

KINDERGARTENS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MARÍLIA/SP

INSTALAÇÕES DOS PARQUES INFANTIS DO MUNICÍPIO DE MARÍLIA/SP

INSTALACIONES DE LOS PARQUES INFANTILES EN EL MUNICIPIO DE MARÍLIA/SP



Aline de Novaes CONCEIÇÃO¹
e-mail: alinenovaesc@gmail.com



Macioniro CELESTE FILHO²
e-mail: macioniro.celeste@unesp.br

How to reference this article:

CONCEIÇÃO, A. de N.; CELESTE FILHO, M. Kindergartens in the municipality of Marília/SP. **Revista Ibero-Americana de Estudos em Educação**, Araraquara, v. 19, n. 00, e024026, 2024. e-ISSN: 1982-5587. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21723/riace.v19i00.18171>



| Submitted: 18/06/2023
| Revisions required: 19/07/2023
| Approved: 11/10/2023
| Published: 29/02/2024

Editor: Prof. Dr. José Luís Bizelli

Deputy Executive Editor: Prof. Dr. José Anderson Santos Cruz

¹ São Paulo State University (UNESP), Marília – SP – Brazil. Professor of the Undergraduate and Postgraduate Program in Education at the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), Corumbá – MS.

² São Paulo State University (UNESP), Marília – SP – Brazil. Professor of the Postgraduate Program in Education.

ABSTRACT: In this article, we present results obtained from research for a PhD in Education, whose objective is to reconstruct elements related to the installation of the seven Kindergartens installed in the municipality of Marília/SP, in the period from 1937 to 1978, respectively, year of the installation of the first Kindergarten in the city and change of name from Kindergartens to Municipal Early Childhood Education Schools. The research was carried out through a historical approach, centered on bibliographic and documentary research, based on procedures for locating, identifying, recovering, gathering, systematizing, selecting, analyzing and interpreting the following sources: issues of newspapers in Marília, legislation, signs, photographs, and documents contained in the Municipal Early Childhood Education Schools where the Kindergartens operated. Among the results, it was possible to understand that the facilities of these institutions were needs of families and a political campaign instrument for mayors, being directly related to exposure and positive visibility.

KEYWORDS: Kindergartens. Childhood. Institution.

RESUMO: *Apresentam-se, neste artigo, resultados obtidos a partir de pesquisa de Doutorado em Educação, cujo objetivo consiste em reconstituir elementos relacionados com a instalação dos sete Parques Infantis instalados no município de Marília/SP, no período de 1937 a 1978, respectivamente, ano da instalação do primeiro Parque Infantil da cidade e da alteração da denominação de Parques Infantis para Escolas Municipais de Educação Infantil. A pesquisa foi realizada mediante abordagem histórica, centrada em pesquisa bibliográfica e documental, a partir dos procedimentos de localização, identificação, recuperação, reunião, sistematização, seleção, análise e interpretação das seguintes fontes: números de jornais marilienses, legislações, placas, fotografias e documentos contidos nas Escolas Municipais de Educação Infantil em que funcionaram os Parques Infantis. Dentre os resultados, foi possível compreender que as instalações dessas instituições eram necessidades das famílias e instrumento de campanha política dos prefeitos, estando diretamente relacionadas com a exposição e visibilidade positiva.*

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Parques Infantis. Infância. Instituição.*

RESUMEN: *Este artículo presenta los resultados obtenidos de una investigación del Doctorado en Educación, cuyo objetivo es reconstruir elementos relacionados con la instalación de siete Parques Infantiles instalados en el municipio de Marília/SP, en el período de 1937 a 1978, respectivamente, año de la instalación del primer Parque Infantil de la ciudad y del cambio de la denominación de Parques Infantiles a Escuelas Municipales de Educación Infantil. La investigación se realizó a través de un enfoque histórico, centrado en la investigación bibliográfica y documental, a partir de los procedimientos de localización, identificación, recuperación, recolección, sistematización, selección, análisis e interpretación de las siguientes fuentes: números de periódicos marilienses, legislación, placas, fotografías y documentos contenidos en las Escuelas Municipales de Educación Infantil en las que funcionaban los Parques Infantiles. Entre los resultados, se pudo comprender que las instalaciones de estas instituciones fueron necesidades de las familias y un instrumento de campaña política para los alcaldes, estando directamente relacionado con la exposición y visibilidad positiva.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Parques Infantiles. Niñez. Institución.*

Introduction

Marília, a city in the interior of São Paulo, is approximately 443 kilometers from the state capital (São Paulo), close to Bauru/SP and Presidente Prudente/SP. With approximately 237,130 thousand inhabitants, the city is known as the “National Food Capital” (IBGE, 2017).

In this city, seven Kindergartens were installed, the history of which had not been reconstructed. The origin of Brazilian Kindergartens, in São Paulo, is related to the search for marginalized children aged 3 to 12 without financial resources to have access to quality education in non-formal institutions³.

The nomenclature “garden” was related to the installation of children's schools that took place in green parks (Informação..., 1963). In these institutions, there were common themes, which were the possibility of education with recreation and care.

