

# ILLIAZINE

4 E.L.T. (Enjoying, Learning & Teaching)

*Two buildings,  
two histories*

Torre Tanque and  
Villa Victoria Ocampo



*Mar del Plata  
and  
Auckland Ports*

Ports, past  
and present

*Sport Women*

They've come  
a long way



*Alfonsina Storni*

Ms. Poetry



*Special Supplement:*

Dunedin's Rugby World Cup School Project



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## Editorial



Spreading culture and knowing each other better are goals of the BOW project. If students become cultural ambassadors of their communities, cities and countries, the ultimate purpose of the project is accomplished. So, after reading the 2011 Illiazine, it can be said that teachers and editors are immensely proud of this issue because of the high level goals achieved.

This year, the third in a row, the production is the result of the work between Argentinean and Australian students. This issue shows the result of a new exchange of information and the collaborative work between these two distant countries. The work was hard, the investigation, tough; nevertheless, students have carried on studies on topics such as Sports, Food, Heritage, Fairs, and Celebrations. Now our goal is that you enjoy reading these articles, share them with colleagues and students and know a bit more about the culture of these two countries, so far away each other in terms of miles, but so close thanks to the work of the students.

This edition has two special supplements: the outcome of the participation in Dunedin's Rugby World Cup 2011 international school connection project and the first research and exchange work produced by primary level pupils.



La difusión de la cultura y el conocer al otro mejor son objetivos del Proyecto BOW. Y si los estudiantes se convierten en Embajadores Culturales de sus comunidades, ciudades y países, el objetivo final del proyecto se logra completamente. Así que después de leer la Illiazine 2011, se puede decir que los maestros y editores están completamente orgullosos de esta edición por el alto nivel en que se alcanzaron las metas.

Este año, el tercero consecutivo, la producción es el resultado del trabajo entre los estudiantes de Argentina y Australia. Este problema muestra el resultado de un nuevo intercambio de información y el trabajo de colaboración entre estos dos países lejanos. El trabajo era duro, la investigación, dura, sin embargo, los estudiantes han realizado en los estudios sobre temas tales como deportes, comida, Patrimonio, ferias y celebraciones. Ahora nuestro objetivo es que usted disfrute de la lectura de estos artículos, compartirlos con sus colegas y los estudiantes y conocer un poco más sobre la cultura de estos dos países, tan lejos uno del otro en términos de kilómetros, pero gracias tan cerca el trabajo de los estudiantes.

Esta edición cuenta con dos suplementos especiales: el resultado de la participación en el Rugby de Dunedin Copa del Mundo 2011 de proyectos de conexión internacional de la escuela y las primeras investigaciones y el trabajo de cambio producido por los alumnos de nivel primario.

*Edgardo Samuel Berg*



# THE CITY HALL

under the ruling of Mayor José Camusso. The new building was open on November 22nd, 1938.

built in books and letters.

Mar del Plata is one of the most important tourist cities in Argentina. Its beauty can be immediately recognized by its beaches, port and representative buildings. Among these last ones, it can be mentioned the Casino and Provincial Hotel Complex, and the nowadays run down Chateau Frontenac.

All these buildings were born and constructed after the genius of one of the most famous architects that ever worked in Mar del Plata. His name is

Alejandro Bustillo. He was an architect, sculptor, artist and Argentine academic. He was the author of numerous public and private architectural. But Bustillo's creativity can also be seen and appreciated nowadays in one of the most famous buildings. The builder was Luis Falcone.

It is located at 1627 Hipólito Irigoyen Street and it is known as the Mar del Plata City Hall. These premises were built in the same spot where the former building had been. This new construction was erected

It represents the 16th Century Florentine architecture, with a clear and simple construction, crowned by a one of 40m high tower with clock.

**But, what is the City Hall?**  
The City Hall is the place where the local government has its offices, and the local council gathers. It is an autonomous institution, but it



Mar del Plata City Hall on Hipólito Irigoyen street

is not totally independent of the provincial or national government.

The people, who work there, are in charge of the welfare, health, education and many other aspects of the city. Other functions are the planning, control and the evaluation of the development and the growth of the territory.

The facade is austere and its geometric shape is simple and has symmetrical chords between the constituent elements of the building. Nowadays, the inside of the building is notoriously different from the original one. The changes were fostered by the different activities which are daily performed within its walls.

This building was declared Municipal Heritage Interest in 1991.

