The second generation of intellectuals in the educational modernization of the city of Santos (1908-1930)

A segunda geração de intelectuais na modernização educacional da cidade de Santos (1908-1930)

La segunda generación de intelectuales en la modernización educativa de la ciudad de Santos (1908-1930)

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ABSTRACT
In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the city of Santos, located on the coast of São Paulo, emerged as an important urban center influenced by the ideals of progress and modernity that accompanied the recent Proclamation of the Republic in Brazil. This period of political transition was marked by intense social, economic, and cultural transformations, reflected in the practices and discourses of the intellectuals who worked in the city. Among these intellectuals, a network formed by Arthur Porchat de Assis, Adolpho Porchat de Assis, Victor de Lamare and Delphino Stockler de Lima stands out, whose work in the modernization of education in Santos between 1908 and 1930 had a significant impact on the city's educational development. This study aims to present results about the role of these intellectuals in the process of modernization of education in Santos during the First Republic. The research was based on a literature review and a survey of periodicals of the time, analyzing the discourses and practices of these subjects. The analysis reveals that education was seen as a fundamental means for the construction of a modern and progressive nation, being used as an instrument for the consolidation of republican ideals and for overcoming the memories of the old monarchical regime. The city of Santos, with its strategic port and an active intellectual elite, has become a stage for debates and initiatives aimed at educational modernization. This network of intellectuals, in particular, played a crucial role in the implementation of educational reforms and the creation of institutions that sought to meet the needs of the population, contributing to the construction of a dualistic educational system, offering one type of education to the ruling class and another type of education to the working class.

Keywords: Education in Santos, Civilizational Progress, Capitalist Modernity, Intellectuals of Education in Santos.

RESUMO
No final do século XIX e início do século XX, a cidade de Santos, localizada no litoral de São Paulo, emergiu como um importante centro urbano influenciado pelos ideais de
progresso e modernidade que acompanharam a recente Proclamação da República no Brasil. Esse período de transição política foi marcado por intensas transformações sociais, econômicas e culturais, refletidas nas práticas e nos discursos dos intelectuais que atuavam na cidade. Entre esses intelectuais, destaca-se a rede formada por Arthur Porchat de Assis, Adolpho Porchat de Assis, Victor de Lamare e Delphino Stockler de Lima, cuja atuação na modernização do ensino em Santos, entre 1908 e 1930, teve impacto significativo no desenvolvimento educacional da cidade. Este estudo tem como objetivo apresentar resultados sobre o papel desses intelectuais no processo de modernização do ensino em Santos durante a Primeira República. A pesquisa foi baseada em uma revisão bibliográfica e em um levantamento de periódicos da época, analisando os discursos e as práticas desses sujeitos. A análise revela que a educação era vista como um meio fundamental para a construção de uma nação moderna e progressista, sendo utilizada como instrumento para a consolidação dos ideais republicanos e para a superação das memórias do antigo regime monárquico. A cidade de Santos, com seu porto estratégico e uma elite intelectual ativa, tornou-se palco de debates e iniciativas voltadas para a modernização educacional. Essa rede de intelectuais, em particular, desempenhou um papel crucial na implementação de reformas educacionais e na criação de instituições que buscavam atender às necessidades da população, contribuindo para a construção de um sistema educacional dualista, oferecendo um tipo de educação à classe dominante e outro tipo de educação à classe trabalhadora.

**Palavras-chave:** Educação em Santos, Progresso Civilizatório, Modernidade Capitalista, Intelectuais da Educação em Santos.