In this sense, in this article, the results of research carried out within the scope of the Doctorate course are presented, seeking to reconstitute elements related to the installation of the seven Kindergartens installed in the municipality of Marília/SP, in the period from 1937 to 1978, respectively, the year of installation of the city's first kindergarten and the year in which the name of Kindergartens was changed to Municipal Early Childhood Education Schools (Emeis).

The research was carried out using a historical approach, centered on bibliographic and documentary research, based on procedures for locating, identifying, retrieving, gathering, systematizing, selecting, analyzing and interpreting sources on the topic. Mainly using issues of newspapers from Marília, legislation, signs, photographs and documents contained in the Municipal Early Childhood Education Schools where the kindergartens operated.

Kindergartens in the municipality of Marília/SP

Of the seven Kindergartens that operated in the municipality of Marília/SP, that is, “Monteiro Lobato”, “Dr. Fernando Mauro”, “Príncipe Mikasa”, “Chapeuzinho Vermelho”, “Snow White”, “Walt Disney” and “Saci-Pererê”, the first, which was initially called the kindergarten in the city of Marília/SP, installed in 1937, it operated on Avenida República, Cascata neighborhood, no. 3,150, close to the city's commercial center and, therefore, received children from the central region of the city.

³Non-formal institutions are related to collective educational institutions, which although not related to schooling, cannot be confused with informal institutions, that is, those that do not work directly with educational processes.

The construction of the Marília/SP Kindergarten was authorized with decree nº 73 of 1936, on land donated on October 10, 1930 by Maria Isabel Botelho de Abreu, wife of Bento de Abreu Sampaio Vidal (EMEI “Monteiro Lobato”, 2019).

On that date, two laws were enacted in Marília/SP, recording that the mayor was authorized to receive land donations from the estate of Maria Isabel Botelho. Among these, there is one that is located on Avenida São Paulo, which is the current Rua São Paulo and is one of the streets where Emei “Monteiro Lobato” (Marília, 1930) is located.

Conceição (2012) reports that Bento de Abreu Sampaio Vidal's family owned coffee plantation farms and donated land for the construction of several establishments in the city of Marília/SP. In 1936, with the donation of land, the construction of the Kindergarten in Marília/SP was authorized, opening in 1937 (Souto, 2003; Póvoas, 1947).

The installation of a kindergarten in the city of Marília/SP, in the 1930s, was pioneering, as the interiorization of kindergartens in the state of São Paulo occurred in the 1940s. In that decade, in the interior of the state, there were three kindergartens, located in Marília, Ribeirão Preto and Campinas (Miranda, 1941).

In the 1940s, the population of Marília demanded more kindergartens, asking for at least four to be installed and suggesting installations in the Vila Barbosa and Vila São Miguel neighborhoods (Fernão, 1957).

In 1951, in the interior of the state of São Paulo, there were 15 kindergartens (Parque..., 1951). A year earlier, in 1950, in the city of Santos/SP, the first meeting took place to discuss these institutions in the interior of the state of São Paulo. Representatives from the kindergartens of the following cities were present: Marília/SP, Araraquara/SP, Campinas/SP, Jundiaí/SP, Pinhal/RS, Piracicaba/SP and Santos/SP (Cunha; Kuhlmann, 2017).

In 1956, when the city only had the “Monteiro Lobato” kindergarten, in an issue of a Marília newspaper it was published that the councilors should provide “[...] Marília with not just another kindergarten, but others, to the happiness of their children, especially the poor ones, who use them so much when they have them” (Ferraz, 1956, p. 6, our translation).

In subsequent years, until 1959, 45 kindergartens were installed in the interior of the state of São Paulo, with Campinas/SP and Ribeirão Preto/SP being the cities that received the most Kindergartens during this period. In total, then, six kindergartens in each of these two cities (Fonseca; Ferreira, D.; Prandi, 2015).

However, Marília/SP had only one kindergarten, until, on a Sunday, specifically on September 26, 1961, the second kindergarten in the city of Marília/SP was installed, called “Dr.

Fernando Mauro”, was received by the population of Marília in a festive tone (População..., 1961). It operated on Rua Aimorés, Senador Salgado Filho neighborhood, no. 38, serving children from the western region of the city of Marília/SP.

This kindergarten was built according to a plan drawn up by the municipality's engineering director and at the time of the institution's inauguration, there was the president of the Council of the São Paulo State Pension Institute (IPESP), Francisco Morato de Oliveira, and the district judge, who untied the inauguration ribbon (Inauguração..., 1961), as shown in Figure 1, below:

Figure 1 – Opening of the “Dr. Fernando Mauro”



Source: Authored by João Batista (População..., 1961, p. 1).

At the inauguration of the institution itself, a child was present, making him the protagonist since the origin of the kindergarten in question. In Figure 2, below, at this inauguration, it is possible to see that Mayor Barretto Prado was also present and gave a speech:

Figure 2 – Mayor speaking at the Inauguration of the Kindergarten
“Dr. Fernando Mauro”



Source: Unknown author (População..., 1961, p. 1)

It is noticeable the presence of several men in suits, which represented a higher financial condition and, possibly, these men are related to public policy issues, that is, the kindergartens in the city were also used for this political purpose, the in order to legitimize themselves as politicians who were working for the city's development, getting involved with an educational institution valued by the city's inhabitants.

