



145 YEARS OF
INSTITUTO
CRANDON

CREATED
BY 8-4

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BRIEF INTRODUCTION

We were proposed to work on a project to commemorate 145 years of Instituto Crandon. Therefore, we divided the class in 5 groups with different themes: home economics, main building, secondary school building, the English section and historical figures.

We visited the historical files section where Elizabeth, the librarian, told us many fascinating details. Then Alicia Diaz came to our class and enlightened us as well.



Which is the history of the Primary school building and how does it influence our reality?

In the year 1946, Gral. Urquiza street was opened. The Principal of Crandon in that time, Jennie Reid, had the idea of creating a new building: the Primary School Building. In the same year Jennie bought the land and they started working on it. Finally, it was inaugurated in 1952 and they called it "Reid Hall" on behalf of Jennie Reid. It only had one floor and in 1957 the second floor was built.

*The uniforms they used to wear were navy blue cheviot blouses with a golden eagle embroidered on the right sleeve and a white short sleeved cotton version for summer. A square scarf of black silk to be worn under the sailor collar of the blouse, tied with a knot. They wore similar skirts but longer. They also wore a dark blue beret or a white cotton hat in summer**

Was the old uniform better than the new one?

The building was organized in a different way in those times. On the top floor, there were bedrooms because it was a boarding school, this is a notorious change because we are not used to that. If we were in that time, all of the boys couldn't be here, also we should be all day and night in the school. Could you imagine that? Another change is that now we don't have as many English subjects as in the past, such as Maths, History, Biology, Geography, etc. Is the new way of studying better than the previous one, though? They also had French. Nowadays we don't learn that language, instead we learn Portuguese. Some people claim that it would be much better to study French again, because they think it is a prettier language. However, Portuguese is more practical since we share a border with Brazil.

In our opinion the old primary school was typical of that century and it seems clear to us that all the changes made in the past, influenced on making the current primary school better and offering us better learning opportunities to make us better students.

WHICH IS THE HISTORY OF THE MAIN BUILDING AND HOW DOES IT INFLUENCE OUR REALITY ?

Today, 13th of February, 2024, Crandon celebrates 145 years since it was inaugurated by Cecilia Guelfi in 1879 .Instituto Crandon has a long and interesting history behind it. Do you know anything about Crandon foundation?

This school named Instituto Crandon before was known as San Jose N°156, it was the first evangelical school in Uruguay. It has changed a lot through the years. For example, it was a boarding school focused on women. In 1965 it stopped being a boarding and evangelical school and started being a methodist one. Students didn't have international exams in English, there was no library, informatic zone, or cafeteria. Apart from this, even though there have not been many changes, the ones that were made, really made the difference.

There are a lot of things that identify Instituto Crandon for example: an underground tunnel that connects the Secondary and Primary School buildings, also the beautiful creepers that are all around the edifices and they are very significant for Instituto Crandon. A difference between Crandon in the past and today is that the gardens are bigger now.

This interesting history leaves a mark on Instituto Crandon and the people who come. The school teaches students a lot of things including values, that's why we call it our second home.

Which is the history of home economics and how does it influence our reality?

Home economics is a subject that began when Instituto Crandon started and at that time the girls were living in the school. In home economics you do a lot of things for example, cooking, making the bed, sewing, ironing, etc. The main idea of the subject is that you have to be more responsible and independent, basically they do the things that your grandparents teach you at home. In 1952, the primary school building was finished. Some of the students moved from the secondary school building and they started living there. Consequently, they also changed the location of the home economics lessons to another room in the primary school building.

In 1923 the home economics section began to be run by Miss Murphy. Something curious is that female students did activities like cooking, sewing and some home labors. While male students did other things like carpentry and engineering.

In 1957 Crandon published the first version of the cookery manual, having all the recipes to cook like a professional chef.

Some historical figures in the history of Instituto Crandon

In the history of Crandon there were many people who contributed to make the place what it is nowadays. Have you ever wondered who the creator of Crandon was?

Cecilia Güelfi, was born in 1855 in Buenos Aires, she was a teacher and helped with the creation of Instituto Crandon, in 1872 she obtained the elementary school teacher degree. Cecilia had a brother who was Antonio Güelfi, he helped her doing book-keeping, advising her, finding places to rent and in everything he could, identifying himself with the Evangelical School. He was her support.

Jennie Reid, another pillar at Crandon, was born in 1884. Her role was very important because she was a teacher, Principal and an administrative assistant. She was also in charge of purchasing the land in 1916.

