

**91 - THE MAGAZINE SANTO AGOSTINHO**

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**INTRODUCTION**

After long searches for documents, written records or iconographics on the School Santo Little august, were found 11 numbers of the Magazines Santo Agostinho<sup>21</sup>, bound in two volumes. It was clear that, in the period comprehended between 1934 and 1974, there was no priests' preoccupation in constitute a historical file; For them the most important was boys' education". Was verified, yet, that only from the beginning of decade of 1980 the School initiated the organization process of a "Memory Center", passing on to keep its documentation with more historical rigidity and seeking to find those documents that had stayed back, with the goal defined of rescuing and to preserve its own history. Previous to this time, there was preservation, yes, but of the building, of the furniture and almost nothing in terms of written documents, much less the relative to the discipline Physical Education, that are the focus of this research. Will it be what this was the reality in other teaching institutions? We realize that yes, and we agree with Peixoto (2000, p.80), when affirming in its research that:

Schools preserve, sometimes, the building itself and some old furniture (in general of cabinet and not of class room) and very little or almost nothing in terms of written documents. Pedagogical materials such as adopted, daily books of class, flat of class, reading letters, meeting record, etc. they vary between nonexistent for at school being visas as overcome material, 'old junk' – or meet in preservation very bad state (PEIXOTO, 2000, p.80).

The results of this research inserted the city of Belo Horizonte, together with other cities mineiras<sup>22</sup>, in a picture alarming, not presenting in their organized schools spaces and systematized for the research of the mining education.

During long time seek in vain for pedagogical materials that could bring information on the Physical discipline Education - daily of class, flat of teaching, flat of class, meeting record, register iconographic, records 18 and 19<sup>23</sup>, finally, documents related to practices of the Physical Education in the school -, but anything was found. This search carried us to agree with the same author, when it affirms about the documents destiny: Or they will go to the drawers fund or are shot to the garbage, due to the space lack to save these material and/or to the employees' lack specialized for the organization of the same, carrying them to one discards premature to for suffering the classification of "old paper". These facts meant that the records, despite your recognized value, received little historical attention, being dispensed them little or no kind of treatment in the previous period for years of 1980.

Bonato (2005, p.212) says that the discards documental happens of aleatory form, systematical, with a view to vacate space, being accomplished by professionals of school, without technical orientation, causing, most of the time, serious problems as the indiscriminate elimination of documents that should be preserved and the loss for accident or negligence. In our Department witness sometimes, discard of papers with a view to vacate space, considering that most of us was labeled as "manic in keep old paper". Today agree with Bonato (2005, p.213) when tells that preserve means to conserve preventively the documentation, regardless of your support, knowing that that does not mean that should keep everything, but to do before an evaluation of that that should be kept, creating minimum terms for the material survival, protecting the information in him contained.

We stress the importance of the "periodic press" and remind how the same was born in Brazil exists about 200 years. The press appearance in Brazil accompanies and entails itself the transformations in the public spaces, to the political and cultural modernization of institutions, to the independence process and of construction of the Estado National (MOREL; BARROS, 2003<sup>24</sup>). Assumption (2004, p.101) says that:

The periodic press is rich in elements that enable Education History new readings and of the teaching history, bringing fertile contributions for analysis interrogations and multiple perspectives. In the educational periodic press, find, with lots of details and wealth, the debates, the speeches, the contradictions between theory and the practice, the contradictions between "legal" and the "real", desires, the difficulties and the disappointments, the illusions and the utopias that make part of the educational project of a society and of educational organs especially, in a given moment (ASSUMPTION, 2004, p.101).

The School, when using the periodic press, intended to establish a contact with their educators, students and family, of way to assure the philosophy Augustinian divulging, the educational precepts, as well as the actions of your everyday, always to the Christian education light. Its intention was to disseminate that "the true and permanent values are the honor, for morale, the dignity, the honesty and the family – be in, like the base of everything"<sup>25</sup>, being the Magazine an excellent vehicle to reach these ends.

<sup>21</sup>The Magazines were published by the School Santo Little august in aleatory years, being some commemorative editions, and they correspond for years of 1954, 1959, 1964, 1966-1969, 1973-1975, 1977.

<sup>22</sup>Ouro Preto and Mariana.

<sup>23</sup>Are school historical Model records 18 and Model 19, that correspond, respectively, to the historical of the Teachings from 1st and 2nd degrees, today Teach Fundamental and Average.

<sup>24</sup>Available in <http://observatorio.ultimosegundo.ig.com.br/artigos/al170620032.htm>. Access in: 02 of fev. 2008.

<sup>25</sup>José Bruña Alonso (1994, p.5).