Still in 1961, for the construction of the third Kindergarten, councilman Hideharu Okagawa traveled to São Paulo, to the Cinemateca and to the Japanese consulate in order to obtain films to be shown at the Kaikan Club headquarters and use the proceeds to build this institution (Campanha..., 1961). Financial funds were raised among the Japanese (Movimento..., 1961).

In 1963, deputy Diogo Nomura communicated to councilor Hideharu Okagawa that 500 thousand *cruzeiros* would be delivered by governor Adhemar de Barros, for the service of installing the “Príncipe Mikasa” Kindergarten, if the City Hall installed the institution without new admissions (Verba..., 1963).

However, this only occurred in 1964 and an edition of a newspaper from Marília recorded that the inauguration was not possible due to the fence being covered with barbed wire and the institution only having walls, built with financial assistance from the city's Japanese inhabitants (Parque..., 1964).

It was also reported that the kindergarten in question was poorly located, which would hinder the search for children and repeat what happened with the “Dr. Fernando Mauro”, in which there were more educators than children (Parque..., 1964).

In June 1964, Governor Adhemar de Barros signed a check for 500,000 *cruzeiros* so that the works on the “Príncipe Mikasa” Kindergarten could continue, however, this financial amount was insufficient and the municipality would have to complete it. Thus, the institution was built on a plot of land measuring 4,500 m² and in 1964 alone 16 million *cruzeiros* were spent on the construction of the institution (Mais..., 1964; Inaugura-se..., 1965).

Although there was an intention to inaugurate the “Príncipe Mikasa ” Kindergarten on April 4, 1963, due to lack of financial resources, the inauguration only took place on June 5, 1965, at 10 am (Deve..., 1964; Príncipe..., 1965).

This kindergarten operated on Avenida República, Palmital neighborhood, no. 3150, and received children from neighborhoods in the north of the city, namely: Núcleo Castelo Branco, Vila Nova, Vila Polon and Vila Barros. Donations were received from the Japanese, including 11 kindergartens (Príncipe..., 1965).

Therefore, at the inauguration, the Japanese embassy and the state government were invited (Pronto..., 1965). Tobias (1990) reports that, in the city, the Japanese were considered “friends of the school”, as they valued education and, in addition to helping a kindergarten, they built the first of many Japanese schools in the city.

In this way, the “Prince Mikasa ” Kindergarten was opened with several authorities. Among these, Akira Suima (vice consul of Japan); Wataru Miyakawa (first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Brazil); Diogo Nomura (deputy), Armando Biava (city mayor); José Yamashita (representing the Japanese colony); Jefferson Siqueira (responsible for administrative issues in the municipality); Pedro Onichi (representing the city's Municipal Council); Maria Aparecida (recreational teacher - head of the Kindergarten); Father Geraldo Moreira (archbishop of the city); Antônio Reginato, Nelson Rino and Paulo de Barros (teachers). The written press and radio were also present (Parque..., 1965a; Parque..., 1965b).

Jefferson Siqueira said that, through recreation, children would have their initiation into society. Later, the following spoke: José Yamashita, Pedro Onichi, Maria Aparecida, Diogo Nomura, all

[...] said about the importance of the work, highlighting the main elements of effective child guidance, based on the new teachings of recreation. The work of the Japanese colony [...] [in the city] and the efforts of mayor Armando

Biava, who made the dream of “Príncipe Mikasa ” Kindergarten a reality (Parque..., 1965a, p. 1, our translation).

Akira Suima cut the inauguration ribbon and noted that, for the Japanese colony, it was an honor for the institution to be named after the prince who visited the city in 1958 (Parque..., 1965a) and concluded by saying that “[...] If the Japanese have made progress here, it is due to the hospitality and guidance of the people and local authorities” (Parque..., 1965a, p. 1, our translation). He thanked the honor and everything that was accomplished, enabling the Japanese to develop in the city; finally, he urged the Japanese colony to continue working and fighting (Parque..., 1965a).

The representative of the Japanese embassy, in turn, stated that the creation of a kindergarten for children in the city demonstrated the “[...] concern of the authorities for the education of children, creating in them, through healthy and collective recreation, the sociability and the spirit of discipline and solidarity” (Parque..., 1965a, p. 1, our translation).

It was emphasized that with the inauguration of the institution in question, the “[...] ties of friendship between Brazil and Japan [...] [were] increasingly firm” (Parque..., 1965a, our translation). In this way, the inauguration of this institution demonstrates the appreciation of Japan in the city of Marília/SP, considering that, when choosing a Japanese patron, the appreciation and respect for the Japanese colony that belonged and belongs to the city is highlighted.

Still on the inauguration, Father Geraldo Moreira blessed the institution and Mayor Armando Biava reported on the goal of building two more kindergartens in the city, one of which would be in the Vila São Miguel neighborhood, which was populous and with industrial progress (Parque..., 1965b; Amparar..., 1966).

