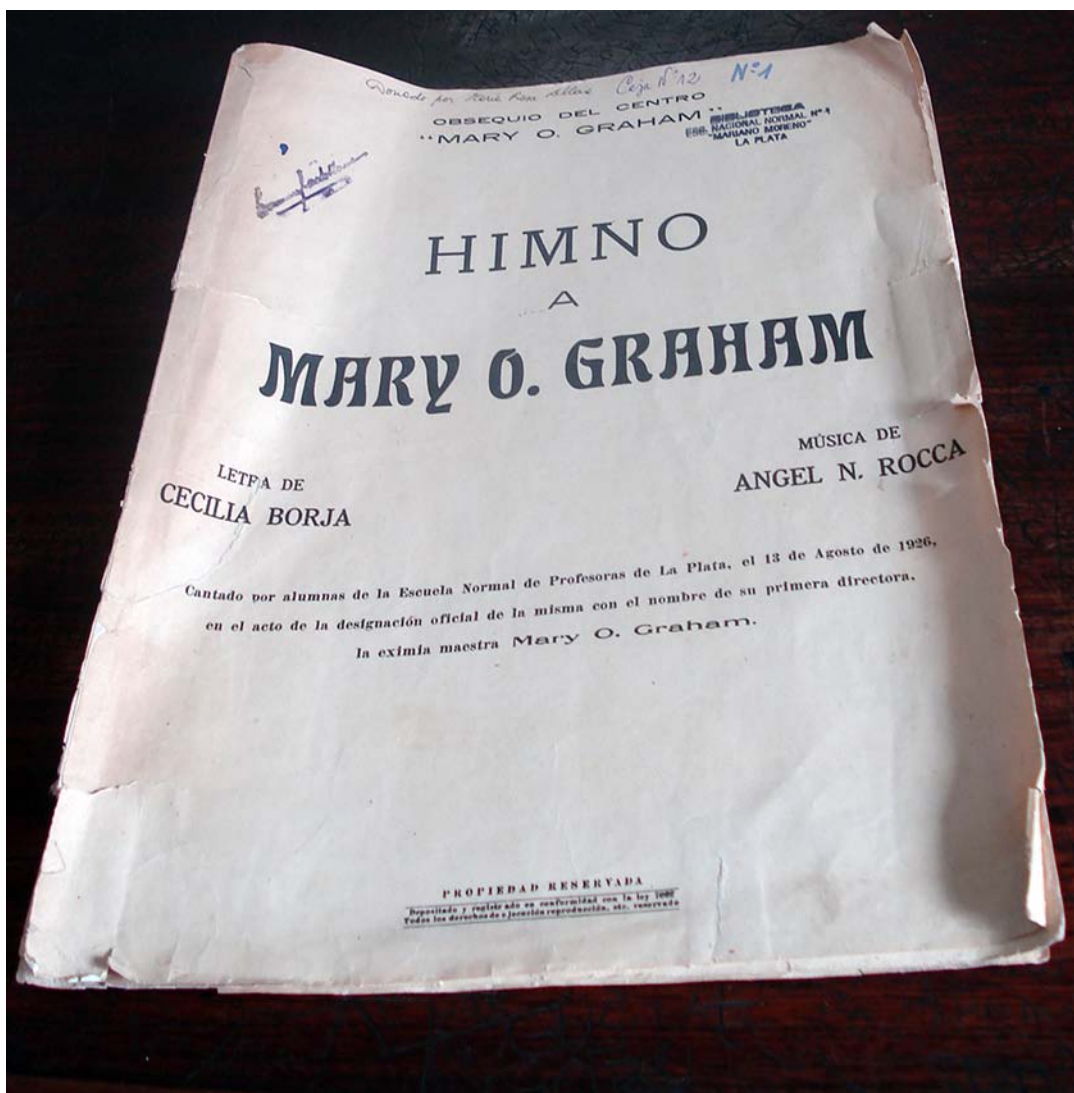
Hizo pruebas de profesor a su  
 patria de adopción al año más  
 profundo. Solía decir: "Yo tengo  
 hijos del alma en la tierra argenti-  
 na". Y también decía: "No hace  
 falta preguntar por los alumnos  
 hasta el Pino de San Lorenzo, ni a  
 la Casa de Tucumán, ni a los cer-  
 ros de Salta para involucrarlos en el  
 falso patriotismo. La patria está  
 en todas partes". Pero su consejo más  
 precioso, valorado con un  
 ejemplo constante, era éste: "Hace  
 falta de la que se debe."