**RESUMEN**
A finales del siglo XIX y principios del XX, la ciudad de Santos, situada en el litoral de São Paulo, emergió como un importante centro urbano influenciado por los ideales de progreso y modernidad que acompañaron la reciente Proclamación de la República en Brasil. Este período de transición política estuvo marcado por intensas transformaciones sociales, económicas y culturales, reflejadas en las prácticas y discursos de los intelectuales que trabajaban en la ciudad. Entre estos intelectuales se destaca una red formada por Arthur Porchat de Assis, Adolpho Porchat de Assis, Victor de Lamare y Delphino Stockler de Lima, cuyo trabajo en la modernización de la educación en Santos entre 1908 y 1930 tuvo un impacto significativo en el desarrollo educativo de la ciudad. Este estudio tiene como objetivo presentar resultados sobre el papel de estos intelectuales en el proceso de modernización de la educación en Santos durante la Primera República. La investigación se basó en una revisión bibliográfica y en un estudio de publicaciones periódicas de la época, analizando los discursos y las prácticas de estos sujetos. El análisis revela que la educación era vista como un medio fundamental para la construcción de una nación moderna y progresista, siendo utilizada como instrumento para la consolidación de los ideales republicanos y para la superación de las memorias del antiguo régimen monárquico. La ciudad de Santos, con su puerto estratégico y una activa élite intelectual, se convirtió en escenario de debates e iniciativas encaminadas a la modernización educativa. Esta red de intelectuales, en particular, desempeñó un papel crucial en la implementación de reformas educativas y en la creación de instituciones que buscaban satisfacer las necesidades de la población, contribuyendo a la construcción de un sistema educativo dualista, que ofrecía un tipo de educación a la clase dominante y otro tipo de educación a la clase trabajadora.

**Palabras clave:** Educación en Santos, Progreso Civilizatorio, Modernidad Capitalista, Intelectuales de la Educación en Santos.
1 INTRODUCTION

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the city of Santos\(^1\), located on the coast of São Paulo, emerged as an important urban center influenced by the ideals of progress and modernity that accompanied the recent Proclamation of the Republic in Brazil. This period of political transition was marked by intense social, economic, and cultural transformations, reflected in the practices and discourses of the intellectuals who worked in the city (Vieira, 2012; Carreira, 2012; Caleffi, 2014; Carmo, Vieira, 2014; Pereira, 2015, Faria; Pereira, 2019). These subjects, influenced by the European model of civilization, saw education as a fundamental means for building a modern and progressive nation (Faria, 2021). Education, therefore, was perceived as an essential instrument for the consolidation of republican ideals and for the erasure of memories and remnants of the old monarchical regime.

The city of Santos, with its strategic port and an active intellectual elite, has become a stage for debates and initiatives aimed at educational modernization. Santos’s intellectuals, acting both in the political-ideological field, through the press, and in the institutions of civil society, such as the Orphans’ Asylum, the Holy House of Mercy, and the Masonic Fraternity Lodge, played a crucial role in the dissemination of the ideals of progress. For these subjects, education was seen as the necessary path for the insertion of Brazil in the list of civilized nations, comparable to European countries.

The historiography of modernization in Santos reveals the complexity and pressures faced by intellectuals in the face of the capitalist modernization process. Several studies highlight the role of these subjects in promoting education as a means of social and economic transformation (Faria; Pereira, 2019; Matos; Avelino, 2017; Vieira, 2012; Tavares, 2007). From this perspective, education was not only an end, but an instrument for the realization of a larger project of modernity and development.

Among the main intellectuals already studied, Vicente de Carvalho stands out, who, through the column entitled "Cousas Municipais" in the newspaper Diário de Santos,

\(^1\) Santos is a coastal city located in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Founded in 1546, it is known for hosting the largest port in Latin America, the Port of Santos, which has been a crucial point for the country's trade and economic development. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Santos experienced rapid growth due to the increase in coffee trade, becoming an important urban and economic center. The city is also famous for its beautiful beaches, its waterfront with extensive gardens, and its rich cultural history. Additionally, Santos played a significant role in educational modernization and the implementation of progressive practices in education, making it an interesting focal point for historical and pedagogical studies.
defended public education as fundamental for the economic regeneration of the country. In his publications, Carvalho argued for the need for public investments in the creation of schools that would offer scientific knowledge, such as chemistry and physics, which are essential for industrial development. His proposal culminated in the creation of a Municipal Academy of Commerce, an institution that would come into existence in the following years and that symbolized the realization of his modernizing ideas (Faria, 2024).

Another prominent intellectual was Arthur Porchat de Assis, son of Commander Antônio Justino de Assis, who stood out as a public prosecutor, professor of Pedagogy at the Santista Women's Lyceum and director of the Dona Escholástica Rosa Institute. Porchat de Assis was part of a social network composed of teachers, doctors, engineers, and lawyers, who worked in the most diverse social and cultural institutions in the city. These networks, as proposed by Sirinelli (2003), organized intellectuals around a common ideological sensibility, fostering an environment conducive to the exchange of ideas and intellectual coexistence.