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAGAZINE

In 18 years were published 11 numbers of the Magazine, with number of very varied pages, some numbered, other not and with a content that reminds us to the reflection about that kind of man the society, and the School more specifically, they sought to form in that time. Evaluating them, we realize that most was launched in commemorative dates, with periodization irregular or in dates that marked great changes: Birthdays of 20, 25, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 43, 50, 60 years old, and in the decade 1960 almost established a periodization annual.

In the first editions has not editorial, having in the front page of each magazine always an invitation so that student and teacher dive into his content, subjects of religious order and of scenes of the everyday from school, homages the public, religious characters or for places that remit to the origin of Agostiniana Congregation - Spain -, besides goods related to "morale of the modern society"; in the two first números<sup>26</sup> goods appear ennobling the city of Belo Horizonte. In these two copies, also see itself the students, priests and teachers are yelled to venerate "Our lady, the Virgin Saint, trembled mother", the image of woman<sup>27</sup> that all of them should crave, as well as to reverence and to follow steps of Saint who originated the order, the bishop of Hipona: Santo Agostinho. During six editions<sup>28</sup> followed one or more students wrote poems or texts on the School or some happening that deserves to be highlighted, always "ennobling" the lord of tenure. Regarding the teacher, the same happens, however in larger number of editions, seven<sup>29</sup> consecutive, jumping year of 1973. In the editions of 1954 and 1959 images appear of Our lady and of Santo Agostinho followed by prayers and sorely<sup>30</sup>, encouraging the students and teachers take her moments for prayers<sup>31</sup>.

### BODIES – CENTRAL "TARGET" FOR SERVING OF THE VALUES KNOWLEDGES AND TRANSMISSION

Analyzing each Magazine, we realize the how much the bodies were – and continue to be – objects of much attention of the school institution. School always was worried in watch, control, model, correct, build boys' bodies and girls, young, men and mulheres<sup>32</sup>. In the Magazines students' bodies and teachers were photographed<sup>33</sup> in different times, in performance several moments in the educational process, representing the subjects there produced.

By the photo<sup>34</sup> presented in the Magazine, we can infer that the bodies became the "central target" for serving of the knowledges, values transmission, consequently producing social subjects (ORY, 2008, p.168). Know that "the body is the base about which we built us as men and women, is the base of our existence that makes possible our presence in the history, in time and in the space. More that have, it is body and being body is that integrate us to the society and through varied system of heartfelt communicate our totality while person to another" (REINDEER, 2005). The body is language and as such allows us to be, occupy spaces, make part of the world, build felt, communicate, talk, interact. In its totality the body is life and life reminds us for movement; Because of this, along years the body comes suffering modifications and these modifications are clear to the observe the several Magazine editions Santo Agostinho.

Goellner affirms that "the body is temporary, changeable and mutant" and, because of this:

Think the body as something produced in the and by the culture is, simultaneously, a challenge and a need. A challenge because it breaks, in a way, with the naturalistic look about which many times the body is observed, explained, classified and treaty. A need because to the denaturalizes him reveals, above all, that the body is historical (GOELLNER, 2003, p.28).

In the Magazine first editions is evident the understanding of fragmented body, that governed the corporeal actions from school. It can verify that by the goods in which it is expressed the body concept, as in the edition of 1954, p.35-37, by Pe.Guilherme Rubio, when justifying the presence of the sport in the Mariana Congregation :

Also is not neglected the sports problem, so absorbent in the today's times, but with a view to if form a good physicist, for better spiritual and moral formation. This way, they practice the sports as Congregation program integrant part, according to the good rules of the Physical Education, accomplishing itself once again those (sic) Greeks aphorism, so old and always new: MENS HEALS IN CORPORE HEAL (RANSACK Santo Agostinho, 1954).

This body conception makes part of the western history, it is fragmented and it reinforces the division of the same in parts, dichotomist (body and mind), restricting human being's idea, disregarding the experience lived by the body. This conception reminds us to the XIX century echoes, time in which the Spanish colonel Francisco Amoros y Odeano, Marquis of Sotelo, announced their ideas on the gymnastics to tell that "we can learn to do the as well as the hardly and the courage learns just as it learns to virtue; Because anything of that that honor truly the man does not come you without learning and efforts". And adds yet:

<sup>26</sup>Magazines of 1954 and 1959.

<sup>27</sup>This affirmation reminds us for year of 1827, when of the promulgation of the 1st Law on the public Instruction in Brazil in which it affirms that "the women are responsible for the men conduct, they owe if mould in their feeling (Lopes, 2003. P.89), not in any woman, but those that are reflected in Our lady, the Virgin Very saint, that follow the good morale precepts, that obey the rules for well obrar and well believe all the things that should believe.

<sup>28</sup>Editions from 1959 to 1973.