As a curiosity, one of the external walls of the city hall was given to create a huge tiled mural dedicated to the Argentinean writer Jorge L. Borges and a Mar del Plata

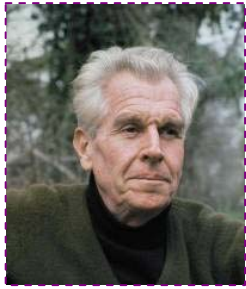
**Sofía Aguil,  
Marina Bustos and  
Indira Calvo Rosales**



# THE HOUSE OVER THE BROOK: PAST & PRESENT



he man in the picture resembles a grandfather, perhaps waiting for his grandchildren. His white hair combed to the back of his head. Some wrinkles line his forehead. Below it, a quiet smile is drawn on his lips.



Amancio Williams

Some trees give a context to the photo. This man is Amancio Williams who was born in Buenos Aires in 1913. When he was 18 years, he started his studies at the engineering faculty, but some years, he left those studies, paying attention to airplanes. Years later, Amancio restarted his studies at the University, but this time he chose architecture. He stood out to spread the ideals of the modern movement in architecture. He has been named an honorary member of institutions, like the Universidad de la República (Uruguay) and the Universidad Federico Villarreal (Peru). Among his unrealized projects, it can be mentioned the proposal for Buenos Aires airport and the called "The City the Mankind Needs" but they were never made. On the other hand, some of the projects carried out are the Palermo exhibition hall (Buenos Aires), the German Embassy in Buenos Aires and the project for the Iggam factory<sup>1</sup>. Also he designed the famous "The House over the Brook". This project is

the most important one in Mar del Plata.

This House was built between 1943 and 1945. It is located next to Illia School, in Mar del Plata. It shows the most original and rigorous modern architecture from Argentina because it is over the Chacras brook. It was built because Amancio's father, Alberto Williams

was a big talented musician who needed a peaceful and quiet spot for his job.

The House was designed for not to void the nature that abounds around them, but the House is in communion with the nature. Amancio Williams built this House in the middle of the park. The living covered all the length of the House which is fully illuminated thanks to a large 27 meter long window.

This house is really incredible because its position above the land, and surrounded by trees give its



The House Over the Brook One of his sides

occupant a sense of privacy. Due to its position in the middle of a small wood, the only way to reach the House is by going there on purpose.

The whole structure of the House works as only one piece, so its weight is evenly distributed on the floor. The materials used on the outside were the concrete and inside were wood.

Indoors the house is built in wood sheet; this building was done and assembled as a whole in a carpentry shop, then



Inside The House Over the Brook

was to dismantle and inquest to the work where was armed definitely. Amancio Williams made this work being both a builder and foreman.

But as time went by, the house was almost forgotten by the

authorities. So it became thugs den so one day the House was burned.

The fire that destroyed The House over the Brook was in 2004. The lack of surveillance almost condemned it which in 1997 had been pompously declared as national heritage. After the fire, as a mute witness of former and better times, there is a legless piano covered with graffiti.

Since the fire occurred in October 2004, there is police vigilance in the park; its state is completely neglected<sup>2</sup>, but the park is well cared.

The local government and the Mar del Plata National University agreed on initiatives to restore so the House Over the Brook can recover its original physiognomy and open its doors to the people so this valuable symbol of the world contemporary architecture can be reborn as the Phoenix.

Finally, IT IS NOT WRONG TO THINK that The House Over the Brook is of outmost importance for Mar del Plata history because this house shows all the talent of a good architect. For this, the house represents part of the Mar del Plata cultural heritage.

**Florencia Agliano,  
Pía Calvo Rosales  
and Magali Gonzalez**

<sup>1</sup> IGGAM: A building factory located in Córdoba, Argentina.

<sup>2</sup> NEGLECTED: fail to give proper care or attention to.



# IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES FAIR

features



The Immigrant Communities Fair is a yearly fair which is held in some places in

Argentina like Mar del Plata, Miramar and Morón. Many countries are represented in this event through the sell of their typical dishes. Some of these countries are (in alphabetical order): Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Germany, Slovenia, Spain, Greece, Israel, Italy, Macedonia, Montenegro, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine and Uruguay.

The Immigrant Communities Fair is organized during the winter break, and its main goal is that people know about the culture and tradition of different countries. A huge tent is assembled to house this event.



Mar del Plata mayor, Gustavo Pulti (in a green sweater), at the inauguration of the 2011 immigrant communities fair.

Usually, the Fair lasts two weeks in late July. During the last two editions, the Tent was located at San Martin Square, a beautiful square surrounded with trees and the most representative institutions like the City Hall, The Cathedral and School N1, Pascuala Mugaburu.