The analysis of the discourses and practices of these intellectuals (and others) requires a constant dialogue with historical sources. In this study, the newspapers of the time constitute a preponderant source for the understanding of historical narratives and perspectives. Local periodicals, such as the Diário de Santos, not only conveyed modernizing discourses, but also reflected the tensions and challenges faced by intellectuals in the implementation of their educational proposals.

This paper aims to understand who the intellectuals in the process of modernization of education in Santos were between 1890 and 1930. To this end, a bibliographic review was carried out, as well as a survey – through the periodicals – of the subjects who worked in the field of education in that period. It is essential to highlight the itinerary of the formation of these subjects, their political and social articulations, as well as to analyze their discourses present in the periodicals of the time. In doing so, we seek to encompass the historical reality experienced and to show how education was used as an instrument for the consolidation of the ideals of progress and modernity (Cruz; Peixoto, 2007).

In short, this study aims to situate the reader in the historical context of Santos in the republican period, highlighting the importance of education as a mechanism of modernization and progress. Through the work of intellectuals, it is possible to understand
the complex relationships between education, politics, and society, and how these relations shaped the development of the city and, ultimately, of the country itself.

2 THE SOCIABILITY NETWORK OF SANTOS INTELLECTUALS

The historiographical production on the intellectuals of education in Santos during the First Republic is quite limited. There is no specific work dedicated to the subject. However, Silva Sobrinho (1957) compiled several news items from the newspaper A Tribuna, published during his period as a journalist. Among these, the biographical note of Barnabé Francisco Vaz de Carvalhais (1829-1892) stands out, a benefactor who donated policies from the State of Rio de Janeiro for the construction of a public school in Santos, named Barnabé School. In 1902, the Barnabé School Group was founded and Carlos Escobar, a graduate of the Normal School of São Paulo and a socialist militant, was appointed director.

Carlos Escobar, mentioned by Rodrigues (1975) in his brief history of figures honored in Santos, was born in São José dos Campos on March 24, 1862, and died in Santos on September 22, 1941. He served as a teacher, principal and school inspector, as well as founding the first association of the teaching class. Escobar was also involved in the abolitionist and republican movements, and together with Silvério Fontes and Raymundo Sóter de Araújo, founded the Socialist Party, uniting politics, and pedagogy.

Rodrigues (1975) also mentions Raymundo Sóter de Araújo (1853-1924), who, although he was a Literary Inspector in Santos, is remembered for his work as a pharmacist, physician, and city councilman. He was the first Hygiene Delegate of the city and creator of the Isolation Hospital for Tuberculous Patients.

Silvério Fontes, portrayed as a physician, sociologist, freethinker, and journalist, was born in São Cristóvão on December 1, 1858, and died on June 27, 1928. He served as Literary Inspector and founded, together with Escobar and Sóter de Araújo, the Socialist Party. Fontes also worked at the Santa Casa, the Humanitarian Society of Commerce of Santos, and the Orphan Asylum.

Another intellectual cited by Rodrigues (1975) is Victor de Lamare, an engineer and employee of Cia Docas de Santos, who served for many years as president of the Orphans' Asylum. Adolpho Porchat de Assis, known as the "Father of Education," is also mentioned.
Graduated in Medicine, Adolpho worked at the Academy of Commerce, at the Santista Women's Lyceum, at the Escolástica Rosa Institute and at the Santa Casa de Santos.

Adolpho was the brother of Arthur Porchat de Assis, who directed the Escolástica Rosa for more than 20 years. Arthur, graduated in Law, was a public prosecutor in Limeira and then a consultant and attorney for the Santos City Council. In 1910, he was appointed to direct the Dona Escolástica Rosa Institute and also served as a professor of Philosophy at the Santista Women's Lyceum.

In addition to the contributions of these authors, Lichti (1986) offers a brief history of some educational institutions in Santos in his book "A Poliantéia Santista". Pereira (1996) presents an introductory history of the Santos school institutions founded between 1870 and 1920, highlighting figures such as Silvério Fontes, Carlos Escobar and Raymundo Sóter de Araújo as "eclectic illustrated" who worked in education.

Vieira (2015a) contributes by studying the school culture of the Santos Orphan Asylum between 1908 and 1931, revealing a network of intellectuals who worked in the city's educational institutions.

