166 - SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND LOCAL POWER: SOCCER AND LEISURE IN PIRACICABA IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Introduction

This study has the purpose to analyze the soccer beginning in Piracicaba, in the early 20th century, comprising the period from 1903 to 1930, discussing the social relationships that occurred in the event of matches and the relationships between the Piracicaba managers and the clubs of the Capital São Paulo of. For this purpose, it refers to the first soccer matches in Piracicaba and, in a second moment, it discusses the relationships that allowed identifying an existent opposition environment in the municipal district itself among the soccer teams. The study is relevant, because it shows that the soccer in Piracicaba was already being organized in the first years of the 20th century. As bibliographical analysis, it was one of the first pioneering upcountry regions to constitute itself in the organization of soccer.

The first football match in Piracicaba

If the first "football match", in Brazil, took place on April 14th, 1895, in São Paulo, at Várzea do Carmo, elapsed not more than eight years, it was the turn for the ball to roll, for the first time, officially and historically, in the Piracicaba soil. Everything began on September 15th, 1903, when a "[...] group of good boys and students of 'Luis de Queiroz' School, nowadays known as ESALQ, founded the first Piracicaba football club that was the starting point for the development of soccer in Piracicaba: the 'Club Sportivo Piracicaba' (ROCHA NETO, 2000). It is noticed that soccer, in Piracicaba, resembles the one in the soccer beginning in other regions of São Paulo, with the students' participation who maintained relationships with the Capital and knew the rules of this sport.

Soccer in Piracicaba came up together with the creation of this sport in the large Brazilian capitals and upcountry centers, which emerged in the very beginning of the 20th century. Analyzing the bibliography relevant to the soccer historiography, in Brazil, according to Rigo (2001), Negreiros (1999) and Jesus (2001), Piracicaba is the second region in upcountry of São Paulo to develop soccer with followers of different social origins and teams, because, in the last decade of the 19th century, the region of Campinas already had about fifteen constituted teams, coming up, among them, the *A. A. Ponte Preta.* Since 1872, in the neighboring city of Itu, there were already the famous "peladas" (soccer games just for fun) organized by the priests of 'Colégio São Luís', although there were not constituted teams, but amusements with balls promoted by the priests of that school.

When speaking about soccer in the upcountry cities of the Brazilian states, only some southern regions, such as Pelotas and Rio Grande, already had soccer in the change of the 19th century to the 20th century, with constituted teams, according to professors Rigo's (2001) and Jesus` (2001) studies. In Brazil, the history of soccer did not go on about to determine the soccer development in a larger scale. The studies and the narrations are fundamentally concentrated in the Rio - São Paulo areas interpreted in Mário Filho's books (1947 and 1964), *O negro no futebol brasileiro (The negro in the Brazilian soccer)*, that actually reports more about the soccer in Rio de Janeiro and circumscribes to soccer clubs of the Rio de Janeiro Capital, and in Thomaz Mazzoni (1937), in *História do futebol brasileiro (Brazilian Soccer History) ,* broaching a little more the soccer in São Paulo and leading the facts to administrative matters.

In the studied context, the foundation of Club Sportivo Piracicaba had as a purpose to organize several athletic games, among those, swimming, cyclism, runing and walks (JP, 1903). Through the studies, we can identify the interest of the Piracicaba young people to join the new club and participate in the athletic practices. In Rocha Netto's narrations (2000), the club constituted a connection between the family bonds and the constitution of new networks of social relationships, identifying a possible social inheritance of family continuity.

The opening of Club Sportivo Piracicaba occurred on October 11th, 1903, in a celebration atmosphere and, until that moment, it was not noticed division between soccer practicing groups, fact that is going to take place from the second decade on. In the Piracicaba society context, soccer did not come up as capable of raising agglomerates of people for its accomplishment. It was already equalized to other sports of orientation and domain of the society at that time for its presentations. Analyzing that phenomenon, Rigo (2001) comes to this same conclusion, when he studies soccer in the South. Cyclism, running and rowing, in Piracicaba, in the beginning of the 20th century, constituted the sports of larger acceptance in the local society.

Elias Neto (2002), analyzing the Piracicaba society in the end of the19th century reports that a leisure sport/practice of great adhesion was running. He inclusively stated the existence of "a special club of associated members." In 1889, the first race of the year was announced, "composed by eight matches." The place was "[...] equipped even with especially built stalls for the members and participants` family." (ELIAS NETO, 2002, p. 434).

During the running matches, there were children up to eight years old. In that way, the opening of Sportivo was made with a great running competition, because that practice was decisive for the person who played soccer. The race was held close to the "jump track" and members, who at the time contributed with monthly fees were enrolled. In the opportunity, the running had players of Sportivo Piracicaba and it was held in a commemoration atmosphere, with bands and music, as it consists in the "Jornal" of October 13th.