Two years after the inauguration of the “Prince Mikasa ” Kindergarten, on September 7, 1967, the “Chapeuzinho Vermelho” Kindergarten was inaugurated, as can be seen from the following sign, in Figure 3:

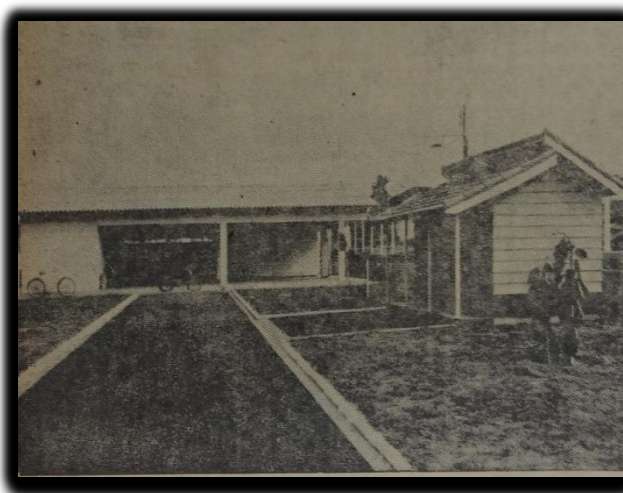
Figure 3 – Opening sign for the “Chapeuzinho Vermelho” Kindergarten



Source: Authors' archive

The fourth Kindergarten in the municipality of Marília/SP was installed in 1967, called “Chapeuzinho Vermelho”, and operated at Rua Paulino da Silva Lavandeira, no. 529, Fragata neighborhood (Marília, 1967). It served children from the east side of the city and can be seen in Figure 4, below:

Figure 4 - “Chapeuzinho Vermelho” Kindergarten



Source: A criança... (1969, p. 6)

The fifth Kindergarten was installed on January 30, 1969 at 10 am, called “Snow White”, it operated at Avenida Sampaio Vidal, no. 572, located in the center of Padre Nóbrega/SP, district of Marília/SP (Com duas..., 1969). That year, it was published in an issue of a newspaper in Marília that the priority of the Ministry of Education (MEC) in the budget

was Primary Education, however the city of Marília/SP was advancing in the importance given to previous education (MEC..., 1969).

It is important to highlight that this fifth Kindergarten in the municipality of Marília began to be planned in 1964, when there was a decree that allowed the friendly expropriation of land for the construction of this institution (Marília, 1964).

However, in 1966, this decree was revoked and, in 1968, it was published that it was called the “Snow White” Kindergarten, the institution located on Avenida Sampaio Vidal attached to the Escolar Group that was next to the kindergarten (Marília, 1966, 1968). It can be seen that, unlike other kindergartens, this one was built in connection with the School Group, which is currently a state school.

With Figure 5, it is possible to view a photograph of the institution in question:

Figure 5 – “Snow White” Kindergarten



Source: Historical Records Commission of the Municipal Council of Marília/SP

On the Kindergarten sign in the photograph in question, it says “Prefeitura Municipal de Marília, Parque Infantil Padre Nóbrega, Mayor Engenheiro Armando Biava” and then there is the name of the planning secretary and the public works secretary. In this sense, it was the third Kindergarten opened under Mayor Armando Biava.

According to the standards of the Department of Physical Education and Sports (Defe), to be considered a Kindergarten, among the characteristics, the place should have at least 5,000 m² (Parque..., 1969a, p. 1). The “Snow White” Kindergarten was only 2,000 m², due to this, in the first year of operation, it was reported that:

[...] the place cannot be considered a Kindergarten, but only a “Caring space”. With this transformation, some recreationists stationed in Padre Nóbrega would move to Marília, serving the places where teachers are most lacking (Parque..., 1969a, p. 1, our translation).

It appears that the main reason given for the transformation of a Kindergarten into a caring space was that the physical space was smaller than required. By becoming a caring space, it would serve fewer children and, in this way, the “Snow White” Kindergarten began its service and was no longer characterized as a Kindergarten.

In 1968, in city legislation, it was published that a Kindergarten called “Walt Disney” would be delivered in November (Marília, 1968a). However, due to lack of financial resources, construction was delayed (Parques..., 1968).

As a result, the city's sixth Kindergarten was only delivered in April 1971, installed at Rua Almirante Tamandaré, no. 1445, Alto Cafezal neighborhood. The institution received children from the Cavalieri neighborhood, located in the west of the city (Parque..., 1971).

Below, in Figure 6, you can see the construction of this institution:

Figure 6 – Construction of the “Walt Disney” Kindergarten



Source: (Parque..., 1969b, p. 6). Unknown author.

Mayor Octávio Barreto Prado was present at the inauguration of the institution:

Figure 7 - Opening of the “Walt Disney” Kindergarten



Source: Parque... (1971)

It appears that there are many children present at the inauguration, making them participants in the moment, however, they are in the background and not as protagonists of that moment. In the institution where the kindergarten in question operated, it is possible to find the following sign:

Figure 8 - “Walt Disney” Kindergarten sign in 1971



Source: Authors' archive

Sign caption: “Walt Disney' Kindergarten. Municipal Mayor Octávio Barretto Prado planning sector arch. Waldemir N. Silveira construction sector Eng. João Dalmonte Jr. Education and Culture Sector José Geraldo Tassara Marília City Hall April 1971.”.