Up to this moment, a series of subjects considered intellectuals by privileged authors in Santos's historiography have been pointed out. The above-mentioned authors did not construct (or even bring from other theoretical references) the concept of intellectual, and it was underlying in their writings that intellectuals were considered those subjects who obtained, in some way, access to instruction, letters, erudition, thus becoming holders of theoretical knowledge. For this work, however, the conception of intellectual follows a different path from the investigative conception of the authors. Theoretical foundation is sought in Gramsci (1982), who offers in his writings the possibility of thinking about the identity and social function of the "intellectual" category.

Gramsci, born in 1891 in Sardinia, stood out for his active practice and consistent with his theory, writing extensively on various topics, including the role of intellectuals. He questioned whether intellectuals constitute an autonomous social group or whether each social group has its own category of specialized intellectuals.

Gramsci argues that each social group creates its organic intellectuals, who give homogeneity and function consciousness to the group. Intellectuals, according to Gramsci, work in the ideological field, and the school is a propagating instrument to form new intellectuals. He points out that intellectuals are employees of the dominant group, who become hegemonic through the actions of these intellectuals in civil society.
Considering this theoretical conception, the intellectuals of education in Santos during the First Republic are those who became involved with the city's media and institutions, consolidating their social projects. The methodological criteria for defining these intellectuals include:

1. acting as teachers or in the direction of civil society institutions with a focus on the formation of subjects through formal education;
2. acting in functions of organization and execution of municipal educational actions;
3. publication of ideas and discursive practices in the press;
4. active participation in a social network.

Based on these criteria, I consider how the intellectuals of education in Santos during the First Republic are:

- first generation (1889-1907): Carlos Escobar, Raymundo Sóter de Araújo and Manoel Maria Tourinho;

Sirinelli (2003) proposes that sociability networks are structures that organize intellectuals around a "common ideological or cultural sensibility and more diffuse, but equally determinant, affinities that found a desire and a taste for living together" (p. 254-255). Through these networks, intellectuals are able to create an environment where the exchange of ideas and experiences becomes a constant and enriching practice. This process not only promotes the individual development of each intellectual, but also contributes to the consolidation of a collective thought that can significantly influence public discourse and social policies. Sociability networks, therefore, are not only support groups, but also platforms for cultural and ideological influence.

The focus of my doctoral research was on the second generation, which, allied with the Municipal Party, sought to modernize public education in Santos, working in philanthropic educational institutions and training education professionals at the Santista Women's Lyceum.
3 WHO WERE THESE "ARCHITECTS OF PROGRESS"?

Santos' intellectuals saw education as an essential means for building a modern and progressive nation. Education was perceived as an instrument for the consolidation of republican ideals and for overcoming the colonial past. This understanding was strengthened by the actions of influential figures such as those mentioned above who, through the press and educational institutions, promoted the discourse of educational modernity (Faria, 2021). But the question that follows is who were these intellectuals? In which fields did you work? How did they act?

3.1 ARTHUR PORCHAT DE ASSIS

Arthur Porchat de Assis was born in Santos on August 13, 1863. He completed his preparatory studies at the Moretz Sohn College between 1880 and 1882, under the direction of Professor Francisco Xavier Moretz-Sohn, who offered preparatory courses for higher education institutions in the Empire (Lisboa, 1883, p. 52). In 1883, he entered the Faculty of Law of São Paulo, completing his bachelor's degree in 1888. During his time in academia, he was influenced by innovative ideas, including Comte's positivism (Lins, 1967).

Newly graduated, Arthur was appointed public prosecutor in Limeira in 1889 and actively participated in the public life of the city, including the signing of the minutes of the solemn session of the Limeira City Council on November 16, 1889. In Limeira, he dedicated himself to education and philanthropy, taking over the direction of the Lyceu Limeirense in 1891 and reopening the institution after a period of inactivity. He also became involved with the Orphan Asylum, encouraging students to beg for the charity.

Between 1892 and 1895, Arthur directed the Externato Spencer, and the school maintained by the Family Union in Limeira. In 1898, he expanded his activities in civil society, becoming a member of the Ararense Cooperative Dramatic Society and writing plays for regional performances. He also participated in the Limeira festivities.

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2 The Province of São Paulo, November 7, 1883, p. 2.
3 The Province of São Paulo, May 25, 1889, p. 2.
4 O Estado de São Paulo, January 20, 1891, p. 1.
5 O Estado de São Paulo, November 6, 1892, p. 2.
6 O Estado de São Paulo, August 20, 1895, p. 1.
7 O Estado de São Paulo, March 13, 1898, p. 1.
commission, organizing events such as the reception of the Adamastor Ship\(^8\) and was elected to the administrative board of the Brotherhood of Our Lady of the Good Death, serving as provider for two terms.