The first match, which historically determines the soccer beginning in Piracicaba, occurred on November 15th, 1903, between the members of Sportivo, whose constituted teams went through a previous training. Until then, there were not constituted teams that played among themselves, although the "playful football" already existed in some areas of Piracicaba (rural area), as some studies report. The match ended in a 0 x 0 draw.

Soccer deserved to be informed to the society, because it constituted important part of the city leisure, when the several groups met and had interest relationships and social exchanges. The "Jornal" news also highlighted the groups that attended the matches. In the rigid existent social culture life, each one had his/her own space. So, it was possible the identification of medium land proprietors and city merchants changing relationships which in the future would succeed in the associations of kinships or in effective commercial businesses. The names of the first Piracicaba *footballers*, who can be seen at the plates of streets and Piracicaba`s squares today, draw a lineage of the medium bourgeoisie-aristocratic profile, class which has been administering the municipal district for more than one century.

In Piracicaba, the audience that went to the soccer field on Sundays and holidays was not different from the one of other Brazilian regions, because, in the bleachers, the elegance of the feminine audience could be seen. "[...] *in that match*, elegant families and very gentle young ladies could be seen, who, in the ardor of the match, gracefully knew how to distribute their enthusiastic applauses to the players who remarked the most". *(ROCHA NETO, 2000).* Facts and analysis of the match were published by the press with certain caution, not expressing tendencies.

The circles were related, strict, hierarchical, not enlarging beyond the family borders or the villages. The leisure was confined to the horizons of the group they belonged to (church, village etc.) at most reaching another similar group.

The need to maintain social bonds with groups of other regions caused the soccer clubs in Piracicaba to search for matches versus teams of other municipal districts that had constituted teams. So, the first match between two municipal districts took place in July 1906, when *Sportivo* played in Piracicaba versus the *Limeira Football Club* and, soon afterwards, in that same

year, versus *Jundiaí F. C.*, a team formed by Brazilians and Scotchmen.

Jesus (2001) emphasizes that the railroads, upcountry of São Paulo State, were one of the leaders of the soccer development in São Paulo inland region. Piracicaba city used that means of transportation to undertake trips to the neighboring cities, because it was surrounded by municipal districts which had railroads. The railroads were historically a significant tool in the development of soccer inland São Paulo state. Although, in Piracicaba, the railway men cannot be considered responsible for the traffic and soccer organization, other upcountry municipal districts counted on the relationships of associations among the railway men so that several clubs became constituted and organized, such as *Botafogo de Ribeirão Preto*, *Noroeste de Bauru*, etc.

The structure of teams in the first and second decade can be identified in the city of Rio Claro, with two teams, and in the municipal districts of Bebedouro, Americana, Santa Bárbara, Capivari, Itu and Campinas. In the 1910s, there was already a great number of structured clubs, although not officially. Few documents show that scenario in the beginning of the 20th century. Basically, they are documents which belong to the clubs themselves found in the foundation registers or in documents registered in the local city.

From 1910 on, the division in the city becomes clear. There were three groups: first, the students of Escola Agrícola, ESALQ of USP today; Grêmio Normalista, formed by another group of students from the municipal district itself; and the third group constituted by teams of the traditional families. The objective of the teams was to form a "team" to beat the students of Escola Agrícola who dominated the soccer practice and knew its rules. With the foundation of the E. C. XV de Novembro, with certain nationalist aspect, because the British term "sport" was not adopted in its name, appears the *A. A. Sucreries,* which, until the 1940s, was the counterpoint of soccer in Piracicaba.

E. C. XV de Novembro and the Piracicaba society's leisure

In the first years of XV de Piracicaba, the celebration of its foundation was always preceded of sporting programs. A mixture of party, circus, social and sporting activities was offered to the population. The players were the protagonists in almost all of the developed activities. Soccer had its space, but it was shared with other attractions. That sport had the physical force and the ability as admiration point by the spectators.

Soccer could not separately attract contingents of people to its matches yet. That can be verified in 1914 (*JP*, June19th, 1914), when the leisure programs had several attractions and, in the end, there was a little unusual presentation of a soccer match. The "Jornal" itself highlighted that the great attraction of that afternoon was the Uruguayan wanderer's presentation Cáceres, known as "O Hércules de Prata" (Hercules from the Prata) who, lying on the ground, would suport on his body an automobile full of people, with the weight of 1,200 kilograms, and the party would be embellished by a musical band. Other sporting activities took place in parallel and, even in 1914, the *XV de Piracicaba* forms the first feminine basketball team constituted with normal school students (JP. 1914).