Another relevant person is Alicia Otero, beloved teacher and Principal of Primary School. She died in 2009. The students and teachers chose to name the path to the pergola that connects the school and the highschool after her.

Ana Laura Bellistri dedicated her life to the defense of the rights of the most vulnerable and underprivileged, and to impregnate the students of Crandon with values of solidarity and respect for the others. Sensitive, with profound empathy and a unique smile, Ana Laura left an indelible mark on each one of those whom she met. For this reason, the students' room celebrates her life and her mission, in a space that she dreamt of.*

In our opinion, there is not only one person who is the most relevant at Crandon. There have been many people who have been important like Jennie Ried, Cecilia Güelfi, Antoño Güelfi.,etc but we can not forget each student, teacher or any other person who has made Crandon the place that it is now.

Which is the history of the English Section and how does it influence our reality?

The English area is so different nowadays from what it was many years ago. The things that changed are some words that now we don't use anymore and also the way to learn because at that time, they used the same books that were used in the United States; but that way of learning was also effective. Nowadays we have English as a second language and as content subjects in English: Biology, Mythology, Literature, History and Business but before students also had Geography, Maths, etc. However, in those times they didn't have international exams such as FCE or ECCE, etc.

Due to its philosophy of inclusion, Crandon offers different levels in each course, starting from that required by the CES and favoring the achievement of an advanced level according to the possibilities upon graduating from the institution.

It was a time when English was lived and breathed in the whole school: it was needed to communicate with teachers and staff who did not speak Spanish and at the same time student were encouraged to use the second language everywhere.





PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING



The school already built in 1946. In 1952 they inaugurated the Primary School building and they called it "Reid Hall" on behalf of Jennie Reid.



The campaign made to raise money in 1944



The lessons:



The construction process



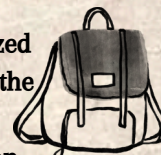
When they placed the fundation stone in 1946



Jennie Reid accompanied while looking at the new building



People amazed and visiting the new construction



Made by:

Emilia Bouchacourt, Isabella Frascolla, Olivia Rodriguez, Ramiro Danza and Lucas Correa



145 YEARS OF INSTITUTO GRANDON

MAIN BUILDING

Instituto Grandon was opened in 1879 by Cecilia Guelfi.



Past:

- It was a boarding school
- It was evangelical
- Only women

Present:

- It is a methodist school
- Boys and girls

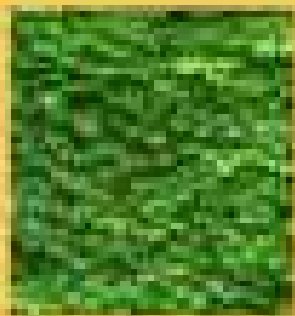
Uniforms in the past:



Formal



Physical Education



Clippers

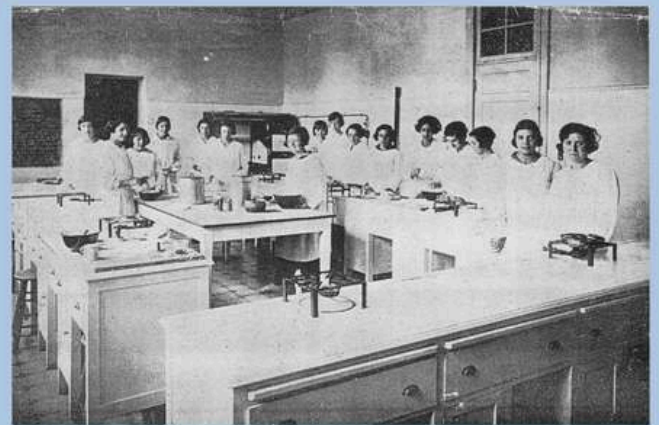


Cookery book



Tunnel

Which is the history of Home Economics and how does it influence our reality?