<sup>29</sup>Editions from 1954 to 1974.

<sup>30</sup>Editions from 1954 to 1974.

<sup>10</sup> The Santo Agostinho School was founded with the goal of helping the families of Belo Horizonte form her his children from the christianity essence (Alonso, 1994), according to Catholic church.

<sup>31</sup>That cases inside the agostinian philosophy : Pray and to meditate...

<sup>32</sup>Parrot, Neckel and Goellner (2003, p.7).

<sup>33</sup>Lacerda (1994, p.241-263) reminds us that "it was in the 1st half 20th century that the camera utilization became popular. [...] <sup>34</sup>The picture proceeded representing as a truth speech, important document with of a happening". From half decade of 1920 starts to being used systematically by the press writing, aiming at promotional objective, reaching expansion great channel, proceeding representing in society century XX masses control and identification documents: Voter title, id-card, passport, among others.

The picture technology ganhars all your sense as vector of a subject new representation starting from its popularization by the family album habit", amplified by your increasing use in the official instances and prolonged by the place and increasing domain of the family auto-representation (ORY, 2008, p.168), as if of her it depended the attention authorization to himself.

A man of a great spirit, of a great talent, but insensitive, but weak and clumsy, is an imperfect man, and that to be perfect (in the measure in which the man can if him), is necessary to unite to the intelligence, to the knowledge, the kindness and the possibility to do her act and of practicing the charitable and useful virtues for the humanity (AMOROS, apud SOARES, 2005).<sup>35</sup>

We know that the body concept is not universal and the form as the human being lead with his corporeality depends on his culture, of the half in which it lives, of the technological influences, of time in which it was lived, of its historicity. Each human being is only and your body reveals its singularity. At the same time, each body expresses the characteristic of your sociocultural group.

### THE PRESENCE OF THE SPORT IN THE MAGAZINE

The period between 1934 to 1950 appears little in the Magazines, the Physical Education and the sport then neither it talks, but there are tracks that help us to establish better comprehension of the occurred facts in this period.

Already in the Magazine's<sup>36</sup> First Edition goods appear on the sport, being used to the bodies education and discipline, presenting "the school as space for excellence where develop pedagogy actions of the social, rational and national purification. In her are positions in pedagogical practice devices that intend to act like repressive indicators of the bodies and of the young people ideas" (PEREIRA, 2001, p.111). These sporty practices belonged to school interest, because at the same time in which they carried the students to a healthy and easy-going occupation, also did them practice exercises aiming at a good physical formation, morale and spiritual, removing them of the "undesirable vices of the "street".

In the Magazine Santo Agostinho Sections, it is possible to observe as Physical Education and the sport are inserted and as they were treated in the School. In seven Magazine's Editions<sup>37</sup>, one or more goods are destined to the sport; It realizes clearly how the same almost always appears linked to others atividades<sup>38</sup>, not necessarily harnessed to the Department of Physical Education and Sports, but almost always the parties, meetings, commemorations, Mariana Congregation, come in another. Everything indicates that the competitions and the sporty games were treated as an important entertainment, agglutinator, excellent element marketing, used by several sectors and grupos<sup>39</sup> from school. Most of the time, the Brother Gregório is who it stayed warden of organizing and to accompany the internal tournaments for the students. That carries us to believe that "the sporty show is as well, more than before, party object, jubilant collective celebration, distention mixture, of effervescence and of market. [...] Place from encounter and of visibility, mixture of groups also and of belongings [...]". (VIGARELLO, 2008, p.463-464)

This sport logic is going to remain until decade of 1970, when then he takes over his position inside the Department of Physical Education, keeping Greeks' Aphorism, without letting of continuing happening at special moments inside from school. He proceeds making D.E.F.D.<sup>40</sup> effective part from year on of 1974, when then the directory incorporates it through the circular of the directory no.14/74. In this communication is clear that even here the sport was in fact practiced in the School under the custody of other instances.

### FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Magazine was composed by short texts and in small quantity, however with a great number of pictures, revealing relations among subjects, enabling to the researcher unveil, starting from an apparently neutral image, particularities and nuances that remit the most complex matters in the symbolic, cultural and ideological universe of the social groups. The Magazines, among other things, stress the sport as the nervous center" from school. Through their pages can observe his presence in several moments, being considered an excellent educational tool by the priests with a view to if form a good physicist, for better spiritual and moral formation. The Physical Education also is highlighted, but it only is given the same importance to her to the leave of decade of 70, when then the sport is taken over as content of the Physical Education, through the "Sports". Several matters School and reflected aspects, thematized and analyzed in my research should be resumed and restarted. I realize that much more things exists to be told, many other to be read and heard, with the possibility to enlarge for tessitura of this historiography. I let the invitation for new immersions, leaving of the premise that exists much more to be investigated.