As it is a public policy, it is necessary to highlight the institution's plaque.

The seventh Kindergarten in the municipality of Marília was installed in 1972, called “Saci-Pererê”, and operated from 1972, however, before being installed in the 1960s, it was called “Alvorada” Kindergarten in newspapers. It operated on Rua Roberto Símonsens, no. 469, Jardim Alvorada neighborhood, which during the period of operation was called the Vila Altaneira neighborhood. It served children from the east side of the city.

On the entrance wall of Emei “Saci Pererê”, there is the following sign:

Figure 9 – Sign at Emei “Saci-Pererê”



Source: Authors' archive

The plaque above refers to this same institution, which came to be called “Irmão Leger Cárnea Irmão Léo” (Marília, 1969)⁴ in 1984, later returning to the name “Saci-Pererê”.

From the above, it appears that the kindergartens in the city of Marília were installed, respectively, in the center, in the west zone, in the north zone, close to the center, in the city district, in the west zone and in the east zone of the city, that is, there was no installation in the south zone, as it was the last zone to be created in the city, in the 1980s, when there were no more Kindergartens.

It served children of different financial circumstances, such as children of parents who were bricklayers⁵, drivers, mechanics, tailors, military police officers, electricians, tinsmiths, machine operators, servants, salespeople, clerks, traders, painters, tinsmiths, teachers, turners, locksmiths, carpenters, broadcasters, railway workers, farmers, confectioners, industrialists,

⁴In the legislation in which the Vila Altaneira Kindergarten would be called “Saci-Pererê” (Marília, 1969), there is a handwritten decree 4866/84 which reports on the change of name to Brother Léo.

⁵It will be presented in order of location in the sources consulted.

glaziers, farmers, soldiers, managers, sales supervisors, civil servants, bank employees, retirees, treasurers, autopsy assistants, pharmacists, workers, greengrocers, cooks, photographers, accountants, locksmiths, shoemakers, railway workers, market traders, state registry office employees, guards, train drivers, butchers, radio technicians, self-employed people, carpenters, bakers, surveyors, milkmen, marble workers, travelers and doctors (Parque infantil..., 1971-1974; Parque infantil..., 1972; Parque infantil..., 1976).

Thus, in an issue of a newspaper from Marília, it was reported that both “poor” and “rich” could attend the kindergartens in the municipality of Marília and develop in these spaces (Parque..., 1951). It was also reported that the neighborhood of the “Walt Disney” Kindergarten was peripheral, which would facilitate the appearance of meningitis (Parque..., 1974).

The first Kindergarten in the city of São Paulo was called “Dom Pedro II”, it was located in a central region, however, it was very similar to the outskirts, close to working-class housing. The other kindergartens “[...] were installed in working-class and industrial neighborhoods in São Paulo with the aim of serving the children of workers in São Paulo” (Oliveira, 2010, p. 54, our translation).

According to Leme (2008), working-class neighborhoods consisted of neighborhoods in which there were popular houses with low financial costs where blue-collar workers lived. Regarding this, Ferreira de Paula (1993, p. 80-81, our translation), mentions that, in São Paulo, the installation of kindergartens

[...] it should occur in neighborhoods with a dense working population; Brás, Mooca, Santo Amaro, Barra Funda, Tatuapé and Vila Romana. The land for its installation should undergo a detailed study with a view to saving future waste. The most recommended were those that were located at the same time close to schools, factories and children's homes.

One can see the search for a location that would encompass schools, factories and children's homes.

In the municipality of Marília, the first and fourth Kindergartens were installed in economically favored regions, while the subsequent ones were installed in less economically favored regions.

The installations of the Marília Kindergartens, as reported, took place in: 1937, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1972, that is, four kindergartens were installed in the 1960s, three

of which were under the administration of Mayor Armando Biava⁶, known as “the friend of the Marilian child” (A criança..., 1969, our translation). His plan was for children's cultural recreation and at the inauguration of the “Chapeuzinho Vermelho” Kindergarten, “[...] he praised the work carried out in the Municipal Parks, [...] [reporting that they followed] safe guidance and efficient” (Recreação..., 1967, p. 1, our translation).

In the 1960s, in the city of Marília, according to that year's Demographic Census, there was a population of 89,198 people, 45,156 men and 44,042 women (São Paulo, 1960).

Still in the 1960s, the city received a tram intended to be a “historical trophy”. During this period, there were two more Kindergartens in the city, that is, the “Dr. Fernando Mauro” and “Prince Mikasa”, with the “Monteiro Lobato” Kindergarten being chosen to display this “trophy”, which indicates the visibility of this institution. This is justified by the physical location it occupies, that is, an entire block in a prominent central region of the city (Modelar...,1954).

It appears that, concomitantly with the delivery of the tram to the city's Kindergarten, there was concern about the internal and external elements of the institution. Thus, several renovations took place at the “Monteiro Lobato” Kindergarten, which made the elements around the institution more accessible and visible.