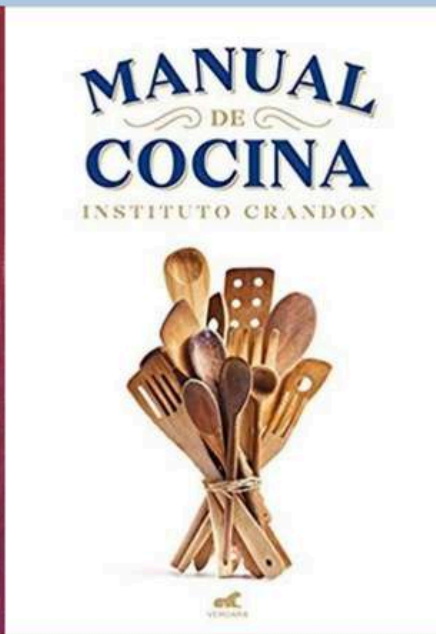
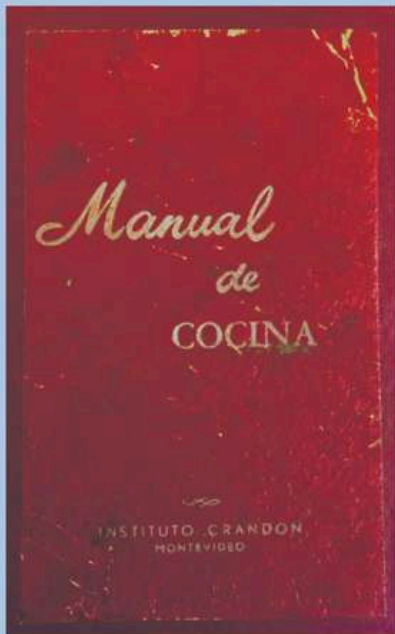
Home Economics started when Instituto Crandon started and in those times the girls were living in the school. In Home Economics you learn a lot of things for example, cooking, making the bed, sewing, ironing, etc.

When it started to function and what they do



In 1923 the Home Economics section began to be run by Miss Murphy. The girls used to do some activities like cooking, sewing and some home labours.

The boys would do other things like carpentry and engineering without cooking, sewing and home labours.



Instituto Crandon published the first version of the cookery manual in 1957, including all de recipes to cook like a specialist.

145 CRANDON ANNIVERSARY



Some Relevant people

Cecilia Güelfi



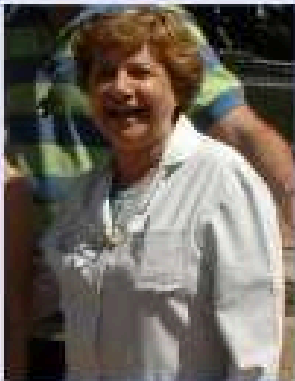
Cecilia was a teacher at Instituto Crandon. She was a key person regarding the creation of the school. She was born in 1885 in Buenos Aires and she died in 1886.

Antonio Güelfi



He was Cecilia's brother, he helped her doing book-keeping, counseling her, finding places to rent and with everything she could ask, identifying himself with the Evangelical School.

Alicia Otero



She was a loved teacher at Crandon, who died in 2009. Now the pergola that connects the primary school building to the main building has her name.

Ana Laura Bellistri



Ana Laura Bellistri dedicated her life to the defense of the rights of the most vulnerable and underprivileged, and to impregnate the students of Crandon with values of solidarity and respect for the others.

The students' room was named after Ana Laura Bellistri.

Jennie Reid



Jennie , was born in 1884. She was a teacher, Principal and an administrative assistant. She was also in charge of purchasing the land in 1916.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH SECTION IN CRANDON



ENGLISH SECTION

In Instituto Crandon learning English has been paramount through the time. Currently some the objectives are:
covering all levels from one year of age on and
promoting that the foreign language is not an end in itself but a positive means in the integral development of the student.

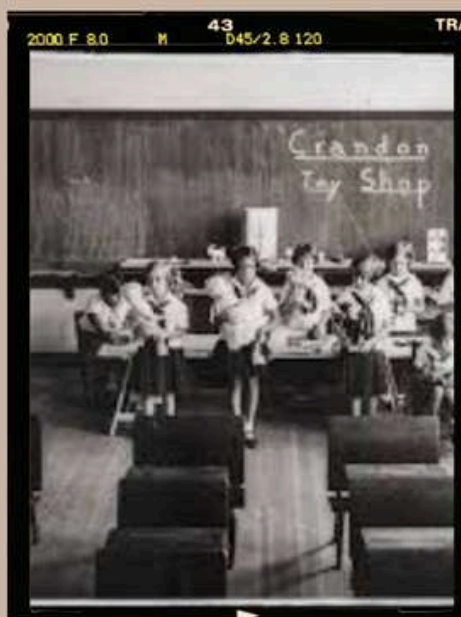


EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Since 1994, there has been an exchange program with foreign countries such as the US of North America, Canada, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. This makes it possible to expend students experine through a better understanding of the world, the practice of solidarity, the development of empathy towards others cultures and the improvement of their academic level.