This San Juan newspaper's article is found in the Normal School in San Juan. It is from its 50 year anniversary from 1929.



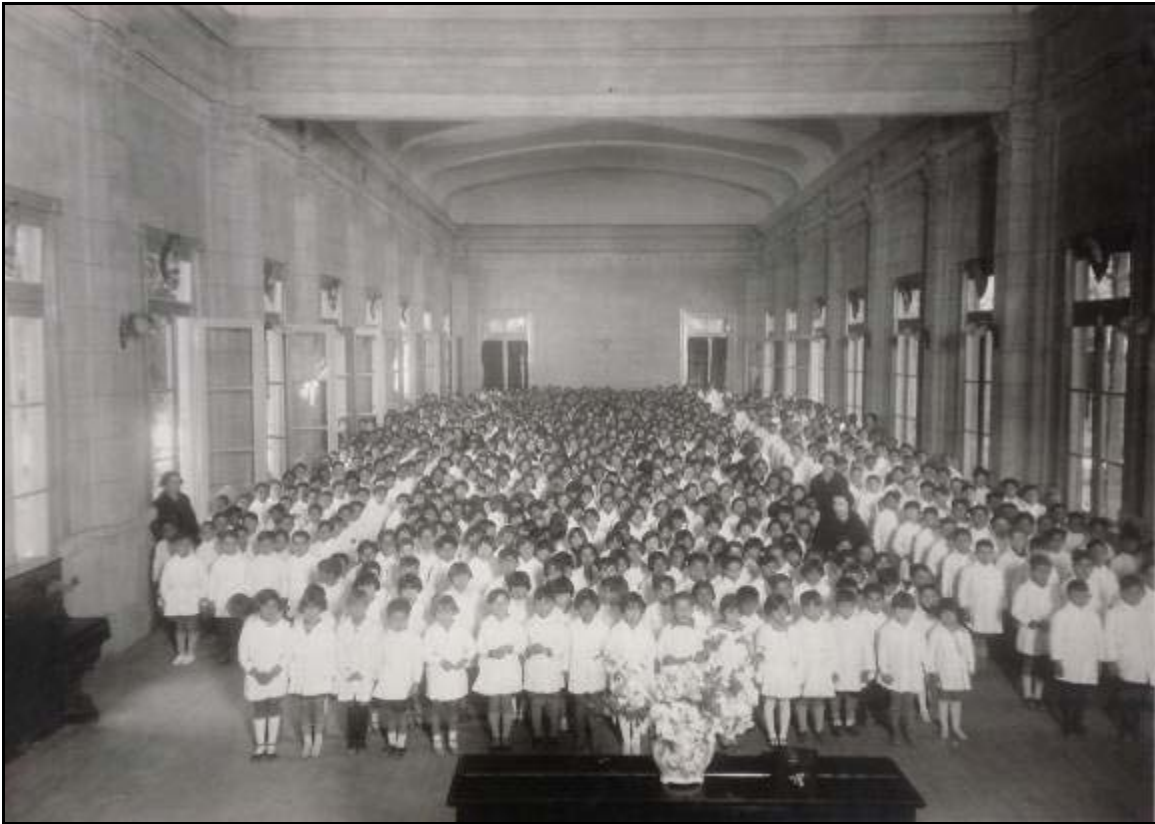


Another picture of the newspaper's article mentioned above. Here you can see Miss Mary O. Graham. This picture was taken for the graduation of the first 13 teachers graduated from the Normal School in San Juan in 1888.



This is the anthem for Mary O. Graham. In the DVD, *Recuerdo de la Escuela Normal N°1 "Mary O. Graham"*, the music it played





This picture shows elementary students during a patriotic act in the Normal School in San Juan. This is the main stage of the school. Below is a picture of how it looks today.



This is a current picture of the main stage of the Normal School in San Juan. These are current Education major students drinking *mate* (a famous drinking tea in Argentina) while in class. May 2007



The Alumni Office provided me with a plaque to honor Domingo F. Sarmiento for his visionary leadership in improving his country education system and for the trust given to Winona State graduates. This plaque was presented to the *Casa Natal de Sarmiento*, in San Juan, in May 2007. A ceremony was organized to exalt the recognition given to Sarmiento by Winona State University.

The primary school “Mary O. Graham” and the Normal School of San Juan were invited.

The plaque is between the school flag and Sarmiento bust.



Here is the Director of the *Casa Natal de Sarmiento, Museum and Library*, Lic. Beatriz Oviedo de Coria, at the time of the ceremony. May 2007. The students behind are from the Mary O. Graham primary school in San Juan.