A similar search occurred with the “Chapeuzinho Vermelho” Kindergarten, when, in 1977, residents close to this institution were against an expansion renovation at this Kindergarten, as it would interfere with the access road to the street. Therefore, they signed a petition and handed it to the mayor so that the expansion would not take place, arguing that the dimensions were sufficient to accommodate all the children and, instead of the expansion, a square should be built so that parents and children could had moments of leisure (Residents..., 1977).

The renovations were reported in the newspapers in Marília and were constantly delivered late, as occurred with the installations of several Kindergartens in the municipality.

It is important to understand that in the city of Marília, before there was the first Kindergarten, institutions were installed that covered Primary and Pre-Primary Education, the latter of which began in the city in 1929, with the installation of a Garden mixed Kindergarten and, in 1931, privately with two additional Kindergartens, where children aged 4 to 6 were

⁶It is noteworthy that this mayor also inaugurated other educational institutions, such as a rural school and a school in the Castelo Branco nucleus of the city of Marília/SP (Com duas..., 1969).

cared for. Thus, one is directed by Professor Balthazar de Godoy Moreira ⁷ and the other is directed by Professor Angelina Roselli. Active school methods were used in these institutions (Tobias, 1990).

In 1966, in the city, the “Ignácio de Loyola Torres” daycare center was opened, which until 1997 was maintained by the Spiritist Center “Amantes da Poveridade”. It was welfare-oriented and was founded by spiritist members. It served children from 1 month to 6 years of age full-time and children from 7 to 13 years of age during their studies. In the city, at that time there was government aid for philanthropic and welfare entities⁸ (Marquizezi, 2018).

Still in the 1960s, the “Monsenhor Bicudo” Institute of Education building was built in the city and the Faculty of Medicine of Marília/SP was installed (Tanuri, 2001).

There was also the institution “Children's Home”⁹, “Children's Restaurant”, “Amélie Boudet” (at the time it was a “Girls' Home”) and the “Catholic Youth”¹⁰ and “Alziro Zarur” nursery schools. With private initiatives, there was the Colégio Sagrado Coração de Jesus (with a gymnasium and Normal School), the Colégio Cristo Rei and the “Bezerra de Menezes” school.

Final remarks

In the city of Marília/SP, care for children of pre-primary school age began in 1929, with the installation of a mixed Kindergarten, and in 1931, privately, they had two kindergartens.

However, in 1937, in a pioneering way, a municipal Kindergarten was opened that served beyond kindergarten age and, in the 1960s, it had the largest number of facilities in the city. When the Institute of Education was also installed, an important institution that covered several levels of education, with teacher training as its central axis.

⁷For more information about this renowned educator from the city who has a primary and secondary school named after him, consult the research results, published by Conceição (2012).

⁸It is noteworthy that in 1997, this institution became the “Mãe Cristina” nursery, serving children aged 4 months to 2 years and also offering an outpatient clinic with pediatrics, a nurse and a nursing assistant to care for children (Marquizezi, 2017, 2018). As of 2013, in Marília/SP, nurseries were called Emeis, which made it possible to receive technical and financial assistance from programs aimed at Early Childhood Education, due to the fact that previously these institutions only received assistance from federal programs for daycare centers.

⁹It appeared in the city in 1949, located on Avenida Santo Antônio, and was the initiative of Olívia Almeida, widow of Colonel Galdino de Almeida. The origin of the creation was aimed at helping abandoned minors. In 1956, next to the building of this institution, the “Dona Nanhã” daycare center was installed (Lara, 1991).

¹⁰Located at Rua Paraíba, no. 280, it was created in 1943, it was an initiative of the Free Catholic Youth Schools of Marília/SP, seeking to encourage the physical and intellectual education of children, young people and adults. It served children from months to 6 years old (Lara, 1991).

The installations related to the kindergartens in the municipality of Marília, whether regarding the beginning of service or the transformations of the physical elements of these institutions, were reported in the issues of newspapers in Marília and, often, at the inauguration of these elements, there was the presence of authorities. A fact that was also observed by Oliveira (2010) in the first Kindergarten in Sorocaba/SP, which was inaugurated in the presence of politicians (including the mayor and his family) and the general population.

Kindergartens were the origin of Municipal Early Childhood Education in the city of Marília/SP, which was and is of great importance to residents. Considering that installing a municipal Kindergarten in the interior of São Paulo meant being recognized, as it was a public policy that gave visibility to politicians, the fact also met a demand from the population, which lacked educational institutions to care for children.

Therefore, installing a Kindergarten in the city of Marília was a necessity for families and a political campaign instrument for mayors, being directly related to exposure and positive visibility.

REFERENCES

A CRIANÇA não foi esquecida. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 13, p. 6, 3 jan. 1969.

AMPARAR a infância dos bairros é meta da administração Biava. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 11, p. 2, 10 jun. 1966.

CAMPANHA para mais um parque infantil. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 34, p. 6, 6 out. 1961.

COM DUAS inaugurações Armando Biava deixa a Prefeitura. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 13, p. 1, 31 jan. 1969.

CONCEIÇÃO, Aline de Novaes. **Textos sobre educação nos jornais marilienses do acervo da biblioteca da Câmara Municipal de Marília/SP (1928-1933): estudo introdutório**. 2012. 205 f. Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (Graduação em Pedagogia) – Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Marília, 2012.