In 1900, Arthur organized a collection to help the victims of yellow fever in Sorocaba\(^9\) and, in 1901, he founded the Artistic Center, being elected president of the institution\(^10\). He remained as a public prosecutor in Limeira until February 1902, when he was appointed lawyer to the Santos City Council\(^11\).

The work of Henrique Porchat Junior and Henrique Porchat de Assis, linked to the ruling party and in alliance with the Caesarists, may have facilitated the rise of the Porchat de Assis family in Santos education at the beginning of the twentieth century. Between 1902 and 1905, Arthur Porchat took over classes in schools in Santos, such as those of Portuguese at the Italian School and those of Pedagogy and Methodology at the Santista Women's Lyceum, a school for the training of teachers (Pereira, undated).

During the 5th Legislature of the Santos City Council, Galeão Carvalhal, Joaquim Mariano de Campos and Carlos Augusto de Vasconcelos Tavares took turns as municipal intendants between 1905 and 1906 (Santos, 1986, p. 178). In 1907, Dr. José Monteiro, from the Caesarists' wing, suspended Arthur Porchat from the position of judicial prosecutor of the Chamber, but Arthur continued to exercise the position, resulting in a political quarrel that favored Arthur, who remained as a lawyer of the Chamber until 1911\(^12\) and acted as a self-employed lawyer until 1915\(^13\).

Arthur Porchat de Assis is known as the director of the Dona Escolástica Rosa Institute, founded in 1908, as a result of the legacy of João Otávio dos Santos, who left part of his inheritance to the Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Santos on the condition of building a professional education institution for poor children\(^14\). The first directorship was assumed by Francisco Xavier Moretz-Sohn, but Arthur Porchat de Assis was appointed director in March 1908\(^15\).

\(^8\) O Estado de São Paulo, December 11, 1898, p. 2
\(^9\) O Estado de São Paulo, June 22, 1901, p. 1.
\(^10\) Idem.
\(^11\) Jornal do Brasil, February 4, 1902, p.2. Issue 35
\(^12\) Almanak Laemmert: Administrative, Mercantile and Industrial. 1911. Rio de Janeiro, p. 2169.
Arthur Porchat de Assis became involved in various civic and educational activities, including participation in the Associação Pró-Monumento a Xavier Silveira in 1914 and the organization of dinners in support of political candidacies. Reports from the Santa Casa Ombudsman's Office indicate that he acted in accordance with the ideals of progress of the institution and the Municipal Party, receiving praise for his work in 1909.

He introduced a bylaw for the Institute, which was modified by the Ombudsman's Office to include greater control over the director's decisions. Under his management, the Institute expanded the number of students and introduced several professional workshops, including a typography workshop that became economically viable.

In 1914, Manoel Augusto de Oliveira Alfaya, a relative of the Porchat de Assis, became the provider of the Santa Casa, strengthening the ties between the hospital's board of directors and the Institute. Arthur was also active in the Santos Teachers' Association and the Brussels Teaching League. He resided with his family in the institute house until his retirement in 1931.

After his retirement, allegations of mistreatment under his direction emerged, leading to a reorganization of the Institute. Arthur Porchat de Assis died on May 8, 1935, in São Paulo.

21 "By an act of the Administrative Meza of January 15, ratified by the General Assembly of May 4, the Institute was reorganized, improving its pedagogical and professional education, and establishing greater efficiency in its commercial and industrial part. The Director Dr. Arthur Porchat de Assis was retired (...)". SANTA CASA DE MISERICÓRDIA DE SANTOS. Report of the Ombudsman's Office. Commitment year 1930-1931. Santos: Instituto D. Escholástica Rosa, 1932. p. 15.
22 Jornal do Commercio, 8 May 1935, p.7. Issue 185
3.2 ADOLPHO PORCHAT DE ASSIS

Adolpho Porchat de Assis was born on July 20, 1868, in Santos. He took the preparatory exams for admission to higher education at the Faculty of Law of São Paulo, obtaining "good" and "full" passing grades in humanities such as Portuguese, French, English, Latin and history. In 1886, he started the Faculty of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro. During this period, he and other students from São Paulo founded the Club Tiradentes, and Adolpho was responsible for drafting the statute.