Plaque provided by the Alumni Office for the Casa Natal de Sarmiento, San Juan





Students of Mary O. Graham primary school in San Juan, teachers, directress, and Alicia Reed –May 2007



Normal School of La Plata, Normal N°1 "Mary O. Graham in 1938

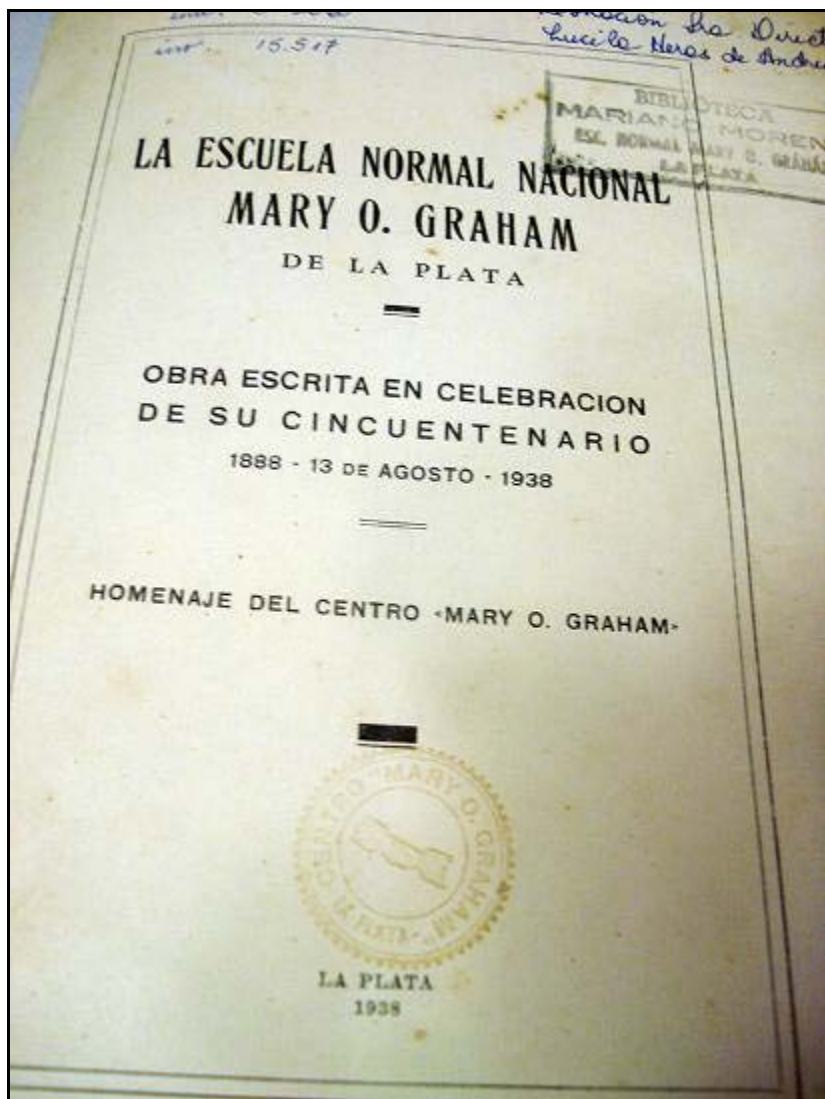


Alicia Reed –WSU, Professor Lic. Nilda Massi, and Professor Lic. María Eugenia Meroni. They are showing the location where the plaque will be hung soon.



This picture was taken in the Normal N°1 “Mary O. Graham in La Plata. Directress, Nilda Massi (with the plaque provided by the Alumni Office), and Vice-Directress, Maria Eugenia Meroni. –May 2007





Copy of this book was given to Winona State University and it was writing for the school 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 1938.