The private leisure

The facts point to a scenario where the leisure was circumscribed to an associative club, organization that reigned in Piracicaba until the 1980's. On one side, a sporting club promoting and designing the social meetings that were constituted in attractions of great public proportions; on the other hand, the narration found in the newspapers of that time makes us interpret that the leisure areas were bounded to a club, fact that makes us think about the absence of the *Government* in managing the leisure of that time.

From another angle, those leisure areas, having as protagonists the constituent players of the city club, induce to the hypothesis of the construction of names that in the future would be identified as pioneers of a social style, which lasted until the 1970's in Piracicaba. In the analyses of the studies another datum is that we did not find workers' organization in their unions that constituted leisure for their unionized / associated members.

At that time (1910/1930), Piracicaba presented in its urban context constant social transits caused by the migratory flows, with the presence of ethnic groups in the rural area and influence of religious traditions. It can still be seen different access levels to schooling, information, consumption, which fragmented the several spaces in the city of Piraciba.

Sport and leisure were the delight of a determined class, promoted by actors' groups that represented a larger extract that had part of the social city domain. As time passed by, that representation needed to advance its relationship power to groups of other places. On one side, E. C. XV de Novembro promoting dances, graduations and encounters with teams of the region and the exchange of social relationships and, on the other hand, A. *A. Sucreries*, that established frontiers of social groups linked to another constellation of power and local hegemony.

According to Simmel (1983), the number of different circles, in which the individual moves, is one of the indicators of the cultural development, because it allows him to occupy different positions in the intersection of several circles. That enlargement of circles tried to build demands of relationships with groups of the neighboring cities and hereafter with groups of the Capital. To interact with families and groups of the Capital was an indicator sign of sociability and distinction enlargement inside the local society.

There were not regular championships in Piracicaba. The matches were appointed and there was a certain party aspect in the matches that were accomplished. That mainly happened with the clubs from the Capital of São Paulo, constituted of European immigrants, mainly Italians. While the club was without participation in some local or regional championship, matches were always perfored in the dispute of a cup honoring an illustrious person of the society.

It was published like this in the *Jornal de Piracicaba*, in July 1919: "As the match was played in honor to a traditional personality of the region, at night in Teatro Santo Estevão, a formal dress dance was held offered by the honored person. Upon the reception of the cup, it occurred at a reserved place, where speeches can be registered [...]." In Brazil, in the state and private organization, differences in its administrative management were not seen.

It is a habit to take to the affectivity field and to the friendship circle what it is found in the public and private scope. It was so that great oligarchic families commanded the politics and the economy of the Country. The administration of the club was an extension of the farms, the private, where the participants' circle was a *person* to constitute hereafter in relationship or that could add to the personal and familiar interests.

The soccer managers' relationships with the Capital begin long before 1948. The matches accomplished with the clubs of the Capital came from isolated invitations, because, before 1918, the upcountry was not part of the clubs associated to the Associação Paulista de Esportes Atléticos (APEA). From the invitation attempts made to the clubs of the Capital, lots of them were refused. Corinthians from the Capital that, since 1914 was invited by the management of XV de Piracicaba, only replied to the invitation in February, 1920. Only in 1948, the upcountry clubs were able to dispute a championship with the clubs of the Capital. The possibility to play with the clubs of the Capital caused the reflectors for night illumination to be inaugurated in September 1925, making matches possible at night

The *Jornal de Piracicaba* announced the fact on October 14th, 1925 and highlighted that "there was not confluence of the people for the place." Once again, it was not concerned only soccer. There were several leisure options that the 1925 Piracicaba people had: boxing, Roman fights between several Piracicaba citizens, running, tug of war, elegant mail, lawful games, movies and masculine and feminine basketball.

In the occasion, in the masculine match disputed between normal school students, the winner team scored 12 points against 2 of the team of the same origin. In the feminine, the match was more balanced and it ended in 3 to 2. Two different situations are identified over here. The first one shows soccer making history in the city scenario, inaugurating its electric facilities

for night matches, fact that only turned out to happen years later, in a lot of regions and cities of large size, including Capitals. The second one shows that soccer did not lead alone the leisure taste by the society of that time and could identify which were the practices that the population of that time maintained.

During the 20s and 30s, soccer in Piracicaba began an urban structuring process and, in soccer, new orientations appeared in the national scenario. But in the end of the twenties, the professionalism could be identified in some clubs, mainly the ones of the Capital, and the negotiations already had own breath, as it is highlighted by Malzoni (1936).