While living in the city of Rio de Janeiro, between 1886 and 1892, graduating as a doctor in May 1892, Adolpho Porchat was a correspondent for the "Correio de Santos" in Rio de Janeiro. Although he was a Santos supporter, he often visited Santos. In 1890, along with doctors Sóter de Araújo and João Éboli, Adolpho was part of the city's Hygiene Board.

On April 10, 1892, he married Diva de Lamare Ferreira, who was renamed Diva de Lamare Porchat de Assis. Soon after the wedding, Adolpho and Diva moved permanently to Santos, where they were received as brothers at the Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Santos, and Adolpho was hired as an assistant physician at the hospital.

In the 1890s, Adolpho also served as a businessman. On January 23, 1891, he asked the Governor of Goiás for authorization to exploit asbestos, and the next day, the Ministry of Agriculture approved the exploitation. On March 3, 1891, the Municipal Intendence of Rio de Janeiro approved the construction of a building for commercial offices and other utilities by Adolpho. In 1894, he remained a contributor to the Almanak Fluminense (1894, p. 15).

In Santos, Adolpho continued his business activities, proposing, for example, the widening of Frei Gaspar Street and the extension of Conselheiro Nébias Avenue, although the proposal was rejected by the municipality. The relationship of the Porchat Family with the Caesarists is evidenced by the appointment of Adolpho, in 1892, as physician of the intendency, appointed by the municipal intendant Cesário Bastos.

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24 Gazeta de Notícias, 6 October 1886, p. 1. Issue 279.
27 O Estado de São Paulo, October 19, 1890, p. 2.
29 O Brazil, January 23, 1891, p. 2. Edition 241
Adolpho was not directly involved in the political disputes for the intendency, but his professional performance was always at the service of the interests of municipal political groups. As a quartermaster doctor, he assisted in the renovation of public space and the demolition of tenements. Adolpho frequently clashed with district inspectors who did not comply with sanitary standards, fining and closing establishments on his own and asking for ratification of his actions by the Chamber.

Adolpho Porchat also became involved in municipal politics alongside the group that proposed greater autonomy for Santos, led by Manoel Maria Tourinho. In 1893, he presented to the Chamber the "Municipal Constitution", which was approved and promulgated in 1894, but challenged the following year.

In April 1894, Adolpho proposed the creation of a municipal montepio, an institution to assist workers, but the proposal was rejected by the City Council. Between 1895 and 1902, he continued to work as a doctor, both in the Santa Casa and in the municipality, applying fines and providing services as an expert to the municipal forum.30

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Adolpho was a member of the Deliberative Council of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Santos, a politically disputed institution. In 1902, he helped found the Women's Lyceum and collaborated in the drafting of the institution's bylaws. In 1907, his wife, Diva de Lamare Porchat de Assis, became president of the Santista Women's Association and director of the Lyceum (Campos, 2018).

Adolpho was involved in several civic activities, including collaborating with the Santos Mendicity Asylum, serving as Uruguayan consul in Santos, and directing the Club de Regatas Internacional.31 He was also a physician at the Charitable Association of Cia Docas and a collaborator of the Red Cross.32

In 1906, Adolpho was dismissed from his position as municipal physician, but apparently resumed the position shortly thereafter, as in 1930, he requested his retirement.33

In 1907, he was appointed vice-director of the Academy of Commerce, and in 1908, he became director after the resignation of Mr. Aquilino do Amaral (Pereira, 2011).

As director, Adolpho proposed changes to the Academy's internal regulations, aiming to make teaching more practical and efficient (Vieira; Caleffi, 2009). He became

30 O Estado de São Paulo, August 31, 1895, p. 2.
33 O Correio Paulistano, June 17, 1930, p.7. Edition 23891
known as the "Father of Public Instruction in Santos" and created the Academic Guild, actively participating in the organization of public ceremonies and events.\(^{34}\)

Adolpho Porchat de Assis retired from the direction of the "José Bonifácio" School of Commerce in 1916 but continued as president of the José Bonifácio Instructive Association until the 1930s. He also retired from the position of sanitary inspector in 1930 after 37 years of public service. Adolpho continued to work as a physician at the Santa Casa de Misericórdia and the Orphans' Asylum until his death on July 30, 1933 (Vieira, 2011, p. 143)