## Donated Materials

1. *Sesenta y cinco valientes*, Alice Houston Luiggi, 1959 (copy of the original book)
2. *Cien Años de Labor*, Carmen Peñaloza de Varese, 1979.
3. *Trayectoria de la Escuela Normal Mixta Sarmiento de San Juan*, Hortensia E. Agüero Zahnd, 1969
4. *Normal Sarmiento Centenario 1879-1979*
5. *La Escuela Normal Nacional Mary O. Graham de La Plata-Obra Escrita en Celebración de su cincuentenario*. Centro Mary O. Graham, 1938. (copy of the original book)
6. Music and Lyrics of Mary O. Graham anthem
7. *Trilogía Histórica Virtual*, Dr. Gabriel Eduardo Brizuela, 2007
8. *Viajes por Europa, África y América*, Gabriel Eduardo Brizuela, 2001
9. *Recuerdos de Provincia*, Domingo F. Sarmiento, 2000
10. Poster of Domingo F. Sarmiento
11. DVD, *Recuerdo de la Escuela Normal N°1 "Mary O. Graham"*
12. DVD, *Testigo de la Historia*, Casa Natal de Sarmiento, Museum & Library
13. DVD, *Casa Natal de Sarmiento, Museo y Biblioteca*
14. CD, *Canto Maestro-Historia cantada de Domingo F. Sarmiento*

## Bibliography

Houston Luiggi, Alice, *Sesenta y cinco valientes*, Buenos Aires, 1959  
 Biral, Alejandra, *El Ideario Educativo Sarmientito que Impulsó la Llegada de las Maestras Estadounidenses a Nuestro País*, in *Escrituras al Filo del Milenio*. –Article  
 Guerrero, Cesar, *Mujeres de Sarmiento*, Buenos Aires, 1960  
*Normal Sarmiento Centenario 1879-1979*  
*Trayectoria de la Escuela Normal Mixta Sarmiento de San Juan*, Hortensia E. Agüero Zahnd, 1969

## Travel Study Schedule

Monday, May 8

Arrive Santiago, Chile

Depart for Mendoza, Argentina. (approximate time of arrival 3pm)

Check in Hotel Princess

Address: 25 de mayo 1168, city of Mendoza

Phone: 0261 4235666/4235667

Tuesday, May 9

8-9:30am           Classes

10:00am           City Tour

1:00pm       Lunch at Comedor Universitario, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo campus

4:00pm           UNCuyo welcome.

Lecture "Local and regional history". Prof. Teresa Giamportone

Wednesday, May 10

Depart for San Juan: Lavalle, Huarpes Indian Village, Altos Limpios,

Spend night in San Juan.

Check in Hotel Capayan.

Address: General Mitre 31, city of San Juan

Phone (0264) 4225442

Thursday, May 11

Visit Sarmiento's home

Depart for Calingasta

Visit Dolomite mine

Visit Calingasta museum

Spend night in Calingasta

Friday, May 12

Depart Calingasta for Uspallata Valley

Visit Barreal, Military Base

Return to Mendoza

10:00pm   Music at Microcine Municipalidad de la Ciudad de Mendoza,  
Local Progressive rock band "Zonda Project".

Saturday, May 13

Mendoza activities:

12:30       Music at Peatonal Sarmiento. Folklore de proyeccion

Gustavo Maza

Meeting UNCuyo students

10 pm       Dance at Teatro Independencia "Argentino", Maximiliano

Guerra & Ballet del Mercosur.

Sunday, May 14

Church

Free Day

8:30pm Music at Quintanilla Theatre. Mariano Casavilliani piano concert with images

Monday, May 15

9:30 Wine and Harvest Museum, Ozamis 914 Maipu

10:30 Olive enterprise Pazray, Ozamis and Rute 60

12:00pm Winery La Rural. Montecaseros 2625, Coquimbito

1:30 pm Lunch. Casa de Campo. Urquiza

Classes

Tuesday, May 16

8-12pm Classes

11:30am Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Unit of production

2:00pm Lunch

4:00pm Museum Fader: Goya, The human condition

8-9:40pm Tango lesson

Wednesday, May 17

Depart for San Rafael

Check in Hotel Milenium

Address: Av. San Martín and Day

Phone: (02627) 433034

Immigrant Museum, Natural History Museum

Thursday, May 18

GEO: Atuel River, Marlargue. Spend night in Marlargue

IC and EC: Return to Mendoza. If the whole group stays, probable tour: city, Thesaurus auditorium, Pierre Auger Observatory

8:9:40pm Tango lesson

Friday, May 19

GEO: Return to Mendoza

IC and EC: classes

4:00pm Museum of Foundational Area

6:00pm Fine Arts at Biblioteca San Martín. Inti Pujol

Alameda walking

9:30pm Sinfonic Music at Universidad Theatre: Solista cello Néstor Longo.