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE:

- The first step to achieve this goal at Crandon is doing it through:
- a significant workload
 - monitoring with assessment of the learning process
 - extension activities
 - cultural exchanges with English-speaking countries

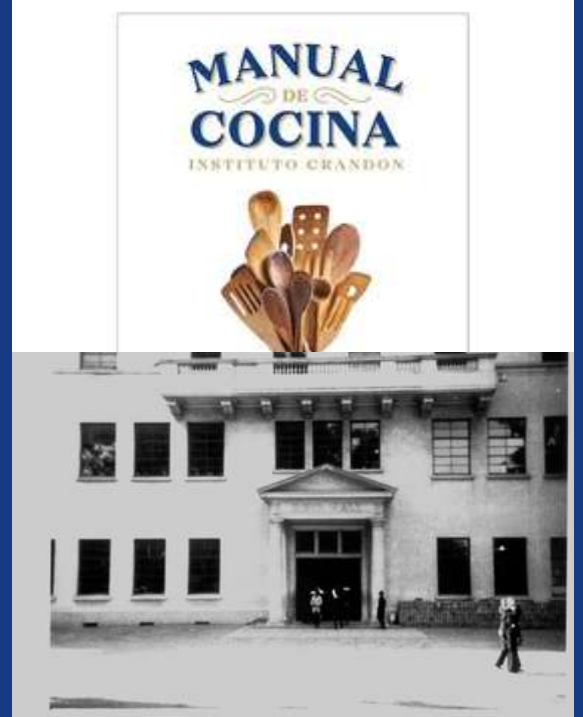


Alicia's experience in Instituto Crandon

I'm sure you'll agree when I tell you that Instituto Crandon has a long history, in fact 145 years are a lot.

But, what do we know about the Crandon Primary building?

To address this question, we reached out to Alicia Díaz, who shared her perspective on the Crandon's Primary Building history as both a former student, coordinator and teacher at the institution.

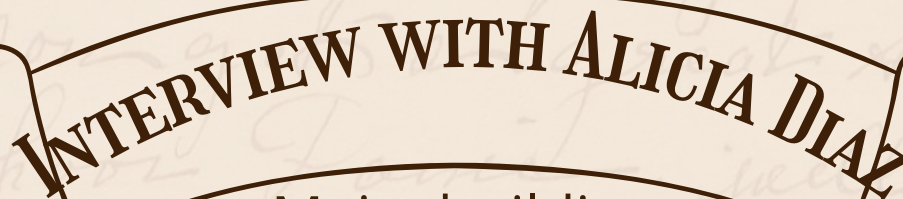


The Fascinating information that Alicia provided us

First we asked her a few questions, such as., What are the changes she could see between the old primary school and the current primary school? She said that, before, the 2nd floor was full of bedrooms but now the classes are placed there, also the gymnasium was in the top floor but now, the cafeteria is there.

Another question was... What kind of clothes did she wore when she was in Primary School? She said that she would wear a square scarf of black silk to be worn under the sailor collar of the blouse, tied with a knot. She wore similar skirts but longer and a dark blue beret or a white cotton hat on summer.

It was a pleasure to meet Alicia Diaz and listen to all her splendid life experiences in Instituto Crandon, and we are grateful that she kept some time to come to our class.



INTERVIEW WITH ALICIA DIAZ

Main building

LAST THURSDAY OUR CLASS HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH ALICIA DIAZ, AN EX-TEACHER AND EX-STUDENT FROM INSTITUTO CRANDON. SHE BROUGHT US A LOT OF VALUABLE INFORMATION THAT WE USED FOR OUR ESSAY AND POSTER.

WE HAVE LEARNED A LOT OF INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT HER LIFE IN CRANDON AS A STUDENT, AS AN ENGLISH TEACHER IN SECONDARY SCHOOL AND AS A COORDINATOR IN PRIMARY SCHOOL. SHE TALKED ABOUT A LOT OF THINGS INCLUDING: HOME ECONOMICS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, THE PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING, THE SECONDARY SCHOOL BUILDING AND MORE. WE ENJOYED A LOT WATCHING ALL THE SIGNIFICANT OBJECTS THAT ALICIA BROUGHT TO SHARE WITH US, LIKE: A RING, A COOKERY BOOK, AN APRON, A SPOON AND MORE.