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<sup>35</sup>Amoros, 1838, p.XV and p.435, apud Soares (2005, p.34 and 50).

<sup>36</sup>1954.

<sup>37</sup>1954, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1974.

<sup>38</sup>The Sport inside from Santo Agostinho School is always care for peculiar way: He is used to aggregate values, in congratulations, festivities, and commemorations and even same in religious parties.

<sup>39</sup>Congregation Mariana, Parents and Masters Association, Priests Community, among others.

<sup>40</sup>D.E.F.D. – Department of Physical Education and Sports

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## THE MAGAZINE SANTO AGOSTINHO

### SUMMARY

This article is integrant part of the dissertation of Master Degree in Education defended by the author, that report the history of the Physical Education for boys in the Santo Agostinho School in Belo Horizonte, in the period comprehended between 1934 to 1974. In this study are argued the characteristics of "Magazine Santo Agostinho" and her specificities, and the Magazine wealth iconographic gave support for a larger intended historical approach. They were found 11 numbers of the Magazine Santo Agostinho, published in 18 years of School, having as main goal of the publication narrow the relations with the teachers, students and family. The published images presented students' bodies and teachers in different times, in performance several moments in the educational process, representing the subjects there produced. Also EF and the sport were revealed through small goods and records iconographics, presenting the school as own space for the pedagogy actions development of the social, rational and national purification.

**KEY WORDS:** Ransack Santo Agostinho. Physical education. Sport.

## LE JOURNAL SAINT AUGUSTIN

### RÉSUMÉ

Cet article fait partie de la maîtrise en éducation, tenu par l'auteur, retrace l'histoire de l'éducation physique pour les garçons à Saint-Augustin de Belo Horizonte, dans la période 1934 à 1974. Cette étude examine les caractéristiques des «magazines de saint Augustin» et de leurs spécificités, et la riche iconographie de la revue a apporté son soutien pour une approche historique plus large désiré. Trouver des 11 numéros de la revue de saint Augustin, publié le 18 années de collège, avec l'objectif principal de la publication de relations plus étroites avec les enseignants, les étudiants et les familles. Les images publiées ont montré les corps des étudiants et des enseignants à différents moments dans différents moments de l'action dans le processus éducatif, représentant les sujets qui y sont fabriquées. En outre, l'EF et le sport ont été révélé à travers de courts articles et documents iconographiques, avec l'école comme un espace pour le développement d'actions de la pédagogie de purification sociale, rationnelle et national.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** Magazine de Saint-Augustin. L'éducation physique. Sports.

## LA REVISTA SAN AGUSTÍN

### RESUMEN

Este artículo es parte de la Maestría en Educación, celebrada por el autor, narra la historia de la educación física para niños en San Agustín de Belo Horizonte, en el período 1934 a 1974. Este estudio analiza las características de "Revistas de San Agustín" y sus especificidades, y la rica iconografía de la revista dio apoyo a un enfoque histórico más amplio que desee. Encontrados 11 números de la revista de San Agustín, publicó el 18 de años de la universidad, con el objetivo principal

de la publicación de unas relaciones más estrechas con los profesores, estudiantes y familias. Las imágenes publicadas muestran los cuerpos de los estudiantes y profesores en diferentes momentos en diferentes momentos de la acción en el proceso educativo, en representación de los temas allí producidos. Además, la EF y el deporte han sido revelados a través de artículos breves y los registros iconográficos, con la escuela como un espacio para el desarrollo de acciones de la pedagogía de la purificación social, racional y nacional.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Revista de San Agustín. Educación Física. Deportes.

#### **A REVISTA SANTO AGOSTINHO**

##### **RESUMO**

Este artigo é parte integrante da dissertação de Mestrado em Educação defendida pela autora, que relata a história da Educação Física para meninos no Colégio Santo Agostinho de Belo Horizonte, no período compreendido entre 1934 a 1974. Neste estudo são discutidas as características das "Revistas Santo Agostinho" e suas especificidades, sendo que a riqueza iconográfica da Revista deu suporte para uma maior aproximação histórica pretendida. Foram encontrados 11 números da Revista Santo Agostinho, publicados em 18 anos de Colégio, tendo como objetivo principal da publicação estreitar as relações com os professores, alunos e familiares. As imagens publicadas apresentavam os corpos dos alunos e professores em diferentes épocas, em diversos momentos de atuação no processo educativo, representando os sujeitos ali produzidos. Também a EF e o esporte foram revelados através de pequenos artigos e registros iconográficos, apresentando a escola como espaço próprio para o desenvolvimento de ações da pedagogia da purificação social, racional e nacional.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Revista Santo Agostinho. Educação Física. Esporte.

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