Behind the organization of this event, it is a group of people who have created the "Presencia" group for this end. This group has organized this Fair since 1993. The organization



This photo shows crowds of people strolling along an aisle narrowed by chairs and tables. People are eating food from different countries, chatting each other. Flag are hanging from the ceiling.

of each new event starts as soon as the last one is over. The members of the "Presencia" group meet all the weeks to coordinate all the details, and only interrupting their meetings in summer.

The Immigrant Communities Fair is composed by three sections: the gastronomic with different countries' typical handmade food; the cultural, in which the UNMDP takes part, and the "The Theater within the Tent" where free activities like shows and performances are carried on. The people who come to the fair can dance and sing folklore songs for example. And foreign videos and documentaries are projected. All the people can also take cooking courses and do crafts like Japanese "origami" or the "Galician Bolillo"

The Presence group of fair immigrant communities in Mar del Plata tries to show the approach between the National University and our city to establish contacts with the embassies of those countries whose communities are not in Mar del Plata.

Because the more people know about different cultures, the richer they will be and the better for any sort on integration.

In Canberra there is a similar fair called The National Multicultural Festival which involves over 200 community local and national groups. It held annually over two weeks and

the best in music, food, dance and creative arts. Festival includes the Food and Dance Spectacular, the Greek Glendi, Carnivale, the International Concert and the Pacific Islander Showcase. The goal of this fair is to represent the different cultures which are a symbol of the country.

Not only does it pay homage to the Australian culture because it can be classified like a festival which accommodates a meaning of cultural expressions in a global sense. But not only is Australian culture showed there, visitors can also appreciate foreign European folklore shows and listen to Latin America music.



The fair is performed in the surrounding of the Pacific Lake: Ginninderra, it is the favorite event for Australians and tourists

**Coe Arteche,  
Candelaria Perez  
and Florencia Halser**



# ANOTHER VIEW ON LOCAL HISTORY

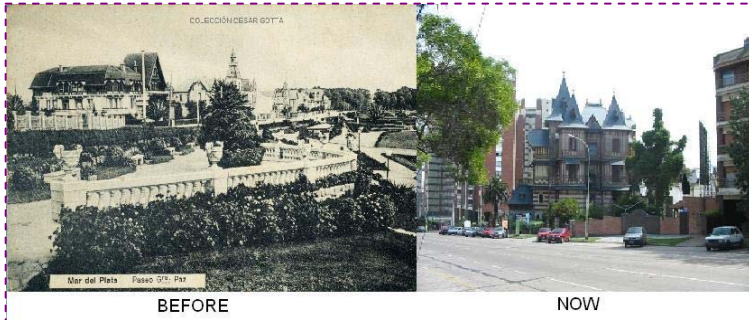
family. They came to Mar del Plata every summer to enjoy the beautiful beaches. But one day, after Luis Ortiz Basualdo death, Ana decided that, in

her testament, the house would be for the local government.

Nevertheless, it was not the local authorities, who were in

Georgie Maguire, an Australian student, explains about the National Museum of Australia. It has artworks and stories of native Australians. It also has information about The World War I and II and about the Australian soldiers who died in these wars. It also shows objects from war, like soldiers' belongings and parts of canons.

The museum also shows people the history of all the landmarks of Australia.



The black and white photo carries us to an ancient time when Mar del Plata was much smaller, quieter and romantic. It was taken from a nowadays disappeared park called General Paz.

From all buildings it can be seen, most of them were demolished, but the house that once belonged to the Ortiz Basualdo family is proudly still here. This family donated the house to the municipality by the mid 80's and this building was transformed in a local history museum and became a name that gathers culture, history and the identity of being Marplatense.

The premises where the Castagnino museum is the Villa Ortiz Basualdo, can be well spotted in both images. This Villa was made by the builders Louis Dubois and Paul

Paters in 1909 and the rooms inside the building were decorated by Gustave Serrurier. The owners were the family Basualdo: Ana de Elía de Ortiz Basualdo and Luis Ortiz Basualdo, the head of a wealthy

charge of creating the museum. The architect Horacio Goyeneche, a good friend of the daughter of Luis Ortiz Basualdo, Teodelina de Alvear Ortiz Basualdo, avoided that the house would be pulled down and helped to restore it. Architect Goyeneche was helped by other two colleagues, Roberto Cova and Graciela Di Iorio.

Nowadays this museum has 450 works of art done by national and local artists, photographs, paintings, drawings, sculptures and engravings. Between these great creations, 130 paintings belonged to

Juan Carlos Castagnino can be enjoyed. Due to the international importance of Castagnino the museum was named after him. Juan Carlos Castagnino was born in

Mar del Plata in 1908. He was considered a social painter, because his works of art shows the injustice in Mar del Plata. He was a talented artist and he excelled in his excellent technique for the watered paintings.