SOMETHING THAT INTERESTED US A LOT WERE THE FACTS THAT SHE TOLD US.

AN IMPORTANT ONE WAS THAT WHEN SHE WAS A CHILD, STUDENTS DIDN'T HAVE INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH EXAMS. ALSO THE SECONDARY SCHOOL DIDN'T HAVE AN INFORMATIC ZONE, LIBRARY OR CAFETERIA SO STUDENTS HAD TO GO TO THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TO EAT. HOME ECONOMICS IN THE PAST HAD DIFFERENT TASKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS WITH THE PURPOSE OF LEARNING THINGS ACCORDING TO THEIR GENDER.

IN CONCLUSION WE ARE VERY GRATEFUL TO HER FOR SHARING THIS WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE WITH US. IT WAS A VISIT THAT WE ENJOYED VERY MUCH.

SHE IS A WONDERFUL, INTELLIGENT AND NICE PERSON.

BY: LOLA, NICOLAS, EMILIANO, CATALINA, FRANCISCO.

INTERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

We had an interview with Alicia Díaz, she was a teacher, student and Coordinator of English, she talked about all the experiences and her favorite home economics activities.

WHAT SHE BROUGHT

She brought a lot of things mainly books made in Crandon, an apron, sewing set and a canva of his grand nephew, a spoon and chocolates to all the class.

WHAT SHE LIKES ABOUT CRANDON

She said that her favourite part was " the recess, but I liked all the things of the school". Also her favourite subject we think that it was English. She said that girls did things like cooking, sewing and some home labour while boys did other things like carpentry and engineering.

Meeting Alicia Díaz

Alicia Díaz, an ex-teacher and an ex-student from Instituto Crandon, came to our class on May 7th to tell us about our school in the past.

She showed us some books about Crandon history, some home economics items like a spoon, an apron and the third edition of the Crandon cookery book. Also she showed us things from her time as a student like her Crandon ring and her scarf that was a present from the school.

During the interview we asked her some questions... Such as: "in your opinion, who was the most relevant people in the history of Instituto Crandon?"

In her opinion there is not only one person who is the most important, but she said that the students are very important because if there are no students there would not be a school. Also there were some teachers who were very important for example Jennie Reid, she met her and she thinks she was a person who contributed a lot.

Another question we asked was: "Which was your most important contribution to Crandon?"

She said that her most important contribution for the school was being a mother, grandmother and a aunt. At Crandon she had also been a teacher, coordinator and a student so in her opinion, these were her most important contributions to Instituto Crandon.



MEETING ALICIA DÍAZ

Alicia Diaz has always been an important person for Instituto Crandon. She was a student, English teacher and Coordinator for many years. Our group of class interviewed her and we asked a lot of questions about Crandon in the past.

Our group asked two questions. They were: "In your opinion what is important about the English Section in Crandon?". The other one was "What was the biggest difference you saw between when you started studying at Crandon and when you started teaching?".

She answered our questions with interesting facts. She said that the difference while learning English was that they had all the subjects in English. And as for the other question, she said that learning English is important to communicate when you travel to another country or to talk to people who don't speak your language

After the questions, Alicia showed us things that Crandon gave her, for example a badge, a sewing box, Crandon cookery books and a poster with fingerprints of her student.

Bibliography

- Crandon History by Edith Clarke de Ros-Jones Vol.1
- Crandon History by Edith Clarke de Ros-Jones Vol.2
- Crandon History by Edith Clarke de Ros-Jones Annexes
- Golden and Blue
- Home Economics
- English Area
- Primary school
- Main building
- First relevant women at instituto crandon, campus



Primary school building

**Ramiro Danza - Olivia Rodriguez -
Lucas Correa- Isabella Frascolla -
Emilia Bouchacourt**



Main school building

**Catalina Clavera - Emiliano
Cayssials - Lola Berois - Francisco
Leicht - Nicolas Ardao**



Home Economics

**Arianna Mangialavori-Guillermo
Sosa -Maite Muscar- Sebastián
Rodriguez- Sol Iaccarino**



Historical figures

**Catalina Rodriguez, Carmela
Iglesias, Juana Roure, Mateo
Peña, Tomas Molina**



English Section

**Lucía Abella - Agustina Acosta - Bruno
Adamo - Santino Ardito -Juan Ignacio -
Volpi.**



8°4