3.3 VICTOR DE LAMARE

Victor de Lamare was born on August 19, 1872, in São Pedro, Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, the son of José Victor de Lamare and Maria Evarista Assis de Lamare. On his mother's side, he was connected to the Mursa family, being a third cousin of Ulrich Mursa. His father pursued a military career in the Navy, attaining the rank of sea and war captain, retiring in 1892.\(^{35}\) After retirement, José Victor de Lamare worked at the Lloyd Brasileiro Company, where he held the position of assistant manager in 1894 and manager in 1896.\(^{36}\) In addition, he founded the Companhia Prosperidade Industrial Fluminense, in Rio de Janeiro, in the following years.\(^{37}\)

Victor de Lamare attended secondary school at the Externato Colégio Dom Pedro II, completing his preparatory exams at the end of 1888. In 1889, he began studying engineering at the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro.\(^{38}\) Victor married for the first time to his first cousin, Risoleta de Lamare Pinto, with whom he had a son, José Victor de Lamare, born in 1901. After the death of his first wife, Victor married for the second time to Conceição de Meneses on July 30, 1906, in Rio de Janeiro. From this union, Rinaldo Victor de Lamare was born in 1910, in Santos.

In 1891, Victor sent a request to the Ministry of Agriculture requesting a concession to build a pier on Barra beach in Santos, but the request was denied.\(^{39}\) Even so, the submission of the application suggests the existence of influential contacts in this

\(^{34}\) Correio Paulistano, September 26, 1909, p.4. Edition 16573.
\(^{37}\) Annaes of the Chamber of Deputies of Rio de Janeiro, 1895.
\(^{39}\) Diário do Commercio (RJ), May 17, 1891, p. 1, issue 890(1)
public department. His sister, Diva de Lamare, married Adolpho Porchat, who was granted a similar request in the same ministry.

According to Vieira (2011), Victor de Lamare was hired by the Santos Docks Company in 1895, becoming an assistant to the chief engineer Ulrico Mursa40. With family relations with traditional Santos families and enjoying social prestige as an intellectual, Victor inserted himself into Santos society and became involved with the political group that took over municipal power in 1907.

The newspapers indicate that, in February 1913, Victor, as deputy director of the construction of the Santos Docks Company, was one of the guests at the banquet organized by the political directory of the Municipal Party in honor of Deputy Alfredo Pujol41. In June 1917, as president of the Association for the Protection of Disabled Children, he was received in Guarujá by the president of the State of São Paulo, Altino Arantes, along with the other members of the board of directors of the Orphans42 Asylum. In 1919, during President Wenceslau Braz's visit to Santos, Victor represented the Docks Company and participated in events with municipal leaders43.

In civil society, Victor de Lamare was president of the Beneficent Association of Employees of the Santos Docks from 1908 to 191144. He was also a member of the Red Cross, assuming the presidency in 1917, and a teacher at the Santista Women's Lyceum between 1919 and 192245. However, his greatest involvement was as president of the Association for the Protection of Disabled Children for 36 years, from 1909 to 1944 (Vieira, 2011, p. 159).

Victor's entry into the Association for the Protection of Invalid Childhood, which ran the Orphans' Asylum, and his long presidency corroborate the hypothesis that a group of intellectuals linked to the Municipal Party paired civil institutions with public power to build a modern society. Since 1890, the Orphans' Asylum was under the care of the Congregation of the Most Pure Heart of Mary, which had autonomy in the management of the asylum children. The Protective Association existed to raise funds for the Asylum, but from 1907 onwards, it faced financial difficulties (Vieira, 2014).

41 Correio Paulistano (SP), February 19, 1913, p. 4. Edition 17807 (1)
42 Correio Paulistano (SP), June 22, 1917, p. 3, issue 19379(1)
43 Correio Paulistano (SP), May 23, 1918, p. 1, edition 19711.
44 Pharol (MG), June 6, 1908, p. 2., issue 00156 (1).
45 Correio Paulistano (SP), July 28, 1917, p. 4, issue 19415(1)
In 1907, the Orphan Asylum became disputed territory between the City Party and the Republican Party. Distrust of the nuns’ management was amplified by anonymous complaints of mistreatment and inadequate hygiene (Vieira, 2014). Benedito Pinheiro, linked to the Municipal Party, took over the committee responsible for raising funds for the Asylum, further highlighting the institution’s financial difficulties.