CUNHA, Humberto Pereira da; KUHLMANN JÚNIOR, Moysés. De Parques Infantis a escolas municipais de Educação Infantil: Santos (1930-1977). *In*: CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE HISTÓRIA DA EDUCAÇÃO, 9., 2017, João Pessoa. **Anais [...]**. [S. l.: s. n.], 2017. p. 177-189. Available at: <http://www.ixcbhe.com/arquivos/anais/eixo1/coordenada/177-189.pdf>: Access: 26 June 2018.

DEVE ser concluído o Parque Infantil << Príncipe Milasa >>. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 8, n. 2309, p. 1, 10 abr. 1964.

EMEI “MONTEIRO LOBATO”. **Projeto Político Pedagógico**. Marília, SP, 2019. (Digitado).

FERNÃO, Antonio. Parques Infantis. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 29, p. 6, 10 fev. 1957.

FERRAZ, Francisco B. L. de Anahala. Parques Infantis. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 29, p. 6, 15 jun. 1956.

FERREIRA DE PAULA, David. **A infância e o poder**: a recreação no Parque Infantil e sua implicação social (1930-1945). 1993. 232 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em História e Sociedade) – Faculdade de Ciências e Letras, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Assis, 1993.

FONSECA, Sérgio César da; FERREIRA Menengotti Débora; PRANDI Maria Beatriz Ribeiro. O departamento de Educação Física de São Paulo e a Interiorização dos Parques Infantis: o Caso de Ribeirão Preto. **História e Cultura**, Franca, v. 4, n. 2, p. 237-261, set. 259 2015. Available at: <https://ojs.franca.Unesp.br/index.php/historiaecultura/article/view/1637/1481>. Access: 7 July 2018.

INAUGURAÇÃO do Parque Infantil <Fernando Mauro>. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 34, p. 3, 24 set. 1961.

INAUGURA-SE hoje o <<Príncipe Mikasa>>. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 38, p. 7, 5 jun. 1965.

INFORMAÇÃO do país. **Revista Brasileira de Estudos Pedagógicos**, Rio de Janeiro, v. 39, n. 90, p. 171-180, abr./jun. 1963. Available at: <http://portal.inep.gov.br/web/guest/inicio>. Access: 17 Sept. 2018.

INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA (IBGE). **Marília**. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 2017. Available at: <https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/brasil/sp/marilia/panorama>. Access: 23 Mar. 2019.

LARA, Paulo Corrêa de. **Marília, sua terra, sua gente**. Marília: Iguatemy comunicações, 1991.

LEME, Fernanda de Lucca. **Memórias de um Parque Infantil em Campinas**: vestígios do pensamento de Mário de Andrade. 2008. 92 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Educação) – Faculdade de Educação, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, SP, 2008.

MAIS 500 mil serão empregados no Parque Infantil << Príncipe Mikasa>>. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 8, n. 2354, p. 1, 5 jun. 1964.

MARÍLIA (Cidade). Câmara Municipal. **Lei nº 62, de 10 de outubro de 1930**. Câmara Municipal de Marília. Marília, SP, 1930. Available at: https://sapl.camar.sp.gov.br/pysc/download_norma_pysc?cod_norma=21184&texto_original=1. Access: 3 June 2019.

MARÍLIA (Cidade). Câmara Municipal. **Decreto nº 1953, de 14 de novembro de 1964.** Câmara Municipal de Marília. Marília, SP, 1964. Available at: <https://www.marilia.sp.leg.br/leis/legislacao-Municipal>. Access: 17 Sept. 2019.

MARÍLIA (Cidade). Câmara Municipal. **Decreto nº 2182, de 6 de julho de 1966.** Câmara Municipal de Marília. Marília, SP, 1966. Available at: <https://www.marilia.sp.leg.br/leis/legislacao-Municipal>. Access: 29 Jan. 2020.

MARÍLIA (Cidade). Câmara Municipal. **Decreto nº 2445, de 25 de outubro de 1967.** Câmara Municipal de Marília. Marília, SP, 1967. Available at: <https://www.marilia.sp.leg.br/leis/legislacao-Municipal>. Access: 17 Sept. 2019.

MARÍLIA (Cidade). Câmara Municipal. **Lei nº 2590, de 29 de novembro de 1968.** Câmara Municipal de Marília. Marília, SP, 1968. Available at: https://sapl.camar.sp.gov.br/pysc/download_norma_pysc?cod_norma=10847&texto_original=1. Access: 16 Sept. 2019.

MARÍLIA (Cidade). Câmara Municipal. **Lei nº 2620, de 23 de janeiro de 1969.** Câmara Municipal de Marília. Marília, SP, 1969. Available at: https://sapl.camar.sp.gov.br/pysc/download_norma_pysc?cod_norma=10878&texto_original=1. Access: 13 Sept. 2019.

MARQUIZELI, Josiane de Moura Dias. **A creche “Ignácio de Loyola Torres” (1966-1997) e o Berçário Municipal “Mãe Cristina” (1997-2013), na história da Educação Infantil em Marília/SP.** 2018. 114 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Educação) – Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Marília, SP, 2018.