The professionalism was imminent and the upcountry clubs were aware of the need of paying their players with some money so that an exodus to the Capital did not happen. Although incipient, the professionalism in the clubs had in the club president the character of a good provider who supplied the financial requirements.

It is possible to follow, along of our history, and still today, the constant prevalence of the private wishes that find their own atmosphere in closed and little accessible circles to an impersonal ordination.

A phase is modernized, but the traditions are conserved

The professionalism in 1930 only succeeded in the 1950s, when a larger number of players out of the municipal district started to play for *E. C. XV de Novembro*. In Piracicaba, a larger number of regional and local championships guaranteed matches to the Piracicaba clubs besides the *friendly matche*s without dispute for a championship agreed among the managers. Thus, *União Monte Alegre, A. A. Sucreries and A. A. Luís de Queiroz,* along with the XV de Piracicaba, guaranteed the soccer development in Piracicaba until the 1950s, each one with his groups, distinctions and interests maintaining a certain instinct of conservation of their social traditions. It may be observed that prominences emerged in the Piracicaba soccer, not always coming from the XV de Piracicaba, because the players revealed their skillful of playing soccer in other clubs of the city.

In the year of 1947, the XV de Novembro approved its entrance in the Professional Division, as one of the founders of upcountry remunerated soccer. Soccer becomes the chief leisure receiving privileges. On April 10th, 1947, the *XV de Novembro* disputed its first *friendly match*, as professional, receiving Flamengo team, from Rio de Janeiro. The match ended in 4 x 2, for the visiting team and, in February of that same year, *Clube Atlético Piracicabano* (former *Sucrecrie*) received, in its soccer field, in Vila Rezende, Corinthians Paulista, for a friendly match and beat Atlético in a score of 4 x 2. From 1950 on, soccer gets evidence in the Piracicaba scenario, however the administration characteristics of the clubs go back to the initial years of their foundations.

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RELACIONES SOCIALES Y PODER LOCAL: FÚTBOL Y OCIO EN PIRACICABA NO INICIO DO SÉCULO XX

Introduction: the study refers to soccer and leisure, in the beginning of the 20th century, in the city of Piracicaba, in the period from 1903 to 1930. It aims to raise information and data about soccer at that time, trying to identify the relationships and the social groups that occurred in the leisure and soccer areas in the Piracicaba society. **Discussion**: the studies were limited to analyze the main facts occurred in soccer, therefore, the first official matches in Piracicaba. The E. *C. XV de Novembro de Piracicaba matches* versus other teams of the region and Capital and the existent social relationships among the managers are discussion scopes of this study. **Methodology and sources**: it basically uses the *Jornal de* Piracicaba and the *Gazeta Esportiva*, looking for references, and also researches in Rocha Netto's collection (2000) so as from those sources to raise possible elements to be investigated and theorized. **Conclusion:** the study analyzed that soccer and leisure, in the beginning of the 20th century, in Piracicaba; it did not point out differences in their social relationships players and spectators with other upcountry regions such as: Campinas, Rio Grande (RS) and Pelotas (RS). The medium bourgeoisie at that time was the one that began the practice of this sport building social relationships not for free, however soccer was not the only sport or leisure practice in the municipality, in that period.

Key-words: Piracicaba Soccer and leisure Social relationships

FUTEBOL E LAZER EM PIRACICABA NO INÍCIO DO SÉCULO XX: RELAÇÕES SOCIAIS E PODER LOCAL

O estudo trata acerca do futebol, no início do século XX, na cidade de Piracicaba, no período de 1903 a 1930. Tem como objetivo levantar informações e dados do futebol no início do século XX, procurando identificar a relações e os grupos sociais que ocorriam nos espaços de lazer e do futebol na sociedade *piracicabana*. Os estudos limitaram a analisar os principais fatos ocorridos no futebol piracicabano, portanto, os primeiros jogos oficiais em Piracicaba. Os jogos do E. C. XV Novembro de Piracicaba com outras equipes da região e da Capital e as relações sociais existentes entre os dirigentes são escopos de discussão nesse estudo. Servindo, basicamente, do *Jornal de Piracicaba* e da *Gazeta Esportiva de São Paul*o, e buscando referências para pesquisa no acervo de Rocha Netto (2000), para a partir das fontes levantar elementos possíveis de serem investigados e teorizados. O estudo analisou que, o futebol no início do século XX, em Piracicaba, não apontou diferenças nas relações que o constituiu de outras regiões brasileiras. A média burguesia da época foi quem iniciou sua prática, construindo relações sociais não gratuitas e pode-se identificar que o futebol não foi o único esporte ou prática de lazer no município, nesse período.

Palavras chave: Piracicaba. Futebol e Lazer. Relações sociais.