Victor de Lamare presided over the Association for the Protection of Disabled Children until 1944 and was also one of the founders of the Tiro de Guerra de Santos, the Municipal Conservatory and the Association of Engineers and Architects of Santos. He died on November 26, 1946 (Vieira, 2011).

3.4 DELPHINO STOCKLER DE LIMA

From a young age, Delphino Stockler de Lima dedicated himself to education and, throughout his life, sought to propagate his ideas to improve primary education in Brazil. He believed that it was necessary to draw the attention of legislators to problems that hindered teaching to maximize educational outcomes.46

Delphino Stockler de Lima was born in Minas Gerais on March 21 (no exact year), and his family had a presence in several cities in Minas Gerais, such as Guaxupé, Passos and Belo Horizonte.47 He was the great-nephew of José Christiano Stockler de Lima, senator of the Republic from 1891 to 1898.48 Delphino was also related to Amando Stockler de Lima, a pharmacist who graduated from the Ouro Preto School of Pharmacy (1889), who moved to Santos at the end of the nineteenth century.49

Delphino attended high school at the Externato do Gymnásio Mineiro, in Belo Horizonte, where he took his preparatory exams between 1893 and 1895.50 In 1896, he

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began the pharmacy course at the Ouro Preto School of Pharmacy but completed his studies at the Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. He was also a breeder and farmer at Villa de Parnahyba, São Paulo.

The newspaper Correio Paulistano reported that Delphino was already in Santos in 1904 and, in 1905, he married Maria Stockler de Araujo, daughter of Col. Gil Alves de Araújo. Delphino became involved in several civil society institutions, including the Santos Building Association, the Santos Municipal Employees Union Benefit Society, and the Workers' Union Society, where he became the official speaker in 1905.

In 1907, with the opening of the Santos Academy of Commerce, Delphino was appointed Lecturer of the disciplines of Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra. In the same year, he was elected president of the Arthur Azevedo Dramatic Guild and coordinated performances at the Coliseu Theater. Also in 1907, Delphino and Adolpho Porchat de Assis ran for political office, although without success.

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In 1908, Delphino spoke at the ceremony for laying the first stone of the future working-class neighborhood in Villa Macuco, highlighting his connection with the Workers' Union Society. In 1909, during the Week of Commemoration of the Proclamation of the Republic, Delphino gave a lecture at the Coliseum Theater, highlighting the benefits of the Republic.

Delphino was constantly invited to speak at various ceremonies, such as at the Club Internacional de Regatas and at the inauguration of the night hostel in 1910, at the celebration of the anniversary of the Academy of Commerce in 1911, and at other civic and social events.

In 1910, Delphino was appointed Literary Inspector of the Municipality, a position he held throughout the Old Republic. He was an articulator between the public authorities and the intellectuals of the school institutions, promoting congresses of public instruction and visiting schools to monitor the attendance of teachers and the attendance of students.
Delphino also promoted contests among students and awarded prizes to the best placed, such as the essay contest on the Independence of Brazil in 1915. He was vice-president of the José Bonifácio School of Commerce Guild, where Adolpho Porchat de Assis was president, and organized monthly literary conferences (A Fita, 1914a, p. 16).

Delphino used periodicals to convey his ideas and was president of the literary institution A Torre, founded in 1914 (A Fita, 1914c, p. 24). He was also a columnist for A Tribuna between 1919-1922, publishing his perspectives on various topics related to the municipality.

In the last years of the 1920s, Delphino ran for and won the election for director of the José Bonifácio School of Commerce, removing Adolpho Porchat de Assis from the disputes for the institution. Delphino retired in 1941 from the position of head of the Education Division (Flamma, 1941, p. 24) and died at the end of the 1940s, in Santos.

**4 FINAL THOUGHTS**

In this essay, we sought to highlight the performance of a sociability network of intellectuals from Santos who were involved in the most diverse social and cultural institutions of the city, to represent a new perspective of modernity that was underway in the period. Among the intellectuals who made up this second generation of the network, Arthur Porchat de Assis, Adolpho Porchat de Assis, Victor de Lamare and Delphino Stockler de Lima worked in public institutions and in civil society to achieve their ideals of education.

It was considered, therefore, that the field of education was chosen by these intellectuals as the one that would build the path to be followed towards progress, especially economic.

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