MARQUIZELI, Josiane de Moura Dias. **Subsídios para o estudo do berçário “Mãe Cristina”, Marília/SP: 1966-2016.** 2017. 224 f. Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (Graduação em Pedagogia) – Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Marília, SP, 2017.

MEC da prioridade ao Ensino Primário no orçamento de 69. **Correio de Marília**, p. 5, 19 mar. 1969.

MIRANDA, Nicanor. **Origem e propagação dos Parques Infantis e parques de jogos.** São Paulo: Departamento de Cultura, 1941.

MODELAR, o Parque Infantil “Monteiro Lobato”. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 27, p. 1, 23 abr. 1954.

MORADORES da Fragata não querem ampliação do Parque. **Diário de Marília**, Marília, ano 4, p. 6, 17 ago. 1977.

MOVIMENTO do vereador Okagawa. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 34, p. 6, 27 set. 1961.

OLIVEIRA, Suad Aparecida Ribeiro de. A história do primeiro Parque Infantil Municipal de Sorocaba: o contexto histórico e as circunstâncias específicas da criação e da instalação da escola. **Conjectura**, Caxias do Sul, v. 15, n. 3, p. 47-61, set./dez. 2010.

PARQUE infantil <Fernando Mauro> também teve brilhantismo na semana da criança. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 10, p. 2, 22 out. 1965b.

PARQUE Infantil de Padre Nobrega poderá ser transformado em Recanto Infantil. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 13, p. 1, 2 abr. 1969a.

PARQUE Infantil “Monteiro Lobato”. **Correio de Marília**, Edição do Natal, p. 83, dez. 1951.

PARQUE Infantil Príncipe Mikasa praticamente tem tudo por fazer. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 8, n. 2233, p. 1, 7 jan. 1964.

PARQUE Infantil << Príncipe Mikasa >> solenemente inaugurado. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 38, p. 1, 6 jun. 1965a

PARQUE INFANTIL “WALT DISNEY”. [Álbum de fotos]. **Parque Infantil “Walt Disney”**. Marília, 1971. 14 p.

PARQUE INFANTIL WALT DISNEY. **Matrículas dos alunos do Parque Infantil Walt Disney**. Marília, 1972. 50f.

PARQUE INFANTIL WALT DISNEY. **Matrículas dos alunos**. Marília, 1971-1974. 50f.

PARQUE INFANTIL WALT DISNEY. **Matrículas dos alunos do Parque Infantil Walt Disney**. Marília, 1976. 50f

PARQUE Infantil <<<Walt Disney>>> no Bairro Cavalieri, em fase final de construção. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 41, n. 11.152, p. 6, 25 jan. 1969b. Fotografia.

PARQUE Municipal registra dois casos de meningite. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 47, n. 12. 814, p. 1, 18 ago. 1974.

PARQUES Infantis de Marília farão teatro de fantoches na semana da criança. **Jornal do comércio**, Marília, ano 13, p. 3, 5 out. 1968.

POPULAÇÃO da Vila Jardim Marília recebeu com alegrias o < Parque Infantil Fernando Mauro >. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 34, p. 1, 26 set. 1961.

<<PRÍNCIPE Mikasa>>: inauguração amanhã. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 38, p. 8, 4 jun. 1965.

PRONTO o parque Príncipe Mikasa para ser inaugurado. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 38, p. 8, 4 jun. 1965.

RECREAÇÃO infantil é meta para administração Armando Biava. **Jornal do comércio Marília**, ano 12, p. 1, 9 set. 1967.

SÃO PAULO (Estado). Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Departamento de Estatísticas de População. **Censo Demográfico de 1960**. 1960. Available at: <https://archive.org/stream/censodem1960rvol1t13#page/2/mode/2up>. Access: 23 Sept. 2019.

SOUTO, Ariovaldo Nesso. **Marília do passado ao novo milênio: 1929-2003**. Marília: Gráfica da Prefeitura Municipal de Marília, 2003.

PÓVOAS, Glycerio. **Serviço de Estatística da Prefeitura de Marília**. Marília, SP: [s. n.], 1947.

TANURI, Leonor Maria. A Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências de Marília: origens. In: CARRARA, Kester (org.). **Educação, universidade e pesquisa: textos completos do III Simpósio em filosofia e Ciência: Paradigmas do Conhecimento no Final do Milênio**. São Paulo: FAPESP, 2001. p. 219-226.

TOBIAS, Rosmar. **História de Marília: os primórdios da educação de Marília (1925-1938)**. Marília: Unoeste, 1990.

VERBA estadual para parque infantil. **Correio de Marília**, Marília, ano 36, p. 1, 1 out. 1963.

CRedit Author Statement

Acknowledgments: Not applicable.

Funding: National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

Conflicts of interest: There are no conflicts of interest.

Ethical approval: Respected, but submission to the committee was not required.

Availability of data and material: Not applicable.

Author contributions: The authors contributed equally to the conception, execution and writing of the work.

Processing and editing: Editora Ibero-Americana de Educação.
Review, formatting, standardization and translation.