Milonga with tango teachers

Saturday, May 20

10:30am Lecture "Economic History of Argentina." Prof. Alejandro Gómez

## Lunch

5pm Visual Arts at Space of Contemporary Arts (ECA): Laura Hart (painting), Sebastian Suarez Meccia (fotography)

10pm Tango Championship at Auditorio Bustelo and CECA

## Sunday, May 21

Church

Free day Museum of Natural and Anthropology Sciences Juan Cornelio Moyano and possible picnic in the park

3:00pm Folklore noons at Foundational Area Square  
Milonga with tango teachers

## Monday, May 22

8:11am Classes

11am Cuyo Past Museum (morning)

Lunch

Lecture

## Tuesday, May 23

8-12pm Classes

Memory House

Fiestas Mayas

8-9:40 Tango lesson

## Wednesday, May 24

8-12pm Classes.

5:00pm Painting at Museum of Modern Arts: Omara Seru and Jose Bermudez

8:00pm Show at Enoteca of Arts: Diversa Mendoza, Fundación Huésped

## Thursday, May 25

Independence Day in Argentina

Fiestas Mayas at Foundational Area Square

8-9:40pm Tango lessons

## Friday, May 26

Depart Mendoza at noon for the border, Uspallata Valley

Hotel Uspallata. Ruta 7 KM 1149

Phone: (02624) 420003/420066/67

Spend the night in border hotel

## Saturday, May 27

Arrive Santiago, Chile

## Travel Study to Argentina

1. Special Incentive Award -Objective #7: Investigate options for a possible travel study program for WSU's Education majors during our sesquicentennial year and beyond.

***The come back of the American Teachers to Argentina*** organized by the **Spanish & Education Departments**. An academic and service learning travel study proposal is being evaluated as a commemoration of WSU sesquicentennial anniversary.

2. Travel Study -ARGENTINA

~[History, Political Sciences, Geosciences, Business, Spanish, Education, Global Studies, Women Studies, Sociology](#)

1. SAN JUAN

- i. Universidad Nacional de San Juan

1. **Prof. Dr. Eduardo Brizuela, Doctor in Historia**

2. Prof. Rosa del Valle Ferrer –Exchange program

3. Prof. Dr. Juan Mariel Erostarbe, Historia, Literatura

4. Lic. Nestor E. Wiedmann, Director of the Dept. of Geology

5. Norma Rosa, Vice President, International Relations

- ii. Casa Natal de Sarmiento, Museo y Biblioteca

1. Lic. Beatriz Oviedo de Coria

- a. Lic. Margarita Ferrá de Bartole, Minister of Education, San Juan

- iii. Travel Agencies

1. Money Tur, Lic. Vanesa Villanueva

2. Puerto del Sol, Marcela Sanchez

2. MENDOZA

- i. Universidad Nacional de Cuyo -Mendoza

1. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras

- a. Prof. Néstor Chiapetta, Secretario de Asuntos Estudiantiles y Acción Social

- b. Lic. Alejandrina Alba, Institutional Relations, [aalba@uncu.edu.ar](mailto:aalba@uncu.edu.ar) **I have requested an example for WSU and cost.**

- i. This department has already worked with Travel Study before and would love to host us; they just need to know what we want to do in Mendoza.

2. Junta de Estudios Históricos de Mendoza

- a. Director Martha Páramu de Isleño
- b. Lic. Ramona del Valle Herrera
  - i. Salón de Actos y Conferencia
- 3. Travel Agencies
- 4. Customized trips. Having one of my nephews plan one or two days of excursions:
  - a. Excursiones
    - i. Winery
    - ii. Centro Universitario
    - iii. Challao
    - iv. Potrerillos
    - v. Skiing
    - vi. Centro
  - b. Hotels
  - c. Food
  - d. Transportation
- 3. BUENOS AIRES
  - i. Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires
    - 1. Lic. Mercedes Cravedo
  - ii. Kennedy University, Prof. Viviana Gimenez
    - 1. Customized travel study, currently working on gathering prices and choices.
  - iii. Travel Agencies
    - 1. Barceló, Lic. María Eugenia Mosquera,
    - 2. Turismo Sabita, Finn Schmiegelow & Cecilia Abd el Jalil Paz,
  - iv. Museo Histórico de la Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos

**Example: 20 days, including departure & arrival day****Leave Monday May 5, 2008**

Night plane

- Mendoza  
Tuesday, 5/6 to Sat, 5/10      5 nights
- San Juan  
Sunday, 5/11 to Fri 5/16      5 nights + one night in the bus
- Buenos Aires  
Saturday, 5/17 to Fri 5/23      6 nights

**Arrive Saturday 5/24**

Plane	\$980
16 nights x \$30	\$480
Food \$20x20	<u>\$400</u>
Transportation	\$100
	\$1960
Tuition	\$