Images of the National Museum of Australia in the evening



Pictures spears and textile mills made it by the native Australians

**Lucía Ispizua & Margarita Roque**



# THE BEST FESTIVAL IN MAR DEL PLATA

Have you ever thought about the Fishermen Party in Mar del Plata? If not, here you can read information about it and, perhaps be a new visitor for the next edition.

The Fishermen Party is a typical Festival celebrated by the port community of Mar del Plata, generally in January. This Party is a very important tourist attraction and during two weeks all people-citizens and visitors- can enjoy it.

Generally, this Party opens with the spaghetti drain. This special day, the authorities who are present are the city mayor, recognized administration members, and the queen elected the previous year. Next to the place where the inaugural activity is carried on, it is the canteen.



Inside the tent

This famous canteen is a big tent where visitors can eat a variety of fish meals made by authentic fishermen. The menu included a lot of different fish meals, spaghetti and pies. For two

weeks, shows related to culture and the origins of fishermen are also performed.

During the last days of the festival, the jury selects the candidate to be National Queen of the Fishermen. A lot of young marplatenses girls participate to get this award that will allow them to represent Mar del Plata

annually in Canberra's Commonwealth Park featuring extensive displays of flowering bulbs with integrated sculptures and other artistic features. Floriade comes from the Latin word floriat, which means to design with flowers. Australian students have described it in their emails:

hey marcos,  
im so happy you have finally replied, i was starting to think you didnt want to talk to me.  
how long did you go away for? and were did you go?  
hahaha that fish festival sounds really fun, but i dont like sea food but i would want to see it.  
yes we have many festivals just like that. my favourite one is at the start of the year, it goes for the whole weekend and its just rollercoasters and fun games!  
me and my friends go every year and by the end of the day we are all sick from going on to many rides!! and eating to much lollies ;)

Hello!  
I live in Canberra which even though it is Australia's smallest city (I think), it is the Nation's Capital City. And from mid September until Mid October every year we hold a festival called Floriade, which celebrates flowers and spring time. Everyone goes to it and is almost the same every year. There are rides, animals, food, face painting, magicians, skateboarders and lots more. Some of my friends skate in the Floriade competition and it is fun to go watch them. Canberra is very far away from the sea (about three hours) so we don't have a fishing festival like you.  
If you have any more questions, let me know.

during the year. The day after the election there is a procession displaying the image of San Salvador, the saint patron and protector of fishermen. There are a series of games such as soaped stick. A Mass to bless, give thanks and ask for work and for the fishermen who risk their lives in the sea every year is celebrated.

Australia also has many celebrations. One of them is the Floriade is in Canberra. Floriade is a flower and entertainment festival held

**Ezequiel meyer,  
Marcos cuttanti &  
Javier mora**





# MAR DEL PLATA: WHERE TO EAT?



Mar del Plata has a great variety of options at eating time. This is the reason for the great number of restaurants which offer different specialities. This food diversity is a paramount incentive that makes Mar del Plata gets so popular on holidays (surpassing the million of people in summer). Some restaurants specialize in exotic and international dishes which overseas tourism. One of the most popular among people is the seafood restaurants that are all over the coast (especially in the port).

These restaurants, which are icons in Mar del Plata gastronomy offer different types of sea meals, like fried



squid rings (rabas) mussels, prawns (very little shrimps) and a great variety of fishes like the hake.

But people are not only attracted by the above seen restaurants. Some persons and families prefer having traditional Argentinean dishes such as milanesa, empanadas, etc.

The mate is a traditional Argentinean drink it is an infusion which is

prepared by dried herbs, put in a wood cup (also called mate) with boiling water and then it drunk with a metallic straw with a drainer, it is drunk alongside white pastry of any type. As the biggest consumer of meat in the world, the most representative dishes in Argentina are the asado, grilled meat from all the parts of the cow, and the chorizo, a sausage made of pig meat with different type of condiment, usually ate along with the asado or dry in a picada.

As Mar del Plata is a city full of immigrants (and they descend), food from other countries like Chinese, Greek, Japanese, Mediterranean, and most importantly Spanish, Italian and Mexican can be easily found, so people can taste their favourite dishes.

Nevertheless, restaurants are not the only places where people's taste for food can be seen; bakeries also become essential in Mar del Plata gastronomy. The most important ones have incorporated coffee shops to the pastry they sell to attract people. Among the sweet rolls, it can be mentioned media lunas and torta negras. Along with these, there are some coffee shops that offer breakfast until midday with coffee, tea, bakeries, toasts, juice and milkshakes. As the vegemite is a trademark of Australian food, the trademark of Mar del Plata pastry is the dulce de leche, a jam made of caramelized milk, sugar and vanilla.



Above all the sweet pastry, no one is as important as the alfajores, especially the Havana ones, and (as is a family tradition in Argentina) to buy a box of alfajores to gift to relatives.

The alfajor is a sweet that was originated in Arabia and was taken to Spain where the alfajor is completely different from the South America ones and only shares the name. It consists in two cookies put together with different types of jam (of milk, of fruit, chocolate, etc.) and, usually, with a chocolate coating. The alfajores were introduced in Mar del Plata by Benjamin Sisterna in 1948 in a primitive Havana shop. The enterprise has now expanded to 177 shops all around the world in 13 countries, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico, United States, Spain and Israel.

So if it is for tasting the country's typical food, eating all kinds of fish or just to have a snack, Mar del Plata is the perfect place to be chosen.

**Emanuel Moreau  
& Manuel Martínez**

# GLOSSARY

**ARCHITECTURE:** It is the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings. It also referred to the style in which a building is designed and constructed.

**ARTWORKS:** illustrations or other non-textual material prepared for inclusion in a publication.

**AVOID:** prevent from happening.

**CANTEEN:** Instead of table service, in a canteen, there are food-serving counters/stalls, either in a line or allowing arbitrary walking paths. Customers take the food they require as they walk along, placing it on a tray. In addition, there are often stations where customers order food and wait while it is prepared, particularly for items such as hamburgers or tacos which must be served hot and can be quickly prepared. Alternatively, the patron is given a number and the item is brought to their table. For some food items and drinks, customers collect an empty container, pay at the check-out, and fill the container after the check-out. Free second servings are often allowed under this system.

**CULTURAL HERITAGE:** It is something of special value and worthy of preservation. In this case, it is a valuable and historic building that has been passed down from generations on generations

**CULTURE:** the quality in a person or society that arises from a concern for what is regarded as excellent in arts, letters, manners, scholarly pursuits, etc.

**EMPANADA:** bakery stuffed with cut or minced meat

**ENGRAVINGS:** cut (a design) as lines on a metal plate for printing.

**EXCEL:** be exceptionally good at an activity or subject.

**FACADE:** The principal front of a building that faces a street or an open space

**FAIR:** is a gathering of people to display or trade produce or other goods, to parade or display animals and often to enjoy associated carnival or funfair entertainment.

**FESTIVAL:** a periodic commemoration, anniversary, or celebration

**FLORENTINE ARCHITECTURE:** it is a form or architecture born and developed in Italy.

**GUSTAVE SERRURIER:** he was a French architect.

**IMMIGRANT:** a person who migrates to another country, usually for permanent residence.

**JORGE L. BORGES:** Famous and important Argentinean writer (born on August 24th, 1899 (Buenos Aires, Argentina) – dead on June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1986 Geneva, Switzerland).

**LANDMARKS:** an event, discovery, or change

**MAR DEL PLATA:** Mar del Plata is an Argentine city located on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, 400 km (249 mi) south of Buenos Aires. Mar del Plata is the second largest city of Buenos Aires Province. The name "Mar del Plata" had apparently the sense of "sea of the Río de la Plata region" or "adjoining sea to the Río de la Plata". Mar del Plata is one of the major fishing ports and the biggest seaside beach resort in Argentina. With a population of 614,350 as per the 2010 census, it is the 7th largest city in Argentina.

**MARPLATENSE:** Name of the people who are born in Mar del Plata.

**MAYOR:** Person important of the city, this person is responsible for welfare one place.

**MEDIA LUNA:** a French crescent-shaped roll made of sweet flaky yeast dough, eaten for breakfast.

**MILANESA:** (breaded veal cutlet) Very popular dish, especially for children.

**MURAL:** It is a huge painting on a wall.

**PICADA:** a combination of cheese, salami, ham, olives etc. which is eaten as an appetizer

**PREMISES:** a house or building, together with its land and outbuildings, occupied by a business or considered in an official context.

**PROJECTS:** It is a proposed or planned undertaking made, in general, by an enterprise to achieve a particular aim.

**SPAGHETTI:** Spaghetti is long, thin, cylindrical pasta of Italian origin. Spaghetti is made of semolina or flour and water. Italian dried spaghetti is made from durum wheat semolina, but outside of Italy it may be made with other kinds of flour.

**STRUCTURE:** the arrangement of and relations between the parts of something complex, in this case, is about a building.

**TORTA NEGRA:** pastry with a black sugar topping

**VALUABLE SYMBOL:** It is a worthy symbol for a society that represents them.

**WATERED PAINTING:** paint with a base of water.

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